

18.2 Type II adjectives (third declension)

We start with an overview. So far we have studied the following types of adjectives belonging to the third declension. It should be noted that, if they have a separate form for the feminine, it follows the first declension.

Regular adjectives

Type II a) εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον = fortunate

	<i>masc and fem (3rd decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	v- stem. Cf. δαίμων, -ονος
<i>gen</i>	εὐδαίμονος		

Type II b) ἀληθής, ἀληθές = true

	<i>masc and fem (3rd decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	ἀληθής	ἀληθές	σ- stem, contracted after σ was dropped Cf. τριήρης, γένος (stem γενεσ-)
<i>gen</i>	ἀληθοῦς		

Type II c)

New adjectives: ὀξύς, ὀξεῖα, ὀξύ = sharp. It has a υ- stem in the masc and neuter. It declines like πρέσβυς and ἄστυ, but the gen masc and neuter has ο rather than ω, and the neuter pl nom/acc/voc is uncontracted: ὀξέα, in contrast to ἄστυ.

SINGULAR

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	ὀξύς	ὀξεῖα	ὀξύ	υ- stem Cf. πρέσβυς, πρέσβεως, ὁ ἄστυ, ἄστεως, τό
<i>gen</i>	ὀξέος	ὀξεΐας	ὀξέος	
<i>dat</i>	ὀξεῖ	ὀξεΐα	ὀξεῖ	
<i>acc</i>	ὀξύν	ὀξεῖαν	ὀξύ	
<i>voc</i>	ὀξύ	ὀξεῖα	ὀξύ	

PLURAL

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	ὀξεῖς	ὀξεῖαι	ὀξέα	υ- stem Cf. πρέσβυς, πρέσβεως, ὁ ἄστυ, ἄστεως, τό
<i>gen</i>	ὀξέων			
<i>dat</i>	ὀξέσι(ν)	ὀξεΐαις	ὀξέσι(ν)	
<i>acc</i>	ὀξεῖς	ὀξεΐας	ὀξέα	
<i>voc</i>	ὀξεῖς	ὀξεῖαι	ὀξέα	

Type 2 d)

Irregular adjectives

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν = black

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	ν stem, with ν dropping before σ in the nom masc sg, and ι before ν in the feminine
<i>gen</i>	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος	

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν = every, all

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (3rd decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	ντ- stem Phonetic changes are all predictable, except for the long vowel with circumflex accent in the neuter.
<i>gen</i>	παντός	πάσης	παντός	

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ = great (n: much), (pl) many

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	It belongs to the 3rd declension (cf. ἰσχύς) only in the nom masc and neuter and in the acc masc (πολύν). Other than that it is a regular Type I adjective
<i>gen</i>	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ	

PARTICIPLES (NONE OF THE ABOVE)

Active present and 1st aorist participles belong to the 3rd declension in masculine and neuter, and to the 1st in the feminine:

γράφων, γράφουσα, γράφον

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	γράφων	γράφουσα	γράφον	ντ- stem Cf. γέρων,-οντος, ό
<i>gen</i>	γράφοντος	γραφούσης	γράφοντος	

γράψας, γράψασα, γράψαν

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neuter (3rd decl)</i>	<i>Type of stem and parallel nouns</i>
<i>nom</i>	γράψας	γράψασα	γράψαν	ντ- stem Cf. γίγας, -αντος, ό
<i>gen</i>	γράψαντος	γραψάσης	γράψαντος	