Mastering NT Greek

13. Third Declension Nouns

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Baker Academic

Review Present Active (PAI) verbs

λύω I loose
λύεις You loose
λύει He/she looses

λύομεν We loose λύετε You all loose λύουσι(ν) They loose

Present Middle/Passive Indicative

■ I loose myself [Mid.] // I am loosed [Pas.]

Review the Future Active (FAI)

■ λύσω λύσομεν

I will loose We will loose

λύσεις λύσετε

You will loose You all will loose

λύσει λύσουσι(ν)

He/she/it will loose They will loose

- Remember the "lemoners" no sigma → circumflex
- Dentals/Sibilants drop, labials $\rightarrow \psi$, velars $\rightarrow \xi$

Review the Future Middle (FMI)

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■ λύσομαι --ομεθα

--η --εσθε

--εται --ονται
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■ I will loose for myself (Dep. = active)

Review Imperfect Active (IAI)

■ ἔλυον

I was loosing

ἔλυ∈ς

You were loosing

ἔλυ∈(ν)

He/she/it was loosing

ἐλύομεν
We were loosing
ἐλύετε
You all were loosing
ἔλυον
They were loosing

■ Learn: ἔλυον: ν, σ, ε, μεν, τε, ν

Imperfect Middle/Passive (IM/PI)

i was being loosed ἐλύου

You were being loosed ἐλύετο

He/she/it was being loosed ἐλυόμεθα
We were being loosed
ἐλύεσθε
You all were being loosed
ἐλύοντο
They were being loosed

Learn: ἐλυόμην: ου, ετο, ομεθα, εσθε, οντο

2-1-2 Noun Forms

λόγος λόγου λόγων λόγοις λόγους γραφής γραφής γραφήν γραφάί γραφῶν γραφαῖς γραφάς

ίερόν ίεροῦ ἱερών ἱερών ἱερών ἱεροῖς ἱερά

First Person Personal Pronoun

•	Sin	gular	Plural	
■ Nom.	ἐγώ	συ	ήμεῖς	
Gen.	μου	σ o $\hat{f \upsilon}$	ήμῶν	
Dat.	μοι	σοι	ήμιν	
Acc.	με	σ ϵ	ήμάς	

Demonstrative and Relative Pronouns Summary

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    ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο = that
    οὖτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου = this
    ὄς ἡ ὅ = Relative (who, which) οὖ ἡς οὖ
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The "is" verb PAI -- εἰμί

εἰμί I am
 εἰ you are
 ἐστί(ν) he/she/it is

 $\dot{\epsilon}$ σμ $\dot{\epsilon}$ ν we are $\dot{\epsilon}$ στ $\dot{\epsilon}$ you are $\dot{\epsilon}$ ίσ $\dot{\epsilon}$ ί(ν) they are

Imperfect Being (IAI): εἰμί

I was

ης

You were

ην

He/she/it was

ημεν
We were
ητε
You all were
ησαν
They were

Rapping the Lord's Prayer

- Πάτερ ήμων δ έν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς father our the one in heaven
- αγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου make holy name your
- ελθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου·
 let come kingdom your
- νενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου, let be will your

Introduction to Third Declension Nouns

- Second declension: omicron ending nouns (usually masculine or neuter λόγος, but δδός, ή)
- First declension: eta or alpha ending nouns (usually feminine γραφή but προφήτης, ου, δ)
- Third declension: consonant ending nouns (χάρις, πίστις, ὄνομα)
- Built off the genitive: take the os off the genitive ending to get the stem

Stop transformations

- Labials: π , β , or $\phi + \sigma = \psi$
- Velars: κ, γ , or $\chi + \sigma = \xi$
- Dentals: τ, δ, or $\theta + \sigma = \sigma$
- **■** Same as Future transformations

3 Third Declension Nouns to Master

- \mathbf{z} χάρις, χάριτος, $\mathbf{\dot{\eta}}$ = grace (τ/δ stem)
- Singular Plural
- Nom. χάρις χάριτες
- Gen. χάριτος χαρίτων
- Dat. χάριτι χάρισι(ν)
- Acc. χάριτα χάριτας
- (χάριν)
- \mathbf{z} $\chi \dot{\alpha} \rho \iota \nu$ is an alternate accusative form.
- **■** Chant this one.

3 Third Declension Nouns to Master

 π ίστις, πίστεως, $\hat{\eta}$ = faith (1 stem)

Singular Plural

■ Nom. πίστις πίστεις

■ Gen. πίστεως πίστεων

■ Dat. πίστει πίστεσι(ν)

■ Acc. πίστιν πίστεις

■ Chant this one.

3 Third Declension Nouns to Master

■ ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό = name (ματ stem)

Singular Plural

Nom. ὄνομα ονόματα

Gen. ὀνόματος ὀνομάτων

Dat. ὀνόματι ὀνόμασι(ν)

■ Acc. ὄνομα ονόματα

Chant this one.

3rd Declension Chantables

χαρίς ὄνομα, πίστις

χάρις

χάριτος

χάριτι

χάριτα

χάριτες

χαρίτων

■ χάρισι(ν)

χάριτας

ὄνομα

ονόματος

ονόματι

ὄνομα

ονόματα

όνομάτων

ονόμασι(ν)

όνόματα

πίστις

πίστεως

πίστει

πίστιν

πίστεις

πίστεων

πίστεσι(ν)

πίστεις

Rho final stems

 π ατήρ, πατρός, δ = father

Singular Plural

Nom. πατήρ πατέρες

Gen. πατρός πατέρων

■ Dat. πατρί πατράσι(ν)

Α Α α τρά πατέρες

-ευ final stems

Singular	Plural
Dingular	1 lulul

- Nom. ἱερεύς ἱερεῖς
- Gen. ἱερέως ἱερέων
- Dat. ἱερε $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ τερε $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ σι(ν)
- Acc. ἱερέα ἱερεῖς

All always means all--sometimes

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\piας, \piâ\sigmaα, \piâ\nu = all, every
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Singular (3-1-3)

•	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
Gen.	παντός	πᾶσης	παντός
Dat.	παντί	$π \widehat{a} \sigma \eta$	παντί
Acc.	πάντα	πᾶσα	πᾶν

All always means all--sometimes

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\piας, \piâ\sigmaα, \piâ\nu = all, every
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Plural (3-1-3)

Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
■ Nom.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	$\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \iota(\nu)$	πάσαις	$\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \iota(\nu)$
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

ανήρ, ἀνδρός, δ



man, husband

Βασιλεύς, -έως, δ





king

■ δύναμις, -εως, ή

power, miracle

σύνομα, -ματος, τό





name

■ πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν



each, every, all

πατήρ, πατρός, δ





father

πίστις, πίστεως, ή



faith, belief

πνεθμα, -ατος, τό



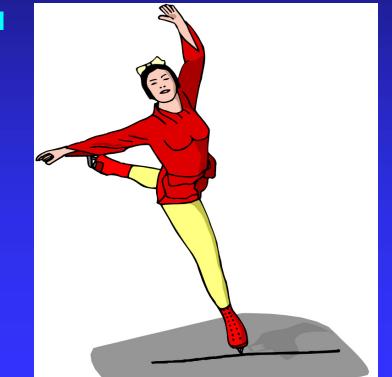
spirit, wind

σάρξ, σαρκός, ή



flesh, body

- χάρις, -ιτος, ή



grace, kindness

Congratulations

- This is a major milestone in Greek. You now know all the basic declensions for all the nouns in Greek. 2-1-2 and 3.
- Wallace notes (p. 35): 28,957 nouns in NT
- Nom. Nouns = 7794;
- Gen. Nouns = 7681;
- Dat. Nouns = 4375;
- Acc. Nouns = 8815;
- Vocative = 292