

## Chapter 6 Case Ending Summary

### First & Second Nominative & Accusative Case Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	2 Masc	1 Fem	2 Neut	2 Masc	1 Fem	2 Neut
Nom	ς	— <sup>1</sup>	ν	ι	ι	<u>α</u> <sup>2</sup>
Acc	ν	ν	ν	υς	ς	<u>α</u>

<sup>1</sup> The dash “—” means that no case ending is used and the stem of the noun stands by itself.

<sup>2</sup> The underlined characters show that the case ending has contracted with the vowel of the stem (ἔργο + α → ἔργα).

### Articles

	Singular			Plural			
	2 Masc	1 Fem	2 Neut	2 Masc	1 Fem	2 Neut	
Nom	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά	the/a
Acc	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά	the/a

### First & Second Declension Noun Paradigm

	Singular			Plural		
	2 Masc	1 Fem	2 Neut	2 Masc	1 Fem	2 Neut
Nom	ὁ λογος	ἡ γραφή ἡ ὥρα	τὸ ἔργον	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ γραφαι αἱ ὥραι	τὰ ἔργα
Acc	τόν λόγον	τήν γραφήν τήν ὥραν	τό ἔργον	τούς λόγους	τάς γραφάς τάς ὥρας	τὰ ἔργα

### The First Three Noun Rules

These are called “The Basic Rules Governing Case Endings” in the Appendix on Noun system, p. 333.

1. Stems ending in alpha or eta are in the first declension, stems in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
2. All neuter words are the same form in the nominative and accusative.
3. All neuter words, in the nominative and accusative plural, end in alpha.

## Chapter 6 Vocabulary

ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ	love
ἄλλος, -η, -ο	other, another
αὐτός, -ή, -ό	singular: he, she, it (him, her) plural: they (them)
βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ	kingdom
δέ	but, and (postpositive)
εἰμί	I am, exist, live, am present
ἐν	<i>dative:</i> in, on, among
ἔργον, -ου, τό	work, deed, action
ἐστίν	he/she/it is
ἦν	she/she/it was
καιρός, -οῦ, ό	(appointed) time, season
νῦν	adverb: now noun: the present
ό, ἡ, τό	the
ὅτι	that, since, because
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	not
ώρα, -ας, ἡ	hour, occasion, moment