

Basic Greek, Week 5: Summary of Nouns, Adjectives and Articles

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Nouns, adjectives articles always agree in number, case and gender.

Noun and Adjective Endings of the First and Second Declensions

Case Name	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. Sing.	-ος	-η, -α	-ον
Gen. Sing.	-ου	-ης, -ας	-ου
Dat. Sing.	-ω	-η, -α	-ω
Acc. Sing.	-ον	-ην, -αν	-ον
Voc. Sing.	-ε	-η, -α	-ον
Nom. & Voc. Pl.	-οι	-αι	-ία
Gen. Pl.	-ων	-ων	-ων
Dat. Pl.	-οις	-αις	-οις
Acc. Pl.	-ους	-ας	-α

In the feminine singular, the first ending listed is the common one; the second is for stems ending in ε, ι, or ρ.

The Article: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό
Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά

Three Uses of Adjectives

Attributive (The adjective has the article immediately before it)*

ὁ ἀγαθός δούλος or ὁ ἀγαθός ὁ ἀγαθός both mean “the good servant.”

Predicate (The adjective does not have the article before it, but the noun does)*

ἀγαθός ὁ δούλος or ἀγαθός ὁ ἀγαθός both mean “the servant is good.”

Substantive (There is no noun for the adjective to modify.

ὁ ἀγαθός means “the good man.” ἡ ἀγαθή means “the good woman.”

** If there is no article with the noun or adjective, context must decide between attributive and predicate use.*