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Ancient Greek I

A 21st Century Approach

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Module 13
Third Declension Nouns

Nouns

Nouns in Greek are defined just as nouns in English; but the way they create meaning is different. As in English, Greek nouns (**ὀνόματα**) refer to people, places, things, and ideas. Greek nouns have endings. English nouns can change form when they show possession, as in **Jada's book**, where the **'s** is added as a suffix and indicates that the book belongs to Jada. English nouns also change form when expressing the plural: two **suns**, three **oxen**, four **mice**. The endings on Greek nouns, as we have seen previously, create the same meanings that English does through form change, word order, and the use of prepositional phrases.

Greek Nouns

In Greek there are three noun declensions: first, second, and third. In this text, the third declension, also called the consonant declension, is taught first because it offers the most complexity. Once you understand the third declension, it is easier for you to learn the remaining two declensions. Learning the third declension first also reinforces why the stem, the base to which endings are attached, is taken from the genitive singular. Also by learning the third declension before the other two, you will be less inclined to match or rhyme noun and adjective endings when you modify a noun with an adjective.

Noun Sets 1–10

Since each Greek noun takes only one set of endings, this text numbers the endings by sets 1–10. The aim in doing so is to make clear the correspondence between one noun to which one set of endings is added. It is also a helpful way to

refer to the endings when identifying nouns and discussing things like case and function. The noun sets learned in this module are sets 9 and 10, so numbered to maintain consistency across the traditional order of nouns of the first, second, and third declension.

Noun Gender

Most nouns have only one gender: masculine, feminine, or neuter. Sometimes the noun's gender matches biological sex: **ὁ πατήρ** *father* is masculine and **ἡ μήτηρ** *mother* is feminine. At other times noun gender and biological sex do not match: the noun **τὸ παιδίον** *child* is neuter in gender. Occasionally the same noun may have a common gender that depends upon biological sex: **ὁ θεός** *god*; **ἡ θεός** *goddess*; **ἡ παῖς** *girl*; **ὁ παῖς** *boy*; **ἡ ἵππός** *mare*; **ὁ ἵππος** *stallion*. The article, **ὁ, ἡ, τό,** indicates the noun's gender. **ὁ** indicates that the noun is masculine. **ἡ** indicates that the noun is feminine and **τό** that it is neuter.

Third Declension Nouns

All third declension nouns have a stem that ends in a consonant or an iota **ι-**, or upsilon **υ-**. All third declension nouns use the same endings but for some nouns the ending is disguised by ablaut, contraction, or quantitative metathesis. In this module you learn the endings and also how to recognize them when they are disguised. Unlike nouns of the first and second declension, the nominative singular of nouns of the third declension varies. For this reason a blank, **---**, is written for the nominative singular of these nouns. The gender of third declension nouns that take set 9 endings is either masculine or feminine. The gender of nouns that take set 10 endings is always neuter. The gender of third declension subtype nouns is indicated within each paradigm.

Identifying Noun Sets

As already noted, the article, roughly equivalent to the English **the**, tells you the gender of each noun. Most nouns have one gender, though occasionally a noun can have the common gender of either feminine or masculine, i.e. it can be either feminine or masculine. In lexical entries like the ones below, the nominative singular form comes first. The genitive singular comes second and the article third. From these three pieces of information you can identify each noun's gender and you can identify what set of endings any noun has. Remember that each noun has only one ending set. By the end of Part I of the *21st-Century* series you will have learned 10 noun sets found in three noun declensions.

Nominative	Genitive	Article	Gender	Set #	English Equivalent
αἴξ	αἰγός	ὁ or ἡ	masc. or fem.	9	*goat*
ἄρχων	ἄρχοντος	ὁ	masc.	9	*ruler*
ἐλπίς	ἐλπίδος	ἡ	fem.	9	*hope*
σῶμα	σώματος	τό	neut.	10	*body*
φύλαξ	φύλακος	ὁ	masc.	9	*guard*
χάρις	χάριτος	ἡ	fem.	9	*grace*

Declining Third Declension Nouns

To decline third declension nouns, first get the stem by removing the genitive singular ending **-ος**. What remains is the **stem**, the base of the word the ending is joined to. To the stem add the endings from either Set 9 or Set 10, in accordance with what set the noun belongs to.

	M/F				**Neuter**	
	Set 9				**Set 10**	
	S	**Pl**			**S**	**Pl**
N	---	-ες		**N**	---	-α
A	-α or -ν	-ας		**A**	---	-α
G	-ος	-ων		**G**	-ος	-ων
D	-ι	-σι (ν)		**D**	-ι	-σι (ν)
V	---	-ες		**V**	---	-α

	M/F				**Neuter**	
	Set 9				**Set 10**	
	S	**Pl**			**S**	**Pl**
N	---	-ες		**N**	---	-α
G	-ος	-ων		**G**	-ος	-ων
D	-ι	-σι (ν)		**D**	-ι	-σι (ν)
A	-α or -ν	-ας		**A**	---	-α
V	---	-ες		**V**	---	-α

1. For Set 9 the nominative singular varies, hence the blank, **---**.

2. The feminine and masculine accusative plural ending is **-ας**. Contrast it with the ending **-ᾱς** of the first declension, which you will learn soon.

3. In Set 10 the blank, **---**, indicates that the singulars of the nominative, accusative, and vocative vary. For all neuter nouns, the singulars of these three cases are identical to one another. The plurals of these three cases are also identical to one another and the ending is an alpha, **-α**. Use context to determine what case each is in.

Consider the following third declension nouns and note how each declines.

φύλαξ, φύλακος ὁ *guard*   ***σῶμα, σώματος τό*** *body*

αἴξ, αἰγός ὁ or **ἡ** *goat*   **χάρις, χάριτος ἡ** *grace*

ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος ἡ *hope*

For each noun, above the first form is the nominative singular, the second is the genitive singular, and the third is the article.

Singular

N	αἴξ	ἄρχων	ἐλπίς	σῶμα	φύλαξ	χάρις
A	αἶγα	ἄρχοντα	ἐλπίδα	σῶμα	φύλακα	χάριν
G	αἰγός	ἄρχοντος	ἐλπίδος	σώματος	φύλακος	χάριτος
D	αἰγί	ἄρχοντι	ἐλπίδι	σώματι	φύλακι	χάριτι
V	αἴξ	ἄρχον	ἐλπί	σῶμα	φύλαξ	χάρι

Plural

N	αἶγες	ἄρχοντες	ἐλπίδες	σώματα	φύλακες	χάριτες
A	αἶγας	ἄρχοντας	ἐλπίδας	σώματα	φύλακας	χάριτας
G	αἰγῶν	ἀρχόντων	ἐλπίδων	σωμάτων	φυλάκων	χαρίτων
D	αἰξί (ν)	ἄρχουσι (ν)	ἐλπίσι (ν)	σώμασι (ν)	φύλαξι (ν)	χάρισι (ν)
V	αἶγες	ἄρχοντες	ἐλπίδες	σώματα	φύλακες	χάριτες

Singular

N	αἴξ	ἄρχων	ἐλπίς	σῶμα	φύλαξ	χάρις
G	αἰγός	ἄρχοντος	ἐλπίδος	σώματος	φύλακος	χάριτος
D	αἰγί	ἄρχοντι	ἐλπίδι	σώματι	φύλακι	χάριτι
A	αἶγα	ἄρχοντα	ἐλπίδα	σῶμα	φύλακα	χάριν
V	αἴξ	ἄρχον	ἐλπί	σῶμα	φύλαξ	χάρι

Plural

N	αἶγες	ἄρχοντες	ἐλπίδες	σώματα	φύλακες	χάριτες
G	αἰγῶν	ἀρχόντων	ἐλπίδων	σωμάτων	φυλάκων	χαρίτων
D	αἰξί (ν)	ἄρχουσι (ν)	ἐλπίσι (ν)	σώμασι (ν)	φύλαξι (ν)	χάρισι (ν)
A	αἶγας	ἄρχοντας	ἐλπίδας	σώματα	φύλακας	χάριτας
V	αἶγες	ἄρχοντες	ἐλπίδες	σώματα	φύλακες	χάριτες

1. Accent is persistent except that nouns with monosyllabic stems accent the ultima in the genitive and dative, singular and plural. The genitive plural has a circumflex, such as **αἰγῶν**. The others have an acute.
2. All 3rd declension nouns end in alpha in the accusative singular unless their stem ends in **-ιτ, -ιδ,** or, **-ιθ** and the iota is not accented. In this case the final consonant is dropped and the ending, **-ν**, is added. Contrast **ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδα** with **χάρις, χάριν**.
3. The vocative singular is the same as the nominative singular if the nominative singular ends in **-ξ** or **-ψ** or if it ends in **-ν** or **-ρ** and accents the ultima. Otherwise the vocative singular consists of the stem minus the final tau, delta, or theta (**τ, δ, θ**), called dentals because the tongue touches the teeth when making the sounds that these consonants represent. Examples of the former are **αἴξ** and **λιμήν** and of the latter are **ἐλπί**. In all neuter nouns the vocative singular is the same as the nominative singular.
4. The dative plural ending **–σι (ν)** is combined with third declension stems ending in consonants in accordance with the following:

π, β, φ	+	-σι	=	-ψι
κ, γ, χ	+	-σι	=	-ξι
τ, δ, θ	+	-σι	=	-σι
ν	+	-σι	=	-σι
σ	+	-σι	=	-σι
-αντ-	+	-σι	=	-ᾱσι
-εντ-	+	-σι	=	-εισι
-οντ-	+	-σι	=	-ουσι
λ	+	-σι	=	-λσι (no change)
ρ	+	-σι	=	-ρσι (no change)

5. When **-αντ-, -εντ-,** and **-οντ-** are combined with the ending **-σι**, the nu and tau, **-ντ-**, drop out and a long vowel or diphthong appears by a process called compensatory lengthening. A diphthong that results from compensatory lengthening is called a spurious diphthong. Look carefully at the following dative plural nouns:

αἰγσί (ν)	becomes	αἰξί (ν)
ἄρχοντσι (ν)	becomes	ἄρχουσι (ν)
ἐλπίδσι (ν)	becomes	ἐλπίσι (ν)
σώματσι (ν)	becomes	σώμασι (ν)
φύλακσι (ν)	becomes	φύλαξι (ν)
χάριτσι (ν)	becomes	χάρισι (ν),

noting how the letters combine and the form changes.

Four Subtypes of Third Declension Nouns

All third declension nouns use the same endings, but for some nouns the ending has been disguised by ablaut, contraction, or quantitative metathesis. Do not plan on memorizing each of the four subtypes, though you may find memorizing the contractions helpful. Do memorize the endings of sets 9 and 10. Use your knowledge of the endings of sets 9 and 10 to recognize the subtypes and case of each noun.

1) Subtype 1 Nouns with Stem Ending in ρ- or ερ- (ablaut):

	Feminine				**Masculine**	
	S	**Pl**			**S**	**Pl**
N	μήτηρ	μητέρ<u>ες</u>		**N**	ἀνήρ	ἄνδρ<u>ες</u>
A	μητέρ<u>α</u>	μητέρ<u>ας</u>		**A**	ἄνδρ<u>α</u>	ἄνδρ<u>ας</u>
G	μητρός	μητέρ<u>ων</u>		**G**	ἀνδρός	ἀνδρ<u>ῶν</u>
D	μητρί	μητρά<u>σι</u> (ν)		**D**	ἀνδρί	ἀνδρά<u>σι</u> (ν)
V	μῆτερ	μητέρες		**V**	ἄνερ	ἄνδρες

	Feminine				**Masculine**	
	S	**Pl**			**S**	**Pl**
N	μήτηρ	μητέρ<u>ες</u>		**N**	ἀνήρ	ἄνδρ<u>ες</u>
G	μητρ<u>ός</u>	μητέρ<u>ων</u>		**G**	ἀνδρ<u>ός</u>	ἀνδρ<u>ῶν</u>
D	μητρ<u>ί</u>	μητράσ<u>ι</u> (ν)		**D**	ἀνδρ<u>ί</u>	ἀνδράσ<u>ι</u>
A	μητέρ<u>α</u>	μητέρ<u>ας</u>		**A**	ἄνδρ<u>α</u>	ἄνδρ<u>ας</u>
V	μῆτερ	μητέρ<u>ες</u>		**V**	ἄνερ	ἄνδρες

1. **μήτηρ** uses two stems: **μητρ-** and **μητερ-**. **Ablaut** (vowel variation) in a stem is observed in these two forms: **μήτηρ** and **μητερ-**. **Ablaut** (vowel variation) is a regular feature of languages. Note the vowel variation in these forms: **sing, sang, sung** and **ring, rang, rung**.
2. In the genitive and dative singular of **μήτηρ**, the stem is monosyllabic and so the accent shifts to the ultima: **μητρός** and **μητρί.**
3. In the genitive and dative singular of **ἀνήρ**, the stem is monosyllabic and so the accent shifts to the ultima: **ἀνδρός, ἀνδρί,** and **ἀνδρῶν**.
4. In the dative plural the rho **-ρ-**, has expanded to **-ρα-**.
5. Nouns that end in **-ηρ**, like **θυγάτηρ**, **πατήρ,** and **γαστήρ,** decline like **μήτηρ** not **ἀνήρ**, whose stem differs slightly.
6. Compare and contrast these Subtype 1 Nouns with the noun **σωτήρ** *savior,* noticing that it has one stem, **σωτήρ**.

N	σωτήρ	σωτῆρες
A	σωτῆρα	σωτῆρας
G	σωτῆρος	σωτήρων
D	σωτῆρι	σωτῆρσι (ν)
V	σωτήρ	σωτῆρες

N	σωτήρ	σωτῆρες
G	σωτῆρος	σωτήρων
D	σωτῆρι	σωτῆρσι (ν)
A	σωτῆρα	σωτῆρας
V	σωτήρ	σωτῆρες

2) Subtype 2 Nouns with Stem Ending in σ- (ablaut, contraction, and disappearance of intervocalic sigma, **-σ-):**

Neuter Nouns Ending in –ος: γένος *race*

	S	Pl
N	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u>, γέν<u>ῃ</u> (εσα)
A	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u>, γέν<u>ῃ</u> (εσα)
G	γέν<u>εος</u>, γέν<u>ους</u> (εσος)	γενέ<u>ων</u>, γεν<u>ῶν</u> (εσων)
D	γέν<u>ει</u> (εσι)	γέν<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσι (ν))
V	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u>, γέν<u>ῃ</u> (εσα)

	S	Pl
N	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u>, γέν<u>ῃ</u> (εσα)
G	γέν<u>εος</u>, γέν<u>ους</u> (εσος)	γενέ<u>ων</u>, γεν<u>ῶν</u> (εσων)
D	γέν<u>ει</u> (εσι)	γέν<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσι (ν))
A	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u>, γέν<u>ῃ</u> (εσα)
V	γέν<u>ος</u>	γέν<u>εα</u>, γέν<u>ῃ</u> (εσα)

1. The stems are **γενοσ-** and **γενεσ-.**
2. The letters in parentheses indicate where intervocalic sigma has dropped out: **εσσι > -εσι,** etc.
3. In the Ionic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did not contract.
4. In the Attic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did contract: **εα > η; εο > ου; εω > ω**. For a list of contractions that occurred, see *CGCG* 1.63.
5. Similar nouns are **ἄλγος** pain; **ἔπος** *word*; **ἔτος** *year*; **κράτος** *might*; and **τεῖχος** *wall.*

Neuter Nouns Ending in –ας: γῆρας, *old age*

	S	Pl
N	γῆρ<u>ας</u>	γήρ<u>αα</u>, γήρ<u>ᾱ</u> (ασα)
A	γῆρ<u>ας</u>	γήρ<u>αα</u>, γήρ<u>ᾱ</u> (ασα)
G	γήρ<u>αος</u>, γήρ<u>ως</u> (ασος)	γηρά<u>ων</u>, γηρ<u>ῶν</u> (ασων)
D	γήρ<u>αϊ</u>, γήρ<u>ᾳ</u> (ασι)	γήρ<u>ασι</u> (ν) (ασσι (ν))
V	γῆρ<u>ας</u>	γήρ<u>αα</u>, γήρ<u>ᾱ</u> (ασα)

	S	**Pl**
N	γῆρα̱ς	γήρα̱α, γήρα̱ (ασα)
G	γήρα̱ος, γήρως (ασος)	γηρά̱ων, γηρῶν (ασων)
D	γήρα̱ϊ, γήρᾱͅ (ασι)	γήρα̱σι (ν) (ασσι (ν))
A	γῆρα̱ς	γήρα̱α, γήρᾱ (ασα)
V	γῆρα̱ς	γήρα̱α, γήρᾱ (ασα)

1. The stem is **γηρασ-.**
2. The letters in parentheses indicate where intervocalic sigma has dropped out.
3. In the Ionic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did not contract.
4. In the Attic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did contract: **αα > ᾱ; αϊ > ᾱͅ; αο > ω; αω > ω**. For a list of contractions that occurred, see *CGCG* 1.63.
5. The noun **γέρας** *gift of honor* declines like **γῆρας**.

Feminine and Masculine Nouns Ending in ης-: τριιήρης *trireme*

	S	**Pl**
N	τριήρη̱ς	τριήρε̱ες, τριήρε̱ις (εσες)
A	τριήρε̱α, τριήρη̱ (εσα)	τριήρε̱ας, τριήρε̱ις (εσας)
G	τριήρε̱ος, τριήρου̱ς (εσος)	τριηρέ̱ων, τριήρω̱ν (εσων)
D	τριήρε̱ι (εσι)	τριήρε̱σι (ν) (εσσιν)
V	τριῆρε̱ς	τριήρε̱ες, τριήρε̱ις (εσες)

	S	**Pl**
N	τριήρη̱ς	τριήρε̱ες, τριήρε̱ις (εσες)
G	τριήρε̱ος, τριήρου̱ς (εσος)	τριηρέ̱ων, τριήρω̱ν (εσων)
D	τριήρε̱ι (εσι)	τριήρε̱σι (ν) (εσσιν)
A	τριήρε̱α, τριήρη̱ (εσα)	τριήρε̱ας, τριήρε̱ις (εσας)
V	τριῆρε̱ς	τριήρε̱ες, τριήρε̱ις (εσες)

1. The stem is **τριηρεσ-.**
2. The letters in parentheses indicate where intervocalic sigma has dropped out.
3. In the Ionic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did not contract.

4. In the Attic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did contract: **εα > η ; εε > ει; εο > ου; εω > ω**.

Proper Nouns Ending in ης-: Σωκράτης *Sokrates*

	S	Pl
N	Σωκράτ<u>ης</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)
A	Σωκράτ<u>εα</u>, Σωκράτ<u>η</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ην</u> (εσα)	Σωκράτ<u>εας</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσας)
G	Σωκράτ<u>εος</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ους</u> (εσος)	Σωκράτ<u>έων</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ων</u> (εσων)
D	Σωκράτ<u>ει</u> (εσι)	Σωκράτ<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσιν)
V	Σωκράτ<u>ες</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)

	S	Pl
N	Σωκράτ<u>ης</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)
G	Σωκράτ<u>εος</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ους</u> (εσος)	Σωκράτ<u>έων</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ων</u> (εσων)
D	Σωκράτ<u>ει</u> (εσι)	Σωκράτ<u>εσι</u> (ν) (εσσιν)
A	Σωκράτ<u>εα</u>, Σωκράτ<u>η</u>, Σωκράτ<u>ην</u> (εσα)	Σωκράτ<u>εας</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσας)
V	Σωκράτ<u>ες</u>	Σωκράτ<u>εες</u>, Σωκράτ<u>εις</u> (εσες)

1. The stem is **Σωκρατεσ-**.
2. The form **Σωκράτην** occurs by analogy with the accusative singular of first declension nouns.
3. The letters in parentheses indicate where intervocalic sigma has dropped out.
4. In the Ionic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did not contract.
5. In the Attic dialect after sigma dropped out the vowels did contract: **εα > η; εε > ει; εο > ου; εω > ω**. For a list of contractions that occurred, see *CGCG* 1.63.
6. The nouns **Διογένης** *Diogenes*, **Περικλῆς** *Perikles*, and **Σοφοκλῆς** *Sophokles* decline like **Σωκράτης.**

3) Subtype 3 Nouns with Stem Ending in ι- (ablaut, contraction, disappearance of intervocalic digamma, -ϝ-, quantitative metathesis):

Feminine

	S	Pl
N	πόλις	πόλιες, πόληες, πόλεις (εϝες)
A	πόλιν	πόλιας, πόληας, πόλῑς, πόλεις
G	πόλιος, πόληος, πόλεως	πόλιων, πόλεων (εϝων)
D	πόλιι, πόλι, πόληι, πόλει (εϝι)	πολίεσσι (ν), πόλεσι (ν), πόλισι (ν)
V	πόλι	πόλιες, πόληες, πόλεις (εϝες)

	S	Pl
N	πόλις	πόλιες, πόληες, πόλεις (εϝες)
G	πόλιος, πόληος, πόλεως	πόλιων, πόλεων (εϝων)
D	πόλιι, πόλι, πόληι, πόλει (εϝι)	πολίεσσι (ν), πόλεσι (ν), πόλισι (ν)
A	πόλιν	πόλιας, πόληας, πόλῑς, πόλεις
V	πόλι	πόλιες, πόληες, πόλεις (εϝες)

1. The stems are **πολεϝ-, πολι-,** and **πολη-**. Note the **ablaut** (vowel variation).

2. In the underlined vowels of the forms **πόληος** and **πόλεως**, quantative metathesis (an exchange of vowel quantity) occurred.

3. The letters in parentheses indicate where intervocalic digamma has dropped out.

4. The accent of the form **πόλεως** reflects the accent of the earlier form **πόληος** before quantitative metathesis occurred.

5. Contractions occur in **πόλει** (εϝι) and **πόλεις** (εϝες): **εϊ > ει; εε > ει**.

6. The accents of the forms **πόλιων** and **πόλεων** are likely by analogy with **πόλεως**.

7. The accusative plural **πόλεις** is either a later form modelled on the form of the nominative plural **πόλεις** or is built on the stem **πολε**.

8. In the Ionic dialect after digamma dropped out the vowels did not contract.

9. In the Attic dialect after digamma dropped out the vowels did contract: **εε > ει.** For a list of contractions that occurred, see *CGCG* 1.63.

10. The nouns **δύναμις** *power*, **ὕβρις** *brutality*, **ποίησις** *poetry*, **λύσις** *release*, **πρᾶξις** *act*, **μάντις** *seer*, and **ὄφις** *serpent* decline like **πόλις**.

4) Subtype 4 Nouns with Stem Ending in ηυ- or ηϝ- (contraction, disappearance of intervocalic digamma, -ϝ-, quantitative metathesis):

Masculine

	S	Pl
N	βασιλεύς (ηυς)	βασιλῆες, βασιλῆς, βασιλεῖς (ηϝες)
A	βασιλῆα, βασιλέα (ηϝα)	βασιλῆας, βασιλέᾱς later βασιλεῖς (ηϝας)
G	βασιλῆος, βασιλέως (ηϝος)	βασιλήων, βασιλέων (ηϝων)
D	βασιλῆι, βασιλεῖ (ηϝι)	βασιλεῦσι (v) (ηυσι (v))
V	βασιλεῦ (ηυ)	βασιλῆες, βασιλῆς, βασιλεῖς

	S	Pl
N	βασιλεύς (ηυς)	βασιλῆες, βασιλῆς, βασιλεῖς (ηϝες)
G	βασιλῆος, βασιλέως (ηϝος)	βασιλήων, βασιλέων (ηϝων)
D	βασιλῆι, βασιλεῖ (ηϝι)	βασιλεῦσι (v) (ηυσι (v))
A	βασιλῆα, βασιλέα (ηϝα)	βασιλῆας, βασιλέᾱς later βασιλεῖς (ηϝας)
V	βασιλεῦ (ηυ)	βασιλῆες, βασιλῆς, βασιλεῖς

1. The stems are **βασιληυ-** and **βασιληϝ-.**
2. In **βασιλεύς and βασιλεῦσι (v)**, the stem is shortened from **βασιληυ**-to **βασιλεύ-**.
3. In the underlined vowels of the forms **βασιλῆος** and **βασιλέως** quantative metathesis (an exchange of vowel quantity) occurred.
4. Intervocalic digamma, -**ϝ**-, has dropped out.
5. In these instances where intervocalic digamma, -**ϝ**-, has dropped out, quantitative metathesis occurs **-ηο > -εω; -ηα > -εᾱ; -ηω > -εω**; and **-ηα > -εᾱ**.
6. Contractions occur in **βασιλεῖ**   (ηϝι), **βασιλῆς** (ηϝες), and **βασιλεῖς** (εϝες): **ηι > ῃ > ει; ηες > ης; εες > εις**.
7. The accusative plural **βασιλεῖς** is a later form modelled on the form of the nominative plural **βασιλεῖς**, which developed after **βασιλῆς**.
8. In the Ionic dialect after digamma dropped out the vowels did not contract.
9. In the Attic dialect after digamma dropped out the vowels did contract: **ηι > ῃ > ει; ηες > ης; εες > εις**. For a list of contractions that occurred, see *CGCG* 1.63.

10. Similar nouns are **ἱππεύς** *horserider*, **χαλκεύς** *metal-worker*, **Πρωτεύς** *Proteus*, **Ἀχαρνεύς**, *Akharnian*.

Practice Identifying Third Declension Nouns. For the nouns below, tell whether the noun takes set 9 endings, set 10 endings, or declines like one of the four subtypes of third declension nouns. To succeed, you need to identify correctly the gender and the nominative and genitive singular, matching each with the correct set or subtype.

Noun	Set or Subtype
γυνή, γυναικός ἡ *woman, wife*	set 9
δύναμις, δυνάμιος (δυνάμηος, δυνάμεως) ἡ *power*	πόλις
Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος ἡ ὁ *Greek*	set 9
ἔτος, ἔτεος (ἔτους) τό *year*	γένος
ἱππεύς, ἱππῆος (ἱππέως) ὁ *knight, cavalryman*	βασιλεύς
μέρος, μέρεος (μέρους) τό *share, portion, part; limb*	γένος
ὄνομα, ὀνόματος τό *name*	set 10
πάθος, πάθεος (πάθους) τό *suffering; experience; emotion*	γένος
παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ *child*	set 9
πατήρ, πατρός ὁ *father*	μήτηρ
πλῆθος, πλήθεος (πλήθους) τό *great number*	γένος
πρᾶγμα, πράγματος τό *matter, thing, affair; problem*	set 10
πρᾶξις, πράξιος (πράξηος, πράξεως) ἡ *action*	πόλις
σῶμα, σώματος τό *body*	set 10
τεῖχος, τείχεος (τείχους) τό *wall*; (pl.) *stronghold*	γένος
τέλος, τέλεος (τέλους) τό *end, boundary*	γένος
φύσις, φύσιος (φύσηος, φύσεως) ἡ *nature*	πόλις
χάρις, χάριτος ἡ *charm, grace, favor*	set 9
χρῆμα, χρήματος τό *thing*; (pl.) *wealth*	set 10

Practice Understanding Adjective and Noun Agreement. Pick the article that agrees in gender, case, and number with the nouns below. Note that to perform this exercise correctly you must know both the gender and the case of each noun. To determine a noun's gender you may cut and paste the noun into the search bar of the PDF, you may look the noun up in the glossary in this text, you may use the online resource, Logeion Lexicon, or Wiktionary[1] or you may

1   https://logeion.uchicago.edu/lexidium
     https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%CF%86%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%AF

use any resource that gives you the correct gender of nouns. To determine the correct case, use your knowledge of stems and endings. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Article that Agrees	Noun	Article that Agrees	Noun
	ἀνήρ		πάθει
	βασιλέα		παῖς
	γένος		πατήρ
	γυνή		πλῆθος
	Δία		πόλεως
	δυνάμεως		πολίτης
	Ἕλληνος		πρᾶγμα
	ἔτει		σώμασι (ν)
	ἱππῆς		τείχους
	μέρη		φύσιν
	μητρός		χάριτες
	ναυσί		χειρῶν
	ὀνόμασι (ν)		χρήματα

Helen

Born to Leda and to Zeus, Helen has three siblings: Klytaimnestra, Kastor, and Polydeukes. Helen and Polydeukes (aka Pollux) are said to be the children of Zeus and Leda, the wife of Tyndareus, whom Zeus seduced after taking the form of a swan. Kastor and Klytaimnestra are the children of the mortals, Tyndareus and Leda. Helen is cited as the reason why the Greeks fought the the Trojan War, whose cause dates back to a time when the gods and goddesses were celebrating the wedding of the mortal Peleus to the goddess Thetis. All divinities were invited to the wedding except for Eris, the goddess of discord and strife. She attended anyway and threw a golden apple amidst the guests, announcing that it belonged to the most beautiful. Zeus' wife Hera claimed the apple as did Athene, goddess of war and crafts, and Aphrodite, goddess of love. Each goddess thought she was the most beautiful and should be given the golden apple. Zeus turned the matter over to the Trojan prince, Paris (aka Alexandros) who presided over a beauty contest, referred to as the Judgment of Paris. Each goddess offered Paris a bribe. Hera offered him world dominion; Athene offered him martial excellence; and Aphrodite offered him Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world, though she was already married to the Greek king Menelaos. Paris chose

Aphrodite and Helen. He sailed to Greece and took Helen from her home. She either went willingly, went against her will, or was sent to Egypt with a phantom Helen taking her place in Troy and in Paris' arms. Menelaos and his brother Agamemnon assembled an army of Greeks, charged with going to Troy to take Helen back. In Euripides' play, *Helen* (**Ἑλένη**), Helen has been in Egypt for the ten years of the Trojan War when her husband Menelaos arrives, shipwrecked on his journey home from Troy.

Practice Translating. Translate the sentences below, which are adapted from the prologue of Euripides' *Helen* (**Ἑλένη**). Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded; genitive endings are italicized; dative endings are highlighted; and accusative endings are underlined. Note that the third declension increases the number of possible endings for the nominative singular. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

<u>Case</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Function</u>
Nominative	**-α, -αι, -ευς, -η, -ης, -ις, -ο, -ος**	subject of the verb
Genitive	*-εως, -ης, -ου, -ος, -ους, -ων*	possession, dependence, object of a preposition
Dative	-ῃ, -ι, -οι, -οις, -ῳ	indirect object of the verb; possession
Accusative	-α, -ας, -ε, -εα, -η, -ην, -ν, -ον, -ος	object of verb or preposition and motion toward

Ἑλένη: λόγ**ος** ὅτι Ζε**ὺς** κύκν*ου* μορφώματ<u>α</u> λαμβάνει καὶ Λήδ<u>αν</u> πέτεται εἰς ἐμ<u>ὴν</u> μητέρ<u>α</u>. ὄνομ**ά** δ' ἐστι ἐμοὶ Ἑλέν**η** καὶ <u>ἃ</u> δὲ πάσχω κακ<u>ά</u>, λέγω τοῖς Ἑλλήνοις. ἔρχονται **αἱ** θε**αὶ** κάλλ*ους* πέρι εἰς Ἰδαῖ<u>ον</u>, Ἥρ**α**, Κύπρ**ις** τε παρθέν**ος** τε. **αἱ** θε**αὶ** μορφῆς ἐθέλουσι διαπεραίνειν κρίσι<u>ν</u>. Κύπρ**ις** νικάει καὶ ἐμ<u>ὸν</u> κάλλ*ος* Ἀλέξανδρι δίδωσιν. ἐκ δὲ Ἰδαί*ου* λείπει Πάρ**ις** καὶ εἰς Σπάρτ<u>ην</u> ἥκει καὶ βούλεται ἐμ<u>ὸν</u> λέχ*ος* ἔχειν. Ἥρ**α** δὲ μέμφεται ὅτ' οὐ νικάει τ<u>ὰς</u> θε<u>ὰς</u> καὶ ἐξανεμόει ἐμ<u>ὰ</u> Ἀλεξάνδρῳ λέχῃ. Ἥρ**α** δὲ δίδωσι οὐχ ἐμὲ ἀλλ' ὁμοιόει ἐμοὶ εἴδωλ<u>ον</u> καὶ οὐρανοῦ συντίθησιν ἄπο. τ**ὰ** δὲ Διὸς βουλεύματ**α** πόλεμ<u>ον</u> εἰσφέρει Ἑλλήν*ων* χθονί καὶ Φρυξί. **ὁ** δὲ Ζε**ὺς** βούλεται ὄχλ*ου* βροτ*ῶν* πλήθε*ος* τε κουφίζειν μητέρ<u>α</u> χθόν<u>α</u> καὶ γνωτ<u>ὸν</u> τιθέναι Ἀχιλλέ<u>α</u>. λαμβάνει δέ ἐμ<u>ὲ</u> Ἑρμ**ῆς** καὶ νεφέλῃ καλύπτει καὶ εἰς οἶκ<u>ον</u> Πρωτέ*ως* ἱδρύει.

Verbs

*βούλομαι *want, prefer; wish, be willing*

κουφίζω *be light; lighten, make light 'x' in acc. of 'y' in gen.; lift up, raise*

διαπεραίνω *bring to a conclusion, discuss*

*λαμβάνω *take, receive, capture*

*δίδωμι *give*; **δίκην δίδωμι** *I pay the penalty*; **δίδωμι χάριν** *I give thanks*

*λέγω *say, tell, speak*

*εἰμί *be, be possible*

λείπω *leave*

εἰσφέρω *bring, bring upon*

μέμφομαι *blame, criticize, find fault, complain*

*ἐθέλω (θέλω) *wish, be willing*

νικάω *win, conquer*

ἐξανεμόω *fill with air, inflate*

ὁμοιόω *make 'x' in acc. like 'y' in the dat.*

*ἔρχομαι *come, go*

*πάσχω *suffer*

*ἔχω *have, hold; be able* + inf.; **καλῶς ἔχειν** *to be well*

πέτομαι *fly*

*ἥκω *have come, be present*

συντίθημι *put together*

ἱδρύω *place*

*τιθέναι *to make*

καλύπτω *hide*

*τίθημι *put, place*

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
ἅ	ὧν	οἷς	ἅ	*what*
Ἀλέξανδρος	Ἀλεξάνδρου	Ἀλέξανδρι	Ἀλέξανδρον	*Alexandros, Paris*
Ἀχιλλεύς	Ἀχιλλέως	Ἀχιλλεῖ	Ἀχιλλέα	*Akhilleus*
*αὐτή	αὐτῆς	αὐτῇ	αὐτήν	*she, her, hers*
*αὐτός	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτόν	*he, him, his*
βουλεύματα	βουλευμάτων	βουλεύμασι	βουλεύματα	*will*
βροτοί	βροτῶν	βροτοῖς	βροτούς	*mortals*
γνωτός	γνωτοῦ	γνωτῷ	γνωτόν	*known, famous*
εἴδωλον	εἰδώλου	εἰδώλῳ	εἴδωλον	*image, idol*
Ἑλένη	Ἑλένης	Ἑλένῃ	Ἑλένην	*Helen*

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
*Ἕλληνοι	Ἑλλήνων	Ἕλλήνοις	Ἑλλήνους	*Greeks*
*ἐμά	ἐμῶν	ἐμοῖς	ἐμά	*my*
*ἐμόν	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῷ	ἐμόν	*my*
Ἑρμῆς	Ἑρμοῦ	Ἑρμῇ	Ἑρμῆν	*Hermes*
*Ζεύς	Διός	Διί	Δία	*Zeus*
Ἥρα	Ἥρας	Ἥρᾳ	Ἥραν	*Hera*
*θεαί	θεῶν	θεαῖς	θεάς	*goddesses*
Ἰδαῖον	Ἰδαίου	Ἰδαίῳ	Ἰδαῖον	*Mt. Ida*
*κακά	κακῶν	κακοῖς	κακά	*evils*
κάλλος	κάλλεος	κάλλει	κάλλος	*beauty*
κρίσις	κρίσεως	κρίσει	κρίσιν	*judgment, trial*
κύκνος	κύκνου	κύκνῳ	κύκνον	*swan*
Κύπρις	Κύπριδος	Κύπριδι	Κύπριν	*Aphrodite*
Λήδα	Λήδας	Λήδᾳ	Λήδαν	*Leda*
λέχος	λέχεος (-ους)	λέχει	λέχος	*bed, marriage-bed*
λέχη	λέχων	λέχεσι (ν)	λέχη	*bed, marriage-bed*
*λόγος	λόγου	λόγῳ	λόγον	*word, story*
*μήτηρ	μητρός	μητρί	μητέρα	*mother*
μορφή	μορφῆς	μορφῇ	μορφήν	*form, shape, beauty*
μορφώματα	μορφωμάτων	μορφώμασι	μορφώματα	*form, shape*
νεφέλη	νεφέλης	νεφέλῃ	νεφέλην	*cloud*
οἶκος	οἴκου	οἴκῳ	οἶκον	*house, palace*
*ὄνομα	ὀνόματος	ὀνόματι	ὄνομα	*name*
οὐρανός	οὐρανοῦ	οὐρανῷ	οὐρανόν	*heaven, sky*
ὄχλος	ὄχλου	ὄχλῳ	ὄχλον	*crowd, throng*
παρθένος	παρθένου	παρθένῳ	παρθένον	*Athena, maiden*
Πάρις	Πάριδος	Πάριδι	Πάριν	*Paris, Alexandros*
*πλῆθος	πλήθεος (-ους)	πλήθει	πλῆθος	*great number*
*πόλεμος	πολέμου	πολέμῳ	πόλεμον	*war*
Πρωτεύς	Πρωτέως	Πρωτεῖ	Πρωτέα	*Proteus*
Σπάρτη	Σπάρτης	Σπάρτῃ	Σπάρτην	*Sparta*

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
Φρύγες	Φρυγῶν	Φρυξί (ν)	Φρύγας	*Phrygians*
χθών	χθονός	χθονί	χθόνα	*earth, ground*

1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize

Practice Parsing Greek Sentences. Parse each word of the sentence found below. For nouns and pronouns, give case and function. For verbs, give person, number, tense, mood, and voice. For adverbs and conjunctions, identify them. For prepositional phrases, give the preposition and the preposition's object. For adjectives, tell what noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

τὰ δὲ Διὸς βουλεύματα πόλεμον εἰσφέρει Ἑλλήνων χθονί καί Φρυξί.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Module 13 Top 250 Vocabulary to be Memorized. Like learning the alphabet and endings, memorizing vocabulary is essential to acquiring language. The better you memorize the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary words the greater mastery of the language you will have.

<u>**Nouns**</u>

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὁ *man, husband*

βασιλεύς, βασιλῆος (βασιλέως) ὁ *king, chief*

γυνή, γυναικός ἡ *woman, wife*

δύναμις, δυνάμιος (δυνάμηος, δυνάμεως) ἡ *might, strength, power; force, army*

Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος ἡ ὁ *Greek*

νηῦς (ναῦς), νεός (νεώς) ἡ *ship*

παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ *child*

πατήρ, πατρός ὁ *father*

πόλις, πόλιος (πόληος, πόλεως) ἡ *city*

<u>**Verb**</u>

μέλλω *be about to, be going to; be likely to* + inf. (fut. inf. in Attic)

1. The noun **ναῦς** is similar to the third declension noun **βασιλεύς**.

N	νηῦς, ναῦς		νέες, νῆες	(νῆϝες < νᾱϝες)
A	νέα, ναῦν	(νᾱῦν)	νῆας, νέας, ναῦς	
G	νεός, νεώς	(νηϝός < νᾱϝός)	νεῶν	(νηϝῶν < νᾱϝῶν)
D	νηΐ	(νηϝί < νᾱϝί)	νηυσί, ναυσί (ν)	(νᾱυσί (ν))
V	ναῦ		νέες, νῆες	(νῆϝες < νᾱϝες)

N	νηῦς, ναῦς		νέες, νῆες	(νῆϝες < νᾱϝες)
G	νεός, νεώς	(νηϝός < νᾱϝός)	νεῶν	(νηϝῶν < νᾱϝῶν)
D	νηΐ	(νηϝί < νᾱϝί)	νηυσί, ναυσί (ν)	(νᾱυσί (ν))
A	νέα, ναῦν	(νᾱῦν)	νῆας, νέας, ναῦς	
V	ναῦ		νέες, νῆες	(νῆϝες < νᾱϝες)

Etymology Corner XIII by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 9, Parts of Speech

Subordinating Conjunctions, Module 5. The word **subordinate** is built from the Latin prefix **sub-** *below, under* and noun **ordo** *row, order, rank*. A subordinating conjunction *ranks* one clause *below* the other clause, linking a dependent to an independent clause (similarly a sub**marine** (E marine < L **mare** *sea*) goes *under* the sea. So, what does independent (**in** *not*, **de** *down from*, and **pendere** *to hang down*) mean? **Pendere** *to hang down* conveys the meaning of *hanging* in the way a **pendulum** *hangs* and swings or a **pendent** is a piece of jewelry that *hangs* from a chain. The prefix **de-** means *down from*. The prefix **in-** *not* negates **dependent** and functions just as the Germanic prefix **un-** does for Anglo-Saxon words, like **uncool** (cool < OE *cōl* < a Germanic root). Your kids, while they still rely on you for sustenance, are metaphorically hanging off you. I always think of sloth babies[1] (follow the link to see a picture). Once your kids come of age and can (or at least should be able to) take care of themselves, they are independent, or literally, *not hanging off* of you anymore. A **clause**, a combination of a verb with a subject, is a contained entity, or something that is complete and *closed* (**claudere**, the root of both English words **clause** and **closed**). A **clause** has the sense of *distinct, closed off* from the other parts of the sentence. Clauses are like kids. If they can stand on their own, they are **independent clauses**. If they rely on another clause to complete their meaning, they are **dependent clauses**.

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1   https://www.google.com/search?q=sloth+babies+hanging+on+mother

What to Study and Do 13. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have memorized ending sets 9 and 10 for third declension nouns and that you can decline third declension nouns. Your main focus should be on committing ending sets 9 and 10 to memory. In order to remember these endings for the long term, review them a few times each week. When reviewing, make sure that you can write them out from memory without looking at the answers. Plan on reading this module two or three times. On each read your understanding will improve.

Learning Tip 13: Stress is Normal. Continuous learning requires analysis, logic, and memorization. Discontinuous learning involves ambiguity, creativity, and reframing. As you are presented with a novel concept, such as a completely different system of communication, you experience ambiguity and discomfort because you are required to assimilate new factual information (endings and vocabulary) and to think differently about this information from how you have done before. This process can be stressful. Remember that this stress is normal. Accept the difficulty and continue to work at understanding the new information. Using memory techniques can help to ease your stress. Of all the memory strategies used by expert memorizers, the memory palace is the one they employ most frequently. This textbook offers several variations on the memory-palace technique. The first variation is based upon your car. Let's say you want to memorize the preposition and adverb **ἀνά** (prep.) *on, upon, onto* + gen. or dat.; *up to, throughout* + acc.; (adv.) *thereon, thereupon, throughout*. We start at the car's grille. I picture **Anna** Karenina standing **on** or **upon** the car's grille. **Anna** reminds me of **ἀνά. Anna's** standing **on** or **upon** the grille reminds me of the meanings **on** or **upon**. Anna steps from the grille **onto** the hood. On the windshield is a case of **Gen**esee beer and a bowl filled with **dates**. The **Gen**esee beer and the bowl of **dates** remind me that when **ἀνά** means **on, upon, onto**, it takes the **gen**itive or **dat**ive case. Next **Anna** Karenina drives the car **up to** a river in the park. She takes a picture and then drives **throughout** the park. As she drives **throughout** the park, she sees a policeman pointing an **accus**ing finger at her. The policeman's **accus**ing finger reminds me that **ἀνά** takes the **accusative** case when it means **up to** or **throughout.** Picture the events happening in real time, and feel the heat of the policeman's **accus**ing finger directed at Anna. Anna **ad**ds a **verb** of declaration to the scene. She declares **thereon** or **thereupon** that **throughout** she has been innocent. She quickly departs the park and drives **up to** the garage and away from the **accus**ing finger of the policeman. When she arrives she sits **on** or **upon** the grille of the car and then steps **onto** the hood where she drinks a **Gen**esee beer and eats a **dat**e from the bowl. The car can be one of many different memory palaces you use in order to remember information you want to recall precisely. The memory technique still requires repetition and review. As you improve at using this technique, you will find your ability to remember accurately also improves