

## Chapter 23: Third Declension Nouns, part 2

### Day One: Explaining Third Declension Nouns: Mute stem endings

- Last week you learned about third declension endings. I mentioned that third declension endings have to forms, known as liquid stem and mute stem. That has to do with the type of letter comes at the end of the stem.
- I also mentioned that you should not be concerned to learn which nouns fall into which category. As long as you learn the nominative singular form, the stem, and the endings you will not have a problem in translating these nouns.
- Just as a reminder if you are interested: “Liquid stem” endings end with λ, μ, ν, or ρ. “Mute stem” endings end with β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, or χ. These third declension endings will usually have more changes inside the word.
- 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.

- Good news: nouns only have three declensions.

### Day Two: New word: woman, wife

- γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: goo – nay

- Stem: γυν
- Reminder: For third declension nouns, you will see two words:
  - The first is the nominative singular. 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.
- Reminder: all you need to remember is the stem and the ending. That way you will not be confused by changes in the middle of the word, such as the ξ in the D/L/I plural

	Singular	Plural
N	γυνή	γυναῖκες
G/A	γυναικός	γυναικῶν
D/L/I	γυναικί	γυναιξί(ν) When the κ and σ come together they make ξ
Ac	γυναῖκα	γυναῖκας
Vocative (command)	γύναι	γυναῖκες

**Day Three:** New word: hope, expectation, confidence

- ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ
- Pronounced like this: el - pis
- Stem: ελπι

	Singular	Plural
N	ἐλπίς	ἐλπίδες
G/A	ἐλπίδος	ἐλπίδων
D/L/I	ἐλπίδι	ἐλπίσι(ν)
Ac	ἐλπίδα	ἐλπίδας
Vocative (command)	ἐλπίς	ἐλπίδας

**Day Four:** New word: grace, favor, kindness

- χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ

- Pronounced like this: ka (short a) – ris (as in risk)

	Singular	Plural
N	χάρις	χάριτες
G/A	χάριτος	χάριτων
D/L/I	χάριτι	χάρισι(ν)
Ac	χάριτα	χάριτας
Vocative (command)	χάρις	χάριτες

**Day Five:** New word: night

- νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ

- Pronounced like this: nuks (long u sound)

- Stem: νυκτ

	Singular	Plural
N	νύξ	νυκτές
G/A	νυκτός	νυκτῶν
D/L/I	νυκτί	νυξί(ν)
Ac	νυκτά	νυκτάς

- Does not have the vocative form

**Day Six:** Weekly Exercises

1. Ἀκοῦομεν τήν γυναῖκα και τήν θυγάτερα ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ.
2. Πρὸς νυκτί ἡ μήτηρ διδάσκει τὰ τέκνα.
3. Ἔχετε ἐλπίδα καί χάριτα ἐν Χριστῷ.
4. Ἰησοῦς λέγει παραβολήν εἰς γλῶσσας.
  - A little Greek humor.
5. Ἡ ἐκκλησία ἔχει ἐλπίδά ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἐστίν ὁ Χριστός.
  - Note: you have two sentences separated by ὅτι.
6. Ἄνθρωπος δέ ἐστίν οὐ Θεός.
7. Ὁ ἀνὴρ πέμπει ἄρτον εἰς καί θυγάτερα καί μητέρα.
8. Ὁ ἀδελφός πέμπει τόν υἱόν ἀπο τοῦ ὄχλου.

9. Οὐ γινώσκουσι τὸν ἄγγελον Θεοῦ.

10. Οὐ κρίνω τὸν ἄνδρά ὅτι ἔχω τὴν ἀγάπην Θεοῦ.

### Answers

1. We hear the mother and the daughter in the house.
2. At night the mother teaches the children.
3. You (plural) have hope and grace in Christ.
4. Jesus speaks a parable in tongues.
5. The church has hope that Jesus is the Christ.
6. But man is not God.
7. The man sends bread to both a daughter and a mother.
8. The brother sends the son away from the crowd.
9. They do not know the messenger/angel of God.
10. I do not judge the man because I have the love of God.

### 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 εἶμί.

PIA	singular	plural
first person	εἶμί 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
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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	ἱερῷ	ἱεροῖς
A	ἱερόν	ἱερά

### 9. Third Declension Endings:

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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

γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ woman, wife

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

ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ hope, expectation, confidence  
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

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

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ night

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

χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ grace, favor, kindness

Χριστός, ὁ Christ