

Brief Latin Grammar

FORMS

NOUNS

1. FIRST DECLENSION

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>porta, a gate</i>	<i>portae, the gates</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>portae, of a gate or a gate's</i>	<i>portārum, of the gates or the gates'</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>portae, to or for a gate</i>	<i>portis, to or for the gates</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>portam, a gate</i>	<i>portās, the gates</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>portā, from, with, or by a gate</i>	<i>portis, from, with, or by the gates</i>

NOTES. 1. Nouns of the first declension are feminine, except nouns denoting males, which are masculine.

2. The dative and ablative plural of *filia* is *filiābus*, and of *dea*, *deābus*.

2. SECOND DECLENSION

	SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>servus, m.</i>	<i>puer, m.</i>	<i>ager, m.</i>	<i>vir, m.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>agri</i>	<i>viri</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>	<i>virum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>serve</i>			

	PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>agri</i>	<i>viri</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servōrum</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>virōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servis</i>	<i>pueris</i>	<i>agris</i>	<i>viris</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servōs</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>virōs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servis</i>	<i>pueris</i>	<i>agris</i>	<i>viris</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>servi</i>			

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	bellum, <i>n.</i>	bella	filius, <i>m.</i>	fīlii	<i>N</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	belli	bellōrum	fili	filiōrum	<i>G</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	bellō	bellis	filiō	filiis	<i>D</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	bellum	bella	filium	filiōs	<i>A</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	bellō	bellis	filiō	filiis	<i>A</i>
<i>Voc.</i>			fili	fili	<i>A</i>

NOTES. 1. Second declension nouns in *-us*, *-er*, or *-ir* are masculine; those in *-um* are neuter.

2. In Cicero's time nouns of the second declension in *-ius* and *-ium* formed the genitive singular as *-ī* (not *-ii*), retaining the accent on the penult of words of more than two syllables even when this was short: *fīlī*, *Vale'rī*, *negō'tī*, *impe'rī*. Afterwards common nouns in *-ius* and many proper names in *-ius* were written with the genitive as *-ii*.

3. The neuter *vulgus* is declined: *nom. vulgus*, *gen. vulgī*, *dat. vulgō*, *acc. vulgus*, *abl. vulgō*.

4. Cicero uses *locus*, *-ī*, *place*, as masculine in the singular and neuter in the plural: *loca*, *locōrum*, *locīs*, *loca*, *locīs*.

5. The vocative of *filius* and proper names ending in *-ius* ends in *-ī*, not *-ie*. The accent in vocatives containing more than two syllables remains on the penult, even when the penult is short: *Vale'rī*, *Mani'lī*.

6. The declension of *deus*, *m.*, *god*, is irregular:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	deus, <i>m.</i>	deī, diī, dī
<i>Gen.</i>	deī	deōrum, deum
<i>Dat.</i>	deō	deīs, diīs, dīs
<i>Acc.</i>	deum	deōs
<i>Abl.</i>	deō	deīs, diīs, dīs

3. THIRD DECLENSION

a. Consonant Stems

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	miles, <i>m.</i>	militēs	pater, <i>m.</i>	patrēs
<i>Gen.</i>	militis	militum	patris	patrum
<i>Dat.</i>	militi	militibus	patri	patribus
<i>Acc.</i>	militem	militēs	patrem	patrēs
<i>Abl.</i>	militē	militibus	patre	patribus

SINGULAR		
<i>Nom.</i> dux, <i>m.</i>	flūmen, <i>n.</i>	corpus, <i>n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> ducis	flūminis	corporis
<i>Dat.</i> ducī	flūminī	corporī
<i>Acc.</i> ducem	flūmen	corpus
<i>Abl.</i> duce	flūmine	corpore

PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i> ducēs	flūmina	corpora
<i>Gen.</i> ducum	flūminum	corporum
<i>Dat.</i> ducibus	flūminibus	corporibus
<i>Acc.</i> ducēs	flūmina	corpora
<i>Abl.</i> ducibus	flūminibus	corporibus

b. I Stems

	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.	SING.	PL.
<i>Nom.</i> hostis, <i>m.</i>	hostēs	hostium	caedēs, <i>f.</i>	caedēs	urbs, <i>f.</i>	urbēs
<i>Gen.</i> hostis	hostium	hostium	caedis	caedium	urbis	urbium
<i>Dat.</i> hosti	hostibus	hostibus	caedi	caedibus	urbī	urbibus
<i>Acc.</i> hostem	hostēs (-is)	hostēs (-is)	caedem	caedēs (-is)	urbem	urbēs (-is)
<i>Abl.</i> hoste	hostibus	hostibus	caede	caedibus	urbe	urbibus

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> mare, <i>n.</i>	mare	maria	animal, <i>n.</i>	animālia
<i>Gen.</i> maris	maris	marium	animālis	animālium
<i>Dat.</i> mari	mari	maribus	animāli	animālibus
<i>Acc.</i> mare	mare	maria	animal	animālia
<i>Abl.</i> mari	mari	maribus	animāli	animālibus

NOTES. 1. To *i*-stems belong:

- Masculines and feminines in *-is* and *-ēs* not increasing in the genitive: *nāvis*, *caedēs*.
 - Neuters in *-e*, *-al*, and *-ar*: *mare*, *animal*, *calcar*.
 - Monosyllables whose base ends in two consonants: *pars*, *part-is*; *nox*, *noct-is*.
 - Nouns whose base ends in *-nt* or *-rt*: *cliēns*, *client-is*; *cohors*, *cohort-is*.
- Turris* and some *proper names* in *-is* have *-im* in the acc. sing.: *turrim*, *Tiberim*.
 - The declension of *vīs*, *f.*, is irregular:

SINGULAR: *nom.* vīs, *gen.* vīs, *dat.* vī, *acc.* vim, *abl.* vī

PLURAL: *nom.* vīrēs, *gen.* vīrium, *dat.* vīribus, *acc.* vīrēs (-is), *abl.* vīribus

4. FOURTH DECLENSION

			SINGULAR		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>fructus, m.</i>		<i>cornū, n.</i>		<i>domus, f.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fructūs</i>		<i>cornūs</i>		<i>domūs (domī, loc.)</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fructui</i>		<i>cornū</i>		<i>domui, domō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>fructum</i>		<i>cornū</i>		<i>domum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>fructū</i>		<i>cornū</i>		<i>domō, domū</i>
			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>fructūs</i>		<i>cornua</i>		<i>domūs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fructuum</i>		<i>cornuum</i>		<i>domuum, domōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fructibus</i>		<i>cornibus</i>		<i>domibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>fructūs</i>		<i>cornua</i>		<i>domōs, domūs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>fructibus</i>		<i>cornibus</i>		<i>domibus</i>

NOTE. Fourth declension nouns in *-us* are masculine and those in *-ū* are neuter, except *manus* and *domus*, which are feminine.

5. FIFTH DECLENSION

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>diēs, m.</i>	<i>diēs</i>		<i>rēs, f.</i>		<i>rēs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>diēi</i>	<i>diērum</i>		<i>rei</i>		<i>rērum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>diēi</i>	<i>diēbus</i>		<i>rei</i>		<i>rēbus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>diem</i>	<i>diēs</i>		<i>rem</i>		<i>rēs</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>diē</i>	<i>diēbus</i>		<i>rē</i>		<i>rēbus</i>	

NOTES. 1. The ending of the gen. and dat. sing. is *-ei*, instead of *-ēi*, when a consonant precedes, as: *rei, fidei, spei*.

2. Fifth declension nouns are feminine, except *diēs*, which is usually masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

ADJECTIVES

6. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

SINGULAR			PLURAL			
MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>boni</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>boni</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>boni</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>	<i>bonārum</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonōs</i>	<i>bonās</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonā</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>	<i>bonis</i>

7. THIRD DECLENSION

a. Three Endings

Ācer, sharp

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācri</i>	<i>ācri</i>	<i>ācri</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācri</i>	<i>ācri</i>	<i>ācri</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>

b. Two Endings

Fortis, brave

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. AND F.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortium</i>	<i>fortium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>forti</i>	<i>forti</i>	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>fortem</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortia</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>forti</i>	<i>forti</i>	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>

c. One Ending

Potēns, powerful (Adjective and Present Participle)

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. AND F.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>potentēs</i>	<i>potentia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>potentis</i>	<i>potentis</i>	<i>potentium</i>	<i>potentium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>potenti</i>	<i>potenti</i>	<i>potentibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>potentem</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>potentēs</i>	<i>potentia</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>potenti (part., -e)</i>	<i>potenti (part., -e)</i>	<i>potentibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>

8. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sōlus, m.</i>	<i>sōla, f.</i>	<i>sōlum, n.</i>	<i>sōli, m.</i>	<i>sōlae, f.</i>	<i>sōla, n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sōlius</i>	<i>sōlius</i>	<i>sōlius</i>	<i>sōlōrum</i>	<i>sōlārum</i>	<i>sōlōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sōli</i>	<i>sōli</i>	<i>sōli</i>	<i>sōlis</i>	<i>sōlis</i>	<i>sōlis</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sōlum</i>	<i>sōlam</i>	<i>sōlum</i>	<i>sōlōs</i>	<i>sōlās</i>	<i>sōla</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>sōlō</i>	<i>sōlā</i>	<i>sōlō</i>	<i>sōlis</i>	<i>sōlis</i>	<i>sōlis</i>

NOTE. *Alius, alter, neuter, nullus, tōtus, ūllus, uter, and uterque* are declined like *sōlus*.

9. PRESENT PARTICIPLE

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
M. AND F.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i> regēns	regēns	regentēs	regentia
<i>Gen.</i> regentis	regentis	regentium	regentium
<i>Dat.</i> regenti	regenti	regentibus	regentibus
<i>Acc.</i> regentem	regēns	regentēs (-is)	regentia
<i>Abl.</i> regente (-i)	regente (-i)	regentibus	regentibus

NOTE. Present participles, when used as participles or substantives, have -e in the abl. sing.; when used as adjectives, they have -i.

10. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

a. Regular

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
lātus, -a, -um	lātior, latius	lātissimus, -a, -um
fortis, forte	fortior, fortius	fortissimus, -a, -um
miser, -era, -erum	miserior, miserius	miserrimus, -a, -um
ācer, ācris, ācre	ācrior, ācrius	ācerrimus, -a, -um
facilis, facile	facilior, facilius	facillimus, -a, -um

NOTES. 1. Adjectives in -er have -rimus in the superlative.

2. Five adjectives in -lis have -limus in the superlative: *facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, humilis*.

b. Irregular Comparison

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, <i>good</i>	melior, <i>better</i>	optimus, <i>best</i>
malus, <i>bad</i>	peior, <i>worse</i>	pessimus, <i>worst</i>
magnus, <i>great</i>	maior, <i>greater</i>	maximus, <i>greatest</i>
parvus, <i>small</i>	minor, <i>smaller</i>	minimus, <i>smallest</i>
{ multus, <i>much</i> multi, <i>many</i>	—, plus, <i>more</i>	plūrimus, <i>most</i>
	plūrēs, plūra, <i>more</i>	plūrimī, <i>very many</i>
idōneus, <i>suitable</i>	magis idōneus	maximē idōneus
exterus, <i>outer</i>	exterior	extrēmus or extimus
īferus, <i>below</i>	īferior	īfimus or imus
posterus, <i>following</i>	posterior	postrēmus or postumus
superus, <i>above</i>	superior	suprēmus or summus
(cis, citrā)	citerior, <i>hither</i>	citimus
(in, intrā)	interior, <i>inner</i>	intimus
(prae, prō)	prior, <i>former</i>	primus
(prope)	propior, <i>nearer</i>	proximus
(ultrā)	ulterior, <i>farther</i>	ultimus

11. DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

SINGULAR			
Nom.	melior, <i>m. and f.</i>	melius, <i>n.</i>	plūs, <i>n.</i>
Gen.	melioris	melioris	plūris
Dat.	meliorī	meliorī	—
Acc.	melio r em	melius	plūs
Abl.	melio r e	melio r e	plūre

PLURAL			
Nom.	meliōrēs, <i>m. and f.</i>	meliōra, <i>n.</i>	plūrēs, <i>m. and f.</i>
Gen.	meliōrum	meliōrum	plūria, <i>n.</i>
Dat.	meliōribus	meliōribus	plūrium
Acc.	meliōrēs	meliōra	plūribus
Abl.	meliōribus	meliōribus	plūra
			plūribus

12. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Pos.	COMP.	SUPERL.	Pos.	COMP.	SUPERL.
lātē	lātius	lātissimē	bene	melius	optimē
aegrē	aegrīus	aegerrimē	male	peius	pessimē
fortiter	fortius	fortissimē	magnopere	magis	maximē
ācritēr	ācrius	ācerrimē	parum	minus	minimē
facile	facilius	facillimē	multum	plūs	plūrimum
			diū	diūtius	diūtissimē

13. NUMERALS

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum		duo	duae	duo
Gen.	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius		duōrum	duārum	duōrum
Dat.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī		duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Acc.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum		duōs, duo	duās	duō
Abl.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō		duōbus	duābus	duōbus

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	trēs	trēs	tria	mīlle, <i>adj.</i>	mīlia, <i>noun, n.</i>
Gen.	trium	trium	trium	mīlle	mīlium
Dat.	tribus	tribus	tribus	mīlle	mīlibus
Acc.	trēs	trēs	tria	mīlle	mīlia
Abl.	tribus	tribus	tribus	mīlle	mīlibus

	ROMAN	CARDINALS	ORDINALS
1	I	ūnus, -a, -um, <i>one</i>	primus, <i>first</i>
2	II	duo, duae, duo, <i>two</i>	secundus, <i>second</i>
3	III	trēs, tria, <i>three</i>	tertius, <i>third</i>
4	III or IV	quattuor	quārtus
5	V	quinque	quintus
6	VI	sex	sextus
7	VII	septem	septimus
8	VIII	octō	octāvus
9	VIII or IX	novem	nōnus
10	X	decem	decimus
11	XI	ūndecim	ūndecimus
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus
14	XIII or XIV	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus
16	XVI	sēdecim	sextus decimus
17	XVII	septendecim	septimus decimus
18	XVIII	duodēviginti	duodēvicēsimum
19	XVIII or XIX	ūndēviginti	ūndēvicēsimum
20	XX	viginti	vicēsimum
21	XXI	{ viginti ūnus ūnus et viginti	{ vicēsimum primus ūnus et vicēsimum
30	XXX	trigintā	tricēsimum
40	XXXX or XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimum
50	L	quīnquāginta	quīnquāgēsimum
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimum
70	LXX	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimum
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsimum
90	LXXXX or XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimum
100	C	centum	centēsimum
101	CI	centum (et) ūnus	centēsimum (et) primus
200	CC	ducenti, -ae, -a	ducentēsimum
300	CCC	trecenti, -ae, -a	trecentēsimum
400	CCCC	quadringenti, -ae, -a	quadringentēsimum
500	D	quingenti, -ae, -a	quingentēsimum
600	DC	sescenti, -ae, -a	sescentēsimum
700	DCC	septingenti, -ae, -a	septingentēsimum
800	DCCC	octingenti, -ae, -a	octingentēsimum
900	DCCCC	nōngenti, -ae, -a	nōngentēsimum
1000	M	mille	millēsimum
2000	MM	duo milia	bis millēsimum

PRONOUNS

14. PERSONAL

SINGULAR	{	<i>Nom.</i> ego	tū	—
		<i>Gen.</i> mei	tui	sui
		<i>Dat.</i> mihi	tibi	sibi
		<i>Acc.</i> mē	tē	sē or sēsē
		<i>Abl.</i> mē	tē	sē or sēsē
PLURAL	{	<i>Nom.</i> nōs	vōs	—
		<i>Gen.</i> nostrum or nostri	vestrum or vestri	sui
		<i>Dat.</i> nōbis	vōbis	sibi
		<i>Acc.</i> nōs	vōs	sē or sēsē
		<i>Abl.</i> nōbis	vōbis	sē or sēsē

15. REFLEXIVE

16. DEMONSTRATIVE

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> hic, m.	haec, f.	hoc, n.	ille, m.	illa, f.	illud, n.
<i>Gen.</i> huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius
<i>Dat.</i> huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
<i>Acc.</i> hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
<i>Abl.</i> hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> hi	hae	haec	illi	illae	illa
<i>Gen.</i> hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i> his	his	his	illis	illis	illis
<i>Acc.</i> hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Abl.</i> his	his	his	illis	illis	illis

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> is, m.	ea, f.	id, n.	idem, m.	eadem, f.	idem, n.
<i>Gen.</i> eius	eius	eius	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
<i>Dat.</i> eī	eī	eī	eidem	eidem	eidem
<i>Acc.</i> eum	eam	id	eundem	eandem	idem
<i>Abl.</i> eō	eā	eō	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> eī (ii)	eae	ea	eidem, iidem	eadem	eadem
<i>Gen.</i> eōrum	eārum	eōrum	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i> eis (iis)	eis (iis)	eis (iis)	{ eisdem isdem	{ eisdem isdem	{ eisdem isdem
<i>Acc.</i> eōs	eās	ea	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>Abl.</i> eis (iis)	eis (iis)	eis (iis)	{ eisdem isdem	{ eisdem isdem	{ eisdem isdem

17. INTENSIVE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ipse, m.</i>	<i>ipsa, f.</i>	<i>ipsum, n.</i>	<i>ipsi, m.</i>	<i>ipsae, f.</i>	<i>ipsa, n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>

18. RELATIVE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quī, m.</i>	<i>quae, f.</i>	<i>quod, n.</i>	<i>quī, m.</i>	<i>quae, f.</i>	<i>quae, n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

19. INTERROGATIVE

	SINGULAR	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quis, m. f.</i>	<i>quid, n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quid</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quō</i>

NOTES. 1. The plural of the *interrogative pronoun quis* is like the plural of the relative *quī*.

2. The *interrogative adjective* is declined throughout like the relative *quī*; *quī deus, what god? quae via, what road? quod dōnum, what gift?*

20. INDEFINITE

Substantive Form

	SINGULAR	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>aliquis, m. f.</i>	<i>aliquid, n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>alicuius</i>	<i>alicuius</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alicui</i>	<i>alicui</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>aliquem</i>	<i>aliquid</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>aliquō</i>	<i>aliquō</i>
	PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>aliqui, m.</i>	<i>aliquae, f.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>aliquōrum</i>	<i>aliquārum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>aliquōs</i>	<i>aliquās</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>	<i>aliquibus</i>

Adjective Form

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> aliqui, <i>m.</i>	aliqua, <i>f.</i>	aliquod, <i>n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
<i>Dat.</i> alicui	alicui	alicui
<i>Acc.</i> aliquem	aliquam	aliquod
<i>Abl.</i> aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> aliqui, <i>m.</i>	aliquae, <i>f.</i>	aliqua, <i>n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
<i>Dat.</i> aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
<i>Acc.</i> aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
<i>Abl.</i> aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

NOTE. After *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num* the indefinite pronoun *quis*, *quid* is generally used. It is declined like the interrogative pronoun. The adjective form is *quī*, *qua*, *quod*.

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> quidam, <i>m.</i>	quaedam, <i>f.</i>	quiddam, <i>n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam
<i>Dat.</i> cuidam	cuidam	cuidam
<i>Acc.</i> quemdam	quandam	quiddam
<i>Abl.</i> quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> quidam, <i>m.</i>	quaedam, <i>f.</i>	quaedam, <i>n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam
<i>Dat.</i> quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
<i>Acc.</i> quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
<i>Abl.</i> quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

NOTE. The adjective form has *quoddam*, *n.*, instead of *quiddam*.

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> quisque, <i>m. f.</i>	quidque, <i>n.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> cuiusque	cuiusque
<i>Dat.</i> cuique	cuique
<i>Acc.</i> quemque	quidque
<i>Abl.</i> quōque	quōque

(Plural rare)

NOTE. The adjective form of *quisque* is *quisque*, *quaeque*, *quodque*.

SINGULAR

quisquam, <i>m. f.</i>	quidquam, <i>n.</i>
cuiusquam	cuiusquam
cuiquam	cuiquam
quemquam	quidquam
quōquam	quōquam

(Plural lacking)

NOTE. *Quisquam* is used chiefly in negative sentences, and in questions implying a negative answer.