


**3rd DECLENSION**  
**Latin and Greek nouns**  
**(I-STEMS)**



# EXAMPLES

1) Nouns of Latin origin:

Masculines + feminines – pelvis

Neuters – rete

2) Nouns of Greek (+ Latin) origin:

Feminines – dosis

# pelvis, is, f.

→ masculines + feminines (i-stems)

1) The same number of syllables in nom. sg. and gen. sg.:

e.g. au|ris – au|ris, ca|na|lis – ca|na|lis

2) A group of consonants before *-is* in gen. sg.:

e.g. dens – dentis, larynx – laryngis, mors – mortis

sg.

1. pelv-is

2. pelv-is

4. pelv-em

6. pelv-e

pl.

1. pelv-ēs

2. pelv-**ium** !!!

4. pelv-ēs

6. pelv-ibus

# rete, is, n.

→ **neuters** (i-stems)

Nouns ending in *-e/-ar/-al* in nom. sg.:  
e.g. rete, cochlear, animal

sg.

1. rēte

2. rēt-is

4. rēte

6. rēt-ī

pl.

1. rēt-ia

2. rēt-ium

4. rēt-ia

6. rēt-ibus

# dosis, is, f.

- ▶ **Greek feminines:**

**-sis, -xis, -osis** => the same number of syllables in nom. sg. and gen. sg.:

bas**is** – basis, prophylax**is** – prophylaxis, narc**osis** – narcosis

- ▶ **Latin feminines:**

febris, tussis, pertussis, sitis, tuberculosis

sg.

1. dos-is

2. dos-is, -eos

4. dos-im, -in

6. dos-ī

pl.

1. dos-ēs

2. dos-ium

4. dos-ēs

6. dos-ibus

# What is the example of the noun of the 3rd declension?

## 1) Gender

- **neuters**: rete – corpus
- **masculines/feminines**: dosis – pelvis – dolor

## 2a) Neuters

- nouns in *-e/-ar/-al* → rete
- other neuters → corpus

## 2b) Masculines/feminines

- nouns of Greek origin ending in *-sis/-xis/-osis* (+ 5 Latin nouns) → dosis
- nouns with the same number of syllables/a group of consonants before *-is* in gen. sg. → pelvis
- other masculines/feminines → dolor

# What are the examples of the following nouns?

Functio

Unguis

Aether

Pertussis

Axis

Lens

Metastasis

Encephalitis

Cutis

Animal

Diaphragma

# Translate and decline these terms:

Incisive tooth

Right foot

Alimentary canal

Acute fever

Danger of thrombosis

Small spoon