

A

## Summer Greek 2006

Croy Lesson 5



### NOUNS – First Declension

	SG	PL
NOM	-α / -η	-αι
GEN	-ας / -ης	-ων
DAT	-α / -η	-αις
ACC	-αν / -ην	-ας
VOC	-α / -η	-αι

### NOUNS – Second Declension

	SG	PL
NOM	-ος / -ον	-οι / -α
GEN	-ου	-ων
DAT	-ω	οις
ACC	-ον / -ον	-ους / -α
VOC	-ε / -ον	-οι / -α

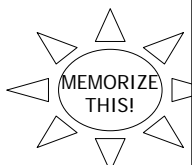
NEUTER nouns

### Endings

	SG			PL		
	M – 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F – 1 <sup>st</sup>	N – 2 <sup>nd</sup>	M – 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F – 1 <sup>st</sup>	N – 2 <sup>nd</sup>
NOM	ος	η	ον	οι	αι	α
GEN	ου	ης	ου	ων	ων	ων
DAT	ω	η	ω	οις	αις	οις
ACC	ον	ην	ον	ους	ας	α

### DEFINITE ARTICLE

	SG			PL		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
NOM	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τα
GEN	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
DAT	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
ACC	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά



### DEFINITE ARTICLE

	SG			PL		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
NOM	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τα
GEN	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
DAT	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
ACC	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

Definite articles following 2<sup>nd</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension patterns except for THESE

DEFINITE ARTICLE						
	SG			PL		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
NOM	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τα
GEN	του	της	του	των	των	των
DAT	τω	τη	τω	τοις	ταις	τοις
ACC	τον	την	το	τους	τας	τα

In Biblical Greek:

- A definite article may sometimes be used with a proper name
- Abstract nouns often have a definite article (peace, love, truth)
- Sometime there is a definite article with monadic nouns

Adjective Endings						
	SG			PL		
	M - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F - 1 <sup>st</sup>	N - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	M - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F - 1 <sup>st</sup>	N - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
NOM	ος	η	ον	οι	αι	α
GEN	ου	ης	ου	ων	ων	ων
DAT	ω	η	ω	οις	αις	οις
ACC	ον	ην	ον	ους	ας	α

Adjective Endings						
	SG			PL		
	M - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F - 1 <sup>st</sup>	N - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	M - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F - 1 <sup>st</sup>	N - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
NOM	καλος	καλη	καλον	καλοι	καλαι	καλα
GEN	καλου	καλης	καλου	καλων	καλων	καλων
DAT	καλω	καλη	καλω	καλοις	καλαις	καλοις
ACC	καλον	καλην	καλον	καλους	καλας	καλα

καλος, -η, -ον

But what about a word like ἅγιος?

Adjective Endings						
	SG			PL		
	M - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F - 1 <sup>st</sup>	N - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	M - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	F - 1 <sup>st</sup>	N - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
NOM	ἅγιος	ἅγια	ἅγιον	ἅγιοι	ἅγαι	ἅγια
GEN	ἁγίου	ἁγιας	ἁγίου	ἁγιων	ἁγιων	ἁγιων
DAT	ἁγιω	ἁγια	ἁγιω	ἁγιοις	ἁγαις	ἁγιοις
ACC	ἅγιον	ἁγίαν	ἅγιον	ἁγίους	ἁγιας	ἅγια

ἅγιος, -α, -ον

Lesson 5 - Vocabulary	
■ ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν good, noble (Agatha)	■ λαμβάνω I take, receive (epilepsy)
■ ἅγιος, -α, -ον holy, consecrated (hagio-)	■ μικρός, -ά, -όν small, little (micro-)
■ γάρ, for (postpositive, see §22)	■ νεκρός, -ά, -όν dead (necromancy)
■ δίκαιος, -α, -ον righteous, just	■ ὁ, ἡ, τό, the
■ ἔσχατος, -η, -ον last (eschatology)	■ πιστός, -η, -ον faithful, believing
■ κακός, -ή, -όν bad, evil (cacophony)	■ πονηρός, -α, -ον wicked, evil
■ καλός, -ή, -όν good, beautiful (kaleidoscope)	■ πρώτος, -η, -ον first (prototype)

Syntax of Adjectives
■ Agree in Gender, Number, and Case with the nouns they modify καλος λογος - καλη γη - καλον ἔργον ἅγια γη (may also agree with implied subject)
■ Three types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Attributive</li> <li>■ Predicate</li> <li>■ Substantive</li> </ul>

## Syntax of Adjectives

- Attributive Adjectives describe a noun
  - Agree in GNC
  - **Follow a definite article**

ὁ καλος λογος  
ὁ λογος ὁ καλος  
the good word

## Syntax of Adjectives

- Substantive adjectives
  - The adjective functions as a noun
  - **Need not agree with any other noun**
  - Usually follows a definite article
  - Translate with: “\_\_\_\_\_ one(s)”

ὁ καλος = the good one (man)  
ἡ καλη = the good woman  
οἱ καλοι, οἱ κακοι και οἱ ugly  
ἀλλὰ ρῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ.

## Syntax of Adjectives

- Predicate Adjectives describe a noun
  - Agree in GNC
  - **Do not follow a definite article**
  - Translate by adding “is/are”

καλος ὁ λογος  
ὁ λογος καλος  
The word is good

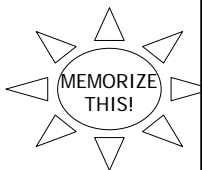
## Syntax of Adjectives

- Questionable cases?

καλος λογος  
λογος καλος  
A good word or a word is good

## Syntax of Adjectives

- ATTRIBUTIVE (adjective follows definite article)
  - DA ADJ N
  - DA N DA ADJ
    - >>> the ADJ noun
- SUBSTANTIVE (adjective stands on its own)
  - DA ADJ (no noun)
  - >>> the ADJ one/s
- PREDICATE (adjective does not follow definite article)
  - ADJ DA N
  - DA N ADJ
    - >>> The noun IS ADJ.
- AMBIGUOUS SITUATIONS? (no definite articles)
  - >>> **Context** will be your guide!



## Cases with Special Verbs

- ἀκουω may take ACC or GEN object
  - ἀκουω της φωνης / ἀκουω την φωνην
- πιστευω may take ACC or DAT object
  - πιστευω τῷ θεῷ / πιστευω τον θεον

### Croy 5 - Exercises

- Do the odd sentences of Practice and Review
- Do #s 3 and 6 of NT
- Do #3 of English to Greek

### QUIZ on Lessons 4-5

- Reproduce 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension Noun Ending Chart
- Reproduce Definite Article Chart
- Analysis of nouns / adjectives
- Brief translation
- Vocabulary from Lessons 4-5