

## Mounce Chapter 6 Nominative and Accusative

In this chapter we will learn:

1. To identify whether a noun is first or second declension;
2. Two cases and their endings;
3. The nominative (used when the noun is the subject.)
4. The accusative (used when the noun is the direct object.)
5. The forms of the word "the" and how they "agree" with the noun they are modifying;
6. Two hints for effective translation;
7. The first three of eight noun rules.

Declension Defined: A class of nouns, pronouns or adjectives in Indo-European languages having the same (or very similar) inflectional forms. Inflection Defined: A change in the form of a word (usually by adding a suffix) to indicate a change in its grammatical function:

[Lesson 6 pdf file by Dr Decker.](#)

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### Eight Noun Rules

Memorize the first three for now.

1. Stems ending in  $\alpha$  or  $\eta$  are in the first declension, stems ending in  $o$  are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third. (pg 37)
2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
3. Almost all neuter words end in  $a$  in the nominative and accusative plural.
4. In the sative singular, the iota subscript if possible.(pg 50)
5. Vowles often change their length ("ablaut")
6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.
7. The square of stops

Name				+ s =
<i>Labials</i>	$\pi$	$\beta$	$\phi$	$\psi$
<i>Velars</i>	$\kappa$	$\gamma$	$\chi$	$\xi$
<i>Dentals</i>	$\tau$	$\delta$	$\theta$	$\sigma$

8. A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.
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## Noun Endings must be memorized!

This is best done by pronouncing a column, after memorizing the sequence of Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative Singular; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative Plural. With these memorized you should be able to reconstruct the table below everywhere you go, even on your napkin at the kitchen table.

MEMORIZE The Noun Endings

Case	Abbreviation	2 Mas	1 Fem	2 Neut
Nominative Singular	N S	ος	α η	ον
Genitive Singular	G S	ου	ας ης	ου
Dative Singular	D S	ω	α η	ω
Accusative Singular	A S	ον	αν ην	ον
Nominative Plural	N P	οι	αι	α
Genitive Plural	G P	ων	ων	ων
Dative Plural	D P	οις	αις	οις
Accusative Plural	A P	ους	ας	α

The 3 columns of these tables will represent: 2nd Declension Masculine Gender, 1st Declension Feminine Gender, and 2nd Declension Neuter Gender.

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## Translation Procedure

When students start learning Greek, one of their most serious problems is that when they try to translate a sentence, it looks like a collection of unrelated words. As you learn more about this marvelous language, this problem becomes even more pronounced.

The keys to this problem are your case endings and the article. At this point, all you can do is find the subject and the direct object. It is helpful to split the sentence into its parts. Use the case ending you know to determine the parts.

It was most helpful to me to construct this simple English sentence to remember what NGDA is all about.

The boy threw the pen of the girl to the friend.

Actualized in English

The Subject threw the Direct Object of the Possessive to the Indirect Object.

Actualized for Greek Students

The Nominative threw the Accusative of the Genitive to the Dative

Notice here the use of THE article "THE." In Greek it will precede every noun and have a form from the table below that makes it agree with THE noun in case and gender. You will learn to love it. (i.e. You will see "The Bill threw the pen of the Jill to the Tom." just so the article will tell the case and gender of the person or thing. )

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## Articles must be memorized!

You must memorize this Article Table! When you memorized the noun ending table, you can mark the differences in the two and this one is easier to memorize.

### MEMORIZE The Articles

	M	F	N
Case	ὁ	ἡ	τό
G S	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
D S	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
A S	τόν	τήν	τό
N P	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G P	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D P	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A P	τούς	τάς	τά

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## Vocabulary must be memorized Too!

### Vocabulary

There are only 5,437 different Greek words in the entire NT. They occur a total of 138,162 times. But there are only 313 words that occur 50 times or more. When you learn 319 Greek words you can read 79.92% of the total word count! Contrast that with Spanish or French where you must learn about 2,000 words to speak the language. In a years study you can become proficient at reading your Greek NT. Take the time, a little bit EVERY day. Vocabulary will be given in each lesson. Memorize the Greek spelling, for now ignore the genitive ending in the next column and the gender indicator in the next, memorize the English meaning, and (for some) the link to the pronunciation might work.

HELPFUL HINTS Mounce's disk has an excellent technique where he sings a little well known song and substitutes the vocab word in the lyric. (i.e. sing "Glory Glory Glory, Lord God Almighty" Starting with "Doxa, Doxa, Doxa" instead.) Also associations, although often weird, help me to remember vocab very effectively (i.e. you find life at the ZOO-Ah, or my PHONO makes sounds)

### Mounce Chapter 6 Vocabulary

(Word, Genitive Ending, Gender, Definition)

Word	GE gndr	Def
ἀγάπη	ἡ	love
ἄλλος		other, another
αὐτός		he/she/it/him/her (one) they/them(pl)
βασιλεία	ἡ	kingdom
δέ		but, and
εἰμί		I am, exist, live, am present
ἐν		in, on, among
ἔργον	τό	work, deed, action
ἐστίν		he/she/it is

ἦν		he/she/it was
καιρός	ὁ	(appointed) time, season
νῦν		now (adv) the present (noun)
ὁ, ἡ, τό		the
ὅτι		that, since, because
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ		not
ώρα	ἡ	hour, occasion, moment

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