

LESSON XVI

SECOND DECLENSION: (Continued)

104. SUMMARY OF SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

Singular

NOM.	templum	amicus	ager	puer
GEN.	templī	amicī	agrī	puerī
DAT.	templō	amicō	agrō	puerō
ACC.	templum	amicum	agrum	puerum
ABL.	templō	amicō	agrō	puerō

Plural

NOM.	templa	amicī	agrī	puerī
GEN.	templōrum	amicōrum	agrōrum	puerōrum
DAT.	templīs	amicīs	agrīs	puerīs
ACC.	templa	amicōs	agrōs	puerōs
ABL.	templīs	amicīs	agrīs	puerīs

a. The noun **vir** (genitive **virī**) also belongs to this declension. The endings of the genitive, dative, accusative, etc., are added to the nominative as in **puer**.

THE VOCATIVE

105. In addition to the cases which have been given, there is another case called the *vocative*, which is used to denote the person addressed. Thus, in the sentences "John, come here," and "Boy, what street is this?" the words *John* and *boy* are in the vocative case.

The vocative has the same form as the nominative in all Latin nouns except those of the second declension ending in **-us**. The vocative singular of these nouns ends in **-e**. Thus, the vocative singular of **amicus** is **amice**, the vocative of **Mārcus** is **Mārce**. The vocative plural is always the same as the nominative plural.