

Lesson 3

α Stem of the First Declension

Μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῆ καρδία, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν ὄψονται.
Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. Matthew 5:8

21. Feminine Stems in α. All stems in α are declined in the first declension and are feminine. There are two types of α-nouns. If the α is preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, it is long and is retained throughout the declension. If the α is preceded by any other letter, the α is short and is changed to η in the genitive, ablative, dative, instrumental, and locative singular. The plurals of all first declension nouns are alike.

22. The declensions of the α-nouns which the articles are as follows:

		ἡμέρα, <u>day</u> (Stem ἡμερα-)			
		<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Nom.	ἡ ¹	ἡμέρα ²	<u>the day</u>	αἱ	ἡμέραι <u>the days</u>
Gen.	τῆς	ἡμέρας ³	<u>of the day</u>	τῶν	ἡμερῶν <u>of the days</u>
Abl.	τῆς	ἡμέρας	<u>from the day</u>	τῶν	ἡμερῶν <u>from the days</u>
Dat.	τῇ	ἡμέρα	<u>to the day</u>	ταῖς	ἡμεραῖς <u>to the days</u>
Ins.	τῇ	ἡμέρα	<u>with the day</u>	ταῖς	ἡμεραῖς <u>with the days</u>
Loc.	τῇ	ἡμέρα	<u>in the day</u>	ταῖς	ἡμεραῖς <u>in the days</u>
Acc.	τὴν	ἡμέραν	<u>the day</u>	τάς	ἡμέρας <u>the days</u>
Voc.		ἡμέρα	<u>O day</u>		ἡμέραι <u>O days</u>

And like ἡμέρα are declined καρδία, heart, and ἀλήθεια, truth, and all other nouns of the same type.

		γλῶσσα ⁴ , <u>tongue, language</u> (Stem γλωσσα-)			
		<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Nom.	ἡ	γλῶσσα	<u>the tongue</u>	αἱ	γλῶσσαι ⁷ <u>the tongues</u>
Gen.	τῆς ⁵	γλώσσης	<u>of the tongue</u>	τῶν	γλωσσῶν ⁸ <u>of the tongues</u>
Abl.	τῆς	γλώσσης	<u>from the tongue</u>	τῶν	γλωσσῶν <u>from the tongues</u>
Dat.	τῇ	γλώσση	<u>to the tongue</u>	ταῖς	γλώσσαις <u>to the tongues</u>
Ins.	τῇ	γλώσση	<u>with the tongue</u>	ταῖς	γλώσσαις <u>with the tongues</u>
Loc.	τῇ	γλώσση	<u>in the tongue</u>	ταῖς	γλώσσαις <u>in the tongues</u>
Acc.	τὴν	γλῶσσαν	<u>the tongue</u>	τάς	γλώσσας <u>the tongues</u>
Voc.		γλῶσσα ⁶	<u>O tongue</u>		γλῶσσαι <u>O tongues</u>

¹The fem. article ends in η in the nom. and is declined like ἀγάπη in the previous lesson.

²The accent, except in gen. abl. plural, remains on the same syllable as in the nom.

³The nom. α being preceded by ρ is retained throughout the declension.

⁴A long penult if accented has a circumflex, if the ultima is short.

⁵Notice that the stem of the article ends in η and does not change throughout.

⁶The α is short in voc. when it is in the nom.

⁷Final αι is short for purpose of accent.

⁸The 1st declension gen. and abl. plural are circumflexed always.

Like γλῶσσα are declined δόξα, glory, θάλασσα, sea, and all nouns in *a* not preceded by ε, ι, or ρ.

23. The Definite Article. The definite article (ὁ, ἡ, τό) make the noun point to a definite one in a group; e.g., ἀλήθεια, truth (in general), ἡ ἀλήθεια, the truth (in the Bible the definite body of truth revealed through the Spirit). The definite article should be used with exactness. It should be translated where it occurs and omitted where it does not occur.

A few exceptions where we would omit but where Greek uses the article:

1. With proper names, including the name God.
2. With abstract nouns, e.g., ἡ δικαιοσύνη righteousness.
3. With nouns belonging to a “class.”

Greek often omits the article between a preposition and a noun; e.g., ἐν ἀρχῇ, in the beginning, John 1:1.

Greek has no indefinite article “a” or “an.” The anarthrous noun (without article) may be translated with the indefinite article when English sense demands it. οἰκία may be house or a house, as the context demands.

Other uses of the article will be given later.

24. Locative of Time When. The locative with or without ἐν, is used to express time when. The phrase may be translated “at” or “in.”

ἐν τῇ πονηρᾷ ὥρᾳ at the evil hour

τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ at the last day or on the last day.

25. Accusative with Infinitive. The noun or pronoun with which the infinitive is used (Accusative of General Reference) must be in the accusative case.

Ἰησοῦς θέλει τὴν ἐκκλησίαν γινώσκειν τὴν ἀλήθειαν

Jesus wishes the church to know the truth.

ὁ Παῦλος λέγει τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἔχειν ἐξουσίαν

Paul says (that) the church has power.

This construction is used especially in reported speech (indirect discourse).

26. Vocabulary.

ἀλλά,	conjunction <u>but</u> .	ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ	<u>day</u>
ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ	<u>truth</u>	θάλασσα, ης, ἡ	<u>sea</u>
ἀμαρτία, ας, ἡ	<u>sin</u>	καρδία, ας, ἡ	<u>heart</u>
βασιλεία, ας, ἡ	<u>rule, reign, kingdom</u>	καινή,	(fem. adj) <u>new</u>
γλῶσσα, ης, ἡ	<u>tongue glossary</u>	οἰκία, ας, ἡ	<u>house</u>
δόξα, ης, ἡ	<u>glory (Doxology)</u>	πονηρά,	(fem. adj) <u>evil</u>
ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ	<u>assembly, church</u> (ecclesiastic)	ὥρα, ας, ἡ	<u>hour</u>
ἐξουσία, ας, ἡ	<u>authority, power</u>	μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ	<u>sword</u>
ἐσχάτη,	<u>last</u> (fem.) (Eschatology, “last things”)	χαρά, ας, ἡ	<u>joy</u>

27. Exercises.I. Text A.

Ἰησοῦς ἔχει ἀγάπην τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. ἡ ἐκκλησία γινώσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἔχει χαράν. Ἰησοῦς σώζει τὴν βασιλείαν. λέγομεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ· οὐ δὲ ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ. γινώσκετε τὴν ἐντολὴν καὶ ἡ ἐντολή λύει ἁμαρτίας· Ἰησοῦς λέγει ἐν παραβολαῖς ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς. ἡ ἀγαθὴ ζωὴ ἄγει εἰρήνην καὶ ἐξουσίαν ταῖς καρδίαις ἐν τῇ πονηρᾷ ἡμέρᾳ.

II. Text B.

1. ἐκκλησία, ἡ ἐκκλησία, αἱ ἐκκλησίαι, τῆς ἐκκλησίας, Ἰησοῦς ἔχει ἐκκλησίαν
2. δόξα, ἡ δόξα, τῆς δόξης, αἱ δόξαι, τῶν δοξῶν, ἡ βασιλεία ἔχει δόξαν.
3. θάλασσα, ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ἐν ταῖς θαλάσσαις, ἡ θάλασσα καὶ ἡ γῆ.
4. γλῶσσα, ἐν γλώσσῃ, ἐν γλώσσαις, ἐν ταῖς γλώσσαις, λέγει ἐν καιναῖς γλώσσαις.
5. ἡμέρα, τῆς ἡμέρας, τῆς δόξας, ἡ ἡμέρα δόξης, ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ δόξης.
6. ὥρα, ἡ ἐσχάτη ὥρα, θέλομεν βλέπειν τὴν ἐσχάτην ὥραν.
7. ἀλήθεια, ἁμαρτία, γινώσκουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἔχουσι δὲ ἁμαρτίαν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις.
8. ἡ βασιλεία καὶ ἡ ἐκκλησία εὐρίσκουσι δόξαν καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἐν τῇ πονηρᾷ ἡμέρᾳ.
9. ἡ ἐκκλησία διδάσκει τὴν ἐντολὴν ἀλήθειας ἐν τῇ γῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ.
10. Ἰησοῦς οὐ βάλλει εἰρήνην ἐπὶ (upon) τὴν γῆν ἀλλὰ μάχαιραν.

III. Translate.

1. Jesus speaks the truth to the hearts.
2. On the last day, Jesus brings glory to the church.
3. Jesus says that the truth saves from sin.
4. The church has power to speak the truth in the land and in the sea.
5. The sword of truth brings joy in the last hour.
6. With the tongue, we speak the righteousness of the kingdom.