Complete Grammar Overview:

**Nouns**:

A noun can be **nominative** or **accusative**. Nominative means that it does the action. Accusative means that it receives the action.

Caecilius canem audit. Caecilius hears the dog.

canis Caecilium videt. The dog sees Caecilius.

Observe how the spelling changes for each noun depending on if it performs or receives the action.

Nouns can also be **singular** or **plural**. Singular means that there is only one of them. Plural means that there is more than one.

servus cenam parat. The slave prepares the food.

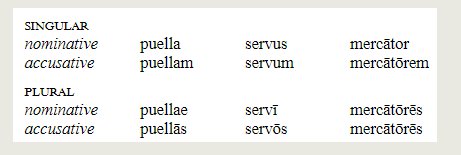
servi cenam parant. The slaves prepare the food.

Singulars and Plurals occur in both the Nominative and Accusative cases.

canis servum videt. The dog sees the slave.

canis servos videt. The dog sees the slaves.

Here is a chart that shows all the spelling changes for the nouns



**Verbs:**

Verbs tell you a lot in Latin. They tell you **what happens** (the definition), **who does it** (the person), and **when it happens** (the tense).

What we know right now about **person**

The ending of a verb changes based on who does the action. Example:

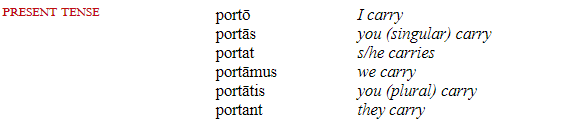
Caecilius canta**t**  Caecilius sings

Ego cant**o** I sing

Tu canta**s** you sing

servi canta**nt** the slaves sing

Here is a complete chart of the persons



The other thing the verbs show is **when**, and we call this **tense.**

Servi ambulant the slaves walk

Servi ambulabant the slaves **were walking**

Servi ambulaverunt the slaves **walked**

We call the “was/were” verbs with a **-ba-** the **imperfect tense**. We call the “-ed” verbs with a -v/s/u/x- the **perfect tense**

Here is a complete chart of the tenses.

