

Week 20: First Declension Reminder

Day One: Reminder about First Declension endings

- First Declension endings change with the ending of the noun.
- If the noun ends with eta, it will use eta in all singular endings

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

- If the noun stem ends with ε, ι, or ρ then alpha, it will use alpha in all singular endings

Case	Singular	Plural
N	ἡμέρα	ἡμέραι
G/A	ἡμέρας	ἡμέρων
D/L/I	ἡμέρᾳ	ἡμέραις
A	ἡμέραν	ἡμέρας

- Note that the plural endings stay the same.

- If the noun stem ends with σ, λλ, ζ, ξ, or ψ then alpha, it will be irregular in the singular endings

Case	Singular	Plural
N	γλῶσσα	γλῶσσαι
G/A	γλώσσης	γλῶσσων
D/L/I	γλώσσει	γλώσσαις
A	γλῶσσαν	γλῶσσας

- Do not be confused by this. For the singular endings all you need to remember is this:

Case	Singular	Plural (as a reminder)
N	<p>α or η</p> <p>This is the form that you memorize, so you don't have anything new to memorize</p>	-αι
G/A	-ς	-ων
D/L/I	<p>-α or -η</p> <p>It will use the same vowel as the nominative</p>	-αις
A	ν	-ας

- The plural endings will always be the same.

Day Two: New word: parable

- παραβολή, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: pa (short “a”) – ra (short “a”) – bow – lay
- Female noun: This means it is First Declension
 - Second Declension nouns are usually masculine or neuter

Day Three: New word: church, assembly

- ἐκκλησία, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: ek (like the eck in “deck”) – lay – si (like in “sin”) – a (short “a”)
- Female noun: This means it is First Declension

Day Four: New word: crowd

- ὄχλος, ὁ
- Pronounced like this: ok (like the ock in “mock”) – los (like “floss” with no “f”)
- Male noun: This means it is Second Declension

Day Five: More on 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

- First: It never takes a direct object but instead takes a complement. This means that the word that might appear to be the direct object (and take the accusative case) will take the nominative case.
- With the εἶμι, the two nouns on either side of εἶμι are the same and so this is known as a complement. For example: I am a professor. Professor tells something about me and so is the complement of me.
- A greek example: Ἰησοῦς ἐστίν ὁ υἱός Θεοῦ.: Jesus is the son of God.
- ὁ υἱός would appear to need the accusative case, but εἶμι takes a complement and not a direct object, and so it is in the nominative case.
- Second: You do not need to have use the verb to have the same meaning.

- For example, 'Ο Θεος ἐστὶν ἀγάπη means "God is love" just like 'Ο Θεος ἀγάπη means 'God is love.'

Day Six: Weekly Exercises

1a. Ἰησοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ σωτὴρ ἀνθρώπων.

1b. Ἰησοῦς ὁ σωτὴρ ἀνθρώπων.

1c. Ὁ σωτὴρ ἀνθρώπων Ἰησοῦς.

1d. Ὁ σωτὴρ ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶν Ἰησοῦς.

2. Ὁ ἐκκλησία πέμπει προφήτην σὺν παραβολῇ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν.

3. Ὁ ὄχλος βλέπει Ἰησοῦν σὺν ἄρτους καὶ ἰχθύας

- ἰχθύς is a third declension noun and you will learn the endings in several weeks. Here it is (d/l/i) singular.

4. Θέλουμεν δὲ βλέμειν καὶ Χριστόν καὶ ἄγγελους ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ Θεοῦ.

5. Σὺν τῇ γλῶσσᾳ ὁ πατήρ διδάσκει τὰ τέκνα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ

6. Τὸ δῶρον Θεοῦ ἀγάπη πρὸς ἀνθρώπων

7. Οὐ ἀκούετε λόγον ἀπο τοῦ υἱοῦ.

8. Γινώσκεις καὶ γράφεις τὸν δοῦλον.

9. Ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ Θεοῦ εὐρίσκουσι τοὺς προφήτας εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας.

10. Οὐκ ἔχομεν ἄρτον ἢ καρπὸν ἔχομεν δὲ ἀγάπην.

Answers

1a. Jesus is the savior of people. Or it can be: The savior of people is Jesus.

1b. Jesus is the savior of people. Or it can be: The savior of people is Jesus.

1c. Jesus is the savior of people. Or it can be: The savior of people is Jesus.

1d. Jesus is the savior of people. Or it can be: The savior of people is Jesus.

- Remember that the word order is not important, but only the noun endings are important because they tell you which word is nominative, accusative (or direct object), etc.

- Since εἰμί does not take a direct object, and since it is not even necessary to be in a sentence, all these combinations are possible.

2. The church sends a prophet with a parable toward the brother.

- Even though ἐκκλησία is a noun that involves more than one person, it will still take a singular ending when only one church is described.

3. The crowd sees Jesus with bread and fishes.

4. But we wish to see both Christ and angels in the kingdom of God.

5. With the tongue the father teaches the children in the temple. (Or you can use Temple. It is your choice.)

6. The gift of God is love for people.
 - Remember that εἰμί does not have to be included in a sentence.
 - For example, Ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη: God is love.
7. You (plural) do not hear a word from the son.
8. You know and you write the servant.
9. In the day of God, they find the prophets in the churches.
 - Remember that προφήτης, ὁ uses a masculine article and feminine noun.
10. We do not have bread or fruit, but we do have love.

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 εἰμί.

PIA	singular	plural
first person	εἰμί 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
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	ἄνθρώπῳ	ἄνθρώποις (same ending as the definite article)
A	ἄνθρωπον	ἄνθρώπους (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

ἀπο (ablative) from, away from

ἄρτος, ὁ bread, loaf

βασιλεία, ἡ kingdom

βλέπω I see

γινώσκω I know

γλῶσσα, ἡ tongue

γράφω I write

δέ but, and, now

διά (genitive) through, by

(accusative) because of

διδάσκω I teach

δοῦλος, ὁ servant/slave

δῶρον, τό gift

εἰμί I am

εἰς (accusative) into, in, to

ἐκ (genitive/ablative) out of

ἐκκλησία, ἡ church, assembly

ἐν (dative/locative/instrumental) in, at, on, with

εὕρισκω I find

ἔχω I have

ἢ or

ἡμέρα, ἡ day

θέλω I wish, will

θεός, ὁ God

ἱερόν, τό temple

Ἰησοῦς Jesus

ἰχθύς, ὁ fish

καί and, also, even

- καί . . . καί . . . both . . . and . . .

καρπός, ὁ fruit

κρίνω I judge

λαμβάνω I take, receive

λέγω I say or I speak

λόγος, ὁ word

ὄχλος, ὁ crowd

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

παραβολή, ἡ parable

πατήρ, ὁ father

πέμπω I send

πρός (g/a) for, for the sake of

(d/l/i) at, on, near

(acc) toward, with, at
προφήτης, ὁ prophet
σύν (d/l/i) with, together with
σωτήρ, ὁ savior
τέκνον, τό child
υἱός, ὁ son
Χριστός, ὁ Christ