

*Nihil differt utrum aegrum in ligneo lecto an in aureo colloces:  
quocumque illum transtuleris, morbum suum secum transfert.*<sup>1</sup>



Continue working through the section on adjectives in *Latin Without Tears* to the end of page 85, taking care to change the word order in the sentences so that it reflects correct English usage “Small bears the rough lords kill” for instance on p. 79 becomes “The rough lords kill the small bears” and so on. Listen to the recordings of these pages to get the correct pronunciation for your chanting, and always include the vocative even when it is the same as the nominative. Below are two more adjectives for your notebook.

*aeger, -gra, -grum* ill, sick

I could not find a good Bible example of this word nor are there well known English words related to it. Apparently it used to be schoolboy slag for a sick note. I did find the quotation from Seneca that heads this lesson, however. Find English words related to the words: *Nihil, differt, ligneo, (col)loces, morbum* and *transfert* from the quotation. (Answers on the last page.)

*barbarus, -a, -um* barbarian

This word is close to its English meaning as stands. Some say it comes from the Latin word for a beard, *barba*, but this is not the case. The Romans themselves sometimes wore beards and did not consider everyone who wore one as a “barbarian.” The word comes from the Greeks who considered everyone whose language they could not understand was saying “bar-bar” so perhaps the word’s origin is closer to “babel” or “Babel!”

Bible example:

*si ergo nesciero virtutem vocis ero ei cui loquor barbarus et qui loquitur mihi barbarus*

1 Corinthians 14:11

This verse comes from a passage about speaking in the church where the Apostle Paul is explaining the need for “words easy to be understood.” It is an important verse for Latin learners because it reminds us that, although we might enjoy looking at ecclesiastical Latin for interest as learners, there is no place for Latin in the church services! At the Reformation all the reformers were concerned that in church people should hear “words easy to be understood” not Latin. The reformers themselves all understood Latin well and could converse in that language fluently. Their concern was for the ordinary people around them who could not.

You know *si, ergo* and *et*. *Virtutem* is interesting. It is the accusative singular of *virtus* which means “power,” “strength” or “character.” Our Bible has “meaning” here. As this is quite a hard verse you will have to look it up, but once you have done so you will understand where the other words fit in.

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<sup>1</sup> It matters not, whether the sick (man) be laid in a wooden bed, or in one of gold. Wherever you place him, he carries his disease with him. Seneca.

Suggested Answers:

<i>Nihil</i>	– nihilist
<i>differt</i>	– differ, different
<i>ligneo</i>	– lignite
<i>(col)loces</i>	– locate, location, local
<i>morbum</i>	– morbid
<i>transfert</i>	– transfer