LATIN AND GREEK DECLENSIONS

| Declens. |  | I. |  |  | II. |  |  |  | III. |  |  |  | IV. |  | V. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paradigm |  | vena | systole | diabetes | nervus | septum | nephros | colon | dolor bronchitis | corpus osteoma | pelvis <br> basis <br> febris | rete | ductus | genu | facies |
| Gender |  | f. | f. | m. | m. | n. | m. | n. | m. + f. | n. | m. + f. | n. | m. | n. | f. |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ \mathrm{i} \\ \mathrm{n} \\ \mathrm{~g} \\ \mathrm{u} \\ \mathrm{l} \\ \mathrm{l} \\ \mathrm{a} \\ \mathrm{r} \end{gathered}$ | 1. | -a | -e | -es | -us/-er | -um | -OS | -on | various | various | -is/-ēs | -ar/-e/-al | -us | -ū | -ēs |
|  | 2. | -ae | -es | -ae/-a | -1 | -1 | -1̄ | -1 | -is | -is | -is/-eos | -is | -ūs | -ūs | -eī |
|  | 4. | -am | -en | -am/-en | -um | 1 | -on | 1 | -em | 1 | -em/-im | 1 | -um | 1 | -em |
|  | 6. | -ā | -e | -ā/-e | - $\overline{0}$ | - $\overline{0}$ | - $\overline{0}$ | - $\overline{0}$ | -e | -e | -e/-1 | -i | - ${ }^{\text {u}}$ | - $\overline{\text { u }}$ | - ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{P} \\ \mathrm{l} \\ \mathrm{u} \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \mathrm{a} \\ \mathrm{l} \end{gathered}$ | 1. | -ae | -ae | -ae | -1 | -a | -1 | -a | -ēs | -a | -ēs | -ia | -ūs | -ua | -ēs |
|  | 2. | -ārum | -ārum | -ārum | -ōrum | -ōrum | -ōrum | -ōrum | -um | -um | -ium | -ium | -uum | -uum | -ērum |
|  | 4. | -ās | -ās | -ās | -ŌS | 1 | -ŌS | 1 | -ēs | 1 | -ēs | 1 | -ūs | 1 | -ēs |
|  | 6. | -1]S | - īs | - īs | -1/S | -īS | -1'S | -1/S | -ibus | -ibus | -ibus | -ibus | -ibus | -ibus | -ēbus |

## NOTES:

1. Paradigm vena and diabetes are inflected alike, the only exception is nom. sg.
2. Paradigms vena, systole and diabetes have identical endings in plural.
3. Paradimgs nerous and nephros have identical endings in plural.
4. Paradigms septum and colon have identical endings in plural.

5 . There are no neuters of $1^{\text {st }}$ and $5^{\text {th }}$ declension; feminines of $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ declension are exceptions.
6. All neuters have always identical ending in nom. and acc. of both sg. and pl., this is why you find there numeral $(1)$, instead of ending.
7. Masculine and neuter paradimgs have very similar endings, the differences appear only in nom. and acc. sg. and pl.
8. Accusative sg. always ends with an ending -m (neuters can be different, see point 3)
9. Ablative sg. is always ends with a single letter, which is a vowel.
10. All neuters end with an ending -a in nom. pl.
11. Genitive pl . in $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}$, and $5^{\text {th }}$ declension ends with an ending -rum preceded with the same vowel as was the ablative sg.; genitive pl. in $3^{\text {rd }}$ declension is either -um or -ium, in $4^{\text {th }}$ declension it ends with an ending -uum.
12. Accusative pl. always ends with an ending -s (neuters are exception)

