

## Chapter 10

# Third Declension

## Exegetical Insight

A casual first-century reader of the Fourth Gospel's prologue (John 1:1–18) would have little difficulty understanding John's description of the λόγος. As a concept it was simple enough. Λόγος was the intelligible law of things. Ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ was God's transcendent rationality that gave the universe order and purpose. A Hellenized Jew would quickly reach for a volume of wisdom literature explaining that God's wisdom, his word (or λόγος), provided the universe with its form and coherence. As such, ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ was foreign to human ways, above us and distant from us, guiding us from afar.

John 1:14, on the other hand, would make any such reader pause in stunned silence. "And the λόγος became flesh (σάρξ) and dwelt among us." Σάρξ is the earthly sphere, the arena of human decisions and emotions, human history, and human sinfulness (cf. John 1:13; 3:6; 17:2; etc.). John 1:14 contains the risk, the scandal, and the gospel of the Christian faith: ὁ λόγος became σάρξ. The center of God's life and thought entered the depths of our world and took up its form, its σάρξ, its flesh, in order to be known by us and to save us.

This affirmation about λόγος and σάρξ is the very heart of our faith. *God has not abandoned us.* No lowliness, no misery, no sinfulness is beyond God's comprehension and reach. He came among us, embraced our world of σάρξ in his incarnation, and loved us. It is easy enough to say that God loves the world (John 3:16). But to say that God loves me, in my frailty and my faithlessness—that he loves σάρξ—this is another matter. This is the mystery and the power of what God has done for us in Jesus Christ.

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## Overview

In this chapter you will learn:

- the third (and final) declension (stems ending in a consonant);
- four hints for the third declension;
- the full Master Case Ending Chart;

- Noun Rule 7, the “Square of Stops,” and the effect of  $\sigma$  on stops;
- Noun Rule 8.

## Introduction

**10.1 Meaning.** What is the difference between the first and second declension? Right. First declension words have stems ending in  $\alpha$  or  $\eta$ . Second declension nouns have stems ending in  $\omicron$ . And what declension a noun falls into has no effect on its meaning. Regardless of whether  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  is first or second declension, it still means “apostle.”

**10.2 Function.** Remember that all Greek nouns, regardless of their declension, function the same. Only their form may be somewhat different.

**10.3** Nouns with stems ending in a consonant follow the third declension pattern. This is part of the first noun rule.

$$*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \omega\nu \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\tilde{\omega}\nu$$

**10.4 Final consonant and the case ending.** When you first look at a paradigm of a third declension noun, you may think that it is totally different from a first or second declension paradigm. It is not! Because the stem of a third declension noun ends in a consonant, that consonant sometimes reacts to the first letter of the case ending, especially if the case ending begins with  $\sigma$ .

For example, the stem of the second declension noun  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  is  $*\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron$ . The final  $\omicron$  joins with the nominative singular case ending  $\sigma$  to form  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  ( $*\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron + \varsigma \rightarrow \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ ). No problem. But the stem of the third declension word  $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\xi}$  is  $*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa$ . The  $\kappa$  is united with the *same* nominative singular case ending, and the combination of  $\kappa\sigma$  forms  $\xi$  ( $*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \varsigma \rightarrow \acute{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\xi}$ ).

While the ending of  $\acute{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\xi}$  may look different from that of  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ , it really isn't.

**10.5 Different case endings.** The third declension uses three new case endings, and two that are a little different. If you have been memorizing the case ending with the final stem vowel (e.g.,  $\omicron\varsigma$  and not  $\varsigma$  for nominative singular), you may want to go back and learn the true case endings.

**10.6 Four hints.** If you can remember just four hints, these changes will not be a problem. As you will see, the basic issue is what happens when a  $\sigma$  follows a consonant.

1. Because of the changes that take place in the nominative singular, it is often difficult to determine the stem of a third declension noun from the nominative singular form.

The solution is to always *memorize the genitive singular form with the lexical form*. If you drop the genitive singular case ending (e.g.,  $\omicron\varsigma$ ), you will normally have the word's stem.

The lexical entry  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\kappa}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$  shows that the stem is  $*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa$ .

2. *Whatever happens in the nominative singular ( $\varsigma$ ) also happens in the dative plural*. This is because the dative plural case ending ( $\sigma\iota$ ) also begins with a  $\sigma$ .

$*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \varsigma \rightarrow \sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   
 $*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \sigma\iota \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\iota$

3. *A  $\nu$  drops out when followed by a  $\sigma$* .

$*\tau\iota\nu + \varsigma \rightarrow \tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$   
 $*\tau\iota\nu + \sigma\iota \rightarrow \tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$

4. *A  $\tau$  drops out when followed by a  $\sigma$ , or if it is at the end of a word*.

$*\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\tau + \sigma\iota \rightarrow \acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\sigma\iota$   
 $*\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\tau + - \rightarrow \acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$

In the case of  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$  ( $*\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\tau$ ), it is neuter and does not use a case ending in the nominative or accusative singular. That is why the  $\tau$  is at the end of the stem but then drops off because there is no case ending.

This is a slight simplification of the situation, but if you can remember these four hints, the rest of the third declension is easy to learn.

Since Greek has only three declensions, once you understand them you will be familiar with all the basic noun paradigms in the New Testament. So work on these and you are well on your way toward success.

## A Walk Through

- 10.7 Following is the paradigm of a third declension noun:  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  ( $*\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa$ ). As always, the case endings are in blue. Don't be frightened;  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  has only three case endings you have not seen, and two other endings similar to those you already know. At this point, don't try to memorize the case endings; just see how they work. The paradigms of  $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}$  are given for comparison.

<i>nom sg</i>	*σαρκς	→	σάρξ	λόγος	γραφή
<i>gen sg</i>	*σαρκος	→	σαρκός	λόγου	γραφής
<i>dat sg</i>	*σαρκι	→	σαρκί	λόγω	γραφή
<i>acc sg</i>	*σαρκα	→	σάρκα	λόγον	γραφήν
<i>nom pl</i>	*σαρκες	→	σάρκες	λόγοι	γραφαί
<i>gen pl</i>	*σαρκων	→	σαρκῶν	λόγων	γραφῶν
<i>dat pl</i>	*σαρκσι(ν)	→	σαρξί(ν)	λόγοις	γραφαῖς
<i>acc pl</i>	*σαρκας	→	σάρκας	λόγους	γραφάς

Let's walk through this paradigm so you can see how easy it is.

**σάρξ.** The normal nominative singular case ending is  $\varsigma$ . When you add it to this stem, the  $\kappa\sigma$  combination is rewritten as  $\xi$ .  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \varsigma \rightarrow \sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\xi$ .

**σαρκός.**  $\omicron\varsigma$  is a new ending, but it is easy to remember. The genitive singular case ending for first declension nouns is  $\sigma$  (e.g.,  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\varsigma$ ), and for second declension nouns it actually is  $\omicron$  (which contracts with the final stem vowel to form  $\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $*\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron + \omicron \rightarrow \lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$ ). Put  $\omicron$  and  $\sigma$  together, and you have the case ending for the third declension:  $\omicron\varsigma$ .  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \omicron\varsigma \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ .<sup>1</sup>

**σαρκί.** The dative singular case ending is the same as for the other declensions:  $\iota$ . But because a third declension stem ends in a consonant and not a long vowel, the  $\iota$  cannot subscript.  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \iota \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\iota}$ .

**σάρκα.** The accusative singular case ending is different for the third declension:  $\alpha$ .  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \alpha \rightarrow \sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\alpha$ .

**σάρκες.** The nominative plural case ending is different for the third declension:  $\epsilon\varsigma$ .  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \epsilon\varsigma \rightarrow \sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ .

**σαρκῶν.** As always, the genitive plural case ending is beautifully consistent:  $\omicron\nu$ .  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \omicron\nu \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\omicron}\nu$ .

**σαρξί.** The dative plural case ending for a third declension noun is the exact opposite of the first and second declension ( $\iota\varsigma$ ) and sometimes includes the movable nu:  $\sigma\iota(\nu)$ . Because it begins with a  $\sigma$ , whatever change we see in the nominative singular also appears here.  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \sigma\iota(\nu) \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\iota}(\nu)$ .

**σάρκας.** The accusative plural case ending is different for the third declension:  $\alpha\varsigma$ .  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa + \alpha\varsigma \rightarrow \sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ . Do not confuse this with a first declension word where the  $\alpha$  is part of the stem ( $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ), although the similarity may help you remember the case ending.

<sup>1</sup> How will you not become confused and think that  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$  is a nominative singular masculine from a second declension word,  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ? Vocabulary memorization! The lexical form is  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\xi$ , not  $\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ .

10.8 There! That wasn't very difficult, was it? There are only three new endings (ος, α, ες), and two that are similar (σι[ν], ας). You now know all the major case endings. Congratulations! Let's work through the formal presentation of the third declension.

## Forms

10.9 Third declension words are categorized according to the last consonant of the word's stem. Below you will find the σάρξ paradigm and then two more paradigms of third declension words: stems ending in ματ (149 words in the New Testament) and stems ending in ν (77 words).

Read through the paradigm and footnotes so you can see why the forms do what they do. Don't bother with memorizing until 10.14.

10.10	κ stem *σαρκ	ματ stem *ονοματ	ν stem *τιν
<i>nom sg</i>	σάρξ	ὄνομα <sup>2</sup>	τίς <sup>3</sup>
<i>gen sg</i>	σαρκός	ὀνόματος	τίνος
<i>dat sg<sup>4</sup></i>	σαρκί	ὀνόματι	τίνι
<i>acc sg</i>	σάρκα	ὄνομα <sup>5</sup>	τίνα
<i>nom pl</i>	σάρκες	ὀνόματα <sup>6</sup>	τίνες
<i>gen pl</i>	σαρκῶν	ὀνομάτων	τίνων
<i>dat pl<sup>7</sup></i>	σαρξί(ν)	ὀνόμασι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
<i>acc pl:</i>	σάρκας	ὀνόματα	τίνας

<sup>2</sup> No ending is used and the final consonant of the stem, which is a τ, drops out because a τ cannot stand at the end of a word (hint #4, 10.6).

<sup>3</sup> ν drops out before σ (hint #3, 10.6).

<sup>4</sup> The ι does not subscript in the third declension as it does in the first and second. This is because ι can subscript only under a long vowel.

<sup>5</sup> All nouns ending in μα are neuter. This is one of the few consistent patterns in the third declension. Like all neuter nouns, the nominative and accusative endings are identical.

<sup>6</sup> The way to tell the difference between this form and the nominative singular is to see if the whole stem is present (e.g., \*ονοματ). If it is (ὀνόματα), then you are in the plural; if not (ὄνομα), then you are in the singular.

<sup>7</sup> Whatever change you see in the nominative singular is also present in the dative plural because both case endings begin with σ (hint #2, 10.6). The case ending is σι, the reverse of the first and second declension ending. The ν in parentheses after every form is a movable nu.

- 10.11** The word τίς (with accent) is the interrogative pronoun (e.g., “who?”). The word τις (without accent) is the indefinite pronoun (e.g., “anyone”). Both are formed from the same stem, \*τιν. The masculine and feminine are identical in form, and all genders are third declension. The change in the nominative singular is explained by the fact that ν drops out when followed by a σ. \*τιν + σ → τίς (hint #3, 10.6).

	<i>masc &amp; fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc &amp; fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	τίς	τί	τις	τι
<i>gen sg</i>	τίνοϛ	τίνοϛ	τινόϛ	τινόϛ
<i>dat sg</i>	τίνι	τίνι	τινί	τινί
<i>acc sg</i>	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
<i>nom pl</i>	τίνεϛ	τίνα	τινέϛ	τινά
<i>gen pl</i>	τίνων	τίνων	τινώϛ	τινώϛ
<i>dat pl</i>	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	τίναϛ	τίνα	τινάϛ	τινά

τίς is always accented on its first syllable. τις is either not accented or is accented on its last syllable (the “ultima”).

- 10.12** The word εἷς is an adjective meaning “one.” The stem of the masculine and neuter is \*έν, and the feminine is the first declension \*μια. In the nominative singular the ν drops out before the σ (hint #3, 10.6), and the stem vowel ε lengthens to ει (\*έν + σ → εϛ → εἷς).

	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	εἷϛ	μία	έν
<i>gen sg</i>	ένόϛ	μιᾶϛ	ένόϛ
<i>dat sg</i>	ένί	μιᾶ	ένί
<i>acc sg</i>	ένᾶ	μίαν	έν

Notice that this word has a rough breathing in the masculine and neuter. This will help differentiate it from the prepositions εις and έν.<sup>8</sup>

- 10.13** In the first and second declensions, the masculine and feminine are often different in form. In the third declension, however, they are usually similar. In the nominative and accusative, the masculine and neuter are usually different.

<sup>8</sup> Why is there no plural to this word? I only ask this because I asked this question in my first-year Greek class and then felt silly when I heard the answer.

## Halftime Review

- Third declension words have stems ending in a consonant. Always memorize the genitive singular so you can see the stem.
- When the final consonant of the stem is joined with the case endings, sometimes the consonant is changed. This generally affects nominative singular and dative plural.
- The four hints:
  - Memorize the genitive singular form with the lexical form.
  - Whatever happens in the nominative singular ( $\varsigma$ ) also happens in the dative plural ( $\sigma\iota$ ).
  - $\nu$  and  $\tau$  drop out before a  $\sigma$  (hints #3 and #4).
- Third declension words use three different case endings ( $\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\varsigma$ ) and two somewhat different ( $\sigma\iota$ ,  $\alpha\varsigma$ ).

## Characteristics of Third Declension Nouns

**10.14 Master Case Ending Chart.** My recommendation is not to memorize the previous paradigms, but to memorize the case endings in this chart and see how the case endings appear when attached to a noun. Study them carefully, note what they have in common, and especially what they have in common with the first and second declensions. There are other subpatterns within the third declension; but if you know these, the rest are relatively easy to recognize.

The first chart shows the true case endings. The second shows what the endings look like when attached to the final stem vowel.

	first/second declension			third declension	
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ς	–	ν	ς	– <sup>a</sup>
<i>gen sg</i>	υ <sup>b</sup>	ς	υ	ος	ος
<i>dat sg</i>	ι <sup>c</sup>	ι	ι	ι <sup>d</sup>	ι
<i>acc sg</i>	ν	ν	ν	α / ν <sup>e</sup>	–
<i>nom pl</i>	ι	ι	<u>α</u>	ες	α <sup>f</sup>
<i>gen pl</i>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	ων	ων
<i>dat pl</i>	ις	ις	ις	σι(ν) <sup>g</sup>	σι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	υς <sup>h</sup>	ς	<u>α</u>	ας <sup>i</sup>	α
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ος	α η	ον	ς –	–
<i>gen sg</i>	ου	ας ης	ου	ος	ος
<i>dat sg</i>	ω	α η	ω	ι	ι
<i>acc sg</i>	ον	αν ην	ον	α / ν	–
<i>nom pl</i>	οι	αι	<u>α</u>	ες	α
<i>gen pl</i>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	ων	ων
<i>dat pl</i>	οις	αις	οις	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	ους	ας	<u>α</u>	ας	α

<sup>a</sup> Be prepared for the final stem letter to undergo changes (rule 8).

<sup>b</sup> The ending is actually ο, which contracts with the final stem vowel and forms ου (rule 5).

<sup>c</sup> The vowel lengthens (rule 5) and the ι subscripts (rule 4).

<sup>d</sup> Because third declension stems end in a consonant, the ι cannot subscript as it does in the first and second declensions; it remains on the line (“adscript”).

<sup>e</sup> On some words the case ending alternates between α and ν.

<sup>f</sup> As opposed to the first and second declensions, this α is an actual case ending and not a changed stem vowel. This is also true in the accusative plural.

<sup>g</sup> The ν is a movable nu. Notice that the ending σι is a flipped version of ις found in the first and second declensions.

<sup>h</sup> The actual case ending for the first and second declension is υς, but the ν drops out because of the following σ. In the first declension the α simply joins with the σ (\*ωρα + υς → ὥρας), but in the second declension the final stem ο lengthens to ου (rule 5; λογονς → λογος → λόγους).

<sup>i</sup> As opposed to the first declension (e.g., ὥρα), the α here is part of the case ending.



**10.15 Gender.** The gender of third declension words can be difficult to determine because the inflectional patterns are not as distinct as those in the first and second declensions. Therefore, you must memorize the gender of every word.

There are, however, a few patterns. In this chapter you will meet stems ending in *ματ* (e.g., *ὄνομα, ματος, τό*). All *ματ* stems are neuter.

**10.16 The article.** The article becomes especially important now. Even though a noun itself changes its form, the article always remains the same. *τῶ* will always be *τῶ* whether the noun it modifies is first, second, or third declension. Most nouns are modified by the article, which makes it easy to determine the noun's gender.

## Square of Stops

**10.17** A **stop** is a consonant whose sound is formed by slowing down or completely stopping the flow of air through the mouth.

**10.18** "Stops" are broken down into three classifications.

- **Labial.** *π, β, and φ* are formed by using the lips to impede the air flow momentarily. Try to say *π* without letting your lips touch.
- **Velar.** *κ, γ, and χ* are formed by pushing up the middle of the tongue against the soft part of the roof of the mouth.<sup>9</sup>
- **Dental.** *τ, δ, and θ* are formed by clicking the tongue against the back of the teeth.<sup>10</sup>

**10.19 Rule 7. Square of Stops.** The seventh of the eight noun rules is this chart. Be sure to memorize it exactly. Not only should you be able to repeat it left to right but also top to bottom.

<i>stop</i>	<i>unvoiced</i>	<i>voiced</i>	<i>aspirate</i>
<i>Labial</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>φ</i>
<i>Velar</i>	<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>
<i>Dental</i>	<i>τ</i>	<i>δ</i>	<i>θ</i>

<sup>9</sup> Some people use the term "palatals" to describe these three consonants because the soft part of the mouth's roof is the palate.

<sup>10</sup> Actually, it is not the teeth but the alveolar ridge behind the teeth that is used, but the word "teeth" is easier for most to associate with "dental."

- $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ , and  $\tau$  are “unvoiced” because the voice box is not used in their pronunciation.
- $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\delta$  are “voiced” because the voice box is used. (Place your fingers on your voice box and pronounce these letters. You will feel it vibrate when you say the voiced stops.)
- The final column of stops,  $\varphi$ ,  $\chi$ , and  $\theta$ , technically are not stops but “aspirates” because the air flow is only slowed down. However, because they fit into the pattern, it is easier to view them as stops. The rough breathing is also an aspirate.

The chart is important because the stops behave in a consistent manner. Whatever happens to a stem ending in  $\tau$  also happens to a stem ending in  $\delta$ , because  $\tau$  and  $\delta$  are both dentals. If you learn the chart, you will often be able to predict what is going to happen. This is much easier than memorizing different paradigms. This same Square of Stops will also be important when we study verbs, so a little time spent here saves hours of frustration later.

**10.20 Stops plus  $\sigma$ .** Whenever a stop and a  $\sigma$  come into contact, the results are predictable. Learn these changes well because you will encounter them often.

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<i>Labial</i>	+	$\sigma$	→	$\psi$
<i>Velar</i>	+	$\sigma$	→	$\xi$
<i>Dental</i>	+	$\sigma$	→	$\sigma$
*σαρκ	+	$\sigma$	→	σάρξ
*σκολοπ	+	$\sigma$	→	σκόλοψ <sup>11</sup>
*ὄνοματ	+	$\sigma$	→	ὄνόμασι <sup>12</sup>

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**10.21 Rule 8.** A  $\tau$  cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off. For example, the stem of the word for “name” is \*ὄνοματ. No case ending is used in the nominative singular and the final  $\tau$  drops off.

\*ὄνοματ + – → ὄνομα

This is the final rule for case endings. You know all eight. They are listed in the appendix, page 422.

<sup>11</sup> There are only seven nouns in the New Testament whose stems end in  $\pi$ , but many stems end in  $\kappa$  or  $\tau$ .

<sup>12</sup> Technically, the dental forms a  $\sigma$  and the double  $\sigma$  simplifies to a single  $\sigma$  (\*ὄνοματ + σι → ὄνομασσι → ὄνόμασι).

## πᾶς

**10.22** The word πᾶς is a 3-1-3<sup>13</sup> adjective and is often used as the paradigmatic word for the third declension. The stem of the word is \*παντ, which in the feminine is altered to \*πασα.<sup>14</sup> Armed with this knowledge and the rules in this chapter, you should be able to write out the entire paradigm for this word without looking below. Try it. If you can, you are doing well.

	3	1	3
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	πᾶς <sup>15</sup>	πᾶσα	πᾶν <sup>16</sup>
<i>gen sg</i>	παντός	πάσης <sup>17</sup>	παντός
<i>dat sg</i>	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
<i>acc sg</i>	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
<i>nom pl</i>	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
<i>gen pl</i>	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
<i>dat pl</i>	πᾶσι(ν) <sup>18</sup>	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

If you like to memorize paradigms, this is the one! Not only does it show the first and third declension, but it is key for learning participles (chapter 26).

**10.23** Because πᾶς is an adjective, it can function substantively. When it does, it may require an additional word like “people” or “things.” But unlike other adjectives, πᾶς usually is in the predicate position when modifying a noun.

πᾶς ὁ ἄνθρωπος means “every man.”

<sup>13</sup> “3-1-3” means the masculine and neuter follow the third declension, while the feminine follows the first declension. See 10.24.

<sup>14</sup> For you who are interested in advanced morphology, it is altered because a consonantal iota (20.24) was added to form the feminine stem, and ντ + consonantal iota form σα (see MBG on πᾶς).

<sup>15</sup> The ντ drops out before σ.

<sup>16</sup> No case ending is used, and a τ cannot stand at the end of a word so it drops off.

<sup>17</sup> Do you remember the rule governing the final stem vowel in the genitive and dative singular? If a first declension word has a stem ending in α where the preceding letter is ε, ι, or ρ, it will form the genitive and dative with α. Otherwise, the α shifts to η.

<sup>18</sup> The ντ drops out before σ; also in the dative plural neuter.

## Categories

- 10.24 Adjectives fall into four categories, depending on which declension they follow and whether the masculine and feminine forms are the same or different. The masculine and neuter always follow the same declension. You met the 2-1-2 and 2-2 patterns in chapter 9.

category	masculine	feminine	neuter	example
2-1-2	2 declension	1 declension	2 declension	ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν
3-1-3	3 declension	1 declension	3 declension	πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν
2-2	2 declension	2 declension	2 declension	αἰώνιος, αἰώνιον
3-3	3 declension	3 declension	3 declension	τίς, τί

## Article

- 10.25 There are two special situations concerning the translation of the article.

The article in Greek is much more than just the word “the.” It is a “weak demonstrative,” which means it can function as a demonstrative (“that”), a relative (“who”), or even a personal pronoun (“he,” “she,” “one”), depending upon the needs of the context. You will usually have to add a word to your translation to help, such as “who” or “which.” Let the context determine which is appropriate.

When you find the phrase ὁ δέ, the article is usually functioning as a personal pronoun, “but he.”

ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος ἰσχυρότερός μου ἐστίν (Matt 3:11).  
But *he* who is coming after me is mightier than I.

- 10.26 Sometimes you will find the article before a prepositional phrase. I mentioned this at 9.15.

λαμπεῖ πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ (Matt 5:15).  
It gives light to all *who are* in the house.

The article is showing that the following prepositional phrase (ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ) is in an attributive relationship to πᾶσιν. It is the same type of relationship that we have seen with adjectives: “article-noun-article-modifier,” only here the modifier is a prepositional phrase.

In order to translate this construction, you will normally turn the prepositional phrase into a relative clause and supply whatever words are

necessary (“*who are in the house*” in the example above). The article will be in the same case, number, and gender as the word it modifies.

## Summary

1. Words whose stems end in a consonant use third declension case endings.
2. The hints:
  - Memorize the genitive singular form with the lexical form; drop the case ending from the genitive singular to find the stem.
  - Whatever happens in the nominative singular (ς) also happens in the dative plural (σι).
  - ν and τ drop out before a σ, and τ at the end of a word.
3. To remember the gender of a third declension noun, memorize its lexical form with the article. To remember the stem of a third declension noun, memorize its genitive form as well as the stem itself.
4. Memorize the *Master Case Ending Chart* perfectly.
5. Rule 7: The Square of Stops (including what happens when σ is added).

<i>stop</i>	<i>unvoiced</i>	<i>voiced</i>	<i>aspirate</i>	σ
<i>Labial</i>	π	β	φ	ψ
<i>Velar</i>	κ	γ	χ	ξ
<i>Dental</i>	τ	δ	θ	σ

6. Rule 8: A τ cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.
7. ὁ δέ can be translated “but he,” and the article before a prepositional phrase is probably signaling that the prepositional phrase is an attributive construction.
8. πᾶς is a paradigmatic word for grammar yet to come (participles), so learn it well.

Be encouraged! You now know all three declensions and almost all noun forms.

## Vocabulary

Be sure to memorize the nominative, genitive (and hence the stem), and the article for each third declension noun.

εἰ	<i>if</i> (502) This is not the same as εἶ, which means “you are.” Watch the accents carefully, because εἰ does not have its own accent. Like ἐάν, εἰ always introduces a dependent clause, and therefore you will not find the main subject or verb of the sentence in the εἰ clause.
εἰ μὴ	<i>except; if not</i> (86) These two words together can form an idiom (see below) meaning “except.” Other times they are best translated “if not.” εἰ μὴ often introduces a dependent clause. An “idiom” is a phrase that does not have the same meaning as the sum of its parts. When looking at the meaning of each word in the idiom, you can seldom find the meaning of the idiomatic phrase.
εἷς, μία, ἓν	*έν/*μία (345) <sup>19</sup> <i>one</i>
ἤδη	<i>now, already</i> (61)
ὄνομα, -ατος, τό	*ὄνοματ (230) <sup>20</sup> <i>name; reputation</i>
οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν	οὐ(δε) + *έν/*μία (227) <i>no one, none, nothing</i> The second half of this word declines just like εἷς.
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν	*παντ/*πασα (1,243) <sup>21</sup> singular: <i>each, every</i> plural: <i>all</i>

<sup>19</sup> A *hendiadys* is a figure of speech in which two nouns describe one thing. It is from the phrase ἐν διὰ δυοῖν, meaning “one thing by means of two.” *Henotheism* is the belief in one God while allowing for the existence of other gods.

<sup>20</sup> *Onomatopoeia* (ὀνοματοποιία) is when the name of a word sounds like its meaning, such as “bang” and “whisper.”

<sup>21</sup> *Pantheism* is the belief that God is in all things.

περί	gen: <i>concerning, about</i> (333) <sup>22</sup> acc: <i>around</i>
σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ	*σαρκ (147) <sup>23</sup> <i>flesh; body</i>
σύν	dat: <i>with</i> (128) <sup>24</sup>
σῶμα, -ατος, τό	*σωματ (142) <sup>25</sup> <i>body</i>
τέκνον, -ου, τό	*τεκνο (99) <sup>26</sup> <i>child; descendant</i>
τίς, τί	*τιν (555) <i>who? what? which? why?</i> When this word means “why?” it will be in the neuter (τί).
τις, τι	*τιν (525) <i>someone/thing; certain one/thing; anyone/thing</i>
Total word count in the New Testament:	138,148
Number of words learned to date:	102
Number of word occurrences in this chapter:	4,623
Number of word occurrences to date:	78,667
Percent of total word count in the New Testament:	56.94%

It is common for students at this point to stop memorizing vocabulary because there is so much grammar to learn. Even if you are struggling with grammar, be sure to stay up with your vocabulary, and be sure you are reviewing. How well you know the grammar serves little purpose (or has little value) if you do not know what the words mean; you will not be able to translate a passage. So hang in there; the remaining noun chapters are much easier from here on out.

<sup>22</sup> The perimeter (περίμετρος) is the boundary around an object or area.

<sup>23</sup> A *sarcophagus* (σαρκοφάγος) is a stone coffin. In Greece they were made of limestone, which was believed would consume, or “eat” (φαγέω), the flesh.

<sup>24</sup> “Syn” is a common prefix. A *synagogue* (συναγωγή) is a place where people come together. *Synaeresis* (συναίρεσις) is the contraction of two sounds into one.

<sup>25</sup> A *psychosomatic* disorder is a physical disorder caused by the psychic/emotional processes. *Somatology* is the study of the body.

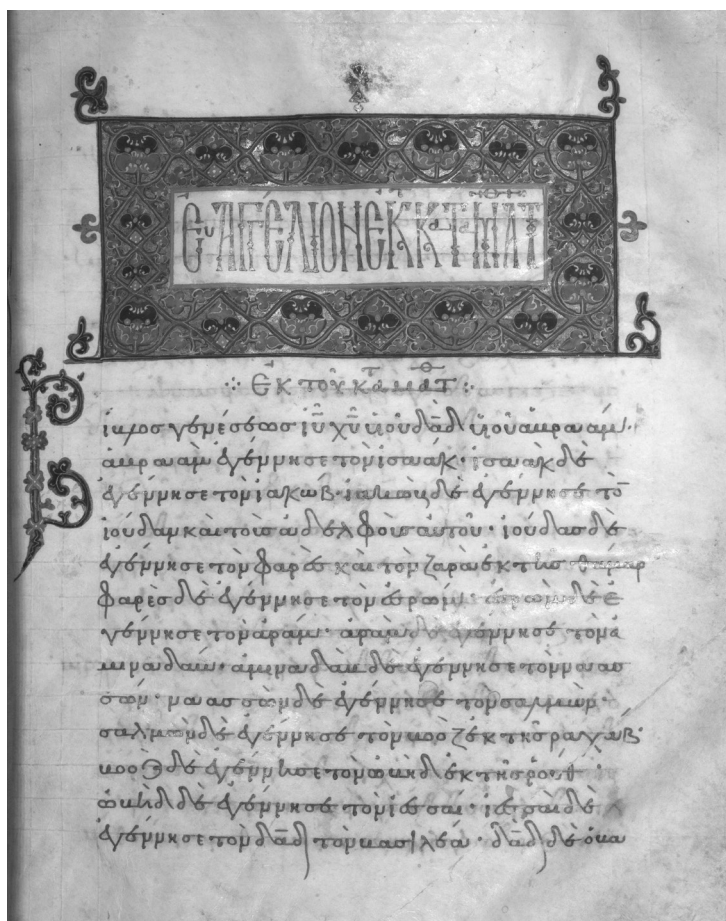
<sup>26</sup> *Teknonymy* is the custom of naming the parent from the child. My software company is named *Teknia*, because it was my intention to get out of commercial database programming and help children learn, such as at KidsGreek.com.

## Previous Words

Memorize the genitive forms of these two words.

πνεῦμα, -ατος, τό                      spirit, Spirit

Σίμων, -ωνος, ὁ                         Simon



GA 106 is a 11th–12th century minuscule on parchment that contains the four Gospels. The scribe used many different colors, mainly blue and red, around the title, and the text is written with gold ink (gold powder mixed with other materials). The minuscule is from the Chester Beatty Collection in Dublin and used with permission. Photo provided by the Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts ([www.cntm.org](http://www.cntm.org), Dr. Daniel B. Wallace, Executive Director). It has been slightly cropped and enhanced so you can see the script more clearly.