

Instruction Lesson 5 [Week 9]

Third Declension

BBG – Mounce Chapter 10

Exegetical insight

Introduction

- 10.1 1st Declension had stems ending in α or η; 2nd declension in ο
- 10.2 The function is the same, the form is different
- 10.3 Nouns ending in a consonant follow the 3rd declension pattern
- 10.5 Some different endings.
- 10.6
 - [a] Changes in the nom. sing. mean its best to remember the genitive
 - [b] Whatever happens in the nom, sing happens also in the dative plural
 - [c] The nu drops out when followed by a sigma
 - [d] The tau drops out when followed by a sigma
- 10.7 The Full paradigm of σαρξ and some observations on it.

Forms:

10.9-11 The paradigms of σάρξ, ὄνομα and τις
The paradigm for the Present [tense] Indicative [mood] Active [voice] of εἰμί

- 10.12 The adjective εἰς, μία, ἓν.
It has a rough breathing in the masc and neuter

Characteristics of the Third Declension Nouns

10.14 Master Chart

The Square of Stops

- 10.17 A stop is a consonant whose sound is formed by slowing down or completely stopping the flow of air in the mouth..
- 10.18 The stops are ;
 - [a] Labial π, β and φ – these are formed by the lips
 - [b] Velar κ, γ and χ push the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth
 - [c] Dental τ, δ and θ click the tongue against the back of the teeth.
- 10.19 Rule 7: Square of stops
 - [a] A stop plus a sigma gives a change.
- 10.21 Rule 8: A tau cannot stand at the end of a word – it elides [drops off]

παῖς is a 3-1-3 type of adjective

- 10.22 The root is παντ
Adjectives modify a noun [they are often called “noun modifiers”]

10.23 The Four categories of Adjectives

- [1] 2-1-2
- [2] 3-1-3
- [3] 2-2
- [4] 3-3

