Chapter 12
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Second Declension Feminine Nouns
First Declension Masculine Nouns
Indeclinable Nouns
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NOTE : This Chapter may be postponed until later in the course.

12.1 We have already met the largest groups of Nouns in New Testament Greek.

In chapter 4 we met nouns which end in **-ος** and which are grammatically Masculine.

In chapter 6 we met nouns which end in **-ον** and which are grammatically Neuter.

In chapters 8 & 9 we met nouns which end in **-η** or **-α** and which are grammatically Feminine.
Before proceeding with this chapter, please go back and review the endings for these nouns, and the way the Definite Article is declined with them.

We now meet three much smaller groups of nouns which reverse the normal pattern of
" **-o** signals masculine or neuter", and " **-η** or **-α** signals feminine",
and then a group of words derived from foreign languages, mainly Hebrew, which do not decline at all.

12.2 Second Declension Feminine Nouns end in **-ος** but are grammatically feminine.
There are very few of these nouns. The most frequently occurring are given in Vocabulary 12.10

NOTE that a feminine noun takes a feminine form of the Definite Article or of an Adjective.
  e.g. ἡ πιστὴ παρθένος - the faithful virgin

The basic pattern for a Second Declension Feminine Noun can be demonstrated by ἡ παρθένος

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἡ παρθένος	αἱ παρθένοι
Accusative	τὴν παρθένον	τὰς παρθένους
Genitive	τῆς παρθένου	τῶν παρθένων
Dative	τῇ παρθένῳ	ταῖς παρθένοις

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ ἄγγελος Γαβριὴλ λέγει τῇ παρθένῳ.	The angel Gabriel speaks to the virgin.
2. αἱ παρθένοι αἱ σοφαὶ ζητοῦσιν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ.	The wise virgins seek the Kingdom of God.
3. ὁ Ἰωάννης ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ.	John was in the desert
4. ἡ ὁδὸς ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου διὰ τῆς ἐρημου ἦν.	The way out of Egypt was through the desert
5. τὰ παιδία περιπατοῦσιν ἐν τῇ τρίβῳ πρὸς τοὺς ἀγρούς.	The children walk in the path to the fields.
6. αἱ ὁδοί μου οὐχ αἱ ὁδοί σου εἰσίν, λέγει ὁ κύριος.	My ways are not your ways, says the Lord.
7. ὁ Ἰωσὴφ ἦν ἐν τῇ γῇ Αἰγύπτου.	Joseph was in the land of Egypt.
8. δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναι αἱ ὁδοί σου, κύριε ὁ θεός.	Righteous and true (are) your ways, Lord God.
9. ὁ Λουκᾶς βλέπει τὰς παρθένους ἐν τῇ τρίβῳ ;	Does Luke see the virgins on the path?
10. ὁ Ἰησοῦς θεραπεύει τὰς νόσους ὑμῶν.	Jesus heals your diseases.

12.3 First Declension Masculine Nouns ending in **-ας** or **-ης**

The Greek **-ας** ending was the way the Greeks heard the Hebrew "yahu" (Our God) ending of names which have come into English as, for example, Isaiah, Jeremiah.

First Declension Masculine Nouns ending in **-ας** include a group of men's names, and the word for a young man, νεανίας. Words in this group whose stems end in **-ε, -ι,** or **-ρ** all decline like νεανίας.

and have a genitive singular ending in **-ου**. Words ending in other letters have a Genitive singular ending in **-α** which was a feature of the Doric dialect, and so is known as a Doric Genitive.

First Declension Masculine Nouns ending in **-ης** include some men's names, and a group of names of occupations or professions, e.g. προφήτης, a prophet.

Both **-ας** and **-ης** groups have Vocative Singulars ending in **-α**

Singular	Nom.	ὁ προφήτης	ὁ νεανίας	ὁ Ἰούδας
	Voc.	προφήτ**α**	νεανί**α**	Ἰούδ**α**
	Acc.	τὸν προφήτην	τὸν νεανίαν	τὸν Ἰούδαν
	Gen.	τοῦ προφήτ**ου**	τοῦ νεανί**ου**	τοῦ Ἰούδ**α**
	Dat.	τῷ προφήτη	τῷ νεανία	τῷ Ἰούδα
Plural	Nom./Voc	οἱ προφῆται	οἱ νεανίαι	
	Acc.	τοὺς προφήτας	τοὺς νεανίας	
	Gen.	τῶν προφητῶν	τῶν νεανιῶν	
	Dat.	τοῖς προφήταις	τοῖς νεανίαις	

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1.	προφήτα, λέγεις τοὺς λόγους τοῦ θεοῦ ;	Prophet, do you speak the words of God?

2.	οἱ νεανίαι ἀκούουσιν τοὺς λόγους
	    τοῦ προφήτου.
		The youths hear the words
		        of the prophet.

3.	ἀναγινώσκομεν τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ Λουκᾶ.	We are reading Luke's book.
4.	οἱ ψεῦσται οὐ λέγουσιν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.	The liars are not telling the truth.
5.	ὁ Βαραββᾶς λῃστὴς ἦν.	Barrabas was a robber.
6.	ὁ κριτὴς οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ τοὺς ὀφειλέτας.	The judge does not love the debtors.

7.	οἱ ὑποκριταὶ καὶ οἱ ψεῦσται
	    υἱοὶ τοῦ Σατανᾶ εἰσίν.
		The hypocrites and the liars
		        are sons of Satan.

8.	οἱ μαθηταὶ περιπατοῦσιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοις
	    τῆς δικαιοσύνης καὶ εἰρήνης.
		The disciples walk in the paths
		        of righteousness and peace.

9.	οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ζητοῦσιν
	    τὸν τελώνην ;
		Are the Roman soldiers seeking
		        the tax-collector?

10.	ὁ Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστὴς ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ἦν.	John the Baptist was in the desert.

12.4 The names of Jerusalem

There are two versions of the name Jerusalem (life is like that).
However, they are so similar to the English form that you will not mistake them for anything else.
Both forms may be used with, or without, the Definite Article.

The Hebrew form is Ἰερουσαλήμ, with a smooth breathing, and is pronounced "year-oo-sa-LAME".
        Ἰερουσαλήμ is indeclinable, although it is treated as grammatically feminine.

The Greek form is Ἱεροσόλυμα, with a rough breathing, and is pronounced "here-oh-SOL-um-ah".
        Ἱεροσόλυμα can be grammatically either neuter plural or feminine singular.

Matthew, Mark, and John use the Greek form more frequently.
Paul and Luke use both the Greek and the Hebrew forms.
It may seem strange that a city should be thought of as plural, but Thyatira, Θυάτειρα, is also neuter plural, and Athens and Colossae are treated as feminine plural : Ἀθῆναι, Κολοσσαί.

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. Ἱεροσόλυμα καὶ ἡ Ἰουδαία ἀκούουσιν   Jerusalem and Judea listen
      τῷ βαπτιστῇ.   to the Baptizer.
2. ὁ προφήτης περιπατεῖ ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις.   The prophet is walking in Jerusalem.
3. οἱ Φαρισαῖοι ἐκβάλλουσιν τοὺς μαθητὰς   The Pharisees throw the disciples
      ἐκ τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων.   out of Jerusalem.
4. οἱ Λευῖται ζητοῦσιν τὸ ἱερὸν   The Levites seek the Temple
      ἐν τῇ Ἰερουσαλήμ.   in Jerusalem.
5. οἱ στρατιῶται σταυροῦσιν τὸν Ἰησοῦν   The soldiers crucify Jesus
      ἐν Ἰερουσαλήμ.   in Jerusalem.
6. ἡ Ἰερουσαλὴμ ἁγία ἐστίν.   Jerusalem is holy.
7. αἱ παρθενοι τῆς Ἰερουσαλὴμ   The virgins of Jerusalem
      κλαίουσιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς αὐτῆς.   are weeping in her streets.
8. ἡ συναγωγὴ τῶν Λευίτων   The synagogue of the Levites
      ἐν τῇ Ἱεροσόλυμα ἦν.   was in Jerusalem.
9. Ἰερουσαλήμ, οὐ λαμβάνεις τοὺς προφήτας.   Jerusalem, you do not accept the prophets.
10. περιπατῶ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ πρὸς τὴν Ἰερουσαλήμ.   I am walking on the road to Jerusalem.

12.5 Indeclinable Nouns and other words

The Greek New Testament includes some names and other words taken directly from Aramaic, for which there was no convenient Declension. These words are left undeclined, but if there is a Definite Article or an Adjective with such a word, the Article and/or Adjective is declined to fit the grammatical function of the word in the sentence.

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. Δαυὶδ βλέπει τὸν κλέπτην.   David sees the thief.
2. ἡ παρθένος βλέπει τὸν Δαυίδ ;   Does the virgin see David?
3. οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ἦσαν.   The sons/children of Israel were in the desert.
4. ἀναγινώσκομεν τὸ βιβλίον   We are reading the Book
      τοῦ προφήτου Δανιήλ.   of the prophet Daniel.
5. ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, Ὁ θεὸς ἁγίος ἐστίν.   Truly, truly, I say to you "God is holy".
6. οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, Ἱεροσόλυμα .   Woe to you, Jerusalem!
7. ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ Νῶε   In the days of Noah
      οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀδίκαιοι ἦσαν.   (the) men were unrighteous.
8. ὁ Ἀνδρέας καὶ ὁ Κηφᾶς   Were Andrew and Cephas
      ἐν τῇ Καφαρναοὺμ ἦσαν ;   in Capernaum?
9. τὸ μνημεῖον τοῦ Δαυὶδ   The tomb of David
      ἐν τῇ Ἱεροσόλυμα ἦν.   was in Jerusalem.
10. οἱ ἐργάται ποιοῦσιν τὸ μνημεῖον τοῦ Ἰουδα.   The workmen make the tomb of Judah/Judas.

12.6 Sentences for reading and translation

1. αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος βλέπει τοὺς κριτάς.
2. ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγει τῷ Σατανᾷ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ.
3. ὁ θεὸς καλεῖ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου.
4. οἱ Λευῖται ζητοῦσιν τὸν Ἰωάννην τὸν βαπτιστην ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ ;
5. οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι οὐκ ἀγαπῶσιν τοὺς Σαμαρίτας.
6. ὁ Ἰωάννης τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνη βαπτίζει.
7. οἱ νεανίαι ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς τοῦ κυρίου περιπατοῦσιν.
8. ὁ τελώνης ψεύστης ἔστιν καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ζητοῦσιν αὐτόν.
9. οἱ προφῆται τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ πιστοὶ καὶ ἁγιοι ἦσαν.
10. Μιχαὴλ ὁ ἄγγελος λέγει τῷ Δανιὴλ τῷ προφήτη.

12.7 Writing Practice : Write the Greek, while saying aloud   (Matt. 6:9-13)

Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,   Our Father, the (one) in the heavens,
  ἁγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου,   let your name be sanctified,
    ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου,   let your kingdom come,
      γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου,   let your will / wish happen (come to pass),
        ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς.   just as in heaven (so) also on earth.
τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον   Our bread of / for the day
        δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον ·   give to us today;
  καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν   and remit/forgive (to) us our debts/guilt,
ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν τοῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν ·   just as we also have forgiven our debtors:
        καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκης ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,   and don't bring us into a testing (time),

μὴ is another word for "no, not".   εἰσενέγκης is a part of a verb meaning "to bring, to carry"
that we will meet later. Used with μὴ it is a way of saying "Don't start to bring/carry into"

12.8 Re-read Matthew 1:1-16
Notice the use of the Definite Article. Some names decline, others do not.

12.9 New Testament Passage for reading and translation : Matthew 3:1-3, 5-6
In your Greek New Testament, read the passage aloud several times until you can read it without long pauses
or stumbling. Then use the translation helps and Vocabulary 11.10 to translate it.

The passage uses the "**Historical Present**" - although they are describing an event which took place in the
past, some of the verbs are in the present tense to make the account more vivid to the reader.

ἐκείναις	those	(feminine, dative plural - describing ἡμέραις)
παραγίνεται	(he) comes, appears, happens	
κηρύσσων	preaching (masculine nominative singular participle of κηρύσσω - I proclaim)
λέγων	saying	(masculine nominative singular participle of λέγω - I say)
μετανοεῖτε	repent !	(a second person plural Imperative of μετανοιέω - I repent)
ἤγγικεν	(it) has come near. (the Perfect of ἐγγίζω - "I approach, draw near")
οὗτος	this	(masculine, nominative singular, describing ὁ ῥηθεὶς)
ὁ ῥηθεὶς	"the thing said"	
λέγοντος	saying	(masculine genitive singular participle of λέγω - I say)
βοῶντος	shouting, bawling (from βοάω - I shout, bawl - originally referring to a calf
		bawling for its mother. βοῦς - ox, cow. hence "bovine")
ἑτοιμάσατε	prepare !	(a second person plural Imperative of ἑτοιμάζω - I prepare)
εὐθείας	straight	(feminine accusative plural)
ποιεῖτε	make !	(a second person plural Imperative of ποιέω - I do, act, make)
ἐξεπορεύετο	(he/she/it) went out (a past tense of ἐκπορεύομαι - I go out)

(although the form of the verb is third person singular, it refers to the neuter plural Ἱεροσόλυμα.)

πᾶσα	each, every (feminine nominative singular of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν - each, every, all)
ἐβαπτίζοντο	(they) were baptized	(a past passive form of βαπτίζω - I baptize)
ὁ ποταμός	river	(a hippopotamus is a river-horse, ἵππος - horse.

Mesopotamia is the land "between, in the middle of" - μέσοσς - the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates.)

ἐξομολογούμενοι	confessing	(masculine nominative plural participle of

ἐξομολογέω - "I agree, consent". In the form used in the text - "admit, confess")

12.10 Vocabulary to learn

ἡ βίβλος	book, scroll, parchment	
ἡ ἔρημος	desert, wilderness	*(the word "hermit" is derived from an older*
	English word "eremite", denoting someone who lived in the desert.)	
ἡ ὁδός	way, road	*(the Exodus was "The way out")*
ἡ νόσος	disease, sickness	
ἡ παρθένος	virgin,	*(the Parthenon was dedicated to Athena,*
		the virgin daughter of Zeus and the patron goddess of Athens)
ἡ περίχωρος	surrounding region	*(from περί - "around", and χώρα - "region")*
ἡ τρίβος	path	
ὁ βαπτιστής	baptizer, Baptist	
ὁ ἐργάτης	worker	
ὁ κλέπτης	thief	*(a **thief** is one who steals secretly)*
ὁ κριτής	judge	
ὁ Λευίτης	Levite	
ὁ λῃστής	robber	*(a **robber** is one who steals violently)*
ὁ μαθητής	disciple, student	
ὁ ὀφειλέτης	debtor, offender, one who is guilty	*(from ὀφείλω - I owe, am obligated)*
ὁ προφήτης	prophet	
ὁ στρατιώτης	soldier	
	("strategy" is how one uses one's army - ἡ στρατία - and soldiers.)	
ὁ τελώνης	tax-collector	
ὁ ὑποκριτής	hypocrite	
ὁ ψεύστης	liar	*(hence all the English words beginning "pseudo-")*
ὁ νεανίας	youth, young man	
τὸ πάσχα	Passover	*(does not decline)*
ὑπ', ὑφ', ὑπό	by, under	*(takes Genitive)*

12.11 Names for reference :
These include names occurring 10 or more times in the New Testament.
A few Third Declension and other names will be given later.

τα Ἰεροσόλυμα, ἡ Ἰερουσαλήμ Jerusalem

Feminine, Second Declension :

ἡ Αἴγυπτος Egypt	ἡ Δαμασκός Damascus	ἡ Ἔφεσος Ephesus
ἡ Κόρινθος Corinth	ἡ Τύρος Tyre	

Masculine, First Declension :

ὁ Εὐφράτης Euphrates (river)	Ἡρῴδης Herod	ὁ Ἰορδάνης Jordan
Ἰωάννης John	Λευΐτης Levite	Σαμαρίτης Samaritan
Ἀνανίας Ananias	Ἀνδρέας Andrew	Ἑζεκίας Hezekiah
Ζαχαρίας Zechariah	Ἠλίας Elijah	Ἠσαΐας Isaiah
Μεσσίας Messiah		

Masculine, First Declension, with a Doric Genitive :

Ἀγρίππας Agrippa	Ἀντιπᾶς Antipas	Βαρναβᾶς Barnabas
Βαραββᾶς Barrabas	Θωμᾶς Thomas	Ἰούδας Judah, Judas
Κηφᾶς Cephas	Λουκᾶς Luke	Σατανᾶς Satan

Masculine, Second Declension :

Ζεβεδαῖος Zebedee   Ναζωραῖος Nazarene   Ῥωμαῖος Roman
Φῆστος Festus

Feminine, First Declension :

Ἀντιόχεια Antioch   Ἀσία Asia (Turkey)   Ἀχαΐα Achaia
Βηθανία Bethany   Γαλιλαία Galilee   Ἰόππη Joppa (Jaffa)
Ἰουδαία Judeah   Μαγδαληνή Magdalene   Μακεδονία Macedonia
Σαμάρεια Samaria

Adjective :

Γαλιλαῖος, -α, -ον   Galilean

Indeclinable :

Ἀβραάμ Abraham   Γαβριήλ Gabriel   Δανιήλ Daniel
Δαυίδ David   Ἰσραήλ Israel   Ἰσαάκ Isaac
Ἰωσήφ Joseph   ἡ Καφαρναούμ Capernaum   Λευί Levi
Μιχαήλ Michael   Ναθαναήλ Nathanael   Νῶε Noah
ἡ Σιών Zion   Συμεών Simeon *(Aramaic form of Simon)*

Ἀλληλουϊα Alleluia *(Let us praise JAH - God)*

ἀμήν Amen, true, yeah !   οὐαί Woe !   ῥαββί (my) Master, Teacher