

## CASE ENDINGS OF EACH DECLENSION

DECLENSION I		DECLENSION II		DECLENSION III		DECLENSION IV		DECLENSION V	
<b>SINGULAR</b>									
		(m)	(n)	(mf)	(n)	(mf)	(n)		
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>a</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>us/er/ir um</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>varies varies</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>us u</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>es</b>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>ae</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>i i</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>is is</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>ūs ūs</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>ei</b>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>ae</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>o o</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>i i</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>ui u</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>ei</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>am</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>um um</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>em same as nom</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>um u</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>em</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>ā</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>o o</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>e e(i)</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>u u</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>e</b>
				<i>Endings in parentheses are i-stem endings</i>					
<b>PLURAL</b>									
		(m)	(n)	(mf)	(n)	(mf)	(n)		
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>ae</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>i a</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>es a(ia)</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>us ua</b>	<i>Nom.</i>	<b>es</b>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>arum</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>orum orum</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>um (ium)um(ium)</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>uum uum</b>	<i>Gen.</i>	<b>erum</b>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>is</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>is is</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>ibus ibus</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>ibus ibus</b>	<i>Dat.</i>	<b>ebus</b>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>as</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>os a</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>es a(ia)</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>us ua</b>	<i>Acc.</i>	<b>es</b>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>is</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>is is</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>ibus ibus</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>ibus ibus</b>	<i>Abl.</i>	<b>ebus</b>
				<i>Endings in parentheses are i-stem endings</i>					

**Neuter Rule:** For neuter nouns, the nom and acc singular for each declension are the same, and the nom and acc plural for each declension are the same; the nom and acc plural neuter always end in *a*.