

1st & 2nd declension adjectives

bonus: *good*

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

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	miserā	miserum
Voc.	miser	miserā	miserum
Acc.	miserum	miseram	miserum
Gen.	miserī	miserāe	miserī
Dat.	miserō	miserāe	miserō
Abl.	miserō	miserā	miserō
PLURAL			
Nom.	miserī	miserāe	miserā
Voc.	miserī	miserāe	miserā
Acc.	miserōs	miserās	miserā
Gen.	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
Dat.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Abl.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

āter: *black, dark, gloomy*

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

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

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***mortalis,-e** *mortal***nobilis,-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
Voc.	ingēns	ingēns	ingēns
Acc.	ingentem	ingentem	ingēns
Gen.	ingentis	ingentis	ingentis
Dat.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentī
Abl.	ingentī	ingentī	ingentī
PLURAL			
Nom.	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia
Voc.	ingentēs	ingentēs	ingentia
Acc.	ingentēs (-īs)	ingentēs (-īs)	ingentia
Gen.	ingentium	ingentium	ingentium
Dat.	ingentibus	ingentibus	ingentibus
Abl.	ingentibus	ingentibus	ingentibus

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.

fēlix: *fortunate*

SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	fēlix	fēlix	fēlix
Voc.	fēlix	fēlix	fēlix
Acc.	fēlicem	fēlicem	fēlix
Gen.	fēlicis	fēlicis	fēlicis
Dat.	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicī
Abl.	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicī
PLURAL			
Nom.	fēlicēs	fēlicēs	fēlicia
Voc.	fēlicēs	fēlicēs	fēlicia
Acc.	fēlicēs (-īs)	fēlicēs (-īs)	fēlicia
Gen.	fēlicium	fēlicium	fēlicium
Dat.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	fēlicibus
Abl.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	fēlicibus

Like **fēlix**:

atrōx *fierce, repulsive*
fēlix *fortunate, happy*
ferōx *bold, spirited*
fugāx *fleeing, transitory*
īnfēlix *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. **fēlix**, **fēlicis**.
2. The masculine and feminine accusative plural **-īs** is common.

acer: *keen*

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

celer: *swift*

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

vetus: *old*

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

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

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, superbius *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*)

trīstior, trīstius *sadder* (trīstis, trīste = *sad*)

prūdentior, prūdentius *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
Voc.	trīstissime	trīstissima	trīstissimum
Acc.	trīstissimum	trīstissimam	trīstissimum
Gen.	trīstissimī	trīstissimae	trīstissimī
Dat.	trīstissimō	trīstissimae	trīstissimō
Abl.	trīstissimō	trīstissimā	trīstissimō
PLURAL			
Nom.	trīstissimī	trīstissimae	trīstissima
Voc.	trīstissimī	trīstissimae	trīstissima
Acc.	trīstissimōs	trīstissimās	trīstissima
Gen.	trīstissimōrum	trīstissimārum	trīstissimōrum
Dat.	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs
Abl.	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs	trīstissimīs

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*
sāctissimus,-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
Voc.	sōle	sōla	solum
Acc.	solum	sōlam	solum
Gen.	sōlius	sōlius	sōlius
Dat.	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī
Abl.	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō
PLURAL			
Nom.	sōlī	sōlae	sōla
Voc.	sōlī	sōlae	sōla
Acc.	sōlōs	sōlās	sōla
Gen.	sōlōrum	sōlārum	sōlōrum
Dat.	sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs
Abl.	sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs

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.