

# 13. 3-1-3 Adjectives

## Lesson in a Nutshell

3-1-3 adjectives follow a 3-1-3 pattern of declension. Πᾶς is an important 3-1-3 adjective.

If the table below makes sense to you, you already understand 3-1-3 adjectives. The rest is just filling in a few details.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
2-1-2 adjectives	2nd declension	1st declension	2nd declension
3-1-3 adjectives	3rd declension	1st declension	3rd declension

We saw that **2-1-2 adjectives** followed the **second** declension in the masculine **first** declension in the feminine, and **second** declension in the neuter

**3-1-3 adjectives** follow the **third** declension in the masculine **first** declension in the feminine, and **third** declension in the neuter

πᾶς means “all” or “every” and is a common 3-1-3 adjective. Do you see how the case endings were tacked onto πᾶς in the tables below? (Look at the blue columns.)

24 forms of πᾶς (3-1-3)			
	3 masc	1 fem	3 neut
N	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G	πᾶντος	πᾶσης	πᾶντος
D	πᾶντι	πᾶση	πᾶντι
A	πᾶντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
N	πᾶντες	πᾶσαι	πᾶντα
G	πᾶντων	πᾶσων	πᾶντων
D	πᾶσι <sub>[v]</sub>	πᾶσαις	πᾶσι <sub>[v]</sub>
A	πᾶντας	πᾶσας	πᾶντα

Case Endings						
		M <sup>asc</sup> 2	F <sup>em</sup> 1	N <sup>eut</sup> 2	M <sup>asc</sup> / F <sup>em</sup> 3	N <sup>eut</sup> 3
Singular	Nominative <small>subject</small>	ος	α·η	ον	ς	–
	Genitive <small>possession</small>	ου	α·ης	ου	ος	ος
	Dative <small>in, with, to, by</small>	ω	α·η	ω	ι	ι
	Accusative <small>object</small>	ον	αν·ην	ον	α	–
Plural	Nominative <small>subject</small>	οι	αι	α	ες	α
	Genitive <small>possession</small>	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
	Dative <small>in, with, to, by</small>	οις	αις	οις	σι <sub>v</sub>	σι <sub>v</sub>
	Accusative <small>object</small>	ους	ας	α	ας	α

In case you were wondering...



We saw that third declension nouns were those whose stem ended in a consonant. 3-1-3 adjectives follow the third declension in the masculine and neuter genders for the same reason: those two stems end in a consonant. Observe:

stem in masculine gender	stem in feminine gender	stem in neuter gender
πᾶντ	πᾶσα	πᾶντ

Do you see how the masculine and neuter forms end in a consonant (τ)? This is the reason they follow third declension in those genders.

The feminine form ends in a vowel (α) so it follows first declension, which is used for stems that end in the vowels α or η.



How perfectly logical!

When we were looking at third declension nouns, we saw that the third declension is not as consistent as first and second declension.

The same thing is true with adjectives that follow the third declension. *τάχης* means “fast” or “quick” and is a 3-1-3 adjective. Notice the slightly strange forms (in red).

**τάχης (3-1-3)**

	3 masc	1 fem	3 neut
N	τάχης	τάχιστα	τάχι
G	τάχιστος	τάχιστης	τάχιστος
D	τάχιστι	τάχιστι	τάχιστι
A	τάχιστον	τάχιστιαν	τάχι
<hr/>			
N	τάχιστα	τάχισταί	τάχιστα
G	τάχιστων	τάχιστων	τάχιστων
D	τάχιστι <sub>(v)</sub>	τάχισταίς	τάχιστι <sub>(v)</sub>
A	τάχιστα	τάχιστας	τάχιστα

Case Endings						
		Masculine 2	Feminine 1	Neuter 2	Masc./ Fem. 3	Neuter 3
Singular	Nominative subject	ος	α·η	ον	ς	–
	Genitive possession	ου	ας·ης	ου	ος	ος
	Dative in, with, to, by	ω	α·η	ω	ι	ι
	Accusative object	ον	αν·ην	ον	α	–
Plural	Nominative subject	οι	αι	α	εις	α
	Genitive possession	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
	Dative in, with, to, by	οις	αίς	οις	οις	οις
	Accusative object	ους	ας	α	ας	α

We have already seen this sort of odd behavior when we looked at third declension nouns.

Thankfully, most adjectives follow the 2-1-2 pattern.

## Lexical Form

When you look up the adjective **παῖς** in the lexicon, it will be listed like this.

παῖς, παῖσα, παῖν

Notice that there is no article. Why?

Because **παῖς** is not a noun. It is not masculine or feminine or neuter.

**παῖς** is an adjective. It has to be able to be masculine AND feminine AND neuter.

The lexicon lists the three genders to show you how it behaves in all three genders.

**παῖς** is a 3-1-3 adjective. This means it follows

**third** declension in the masculine (3)  
**first** declension in the feminine, and (1)  
**third** declension in the neuter (3)

**Note:** *There are relatively few 3-1-3 adjectives. So why bother with them? Because when we come to the participle, this pattern will be very important to recognize. But don't worry about participles yet! All in good time.*