

## LESSON FIFTEEN

### ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

In this lesson we are going to study ADJECTIVES.

**An ADJECTIVE is a word that modifies or describes a noun.**

It modifies a noun in four ways. It tells:

- 1) WHOSE  
EXAMPLE: He came into His own things.
- 2) WHICH PERSON OR THING  
EXAMPLE: The man was walking.
- 3) WHAT KIND  
EXAMPLES: The good word.  
The man is evil.
- 4) HOW MANY OR HOW MUCH  
EXAMPLE: All of the people were saved.

### VOCABULARY

The following are seven common ADJECTIVES found in the New Testament. Notice that an ADJECTIVE is presented in its nominative, masculine, feminine, and neuter singular forms.

- 1) ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν - - - - - good
- 2) ἀληθινός, ή, όν - - - - - true, dependable
- 3) κακός, ή, όν - - - - - bad
- 4) καλός, ή, όν - - - - - good, beautiful
- 5) ἴδιος, α, ον- - - - - - one's own, private
- 6) μικρός, ά, όν - - - - - small, little
- 7) πρῶτος, η, ον - - - - - first

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### THE DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVE ἀγαθός, good:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
GENITIVE	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
DATIVE	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
ACCUSATIVE	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθοῦς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
VOCATIVE	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά

### THE DECLENSION OF THE ADJECTIVE μικρός, little or small:

	<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>		
	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>	<u>MASC</u>	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	μικρός	μικρά	μικρόν	μικροί	μικραί	μικρά
GENITIVE	μικροῦ	μικρᾶς	μικροῦ	μικρῶν	μικρῶν	μικρῶν
DATIVE	μικρῷ	μικρᾷ	μικρῷ	μικροῖς	μικραῖς	μικροῖς
ACCUSATIVE	μικρόν	μικράν	μικρόν	μικροῦς	μικράς	μικρά
VOCATIVE	μικρέ	μικρά	μικρόν	μικροί	μικραί	μικρά

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## THE ADJECTIVE RULE

An ADJECTIVE must agree with the noun that it modifies in gender, number and case.

## THE USES OF THE ADJECTIVE WITH THE ARTICLE

When the ADJECTIVE is used with the article “the” in a sentence, there are two usages: the attributive position and the predicate position.

### 1) THE ATTRIBUTIVE POSITION

The ATTRIBUTIVE use of the adjective expresses the attributes or quality about someone or something.

**IN THE ATTRIBUTIVE POSITION, THE ADJECTIVE  
WILL ALWAYS FOLLOW THE ARTICLE.**

- EXAMPLES: 1)    ὁ     ἀγαθὸς    λόγος  
                  the     good     word
- 2)    ὁ     ἀγαθὸς    ὁ     λόγος  
                          the     good     the     word

NOTICE: There are two ways to write the attributive position.

### 2) THE PREDICATE POSITION

The PREDICATE use of the adjective expresses a statement about something or someone.

**IN THE PREDICATE POSITION, THE ADJECTIVE  
WILL NOT FOLLOW THE ARTICLE.**

- EXAMPLES: 1)    ὁ     λόγος    ἀγαθός  
                  the     word     good     = the word *is* good
- 2)    καλὸς    ὁ     ἄνθρωπος  
                          good     the     man     = the man *is* good

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### THE SUBSTANTIVE USE OF THE ADJECTIVE

Like the article, the adjective may also be used as a substitute for a noun in the sentence.

EXAMPLE:    ὁ   καλὸς   ἄνθρωπος  = the good man

                  ὁ :καλός   = the good (man)

You should review this lesson, and then go through the pronunciation exercise.

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### EXERCISE ONE

#### PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise we are going to study the vocabulary words of Lesson 15 as well as the ADJECTIVES that are in John 1:1-18. All of the material that we have studied in Lessons 11-14 is now underlined and PARSED in the text. It would be beneficial for you take the charts on ADJECTIVES, pages 16 and 17, out of the Charts Section Notebook for reference as we go through this exercise.

Line 1: (1) Ἐν <sup>DAT.S.F.  
1 DEC.N.(14)</sup> ἀρχῇ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> ἦν <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> ὁ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> λόγος, <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ  
In beginning was the word, and

Line 2: <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> ὁ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> Λόγος <sup>ἦν</sup> <sup>ACC.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> πρὸς <sup>ACC.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> τὸν <sup>ACC.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> Θεόν  
the Word was with the God,

Line 3: <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> Θεὸς <sup>ἦν</sup> <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> ὁ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> λόγος. (2) οὗτος  
and God was the word. this one

Line 4: ἦν ἐν <sup>DAT.S.F.  
1DEC.N.(14)</sup> ἀρχῇ <sup>πρὸς</sup> <sup>ACC.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> τὸν <sup>ACC.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> Θεόν.  
was in beginning with the God.

Line 5: (3) πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ χωρὶς  
all things through him became, and without

Line 6: αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν ὃ γέγονεν.  
him became not even one thing which has become.

Line 7: (4) ἐν αὐτῷ <sup>NOM.S.F.  
1DEC.N.(14)</sup> ζωῇ <sup>ἦν,</sup> <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ <sup>NOM.S.F.  
ART.(13)</sup> ἡ <sup>NOM.S.F.  
1DEC.N.(14)</sup> ζωῇ  
in him life was, and the life

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### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 8:	<b>ἦν</b> was	<sup>NOM.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸ</b> the	<b>φῶς</b> light	<sup>GEN.PL.M. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τῶν</b> of the	<sup>GEN.PL.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>ἀνθρώπων,</b> men,		
Line 9:	(5)	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <b>καὶ</b> and	<sup>NOM.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸ</b> the	<b>φῶς</b> light	<sup>DAT.S.F. ART.(13)</sup> <b>ἐν τῇ</b> in the	<sup>DAT.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15)</sup> <b>σκοτία</b> darkness	
Line 10:	<sup>3 PERS.SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> <b>φαίνει,</b> shines,	<sup>CONJ.</sup> <b>καὶ</b> and	<sup>NOM.S.F. ART.(13)</sup> <b>ἡ</b> the	<sup>NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15)</sup> <b>σκοτία</b> darkness	<b>αὐτὸ</b> it	<b>οὐ</b> not	
Line 11:	<b>κατέλαβεν.</b> overtake.	(6)	<b>Ἐγένετο</b> Became	<sup>NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>ἄνθρωπος</b> man	<b>ἀπεσταλμένος</b> having been sent		
Line 12:	<b>παρὰ</b> from	<sup>GEN.S.M 2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <b>Θεοῦ,</b> God,	<b>ὄνομα</b> name	<b>αὐτῷ</b> to him	<b>Ἰωάννης.</b> John.	(7) <b>οὗτος</b> this one	
Line 13:	<b>ἦλθεν</b> came	<b>εἰς</b> for	<sup>ACC.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15)</sup> <b>μαρτυρίαν,</b> a testimony,	<b>ἵνα</b> that	<b>μαρτυρήσῃ</b> he might testify	<b>περὶ</b> concerning	
Line 14:	<sup>GEN.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τοῦ</b> the	<b>φωτός,</b> light,	<b>ἵνα</b> that	<b>πάντες</b> all	<b>πιστεύσωσι</b> might believe	<b>δι’</b> through	
Line 15:	<b>αὐτοῦ.</b> him.	(8)	<b>οὐκ</b> not	<b>ἦν</b> was	<b>ἐκεῖνος</b> that one	<sup>NOM.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸ</b> the	<b>φῶς,</b> light,
Line 16:	<b>ἀλλ’</b> but	<b>ἵνα</b> that	<b>μαρτυρήσῃ</b> he might testify	<b>περὶ</b> concerning	<sup>GEN.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τοῦ</b> the	<b>φωτός.</b> light.	
Line 17:	(9)	<b>Ἦν</b> He was	<sup>NOM.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸ</b> the	<b>φῶς</b> light	<sup>NOM.S.N. ART.(13)</sup> <b>τὸ</b> the	<b>ἀληθινόν,</b> true,	<b>ὃ</b> which

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### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 18: <sup>3 PERS. SING.  
PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> φωτίζει πάντα <sup>ACC.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> ἄνθρωπον έρχόμενον εἰς  
enlightens every man coming into

Line 19: <sup>ACC.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> τὸν <sup>ACC.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> κόσμον. (10) ἐν <sup>DAT.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> τῷ <sup>DAT.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> κόσμῳ ἦν, <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ  
the world. in the world he was, and

Line 20: <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> ὁ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> κόσμος δι’ αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ  
the world through him became, and

Line 21: <sup>NOM.S.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> ὁ <sup>NOM.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> κόσμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω. (11) εἰς  
the world him not knew. into

Line 22: <sup>ACC.PL.N.  
ART.(13)</sup> τὰ ἴδια ἦλθε, <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ <sup>NOM.PL.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> οἱ ἴδιοι  
the things his own he came, and the ones his own

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

Line 24: αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς <sup>ACC.S.F.  
1DEC.N.(15)</sup> ἐξουσίαν τέκνα <sup>GEN.S.M.  
2DEC.N.(12)</sup> Θεοῦ  
him, He gave to them authority children of God

Line 25: γενέσθαι, <sup>DAT.PL.M.  
ART.(13)</sup> τοῖς <sup>3 PERS.PL.  
PRES.ACT.IND.(10)</sup> πιστεύουσιν <sup>ACC.S.N.  
ART.(13)</sup> 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

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### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

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: **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

Line 36: **πρῶτός** **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 we ourselves all received,

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### EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 38: <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> χάριν <sup>ART.(13)</sup> ἀντὶ <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> χάριτος. (17) <sup>ART.(13)</sup> ὅτι <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> ὁ  
and grace succeeding grace. because the

Line 39: <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> νόμος <sup>2DEC.N.(12)</sup> διὰ <sup>NOM.S.F.</sup> Μωσέως <sup>ART.(13)</sup> ἐδόθη, <sup>NOM.S.F.</sup> ἡ <sup>ART.(13)</sup> χάρις  
law through Moses was given, the grace

Line 40: <sup>CONJ.</sup> καὶ <sup>NOM.S.F.</sup> ἡ <sup>ART.(13)</sup> <sup>NOM.S.F.</sup> ἀλήθεια <sup>1DEC.N.(15)</sup> διὰ <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> Ἰησοῦ <sup>ART.(13)</sup> Χριστοῦ  
and the truth through Jesus Christ

Line 41: ἐγένετο. (18) <sup>ACC.S.M.</sup> Θεὸν <sup>2DEC.N.(12)</sup> οὐδεὶς έώρακε πώποτε·  
became. God no one has seen at any time;

Line 42: <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> ὁ <sup>ART.(13)</sup> μονογενῆς <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> υἱός, <sup>2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <sup>NOM.S.M.</sup> ὁ <sup>ART.(13)</sup> ὢν εἰς <sup>ACC.S.M.</sup> τὸν <sup>ART.(13)</sup>  
the only begotten son, the one being into the

Line 43: <sup>ACC.S.M.</sup> κόλπον <sup>2DEC.N.(12)</sup> <sup>GEN.S.M.</sup> τοῦ <sup>ART.(13)</sup> Πατρός, ἐκεῖνος έξηγήσατο.  
bosom of the Father, that one declared (him).

You should review this exercise while going on to Lesson 16 and the study of PREPOSITIONS.