

LESSON TWELVE

INTRODUCTION TO NOUNS

In this lesson we are going to study our first DECLENSION of NOUNS. A DECLENSION is a group of words with the same characteristics or pattern. There are three (3) declensions of nouns in Greek: the first declension, the second declension, and the third declension. We are going to begin with a study of the second declension. The second declension is the more prominent in the New Testament and has more words.

In Lesson 10 we studied simple sentence structure. In that lesson it was presented that a NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing.

EXAMPLE:

The man is writing the letter to the servant of the apostle.
NOUN VERB NOUN NOUN NOUN

In our example sentence we have already recognized and studied the verb in this sentence. The NOUNS that name a person, place, or thing are: man, letter, servant, and apostle.

VOCABULARY

The following vocabulary list is made up of nine common second declension NOUNS found in the Greek New Testament.

- 1) ἄνθρωπος (ἄνθρωπος) - - - - - man
- 2) ἀπόστολος (ἀπόστολος) - - - - - apostle
- 3) δούλος (δοῦλος) - - - - - servant, slave
- 4) λόγος (λόγος) - - - - - word
- 5) νόμος (νόμος) - - - - - law
- 6) υἱός (υἱός) - - - - - son
- 7) θεός (θεός) - - - - - God
- 8) κόλπος (κόλπος) - - - - - bosom
- 9) κόσμος (κόσμος) - - - - - world

On page 2 we will begin our study of NOUNS.

LESSON TWELVE

In Greek, NOUNS, like verbs, are made up of two parts: (1) The STEM
(2) The ENDING

THE STEM

The STEM of the NOUN is determined by removing the ending from the Greek word. The STEM determines the meaning or definition of the word.

THE ENDING

The ENDING placed on the end of the stem of the word tells three (3) things:

- 1) GENDER - There are three (3) genders in Greek:
 - * MASCULINE - male
 - * FEMININE - female
 - * NEUTER - something that is neither male nor female.

- 2) NUMBER - expresses how many people are represented in the word.
 - * SINGULAR - one person
 - * PLURAL - more than one person

- 3) CASE - Nouns are arranged in CASES to show the function of the word in the sentence. There are five (5) cases in Greek:
 - * NOMINATIVE CASE

A noun in the nominative case expresses the SUBJECT of the sentence. The SUBJECT of the sentence is the one doing or receiving the action.
 - * GENITIVE CASE

A noun in the genitive case expresses possession or ownership and is translated with the word "of."

LESSON 12

Page 2

LESSON TWELVE

* DATIVE CASE

A noun in the dative case expresses the indirect object in the sentence. The indirect object receives the indirect action of the verb and is translated with the words "to" or "for."

* ACCUSATIVE CASE

A noun in the accusative case expresses the direct object in the sentence. The direct object receives the direct action of the verb.

* VOCATIVE CASE

A noun in the vocative case expresses direct address. Direct address is used for directly addressing someone.

THE SECOND DECLENSION of ἄνθρωπος

The presentation of each NOUN declension is by GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE. In this lesson on second declension nouns, we are going to use the Greek word ἄνθρωπος, man.

* GENDER

The gender of second declension nouns is made up mostly of MASCULINE nouns. The second declension is known as the MASCULINE declension.

* NUMBER

The second declension has both SINGULAR and PLURAL in all five (5) cases.

* CASE

The second declension noun has all five (5) cases.

LESSON TWELVE

SECOND DECLENSION NOUN “ENDINGS”

| | <u>SINGULAR</u> | <u>PLURAL</u> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| NOMINATIVE CASE (subject) | OS | OI |
| GENITIVE CASE (possession) | OU | ΩV |
| DATIVE CASE (indirect object) | Ω | OIS |
| ACCUSATIVE CASE (direct object) | OV | OVS |
| VOCATIVE CASE (direct address) | Ε | OI |

NOTE:

Notice the singular dative case. The OMEGA (ω) looks almost the same as the first person singular present active indicative of the regular verb. The only characteristic that distinguishes the difference between the two is the dative case has the IOTA SUBSCRIPT.

All of the nouns presented in the VOCABULARY LIST at the beginning of this lesson are presented in their basic root form - NOMINATIVE (case) SINGULAR (number) MASCULINE (gender).

The SECOND DECLENSION ENDINGS can be applied to the stem of any of the second declension nouns.

To find the stem of a second declension noun, you must drop the **OS** from the NOMINATIVE SINGULAR MASCULINE form.

LESSON 12

Page 4

LESSON TWELVE

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 |

In summary, we can put the PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE verb and the SECOND DECLENSION noun into function by using our example sentence. It would be beneficial for you to take the PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE verb page and the SECOND DECLENSION noun page, pages 10-12, out of the Charts Section Notebook to follow along with the example sentence below.

The ἄνθρωπος γράφει the letter to the δούλους of the ἀποστόλου
man is writing servants apostle

You should study the SECOND DECLENSION NOUN endings and go on to study the SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS in the reading exercise for this lesson.

Also, please read the SPECIAL NOTE on CASES on the next page.

LESSON TWELVE

SPECIAL NOTE ON "CASES"

There are many Greek courses that teach an EIGHT CASE system instead of the fundamental FIVE CASE system in this course.

There are other uses for various CASES other than the genitive case for possession and the dative case for indirect object. Many courses have chosen to adopt the Latin case system to present these other uses.

We have made a decision to stay with the normal Greek system of CASES to present the fundamental uses of Greek CASES. Later in this course you will be presented with the other uses of some of the cases.

You should know that all of the material in the FIVE CASE system and the material in the EIGHT CASE system are the same, only put under different categories. Through the normal Greek language FIVE CASE system, it will be easier for you to learn the material. After learning the basics of the Greek noun by the FIVE CASE system, you can easily change to any other system later if you should choose to do so.

LESSON 12

Page 6

LESSON TWELVE

EXERCISE ONE

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise you will be reading the text of John 1:1-18. The PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE verbs in the text that we studied in Lesson 11 are now underlined, PARSED, and coded to the Charts Section Notebook. The SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS are highlighted with boxes. It would be beneficial for you to take the pages on SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS, pages 11 & 12, out of the Charts Section Notebook as we go through this exercise.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Line 1: | (1) | Ἐν | ἀρχῇ | ἦν | ὁ | λόγος, | καὶ |
| | | In | beginning | was | the | word, | and |
| Line 2: | | ὁ | Λόγος | ἦν | πρὸς | τὸν | Θεόν |
| | | the | Word | was | with | the | God, |
| Line 3: | | καὶ | Θεός | ἦν | ὁ | λόγος. | (2) οὗτος |
| | | and | God | was | the | word. | this one |
| Line 4: | | ἦν | ἐν | ἀρχῇ | πρὸς | τὸν | Θεόν. |
| | | was | in | beginning | with | the | God. |
| Line 5: | (3) | πάντα | δι’ | αὐτοῦ | ἐγένετο, | καὶ | χωρὶς |
| | | all things | through | him | became, | and | without |
| Line 6: | | αὐτοῦ | ἐγένετο | οὐδὲ | ἐν | ὃ | γέγονεν. |
| | | him | became | not even | one thing | which | has become. |
| Line 7: | (4) | ἐν | αὐτῷ | ζωῇ | ἦν, | καὶ | ἡ |
| | | in | him | life | was, | and | the |
| Line 8: | | ζωῇ | ἦν | τὸ | φῶς | τῶν | ἀνθρώπων, |
| | | life | was | the | light | of the | men, |
| Line 9: | (5) | καὶ | τὸ | φῶς | ἐν | τῇ | σκοτία |
| | | and | the | light | in | the | darkness |
| Line 10: | | <u>φαίνει</u> , | καὶ | ἡ | σκοτία | αὐτὸ | οὐ |
| | | shines, | and | the | darkness | it | not |

3 PERS.SING.
PRES.ACT.IND.(10)

LESSON TWELVE

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

- Line 11: κατέλαβεν. (6) Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος
overtake. Became man having been sent
- Line 12: παρὰ Θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης. (7) οὗτος
from God, name to him John. this one
- Line 13: ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν, ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ
came for testimony, that he might testify concerning
- Line 14: τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσι δι'
the light, that all might believe through
- Line 15: αὐτοῦ. (8) οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς,
him. not was that one the light,
- Line 16: ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.
but that he might testify concerning the light.
- Line 17: (9) Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ
He was the light the true, which
- Line 18: φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἐρχόμενον εἰς
3 PERS. SING. PRES. ACT. IND. (10)
enlightens every man coming into
- Line 19: τὸν κόσμον. (10) ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ
the world. in the world he was, and
- Line 20: ὃ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ
the world through him became, and
- Line 21: ὃ κόσμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω. (11) εἰς
the world him not knew. into
- Line 22: τὰ ἴδια ἦλθε, καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι
the things his own he came, and the ones his own

LESSON 12

Page 8

LESSON TWELVE

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 23: αὐτὸν οὐ παρέλαβον. (12) ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον
him not they received. as many as but received

Line 24: αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα Θεοῦ
him, He gave to them authority children of God

Line 25: γενέσθαι, τοῖς <sup>3 PERS.PL.
PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα
to become, to the ones believing into the name

Line 26: αὐτοῦ· (13) οἱ οὐκ ἐξ αἱμάτων, οὐδὲ
of him; who not out of bloods, neither

Line 27: ἐκ θελήματος σαρκός, οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος
out of will of flesh, nor out of will

Line 28: ἀνδρός ἀλλ' ἐκ Θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν. (14) Καὶ
of man, but out of God were born. And

Line 29: ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐσκήνωσεν
the word flesh became, and tabernacled

Line 30: ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ ἐθεασάμεθα τὴν δόξαν
among us, and we beheld the glory

Line 31: αὐτοῦ, δόξαν ὡς μονογενοῦς παρὰ Πατρός,
of him, glory as of an only begotten from father,

Line 32: πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας. (15) Ἰωάννης
full of grace and truth. John

Line 33: <sup>3 PERS.SING.
PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> μαρτυρεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ κέκραγε λέγων,
testifies concerning him, and has cried saying,

Line 34: Οὗτος ἦν ὃν εἶπον, Ὁ ὀπίσω μου
This One was whom I said, the One after of me

Line 35: ἐρχόμενος ἔμπροσθέν μου γέγονεν· ὅτι
coming before me has become; because

LESSON TWELVE

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

- Line 36: **πρῶτος** **μου** **ἦν.** (16) **καὶ** **ἐκ** **τοῦ**
first of me he was. and out of the
- Line 37: **πληρώματος** **αὐτοῦ** **ἡμεῖς** **πάντες** **ἐλάβομεν,**
fullness of him ourselves all we received,
- Line 38: **καὶ** **χάριν** **ἀντὶ** **χάριτος.** (17) **ὅτι** **ὁ**
and grace succeeding grace. because the
- Line 39: **νόμος** **διὰ** **Μωσέως** **ἐδόθη,** **ἡ** **χάρις**
law through Moses was given, the grace
- Line 40: **καὶ** **ἡ** **ἀλήθεια** **διὰ** **Ἰησοῦ** **Χριστοῦ**
and the truth through Jesus Christ
- Line 41: **ἐγένετο.** (18) **Θεὸν** **οὐδεὶς** **έώρακε** **πώποτε·**
became. God no one has seen at any time;
- Line 42: **ὁ** **μονογενῆς** **υἱός,** **ὁ** **ὢν** **εἰς** **τὸν**
the only begotten son, the one being into the
- Line 43: **κόλπον** **τοῦ** **Πατρὸς,** **ἐκεῖνος** **ἐξηγήσατο.**
bosom of the Father, that one declared (him).

You should review this exercise while going on to Lesson 13 and the all important study on the DEFINITE ARTICLE "the."

LESSON 12

Page 10