

Hello. /We will begin the third lecture on Greek. /Today we will study **nouns**. /First, let's go over the verb λυω(lyo) we learned in our last lecture.

/λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /I loose.  
/λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /You (s) loose.  
/λυει(lyei) /λυει(lyei) /λυει(lyei) /He looses. /She looses.

/λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /We loose.  
/λυετε(lyete) /λυετε(lyete) /λυετε(lyete) /You (pl) loose.  
/λυουσι(lyousi) /λυουσι(lyousi) /They loose.

/λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /I say.  
/λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /You (s) say.  
/λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /He says. /She says.

/λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen) /We say.  
/λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete) /You (pl) say.  
/λεγουσι(legousi) /λεγουσι(legousi) /λεγουσι(legousi) /They say.

/Let's review the personal endings.

/ω(o), ει(eis), ει(ei) /ω(o), ει(eis), ει(ei) /ω(o), ει(eis), ει(ei)  
/ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi) /ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi) /ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

/Now, let's move on to **nouns**. /Nouns are people or animals, or names of objects. /For example, they are words such as boy, student, friend, dog, cat, and desk.

/With the nouns we learn today, we will be able to combine them with the verbs we learned in our last lecture to form basic sentences. /We will be able to make sentences with one noun and one verb.

/For example, if we have the noun "boy," /and the verb "sleep," /we can combine them to form a complete sentence, "A boy sleeps."

/If we remember the verbs we learned last time and learn new nouns today, /we will be able to understand the basic grammar of Greek and other languages.

/However, there are declensions in the Greek language. /We will have a lot to memorize because of these declensions. /Hence, the verbs we studied last time and the noun declensions we will learn today will be extremely important. /Last time, we learned that there are three persons, each with singular and plural forms, which is a total of six different forms of verbs.

/Noun declensions indicate the **gender** of the noun, which would be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

/The **number** of the noun indicates whether the noun is singular or plural.

/The **cases** indicate whether the noun is the subject of the sentence, the direct object of the sentence, or used in another way.

/Whenever a noun comes up in Greek, we must know what gender the word is, whether it is singular or plural, and the case that was used. /We can then accurately translate sentences through this process.

/For example, let's look at the Greek noun, λογος(logos).  
/λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /This noun means, "word."

/Let's look at the variant λογου(logou). /λογου(logou) /λογου(logou)  
/Let's study λογου(logou). λογος(logos) is a singular noun. /Its number is singular. /It is in the genitive case. /Therefore, when interpreting this word, the word λογος(logos), which means "word," would be interpreted to be "of a word."

/Then let's look at another example. /βασιλεια(basileia) /βασιλεια(basileia)  
/βασιλεια(basileia) /βασιλειαι(basileiai) /βασιλειαι(basileiai) /βασιλειαι(basileiai)

/βασιλειαι(basileiai) is a variant of βασιλεια(basileia). /First, βασιλεια(basileia) is a feminine noun. /It is plural. /It is in the nominative case.

/Then, when interpreting this word, /βασιλεια(basileia) means "kingdom," /so βασιλειαι(basileiai) would be "kingdoms."

/Now that we know that there are genders, numbers, and cases to nouns, each noun has a gender. /Some nouns are feminine nouns, /some nouns are masculine nouns, /and some nouns are neuter nouns. /These are all marked in the Greek dictionary, so please memorize them for future reference.

/Next, we must remember that there are numbers. /The number of nouns is the same as the number of verbs that we previously learned. /If there is only one person or one animal, it would be a singular noun. /If there are many people or several objects, it would be a plural noun.

/Lastly, we must remember that there are cases. /There are different cases with different functions. /Let's look at the noun "boy." /The word can be interpreted with five Greek cases.

- /① Nominative. /"Boy" becomes "a boy."
- /② Genitive. /"Boy" becomes "of a boy."
- /③ Dative. /"Boy" becomes "to a boy."
- /④ Accusative. /The accusative case is also known as the direct object. /"Boy" would be "a boy."
- /⑤ Vocative. /"Boy" would be "O boy!"

/In this way, there are five different cases in the Greek language. /First, the nominative

case. /Second, the genitive case. /Third, the dative case. /Fourth, the accusative case, or the direct object. /Next, the fifth case is /the vocative case.

/There are **first declensions, second declensions, and third declensions.** /First, let's study the word λογος(logos). /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos)

/λογος(logos) is a second declension noun. /We will first study the **second declension,** /then the first declension, /then we will study the third declension.

/The word λογος(logos) means, "word," as we previously learned. /John 1:1 of the Bible says, "In the beginning was the Word," and the "Word" is λογος(logos).

/Let's first list each variant of the word λογος(logos). /Please read along.

/λογος(logos) /λογος(logos)  
/λογου(logou) /λογου(logou) /λογου(logou)  
/λογω(logo) /λογω(logo) /λογω(logo)  
/λογον(logon) /λογον(logon) /λογον(logon)  
/λογε(logē) /λογε(logē) /λογε(logē)

/λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi)  
/λογων(logon) /λογων(logon) /λογων(logon)  
/λογοις(logois) /λογοις(logois) /λογοις(logois)  
/λογους(logous) /λογους(logous) /λογους(logous)  
/λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi)

/Like this, there are five singular cases and five plural cases, which in total are ten different forms. /Let's study this in more depth.

/The nominative singular form is λογος(logos). /The stem λογ(log) /and the personal ending ος(os) /is combined to form the word λογος(logos). /This would be interpreted as "a word."

/Next, let's look at the genitive singular form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending ου(ou). /It then forms the word λογου(logou). /This would then be interpreted to be "of a word."

/Next, the dative singular form. /First, the stem λογ(log) /is put together with the personal ending ω(o). /It then forms the word λογω(logo). /This would be interpreted to be "to a word."

/Next, the accusative singular form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending ον(on). /Then it forms the word λογον(logon). /This would be interpreted to be "(a) word."

/Fifth, the vocative singular form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal

ending ε(e). /λογε(logē) /This is interpreted to be “O word!”

/Sixth, the nominative plural form. /First, the stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending οι(oi). /λογοι(logoi) /When interpreted, it becomes “words.”

/Seventh, the genitive plural form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending ων(on). /λογων(logon) /λογων(logon) /λογων(logon) /This would be “of words.”

/Eighth, the dative plural form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending οισ(ois). /λογοις(logois) /λογοις(logois) /When interpreted, this would be “to words.”

/Ninth, the accusative plural form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending ους(ous). /λογους(logous) /λογους(logous) /This is interpreted to be “words.”

/Tenth, the vocative plural form. /The stem λογ(log) is put together with the personal ending οι(oi). /λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /When interpreted, it becomes “O words!”

/Let’s read through each of these words. /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /A word.

/λογου(logou) /λογου(logou) /λογου(logou) /Of a word.

/λογω(logō) /λογω(logō) /λογω(logō) /To a word.

/λογον(logon) /λογον(logon) /λογον(logon) /A word.

/λογε(logē) /λογε(logē) /λογε(logē) /O word!

/λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /Words.

/λογων(logon) /λογων(logon) /λογων(logon) /Of words.

/λογοις(logois) /λογοις(logois) /λογοις(logois) /To words.

/λογους(logous) /λογους(logous) /λογους(logous) /Words.

/λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /O words!

/Next, let’s look at the word αδελφος(adelphos). /αδελφος(adelphos) means, “brother.” /αδελφος(adelphos) /αδελφος(adelphos)

/What do αδελφος(adelphos) and λογος(logos) have in common?

/They both have the personal ending ος(os). /When a noun ends with ος(os), /the noun would be a second declension noun. /Most second declension nouns are masculine nouns. /There are of course exceptions to this, but most second declension nouns are masculine.

/Let’s first list the variants of the word αδελφος(adelphos) before we analyze them.

/αδελφος(adelphos) /αδελφος(adelphos) /αδελφος(adelphos)

/αδελφου(adelphou) /αδελφου(adelphou) /αδελφου(adelphou)

/αδελφω(adelphō) /αδελφω(adelphō) /αδελφω(adelphō)

/αδελφον(adelphon) /αδελφον(adelphon) /αδελφον(adelphon)

/αδελφε(adelphe) /αδελφε(adelphe) /αδελφε(adelphe)

/We will first look at the singular forms.

/The nominative singular form is αδελφος(adelphos). /αδελφος(adelphos) is the combination of the stem αδελφ(adelph) and the personal ending ος(os). /As a result, it forms the word αδελφος(adelphos). /When interpreted, it means, “a brother.”

/Next, let’s look at the genitive singular form. /αδελφου(adelphou) /αδελφου(adelphou) / αδελφου(adelphou) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) is put together with the personal ending ου(ou). /It then forms the word αδελφου(adelphou). /When interpreted, it means, “of a brother.”

/Third, the dative singular form. /αδελφω(adelpho) /αδελφω(adelpho) /αδελφω(adelpho) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) is put together with the personal ending ω(ο). /It then forms the word αδελφω(adelpho). /When interpreted, it means, “to a brother.”

/Fourth, the accusative singular form. /The stem αδελφ(adelph) is put together with the personal ending ον(on). /It then forms the word αδελφον(adelphon). /αδελφον(adelphon) /αδελφον(adelphon) /It means, “(a) brother.”

/Next, the vocative singular form. /The stem αδελφ(adelph) is put together with the personal ending ε(e). /αδελφε(adelphe) /αδελφε(adelphe) /αδελφε(adelphe) /When interpreted, it means, “O brother!”

/Next, let’s look at the plural forms. /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) and the personal ending οι(oi) are put together. /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /It means, “brothers.”

/αδελφων(adelphon) /αδελφων(adelphon) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) and the personal ending ων(on) are put together. /It means, “of brothers.”

/Next, the dative plural form. /αδελφοις(adelphois) /αδελφοις(adelphois) /αδελφοις(adelphois) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) is put together with the personal ending οις(ois). /It means, “to brothers.”

/Next, the accusative plural form. /αδελφους(adelphous) /αδελφους(adelphous) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) and the personal ending ους(ous) are put together. /αδελφους(adelphous) /It means, “brothers.”

/Lastly, the vocative plural form. /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /The stem αδελφ(adelph) is put together with the personal ending οι(oi). /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /When interpreted, it means, “O brothers!”

/Let’s review. /αδελφος(adelphos) /A brother.  
/αδελφου(adelphou) /Of a brother.  
/αδελφω(adelpho) /To a brother.  
/αδελφον(adelphon) /(A) brother.

/αδελφε(adelphē) /O brother!

/αδελφοι(adelphoi) /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /Brothers.  
/αδελφων(adelphon) /αδελφων(adelphon) /Of brothers.  
/αδελφοις(adelphois) /αδελφοις(adelphois) /To brothers.  
/αδελφους(adelphous) /αδελφους(adelphous) /Brothers.  
/αδελφοι(adelphoi) /αδελφοι(adelphoi) /O brothers!

/We have studied the second declension noun. /λογος(logos), word. /αδελφος(adelphos) brother. /These are the two words we just learned. /Then let's look at a few more words. / Please read along.

/βιβλος(biblos) /βιβλος(biblos) /βιβλος(biblos) means "book" or "Bible."  
/νομος(nomos) /νομος(nomos) /νομος(nomos) means "law."  
/οικος(oikos) /οικος(oikos) /οικος(oikos) means "house."  
/ανθρωπος(anthropos) /ανθρωπος(anthropos) /ανθρωπος(anthropos)  
/ανθρωπος(anthropos) means "human."

/What do these words have in common? /They all end with the personal ending ος(os).  
/These words can be /changed in form /just as we changed the two words, λογος(logos) and αδελφος(adelphos).

/The first halves of each word, which exclude the personal ending ος(os), are the stems of each word. /You can change the personal endings of each word by its appropriate case. / Memorizing the personal endings of verses will be a great help to your studies of the Greek language.

/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)  
/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)  
/οι(oi), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)  
/οι(oi), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)  
/Memorizing these personal endings will make it easier to form words by putting them together with stems of words.

/We have studied the second declension noun in this lecture. /Please keep the following in mind. /One can successfully learn a language only with memorization. /Memorize all that we learned so far. /First memorize the alphabet. /Then memorize the personal endings of present indicative verbs.

/Also take the time to memorize the personal endings of the second declension nouns we studied today.

/Lastly, let's read the following together.  
/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)  
/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)  
/οι(oi), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)

/οι(οι), ων(ον), ος(οις), ους(ους), οι(οι)

/Take the time to memorize them. /Today we studied second declension nouns.

/With this we will conclude the third lecture on Greek. /Thank you.