

## **Lesson 3:**

In this lesson we will introduce the noun, learn some vocabulary, get some practice translating and work on nailing the basics. Today as we learn the noun we will be looking at it in its 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension Masculine form

### **THE NOUN:**

Remember Declensions tell us how a noun is functioning:

Anything in the Nominative case is the Subject.

The Subject is doing the action to someone or something else.

Anything in the Genitive case is Possessive.

Anything in the Dative case is the Indirect Object.

The Indirect Object is related to the direct object by a preposition.

Anything in the Accusative case is the Direct Object.

The Direct Object receives the Verbal Action.

Remember in English we express these relationships with word order and implication. In Greek, the FORM (Morphology) of the word tells us the word's function.

For instance:

I hit Bob in the head with my chair.

I = Subject (Nominative)

Hit = verb (PAI1S)

Bob = Direct Object (Accusative)

In = Preposition (relates head to Bob)

The = Article (makes “head” definite)

Head = Indirect Object (Dative)

With = Preposition (relates hit with chair)

My = Possessive Pronoun  
(modifies chair – in Greek only my is Genitive – the case of “chair” will depend on the preposition which modifies it)

Chair = In Greek this would be Genitive because it is modified by the word “with”/ “μετα”. For our purposes it is best to think of this as the undefined object of a preposition as far as its case goes until we understand cases better.

## The Noun

When we learn declensions, we want to learn them in a specific order so that we can learn specific patterns and see them across the different declensions.

Greek nouns are masculine, feminine, and neuter. Today we will begin with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension Masculine.

### Singular:

N: λογός

G: λογοῦ

D: λογῶ

A: λογόν

### Plural:

N: λόγοι

G: λογῶν

D: λόγοις

A: λογούς

Thus we can identify the cases of the nouns in the second declension masculine by their suffixes.

### Singular:

N: λογός

G: λογοῦ

D: λογῶ

A: λογόν

### Plural:

N: λόγοι

G: λογῶν

D: λόγοις

A: λογούς

Remember, you're root form will not change – only the suffix.

### VOCAB:

One of the keys to learning ANY language is vocabulary acquisition. If you want to read the Bible you have to know what the words mean!

Today we will begin with review and then gain some new vocabulary!

### Review:

#### Verbs:

ἀκούω: I hear

βλέπω: I see

γινώσκω: I know

γράφω: I write

θέλω: I wish, will, desire

λέγω: I say, speak

λύω: I loose, destroy

πιστεύω: I believe

Nouns:

ὁ θεός: the god

ὁ Ἰησοῦς: the Jesus

ὁ ἀδελφός: the brother

ἡ ἀδελφή: the sister

Special Words:

καί: and

ὅτι: that, because

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ: not

New Vocab:

Nouns:

ὁ ἄνθρωπος: the man

ὁ δουλός: the slave/ servant

τό ἔργον: the work/ deed

ὁ θανατός: the death

ὁ κυριός: the lord

ὁ λογός: the word

ὁ νομός: the law

ὁ οἶκος: the house

ὁ οὐρανός: the heaven

τό τεκνόν: the child

ὁ υἱός: the son (NOTE: rough breathing mark!)

Conjunctions:

δέ: and/ but

ἀλλά: but

TRANSLATE:

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος βλέπει ἀδελφόν.

Δουλοὶ πιστεύουσι λόγον νομοῦ.

Ὁ Θεός λέγει καὶ ὁ ἀδελφός δουλῶν

ἀκούει ὅτι ἡ ἀδελφή τεκνοῦ γράφει

ἀδελφῷ.

Ἰησοῦς οὐ λύει νομόν ἀλλά Ἰησοῦς

καὶ Θεός λύουσι θανάτον.

Ἔργοι κυριοῦ βλέπομεν.

Ὁ θανατός Θεοῦ οὐ βλέπομεν, δέ ὁ

λογός Ἰησοῦ λέγει ὅτι ὁ θανατός οὐ

λύει τὸν Υἱὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

COMPOSE:

I destroy a house.

Jesus desires servants.

Brothers and sisters write because the  
Lord says.

The brother sees God.

You don't write the death of God.

We say that God desires sons and  
brothers of Jesus.

Jesus speaks to God.

A sister sees that the brother destroys  
works of children.

We believe God.

I say that Jesus hears works of  
brothers.

Read For Practice:

35 Τῇ ἐπαύριον πάλιν εἰστήκει ὁ  
Ἰωάννης καὶ ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν  
αὐτοῦ δύο 36 καὶ ἐμβλέψας τῷ  
Ἰησοῦ περιπατοῦντι λέγει· Ἴδε ὁ  
ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. 37 καὶ ἤκουσαν οἱ

δύο μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος καὶ  
ἠκολούθησαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ.

38 στραφεῖς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ  
θεασάμενος αὐτοὺς  
ἀκολουθοῦντας λέγει αὐτοῖς· Τί  
ζητεῖτε; οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ· Ῥαββί, ὃ  
λέγεται μεθερμηνευόμενον  
Διδάσκαλε, ποῦ μένεις; 39 λέγει  
αὐτοῖς· Ἔρχεσθε καὶ ὄψεσθε.  
ἦλθαν οὖν καὶ εἶδαν ποῦ μένει καὶ  
παρ' αὐτῷ ἔμειναν τὴν ἡμέραν  
ἐκείνην· ὥρα ἦν ὡς δεκάτη. 40 Ἦν  
Ἀνδρέας ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος  
Πέτρου εἷς ἐκ τῶν δύο τῶν  
ἀκουσάντων παρὰ Ἰωάννου καὶ  
ἀκολουθησάντων αὐτῷ·  
41 εὕρισκει οὗτος πρῶτον τὸν  
ἀδελφὸν τὸν ἴδιον Σίμωνα καὶ  
λέγει αὐτῷ· Εὐρήκαμεν τὸν  
Μεσσίαν, ὃ ἐστίν

μεθερμηνευόμενον Χριστός.  
42 ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν.  
ἐμβλέψας αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν· Σὺ  
εἶ Σίμων ὁ υἱὸς Ἰωάννου, σὺ  
κληθήσῃ Κηφᾶς, ὃ ἐρμηνεύεται  
Πέτρος.  
43 Τῇ ἐπαύριον ἠθέλησεν ἐξελθεῖν  
εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν καὶ εὕρισκει  
Φίλιππον. καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς·  
Ἀκολούθει μοι. 44 ἦν δὲ ὁ  
Φίλιππος ἀπὸ Βηθσαϊδᾶ, ἐκ τῆς  
πόλεως Ἀνδρέου καὶ Πέτρου.  
45 εὕρισκει Φίλιππος τὸν  
Ναθαναήλ καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Ὁν  
ἔγραψεν Μωϋσῆς ἐν τῷ νόμῳ καὶ  
οἱ προφῆται εὐρήκαμεν, Ἰησοῦν  
υἱὸν τοῦ Ἰωσήφ τὸν ἀπὸ Ναζαρέτ.  
46 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ναθαναήλ· Ἐκ  
Ναζαρέτ δύναταί τι ἀγαθὸν εἶναι;  
λέγει αὐτῷ [ὁ] Φίλιππος· Ἔρχου

καὶ ἴδε. 47 εἶδεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὸν  
Ναθαναήλ ἐρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν  
καὶ λέγει περὶ αὐτοῦ· Ἴδε ἀληθῶς  
Ἰσραηλῆτης ἐν ᾧ δόλος οὐκ ἔστιν.  
48 λέγει αὐτῷ Ναθαναήλ· Πόθεν  
με γινώσκεις; ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς καὶ  
εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Πρὸ τοῦ σε Φίλιππον  
φωνῆσαι ὄντα ὑπὸ τὴν συκὴν εἰδόν  
σε. 49 ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ Ναθαναήλ·  
Ῥαββί, σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, σὺ  
βασιλεὺς εἶ τοῦ Ἰσραήλ.  
50 ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς καὶ εἶπεν  
αὐτῷ· Ὅτι εἰπὸν σοι ὅτι εἰδὼν σε  
ὑποκάτω τῆς συκῆς, πιστεύεις;  
μείζω τούτων ὄψῃ. καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ·  
Ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὄψεσθε τὸν  
οὐρανὸν ἀνεωγμένον καὶ τοὺς  
ἀγγέλους τοῦ θεοῦ ἀναβαίνοντας  
καὶ καταβαίνοντας ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ  
ἀνθρώπου.

