<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;">

c) declensions

</div>

General observations [19]

1/ To learn the declensions properly, it is convenient to have clear from the very beginning their scheme, which could be called the "map of declensions", the way in which they are grammatically structured. Therefore, we offer here a schematic table of the declensions and their sub-types:

[We include in this schematic table the title of the **a) Introduction** section in the 3rd declension just to make the **b)**, **c)** and **d)** letters of the following sections coincide with what will be found in the chapter further ahead.]

1. 1st declension

a) 1st sub-variant
b) 2nd sub-variant
c) 3rd sub-variant
d) 4th sub-variant
e) 5th sub-variant

2. 2nd declension

a) 1st sub-variant
b) 2nd sub-variant
c) The Attic declension
d) The contract declension

3. 3rd declension

a) Introduction
b) Consonant stems
   1/ Stems ending in labial (β, π) and guttural (γ, κ, χ) consonants
   2/ Stems ending in dental (δ, τ, θ) and nasal (ν) consonants
   3/ Stems ending in the group -ντ
   4/ Stems ending in liquid (ρ, λ) consonants
   5/ Stems ending in **sigma**
c) Vowel stems
   1/ Stems ending in -ι, -υ
   2/ Stems ending in -ευ, -αυ, -ου
   3/ Stems ending in -οι, -ω
d) Irregular nouns

2/ For each declension, we will highlight the *case endings* by writing them in bold type and by separating them from the stem of the word with a hyphen, to make it easier for the student to memorise them (our advice is not to memorise as a paradigm the whole declined word, but to memorise *only the endings*: **-α, -α, -αν, -ας, -ᾳ**, etc.). Whether these endings are accented or not (and, if they are accented, what kind of accent they present), depends on each specific word. So, in the examples provided, the presence or absence of accents on the endings should not be interpreted as an example showing a general rule.

3/ Greek nouns are usually presented by their *singular nominative and genitive forms*. Even though adjectives also use inflectional models based on declensions, they will be presented in another way, introduced in the corresponding chapter.