

Athenaze 7a

Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 7a
- substantival use of adjectives
 - a **substantive** is any word that refers to a person, place, thing, action, concept, etc. Nouns and pronouns make up the bulk of the words in this class, but adjectives will often be used as virtual nouns, as in Engl. “the rich,” “the poor,” “the young,” “goods.”
 - in such instances, the adjective implies a noun that has been suppressed: “the rich (people),” “good (things)”
 - the heavily inflected nature of ancient Greek, and its use of grammatical gender, makes such a practice particularly easy and useful
 - in both Greek and English, the adjective is quite often in the plural
- review of 1st- and 2nd-declension nouns learned to date
- introduction to 3rd-declension nouns
 - 3rd-declension nouns are more difficult to predict than are nouns of the other two declensions, in both their gender and their form
 - generally speaking, the gender of a 3rd-declension noun must simply be memorized: it is quite difficult to predict based simply on the form of the noun, although there are particular classes of noun with which you will become familiar
 - the stem of a 3rd-declension noun is also difficult to predict, although there are set classes that will exhibit the same patterns
 - the best way to determine the stem of a 3rd-declension noun is to look at the genitive singular
 - φύλακ – ος
 - αἰγ – ός
 - παιδ – ός
 - ὀνόματ – ος
 - it is therefore important, from this point on, that you develop the habit of memorizing the nom. and gen. sg. of each new noun that is introduced
 - as with 1st- and 2nd-declension nouns, the different numbers and cases are formed by adding the relevant case-endings to the stem:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nom. sg. — -ς, or bare stem • gen. sg. — -ος • dat. sg. — -ϊ • acc. sg. — -ᾶ • voc. sg. — equals nom. sg., or zero-grade stem¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nom. pl. — -ες • gen. pl. — -ων • dat. pl. — -σῖ(ν) • acc. pl. — -ᾶς • voc. pl. — equals nom. pl.
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¹ E.g., ἀνήρ (nom.) vs. ἄνερ (voc.).

- various forms of assimilation are entailed in this process:
 - particularly in the nom. sg. and dat. pl. (in appending the σ of the case-ending to the stem):
 - $\text{παῖδ-}\sigma \rightarrow \text{παῖ}\sigma$
 - $\text{φύλακ-}\sigma\iota(\nu) \rightarrow \text{φύλαξ}\iota(\nu)$
 - and in cases where the bare stem of the noun is employed, when that stem ends in a consonant other than ν , ρ , or σ :
 - $\text{παῖδ} \rightarrow \text{παῖ}$
 - $\text{ὄνομα}\tau \rightarrow \text{ὄνομα}$
- as with any other Greek noun, the accent of 3rd-declension nouns is generally persistent, but there will be some exceptions:
 - in particular, nouns with monosyllabic (single-syllable) stems will generally have their accent on the last syllable in the gen. and dat., both sg. and pl.
 - παιδός
 - $\text{αἰξί}(\nu)$
- the first 3rd-declension nouns introduced in this unit all have stems ending in consonants:
 - velar (palatal) stems (γ , κ , χ): φύλαξ , φύλακος ; αἶξ , αἰγός
 - dental stems (δ , θ , τ): παῖς , παιδός ; ὄνομα , ὀνόματος
- reflexive pronouns
 - see separate sheet for unit 7A