

Case Usage From Latin 1

You learned the following uses of the cases in Latin 1:

- Nominative
- Subject (*In Galliā pugnābat Caesar*: Caesar was fighting in Gaul)
 - Complement / Pred. Nom. (*Caesar consul erat*: Caesar was consul.)
(A complement/predicate nominative is found after a linking verb such as “to be,” “to become,” “to be called,” etc.)
- Genitive
- Possession (*Ubi est puerī māter?*: Where is the boy’s mother?)
 - Partitive Genitive (*Nihil temporis habeō*: I have no time [lit: nothing of time])
- Dative
- Indirect Object (to/for a person)
 - With certain impersonal verbs such as *licet* and *necesse est*
 - After certain special verbs (*appropinquō*, *occurrō*, etc.)
- Accusative
- Direct Object
 - After prepositions (*ad*, *per*, *prope*, *trāns*, *circum*, *inter*, *in* “into/onto”)
- Ablative
- After prepositions (*ab*, *cum*, *dē*, *ex*, *prō*, *sine*, *sub*, *in* “in/on”)
 - Time (*Nocte discēdēmus*: We will depart at night.)
 - Manner (*Magnā vōce clāmāvit*: He shouted in a loud voice.)
 - Means/instrument (*Gladiō hostem necāvit*: He killed the enemy with a sword.)
 - Cause (*Omnēs itinere dēfessī erant*: All were tired from the journey.)
- Vocative
- Direct Address (*Salvēte, Cornēlia et Marce!*: Hello, Cornelia and Marcus!)

An appositive is a noun that renames another noun. The appositive is the same case as the noun it renames.

Prīnceps Cornēlium, senātōrem Rōmānum, ad urbem revocāvit.
(*senātōrem* renames *Cornēlium*, therefore it is accusative)

Dā pecūniam mihi, tuō amīcō.
(*amīcō* renames *mihi*, therefore it is dative)