NOUNS, DATES, PLACES, TIMES

NOUN 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 Case- Subjects, Predicate Nominative, Subjective complements
Genitive Case- Possession (eraser of Matt) "of"
Dative Case- Indirect Objects ("to" or "for")
Accusative Case- Direct Objects (sometimes OP)
Ablative Case- Prepositional phrases (e, ex ad a, ab in) (mostly)
Vocative Case- Direct Address (same as nominative except in the singular of the second declension, where nous ending in -us have a vocative in -e and nouns ending in -ius have a vocative of -i)
Locative Case- same as the ablative except in the singular of the first declension where the locative endis in -ae and in the singular of the second declension where the locative ends in -i

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Case (S)	1	2	3 M	3 F	3 N
Nom.	ego (I)	tu (you)	is (he) *idem*	ea (she)	id (it) *idem*
Gen.	mei	tui	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	mihi	tibi	ei	ei	ei
Acc.	me	te	eum *eundem*	eam *eundem*	id *idem*
Abl.	me	te	eo	ea	eo
Case (P)	-	-	-	-	-
Nom.	nos (we)	vos (you)	ei, ii (they)	eae (they)	ea (they)
Gen.	nostri nostrum	vestri vestrum	eorum *eurundem*	earum *eurundem*	eorum *eurundem*
Dat.	nobis	vobis	eis	eis	eis
Acc.	nos	vos	eos	eas	ea
Abl.	nobis	vobis	eis	eis	eis

-Add "-dem" = "the same ___" (*italics* = irregular)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

"Me in piscina vidi." = "I saw myself in the fishpond."
(there is no nominative form here)
3rd person reflexive (her/him/it/oneself & themselves):

Case (S)	1	2	3
Gen.	mei	tui	sui
Dat.	mihi	tibi	sibi
Acc.	me	te	se
Abl	me	te	se
Case (P)			
Gen.	nostri	vestri	sui
Dat.	nobis	vobis	sibi
Acc.	nos	vos	se
Abl.	nobis	vobis	se

-*Reflexive Possessives*: meus, a, um (*my own*) tuus, a, um (*your own*) noster, nostra, nostrum (*our own*) vester, vestra, vestrum (*your own*) suus, a, um (*their own*)	-*Intensive Pronoun*: -**Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum**: gen. is **ipsius**, dat. is **ipsi** -Emphasizes noun/pronoun - Me *myself* / him *himself*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

	M&F	N	
Nom.	Quis	Quid	-The plural of the interrogative pronoun has
Gen.	Cuius	Cuius	the same forms as the relative pronouns
Dat.	Cui	Cui	-The interrogative adjective has the same
Acc.	Quem	Quid	forms as the relative pronoun
Abl.	Quo	Quo	

ABLATIVES ABSOLUTE

Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles in **Ablative** case:
-usually set off by commas; it is a self contained clause
-Example: "Coquo vocato,…" = "With the cook having been summoned…" (for translation, use "with <subject> having been <verb>…"
•Types: noun-participle ← Only used with PAP & PPP
  noun-noun
  noun-adjective

INDIRECT STATEMENT (ACCUSATIVE & INFINITIVE)

3 Telltale Warning Signs:
1. Main verb is verb of saying, thinking, feeling, percieving, etc. (e.g. "puto" = "I am thinking") – in indicative; no subjunctives here!
2. Subject of the Indirect Statement is in the Accusative case
3. Verb of the Indirect Statement is an Infinitive
Hints: Translate using the word "that" (e.g. "I think that…"); Infinitive won't be as it seems…:
For Present Tense Main Verbs:
Present: "Caesar putat caanem latrare." = "Caesar thinks that the dog is barking."
Perfect: "Caesar putat canem latravisse." = "Caesar thinks that the dog has barked."
Future: "Caesar putat canem latraturus esse." = "Caesar thinks that the dog will bark."
For Past Tense Main Verbs:
Present: "Caesar putabat caanem latrare." = "Caesar was thinking that the dog was barking."
Perfect: "Caesar putavit caanem latravisse." = "Caesar thought that the dog had barked."
Future: "Caesar putaverat canem latraturus esse." = "Caesar had thought that the dog would bark."
GENERAL RULES:
Present Infinitive → Same time or after MV
Future Infinitive → Time after MV
Past Infinitive → Time before MV

PLACES

Towards: accusative / Away from: ablative
  ad + accusative = to/towards
  in + accusative = into*
  in + ablative = in/on*
  a, ab + ablative = away from
  e, ex + ablative = out from
  de + ablative = down from
  *denotes Locative case
Domus = "home"; Rus = "country/country estate"
Cities & Small Islands do NOT have "ad" before
Motion towards: in + acc, ad + acc, acc by self (city/town/small island)
  -domum/rus
No motion (Locative Case):
  1) Sing. 1st/2nd declension nouns (use genitive endings)
  2) Sing. 3rd declension (use ablative/dative endings) - (Carthage takes dative)
  3) Plural nouns (use ablative endings)
  -Look like Genitive singular
  -domi/ruri
  -translated with "at" or "in"
Motion away from: a, ab + abl, e, ex + abl
  -3rd declension; look like Ablative (e.g. "Sidone")
  -domo, rure

DATES

Latin Name	Day of Month	Alternate*
Kalends	1st	none
Nones	5th	7th
Ides	13th	15th

*In March, May, July, and October, these dates change
To form a date: Count back from that date (e.g. "Kalends"), including the day you are starting on; examples: "November 2:" "4 days before Nones"; "April 30:" "pridie Kalendas Maias" ("on the day before May 1); etc.

TIMES

Duration of time: Accusative – Point in time: Ablative
post + acc = post multos annos; ante + acc = ante meridiem
  -Ablative: in, at, on, within, etc. – can use post & ante: "many years later"