

THE STUDENT NEEDS TO KNOW THESE CHARTS COLD.

1 ST & 2 ND DECLENSION – MASTER CHART						
SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	<i>MASC</i>	<i>FEM</i>	<i>NEUT</i>	<i>MASC</i>	<i>FEM</i>	<i>NEUT</i>
NOMINATIVE	ς	-----	ν	ι	ι	α
GENITIVE ¹	υ	ς	υ	ων	ων	ων
DATIVE ²	ι	ι	ι	ις	ις	ις
ACCUSATIVE	ν	ν	ν	υς	ς	α

3RD DECLENSION

SINGULAR		
	MASC – FEM	NEUT
N	ς	-----
G	ος	ος
D	ι ³	
A	α/ν	-----
PLURAL		
N	ες	
G	ων	
D	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
A	ας	α

THE GREEK ARTICLE						
SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	<i>MASC</i>	<i>FEM</i>	<i>NEUT</i>	<i>MASC</i>	<i>FEM</i>	<i>NEUT</i>
NOMINATIVE	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
GENITIVE	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
DATIVE	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
ACCUSATIVE	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

¹ See rule 5 of noun rules

² See rule 5 of noun rule concerning the dative case.

³ Third declension nouns end in a consonant, therefore the iota does not subscript, but remains on the line.

THE EIGHT NOUN RULES⁴

1. Stems ending in alpha or eta are in the first declension, stems ending in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative plural.
 - In the second declension the alpha is the changed stem vowel; in the third it is the case ending.
4. In the dative singular, the iota subscripts if possible.
 - Because an iota can subscript only under a vowel (in which case the vowel lengthens), it subscripts only in the first and second declensions.
5. Vowels often change their length (“ablaut”).
 - “Contraction” occurs when two vowels meet and form a different vowel or diphthong.
 λογο ῑ ι • λόγῳ (dative singular)
 λογο ῑ ο • λόγου (genitive singular)
 γραφη ῑ ων • γραφῶν (genitive plural)¹
 - “Compensatory lengthening” occurs when a vowel is lengthened to compensate for the loss of another letter.
 λογο ῑ νς • λόγος • λόγους (accusative plural)
6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.
7. The Square of Stops
 - Labials + sigma form psi; velars plus sigma form xi; dentals plus sigma form sigma.
 - The ντ combination drops out when followed by sigma (παντ ῑ ς • πᾶς).
 - Whatever happens in the nominative singular third declension also happens in the dative plural. σαρκ ῑ σ • σάρξ. σαρκ ῑ σι • σαρξι.

Labials π β φ + σ = ψ

Velars κ γ χ + σ = ξ

Dentals τ δ θ + σ = σ
8. A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.
 - When no case ending is used in stems ending in -ματ, the tau drops out. ὄνοματ ῑ - • ὄνοματ • ὄνομα.

⁴ Basics of Biblical Greek, William Mounce (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2003), 344.