

## Adjective Endings    **1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives**

|     | Feminine |       | Masculine |       | Neuter |       |
|-----|----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
|     | sing     | pl    | sing      | pl    | sing   | pl    |
| nom | -a       | -ae   | -us/-er   | -i    | -um    | -a    |
| gen | -ae      | -arum | -i        | -orum | -i     | -orum |
| dat | -ae      | -is   | -o        | -is   | -o     | -is   |
| acc | -am      | -as   | -um       | -os   | -um    | -a    |
| abl | -ā       | -is   | -o        | -is   | -o     | -is   |

1. The endings look just like the noun endings you already know.
2. Adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> declension have a form that ends in "-a" in the vocabulary list. This is how you can tell they are from the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> declension.
4. Adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension which we will learn later have a form in the vocabulary list that ends in "-is". This is how you can tell they are 3<sup>rd</sup> declension.
3. To get the base of an adjective you drop the "-a" or "-is"
4. Adjectives must agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number and case.
5. Adjective endings do NOT always match the noun endings.
6. Most nouns of the first declension are FEMININE. But there are three that are MASCULINE. These are agricola, nauta, poeta.
7. There are only two types of adjectives. Either an adjective is from the **1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> declension** or it is from the **3<sup>rd</sup> declension**.
8. For adjectives the title **1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> declension** means **ONE** set
9. Nouns are divided into **1<sup>st</sup>**, or **2<sup>nd</sup>M** or **2<sup>nd</sup> Neuter**. These represent **THREE** different sets.