Mastering NT Greek

4. Nouns: Second Declension
Intro to English Nouns

**Gender:**

- **Masculine** = he  (prince=he)
- **Feminine** = she  (ship, princess = she),
- **Neuter** = it  (computer = it)
- ἁμαρτία = feminine "sin"
- ἁμαρτωλός = masculine "sinner"
Intro to English Nouns

Number:

- **Singular:** skate, child, woman, deer
- **Plural:** skates, children, women, deer
- οὐρανός heaven
- οὐρανοί heavens
Intro to Nouns

Case:

- **Nominative:** subject of sentence (naming designating)—31% (Walllace, 138) (S/he received the award.)
- **Accusative:** object of the sentence (The car hit **him**.)—29%
Intro to Nouns

- **Genitive**: possessive, (origin, separation, descriptive)—25%; Keyword: of + x
- The car of the boy didn’t pass inspection.—poss.
- He went to the house of prayer (descriptive)
- The writing of the prophet (origin)
- The son of Mary (relation)
Intro to Nouns

- **Dative**: Indirect object (location, means)—15% (not in modern Greek)
- Give the car to her. –indirect obj.
- He was hit by the goalie. –agent
- She went to the store. –location
- 2x4 ate (at) with
- Keywords: 2x4, at, with (to, by, for, at…)
- **Vocative**: Direct Address –1% (Walllace, 138)
- O car, roll on. –direct address
The Article

Indefinite article: "a" boat
   not marked in Greek

Definite article: "the" boat
   - δ = the (masculine)
   - η = the (feminine)
   - τό = the (neuter)

When you learn the noun learn it with
the definite article that will tell you what
gender it is.
First, Second and Third Declensions

- **Shared sets of endings**
- **First** = "α" or "η" ending nouns (usually fem.) γραφή or ἡρα
- **Second** = "ο" ending nouns (usually masc./neut.) λόγος
- **Third** = consonant ending nouns χάρις (stem ends in "ρ")
Greek Second Declension Nouns

- Omicron ending nouns
  - ἀπόστολος
  - ἁγγελος
  - λόγος

- To get the root take off the ς ending
  - λόγο + ς
Second Declension Translations: Masculine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>λόγος word</td>
<td>λόγοι words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>λόγου of a word</td>
<td>λόγων of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>λόγῳ to/for a word</td>
<td>λόγοις to/for words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>λόγον word</td>
<td>λόγους words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>λόγε O word</td>
<td>λόγοι O words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Second Declension Chant:**
**Masculine Paradigm**

- Know the following paradigm cold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>λόγος</td>
<td>λόγοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>λόγου</td>
<td>λόγων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>λόγῳ</td>
<td>λόγοις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>λόγον</td>
<td>λόγους</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Second Declension Chant: Neuter (ιερόν = temple)

Be able to chant through this paradigm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom./Voc.</td>
<td>ιερόν</td>
<td>ιερά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ιεροῦ</td>
<td>ιερῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ιερῷ</td>
<td>ιεροῖς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ιερόν</td>
<td>ιερά</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declining Nouns

Case, number, gender, root, translation

λόγῳ
– Dat. Sg. Masc. λόγος, "to/for a word"

λόγων
– Gen. Pl. Masc. λόγος, "of words"

λόγοις
– Dat. Pl. Masc. λόγος, "to/for/by/at words"

ιερόν
– Nom/Acc/Voc. Sg. Neut. ιερόν, "temple"
Another way to look at the cases is:

- Accusative
- Dative
- Genitive

Motion to/into ➔ in ➔ Motion away from
<table>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>λόγος</td>
<td>λόγου</td>
<td>λόγῳ</td>
<td>λόγουν</td>
<td>λόγοι</td>
<td>λόγων</td>
<td>λόγοις</td>
<td>λόγους</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>ierón</td>
<td>ieróu</td>
<td>ierò</td>
<td>ierōn</td>
<td>ierā</td>
<td>ierōn</td>
<td>ierōiς</td>
<td>ierā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Greek Declension Chant

- **Nom. Sg.**: λόγος
- **Gen. Sg.**: λόγου
- **Dat. Sg.**: λόγῳ
- **Acc. Sg.**: λόγουν
- **Nom. Pl.**: λόγοι
- **Gen. Pl.**: λόγων
- **Dat. Pl.**: λόγοις
- **Acc. Pl.**: λόγους

### Latin Declension Chant

- **Nom. Sg.**: ierón
- **Gen. Sg.**: ieróu
- **Dat. Sg.**: ierò
- **Acc. Sg.**: ierōn
- **Nom. Pl.**: ierā
- **Gen. Pl.**: ierōn
- **Dat. Pl.**: ierōiς
- **Acc. Pl.**: ierā
Appositional Use of Acc.

Appositional use is when 2 adjacent substantives (nouns) refer to the same person, place or thing...piggy-backs, can happen with other cases as well, when you have a string of the same cases in a row (Wallace’s Grammar, 199).

Mk 1:16 ‘Ἀνδρέας τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Σίμωνος Andrew, the brother of Simon
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

ἀγαπάω

-I love
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

γράφω  

I write
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

δέ

but, and
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

δοῦλος, -ου, ὁ

servant, slave
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

eυρίσκω

I find
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

ιερόν, -οῦ, τό

- temple
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

λαός, -οῦ, ὁ

people
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

νόμος, -ου, ὁ

law
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

οἶκος, -ου, ὁ

house
Chapter 4 Vocabulary

...

– as, about, how
Memory Verse -- Jn 1:1

'En áρχη ἦν ὁ λόγος,
in the beginning was the word
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεὸν,
and the word was with God
καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.
and the word was God
Review
Vocabulary Review Chapter 1

- ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ
- ἀμήν
- Humankind
- ἐγώ
- θεός, -ου, ὁ
καί
heart
λέγω
προφήτης, -ου, ὁ
Χριστός, -οῦ, ὁ
Vocabulary Review Chapter 2

- αδελφός, -οῦ, ὁ
- I hear
- δόξα, -ης, ἡ
- ἔχω
- world
Vocabulary Review Chapter 2

κύριος, -ου, ὁ
λόγος, -ου, ὁ
Πέτρος, -ου, ὁ
son
Φαρισαῖος, -ου, ὁ
Vocabulary Chapter 3

- ἄλλα
- ἀπόστολος, -ου, ὁ
- I see
- γάρ
- I know
Vocabulary Chapter 3

- Ἰησοῦς, -οῦ, ὁ
- λαμβάνω
- λύω
- heaven
- πιστεύω
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st sg</td>
<td>λύω</td>
<td>I loose/am loosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd sg</td>
<td>λύεις</td>
<td>you loose/are loosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd sg</td>
<td>λύει</td>
<td>he/she/it looses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl</td>
<td>λύομεν</td>
<td>we loose/are loosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pl</td>
<td>λύετε</td>
<td>you (all) loose/are loosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3nd pl</td>
<td>λύουσι(ν)</td>
<td>they loose/are loosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λόγος</td>
<td>λόγους</td>
<td>λόγως</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ίερόν</td>
<td>ίεροῦ</td>
<td>ίερῷ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>