



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

New material in 3A-3B

Intensive Greek 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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RG 3A and 3B: New material

- 3rd declension nouns (general)
- 3rd declension nouns (3a)
 - ὁ λιμήν, ἡ νύξ
- Personal pronouns (and emphatic forms):
before viewing this vidcast, please read
through and learn the forms given in RG
68

3rd declension

- So far, we have seen nouns from the 1st and 2nd declensions
- While there are variations, for these conjugations
 - We have a good degree of overlap between endings and the forms of the definite article
 - We can ‘see’ the full stem of each noun from any case and number
- In the 3rd declension, we can rely on neither of these factors to identify new nouns

3rd declension

- There are 3rd declension nouns of all genders
- The stem (which allows us to generate all other declined forms) is not fully visible in the nominative: we need to learn at least one other declined form as well
 - Dictionaries usually give either the full stem (cf. RG) or the genitive form (sometimes abbreviated)
 - Over time patterns will become clear: nouns with similar stems generate similar declension patterns
- Look out for:
 - accusative singular forms
 - Endings here vary between *v* (stems ending in vowel) and *α* (stems ending in consonant or – originally – the half-vowels *w* and *j*)
 - dative plural forms
 - if the noun has a consonant stem, the dative ending *–si(n)* will clash with the stem and be moulded into it

ὁ λιμήν

N. λιμήν

λιμέν^{ες}

A. λιμέν^α

λιμέν^{ας}

G. λιμέν^{ος}

λιμέν^{ων}

D. λιμέν^ι

λιμέ^{σι(ν)} <= λιμέ^{ν-σι(ν)}

ἡ νύξ

N.	νύξ	νύκτες
A.	νύκτα	νύκτας
G.	νύκτος	νυκτῶν
D.	νυκτί	νυξί(ν) ($\leq$ νυκτ + σι(ν))

A little bit of historical development

- Many 3rd declension nouns have a sigmatic ending (-ς) added directly to the stem (νύκ+ς=νύξ): you will hear the s-sound
- However, if a 3rd declension noun does **not** behave that way (asigmatic), then the final stem vowel will be lengthened in the nominative singular while also replacing parts of the consonant stem (*λέοντ = ὁ λέων, τοῦ λέοντος; *λιμέν = ὁ λιμήν, τοῦ λιμένος)

Practice

- ὁ παῖς, τοῦ παιδός => τοὺς παῖδας
- ὁ ἀνὴρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός => τῶν ἀνδρῶν
- ἡ λαμπάς, τῆς λαμπάδος => τοῖς
λαμπᾶσιν

- πρὸς τὸν λιμένα
- διὰ τὴν νύκτα

Don't forget that many
prepositions take different
cases depending on their
meaning

Personal pronouns

- τίς ὑμῶν ἢ τίς ἡμῶν φοβεῖται τοὺς ἄνδρας;
- τίς with accent: the interrogative pronoun
- ὑμῶν genitive plural, 2nd person plural pronoun
- ἡμῶν genitive plural, 1st person plural pronoun
- φοβεῖται 3rd person singular, present indicative middle
- ἄνδρας from ἀνήρ

Personal pronouns

- μὴ ἡμᾶς διώκετε, ὦ ἄνδρες
- μὴ - the negation used with imperatives
- διώκετε – 2nd person plural active imperative
- ἄνδρες – vocative endings in plural same as nominative
- ἡμᾶς – direct/accusative object, accusative plural of the 1st person plural personal pronoun

More in RG 68 Exercises 3A-B 4

Next steps

- RG Exercises to RG 67 and 68
- Remember to put any questions and suggestion for our feedback class on the discussion forum