

Name:

Noun Declension Summary: Fourth and Fifth Declensions

We have now seen all five noun declensions. For first through third declensions as well as general rules for case usage, see the previous Noun Declension Summary handout.

Fourth Declension: Most fourth declension nouns end in -us and are masculine: *arcus* (“arch”), *impetus* (“attack”), *metus* (“fear”), *rīsus* (“smile”), *sonitus* (“sound”), *strepitus* (“din,” “noise”). A small number of fourth declension nouns are feminine: *domus* (“house,” “home”), *īdūs* (“Ides,” plural only), *manus* (“hand,” “band (of men)”). An even smaller number are neuter and end in -u: *cornū* (“horn”), *genū* (“knee”).

4TH COMMON

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
nom.	-us	-ūs	strepitus	strepitūs	manus	manūs
gen.	-ūs	-uum	strepitūs	strepituum	manūs	manuum
dat.	-uī	-ibus	strepituī	strepitibus	manuī	manibus
acc.	-um	-ūs	strepitum	strepitūs	manum	manūs
abl.	-ū	-ibus	strepitū	strepitibus	manū	manibus

4TH NEUTER

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>		
nom.	-ū	-ua	cornū	cornua	Remember the three most important forms of <i>domus</i> :	
gen.	-ūs	-uum	cornūs	cornuum		
dat.	-ū	-ibus	cornū	cornibus	acc.	domum to home
acc.	-ū	-ua	cornū	cornua	abl.	domō from home
abl.	-ū	-ibus	cornū	cornibus	loc.	domī at home

Fifth Declension: Fifth declension nouns are feminine, except *diēs* (“day,” “period of time”) which may be either masculine or feminine in the singular, but must be masculine in the plural. There are really only two nouns that need concern us in the fifth declension, *diēs* and *rēs* (“thing,” “matter,” “business,” “affair,” “circumstance”) as well as one noun that occurs only in the singular, *fidēs* (“faith,” “loyalty,” “confidence”).

5TH

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plur.</u>
nom.	-ēs	-ēs	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
gen.	-ēī/eī	-ērum	diēī	diē	reī	rērum
dat.	-ēī/eī	-ēbus	diēī	diēbus	reī	rēbus
acc.	-em	-ēs	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
abl.	-ē	-ēbus	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus