

Week 22: Third Declension Nouns part 1

Day One: Explaining Third Declension Nouns

- So far you have learned the first and second declension noun endings.
 - First declension: predominantly feminine.
 - Second declension: predominantly masculine and neuter.
- Third declension nouns can be masculine, feminine, or neuter.
- They have more complicated endings, but as long as you remember the stem of the noun you will be fine.
 - Example: the stem of ἀγάπη is ἀγάπ, or even better, αγαπ
- The third declension endings:

Masculine and Feminine	Singular	Plural
N	-ς	-ες
G/A	-ος	-ων
D/L/I	-ι	-σι(ν)
Ac	-ν or -α	-ας
Vocative (command) Example: "Father, love your children." "Father" is vocative because it is a command	none or same or similar as nom.	none or same or similar as nom.

Neuter	Singular	Plural
N	none	-α
G/A	-ος	-ων
D/L/I	-ι	-σι(ν)
Ac	none	-α
Vocative	none or same or similar as nom.	none or same or similar as nom.

- They are the same in the G/A and D/L/I forms.
- And the Third Declension are irregular because sometimes other letters are added in the middle of the word. You will notice this as we go along. Note: you will not need to memorize the changes within a word.
- You have already learned a word that is a Third Declension Noun: πατήρ, ὁ (father)
- Let us parse this noun. You will note that the declension is irregular, meaning that sometimes a letter will be added to the middle or moved around:

	Singular	Plural

N	πατήρ	πατέρες
G/A	πατρός	πατέρων
D/L/I	πατρί	πατράσι(ν)
Ac	πατέρα	πατέρας
Vocative (command)	πάτερ	πατέρες

- **Do not be stressed over the third declension!** As a hint (and this is what I do): only remember the nominative form (that you will learn), the stem, and the endings, and don't worry about how the word changes inside.
- The endings are in the first box above.
- In this case, you recognize the stem: πατ
- You can match that with the endings in the first box and you will be able to recognize the word and how it is parsed without thinking about how the middle of the word changes.
- For example, if you recognize the stem, πατ, and you recognize the G/A plural ending, ων, then you can translate the word. You don't have to remember how the word changes inside.
- Another example: you recognize the stem, πατ, and you recognize the D/L/I plural ending, σι(ν), therefore you can translate the word and you don't have to remember if the middle of the word has an epsilon (which the G/A plural ending has) or an alpha (which the D/L/I plural ending has).
- So only focus on remembering the stem of nouns and the endings and you will be able to translate words.
- This is what you have done already with the first and second declension endings. You remembered the stem and the different endings, and you could put them together. The difference with the third declension is that often letters will change inside the word, but you simply do not think about that (unless you are reading the word!).
- One final note: today you will learn endings that are known as "liquid stem" endings. That means that the stem will end with λ, μ, ν, or ρ. Next week you will learn about "mute stem" endings. They are nouns that end with β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, or χ. They have even more changes inside the word. But remember that **you should not worry**: as long as you remember the stem and endings (in the two boxes at the top of the page), you will be able to translate all third declension nouns. It is that easy.
- Nouns only have first, second, or third declensions, so no new noun declensions to learn.

Day Two: New word: man, male, husband

- **άνήρ, άνδρός, ό**
- Pronounced like this: ah (short a) – nar (the "ar" is like in "arm")
 - The second form is pronounced like this: an (short a) – dros (like "drop")
- For third declension nouns, you will see two words:
 - The first is the nominative singular. This is the form that you will see in dictionaries. It is usually the simplest form.
 - The second is the genitive/ablative singular. This is the form that the rest of the noun uses when it is parsed. This is the form that you will see in all other forms of the noun except for the nominative singular. The vocative singular and plural will usually be the same as the nominative singular and plural.

- Note about the vocative: This word will stand out when it is used, and so do not be concerned whether or not you will be able to recognize it in a sentence. It is a command, and so it will be obvious: Father, love your children. Even without the comma you would still recognize that “Father” is a command, and the same happens in Greek.

	Singular	Plural
N	άνήρ	άνδρες
G/A	άνδρός	άνδρων
D/L/I	άνδρι	άνδράσι(ν)
Ac	άνδρα	άνδρας
Vocative (command)	άνήρ	άνδρες

Day Three: New word: mother

- μήτηρ, μητρός, ή
- Pronounced like this: may – tear (like you tear a piece of paper)
 - The second form is pronounced like this: may – tros (similar to “drop”)
- You see the two different forms, and so this is also a third declension feminine noun
- Remember in the chart below, all you need to remember is the root word μητ- and the endings above. Do not worry about memorizing the changes that happened within the word.

	Singular	Plural
N	μήτηρ	μητέρες
G/A	μητρός	μητέρων
D/L/I	μητρί	μητράσι(ν)
Ac	μητέρα	μητέρας
Vocative (command)	μήτερ	μητέρες

Day Four: New word: daughter

- θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ή
- Pronounced like this: thu – ga (short “a”) – tar (like you tear a piece of paper)
 - The second form is pronounced like this: thu – ga (short “a”) – tros (similar to “drop”)
- Root word: θυγατ- and then look at the endings.

	Singular	Plural
N	θυγάτηρ	θυγάτερες

G/A	θυγάτρος	θυγάτερων
D/L/I	θυγάτρι	θυγάτρασι(ν)
Ac	θυγάτερα	θυγάτερας
Vocative (command)	θυγάτερ	θυγάτερες

Day Five: New word: because, that; may mark the beginning of a quote

- **ὅτι**
- Pronounced like this: ho (short “o”) – ti (like the “ti” in “tick”)
- You will see that at the beginning of a quote, but you will not see it at the end of the quote. Basically this is the opening quotation mark but Greek does not have the closing quotation mark. It will be up to you to decide when the quote ends. This will almost always be obvious.
- For example of a quote, ὁ πατήρ λέγει τῷ υἱῷ ὅτι γράφεις μητέρα.
 - The father says to the son, “You write mother.”
 - “Mother” is in the accusative singular form.

Day Six: Weekly Exercises

1. Ὁ υἱὸς καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ λεγοῦσιν εἰς τὸν πατρός ὅτι θελόμεν βλέπειν Θεόν.
2. Ἰησοῦς δέ λέγει εἰς τὸν ὄχλον ὅτι οὐ βλέπω τὸν ἄγγελον.
3. Διὰ τὸν ἀδελφόν πεμπομεν τὸν προφήτην εἰς αἱ ἐκκλησίαι.
4. Ἔχουσι καὶ μητέρα καὶ πατέρα πρὸς τῷ ἱερῷ.
5. Ὁ μαθητῆς εὕρισκει τό δῶρον ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ.
6. Αἱ βασιλείαι ἀνθρώπου ἀκούουσι λόγους Θεοῦ.
7. Διδάσκετε παραβολῆς ἐν τῇ ἡμερᾷ.
8. Λαμβάνει ἄρτον ἀπο τέκνου.
9. Ἡ μήτηρ τῆς μαθητοῦ πέμπει καρπὸν εἰς τὴν μαθητόν.
10. Πρὸς Θεοῦ πέμπω καρπὸν πρὸς Ἰησοῦν.

Answers

1. The son and the daughter say to the father, “We wish to see God.”
2. But Jesus says to the crowd, “I do not see the messenger.”
3. Because of the brother we send the prophet to the churches.
4. We have both a mother and a father at (or near) the temple.
5. The disciple finds the gift in the house.
6. The kingdoms of people hear words of God.
7. You (plural) teach parables in the day.
8. He/she takes bread away from a child.
 - Or: He/she receives bread from a child.

9. The mother of the disciple sends fruit to the disciple.

- Since ὁ μαθητής has a masculine definite article and a feminine ending on the noun, the definite article will have masculine endings and the noun will have feminine endings. Only a few words are like this.

10. For the sake of God I send fruit with Jesus.

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
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	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

9. Third Declension Endings:

Masculine and Feminine	Singular	Plural
N	-ς	-ες
G/A	-ος	-ων
D/L/I	-ι	-σι(ν)
Ac	-ν or -α	-ας
Vocative (command) Example: "Father, love your children." "Father" is vocative because it is a command	none or same or similar as nom.	none or same or similar as nom.

Neuter	Singular	Plural
N	none	-α
G/A	-ος	-ων
D/L/I	-ι	-σι(ν)
Ac	none	-α
Vocative	none or same or similar as nom.	none or same or similar as nom.

Vocabulary

ἀγάπη, ἡ love
ἀδελφός, ὁ brother
ἄγγελος, ὁ messenger, angel
ἀκούω I hear
άνήρ, άνδρός, ὁ man, male, husband
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
ἤ or
ἡμέρα, ἡ day
θέλω I wish, will
θεός, ὁ God

θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ daughter

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

μαθητής, ὁ disciple

μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ mother

νόμος, ὁ law

οἶκος, ὁ house, household

ὅτι because, that; beginning of a quote

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

φέρω I bring, bear

Χριστός, ὁ Christ