

LATIN CASES STUDY GUIDE:

Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive, Ablative

NOUN CASES ENDING CHART

Case (S)	1-F	2-M	2-N	3-M/F	3-N	4-M	5-F
Nom.	a	us, er, r	um	none	none	us	es
Gen.	ae	i	i	is	is	us	ei
Dat.	ae	o	o	i	i	ui	ei
Acc.	am	um	um	em	none	um	em
Abl.	a	o	o	e	e	u	e
Case (P)							
Nom.	ae	i	a	es	a	us	es
Gen.	arum	orum	orum	um	ium	uum	erum
Dat.	is	is	is	ibus	ibus	ibus	ebus
Acc.	as	os	a	es	a	us	es
Abl.	is	is	is	ibus	ibus	ibus	ebus

NOMINATIVE

-Nominatives are used as Subjects, Appositives, and Predicate Nouns

VOCATIVE

-Only used as Direct Address:

“**Credite mihi, iudices**” = “*believe me, judges*”

ACCUSATIVE

of Person or Thing Affected:

of Result Produced:

Person and Thing:

2 with Compounds:

Synecdochical Accusative:

of Time and Space:

of Limit of Motion:

in Exclamations:

DATIVE

of Indirect Objects:

with Verbs:

-Verbs that Take a Dative:

- **cedere** = to yield
- **confidere** = to trust
- **credere** = to believe
- **diffidere** = not to trust
- **favere** = to favor
- **ignoscere** = to pardon
- **imperare** = to order

- **licere** = to be allowed
- **nocere** = to harm
- **nubere** = to marry
- **parcere** = to spare
- **parare** = to obey
- **persuadere** = to persuade
- **placere** = to please

- **praecipere** = to order
- **appropinquare** = to approach
- **occurrere** = to meet
- **resistere** = to resist
- **succedere** = to relieve
- **succurrere** = to come to aid

-Compounds of “esse”: “exercitus **cui** semper **omnia** defuissent...” = “the army **which** always lacked **everything**...”

• **Person who lacks** is **Dat.** / **thing lacked** is **Nom.**

-ALWAYS put **ACC** in charge of **DAT**!

of Reference:

of Agency:

of Possession:

of Purpose or Tendency:

with Adjectives:

-w/ these: **friendly, unfriendly, similar, dissimilar, equal, near, related to, etc.**

of Direction:

GENITIVE

of Origin:

of Material:

of Possession or Ownership:

Subjective Genitive:

Objective Genitive:

of the Whole:

Appositional Genitive:

of Quality:

with Adjectives:

-w/ these: **desire, knowledge, familiarity, memory, participation, power, fullness**

with Verbs:

-Verbs that Take a Genitive:

- **memini, meminisse** = *to remember*
- **misereor, -eri, -itus sum** = *to pity*
- **obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum** = *to forget*
- **potior, potiri, potitus sum** = *to gain control of*

-Verbs of *accusing, convicting, acquitting* take Gen. of *charge* (Verbs of **Judicial Action**)

with Impersonal Verbs:

with Other Verbs:

ABLATIVE

A/AB: Use “**a**” with consonants / use “**ab**” with vowels

of **Separation** (NO PREPOSITION):

-Words that Take an Ablative:

- Verbs of *freeing, depriving, & lacking* (**libero, solvo, levo / privo, spolio, exuo, fraudo / egeo, careo, vaco**)
- Adjectives: **liber, inanis, vacuus, nudus**

-Some verbs signifying *to keep from, to remove, & to withdraw* also take the Ablative

of **Source** (NO PREPOSITION unless *ortus*):

-Used w/ participles **natus & ortus**; denotes parentage/station – pronouns take **ex** w/ these

-e.g. “**Jove natus**” = “*son of Jupiter*”

of **Agent** (A/AB PREP):

-Use w/ **a** or **ab** – denotes *personal agent* – something done *by somebody*

-e.g. “**a Caesare accusatus est**” = “*he was arraigned by Caesar*”

of **Comparison** (NO PREPOSITION):

-In sense of *than* – “**Ille canis Caesari sua uxore carior est.**” = “*That dog is dearer to Caesar than his own wife.*”

-But only used as substitute for *quam* w/ Nom/Acc – “less than” = minus / “more than” = *amplius*

• e.g. “**amplius viginti urbes incenduntur**” = “*more than twenty cities are fired*”

of **Means** (NO PREPOSITION):

-Verbs that Take an Ablative:

- **fruo, frui, fuctus sum** = *to enjoy*
- **fungo, fungi, functus sum** = *to perform*
- **potior, potiri, potitus sum** = *to obtain*
- **utor, uti, usus sum** = *to use*
- **vescor, vesci** = *to eat*

-also **opus est, nitor, innixus, fretus, contineri, consistere, constare**

-e.g. “**Alexander sagitta vulneratus est**” = “*Alexander was wounded by an arrow*”

-also ABL OF WAY BY WHICH: “wine brought down [by] *Tiber*”

with **Deponents** (NO PREPOSITION):

-**utor** = “use”, **fruo** = “enjoy”, **fungo** = “perform”, **potior** = “gain possession”, **vescor** = “eat”

of **Cause** (NO PREPOSITION):

-“**multa gloriae cupiditate fecit**” = “*he did many things on account of his love of glory*”

of **Manner** (USE CUM w/o Adj.):

-USE **cum** unless adj. modifies – Someone does something (i.e. speaks) w/ Abl.

-e.g. “**cum gravitate loquitur**” = “*he speaks with dignity*”

-also used *in accordance with which* – “according to my opinion” – opinion = abl.

of **Attendant Circumstance**:

-denotes attendant circumstance of an action or event:

-e.g. “**longo intervallo sequitur**” = “*he follows at a great distance*”

of **Accompaniment** (USE CUM):

-w/ **cum** – used w/ **motion verbs** to denote accompaniment:

-e.g. “**cum comitibus profectus est**” = “*he set out with his attendants*”

of **Association**:

-Abl. used w/ words of *joining, mixing, clinging, exchanging*: also w/ some of *association*

-e.g. “**aer calore admixtus**” = “*air mixed with heat*”

of **Degree of Difference** (NO PREPOSITION):

-used w/ comparatives & words involving comparison (**post, ante, infra, supra**)

-e.g. “**paulo post**” = “*a little afterwards*” (lit. afterwards by a little)

of **Quality** (NO PREPOSITION):

-Ablative modified by adjective: “**puella eximia forma**” = “*a girl of exceptional beauty*”

of Price:

-w/ verbs of *buying* or *selling*: **magno, plurimo, parvo, minimo** denote *indefinite price*

-e.g. "**aedes magno vendidit**" = "*he sold the house for a high price*"

of Specification (NO PREPOSITION):

-Used to denote that *in respect to which* something is or is done / sometimes w/ **dignus** or **indignus**

-e.g. "**Helvetii omnibus Gallis virtute praestabant**" = "*the Helvetians surpassed all the Gauls in valor*" "IN WHAT?"

Ablative Absolute (NO PREPOSITION):

-grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence; normally contains noun or pronoun limited by a participle:

• "**urbe capta, Aeneas fugit**" = "*the city having been captured, Aeneas fled*"

• "in the consulship of" = **consulibus**"

Locative Ablatives (NO PREPOSITION):

-*Ablative of Place Where* (WITH IN): in urbe = "in the city"

-*Ablative of Place from Which*:

• A/AB + ABL = **from (away)**

Roma = "from Rome"

• E/EX + ABL = **from (out from)**

ab urbe = "from the city"

• DE + ABL = **down from**

domi = "from home"

• Cities, sm. Islands, domus/rus no prep.

rure = "from the country"

-*Locatives*: Look like Gen for 1/2nd declensions; like abl. For 3/4/5th declensions

-*Time at Which*: "**Caesar canem media nocte verberavit**" = "*Caesar beat the dog at midnight*"

*misc notes:

-you always **fill** with an Abl. (Fill Drazen's (Gen.) Head (Acc.) w/ Filling (Abl.) / you always offer battle (Abl.) to Caesar (Acc.) of Rome (Gen.)