

3rd DECLENSION

1st part

GM 07

OUTLINE

- Introduction.
- Paradigm.
- Examples.
- Vocabulary.

Introduction

- In the 3rd declension we have to deal with following problems:
 - further division into sub-groups, namely imparisyllabics and parisyllabic, nouns of Greek origin etc.,
 - change in stem,
 - difficulties with gender.

Imparisyllabics vs. parisyllabics

- 3rd declension is the most complex one.
- It can be divided in two sub-groups called *parisyllabics* (ps) and *imparisyllabics* (ips).
- The difference between ps and ips is in genitive plural form:
 - all the **ips** nouns have ending -um in Gen. Pl.
 - all the **ps** nouns have ending -ium in Gen. Pl.
- In this lesson we will learn to work with **ips** only.

Example of differences

imparisyllabics		parisyllabics	
Nom. Sg.	Gen. Pl.	Nom. Sg.	Gen. Pl.
atlas	atlantum	auris	aurium
nomen	nominum	basis	basium
dolor	dolorum	febris	febrium
operatio	operationum	lues	luium
caput	capitum	rete	retium

Changes in stem

- For our purpose the nouns consist of two parts: stems and endings.
- In following examples the stem is in **bold** type and ending is underlined:
 - ***vena**a, **venarum**arum, **musculus**us, **musculi**i, **status**us, **res**es.*
- Nouns from declensions 1, 2, 4, and 5 do not change the stem. Only the 3rd declension does.

- Noun which does not have the stem change has exactly the same stem in both grammatical cases and numbers. Example:

- *arteriaa, arteriae, arteriae, arteriarum.*

- Nouns which have a change in stem use one stem for Nom. Sg. and a different one for all the rest. Example:

- Nom. Sg. *foramen* Nom. Pl. *foraminaa*

- Gen. Sg. *foraminis* Gen. Pl. *foraminum*

How can I tell?

- Not all the nouns from the 3rd declension change the stem.
- To identify the change you have to remember the **vocabulary form** of the noun. If there is a change in stem then it will be indicated here.
- Pay attention to Gen. Sg. ending in the vocabulary form. All the nouns from the 3rd declension have the standard ending -is.
- However if there is a change in stem, this variation will be put in front of the -is ending. So the Gen. Sg. ending will look like *-(something)is*.

Examples

- *calor, is* m. (this is a standard noun **without** a stem change)
- *caput, pitis* n. (Nom. Sg. stem is *caput*, all the remaining cases use ending *capit-*)
- *operatio, onis* f. (Nom. Sg. stem is *operatio*, but the rest use *operation-*)
- *crus, uris* n. (Nom. Sg. stem is *crus*, otherwise *crur-*).

Gender related problem

- In the 3rd declension there are nouns which have all three possible genders: masculine, feminine, and neutral.
- So far in the declensions 1, 2, 4, and 5 it was possible to guess the gender based on the Nom. Sg. ending.
- Words with *-a* in the end were mostly feminines (*vena*), words with *-us* usually masculines (*status*, *nervus*), etc.

- In the 3rd declension this aid does not work anymore.
- Nom. Sg. endings are varied and very confusing. Some are similar to declensions 1, 2, 4, and 5.
- Therefore you have to memorize the whole **vocabulary form** to avoid a mistake.

Review of 3rd decl. problems

- Group and subgroup division.
 - The difference between imparisyllabics, parisyllabics, and Greek words will be treated in the next lesson.
- Stem change.
 - The stem change (if there is one) can be identified from the genitive ending of the vocabulary form.
- Gender.
 - You have to memorize the whole vocabulary form.

Paradigm

- There are two separate paradigms for imparisyllabics in the 3rd declension.
- One for all masculines and feminines, another one for neuters.

Paradigm

	masculine or feminine		neutral	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>dolor</i>	<i>dolor -es</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>capit -a</i>
Gen.	<i>dolor -is</i>	<i>dolor -um</i>	<i>capit -is</i>	<i>capit -um</i>

Comments

- Note, that the paradigm differs only in Nom. Pl. where m. and f. nouns have *-es* and neutrals have *-a*.
- I have chosen *dolor* and *caput* on purpose – *dolor* is an example of word which **does not** change the stem and *caput* **does**.

Comments on vocabulary

- Do not confuse words *os, oris* and *os, ossis*. Both are neutrals both have similar Nom. Sg. but the meaning and remaining grammatical cases are utterly different.
- *os, ossis* n. (bone) has an exception in Gen. Pl. which is *ossium* instead of just *ossum*. Despite this fact it belongs to imparisyllabics group.

Use with adjectives

- If we connect a noun from the 3rd decl. with an adjective, the adjective will preserve its original set of endings from the 1st or 2nd declension.
- *dolor chronicus*
doloris chronici
dolores chronici
dolorum chronicorum
- *operatio prima*
operationis primae
operationes primae
operationum primarum

- *operatio prima*
operationis primae
operationes primae
operationum primarum
- *foramen parvum*
foraminis parvi
foramina parva
foraminum parvorum

Test

- Create all the possible grammatical cases from:
tumor, extensor, pollex, paries, ren.
- Transform to Gen. Sg.:
extremitas sinistra,
mater pia, latus
dextrum, functio laesa.
- Translate:
complications
new operation
region of the back
dislocation of hand
dislocation of the right
hand

Homework

- Review vocab of the decl. 1-5.