

The World of Languages and Languages of the World

Verbs

Today we will look at verb and how they are used in different languages.

Get your thinking caps on...

Objectives

- We can see that, in many languages, verb endings change to match the person doing the action.
- We can spot patterns: similarities and differences.
- We can see how these patterns can be linked to other languages.





Let's Go!

run jump sing laugh eat drink chuckle learn read listen speak wash cook carry

What kind of words are these?

Can you explain what a is?

What else do you know about this type of word?



Let's start with a brain-teaser – in Latin!

mitto I send duco I lead mittis means you send ducit means he leads mittunt means they send ducimus means we lead

So, what's...

We send = mitt ____

He sends = mitt

So, what's...

They lead = duc _ _ _ _

You lead = duc _ _



Do you know the personal pronouns in English?

- ____
- you
- ____, she, it
- we
- you
- ____

- First person singular
- Second person singular
- Third person singular
- First person plural
- Second person plural
- Third person plural

I love to learn about language.

How would you write this sentence out in the third person? What do you notice?



Language detectives....are you ready?

How many similarities and differences can you spot?

cantāre	chanter		to chant	to sing	singen	cantar
Latin canto cantas cantat	French je chante tu chantes il chante	English I chant you he chant	,	u sing	Ich singe can	cantas
cantamus cantatis cantant	nous cha vous cha ils chante	antez	we chant you chant they chant	we sing you sing they sing	wir singe ihr singt sie singe	cantáis

Look a little closer...

- 1. Why are four of the verbs so similar and why is the verb 'sing' different?
- 2. Can you think of other languages that might be similar to the Latin or the German?
- 3. Why has English got "I chant" and "I sing"? Think about where the English language comes from?



Let's travel to Scandinavia.

Swedish "to eat": Äta

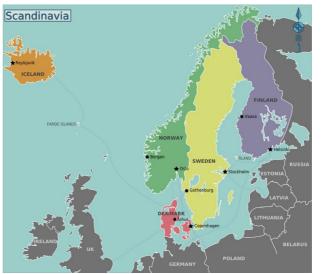
I eat= jag äter
You eat= du äter
He, she, it eats= han, hon, den äter
We eat= vi äter
You eat= ni äter
They eat= de äter

Danish "to speak": tale

I speak = jeg taler You speak = du taler He, she, it speaks = han, hon, den taler We speak = vi taler You speak = i taler They speak = de taler

Norwegian "to throw": kaste

I throw = jeg kaster You throw = du kaster He, she, it throws = han, hun, den kaster We throw = vi kaster You throw = dere kaster They throw = de kaster





Look a little closer...

- Äta, tale and kaste are infinitives: this is how we find the verb in the dictionary. In English we have "to eat", "to speak" and "to throw". What do these Scandinavian languages have do to the infinitive to get the conjugation of the verb?
- What is interesting about Scandinavian verb conjugation in the present tense and different from the languages we saw earlier?
- What similarities and differences do you notice between Swedish, Danish and Norwegian?
- Can you think of how we use the verb "to cast" in English? (One idea is in the photo, but there are a few.)



Let's travel to India

In Hindi the verb sonaa means "to sleep"

Masculine Feminine

I sleep main sotaa hoon main sotee hoon

You sleep tum sotaa hai tum sotee hai

He/she sleeps yah/vah sotaa hai yah/vah sotee hai

We sleep ham sote hain ham sotee hain

You sleep aap sote hain aap sotee hain

They sleep ve sote hain ve sotee hain

- 1. What are the grammatical patterns for forming the present tense in Hindi?
- 2. Which words are the personal pronouns? Do they have any similarities to any language you know?





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A final challenge...

The infinitive is "to buy".

Choose a language: Can you conjugate this verb in the present tense?

- English = to buy
- German = kaufen
- Spanish = comprar
- Swedish = att köpe
- Hindi = khareedana

 Perhaps you can conjugate the verb "to buy" in a language you know.



Wollow wo uld like to know...

Can you tell you partner 3 facts that you have learnt from today's lesson?



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