

Hello. /We will begin the sixth lecture on Greek. /Today we will study **articles**. /Before we learn about **articles**, let's review what we learned in our last lecture.

/First, let's go over the personal endings of present indicative verbs. /Please read along.

/ω(ο), εις(eis), ει(ei)

/ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

/ω(ο), εις(eis), ει(ei)

/ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

/These are the present indicative verb personal endings.

/Next, the second declension masculine. /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)

/These are the second declension masculine personal endings.

/Next, the first declension feminine. /Please read along.

/α(a), ας(as), α(α), αν(an)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/α(a), ας(as), α(α), αν(an)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/Next, the second forms.

/η(e), ης(es), η(ε), ην(en)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/η(e), ης(es), η(ε), ην(en)

/αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), ας(as)

/This is the first declension feminine.

/Next, the neuter forms. /Please read along.

/ον(on), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(on)

/α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a)

/ον(on), ου(ου), ω(ο), ον(on)

/α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), α(a)

/This is the second declension neuter.

/You can take the adjectives we studied last time and use them to modify the three types of nouns we just went over. /Take the time to memorize the three noun declensions: the second declension masculine, the first declension feminine, and the neuter.

/Today we will be studying **articles**. /What are articles? /An "article" is used before a noun, and it introduces the following noun. /We will use examples from the English language to help us better understand articles.

/There are two types of articles, which are the **definite article** and the **indefinite article**. /

Oriental languages, such as Chinese, Korean, or Japanese, do not use articles. A representative language of the Occident is English, and hence it would be easiest to explain articles with the English language.

/The indefinite articles of the English language are “a” and “an.” /The definite article is “the.” /“A” and “an” are indefinite articles, and “the” is a definite article. /Let’s study them in more depth.

/Articles are placed before nouns to explain whether the nouns are singular or plural. /This is how the indefinite articles are used.

/The definite article implies whether or not the following noun is common knowledge, and in the case that it is, the definite article is used to make the indication. In the case that the noun is not known, the definite article is not used. /However, the definite and indefinite articles have come to be traditionally used before nouns.

/There are no indefinite articles in Greek. /Therefore, we do not need to focus on studying indefinite articles. /However, the Greek language does use the definite article. There are various forms of the definite article that exist according to the genders of nouns—whether a noun is masculine, feminine, or neuter. /Also according to the numbers, whether a noun is singular or plural. /Finally, according to the cases—the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative cases.

/Then let’s first begin by studying the forms of the definite article. /We will begin with the singular forms. /Please read along.

/ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to)

/του(tou), της(tes), του(tou)

/τῷ(to), τῇ(te), τῷ(to)

/τὸν(ton), τὴν(ten), τὸ(to)

/Read along one more time.

/ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to)

/του(tou), της(tes), του(tou)

/τῷ(to), τῇ(te), τῷ(to)

/τὸν(ton), τὴν(ten), τὸ(to)

/The ο(omicron) and η(eta) of both the masculine nominative and feminine nominative /have a rough breathing, which then makes them ὁ(ho) and ἡ(he). /When a smooth breathing is placed over them, they are read as ὀ(o) or ἠ(e).

/When the rough breathing is placed over them, they become ὁ(ho) or ἡ(he). /The rough breathing mark looks like a single opening quotation mark (‘).

/Next, the plural forms. /Please read along.

/οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τα(ta)

/οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τα(ta)

/των(ton), των(ton), των(ton)  
/τοισ(тоis), ταις(tais), τοισ(тоis)  
/τους(tous), τας(tas), τα(ta)

/Read along one more time.

/οι(hoi), αι(hai), τα(ta)  
/των(ton), των(ton), των(ton)  
/τοισ(тоis), ταις(tais), τοισ(тоis)  
/τους(tous), τας(tas), τα(ta)

/This is the Greek definite article. /There are twenty-four definite articles in Greek.  
/These include masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns, which we will use to study articles.

/We will use the commonly used masculine noun, λογος(logos). /λογος(logos) is a singular noun. /λογος(logos) /λογου(logou) /λογω(logo) /λογον(logon)

/When interpreted, λογος(logos) means, “a word,” /λογου(logou) means, “of a word,” /λογω(logo) means, “to a word,” /and λογον(logon) means, “(a) word.”

/When the definite article is added, /the noun becomes masculine, /and hence, we can add ο(ho) because it is the nominative that we previously learned. /Then it would become ο λογος(ho logos). /λογος(logos) is translated to be “a word,” /and when the ο(ho) is placed before it, it becomes ο λογος(ho logos), which is “the word.”

/Second, the noun is in the genitive form because the ου(ou) has been added to it. /The definite article του(tou) is put before the genitive. /Thus, it becomes του λογου(tou logou). /λογου(logou) was interpreted to be “or a word.” /του λογου(tou logou) would be interpreted to be “of the word.”

/Next, the dative form. /The definite article τω(to) is added to the dative. /Then it becomes τω λογω(to logo). /λογω(logo) was interpreted to be “to a word.” /τω λογω(to logo) would then be interpreted to be “to the word.”

/Fourth, the accusative form. /λογον(logon) is an objective form, so τον(ton) would be added to the noun.

/τον λογον(ton logon) /τον λογον(ton logon) /λογον(logon) was interpreted to be “(a) word.” /τον λογον(ton logon) would then be “the word.”

/What do these have in common? /First, be sure to memorize ο(ho). /The personal ending of λογου(logou) is the same personal ending as that of του(tou). /In the same way, ω(o) has been added to τ(tau) of the personal ending of λογω(logo). /The same principle applies so that when ον(on) is added, it becomes τον(ton).

/The definite article exists equally with the personal endings of the genitive, dative, and accusative forms, but not with the nominative. /Then let’s see if they apply to other forms

as well.

/The plural forms. /Please read along.

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

/This is the plural form, and hence, λογοι(logoi) becomes “words.”

/λογων(logon) is “of words.”

/λογους(logois) is “to words.”

/λογους(logous) is “words.”

/Let’s add the definite article to the following noun forms.

/First, οι(hoi) is added to the nominative.

/οι(hoi) λογοι(logoi) /οι(hoi) λογοι(logoi) /λογοι(logoi) is “words,” /and when it becomes οι(hoi) λογοι(logoi), it means, “the words.” /The personal endings are added in the same way.

/Next, the genitive. /The definite article of the genitive adds the personal ending ων(on) to τ(tau). /Then it becomes των λογων(ton logon). /των λογων(ton logon) /των λογων(ton logon) /λογων(logon) means, “of words,” /but when it is των λογων(ton logon), it becomes “of the words.”

/Next, the dative form. /First, τ(tau) is added, /and the personal ending ος(ois) is placed after it, /and hence, the same ος(ois) is added to the following noun.

/τοις λογοις(tois logois) /τοις λογοις(tois logois) /When interpreted, λογοις(logois) is “to words,” /and when it becomes τοις λογοις(tois logois), it means, “to the words.”

/Lastly, the accusative form. /First, τ(tau) is added, /and the personal ending ους(ous) is added to it, making it τους(tous).

/τους λογους(tous logous) /τους λογους(tous logous) /λογους(logous) means, “words,” /and when it becomes τους λογους(tous logous), it would mean, “the words.”

/Then they will become the following forms. /Please read along.

/ὁ(ho), του(tou), τῷ(to), τον(ton)

/οἱ(hoi), των(ton), τοις(tois), τους(tous)

/ὁ(ho), του(tou), τῷ(to), τον(ton)

/οἱ(hoi), των(ton), τοις(tois), τους(tous)

/Likewise, when τ(tau) is removed, the remaining personal endings are the same as that of nouns. /We memorized the personal endings of nouns, ος(os), ου(ou), φ(o), ον(on), ε(e) / οι(oi), ων(on), ος(ois), and ους(ous), and hence, it will make memorization of the definite article much easier if we add the same personal endings to the definite article.

/Next, let’s study the feminine noun. /A common first declension feminine noun is ἀληθεια(aletheia). /Please read along.

/ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) /ἀληθεια(aletheia) means, “truth.”

/We will first study the singular form. /Please read along.  
/αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθειας(aletheias) /αληθειας(aletheias)  
/αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθεια(aletheia) /αληθειαν(aletheian) /αληθειαν(aletheian) /These  
are the singular forms. /When interpreted they are “a truth,” /“of a truth,” /“to a truth,”  
/and “(a) truth.”

/Let’s add the definite article. /Please read along.  
/ἡ αληθεια(he aletheia) /ἡ αληθεια(he aletheia)

/Next, the genitive forms.  
/της αληθειας(tes aletheias) /της αληθειας(tes aletheias) /τη αληθεια(te aletheia) /τη  
αληθεια(te aletheia) /την αληθειαν(ten aletheian) /την αληθειαν(ten aletheian)

/We will first interpret them. /αληθεια(aletheia) is “a truth.” /When the definite article  
ἡ(he) is attached and it becomes ἡ αληθεια(he aletheia), /it can then be interpreted as “the  
truth.”

/Next, the genitive form. /ας(as) has been added to the personal ending of the genitive  
form. /However, of ας(as) and ης(es) of the definite article, just the ης(es) is used in the  
form. /The forms used are ης(es), η(e), and ην(en).

/Feminine nouns either consist of the forms of α(a), ας(as), α(α), and αν(an), or the forms  
of η(e), ης(es), η(e), and ην(en). /There are two types of forms, /and regarding the article,  
these forms are placed after the forms.

/Hence, α(a) becomes η(e), ας(as) becomes ης(es), α(α) becomes η(e), and αν(an)  
becomes ην(en). /They exist together, and the personal endings are attached as they do in  
masculine nouns, and hence, it will be easy to remember because τ(tau) would be  
attached to them.

/Let’s continue interpreting the forms, beginning with the genitive. /αληθειας(aletheias) is  
“of a truth.” /της αληθειας(tes aletheias) is “of the truth.”

/Third, the dative. αληθεια(aletheia) is “to a truth,” /and τη αληθεια(te aletheia) would  
then be “to the truth.”

/Fourth, αληθειαν(aletheian) is “(a) truth.”  
/την αληθειαν(ten aletheian) would be “the truth.”

/Next, let’s look at the plural forms. /We will begin with the plural form,  
αληθεια(aletheia). /Please read along.  
/αληθειαι(aletheiai) /αληθειαι(aletheiai) /αληθειων(aletheion) /αληθειων(aletheion)  
/αληθειαις(aletheiais) /αληθειαις(aletheiais) /αληθειας(aletheias) /αληθειας(aletheias)

/We will first add the definite article to the plural forms.

/αἱ ἀληθειαι(hai aletheiai) /των ἀληθειων(ton aletheion) /ταῖς ἀληθειαις(tais aletheiais)  
/τας ἀληθειας(tas aletheias)  
/Only the nominative changed to become αἱ(hai), and all the others have personal endings attached to τ(tau).

/Then let's interpret them.  
/ἀληθειαι(aletheiai) /Truths.  
/αἱ ἀληθειαι(hai aletheiai) /The truths.

/Second, the genitive.  
/ἀληθειων(aletheion) /ἀληθειων(aletheion) /Of truths.  
/των ἀληθειων(ton aletheion) /των ἀληθειων(ton aletheion) /Of the truths.

/Next, the dative.  
/ἀληθειαις(aletheiais) /ἀληθειαις(aletheiais) /To truths.  
/ταῖς ἀληθειαις(tais aletheiais) /To the truths.

/Fourth, the accusative.  
/ἀληθειας(aletheias) /ἀληθειας(aletheias) /Truths.  
/τας ἀληθειας(tas aletheias) /The truths.  
/These are the different forms.

/Let's look at just the definite article forms. /Please read along.  
/ἡ(he), της(tes), τη(te), την(ten)  
/αἱ(hai), των(ton), ταις(tais), τας(tas)  
/ἡ(he), της(tes), τη(te), την(ten)  
/αἱ(hai), των(ton), ταις(tais), τας(tas)

/Without τ(tau), η(e), ης(es), η(e), and ην(en) remain, and when τ(tau) is removed again from the other groups of endings, only αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), and ας(as) remain. /In this way, if we memorize the personal endings of nouns, we can easily figure out the forms of the definite article.

/Next, the neuter noun forms. /We learned the word δωρον(doron) in its neuter form.  
/Please read along.  
/δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) /δωρον(doron) means "present." /Let's look at its different forms.

/First, the singular forms. /Please read along.  
/δωρον(doron) /δωρου(dorou) /δωρω(doro) /δωρον(doron)  
/These are the singular forms. /First, let's look at the definite articles.

/το δωρον(to doron) /το δωρον(to doron) /του δωρου(tou dorou) /του δωρου(tou dorou)  
/τω δωρω(to doro) /το δωρον(to doron) /το δωρον(to doron)  
/These are the different forms.

/First, when we interpret δωρον(doron), it means, “a present.” /When it becomes το δωρον(to doron), it means, “the present.”

/The genitive form. /δωρου(dorou) /δωρου(dorou) means, “of a present.” /When it becomes του δωρου(tou dorou), /it becomes, “of the present.”

/Third, τῷ δωρῷ(to doro). /δωρῷ(doro) means “to a present.” /When it becomes τῷ δωρῷ(to doro), it will become “to the present.”

/Fourth, the accusative form. /τὸ δωρον(to doron) /τὸ δωρον(to doron) /δωρον(doron) means “(a) present.” /When it becomes τὸ δωρον(to doron), it would then mean, “the present.”

/The forms of the personal endings change from ον(on) to το(to), and to the rest, the personal endings have been added to τ(tau).

/Next, the plural forms. /The personal endings of the plural forms of δωρον(doron) are δωρα(dora). /δωρον(doron) /δωροις(dorois) /δωρα(dora)

/Please read along.

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

/When the definite article is added to the plural form, α(a) is added to τ(tau). /τα δωρα(ta dora) /Likewise, the next form would be των δωρον(ton doron). /τοις δωροις(tois dorois) /τα δωρα(ta dora) /In this way, the personal endings are added to τ(tau).

/Let’s first interpret them.

/δωρα(dora) /Presents.

/τα δωρα(ta dora) /The presents.

/των δωρον(ton doron) /δωρον(doron) is “of presents.”

/των δωρον(ton doron) would be “of the presents.”

/Third, the dative.

/δωροις(dorois) /δωροις(dorois) /To presents.

/τοις δωροις(tois dorois) /τοις δωροις(tois dorois) would be “to the presents.”

/Lastly, the accusative form would be τα δωρα(ta dora). /δωρα(dora) is “presents.” /When it becomes τα δωρα(ta dora), it would be “the presents.”

/Then let’s memorize just the definite articles. /Please read along.

/το(to), του(tou), τῷ(to), το(to)

/το(to), του(tou), τῷ(to), το(to)

/τα(ta), των(ton), τοις(tois), τα(ta)

/τα(ta), των(ton), τοις(tois), τα(ta)

/When τ(au) is removed from all the forms, the personal endings ον(on), ου(ou), φ(ο), ον(on), α(a), ων(on), οις(ois), and α(a), except ον(on), are the same personal endings as those of the neuter noun. /Then let's write and memorize the definite articles.

/First the singular forms.

/ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to)

/του(tou), της(tes), του(tou)

/τῷ(to), τῆ(te), τῷ(to)

/τον(ton), την(ten), το(to)

/These are the singular forms.

/Let's look at the plural forms. /Please read along.

/οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τὰ(ta)

/των(ton), των(ton), των(ton)

/τοῖς(tois), ταῖς(tais), τοῖς(tois)

/τους(tous), τὰς(tas), τὰ(ta)

/Let's read through all of them.

/ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to)

/οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τὰ(ta)

/του(tou), της(tes), του(tou)

/των(ton), των(ton), των(ton)

/τῷ(to), τῆ(te), τῷ(to)

/τοῖς(tois), ταῖς(tais), τοῖς(tois)

/τον(ton), την(ten), το(to)

/τους(tous), τὰς(tas), τὰ(ta)

/When memorizing these, memorize the masculine separately, the feminine separately, and the neuter separately. /If not, they would be memorized in the forms of ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to), οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τὰ(ta). /We cannot memorize all the definite articles if we memorize them in this way.

/Please read along.

/ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to)

/οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τὰ(ta)

/του(tou), της(tes), του(tou)

/των(ton), των(ton), των(ton)

/τῷ(to), τῆ(te), τῷ(to)

/τοῖς(tois), ταῖς(tais), τοῖς(tois)

/τον(ton), την(ten), το(to)

/τους(tous), τὰς(tas), τὰ(ta)

/These are the twenty-four forms.

/Today we studied the definite article. /Memorization of the personal endings of nouns /will make it easier to memorize the forms of definite articles because the rest can be placed behind the stem τ(tau). /Please memorize the definite article forms we learned



today. /Here we will conclude the sixth lecture on Greek. /Thank you.