



Review of Second Declension Nouns

OBJECTIVE:

to review the paradigms which are part of the second declension

day 1: Second declension masculine noun vocabulary

Following are all the second declension masculine nouns you learned last year. It is important to make sure you know the material covered last year before beginning to study new vocabulary and grammar. Begin by quizzing yourself on these words. Any words you don't know, put on an index card and drill through the week. Quiz yourself on the English and the Greek meanings.

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| ὁ ἄγγελος | the messenger, angel |
| ὁ λόγος | the word |
| ὁ νόμος | the law |
| ὁ βίος | the life |
| ὁ θεός | the God |
| ὁ ἀγρός | the field |
| ὁ ἀπόστολος | the apostle |
| ὁ ἀδελφός | the brother |
| ὁ ἄνθρωπος | the man |
| ὁ δοῦλος | the slave |
| ὁ κόσμος | the world |
| ὁ θάνατος | the death |
| ὁ οἶκος | the house |
| ὁ υἱός | the son |
| ὁ κύριος | the lord |
| ὁ λίθος | the stone |
| ὁ οὐρανός | the heaven |
| ὁ τόπος | the place |
| ὁ διδάσκαλος | the teacher |
| ὁ ἁμαρτωλός | the sinner |
| ὁ ἄρτος | the bread |
| ὁ τυφλός | the blind man |
| ὁ Ἰουδαῖος | the Jew |

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ὁ καρπός | the fruit |
| ὁ Φαρισαῖος | the Pharisee |
| ὁ Χριστός | the Christ |

day 2: Second declension masculine paradigm

Just as verbs have conjugations, nouns have declensions. There are three declensions in Greek, and we learn the simplest one first. The second declension masculine endings follow:

| <i>singular</i> | | <i>plural</i> |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| –ος | Nominative | –οι |
| –ου | Genitive | –ων |
| –ῳ | Dative | –οις |
| –ον | Accusative | –ους |

Added to a stem word, they look like this:

| <i>singular</i> | | <i>plural</i> |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| ἄνθρωπος | Nominative | ἄνθρωποι |
| ἀνθρώπου | Genitive | ἀνθρώπων |
| ἀνθρώπῳ | Dative | ἀνθρώποις |
| ἄνθρωπον | Accusative | ἀνθρώπους |

Last year you learned that the nominative case is used for the subject or predicate nominative in a sentence. Using the chart above as a sample, the translation would be *man/men*. You also learned that the genitive case is used to show possession. Remember that the genitive is translated as *of a man/of men*.