3rd DECLENSION IMPARISYLLABICS

GM 15

Content

- Revision of grammar.
- Paradigm.
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Summary of the 3rd declension

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	dolor	caput	dolor -es	capit -a
Gen.	dolor -is	capit -is	dolor -um	capit -um

Comments

- Imparisyllabic part of the 3rd declension has two different paradigms:
 - *dolor* (for masculines and feminines)
 - *caput* (for neutrals)
- Note that in some cases there is a change in stem, which means that we have to change not only the ending but also the "middle" of the word.

Change in stem

- Change in stem can be deduced from the vocabulary form of word. Pay attention to the genitive ending:
 - dolor, is m. (no change in stem)
 - caput, pitis n. (change in stem where -u- transforms into -i-).
- If there is only "-is" in the vocabulary form of word, no change occurs, if there is anything put before the "-is" then there is a change.
- Change in stem apply to Gen. Sg., Nom. Pl., and Gen. Pl. It doesn't apply to Nom. Sg.

New paradigm with Acc. and Abl.

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	dolor	caput	dolor -es	capit -a
Gen.	dolor -is	capit -is	dolor -um	capit -um
Acc.	dolor -em	caput	dolor -es	capit -a
Abl.	dolor -e	capit -e	dolor -ibus	capit -ibus

Rules for change in stem

- If there is a chance in stem (see vocabulary form) its occurrence depends on gender:
 - in masculines and feminines only Nom. Sg. differs from all the remaining grammatical cases.
 - in neutrals Acc. has to correspond with Nom., therefore the change in stem copies from Nom. to the Acc. (only in singular).

Examples of change in stem

No chage (m./f.) Change (m./f.)

ren appendi \underline{x}

renis appendi<u>c</u>is

renem appendi<u>c</u>em

rene appendi<u>c</u>e

renes appendi<u>c</u>es

renum appendi<u>c</u>um

renes appendi<u>c</u>es

renibus appendi<u>c</u>ibus

No change (n.) Change (n.) Change (n.)

tuber lat<u>us</u> abdom<u>en</u>

tuberis lat<u>er</u>is abdom<u>in</u>is

tuber lat<u>us</u> abdom<u>en</u>

tubere lat<u>er</u>e abdom<u>in</u>e

tubera lat<u>er</u>a abdom<u>in</u>a

tuberum lat<u>er</u>um abdom<u>in</u>um

tubera lat<u>er</u>a abdom<u>in</u>a

tuberibus lat<u>er</u>ibus abdom<u>in</u>ibus

Use with adjectives

dolor longus mater pia latus dextrum

doloris longi matris piae lateris dextri

dolorem longum matrem piam latus dextrum

dolore longo matre pia latere dextro

dolores longi matres piae latera dextra

dolorum longorum matrum piarum laterum dextrorum

dolores longos matres pias latera dextra

doloribus longis matribus piis lateribus dextris

Vocabulary

• There is no new vocabulary in imparisyllabics apart from words we have already had in the winter term.

Test

- Open the vocabulary and make all the grammatical cases in both numbers from following words:
 - sterilitas
 - virgo
 - OS
- Translate:
 - danger of injury
 - fracture of shin
 - damage on the left side
 - big scar after an operation