

INDEX OF LATIN I GRAMMAR SHEETS

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NOUNS (GROUPED BY DECLENSION)

Declension	1st F (M)	2nd Masc.	2nd Neut.	3rd M/F	3rd M/F i stem	3rd N	3rd N i stem	4th M/F	4th N	5th M/F
Singular										
Nominative Case subject & predicate nominative	a	us/er/r	um	****	****	****	****	us	ū	ēs
Genitive Case possession (of, 's, s' built in)	ae	ī	ī	is	is	is	is	ūs	ūs	eī
Dative Case indirect object (to, for built in)	ae	ō	ō	ī	ī	ī	ī	uī	ū	eī
Accusative Case direct object & prepositions p.19	am	um	um	em	em	****	****	um	ū	em
Ablative Case prepositions p. 20	ā	ō	ō	e	e	e	ī	ū	ū	ē
Plural										
Nominative	ae	ī	a	ēs	ēs	a	ia	ūs	ua	ēs
Genitive	ārum	ōrum	ōrum	um	ium	um	ium	uum	uum	ērum
Dative	īs	īs	īs	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ēbus
Accusative	ās	ōs	a	ēs	ēs	a	ia	ūs	ua	ēs
Ablative	īs	īs	īs	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ēbus

N.B.

- Nouns are grouped into **Declensions** according to their **Genitive Singular** endings: **ae = 1st**, **ī = 2nd**, **is = 3rd**, **ūs = 4th**, **eī = 5th**. Declensions are sometimes subdivided according to **GENDERS**, **masculine**, **feminine**, and **neuter**. 1st declension nouns are usually feminine. A few are masculine, e.g. the PAIN words, *Poeta* (poet), *Agricola*, (farmer), *Incola* (inhabitant), and *Nauta* (sailor).
- A noun is given in **full dictionary form** as: Nominative singular, Genitive singular, Gender, English meaning. When the genitive singular is abbreviated in the dictionary with a dash (-) before the ending (e.g. -ae) simply remove the nominative singular ending and replace it with the genitive singular ending. Thus, *puella*, -ae f., girl is the same as *puella*, *puellae* f., girl.
- The **Base** of a noun is formed by dropping the genitive singular ending. All the case endings (except the nominative singular) are added to this base.
- Prepositions are assigned to a case (normally accusative OR ablative) which they are said to govern.
The noun/pronoun/adjective in the prepositional phrase must be put into that case. See pages 19 and 20 for a list of prepositions or look them up in the dictionary.
- The nominative singular forms of all third declension nouns (as well as the accusative singular endings of the third declension neuter nouns) are not limited in form as they are in the other declensions.
Thus, ** means that the form listed as the nominative singular (which appears first in a dictionary entry) should be used here.**
- Third declension **i stem** is just a subdivision of regular third declension nouns, with most endings the same as the regular.
- Long marks are important in distinguishing both the sound and case of words, e.g. *a* = nominative singular of 1st declension but *ā* = ablative singular.
- The **Vocative Case** is used when addressing someone (i.e. Direct Address). It is exactly the same as the nominative case in all declensions and genders EXCEPT with certain masculine nouns of 2nd declension. If a 2nd declension nominative singular ending is **-us** then its vocative singular ends in **-e**. e.g. *Brutus = Brute*. If a 2nd declension nominative singular noun ending is **-ius** then its vocative singular ends in **-ī**. e.g. *filius = fili*. ALL plural vocatives have the same endings as the nominative plural forms.
- The **Locative Case** is used with some words (usually place names) to show location, e.g. *Romae* = at Rome, *rurī* = in the country, *domī* = at home, and *humī* = on the ground. (Locative endings are the same as the genitive singular of 1st and 2nd declension nouns and the same as the ablative case for all 3rd declension and plural nouns of any declension.
- There are some irregular nouns in Latin. e.g. in 1st declension *filia filiae f.* daughter and *dea deae f.* goddess have the dative and ablative plural ending of *abus* instead of *is* to distinguish them from the same forms of *filius filii m.* son and *deus dei m.* god. *Domus domus f.* house varies between the 2nd and 4th declension.
Vis vis f. strength is declined as follows: singular *vis vis vi vim vi*, plural *vrēs virium viribus vrēs vlribus*.
- Third declension **i stem** masculine or feminine nouns may have **-ās** in the accusative plural.

ADJECTIVES

1st/2nd Declension					3rd Declension				
SINGULAR	Nominative	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Nominative	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	SINGULAR
	Genitive	us/er	a	um	Genitive	****	****	****	
	Dative	ī	ae	ī	Dative	is	is	is	
	Accusative	ō	ae	ō	Accusative	ī	ī	ī	
	Ablative	um	am	um	Ablative	em	em	****	
PLURAL	Nominative	ō	ā	ō	Nominative	ī	ī	ī	PLURAL
	Genitive	ī	ae	a	Genitive	ēs	ēs	ia	
	Dative	ōrum	ārum	ōrum	Dative	ium	ium	ium	
	Accusative	īs	īs	īs	Accusative	ibus	ibus	ibus	
	Ablative	ōs	ās	a	Ablative	ēs	ēs	ia	
		īs	īs	īs		ibus	ibus	ibus	
US/A/UM ER/A/UM					NOT US/A/UM NOT ER/A/UM				

N.B.

1. Adjectives **agree** with the nouns they modify in **number** (singular or plural), **gender** (masculine, feminine, or neuter), and **case** (nominative, genitive, etc.).
2. It is **NOT** necessary that an adjective look like (i.e. have the same ending as) the word it is modifying, i.e. an **us/a/um** adjective may modify a 5th declension noun. e.g. *bonus diēs*.
3. An adjective is given in **full dictionary form** as: Nominative singular masculine, nominative singular feminine, nominative singular neuter, English meaning.
4. The **BASE** of an adjective is found by dropping the ending of the nominative singular feminine form.
5. Adjectives belong to EITHER the 1st/2nd declension OR the 3rd declension. Adjectives that belong to the 1st/2nd declension will have dictionary endings in **-us -a -um** (or **-er -a -um**). Those belonging to the 3rd declension will have a variety of other endings (**not -us -a -um**).

The **** in the nominative singular of 3rd declension adjectives means that the form is the word/words given in the dictionary listing.

There are three types of 3rd declension (**not us-a-um**) adjectives:

- A. Adjectives of one (1) termination/ending. These adjectives have one form in the dictionary which is the nominative singular masculine, feminine, and neuter. The genitive singular of this type of adjective is given in the dictionary, and the BASE is then taken from it.
e.g. *audax (audacis)*, bold, daring = *audax* (m) *audax* (f) *audax* (n) (*AUDACis* genitive singular), bold, daring
 - B. Adjectives of two (2) terminations/endings. The first of the two forms is both nominative singular masculine and feminine, the second is the nominative singular neuter.
e.g. *fortis, forte*, brave = *fortis* (m) *fortis* (f) *forte* (n), brave
 - C. Adjectives of three (3) terminations/endings. These adjectives have a separate ending for each of the three genders.
e.g. *celer, celeris, celere*, fast, swift = *celer* (m) *celeris* (f) *celere* (n) fast, swift
6. **SUBSTANTIVES** are adjectives which are used alone without an accompanying noun when its meaning can be clearly inferred. Depending on their gender the appropriate noun should be added in translations. Substantives can occur in any case or gender, singular or plural. The translation is made by considering the gender of the adjective used and its context.
e.g. *BONī* = good men (good days etc.), *BONAE* = good women (good laws etc.), *BONA* = good things (good wars etc.)
7. 3rd declension adjectives may have **-īs** in the masculine or feminine accusative plural.