

### LESSON 3

#### THIRD DECLENSION OF LATIN NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS AND THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS

Third declension nouns cannot be identified in the nominative case because: -

[a] They have various forms and spelling

[b] They can be masculine, feminine or neuter

Therefore, they have to be learnt off by heart. However they can be recognized by the genitive singular which always ends in '-is'. Their nominative singular ending does not reveal their gender. To decline third declension nouns,

[a] It is important to note the genitive singular which ends in '-is'.

[b] Then remove the '-is' to find the stem.

[c] Add the endings as shown in the table below.

	Masculine and feminine		Neuter	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative [subj]	various endings	-es	various endings	-a
Vocative	same as nom.	-es	same as nom.	-a
Accusative [obj]	-em	-es	same as nom.	-a
Genitive	-is	-um	-is	-um
Dative	-i	-ibus	-is	-ibus
Ablative	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

#### ILLUSTRATION 1

rex, regis [m] – king

Case	Singular	English	Plural	English
Nominative [subj]	rex	a or the king	reges	the kings
Vocative	rex	oh king	reges	oh kings
Accusative [obj]	regem	the king	reges	the kings
Genitive	regis	of the king	regum	of the kings
Dative	regi	to the king	regibus	to the kings
Ablative	rege	from, with, by the king	regibus	from, with, by the kings

### ILLUSTRATION 2

pater, patris [m]- father

Case	Meaning	Singular	Plural
Nominative [subj]	a or the father [s]	pater	patres
Vocative	oh father [s]	pater	patres
Accusative [obj]	the father [s]	patrem	patres
Genitive	of the father [s]	patris	patrum
Dative	to the father [s]	patri	patribus
Ablative	by, with, from the father [s]	patre	patribus

### ILLUSTRATION 3

mater, matris [f]- mother

Singular	Plural
mater	matres
mater	matres
matrem	matres
matris	matrum
matri	matribus
matre	matribus

### ILLUSTRATION 4

jus, juris [neuter noun]- law, right

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative [subject]	jus	jura
Vocative	jus	jura
Accusative	jus	jura
Accusative	juris	jurum
Dative	juri	juribus
Ablative	jure	juribus

**Common third declension nouns:**

abbas, abbatis [masculine]- abbo

etas, etatis [feminine]- age

resurrectio, resurrectionis [f]- resurrection

pater, patris [m]- father

mater, matris [f]- mother

executor, executoris [m]- executor

heres, heredis [m., f.]- Heir

homo, hominis [m]- man

miles, militis [m]- knight

uxor, uxoris [f]- wife

suressurrectio, suressurrectionis [f]- resurrection

It is imperative to know the genitive case of a third declension noun in order to decline it.

**GENITIVE PLURAL ‘-ium’.**

Some third declension nouns end in ‘-ium’ in the genitive plural. For example:

pars, partis [f] – part

civis, civis [m] – citizen

e.g. summa patrum – the sum of the parts

summa, summae [first declension “ f ”] – the sum.

Summarily, the nominative and genitive forms are usually provided in full in order to be able to decline any noun in the third declension. Let us translate some phrases and sentences that are often come across;

[a] nobis Maria dic quid in via vidisti- tell us Mary what you saw in the way.

[b] Christus innocens Patri peccatores reconciliavit- Christ, the innocent one, has reconciled sinners to the father.

[c] curia domini regis- the court of the lord king

[d] Johanna et Simeone executores Petri sunt – Joanna and Simeon are the executors of Peter

[e] Paulus filius et heres predictae Agnetis est et etatis decem annorum est- Paul is the son and heir of the aforesaid [earlier mentioned] Agnes and is of the age of ten years. Remember; etas, etatis- age.

### THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

These have the same endings as third declension nouns except that adjectives have-

[i] '-i' for ablative singular

[ii] '-ium' for genitive plural

[iii] '-ia' for nominative, vocative and accusative neuter plural

There are two main forms of third declension adjectives: -

=1= [a] Masculine and feminine are the same

[b] Neuter is different

#### ILLUSTRATION A

Example; omnis, omnis- all.

Masculine, Feminine and Neuter declensions

	Masculine and Feminine		Neuter	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	omnis	omnes	omne	omnia
Vocative	omnis	omnes	omne	omnia
Accusative	omnem	omnes	omne	omnia
Genitive	omnis	omnium	omnis	omnium
Dative	omni	omnibus	omni	omnibus
Ablative	omni	omnibus	omni	omnibus

#### Other adjectives include-

fidelis, fidele - faithful

communis, commune- common

legalis, legale- lawful

finalis, finale- final

parochialis, parochiale- parish, parochial

totalis, totale- total

summa totalis- sum total

haec est finale Concordia- this is the final concord

celeber, celebris- renowned, well known

fortis, fortis- strong, brave

felix, felicitas- fortunate, happy

bene venitus- welcome

bene- well [adverb]

lego terram ecclesie omnium sanctorum- I leave the land to the church of All Saints

=2= Masculine, feminine and neuter are the same in the nominative. They include-

ingens, ingentis- huge

presens, praesentis- present

vetus, veteris- old

Now we make some Latin statements and translations;

confirmamus hac presenti carta domine Mathildi ius curiam tenere- We confirm by this present charter to the lady Matilda the right hold a court

Did you notice the use of tenere to mean 'to hold'? curia, curiae- the court

Maria Dei gratia regina- Mary by the grace of God queen

Ignati Dei gratia rex- Ignatius by the grace of God king

ego Johannes Dei gratia rex terram abbati Simoni hac carta do et confirmo- I, John by the grace of God king, give and confirm the land by this charter to Abbot Simon

## DECLENSION OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS HIC, HAEC, HOC- THIS

hic, haec, hoc- this [third and fourth declensions]

Case	Singular				Plural			
	Latin			English	Latin			English
	Gender				Gender			
	M	F	N		M	F	N	
Nominative [subj]	hic	haec	hoc	this	hi	hae	haec	these
Vocative	hic	haec	hoc	oh this	hi	hae	haec	oh these
Accusative [obj]	hunc	hanc	hoc	this	hos	has	haec	these
Genitive	huius	huius	huius	of this	horum	harum	horum	of these

Dative	huic	huic	huic	to this	his	his	his	to these
Ablative	hoc	hac	hoc	by, with, from this	his	his	his	by, with, from these

It is interesting to recall; hic est enim corpus meum- For this is my body [corpus means body and is a neuter noun]. Again: hoc facite in meam commemorationem- do this in my remembrance, [hoc is in the accusative case and is a neuter pronoun].

meus, mea, meum- my [ first and second declension possessive adjectives].

Singular				Plural			
Latin		English		Latin		English	
masc.	fem.	neuter		masc.	fem.	neuter	
Nom.	meus	mea	meum my	mei	meae	mea	my
Voc.	mi	mea	meum oh my	mei	meae	mea	oh my
Acc.	meum	meam	meum my	meos	meas	mea	my
Gen.	mei	meae	mei of my	meorum	meorum	meorum	of my
Dat.	meo	meae	meo to my	meis	meis	meis	to my
Abl.	meo	mea	meo by, with, from my	meis	meis	meis	by, with, from my

### THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS

These verbs have infinitive that ends in ‘-ere’. There is no set rule for creating the past stem of second conjugation verbs. They include among others: -

duco, ducere, duxi, ductum- to lead

cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognitum- to know, to learn

concedo, concedere, concessi, concessum- to concede, to allow

dico, dicere, dixi, dictum- to say

resurgo, resurgere, surrexi, resurrectum- to resurrect

suresurgo, suresurgere, suresurrexi, suresurrectum- to rise up, to resurrect

facio, facere, feci, factum- to do, to make

ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentum- to show

peto, petere, petivi, peti- to require, to seek, to petition

reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditum- to give back, to pay back, to render

solvo, solver, solvi, solutum- to loosen, to untie, to unfasten

mitto, mittere, misi, missum- to send

capio, capere, cepi, captum- to take, to catch

incendo, incendere, incendi, incensum- to set alight, to set on fire

### ILLUSTRATION 1

#### Present tense

Latin	English
concedo	I concede or am conceding
concedis [sing]	you concede
concedit	he, she, it concedes or is conceding
concedimus	we concede or are conceding
conceditis [plur]	you concede or are conceding
concedunt	they concede or are conceding

#### Past or perfect tense

Latin	English
concessi	I conceded or have conceded
concessisti	you conceded or have conceded
concessit	he, she, it conceded or has conceded
concessimus	we conceded or have conceded
concessistis	you conceded or have conceded
concesserunt	they conceded or have conceded

### ILLUSTRATION 2

facio, facere- to make, do

#### Present tense

	Latin	English
1 <sup>st</sup> p sg	facio	I make
2 <sup>nd</sup> p sg	facis	you make
3 <sup>rd</sup> p sg	facit	he, she, it makes
1 <sup>st</sup> p pl	facimus	we make
2 <sup>nd</sup> p pl	facitis	you make
3 <sup>rd</sup> p pl	faciunt	they make

#### Past or perfect tense

Latin	English
feci	I made
fecisti	you made
fecit	he, she, it made
fecimus	we made
fecistis	you made
fecerunt	they made

We are closer to the end of declension of nouns, adjectives and adverbs and also to the conjugation of verbs. All that is needed is discipline and concentration. See you in the next lesson!

Ofomah E S

Instructor

