

## Week 16: More verbs

**Day 1:** Helpful hint for becoming a better translator.

I would also like to suggest that you begin writing out the verb and noun endings. These are known as paradigms. You can make simple charts that have two columns and three rows and practice listing the endings for Present Active Indicative, the forms of the verb εἶμί (which is irregular, meaning that it does not follow the Present Active Indicative paradigm, see lesson 11 for the chart), the masculine, neuter, and feminine definite articles, and the First and Second Declension endings. The more easily you are able to remember them, the better translator you will become, and the more quickly you will be able to translate. So I encourage you to practice these until you feel comfortable with them. Plus, as you are introduced to new paradigms, I suggest you practice them as well.

I also suggest that you copy them by hand. I know that will take more time, but writing Greek paradigms and words will cause you to remember them much more easily. You might want to do the same with words: make small cards with the Greek word on one side and the translation on the other side.

**Day 2:** New word: I know

- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΩ**
- Pronounced like this: gi (like in “give”)-nos (like in “no”)-ko (with a long “o”)
- See the pronunciation guides below the chart

Present Active Indicative (PIA)	singular	plural
first person	<b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΩ</b> I know I am knowing	<b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΜΕΝ</b> we know we are knowing
second person	<b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΙΣ</b> you (singular) know you are knowing	<b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΤΕ</b> you (plural) know you are knowing
third person	<b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΙ</b> he/she/it knows he/she/it is knowing	<b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΥΣΙ(Ν)</b> they know they are knowing
infinitive: <b>ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΙΝ</b> to know		

- Reminder: the third person plural will add a moveable nu when the next word begins with a vowel.
- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΙΣ** : gi (like in give) – nos (like in no) – kis (the “ki” in kite)
- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΙ** : gi (like in “give”) – nos (like in no) – ki (the “ki” in kite)
- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΜΕΝ** : gi (like in give) – nos (like in no) – kom (like the “com” in communist) – en (short “e” as the “en” in enter)

- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΤΕ** : gi (like in give) – nos (like in no) – ke (short “e” as the “ke” in kettle) – te (short “e” that rhymes with “ke” in kettle)
- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΥΣΙ** : gi (like in give) – nos (like in no) – kou (the “ου” is a diphthong and so is pronounced like the “ou” in group) – si (short “i” as in pit)
- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΥΣΙΝ** : gi (like in “give) – nos (like in no) - kou (the “ου” is a diphthong and is pronounced like the “ou” in group) – sin (the same as sin)
- **ΓΙΝΩΣΚΕΙΝ** : gi (like in “give) – nos (like in “no) – kin (the “ει” is a diphthong and is pronounced like the ei in height. It is a long “i” sound as in kind)

**Day 3:** New word: I write

- **γράφω**
- Pronounced like this: gra (with a short “a,” rhymes with “ha”) – pho (with a long “o”)
- It is parsed like the verb “I know” above.

**Day 4:** New word: I teach

- **διδάσκω**
- Pronounced like this: di (like the “di” in “did”) – das (short “a” as in “father”) – ko (long “o”)
- It is parsed like the verb “I know” above.

**Day 5:** Reminder:

- Greek has four punctuation marks:
  - Comma: this is the same as our comma.
  - Period: this is the same as our period.
  - Question mark: this looks like the semi-colon (;). Greek does not have a semi-colon, so if you see a semi-colon you will know it is a question mark.
  - The colon: this looks like a colon but without the period on the bottom, instead it is a period in the middle of the line.
- Stems
  - You may have noticed that nouns and verbs change their endings. Therefore it is best if you learn the “stem” of a word. For example:
  - **διδάσκω**: its stem will be **διδασκ**. Note that you can ignore the accent because it will move.
  - **ἄνθρωπος**: its stem will be **ἄνθρωπ**. Note that you can ignore the accent because it will move. The breathing mark will not change.

**Day 6:** Weekly Exercises:

1. Do you recognize these verb stems?

1. βλεπ

2. άκου
3. λαμβαν
4. γραφ
5. εχ
6. λεγ

2. Do you recognize these noun stems?

1. προφητ
2. βασιλει
3. αγγελ
4. πατ
5. άγαπ
6. ιερ
7. λογ
8. τεκν
9. ήμερ
10. υι

3a. Γινώσκω τόν άδελφόν Ίησοϋ. Note: the direct object is τόν άδελφόν and that is why it is in the accusative case. Ίησοϋ is in the G/A (Genitive/Ablative) case and will use 'of' or 'from' in front of the noun.

3b. Γινώσκουσι τόν άδελφόν Ίησοϋ.

3c. Γινώσκουσιν άδελφόν Ίησοϋ. Note: add a moveable nu to the verb because the next word starts with a vowel.

3d. Γινώσκουσιν άδελφούς Ίησοϋ.

4a. Γράφω τόν δοϋλον.

4b. Ού γράφω τόν δοϋλον.

4c. Γράφετε Ίησόν.

4d. Γράφει λόγους.

5. Διδάσκω τοϋς άδελφοϋς καί τόν υιόν.

6. Ο πατήρ γράφει λόγους.

7a. Είμί δοϋλον Θεοϋ. Hint: Look in the chart below, #2.

7b. Ἐσμέν δοῦλους Θεοῦ.

7c. Εἶ δοῦλον Θεοῦ.

7d. Εἶ δοῦλον Θεοῦ; Hint: this has a different punctuation mark at the end.

8. Εἶναι ἢ οὐκ εἶναι.

9. Ἰησοῦς Χριστός ἐστί Θεός. Note about a special case: the verb εἰμί does not take a direct object, and so the word after the verb will be in the nominative case instead of the accusative case. That is why Θεός is in the nominative case even though it seems like it should have the accusative case and be Θεόν.

10. Ὁ σωτήρ λέγει λόγους.

#### Answers

1.1. See

1.2. Hear

1.3. Take, receive

1.4. Write

1.5. Have

1.6. Say/speak

2.1. Prophet

2.2. Kingdom

2.3. Messenger/angel

2.4. Father

2.5. Love

2.6. Temple

2.7. Word

2.8. Child

2.9. Day

2.10. Son

3a. I know the brother of Jesus. (or Jesus' brother)

3b. They know the brother of Jesus.

3c. They know a brother of Jesus.

3d. They know brothers of Jesus.

4a. I write the servant/slave.

4b. I do not write the servant/slave.

4c. You (plural) write Jesus.

4d. He/She writes words.

5. I teach the brothers and the son.

6. The father writes words.

7a. I am a servant of God.

7b. We are servants of God.

7c. You (singular) are a servant of God.

7d. Are you a servant of God?

8. To be or not to be.

9. Jesus Christ is God.

10. The savior speaks words.

## What you have learned so far

### 1. 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

### 2. 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

### 3. 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

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

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
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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

5. 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

6. First Declension endings: Feminine

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

7. 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	ἀνθρώπῳ	ἀνθρώποις (same ending as the definite article)
A	ἄνθρωπον	ἀνθρώπους (same ending as the definite article)

## 8. Second Declension Endings: Neuter

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

γινώσκω I know

γλῶσσα, ἡ tongue

γράφω I write

διδάσκω I teach

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