

DECLENSION	st 1	nd 2	rd 3	th 4	th 5
GENITIVE ENDING	-ae (-es)	-i	-(?)-is	-us	-ei
EXAMPLE	coxa, ae, f. chole, es, f.	humerus, i, m. cancer, i, m. diameter, tri, f. cranium, ii, n.	coccyx, gis, f. dens, dentis, m. femur, oris, n. pelvis, is, f. cartilago, ginis, f. caput, itis, n. corpus, oris, n. pulmo, onis, m. ren, renis, m. cervix, icis, f.	arcus, us, m. manus, is, f. genu, us, n.	facies, ei, f.

LATIN AND GREEK DECLENSIONS

Declens.		I.			II.				III.					IV.		V.
Paradigm		<i>vena</i>	<i>systole</i>	<i>diabetes</i>	<i>nervus</i>	<i>septum</i>	<i>nephros</i>	<i>colon</i>	<i>dolor</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>pelvis</i>	<i>dosis febris</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>ductus</i>	<i>genu</i>	<i>facies</i>
Gender		f.	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	n.	m. + f.	n.	m. + f.	m. + f.	n.	m.	n.	f.
S i n g u l a r	1.	-a	-e	-es	-us/-er	-um	-os	-on	?	?	-is/-es	-(s)is/ -xis/-osis	-ar/-e/ -al	-us	-u	-es
	2.	-ae	-es	-ae	-i	-i	-i	-i	-is	-is	-is	-is/-eos	-is	-us	-us	-ei
	4.	-am	-en	-am	-um	1	-on	1	-em	1	-em	-im/-in	1	-um	1	-em
	6.	-a	-e	-a	-o	-o	-o	-o	-e	-e	-e	-i	-i	-u	-u	-e
P l u r a l	1.	-ae	-ae	-ae	-i	-a	-i	-a	-es	-a	-es	-es	-ia	-us	-ua	-es
	2.	-arum	-arum	-arum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-orum	-um	-um	-ium	-ium	-ium	-uum	-uum	-erum
	4.	-as	-as	-as	-os	1	-os	1	-es	1	-es	-es	1	-us	1	-es
	6.	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ibus	-ebus
		+ Adj. of 1st decl. F			+ Adj. of 2nd decl. M	+ Adj. of 2nd decl. N			+Com- parative forms M+F	+Com- parative forms N	+ Adj. of 3rd decl. M + F		+ Adj. of 3rd decl. N			

NOTES:

1. Paradigms *vena* and *diabetes* are inflected alike, the only difference is the nom. **sg.** ending.
2. Paradigms *vena*, *systole* and *diabetes* have identical endings in plural.
3. The paradigms *septum* and *colon* have identical endings in plural.
4. There are no neuter gender nouns of 1st and 5th declensions; feminine gender nouns of 2nd and 4th declensions are always exceptions.
5. All neuter gender nouns have identical ending in nom. and acc. of both **sg.** and pl. - this is why you find there number "1" with an arrow pointing towards nominative box instead the ending.
6. The masculine and the neuter gender paradigms have, as a rule, very similar endings, the differences are to be found in nom. and acc. **sg.** and pl. only.
7. The acc. **sg.** of masculine and feminine gender nouns of all declensions finishes with an ending **-m**, the acc. pl. of same nouns with an ending **-s**.
8. The **abl. sg.** always finishes with a single letter ending, which is a **vowel**.
9. All neuters end with **-a** in nom. pl.
10. Gen. pl. of 1st, 2nd and 5th declensions end with **-rum** preceded with the same vowel as is the ablative **sg.** of the same declension. Gen. pl. of 3rd declension is either **-um** or **-ium**, of 4th declension it is **-uum**.