

Besides by the endings, how do I know when something is **NOMINATIVE**?

- 1) Is *est* or a form of *est* (erat, sunt, etc) in the sentence? Remember, *est* (and forms of *est*) take the twin noms!
- 2) It agrees with the verb (both are singular or plural).
- 3) It's the first word in the sentence and definitely NOT accusative. Confirm with an ending check.
- 4) The next word is definitely accusative, thus it must be nominative. (Confirm with an ending check.)

# How do I know? Using My Noun Chart

Besides by the endings, how do I know when something is **GENITIVE**?

- 1) Is it piggy-backing on a prepositional phrase?
- 2) Is it nested inside a noun/participle or noun/adjective phrase?
- 3) Is it describing another noun, like *vir magnae virtutis* (a man of great courage)?
- 4) Is it a partitive genitive and following an "amount", like *plūs vīnī* or *nīmium vīnī*?

## NOUN ENDING CHART

CASES <i>singular</i>	1 <sup>st</sup> Fem.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Masc.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Neut.	3 <sup>rd</sup> M/F	3 <sup>rd</sup> Neut.	4 <sup>th</sup> M/F	5 <sup>th</sup> M/F
NOM "the"	-a	-us	-um	-*	-*	-us	-ēs
GEN "of"	-ae	-ī	-ī	-is	-is	-ūs	-ēī
DAT "to/for"	-ae	-ō	-ō	-ī	-ī	-uī	-ēī
ACC "s.o.vb'ed"	-am	-um	-um	-em	-*	-um	-em
ABL "by/with"	-ā	-ō	-ō	-e	-e	-ū	-ē
<i>plural</i>							
NOM "the"	-ae	-ī	-a	-ēs	-a	-ūs	-ēs
GEN "of"	-ārum	-ōrum	-ōrum	-um	-um	-uum	-ērum
DAT "to/for"	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus
ACC "s.o.vb'ed"	-ās	-ōs	-a	-ēs	-a	-ūs	-ēs
ABL "by/with"	-īs	-īs	-īs	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ēbus

Besides by the endings, how do I know when something is in the **ABLATIVE**?

- 1) It is following a Sid Space Ablative Astronaut preposition:  
**Sine** - without  
**In** - in/on  
**Dē** - about/down from  
**Sub** - under  
**Prō** - in front of  
**Ab** or **ā** - (away) from  
**Cum** - with  
**Ex** or **ē** - from, out of
- 2) There's a perfect passive participle in the sentence and it is part of the "by" phrase nested between the noun and the participle (ablative of agent **ā/ab** or ablative of means).
- 3) There's a time word and an ordinal number. Confirm with an ending check. Translate with "in" or "at" (Abl Time When)
- 4) There's a passive verb of any tense and it is part of the "by" phrase (ablative of agent **ā/ab** or ablative of means).
- 5) It's with a participle at the beginning of the sentence and set off by a comma—Abl. Abs.

Besides by the endings, how do I know when something is **DATIVE**?

- 1) Is there a giving, showing, or offering verb in the sentence? (dat/dedit, trādit/trādidit, ostendit, dēmōnstrat, offert/obtulit, etc.)
- 2) If yes, to #1, is it possibly following the sentence pattern of (NOM +) DAT + ACC + VERB?
- 3) Is it a verb that takes a dative object? (crēdit, favet, placet, respondet, resistit, appropinquat, praeficit, paret, imperat, etc)
- 4) Does the sentence start with one of the following:  
*necesse est* + DAT + inf.  
*difficile est* + DAT + inf.  
*facile est* + DAT + inf.  
*commodum est* + DAT + inf.  
*decōrum est* + DAT + inf.  
*melius est* + DAT + inf.
- 5) Is there a passive periphrastic (gerundive) phrase nearby? Then it's probably a dative of agent.

Besides by the endings, how do I know I have an **ACCUSATIVE**?

- 1) In a sentence following NOM + ACC + Verb pattern, it is most likely the 2nd word. Confirm with an ending check.
- 2) In a sentence following NOM + DAT + ACC + Verb pattern, where the verb is a giving or showing verb, it is probably the 3rd word. Confirm with an ending check.
- 3) If the subject is understood from the previous sentence (thus no nominative), the first word may well be the accusative. Confirm with an ending check.
- 4) If you are trying to distinguish between a nominative and an accusative, if you clearly have a subject/nominative already, then it is the accusative, and vice versa.
- 5) It's the object of one of the following prepositions: **ad** - to, **in** (+acc) - into, **prope** - near, **inter** - between/among, **per** - through, **post** - after/behind, **extrā** - outside, **trāns** - across
- 6) There's a present active or perfect active participle nearby and it is nested between the noun and participle, acting as the object of the participle.
- 7) There's a time word (hōra, mēnsis, annus, etc) and a cardinal (counting) number with it. Confirm with an ending check and translate with "for". (accusative duration of time)
- 8) It's the subject of an indirect statement—it's after a Verb of the Head and there is an infinitive following nearby.