

Nominative (Case)	<p>The nominative case is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <u>subject</u> of a sentence or clause, e.g. <u>Antonio</u> aúlam pórtat = '<u>Antonio</u> carries the pot'.• The complement, especially with the verbs 'to be', 'to become', e.g. <u>Antonio</u> <u>sénex</u> est = 'Antonio is an old man'.
Vocative (Case)	<p>The vocative case is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indicate <u>the person or thing being addressed</u>, e.g. <u>ō Antonio</u>, cūr aúlam pórtās? = '<u>Antonio</u>, why are you carrying the pot?'
Accusative (Case)	<p>The accusative case is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit or define in a number of different ways.• It denotes <u>the object</u> (receiver) of a verb, e.g. <u>servum</u> punio = I am punishing the slave.• To express <u>motion towards</u>, like <i>ad</i>, <i>in</i>, e.g. <i>ad</i> <u>servum</u> currit = He is running towards the slave.• To express <u>time throughout</u> which, e.g. <i>trēs diēs</i> = '<u>for</u> three days' <p>Additional uses of the accusative case can be found on page 371 of <i>Reading Latin: Grammar & Exercises</i>.</p>

Genitive (Case)

The genitive case is used to:

- Define or complete the meaning of a noun, it's translation in English involves most often 'of', e.g, *Eucliōnis* aédēs = 'the house **of Euclio**'.
- **Part of a whole**, e.g, *magna pars cīuium* = 'a great part **of the citizens**'

Additional uses of the genitive case can be found on page 372-3 of *Reading Latin: Grammar & Exercises*.

Dative (Case)

The dative case is used to:

- Indicate the indirect object of a sentence - the person *to whom something is given*, told, said, promised, shown, e.g, *aulam tibi dō* = 'I give **you (=to you)** the pot'.

Additional uses of the dative case can be found on page 372-3 of *Reading Latin: Grammar & Exercises*.

Ablative (Case)

The ablative case is used in:

- Four basic ways, usages in English translate to 'By', 'With', 'From', 'In'. E.g, *nātus lōve* = 'born from Jupiter' & *dominātiōne liberātus* = 'freed **from tyranny**'.

Additional uses of the ablative case can be found on page 372-3 of *Reading Latin: Grammar & Exercises*.