

LATIN DECLENSION OF NOUNS FORMATION AND USAGE

What is presented. The Latin **noun** is declined in **five declensions**, with examples of formation and usage. In addition, to create greater comprehension and clarity; vocabulary lists are included to aide linguistic achievement

Introduction. The **nomen**, **noun** either names or identifies a **person**, **place**, or **thing** : **puer**, **boy**; **urbs**, **city**; **ianua**, **door**. As for English, Latin nouns are both **common**, the afore cited or **proper** : **Vergilius**, **Virgil**; **Aegyptus**, **Egypt**; **Aeneis**, **Aeneid**. Nouns may be **abstract**, such as : **aviditas**, **greed** or **concrete** : **mensa**, **table**

Latin verbs have **inflections** or **endings**, which indicate the verb's function within the sentence. For nouns, inflection is referred to as a **case**. Again, **case** indicates a noun's **place** and **role** within the sentence

Latin differentiates nouns in five declensions. Each declension is distinguished from each other by the **final letter** of the **stem**, and by the **genitive singular** ending. Example :

THE FIVE NOUN DECLENSIONS		
Declension		Genitive Ending
First	a	-ae
Second	o	-i
Third	i and some consonants	-is
Fourth	u	-us
Fifth	e	-ei

Nota bene : Latin noun cases, example :

The **vocative** is like the **nominative**, except in singular nouns ending : **-us**. Second declension **-e**

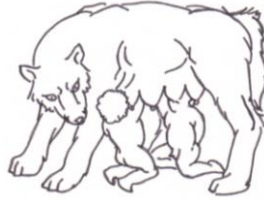
The **dative** and **ablative plural** are alike

The **neuter**, the **accusative** and **nominative** are alike : plural **-a**

The 3rd, 4th, and 5th declensions, **accusative plural** is similar to the **nominative**

The **model noun**, **first** and **second** declensions is : **magnus**, **magna**, **magnum**. 1 / 2 adjective. **great**, **large**, **tall**, **important**

MODEL DECLENSION : FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION			
magnus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. great, large, tall, important			
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	magn us	magn a	magn um
Genitive	magn i	magn ae	magn i
Dative	magn o	magn ae	magn o
Accusative	magn um	magn am	magn um
Ablative	magn o	magn a	magn o
Vocative	magn e	magn a	magn um
Plural			
Nominative	magn i	magn ae	magn a
Genitive	magn orum	magn arum	magn orum
Dative	magn is	magn is	magn is
Accusative	magn os	magn as	magn a
Ablative	magn is	magn is	magn is
Vocative	magn i	magn ae	magn a



THE FIRST DECLENSION NOUN

The first declension noun, case and usage. First declension nouns regularly end in the nominative singular stem : **-a**. These nouns are feminine gender. There is a small group of **masculine** nouns with the feminine stem : **-a**

The model first declension noun is : **porta, -a**. 1f. **gate, entrance**. The noun's sense refers to the entry point of a walled town, a fortified military camp or, the entrance to a farmer's enclosed field. The noun : **ianua, -ae**. 1f. **door**, refers to the entrance of a domestic residence

Declension of a noun is important, for a noun expresses its own **number** (singular or plural), and **gender** (masculine or feminine; neuter is the absence of gender). Depending on a noun's role within a sentence, a noun also expresses **case** (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, or vocative)

CNG - **case, number, gender** states the noun's role within a sentence, a paragraph, a story. Focus on the noun's **sense** within CNG. **Sense**, linked to case, is in a manner of speaking, the **coat** the noun is wearing. Remember, nouns change coats. Example :

CASE - NUMBER - GENDER			
A NOUN'S CASE AND SENSE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND TRANSLATING			
porta, -ae. 1f. gate, entrance			
Singular			
Case		Sense	Ending
Nominative	porta	gate (Case of Subject)	-a
Genitive	portae	of gate (Objective with : of or possessive)	-ae
Dative	portae	to, for gate (Objective with : to or for)	-ae
Accusative	portam	gate (Case of Direct Object)	-am
Ablative	porta	by, from, in, with gate (Objective with : by, from, in, with)	-a
Vocative	porta	o gate (Case of Address)	-a
Plural			
Nominative	portae	gates	-ae
Genitive	portarum	of gates	-arum
Dative	portis	to, for gates	-is
Accusative	portas	gates	-as
Ablative	portis	by, from, in, with gates	-is
Vocative	portae	o gates	-ae

Nota bene : Latin does *not* have the article : **a, an, the**. Translating from Latin to English or the reverse, either insert or delete the article for the purpose of grammatical and compositional style

MASCULINE NOUNS WITH A FIRST DECLENSION ENDING

Masculine nouns of the first declension. Latin has **first declension** nouns with a **masculine** association. Most of these nouns refer to daily life. A number of prominent Roman families, plus mythological figures, have first declension names. A name with a feminine ending is independent of physical trait

Greek-loanwords are an adopted and Latinized vocabulary, also; **first declension masculine**. Example :

MASCULINE NOUNS WITH A FIRST DECLENSION ENDING

accola, -ae. 1m or 1f. **resident, neighbour**

advena, -ae. 1m or 1f. **stranger, outsider, foreigner**

Aeneas, -ae. 1m. **hero of the Aeneid**, and Aenides, -ae. 1m. **any of the sons of Aeneas**

Agrippa, -ae. 1m. **cognomen Agrippa**, in particular **Marcis Vipsanius Agrippa, friend of Octavian**

agricola, -ae. 1m. **farmer**; **Gnaeus Iulius Agricola, governor of Britain**

agripeta, -ae. 1m. **squatter, land-grabber**

alienigena, -ae. 1m or 1f. **foreigner, stranger, alien**

alipta, -ae or aliptes, -ae. 1m. **master of a wrestling or gymnastic school**, ἀλείπτης

amnicola, -ae. 1m. **any riverside dwelling, someone who lives beside a river**

anagnostes, -ae. 1m. **reader** (a slave trained to read aloud), ἀναγνώστης

analecta, -ae. 1m. **slave** (after-meal duty to remove table crumbs), ἀνάλεγω

anguigena, -ae. 1m. **someone born of a snake** (see : draconigena)

archipirata, -ae. 1m. **pirate chief** (see : pirata)

artopta, -ae. 1m. **baker, bread-pan**, ἀρτόπτης

athleta, -ae. 1m. **athlete or wrestler**, ἀθλήτης

auriga, -ae. 1m. **charioteer, stable groom**; quadrigae, -arum. 1f pl. **chariot** (pulled by a team of four horses)

Boreas, -ae. 1m. **the North Wind**, Βόρεας

brabeuta, -ae. 1m. **judge or umpire in public games**

bucaeda, -ae. 1m. **person beaten with an ox-hide whip**

cacula, -ae. 1m. **soldier's servant, orderly**; (derogatory) **military drudge**

Caecias, -ae. 1m. **the Northeast Wind**, καικίας

Caligula, -ae. 1m. **Little Boot** (diminutive for footwear and name); **emperor Gaius Iulius Caesar Augustus Germanicus**

Caracalla, -ae. 1m. **cape with a hood** (outer clothing); **emperor Marcis Aurelius Severus Antoninus Augustus**

Catilina, -ae. 1m. **conspirator against the Roman Republic**, **Lucius Sergius Catilinus**

choraules, -ae. 1m. **male flute player** (accompanies the chorus dance), χοραύλης

clepta, -ae. 1m. **thief**, κλέπτης

cometes, -ae. 1m. **comet, shooting star**; (metaphor) **portent of disaster**, κομήτης

conlega, -ae or college, -ae. 1m. **colleague**

convenae, -arum. 1m pl. **coming together of strangers**



conviva, -ae. 1m. **guest at table**

coprea, -ae. 1m. **low-class buffoon**

danista, -ae. 1m. **moneylender**, δανειστής

dioecetes, -ae. 1m. **revenue official, treasurer**, διοικητής

draconigena, -ae. 1m. **someone born of a dragon** (see : anguigena), δρακοντογενής

drapeta, -ae. 1m. **runaway slave**, δραπέτης

epitome, -es. 1f. **an epitome** (a person or thing, perfect example of a quality or type), έπιτομή

Etesiae, -arum. 1m pl. **the northerly Etesian winds** (blew intermittently, May to September), ετησιαί

faeniseca, -ae. 1m. **resident of the countryside**

fratricida, -ae. 1m. **fratricide** (one who kills a brother) (see : homicida, parricida)

grammatista, -ae. 1m. **grammarian** or **teacher of grammar**, γραμματιστής

gumia, -ae. 1m. **glutton, gourmand**

Galba, -ae. 1m. **cognomen Galba, emperor Servius Sulpicius Galba**

Hadria, -ae. 1m. **Adriatic Sea**, also **Hadria**, -ae. 1f. **name of two towns, one of which, birthplace of emperor Hadrian**

halophanta, -ae. 1m. **scoundrel**, αλοφάωτης

hippotoxota, -ae. 1m. **mounted archer** (Parthian archer, shot three arrows : advancing, on target, retreating), ἵπποτοξότης

homicida, -ae. 1m. **murderer** (of either gender) (see : fratricida, parricida)

Hermes, -ae or Herma, -ae. 1m. **the Greek messenger god** (identified with the Roman god Mercury), Ἑρμῆς

ignigena, -ae. 1m. **one born of fire** (often used to refer to Bacchus)

incola, -ae. 1m. **native inhabitant** or **inhabitant, resident**

lanista, -ae. 1m. **gladiator school owner and trainer**

latebricola, -ae. 1m. **someone who lives in hiding**

lixa, -ae. 1m. **camp-follower, nomad**

Leonidas, -ae. 1m. **king of Sparta** (died in battle, Thermopylae), Λεωνίδας

nauta, -ae. 1m. **sailor**

parricida, -ae. 1m. **parricide** (murderer of a close relative) (see : fratricida, homicida)

perfuga, -ae. 1m. **dissenter, deserter, refugee**

pirata, -ae. 1m. **pirate**

poeta, -ae. 1m. **poet**

scriba, -ae. 1m. **writer, scribe, secretary, clerk**

tata, -ae. 1m. **daddy** (address used and said by a child)

umbraticola, -ae. 1m. **someone who lounges in the shade**

xiphias, -ae. 1m. **swordfish** (marine animal); **a sword-shaped comet** (celestial), ξιφίας

Nota bene : See : [Latinized Greek-Loanwords](#)

FIRST DECLENSION NOUN PECULIARITIES

Peculiarities. The first declension noun is noted for its regularity in declining. Nevertheless, there are several anomalies. The common and frequent peculiarities are discussed below

familia and the genitive singular, the -as case ending. The noun : **familia, -ae**. 1f. **family**, from the Roman perspective, did not mean : father, mother, and children. **familia** had a **technical** and **legal** meaning, for the noun referred to the master's **slave staff**. If the Romans spoke of kin, the operative noun may have been : **domus, -i**. irregular 4f / 2m decl. **house, home** and by extension, the inclusive sense of **household**

Classical Latin preserves the **antique genitive singular case ending** : **-as**. The **-as** ending appears in : **pater familias, father of a family**, includes : **mater familias, filius familias, and filia familias**. Usage of the regular genitive singular ending : **-ae** is accepted : **pater familiae**

Select female nouns with plural case endings that change. **magnus, -a, -um** is the model first and second declension nouns. However, several nouns change their **feminine plural dative** and **ablative** case endings from : **-is** to : **-abus**. The spelling change *distinguishes* and *aides comprehension*. Example :

COMPARISON OF CASE ENDINGS OF ASSOCIATED MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS								
	deus, -i 2m. god	dea, -ae 1f. goddess	equus, -i 2m. horse	equa, -ae 1f. mare	filius, -i 2m. son	filia, -ae 1f. daughter	libertus, -i 2m. freedman	liberta, -ae 1f. freedwoman
Sg								
N	deus	dea	equus	equa	filius	filia	libertus	liberta
G	dei	deae	equi	equae	filii	filiae	liberti	libertae
D	deo	deae	equo	equae	filio	filiae	liberto	libertae
Ac	deum	deam	equum	equam	filium	filiam	libertum	libertam
Ab	deo	dea	equo	equa	filio	filia	liberto	liberta
V	deus / deo	dea	eque	equa	filii	filia	liberte	liberta
Pl								
N	di / dei	deae	equi	equae	filii	filiae	liberti	libertae
G	deorum	dearum	equorum	equarum	filiorum	filiarum	libertorum	libertarum
D	dis	deabus	equis	equabus	filiis	filiabus	libertis	libertabus
Ac	deos	deas	equos	equas	filios	filias	libertos	libertas
Ab	dis	deabus	equis	equabus	filiis	filiabus	libertis	libertabus
V	di	deae	equi	equae	filii	filiae	liberti	libertae
	amicus, -i 2m. friend	amica, -ae 1f. friend	servus, -i 2m. slave	serva, -ae 1f. slave	Nota bene :	deus, equa, filia, liberta each has dative and ablative plural distinctive ending : -abus compare masculine / feminine equivalent		
Sg								
N	amicus	amica	servus	serva	amica, serva each has the regular dative ablative plural ending : -is , compare with the masculine / feminine equivalent			
G	amici	amicae	servi	servae	amica, serva distinguished from masculine by narrative context			
D	amico	amicae	servo	servae	fili vocative singular is distinctive without the second declension : -e , the plural : filii			
Ac	amicum	amicam	servum	servam				
Ab	amico	amica	servo	serva				
V	amicum	amica	serve	serva				
Pl								
N	amici	amicae	servi	servae				
G	amicorum	amicarum	servorum	servarum				
D	amicis	amicis	servis	servis				
Ac	amicos	amicas	servos	servas				
Ab	amicis	amicis	servis	servis				
V	amici	amicae	servi	servae				

lux tua vita mihi

LATINIZED GREEK-LOANWORDS

Latinized Greek loan-words. Rome's relationship with Greece was ambiguous. Hellenic society and culture was both admired and despised. Accordingly, more truth is wrapped in this phrase than the Romans are prepared to admit : **servus Graecus Roma tenebatur captivus, The Greek slave held Rome captive**

Latin borrowed and adapted a wide and diverse Hellenic vocabulary. Most Greek nouns ending : **-e**, when adopted became regular first declension nouns : **grammatica, grammar; musica, music; rhetorica; rhetoric**

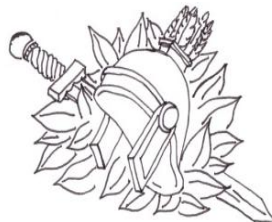
Model declension of Latinized Greek-loanwords is cited below. Example :

DECLENSION OF LATINIZED GREEK-LOANWORDS				
	athleta, -ae. 1m. athlete Greek : ἀθλήτης		choraules, -ae. 1m. flute player Greek : χοραύλης	
N	athleta	athletae	choraules	choraulae
G	athletae	athletarum	choraulae	choraularum
D	athletae	athletis	choraulae	choraulis
Ac	athletam	athletas	choraulen	choraulas
Ab	athleta	athletis	choraule	choraulis
V	athleta	athletae	choraule	choraulae
	epitome, -es. 1f. epitome Greek : ἐπιτομή		xiphias, -ae. 1m. swordfish Greek : ξιφίας	
N	epitome	epitomae	xiphias	xiphiae
G	epitomes	epitomarum	xiphiae	xiphiarum
D	epitomae	epitomis	xiphiae	xiphiiis
Ac	epitomen	epitomas	xiphian	xiphias
Ab	epitome	epitomis	xiphia	xiphiiis
V	epitome	epitomae	xiphia	xiphiae

Nota bene : Greek-loanwords with endings, **nominative singular** : -a, -es, -e, -as

Latin declines Greek-loanwords as first declension, masculine nouns with feminine case endings

In the singular, note the endings, in the plural observe the regularity of declension



THE SECOND DECLENSION NOUN

The second declension noun, case and usage. Nouns of the second declension end : -us, -er, -ir are masculine. The ending : -um is neuter. Example :

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Neuter	Masculine	Neuter
N	-us	-um	-i	-a
G	-i	-i	-orum	-orum
D	-o	-o	-is	-is
Ac	-um	-um	-os	-a
Ab	-o	-o	-is	-is
V	-e	-um	-i	-a

Second declension nouns ending : -us, -er, -ir and -um. The second declension case endings are regular. What may be difficult is recognizing the noun's **stem** to affix the ending. Cited below are model declensions for nouns ending : -us, -er, -ir, and -um. Example :

SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS ENDING : -US, -ER, -IR AND -UM

	numerus, -i 2m. number	puer, -i 2m. boy	ager, -i 2m. field, farm	vir, -i 2m. man, hero	donum, -i 2n. gift, present	consilium, -i 2n. plan, counsel
Sg						
N	numerus	puer	ager	vir	donum	consilium
G	numeri	pueri	agri	virī	doni	consilii
D	numero	puero	agro	viro	dono	consilio
Ac	numerum	puerum	agrum	virum	donum	consilium
Ab	numero	puero	agro	viro	dono	consilio
V	numere	puer	ager	vir	donum	consilium
Pl						
N	numeri	pueri	agri	virī	dona	consilia
G	numerorum	puerorum	agrorum	virorum	donorum	consiliorum
D	numeris	pueris	agris	virīs	donis	consiliis
Ac	numeros	pueros	agros	viros	dona	consilia
Ab	numeris	pueris	agris	virīs	donis	consiliis
V	numeri	pueri	agri	virī	dona	consilia

Nota bene : Nouns are cited quoting the nominative and genitive singular, second declension : **-us, -i**. The **-us** ending in the nominative singular is shared with the fourth declension : **-us**, with own genitive singular : **-us**

puer and **vir**, due to a phonetic shift, in the nominative and vocative singular do not take a case ending

puer is the model for all second declension nouns ending : **-er**. See : **Second Declension Nouns Ending : -er**

ager too underwent a phonetic shift. Due to the **-e** before the **-r**, the stem is further shortened. **ager** elsewhere in the singular and in the plural the noun mirrors **numerus**

donum, -i. 2n. declines regularly

consilium, -i. 2n. be aware, since the noun's stem ends in : **-i**, of the double **-ii-** effect. See : **genitive singular : consilii**, and **dative** and **ablative plural : consiliis**

SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS ENDING : -ER

NOUNS

adulter, -i	2m. adulterer	armiger, -i	2m. weapon-bearer (Roman army, soldier who carried armour or shield as bearer)
cancer, -i	2m. crab (marine animal); (zodiac symbol) Crab		
gener, -i	2m. son-in-law		
liber, -i	2m. book	adulter, -a, -um	1 / 2 adj (nom sg masc in : -er). adulterous, unchaste , (by extension) false
socer, -i	2m. father-in-law		
vesper, -i	2m / 3m. evening, vespers ; (evening meal) dinner	aliger, -a, -um	1 / 2 adj (nom sg masc in : -er). (poetic) bearing wings, winged
COMPOUND NOUNS ENDING : -FER AND -GER			
signifer, -i	2m. standard-bearer (Roman army, soldier who carried Legion's standard)	liber, -a, -um	1 / 2 adj (nom sg masc in : -er). free, independent, open

SECOND DECLENSION NOUN PECULIARITIES

Feminine and neuter second declension noun variants. There are a small number of feminine and neuter nouns in the second declension. The feminine nouns are : **atomus**, **alvus**, **carbasus**, **colus**, **diphthongus**, and **humus**. The neuter nouns are : **vulgus**, and **virus**. Example :

FEMININE AND NEUTER SECOND DECLENSION NOUN VARIANTS					
	atomus, -i 2f. atom	alvus, -i 2f. belly, paunch	carbasus, -i 2f. linen garment, linen	colus, -i 2f. distaff (spinning)	diphthongus, -i 2f. diphthong
Sg					
N	atomus	alvus	carbasus	colus	diphthongus
G	atomi	alvi	carbasi	coli	diphthongi
D	atomo	alvo	carbaso	colo	diphthongo
Ac	atomum	alvum	carbasum	colum	diphthongum
Ab	atomo	alvo	carbaso	colo	diphthongo
V	atome	alve	carbase	cole	diphthonge
Pl					
N	atomi	alvi	carbasi	coli	diphthongi
G	atomorum	alvorum	carbasingulorum	colorum	diphthongorum
D	atomis	alvis	carbasi	colis	diphthongis
Ac	atomos	alvos	carbasingul	colos	diphthongos
Ab	atomis	alvis	carbasi	colis	diphthongis
V	atomi	alvi	carbasi	coli	diphthongi
	humus, -i 2f. ground, earth, soil	vannus, -i 2f. winnowing basket	vulgus, -i 2n. crowd, throng, mob, general public, gathering	virus, -i 2n. poison (a harmful medicinal)	virus, -i 2n. virus (a biological entity)
Sg					
N	humus	vannus	vulgus	virus	virus
G	humi	vanni	vulgi	viri	viri
D	humo	vanno	vulgo	viro	viro
Ac	humum	vannum	vulgus	virus	virus
Ab	humo	vanno	vulgo	viro	viro
V	hume	vanne	vulgus	virus	virus
L	humi				
Pl					
N	humi	vanni	-	-	vira
G	humorum	vannorum	-	-	virorum
D	humis	vannis	-	-	viris
Ac	humos	vannos	-	-	vira
Ab	humis	vannis	-	-	viris
V	humi	vanni	-	-	vira
L	-				

Nota bene : Feminine nouns cited decline regularly, observe the singular vocative : **-e**

Neuter nouns cited decline regularly, observe the singular vocative : **-us**

atomus : originally a Greek-loanword was defined as a small particle incapable of being divided, our noun : **atom**. **atomus** has an associated : 1 / 2 adjective. **atomus**, **-a**, **-um**. **indivisible**

vulgus : is declined in the singular. The noun has an implied plurality. To Roman authorities the thought of the **mob** was cause for worry

humus : declines regularly, observe the locative singular : **humi**, **at earth**

virus : is cited twice. The singular is antiquity's usage : **a poison**. The second citation is current-era adapted Latin. The noun faithfully replicates the ancient declension. In the plural **virus** declines regularly as a second declension plural neuter . As for the entity, the word also mutates

SECOND DECLENSION INFLECTION PECULIARITIES

Proper nouns and place names ending : -ius and the case change ending. A grammar book is a tomb, a sepulchre where the living pay their respect and hurry on. **in principio erat verbum...** In the beginning was the word...

Commencing in the reign of Octavian, the spelling of proper nouns, applicable to persons and place names only, the genitive singular ending of : -i, was either contracted or dropped. Equally, the vocative singular underwent a similar change. Example :

N	Vergilius	Pompeius
G	Vergili or Vergilii	Pompei or Pompeii
D	Vergilio	Pompeio
Ac	Vergillium	Pompeium
Ab	Vergilio	Pompeio
V	Vergili or Vergilie	Pompei or Pompeii

Why did the Romans alter the case ending? The answer is speculative. The Romans had no silent reading, all was read aloud : **recito, recitare, recitavi, recitatum** (1). to read aloud, recite. The supposition is one of either poetic style or vanity. The pronunciation and accent remain, though adjusted spelling calls for a short vowel sound. Example :

Thus, the genitive : **Vergili, of Virgil** and the vocative : **Vergili, O Virgil**

NOUN-ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT

Noun-adjective agreement. The first and second declension noun has been introduced, in particular : **magnus, -a, -um** both as noun and adjective. In Latin, word agreement between noun and adjective is important : **masculine, feminine, or neuter** in **gender, number, and case.** Example :

saxum, -i. 2n. rock	femina, -ae. 1f. woman
saxi, of a rock (genitive)	feminae, of the woman (genitive)
magni saxi, of the large rock	feminae miserae, of the wretched woman

In the immediate above example, **saxum** and **femina** : in the **genitive singular**, respective **neuter** and **feminine** gender, agreement appears to be matching endings. Be aware, see examples immediately below. Example :

magni poetae , of the great poet	poetae is genitive singular , therefore magnus must be in the genitive singular, magni
poetae clari, of the famous poet	CNG rule prevails but the word order is reversed, why?

Cardinal numerals, adjectives of size, and pronominal adjectives except possessives, usually **precede** the noun they modify. Adjectives of quality commonly **follow** the noun, proper adjectives regularly follow. Example :

decem milites	the ten soldiers	frater meus	my brother
magnus numerus	a great number	oppidum copiosissimum	the most copious town
hoc proelium	this battle	senates populusque Romanus	the Senate and People of Rome

ADJECTIVES ACTING AS NOUNS

Adjectives acting as nouns. An adjective may act as a noun, so long as the adjective (as a noun) is understood; the clarity of thought and speech. Example :

The **good** (men) and the **just** (men) voted for freedom, while fortune favours the **brave** (men)

magnus (masculine)	a great (man)	magna opto	I desire great things
magna (feminine)	a great (woman)	Romanos timet	He fears the Romans
magnum (neuter)	a great (thing)	multa bona habet	He has many good things; He has many goods; He has much property



THE THIRD DECLENSION NOUN

The third declension noun, case and usage. Latin has a large vocabulary of third declension nouns in the **masculine** and **feminine** genders, and in the **neuter**. These nouns are easily identified by the genitive singular ending : **-is**

To decline a third declension noun, find the word's **stem** by dropping the genitive singular ending, then add the endings for the declension. Example :

THIRD DECLENSION CASE ENDINGS				
	Masculine and Feminine		Neuter	
	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
N	-	-es	-	-a (-a)
G	-is	-um (-ium)	-is	-um (-ium)
D	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus
Ac	-em	-es (-is)	-	-a (-a)
Ab	-e	-ibus	-e (-i)	-ibus

Nota bene : There are *no nominative singular endings*

Neuter nouns, nominative and accusative singular are identical

Bracketed endings are *i-stems*

Masculine and feminine *i-stems* may have : -is as an alternate for : -es in the accusative plural

DETERMINING THIRD DECLENSION I-STEM NOUNS

A third declension noun will be an *i-stem* if :

- I. The **nominative** and the **genitive** have the same number of syllables
 Example : **ignis, ignis.** 3m *i-stem.* **fire. ignium**
navis, navis. 3f *i-stem.* **ship. navium**
- II. The stem of the noun ends in two consonants, except if the second consonant : **-l, -r, or -x** (except : **mater, frater, pater** though first rule applies)
 Example : **mons, montis.** 3m *i-stem.* **mountain. montium**
- III. **Neuter nouns with nominative singular ends : -e, -al, or -ar**
 Example : **mare, maris.** 3n *i-stem.* **sea. marium**
animal, animalis. 3n *i-stem.* **animal, living creature. animalium**
exemplar, exemplaris. 3n *i-stem.* **model, pattern. exemplarium**

MODEL THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	frater, fratris 3m. brother		abor, aboris 3f. tree		corpus, corporis 3n. body	
N	frater	fratres	abor	abores	corpus	corpora
G	fratris	fratrum	aboris	aborum	corporis	corporum
D	fratri	fratribus	abori	aboribus	corpori	corporibus
Ac	fratrem	fratres	aborem	abores	corpus	corpora
Ab	fratre	fratribus	abore	aboribus	corpore	corporibus

MODEL THIRD DECLENSION I-STEM NOUNS

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	dens, dentis 3m <i>i-stem</i> . tooth		urbs, urbis 3f <i>i-stem</i> . city		mare, maris 3n <i>i-stem</i> . sea	
N	dens	dentēs	urbs	urbes	mare	maria
G	dentis	dentium	urbis	urbium	maris	marium
D	denti	dentibus	urbi	urbibus	mari	maribus
Ac	dentem	dentēs	urbem	urbes	mare	maria
Ab	dente	dentibus	urbe	urbibus	mari	maribus

MODEL THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE OF ONE-END

ingens, ingentis. 3 adj *i-stem*, 1-end. huge

	Sg M / F / N	PI M / F / N
N	Ingens, ingens	ingentes, ingentia
G	ingentis	ingentium
D	ingenti	ingentibus
Ac	ingentem, ingens	ingentes, ingentia
Ab	ingenti	ingentibus

ADJECTIVE OF TWO-ENDS

fortis, forte. 3 adj *i-stem*, 2-ends. strong, brave

	Sg M / F	N	PI M / F	N
N	fortis	forte	fortes	fortia
G	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium
D	forti	forti	fortibus	fortibus
Ac	fortem	forte	fortes	fortia
Ab	forti	forti	fortibus	fortibus

ADJECTIVE OF THREE-ENDS

celer, celeris, celere. 3 adj *i-stem*, 3-ends. swift, quick, rapid

	Sg M	F	N	PI M	F	N
N	celer	celeris	celere	celerēs	celerēs	celerīa
G	celeris	celeris	celeris	celerium	celerium	celerium
D	celeri	celeri	celeri	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus
Ac	celerem	celerem	celere	celerēs	celerēs	celerīa
Ab	celeri	celeri	celeri	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus

The adjective, modifier of words. In the previous section, the second declension noun; adjectives were briefly discussed. This section on adjectives is a continuation of the topic

The Romans were shameless borrowers of Hellenic culture. One borrowed Greek word was the noun for **adjective** : **adiectivum**, -i. 2n

As every **discipulus**, -i. 2m. **schoolboy** can attest, a Latin adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in : **case**, **number**, and **gender**. Instances where the **adjective modifies more than one noun**, the adjective usually agrees with the **nearest noun**. In such circumstance, the adjective most likely will be in the masculine gender (to conform to Latin grammar default). For **poetry**, when the poet may place the adjective elsewhere in the sentence to conform with **literary style**, the adjective follows the noun. Adjectives that denote size or number, the **adjective of size**, proceeds the adjective. When the adjective is descriptive of a quality, the **adjective of quality**, follows the adjective

Every grammar rule can be broken; often the Romans placed a descriptive adjective before the noun. If done, the author is emphasizing the adjective over the noun

The third declension adjective modifies a noun (similarly as for first / second declension adjectives). Example :

Attributive adjective : **vir** **fortes**. **The brave men** [modifier]

Predicate adjective : **vir** **sunt fortes**. **The men are brave**. [modification of the subject noun with a linking verb, in this instance : **sunt**. [sum, esse, fui, futurus. (irr.) to be]

Substantive adjective : **fortuna** **fortes** **adiuvat**. **Fortune helps the brave** [the adjective replaces the noun : vir]

Objective complement : **virtus** **fecit viros** **fortes**. **Virtue made the men brave** [describes the result of the verb on the object]

The adjective acting as a noun. Latin may use an adjective as a stand-in for nouns, **masculine** gender denotes **persons**, the **neuter**, **things**. Example :

ADJECTIVES ACTING AS NOUNS			
Masculine : Denotes Persons		Neuter : Denotes Things	
omnes	all men, everybody	omnis	all (things), everything
boni	the good, good people	bona	good things, blessings, goods, property, possessions
mali	the bad, bad people	malum	an evil, misfortune
pauperes	the poor	mala	evils
maiores	the ancestors	praeterita	the past, bygones
interiores	those within, the men in the town		

Nota bene : Possessive adjectives may act for nouns. Example :

mea	my property, my possessions
nostri / nostra	our men, our comrades / Our property
sui / sua	his [their] men, his friends / His property

Nota bene : Masculine plural adjective functions in any case, neuter in the nominative and accusative. Example :

omnes	everybody	omnia	everything
omnium	of everybody	omnium rerum	of everything

The comparative degree. The Latin comparative degree has a heightened force : **altior, higher**; **fidelior, more faithful**; **paratior, better prepared**. The comparative may express a higher degree than usual : **pulchrior, rather pretty**; **audacior, too bold**; **difficilior, quite difficult**

The superlative degree. The superlative degree has the same force as the comparative, but at the next level of a state of heightened feeling : **altissimus, highest**; **fidelissimus, most faithful**. In expressing feeling, a sense of even more intensity : **pulcherrima, very beautiful**; **difficilimus, exceedingly difficult**

quam with the superlative, to denote the highest attainment. To express the highest degree possible, quam with the superlative degree : **quam plurimae civitates, as many states as possible**

Adjectives : princeps, primus, solus, unus, and ultimus. Latin has the adjectives : **princeps, primus, solus, unus, ultimus**, to express the sense : **the first / the chief, the first, the only one, the last, to do a thing**. Example :

ea pars princeps poenas persolvit

The part was the first to pay the penalty

primus venit, ultimus abit

He was the first to come, the last to leave

IN PRINCIPIO...

principium, principii. 2n. beginning, origin, principle

A beginning, origin, commencement
A groundwork, foundation, principle
[plural only] The elements, first principles
[military, plural only] The front ranks;
camp headquarters

N	principium	principia
G	principii	principiorum
D	principio	principiis
Ac	principium	principia
Ab	principio	principiis

in principio creavit Deus caelum et terram

In the beginning God created heaven and earth
Genesis 1.1

in principio erat Verbum

In the beginning was the Word
John 1.1

principia probant non probantur

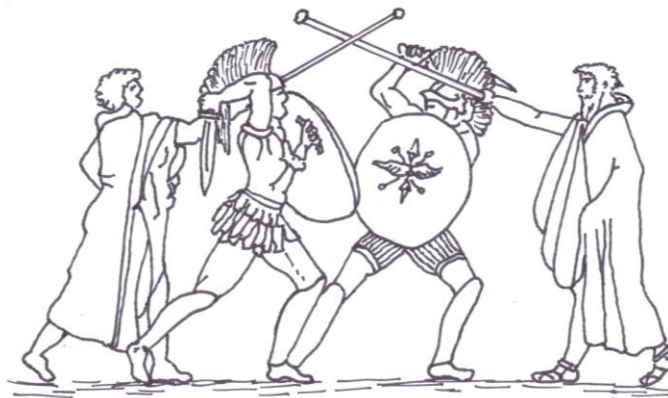
Principles prove, they are not proved

WITH DIGNITY...

Paying compliments to Rome's leading citizens. So, young Decimus; how do you pay a compliment, the dignity owed to a man of stature? The Romans did not combine an adjective with a man's name. Latin used either **vir** or **homo** with an adjective in apposition to the name. Example :

P. Scipio, **vir amplissimus**, est legatus

The **distinguished** Publius Scipio is ambassador



**THIRD DECLENSION VOCABULARY
NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES**

aes, aeris	3n. copper, bronze, money	error, erroris	3m. error, mistake
aestas, aestatis	3f. summer	exemplar, exemplaris	3ni. model, pattern, example, original or ideal
aetas, aetatis	3f. period of life, age	feles, felis	3mi / 3fi. cat (may refer to any small furry animal)
apis, apis	3fi. (honey) bee	finis, finis	3mi. end, limit, boundary
amor, amoris	3m. love	flumen, fluminis	3n. river
animal, animalis	3ni. living creature, animal	foramen, foraminis	3n. hole, mouse hole
arbor, arboris	3f. tree	frater, fratris	3m. brother
as, assis	3mi. small copper coin (value equal to a penny)	fur, furis	3m / 3f. thief
ars, artis	3fi. art, skill	gens, gentis	3fi. Roman clan related by birth and mirage, tribe
arx, arcis	3fi. citadel, stronghold	genus, generis	3n. origin, kind, type, sort, class
auctor, auctoris	3m. author, originator	homo, hominis	3m. human being, man
auditor, auditoris	3m. hearer, listener, member of an audience	honor, honoris	3m. honour, esteem
auris, auris	3fi. ear	hostis, hostis	3mi. enemy (of the state); sg. an enemy, pl. the enemy
avis, avis	3fi. bird; (figurative) an omen, portent	ignis, ignis	3mi. fire
Caesar, Caesaris	3m sg. Caius Iulius Caesar	imperator, imperatoris	3m. general, emperor, commander
carmen, carminis	3n. song, poem	iudex, iudicis	3m. judge, juror
cervical, cervicalis	3ni. pillow, cushion	ius, iuris	3n. justice, law
Cicero, Ciceronis	3m sg. Marcus Tullius Cicero	labor, laboris	3m. labour, work
civis, civis	3fi. citizen	laus, laudis	3f. praise, glory, fame
civitas, civitatis	3fi. state, citizenship	lector, lectoris	3m. (man) reader, a reader to another
consul, consulis	3m. consul	lectrix, lectricis	3f. (woman) reader, a reader to another
corpus, corporis	3n. (anatomy) body	lex, legis	3f. law, statute
cupiditas, cupiditatis	3f. desire, longing, passion, cupidity	libertas, libertatis	3f. liberty, freedom
cupido, cupidinis	3f. desire, longing, passion	limen, liminis	3n. threshold
dens, dentis	3mi. tooth	litus, litoris	3n. shore, coast
delectatio, delectationis	3f. delight, pleasure, enjoyment	lux, lucis	3f. light
dignitas, dignitatis	3f. merit, prestige, dignity	maiores, maiorum	3m pl. ancestors
dolor, doloris	3m. pain, grief	mare, maris	3ni. sea
dux, ducis	3m. leader, commander guide		

mater, matris	3f. mother	pes, pedis	3m. lower leg, foot
mens, mentis	3fi. mind, thought	piper, piperis	3n. pepper (condiment)
miles, militis	3m. soldier	piscis, piscis	3mi. fish; (zodiac symbol) Fish
moenia, moenium	3ni pl. city walls	probitas, probitatis	3f. uprightness, honesty
moles, molis	3fi. mass (of material)	pulvinar, pulvinaris	3ni. couch
monile, monilis	3ni. necklace, collar	ratio, rationis	3f. reckoning, account, reason, judgement, manner
mons, montis	3mi. mountain	remissio, remissionis	3f. letting go, release
mors, mortis	3fi. death	rex, regis	3m. king
mos, moris	3m sg. habit, custom, manner	rumor, rumoris	3m. rumour, gossip
more, morum	3m pl. habits, morals. character	sacerdos, sacerdotis	3m / 3f. priest / priestess
mulier, mulieris	3f. woman	sal, salis	3m. salt, (figurative) wit
mus, muris	3mi. mouse	sales, salum	3m pl. jokes, witticisms
navis, navis	3fi. ship	sator, satoris	3m. sower (of seeds), planter, founder, originator
nepos, nepotis	3m / 3f. grandson / daughter	salus, saluris	3f. health, safety
nomen, nominis	3n. name	scriptor, scriptoris	3m. writer, clerk, scribe
nox, noctis	3fi. night, darkness	scelus, sceleris	3n. evil deed, crime, sin, wickedness
nubs, nubis	3fi. cloud	senectus, senectutis	3f. old age, senility
occasion, occasionis	3f. occasion, opportunity	servitus, servitutis	3f. servitude, slavery
opus, operis	3n work, task, deed, accomplishment	sidus, sideris	3n. (astronomy) star, constellation
ops, opis	3f sg. help, aid 3f pl. power, resources	sol, solis	3m. sun
oratio, orationis	3f. speech	soror, sororis	3f. sister
orator, oratoris	3m. orator, speaker	tempestas, tempestatis	3f. period / portion of time, season, weather, storm
os, oris	3ni. mouth, (lower) face	tempus, temporis	3n. time, occasion, season, opportunity; pl. times
ovis, ovis	3fi. sheep	timor, timoris	3m. fear
papilio, papilionis	3m. butterfly, moth	veritas, veritatis	3f. truth, truthfulness
parens, parentis	3m / 3f. parent	virgo, virginis	3f. maiden, virgin; (zodiac symbol) Virgo
pars, partis	3fi. part, share, direction	timor, timoris	3m. fear
passer, passeris	3m. sparrow	urbs, urbis	3fi. city (refers : Rome)
pater, patris	3m. father	uxor, uxoris	3f. wife
paupertas, paupertatis	3f. state of being poor, poverty, need, indigence	virtus, virtutis	3f. manhood, manliness, merit; strength, force
pax, pacis	3f. peace		
pectus, pectoris	3n. breast, heart		

vis, vis	<u>Nota bene</u> : see below	facilis, facile	easy, agreeable
vulnus, vulneris	3n. wound	fortis, forte	strong, brave
THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVE, I-STEM, 1-END		gracilis, gracile	slender, thin, slim
absens, absentis	absent, away	gravis, grave	heavy, weighty, serious
adulescens, adulescentis	young man, youth	humilis, humile	lowly, humble
felix, felicitas	lucky, fortunate, happy	immortalis, immortale	not subject to death
ferox, ferocis	fierce, savage	levis, leve	light, easy, small, brief
ingens, ingentis	huge	liberalis, liberale	of / relating to a free person; decent, liberal, generous
par, paris	equal, like	mediocris, medioce	ordinary, moderate
pauper, pauperis	of small means, poor	mirabilis, mirabile	amazing, wondrous, remarkable
potens, potentis	able, powerful, mighty strong	maior, maius	greater
princeps, principis	leader, chief, emperor	mortalis, mortale	subject to death, mortal
sapiens, sapientis	adj. wise, judicious 3mi / 3fi. wise man / woman; philosopher	omnis, omne	sg. every; pl. all
senex, senis	old, aged, old man	similis, simile	similar (to), like, resembling
vetus, veteris	old	suavis, suave	sweet
THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVE, I-STEM, 2-ENDS		sublimis, sublime	elevated, lofty, heroic, noble
brevis, breve	short, small, brief	talis, tale	such, of such a sort
communis, commune	common, general of / for the community	turpis, turpe	ugly, shameful, base, disgraceful
		THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVE, I-STEM, 3-ENDS	
difficilis, difficile	hard, difficult, troublesome	acer, acris, acre	keen, severe, fierce
dissimilis, dissimile	unlike, different	celer, celeris, celere	swift, quick, rapid
dulcis, dulce	sweet, pleasant		

Nota bene : **senectus, senectutis**. 3f. old age, senility. Adjectival form : **senectus, -a, -um**. 1 / 2 adj. aged, very old

vis, vis. 3f *i-stem*. gen pl. **virium**. irregular in sg, regular pl.

N	vis	vires
G	-	virium
D	-	viribus
Ac	vim	viries
Ab	vi	viribus





THE FOURTH DECLENSION NOUN

The fourth declension noun, case and usage. Latin has a modest vocabulary of fourth declension nouns in the **masculine** and **feminine**, and the **neuter**. These nouns are identified by the genitive singular ending : **-us**. Example :

	fructus, -us 4m. fruit, profit, benefit, enjoyment		manus, -us 4f. hand, handwriting, band (of soldiers)		cornu, -us 4n. horn, antler, tusk	
N	fructus	fructus	manus	manus	cornu	corua
G	fructus	fructuum	manus	manuum	cornus	cornuum
D	fructui	fructibus	manui	manibus	cornu	cornibus
Ac	fructum	fructus	manum	manus	cornu	cornua
Ab	fructu	fructibus	manu	manibus	cornu	cornibus

Nota bene : Remember : **-us** ending is shared with : amicus, -i. 2m. and corpus, corporis. 3n. (anatomy) body

Fourth declension **masculine** and **feminine** nouns in the **singular** and **plural** decline similarly

Fourth declension **neuter** nouns decline differently, **nominative** and **accusative singular** : **-u** and, in the **plural** the distinctive **neuter** : **-a-** appears : **-ua**; finally, **dative singular** : **-u**

Fourth declension has *no* associated adjectives (as found with the first, second, and third declensions)

FOURTH DECLENSION INFLECTION PECULIARITIES

The dative and ablative plural and the end : -ubus. The fourth declension noun has few inflection peculiarities. **artus, -us.** and **lacus, -us.** change their **dative** and **ablative plural** case endings : **-ubus**. the two nouns admit : **-ibus**. Example :

	artus, -us 4m. (anatomy, usually pl) joints, limbs		lacus, -us 4m. lake, pond, basin, reservoir			
N	artus	artus	lacus	lacus		
G	artus	artuum	lacus	lacuum		
D	artui	artubus	artibus	lacui	lacubus	lacibus
Ac	artum	artus	artibus	lacum	lacus	lacibus
Ab	artu	artubus	artibus	lacu	lacubus	lacibus

Nota bene : artus, -a, -um. 1 / 2 adj. narrow, close, fitted, confined, dense; (figurative) severe, strict, scanty, brief

domus, -us
4f and 2m declensions, irregular. house, home (a building where a person lives)

N	domus		domus		Common preference. Example :	
G	domus	domi	domuum	domorum	Sg 4 th decl : -us, -us, -ui, -um, -o	
D	domui	domo	domibus	domos	Pl 2 nd decl : -us, -orum, -ibus, -us / -os, -ibus	
Ac	domum		domus			
Ab	domu	domo	domibus		domi. at home	domi visus est
V	domus		domus		domum. home (= to home)	He was seen at home
Loc	domi		domibus		domo. from home	domum ibit
						He will go home
						domo iit
						He went from home

FOURTH DECLENSION VOCABULARY
NOUNS

acus, -us	4f. needle, pin, bodkin	idus, -uum	4f pl. Ides of the Roman month
actus, -us	4m. act, performance, action	impetus, -us	4m. assault, attack; vigour
aditus, -us	4m. access, way, means	ingressus, -us	4m. entrance (act and structure); inroad
adventus, -us	4m. arrival, approach, attack	interitus, -us	4m. violent or untimely death; extinction, ruin
aestus, -us	4m. heat, fire; tide, sea swell	lacus, -us	4m. lake, pond, basin, reservoir
anus, -us	4f. old woman, crone, sibyl	magistratus, -us	4m. magistrate, official, magisterial office, civil office, magistracy
arcus, -us	4m. arch; bow; rainbow (anything arched or curved)	manus, -us	4f. hand, handwriting, (military) band or any size unit of soldiers; workmen; legal power of a husband (phrase) per manum : by hand
artus, -us	4m. (usually pl) joints, limbs	metus, -us	4m. fear, anxiety, dread, awe
aspectus, -us	4m. looking at, glance, view	natus, -us	4m. son, birth; age, years; (plants) growth, growing
cantus, -us	4m. song, poem; singing	obitus, -us	4m. approaching; approach, (sun, movement) sunset; death
captus, -us	4m. capacity, ability, potentiality	odoratus, -us	4m. act of smelling, smell; (sense) smell, odour
comitatus, -us	4m. escort, train, retinue	ornatus, -us	4m. military equipment; armour; costume, garb, get-up; adornment
conquestus, -us	4m. (violent) complaint	passus, -us	4m. step, pace; Roman unit of the stride length equal to five Roman feet : left-right-left, the measured distance from heel-to-heel of the left foot
consensus, -us	4m. unanimity, concord	peditatus, -us	4m. foot soldier (s), infantry
cornu, us	4n. horn, antler, tusk; arm or wing of an army; (music) horn; (figurative) power	portus, -us	4m. harbor, port; haven, refuge, asylum; warehouse
cursus, -us	4m. running; course, voyage; race; (career path) cursus honorum	porticus, -us	4f. colonnade, portico
discessus, -us	4m. going apart, separation; departure; marching off	potus, -us	4m. drink; (action) drinking
domus, -us	4f / 2m irr. house, home; (extension) birth, residence; (extension) household; (group) school, disciples	principatus, -us	4m. pre-eminence; rule; beginning; commander
fetus, -us	4m. birth; offspring; young, litter, brood; produce	prospectus, -us	4m. view, prospect
fructus, -us	4m. fruit, profit, benefit, enjoyment	pulsus, -us	4m. stroke, beat, pulse
gelu, -us	4n sg. frost; ice, snow; cold, chilliness		
gemitus, -us	4m. sigh, groan; roaring		
genu, -us	4n. knee		
gradus, -us	4m. step, pace; position; rank; degree; (ladder) rung		
gressus, -us	4m. going; step; (pl) feet		

quaestus, -us	4m. gaining, acquiring; gain, profit, income	spiritus, -us	4m. breath of air, breeze; breath, breathing; soul, life
questus, -us	4m. complaint	status, -us	4m. state, status, condition; position, place; rank, status
receptus, -us	4m. withdrawal, retreat; refuge	strepitus, -us	4m. noise, din; (clattering sound) musical instrument; noisy talk, uproar
regressus, -us	4m. going back, return	sumptus, -us	4m. expense, lavish expenditure or charge
risus, -us	4m. laughter, laugh	tractus, -us	4m. dragging or pulling along; drawing out
ritus, -us	4m. ceremony, rite	transitus, -us	4m. passage; passage over; transition
saltus, -us	4m. (1). leap, spring, jump	tribus, -us	4m. decl dat and abl pl : -ubus. tribe; refer to one or all original founding Roman tribes : Rames, Tites, and Luceres; a division of people; the mob; the lower classes
saltus, -us	4m. (2). forest or mountain pasture; defile, narrow pass; unit of square land measure	veru, -us	4n. spit (for roasting or cooking)
senatus, -us	4m. Roman senate	vestitus, -us	4m. clothes, dress; (phrase) redeo ad vestitum : resume (normal) dress (after mourning)
sensus, -us	4m. faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense; emotion; idea	victus, -us	4m. livelihood, food; way of life
sinus, -us	4m. hollow, cavity, fold; gulf, bay, cove; fold of a toga over the breast; pocket for money; hiding place		
sonitus, -us	4m. noise, loud sound		
specus, -us	4m / f / n. decl dat and abl pl : -ubus. cave, grotto; ditch, canal, drain; (mining) pit; chasm, abyss; (poetic) cavity		

Nota bene : anus, sinus, and tribus : each is cited above in the nominative singular. Within in the Latin lexicon several similar words may result in confusion. Example :

anus, -i. 2m. (geometrical shape) ring, (anatomy) anus

sinus, -i. 2m. bowl

tres, tria. 3 adj, *i-stem*, 2-ends, plural only. Latin cardinal number : III (dat and abl pl : tribus)

potus : a drink or the act of drinking. May you enjoy this libation :
 qui bibit, dormit
 qui dormit, non peccat
 qui non peccat, sanctus est
 ergo
 qui bibit sanctus est

VOCABULARY EXERCISE, COMBINING WORDS

N	magnus fructus dulcis	manus dextra	tuum genu	your knee
G	magni fructus dulcis	manus dextrae	tui genus	of your knee
D	magno fructui dulci	mani dextram	tu o genu	to / for your knee
Ac	magnum fructum dulcem	manum dextra	tuum genu	your knee
Ab	magno fructu dulci	manu dextra	tu o genu	by / from / in / with your knee



THE FIFTH DECLENSION NOUN

The fifth declension noun, case and usage. Latin has a modest vocabulary of fifth declension nouns in the masculine and feminine. The fifth declension has neither neuter nouns nor adjectives

	dies, -ei 5m or f. day	res, -ei 5f. thing, matter	M / F	N
Sg				
N	dies	res	-es	-
G	diei	rei	-ei	-
D	diei	rei	-ei	-
Ac	diem	rem	-em	-
Ab	die	re	-e	-
Pl				
N	dies	res	-es	-
G	dierum	rerum	-erum	-
D	diebus	rebus	-ebus	-
Ac	dies	res	-es	-
Ab	diebus	rebus	-ebus	-



FIFTH DECLENSION VOCABULARY NOUNS

dies, -ei	5m / f. day, daytime, daylight; (feminine) goddess	planities, -ei	5f. plain, plateau, flatness
meridies, -ei	5m. midday, noon, south	progenies, -ei	5f. offspring, children, family
acies, -ei	5f. sharp edge or point; battle line, battle	res, -ei	5f. thing, matter
fides, -ei	5f. faith, trust, fidelity, reliance, loyalty	series, -ei	5f. series, succession, row, chain
glacies, -ei	5f. ice; (figurative) hardness	spes, -ei	5f. hope (sense of belief); expectation, anticipation
pernicies, -ei	5f. ruin, disaster; (figurative) execution, death	species, -ei	5f. appearance, figure, shape, spectacle, sight

VOCABULARY EXERCISE, COMBINING WORDS

N	res publica	magna res	ille magnus dies	that great day
G	rei publicae	magnae rei	illius magni diei	of that great day
D	rei publicae	magnae rei	illi magno diei	to / for that great day
Ac	rem publicam	magnam rem	illam magnum diem	that great day
Ab	re publica	magna re	illo magno die	by / from / in / with that great day

Two little words with significant import in Roman life. The fifth declension introduces two nouns : **res** and **dies**. Each noun has a specific sense, with wide usage across life

omnia res bonae sunt. **res**, -ei. 5f : takes its meaning from the context. The noun is everywhere, to meet the circumstance of daily life. To the Romans, **res** may be interpreted to mean : **thing** (though rarely), **object**, **event**, **circumstance**, **matter**, **situation**, **act**, **property**, **possession**, **fact**, **interest**, **cause**, **reason**, **business**, **task**, **undertaking**, **case**, **et cetera**. Example :

OMNIA RES BONAE SUNT

res and the adjective or participle. Latin has a large number of phrases consisting of **res** with either an **adjective** or a **Participle**, in the nominative. Example :

res repentina	sudden, hasty, unexpected	res frumentaria	a supply of grain, provisions
res secundae	good fortune, prosperity	res militaris	the science of warfare
res adversae	bad fortune, adversity	res novae	revolution, a change of government
res communis	the common interest, the interest of both parties	res publica	public interest, political affairs, public business, matters of state, the state, the government
res frumentaria	a supply of grain, provisions		

res phrase may be modified with adverb, in the ablative. Example :

res gesta	exploit, deed, achievement	re bene gesta	a successful / beneficial affair
		re male gesta	a wrong / cruel / wicked affair
desperate re	despairing of success	re impetrata	when they had obtained their request

qua re nuntiata when this movement was reported



res phrase in the genitive plural. Example :

commutation rerum	a reverse of fortune	imperitus rerum	ignorant of affairs
fortissimo rerum animalia	the strongest animals	dulcissime rerum	the sweetest thing

res in the grand gesture. Example :

divinarum humanarumque rerum cognito	of divine and human things considered...
magna res principio statim belli	the auspicious beginning of war...
consilium pro tempore et pro re capere	as the circumstances should require...
pro re pauca loquar	I speak with a few words on behalf of...
relicitis rebus omnibus	all things, having left...
in arbitrio rei uxoriae	at the disposal of the dowry...
suffragiis res permittitur	The question is put to the vote
repentina re perturbati sunt	They were alarmed by the suddenness of the news

carpe diem, seize the present. **dies**, -ie. 5m or 5f. the **solar** or the **sidereal day of 24 hours** or the period of time from **one midnight to the next**. Another usage, the **dies** is the period of **daylight from sunrise to sunset**. The noun is **masculine**, particularly in the plural. If the noun appears in the **feminine**; **dies** is then the personification of a **goddess**. Example :

IN DIES, IN DIEM EXERCERE DIEM			
quota hora est	What hour is it ?	prima hora est	It is the first hour
		tertia hora est	It is the third hour
		duodecima hora est	It is the twelfth hour
in dies, in diem	every day, for a day	dies natalis	birthday
		dies feriatius	a holiday / day off / holy day
		dies festus	a festival day
stativae, -a, -um	referred to a fixed festival day	conceptae, -arum	referred to a moveable day
pridie (non declinable)	the day before	postpridie (non declinable)	the day after
perendie (non declinable)	the day after tomorrow	heri (non declinable)	yesterday
hodie (non declinable)	today	cras (non declinable)	tomorrow
post (non declinable)	(of time) afterwards, after	ante (non declinable)	(of time) before
aurora, -ae	Dawn	mane (non declinable)	morning
prima luce	at dawn (at first light)	matutinum tempus	morning
meridies, -ei	midday, noon, the 12 th hour	meridiatio, -onis	midday nap, siesta
crepusculum, -i	dusk, twilight	vesper, -i	evening
sub noctem	at nightfall	ad multum noctem	until late at night
noctem et diem / noctes et dies	day and night / Continually	tenebrae, tenebraum	Darkness, (in particular) the darkness of night
paucis ante diebus	a few days earlier	postpridie eius diei	the next day
diem de die prospectans	day by day eagerly	ubi ea dies venit	when this day comes
die et nocte concoqui	in a single day and night	multo denique die	late in the day
<p>diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras The day and the time and circumstance might perhaps calm the angry passions</p> <p>quae tot res in unum conclusit diem So many things into one day, the things that be gathered</p> <p>diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum That he would take time to deliberate</p> <p>longa dies intervenit A long time had passed</p> <p>hic nuptiis dictus est dies This was her wedding day</p>			

Nouns used only in the Plural

- angustiae, -arum.** 1f pl. **narrowness, straightness**; (geographic) **pass, defile**; (figurative) **want, **
- arma, -orum.** 2n pl. **defensive arms, weapons of war, weaponry**; **defence**; (metaphor) **war, soldiers, military power**
- coniurati, -orum.** 2m pl. **conspirators, plotters**
- deliciae, -arum.** 1f pl. **delights, pleasures, luxuries, comforts**
- divitiae, -arum.** 1f pl. **riches, wealth, affluence**
- idus, -uum.** 4f pl. **the Ides of the Roman calendar** (15th day of March, May, July, October; 13th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, December. Eight days after the Nones)
- indutiae, -arum.** 1f pl. **truce, armistice, cessation, respite**
- insidiae, -arum.** 1f pl. **ambush; artifice, plot, snare**
- maiores, -um.** 3m pl. **ancestors**
- manes, -ium.** 3m, *i-stem*, pl. **spirits of dead ancestors, defied, shades, a corpse, ashes, remains**
- moenia, -ium.** 3n, *i-stem*, pl. **city walls, fortifications, walls, ramparts**
- minae, -arum.** 1f pl. **projecting points, pinnacles, battlements, parapets**; (figurative) **threats, menaces**
- nuptiae, -arum.** 1f pl. **wedding, marriage, nuptials** (one ceremony, two persons). **nubo, nubere, nupsi, nuptum** (3). **to cover, veil**; (intransitive w dat) **to veil oneself for, get married to, marry, wed** (used only by women)
- posterii, -orum.** 2m pl, no dat, no abl. **following, next, coming after**; **descendants**
- reliquiae, -arum.** 1f pl. **remains, relics, remnants, survivors**
- tenebrae, -arum.** 1f pl. **darkness** (the darkness of night); (poetic) **shadow of death, prison, dungeon**; (by extension) **gloom or darkness of the mind**
- verbera, -um.** 3n. pl. **blows**; (instrument for flogging) **lash, whip**

NOUNS USED MAINLY IN THE PLURAL

- cervix, -is.** 3f. **neck of a person or an animal**; (by extension) **neck of an object, bottle**; (figurative) **boldness, headstrong**
- fides, -is.** 3f, *i-stem*, **gut string** (of a musical instrument); (plural) **lyre, lute, harp**. **Nota bene** : **fides, -ei.** 5f. **faith, loyalty**
- naris, -is,** 3f, *i-stem*. (anatomy) **nostril, nose**; **opening, vent, air-hole**
- viscus, -is.** 3n. (anatomy) **any internal organ of the body, entrails, viscera**
- copia, -ae.** 1f. **supply, plenty, abundance, copious**; (plural) **troops, forces, resources**

locus, -i. 2m, irr. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. sg. place or spot (a specific geographic location) II. pl masc. passage of literature III. pl neut. region or geographical area 	N	locus	pl masc	loci	pl neut
	G	loci	locorum	locorum	
	D	loco	locis	locis	
	Ac	locum	locos	loca	
	Ab	loco	locis	locis	
	V	loce	loci	loca	

PECULIAR, NON DECLINABLE NOUNS

Peculiar and non declinable nouns. Not all nouns conform to one of the five declensions. Cited below are four peculiar, non declinable nouns in unique ways. The nouns are : **fas**, **instar**, **mane**, and **nefas**. They exist in the nominative and accusative singular only. Example :

	fas. neut. nom and acc sg. dictates of religion, divine law (opposed to human law), obligation	instar. neut. nom and acc sg. equal form (of), equal / size / weight / form (of)	mane. neut. nom and acc sg. morning	nefas. neut. nom and acc sg. moral wrong, wicked act, offensive, forbidden, misdeed or misdoing
N	fas	instar	manis	nefas
G	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-
Ac	fas	instar	manis	nefas
Ab	-	-	mani	-

Nota bene : **fas.** non declinable, no gen, sg only. **hoc contra ius fasque est.** **This is against law and divine law**

instar. non declinable, no gen, sg only. **corhortes quaendum, quod instar legionis videbatur, erant post sylvan.** **Some cohorts, that were as large as legions, were behind the forest**

mane. non declinable, no gen, sg only. **mani, aurora affecti sumus.** **In the morning, we were affected by the dawn.** Vulgar Latin : maneana... morning...

nefas. non declinable, no gen, sg only. **ille est nefas.** **That man is wicked.** (The adjective nefarious is a derivative of nefas.)



Odes 1.11

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconone, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius quicquid erit pati
seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum, sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
aetas : carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero

Quintus Horatius Flaccus