

Introduction to Biblical Greek

Basic Adjectives and the Article

Voeltz Ch. 6

Devotion – John 21:15-17

Ὅτε οὖν ἠρίστησαν λέγει τῷ Σίμωνι Πέτρῳ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Σίμων Ἰωάννου, **ἀγαπᾷς** με πλέον τούτων; λέγει αὐτῷ, Ναί, κύριε, σὺ οἶδας ὅτι **φιλῶ** σε. λέγει αὐτῷ, Βόσκει τὰ ἄρνια μου.

λέγει αὐτῷ πάλιν δεύτερον, Σίμων Ἰωάννου, **ἀγαπᾷς** με; λέγει αὐτῷ, Ναί, κύριε, σὺ οἶδας ὅτι **φιλῶ** σε. λέγει αὐτῷ, Ποίμαινε τὰ πρόβατά μου.

λέγει αὐτῷ τὸ τρίτον, Σίμων Ἰωάννου, **φιλεῖς** με; ἐλυπήθη ὁ Πέτρος ὅτι εἶπεν αὐτῷ τὸ τρίτον, Φιλεῖς με; καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ, Κύριε, πάντα σὺ οἶδας, σὺ γινώσκεις ὅτι **φιλῶ** σε. λέγει αὐτῷ [ὁ Ἰησοῦς], Βόσκει τὰ πρόβατά μου.

Homework Review – Practice Sentences, Greek to English

- a. Maidens are sending bread (pl) to villages.
- b. We are glorifying commands of God with disciples.
- c. A servant is leading children out of a village to a lake.
- d. You (pl) are saving a church from a demons.
- e. Days of apostles are abounding in love and glory.
- f. Prophets are writing truths to an angel.
- g. God is sending for Himself truth and righteousness to men.

Homework Review – Practice Sentences, English to Greek

- a. προφηται βλεπουσι πλοια εν κωμαις
- b. παρθενοι περισσεουσιν εν αγαπη και αληθεια
- c. αποστολοι πεμπουσιν αρτον εκκλησιαις

Homework Review – 1 Corinthians 13:13a

- νυνὶ δὲ μένει [PAI 3s] πίστις, ἐλπίς, ἀγάπη
[NFS]

Adjectives

- Adjectives modify nouns
- Not just a man, but a *good* man
- Adjectives match the noun they modify in case, gender, and number
- Adjectives have 3 sets of endings, one for each gender
- The ending of an adjective must match case, gender, and number, but not necessarily spelling of its noun

Adjective – Masculine

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ΟΣ	-ΟΙ
Genative	-ΟΥ	-ΩΝ
Dative	-Ω	-ΟΙΣ
Accusative	-ΟΝ	-ΟΥΣ

Adjective – Feminine η Pattern

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	- η	- $\alpha\iota$
Genative	- $\eta\varsigma$	- $\omega\nu$
Dative	- η	- $\alpha\iota\varsigma$
Accusative	- $\eta\nu$	- $\alpha\varsigma$

Adjective – Feminine α Pattern

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	- α	- $\alpha\iota$
Genative	- $\alpha\varsigma$	- $\omega\nu$
Dative	- α _ι	- $\alpha\iota\varsigma$
Accusative	- $\alpha\nu$	- $\alpha\varsigma$

Adjective – Neuter

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-OV	-α
Genative	-OU	-ΩV
Dative	-Ω _ι	-OIS
Accusative	-OV	-α

Which feminine form to use?

- If the stem of the adjective ends in $\rho\lambda\epsilon$, use α , else use η

Adjective Usage - Attributive

- Attributive = attributes a quality to a noun
 - νεκρος ανθρωπος = a dead man
 - ὁ νεκρος ανθρωπος = a dead man
 - ὁ νεκρος ὁ ανθρωπος = lit. the man, the dead one; the dead man
 - **Key:** article in front of adjective or if no article at all

Adjective Usage - Predicate

- Predicate = makes a statement about the noun
 - ὁ ἄνθρωπος νεκρός = lit. the man, dead; the man is dead
 - νεκρός ὁ ἄνθρωπος = the man is dead

Adjective Usage - Substantive

- Substantive = stands by itself
 - ὁ νεκρός = a dead (man)
 - ἡ νεκρά = a dead (woman)

The Article

- Greek has no indefinite article, while English has “a” and “an”
- Greek does have a definite article
- Like adjectives, articles match case, gender, and number of their noun
- Technically, an article is an adjective

Article – Masculine

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ	οἱ
Genative	του	των
Dative	τω	τοις
Accusative	τον	τους

Article – Feminine

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἡ	αἱ
Genative	τῆς	τῶν
Dative	τῇ	ταῖς
Accusative	τὴν	τάς

Article – Neuter

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ΤΟ	ΤΑ
Genative	ΤΟΥ	ΤΩΝ
Dative	ΤΩ	ΤΟΙΣ
Accusative	ΤΟ	ΤΑ

Homework

- Memorize adjective paradigms
- Memorize articles
- Memorize vocabulary (Section D)
- Do decline exercise (Section E)
- Do English to Greek and Greek to English practice sentences (Section F)
- Do Bible passages (Section G)