

3rd DECLENSION

2nd part

GM 08

OUTLINE

- Review of vocabulary form.
- Identification of sub-groups.
- Paradigm.
- Examples.
- Vocabulary.

Review of the vocabulary form

- The vocabulary form of a noun provides basic grammatical information. Without it, the word can't be used.
- The vocabulary form consists of (1) **Nom. Sg.**, (2) **Gen. Sg. ending** and (3) **gender** information. For example:
 - *vena, ae f.*
 - *musculus, i m.*
 - *dolor, is m.*

What purpose serves the vocabulary form?

- **Gen. Sg. ending** conveys the information about declension. It tells us exactly to which **declension** belongs a particular word.
- **Gen. Sg. ending** in 3rd declension may also provide an information about possible **changes in stem**.
- **Gender** is important for work with **adjectives**. The gender of a noun is reflected by the adjective ending.

Example

- Vocabulary form *foramen, minis* n. means following:
 - Nominative form is *foramen*.
 - The word belongs to the 3rd declension (because Gen. Sg. ends with -is).
 - There is a change in stem (because of *-min-* in front of *-is* in Gen. Sg.). As a result all the remaining grammatical cases in Sg. as well as Pl. will use stem *foramin-*.
 - The word is neutral, therefore an adjective will adopt neutral set of endings.

Parisyllabics and imparisyllabics

- Vocabulary and grammar of the last lesson cover only one part of the 3rd declension called imparisyllabics (ips).
- This lesson adds the other half of the 3rd declension which is called parisyllabics (ps).
- Ips and ps differ only in one point: genitive plural case where ips have *-um* ending and ps have *-ium* ending.

Identification of ips and ps

- The difference between ips and ps is in Gen. Pl. but the vocabulary form of nouns **does not** contain Gen. Pl. ending.
- How do I distinguish between ips and ps?
- Parisyllabics create 3 sub-groups which can be independently identified based on combination of Nom. Sg. and Gen. Sg. ending.

Step by step instructions

- Start with vocabulary form. First verify that your noun is really a 3rd declension, i.e. its Gen. Sg. ends with *-is*.
- Generally all the nouns from the 3rd declension are considered imparisyllabics unless they belong to one of following three groups:
 - type *auris*
 - type *dens*
 - type *rete*.

- In other words, all 3rd declension nouns use *dolor* and *caput* paradigm from the last lesson unless they belong to groups given further.
- Only words which comply with parameters given for following three groups belong to parisyllabics.

Type *auris*

- All the words belonging to this group must match the following conditions:
 - 1) words are masculines and feminines ending in Nom. Sg. with *-is* or *-es*,
 - 2) they have the similar number of syllables in Nom. Sg. and Gen. Sg.
- Example:
 - *finis, is* m., *lues, is* f. both belong to this group,
 - *sanguis, guinis* m. **does not**, because it does not conform to the rule no. 2 (*sanguis* has two syllables, *sanguinis* has three).

Type *dens*

- All the words belonging to this group must match the following conditions:
 - 1) Words are masculines or feminines,
 - 2) Nom. Sg. ends with *-ns* or *-rs*,
 - 3) Nom. Sg. has only one syllable.
- Example:
 - *mons, montis* f.; *ars, artis* f. etc.

Type *rete*

- All the words belonging to this group must match the following conditions:
 - 1) Words are neutrals,
 - 2) Nom. Sg. ends with *-ar*, *-e*, or *-al*.
- Example:
 - *animal, alis n.; calcar, aris n; cochlear, aris n.; etc.*

Paradigm of masculines and feminines

- Words belonging to the types *auris* and *dens* have similar endings like imparisyllabic type *dolor*, but Gen. Pl. is *-ium* instead of just *-um*.
- Example:
 - *auris, auris, aures, aurium*
 - *dens, dentis, dentes, dentium*

Paradigm of neutrals

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>rete</i>	<i>ret -ia</i>
Gen.	<i>ret -is</i>	<i>ret -ium</i>

Note that paradigm *rete* differs from *caput* in both plural cases: *-ia* and *-ium* instead of *-a* and *-um*.

Comments on vocabulary

- Word *fauces, ium* f. (throat) has only plural form but its meaning is singular. You can't say "throats" in Latin.
- Do not confuse words *paries, pars, partus*.

Summary of the 3rd declension

- Everything with *-is* in Gen. Sg. belongs to the 3rd declension.
- Masculines and feminines belong either to parisyllabic groups *auris*, *dens* or to the imparisyllabic paradigm *dolor*.
- All the neutrals are *caput* with exception of those belonging to *rete*.

Test

- Create both grammatical cases in both numbers:
ars, avis, animal, axis, testis, cutis.
- Do the same in combination with an adjective:
cutis anserina, dens caninus, auris interna.
- Translate:
spoon of salt; end of bone; net of nerves; long net of nerves; incisor tooth; incisor teeth.