The Fifth Declension

Fifth declension nouns carry a characteristic -e- and are identified by the -ēī in the genitive singular.

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<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>rēs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>reī</td>
<td>rērum</td>
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<td>Dat.</td>
<td>reī</td>
<td>rēbus</td>
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<td>Acc.</td>
<td>rem</td>
<td>rēs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
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Gender: All 5th declension nouns are feminine, except dies, and compounds of dies, which are masculine. Dies, however, can also be feminine when it refers to a specific day: constitūtā diē, on the appointed day.

Of nouns of the fifth declension, only dies and res are declined fully. Most lack plural forms, which are, however, found in the nominative or accusative in acies, effigies, eluvies, facies, glacies, series, species, spes.

The 5th declension noun dies is used to form certain common adverbs and expressions of time:

- hodie, today
- pridie, the day before
- perendie, day after tomorrow

Note the following common 5th declension nouns:

- aciēs, -ēī (f), keenness, edge, line of battle
- faciēs, -ēī (f), shape, form, figure, face
- effigiēs, -ēī (f), an image, likeness, effigy
- glaciēs, -ēī (f), ice
- fides, -ēī (f), pledge, trust, faith
- spēs, speī (f), hope
- eluviēs, -ēī (f), flowing, discharge, flood
- seriēs, -ēī (f), row, chain, series; descent
- speciēs, -ēī (f), sight, view; shape, form