

1st & 2nd declension adjectives

bonus: *good*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō
Voc.	bone	bona	bonum
PLURAL			
Nom.	bonī	bonae	bona
Gen.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bona
Abl.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Voc.	bonī	bonae	bona

Like **bonus,-a,-um**:

dīvus,-a,-um *divine*

īnsānus,-a,-um *mad, raging*

laetus,-a,-um *joyful, cheerful*

longus,-a,-um *long, extended*

magnus,-a,-um *great, large*

malus,-a,-um *bad*

maximus,-a,-um *very great, greatest*

medius,-a,-um *mid, in the middle of*

meus,-a,-um *my*

multus,-a,-um *much* (plural: *many*)

novus,-a,-um *new*

optimus,-a,-um *best, excellent, very good*

opulentus,-a,-um *wealthy, lavish*

prīmus,-a,-um *first*

Rōmānus,-a,-um *Roman*

saevus,-a,-um *cruel, harsh*

sāctus,-a,-um *sacred, holy*

summus,-a,-um *utmost, top of*

superbus,-a,-um *proud, arrogant*

tantus,-a,-um *so great, so much*

tuus,-a,-um *your* (s.)

Notes

1. The case endings of **bonus,-a,-um** are the same as those of 1st and 2nd declension nouns (**puella, servus** and **vīnum**).
2. They are also the endings of past participles, future participles, gerundives, and of the superlative of adjectives (e.g. **saevissimus,-a,-um** = *very harsh, the harshest*).
3. Additional adjectives listed in this document are examples only: there are other similar adjectives.

miser: *wretched*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	miser	misera	miserum
Gen.	miserī	miserae	miserī
Dat.	miserō	miserae	miserō
Acc.	miserum	miseram	miserum
Abl.	miserō	miserā	miserō
Voc.	miser	misera	miserum
PLURAL			
Nom.	miserī	miserae	misera
Gen.	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
Dat.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Acc.	miserōs	miserās	misera
Abl.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Voc.	miserī	miserae	misera

āter: *black, dark, gloomy*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	āter	ātra	ātrum
Gen.	ātrī	ātrae	ātrī
Dat.	ātrō	ātrae	ātrō
Acc.	ātrum	ātram	ātrum
Abl.	ātrō	ātrā	ātrō
Voc.	āter	ātra	ātrum
PLURAL			
Nom.	ātrī	ātrae	ātra
Gen.	ātrōrum	ātrārum	ātrōrum
Dat.	ātrīs	ātrīs	ātrīs
Acc.	ātrōs	ātrās	ātra
Abl.	ātrīs	ātrīs	ātrīs
Voc.	ātrī	ātrae	ātra

Like miser,-era,-erum:

asper,-era,-erum *harsh, bitter***liber,-era,-erum** *free***tener,-era,-erum** *tender, soft*

Like āter,-tra,-trum:

noster,-tra,-trum *our***pulcher,-chra,-chrum** *fine, beautiful***vester,-tra,-trum** *your (pl.)*

Notes

1. The adjectives **miser,-era,-erum** and **āter,-tra,-trum** are identical to **bonus,-a,-um**, except for the masculine nominative and vocative forms.
2. The difference between **miser** and **āter** is that the 'e' is lost from **āter** in all the cases except the masculine nominative and vocative singular: similar to the 2nd declension nouns **liber, librī** and **puer, puerī**.

3rd declension adjectives

omnis: *all, every*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	omnis	omnis	omne
Gen.	omnis	omnis	omnis
Dat.	omnī	omnī	omnī
Acc.	omnem	omnem	omne
Abl.	omnī	omnī	omnī
Voc.	omnis	omnis	omne
PLURAL			
Nom.	omnēs	omnēs	omnia
Gen.	omnium	omnium	omnium
Dat.	omnibus	omnibus	omnibus
Acc.	omnēs (-īs)	omnēs (-īs)	omnia
Abl.	omnibus	omnibus	omnibus
Voc.	omnēs	omnēs	omnia

Like **omnis, omne**:

brevis,-e *short, brief*

civilis,-e *civil*

dulcis,-e *sweet*

facilis,-e *easy*

familiāris,-e *domestic, family, private*

fortis,-e *brave, strong*

gravis,-e *heavy, serious*

humilis,-e *humble, insignificant*

levis,-e *light, trivial*

mirābilis,-e *wonderful, extraordinary*

mollis,-e *soft*

mortālis,-e *mortal*

nōbilis,-e *noble*

tenuis,-e *thin, slender*

terribilis,-e *terrible*

tristis,-e *sad*

turpis,-e *disgraceful*

ūtilis,-e *useful, suitable*

Notes

1. Both the dative and ablative singular of most 3rd declension adjectives end **-ī**.
2. The masculine and feminine accusative plural **-īs** is common.

ingēns: *huge, vast*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	ingēns	ingēns	ingēns
Gen.	ingentis	ingentis	ingentis
Dat.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentī
Acc.	ingentem	ingentem	ingēns
Abl.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentī
Voc.	ingēns	ingēns	ingēns
PLURAL			
Nom.	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia
Gen.	ingentium	ingentium	ingentium
Dat.	ingentibus	ingentibus	ingentibus
Acc.	ingentēs (-īs)	ingentēs (-īs)	ingentia
Abl.	ingentibus	ingentibus	ingentibus
Voc.	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia

Like **ingēns**:

dēmēns *crazy, foolish*

ingēns *huge, immense*

imprūdēns *unaware*

impudēns *shameless*

prūdēns *sensible, prudent*

pudēns *modest, bashful*

sapiēns *wise*

Notes

1. All present participles share the endings of **ingēns** (**amāns**, *loving*; **habēns**, *having*; **mittēns**, *sending*, etc).
2. 3rd declension adjectives which are the same in the nominative in all three genders may appear in dictionaries with the genitive, to show the stem in other cases. E.g. **ingēns**, **ingentis**.
3. The masculine and feminine accusative plural **-īs** is common.

fēlīx: *fortunate*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	fēlīx	fēlīx	fēlīx
Gen.	fēlīcis	fēlīcis	fēlīcis
Dat.	fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcī
Acc.	fēlīcem	fēlīcem	fēlīx
Abl.	fēlīcī	fēlīcī	fēlīcī
Voc.	fēlīx	fēlīx	fēlīx
PLURAL			
Nom.	fēlīcēs	fēlīcēs	fēlīcia
Gen.	fēlīcium	fēlīcium	fēlīcium
Dat.	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
Acc.	fēlīcēs (-īs)	fēlīcēs (-īs)	fēlīcia
Abl.	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus	fēlīcibus
Voc.	fēlīcēs	fēlīcēs	fēlīcia

Like **fēlīx**:

atrōx *fierce, repulsive*
fēlīx *fortunate, happy*
ferōx *bold, spirited*
fugāx *fleeing, transitory*
īnfēlīx *unfortunate*
ultrīx *avenging*

Notes

1. 3rd declension adjectives which are the same in the nominative in all three genders may appear in dictionaries with the genitive, to show the stem in other cases. E.g. **fēlīx**, **fēlīcis**.
2. The masculine and feminine accusative plural **-īs** is common.

ācer: *keen*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	ācer	ācris	ācre
Gen.	ācris	ācris	ācris
Dat.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Acc.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
Abl.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Voc.	ācer	ācris	ācre
PLURAL			
Nom.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
Gen.	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
Dat.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Acc.	ācrēs (-īs)	ācrēs (-īs)	ācria
Abl.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Voc.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria

celer: *swift*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	celer	celeris	celere
Gen.	celeris	celeris	celeris
Dat.	celerī	celerī	celerī
Acc.	celerem	celerem	celere
Abl.	celerī	celerī	celerī
Voc.	celer	celeris	celere
PLURAL			
Nom.	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Gen.	celerium	celerium	celerium
Dat.	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus
Acc.	celerēs	celerēs	celeria
Abl.	celeribus	celeribus	celeribus
Voc.	celerēs	celerēs	celeria

vetus: *old*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	vetus	vetus	vetus
Gen.	veteris	veteris	veteris
Dat.	veterī	veterī	veterī
Acc.	veterem	veterem	vetus
Abl.	vetere	vetere	vetere
Voc.	vetus	vetus	vetus
PLURAL			
Nom.	veterēs	veterēs	vetera
Gen.	veterum	veterum	veterum
Dat.	veteribus	veteribus	veteribus
Acc.	veterēs	veterēs	vetera
Abl.	veteribus	veteribus	veteribus
Voc.	veterēs	veterēs	vetera

Notes

1. **vetus** has an ablative **–e**.
2. There are other 3rd declension adjectives with an ablative **–e**, whose stem is shown by their genitive: e.g., **dīves**, **dīvitis** (*rich*); **memor**, **memoris** (*mindful*); **pauper**, **pauperis** (*poor*); **sospes**, **sospitis** (*safe*).

Comparative forms

maior: *greater*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	maior	maior	maius
Gen.	maiōris	maiōris	maiōris
Dat.	maiōrī	maiōrī	maiōrī
Acc.	maiōrem	maiōrem	maius
Abl.	maiōre	maiōre	maiōre
Voc.	maior	maior	maius
PLURAL			
Nom.	maiōrēs	maiōrēs	maiōra
Gen.	maiōrum	maiōrum	maiōrum
Dat.	maiōribus	maiōribus	maiōribus
Acc.	maiōres	maiōres	maiōra
Abl.	maiōribus	maiōribus	maiōribus
Voc.	maiōrēs	maiōrēs	maiōra

Like **maior**, **maius** (magnus, -a, -um = *great, large*):

melior, **melius** *better* (bonus, -a, -um = *good*)

peior, **peius** *worse* (malus, -a, -um = *bad*)

saevior, **saevius** *harsher, more cruel* (saevus, -a, -um = *harsh, cruel*)

superbior, **superbuis** *more arrogant* (superbus, -a, -um = *arrogant*)

miserior, **miserius** *more wretched* (miser, misera, miserum = *wretched*)

pulchrior, **pulchrius** *more beautiful, finer* (pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum = *beautiful*)

turpior, **turpius** *more disgraceful* (turpis, turpe = *disgraceful*)

tristior, **tristius** *sadder* (trīstis, trīste = *sad*)

prudentior, **prudentius** *wiser* (prūdēns, prūdentis = *wise*)

atrōcior, **atrōcius** *fiercer, more repulsive* (atrōx, atrōcis = *fierce*)

fēlicior, **fēlicius** *more fortunate* (fēlīx, fēlīcis = *fortunate*)

and all adjectives with a comparative form.

Notes

1. There are a few irregular formations, typically ones often used, including **melius** and **peius** above.
2. The neuter of the comparative adjective, in the nominative or accusative singular, e.g. **superbuis**, is also used as the comparative of an adverb (*more arrogantly*).

Superlative forms

trīstissimus: *saddest, very sad*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	trīstissimus	trīstissima	trīstissimum
Gen.	trīstissimī	trīstissimae	trīstissimī
Dat.	trīstissimō	trīstissimae	trīstissimō
Acc.	trīstissimum	trīstissimam	trīstissimum
Abl.	trīstissimō	trīstissimā	trīstissimō
Voc.	trīstissime	trīstissima	trīstissimum
PLURAL			
Nom.	trīstissimī	trīstissimae	trīstissima
Gen.	trīstissimōrum	trīstissimārum	trīstissimōrum
Dat.	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs
Acc.	trīstissimōs	trīstissimās	trīstissima
Abl.	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs
Voc.	trīstissimī	trīstissimae	trīstissima

Notes

1. Most superlatives are formed with **–issimus** as above, and the endings are identical to **bonus,-a,-um**.
2. Adjectives ending **–er** have the superlative form **–errimus, –errima, –errimum**.
3. Adjectives ending **–ilis** have the superlative form **–illimus, –illima, –illumum**.
4. Irregular forms include **optimus,-a,-um** (*best*) and **maximus,-a,-um** (*greatest*).
5. Adverbs in the superlative are formed with the fixed ending **–mē** (**facillimē** = *very easily*; **optimē** = *very well*; **celerrimē** = *very quickly*, etc)

Like **trīstissimus,-a,-um**:

laetissimus,-a,-um *most/very cheerful, joyful*
maximus,-a,-um *very great, greatest*
optimus,-a,-um *best, excellent, very good*
opulentissimus,-a,-um *most/very wealthy, lavish*
pessimus,-a,-um *worst, very bad*
saevissimus,-a,-um *very cruel, harshest*
sānctissimus,-a,-um *most sacred, very holy*
superbissimus,-a,-um *most/very arrogant*
turpissimus,-a,-um *most/very disgraceful*

Like **miserrimus,-a,-um** (*most wretched*):

tenerrimus,-a,-um *most tender*
celerrimus,-a,-um *quickest*
pulcherrimus,-a,-um *most beautiful, finest*

Like **facillimus,-a,-um** (*easiest*):

difficillimus,-a,-um *most difficult*
gracillimus,-a,-um *most slender*
humillimus,-a,-um *humblest*

Adjectives with genitive and dative singular –īus and –ī

sōlus, sōla, solum: *only, alone, single*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	sōlus	sōla	solum
Gen.	sōlius	sōlius	sōlius
Dat.	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī
Acc.	solum	solam	solum
Abl.	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō
Voc.	sōle	sōla	solum
PLURAL			
Nom.	sōlī	sōlae	sōla
Gen.	sōlōrum	sōlārum	sōlōrum
Dat.	sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs
Acc.	sōlōs	sōlās	sōla
Abl.	sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs
Voc.	sōlī	sōlae	sōla

Like **sōlus,-a,-um**:

alter, altera, alterum *other* (of two)

neuter, neutra, neutrum *neither* (of two)

nūllus, nūlla, nūllum *not any*

tōtus, tōta, tōtum *all, entire, whole*

ūllus, ūlla, ūllum *any*

ūnus, ūna, ūnum *one, single, only*

uter, utra, utrum *which* (of two)

Notes

1. These adjectives have the same endings as **bonus,-a,-um**, except for the genitive ending –īus and dative –ī in the singular of all genders.
2. The genitive and dative singular –īus and –ī are unusual in adjectives, but shared by most pronouns.