

# **NEW TESTAMENT GREEK - I**

## **SUPPLEMENT**

# Greek I Supplement

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## Greek Alphabet

upper case	lower case	name	sound	...as in...
A	α	alpha	<i>ah</i>	father
B	β	beta	<i>b</i>	boy
Γ	γ	gamma	<i>g</i>	good
Δ	δ	delta	<i>d</i>	dog
E	ε	epsilon	<i>e</i>	get
Z	ζ	zeta	<i>z, ds</i>	zoo, beds
H	η	eta	<i>ay</i>	obey
Θ	θ	theta	<i>th</i>	thing
I	ι	iota	<i>i</i>	in
K	κ	kappa	<i>k</i>	keep
Λ	λ	lambda	<i>/</i>	look

You will find an alternative pronunciation guide in appendix of  
*Hey, Andrew! Teach Me Some Greek!*  
 Worktext Level 4, page 175

Μ	μ	mu	<i>m</i>	<b>mother</b>
Ν	ν	nu	<i>n</i>	<b>new</b>
Ξ	ξ	xi	<i>x</i>	<b>exit</b>
Ο	ο	omicron	<i>short O</i>	<b>not</b>
Π	π	pi	<i>p</i>	<b>pop</b>
Ρ	ρ	rho	<i>r</i>	<b>right</b>
Σ	σ ζ	sigma	<i>s</i>	<b>see</b>
Τ	τ	tau	<i>t</i>	<b>toy</b>
Υ	υ	upsilon	Upsilon is pronounced like the German <i>ü</i> . The closest sound we have in English is " <u>oo</u> " as in " <u>good</u> ."	
Φ	φ	phi	<i>f</i>	<b>phone</b>
Χ	χ	chi	<i>kh</i>	<b>Christ</b>
Ψ	ψ	psi	<i>ps</i>	<b>lips</b>
Ω	ω	omega	<i>long O</i>	<b>home</b>

Ask your mentor to show you how to write each letter, then...

**Practice writing the Greek alphabet**

alpha α

beta β

gamma γ

delta δ

epsilon ε

zeta ζ

eta η

theta θ

iota ι

kappa κ

lambda λ

mu μ

nu ν

xi ξ

omicron ο

pi π

rho ρ

sigma σ  
at the beginning or in the middle of a word

sigma ζ  
at the end of a word

tau τ

upsilon υ

phi

Φ

chi

Χ

psi

Ψ

omega

Ω

In the first part of this course, we will use only lower case letters. Practice writing the alphabet every day. Also review the alphabet using the flash cards from pages 44 - 48 of this DIT Greek I Supplement.

**Write the name of each Greek letter.**

Practice this until you can do it by memory.

α alpha \_\_\_\_\_

ν \_\_\_\_\_

β \_\_\_\_\_

ξ \_\_\_\_\_

γ \_\_\_\_\_

ο \_\_\_\_\_

δ \_\_\_\_\_

π \_\_\_\_\_

ε \_\_\_\_\_

ρ \_\_\_\_\_

ζ \_\_\_\_\_

σ \_\_\_\_\_

η \_\_\_\_\_

τ \_\_\_\_\_

θ \_\_\_\_\_

υ \_\_\_\_\_

ι \_\_\_\_\_

φ \_\_\_\_\_

κ \_\_\_\_\_

χ \_\_\_\_\_

λ \_\_\_\_\_

ψ \_\_\_\_\_

μ \_\_\_\_\_

ω \_\_\_\_\_

Notice that our English word "alphabet" comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.

Write the lower case letters Greek alphabet in order by memory.  
Show both forms of *sigma* on the same line.  
Practice this until you can do it perfectly.

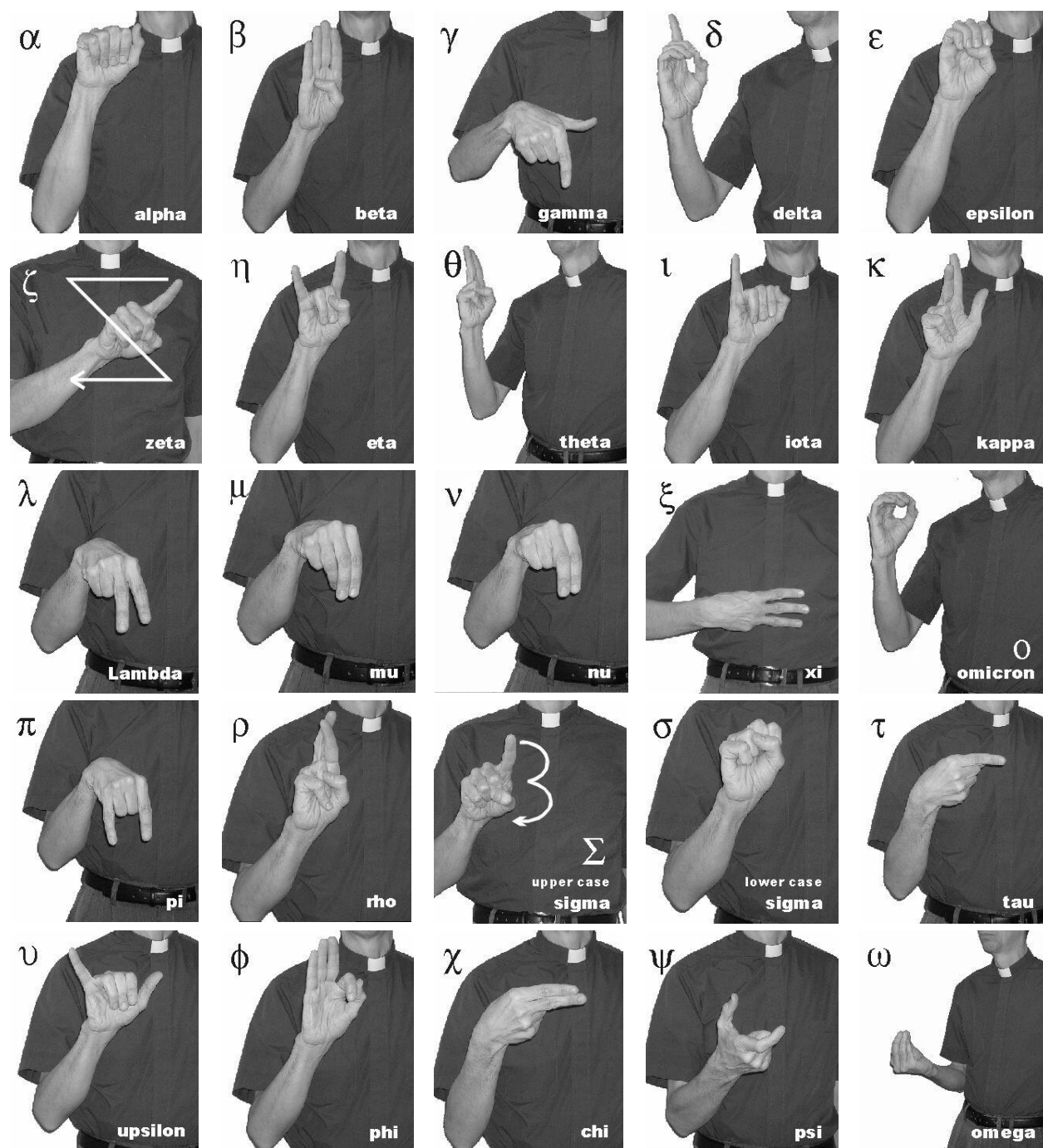
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_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
_____	_____	_____	_____
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- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
_____	_____	_____	_____

**Draw a line from each Greek letter to its correct sound.**

α	g as in <i>good</i>	ν	x as in <i>exit</i>
β	d as in <i>dog</i>	ξ	n as in <i>new</i>
γ	ah as in <i>father</i>	ο	r as in <i>right</i> .
δ	b as in <i>boy</i>	π	o as in <i>not</i>
ε	th as in <i>thing</i>	ρ	p as in <i>pop</i>
ζ	e as in <i>get</i>	σ	f as in <i>phone</i>
η	ay as in <i>obey</i>	τ	s as in <i>see</i>
θ	ds as in <i>beds</i>	υ	oo as in <i>good</i>
ι	k as in <i>keep</i>	φ	t as in <i>toy</i>
κ	l as in <i>look</i>	χ	o as in <i>home</i>
λ	m as in <i>mother</i>	ψ	ch as in <i>Christ</i>
μ	i as in <i>in</i>	ω	ps as in <i>lips</i>

# Greek Manual Alphabet

View large color images on the DIT Greek web page.

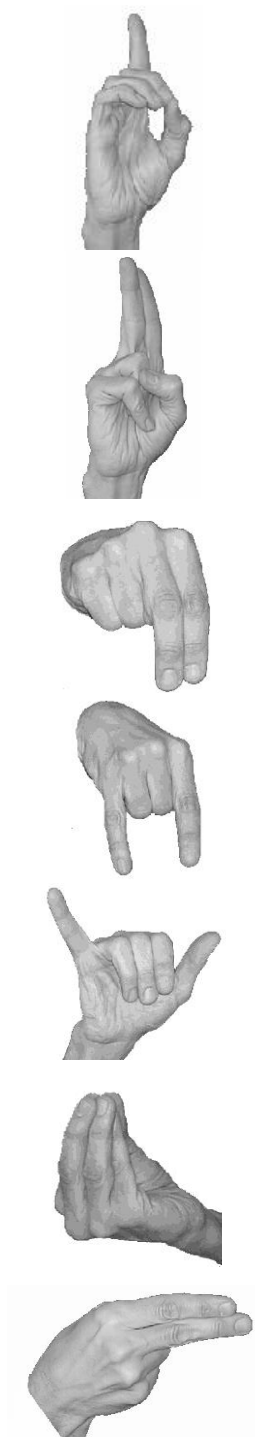


## References:

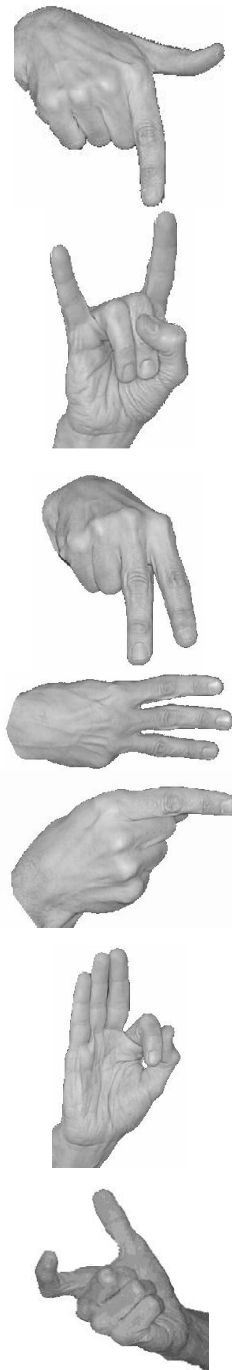
*Σύστημα Ἑλληνικῶν Νευμάτων* By: Γεώργιος Τριανταφυλλίδης (1987, Thessalonika)

Themis Karaminis, the University of Macedonia (<http://www.signwriting.org/greece/greece01.html>)

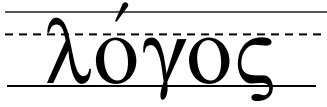
Match each handshape with the Greek letter it represents.



α  
β  
γ  
δ  
ε  
ζ  
η  
θ  
ι  
κ  
λ  
μ  
ν  
ξ  
ο  
π  
ρ  
σ  
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υ  
φ  
χ  
ψ  
ω



## Your First Greek Words

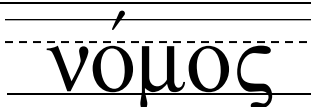
	Say: λό γος <i><u>lo</u> - gos</i>
	It means: <b>a word</b>

Notice the accent mark over the first *omicron*. Most Greek words are written with accent marks. When we speak the word, we emphasize the syllable that has the accent. Greek has three different kinds of accents. You will learn rules for accents later. In your writing practice, first write the word, and then add the accent mark before continuing with the next word.


Practice writing λόγος


	Say: δοῦ λος <i><u>doo</u>- los</i>
	It means: <b>a servant</b>

Practice writing δοῦλος


	Say: νό μος <i><u>no</u>-mos</i>
	It means: <b>a law</b>

Practice writing νόμος


	Say: ἰ ἐ ρόν hee-e- <u>ron</u>
	It means: <b>a temple</b>

If a Greek word **begins with a vowel** (α ε η ι ο ω), it also has a character that looks like an apostrophe over the vowel. This is called a *breathing mark*. The breathing mark you see over the iota is called a *rough beathing mark*. It makes an "h" sound at the beginning of the word.

Practice writing ἱερόν


_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

	Say: ἄ δελ φός ah-del- <u>fos</u>
	It means: <b>a brother</b>

This word begins with a vowel (α), so it must be written with a breathing mark. The breathing mark you see here is called a *smooth breathing mark*. It is silent character.

Practice writing ἀδελφός

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

	Say: ἀ πό στο λος a- <u>po</u> - sto - los
	It means: <b>an apostle</b>

Practice writing ἀπόστολος

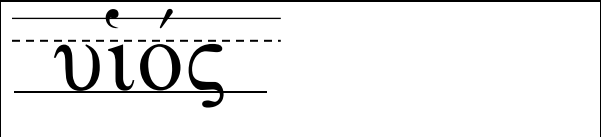
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-----	-----
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

	Say: ἄνθρωπος <i><u>an</u>-thro-pos</i>
	It means: <b>a man</b>

Here you see the first vowel ( α ) has both a *smooth breaking mark* and an *accent* together.

Practice writing ἄνθρωπος

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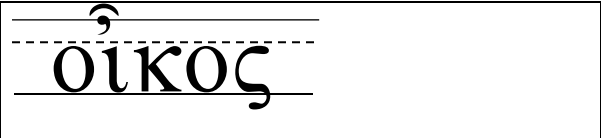
	Say: υἱός <i>hwee-<u>os</u></i>
	It means: <b>a son</b>

This word begins with a double vowel combination υι that sounds like the English word "we."

Because this word begins with a vowel, it must have a breathing mark. When two vowels combine to make one sound, the breathing mark appears over the second vowel.

Practice writing υἱός


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<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

	Say: οἶκος <i>oy-kos</i>
	It means: <b>a house</b>

Here the double vowel combination that begins the word οἶκος has both an *accent* and a *smooth breaking mark*.

Practice writing οἶκος

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<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

	Say: ἄγ γε λος <b><u>an</u>- ge- los</b>
	It means: <b>an angel</b>

A double *gamma* (γγ) sound like *ng*, as in the English word *bingo*.

Practice writing ἄγγελος

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

	Say: δῶ ρον <b><u>do</u>-ron</b>
	It means: <b>a gift</b>

Practice writing δῶρον

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

Memorize the words in this lesson. Practice them often with your flash cards (see pages 48-50 of this DIT Greek I Supplement).

All the words in this lesson are **nouns**. All Greek nouns have a **gender**. A noun can be:

*masculine* (sign: "male") = *he*

*feminine* (sign: "female") = *she*

*neuter* (sign: "neutral") = *it*

Note that these labels are only *grammar* labels. The labels do not identify the thing as actually being male or female. You will learn more about this later.

In this lesson,

the nine words that end in -ος are masculine;

the two words that end in -ον are neuter.

We will introduce feminine nouns later.

Soon you will see that **word endings** are a very important part of Greek grammar.

## Vocabulary Review

Write the meanings of these Greek words.

1. νόμος\_\_\_\_\_
2. ἀπόστολος\_\_\_\_\_
3. δῶρον\_\_\_\_\_
4. ἄνθρωπος\_\_\_\_\_
5. ἱερόν\_\_\_\_\_
6. ἀδελφός\_\_\_\_\_
7. λόγος\_\_\_\_\_
8. δοῦλος\_\_\_\_\_
9. υἱός\_\_\_\_\_
10. οἶκος\_\_\_\_\_
11. ἄγγελος\_\_\_\_\_

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 37 of this supplement.*

In this lesson you will learn how Greek uses VERBS.

You learned the verb βλέπω ("I see"). Now look at the list below and see how we change the ending of the verb to change its meaning:

Verb Form	Say	Meaning	Subject
βλέπω	<i><u>ble</u>-po</i>	I see.	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
βλέπεις	<i><u>ble</u>-pays</i>	You see. (one "you")	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
βλέπει	<i><u>ble</u>-pay</i>	He sees. She sees. It sees.	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
βλέπομεν	<i><u>ble</u>-po-men</i>	We see.	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
βλέπετε	<i><u>ble</u>-peh-teh</i>	You see. (more than one "you")	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
βλέπουνσι	<i><u>ble</u>-poo-see</i>	They see.	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

When we list the forms of a verb like this, we call that CONJUGATING the verb.

The part of the verb βλέπω that does not change is called the ROOT.

The root of βλέπω is βλέπ.

Learn (memorize) the verb endings:

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	_ω	_ομεν
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	_εις	_ετε
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	_ει	_ουσι

Remember: 1<sup>st</sup> person means "I" or "we".

2<sup>nd</sup> person means "you."

3<sup>rd</sup> person means "he", "she", "it", or "they".

Singular means one.

Plural means more than one.

## PRACTICE:

1. Write the verb endings:

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person		
2 <sup>nd</sup> person		
3 <sup>rd</sup> person		

2. Write the conjugation of βλέπω.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I see.	We see.
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You see.	You see.
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/she/it sees.	They see.

3. Write the conjugation of γράφω.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I write.	We write.
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You write.	You write.
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/she/it writes.	They write.

## 4. Write the conjugation of ἔχω.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I have.	We have.
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You have.	You have.
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/she/it has.	They have.

## 5. Write the conjugation of λέγω.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I say.	We say.
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You say.	You say.
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/she/it says.	They say.

Write the meaning of these words:

6. γινώσκετε \_\_\_\_\_

7. γινώσκωμεν \_\_\_\_\_

8. γινώσκουσι \_\_\_\_\_

9. λαμβάνει \_\_\_\_\_

10. λαμβάνεις \_\_\_\_\_

11. διδάσκωμεν \_\_\_\_\_

12. ἀκούω \_\_\_\_\_

13. ἀκούετε \_\_\_\_\_

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 37 of this supplement.*

Now we will begin a series of lessons about Greek NOUNS.

But first, let us review a little **English grammar**.

Look at this English sentence:

*The boy threw the girl's ball to the coach.*

That sentence has four **nouns**:

*boy girl ball coach*

The **verb** of the sentence is *threw*. This describes the action.

Who is doing the action? The *boy*. This is the **SUBJECT** of the sentence.

The boy threw what? The *ball*. This is the **DIRECT OBJECT** of the sentence.

Who received the ball? The *coach*. This is the **INDIRECT OBJECT**.

Who owns the ball? The *girl*. This word is in a **POSSESSIVE** form.

In English we show possession in three ways.

(1) We show possession with \_\_\_'s at the end of a noun.

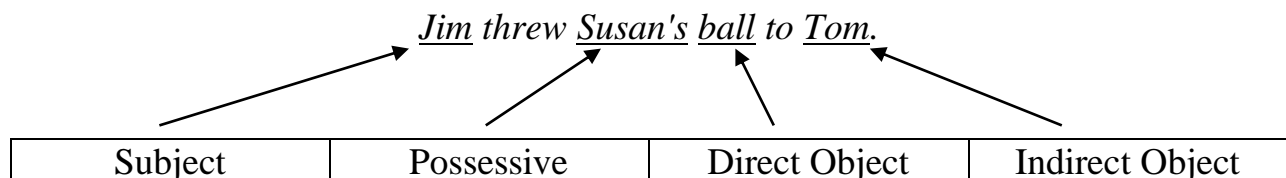
(2) We show possession with a possessive pronoun (*his, her, their*).

*The boy threw his ball to the coach.*

(3) We show possession with the word *of*, like this:

*The boy threw the ball of the girl to the coach.*

Note: If we use proper names in our sample sentence, the same rules apply:



In **Greek grammar**, we use four big words to describe those four different ways to use a noun.

Ways to use a noun	Greek CASE
Subject	Nominative
Possessive	Genitive
Indirect Object	Dative
Direct Object	Accusative

*The boy threw the girl's ball to the coach.*

Subject	Possessive	Direct Object	Indirect Object
Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Dative

Now, let us change this sentence a little:

*Teacher, the boy threw the girl's ball to the coach.*

In this sentence, *teacher* is receiving a **DIRECT ADDRESS**. This identifies to whom we are speaking.

In Greek grammar, nouns which receive a direct address are expressed in the **VOCATIVE CASE**.

*Teacher, the boy threw the girl's ball to the coach.*

Direct Adr.	Subject	Possessive	Direct Object	Indirect Object
Vocative	Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Dative

In the following sentences, first draw a circle around the VERB (action word). Then write N, G, D, A, or V over the underlined words to show if the word is:

Ways to use a noun	Greek CASE
Subject	<u>N</u> ominative
Possessive	<u>G</u> enitive
Indirect Object	<u>D</u> ative
Direct Object	<u>A</u> ccusative
Direct Address	Vocative

Example: N G A  
Jesus (touched) the blind man's eyes.

*"Jesus" is the subject, doing the action.*

The verb is "touched."

*What did Jesus touch (direct object)? "eyes"*

Whose eyes (possessive)? "man's"

1. Woman, you have great faith.
2. God sent His only son to the world.
3. Jesus gave the cup to the disciples.
4. Jesus took the five loaves and two fish.
5. The Son of Man will send the angels.
6. Men of Israel, Jesus of Nazareth had God's approval.

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 38 of this supplement.*

Review endings of masculine and neuter noun endings:

CASE	GENDER		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER	
Nominative	λόγος	δῶρον	subject
Genitive	λόγου	δώρου	possessive ("of...")
Dative	λόγῳ	δώρῳ	indirect object ("to/for...")
Accusative	λόγον	δῶρον	direct object
Vocative	λόγε	δῶρον	direct address
PLURAL			
Nominative	λόγοι	δῶρα	subject
Genitive	λόγων	δώρων	possessive ("of...")
Dative	λόγοις	δώροις	indirect object ("to/for...")
Accusative	λόγους	δῶρα	direct object
Vocative	λόγοι	δῶρα	direct address

Memorize the endings for masculine and neuter nouns:

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	_ος	_ον
Genitive	_ου	_ου
Dative	_ῳ	_ῳ
Accusative	_ον	_ον
Vocative	_ε	_ον
PLURAL		
Nominative	_οι	_α
Genitive	_ων	_ων
Dative	_οις	_οις
Accusative	_ους	_α
Vocative	_οι	_α

Notice:

Masculine and Neuter Genitive are the same.

Masculine and Neuter Dative are the same.

Neuter Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are the same.

Practice...

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	λόγος	δῶρον
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		
PLURAL		
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 39 of this supplement.*

Review the endings for masculine and neuter nouns:

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	_ος	_ον
Genitive	_ου	_ου
Dative	_ω	_ω
Accusative	_ον	_ον
Vocative	_ε	_ον
PLURAL		
Nominative	_οι	_α
Genitive	_ων	_ων
Dative	_οις	_οις
Accusative	_ους	_α
Vocative	_οι	_α

Review (and memorize) the masculine and neuter article (*the*).

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τό
PLURAL		
Nominative	οἱ	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τούς	τά

- ✓ Notice how the article & noun endings are similar.
- ✓ Notice how the article & noun endings are different.
- ✓ Notice that the article has no vocative form.
- ✓ Notice that ὁ and οἱ have only a rough breathing mark and no accent. All others begin with τ and have an accent.
- ✓ The accents for some of the articles in the chart are a little different than they way they look in the book. If accent on an article that is written by itself looks like this: τό, the accent will change to this: τὸ when another word comes after it.

Practice the masculine and neuter article declension.

ARTICLE: "THE"		
CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
PLURAL		
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 39 of this supplement.*

## Introduction to Accents

Greek words have three different kinds of accents:

1. ' Acute accent
2. ^ Circumflex accent
3. ` Grave accent

### Basic Rules about Greek Accents:

1. Accents are written only over vowels.  
 Example -- Right: λόγος The accent is over the vowel *omicron*.  
 Wrong: λοῖγος The accent is over the consonant *gamma*.
2. If a diphthong has an accent, the accent is over the second vowel of the diphthong.  
 Example -- Right: καί The accent is over the second vowel (*iota*)  
 Wrong: κái The accent is over the first vowel (*alpha*)
3. If a breathing mark and an acute accent are on the same vowel, the breathing mark is always first.  
 Example -- Right: ἐχῶ  
 Wrong: ἐ'χῶ
4. If a breathing mark and a circumflex accent are on the same vowel, the circumflex is written over the breathing mark.  
 Example -- Right: οἶκος  
 Wrong: οἶ'κος  
 Wrong: οἶ̂κος

Now continue this lesson in *Hey, Andrew! Teach Me Some Greek!* Level 4 worktext, and do the exercise on page 80.

Expanded Answer Key to *Hey, Andrew! Teach Me Some Greek!* page 85

Cross out...	Why?
ἄγγελων	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
ἄνθρωπου	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
κύριου	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
δούλον	The ultima is short. The acute accent cannot be on the long penult. (Rule 4)
δίδασκει	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
θάατοις	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
ἄγγελους	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
οἶκος	The ultima is short. The acute accent cannot be on the long penult. (Rule 4)
λάμβανω	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
δούλοι	The diphthong οι is normally long. But when it is at the end, οι is short. When the ultima is short. The acute accent cannot be on the long penult. (Rule 4)
γίνωσκουσι	The accent is on the first of four syllables. The acute accent can stand only on one of the last three syllables. (Rule 1)
ἔγειρει	The ultima is long. The accent cannot be on the antepenult. (Rule 3)
ἄποστολοις	The accent is on the first of four syllables. The acute accent can stand only on one of the last three syllables. (Rule 1)
οἶκον	The ultima is short. The acute accent cannot be on the long penult. (Rule 4)

*Answer Key to Hey, Andrew! Teach Me Some Greek! page 87*

Can be this way:

δῶρα

δοῦλε

υῖῶν

οἶκον

Cannot be this way	Why?
δοῦλω	The ultima is long. The circumflex accent cannot be on the penult. (Rule 3)
γινῶσκουσι	The circumflex accent is on the antepenult. The circumflex accent can be only on one of the last two syllables. (Rule 1)
οἶκου	The ultima is long. The circumflex accent cannot be on the penult. (Rule 3)
θεος	The circumflex accent can only be a long syllable. (Rule 2)

Review the singular endings for masculine, feminine (long  $\alpha$ ), and neuter nouns:

<b>CASE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	_ος	_α	_ον
Genitive	_ου	_ας	_ου
Dative	_ω	_α	_ω
Accusative	_ον	_αν	_ον
Vocative	_ε	_α	_ον

Review (and memorize) the singular masculine, feminine, and neuter article (*the*).

<b>CASE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό

Notice that ὁ ἡ and οἱ have only a rough breathing mark and no accent.

1. Practice the singular article declension (*the*).

<b>CASE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			

2. Practice singular article & noun & article declensions for the following words:

<b>CASE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ λίθος	ἡ καρδία	τὸ τέκνον
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Vocative			

3. Practice the plural declension for the masculine & neuter nouns & articles:

SINGULAR	ὁ λίθος
Plural	MASCULINE
Nominative	
Genitive	
Dative	
Accusative	
Vocative	

	τὸ τέκνον
	NEUTER

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 39 of this supplement.*

Review the singular endings for masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns:

CASE	GENDER			
	MASCULINE	FEMININE long α    short α		NEUTER
Nominative	_ος	_α	_α	_ον
Genitive	_ου	_ας	_ης	_ου
Dative	_ω	_α	_η	_ω
Accusative	_ον	_αν	_αν	_ον
Vocative	_ε	_α	_α	_ον

In the noun declensions you have learned thus far, the GENITIVE and DATIVE cases require long ending vowels or diphthongs. That is why "o" lengthens into ω ου or οι. And when the α of a feminine noun is short, it will lengthen into η.

HINT: When a noun ends with a iota-subscript ( ω α η ), it is dative singular.

Review the singular article (*the*).

CASE	GENDER		
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό

The only feminine noun that you have learned which ends in a short α is δόξα. All the other feminine nouns you have learned end in \_ια or \_ρα. Therefore, the ending vowels of all those nouns are long.

*Continue to the next page.*

## 1. Practice writing the feminine declension (long α and short α):

CASE	FEMININE	
SINGULAR	LONG α	SHORT α
Nominative	ἡ ὥρα	ἡ δόξα
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

## 2. Practice the declension for masculine and neuter nouns:

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ λόγος	τὸ ἱερόν
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		
PLURAL		
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 40 of this supplement.*

Review the singular endings for masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns:

CASE	GENDER				
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE			NEUTER
		—η	long α	short α	
Nominative	—ος	—η	—α	—α	—ον
Genitive	—ου	—ης	—ας	—ης	—ου
Dative	—ω	—η	—α	—η	—ω
Accusative	—ον	—ην	—αν	—αν	—ον
Vocative	—ε	—η	—α	—α	—ον

Review the singular article (*the*).

CASE	GENDER		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό

So far you have learned two basic declension systems.

FIRST DECLENSION nouns are mostly FEMININE, ending in —α or —η. All the feminine nouns you have learned are first declension.

SECOND DECLENSION nouns have "o" as the suffix vowel. Most 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns are MASCULINE or NEUTER. However, before this course is finished, you will also meet a couple feminine 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns.

## 1. Practice writing the first declension singular:

CASE	FEMININE		
SINGULAR	—η	LONG α	SHORT α
Nominative	ἡ φωνή	ἡ ἐκκλησία	ἡ δόξα
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Vocative			

## 2. Practice the second declension:

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ νόμος	τὸ δῶρον
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		
PLURAL		
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 41 of this supplement.*

NOTE: There is a minor printing error in your Worktext, *Hey, Andrew! Teach Me Some Greek! Level 4*, page 149. At the top of the page, on the left side, cross out the word "Singular."

Review the endings for 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns:

CASE	GENDER				
SINGULAR	2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension MASCULINE	1 <sup>st</sup> Declension FEMININE			2 <sup>nd</sup> Declension NEUTER
		_η	long α	short α	
Nominative	_ος	_η	_α	_α	_ον
Genitive	_ου	_ης	_ας	_ης	_ου
Dative	_ω	_η	_α	_η	_ω
Accusative	_ον	_ην	_αν	_αν	_ον
Vocative	_ε	_η	_α	_α	_ον
PLURAL					
Nominative	_οι	_αι			_α
Genitive	_ων	_ων			_ων
Dative	_οις	_αις			_οις
Accusative	_ους	_ας			_α
Vocative	_οι	_αι			_α

Review the singular article (*the*).

CASE	GENDER		
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό
PLURAL			
Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά

Notice how the article & noun endings are similar.

Notice how the article & noun endings are different.

Notice similarities and differences between each of the three genders.

1. Practice writing the article (*the*):

CASE	GENDER		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
PLURAL			
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			

## 2. Practice writing first declension for these nouns. (Omit the article for this practice.)

CASE	FEMININE		
SINGULAR	_η	LONG α	SHORT α
Nominative	γραφή	ἡμέρα	δόξα
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Vocative			
PLURAL			
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Vocative			

*Check your answer with the answer key on page 42 of this supplement.*

## Page 15

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a law      | 7. a word    |
| 2. an apostle | 8. a servant |
| 3. a gift     | 9. a son     |
| 4. a man      | 10. a house  |
| 5. a temple   | 11. an angel |
| 6. a brother  |              |

## Page 17

1.		Singular	Plural
	1 <sup>st</sup> person	_ω	_ομεν
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	_εις	_ετε
	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	_ει	_ουσι

2.		Singular	Plural
	1 <sup>st</sup> person	βλέπω	βλέπομεν
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	βλέπεις	βλέπετε
	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	βλέπει	βλέπουνσι

3.		Singular	Plural
	1 <sup>st</sup> person	γράφω	γράφομεν
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	γράφεις	γράφετε
	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	γράφει	γράφουνσι

## Page 18

4.		Singular	Plural
	1 <sup>st</sup> person	ἔχω	ἔχομεν
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ἔχεις	ἔχετε
	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ἔχει	ἔχουνσι

5.		Singular	Plural
	1 <sup>st</sup> person	λέγω	λέγομεν
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	λέγεις	λέγετε
	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	λέγει	λέγουνσι

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. You know (plural). | 10. You take (singular). |
| 7. We know.           | 11. We teach.            |
| 8. They know.         | 12. I hear.              |
| 9. He/she/it takes.   | 13. You hear (plural).   |

Page 21

- V            N            A  
1. Woman, you have great faith.  
*This statement is addressed to the woman.*  
*"You" is the subject.*  
*The verb is "have."*  
*She had what (direct object)? "faith"*
- N            N            A            D  
2. God sent His only Son to the world.  
*"God" is the subject, doing the action.*  
*The verb is "sent."*  
*God send what (direct object)? "Son"*  
*Whose Son (possessive)? "His"*  
*Who received the Son (indirect object)? "world"*
- N            A            D  
3. Jesus gave the cup to the disciples.  
*"Jesus" is the subject, doing the action.*  
*The verb is "gave."*  
*Jesus gave what (direct object)? "cup"*  
*Who received the cup (indirect object)? "disciples"*
- N            A            A  
4. Jesus took the five loaves and two fish.  
*"Jesus" is the subject, doing the action.*  
*The verb is "took."*  
*Jesus took what (direct object)? "loaves" and "fish"*
- N            G            A  
5. The Son of Man will send the angels.  
*"Son" is the subject, doing the action.*  
*Whose son (possessive)? "Man"*  
*The verb is "will send."*  
*The Son will send what (direct object)? "angels"*
- V            G            N            G            G            A  
6. Men of Israel, Jesus of Nazareth had God's approval.  
*This statement is address to "Men."*  
*Whose men (possessive)? "Israel"*  
*"Jesus" is the subject.*  
*Whose Jesus (possessive)? "Nazareth"*  
*The verb is "had."*  
*Jesus had what (direct object)? "approval"*  
*Whose approval (possessive)? "God's"*

Page 23

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	λόγος	δῶρον
Genitive	λόγου	δώρου
Dative	λόγῳ	δώρῳ
Accusative	λόγον	δῶρον
Vocative	λόγε	δῶρον
PLURAL		
Nominative	λόγοι	δῶρα
Genitive	λόγων	δώρων
Dative	λόγοις	δώροις
Accusative	λόγους	δῶρα
Vocative	λόγοι	δῶρα

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CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τό
PLURAL		
Nominative	οἱ	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τούς	τά

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1.

CASE	GENDER		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό

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2.

CASE	GENDER		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ λίθος	ἡ καρδία	τὸ τέκνον
Genitive	τοῦ λίθου	τῆς καρδίας	τοῦ τέκνου
Dative	τῷ λίθῳ	τῇ καρδίᾳ	τῷ τέκνῳ
Accusative	τὸν λίθον	τὴν καρδίαν	τὸ τέκνον
Vocative	λίθε	καρδίαν	τέκνον

3.

SINGULAR	ὁ λίθος
Plural	MASCULINE
Nominative	οἱ λίθοι
Genitive	τῶν λίθων
Dative	τοῖς λίθοις
Accusative	τοὺς λίθους
Vocative	λίθοι

τὸ τέκνον
NEUTER
τὰ τέκνα
τῶν τέκνων
τοῖς τέκνοις
τὰ τέκνα
τέκνα

Page 32

1.

CASE	FEMININE	
SINGULAR	LONG α	SHORT α
Nominative	ἡ ὥρα	ἡ δόξα
Genitive	τῆς ὥρας	τῆς δόξης
Dative	τῇ ὥρᾳ	τῇ δόξῃ
Accusative	τὴν ὥραν	τὴν δόξαν
Vocative	ὥρα	δόξα

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2.

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ λόγος	τὸ ἱερόν
Genitive	τοῦ λόγου	τοῦ ἱεροῦ
Dative	τῷ λόγῳ	τῷ ἱερῷ
Accusative	τὸν λόγον	τὸ ἱερόν
Vocative	λόγε	ἱερόν
PLURAL		
Nominative	οἱ λόγοι	τὰ ἱερά
Genitive	τῶν λόγων	τῶν ἱερῶν
Dative	τοῖς λόγοις	τοῖς ἱεροῖς
Accusative	τοὺς λόγους	τὰ ἱερά
Vocative	λόγοι	ἱερά

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1.

CASE	FEMININE		
SINGULAR	—η	LONG α	SHORT α
Nominative	ἡ φωνή	ἡ ἐκκλησία	ἡ δόξα
Genitive	τῆς φωνῆς	τῆς ἐκκλησίας	τῆς δόξης
Dative	τῇ φωνῇ	τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ	τῇ δόξῃ
Accusative	τὴν φωνήν	τὴν ἐκκλησίαν	τὴν δόξάν
Vocative	φωνή	ἐκκλησία	δόξα

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2.

CASE	GENDER	
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ νόμος	τὸ δῶρον
Genitive	τοῦ νόμου	τοῦ δώρου
Dative	τῷ νόμῳ	τῷ δώρῳ
Accusative	τὸν νόμον	τὸ δῶρον
Vocative	νόμε	δῶρον
PLURAL		
Nominative	οἱ νόμοι	τὰ δῶρα
Genitive	τῶν νόμων	τῶν δώρων
Dative	τοῖς νόμοις	τοῖς δώροις
Accusative	τοὺς νόμους	τὰ δῶρα
Vocative	νόμοι	δῶρα

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1.

CASE	GENDER		
SINGULAR	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό
PLURAL			
Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά

Page 36

2.

CASE	FEMININE		
SINGULAR	—η	LONG α	SHORT α
Nominative	γραφή	ἡμέρα	δόξα
Genitive	γραφῆς	ἡμέρας	δόξης
Dative	γραφῇ	ἡμέρᾳ	δόξῃ
Accusative	γραφὴν	ἡμέραν	δόξάν
Vocative	γραφή	ἡμέρα	δόξα
PLURAL			
Nominative	γραφαί	ἡμέραι	δόξαι
Genitive	γραφῶν	ἡμερῶν	δοξῶν
Dative	γραφαῖς	ἡμέραις	δόξαις
Accusative	γραφάς	ἡμέρας	δόξας
Vocative	γραφαί	ἡμέραι	δόξαι

*Supplement pages 44-50:*

*These flash cards are for Deaf Pah! Greek I, sessions 1 - 3. You can print these pages on standard business card stock for inkjet printers. Or you may print these pages on paper, then cut and tape them to index cards.*

α

alpha

β

beta

γ

gamma

δ

delta

ε

epsilon

ζ

zeta

η

eta

θ

theta

ι

iota

κ

kappa

λ

lamda

μ

mu

ν

nu

ξ

xi

ο

omicron

π

pi

ρ

rho

σ ζ

sigma

τ

tau

υ

upsilon

ϕ

phi

χ

chi

ψ

psi

ω

omega

ἄγγελος

an angel  
a messenger

ἀδελφός

a brother

ἄνθρωπος

a man,  
a person

ἀπόστολος

an apostle

δοῦλος

a slave,  
a servant

δῶρον

a gift

ἱερόν

a temple

λόγος

a word

νόμος

a law

οἶκος

a house

υἱός

a son