

Week 13: Second Declension part II: Neuter

Last week you were introduced to the Second Declension. This is a way of determining additional information about words, such as whether they are the subject or direct object of a sentence, or whether they tell something about the subject or direct object. You also covered the masculine form of Second Declension. This week you will look at the neuter form of Second Declension.

Day 1: The definite article: Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative N	τό	τά	the
Genitive/Ablative G/A	τοῦ (same as masculine)	τῶν (same as masculine)	of/from the
Dative/Locative/Instrumental D/L/I	τῷ (same as masculine)	τοῖς (same as masculine)	to/in/with the
Accusative A	τό (same as nominative)	τά (same as nominative)	the

Day 2: The endings of the Second Declension: Neuter: ἱερόν, τό as an example

- Neuter Second Declension: note: these endings are the same as the neuter definite article except for the nominative singular and accusative singular.

Case	Singular	Translation	Plural	Translation
N	ἱερόν	temple (different than the definite article)	ἱερά	temples (same)
G/A	ἱεροῦ	of/from temple	ἱερῶν	of/from temples (same)
D/L/I	ἱερῷ	to/in/with temple	ἱεροῖς	to/in/with temples (same)
A	ἱερόν	temple (different than the definite article)	ἱερά	temples (same)

Day 3: New word: I see

- βλέπω
- Pronounced like this: ble (short e)-po (long o)
- This uses the Present Active Indicative endings that you can find in #7 below.

Day 4: New word: child

- τέκνον, τό

- Pronounced like this: tek (short e)(like the tech in technical)-non (short o)(like the non in nonsense)
- It uses the same endings as in Day 2: Neuter endings above.

Day 5: New word: gift

- δῶρον, τό
- Pronounced like this do (long o)(like in doe (a female deer))-ron (short o)(the ron rhymes with the non in nonsense)
- It uses the same endings as in Day 2: Neuter endings above.

Day 6: Weekly Exercises:

1. τό τέκνον καί ὁ ἰχθύς καί τό ἱερόν καί ἀδελφός καί ὁ καρπός
- 2a. Βλέπω τό τέκνον.
- 2b. Βλέπω τέκνον.
- 2c. Βλέπω τά τέκνα.
- 2d. Βλέπω τέκνα.
- 2e. Τό τέκνον βλέπει τό τέκνον.
- 2f. Τά τέκνα βλεπούσι τό τέκνον.
- 2g. Τά τέκνα βλεπούσι τέκνον.
- 3a. Θεός βλέπει τό δῶρον τοῦ δοῦλου.
- 3b. Θεός βλέπει τό δῶρον τῶν δοῦλων.
- 3c. Θεός βλέπει τά δῶρα τοῦ δοῦλου.
- 4a. Τό τέκνον ἀκούει Θεος τῷ ἱερῷ.
- 4b. Τό τέκνον ἀκούει Θεος ἱερῷ.
5. Ὁ πατήρ λαμβάνει καρπός τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.
6. Χριστός κρίνει τόν ἄνθρωπον.
- 7a. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἔχει λόγος.
- 7b. Οἱ ἄγγελοι ἔχουσι λόγοι.
8. Λαμβάνομεν ἰχθον.
9. Spell: λαμβανομεν
10. Spell: ιχθον

Answers

1. The child and the fish and the temple and a brother and the fruit.

Note: since “brother” does not have a definite article, it is translated as “a brother” instead of “the brother.”

2a. I see the child.

2b. I see a child.

Note: since “child” does not have a definite article, it is translated as “a child” instead of “the child.”

2c. I see the children.

2d. I see children.

2e. The child sees the child.

Note: the nominative (subject) and the accusative (direct object) have the same endings.

2f. The children see the child.

2g. The children see a child.

3a. God sees the gift of the servant. (or “the servant’s gift)

Note: The ending of the definite article of “servant” and of “servant” are the same. That usually happens with definite articles and nouns.

3b. God sees the gift of the servants. (or “the servants’ gift)

It could also be: God sees the gift from the servants.

3c. God sees the gifts of the servant. (or “the servant’s gifts)

It could also be: God sees the gifts from the servant.

4a. The child hears God in the temple.

Note: Look at the chart for the neuter definite article in #9 below. You will see that τῷ is D/L/I and so you can translate it with “to/in/with”. In this case “in” makes the most sense.

4b. The child hears God in a temple.

5. This one is tricky. It can have multiple meanings:

a. The father takes fruit from the brother.

b. The father receives fruit from the brother.

c. The father takes the brother’s fruit (the fruit of the brother).

d. The father receives the brother’s fruit (the fruit of the brother).

6. Christ judges the person.

7a. The messenger (or angel) has a word.

7b. The messengers (or angels) has words.

8. We take (or receive) a fish.

9. lambda-alpha-mu-beta-alpha-nu-omicron-mu-epsilon-nu

10. iota-chi-theta-omicron-nu

What you have learned so far

1. Alphabet

Greek small	Greek capital		English
α	Α	alpha	short a
β	Β	beta	b
γ	Γ	gamma	g
δ	Δ	delta	d
ε	Ε	epsilon	short e
ζ	Ζ	zeta	z

η	Η	eta	ay
θ	Θ	theta	th
ι	Ι	iota	i/ee
κ	Κ	kappa	k
λ	Λ	lambda	l
μ	Μ	mu	m
ν	Ν	nu	n
ξ	Ξ	xi	x
ο	Ο	omicron	o
π	Π	pi	p
ρ	Ρ	rho	r
σ ς	Σ	sigma	s
τ	Τ	tau	t
υ	Υ	upsilon	u
ψ	Ψ	phi	ph
χ	Χ	chi	ch
φ	Φ	psi	ps
ω	Ω	omega	long o

2. Breathing marks and “h” sound: week 2

3. Accents: week 2

4. Diphthongs from letters we have covered so far:

- ΕΙ ΟΙ ΟΥ ΥΙ

- You can memorize them if you want. Or you can wait and I will tell you if each new word has a diphthong or not.

5. Definite article

- ὁ This is the masculine definite article and will be in front of masculine nouns.

- ἡ This is the feminine definite article and will be in front of feminine nouns.

- τό This is the neuter definite article and will be in front of neuter nouns.

6. “A”

- Greek does not have a word for “a”

7. Present Active Indicative endings

PIA	singular	plural
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first person	ἔχω I have I am having	ἔχομεν we have we are having
second person	ἔχεις you (singular) have you are having	ἔχετε you (plural) have you are having
third person	ἔχει he/she/it has he/she/it is having	ἔχουσι(ν) they have they are having
	infinitive =>	ἔχειν to have

8. Present active indicative of εἶμί.

PIA	singular	plural
first person	εἶμι I am	ἐσμέν we are
second person	εἶ you (singular) are	ἐστέ you (plural) are
third person	ἐστί(ν) he/she/it is	εἰσί(ν) they are
	infinitive =>	εἶναι to be

9. Masculine definite article: The endings of nouns will be similar

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative	ὁ	οἱ	the
Genitive/Ablative	τοῦ	τῶν	of/from the
Dative/Locative/Instrumental	τῷ	τοῖς	to/in/with the
Accusative	τόν	τούς	the

10. Neuter definite article: The endings of nouns will be similar

Case	Singular	Plural	Translation
Nominative N	τό	τά	the
Genitive/Ablative G/A	τοῦ (same as masculine)	τῶν (same as masculine)	of/from the

Dative/Locative/Instrumental D/L/I	τῷ (same as masculine)	τοῖς (same as masculine)	to/in/with the
Accusative A	τό (same as nominative)	τά (same as nominative)	the

11. Second Declension Endings: Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
N	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι (same ending as the definite article)
G/A	ἄνθρώπου	ἄνθρώπων (same ending as the definite article)
D/L/I	ἄνθρώπῳ	ἄνθρώποις (same ending as the definite article)
A	ἄνθρωπον	ἄνθρώπους (same ending as the definite article)

12. Second Declension Endings: Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
N	ἱερόν	ἱερά
G/A	ἱεροῦ	ἱερῶν
D/L/I	ἱερῷ	ἱεροῖς
A	ἱερόν	ἱερά

Vocabulary

ἀδελφός, ὁ brother

ἄγγελος, ὁ messenger, angel

ἀκούω I hear

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ man/human/person/human being

βλέπω I see

δοῦλος, ὁ servant/slave

δῶρον, τό gift

εἰμί I am

ἔχω I have

ἢ or

ἡμέρα, ἡ day

θεός, ὁ God

ἱερόν, τό temple

Ἰησοῦς Jesus

ἰχθύς, ὁ fish

καί and

καρπός, ὁ fruit

κρίνω I judge

λαμβάνω I take, receive

λέγω I say or I speak

λόγος, ὁ word

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ not before a consonant, before smooth breathing, before rough breathing

πατήρ, ὁ father

σωτήρ, ὁ savior

τέκνον, τό child

υἱός, ὁ son

Χριστός, ὁ Christ