

Hello. /We will begin the fourth lecture on Greek. /We will continue our studies on **nouns**. /What have we studied so far? In our first lecture, we studied the alphabet. /In our second lecture, we studied the various forms of the present indicative verb.

/Last week, we studied the second declension noun and the masculine noun form. /In today's lecture, we will study the **first declension feminine noun** and the **second declension neuter noun**. /Let's quickly review what we learned last time.

/λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /A word.
/λογου(logou) /λογου(logou) /λογου(logou) /Of a word.
/λογω(logo) /λογω(logo) /λογω(logo) /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.
/λογους(logois) /λογους(logois) /λογους(logois) /To words.
/λογους(logous) /λογους(logous) /λογους(logous) /Words.
/λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) /O words!

/Let's go through just the personal endings.

//ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ō), ον(on), ε(e)
/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ō), ον(on), ε(e)
/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ō), ον(on), ε(e)
/οι(oi), ων(on), ος(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)
/οι(oi), ων(on), ος(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)
/οι(oi), ων(on), ος(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)

/We have just reviewed what we learned in our last lecture.

/Today, we will study **first declension feminine nouns**.

/One well-known first declension noun is ἀληθεια(aletheia).

/ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) is a noun that means, "truth."

/Let's write each form as we go along. /First, the singular forms. /Please read along.

/ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia)
/ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias)
/ἀληθειαν(aletheian) /ἀληθειαν(aletheian) /ἀληθειαν(aletheian)
/ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia)

/Let's take each word apart. /First, the nominative singular form. /First, the stem ἀληθει(alethei) is put together /with the personal ending α(a). /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) means, "truth," so it would be, "a truth."

/Next, the genitive singular form. /First, the stem ἀληθει(alethei) is put together with the personal ending ας(as). /ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias)
/ἀληθειας(aletheias) /“Of a truth.”

/Next, the dative singular form. /First, the stem ἀληθει(alethei) is /put together with the personal ending α(a). /It then becomes ἀληθεια(aletheia). /ἀληθεια(aletheia)
/ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /It can be interpreted to be “to a truth.”

/Next, the accusative singular form. /The stem ἀληθει(alethei) is put together with the personal ending αν(an). /ἀληθειαν(aletheian) /ἀληθειαν(aletheian) /ἀληθειαν(aletheian)
/It can be interpreted to be “(a) truth.”

/Lastly, the vocative singular form. /The stem ἀληθει(alethei) /is put together with the personal ending α(a). /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /It can be interpreted to be “O truth!”

/Now, because the nominative and vocative forms are the same, we will not explain the vocative form in detail. /The only difference between the nominative and vocative forms is the second declension masculine noun form that we learned in the previous lecture.
/We can thus memorize just the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative forms.

/Next, we will look at plural forms. /Please read along.
/ἀληθειαι(aletheiai) /ἀληθειαι(aletheiai) /ἀληθειαι(aletheiai)
/ἀληθειων(aletheion) /ἀληθειων(aletheion) /ἀληθειων(aletheion)
/ἀληθειας(aletheiais) /ἀληθειας(aletheiais) /ἀληθειας(aletheiais)
/ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias)

/Let’s analyze them.

/First, the plural nominative form. /The stem ἀληθει(alethei) /is put together with the personal ending αι(ai). /It would then form the word ἀληθειαι(aletheiai).
/ἀληθειαι(aletheiai) /ἀληθειαι(aletheiai) /ἀληθειαι(aletheiai) /It means, “truths.”

/Next, the plural genitive form. /First, the stem ἀληθει(alethei) is put together with the personal ending ων(on). /ἀληθειων(aletheion) /ἀληθειων(aletheion)
/ἀληθειων(aletheion) /It is interpreted to mean “of truths.”

/Next, the plural dative form. /First, the stem ἀληθει(alethei) is put together with the personal ending αις(ais). /Thus, it becomes ἀληθειαις(aletheiais). /ἀληθειαις(aletheiais)
/ἀληθειαις(aletheiais) /ἀληθειαις(aletheiais) /It means, “to truths.”

/Fourth, the plural accusative form. /The stem ἀληθει(alethei) is put together with the personal ending ας(as). /ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias) /It means, “truths.”

/As previously explained, the nominative and vocative forms are the same, and thus, we

will not separately explain the vocative form. /Let's review by reading over each form.

/αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /A truth.

/αληθειας(aletheias) /αληθειας(aletheias) /Of a truth.

/αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /To a truth.

/αληθειαν(aletheian) /αληθειαν(aletheian) /αληθειαν(aletheian) /(A) truth.

/αληθειαι(aletheiai) /αληθειαι(aletheiai) /αληθειαι(aletheiai) /Truths.

/αληθειων(aletheion) /αληθειων(aletheion) /αληθειων(aletheion) /Of truths.

/αληθειαις(aletheiais) /αληθειαις(aletheiais) /αληθειαις(aletheiais) /To truths.

/αληθειας(aletheias) /αληθειας(aletheias) /Truths.

/Let's memorize the personal endings.

/α(a), ας(as), α(α), αν(an)

/α(a), ας(as), α(α), αν(an)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/Take the time to memorize these personal endings.

/Some **first declension feminine nouns** end with α(a), and there are some that end with η(e). /Let's look at an example of a noun that ends with η(e). /Please read along.
ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /It means "peace."

/Let's analyze the word ειρηνη(eirene). /First, let's look at the singular forms.

/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene)

/ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes)

/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene)

/ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen)

/Let's take this apart. First, the singular nominative form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the personal ending η(e). /It then forms the word ειρηνη(eirene).

/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /It can be interpreted to be "peace."

/Next, the singular genitive form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the personal ending ης(es). /It forms the word ειρηνης(eirenes). /ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /It means, "of peace."

/Next, the singular dative form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the personal ending ηι(e). /ειρηνηι(eirenei) /ειρηνηι(eirenei) /ειρηνηι(eirenei) /When interpreted it would be "to peace."

/Next, the singular accusative form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the personal ending ην(en). /It then becomes the word ειρηνην(eirenen). /ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen) /When interpreted it would be "(a) peace."

/Next, the plural forms. /The plural forms end with the personal ending α(a).
/ειρηναί(eirenai) /ειρηναί(eirenai) /ειρηναί(eirenai) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /
ειρηνων(eirenon)

/ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenas)
/ειρηνας(eirenas) /ειρηνας(eirenas)

/Let's analyze the following.

/First, the plural nominative form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the
personal ending αι(ai). /Then it forms the word ειρηναί(eirenai). /ειρηναί(eirenai)
/ειρηναί(eirenai) /It means, "peace."

/Next, the plural genitive form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the personal
ending ων(on). /ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /It can be
interpreted to be "of peace."

/Next, the plural dative form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the personal
ending ας(ais). /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /It means, "to
peace."

/Fourth, the plural accusative form. /The stem ειρην(eiren) is put together with the
personal ending ας(as). /ειρηνας(eirenas) /ειρηνας(eirenas) /ειρηνας(eirenas) /It can be
interpreted to be "peace."

/Let's write these down as we read through them.

/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /Peace.
/ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /Of peace.
/ειρηνηι(eirene) /ειρηνηι(eirene) /ειρηνηι(eirene) /To peace.
/ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen) / (A) peace.

/ειρηναί(eirenai) /ειρηναί(eirenai) /Peace
/ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /Of peace.
/ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /ειρηνας(eirenaís) /To peace.
/ειρηνας(eirenas) /ειρηνας(eirenas) /ειρηνας(eirenas) /Peace.

/Let's memorize the personal endings separately.

/η(e), ης(es), ηι(e), ην(en)
/η(e), ης(es), ηι(e), ην(en)
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)
/One more time.
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)

/The forms that end in α(a) are α(a), ας(as), α(a), and αν(an).

/In the singular form, words end in either α(a) or η(e), but there is only form of ending in
the plural form.

/Let's look at a few words. /First, let's review the two words we just learned.

/αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /This means, "truth."

/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /This means, "peace."

/Let's look at the following words.

/βασιλεια(basileia) /βασιλεια(basileia) /βασιλεια(basileia) /This means, "kingdom."

/καρδια(kardia) /καρδια(kardia) /καρδια(kardia) /This means, "heart."

/πραβολη(parabole) /πραβολη(parabole) /πραβολη(parabole) /This is the noun, "parable."

/ζωη(zoe) /ζωη(zoe) /ζωη(zoe) /This means, "life."

/What do the following words have in common? /They all end with α(a) or η(e).

/α(a) of αληθεια(aletheia) /η(e) of ειρηνη(eirene) /α(a) of βασιλεια(basileia) /α(a) of καρδια(kardia) /η(e) of πραβολη(parabole) /η(e) of ζωη(zoe)

/These nouns are in the **first declension feminine form**. /We can change the meanings of these nouns using the personal endings that we previously learned. /We can easily change their forms if we memorize the different personal endings.

/It will be a great help to our studies of the Greek language /if we memorize the alphabet, /the personal endings of verbs, /the personal endings of the second declension masculine form, /and the feminine personal endings we studied today.

/Next, we will study forms of the **second declension neuter**. /One well-known noun is /δωρον(doron).

/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) means, "gift." /We learned about the second declension in our last lecture.

/We learned the second declension masculine in our last lecture, /and today we will be studying the **second declension neuter**. /Neuter nouns end with ον(on), ο(omicron), or ν(nu).

/Let's organize this as we move forward. /First, the singular form. /Please read along.

/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron)

/δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou)

/δωρω(doro) /δωρω(doro) /δωρω(doro)

/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron)

/Let's analyze this. /First, the singular nominative form. /The stem δωρ(dor) /is put together with the personal ending ον(on). /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /It becomes "a gift."

/Next, the singular genitive form. /The stem δωρ(dor) is put together with the personal ending ου(ou). /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /It can be interpreted to be "of a gift."

/Next, the singular dative form. /The stem δωρ(dor) is put together with the personal ending ω(ο). /δωρῶ(doro) /δωρῶ(doro) /δωρῶ(doro) /It can be interpreted to be “to a gift.”

/Next, the singular accusative form. /The stem δωρ(dor) /is put together with the personal ending ον(ον). /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /It can be interpreted to be “(a) gift.”

/Next, the plural forms.

/δωρα(dora) /δωρα(dora) /δωρα(dora)
/δωρων(doron) /δωρων(doron) /δωρων(doron)
/δωροις(dorois) /δωροις(dorois) /δωροις(dorois)
/δωρα(dora) /δωρα(dora)

/Let’s analyze the following.

/First, the plural nominative form. /The stem δωρ(dor) is put together with the personal ending α(α). /It then forms the word δωρα(dora). /δωρα(dora) /It is interpreted to be “gifts.”

/Next, the plural genitive form. /The stem δωρ(dor) is put together with the personal ending ων(ον). /δωρων(doron) /δωρων(doron) /δωρων(doron) /It is interpreted to be “of gifts.”

/Next, the plural dative form. /The stem δωρ(dor) is put together with the personal ending οις(ois). /δωροις(dorois) /δωροις(dorois) /It is interpreted to be “to gifts.”

/Lastly, the plural accusative form. /The stem δωρ(dor) is put together with the personal ending α(α). /It then forms the word δωρα(dora). /δωρα(dora) /δωρα(dora) /It means, “gifts.”

/Let’s review.

/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /A gift.
/δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /Of a gift.
/δωρῶ(doro) /δωρῶ(doro) /δωρῶ(doro) /To a gift.
/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /(A) gift.

/δωρα(dora) /δωρα(dora) /Gifts.
/δωρων(doron) /δωρων(doron) /δωρων(doron) /Of gifts.
/δωροις(dorois) /δωροις(dorois) /δωροις(dorois) /To gifts.
/δωρα(dora) /δωρα(dora) /Gifts.

/Let’s review the personal endings.

/ον(ον), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(ον)
/ον(ον), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(ον)
/ον(ον), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(ον)
/α(α), ων(ον), οις(ois), α(α)

/α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a)

/Take the time to memorize the personal endings of neuter nouns of the second declension.

/Let's review the personal endings of nouns that we have learned so far.

/First declension nouns.

/α(a), ας(as), α(α), αν(an)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/η(e), ης(es), η(ε), ην(en)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/Second declension masculine nouns.

/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)

/The forms of neuter nouns we learned today.

/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)

/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)

/α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a)

/α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a)

/Today we studied the first declension and the second declension neuter. /Memorize the personal endings of nouns that we learned today and make good use of them in your studies of Greek. /Take the time to memorize what we learned today so that there won't be difficulties as we move forward in the next lecture. /Thank you.