

6.2. How do you set up a sentence with action in it?

A variety of endings of three types of Latin nouns

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
S./P.N.	discipulus ¹ vir liber	discipulī virī librī	discipula fēmina	discipulae fēminae	canis dux māter	canēs ducēs mātrēs
I.O.	discipulō virō librō	discipulīs virīs librīs	discipulae fēminae	discipulīs fēminīs	canī ducī mātrī	canibus ducibus mātribus
D.O./O.P. (certain prepositions)	discipulum virum librum	discipulōs virōs librōs	discipulam fēminam	discipulās fēminās	canem ducem mātrem	canēs ducēs mātrēs
O.P. (certain prepositions)	discipulō virō librō	discipulīs virīs librīs	discipulā fēminā	discipulīs fēminīs	canē duce mātre	canibus ducibus mātribus

S. = subject P.N. = predicate noun I.O. = indirect object D.O. = direct object O.P. = object of a preposition



1. Discipulus parvus magnum librum legit.

The small (male) student reads a big book.

discipulus. noun, singular, subject

librum. noun, singular, direct object

2. Discipulī sunt doctī.

The (male) students are learned/educated.

discipulī. noun, plural, subject

doctī. adjective, plural, predicate adjective



¹ The form *discipule*, which you have seen so many times, is used for direct address, that is, when an individual male is being spoken to. When we are talking about a male student who is the subject or the predicate noun of a sentence, we use the form *discipulus*. You don't have to make this distinction for plural nouns or for feminine nouns, singular or plural.

3. In pictūrā, vidēmus discipulās.

In the picture, we see (female) students.

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'

discipulās. noun, plural, direct object.

No explicit subject—it's implied in the verb ending *-mus* (we)

Discipulae sunt doctae.

The (female) students are learned/educated.

discipulae. noun, plural, subject

doctae. adjective, plural, predicate adjective

Callidae sunt puellae.

The girls are clever/resourceful.

callidae. adjective, plural, predicate adjective

puellae. noun, plural, subject



4. Discipula discipulusque librōs legunt.

The (female) student and the (male) student are reading books.

discipula. noun, singular, subject

discipulus. noun, singular, subject

discipula + discipulus = compound subject (which is plural and requires a plural verb, *legunt*)

librōs. noun, plural, direct object

Librōs legunt puer puellaque.

The boy and girl are reading books.

librōs. noun, plural, direct object

puer. noun, singular, subject

puella. noun, singular, subject

puer + puella = compound (plural) subject



5. **Senex legit.**
The old-man is reading.
senex. noun, singular, subject
Senex multōs habet librōs.
The old-man has many books.
senex. noun, singular, subject
librōs. noun, plural, direct object



6. **Fēmina et vir legunt.**
The woman and man are reading.
fēmina. noun, singular, subject
vir. noun, singular, subject
fēmina + vir = compound subject, plural, requiring a plural verb
legunt. plural verb with plural subject

7. **In pictūrā, fēminam virumque vidēmus.**
In the picture, we see a woman and a man.
pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'
fēminam. noun, singular, direct object
virum. noun, singular, direct object
fēminam + virum = compound direct object



- Fēmina et vir ambulant.**
The woman and the man are walking.
fēmina. noun, singular, subject
vir. noun, singular, subject
fēmina + vir = compound subject, requiring plural verb

8. **Fēmina et vir currunt.**
The woman and man run.
fēmina. noun, singular, subject
vir. noun, singular, subject
fēmina + vir = compound subject, requiring plural verb





9. In pictūrā, alpācam vidēmus.

In the picture, we see an alpaca.

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

alpācam. noun, singular, direct object

No explicit subject—it’s implied in the verb ending.

Alpāca dentēs niveōs habet.

The alpaca has (snowy-)white teeth.

alpāca. noun, singular, subject

dentēs. noun, plural, direct object

Oculōs habet nigrōs.

It has black eyes.

oculōs. noun, plural, direct object

No explicit subject—it’s implied in the verb ending, *-t* (he/she/it).

10. In pictūrā, est hortus.

In the picture is a garden.

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

hortus. noun, singular, subject

In hortō, sunt multae flōrēs et arborēs.

In the garden are many flowers and trees.

hortō. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

flōrēs. noun, plural, subject

arborēs. noun, plural subject

flōrēs + arborēs = compound subject (both elements are plural, so a plural verb, ending in *-nt*, is required no matter what)

Est via inter flōrēs.

Between the flowers is a road/path.

via. noun, singular, subject

flōrēs. noun, plural, object of the preposition ‘inter’





11. **In pictūrā, virum et fēminam et canem vidēmus.**
In the picture, we see a man, a woman, and a dog.
pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’
virum. noun, singular, direct object
fēminam. noun, singular, direct object
canem. noun, singular, direct object
virum + fēminam + canem = compound direct object

In hortō ambulant.

They are walking in the park/garden.

hortō. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

No explicit subject—it’s implied in the verb ending, *-nt* (‘they’)

Vir et fēmina canem dūcunt in hortō.

The man and woman are leading the dog in the park/garden. (This is how the Romans would say it. The Latin verb that means ‘to walk’, *ambulāre*, is not used with a direct object.)

vir. noun, singular, subject

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

vir + fēmina = compound subject, plural, requiring a plural verb, ending in *-nt*

canem. noun, singular, direct object

hortō. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

12. In pictūrā sunt fēmina et vir.

In the picture are a woman and a man.

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

vir. noun, singular, subject

fēmina + vir = compound subject

Fēmina et vir sedent in hortō.

The woman and the man sit in a park.

fēmina, vir. as in preceding sentence

hortō. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'

Ubi est canis?

Where is (their) dog?

canis. noun, singular, subject

Canem nōn habent.

They do not have a dog.

canem. noun, singular, direct object

No explicit subject—it's implied in the verb ending *-nt* ('they').

Ergō, canem in pictūrā nōn vidēmus.

Therefore, we do not see a dog in the picture.

canem. noun, singular, direct object

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'

No explicit subject—it's implied in the verb ending *-mus* ('we').





13. Haec fēmina canem habet.

This woman has a dog.

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

canem. noun, singular, direct object

Fēmina cum cane in herbā sedet.

The woman sits on the grass with her dog. (Notice that Latin ‘in’ can mean ‘on’.)

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

cane. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘cum’

herbā. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

Fēmina et canis sedent.

The woman and the dog sit.

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

canis. noun, singular, subject

fēmina + canis = compound subject, requiring a plural verb ending in *-nt*



14. Canem canis videt.

The dog sees a dog.

canem. noun, singular, direct object

canis. noun, singular, subject

15. Canēs per aquam currunt.

The dogs run through the water.

canēs. noun, singular, subject
aquam. noun, singular, object of the
preposition *per*

Canis p̄rimus baculum portat.

The first dog carries a stick.

canis. noun, singular, subject
baculum. noun, singular, direct object



16. Canis parvus currit.

The little dog runs.

canis. noun, singular, subject

Nihil portat.

It carries nothing.

nihil. pronoun, singular, direct object

No explicit subject—it's implied in the verb
ending *-t*.



17. Fīlia m̄atrī rosam dat.

The daughter gives (her) mother a rose.

fīlia. noun, singular, subject

m̄atrī. noun, singular, indirect object

rosam. noun, singular, direct object





18. Fīlius māt̄rī rosās dat.

The son gives (his) mother roses.

fīlius. noun, singular, subject

māt̄rī. noun, singular, indirect object

rosās. noun, plural, direct object



19. Fēmina dōnum virō dat.

The woman gives the man a present.

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

dōnum. noun, singular, direct object

virō. noun, singular, indirect object

20. Fēminae dōnum dat vir.

The man gives the woman a present.

fēminae. noun, singular, subject

dōnum. noun, singular, direct object

vir. noun, singular, subject



21. Fēmina virō viam monstrat.

The woman shows the man the road.

fēmina. noun, singular, subject

virō. noun, singular, indirect object

viam. noun, singular, direct object





22. Māter filiō nāvem monstrat.

The mother shows (her) son the ship.

māter. noun, singular, subject

filiō. noun, singular, indirect object

nāvem. noun, singular, direct object

Filius mātērī nāvem monstrat.

The son shows (his) mother the ship.

filius. noun, singular, subject

mātērī. noun, singular, indirect object

nāvem. noun, singular, direct object

23. Anser nat.

The goose swims.

anser. noun, singular, subject



24. Anserēs nant.

The geese swim.

anserēs. noun, plural, subject

25. Anserēs volant.

The geese fly.

anserēs. noun, plural, subject



26. In pictūrā, sunt mons et lacūna.

In the picture are a mountain and a lake.

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

mons. noun, singular, subject

lacūna. noun, singular, subject

mons + lacūna = compound subject, which is considered plural and which requires a plural verb

Sunt arborēs.

(There) are trees.

arborēs. noun, plural, subject

Montem et lacūnam et arborēs in pictūrā vidēmus.

In the picture we see a mountain, a lake, and trees.

montem. noun, singular, direct object

lacūnam. noun, singular, direct object

arborēs. noun, plural, direct object

montem + lacūnam + arborēs = compound direct object

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition ‘in’

No explicit subject—it’s implied in the verb ending *-mus* (‘we’).

Vir montem fēminae monstrat.

The man is showing the woman the mountain.

vir. noun, singular, subject

montem. noun, singular, direct object

fēminae. noun, singular, indirect object

27. In pictūrā, virum et tigrem vidēmus.

In the picture, we see a man and a tiger.

pictūrā. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'

virum. noun, singular, direct object

tigrem. noun, singular, direct object

virum + tigrem = compound direct object

Vir et tigris in saxō sedent.

The man and the tiger are sitting on a rock.

vir. noun, singular, subject

tigris. noun, singular, subject

vir + tigris = compound subject

saxō. noun, singular, object of the preposition 'in'

Vir tigrī sēcrētum dīcit.

The man tells the tiger a secret.

vir. noun, singular, subject

tigrī. noun, singular, indirect object

sēcrētum. noun, singular, direct object

