

3rd DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

GM 17

Content

- Revision of grammar.
- Paradigms.
- Vocabulary.

Review of the 3rd declension adjectives

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	<i>brev -is</i>	<i>brev -e</i>	<i>brev -es</i>	<i>brev -ia</i>
Gen.	<i>brev -is</i>		<i>brev -ium</i>	

Comments

- Note that 3rd declension adjectives borrow endings from 3rd declension parisyllabics.
- As result they have Gen. Pl. ending “-ium”, with “-i-” in contrast with “-um” as seen in paradigm *dolor* or *caput*.
- Furthermore neutral form has Nom. Pl. endign “-ia” as in *retia*.

Full paradigm

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	<i>brev -is</i>	<i>brev -e</i>	<i>brev -es</i>	<i>brev -ia</i>
Gen.	<i>brev -is</i>		<i>brev -ium</i>	
Acc.	<i>brev -em</i>	<i>brev -e</i>	<i>brev -es</i>	<i>brev -ia</i>
Abl.	<i>brev -i</i>		<i>brev -ibus</i>	

Comments

- The full paradigm is based on nouns from the 3rd declension.
- Note the “-i” ending in the Abl. Sg. which otherwise occur only in paradigm *rete*.

Three-, two-, and one-termination

- The paradigm *brevis, e* is what we call “two-termination” adjective.
- It has two different forms in Nom. Sg., one for masculines or feminines, and one separate for neutrals.
- There are two other types: three-termination and one-termination adjectives.
 - Three-termination type has three separate forms in Nom. Sg.:(1) for masculines, (2) for feminines, and (3) for neutrals.
 - One-termination type has just one ending for all three genders.

- Remember that **Nom. Sg. is the only place**, where those three groups differ.
- The paradigm *brevis, e* is applied everywhere else with one exception.
- This means that for example even though a three-termination adjective has three separate forms in Nom. Sg., its Acc. Sg. will have only two, just like in *brevis*.

Exception

- There is one rule, which has to be superimposed over the rule about *brevis*, *e* being a universal paradigm.
- In neutrals the Acc. ending must be always similar to the Nom. ending. This leads in one-termination adjectives to a difference from paradigm *brevis*, *e* in Acc. Sg. for neutrals.

Three-termination paradigm

	Singular			Plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	<i>ace -r</i>	<i>acr -is</i>	<i>acr -e</i>	<i>acr -es</i>		<i>acr -ia</i>
Gen.	<i>acr -is</i>			<i>acr -ium</i>		
Acc.	<i>acr -em</i>		<i>acre</i>	<i>acr -es</i>		<i>acr -ia</i>
Abl.	<i>acr -i</i>			<i>acr -ibus</i>		

One-termination paradigm

	Singular		Plural	
	m./f.	n.	m./f.	n.
Nom.	<i>simplex</i>		<i>simplic -es</i>	<i>simplic -ia</i>
Gen.	<i>simplic -is</i>		<i>simplic -ium</i>	
Acc.	<i>simplic -em</i>	<i>simplex</i>	<i>simplic -es</i>	<i>simplic -ia</i>
Abl.	<i>simplic -i</i>		<i>simplic -ibus</i>	

Test

- Make all the grammatical cases in both numbers from following expressions:
 - *dolor acer*
 - *vena similis*
 - *os latens.*