#### Chapter 8

# First Declension Feminine Nouns ending in -η

**8.1** In chapters 4 and 6 we met nouns of the Second Declension, with endings characterized by an -o sound, and which are predominantly masculine or neuter.

We now meet the **First Declension** - a family of nouns which are predominantly feminine, and whose endings are characterized by an -a or -ay sound.

There are several variations in the pattern of endings for these nouns, depending on whether the nouns ends an  $-\alpha$  or an  $-\eta$ 

**8.2** For nouns in  $-\eta$ , the pattern is

•	Singular	Plural
Nom.	STEM-ŋ	STEM-ai
Acc.	STEM- <b>η</b> ν	stem-ας
Gen.	STEM <b>-η</b> ς	STEM-õv
Dat.	STEM <b>-</b> ŋ	STEM-αις

Note that the Dative singular has a iota-subscript, and that the Genitive plural is  $-\tilde{\omega}v$ . Note also the change in vowel between the singular and the plural endings.

For  $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$  (beginning) this becomes

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί
Acc.	ἀρχήν	ἀρχάς
Gen.	ἀρχῆς	άρχ <b>ῶν</b>
Dat.	ἀρχῆ	ἀρχαῖς

#### **8.3** The Feminine form of the **Definite Article :** $\dot{\eta}$

The forms are similar to those of  $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$ . Let us learn them as a pair

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ἡ ἀρχή	αἱ ἀρχαί
Acc.	τὴν ἀρχήν	τὰς ἀρχάς
Gen.	τῆς ἀρχῆς	τῶν ἀρχῶν
Dat.	τῆ ἀρχῆ	ταῖς ἀρχαῖς

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

<ol> <li>ή άδελφή περιπατεῖ ἐν τῷ συναγωγῷ.</li> </ol>	The sister is walking in the synagogue.
2. εἴσιν αἱ δοῦλαι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ;	Are the servant girls in the temple?
3. ἡ ἀδελφὴ ἀναγινώσκει ἐπιστολάς.	The sister is reading letters.
4. αί ἀδελφαὶ ζητοῦσιν τὴν εἰρήνην τοῦ θεοῦ.	The sisters seek the peace of God.
5. ἕστιν τὸ παιδίον ἐν τῆ συναγωγῆ ;	Is the child in the synagogue?
6. ζητεῖτε τὴν δικαιοσύνην τοῦ θεοῦ;	Are you seeking the righteousness of God?
7. Ναί, ζητοῦμεν τὴν δικαιοσύνην τοῦ θεοῦ	Yes, we are seeking the righteousness of God
έν τῷ οὐρανῷ.	in heaven.
8. ὁ Ἰησοῦς διδάσκει τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ	Jesus teaches the word of God
έν παραβολαῖς ἀλλ' οἱ Φαρισαῖοι	in parables, but the Pharisees
έν τῆ συναγωγῆ οὐ λαμβάνουσιν	in the synagogue do not accept
τὴν διδαχὴν αὐτοῦ.	his teaching.
9. ὁ θεὸς ποιεῖ τὴν γῆν καὶ	God makes the earth and
ποιεῖ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.	makes (the) men on the earth.
10. τηροῦσιν τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ κυρίου;	Do they keep the commandments of the Lord?

### 8.4 The Feminine forms of the Third Personal Pronoun "she", "it": αὐτή $\alpha\dot{\upsilon}\tau\dot{\eta}$ uses exactly the same endings as $\dot{\eta}$

		Singular	Plural	
Nom.	she	αὐτή	αὐταί	they
Acc.	her	αὐτήν	αὐτάς	them
Gen.	her	αὐτῆς	αὐτῶν	their
Dat.	to her	αὐτῆ	αὐταῖς	to them

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. αὐτὴ ἀναγινώσκει τὴν ἐπιστολὴν	She reads the letter			
ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς αὐτῆς.	to her sisters.			
2. ὁ Ἰωάννης ζητεῖ τὴν ἀδελφὴν καὶ καλεῖ αὐ	$\mathfrak{r}\tilde{\eta}$ . John seeks the sister and calls to her.			
3. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἀγαπῶσιν τὰς ἀδελφὰς	The brothers love the sisters			
καὶ τηροῦσιν αὐτάς.	and keep them.			
4. οί Σαδδουκαῖοι ἀκούουσιν τὴν διδαχὴν	The Sadducees hear the teaching			
τῶν ἀποστόλων	of the apostles			
ἀλλ' οὐ λαμβάνουσιν αὐτήν.	but they do not accept it.			
5. $\delta \theta \epsilon \delta \zeta \beta \lambda \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \tau \eta \nu \gamma \eta \nu$ God sees the earth				
καὶ βλέπει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐπ' αὐτῆς.	and sees the men on it.			
6. τὸ τέκνον βλέπει τὴν ἀδελφὴν καὶ λέγει αὐτỹ. The child sees the sister and speaks to her.				
7. αὐτὸς λέγει αὐταῖς.	He speaks to them (gals).			
8. αὐτὴ οὐ λέγει αὐτοῖς.	She does not speak to them.			
9. αὐτὸς βλέπει αὐτήν;	Does he see her?			
10. ὁ υἱὸς γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολὴν	The son writes the letter			
άλλ' αἱ ἀδελφαὶ οὐκ ἀναγινώσκουσιν αὐτή	v. but the sisters do not read it.			

#### 8.5 Sentences for reading and translation

- 1. ζητοῦμεν τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην αὐτοῦ.
- 2. αὐτὴ ἀκούει τὴν φωνὴν τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ.
- αὐταὶ ἀκούουσιν τὴν διδαχὴν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῆ συναγωγῆ;
- 4. ή διδαχή τοῦ Ἰησοῦ δικαιοσύνη καὶ ἀγάπη ἐστίν.
- 5. ἀκούω τὴν φωνὴν τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἀλλ' οὐ βλέπω αὐτήν.
- 6. ἀναγινώσκομεν τὴν γραφὴν ἐν τῷ βιβλίω.
- 7. ή άδελφή διδάσκει έν παραβολαῖς, ὁ δὲ λαὸς ἐν τῆ συναγωγῆ οὐ λαμβάνει τὴν διδαχὴν αὐτῆς.

(John 1:1)

- 8. ἐν ἀρχῆ ἦν ὁ λόγος.
- 9. ἦσαν αἱ ἀδελφαὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ; Οὕ, αὐταὶ ἐν τῷ συναγωγῃ ἦσαν.
- 10. ήν ή δούλη έν τῆ συναγωγῆ;
  - Ναί, αὐτὴ ἐν τῆ συναγωγῆ ἦν, νῦν δὲ ἐν τῷ οἴκῷ ἐστίν.

**8.6 Writing Practice** : Write the Greek, while saying aloud (Matt. 6:9-11)

Πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,	Our Father, the (one) in the heavens,
άγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου,	let your name be sanctified,
έλθέτω ή βασιλεία σου,	let your kingdom come,
γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου,	let your will / wish happen (come to pass),
ώς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς.	just as in heaven (so) also on earth.
τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον	Our bread of / for the day

The exact meaning of  $\dot{\epsilon}\pi$  1000 is a matter of debate - it seems to be derived from "needed for existence". In the New Testament it only occurs in Matthew 6:11 and Luke 11:3.

## 8.7 New Testament Passages for reading and translation

Matt. 9:26, Luke 2:14, John 1:1, 1 John 5:11-12 In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the translation helps to translate them.

pauses of stumoning. Then use the translation helps to translate them.				
ἐξῆλθεν	(it) went out			
αὕτη	this (Feminine Demonstrative Adjective $O\tilde{b}\tau O \zeta$ , $a\tilde{b}\tau \eta$ , $\tau O \dot{b}\tau O$ - "this")			
őλην	the whole (Feminine Accusative singular of ὅλος ὅλη ὅλον - the whole)			
ἐκείνην	that (Feminine Demonstrative Adjective $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}vo\varsigma$ , $-\eta$ , $-ov$ - "that")			
ἡ δόξα	glory			
έν ύψίστοις	in (the) highest (places)			
εὐδοκίας	good will (Accusative plural of εὐδοκία - good will)			
ή μαρτυρία	witness, testimony			
őτι	that			
αἰώνιον	eternal (Masculine or Feminine Accusative singular of $\alpha i \omega v i o \varsigma$ - eternal)			
ἔδωκεν	(he) gave ( a past tense of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu i$ - I give)			
ήμῖν	to us			
ὁ ἔχων	the one having $=$ he who has			
ό μὴ ἔχων	the one not having = he who does not have			

### 8.8 Vocabulary to learn

'n	άγάπη <b>΄</b>	love	( particularly between Christians)			
ή	άδελφή	sister		( ]		
•	άρχή	beginni	ng	( hence	"archaeology",	"archaic")
-	γῆ	earth	( hence - "geography, geology, geometry")			
	γραφή	writing			γράφω - I write	
ή	διδαχή	teaching				
ή	δικαιοσύνη	righteou	-			
ή	δούλη	•	rl, servant girl			
ή		peace	, 8			
•	έντολή	comma	ndment			
•	έπιστολή	letter, e		( mail,	not letter of the d	alphabet)
•	ζωή	life	L		ζάω - I live)	
•	κεφαλή	head			. ,	
•	παραβολή	parable				
•		-	and βάλλω - Ι pi	ıt, throw;	a parable is a s	tory with a parallel meaning)
ή	συναγωγή	synagogue (from $\sigma \dot{\nu} v$ - together, with, and $\ddot{\alpha} \gamma \omega$ - I lead)				
•		gatherea	together at a syn			•
ή	φήμη	report, f	fame			
ή	φωνή	voice, sound (from $\varphi \omega v \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$ - I call) (hence "telephone")				
'n	ψυχή	soul, inner life, one's inmost being				
•			g with psych- are a	U U	_	
ຕີ	ὐτή	she	, <b>,</b> ,	v	/ ////	
ή		the	(feminine)			
.1		uie		4	C (1)	
	πρός			or the pur	-	near (with Accusative)
	πρός		at, near		( with Dative)	<b>`</b>
	πρός		for the sake of, f		( with Genitive	·
Do not worry about the various ways of translating prepositions (such as $\pi\rho\delta\varsigma$ ).						

Do not worry about the various ways of translating prepositions (such as  $\pi\rho \dot{\alpha} \varsigma$ ). Use whichever translation best fits with the sense of the sentence. We will have a whole chapter on prepositions later.