

Liber VI, Capitulum I

Animālia





Anaxander Fēlicem rogat, “quid pingere vīs?”

“animālia pingere volō,” Fēlix rēpondet.

“docēbisne mē animālia pingere?”



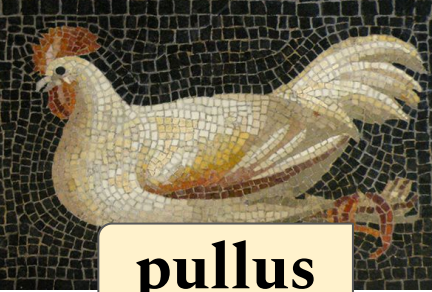
“architectūra et natūra mihi placent,” Anaxander
dīcit. “mythologia quoque mihi placet. sunt
animālia in mythologiā, sed ego nōn multa animālia
mythologica pinxī. multās fēminās mythologicās et
multōs virōs mythologicōs pinxī cum filiā meā.



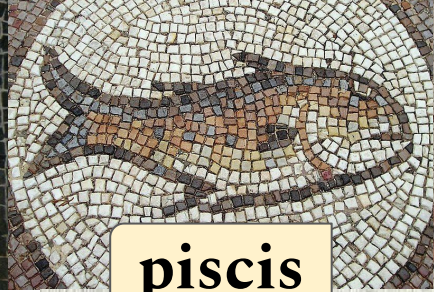
“sī **tū animālia** *pingere* vīs, **necesse** est **tibi** *observāre* **animālia**. **necesse** est **tibi** *observāre* **multa animālia** *in* **multīs locīs**. **macellum** est **plēnum animālium**. *ī ad* **macellum**. **observā** **animālia** *in* **macellō**.



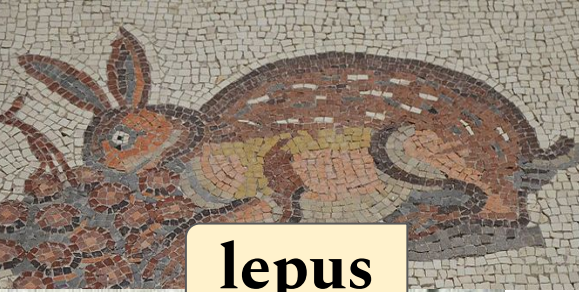
“fer **tabellam** et **stilum**.
dēlineā animālia. **dēlineā**
multa animālia. **dēlineā**
animālia dum dormiunt.
dēlineā animālia dum
ambulant. **dēlineā animālia**
dum sedent. **dēlineā animālia**
dum **īrāta** sunt. **dēlineā**
animālia dum **laeta** sunt.



pullus



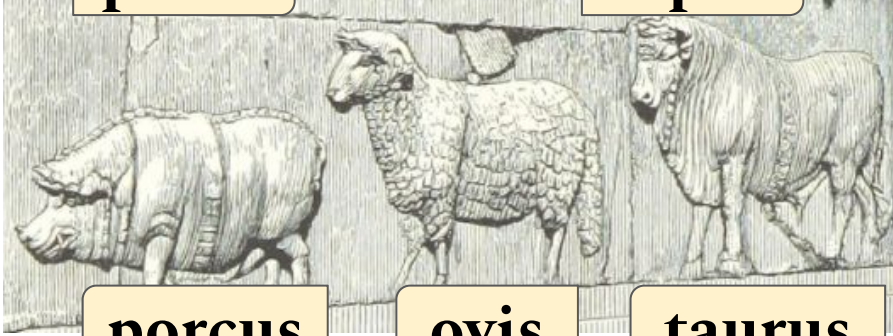
piscis



lepus



caper

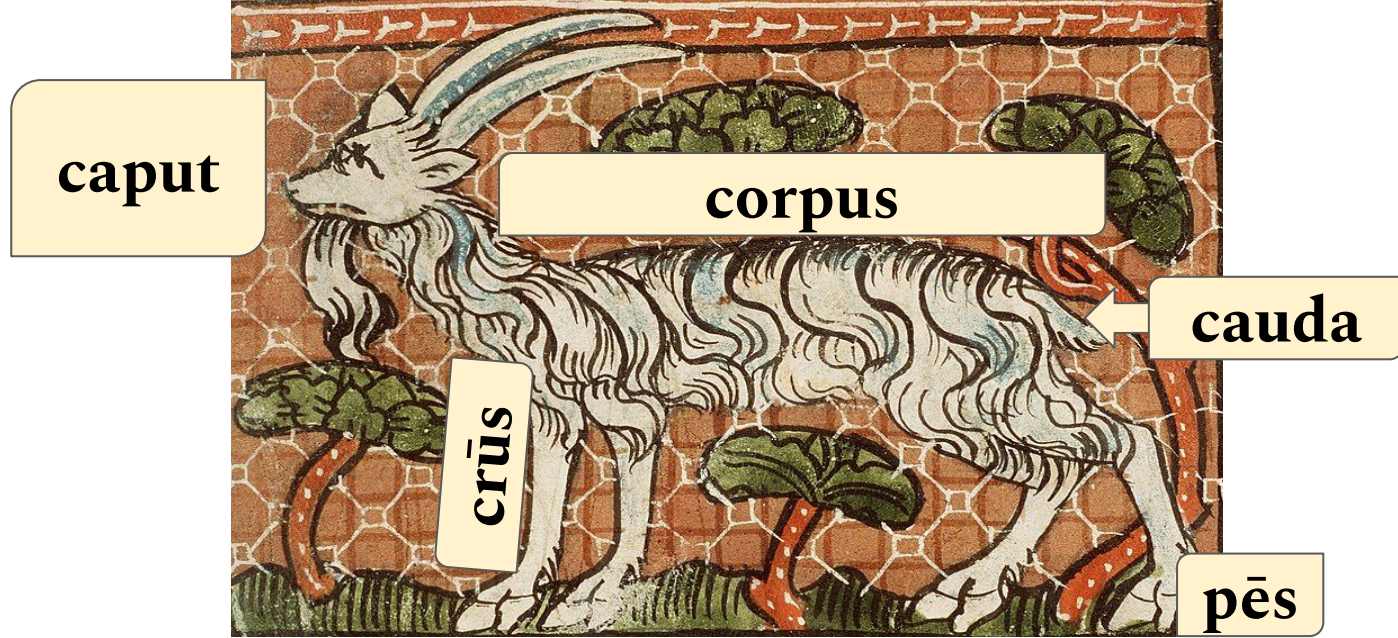


porcus

ovis

taurus

“dēlīnēā omnia animālia in macellō. dēlīnēā
pullōs. dēlīnēā piscēs. dēlīnēā leporēs. dēlīnēā
caprōs. dēlīnēā porcōs. dēlīnēā ovēs. dēlīnēā
taurōs.



“observā et dēlineā *omnēs partēs animālium*.
dēlineā caput. dēlineā corpus. dēlineā *caudam*.
dēlineā *crūra*. dēlineā *pedēs*.



auris

oculus

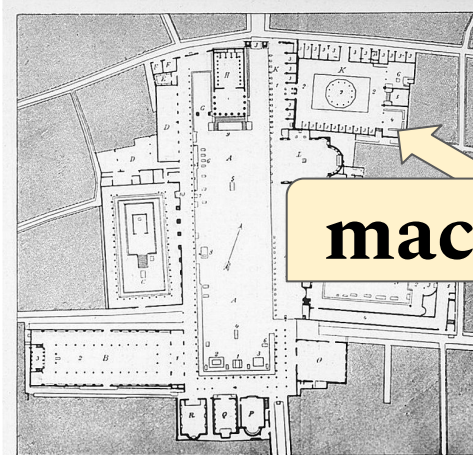


nāsus

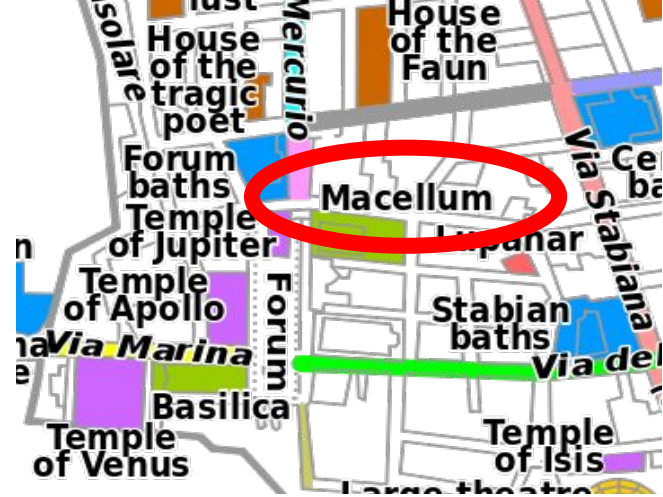
ōs

dēns

“observā et dēlīnēā faciēs. dēlīnēā oculōs.
dēlīnēā aurēs. dēlīnēā nāsōs. dēlīnēā ōra.
dēlīnēā dentēs.”



macellum



“Anaxander, intellegō!” Fēlix clāmat.

“licetne mihi īre ad macellum nunc? volō
observāre et dēlīneāre omnia animālia!”

“ī, mī discipule, ī!” Anaxander rēspondet.

subitō **Fēlix** tacet et nōn discēdit.

“cūr subitō tacēs?” **Anaxander** rogat. “cūr
nōn discēdis?”

Fēlix rēspōndet, “timeō. fortassē **Vatia** **mē**
vidēbit.”

VATIA ET FILIVS
MALE OLENT

“**Vatia** celeriter fit **īrātus** sed **īra Vatiāe** nōn diū manet.”

Anaxander ā Fēlīce vertit et **ad fenestram** ambulat. “ecce! **litterae tuae** iam absunt **ā pariete**. absunt igitur **ā mente Vatiāe** quoque.”

VATIA ET FILIVS



stilus

tabella

“ībō igitur *ad macellum*,”
Fēlix dīcit, sed nōn discēdit.

Fēlix diū tacet. tum rogat,
“*Anaxander*, habēsne
tabellam et *stilum*? *ego* nōn
habeō.”



stilus

tabella

“certē **stilum** et **tabellās**
habeō!” inquit **Anaxander**.

“**meae tabellae** sunt **tuae**
tabellae. quot **tabellās** vīs
habēre? **ūnam**, **duās**, **trēs**,
quattuor, **quinque**...”

“fortassē,” inquit **Fēlix**,
“**duās** vel **trēs**.”

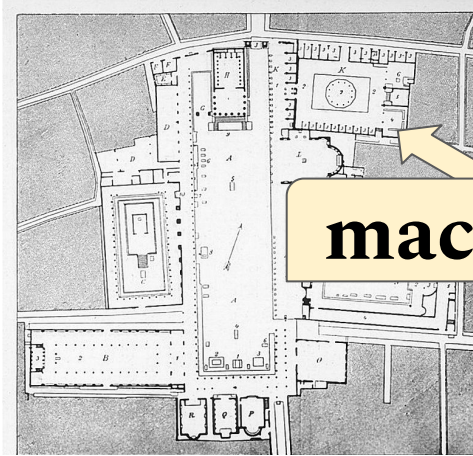


stilus

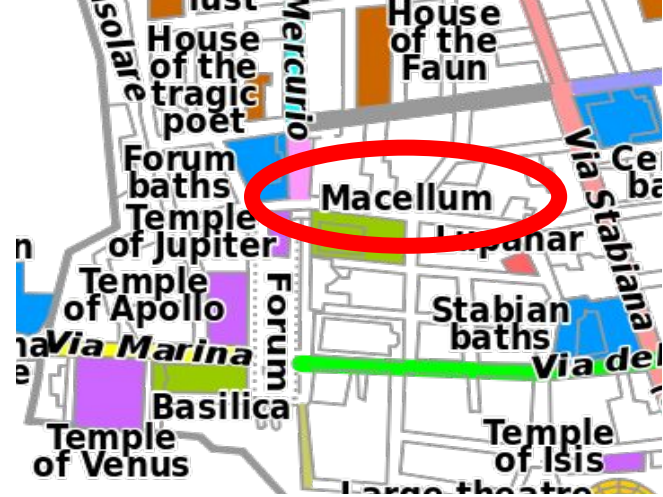
tabella

“ecce **trēs tabellae** et **ūnus stilus**! nunc **ī ad macellum**.
volō **vidēre omnēs trēs tabellās plēnās animālium!**”

“**grātiās tibi agō!**” **Fēlix**
clāmat. “**brevī tempore**
reveniam cum tribus tabellīs
plēnīs animālium!”

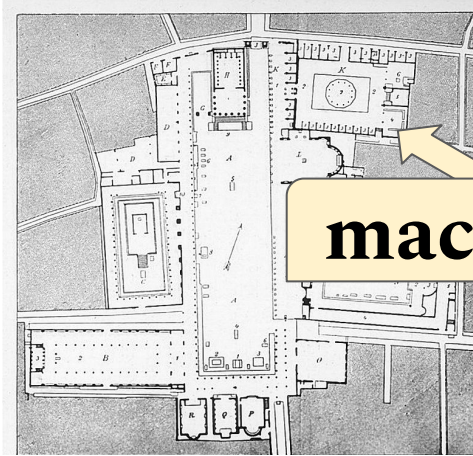


macellum

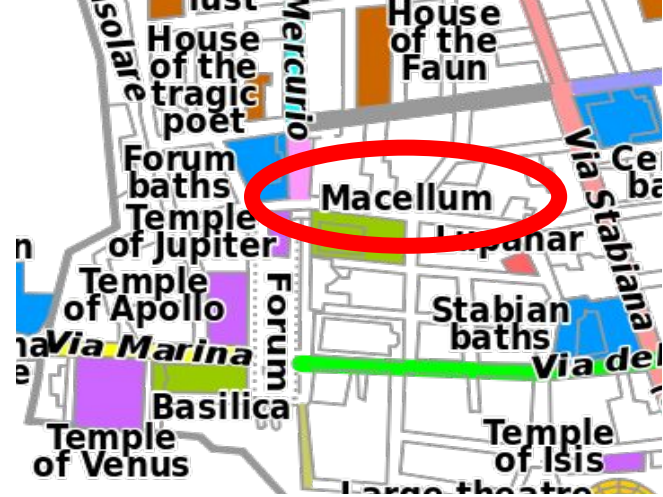


Fēlix celeriter *ad* **macellum** ambulat *cum*
tribus tabellīs **stilō**que. **Brūtum** videt et
salūtāt.

“salvē, **Fēlix**!” **Brūtus** clāmat. “quōmodo
Anaxander **sē** habet?”



macellum



“Anaxander nōn male sē habet,” rēspondet
Fēlix, “sed adhūc iacet in lectō. mihi dedit hunc
stilum et hās tabellās. animālia dēlineāre volō
hodiē.”



sella

“*ad locum optimum* tū vēnistī. sunt *multa animālia in macellō.*”

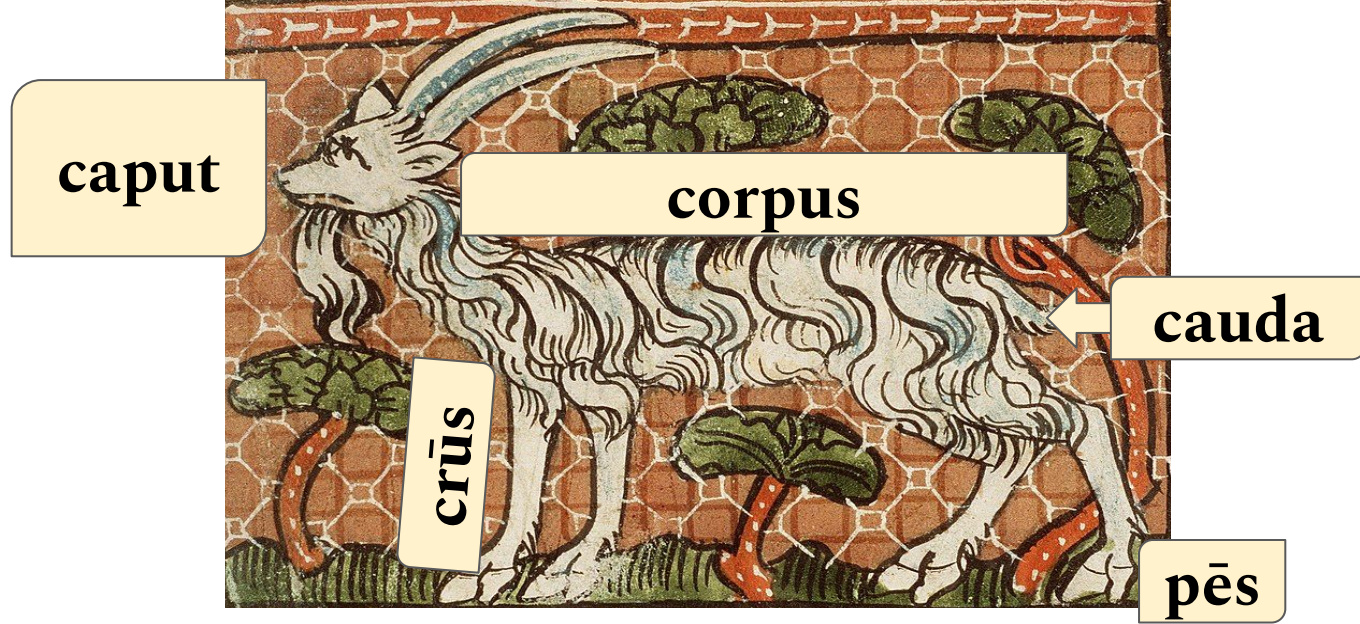
“ita vērō. *brevī tempore hae tabellae* erunt *plēnae animālium.*”

“*necesse* erit *tibi habēre sellam.* ecce!”



sella

“grātiās tibi agō, mī amīce!” Fēlix dīcit et
sellam capit. ā Brūtō vertit et ad animālia
ambulat. multa animālia observat et dēlīneat.



brevī tempore trēs tabellae sunt plēnae
oculōrum et pedum et capitum et caudārum et
dentium et nasōrum et animālium magnōrum
parvōrumque.

Verba Ūtilia

licetne mihi...?

īre ad latrīnam / fontem

petere/acuere stilum

respondēre

rogāre aliquid

temptāre

Is it allowed for me...

to go to the bathroom / fountain

to borrow/sharpen a writing tool

to respond

to ask something

to try

Slide 9

Try using these words in class!

2nd Declension Neuter

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Some nouns have endings similar to 2nd Declension but have a neuter gender. Note the boxes in 2nd Neuter below to see which endings are not the same as those in 2nd Declension, which will mostly be masculine words.

2nd Declension

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>
Nom	filius	filiī
Gen	<i>filiī</i>	<i>filiōrum</i>
Dat	filiō	filiīs
Acc	filiū	filiōs
Abl	filiō	filiīs

2nd Neuter

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>
Nom	macellum	macella
Gen	<i>macellī</i>	<i>macellōrum</i>
Dat	macellō	macellīs
Acc	macellum	macella
Abl	macellō	macellīs

2nd Declension Neuter

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Neuter words always look the same in the **Nominative** and the **Accusative**. You will need to use context clues in the sentence to determine whether the **Nominative** or **Accusative** case is being used. What clues do you notice in the sentences below?

macellum est plēnum
animālium. ī ad macellum.

2nd Neuter

	sing	pl
Nom	macellum	macella
Gen	macellī	macellōrum
Dat	macellō	macellīs
Acc	macellum	macella
Abl	macellō	macellīs

3rd Declension Neuter

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Some nouns have endings similar to 3rd Declension but have a neuter gender. Note the boxes in 3rd Neuter below to see which endings are a bit different for these words from 3rd Declension, which is for words with a masculine or feminine gender.

3rd Declension

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>
Nom	uxor*	uxōrēs
Gen	uxōris	uxōrum
Dat	uxōrī	uxōribus
Acc	uxōrem	uxōrēs
Abl	uxōre	uxōribus

3rd Neuter

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>
Nom	caput*	capita
Gen	capitis	capitum
Dat	capitī	capitibus
Acc	caput*	capita
Abl	capite	capitibus

*Nominative singulars for neuter as well as non-neuter words in 3rd Declension can have a variety of endings. Whatever form is used in the Nominative for 3rd Neuter will also be used for the Accusative.

3rd Declension Neuter

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Note in the sample word *corpus* below that not only do neuter words look the same in the **Nominative** and the **Accusative**, but they can have the same endings as non-neuter declensions. When you see the word *corpus*, you would probably be expecting that it would be Nominative like 2nd Declension words ending in *-us*. However, since it's neuter, it might be an **Accusative**.

What context clues do you see in example below that would tell you whether *corpus* is **Nominative** or **Accusative**?

dēlīneā corpus.
dēlīneā caudam.

3rd Neuter

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>
Nom	corpus	corpora
Gen	corporis	corporum
Dat	corporī	corporibus
Acc	corpus	corpora
Abl	corpore	corporibus

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