

# GRAMMAR SUMMARY – NOUNS

## 1<sup>st</sup> DECLENSION

<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>Nominative</b>	<i>subject</i>	<b>puella (f.)</b> puella
	<b>Vocative</b>	<i>being addressed</i>	puella
	<b>Accusative</b>	<i>object</i>	puellam
	<b>Genitive</b>	<i>of, 's</i>	puellae
	<b>Dative</b>	<i>to, for</i>	puellae
	<b>Ablative</b>	<i>by, with, from</i>	puella
<b>PLURAL</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		puellae
	<b>Vocative</b>		puellae
	<b>Accusative</b>		puellas
	<b>Genitive</b>		puellarum
	<b>Dative</b>		puellis
	<b>Ablative</b>		puellis

## 2<sup>nd</sup> DECLENSION

Note alternative endings for neuter nouns.

	<b>dominus (m.)</b>	<b>puer (m.)</b>	<b>vir (m.)</b>	<b>bellum (n.)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>				
<b>Nom.</b>	dominus	puer	vir	bellum
<b>Voc.</b>	domine	puer	vir	bellum
<b>Acc.</b>	dominum	puerum	virum	bellum
<b>Gen.</b>	domini	pueri	virī	belli
<b>Dat.</b>	domino	puero	viro	bello
<b>Abl.</b>	domino	puero	viro	bello
<b>PLURAL</b>				
<b>Nom.</b>	domini	pueri	virī	bella
<b>Voc.</b>	domini	pueri	virī	bella
<b>Acc.</b>	dominos	pueros	viros	bella
<b>Gen.</b>	dominorum	puerorum	virorum	bellorum
<b>Dat.</b>	dominis	pueris	virīs	bellis
<b>Abl.</b>	dominis	pueris	virīs	bellis

## 3<sup>rd</sup> DECLENSION

Note alternative endings for neuter nouns.

	<b>rex (m.)</b>	<b>civis (m.)</b>	<b>nomen (n.)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>	rex	civis	nomen
<b>Voc.</b>	rex	civis	nomen
<b>Acc.</b>	regem	civem	nomen
<b>Gen.</b>	regis	civis	nominis
<b>Dat.</b>	regi	civi	nomini
<b>Abl.</b>	rege	cive	nomine
<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>	reges	cives	nomina
<b>Voc.</b>	reges	cives	nomina
<b>Acc.</b>	reges	cives	nomina
<b>Gen.</b>	regum	civium	nominum
<b>Dat.</b>	regibus	civibus	nominibus
<b>Abl.</b>	regibus	civibus	nominibus

## 4<sup>th</sup> DECLENSION

	<b>manus (f.)</b>	<b>domus (f.) - irregular</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>		
<b>Nom.</b>	manus	domus
<b>Voc.</b>	manus	domus
<b>Acc.</b>	manum	domum
<b>Gen.</b>	manus	domus
<b>Dat.</b>	manui	domui
<b>Abl.</b>	manu	dom <u>o</u>
<b>PLURAL</b>		
<b>Nom.</b>	manus	domus
<b>Voc.</b>	manus	domus
<b>Acc.</b>	manus	dom <u>os</u>
<b>Gen.</b>	manuum	dom <u>orum</u>
<b>Dat.</b>	manibus	domibus
<b>Abl.</b>	manibus	domibus

## 5<sup>th</sup> DECLENSION

	<b>dies (m.)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	
<b>Nom.</b>	dies
<b>Voc.</b>	dies
<b>Acc.</b>	diem
<b>Gen.</b>	diei
<b>Dat.</b>	diei
<b>Abl.</b>	die
<b>PLURAL</b>	
<b>Nom.</b>	dies
<b>Voc.</b>	dies
<b>Acc.</b>	dies
<b>Gen.</b>	dierum
<b>Dat.</b>	diebus
<b>Abl.</b>	diebus

# GRAMMAR SUMMARY – PRONOUNS

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

### 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON

	<b>ego = I</b>	<b>tu = you (s.)</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>		
<b>Nom.</b>	ego	tu
<b>Voc.</b>	-	tu
<b>Acc.</b>	me	te
<b>Gen.</b>	mei	tui
<b>Dat.</b>	mihi	tibi
<b>Abl.</b>	me	te
<b>PLURAL</b>		
<b>Nom.</b>	<b>nos = we, us</b>	<b>vos = you (pl.)</b>
<b>Voc.</b>	-	vos
<b>Acc.</b>	nos	vos
<b>Gen.</b>	nostrum/ nostri	vestrum/ vestri
<b>Dat.</b>	nobis	vobis
<b>Abl.</b>	nobis	vobis

### 3<sup>rd</sup> PERSON

	<b>is = he, him</b>	<b>ea = she, her</b>	<b>id = it</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Nom.</b>	is	ea	id
<b>Acc.</b>	eum	eam	id
<b>Gen.</b>	eius	eius	eius
<b>Dat.</b>	ei	ei	ei
<b>Abl.</b>	eo	ea	eo
<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>	<b>ei = they, them</b>	<b>eae = they, them</b>	<b>ea = they, them</b>
<b>Acc.</b>	eos	eas	ea
<b>Gen.</b>	eorum	earum	eorum
<b>Dat.</b>	eis/ iis	eis/ iis	eis/ iis
<b>Abl.</b>	eis/ iis	eis/ iis	eis/ iis

#### NOTE

The genitive forms are used in the singular to mean *his*, *her* and *its*, and in the plural to mean *their*, when not referring to the subject. Parts of **is**, **ea**, **id** can also be used as an adjective to mean *that* or *those*.

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> PERSON

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	<b>meus, mea, meum</b> <i>my</i>	<b>noster, nostra, nostrum</b> <i>our</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	<b>tuus, tua, tuum</b> <i>your</i>	<b>vester, vestra, vestrum</b> <i>your</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> person <i>used when referring to subject</i>	<b>suus, sua, suum</b> <i>his, her, its (own)</i>	<b>suus, sua, suum</b> <i>their (own)</i>

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

se = himself, herself, itself, themselves

### SINGULAR AND PLURAL, ALL GENDERS

Acc.	se
Gen.	sui
Dat.	sibi
Abl.	se

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

### THIS/ THESE

	<b>hic = this</b>	<b>haec = this</b>	<b>hoc = this</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc
Gen.	huius	huius	huius
Dat.	huic	huic	huic
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc

### PLURAL

Nom.	<b>hi = these</b>	<b>hae = these</b>	<b>haec = these</b>
Acc.	hos	has	haec
Gen.	horum	harum	horum
Dat.	his	his	his
Abl.	his	his	his

### THAT/ THOSE

<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>ille = that</b>	<b>illa = that</b>	<b>illud = that</b>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom.	ille	illa	illud
Acc.	illum	illam	illud
Gen.	illius	illius	illius
Dat.	illi	illi	illi
Abl.	illo	illa	illo

### PLURAL

Nom.	<b>illi = those</b>	<b>illae = those</b>	<b>illa = those</b>
Acc.	illos	illas	illa
Gen.	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat.	illis	illis	illis
Abl.	illis	illis	illis

### NOTE:

Like **ille** is declined **iste, ista istud** *that, that man* (near you), which often carries with it an idea of contempt or ridicule.

## RELATIVE PRONOUN

	<b>qui = who</b>	<b>quae = who</b>	<b>quod = which</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Nom.</b>	qui	quae	quod
<b>Acc.</b>	quem	quam	quod
<b>Gen.</b>	cuius	cuius	cuius
<b>Dat.</b>	cui	cui	cui
<b>Abl.</b>	quo	qua	quo
<b>PLURAL</b>			
<b>Nom.</b>	qui	quae	quae
<b>Acc.</b>	quos	quas	quae
<b>Gen.</b>	quorum	quarum	quorum
<b>Dat.</b>	quibus/ quis	quibus/ quis	quibus/ quis
<b>Abl.</b>	quibus/ quis	quibus/ quis	quibus/ quis

### NOTE

The genitive forms translate as *whose* and the dative forms as *to* or *for whom*.