

Latin Nouns

Three *genders*: Masculine (M), Feminine (F), and Neuter (N).

Two *numbers*: Singular (Sg) and Plural (Pl).

Five *cases*: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative.

There are five *declensions*, generally recognizable from their genitive form (the following numbers are traditional):

- (1) Nom Sg in *-a*.
Gen Sg **and** Nom Pl in *-ae*.
Mostly F. A few M, no N.
- (2) Nom Sg in *-us* (M) **or** *-um* (N).
Gen Sg (m, n) **and** Nom pl (m) in *-ī*.
About evenly split between M and N. No F.
- (3) Consonant stems: Nom sg **usually** in *-s*, often with stem reduction & assimilation. Gen Sg in *-is*. Nom **and** Acc Pl in *-ēs*. All genders. Very large class.
- (4) Nom Sg in *-us*.
Gen Sg **and** Nom Pl in *-ūs*.
Mostly M. Very small class.
- (5) Nom Sg **and** Pl in *-ēs*.
Gen Sg in *-ēī*.
Mostly F. Very small class.

Noun Paradigms

	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl	Sg	Pl
Nom	(1) <i>filia</i>	<i>filiae</i>	(2) <i>filius</i>	<i>filiī</i>	(3) <i>rēx</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	(3) <i>mare</i>	<i>maria</i>
Gen	<i>filiae</i>	<i>filiārum</i>	<i>filiī</i>	<i>filiōrum</i>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>maris</i>	<i>marum</i>
Dat	<i>filiae</i>	<i>filiīs</i>	<i>filiō</i>	<i>filiīs</i>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>marī</i>	<i>maribus</i>
Acc	<i>filiam</i>	<i>filiās</i>	<i>filium</i>	<i>filiōs</i>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>maria</i>
Abl	<i>filiā</i>	<i>filiīs</i>	<i>filiō</i>	<i>filiīs</i>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>mare</i>	<i>maribus</i>
	'daughter' (F)		'son' (M)		'king' (M)		'sea' (N)	
Nom	(4) <i>manus</i>	<i>manūs</i>	(5) <i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	(3) <i>mater</i>	<i>matrēs</i>	(3) <i>opus</i>	<i>opera</i>
Gen	<i>manūs</i>	<i>manuum</i>	<i>rēī</i>	<i>rērum</i>	<i>matris</i>	<i>matrum</i>	<i>operis</i>	<i>operum</i>
Dat	<i>manuī</i>	<i>manibus</i>	<i>rēī</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>matrī</i>	<i>matribus</i>	<i>operī</i>	<i>operibus</i>
Acc	<i>manum</i>	<i>manūs</i>	<i>rem</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>matrem</i>	<i>matrēs</i>	<i>opus</i>	<i>opera</i>
Abl	<i>manū</i>	<i>manibus</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>matre</i>	<i>matribus</i>	<i>opere</i>	<i>operibus</i>
	'hand' (M)		'thing' (F)		'mother' (M)		'work' (N)	

Notes: In Latin **and** Greek, neuter nouns **never** distinguish between Nom and Acc; and the Nom and Acc Plural of **all** Neuter nouns in **all** declensions is **always** *-a*.

The **Citation Form** of a noun — what you need to know about its forms — is Nom Sg, Gen Sg, gender. The **Noun Stem** is formed from the Gen, because the Nom may have undergone some modifications: *filia*, *filiae*, F; *filius*, *filiī*, M (both with stem *fili-*); *rēx*, *rēgis*, M (stem *rēg-*); *manus*, *manūs*, M (*man-*); *rēs*, *rēī*, F (*r-*); *mare*, *maris*, N (*mar-*); *mater*, *matris*, M (*matr-*); *opus*, *operis*, M (*oper-*).

There are two kinds of adjectives: one kind takes the suffixes of the first (F) and second (M, N) declensions, and the other takes third declension endings. Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case. Citation forms for adjectives list their gender endings: *bonus* M, *-a* F, *-um* N; *omnis* MF, *-e* N etc.