English Nouns

Gender: masculine, feminine, neuter
Example: The prince married the princess.

Number: singular/plural.
Example: *man/men; woman/women; child/children.*

Case: the function of the word—**subjective**, **possessive**, **objective**.
Example: *He* hit *his* ball to *him*.
The subject performs the action. So ask who/what performed the action.
The object is affective by the action. So ask whom/what receives the action of the verb.
The **direct** object is directly affected by the action. The **indirect** object is indirectly affected (ask to/for whom).

Lexical form: the form given in the dictionary.
Example: The lexical form of *saw* is *see*.
Importance: You must know the lexical form of Greek words to look them up in the lexicon.

Inflection: the form of the word dependent upon its function (case).
Example: personal pronoun *he/she/it* (dependent upon gender) becomes *he/his/him* (dependent upon case).

Declension: the form of the word dependent on its function.
Example: *of Jonathan/Jonathan's*. The possessive is formed differently but both forms still have the same meaning.

Declining: A Greek noun has **gender, number, and case**. When you decline a noun, you give its gender, number, case, lexical from and meaning.

Greek Nouns

Case Functions of Nouns

Example

Nominative		Accusative	Genitive	Dative
Subject	Verb	Direct Object		Indirect Object
Who	did	what	whose	to whom.
I	threw	the ball	of Jonathan	to Jeremy

I threw the ball *of Jonathon* to Jeremy.   I threw *Jonathon's* ball to Jeremy.   I did *whose* what to whom.

Second Declension Masculine

Case	Singular			Plural	
Nominative	λόγος	*a* word		λόγοι	word*s*
Genitive	λόγου	*of/from* a word		λόγων	*of/from* word*s*
Dative	λόγῳ	*to/for/in/by* a word		λόγοις	*to/for/in/by* word*s*
Accusative	λόγον	*a* word		λόγους	word*s*
Vocative	λόγε	word		λόγοι	words

Case	Function	Example
1. Nominative	= subject	(e.g., The **Word** was God.)
2. Genitive	= possessive	(e.g., The list **of words** was long.)
3. Dative	= indirect object	(e.g., He reduced the song **to words**. He looked on the page **for the words**.)
4. Accusative	= direct object	(e.g., For to one is given **words** of wisdom.)
5. Vocative	= direct address	(e.g., O **Word** of Life, give us life.)

Noun Endings

ος ....Subject	
ου ....of/from	
ῳ.................to/for/in/by	
ον ....Direct Object	
οι ....Subject (pl)	
ων ....of/from (pl.)	
οις ....to/for (pl)	
ους ....Direct Object (pl)	

Second Declension Neuter

Case	Singular			Plural	
Nom./Voc.	ἱερόν	*a* temple		ἱερά	*a* temple
Gen.	ἱεροῦ	*of/from* a temple		ἱερῶν	*of/from* a temple
Dat.	ἱερῷ	*to/for/in/by* a temple		ἱεροῖς	*to/for/in/by* a temple
Acc.	ἱερόν	*a* temple		ἱερά	*a* temple