

# **GENITIV CASE**

**So far, you have learned about three of the five main cases:**  
**nominative, subject; accusative,**  
**direct object; and ablative, Object of the preposition**

The next mostly used case is the genitive, which is used to denote possession.

- In English, we use either 's (or an equivalent, depending on the word) or **of**

- *Teacher's computer*
- *Computer of the teacher*

- For nouns ending in –a (puella, filia, amica) the genitive ending is -ae in the singular and -ārum in the plural
- For nouns ending in –us/-er (taurus, filius, amicus) the genitive ending is -ī in the singular and -ōrum in the plural

# IN THE ENGLISH SENTENCES BELOW, IDENTIFY THE WORD THAT WOULD USE THE GENITIVE CASE

- The girl sees the farmer's bull.  
**agricolae**
- The poet tells the tale of the sailor.  
**nautae**
- The teacher teaches the son of the queen.  
**reginae**
- The students praise the teacher's wisdom.  
**magistri/magistrae**

Now let's form the underlined words using our new knowledge of the genitive case!

# **DATIVE CASE**

Now, you have learned about four cases: nominative,

subject; genitive possession

accusative, direct object; and ablative,

object of the preposition.

The last major case we will talk about is the dative, which is used to denote indirect object.

- In English, we use either *for* or *to*
- For nouns ending in –a (casa, lana, silva) the dative ending is -ae in the singular and -īs in the plural
- For nouns ending in –us/-er (taurus, deus, puer) the dative ending is -ō in the singular and -īs in the plural

# IN THE ENGLISH SENTENCES BELOW, IDENTIFY THE WORD THAT WOULD USE THE DATIVE CASE

- The girl gives the roses to the queen.  
reginae
- The poet tells the story to the sailor.  
nautae
- The bull carries the farmer to the god.  
deō
- The students do the homework for the teacher.  
magistrae

Now let's form the underlined words using our new knowledge of the dative case!



**NOUN**

**CHARACTERISTICS**

# **NOW THAT WE HAVE LEARNED FIVE CASES, LET'S LOOK AT THEM IN CONTEXT:**

**The tired student sleeps on the picture of the forest.**

**The poet of the islands teaches the nymphs about stories.**

**The beautiful weavings of skilled students display the homes.**

**The islands' inhabitants shape the knowledge of the young students.**

**The proud queen labors in the woods with the skilled girls.**

**The lives of the nymphs are long and beautiful.**

**The friend's teacher carries timid bull into the forest.**

**The skilled farmer shouts at the land of the gods.**

**The students of the school praise the new pictures.**

**Wisdom of many students creates new stories**

**All nouns have three inherent characteristics:**

gender, case, and  
number.

- gender : masculine, feminine and neuter
- case : nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative
- number : singular and plural

# **WHEN I PAIR AN ADJECTIVE WITH A NOUN, WHAT DO THEY HAVE IN COMMON?**

- **Gender**
- **Case**
- **and Number**

**Adjectives have to agree with the noun they modify in  
GENDER, CASE and NUMBER.**

# HERE'S A REVIEW OF THE ENDINGS YOU'VE ALREADY LEARNED:

Case	Feminine		Masculine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-am	-as	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs

# NOTA BENE:

The chart you just saw on the last page is often called a “paradigm.”

Paradigms for nouns and adjectives will almost always follow the order

<b>Nominative</b>	<b>with SINGULAR</b>	<b>with PLURAL</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	<b>on the LEFT</b>	<b>on the RIGHT</b>
<b>Dative</b>	<b>or on TOP</b>	<b>or on BOTTOM</b>
<b>Accusative</b>		
<b>Ablative</b>		