

3rd DECLENSION PARISYLLABICS

GM 16

Content

- Revision of grammar.
- Paradigms and identification of groups.
- Vocabulary.

Review of the 3rd declension parisyllabics

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	<i>aur -is</i>	<i>rete</i>	<i>aur -es</i>	<i>ret -<u>ī</u>a</i>
Gen.	<i>aur -is</i>	<i>ret -is</i>	<i>aur -<u>ī</u>um</i>	<i>ret -<u>ī</u>um</i>

Note that parisyllabic paradigms *auris* and *rete* differ from type *dolor* and *caput* in Gen. Pl. and (in case of *rete*) also in Nom. Pl.!

Parisyllabics – main goals

- If we want to understand parisyllabic grammar properly, we have to deal with three tasks:
 - How many paradigms do we use with parisyllabics?
 - What endings do these paradigms use?
 - How do we determine which words belong to a particular paradigm?

How many paradigms?

- If we limit our use of grammatical cases only to Nom. and Gen., it is possible to divide parisyllabics only into two groups (*auris* and *rete*).
- However, if we want to use also Acc. and Abl. we have to introduce a more nuanced division.
- As result there will be following groups:
 - *auris* (masculines and feminines)
 - *dens* (masculines and feminines)
 - *basis* (feminines of Greek origin)
 - *febris* (archaic Latin feminines)
 - *rete* (neutrals).

Comments

- Although it seems that there are five different inflections, it is not in fact true.
- Groups *auris* and *dens* have similar endings. It is one paradigm with two diverse definitions.
- The group *febris* is very small (three words) and has very similar endings to *basis*.
- As a result we can summarise, that there are only three groups: (*auris/dens*, *basis/febris*, *rete*).

Paradigm *auris*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>aur -is</i>	<i>aur -es</i>
Gen.	<i>aur -is</i>	<i>aur -<u>i</u>um</i>
Acc.	<i>aur -em</i>	<i>aur -es</i>
Abl.	<i>aur -e</i>	<i>aur -ibus</i>

Note that *auris* is very similar to *dolor* the only difference is an additional -i- in Gen. Pl.!

Which words belong to *auris*?

- Only words that comply with following conditions belong to *auris*:
 - They are masculines or feminines (no neutrals).
 - Nom. and Gen. Sg. have same number of syllables.
 - Nom. Sg. ends with either *-is* or *-es*.

Paradigm *dens*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>dens</i>	<i>dent -es</i>
Gen.	<i>dent -is</i>	<i>dent -<u>i</u>um</i>
Acc.	<i>dent -em</i>	<i>dent -es</i>
Abl.	<i>dent -e</i>	<i>dent -ibus</i>

Note that *dens* is exactly same as *auris*! It also differs from *dolor* only in Gen. Pl.

Which words belong to *dens*?

- Only words that comply with following belong to type *dens*:
 - They are masculines or feminines (no neutrals).
 - Nom. Sg. has only one syllable and Gen. Sg. has exactly two syllables.
 - Nom. Sg. ends with *-ns* or *-rs*.

Paradigm *basis*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>bas -is</i>	<i>bas -es</i>
Gen.	<i>bas -is</i> (or <i>-eos</i>)	<i>bas -<u>i</u>um</i>
Acc.	<i>bas -<u>im</u></i> (or <i>-in</i>)	<i>bas -es</i>
Abl.	<i>bas -<u>i</u></i>	<i>bas -ibus</i>

Note that in this type there are several differences in comparison with *dolor*.

In Gen. and Acc. Sg. there are always two possibilities. Both are legitimate and interchangeable.

Which words follow *basis*?

- Words that follow *basis* have:
 - Nom. and Genitive Sg. ending both -sis and -sis. One notable exception is word *prophylaxis*, -xis f. which follows basis despite the fact that there is no -sis, -sis.
 - Are only feminines (there are no masculines or neutrals in this group).
- Three words (*febris*, *tussis*, *sitis*) follow the paradigm *basis*. Only in Gen. Sg. and Acc. Sg. the legitimate ending is -is and -im. The other option (-eos and -in) can't be used.

Paradigm *rete*

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>rete</i>	<i>ret -<u>i</u>a</i>
Gen.	<i>ret -is</i>	<i>ret -<u>i</u>um</i>
Acc.	<i>rete</i>	<i>ret -<u>i</u>a</i>
Abl.	<i>ret -<u>i</u></i>	<i>ret -ibus</i>

Note how the type *rete* differs from the imparisyllabic type *caput*!

Which words belong to *rete*?

- Words belonging to *rete* are:
 - Neutrals (there are no masculines or feminines).
 - Nom. Sg. ends with *-ar*, *-e*, or *-al*.

