

# 11

## Review

### First and Second Declension Nouns Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 6)

Lesson Eleven Overview	
§11.0	Introduction, 11-1
§11.1	First and Second Declension Noun Rules, 11-2
§11.2	Comprehensive Declension-Paradigm Charts, 11-11
§11.3	Declension-Paradigm Flow Charts, 11-17
§11.4	Article Paradigm Review, 11-20
§11.5	Review of Technical Words, 11-21
§11.6	Vocabulary Review, 11-26
Study Guide, 11-32	

### §11.0 Introduction

Charts for the Greek morphological system are a helpful method to distill a quantity of technical information into an easier digestible visual representation. The declensional flow charts are representative of this in previous lessons. Nonetheless, support information is required to understand fully an illustration and its constituent parts, which was furnished with their respective lessons. However, this information was spread throughout five lessons and some salient points of morphology might have been overlooked. Therefore, the purpose of this lesson is to condense and refine the essential information by the formulation of rules required to understand first and second declension nouns, and summarize fundamental morphology concerning these declensions.

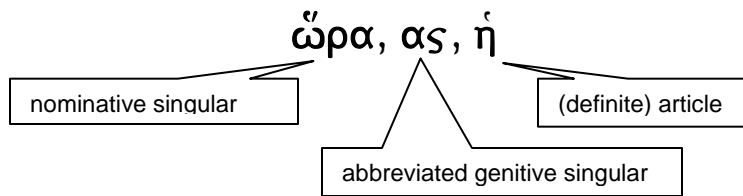
Six of eight noun rules are presented in this lesson. The last two rules pertain to third declension nouns, and therefore reserved until these nouns are studied. The six rules pertaining to first and second declension nouns must be digested and committed to memory, as well as the accompanying comprehensive charts of case endings for first and second declension nouns, related technical terms, and all vocabulary. Mastery of this information will be in direct proportion to understanding the Greek inflectional case system. There is no substitute or shortcut to become an avid and fluent reader of NTGreek.

## §11.1 First and Second Declension Noun Rules

The first and second declension noun rules are italicized below for easier identification. Each rule is followed with further essential information which needs to be associated with it.

**§11.1.1 Rule #1: The lexical entry.** *Every noun is cited under its accented nominative singular form in a Greek-English lexicon, accompanied with an abbreviated genitive singular to indicate its declensional-paradigm pattern and article to specify its gender.*

For example, the Greek-English lexicon entry for a first declension feminine noun whose genitive singular is  $-\alpha\varsigma$  is illustrated below. The hierarchical pattern is always followed and usually in boldface type.



If a noun begins with a vowel or diphthong, the lexicon also identifies its aspiration with either a smooth or rough breathing mark (an initial position *rhō* always has rough aspiration). With this crucial information, five items about any first or second declension noun can now be determined.

**§11.1.11 Stem.** The stem for every first and second declension noun is derived from its nominative singular stem to which case-number endings are appended. In the instance of first declension feminine nouns, the stem and nominative and vocative singular forms are identical.

n-1a	Singular	Plural	Stem
<b>Nominative</b>	ὥρα	ὥρα $\iota$	ὥρα
<b>Genitive</b>	ὥρα $\varsigma$	ὥρῶ $\nu$	ὥρα
<b>Dative</b>	ὥρα $\iota$	ὥρα $\iota\varsigma$	ὥρα
<b>Accusative</b>	ὥρα $\nu$	ὥρα $\varsigma$	ὥρα
<b>Vocative</b>	ὥρα	ὥρα $\iota$	ὥρα

n-2a	Singular	Plural	Stem
<b>Nominative</b>	λόγος	λόγοι	λογο
<b>Genitive</b>	λόγου	λόγων	λογο
<b>Dative</b>	λόγῳ	λόγοις	λογο
<b>Accusative</b>	λόγον	λόγους	λογο
<b>Vocative</b>	λόγε	λόγοι	λογο



The case-number inflected forms determine a noun's function, whereas the stem carries the basic meaning of the noun. When a stem is cited, it should not be accented.

The stem of a noun determines its declension. First declension nouns terminate with *alpha* or *ēta*, second declension nouns with *omikron*, and third declension nouns with a consonant—always.

**§11.1.12 Declensional pattern.** The genitive singular determines the inflectional pattern of a noun in its declension. Each of the three declensions has multiple paradigms or inflectional patterns that exhibit similar traits, but different enough to categorize it as a different paradigm. The first declension includes eight paradigms and the second, five.

A lexicon does NOT cite the full declension or paradigm in which a noun belongs. If so, this would make it too voluminous and awkward to handle. However, it does not have to furnish it because nouns follow regular inflected patterns in relation to their declension. In addition, once a noun's genitive singular and gender is known, its declension can also be determined. Ancient grammarians categorized these paradigms under their respective declensions. Declension-paradigm notation used in this grammar is a shorthand method of recognizing, designating, and distinguishing between these same declension-paradigm associations.

The eight first declension paradigms are listed below followed by the five second declension paradigms. As has been emphasized in the past lessons, it is not necessary to memorize the noun with its inflected case-number endings, but only the case endings associated with each distinctive paradigm. As usual, the declension-paradigm notation will accompany each paradigm.

n-1a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ῶρα	ῶραι
<b>Genitive</b>	ῶρα $\varsigma$	ῶρῶ $\nu$
<b>Dative</b>	ῶρα $\grave{\alpha}$	ῶραι $\varsigma$
<b>Accusative</b>	ῶρα $\nu$	ῶρα $\varsigma$
<b>Vocative</b>	ῶρα	ῶραι

n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	φωνή	φωναί
<b>Genitive</b>	φωνῆ $\varsigma$	φωνῶ $\nu$
<b>Dative</b>	φωνῆ $\grave{\eta}$	φωναί $\varsigma$
<b>Accusative</b>	φωνή $\nu$	φωναί $\varsigma$
<b>Vocative</b>	φωνή	φωναί

n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	δόξα	δόξαι
<b>Genitive</b>	δόξη $\varsigma$	δοξῶ $\nu$
<b>Dative</b>	δόξη $\grave{\eta}$	δόξαι $\varsigma$
<b>Accusative</b>	δόξα $\nu$	δόξα $\varsigma$
<b>Vocative</b>	δόξα	δόξαι

n-1d	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	νεανία $\varsigma$	νεανία
<b>Genitive</b>	νεανίου	νεανιῶ $\nu$
<b>Dative</b>	νεανία $\grave{\alpha}$	νεανία $\varsigma$
<b>Accusative</b>	νεανία $\nu$	νεανία $\varsigma$
<b>Vocative</b>	νεανία	νεανία

n-1e	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	Σατανᾶ <b>ς</b>	X
<b>Genitive</b>	Σατανᾶ	
<b>Dative</b>	Σατανᾶ	
<b>Accusative</b>	Σατανᾶ <b>ν</b>	
<b>Vocative</b>	Σατανᾶ	

n-1f	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	μαθητή <b>ς</b>	μαθηταί
<b>Genitive</b>	μαθητ <b>οῦ</b>	μαθητ <b>ῶν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	μαθητῆ	μαθηταί <b>ς</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	μαθητή <b>ν</b>	μαθητά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	μαθητ <b>ά</b>	μαθηταί

n-1g	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	Μανασσή <b>ς</b>	X
<b>Genitive</b>	Μανασσή	
<b>Dative</b>	Μανασσή	
<b>Accusative</b>	Μανασσή	
<b>Vocative</b>	Μανασσή	

n-1h	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	μνᾶ	μνά <b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>	μνά <b>ς</b>	μν <b>ῶν</b>
<b>Dative</b>	μνά	μνά <b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>	μνά <b>ν</b>	μνά <b>ς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>	μνᾶ	μνά <b>ι</b>

n-2a	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	λόγος	λόγοι
<b>Genitive</b>	λόγου	λόγων
<b>Dative</b>	λόγῳ	λόγοις
<b>Accusative</b>	λόγον	λόγους
<b>Vocative</b>	λόγε	λόγοι

n-2b	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁδός	ὁδοί
<b>Genitive</b>	ὁδοῦ	ὁδῶν
<b>Dative</b>	ὁδῷ	οδοίς
<b>Accusative</b>	ὁδόν	οδούς
<b>Vocative</b>	ὁδέ	οδοί

n-2c	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	ἔργον	ἔργα
<b>Genitive</b>	ἔργου	ἔργων
<b>Dative</b>	ἔργῳ	ἔργοις
<b>Accusative</b>	ἔργον	ἔργα
<b>Vocative</b>	ἔργον	ἔργα

Two other paradigms belong to the second declension, n-2d and n-2e, with two nouns each. These paradigms represent the only contracted second declension nouns. Because of their irregularity and infrequent usage, they are not included with the above second declension paradigms.

Two further notes deserve mention. First, the different declension-paradigms affect only the form of the case ending of a noun, and not its meaning. For example, a noun in the dative case will always function as a dative, whether in the first or second declension. Finally, since a noun's stem determines its declension, a noun can belong to only one declension.

**§11.1.13 Gender.** The third component cited for every noun in a lexicon is its gender. Nouns are not inflected for gender as they are for number and case. Therefore, the gender of a Greek noun, whether masculine, feminine, or neuter, is never depended upon its declension, but its lexical designation. In Greek, gender relates to grammatical classification. Except for few common gender nouns, a noun has a specific gender that is retained under all conditions. Because the gender of a noun cannot be predicted, it must be learned.

Those who attribute the “Spirit” as God’s inanimate force because πνεῦμα (third declension noun) is neuter, indicate their total lack of understanding that gender is a grammatical classification. This is true also of those who think women are “wise” because the noun σοφία is feminine.

**§11.1.14 Accent.** Another important piece of information that a lexicon gives is the position and type of accent of the nominative singular.

The basis for a noun’s accent in most instances is regulated by principles of intonation as it is inflected through its case-number endings (the first declension genitive plural serves as an exception). The type and position of a noun’s accent cannot be logically deduced from general rules (although many have tried!). In fact, if the position and type of accent is not known for the nominative singular, it is impossible to accent with certainty the remaining case-number inflected forms (except for the first declension genitive plural that always has the circumflex over the *omega*).

In many modern New Testament Greek grammars, accents are dismissed as if they are not important for beginning students to learn. The value of accents, however, lies in realizing that they are an excellent phonological tool for the nonnative speaker to learn how to place the correct emphasis upon the proper syllable. Although the musical intonation has been lost which was represented differently by the three accents, acute, circumflex, and grave, their importance for distinguishing between some words, cases, and proper syllable accentuation is invaluable for the beginning student.

**§11.1.15 Aspiration.** The fifth and final item that a lexicon will specify about every noun is that, if it begins with a vowel or diphthong, its aspiration, whether smooth or rough, is indicated. An initial position *rhō* always has rough aspiration. Whereas the smooth breathing mark does not alter the pronunciation of an initial vowel or diphthong, the rough does.

In these instances, additional expiration of breath accompanies the pronunciation of the vowel, diphthong, or *rhō*.

**§11.1.2 Rule #2: First declension plural nouns.** *All first declension nouns are identically inflected in the plural.*

	Plural Case Endings
<b>Nominative</b>	ι
<b>Genitive</b>	ῶν
<b>Dative</b>	ις
<b>Accusative</b>	ς
<b>Vocative</b>	ι

First declension genitive plural nouns always have a circumflex accent over the *ōmega* regardless of the nominative singular accent.

**§11.1.3 Rule #3: Second declension neuter plural nouns.** *The vocalic omikron stem of second declension neuter nouns is irregularly absorbed by a short alpha in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.*

	Plural of ἔργον
<b>Nominative</b>	ἔργα
<b>Accusative</b>	ἔργα
<b>Vocative</b>	ἔργα

Since the first declension does not contain any neuter nouns, this rule applies only to second declension neuter nouns. One neuter paradigm represents about 30 % of all second declension nouns. A solitary contract neuter noun does not belong to this paradigm (ὄστουν, cf. n-2d).

As to translation, the shared case-number neuter nouns will be differentiated by context, albeit not form. When parsing isolated neuter nouns sharing inflected endings, you should include all possibilities.

The vocalic stem *omikron* is irregularly absorbed by *alpha* in the nominative, vocative, and accusative neuter plural, and not because of contraction. Otherwise, all other neuter inflected case endings are like other second declension nouns, the salient point of the next noun rule.

**§11.1.4 Rule #4: Second declension shared inflections.** *Second declension masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns in the genitive and dative for both numbers share corresponding case endings.*

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine & Feminine	Neuter	Masculine & Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	ς	ν	οι	α
<b>Genitive</b>	ου	ου	ων	ων
<b>Dative</b>	ω	ω	ις	ις
<b>Accusative</b>	ν	ν	υς	α
<b>Vocative</b>	ε or ς	ν	οι	α

If present, the article or another modifier will differentiate between feminine case forms and those of the masculine and neuter in the genitive singular, and the dative singular and plural forms. The article is replicated throughout the genitive plural for all genders.

	Singular		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Genitive</b>	του̅ λόγου	της̅ ὁδο̅υ	του̅ ἔργου
<b>Dative</b>	τω̅ λόγω	τη̅ ὁδο̅ω	τω̅ ἔργω

	Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Genitive</b>	των̅ λόγων	των̅ ὁδων̅	των̅ ἔργων
<b>Dative</b>	τοι̅ς λόγοις	ται̅ς ὁδο̅ις	τοι̅ς ἔργοις


**§11.1.5 Rule #5: Second declension neuter singular nouns.** *All second declension neuter nouns are identically inflected in the nominative, vocative, and accusative singulars.*

	Singular Case Endings	
	Masculine & Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	ς	ν
<b>Accusative</b>	ν	ν
<b>Vocative</b>	ε or ς	ν

**§11.1.6 Rule #6: The vocalic stem.** *The vocalic length of the stem often undergoes change because of contraction or compensatory lengthening.*

**Contraction** occurs when two vowels meet and form a different vowel or diphthong. The second declension masculine inflected suffixes are used as examples. Where applicable, contraction also occurs in the other genders of the second declension, as well as the first declension.

	Second Declension Contractions	
	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	λόγος	λογο + ι = λόγ <u>οι</u>
<b>Genitive</b>	λογο + ο = λόγ <u>ου</u>	λόγων
<b>Dative</b>	λογο + ι = λόγ <u>ω</u>	λογο + ις = λόγ <u>οις</u>
<b>Accusative</b>	λόγον	λόγους
<b>Vocative</b>	λόγε	λογο + ι = λόγ <u>οι</u>

 In both first and second declension genitive plurals, the vocalic stem has been irregularly absorbed by the *omega*, and not because of contraction. In only second declension nouns, the vocative singular stem vowel *omikron* is surprisingly replaced by *epsilon*. There is not any historical morphological explanation for this transformation (first declension vocative forms are identical for both numbers).

When contraction occurred in all instances above, a diphthong was formed as the case suffixes combined with the stem vowel. It should be noted that an improper diphthong is created in the dative singular for all first and second declension nouns when the stem vowel is lengthened (if needed), and *iōta* subscripts under the long vowel. This process is called monophthongization.

This noun rule also states that compensatory lengthening may also transpire in the vocalic stem. **Compensatory lengthening** occurs when the phonological loss of a vowel, consonant, or consonantal cluster is compensated morphologically. An example of compensatory lengthening occurs in second declension accusative plurals when the *nū* drops out before *sigma*. To compensate for this loss, the long diphthong *ou* is formed as part of the inflected suffix (i.e.,  $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron + \nu\varsigma = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ).

Six of the eight noun rules have now been presented. The other two noun rules will be reserved when third declension nouns are studied. If these six rules are mastered, the student will have confidence to handle properly almost all nouns (99.99%) in the first or second declension.

## §11.2 Comprehensive Declension-Paradigm Charts

On the following pages, all first and second declension case endings are charted. Review and compare the declensional endings between their respective paradigms. These charts are further augmented with tables that display the declension's primitive case-number endings.

**§11.2.1 First declension.** A summary table follows that illustrates all primitive case-number endings for the first declension. The resultant endings are shown in §§11.2.11—11.2.12.

		Feminine	Both	Masculine		
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>Singular</b> (cf. §11.2.11)	Stem		<b>ς</b>	<b>Plural</b> (cf. §11.2.12)	<b>ι</b>
<b>Genitive</b>		<b>ς</b>		<b>ου</b>		<b>ων</b>
<b>Dative</b>			<b>ι</b>			<b>ις</b>
<b>Accusative</b>			<b>υ</b>			<b>υς</b>
<b>Vocative</b>		Stem		Typically stem		

§11.2.11 First declension singular case endings.

	Feminine Singular			Masculine Singular				
	Uncontracted			Uncontracted				
	n-1a	n-1b	n-1c	n-1d	n-1e	n-1f	n-1g	n-1h
<b>Nominative</b>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	ς <sup>2</sup>	ς <sup>2</sup>	ς <sup>2</sup>	ς <sup>2</sup>	ς <sup>3</sup>
<b>Genitive</b>	ς <sup>4</sup>	ς <sup>5</sup>	ς <sup>5</sup>	ου <sup>6</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	ου <sup>6</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	ου <sup>6</sup>
<b>Dative</b>	ι (subscript) <sup>7</sup>							
<b>Accusative</b>	υ <sup>8</sup>	υ <sup>8</sup>	υ <sup>8</sup>	υ <sup>8</sup>	υ <sup>8</sup>	υ <sup>8</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	υ <sup>8</sup>
<b>Vocative</b>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	α/η <sup>9</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>	- <sup>1</sup>

1. There is not a case ending. The nominal stem retains its "pure" form.
2. Masculine nouns use the *sigma* in the nominative singular. The *sigma* is borrowed from the second declension since most nouns are masculine and the tendency is to make uniform all masculine nouns.
3. The feminine has no case ending; the masculine uses the alternate ς.
4. Without context or differentiation in accent, it is impossible to distinguish between the genitive singular and accusative plural since both are identically inflected.
5. The nominal stem vowel -η differentiates the genitive singular and accusative plural.
6. The genitive singular -ου is appended to an abbreviated stem. The inflected ending harmonizes with masculine nouns of the second declension.
7. The reduction of a diphthong to a single vowel is called monophthongization. Monophthongization always occurs in the dative singular and has an *iota* subscript underneath the long vowel.
8. Except for masculine n-1g nouns, the *nu* is the characteristic case ending for the accusative singular.
9. The vocative singular case ending is -α if the nominal stem ends with -τη, otherwise it is -η.

§11.2.12 First declension plural case endings.

	Feminine Plural				Masculine Plural				
	Uncontracted				Contracted				
	n-1a	n-1b	n-1c	n-1d	n-1e <sup>6</sup>	n-1f	n-1g <sup>7</sup>	n-1h	Contr
<b>Nominative</b>	ι <sup>1</sup>	ι <sup>1</sup>	ι <sup>1</sup>	ι <sup>1</sup>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <p>Note: First declension plural case endings are reduplicated respectively in all paradigms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A proper diphthong is always formed with the combination of the stem vowel and case ending.</li> <li>2. The long stem vowel <i>alpha</i> is absorbed by the <i>omega</i>. The genitive plural is always accented with a circumflex regardless how the nominative singular form is accented.</li> <li>3. The <i>iota</i> is always present in the dative, whether as an <i>iota</i> subscript in the singular, or the <i>iota</i> in the case ending plural.</li> <li>4. The <i>nu</i> drops out when immediately followed by <i>sigma</i> without any compensatory lengthening indicated. The genitive singular and accusative plural share inflected endings. Sometimes, the accent will differentiate the two cases, as well as a modifier like the article.</li> <li>5. The vocative and nominative plural inflected forms are identical.</li> <li>6. Nouns belonging to this paradigm do not exhibit any plural forms. They are mostly proper names.</li> <li>7. Two proper names belong to this paradigm and exhibit no plural forms.</li> </ol> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <p>ι<sup>1</sup></p> <p>ω̂ν<sup>2</sup></p> <p>ις<sup>3</sup></p> <p>ς<sup>4</sup></p> <p>ι<sup>1,5</sup></p> </div> </div>				
<b>Genitive</b>	ω̂ν <sup>2</sup>	ω̂ν <sup>2</sup>	ω̂ν <sup>2</sup>	ω̂ν <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Dative</b>	ις <sup>3</sup>	ις <sup>3</sup>	ις <sup>3</sup>	ις <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Accusative</b>	ς <sup>4</sup>	ς <sup>4</sup>	ς <sup>4</sup>	ς <sup>4</sup>					
<b>Vocative</b>	ι <sup>1,5</sup>	ι <sup>1,5</sup>	ι <sup>1,5</sup>	ι <sup>1,5</sup>					

**§11.2.2 Second declension inflected endings.** Two summary tables follow that illustrate all primitive case-number endings for the second declension. The resultant endings are shown in §§11.2.21—11.2.22.

<b>Singular</b> (cf. §11.2.21)			
	<b>Masculine &amp; Feminine</b>	<b>Both</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>ς</b>		<b>ν</b>
<b>Genitive</b>		<b>ο</b>	
<b>Dative</b>		<b>ι</b>	
<b>Accusative</b>		<b>ν</b>	
<b>Vocative</b>	<b>ε or ς</b>		<b>ν</b>

<b>Plural</b> (cf. §11.2.22)			
	<b>Masculine &amp; Feminine</b>	<b>Both</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>ι</b>		<b>α</b> (short)
<b>Genitive</b>		<b>ων</b>	
<b>Dative</b>		<b>ις</b>	
<b>Accusative</b>	<b>νς</b>		<b>α</b> (short)
<b>Vocative</b>	<b>ι</b>		<b>α</b> (short)

§11.2.21 Second declension singular case endings.

	Singular Nouns				
	Uncontracted			Contracted <sup>1</sup>	
	n-2a masculine <sup>2</sup>	n-2b feminine <sup>2</sup>	n-2c neuter	n-2d masc. & neut.	n-2e masc. & fem.
<b>Nominative</b>	<i>ς</i>	<i>ς</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>ς</i> or <i>ν</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>ς</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	<i>ου</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>ου</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>ου</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>ου</i> <sup>4</sup>	--- <sup>5</sup>
<b>Dative</b>	<i>ῶ</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>ῶ</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>ῶ</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>ῶ</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>ῶ</i> <sup>6</sup>
<b>Accusative</b>	<i>ν</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>ν</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>ν</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>ν</i> <sup>7</sup>	<i>ν</i> <sup>7</sup>
<b>Vocative</b>	<i>ε</i> <sup>8</sup> or <i>ς</i> <sup>9</sup>	<i>ε</i> <sup>8</sup> or <i>ς</i> <sup>9</sup>	<i>ν</i>	---	<i>ς</i>

1. Second declension contract nouns occur infrequently in NTGreek.
2. Masculine and feminine singular case-number endings are replicated. If present, the article will discriminate between the two genders.
3. The *sigma* is applicable to the masculine contract noun *χειμάρρους*, and the *nū* for the neuter contract noun *ὄστοῦν*.
4. The actual primitive case form ending is *omikron*. However, due to the undesired combination with the stem vowel *omikron*, contraction occurs resulting with the case ending *ou*.
5. There is not a case ending for this genitive singular paradigm. *Sigma* is avoided to differentiate the genitive from the nominative singular.
6. During the morphological development of the dative singular case ending, the stem vowel *omikron* lengthened to *omega* with the *iōta* retained as an *iōta* subscript. Current scholarship cannot explain why this morphological development occurred. Because of monophthongization, the case ending becomes an improper diphthong.
7. The *nū* is constant for the accusative singular in all paradigms.
8. The second declension vocative singular is regularly a separate case form. This only occurs in the second declension. In these instances, the vocative singular case ending surprisingly replaces the noun's stem vowel with *epsilon*. There is no historical morphological explanation for this transformation. The article never accompanies the vocative.
9. The articular nominative singular functions sometimes as an auxiliary vocative.

§11.2.22 Second declension plural case endings.

Plural Nouns					
Uncontracted				Contracted <sup>1</sup>	
	n-2a masculine <sup>2</sup>	n-2b feminine <sup>2</sup>	n-2c neuter	n-2d masc. & neut.	n-2e <sup>8</sup> masc. & fem.
<b>Nominative</b>	ι <sup>3</sup>	ι <sup>3</sup>	α <sup>4</sup>	οι, α <sup>4</sup>	X
<b>Genitive</b>	ων <sup>5</sup>	ων <sup>5</sup>	ων <sup>5</sup>	ων <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Dative</b>	ις <sup>6</sup>	ις <sup>6</sup>	ις <sup>6</sup>	ις <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Accusative</b>	υς <sup>7</sup>	υς <sup>7</sup>	α <sup>4</sup>	υς <sup>7</sup>	
<b>Vocative</b>	ι <sup>3</sup>	ι <sup>3</sup>	α <sup>4</sup>	οι, α <sup>4</sup>	

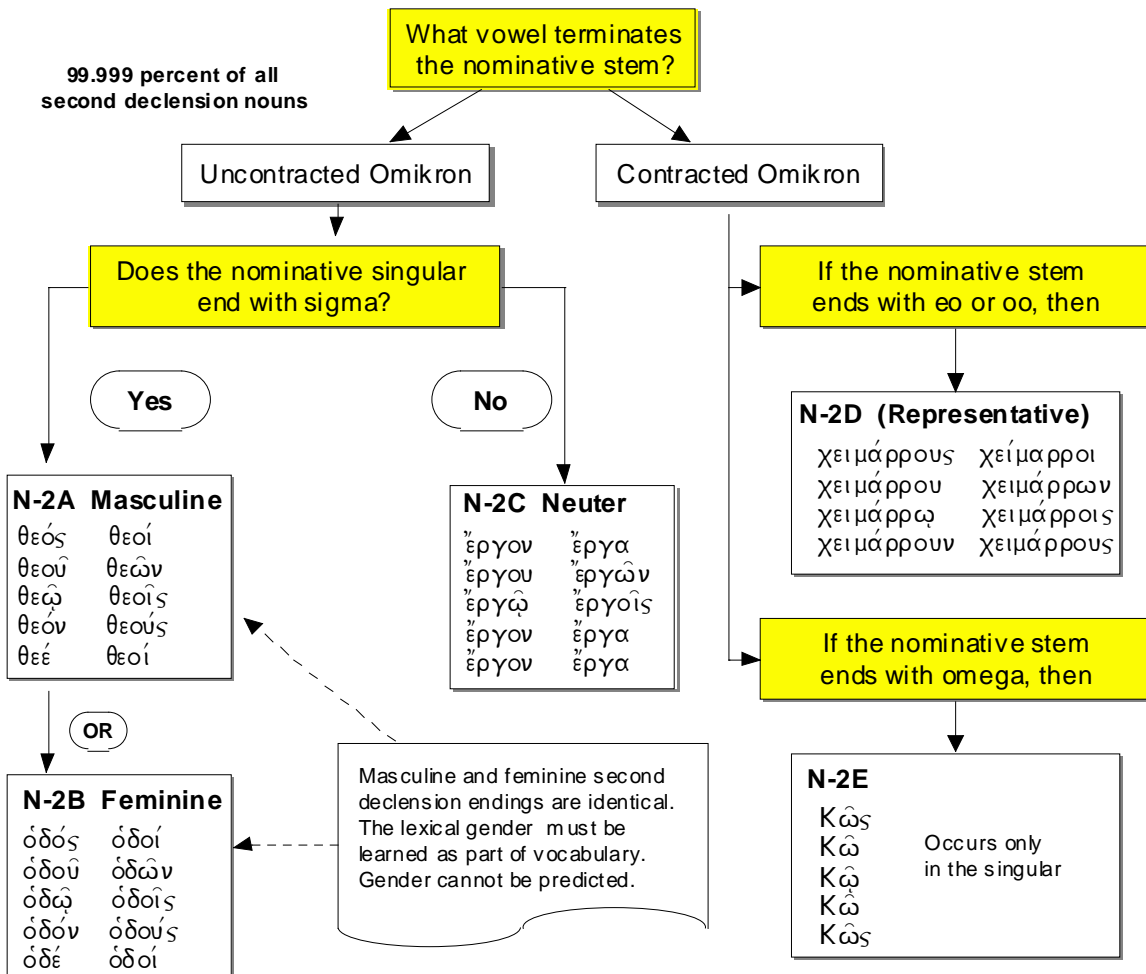
1. Second declension contract plural nouns occur seldom in NTGreek.
2. Masculine and feminine case endings are replicated respectively in all case-number endings. If present, the article or another modifier will differentiate between the two genders except for the genitive plural.
3. A proper diphthong is always formed with the combination of the stem vowel and case ending. The articular nominative plural functions sometimes as an auxiliary vocative.
4. The stem vowel *omikron* is irregularly absorbed by *alpha*, and not because of contraction. The final *alpha* is always pronounced short.
5. The genitive plural case ending is replicated throughout all genders and paradigms. The *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by the *omega*, and not because of contraction.
6. The dative plural case ending is replicated throughout all genders and paradigms. A proper diphthong is always formed with the combination of the stem vowel and case ending.
7. The primitive case ending for the accusative plural is *-υς*. However, *nū* drops out when it immediately follows *sigma*. The stem vowel *omikron* is lengthened to *ou* to compensate for the loss of the consonant *nū*.
8. Two contracted proper names occur in this paradigm, one masculine and one feminine. The plural forms do not occur in NTGreek.

### §11.3 Declension-Paradigm Flow Charts

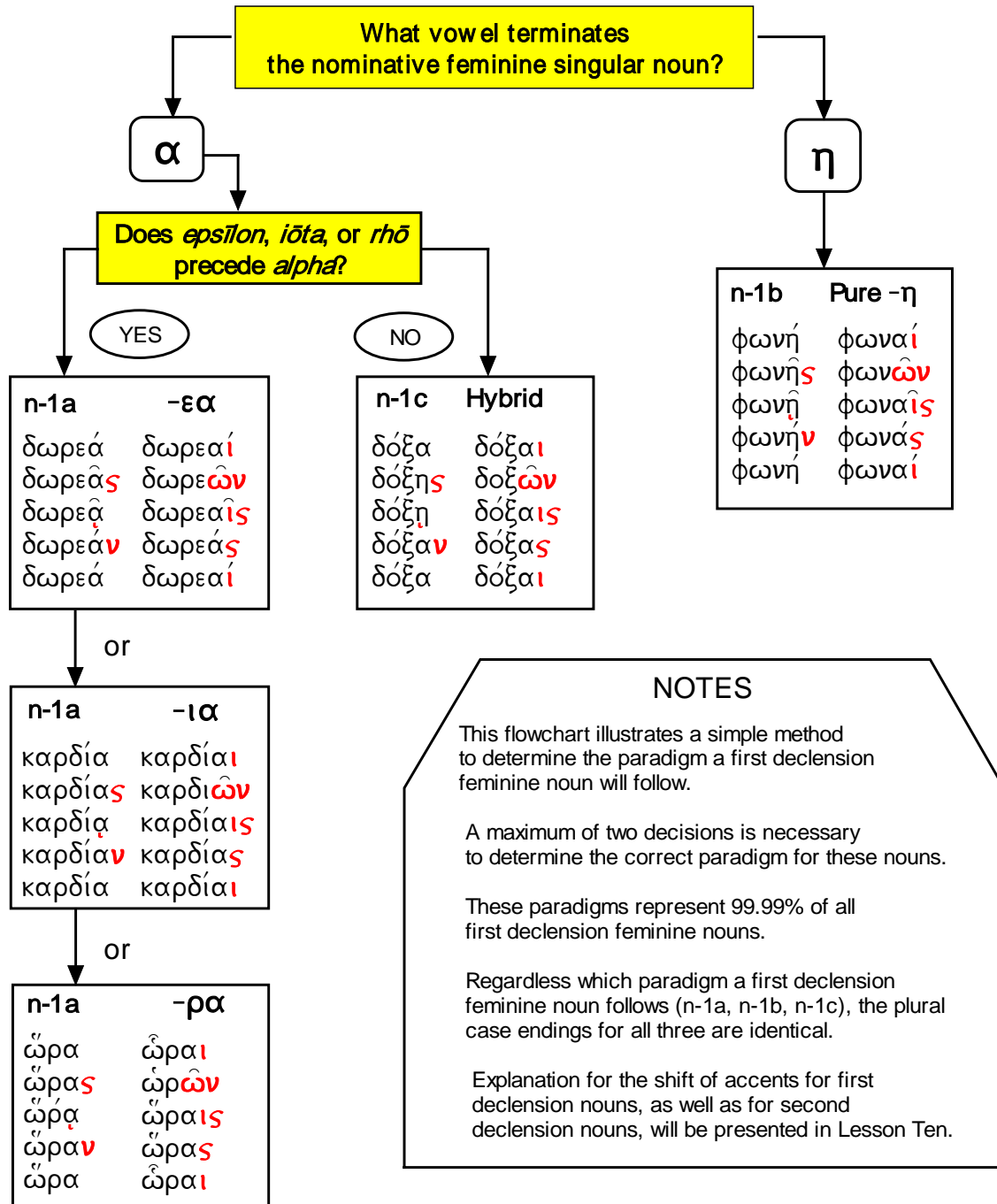
Three flow charts were presented in previous lessons depicting the relationship between the paradigms and their respective declensions for first and second declension nouns. Each flow chart illustrated the simplicity for determining the paradigm a noun will follow according to its gender and genitive singular form. The process was masked with leading questions to direct the student in the correct path.

The flow charts are once again presented in the same order as the second and first declensions were studied. These charts are perhaps the best method of presenting an overview for first and second declension-paradigm relationships.

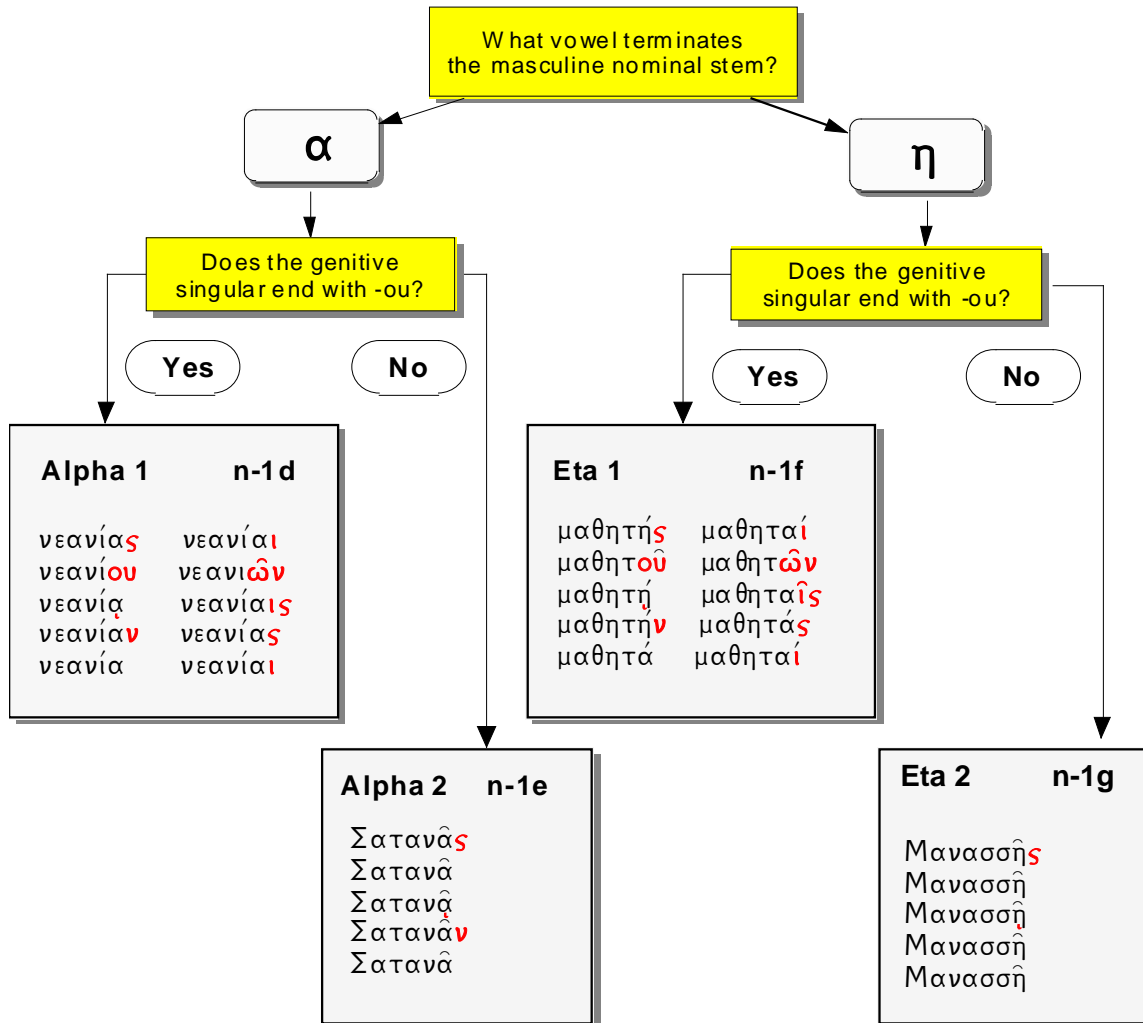
#### §11.3.1 Second declension flow chart.



§11.3.2 First declension feminine flow chart.



§11.3.3 First declension masculine flow chart.



This flow chart illustrates the simplicity for determining the paradigm that a first declension masculine noun will follow. These four paradigms (n-1d, n-1e, n-1f, n-1g) represent 100% of all uncontracted first declension masculine nouns. Contracted first declension masculine nouns (n-1h; only two in NTGreek) always decline like paradigm n-1f nouns (cf. §9.7.3).

Two decisions are always necessary in determining the correct paradigm for a masculine noun.

- First: Which vowel (*alpha* or *eta*) terminates the nominal stem?
- Second: Does the genitive singular form terminates with -ou?

Regardless which paradigm a first declension masculine noun follows, their plural case endings are always the same (both masculine and feminine plural case endings are identical). Furthermore, first declension masculine nouns in paradigms n-1e and n-1g occur only in the singular.

## §11.4 Article Paradigm Review

The article always inflects to agree with the substantive it modifies in gender, number, and case. Because the article occurs frequently and always is in grammatical concord with nouns of any declension, this establishes it as the single most important paradigm to memorize.

With very few exceptions, similarities may be drawn between the masculine, neuter, and feminine forms of the article and the case endings of n-2a, n-2c, and n-1b nouns respectively.

**§11.4.1 Masculine article.** The forms of the masculine article are analogous to the case endings of n-2a nouns, with *tau* in place of the stem. The only exceptions are the nominative plural which lacks the *tau*, and the nominative singular that lacks the *tau* or *sigma*.

masculine n-2a	Singular		Plural	
<b>Nominative</b>	ὁ instead of τός		οἱ	λόγοι
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ	λόγου	τῶν	λόγων
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ	λόγῳ	τοῖς	λόγοις
<b>Accusative</b>	τόν	λόγον	τούς	λόγους

**§11.4.2 Neuter article.** The forms of the neuter article are analogous to the case endings of n-2c nouns, again with *tau* in place of the stem. The only irregularity is τό instead of τόν in the nominative and accusative singular.

neuter n-2c	Singular		Plural	
<b>Nominative</b>	τό instead of τόν		τά	ἔργα
<b>Genitive</b>	τοῦ	ἔργου	τῶν	ἔργων
<b>Dative</b>	τῷ	ἔργῳ	τοῖς	ἔργοις
<b>Accusative</b>	τό instead of τόν		τά	ἔργα

**§11.4.3 Feminine article.** The forms of the feminine article parallel completely with the case endings of n-1b nouns. Like the masculine nominative forms, the article lacks the *tau* in both numbers.

feminine n-1b	Singular		Plural	
	<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ	φωνή	αἱ
<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς	φωνῆς	τῶν	φωνῶν
<b>Dative</b>	τῇ	φωνῇ	ταῖς	φωναῖς
<b>Accusative</b>	τήν	φωνήν	τάς	φωνάς

### §11.5 Review of Technical Words

The terms below represent the most important definitions to know. Words in italics are terms defined elsewhere in this review.

**Accent:** a diacritical mark written over a *vowel* or the second letter of a *diphthong* to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress in a word. Stress is indicated by extra loudness on the accented *syllable*, clearer quality of the *vowel*, or some slight lengthening. The three Greek accents are the acute, circumflex, and grave.

**Article:** modifier placed before a substantive to limit, individualize, or give definiteness. The article always agrees in *case*, *gender*, and number with the substantive it modifies.

**Breathing, smooth:** a diacritical mark curled to the left like a closing single quotation over a *vowel* or *diphthong* that indicates the vocalic sound is not aspirated.

**Breathing, rough:** a diacritical mark curled to the right like an opening single quotation over a *vowel*, *diphthong*, or an initial *rhō* that indicates aspiration.

**Case:** establishes the grammatical function of a substantive in relation to the verb or to other parts of the sentence. The five cases are, *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *vocative*.

**Case, accusative:** the *substantive* that functions as the direct object of a transitive verb.

**Case, dative:** the *substantive* that usually functions as the indirect object of a verb. A noun or noun phrase names the person or thing indirectly affected by the action of the verb.

**Case, genitive:** usually indicates possession. The *substantive* in the genitive modifies another *substantive*, and thus limits the *substantive* it modifies in some manner.

**Case, nominative:** primarily used to indicate the subject of a sentence.

**Case, vocative:** direct address to one or more persons.

**Consonant:** the partial or total blockage of air while forming a letter sound. This partial or stoppage of air in the oral cavity distinguishes consonants from *vowels*. The hindering of breath is accomplished with the tongue, teeth, or lips. There are seventeen Greek consonants.

**Consonant, aspirate:** a consonant pronounced with air accompanying or following the consonant. The four aspirated Greek consonants are Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ, and Χ χ.

**Consonant, compound:** a consonant wherein its phonetic sound is a composite of a consonant + sigma. The three compound consonants in NTGreek are Ζ ζ = δσ, Ξ ξ = κσ, and Ψ ψ = πσ.

**Consonant, continuant:** one of two broad classifications of consonants (cf. *stop consonant*). A continuant consonant is the passage of air is restricted but not completely stopped, causing friction while the sound continues. The continuants are subdivided into the sibilant, compound nasal, and liquid and semi-consonants. The twelve continuant consonants are Σσς (sibilant), Ξξ, Ζζ, Ψψ (compound), Γγ, Μμ, Νν (nasal), Λλ, Ρρ (liquid), and Ιι, Ππ, and Υυ (semi-consonants).

**Consonant, stop:** one of two broad classifications for consonants (cf. *continuant consonant*). Stop consonants are formed by slowing down or abruptly stopping the flow of air through the mouth before being released

with an expulsion of breath and sound. The nine stop consonants are Γγ, Κκ, Χχ (palatal), Δδ, Ττ, Θθ (dental), Ββ, Ππ, and Φφ (labial).

**Declension:** the way a *substantive* inflects to indicate number, *gender*, and *case*. A substantive's *declension* is determined by its *stem* termination. First declension nouns terminate with *alpha* or *ēta*, second declension nouns with *omikron*, and third declension nouns with a consonant.

**Dieresis:** two dots ( ¨ ) placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to indicate that the second *vowel* is a separate *syllable*. Dieresis also distinguishes the combination of open and close vowels that do not form a *proper diphthong*, but instead, are pronounced as two separate sounds.

**Diphthong:** a combination of two different vowels pronounced as one in a single *syllable*.

**Diphthong, improper:** an open and long *vowel* (*i.e.*, α, η, or ω) with a small *iōta* written under the vowel: αι, ηι, ωι. As capital letters, they are written as ΑΙ, ΗΙ, and ΩΙ. These diphthongs are never dissolved into their constituent elements (αι, ηι, ωι), and treated as simple vowels.

**Diphthong, proper:** a *vowel* sound made of two identifiable vowel sounds in immediate sequence. All Greek proper diphthongs are a combination of an open and a close vowel in immediate sequence to one another. There are only two exceptions: the vowel combination υ + ι form a diphthong, while vowel combination η + ι never form a diphthong. Diphthongs may be found at the beginning of Greek words, or anywhere else within the word. The eight Greek proper diphthongs are:

Beginning with a capital letter:	Αι	Ει	Οι	Υι	Αυ	Ευ	Ηυ	Ου
Beginning with a small letter:	αι	ει	οι	υι	αυ	ευ	ηυ	ου

**Gender:** one of three classes to which a noun belongs. The three genders are masculine, feminine, and neuter. All words modifying the noun must agree with it in gender.

**Grammatical concord:** the agreement between inflected words in their basic components are *case*, *gender*, and number.

**Inflection:** the spelling changes words undergo in accordance with their grammatical function in a sentence. Inflection in nominal forms is called *declension*, and verbs, conjugation.

**īōta adscript:** The *īōta* subscript is written on the line when α, η, and ω are written as capitals (e.g., ΑΙ, ΗΙ, ΩΙ). Occasionally, the *īōta* adscript may be written under the capital (e.g., Ἰδης for ἄδης).

**īōta subscript:** a diminutive *īōta* written below (hence, “subscript”) the open and long vowels α, η, and ω (i.e., α, η, ω), denoting an improper diphthong. The *īōta* subscript has no phonetic value of its own, nor does it affect the sound of the open and long vowel.

**Majuscule:** the earliest form of Greek letters. They were large square letters and all their forms were capitals. The majuscule letters were written together without breaks between words.

**Minuscule:** extremely small Greek letters (compared to majuscule and *uncial* letters) that were neither *majuscule* nor *uncial* in form. Their forms resemble cursive writing wherein the letters were connected and flowing. Minuscule style developed at the close of the eighth or beginning of the ninth century. The script could be written more rapidly as well as more compactly, thus saving both time and parchment.

**Nominal system:** substantives that inflect for *case*, *gender*, and *number*, such as nouns, adjectives, pronouns (personal, demonstrative, relative, reflexive, interrogative, reciprocal, possessive, and emphatic), numerals, pronominal adjectives, and the article.

**Noun:** names or designates a person, thing, or quality. Essentially, it is an appellation.

**Paradigm:** an orderly arrangement of all the possible inflected forms of a word, and serves as the model for all other words that are identical to the inflectional pattern.

**Phonics:** a method of learning the correlation between the written letters and their corresponding speech sounds and sound combinations in a language.

**Plural:** form of a *noun* (or other member of the *nominal system*) indicating more than one entity.

**Singular:** the quality form of a *noun* (or other member of the *nominal system*) indicating a single entity.

**Stem:** the part of an inflected word which remains constant, and to which affixes are added throughout its *paradigm*.

**Substantive:** an all-inclusive term for any part of speech that functions as a *noun*. Other parts of speech other than nouns may also function substantivally within a syntactical context, such as adjectives, pronouns, participles, infinitives, and at times, the *article*.

**Syllabification:** the division of words into their individual *syllables*. The process of breaking a word into *syllables* is the same as pronouncing it—from left to right. A word has as many *syllables* as the sum of its *vowels* and/or *diphthongs*.

**Syllable:** part of a word pronounced as a unit, consisting of a *vowel* or *diphthong* alone or with one or more *consonants*. The process of dividing a word into its distinct syllables is *syllabification*.

**Unvoiced:** a *consonant* produced without vibrating the vocal cords.

**Uncial:** the modified *majuscule* capital Greek letters that later became rounded in shape. The uncial letters were written together without breaks between words.

**Voiced:** a *consonant* or *vowel* produced with vibration of the vocal cords. All *vowels* are voiced.

**Vowel:** when forming a letter sound, the unobstructed passage of breath with no audible friction through the oral cavity. This unobstructed passage of air in the oral cavity distinguishes vowels from consonants. The vocal cords generally vibrate, but not necessarily. The Greek vowels are produced by modification of the shape of the oral cavity by movements of the tongue and lips. NTGreek has seven vowels and all are voiced: Αα, Εε, Ηη, Ιι, Οο, Υυ, and Ωω.

## §11.6 Vocabulary Review

To be successful at any foreign language it is crucial to learn its vocabulary. Although not usually popular, it is very necessary. The alternative is to spend inordinate time searching in a lexicon for an unnecessarily large number of words. This can be avoided if vocabulary is taken seriously and acquired when each lesson is studied. If not, reading confidently NTGreek will not become a reality, but a tedious and laborious task—at best piecing together individual disjointed units of a language.

With the hope that the goal is to read NTGreek with confidence, all the vocabulary words appearing in lessons six through ten are listed alphabetically below for review. The format is straightforward: the vocabulary word is listed in the first column with its abbreviated genitive singular, followed by its lexical gender specified by the article. Its definition is listed in the second column. Finally, the vocabulary word's part of speech and declension-paradigm is cited in the third column.

This section may be used as an opportunity to see which words you know, and those that need more work. First, cover the center and right-hand columns with a piece of paper, leaving only the left-hand column exposed. Say aloud the vocabulary word, and then recite its definition, part of speech, and finally its declension-paradigm notation from memory. Mark those that you do not know well and regularly review. Only if you know your vocabulary words well, repeat the exercise with the left-hand column covered and go from English to Greek. This latter exercise usually proves to be the more difficult of the two.

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Part of Speech
ἄβυσσος, -ου, ἡ	abyss	noun n-2b
ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ	love	noun n-1b
ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ	angel, messenger	noun n-2a
Ἀγρίππας, -α, ὁ	Agrippa	noun n-1e
ἀγρός, -οῦ, ὁ	open country, field	noun n-2a
ἀδελφή, -ῆς, ἡ	sister	noun n-1b
Ἅδης, -ου, ὁ	Hades	noun n-1f

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Part of Speech
ἀδελφός, -ου, ὁ	brother	noun n-2a
ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ	truth	noun n-1a
ἁμαρτία, -ας, ἡ	sin	noun n-1a
ἁμαρτωλός, -οῦ, ὁ	sinner	noun n-2a
ἄνθρωπος, -ου, ὁ	man, humankind	noun n-2a
ἄντίχριστος, -ου, ὁ	antichrist	noun n-2a
ἄπόστολος, -ου, ὁ	apostle, delegate	noun n-2a
ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ	bread, food	noun n-2a
ἀρχάγγελος, -ου, ὁ	archangel	noun n-2a
ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ	beginning, ruler	noun n-1b
βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ὁ	baptist, one who baptizes	noun n-1f
Βαραββᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ	Barabbas	noun n-1e
βάρβαρος, -ου, ὁ	barbarian	noun n-2a
Βαρναβᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ	Barnabas	noun n-1e
βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ	kingdom	noun n-1a
βίβλος, -ου, ἡ	scroll, document	noun n-2b
Γαλιλαία, -ας, ἡ	Galilee	noun n-1a
Γέεννα, -ης, ἡ (Final <i>alpha</i> is short)	Gehenna	noun n-1c
γῆ, -ῆς, ἡ	earth, soil, land	noun n-1h
γλῶσσα, -ης, ἡ (Final <i>alpha</i> is short)	tongue, language	noun n-1c
γραφή, -ῆς, ἡ	writing, Scripture	noun n-1b
δαιμόνιον, -ου, τό	demon	noun n-2c
δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ	despot, lord	noun n-1f
διαθήκη, -ης, ἡ	covenant, contract	noun n-1b

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Part of Speech
διάκονος, -ου, ὁ	servant, deacon	noun n-2a
διάλεκτος, -ου, ἡ	dialect, language	noun n-2b
διδαχή, -ῆς, ἡ	teaching, instruction	noun n-1b
δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ	righteousness	noun n-1b
δούλος, -ου, ὁ	slave, bond-servant	noun n-2a
δόξα, -ης, ἡ (Final <i>alpha</i> is short)	glory	noun n-1c
δωρεά, -ᾶς, ἡ	gift	noun n-1a
δῶρον, -ου, τό	gift	noun n-2c
εἰρήνη, -ης, ἡ	peace	noun n-1b
ἑκατοντάρχης, -ου, ὁ	centurion	noun n-1f
ἐκκλησία, -ας, ἡ	Church, assembly	noun n-1a
ἐντολή, -ῆς, ἡ	commandment	noun n-1b
ἔξοδος, -ου, ἡ	departure	noun n-2b
ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ	authority, power	noun n-1a
ἐπιθυμία, -ας, ἡ	strong desire, lust	noun n-1a
ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, ἡ	letter, epistle	noun n-1b
ἔργον, -ου, τό	work, deed, action	noun n-2c
ἔρημος, -ου, ἡ	wilderness, desert	noun n-2b
Ἑρμῆς, -οῦ, ὁ	Hermes	noun n-1h
εὐαγγέλιον, -ου, τό	good news, gospel	noun n-2c
εὐαγγελιστής, -οῦ, ὁ	evangelist	noun n-1f
Ζαχαρίας, -ου, ὁ	Zachariah	noun n-1d
ζηλωτής, -οῦ, ὁ	zealot	noun n-1f
ζωή, -ῆς, ἡ	life	noun n-1b
ἢ	or	conjunction

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Part of Speech
Ἡλίας, -ου, ὁ	Elijah	noun n-1d
ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ	day	noun n-1a
θάλασσα, -ης, ἡ (Final <i>alpha</i> is short)	sea, lake	noun n-1c
θάνατος, -ου, ὁ	death	noun n-2a
θεός, -οῦ, ὁ	God, god	noun n-2a
θηρίον, -ου, τό	(wild) animal, beast	noun n-2c
θρόνος, -ου, ὁ	throne	noun n-2a
Θωμᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ	Thomas	noun n-1e
ἱερόν, -οῦ, τό	temple	noun n-2c
Ἰησοῦς, -οῦ, ὁ	Jesus, Joshua	noun n-3g(1)
Ἰωάννης, -ου, ὁ	John	noun n-1f
καί	and	conjunction
καρδία, -ας, ἡ	heart	noun n-1a
κεφαλή, -ῆς, ἡ	head	noun n-1b
κλέπτης, -ου, ὁ	thief	noun n-1f
κόσμος, -ου, ὁ	world, cosmos	noun n-2a
κριτής, -οῦ, ὁ	judge	noun n-1f
κύριος, -ου, ὁ	Lord, lord, master	noun n-2a
λεπρός, -οῦ, ὁ	leper	noun n-2a
ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ	robber	noun n-1f
λίθος, -ου, ὁ	stone	noun n-2a
λόγος, -ου, ὁ	word, message, statement	noun n-2a
μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ	disciple	noun n-1f
μαργαρίτης, -ου, ὁ	pearl	noun n-1f
Μεσσίας, -ου, ὁ	Messiah	noun n-1d

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Part of Speech
μνᾶ, -ᾶς, ἡ	mina	noun n-1h
μῦθος, -ου, ὁ	myth	noun n-2a
νεανίας, -ου, ὁ	youth, young man	noun n-1d
Νικόδημος, -ου, ὁ	Nicodemus	noun n-2a
νόμος, -ου, ὁ	law, Law	noun n-2a
ὁ, ἡ, τό	the	article
ὁδός, -οῦ, ἡ	road, way, journey, conduct	noun n-2b
οἰκοδεσπότης, -ου, ὁ	master of the house	noun n-1f
οἶκος, -ου, ὁ	house	noun n-2a
ὀργή, -ῆς, ἡ	anger, wrath	noun n-1b
ὀρφανός, -οῦ, ὁ	orphan	noun n-2a
οὐρανός, -οῦ, ὁ	heaven	noun n-2a
ὄχλος, -ου, ὁ	crowd, throng	noun n-2a
παραβολή, -ῆς, ἡ	parable	noun n-1b
Παῦλος	Paul	noun n-2a
Πέτρος, -ου, ὁ	Peter	noun n-2a
προσευχή, -ῆς, ἡ	prayer	noun n-1b
προφήτης, -ου, ὁ	prophet	noun n-1f
ρίζα, -ης, ἡ (Final <i>alpha</i> is short)	root, shoot	noun n-1c
σάββατον, -ου, τό	Sabbath, week	noun n-2c
Σατανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ	Satan	noun n-1e
Σίλας, -ᾶ, ὁ	Silas	noun n-1e
σοφία, -ας, ἡ	wisdom	noun n-1a
Στεφανᾶς, -ᾶ, ὁ	Stephen	noun n-1e
στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ	soldier	noun n-1f

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Part of Speech
σुकῆ, -ῆς, ἡ	fig tree	noun n-1h
συναγωγῆ, -ῆς, ἡ	synagogue, meeting	noun n-1b
σωτηρία, -ας, ἡ	salvation	noun n-1a
τέκνον, -ου, τό	child	noun n-2c
ῥῦμος, -ου, ό	hymn	noun n-2a
φωνῆ, -ῆς, ἡ	sound, noise, voice	noun n-1b
χαρά, -ᾶς, ἡ	joy, delight	noun n-1a
χορός, -ου, ό	chorus, dancing	noun n-2a
Χριστιανός, -ου, ό	Christian	noun n-2a
Χριστός, -ου, ό	Christ, Messiah	noun n-2a
ψαλμός, -ου, ό	psalm	noun n-2a
ψευδοπροφήτης, -ου, ό	false prophet	noun n-1f
ψεύστης, -ου, ό	liar	noun n-1f
ψυχή, -ῆς, ἡ	soul	noun n-1b
ὦ	O!	interjection
ώρα, -ας, ἡ	hour	noun n-1a

# 11

## Study Guide

### Review

### First and Second Declension Nouns

The exercises below reflect the most important elements of first and second declension nouns. The exercises will prepare the student for the available unit examination for lessons six through ten. If interested taking this examination, please consult the study aids for this lesson.

**Exercise One: Definitions.** Define the following words. Be clear and precise with your answers.

1, Paradigm:

2. Declension:

3. Case:

4. Diphthong:

5. Grammatical concord:

**Exercise Two: Grammatical concord.** Choose the correct form of the article from the left-hand column that properly modifies the inflected nouns in the right-hand column. Only one article is correct.

Example: τῶν **τοῦ** τῆς | κυρίου, δούλου, οἴκου

1.	οἱ ταῖς τοῖς	δεσπόταις, ἀνθρώποις, ἔργοις
2.	τούς τάς τά	βίβλους, διαλέκτους, ἀβύσσους
3.	αἱ οἱ τά	ὁδοί, διάλεκτοι, βίβλοι
4.	ὁ τό τά	θηρίον, εὐαγγέλιον, τέκνον
5.	τῶν τάς τά	ὁδῶν, λόγων, μαθητῶν
6.	τούς τό τάς	κόσμους, βαπτιστάς, ἁμαρτωλοῦς
7.	τῷ τῇ τόν	ἄδη, ἑκατοντάρχη, κριτῇ
8.	τούς τάς τά	νεανίας, μαθητάς, εὐαγγελιστάς
9.	ὁ ἡ τό	ὁδός, βίβλος, ἄβυσσος
10.	τοῦ τῶν τόν	ἀρχαγγέλου, ἀποστόλου, ἀνθρώπου
11.	ὁ ἡ τό	λόγος, μαθητής, κόσμος
12.	τόν τήν τό	δαιμόνιον, ἔργον, δῶρον
13.	τήν τόν τάς	ρίζαν, δόξαν, θάλασσαν
14.	τῆς τάς τούς	γλῶσσας, ὥρας, ἀληθείας
15.	τήν αἱ ταῖς	φωναί, δόξαι, εἰρήναι
16.	τήν τόν τό	βίβλον, συναγωγήν, ὁδόν
17.	οἱ αἱ τά	σάββατα, ἔργα, τέκνα
18.	τῷ τοῖς τῇ	ὑμνοίς, λόγοις, ἀνθρώποις
19.	τούς τάς αἱ	διαλέκτους, ὁδούς, ἐξόδους
20.	τήν τό τόν	λίθον, θάνατον, κλέπτῃν
21.	τῷ τῇ τάς	εὐαγγελίῳ, λόγῳ, θεῷ
22.	τό ὁ τόν	θηρίον, δαιμόνιον, τέκνον

**Exercise Three: Multiple choice.** Choose the best answer.

1. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is κύριος?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. κυριῶν | c. κυρίων |
| b. κύριω  | d. κυριῶ  |

2. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is ἀρχή?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a. ἀρχαί | c. ἀρχών  |
| b. ἀρχης | d. ἀρχᾶις |

3. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is Γαλιλαία?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Γαλίλαιας | c. Γαλιλαία  |
| b. Γαλιλαιάς | d. Γαλίλαιαν |

4. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is λόγος?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a. λογοῦ | c. λογῶ   |
| b. λόγον | d. λογούς |

5. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is δόξα?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. δοξῶν | c. δόξων |
| b. δοξαί | d. δοξή  |

6. What is the basis for a noun's accent?

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. the genitive singular | c. vowel quality of the ultima |
| b. gender of the noun    | d. principles of intonation    |

7. The lexical entry of any noun cites what important information?
- a. the article (thus the gender of the noun)
  - b. the genitive singular form
  - c. type and position of accent
  - d. all of the above
8. An accent is written over which vowel of a proper diphthong?
- a. the first vowel
  - b. the second vowel
  - c. diphthongs are not accented
  - d. depends upon gender
9. When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, which comes first?
- a. the accent
  - b. the breathing
  - c. if acute, accent first
  - d. if grave, accent first
10. The acute accent may stand over which syllables?
- a. monosyllabic
  - b. disyllabic
  - c. antepenult and penult
  - d. ultima, penult, antepenult
11. The grave accent is associated with which syllable(s)?
- a. antepenult
  - b. penult
  - c. ultima
  - d. ultima and penult
12. The circumflex accent is associated with which syllable(s)?
- a. antepenult
  - b. antepenult and penult
  - c. antepenult and ultima
  - d. ultima and penult

13. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for γραφή?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. n-1a | c. n-1c |
| b. n-1b | d. n-1d |

14. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for μαθητής?

- |         |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| a. n-1e | c. n-1g              |
| b. n-1f | d. none of the above |

15. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for καρδιά?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. n-1a | c. n-1b |
| b. n-2a | d. n-2b |

16. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for τέκνον?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. n-2a | c. n-2c |
| b. n-2b | d. n-2d |

16. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ρίζα?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. n-1a | c. n-1c |
| b. n-1b | d. n-1d |

17. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for Σατανᾶς?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. n-1d | c. n-1f |
| b. n-1e | d. n-1g |

18. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ὄχλος?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. n-1a | c. n-2a |
| b. n-1b | d. n-2b |

19. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ὁδός?
- a. n-1a
  - b. n-1b
  - c. n-2a
  - d. n-2b
20. First declension nouns are of what gender?
- a. masculine and neuter
  - b. feminine and neuter
  - c. feminine and masculine
  - d. feminine
21. What cases in the first declension are identical to each other?
- a. dative and genitive
  - b. nominative and vocative
  - c. nominative and genitive
  - d. nominative and dative
22. What genders have identical case endings in the second declension?
- a. masculine and neuter
  - b. masculine and feminine
  - c. feminine and neuter
  - d. masculine, feminine, neuter
23. The feminine article agrees in number and case with what nouns in the first declension?
- a. masculine nouns
  - b. feminine nouns
  - c. n-1d and n-1e nouns
  - d. n-1e and n-1f nouns
24. What is the stem vowel for second declension nouns?
- a. *omikron*
  - b. *alpha*
  - c. *ēta*
  - d. *alpha* and *ēta*
25. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a feminine noun belonging to the first declension?
- a. Σίλας
  - b. μαθητής
  - c. οἶκος
  - d. παραβολή

26. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a masculine noun belonging to the first declension?
- a. φωνή  
b. Χριστιανός  
c. ψεύστης  
d. σάββατον
27. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a masculine noun belonging to the second declension?
- a. νόμος  
b. προφήτης  
c. χαρά  
d. ἔρημος
28. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a feminine noun belonging to the second declension?
- a. θεός  
b. ἱερόν  
c. ληστής  
d. ἕξοδος
29. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a neuter noun belonging to the second declension?
- a. ὁδός  
b. ἐκκλησία  
c. δῶρον  
d. δωρεά
30. In which case does monophthongization always occur in the first and second declensions?
- a. dative singular  
b. dative plural  
c. genitive singular  
d. genitive plural
31. Which case form in the second declension is a result of *epsilon* replacing the vowel stem?
- a. genitive singular  
b. accusative plural  
c. vocative singular  
d. vocative plural

32. Which cases in the second declension do masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns share corresponding case endings?
- a. genitive and dative singulars
  - b. genitive and vocative plurals
  - c. nominative and vocative plural
  - d. genitive and vocative singular
33. Second declension neuter plural nouns cannot be differentiated in which cases because of form?
- a. nominative, genitive, and dative
  - b. nominative, accusative, and vocative
  - c. genitive and dative
  - d. nominative, genitive, and vocative
34. Second declension neuter singular nouns cannot be differentiated in which cases because of form?
- a. nominative, genitive, and dative
  - b. nominative, accusative, and vocative
  - c. genitive and dative
  - d. nominative, genitive, and vocative
35. Which case form is the result of contraction?
- a. λόγος
  - b. λόγου
  - c. λόγους
  - d. λόγε
36. Which case form is the result of compensatory lengthening?
- a. λόγω
  - b. λόγους
  - c. λόγων
  - d. λόγος

37. A Greek-English lexicon does NOT cite which piece of information as part of its lexical entry?
- a. article
  - b. genitive singular
  - c. nominative singular
  - d. declension-paradigm
38. Which case determines the inflectional pattern of a noun in its declension?
- a. nominative
  - b. genitive
  - c. dative
  - d. accusative
39. Which diacritical marking indicates aspiration?
- a. smooth breathing mark
  - b. rough breathing mark
  - c. circumflex accent
  - d. acute accent
40. Which case-number form in the first declension is always accented with a circumflex irrespective how the nominative singular is accented?
- a. genitive singular
  - b. genitive plural
  - c. nominative plural
  - d. accusative plural
41. Which declension-paradigm represents about 30% of all second declension nouns?
- a. n-2a
  - b. n-2b
  - c. n-2c
  - d. n-2d
42. The stem for every first and second declension noun is derived from which form?
- a. nominative
  - b. genitive
  - c. dative
  - d. accusative

43. Whereas case-number inflected forms determine a noun's function in a sentence, what carries the basic meaning of a noun throughout all forms?
- a. stem
  - b. declension
  - c. gender
  - d. inflection
44. What can be determined once a noun's unaccented nominative and genitive singular inflected forms are known?
- a. accent
  - b. gender
  - c. declension
  - d. article
45. Nouns are not inflected for which of the following?
- a. gender
  - b. number
  - c. case
  - d. case and number
46. Which diacritical marking indicates the lack of aspiration when a vowel or diphthong begins a word?
- a. rough breathing mark
  - b. circumflex accent
  - c. smooth breathing mark
  - d. quotation mark
47. Which case ending is the same for all first and second declension nouns?
- a. dative singular
  - b. genitive singular
  - c. nominative plural
  - d. genitive plural
48. Which declension(s) have contract nouns?
- a. first
  - b. second
  - c. first and second
  - d. none of the above

**Exercise Four: Article concord.** Supply the correct article before each of the following nouns.

	Article	Noun		Article	Noun
1.		κυρίῳ	24.		ζωάς
2.		κεφαλῆν	25.		σοφία
3.		ὁδοί	26.		ἀληθείαις
4.		θηρίον	27.		ῥῆμοι
5.		δῶρα	28.		ἐξουσίαι
6.		βασιλεία	29.		ἐντολῆ
7.		ρίζη	30.		δόξαν
8.		ὥρων	31.		σαββάτου
9.		Γαλιλαίαν	32.		βίβλοις
10.		στρατιώτου	33.		ψεύσται
11.		οἰκοδεσποτῶν	34.		προφήτην
12.		Βαραββᾶ	35.		Θωμᾶν
13.		νεανίαν	36.		Μεσσίας
14.		μαθητῶν	37.		δόξας
15.		δόξης	38.		ἐντολαί
16.		ζωαῖς	39.		συναγωγάς
17.		ἀδελφῆ	40.		ἀγάπη
18.		ὥραις	41.		φωνῆς
19.		καρδίαν	42.		σοφίαν
20.		ἐξουσίαι	43.		ἡμερῶν
21.		χαράς	44.		χαρᾶς
22.		ἔργα	45.		τέκνοις
23.		ὁδοί	46.		ἱερόν

**Exercise Five: Translation.** Translate the following words and phrases.

	Greek Word or Phrase	Translation
1.	τοῦ θεοῦ	
2.	ὁ θεὸς τῶν σαββάτων	
3.	οὐρανοῦ	
4.	τὸ δῶρον θεοῦ τῷ Πέτρῳ	
5.	ὁ υἱὸς καὶ τὸ τέκνον	
6.	τοὺς λόγους τοῦ θανάτου	
7.	τὸ ἔργον τοῦ ἀποστόλου	
8.	αἱ ὁδοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	
9.	ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ	
10.	ὀρφανούς	
11.	αἱ βίβλοι τῶν ἀποστόλων	
12.	υἱοί	
13.	ψαλμούς	
14.	ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ	
15.	ἡ ἐκκλησία τῆς Γαλιλαίας	
16.	αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἀνθρώπων	
17.	ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ	
18.	ὦ Νικόδημε	
19.	ὁ κύριος τῆς ζωῆς	
20.	ἡ δόξα τοῦ Χριστοῦ	
21.	τὰ θηρία ταῖς βίβλοις	
22.	ἀδελφούς καὶ ἀδελφάς	
23.	τῶν δεσποτῶν	
24.	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί	

	Greek Word or Phrase	Translation
25.	ἑκατοντάρχης	
26.	ἡ ἕξοδος	
27.	ἐπιθυμίαν	
28.	τῆς διδαχῆς	
29.	διαθήκας	
30.	τῶν ἀγρῶν	
31.	ἡ θάλασσα τοῦ θάνατου	
32.	ἡ ἡμέρα Χριστοῦ	
33.	ἡ καρδιά του λεπρού	
34.	οὐρανὸς καὶ γῆ	
35.	ἡ φωνὴ τοῦ κυρίου	
36.	Στεφανᾶς	
37.	Παύλου	
38.	οἰκοδεσπότης	
39.	μῦθους	
40.	νόμους καὶ ἐντολάς	
41.	ἡ	
42.	Ἰησοῦς	
43.	οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	
44.	τοῦ μαργαρίτου	
45.	τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν	
46.	οἱ στρατιῶται	