

# Introduction to Nouns

## Lesson 12

### DEFINITION

A **noun** is the name (*ὄνομα*) of a person, place, or thing.

### COMPONENTS

In Greek, nouns, like verbs, are made up of two parts:

#### THE STEM

The stem of the noun is determined by removing the “ending.” The stem determines the meaning or definition of the word.

#### THE ENDING

The ending expresses three (3) things:

##### 1) **GENDER**

There are three (3) genders in Greek:

- A. *masculine*: male
- B. *feminine*: female
- C. *neuter*: something that is neither male nor female

##### 2) **NUMBER**

expresses how many people are represented by the word:

- A. *singular*: one person
- B. *plural*: more than one person

##### 3) **CASE**

shows what function the word has in the sentence:

- A. *nominative*: expresses the subject of the sentence.  
The subject is the one doing or receiving the action.
- B. *genitive*: expresses possession or ownership.  
Translated with the word “of.”
- C. *dative*: expresses the indirect object in the sentence.  
Receives the indirect action of the verb.  
Translated with the words *to* or *for*.
- D. *accusative*: expresses the direct object in the sentence.  
Receives the direct action of the verb.
- E. *vocative*: expresses direct address.

## Second Declension Nouns Lesson 12

### THE DECLENSION OF ἄνθρωπος

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ἄνθρωπος man	ἄνθρωποι men
GENITIVE CASE	ἄνθρώπου of man	ἄνθρώπων of men
DATIVE CASE	ἄνθρώπῳ to or for man	ἄνθρώποις to or for men
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ἄνθρωπον man	ἄνθρώπους men
VOCATIVE CASE	ἄνθρωπε man	ἄνθρωποι men

### SECOND DECLENSION NOUN “ENDINGS”

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE CASE	ος	οι
GENITIVE CASE	ου	ων
DATIVE CASE	ῳ	οις
ACCUSATIVE CASE	ον	ους
VOCATIVE CASE	ε	οι