Atalanta et Hippomenēs I

Dr. Stark

Latin via Ovid

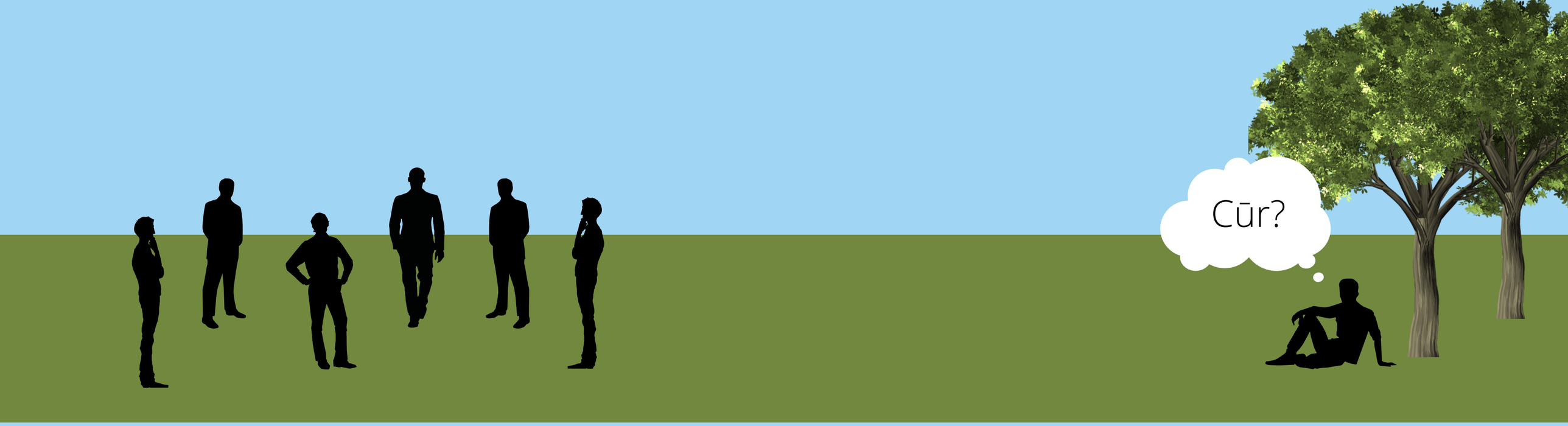
Forsitan audīvistī dē virgine quae virōs in certāmine cursūs superābat. Illa fābula nōn est rūmor, superābat enim Atalanta. Hominēs dīcēbant hanc esse tam clāram fōrmā quam pedibus.*

*Men said that this maiden was as famous for her beauty as for her (fleetness of) foot. (Abl. of respect)

Ubi haec virgō dē coniuge scīre dēsīderāvit, orāculum respondit: "Fuge coniugem, Atalanta. Nōn dēbēs coniugem habēre; erit mors tibi."

Territa virgō in silvā vīvit innuba et turbam procōrum fugat hīs verbīs dūrīs: "Nōn erō coniūnx, nisi prius victa cursū. Pedibus contendite mēcum. Dabor coniūnx, praemium victōrī. Sed mors erit praemium tardīs. Ea estō* lēx certāminis!"

**Let this be* (future imperative)



Tamen turba temerāria procōrum ad certāmen vēnit quōs tanta potentia fōrmae amōrisque in audāciam addūxerat. Sēderat quoque Hippomenēs spectātor cursūs: damnāverat procōs: "Petiturne coniūnx per tanta perīcula?"

Sed ubi vīdit fōrmam corpusque puellae, dīxit "Mihi ignōscite, quōs* culpāvī. Praemia nōndum sciēbam. Ea est vērē pulchra! Ego quoque fōrmā Atalantae capior." Dum laudat, ignēs amōris crescunt; optat victōriam virginī. "Cūr fortūna huius certāminis ā mē nōn temptātur? Deus amantem iuvābit."

*supply **vōs** as the antecedent of **quōs**, *you whom*

Dum spectat, virgō pede alite* volat. Quamquam vidētur īre nōn tardius sagittā Scythicā**, tamen Hippomenēs fōrmam virginis magis mirātur.*** Atalanta ad fīnem pervenit; cornū sonātur. Atalanta victor corōnātur. Iuvenibus victīs poena mortis datur.

**on swift foot*; ***not more slowly than a Scythian arrow*;
****admires*, active meaning with passive ending

Hippomenēs tamen nōn dēterritus ad certāmen sē parat. Atalantam rogat: "Cūr victōriam facilem* quaeris? Contende mēcum! Sī victor erō, nōn pudōrī tibi** erit vincī ā mē! Mihi pater est magnus Megareus cui avus est Neptūnus, rēx aquārum." Dum ille dīcit, fīlia rēgis eum spectat et dubitat superārī an vincere malit.***

*easy; ** it will not cause you shame (double dative);
***She hesitates whether she prefers to...

Dīcit haec verba: "Quī deus* eum iubet coniugem petere? Nōn sum digna pretiī, mē iudice.** Sed ille adhūc puer est; nōn iuvenis mē movet, sed aetās. Ō Hippomenēs, relinque loca perīculōsa dum potes. Dēbēs amārī ā puellā meliōre.*** Sed cūr tamen est mihi cūra tuī? Culpa nōn est mea. Ō miser Hippomenēs, erās dignus vīvere!" Sīc dubitat virgō–amat, sed amōrem nōn sentit.

**What god...?* ***If I am any judge* (lit. *with me as judge*); ****by a better maiden*

Verbs

Person, Number,
Tense,Voice, Mood

Puer puellam **amat**.

Person	3rd
Number	singular
Tense	Present
Voice	Active
Mood	Indicative

Puella ā puerō **amātur**.

Person	3rd
Number	singular
Tense	Present
Voice	**Passive**
Mood	Indicative

Forming the Stem

2nd principal part = Infinitive

drop the **-re**

vocāre -> **vocā**

docēre –> **docē**

dicere -> **dice**

scīre -> **sentī**

Active Personal Endings

	singular		*plural*	
1st	**-m,-o**	I	**-mus**	we
2nd	**-s**	you	**-tis**	you
3rd	**-t**	he, she, it	**-nt**	they

Passive Personal Endings

	singular		*plural*	
1st	**-r**	I	**-mur**	we
2nd	**-ris**	you	**-minī**	you
3rd	**-tur**	he, she, it	**-ntur**	they

Present Passive Indicative

1st Conjugation

	singular	*plural*
1st	voco-**r**	vocā-**mur**
2nd	vocā-**ris**	vocā-**minī**
3rd	vocā-**tur**	voca-**ntur**

2nd Conjugation

	singular	*plural*
1st	doceor	docēmur
2nd	docēris	docēminī
3rd	docētur	docentur

3rd Conjugation

	singular	*plural*
1st	mittor	mittimur
2nd	mitteris	mittiminī
3rd	mittitur	mittuntur

3rd -io Conjugation

	singular	*plural*
1st	capior	capimur
2nd	capēris	capiminī
3rd	capitur	capiuntur

4th Conjugation

	singular	*plural*
1st	audior	audīmur
2nd	audīris	audīminī
3rd	audītur	audiuntur

Imperfect Passive Indicative

-ba- + passive personal endings

portābar	docēbar
portābāris	docēbāris
portābātur	docēbātur
portābāmur	docēbāmur
portābāminī	docēbāminī
portābantur	docēbantur

mittēbar	capiēbar	audiēbar
mittēbāris	capiēbāris	audiēbāris
mittēbātur	capiēbātur	audiēbātur
mittēbāmur	capiēbāmur	audiēbāmur
mittēbāminī	capiēbāminī	audiēbāminī
mittēbantur	capiēbantur	audiēbantur

Future Passive Indicative

-bi- for 1st, 2nd

-e- for 3rd, 3rd -io, 4th

+ passive personal endings

portābor	docēbor
portāberis	docēberis
portābitur	docēbitur
portābimur	docēbimur
portābiminī	docēbiminī
portābuntur	docēbuntur

mittar	capiar	audiar
mittēris	capiēris	audiēris
mittētur	capiētur	audiētur
mittēmur	capiēmur	audiēmur
mittēminī	capiēminī	audiēminī
mittentur	capientur	audientur

Ablative of Agent

Vōx **ā puerō** audītur.	The voice is heard *by the boy*.
Puer **ā puellā** amātur.	The boy is loved *by the girl*.
Fābula **ā poētā** nārrābātur.	The story was being told *by the poet*.
Lēgēs **ab hominibus** fōrmābuntur.	Laws will be made *by humans*.

Relative Pronoun

quī, quae, quod

- agrees with its antecedent in number and gender
- takes its case from its use in the relative clause

Relative Pronoun *who, that, which*

	singular			plural		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

Relative Pronoun

Vir, **quī** in certāmine stat, est Hippomenēs.
The man *who* stands in the race is Hippomenēs.

Iuvenibus, **quōs** Atalanta vīcit, poena mortis datur. The penalty of death is given to the youths *whom* Atalanta conquered.

Fourth Declension

Masculine

	sing.	*pl.*
Nom.	cursus	cursūs
Gen.	cursūs	cursuum
Dat.	cursuī, -ū	cursibus
Acc.	cursum	cursūs
Abl.	cursū	cursibus

Fourth Declension

Neuter

	sing.	*pl.*
Nom.	cornū	cornua
Gen.	cornūs	cornuum
Dat.	cornū	cornibus
Acc.	cornū	cornua
Abl.	cornū	cornibus

Passive Infinitives

change the final vowel (**e**) of the infinitive ending to **-ī**, except in the 3rd conjugation, where the whole ending becomes **-ī**

I	II	III	III-io	IV
portāre	**docēre**	**petere**	**capere**	**audīre**
to carry	*to teach*	*to seek*	*to take*	*to hear*

I	II	III	III-io	IV
portārī	**docērī**	**petī**	**capī**	**audīrī**
to be carried	*to be taught*	*to be sought*	*to be taken*	*to be heard*