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. About evenly split between M and N. No F.

2. Nom Sg in -us (M) or -um (N).
   Gen Sg (m, n) and Nom pl (m) in -i.


4. Nom Sg in -us.
   Gen Sg and Nom Pl in -ūs.
   Mostly M. Very small class. Mostly F. Very small class.

5. Nom Sg and Pl in -ēs.

Noun Paradigms

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<tr>
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<td>filii</td>
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<td>filīōs</td>
<td>rēge</td>
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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, rēi, 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.