

THIRD PERSON VERBS AND NOUNS OF MASCULINE GENDER

Caput II

Verbs

When looking just at the ways to translate a present tense verb, there are three unique methods: simple, progressive, and emphatic.

Poeta fabulam *narrat*.

The poet *tells* a story. (simple)

The poet *is telling* a story. (progressive)

The poet *does tell* a story. (emphatic)

Taurus puellam *portat*.

The bull *carries* the maiden. (simple)

The bull *is carrying* the maiden. (progressive)

The bull *does carry* the maiden. (emphatic)

The way you translate will largely depend on the context of the sentence.

Verbs

- A transitive sentence contains a verb, which expresses action carried from the subject to an object.

Subject	Direct Object (Accusative)	Verb
Deus	reginam	amat.
Rex	taurum	spectat.
Poeta	puella	narrat.

- The word order does not give the meaning; endings do!

Verbs

There are several characteristics of verbs that we will come across the further we delve into Latin

- For now, the two we are concerned with are person and number.
- Person defines about whom the subject is talking about.
 - first (I/We): the subject is the person speaking
 - second (You/Y'all): the subject is the person spoken to
 - third (He/She/It/They): the subject is the person spoken about

Verbs

- You have already learned how to make third person in Latin:

- The final *-t* as a verb ending can mean *he, she, or it*.

- amat: He/she/it loves

- portat: He/she/it carries

- regnat: He/she/it reigns

- est: He/she/it is

- ludit: He/she/it plays

- The final *-nt* as a verb ending can mean *they*.

- amant: they love

- portant: they carry

- regnant: they reign

- sunt: they are

- ludunt: they play

Nouns

- Nouns ending in *-us* belong to a different category than nouns ending in *-a*.
 - The endings for each case are likewise different:

	ending in <i>-a</i>		ending in <i>-us</i>	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative (Subject)	-a	-ae	-us	-ī
Accusative (Direct Object)	-am	-as	-um	-ōs
Ablative (Obj. of the Prep.)	-ā	-is	-ō	-īs

Nouns

- The use of the case is still the same. Nominative is still the subject, etc.

- **TaurUS novUS** est Iuppiter.
- Puella **taurUM novUM** spectat.
- Ea cum **taurŌ** ludit.

The *strange bull* is Jupiter.

The girl looks at *the strange bull*.

She is playing *with the bull*.

- **DiscipulUS bonUS** est Marcus.
- Septima **discipulUM bonUM** amat.
- Puellae cum **discipulŌ bonŌ** ludunt.

The *good student* is Marcus.

Septima likes the good student.

The girls play with the good student.

- **StilUS magnUS** est in mensā.
- Discipulus **stilUM magnUM** habet.
- Discipulae cum **stilŌ magnŌ** scribunt.

The *big pen* is on the table.

The student has a *big pen*.

The students write with *big pens*

- Nota Bene: The adjective agrees with the noun it modifies.