



3rd declension

consonant stems

Masc/fem

Sg

Pl

Nom.

dolor

dolor-**es**

Gen.

dolor-**is**

dolor-**um**

Acc.

dolor-**em**

dolor-**es**

Abl.

dolor-**e**

dolor-**ibus**

Neuters

Nom.

corpus

corpor-**a**

Gen.

corpor-**is**

corpor-**um**

Acc.

corpus

corpor-**a**

Abl.

corpor-**e**

corpor-**ibus**

Important points

- endings of the nouns of 3rd declension can be various, however they have all consonant stems (or i-stems): stem = Gen – ending
e.g. dolor, **doloris**, m – r-stem
amputatio, **a-nis**, f – n-stem etc.
- endings of all cases are added to the genitive stem, not nominative!
e.g. nom. *bronchitis*, gen. **bronchitidis**, acc. **bronchitidem**, bl. **bronchitide** etc.

You have to learn the genitive form of each noun!!!

- Nouns of 3rd declension can be masculines, feminines and neuters; however, there are some regularities:
 - nouns ending in **-do** (Gen. -dinis), **-go** (-ginis), **-io** (-ionis), **-as** (-atis), **-itas** (-itatis), **-ix** (-icis) are usually **feminines**
 - nouns ending in **-er** (gen. -eris) are usually **masculines**
 - nouns ending in **-ma** (-matis), **-oma** (-omatis), **-men** (-minis) are usually **neuters**

Irregular expressions

os, ossis, n. = bone

Sg

Pl

nom.

os

oss-**a**

gen.

oss-**is**

oss-**ium**

acc.

os

oss-**a**

abl.

oss-**e**

oss-**ibus**

vas, vasis, n. = vessel

nom.

vas

vas-**a**

gen.

vas-**is**

vas-**orum**

acc.

vas

vas-**a**

abl.

vas-**e**

vas-**is**



3rd declension

i-stems

Latin

Masc/fem

Sg

Pl

nom.

pelvis

pelv-**es**

gen.

pelv-**is**

pelv-**i-um**

acc.

pelv-**em**

pelv-**es**

abl.

pelv-**e**

pelv-**ibus**

neuters

nom.

rete

ret-**a**

gen.

ret-**is**

ret-**i-um**

acc.

rete

ret-**a**

abl.

ret-**i**

ret-**ibus**

Greek

fem

Sg

Pl

dosis

dos-**es**

dos-**is /-eos**

dos-**i-um**

dos-**im/-in**

dos-**es**

dos-**i**

dos-**ibus**

Important points

- According to *pelvis* are declined nouns of 3rd declension
 - which have the same number of syllables in genitive
 - canalis, is, m., cutis, is, f.
 - which have two consonants preceding the Genitive ending
 - pars, tis, f., dens, ntis, m.

- According to *rete* are declined only three neuters of 3rd declension
 - animal, alis, n. = animal
 - calcar, ris, n. = spur
 - cochlear, ris, n. = spoon

All others are declined according to *corpus*

The only difference, however, is in the ablative sg and genitive pl endings – corpore / reti ,
corporum/retium !!!

Compare

Masc/fem	Sg	Pl
Nom	dolor	dolor- es
Gen.	dolor- is	dolor- um
Acc.	dolor- em	dolor- es
Abl.	dolor- e	dolor- ibus
Nom	pelvis	pelv- es
Gen.	pelv- is	pelv- i-um
Acc.	pelv- em	pelv- es
Abl.	pelv- e	pelv- ibus

Compare


Neuters

Nom.	corpus	corpor- a
Gen.	corpor- is	corpor- um
Acc.	corpus	corpor- a
Abl.	corpor- e	corpor- ibus
Nom.	rete	ret- a
Gen.	ret- is	ret- i-um
Acc.	rete	ret- a
Abl.	ret- i	ret- ibus

- The **Greek** nouns of 3rd declension are always **feminines** and usually end in **–osis**, **–xis** or **–sis** !

You can recognize them according to the double ending of Genitive in your vocabulary: **–is/–eos** !

- Some Latin nouns are declined according to dosis: *febris*, is, f., *sitis*, is, f., *tussis*, is, f. *tuberculosis*, is, f., *pertussis*, is, f.



For summary of how to recognize according to which example you should decline a noun, see page 23 of your handbook!!