

Some Latin Nouns

English meaning	Nominative (subject <i>or</i> predicate nominative)	Accusative (direct object)
beast	bēstia (sing.); bēstiae (pl.)	bēstiam (sing.); bēstiās (pl.)
glory	glōria (sing.); glōriae (pl.)	glōriam (sing.); glōriās (pl.)
library	bibliothēca (sing.); bibliothēcae (pl.)	bibliothecam (sing.); bibliothēcās (pl.)
Mary, Maria*	Marīa (sing.); Marīae (pl.)	Marīam (sing.); Marīās (pl.)
table*	mēnsa (sing.); mēnsae (pl.)	mēnsam (sing.); mēnsās (pl.)
victory	victōria (sing.); victōriae (pl.)	victōriam (sing.); victōriās (pl.)
water	aqua (sing.); aquae (pl.)	aquam (sing.); aquās (pl.)

* The words marked with an asterisk are in your textbook.

Transitive Verbs, and Nouns in the Nominative and Accusative Cases

- ◆ Transitive verbs have a direct object. For example, in the sentence “Marīa bēstiās amat” (“Mary likes beasts”), the verb “amat” (“likes”) has the direct object “bēstiās” (“beasts”).
- ◆ The direct object is in the accusative case. In the sentence above, “bēstiās” (“beasts”) has an accusative case ending and so is in the accusative case because it is the direct object of the verb. “Marīa” (“Mary”) has a nominative case ending and so is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the sentence.
- ◆ In Latin word order is flexible: “Bēstiās Marīa amat” also means “Mary likes beasts.” We know that “Mary” is the subject because “Marīa” is in the nominative case and that “beasts” is the direct object because “bēstiās” is in the accusative case.
- ◆ Changing the case endings changes the meaning of the sentence: “Bēstiae Marīam amat” means “Beasts like Mary” because “bēstiae” (“beasts”) is in the nominative case (as the subject of the sentence) and “Marīam” (“Mary”) is in the accusative case (as the direct object).

Some Latin Transitive Verbs

adōrō -āre to adore
 amō -āre to love, like
 iūdicō -āre to judge
 iuvō -āre to help
 laudō -āre to praise
 lavō -āre to wash
 liberō -āre to free, set free
 occupō -āre to seize
 optō -āre to choose

ōrō -āre to entreat
 portō -āre to carry
 pugnō -āre to fight
 salūtō -āre to greet
 servō -āre to guard, keep
 spectō -āre to look at
 superō -āre to overcome, surpass
 vocō -āre to call