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## MISSION TO A NEW World: Aeneas and Rome

## LESSON XXIX

## aenēās et dīdō



Words used as nouns Any word used as a noun is called a *substantive*. A pronoun, for example, is a substantive because it is a part of speech that can replace a noun. Compare the following sentences.

The Muses once taught Apollo.

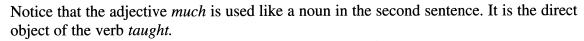
They once taught him.

Notice that in the second sentence, both the subject and the direct object of the first sentence have been replaced with pronouns. Pronouns are just one type of substantive.

Adjectives can also be used substantively.

They taught him the arts of the lyre and poetry.

They taught him <u>much</u> about music.



Another kind of substantive is a verbal, such as an infinitive.

<u>To create</u> is to be inspired by Apollo and the Muses.

Notice that the two infinitives in the preceding sentence are also used like nouns. *To create* is the subject of the sentence, and *to be inspired* functions as a predicate nominative.

Finally, consider the following sentence.

Ancient poets hoped that the Muses would direct their work.

What did they hope? Notice that in this sentence an entire clause (that the Muses would direct their work) functions as the direct object of the verb hoped.



Three of the adjectives that you have learned are often used substantively. Define them as adjectives and then as nouns.

		MEANING AS ADJECTIVE	MEANING AS NOUN
1.	amīca		
2.	barbarus		
3.	finītimus		

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		and number is always expressed in the ending of a Latin adjective. ularly important when translating substantives.
	Malus accēdit.	A bad man is approaching.
	Bon <u>ae</u> fugiunt.	The good women are fleeing.
Matc	ch the following Latin su	obstantives to their correct English translations.
4.	bona	a. a good man
5.	nostrī	<b>b.</b> the truth (a true thing)
6.	mea	c. many people
7.	bonus	d. many things
8.	misera	e. our men
9.	malum	<b>f.</b> goods
10.	multī	g. misfortune (a bad thing)
11.	vērum	<b>h.</b> bad people
12.	malī	i. poor woman
13.	multa	<b>j</b> . my things
in ian th	gs of the third declensio r to you. Translate each ird declension case endi	ension In a previous workbook lesson, you studied some case end- n. These endings have recurred in your readings and may be famil- sentence to strengthen your awareness of context clues to help with ngs.  Es Pompēiō* dōnābuntur.
	*Gnaeus Pompēius Magnus, a	k.a. Pompey the Great
	Besides being plural, h	ow does donābuntur help to identify nāvēs as a subject?
2.	Ā Rōmānīs noctēs in q	uattuor vigiliās* dīvidēbantur.
	* vigilia, vigiliae, f. (night) wa	ıtch
	What case ending appe	ars on the subject of this sentence?

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	Flōrēs pulchrōs in Siciliā vidēbitis.  In the preceding sentence, is the word flōrēs nominative or accusative? How do you know?			
	ōta	Bene	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ot have an ending that indicates the case or <b>frātrēs</b> is the subject or the direct obje