

WHAT ARE THE CASES FOR?

NOMINATIVE <i>Core Element</i>	Who/What is acting? Who/What are we talking about?
Subject Complement (also called Predicate Nominative) is the SAME as the subject; <i>found with linking verbs</i>	Cornēlius liberōs in villam dūcit. <u>Cornelius</u> leads the children into the country house. Cornēlius pater liberōrum est. Cornelius is the children's <u>father</u> .
GENITIVE —usually modifies another noun, or used with an adjective.	Whose is it? Of what is it part? —often translated with <i>of</i> or <i>with</i> an apostrophe.
Possession Used with an adjective Partitive Indefinite value	pater liberōrum ... the <u>children's</u> father plēnus cibī ... full <u>of</u> food nihil clāmōris ... none <u>of</u> the shouting/no shouting Quantī est illa perna? How <u>much/of</u> what size/value is that ham?
DATIVE	—often translated <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Indirect Object Used with intransitive compound verbs: appropinquāre, occurrere Used with special intransitive verbs: e.g. cōfidere, favēre, nocēre, Used with impersonal verbs: licet, necesse est Used with verbs of taking away/depriving Dative of Possession Dative of Purpose Double Dative	Servī cibum liberīs dat. The slaves give food <u>to</u> the children. Liberī Corneliō prope Cūriam occurrunt. The children meet <u>Cornelius</u> near the Curia. Canēs liberīs nōn nocent. The dogs do not hurt <u>the children</u> . Licet puerīs cum Corneliō cenāre. It is allowed <u>for</u> the boys to eat dinner with Cornelius. Mihī est adēptum baculum. My stick was taken away <u>from</u> me. ...servus cui nōmen est Geta. ...a servant <u>whose</u> name is Geta. Hanc pūpam filiae Dāvī dōnō dabō. I will give this doll <u>to</u> Davus' daughter as a <u>gift/to</u> serve as a <u>gift</u> . Omnēs spectātōribus admirātiōni fuērunt leōnēs. All the lions were a <u>source of amazement</u> <u>to</u> the spectators.
ACCUSATIVE <i>Core Element (when DO)</i>	
Direct Object (<i>of a transitive verb</i>) Object of most prepositions, including ad, apud, in, per, prope, propter Accusative of Place to Which Accusative of Duration of Time Double or Predicate Accusative Adverbial Accusative	Pater liberōs laudat. Father praises <u>the children</u> . in hortum ... into <u>the garden</u> ; prope rīvum ... near <u>the stream</u> ; propter iram ... because of his <u>anger</u> Domum iit. He went <u>home</u> . Rōmam festināvit. He hurried <u>to Rome</u> . Rūs proficiscitur. He sets out <u>for</u> the country. multōs diēs ... for many days; duōs diēs ... for two days Puerōs facillima rōgat. He asks <u>the boys</u> <u>very</u> easy things. Multum clāmat lanīus, sed Pseudolus nihil respondet. The butcher shouts <u>a lot</u> but Pseudolus makes <u>no</u> reply.
ABLATIVE —often functions as an adverb.	—when found without a preposition, may most commonly be translated using <i>by, with, in, at, from, or because of</i> .
Used with prepositions ab, cum, dē, ex, in, prō, sine, sub and a few others Used to express cause, instrument or means, manner, price, respect, time when or time within which Ablative of Comparison Ablative of Degree of Difference Ablative of Separation Ablative of Place from Which Ablative Absolute	cum liberīs ... with <u>the children</u> ; ex hortō ... out of the garden; sine auxiliō ... without <u>help</u> defessī labōre ... tired from the effort; lapidibus oppressum ... crushed by stones; magnō tumultū ... with a great uproar; decem denāriīs ... for ten denarii; nōmine ... by name; nocte ... at night; brevi tempore ... in a short time Martiālis Eucleide est prudētiōr. Martial is wiser <u>than</u> Eucleides. Sextus paulō celerius Mārcō currere potest. Sextus can run a little faster than Marcus. ..vir vīnō abstentissimus. A man most abstinent <u>from</u> wine. Brundisiō proficisētur. He will set out <u>from</u> Brundisium. ...pecūniā datā... money having been given/after paying the entrance fee; Cicerōne cōsule... While Cicero was consul/is consul...
VOCATIVE	—only differs from the nominative in the 2nd declension singular.
Used for Direct Address	Salvē Tite! Hello, <u>Titus!</u> Valē Corneli. Goodbye, <u>Cornelius</u> .
LOCATIVE —cities, towns, and little islands.	—endings same as gen., dat., or abl. depending on declension/number.
Used for the place <i>in which</i> , without a preposition	Rōmae – <u>in</u> Rome; Carthāginī – <u>at</u> Carthage; Athēnīs – <u>in</u> Athens