3rd DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

GM 09

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Three groups of 3rd declension adjectives
- Paradigm
- Examples of use
- Textbook

Introduction

- Latin adjectives are divided into two groups.

- Adjectives from the first group use endings from the 1st and the 2nd declension. This is the group you already know (paradigm *longus, a, um*).

- The second group of adjectives use endings from the 3rd declension.

- There are no adjectives which would use endings from remaining declensions (4th and 5th).

ADJECTIVES

1st and 2nd declension type

3rd declension type

Note the difference in vocabulary forms:

longus, a, um
dexter, tra, trum

acer, cris, cre
brevis, e
degener, is

What do you already know about adjectives ?

- Let us review: if we connect a noun and an adjective, the adjective will not simply reproduce the ending of the given noun.

- Instead the adjective will adopt:

  - gender,
  - grammatical case,
  - grammatical number of the noun.

- The adjective may or may not have the similar ending as the noun.

- Therefore "chronic pain" which utilise an adjective (chronic) belonging to the 1st and 2nd decl. group and noun (pain) from the 3rd decl. will be inflexed:

  dolor   *chronicus*
  doloris   *chronici*
  dolores   *chronici*
  dolorum   *chronicorum*

- *Dolor* follows paradigm of the 3rd declension. It is masculine and therefore *chronicus* (which has to follow 1st and 2nd declension endings) will follow masculine paradigm *nervus*.

- The adjectives of the first type always have endings from the 1st and 2nd declensions no matter which noun they are connected with.

- The adjectives of the second type, which are subject of this lesson, behave generally in the similar way. They follow paradigm of the 3rd declension no matter which noun they are connected with.

3rd declension adjectives

- 3rd declension adjectives are divided internally to three groups called:
  - **one**-termination adjectives
  - **two**-termination adjectives
  - **three**-termination adjectives
- The number **one-**, **two-**, and **three-** refers to amount of separate endings for genders in Nom. Sg. grammatical case.

- Thus **one**-termination group has only **one** ending common for all three genders;

- **Two**-termination has **one ending for M/F** and the **other for N**, and

- **three**-termination has **one** for masculines, **one** for feminines, and **another one** for neutrals.

- Luckily it does not mean that we have three separate paradigms.

- All the three subgroups differ only in Nom. Sg. and Nom. Pl.

- In all other grammatical cases for both numbers they have same set of endings. Therefore it is sufficient to learn just one paradigm: *brevis,e.*

Paradigm *brevis, e*

	Singular		Plural	
	M/F	N	M/F	N
Nom.	*brev -is*	*brev -e*	*brev -es*	*brev -ia*
Gen.	*brev -is*		*brev -ium*	

Notes

- There isn't a difference between forms for masculine and feminine. Only neutrals differ.

- This applies only to Nominative grammatical case.

- Genitive case is similar for all three genders in both singular and plural.

- If you use this paradigm in genitive, there is no reason to bother with gender.

- Also note that the ending pattern follows parisyllabic paradigm from the 3rd declension, therefore we have *-ium* (not just *-um*) in genitive plural and *-ia* (not just *-a*) in nominative plural for neutrals.

Demonstration of paradigm *brevis* for all three genders

- Masculine + adjective combination:
  musculus brevis   *musculi breves*
  musculi brevis   *musculorum brevium*

- Feminine + adjective combination:
  operatio brevis   *operationes breves*
  operationis brevis   *operationum brevium*

- Neutrum + adjective combination:
  coma breve   *comata brevia*
  comatis brevis   *comatum brevium*

- Please note the difference between form of noun and the adjective in *operationum brevium* because *operatio* is imparisyllabic and *brevis* follows parisyllabic pattern.

- The same apply to *comata brevia* and *comatum brevium*.

Three-termination paradigm *acer, is, e*

	Singular			Plural	
	M	F	N	M/F	N
Nom.	*acer*	*acr -is*	*acr -e*	*acr -es*	*acr -ia*
Gen.	*acr -is*			*acr -ium*	

- Note that the only difference from *brevis* type is in the Nom. Sg.

- Nom. Sg. for feminine gender is similar to Gen. Sg. for all the genders.

- Masculine Nom. Sg. has "e" in the end of the stem (*ac_e_r*) and all the remaining forms have only stem *acr-*.

One-termination paradigm *degener, is*

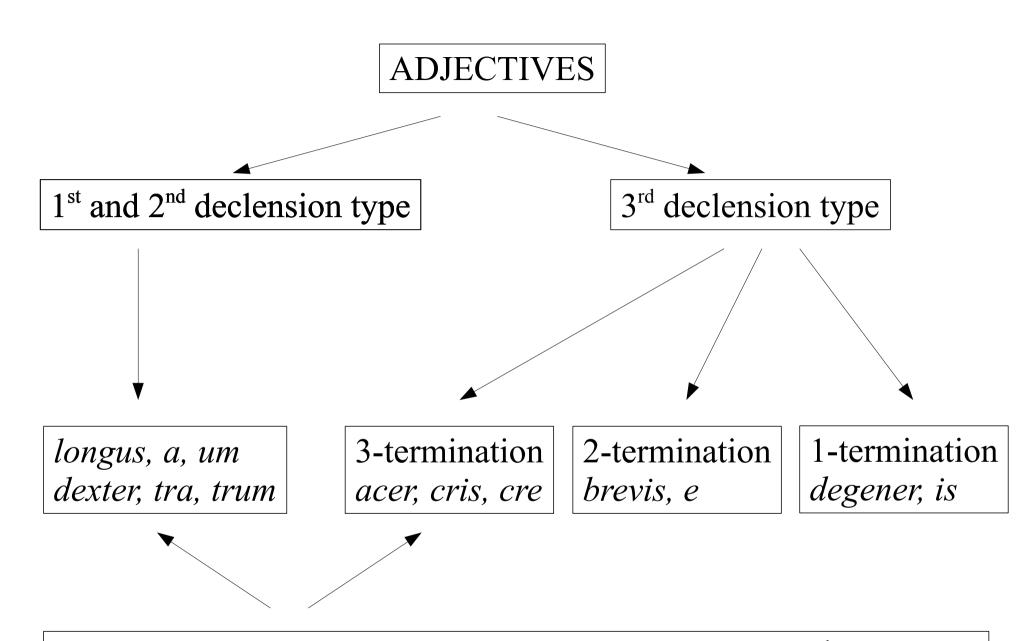|	Singular	Plural	
	M/F/N	M/F	N
Nom.	*degener*	*degener -es*	*degener -ia*
Gen.	*degener -is*	*degener -ium*	

- In the singular there is only one form for all the genders in the Nom. and Gen. case.

- Plural follows the paradigm *brevis*.

- The Nom. Sg. does not have a specific ending, there can be any number of forms.

- To create correct plural forms you have to:
  - look at the Gen. Sg. form
  - remove ending -is (thus creating stem)
  - adding plural endings.
- Example:
  - the word is *felix*, *-cis* therefore Gen. Sg. is felicis,
  - remove ending *-is* to obtain the stem, note that it differs from Nom. Sg. *felix*,
  - add plural endings: *felices*, *felicium*, *felicia*.

Which adjectives are 1, 2, or 3-termination ones?

- The adjective belongs to 1, 2, or 3-termination group depending on its endings in the **vocabulary form**.

- 3-termination adjectives have three separate endings: *acer, cris, cre; celer, is, e; puter, tris, tre*.

- 2-termination have always first Nom. Sg. form ending with *-is* and second ending is always *-e: similis, e; mobilis, e; facialis, e*.

- 1-termination adjectives have vocabulary form consisting of Nom. Sg. (various endings) and Gen. Sg. form ending with *-is: lactans, ntis; senex, senis; permanens, ntis*.

- Now we can update the picture from the beginning of this lesson:

ADJECTIVES

1st and 2nd declension type

3rd declension type

longus, a, um
dexter, tra, trum

3-termination
acer, cris, cre

2-termination
brevis, e

1-termination
degener, is

Note the difference in **vocabulary forms** between 1st and 2nd declension type and 3-termination 3rd declension type. Do not confuse them.

3-termination examples

- Adjective with masculine:
  musculus biventer   *musculi biventres*
  musculi biventris   *musculorum biventrium*

- Adjective with feminine:
  operatio celeris   *operationes celeres*
  operationis celeris   *operationum celerium*

- Adjective with neutrum:
  os salubre   *ossa salubria*
  ossis salubris   *ossium salubrium*

2-termination examples

- Adjective with masculine or feminine:
  operatio brevis   *operationes breves*
  operationis brevis   *operationum brevium*

- Adjective with neutrum:
  colon breve   *cola brevia*
  coli brevis   *colorum brevium*

1-termination examples

- Adjective with masculine:

  nervus penetrans   *nervi penetrantes*
  nervi penetrantis   *nervorum penetrantium*

- Adjective with feminine:

  vena penetrans   *venae penetrantes*
  venae penetrantis   *venarum penetrantium*

- Adjective with neutrum:

  os penetrans   *ossa penetrantia*
  ossis penetrantis   *ossium penetrantium*

Test

- Do **not** look into your vocabulary. Identify type of following adjectives (1st and 2nd decl. or 3rd decl. and 1, 2, or 3-termination):
  deformans, ntis; triplex, plicis; ocularis, e; ater, atra atrum; celer, is, e.

- Translate:

mandibular nerv	multiple fracture of bone
feverish state	damage of dorsal vertebra
danger of inoperable cancer	rupture of abdominal cavity