

# Typus Orbis Terrarum



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**Valores Franciscas Marian University:**

- Dignitas hominis
  - Pax et Justitia
  - Reconciliatio
  - Dispensatio pia
- .....



# Latin Noun Declensions

- A Latin dictionary provides the nominative and genitive singular forms of a noun, with the noun's gender. (A few nouns have plural only forms; a dictionary gives the nominative and genitive plural of these.)
- The genitive singular ending of a noun identifies the noun's declension:
  - ae → first; -ī → second; -is → third;
  - ūs → fourth; -ēī or eī → fifth.
- A noun's base (a.k.a. 'root' or 'stem') is determined by removing the genitive singular ending and adding all other endings to this base: **ros/ae**; **lup/ī**, **puer/ī**, **libr/ī**; **leōn/is**, **mont/is**, **nōmin/is**, **mar/is**; **man/ūs**; **dil/ēī**.

## First Declension

Gender: f. (a few m.)

	sing.	pl.
<b>nom.</b>	rosa	rosae
<b>gen.</b>	rosae	rosārum
<b>dat.</b>	rosae	rosīs*
<b>acc.</b>	rosam	rosās
<b>abl.</b>	rosā	rosīs*
<b>voc.</b>	= nom.†	= nom.

## Second Declension

Gender: m. (a few f.)

	sing.			pl.			n.			
	sing.	pl.		sing.	pl.		sing.	pl.		
<b>nom.</b>	lupus	puer* liber*	lupī	puerī	librī	lupī	puerī	librī	ōstium	ōstia
<b>gen.</b>	lupī	puerī librī	lupōrum	puerōrum	librōrum	lupī	puerī	librī	ōstīī	ōstīōrum
<b>dat.</b>	lupō	puerō librō	lupīs	puerīs	librīs	lupō	puerō	librō	ōstīō	ōstīs
<b>acc.</b>	lupum	puerum librum	lupōs	puerōs	librōs	lupōs	puerōs	librōs	ōstium***	ōstia***
<b>abl.</b>	lupō	puerō librō	lupīs	puerīs	librī	lupīs	puerīs	librī	ōstīō	ōstīs
<b>voc.</b>	= nom.†	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.

\* First declension nouns with second declension masculine counterparts (e.g. *filia*, daughter; *filius*, son) may have a dat. or abl. pl. ending in *-ābus* to distinguish them from the masculine forms (*filii/ābus*: daughters, dat. or abl. pl.; *filii/is*: sons, dat. or abl. pl.)

† '= nom.' means the vocative form is identical to the nominative.

\* Second declension nouns whose nominative singular ends in *-er* keep or lose the 'e' as part of the base; the genitive singular indicates whether the 'e' stays or goes.

\*\* Second declension nouns whose base ends in 'i' drop the *-us* and lengthen the 'i' in the vocative singular: *filii/us* → *filī*.

\*\*\* All neuter accusative nouns are identical to their nominative form in all declensions.

## Third Declension

Regular

Gender: m., f.

sing. pl.

n.

sing. pl.

I-stem

Gender: m., f., n.

sing. pl. sing. pl.

	sing.		pl.		sing.		pl.	
<b>nom.</b>	leō*	leōnēs	nōmen*	nōmina	mōns*	montēs	mare***	maria
<b>gen.</b>	leōnis	leōnum	nōminis	nōminum	montis	montium**	maris	marium
<b>dat.</b>	leōnī	leōnibus	nōminī	nōminibus	montī	montibus	marī	maribus
<b>acc.</b>	leōnem	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina	montem	montēs	mare	maria
<b>abl.</b>	leōne	leōnibus	nōmine	nōminibus	monte	montibus	marī	maribus
<b>voc.</b>	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.

\* The nominative form of a third declension noun often does not have the base needed for the other cases.

\*\* One of two conditions causes the genitive plural to be *-ium*:

1. The nom. sing. and gen. sing. have the same number of syllables. E.g.: *vallis*, *vallis*, f. → gen. pl.: *vallium*.

2. The base ends in two consonants which are not a consonant blend: *montis* → gen. pl.: *montium*. (A consonant blend is a consonant followed by 'l' or 'r': *pater*, *patris*, m. → gen. pl.: *patrum*.)

\*\*\* A neuter noun whose nominative singular ends in *-al*, *-ar*, or *-e* (e.g.: *animal*, *animālis*; *exemplar*, *exemplāris*; *mare*, *maris*) has *-ī* (abl. s.), *-ia* (nom. & acc. pl.), and *-ium* (gen. pl.).

N.B.: A few i-stem nouns are attested as retaining an 'i' in more of their endings, as in: *nāvis*, *nāvis*, *nāvī*, *nāvīm*, *nāvī*, *nāvēs*, *nāvium*, *nāvibus*, *nāvīs*, *nāvibus*.

## Fourth Declension

Gender: m. (a few f.)

sing. pl.

n.

sing. pl.

	sing.		pl.		sing.		pl.	
<b>nom.</b>	manus	manūs	genū	genua	manūs	manuum	genūs	genuum
<b>gen.</b>	manū	manibus*	genū	genibus	manū	manibus*	genū	genibus
<b>acc.</b>	manum	manūs	genū	genua	manū	manūs	genū	genua
<b>abl.</b>	manū	manibus*	genū	genibus	manū	manibus*	genū	genibus
<b>voc.</b>	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.

\* A dat. or abl. pl. ending in *-ibus* is attested for a few nouns.

## Fifth Declension

Gender: f. (one m. \*)

sing. pl.

	sing.		pl.	
<b>nom.</b>	faciēs	faciēs	faciēs	faciēs
<b>gen.</b>	faciēt**	faciērum	faciēt**	faciērum
<b>acc.</b>	faciem	faciēs	faciē	faciēbus
<b>abl.</b>	faciē	faciēbus	faciē	faciēbus
<b>voc.</b>	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.

\* All fifth declension nouns are feminine, except *diēs*, which is masculine (but feminine under some conditions) and its compound *meridiēs*, which is always masculine.

\*\* Nouns whose base ends in a consonant have a short 'e' in the genitive and dative singular: *fidēs* → *fidēī*.