

## NOUNS

- ◆ Nouns are grouped into five families called **declensions**.
- ◆ There are four attributes of nouns:
 

<b>declension</b>	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
<b>gender</b>	masculine, feminine, neuter
<b>number</b>	singular and plural
<b>case</b>	nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative
- ◆ Nouns that name male or female persons, such as *father* or *queen*, are masculine or feminine and have *natural gender*. Nouns that name non-living things have grammatical gender, and are identified as masculine, feminine, or neuter.
- ◆ Case refers to the job (function) of a noun in a sentence. Learn these quick uses for the Latin cases.<sup>1</sup>

<b>nominative</b>	the <i>subject</i> case	the rose
<b>genitive</b>	the <i>possessive</i> or <i>of</i> case	of the rose
<b>dative</b>	the <i>indirect object</i> or <i>to/for</i> case	to the rose
<b>accusative</b>	the <i>direct object</i> case	the rose
<b>ablative</b>	the <i>in/by/with/from</i> case	in the rose
- ◆ To decline a noun is to say or list its forms in the five cases, singular and plural.

Here is a Latin noun listed with all of its case forms in the singular and plural, with an example of the job that each noun is performing. The noun is **rosa**, *rose*.

Case and Number	Form	Possible Meaning	Job
nominative singular	<b>rosa</b>	<u>The rose</u> is red	subject
genitive singular	<b>rosae</b>	scent <u>of the rose</u> , the <u>rose's</u> scent	possession
dative singular	<b>rosae</b>	water <u>for the rose</u>	indirect object
accusative singular	<b>rosam</b>	I picked <u>a rose</u>	direct object
ablative singular	<b>rosā</b>	I got pricked <u>by the rose</u>	means (how)
nominative plural	<b>rosae</b>	<u>The roses</u> grew tall	subject
genitive plural	<b>rosarum</b>	color <u>of roses</u>	quality
dative plural	<b>rosis</b>	talking <u>to the roses</u>	indirect object
accusative plural	<b>rosas</b>	I smell <u>the roses</u>	direct object
ablative plural	<b>rosis</b>	We saw a bee <u>in the roses</u>	location

<sup>1</sup> These are the primary uses for each case. There are others. For instance, the nominative case is also used for the predicate nominative or predicate adjective. The accusative and ablative cases are used for the objects of pronouns, etc.

# Nouns

## NOUNS – THE FIVE DECLENSIONS

### First Declension

F	
Singular	Plural
mensa	mensae
mensae	mensarum
mensae	mensis
mensam	mensas
mensā	mensis

### Second Declension

M		N	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
servus	servi	bellum	bella
servi	servorum	belli	bellorum
servo	servis	bello	bellis
servum	servos	bellum	bella
servo	servis	bello	bellis

### Third Declension

M/F		N	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
pater	patres	nomen	nómina
patris	patrum	nóminis	nóminum
patri	pátribus	nómini	nomínibus
patrem	patres	nomen	nómina
patre	pátribus	nómine	nomínibus

### Fourth Declension

M	
Singular	Plural
portus	portūs
portūs	pórtuum
pórtui	pórtibus
portum	portūs
portu	pórtibus

### Fifth Declension

F	
Singular	Plural
res	res
rei	rerum
rei	rebus
rem	res
re	rebus

## ADDITIONAL NOUNS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD DECLENSIONS

### ER - IR Nouns of the Second Declension

M					
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
ager	agri	puer	púeri	vir	virí
agri	agrorum	púeri	puerorum	virí	virorum
agro	agris	púero	púeris	viro	viris
agrum	agros	púerum	púeros	virum	viros
agro	agris	púero	púeris	viro	viris

### Third Declension **i-stems**

M/F		N	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
pars	partes	mare	mária
partis	pártium	maris	márium
parti	pártibus	mari	máribus
partem	partes	mare	mária
parte	pártibus	mari	máribus