

Lāocoōn et Equus Trōiānus

Vergiliū *Aenēis* 2.40–55

Salvēte, amīcī!
Nōmen mihi est
“Torvus” corvus.



Aenēās et comitēs suī erant hospitēs apud convīvium in urbe Carthāgine. Dīdō rēgīna amōre Aenēae capta est.



Magnopere Dīdō Aenēān amat propter Venerem Cupīdinemque!



Didō pateram gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit et merō
implēvit. Deinde, magnā vōce dīxit...

Dīc, hospes, dē
itineribus tuīs!

patera, -ae (f.)

Didō
rēgīna

poscō, poscere,
poposcī

- rogō
- flāgitō
- requīrō

Illa patera est
ingēns! In illā
natāre possim!



merus, -ī (m.)
(vinum non
dīlūtum)

gemma, -ae (f.)

Aenēās ōrsus est...

Ō rēgīna, fābula mea est
miserrima trīstisque. Sed sī vīs
cāsūs nostrōs audīre, nārrābō.



Aenēās

cāsus, cāsūs (m.)
(dēclīnātiō quārta)

- calamitās
- clādēs
- incommodum

ōrdior, ōrdīrī,
ōrsus sum
(verbum dēpōnēns)

- incipiō
- incohō
- initiō

Loooooonga
fābula est!





"Graeci"



"petivisse"



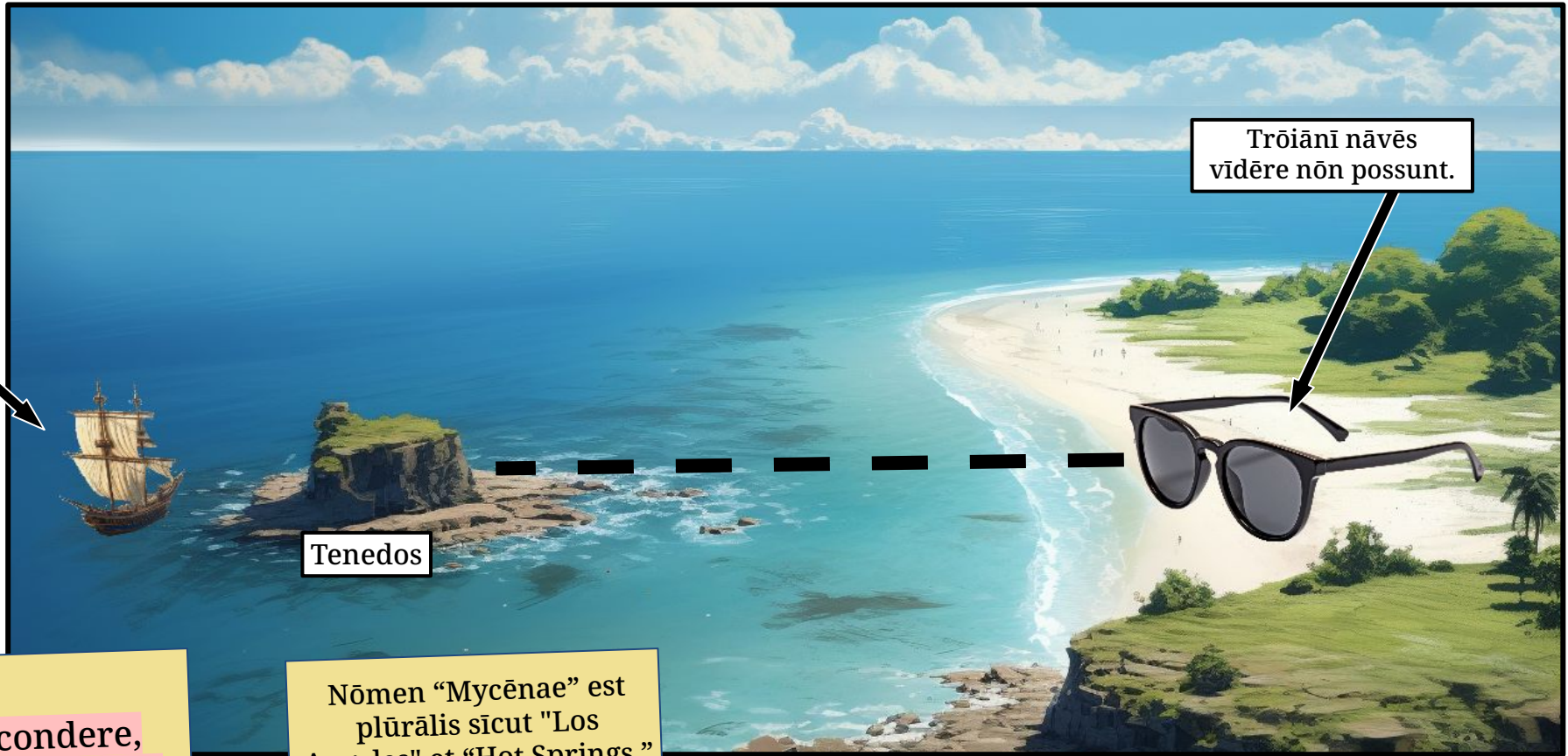
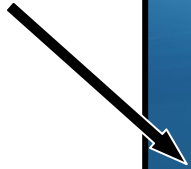
"Danaī sē condidērunt post īnsulam nōmine Tenedos. Ratī sumus eōs ventō petivisse Mycēnās."

"putāvimus"

ōrātiō obliqua

plūrālis

Graeci post īnsulam nāvēs cēlant.



Troiani naves videre non possunt.



Tenedos

condō, condere,
condidī, conditum

- occultō
- cēlō

Nōmen "Mycēnae" est plūrālis sicut "Los Angeles" et "Hot Springs."

- N. Mycēnae
- G. Mycēnārum
- D. Mycēnīs
- Ac. Mycēnās
- Ab. Mycēnīs

Graeci callidī Troiānōs fallunt! Simulant profectiōnem!



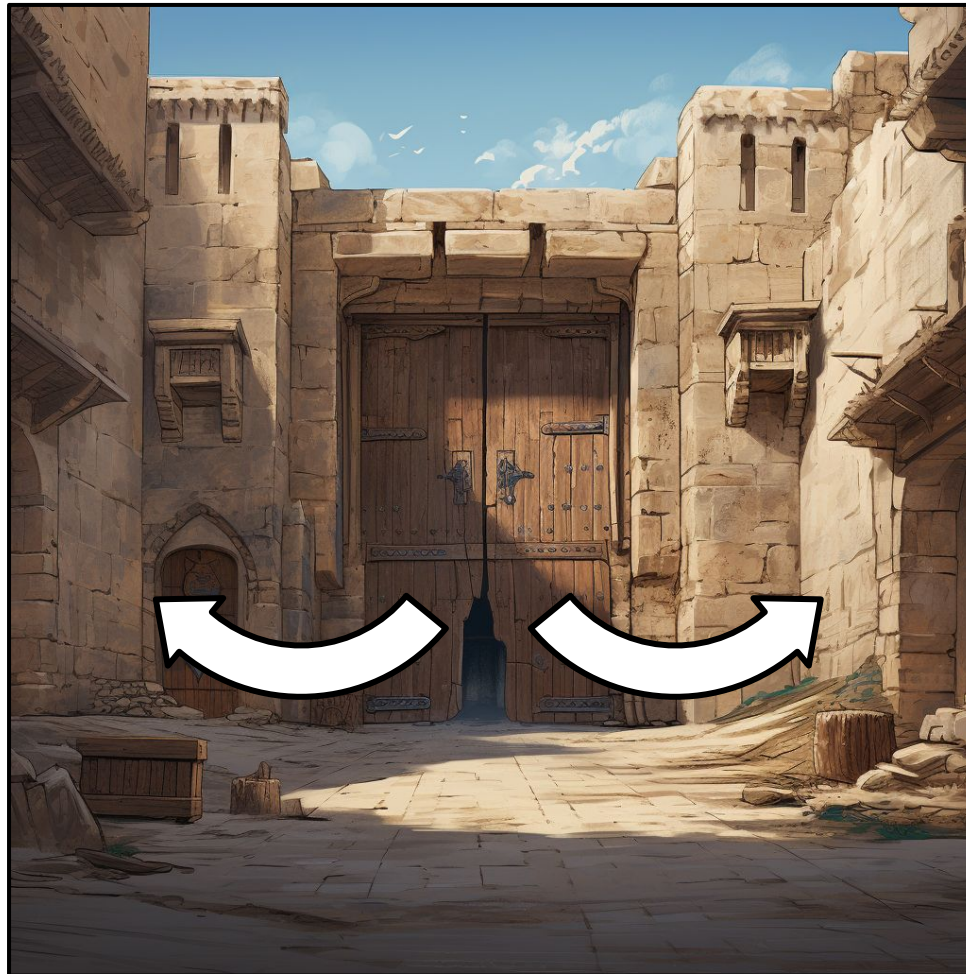


ablātīvus sēparātīvus

“Ergō omnis Teucra sē solvit longō lūctū. Portae urbis panduntur et...”

solvō, solvere,
solvī, solūtum
=
līberō, līberāre,
līberāvī,
līberātum

pandō portās =
reclūdō portās =
patefaciō portās



lūctus, lūctūs
(dēclīnātiō quārta)

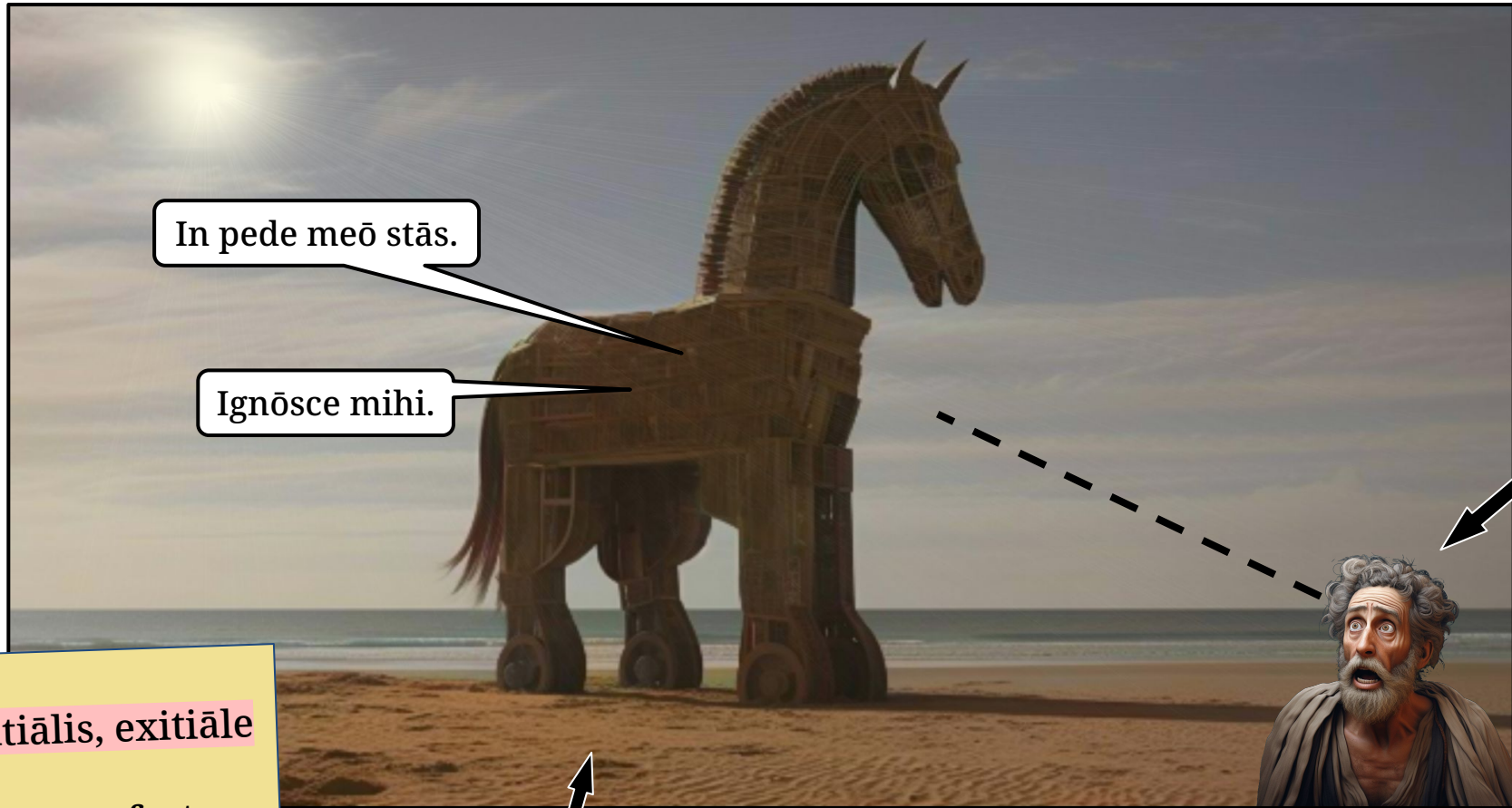
- trīstītia
- maeror
- tristitās

Post profectiōnem
Graecōrum, Troiānī
magnās portās
urbis reclūdunt.





“...ecce, ingēns equus adest in lītore. Trōiānī stupent et mīrantur dōnum exitiāle Minervae.”



In pede meō stās.

Ignōsce mihi.

vir
stupet
et
mīratur

exitiālis, exitiāle

- mortem fert
- excīdiōnem fert

lītus, lītoris (n.)

Quis loquitur
intrā equum?





accusativus + infinitivus

“Thymoētēs equum intrā mūrōs dūcī hortātur, at Capys iubet nōs ūrere equum flammīs.”

Dūcāmus equum in urbem. Dōnum est.

Minimē! Igne equum incendāmus. Dolus callidus est!

Dōnum!

Dolus!

Dōnum!

Thymoētēs

Capys

dūcere
īnfīnītīvus āctīvus

dūcī
īnfīnītīvus passīvus

Fortasse augurium
faciant. Spectēmus avēs!





“Lāocoōn erat sacerdōs Trōiānus. Duo filiī erant Lāocoontī: Antiphantēs et Thymbraeus.”

dativus possessiōnis



Antiphantēs et Thymbraeus,
filiī Lāocoontis



Lāocoōn
sacerdōs

dativus possessiōnis

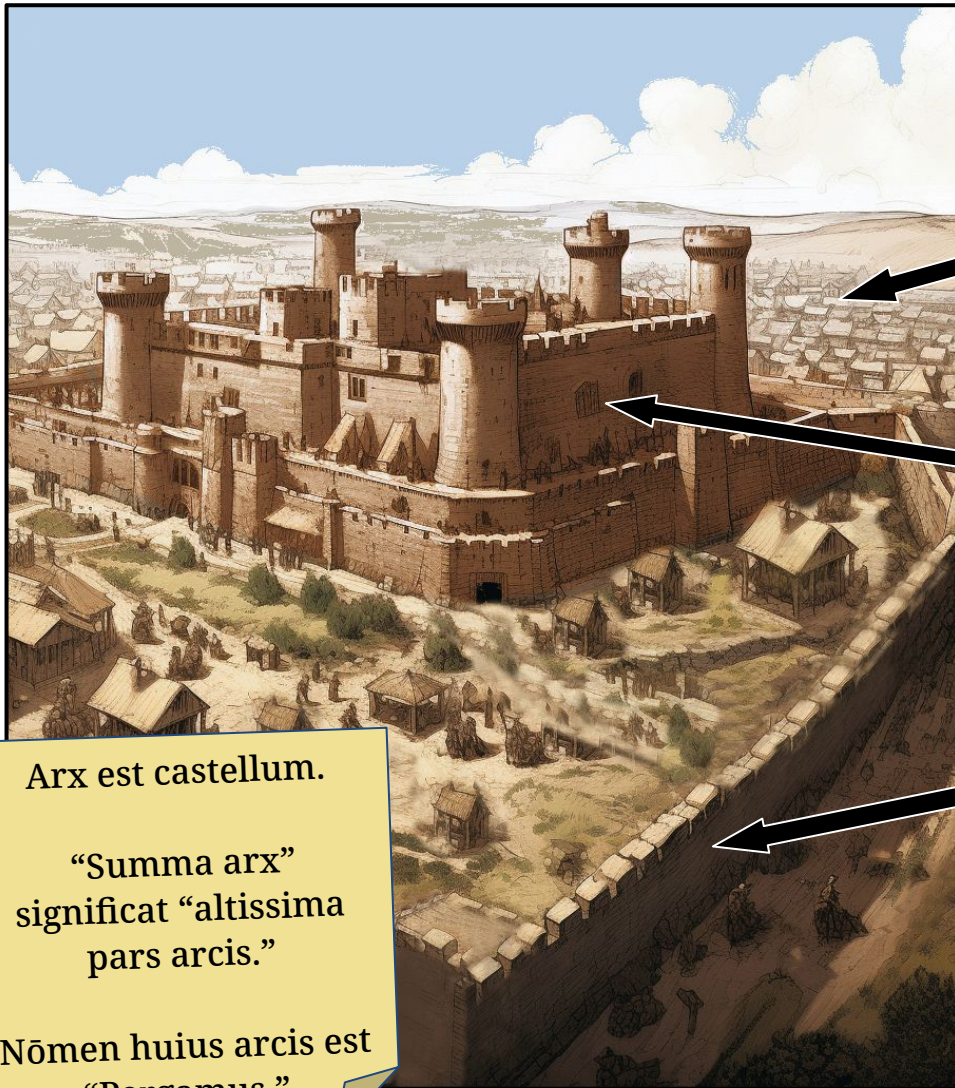
est mihi filius =
filium habeō

Hī longa
nōmina habent.





“Prīmus, ante omnēs, Lāocoōn dēcurrit ab summā arce...”



urbs,
urbis (f.)

arx,
arcis (f.)

mūrus,
mūrī (m.)

Arx est castellum.

“Summa arx”
significat “altissima
pars arcis.”

Nōmen huius arcis est
“Pergamus.”



Lāocoōn ab arce
ad mūrum urbis currit.

Urbs nōminātur
“Īlium” vel “Trōia,” sed
arx ipsa nōminātur
“Pergamus.”





ablātīvus absolūtus

“...magnā catervā comitante...”

caterva, -ae (f.)

- turba
- grex hominum



Magna caterva Lāocoontem sequitur.

comitor, comitārī,
comitātus sum
(verba dēpōnēns)

- sequor

comes, comitis
(m./f.)

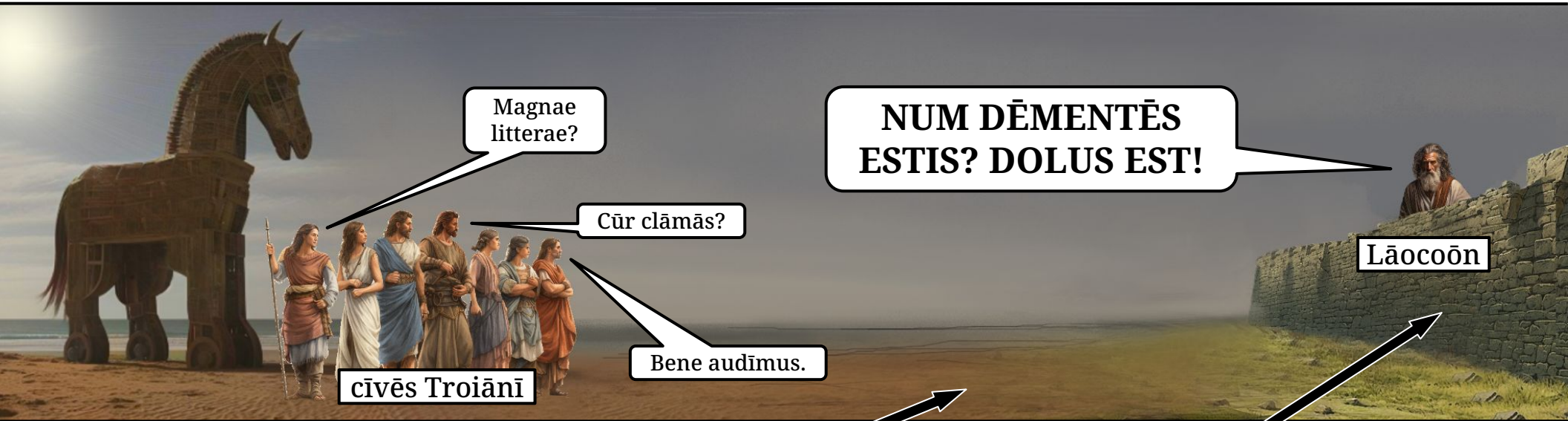
- amīcus
- sodālis

Sunt multī comitēs
Lāocoontī!





“...et procul, Lāocoōn clāmat ‘Ō cīvēs miserī, quae tanta īnsānia est vōbīs?’”



Magnae litterae?

NUM DĒMENTĒS ESTIS? DOLUS EST!

Cūr clāmās?

Lāocoōn

cīvēs Troiānī

Bene audīmus.

lītus, lītoris (n.)

mūrus, mūrī (m.)

tantus, tanta, tantum

- tam magnum
- tam multum

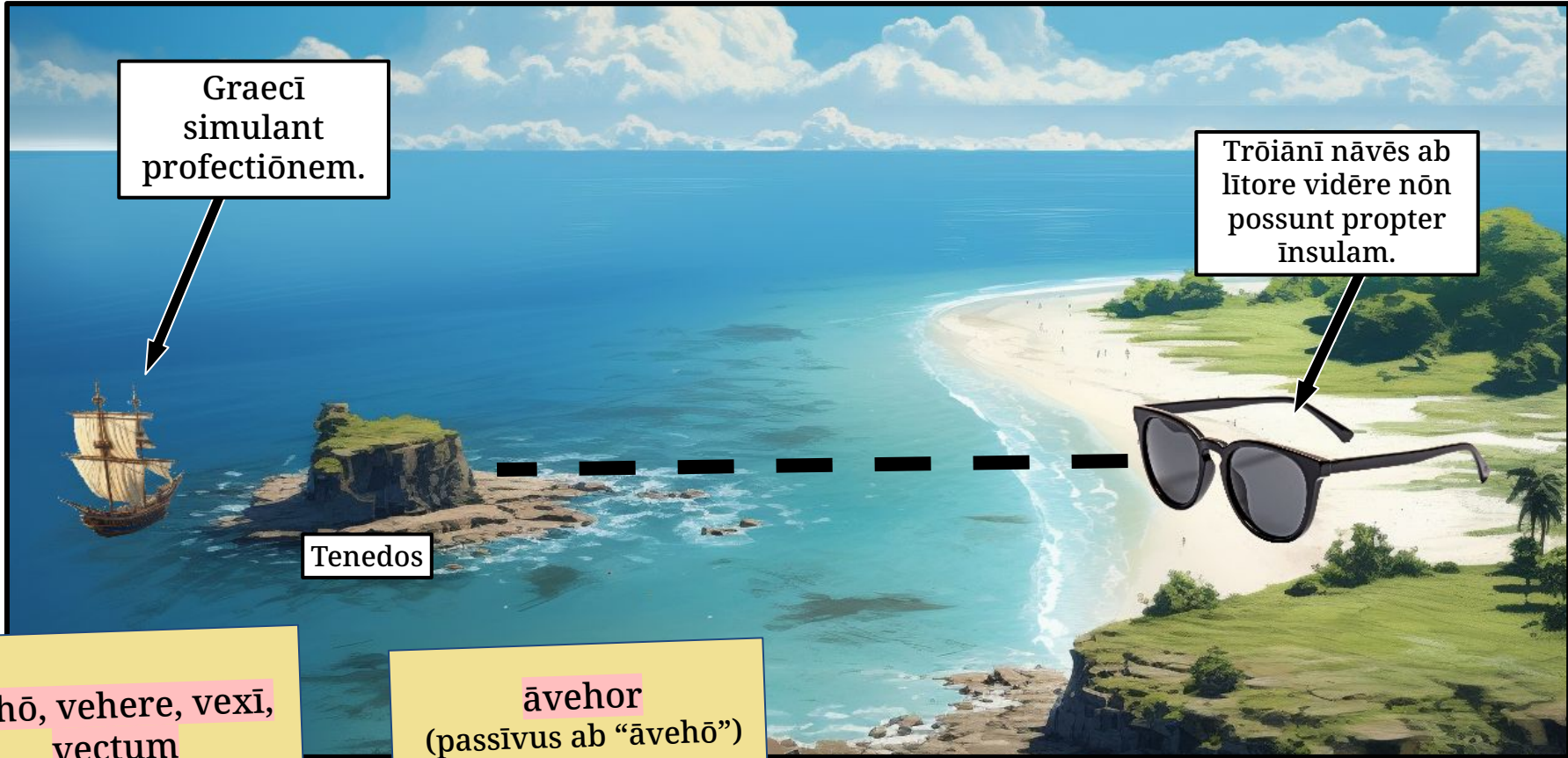
Lāocoōn nōn est prope Trōiānōs, sed procul ā Trōiānīs.





“Crēditis hostēs āvectōs esse? Minimē. Dolus est!”

ōrātiō obliqua



Graecī simulant profectiōnem.

Trōiānī nāvēs ab lītore vidēre nōn possunt propter īnsulam.

Tenedos

vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum

- ferō
- portō
- gerō

āvehor (passīvus ab “āvehō”)

- abeō
- proficīscor
- dēcēdō

Graecī callidī nāvēs post īnsulam occultant!





ōrātiō obliqua

“Putātis ūlla dōna Danaum carēre dolīs?”

ablātīvus cum
“carēre”



columba,
-ae (f.)



Magus dolum facit.
Cunīculus appāret!

Magus dolum facit.
Columba appāret!

Homō callidus dolum facit.
Dēceptiō est!

Fuge, ō
columba!

putō, putāre,
putāvī, putātum

- crēdō
- reor
- cōgitō

careō, carēre,
caruī, caritum
(+ablātīvus)

- nōn habeō X
- sum sine X

careō cibō =
nōn habeō cibum =
sum sine cibō





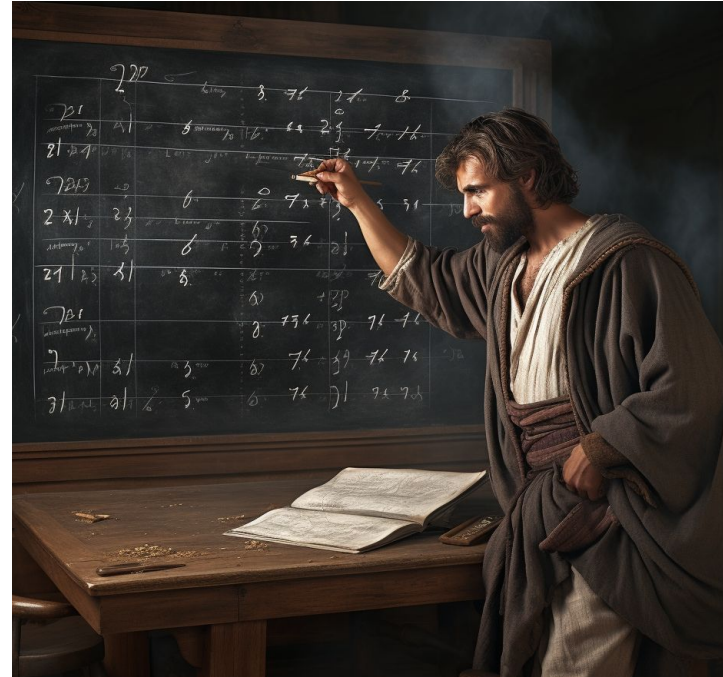
“Odysseus / Ulyssēs”



“Sīc Ulixēs est nōtus vōbīs?”



Ulixēs est callidus.



Ulixēs est intelligēns.

nōscō, nōscere,
nōvī, nōtum

- intellegō
- cernō
- sciō

Ulixēs est rēx Ithacae. Ab
omnibus nōscitur. Callidus est.
Intelligēns est. Ergō, Trōiānī
dolum exspectāre dēbent.

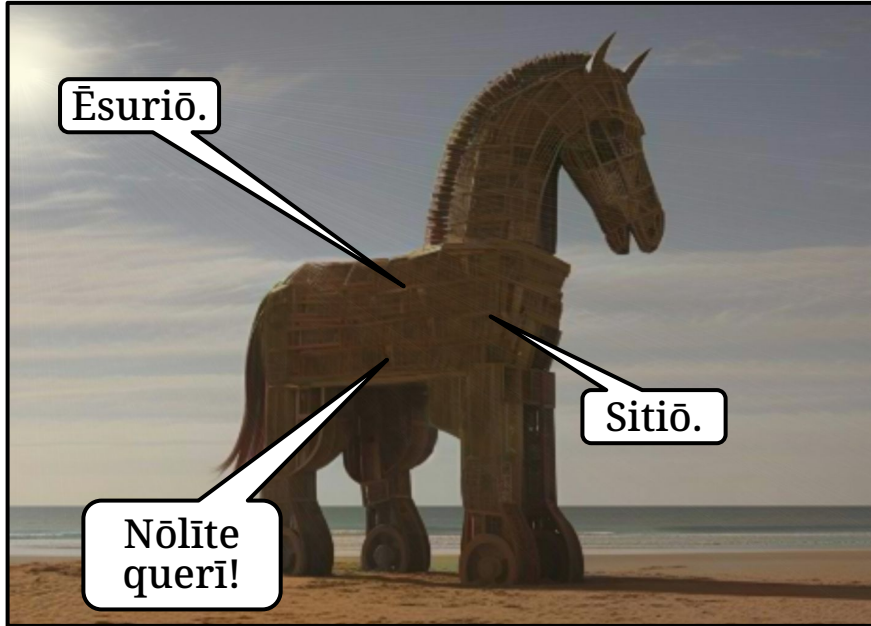




“Graeci”



“Fortasse Achivī inclūsī in hōc lignō occultantur!”



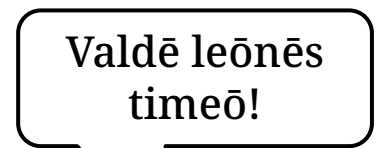
lignum, lignī (n.)



Leō in caveā inclūsus est.



Vir sē occultat.
Vir sē cēlat.



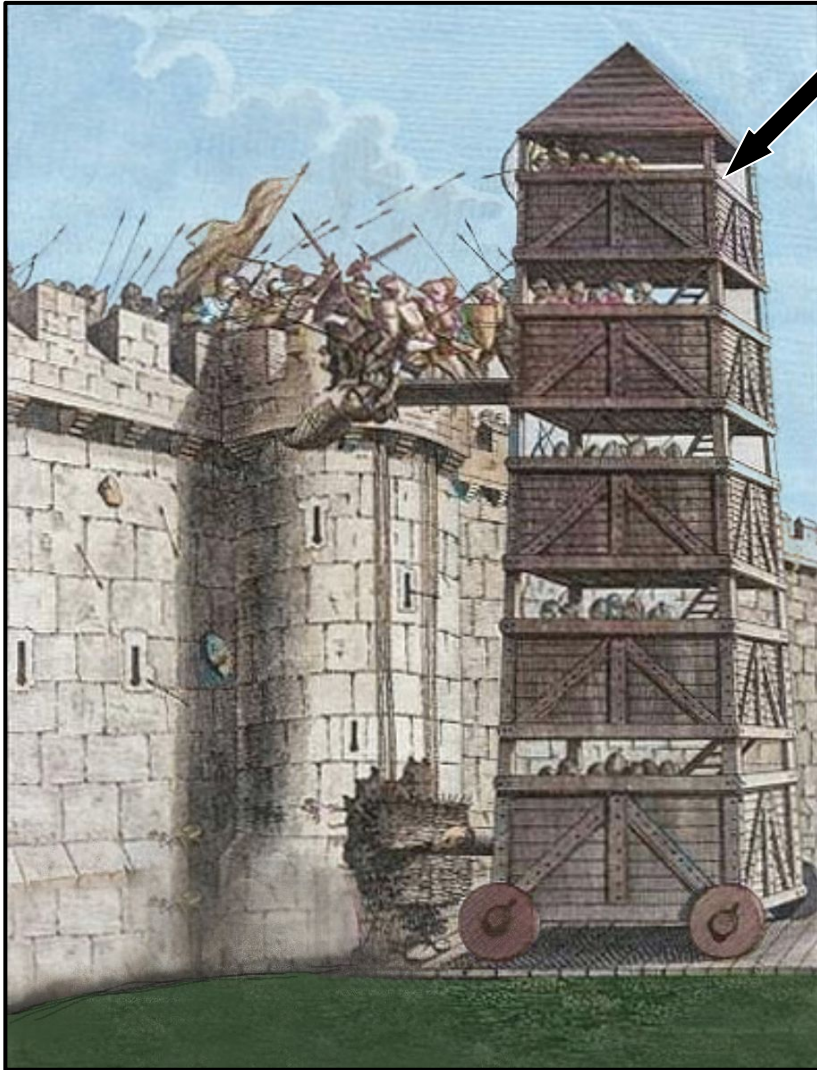


“Fortasse haec m̄achina fabricāta est in nostrōs mūrōs!”

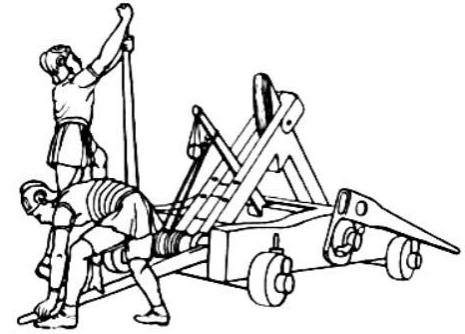
“facta est,” “ficta est,”
“aedificāta est”

turris
ambulātōria

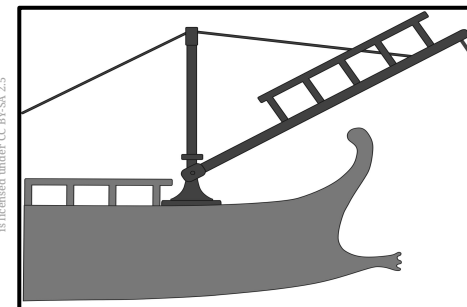
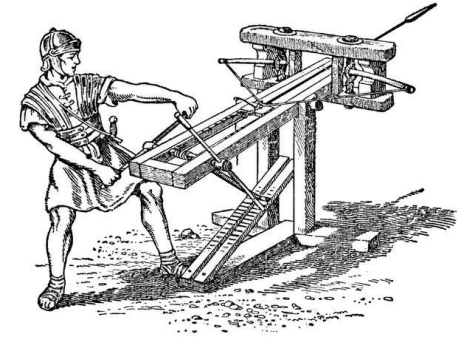
“contrā” aut
“adversus”



onager, onagrī (m.)



scorpiō, -ōnis (m.)



corvus, -ī (m.)

Ego corvus sum!



“Turris ambulātōria” est m̄achina quā
militēs mūrūm oppugnāre possunt.



“Fortasse haec m̄achina īnspectūra est domōs
nostrōs!”

participium futūrum
āctivum

īnspectūra est
nōn īnspicit nunc, sed
mox īnspiciet

Cūr equus per
fenestram domum
īnspicit?
Explōrātor est!



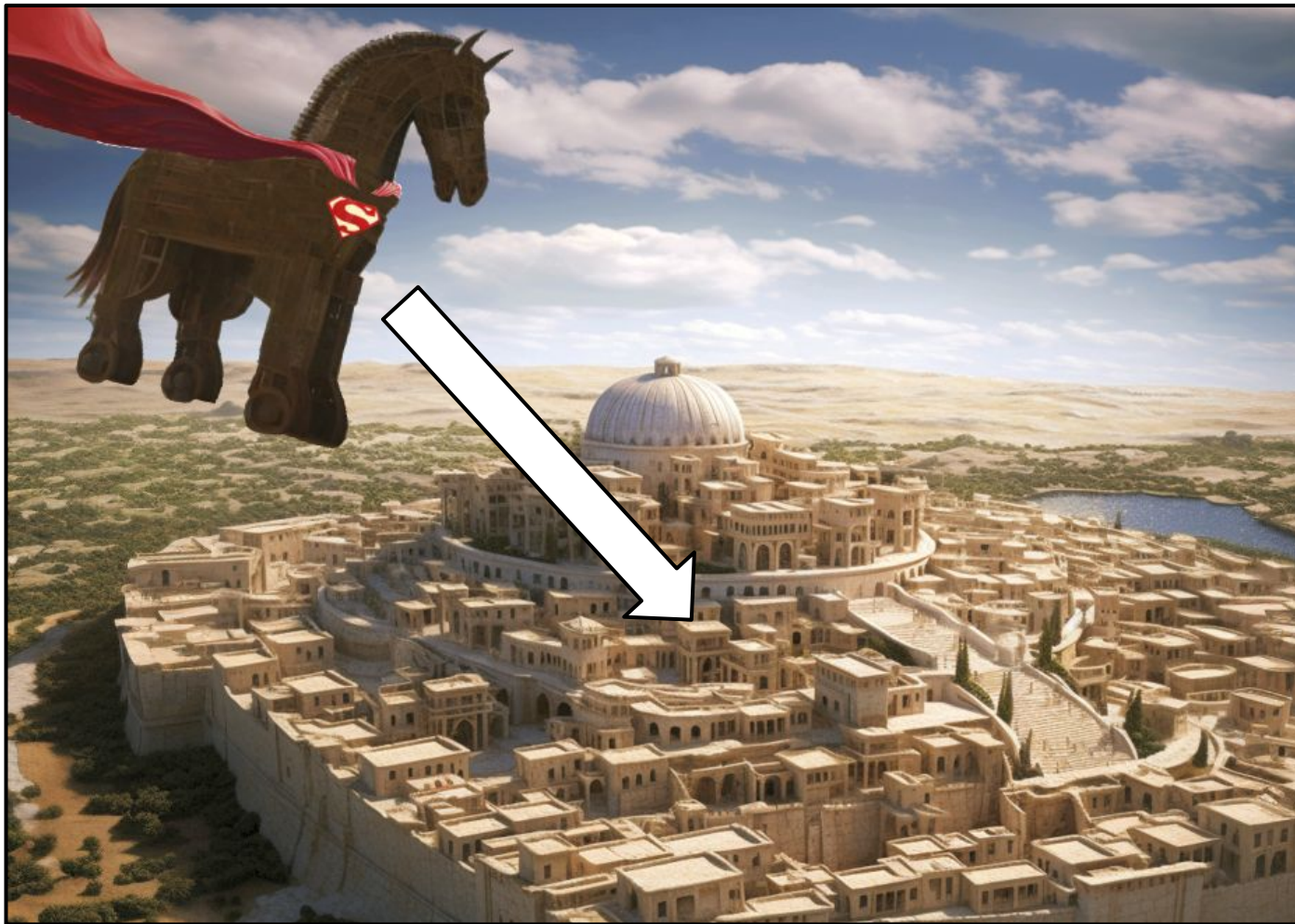
Equus Trōiānus per fenestram spectat.



“Fortasse haec m̄achina ventūra est dēsUPER urbī! Fortasse aliquis error latet.”

*participium
futūrum āctivum*

“dēceptiō” aut
“dolus”



ventūra est

nōn venit nunc, sed
mox veniet

Num equus
Trōiānus sicut avis
volāre potest?



Equus Trōiānus Īlium dē caelō oppugnat.



“Trōiānī”

“nōlīte crēdere”

“Ō Teucrī, nē crēdite equō. Quidquid id est, timeō
Danaōs et dōna ferentēs.”



dōnum, dōnī (n.)

“etiam”
“etiāmsī”



multa dōna



Graeci quī dōna ferunt.



Crēde mihi!

Minimē! Tibi
nōn crēdō!

Lāocoōn equō
nōn crēdit.
Fortasse avī
crēdat!

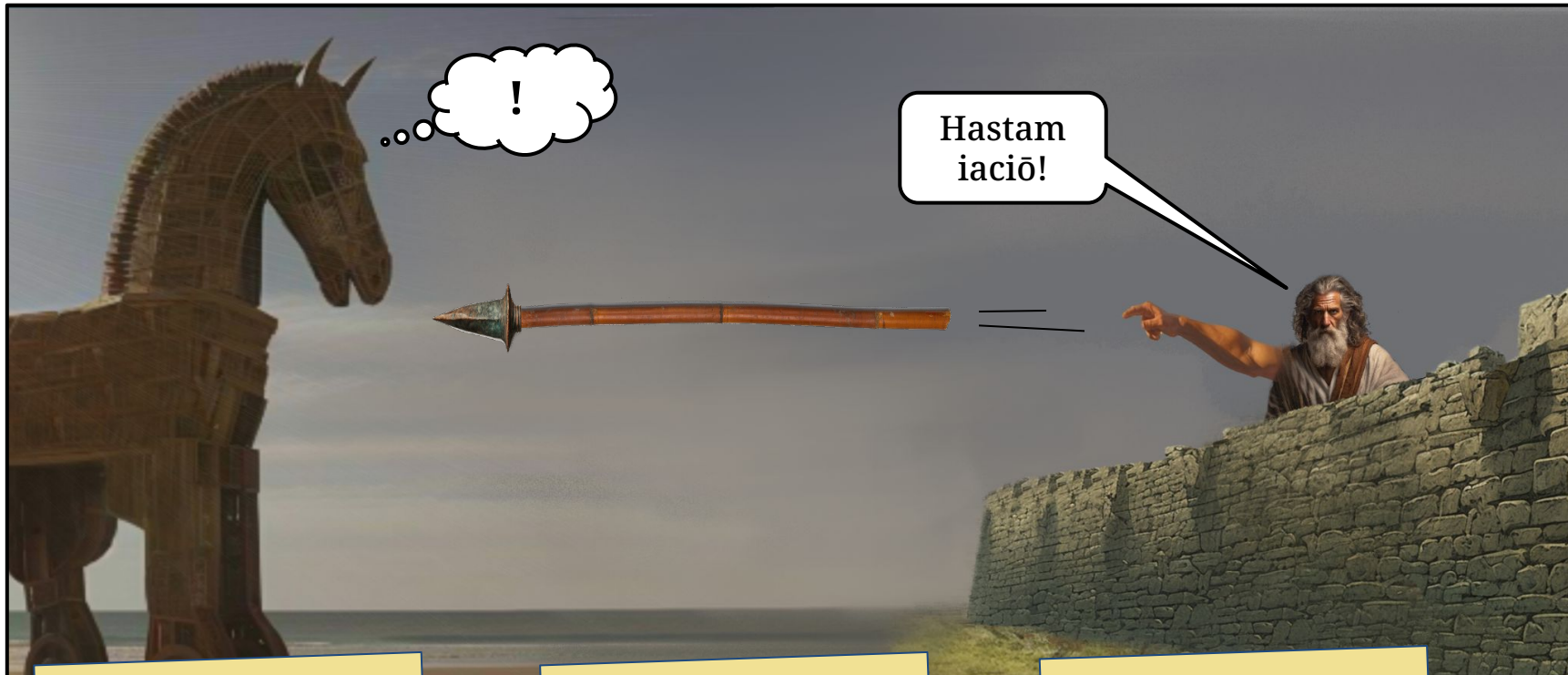




“Sīc fātus, Lāocoōn ingentem hastam ad equum
validīs vīribus contorsit.”

cōn + torqueō
“iēcit magnā vī”

“magnā cum impetū”



for, fārī, fātus sum
(verbum dēpōnēns)

- dīcō
- loquor

torqueō, torquēre,
torsī, tortum

- iaciō magnā vī

vīs (f.)
(irrēgulāris)

	S.	P.
N.	vīs	vīrēs
G.	vīs	vīrium
D.	vī	vīribus
Ac.	vīm	vīrēs
Ab.	vī	vīribus

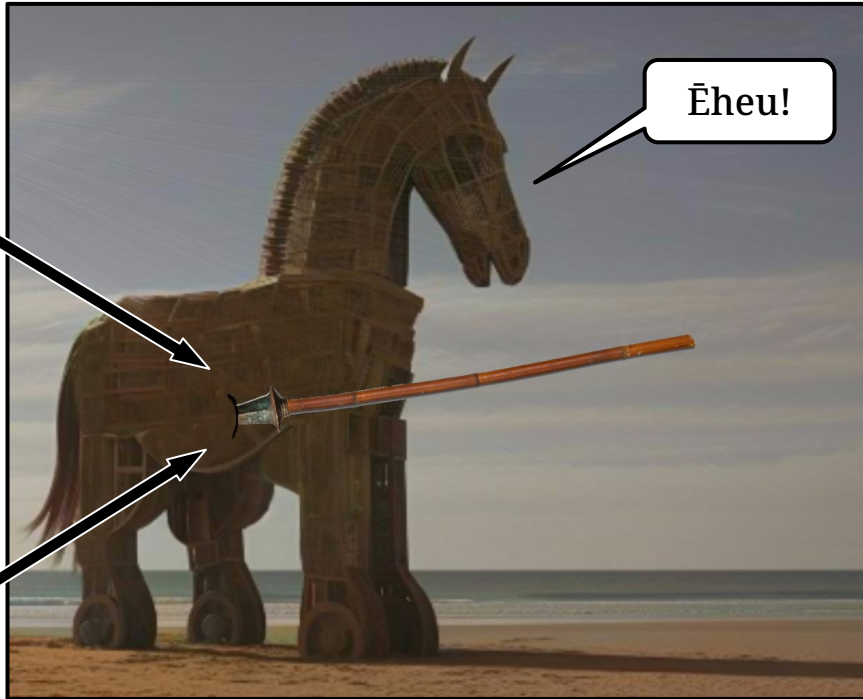




“bēstiae ferae”

“Lāocoōn hastam in latus inque alvum curvam ferī
iēcit. Equus multīs compāgibus cōstrūctus est.”

latus,
lateris (n.)



Ēheu!

alvus,
alvī (f.)

alvus, alvī (f.)

- stomachus
- venter
- uterus



compāgēs, compāgis (f.)

“Compāgēs” est
iūctiō stīpitum.
Stīpitēs fūnibus
iunguntur.



fūnis, -is (m.)



acervus stīpitum

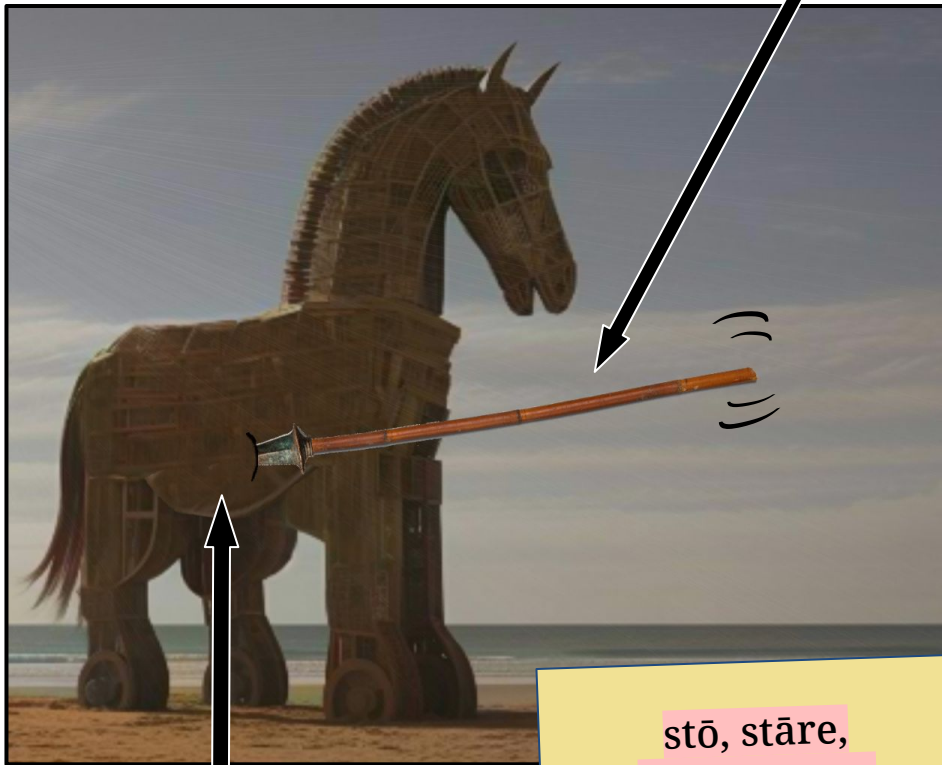




ablātīvus absolūtus

“Illa hasta tremens stetit. Uterō recussō...”

Hasta tremit.



uterus

stō, stāre,
stetī, statum

- sum in pedibus
- maneō

Mulier
sedet.



Mulier
stat.

con + quatiō = concutiō, concutere, concussī, concussum
 per + quatiō = percutiō, percutere, percussī, percussum
 re + quatiō = recutio, recutere, recussī, recussum

“Recutiō” significat
 “feriō retrō” vel
 “pulsō retrō.”





“insonuērunt”

“dedērunt”

“...cavernae cavae insonuēre. Gemitum dedēre.”

pepō, peponis (m.)



pepō plēnus



pepō cavus

dō, dare, dedī, datum

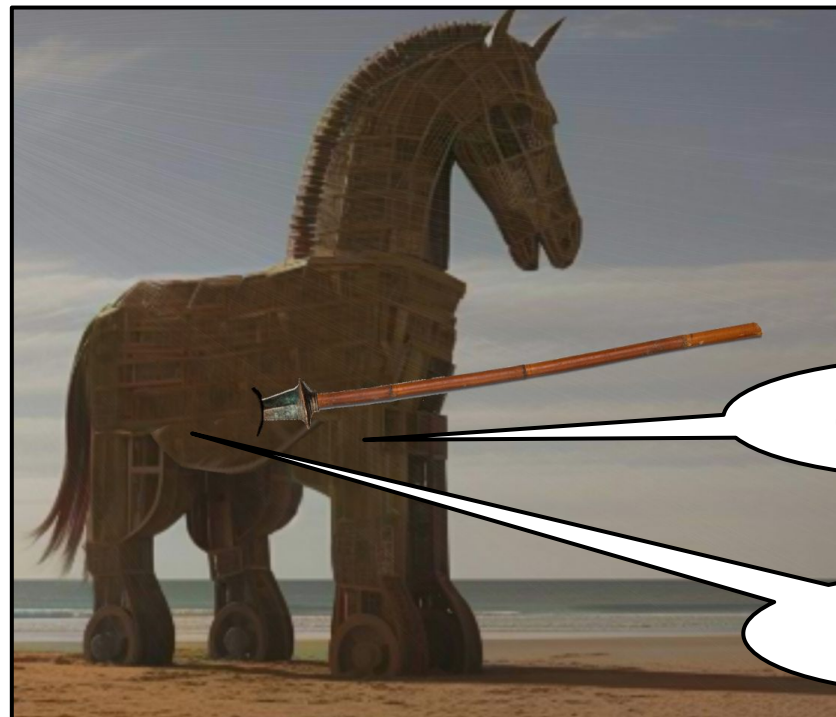
brevis (nōn est dāre sed dare) reduplicātiō (nōn est “dāvī” sed “dedī”)

brevis (nōn est dātum sed datum)

in primā coniugātiōne, sed irregulāre

caverna, -ae (f.)

spatium vacuum, sicut intrā pepōnem cavum.



Cavernae insonant. Strepitus est!



creeeeeeeek...

rrrrrrr.....



“Et, sī fāta deum, sī mēns Troianorum nōn laeva
fuisset...”

verbum subiunctivum

“deōrum”

“et”



Quis?

Būbō est
ōmen infēlix!

Inter Rōmānōs antīquōs,
būbō erat ōmen laevum.

asyndeton

Coniūctiō abest,
sed decet adesse!

“asyndeton” est
vocābulum Graecum

a - syn - deton
nōn - con - iūctum



manus
dextra

manus
laeva

sī...

Haec vocābula sunt
protasis condiōnis
mixtae.

Quid rogat būbō? Fortasse
rogat quis sim? Ō būbō, nōmen
mihi est “Torvus” corvus!





“Graeci”

“...Lāocoōn Argolicās latebrās ferrō nōs foedāre impulerat,”

*Non est verbum
subiunctivum!
Condiō mixta!*

foedō, foedāre,
foedāvī, foedātum

- polluō
- maculō
- inhonōrō

Haec vocābula sunt
apodosis condiōnis
mixtae.

impellō, impellere,
impulī, impulsū

- persuādeō
- cōgō

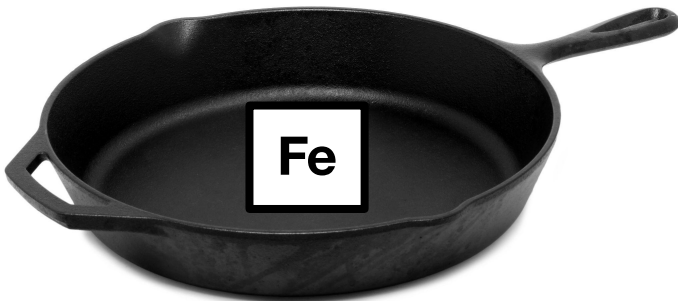
Magnopere
timeō vulpēs!



Vulpēs in latebrā sē cēlat.

ferrum, -ī

“Ferrum” est metallum,
sed quoque significāre
potest “gladius.”



ferrum, -ī (n.)
(metallum)





“Īlium”

verbum subiunctivum

“et tū, Trōia, tū nunc stārēs. Et tū, alta arx Priamī,
tū quoque manērēs.”

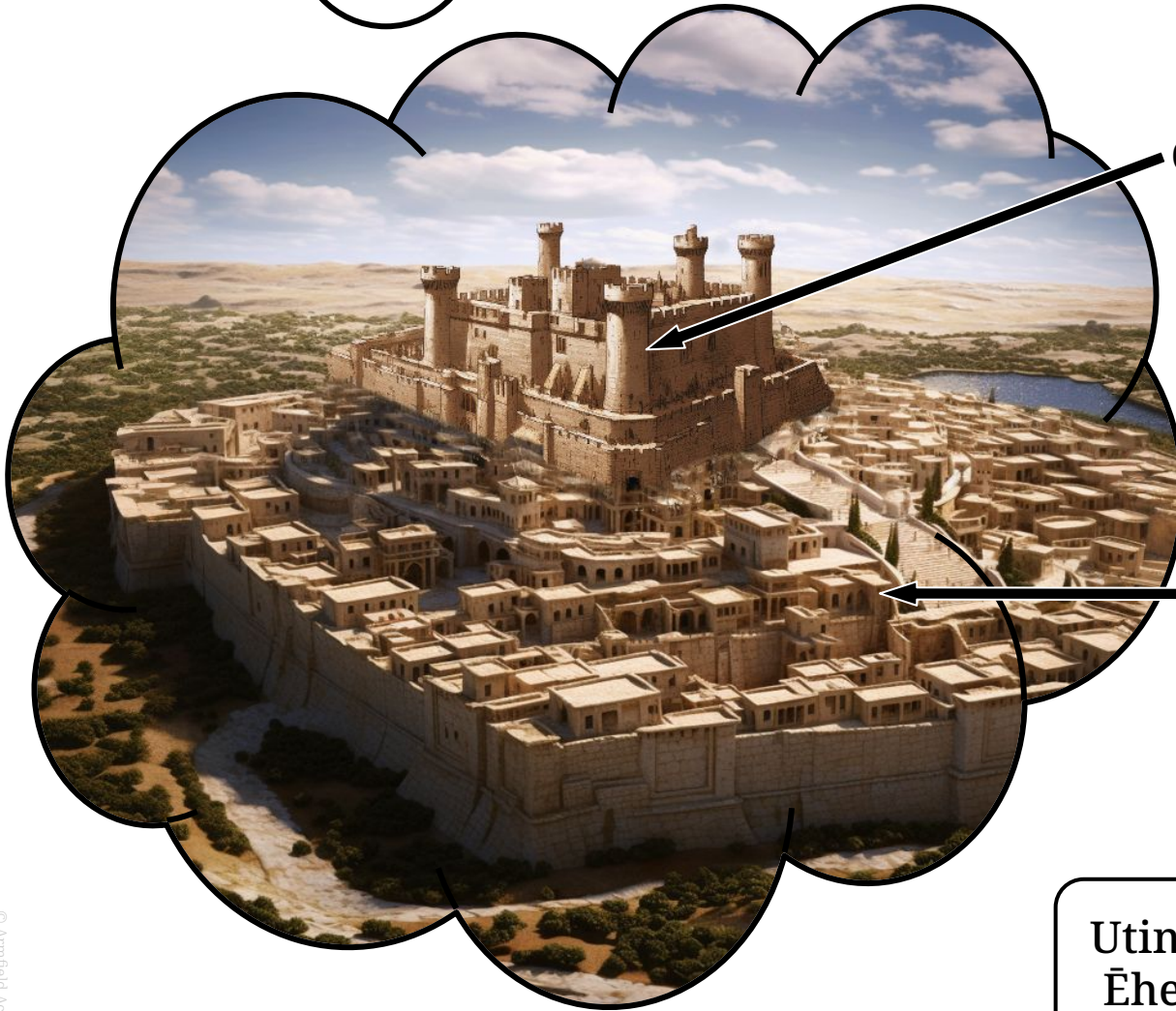
verbum subiunctivum



Priamus, rēx Trōiānōrum.

arx Priamī
 (“Pergamus”)

Trōia / Īlium, urbs Priamī



Utinam Trōia stāret!
Ēheu, nōn iam stat.

