

## Mounce Chapter 5 Study Sheet Introduction to English Nouns

John 1:1 (GTR) *εν αρχη ην ο λογος και ο λογος ην προς τον θεον και θεος ην ο λογος*

In this Chapter we will learn the following:

1. Terms used in English grammar (inflection, case, number, gender, lexical form)
2. Other terms such as definite article, predicate nominative, and declension;
3. Parts of speech (noun, adjective, preposition, subject/predicate)
4. A brief introduction to verbs.

**Inflection** - form of words change "She is my wife." or "Her is my wife." "The teacher flunked she. " or "The teacher flunked her." Why?

**Case** - Three in English 1) Subjective, 2) Objective, and 3) Possessive.

Tom borrowed Fred's computer from Sue.  
Subjective borrowed Possessive's Direct-Object from Indirect-Object.

Preview of coming Case Attractions (Chap 6 and 7)

In Greek Subjective is *Nominative* , Possessive is *Genitive*  
Indirect-Object is *Dative* and Direct-Object is *Accusative*

**Number** - plural or singular

**Gender** - Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter. He, She, or It. In Greek nouns as well as pronouns have gender.

**Lexical forms** - in English Subjective Singular. . . him >> he  
- in Greek nouns are Nominative -Singular, Genitive ending, Gender, Definition

For Example:

*ἀδελφός, οὐ* m *brother; fellow believer*

*ἀδελφή, ἡς* f *sister; fellow believer*

**Indefinite Article.** In English, the indefinite article is the word "a." In the sentence, "A good student works every day on his Greek", the article is indefinite because it does not identify any one particular student. Greek does not have an indefinite article.

**Definite Article** In English, the definite article is the word "the." In the sentence, "The student is going to pass," the definite article is identifying one student in particular. Definite is definite, indefinite is not.

**Predicate Nominative** The verb "to be" gives rise to a special situation. (The verb "to be" has many forms: "am"; "are"; "was"; "were"; etc.) If you say, "It is I," the pronoun "i" is not receiving the action of the verb. Rather, it is telling you something about the subject. In grammarians' terminology, the pronoun "I" is "predicating" something about the subject. Because it is not receiving the action of the verb the pronoun cannot be a direct object. Rather, it is called a "predicate nominative" and is put in the subjective case. It is incorrect English to say, "It is me," regardless of current usage, because "me" is objective while "I" is subjective.

The verb "to be" is followed by a predicate nominative, never a direct object.

**Declension** In English, we make a word plural with great variation. "Book" > "Books"; "Ox" >not "Oxs" or "Oxes" but "Oxen"; "Goose" > "Gooses?" no but "Geese" In Greek there are patterns to making the plurals and these patterns are called declensions. There are three basic inflection patterns a word can follow.

Simply called "*First Declension*" "*Second Declension*", and "*Third Declension*". Not complicated.

## Parts of Speech

**Noun**, **Adjective** modifies a noun, or another adjective, **Preposition** shows a relationship between two other words, **Subject and Predicate** A sentence can be broken down into two parts, the subject of the verb and its modifiers, and the predicate being the rest of the sentence including verb, direct object, etc.

**Introduction to Verbs** The formal study of verbs has been deferred until chapter 15. Only a few highly repetitive verbs are included in the vocabulary.

Note however, that the ending of the verb indicates person and number. For example, the **ει** ending on tells you that the subject is "you." The **ει** ending on **γράφει** tells you that the subject is "he", "she", or "it." Thus, **γράφεις** means "you write," while **γράφει** means "he/she/it writes." You must figure out the gender on your own by examining the context.

Note then, that in Greek, the implied subject may be included in the verb, and not be word in the sentence. Example: **άνθρωπος γράφει** (he/she/it writes) **τό βιβλίον**. A man writes the book.

or **γράφει** (he/she/it writes) **τό βιβλίον**. He writes the book.

## NO VOCABULARY FOR CHAPTER 5

Please review carefully Dr. Deckers Helpful Chapter pdf file.

[http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/greek/decker\\_bbc/wgk05.pdf](http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/greek/decker_bbc/wgk05.pdf)

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