# 1st declension – all feminine

* Remove -a / -ae
* Exceptions
  + If a first declension feminine noun has a masculine counterpart in the second declension (i.e. it has the same root), use the -abus ending for dative and ablative plural inflections.
  + Ignore sing where provided as pl

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -a | -ae |
| Genitive | -ae | -arum |
| Dative | -ae | -īs |
| Accusative | -am | -ās |
| Vocative | -a | -ae |
| Ablative | -ā | -īs |

# 2nd declension – masc/neut

* Masculine
  + Remove -us
* Neuter
  + Remove -um
* Ends in -r
  + Remove -er/-ir
* Exceptions
  + Some nouns of the second declension ŏ-stem will take the genitive plural form of -um instead of -ōrum. This is especially prevalent in words denoting money and measure, such as talentum (of talents).

### **Masculine**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -us | -ī |
| Genitive | -ī | -ōrum |
| Dative | -ō | -īs |
| Accusative | -um | -ōs |
| Vocative | -e | -ī |
| Ablative | -ō | -īs |

### **Ending in -r**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -er/-ir | -ī |
| Genitive | -ī | -ōrum |
| Dative | -ō | -īs |
| Accusative | -um | -ōs |
| Vocative | -er/ir | -ī |
| Ablative | -ō | -īs |

### **Neuter**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -um | -a |
| Genitive | -ī | -ōrum |
| Dative | -ō | -īs |
| Accusative | -um | -ā |
| Vocative | -e | -a |
| Ablative | -ō | -īs |

# 3rd declension – any gender

* **Important: requires gen. sing to conjugate due to lack of relation between nom. sing and stem.**
* I-stem
  + AARGH!
  + Determine if this is an i-stem:
    - Count syllables
      * nom & gen must have the same number
      * 1 syllable only for nom:
        + Nom ends -x ,-s AND 2 consonants before suffix in gen
    - Ends in -e, -al, -ar AND is neuter
  + Remove -is from gen. sing
* Normal
  + Remove -is from gen. sing

### **Normal Masculine/Feminine**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | - | -ēs |
| Genitive | -is | -um |
| Dative | -ī | -ibus |
| Accusative | -em | -ēs |
| Vocative | - | -ēs |
| Ablative | -e | -ibus |

### **Normal Neuter**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | - | -a |
| Genitive | -is | -um |
| Dative | -ī | -ibus |
| Accusative | - | -a |
| Vocative | - | -a |
| Ablative | -e | -ibus |

### **I-stem Masculine/Feminine**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | - | -ēs |
| Genitive | -is | -ium |
| Dative | -ī | -ibus |
| Accusative | -em | -ēs |
| Vocative | - | -ēs |
| Ablative | -e | -ibus |

### **I-stem Neuter**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | - | -ia |
| Genitive | -is | -ium |
| Dative | -ī | -ibus |
| Accusative | - | -a |
| Vocative | - | -ia |
| Ablative | -e | -ibus |

# 4th declension – any gender

* Remove -us/-u
* Artus, tribus, and fourth declension nouns ending in **-cus** tend to take the dative and ablative plural form of -ubus instead of -ibus
  + But I don’t care.
* Some fourth declension nouns can take the dative singular ending -ū instead of -uī.
  + But I don’t care.

### **Masculine/feminine**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -us | -ūs |
| Genitive | -ūs | -uum |
| Dative | -uī | -ibus |
| Accusative | -um | -ūs |
| Vocative | -us | -ū |
| Ablative | -ū | -ibus |

### **Neuter**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -ū | -ua |
| Genitive | -ūs | -uum |
| Dative | -ū | -ibus |
| Accusative | -ū | -ua |
| Vocative | -ū | -ua |
| Ablative | -ū | -ibus |

# 5th declension – masc/fem

* Remove -es

### **Masculine & Fem**

(minor difference in gen/dat e length, but otherwise same)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative | -ēs | -ēs |
| Genitive | -ēī | -ērum |
| Dative | -ēī | -ēbus |
| Accusative | -em | -ēs |
| Vocative | -ē | -ēbus |
| Ablative | -ēs | -ēs |

# Syllabification Rules for Latin (Grammatical)

Source: https://marello.org/tools/syllabifier/

The second (and original) option for Latin syllabification employs the rules found in A Primer on Ecclesiastical Latin by Collins. The rules are the following: Divisions occur when:

1. After open vowels (those not followed by a consonant) (e.g., "pi-us" and "De-us")
2. After vowels followed by a single consonant (e.g., "vi-ta" and "ho-ra")
3. After the first consonant when two or more consonants follow a vowel (e.g., "mis-sa", "minis-ter", and "san-ctus").

Exceptions to syllable divisions:

1. In compound words the consonants stay together (e.g., "de-scribo"). ***Note: this particular exception is not currently implemented since it requires a dictionary list of compound words.***
2. A mute consonant (b, c, d, g, p, t) or f followed by a liquid consonant (l, r) go with the succeeding vowel: "la-crima", "pa-tris"

In addition to these rules, Wheelock's Latin provides this sound exception:

*Also counted as single consonants are qu and the aspirates ch, ph, th, which should never be separated in syllabification: architectus, ar-chi-tec-tus; loquacem, lo-qua-cem.*