

Week 14: First Declension

In the last two weeks you were introduced to the Second Declension. This involves masculine and neuter nouns. This week you will examine First Declension, which involves feminine nouns. We covered Second Declension first because it has regular endings with no changes. First Declension will be a bit different because it has some changes, which I will call irregular endings (instead of regular endings).

Day 1: The definite article: Feminine

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative N	ἡ	αἱ	the
Genitive/Ablative G/A	τῆς	τῶν	of/from the
Dative/Locative/Instrumental D/L/I	τῇ	ταῖς	to/in/with the
Accusative A	τήν	τάς	the

Day 2: New word: love

- ἀγάπη, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: a (short a)(like ah)-ga (short a)-pay (long a)
- It has endings like the definite article
- This is the standard feminine form of a noun

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
N	ἀγάπη	love	ἀγάπαι	loves
G/A	ἀγάπης	of/from love	ἀγάπηων	of/from loves
D/L/I	ἀγάπῃ	to/in/with love	ἀγάπαις	to/in/with loves
A	ἀγάπην	love	ἀγάπας	loves

- Note, whenever I present the case endings, I will give all possibilities. Some of the translations may sound odd, like “to/in/with loves,” but I will still include it.

Day 3: New word: kingdom

- βασιλεία, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: ba (short a)(like bah)- si (short i)(like the si in “simple)-lie-a (short a)(like ah)
- It uses First Declension endings.
- It is different than the standard way above in one way: in the singular it uses α instead of η.
- Use this ending whenever the stem ends in ε, ι, or ρ.

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
N	βασιλεία	kingdom	βασιλείαι	kingdoms
G/A	βασιλείας	of/from kingdom	βασιλειῶν	of/from kingdoms
D/L/I	βασιλείᾳ	to/in/with kingdom	βασιλείαις	to/in/with kingdoms
A	βασιλείαν	kingdom	βασιλείας	kingdoms

- Note: the singular form changes but the plural form does not change.
- Note: the accent changed in the nominative plural and genitive/ablative plural. I suggest you never think about the changing accent marks because they will rarely help in translation.
- Note: I suggest you don't worry about remembering if the singular ending uses α or η. Instead I suggest you remember the following:

Case	Singular
N	no special ending (use the ending of the form you memorize)
G/A	add ς to the end
D/L/I	change the last vowel from α or η to α or η
A	add ν to the end

- This example will work with the next word because it also has an irregular ending

Day 4: New word: tongue

- γλῶσσα, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: glow (long o)-sa (short a)(rhymes with "ma")
- It uses First Declension endings.
- It is different than the standard way from Day 2 in two ways: In the Nominative and Accusative singular it uses η instead of α.

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
N	γλῶσσα	tongue	γλῶσσαι	tongues
G/A	γλώσσης	of/from tongue	γλωσσῶν	of/from tongues
D/L/I	γλῶσση	to/in/with tongue	γλώσσαις	to/in/with tongues
A	γλῶσσαν	tongue	γλώσσας	tongues

- Note: the nominative singular and accusative singular both use α, whereas the genitive/ablative singular and dative/locative/instrumental singular use η.

Day 5: New word: prophet

- προφήτης, ὁ
- Pronounced like this: pro-fa (long a)-tas (long a)

- This is a masculine noun, but it has a feminine ending and so will use the First Declension (feminine) endings, but it will use the masculine form of the definite article.

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
N	προφήτης	prophet	προφήται	prophets
G/A	προφήτου	of/from prophet	προφήτῶν	of/from prophets
D/L/I	προφήτη	to/in/with prophet	προφήταις	to/in/with prophets
A	προφήτην	prophet	προφήτας	prophets
Vocative (The vocative is a form of address or command.)	προφήτα	prophet (For example: Prophet, I see your house.)		

Day 6: Weekly Exercises

- Ἡ ἀγάπη Θεοῦ
- Προφήτης καί ὁ δοῦλος προφήτου λαμβάνουσι λογόν Θεοῦ.
- Τό τέκνον βλέπει δῶρον τῷ ἱερῷ.
- Χριστός λέγεις ἀγάπην ἀνθρωπαις.
- Ὁ πατήρ καί ὁ υἱός καί Ἰησοῦς ἔχουσιν ἀγάπην.
- Ὁ ἄγγελος οὐ βλέπει τῷ ἱερῷ.
- Θεὸς κρίνει τόν προφήτην.
- Ὁ πατήρ ἢ ὁ υἱός λαμβάνει τόν καρπόν.
- Spell: λαμβανει
- Spell: ανθρωπαις

Answers

- The love of God
 - The definite article uses a capital letter.
- A prophet and the servant (or slave) of a prophet receive a word from God.
- The child sees a gift in the temple
- Christ speaks love to the men (people).
- The father and the son and Jesus have love.
 - The verb ends with a moveable nu since the next word starts with a vowel.
- The messenger does not see the temple.
- God judges the prophet.
 - “Prophet” uses a masculine definite article and a feminine ending (First Declension)
- The father or the son takes (receives) the fruit.
- Spell: lambda-alpha-mu-beta-alpha-nu-epsilon-iota
- Spell: alpha-nu-theta-rho-omega-pi-alpha-iota-final sigma

What you have learned so far

1. Alphabet

Greek small	Greek capital		English
α	Α	alpha	short a
β	Β	beta	b
γ	Γ	gamma	g
δ	Δ	delta	d
ε	Ε	epsilon	short e
ζ	Ζ	zeta	z
η	Η	eta	ay
θ	Θ	theta	th
ι	Ι	iota	i/ee
κ	Κ	kappa	k
λ	Λ	lambda	l
μ	Μ	mu	m
ν	Ν	nu	n
ξ	Ξ	xi	x
ο	Ο	omicron	o
π	Π	pi	p
ρ	Ρ	rho	r
σ ζ	Σ	sigma	s
τ	Τ	tau	t
υ	Υ	upsilon	u
ψ	Ψ	phi	ph
χ	Χ	chi	ch
φ	Φ	psi	ps
ω	Ω	omega	long o

2. Breathing marks and “h” sound: week 2

3. Accents: week 2

4. Diphthongs from letters we have covered so far:

- **ΕΙ ΟΙ ΟΥ ΥΙ**
- You can memorize them if you want. Or you can wait and I will tell you if each new word has a diphthong or not.

5. Definite article

- **ὁ** This is the masculine definite article and will be in front of masculine nouns.
- **ἡ** This is the feminine definite article and will be in front of feminine nouns.
- **τό** This is the neuter definite article and will be in front of neuter nouns.

6. "A"

- Greek does not have a word for "a"

7. Present Active Indicative endings

PIA	singular	plural
first person	ἔχω I have I am having	ἔχομεν we have we are having
second person	ἔχεις you (singular) have you are having	ἔχετε you (plural) have you are having
third person	ἔχει he/she/it has he/she/it is having	ἔχουσι(ν) they have they are having
	infinitive =>	ἔχειν to have

8. Present active indicative of **εἶμι**.

PIA	singular	plural
first person	εἶμι I am	ἐσμέν we are
second person	εἶ you (singular) are	ἐστέ you (plural) are
third person	ἐστί(ν) he/she/it is	εἰσί(ν) they are
	infinitive =>	εἶναι to be

9. Masculine definite article: The endings of nouns will be similar

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative	ὁ	οἱ	the

Genitive/Ablative	τοῦ	τῶν	of/from the
Dative/Locative/Instrumental	τῷ	τοῖς	to/in/with the
Accusative	τόν	τούς	the

10. Neuter definite article: The endings of nouns will be similar

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative N	τό	τά	the
Genitive/Ablative G/A	τοῦ (same as masculine)	τῶν (same as masculine)	of/from the
Dative/Locative/Instrumental D/L/I	τῷ (same as masculine)	τοῖς (same as masculine)	to/in/with the
Accusative A	τό (same as nominative)	τά (same as nominative)	the

11. Feminine definite article: the endings of nouns will be similar.

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative N	ἡ	αἱ	the
Genitive/Ablative G/A	τῆς	τῶν	of/from the
Dative/Locative/Instrumental D/L/I	τῇ	ταῖς	to/in/with the
Accusative A	τήν	τάς	the

12. First Declension endings: Feminine

Case	Singular	Plural
N	ἀγάπη	ἀγάπαι
G/A	ἀγάπης	ἀγάπηων
D/L/I	ἀγάπῃ	ἀγάπαις
A	ἀγάπην	ἀγάπας

13. Second Declension Endings: Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
N	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι (same ending as the definite article)
G/A	ἀνθρώπου	ἀνθρώπων

		(same ending as the definite article)
D/L/I	ἄνθρώπῳ	ἄνθρώποις (same ending as the definite article)
A	ἄνθρωπον	ἄνθρώπους (same ending as the definite article)

14. Second Declension Endings: Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
N	ἱερόν	ἱερά
G/A	ἱεροῦ	ἱερῶν
D/L/I	ἱερῷ	ἱεροῖς
A	ἱερόν	ἱερά

Vocabulary

ἀγάπη, ἡ love

ἀδελφός, ὁ brother

ἄγγελος, ὁ messenger, angel

ἀκούω I hear

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ man/human/person/human being

βασιλεία, ἡ kingdom

βλέπω I see

γλῶσσα, ἡ tongue

δοῦλος, ὁ servant/slave

δῶρον, τό gift

εἰμί I am

ἔχω I have

ἢ or

ἡμέρα, ἡ day

θεός, ὁ God

ἱερόν, τό temple

Ἰησοῦς Jesus

ἰχθύς, ὁ fish

καί and

καρπός, ὁ fruit

κρίνω I judge

λαμβάνω I take, receive

λέγω I say or I speak

λόγος, ὁ word

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ not before a consonant, before smooth breathing, before rough breathing

πατήρ, ὁ father

προφήτης, ὁ prophet

σωτήρ, ὁ savior

τέκνον, τό child

υἱός, ὁ son

Χριστός, ὁ Christ