

## Greek Homework Assignment #3 (with Key)

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1. You have come farther than you think (!) and your perseverance is about to pay off. We have now encountered all of the main building blocks, and can start to construct Greek sentences. Here's what we've covered:
  - Nouns and noun features: number, gender, and case
  - First-declension noun endings (like **ajrchv**)
  - Second-declension noun endings (like **logo"**)
  - The article (**oJhJtov**)
  - Prepositions (like **ejh** and **prov**), and prepositional phrases
  - Verbs and verb features: tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, number
  - The verb **eijniv** (to be) in its present progressive active indicative and past progressive active indicative forms
  - The verb **legw** in its present progressive active indicative form
2. Reread Lessons 1-3 if you are unsure about the basic meaning of the terms above.
3. To make what follows easier, I have reproduced the "paradigms" for the article, first- and second-declension nouns, the verb **eijniv** in two forms, and the verbs **legw** and **luw**:

**oJhJtov**

	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<b>Nominative</b>	oJ	hJ	tov	oiJ	aiJ	tav
<b>Genitive</b>	tou'	th"	tou'	twh	twh	twh
<b>Dative</b>	tw/	th/	tw/	toi"	tai"	toi"
<b>Accusative</b>	ton	thn	tov	touv	tav	tav

\* Note **double redundancies** and **triple redundancy**

### First Declension Noun

**ajrchv-h"**, **hJ**(beginning; [one who is] first in rank) / stem: **ajc-**

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
<b>Nominative</b> (subject)	<b>-hv</b>	ajrchv(beginning)	<b>-aiv</b>	ajrcaiv(beginnings)
<b>Genitive</b> (possessive)	<b>-h"</b>	ajrch" (of a beginning)	<b>-wh</b>	ajrcwh (of beginnings)
<b>Dative</b> (indirect object)	<b>-h/</b>	ajrch/(to a beginning)	<b>-ai"</b>	ajrcai" (to beginnings)
<b>Accusative</b> (direct object)	<b>-hn</b>	ajrchn (beginning)	<b>-av</b>	ajrcav(beginnings)
<b>Vocative</b> (direct address)	<b>-hv</b>	ajrchv(O beginning)	<b>-aiv</b>	ajrcaiv(O beginnings)

## Second Declension Noun

| logo" -ou, oJ(word) / stem: |og-

	Singular		Plural	
<b>Nominative</b> (subject)	-o"	logo" (a word)	-oi	logoi (words)
<b>Genitive</b> (possessive)	-ou	logou (of a word)	-wn	logwn (of words)
<b>Dative</b> (indirect object)	-w/	logw/(to a word)	-oi"	logoi" (to words)
<b>Accusative</b> (direct object)	-on	logon (a word)	-ou"	logou" (words)
<b>Vocative</b> (direct address)	-e	loge (O word)	-oi	logoi (O words)

### Present Progressive Active Indicative—eiJiv/ Infinitive eiñai

Singular		Plural	
eiJiv	I am	eJsmen	we are
ei^	you are	eJtev	you are
eJstiv	he/she/it is	eJsin	they are

### Past Progressive (Imperfect) Active Indicative—eiJiv

Singular		Plural	
hñhn	I was	hñen	we were
h^ (h\$qa)	you were	hñe	you were
hñ	he/she/it was	hñan	they were

### Present Progressive Active Indicative—|egw / Infinitive |egein

Singular		Plural	
egw	I say/am saying	egomen	we say/are saying
egei"	you say/are saying	egete	you say/are saying
egei[n]	he/she/it says/is saying	egousi[n]	they say/are saying

### Present Progressive Active Indicative—|uw / Infinitive |uoin

Singular		Plural	
uw	I loose/am loosing	uomen	we loose/are loosing
uoi"	you loose/are loosing	uote	you loose/are loosing
uoi[n]	he/she/it loses/is loosing	uousi[n]	they loose/are loosing

4. We need a few new vocabulary words to complete the following exercise.

a. Nouns:

- ajel φhv-h", hJ = sister (borrowed: Philadelphia)

- **ahqrwpo"** -ou, oJ = person (borrowed: anthropology)
- **i@po"** -ou, oJ = horse (borrowed: hippopotamus, hippodrome)

Note that **ajel φhv** is a First Declension noun (same endings as **ajrchv** and **ahqrwpo"** and **i@po"** are a Second Declension nouns (same endings as **logo"**). I have followed the usual conventions in the way I typed in these entries:

- The dictionary entry is the nominative singular
- A hyphenated “-h” or “-ou” follows. These are the genitive ending. For regular nouns, it is really not unnecessary to show these endings. However, with irregular nouns, the nominative singular (the dictionary entry) may obscure the true stem of the word, so the genitive form is spelled out in order to reveal the stem.
- **oJh** or **toV**s shown to reveal the gender of the noun. With irregular nouns, this is not always obvious either.

**b. Adjectives:**

- **ajaqov** -hv-om = good (borrowed: Agatha)
- **kakov** -hv-om = bad (borrowed: cacophony)

With adjectives, the convention is to cite the nominative masculine singular form as the dictionary entry, and then to show the feminine and neuter nominative singular endings. Again, this will prove helpful later when we encounter irregular forms. Remember: adjectives modify nouns. Since nouns may be masculine, feminine, or neuter, an adjective must change its endings to “match” its noun in case, gender, and number. The noun and its adjective are then said to be “in agreement.”

**c. Verbs:**

- **luw** = I loose (related to and sounds like English “loose”)
- **paideuw** = I educate, discipline (borrowed: pedagogy, pediatric)
- **pisteuw** = I believe, trust

**1. Now let’s put what we know together to form some sentences.**

- a.** The man says the word. oJahqrwpo" legei toh logo"

Here’s the approach: First determine the role each word plays in the sentence. “The man” is the subject, “says” is the verb, and “the word” is the direct object. Then pick the proper vocabulary words, and put them in their proper forms. **ahqrwpo"** must be nominative singular (it is always masculine by definition). **oJ**s the matching nominative masculine singular article. **ahqrwpo"** takes a third-person singular verb (it belongs to the “he-she-it” category, and is singular). Thus **legei** is our choice. The direct object (accusative) masculine singular article is **toh**, and the proper form of the noun **logo"** in this case is **logon**.

- b.** The sister says the words. \_\_\_\_\_

c. The men loose the horse. \_\_\_\_\_

d. The sisters loose the horses. \_\_\_\_\_

e. The men are bad. οι Jαhqrwpoi eijsih kakoiv \_\_\_\_\_

Note that **eijsih** is a linking verb—it equates the subject “men” with the predicate adjective “bad.” Thus “men” and “bad” are both nominative. (**eijsih** here as the form **eijsih**, is an intransitive verb—it cannot take a direct object and cannot be put in the passive voice.)

f. The sisters were good. \_\_\_\_\_

g. We are good. \_\_\_\_\_

h. You (plural) were bad. \_\_\_\_\_

i. I believe the sister. \_\_\_\_\_

j. You (plural) believe the rulers. \_\_\_\_\_

k. The men train the horses. \_\_\_\_\_

l. The sisters train the men. \_\_\_\_\_

m. The rulers say the bad words. \_\_\_\_\_

n. The horses believe the words of the good rulers. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Now for some Greek to English:

a. ο Jαhqrwpo" legel toh logon th' ajdel φh' \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. h Jadel φh' pisteuvi tou' logou" tou' ahqrwrou. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. οι Jιppoi eijsih ajaqoif kaif ouj kakoiv [ouj means “not.”] \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. ai Jkakaif ajdel φaif legousin logou" kakouf' toi" ahqrwpoi".

\_\_\_\_\_

e. ai Jajaqoif ajdel φaif kaif oi Jkakoif ahqrwpoi luusi touf' ajaqouf' ipou". \_\_\_\_\_

f. aiJajrcailveisiñ kakaifou paideuosi kakou' logou" tai" adelphi". [ou here means "because."] \_\_\_\_\_

g. oiJiçpoi hsan prof' tou' adelphou'\* kai' ta' adelphou'. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Hint: hJadelphi means sister. Guess what oJadelphou means.

h. hJkakh' adelphi usei ton ipon tou' ajqrwou. \_\_\_\_\_

i. Iute ton ipon. \_\_\_\_\_

j. pisteui" ton logon th' adelphi". \_\_\_\_\_

k. pisteuw eij' auton.\* \_\_\_\_\_

l. pisteuw tw/qew'\*. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Hint: Greek idiom with **pisteuw** is "believe in"—either "believe [in, implied] God [dative case, because **ej** is always dative]" (Ac 27:25), or "believe in [**eij**] Him [accusative case, because **eij** is always accusative]"—similar to Jh 3:16, where the participle **pisteuwn** occurs.

m. paideuomen toi" ajaqoi" ajqrwpoi" ton ajaqon logon. \_\_\_\_\_

n. Iuw ton ipon ton kakon: Iui" tou' ipou" tou' ajqrou'. \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key

1. Now let's put what we know together to form some sentences.

- a. The man says the word. οJahqrwpo" legei toh' logon
- b. The sister says the words. hJadel φhf' legei touf' logou"
- c. The men loose the horse. oiJahqrwpoi luouasi toh' ipon
- d. The sisters loose the horses. aiJadel φαif' luouasi touf' ipou"
- e. The men are bad. oiJahqrwpoi eisih' kakoiv
- f. The sisters were good. aiJadel φαif' hsan αγαqaiiv
- g. We are good. esmeh' αγαqoiiv
- h. You (plural) were bad. hte kakoiv
- i. I believe the sister. pisteuw thh' adel φh' (Greek idiom would prefer pisteuw th'/adel φh')
- j. You (plural) believe the rulers. pisteuete taf' ajcai' (Greek idiom would prefer pisteuw tai" ajcai")
- k. The men train the horses. oiJahqrwpoi paideuouasi touf' ipou"
- l. The sisters train the men. aiJadel φαif' paideuouasi touf' ajqrwpu"
- m. The rulers say the bad words. aiJajcai legousi touf' kakouf' logou" (or touf' logou" touf' kakouf')
- n. The horses believe the words of the good rulers. oiJipoi pisteuouasi toi" logoi" twh ajcwh twh αγαqwh

2. Now for some Greek to English:

- a. οJahqrwpo" legei toh' logon th'/adel φh' The man (or person)  
says the word to the sister.

- b.  $\eta\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\eta\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$  tou' logou" tou'  $\alpha\eta\eta\rho\omega\pi\omega\upsilon$ . The sister  
believes the person's words.
- c.  $\omicron\iota\iota\pi\omega\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\eta\acute{\iota}\alpha\gamma\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota\upsilon\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota\upsilon$  [ $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$  means "not."] The  
horses are good and not bad.
- d.  $\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\alpha\iota\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota$  logou" kakou' toi"  $\alpha\eta\eta\rho\omega\pi\omega\iota$ ". The  
bad sisters are saying bad words to the people.
- e.  $\alpha\iota\gamma\alpha\gamma\alpha\kappa\alpha\iota\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota\upsilon\alpha\eta\eta\rho\omega\pi\omega\iota$   $\iota\upsilon\sigma\iota$  tou'  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon$ '  $\iota\pi\omega\upsilon$ ". The good sisters and the bad people are loosing the  
good horses.
- f.  $\alpha\iota\gamma\alpha\gamma\alpha\iota\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\eta\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\tau\alpha\iota$   $\rho\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\eta$  kakou' logou" tai"  $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\alpha\iota$ ". [ $\omicron\tau\alpha\iota$  here means "because."] The rulers are bad because they  
teach bad words to the sisters.
- g.  $\omicron\iota\iota\pi\omega\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\eta\alpha\eta\alpha\eta\alpha\eta$  prof' tou'  $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omega\upsilon$ '  $\kappa\alpha\iota\tau\alpha\iota$   $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omega\upsilon$ '. The  
horses were with the brothers and the sisters.
- h.  $\eta\kappa\alpha\kappa\eta\acute{\iota}\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\eta$   $\iota\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota$  to'  $\iota\pi\omega\upsilon$  tou'  $\alpha\eta\eta\rho\omega\pi\omega\upsilon$ . The bad sister  
is loosing the man's horse.
- i.  $\iota\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon$  to'  $\iota\pi\omega\upsilon$ . You (plural) are loosing the horse.
- j.  $\rho\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$ " to' logon th'  $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\eta$ ". You [singular] believe the  
sister's word.
- k.  $\rho\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega$   $\epsilon\iota\gamma'$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ .\* I believe in him.
- l.  $\rho\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega$   $\tau\omega/\eta\omega$ /\* I believe God.
- m.  $\rho\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\upsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\eta$  toi"  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota$ "  $\alpha\eta\eta\rho\omega\pi\omega\iota$ " to'  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\kappa\omicron\eta$  logon. We  
are teaching the good word to the good people.
- n.  $\iota\upsilon\omega$  to'  $\iota\pi\omega\upsilon$  to'  $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omega$ :  $\iota\upsilon\epsilon\iota$ " tou'  $\iota\pi\omega\upsilon$ " tou'  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon$ '.  
I am loosing the bad horse; you [singular] are loosing the good horses.