

REVIEW: NOUN DECLENSIONS

1st declension (includes *puella, ancilla*, etc.) – usually feminine gender

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	-a	-ae	used for subjects of sentences
gen.	-ae	-ārum	used to show ownership, description, “of”
dat.	-ae	-īs	used for indirect objects; with <i>nesesse, difficile, decorum, credere, favere</i> , etc.
acc.	-am	-ās	used for direct objects; after <i>per, prope, ad, circum, in</i> (meaning “into”), <i>apud</i>
abl.	-ā	-īs	used after <i>sub, in, dē, sine, prō, ā(b), cum, ē(x)</i>

2nd declension (includes *servus, dominus*, etc., but also *puer, vir*, etc.) – usually masculine

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	-us*	-ī	*sometimes –r (<i>puer, vir</i> , etc.)!
gen.	-ī	-ōrum	
dat.	-ō	-īs	
acc.	-um	-ōs	
abl.	-ō	-īs	

3rd declension (includes *canis, rex, mōns, pāvō*, etc.) – mix of genders

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	---*	-ēs	*--- = “blank” – there is no regular NOM-S ending in 3 rd !
gen.	-is	-(i)um**	**sometimes has the <i>i</i> , sometimes does not
dat.	-ī	-ibus	
acc.	-em	-ēs	
abl.	-e	-ibus	

NEUTER NOUNS:

2nd and 3rd declensions have a 3rd gender option called *neuter* (which in Latin means “neither”, as in neither masculine nor feminine). There are two neuter rules that govern both sets:

1. Nominative and Accusative case forms are THE SAME
2. Nominative (and Acc.) plural ends in *-a*

So the ending sets for neuters look like this:

2nd declension NEUTER (includes *forum, atrium, cōnsilium, auxilium*, etc.)

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	-um	-a	Notice that all 2 nd neuters end in <i>-um</i> in NOM-S!
gen.	-ī	-ōrum	
dat.	-ō	-īs	
acc.	-um	-a	
abl.	-ō	-īs	

3rd declension NEUTER (includes *lītus, caput, tempus*, etc.)

	<u>sing</u>	<u>pl</u>	
nom.	---*	-a	*--- = Notice that in 3 rd neuters, it’s the “blank” ending that is copied over from NOM to ACC singular!
gen.	-is	-(i)um	
dat.	-ī	-ibus	
acc.	---*	-a	
abl.	-e	-ibus	