

Athenaze 3β

Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 3β
- the singular and plural of masculine and neuter nouns of the 2nd declension (all cases) — forms and translation
 - ὁ ἄγρός
 - τὸ δένδρον
- the definite article used with the above noun forms
- adjectives like καλός used with the above noun forms
- the accentuation of nouns and adjectives: shifting of the accent of some words as they decline (to accommodate the principle of contonation)

Notes

- note that, although diphthongs and digraphs are generally long by nature, final *-οι* (as in *καλοῖ ἄγροί*) is usually treated as short for purposes of accentuation. (Thus, e.g., *ἄνθρωποι*.) Final *-οις*, however, is treated as long — as in *καλοῖς ἄγροῖς*.
- as in the singular, pl. 2nd declension nouns present a circumflex accent in the genitive and dative cases when accented on their final syllable. This is the result of contraction:

ἄγρό-ων → *ἄγρῶν* *ἄγρό-οις* → *ἄγροῖς*

- the acc. pl. of masc. 2nd declension nouns presents an acute accent when the accent falls on the final syllable. The accusative plural form is not the result of contraction but of compensatory lengthening:

ἄγρό-υς → *ἄγρούς*

The resulting form recalls that the original word presented an acute accent.