

CASE USE AND EXAMPLES

CASES

Each declension has a set of 10 endings attached to it. Those endings match 5 grammatical categories called CASES, with Singular and Plural forms of each. The five basis cases are these:

NOMINATIVE: a noun is put into the nominative case if it is being used as the SUBJECT of the sentence, or PREDICATE NOUN.

Subject Example: **Flavia** sees the roses. **Flavia** rosas videt.

Predicate Noun Example: Regina est **Flavia**. The queen is **Flavia**.

GENITIVE: a noun is put into the genitive case if it is being used to show POSSESSION or any other use of the English preposition OF.

Possession example: **Flavia's** rose is good. **Flaviae** rosa est bona.

Of Example: This is the end of Flavia. Hoc est exitium **Flaviae**.

DATIVE: a noun is put into the dative case if it is being used for an INDIRECT OBJECT, or to express the English prepositions TO or FOR, except never in the sense of motion toward something.

Indirect Object Example: We give Flavia the roses. Rosas **Flaviae** damus.

To/For Example: We give roses to Flavia. Rosas **Flaviae** damus.

ACCUSATIVE: a noun is put into the accusative case if it is the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence, or is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS

Direct Object Example: The sailor sees **Flavia**. Nauta **Flaviam** videt.

Obj, of Prep. Example:

The sailor went **beyond Flavia**: Nauta **praeter Flaviam** iit.

ABLATIVE: a noun is put into the ablative case if it is the OBJECT OF CERTAIN LATIN PREPOSITIONS or to express the idea of the English prepositions BY, WITH, IN or FROM in certain circumstances without a preposition.

Obj of Prep Example: Put your faith **in Flavia**. Fidem **in Flavia** pone.

By/With/in/from Example: Take it **from Flavia**. **Flavia** id cape.