

# Stage 4 Grammar notes: personal verb endings

Previously, you have seen sentences like this:

ancilla ambulat.    mercator sedet.    servus currit.

The slave girl walks.    The merchant sits.    The slave runs.

all of these sentences have a noun (ancilla, mercator, servus) and a word indicating the action of a sentence known as the verb. In those sentences the verb ended with -t.

↳ ambulat → she walks

sedet → he sits

currit → he runs

now, in stage 4, you have been introduced to the pronouns ego and tu.

ego ambulo.

I walk.

tu ambulas.

you walk.

ego sedes.

I sit.

tu sedes.

you sit.

ego curro.

I run.

tu curris.

you run.

Let's look at each word different ways:

ego ambulo

tu ambulas

ancilla ambulat

ego sedes

tu sedes

mercator sedet

ego curro

tu curris

servus currit

Note that the words ego and tu are not always necessary, the endings -o and -s make it clear that I and you are performing the action of the sentence. The Romans generally only used ego and tu for emphasis.

Note these different examples also:

ego sum iratus.

I am angry.

tu es iratus.

you are angry.

servus est iratus.

The slave is angry.



Translate the following examples:

(write both English + Latin into your notes.)

1. Caecilius recitat. ego recito.

2. Quintus dormit. tu dormis.

3. tu laboras. servus laborat.

4. Syphax servum habet. ego servum habeo.

5. ego pecuniam trado. tu pecuniam tradis.

6. Pantagathus est tonsor. tu es mercator. ego sum poeta.

7. ambulo. circumspicere circumspicias. es.

8. sum. audis. audis. habes.