

## 10. Third Declension

Fill in the third declension, masculine/feminine and neuter case endings. Do it from memory if you can. Use the Master Chart to help if you must.

Third Declension Case Endings			
		Masc / Fem (3rd declension)	Neuter (3rd declension)
Singular	<b>Nominative</b> subject	ς	-
	<b>Genitive</b> possession		
	<b>Dative</b> in, with, to, by		
	<b>Accusative</b> object		
Plural	<b>Nominative</b> subject		
	<b>Genitive</b> possession		
	<b>Dative</b> in, with, to, by		
	<b>Accusative</b> object		

Translate the following sentences. The definitions of the words are given below.

Greek	English	Cognates
αἷμα, ατος, τό	blood	Hemoglobin carries oxygen in the blood.
άνήρ, άνδρός, ό	man	Anthropology is the study of man.
άρχιερεύς, έως, ό	chief priest	άρχή (first) + ιερεύς (priest)
βασιλεύς, έως, * ό	king	
δύναμις, έως, * ή	power	dynamite
γυνή, γυναικός, ή	woman	A gynecologist is a women's doctor.
όνομα, ατος, τό	name	
πατήρ, πατρός, ό	father	Your paternal grandmother is your grandmother on your father's side.
πίστις, εως, * ή	faith	Epistemology asks how we know what we know.
πνεύμα, ατος, τό	spirit, wind	Pneumatic tools use pressurized air.
πόλις, εως, * ή	city	A politician is a ruler of a city or cities.
σώμα, ατος, τό	body	Somatic illness is bodily illness (as opposed to mental illness).
χάρις, ιτος, ή	grace	The eucharist is a memorial supper in celebration of God's grace.
χείρ, χειρος, ή	hand	Chirography is the study of handwriting.

\* some third declensions follow a slightly altered pattern. The full paradigm for the words with asterisks is on the next page. Third declension nouns are the least consistent. However, if you pay attention to patterns it is pretty easy to recognize the case in spite of their irregularities. Also, the article will help us immensely. We will learn it next.

πίστις εως ἡ (faith)		πόλις εως ἡ (city)		βασιλεύς εως ὁ (king)	
		(feminine)		(masculine)	
Singular	Nominative subject	πίστις	πόλις	βασιλεύς	
	Genitive possession	πίστεως	πόλεως	βασιλέως	
	Dative in, with, to, by	πίστει	πόλει	βασιλεῖ	
	Accusative object	πίσιν	πόλιν	βασιλέα	
Plural	Nominative subject	πίσεις	πόλεις	βασιλεῖς	
	Genitive possession	πίστων	πόλεων	βασιλέων	
	Dative in, with, to, by	πίστειν	πόλεσιν	βασιλεῦσιν	
	Accusative object	πίσεις	πόλεις	βασιλεῖς	

1. χάρις ἔσωσεν τὸν πατέρα.  
saved the

2. πίστις σώζει ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας τῇ δυνάμει τῆς χάριτος.  
saves the \*

3. ὁ βασιλεύς βασιλεύει τὸν πόλιν<sup>1</sup> ἐν δυνάμει.  
the rules the in

<sup>1</sup> This is an odd form of the accusative.

4. ἡ πόλις πληροῖ τῷ αἵματι τῶν πατέρων.  
the is filled the the

5. τὸ πνεῦμα<sup>1</sup> νικᾷ χάριτι.  
the conquers

6. ὁ πατήρ<sup>2</sup> ἐνέκρυπεν τὸ ὄνομα<sup>3</sup> τῆς γυναικός.  
the concealed the

7. ὁ βασιλεύς ἔχει αἷμα<sup>4</sup> ἐπὶ τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ.  
the has on \* of him (= his)

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<sup>1</sup> This is nominative, neuter, singular. It is a ματ stem noun that follows the same pattern as ὄνομα. There is no ending in the nominative, so we would expect ὄνοματ. For some reason, Greeks did not like ending words with τ's so they dropped them, leaving ὄνομα. Ματ stem nouns are always third declension neuter and are very common.

<sup>2</sup> Another example of an odd nominative, masculine singular form. Are you seeing a pattern? Nominative masculine singular forms are often irregular. You can see the full paradigm for πατήρ on page 65 of the Mt Κοίνη grammar book.

<sup>3</sup> Accusative, neuter, singular. A ματ stem noun.

<sup>4</sup> Accusative, neuter, singular. A ματ stem noun.

8. αἷμα<sup>1</sup> δίδωσιν δύναμι<sup>2</sup> τῷ σώματι.  
gives the

9. ἡ πόλις πληροῖ τῷ αἵματι τῶν ἀρχιερέων.  
the is filled the \*

10. χάρις οὐ ἔρχεται τῇ χειρὶ ἀνδρῶν.  
not come the

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<sup>1</sup> Here we go again. Α ματ stem noun. Its form could be either nominative or accusative. You must decide from the context.

<sup>2</sup> Another odd form of the accusative, similar to πόλιν in question #3 above.