



Declensions

1st Declension (f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-ārum
Dat.	-ae	-īs
Acc.	-am	-ās
Abl.	-ā	-īs

2nd Declension (m.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	-us/-e	-ī
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-ōs
Abl.	-ō	-īs

2nd Declension (n.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	-um	-a
Gen.	-ī	-ōrum
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-um	-a
Abl.	-ō	-īs

3rd Declension (m./f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ibus

3rd Declension (n.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-a
Gen.	-is	-um
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	--	-a
Abl.	-e	-ibus

3rd Declension i-Stem (m./f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-ium*
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-e	-ibus

*3rd-declension endings marked in bold are the specific endings that are changed from the previous set of 3rd-declension endings. In other words, the bold 3rd-declension i-stem noun endings are those that are different from the 3rd-declension regular endings, the bold 3rd-declension adjective endings are those that are different from the 3rd-declension i-stem noun endings, and the bold 3rd-declension present active participle endings are those that are different from the 3rd-declension adjective endings. It is easiest for the student to memorize the regular 3rd-declension noun endings and then just memorize the ending changes for each other set of 3rd-declension endings in order.

3rd Declension i-Stem (n.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ia
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	--	-ia
Abl.	-ī	-ibus

How to identify i-stem nouns:

1) Masculine and feminine nouns that have a nom. sing. ending "-s" or "-x" and have a base that ends with two consonants.

mors, mortis (f.)

nox, noctis (f.)

2) Masculine and feminine nouns that have a nom. sing. ending "-is" or "-ēs" and have nominative and genitive forms with the same number of syllables.

cīvis, cīvis (m./f.)

nūbes, nūbis (f.)

3) Neuter nouns that have a nom. sing. ending in "-e", "-al", or "-ar".

mare, maris (n.)

animal, animalis (n.)

exemplar, exemplaris (n.)

3rd Declension Adj. (m./f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-ī	-ibus

3rd Declension Adj. (n.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ia
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	--	-ia
Abl.	-ī	-ibus

3rd Declension Present Active Participle (m./f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ēs
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-ī/-e	-ibus

3rd Declension Present Active Participle (n.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	--	-ia
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-ī	-ibus
Acc.	--	-ia
Abl.	-ī/-e	-ibus

The present active participle has two possible ablative singular forms, "-ī" and "-e".

1) "-ī" is used when the participle is used as an attributive adjective:

ā magistro amanti
"by the loving teacher"

2) "-e" is used when...

a) The participle has an object:

ā magistro amante libros
"by the teacher loving books"

b) The participle is a substantive:

āb amante
"by the loving man"

c) The participle is part of an ablative absolute:

magistro amante
"the teacher loving"

4th Declension (m./f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	-us	-ūs
Gen.	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-ūī	-ibus
Acc.	-um	-ūs
Abl.	-ū	-ibus

4th Declension (n.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	-ū	-ua
Gen.	-ūs	-uum
Dat.	-ū	-ibus
Acc.	-ū	-ua
Abl.	-ū	-ibus

5th Declension (f.)

	S	P
Nom./Voc.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-ēī/-ēī	-ērum
Dat.	-ēī/-ēī	-ēbus
Acc.	-em	-ēs
Abl.	-ē	-ēbus