

Adjectives of the 3rd declension (Latin and Greek ones)

Latin adjectives of the 3rd declension

1) Three forms in nom. sg.

acer (m.), acris (f.), acre (n.)

celer (m.), celeris (f.), celere (n.)

2) Two forms in nom. sg.

brevis (m., f.), breve (n.)

3) One form in nom. sg.

simplex (m., f., n.), simplicis

How do we decline Latin adjectives of the 3rd declension?

- They are declined like i-stem-nouns of the 3rd declension
- **m.** + **f.** => pelvis, BUT: abl. sg.: $-\bar{i}$
(acri_i, nasali_i, simplici_i x pelve_e)
- **n.** => rete

ācer, ācris, ācre

	m.	sg. f.	n.	m.	pl. f.	n.
1.	āc-er	ācr-is	ācr-e		ācr-ēs	ācr-ia
2.		ācr-is			ācr-ium	
4.		ācr-em	ācr-e		ācr-ēs	ācr-ia
6.		ācr-ī			ācr-ibus	

brevis, breve

	m.	sg. f.	n.	m.	pl. f.	n.
1.	brev-is		brev-e	brev-ēs		brev-ia
2.	brev-is			brev-ium		
4.	brev-em		brev-e	brev-ēs		brev-ia
6.	brev -ī			brev-ibus		

simplex, icis

-x => -icis (multiplex - multiplicis)

-ans => -antis (adiuvans - adiuvantis)

-ens => -entis (recurrens - recurrentis)

-iens => -ientis (progrediens - progredientis)

BUT: teres - teretis, biceps - bicipitis, decolor - decoloris

	m.	sg. f.	n.	m.	pl. f.	n.
1.		simplex			simplic-ēs	simplic-ia
2.		simplic-is			simplic-ium	
4.	simplic-em		simplex		simplic-ēs	simplic-ia
6.		simplic -ī			simplic-ibus	

Greek adjectives of the 3rd declension

- Two forms in nom. sg.
- They are declined like consonant-stem nouns of the 3rd declension => examples dolor (m. + f.) and corpus (n.)
- **-genes:**
nephrogenēs (m., f.) nephrogenes (n.)

Give the case, number, gender and dictionary forms of the following adjectives:

Dorsalem

Frontalium

Directorum

Solventia

Lacteis

Gravibus

Teretia

Ascendentium

Versicolores

Constituentibus

Translate and decline:

Occipital bone

Biceps muscle

Small intestine

Soft ulcer

Descendent colon