

Hello. /We will begin the fifth lecture on Greek. /We will be studying **adjectives** today. / First, we will begin the lecture with a review of what we have learned so far. /We first learned the alphabet. /Did you all memorize the alphabet?

/Next, let's look at the present indicative verb forms. /Please read along.

/ω(ο), εις(eis), ει(ei)

/ω(ο), εις(eis), ει(ei)

/ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

/ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

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

/Let's look at the verb, λεγω(lego).

/λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /I say.

/λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /You (s) say.

/λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /He says, she says.

/λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen) /We say.

/λεγετε(legete) /λεγετε(legete) /You (pl) say.

/λεγουσι(legousi) /λεγουσι(legousi) /λεγουσι(legousi) /They say. /They say.

/Next, the second declension masculine. /Let's first look at the personal endings. /Please read along.

/ος(os), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)

/οι(οι), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous), οι(οι)

/ος(os), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)

/οι(οι), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous), οι(οι)

/ος(os), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)

/οι(οι), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous), οι(οι)

/Let's look at the noun, λογος(logos).

/λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) /A word.

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

/λογω(logo) /λογω(logo) /To a word.

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

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

/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, the first declension noun. /Let's first look at the personal endings. /Please read along.

/α(a), ας(as), α(a), αν(an)
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)
/α(a), ας(as), α(a), αν(an)
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)

/Let's change the noun αληθεια(aletheia) into different forms.
/αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /A truth.
/αληθειας(aletheias) /αληθειας(aletheias) /Of a truth.
/αληθειαν(aletheia) /αληθειαν(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 look at the first declension feminine. /Please read along.
/η(e), ης(es), η(e), ην(en)
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)
/η(e), ης(es), η(e), ην(en)
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)
/The plural forms are the same.

/Let's apply them to the noun, ειρηνη(eirene).
/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /Peace.
/ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /ειρηνης(eirenes) /Of peace.
/ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /ειρηνη(eirene) /To peace.
/ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen) /ειρηνην(eirenen) /(A) peace.

/The plural forms. /ειρηναι(eirenai) /ειρηναι(eirenai) /ειρηναι(eirenai) /Peace.
/ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /ειρηνων(eirenon) /Of peace.
/ειρηναις(eirenaeis) /ειρηναις(eirenaeis) /ειρηναις(eirenaeis) /To peace.
/ειρηνας(eirenas) /ειρηνας(eirenas) /Peace.

/Next, the second declension neuter. /Let's first look at the personal endings. /Please read along.
/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)
/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)
/α(a), ων(on), ος(ois), α(a)
/α(a), ων(on), ος(ois), α(a)
/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), α(a), ων(on), ος(ois), α(a)

/Let's apply them to the noun, δωρον(doron).
/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /A gift.
/δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /Of a gift.
/δωρω(doro) /δωρω(doro) /δωρω(doro) /To a gift.
/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /(A) gift.

/The plural forms. /δωρα(dora) /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) /δωρα(dora) /Gifts.

/The forms of the nominative and objective cases of the neuter noun are the same. /We have reviewed the things we learned last time.

/Now, we will study **adjectives**. /Let's first learn what adjectives are. /An adjective is a attribute of a noun that describes the noun. /Adjectives describe the qualities of nouns.

/For example, when describing the noun "flower," /adjectives would describe the flower's shape, color, size, and its other qualities. /For example, some expressions would be, a pretty flower, a beautiful flower, a red flower, a big flower. /The words "pretty," "beautiful," "red," and "big," would be the adjectives.

/We discussed last time that we can make basic sentences when we learn verbs and nouns. /The adjectives that we learn today will be the ornaments that decorate these basic sentences.

/Thus, adjectives always go together with nouns. /Adjectives are always with nouns. /We previously learned how nouns change according to their masculine, feminine, or neuter forms, /by whether they are singular or plural, /or whether they are nominative, genitive, dative, or objective.

/Why are we suddenly referring back to this? /This is because the adjective changes according to the noun it is modifying, /according to the changes made of a noun. /The first and second declensions that we just reviewed—the first declension, the masculine, the neuter—are applied to adjectives.

/Let's look at one example of an adjective to help us understand. /Please read along. /δικαιος(dikaios) /δικαιος(dikaios) /δικαιος(dikaios) /δικαιος(dikaios) is an adjective meaning, "correct."

/A correct person, /a correct man. /This adjective means, "correct," or "righteous." /Here also, δικαι(dikai) would be the stem and ος(os) would be the personal ending, and the two would form the word δικαιος(dikaios).

/Let's look at a noun to better understand this. /We will begin with the singular form. /Please read along. /ανθρωπος(anthropos) /ανθρωπος(anthropos) /ανθρωπος(anthropos) means, "man."

/It ends with ος(os), which means that it is a second declension masculine noun. /When this masculine noun is changed in four ways, /it would be ανθρωπου(anthropou), /of a man, /ανθρωπω(anthropo), /to a man, /and ανθρωπον(anthropon), /(a) man.

/Let's add the adjective, δικaios(dikaios).

/δικαιος ανθρωπος(dikaios anthropos) /δικαιος ανθρωπος(dikaios anthropos).

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ος(os).

/δικαιος ανθρωπος(dikaios anthropos) /A correct man, /a righteous man.

/Next, the genitive form.

/δικαιου ανθρωπου(dikaiou anthropou) /δικαιου ανθρωπου(dikaiou anthropou).

/Here also, the stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ου(ou). /

The noun is the same. The stem ανθρωπ(anthrop) has been put together with the personal ending ου(ou). /When interpreted, this would be "Of a righteous man."

/Third, the dative form.

/δικαιω ανθρωπω(dikaio anthropo) /δικαιω ανθρωπω(dikaio anthropo)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ω(o).

/It is the same as ανθρωπω(anthropo). /ανθρωπ(anthrop) has been put together with ω(o).

/δικαιω ανθρωπω(dikaio anthropo) /To a righteous man.

/The objective form.

/δικαιον ανθρωπον(dikaion anthropon) /δικαιον ανθρωπον(dikaion anthropon) /The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ον(on).

/It is the same as ανθρωπον(anthropon).

/ανθρωπ(anthrop)+ον(on) /δικαιον ανθρωπον(dikaion anthropon) /“(A) righteous man,” /“(a) righteous man.”

/Next, the plural form.

/ανθρωποι(anthropoi) /ανθρωποι(anthropoi) /ανθρωπων(anthropon)

/ανθρωπων(anthropon) /ανθρωποις(anthropois) /ανθρωποις(anthropois)

/ανθρωπους(anthropous) /ανθρωπους(anthropous) /These are the plural forms.

/Let's add the adjective δικaios(dikaios).

/δικαιοι ανθρωποι(dikaioi anthropoi) /δικαιοι ανθρωποι(dikaioi anthropoi)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending οι(oi).

/It is the same as ανθρωποι(anthropoi).

/δικαιοι ανθρωποι(dikaioi anthropoi) /“Righteous men.”

/Next, the genitive plural form.

/δικαιων ανθρωπων(dikaion anthropon) /δικαιων ανθρωπων(dikaion anthropon)

/Here also, the stem δικαι(dikai) is put together with the personal ending ων(on).

/It is the same as ανθρωπων(anthropon).

/Therefore, it would be δικαιων ανθρωπων(dikaion anthropon). /“Of righteous men.”

/The dative plural form.

/δικαιοις ανθρωποις(dikaiois anthropois) /δικαιοις ανθρωποις(dikaiois anthropois)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) and the personal ending οις(ois) have been put together.

/It is the same as ανθρωποις(anthropois).

/It would then be δικαιοις ανθρωποις(dikaioιs anthropoιs). /“To righteous men.”

/Lastly, the plural accusative, the plural objective form.

/δικαιοις ανθρωποις(dikaioιs anthropoιs) /δικαιοις ανθρωπους(dikaioιs anthropoιs)

/Here also, the stem δικαι(dikai) is put together with the personal ending ος(ous).

/It is the same as ανθρωπους(anthropoιs).

/The personal ending changes depending on the form of the noun that comes after the adjective. /We can know the personal endings of adjectives by the personal endings of nouns.

/Let’s add adjectives to feminine nouns. /A common a feminine noun is αδελφη(adelphe).

/Please read along.

/αδελφη(adelphe) /αδελφη(adelphe)

/αδελφη(adelphe) is the feminine form of αδελφος(adelphos).

/αδελφος(adelphos) /αδελφος(adelphos)

/αδελφος(adelphos) means “brother,” and αδελφη(adelphe) means “sister.” /Let’s change the form of αδελφη(adelphe).

/First, the singular form. /αδελφη(adelphe) /αδελφης(adelphes) /αδελφη(adelphe)

/αδελφην(adelphen) /The noun changes.

/Let’s add the adjective δικαιος(dikaios). /δικαιη(dikaie) /δικαιη(dikaie)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) and the personal ending η(e) have been put together.

/It is the same as αδελφη(adelphe).

/δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe) /δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe)

/αδελφη(adelphe) means “sister,” and so δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe) would mean, “a righteous sister.” /“A righteous sister.”

/Next, the genitive singular form.

/δικαιης αδελφης(dikaies adelphes) /δικαιης αδελφης(dikaies adelphes) /δικαιης αδελφης(dikaies adelphes)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ης(es) to form the word δικαιης(dikaies).

/It is the same as αδελφης(adelphes). /δικαιης αδελφης(dikaies adelphes) means, “Of a righteous sister.”

/Third, the dative singular form.

/δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe) /δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending η(e).

/αδελφη(adelphe) has the same form as its following noun. /Hence, it becomes δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe). /δικαιη αδελφη(dikaie adelphe) /“To a righteous sister.”

/Please read along.

/δικαιην αδελφην(dikaien adelphen) /δικαιην αδελφην(dikaien adelphen)

/Here also, the stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ην(en).

/It changes in the same way as the noun αδελφην(adelphen).

/Then it becomes δικαιην αδελφην(dikaien adelphen).

/δικαιος(dikaios) means, “righteous,” and δικαιην αδελφην(dikaien adelphen) would then be “(a) righteous sister.” /As we discussed earlier, the personal ending of the adjective changes so that it is the same form as the noun it is modifying.

/The plural forms would be changed in the same way. /Let’s look at the different plural forms.

/Please read along. αδελφαι(adelphai) /αδελφαι(adelphai) /αδελφων(adelphon)
/αδελφων(adelphon) /αδελφων(adelphon) /αδελφαις(adelphais) /αδελφαις(adelphais)
/αδελφας(adelphas) /αδελφας(adelphas) /In this way, there are changes in the personal endings.

/Let’s add the adjective δικαιος(dikaios).

/δικαιαι αδελφαι(dikaiai adelphai) /δικαιαι αδελφαι(dikaiai adelphai)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending αι(ai).

/It is changed like the noun αδελφαι(adelphai). /When put together and interpreted, δικαιαι αδελφαι(dikaiai adelphai) means, “righteous sisters.”

/Let’s look at the second case, the genitive plural form.

/δικαιων αδελφων(dikaion adelphon) /δικαιων αδελφων(dikaion adelphon)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) and the personal ending ων(on) have been put together.

/The adjective is changed in the same way as αδελφων(adelphon), the noun that follows. /When interpreted it would be “of righteous sisters.”

/Next, the third case, dative plural form.

/δικαιαις αδελφαις(dikaiais adelphais) /δικαιαις αδελφαις(dikaiais adelphais)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) and the personal ending αις(ais) have been put together.

/It is the same as αδελφαις(adelphais). /Hence, it would be δικαιαις αδελφαις(dikaiais adelphais). /When interpreted, it would be “to righteous sisters.”

/Lastly, the fourth case plural form.

/δικαιας αδελφας(dikaias adelphas) /δικαιας αδελφας(dikaias adelphas) /The stem

δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ας(as).

/It is the same as the noun αδελφας(adelphas). /When interpreted, it would be “righteous sisters.”

/Just as we learned, the personal endings of nouns, αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as), /are applied to adjectives so that αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), and ας(as) change the forms of the adjectives. /Remember these changes in nouns so that you can add them to adjectives as well.

/Next, let’s look at the neuter noun. /Last time we studied the neuter noun

δωρον(doron). /Please read along.

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

/δωρον(doron) means “present.” /Let’s change δωρον(doron).

/The singular form. /Please read along.

/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou)

/δωρω(doro) /δωρω(doro) /δωρον(doron)

/Just as we previously discussed, the nominative and objective forms are the same.

/We will add the adjective δικαιος(dikaios) to this noun.

/δικαιον δωρον(dikaion doron) /δικαιον δωρον(dikaion doron)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) and the personal ending ον(on) have been put together.

/Hence, it becomes δικαιον δωρον(dikaion doron), which means, “a righteous present.”

/δικαιου δωρου(dikaiou dorou) /δικαιου δωρου(dikaiou dorou)

/The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ου(ou). /It is the same as δωρου(dorou). /When interpreted it would be “of a righteous present.”

/δικαιω δωρω(dikaio doro). /The stem δικαι(dikai) is put together with the personal ending ω(ο). /It is changed in the same way as δωρω(doro). /Hence, it becomes, “to a righteous present.”

/δικαιον δωρον(dikaion doron) /It is the same as the nominative. /The stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending ον(on). /It would then be “(a) righteous present.”

/The same rules apply to the plural forms.

/δωρα(dora), δωρων(doron), δωροις(dorais), δωρα(dora)

/Likewise, when δικαιος(dikaios) is added, it becomes /δικαια δωρα(dikaia dora) /δικαια δωρα(dikaia dora), /which means, “righteous presents.”

/δικαιων δωρων(dikaion doron) /“Of righteous presents.”

/δικαιοις δωροις(dikaiois dorais) /Here also, the stem δικαι(dikai) has been put together with the personal ending οις(ois). /When interpreted it would be “to righteous presents.”

/Lastly, δικαια δωρα(dikaia dora) /δικαια δωρα(dikaia dora). /“Righteous presents.”

/The personal endings are α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), and α(a).

/The personal endings of adjectives, α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a), change in the same way as nouns.

/Take the time to memorize the personal endings of adjectives just as you memorized the personal endings of nouns.

/Let’s memorize the personal endings. /Please read along.

/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)

/οι(oi), ων(on), οις(ois), ους(ous)

/The second declension masculine.

/The first declension feminine. /α(a), ας(as), α(a), αν(an)
/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)
/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/Please read along.
/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)
/α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a)

/In this way, the adjective changes along with the noun it is modifying, and these personal endings can be used to change adjectives.

/Changes made to adjectives are complicated, but they are easier to remember if you memorize the declensions of nouns. /Let's look at the adjective αγαθος(agathos). /αγαθος(agathos) means, "good." /When the personal endings are added, they would become αγαθος(agathos), αγαθου(agathou), αγαθω(agatho), αγαθον (agathon).

/These are the singular forms, and the plural forms would be /αγαθοι(agathoi) /αγαθων(agathon) /αγαθους(agathous). /This is how the adjective changes. /The noun that follows would, of course, be singular masculine. /Singular masculine nouns.

/In the same way, when a feminine noun follows, we will change just the personal endings. /αγαθα(agatha) /αγαθας(agathas) /αγαθα(agatha) /αγαθαν(agathan) /αγαθαι(agathai) /αγαθων(agathon) /αγαθαις(agathais) /αγαθας(agathas) /The adjectives would change in this way. /The noun that follows would be a feminine noun.

/The same goes for neuter nouns. /αγαθον(agathon) /αγαθου(agathou) /αγαθω(agatho) /αγαθον(agathon) /αγαθα(agatha) /αγαθων(agathon) /αγαθους(agathous) /αγαθα(agatha) /This is how they would change. /The noun that follows would, of course, be a neuter noun.

/In this way, the adjective changes according to the noun that follows it. /The declensions of adjectives are the same as the declensions of nouns, so please closely memorize the forms of nouns and apply them to adjectives.

/We have studied the first and second declensions of adjectives of the Greek language. /Please memorize them.

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