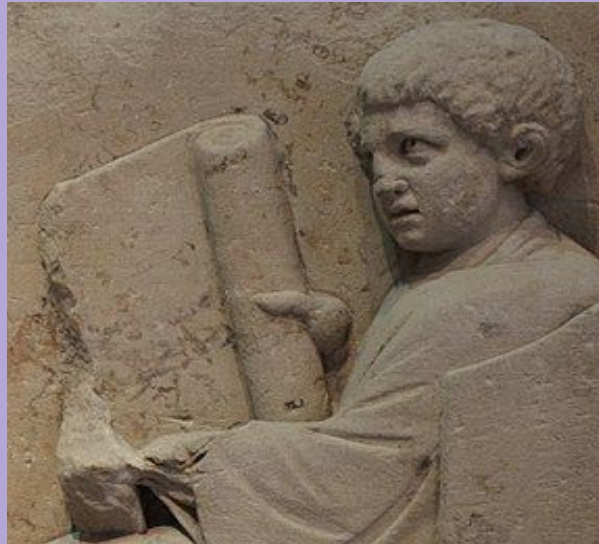


Liber II, Capitulum III

Gnaeus Timet



Verbs

Verbs are action words. Beginning with this story you will start to see that the endings of verbs are being made **bold**.

The endings of most words in Latin change to reflect a change in meaning. With verbs, the ending letters change who is doing the action. You can see an example from an earlier story below and will meet others in this story. All are explained at the end of this story. See if you can figure them out before you get to the end or look ahead if you are stumped.

ego **Stellam** videō.

I see **Stella**.

Vigilius **Stellam** videt.

Vigilius sees **Stella**.



Fēlīcia et Gnaeus sunt
sodālēs, sed Gnaeus multōs
sodālēs nōn habet.

Gnaeus nōn semper sed saepe
dīcit, “difficile est sodālēs
habēre.”



Gnaeus semper est **timidus**.

Gnaeus timet *ambulāre* in viā.

Gnaeus **arborēs** *ascendere* timet.

animālia in lūdīs *spectāre*

Gnaeus timet.



puer



multī puerī in viā *currere* amant, sed **Gnaeus** est **timidus** et clāmat, “ego nōlō *currere* in viā! *currere* in viā nōn mihi placet! timeō in viā *currere*!”



“**curre** in viā, **Gnaee**! placet in viā *currere*!”
puerī saepe clāmant.

Gnaeus semper rēpondet, “**ego** nōlō *currere* in
viā! nōn mihi placet. nōnne **vōs** intellegitis?”



puerī rēspondent, “**nōs** nōn intellegimus.”
Fēlīcia rēspondet, “**ego** intellegō.”



multī puerī arborēs ascendere amant, sed
Gnaeus est timidus et clāmat, “ego nōlō arborēs
ascendere! Stella, mea fēlis, arborēs ascendere
amat, sed ego nōn sum fēlis. ego nōn possum
arborēs ascendere! eās ascendere timeō!”



“ascende arborēs, Gnaee! placet arborēs
ascendere!” puerī saepe clāmant.

Gnaeus semper rēpondet, “ascendite arborēs,
sī vōs vultis! ego nōlō eās *ascendere!* ego timeō
eās *ascendere.* nōnne vōs intellegitis?”



puerī rēspōndent, “nōn intellegimus.”
Fēlīcia rēspōndet, “ego intellegō.”



multī **puerī** **animālia** in lūdīs *spectāre* amant,
sed **Gnaeus** clāmat, “nōlō **animālia** in lūdīs
spectāre! **lūdī** mihi nōn placent! **lūdōs** *spectāre*
timeō! *legere* volō. *legere* cum Fēlīciā volō.”



“spectā animālia, Gnaee! est multus sanguis!” puerī saepe clāmant.

Gnaeus semper rēpondet, “spectāte animālia, sī vultis! nōlō ea spectāre! nōn placet mihi sanguinem vidēre. nōnne intellegitis?”



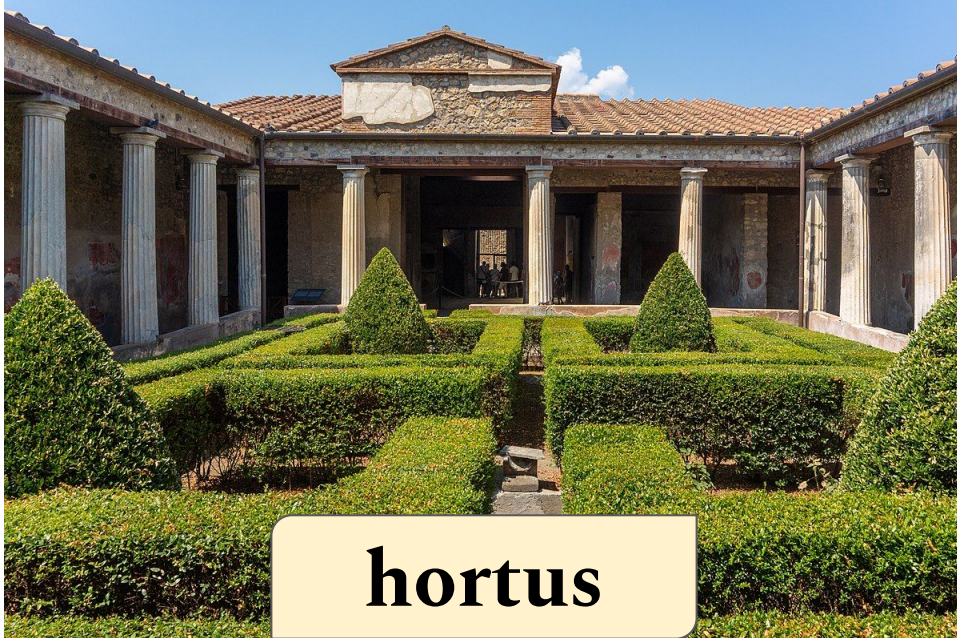
sanguis

puerī rēspōndent, “nōn intellegimus.”

Fēlīcia rēspōndet, “ego intellegō. sanguis est horribilis. O misera animālia!”



Gnaeus sanguinem in lūdīs *spectāre* nōn vult.
Gnaeus magnās vōcēs in lūdīs *audīre* nōn vult.
legere vult. *legere* cum Fēlīciā vult. nōn magnā
vōce, sed tacitā vōce, *legere* vult cum Fēlīciā.



hortus

Gnaeus nōn currit in viā. nōn ascendit
arborēs. nōn spectat **animālia** in lūdīs.

Gnaeus sedet in hortō et legit cum Fēlīciā.



subitō **Gnaeus** **mātrēm** vocat, “**māter**, **māter**!
venī, **māter**!”

māter, nōmine **Lollia**, venit et rogat, “cūr **tū**
clāmās, **mī** **fīlī**? **quid** **tū** vīs?”



Gnaeus clāmat, “ego pullum *edere* volō!
iubē coquam parāre pullum!”



porcus



piscis



pānis



ūvae

Lollia rogat, “nōnne **porcīnam** *edere* vīs?
nōnne **piscem** *edere* vīs? **tū** semper **pullum** *edere*
vīs. **Cerrinia māior** et **Cerrinia minor** **porcīnam**
et **piscēs** edunt. nōnne **pānem** *edere* vīs? nōnne
ūvās *edere* vīs? **Marcus** **pānem** et **ūvās** edit.”



Gnaeus rēspōndet, “nōnne intellegis,
māter? **sōlum pullum** *edere* volō. semper
pullum edō. **porcīnam** *edere* nōlō. **piscem**
edere nōlō. **pānem** *edere* nōlō.”



Lollia rēspōndet, “nōn intellegō.”

Fēlīcia vult *dīcere*, “**ego** intellegō,” sed **id** nōn
dīcit.



Lollia servum vocat, “Prīme! venī ad hortum!”

Prīmus celeriter ad hortum venit.

Lollia dīcit, “Gnaeus pullum *edere* vult. iubē coquam *parāre* pullum, Prīme.”



Prīmus rēspondet, “ita, **domina**, possum
iubēre **coquam** *parāre* **pullum**. **duōs pullōs**
habēmus.”

Gnaeus clāmat, “**duōs pullōs** *edere* volō!”



Lollia rēspōndet, “tacē! **tū** nōn potes *edere*
duōs pullōs, **Gnaee!** **Prīme**, **iubē coquam ūnum**
pullum *parāre*.”

Prīmus ex hortō ad culīnam ambulat.



culīna

Prīmus ad culīnam ambulat et **coquam** iubet
pullum *parāre*. dīcit, “**dominulus** semper
pullum *edere* vult. **parā** **pullum** **statim!**”



coqua rīdet et clāmat, “**ego** semper **pullum**
parō! **Gnaeus** nōn est **dominculus**. est
domin-pullus!”

Verba Ūtilia

mihi placet

it is pleasing for me / I like

Slide 5

volō

I want

Slide 11

nōlō

I don't want

Slide 5

possum

I am able

Slide 8

Try using these words in class!

Verba Ūtilia

venī / venīte

Come!

Slide 16

tacē / tacēte

Be quiet!

Slide 23

statim

immediately

Slide 24

Try using these words in class!

Pronouns

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When a pronoun is used in place of a noun, the gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and number (singular or plural) of the noun being replaced is used for the pronoun. *arborēs* is a feminine plural noun. *eās* is also feminine and plural.

The case (e.g. Nominative, Accusative) of the pronoun depends on the function of the pronoun in the sentence. Here the trees are the direct object of the verb *ascendere* so the pronoun is in the Accusative.

ego nōn possum *arborēs* *ascendere*! *eās* *ascendere*
timeō!

I am not able **to** climb *trees*! I am afraid **to** climb *them*.

Imperative - Singular and Plural

Imperatives are formed differently in Latin when multiple individuals are being addressed versus just one individual. When multiple individuals are given a command, the imperative will have **-te** at the end.

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ascende arborēs, Gnaee!

Climb trees, Gnaeus!

ascendite arborēs, sī vōs vultis!

Climb trees, if you all want!

Double Direct Object

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A sentence can have two direct objects if there are two verb forms in the sentence. Each verb would have its own direct object.

In the example below, *coquam* is the direct object of *iubē* since she is the one being ordered. *pullum* is the direct object of *parāre* since that is what the cook is being ordered to prepare.

iubē coquam parāre pullum!

Order the cook to prepare a chicken!

Verbs with -t and -nt

When a verb has a singular noun for a subject, you will see a **-t** at the end. When the subject is plural or there are multiple subjects, you will see an **-nt** at the end.

Gnaeus multōs sodālēs nōn habet.

Gnaeus does not have many close friends.

Fēlīcia et Gnaeus sunt sodālēs.

Felicia and Gnaeus are close friends.

Verbs with an -ō or -m

When the subject of a verb is “I”, you will usually see an -ō at the end, but for a few verbs you will see an -m instead. If you look up a verb in a Latin dictionary, the first form will tell you which to use.

timeō, timēre, timuī

sum, esse, fuī, futurus

Note that sometimes you will see the word “**ego**” and sometimes you will not. In authentic Latin texts it is usually only included for emphasis.

ego nōn sum **fēlis**.

I am not **a cat**.

ego nōn possum **arborēs** *ascendere*!

I am able **to climb trees**!

arborēs *ascendere* timeō!

I am afraid **to climb trees**!

Verbs with -mus

When the subject of a verb is “we”, you will see a **-mus** at the end. Note that sometimes you will see the word “**nōs**” and sometimes you will not. In authentic Latin texts, usually “**nōs**” is only included by an author for emphasis.

nōs nōn intellegimus.

We do not understand.

Verbs with -s

When the subject of a verb is “you” and only one person is being referred to, you will see a **-s** at the end. Note that sometimes you will see the word “**tū**” and sometimes you will not. In authentic Latin texts, usually “**tū**” is only included by an author for emphasis.

quid tū vīs?

What do you want?

Verbs with -tis

When the subject of a verb is “you” and it is referring to many people, you will see a **-tis** at the end. Sometimes we say “you all” for this, but we often just say “you” when we may mean “you all”. Note that sometimes you will see the word “**vōs**” and sometimes you will not. In authentic Latin texts, usually “**vōs**” is only included by an author for emphasis.

nōnne **vōs** intellegitis?

Don't **you all** understand?

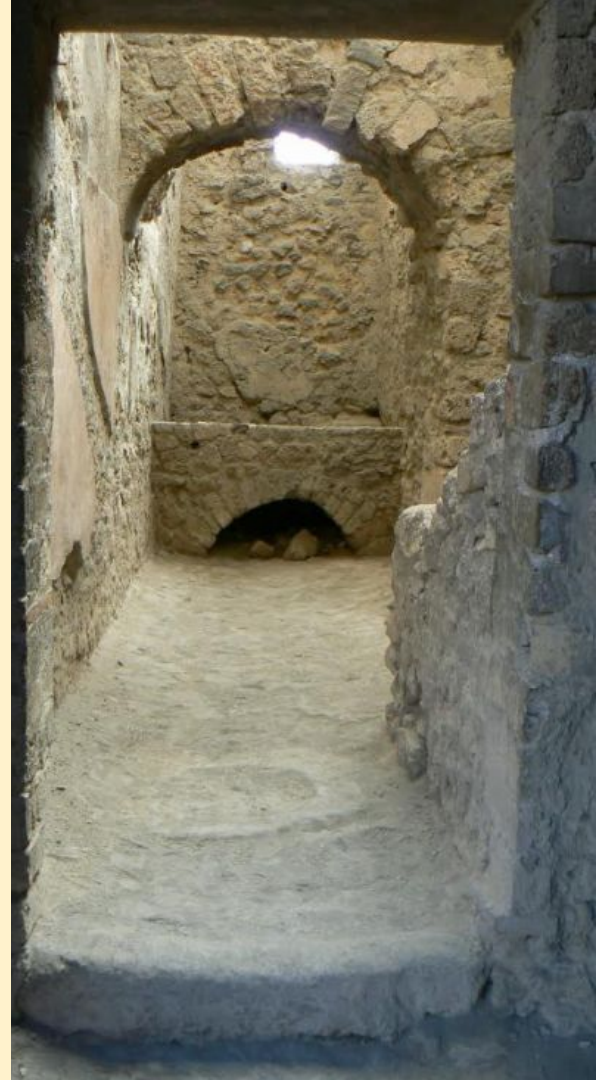
Quid est **culīna**?

This is what the kitchen in the House of the Tragic Poet looks like today. What do you notice?

As you walked into the kitchen to the right there was a toilet!



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Quid est dominculus?

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dominculus is formed from the word *dominus*, meaning “master.” The **-cul-** before the ending makes it mean something like “little master.” This is called a **diminutive**. You can do this with all sorts of nouns, but this happens a lot with names and words referring to people. **-cul-** is just one way to make a diminutive. You can also use:

- ul-** Marculus: little Marcus, cute little Marcus
- ol-** Tulliola: little Tullia, sweet little Tullia
- il-** Septimillus: little Septimius, darling little Septimius
- ell-** misellus puer: sad little boy

Many languages have diminutives. You can read more [here](#).

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Culina from the House of the Tragic Poet: Margaret Hicks

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