

Third Declension

Exegetical Insight

A casual first-century reader of the Fourth Gospel's prologue (John 1:1-18) would have little difficulty understanding John's description of the λόγος. As a concept it was simple enough. Λόγος was the intelligible law of things. ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ was God's transcendent rationality that gave the universe order and purpose. A Hellenized Jew would quickly reach for a volume of wisdom literature explaining that God's wisdom, his word (or λόγος), provided the universe with its form and coherence. As such, ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ was foreign to human ways, above us and distant from us, guiding us from afar.

John 1:14, on the other hand, would make any such reader pause in stunned silence. "And the word became flesh (σάρξ) and dwelt among us." Σάρξ is the earthly sphere, the arena of human decisions and emotions, human history, and human sinfulness (cf. John 1:13; 3:6; 17:2, etc.). John 1:14 contains the risk, the scandal, and the gospel of the Christian faith: ὁ λόγος became σάρξ. The center of God's life and thought entered the depths of our world and took up its form, its σάρξ, its flesh, in order to be known by us and to save us.

This affirmation about λόγος and σάρξ is the very heart of our faith. *God has not abandoned us.* No lowliness, no misery, no sinfulness is beyond God's comprehension and reach. He came among us, embraced our world of σάρξ in his incarnation, and loved us. It is easy enough to say that God loves the world (John 3:16). But to say that God loves me, in my frailty and my faithlessness—that he loves σάρξ—this is another matter. This is the mystery and the power of what God has done for us in Jesus Christ.

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Overview

In this chapter we will learn:

- the third (and final) declension (i.e., stems ending in a consonant);
- four hints for the third declension;
- the Master Case Ending Chart;
- noun rule 7, the "Square of stops," and the effect of a sigma on stops;
- noun rule 8.

Introduction

- 10.1** What is the difference between the first and second declension? Right. First declension words have stems ending in alpha or eta. Second declension nouns have stems ending in omicron. And what declension a noun falls into has no effect on its meaning. Regardless of whether ἀπόστολος is first or second declension, it still means “apostle.”
- 10.2** *Nouns with stems ending in a consonant follow the third declension pattern.* This is part of the first noun rule.
- *σᾰρκ + ων › σᾰρκῶν
- 10.3** **Final consonant and the case ending.** When you first look at a paradigm of a third declension noun, you may think that it is totally different from a first or second declension paradigm. It is not! Because the stem of a third declension noun ends in a consonant, that consonant sometimes reacts to the first letter of the case ending, especially if the case ending begins with a sigma.
- For example, the stem of the second declension noun λόγος is *λογο. The omicron joins with the nominative masculine case ending sigma to form λόγος (*λογο + ς › λόγος). No problem. But the stem of the third declension word σάρξ is *σᾰρκ. The kappa is united with the *same* nominative singular case ending, and the combination of κσ forms ξ (*σᾰρκ + ς › σάρξ).
- While the ending of σάρξ may look totally different from that of λόγος, it really isn't.
- 10.4** **Function and meaning.** Remember that all Greek nouns, whether they are first, second, or third declension, function the same. Only their form may be somewhat different.
- 10.5** **Different case endings.** The third declension does use a few case endings that are different from those used in the first and second declensions, but not that many. If you have been memorizing the case ending with the final stem vowel (e.g., ος and not ς for nominative singular), you may want to go back and learn the true case endings.
- 10.6** **Hints.** If you can remember just four hints, these changes will not be a problem. As you will see, the basic issue is what happens when a sigma follows a consonant.
1. Because of the changes that take place in the nominative singular, it is often difficult to determine the stem of a third declension noun.

The solution to this problem is always to memorize the genitive singular form with the lexical form. If you drop the genitive singular case ending (e.g., ος), you will normally have the word's stem.

The lexical entry σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ shows that the stem is *σαρκ.

- Whatever happens in the nominative singular (ς) also happens in the dative plural. This is because the dative plural case ending (σι) also begins with a sigma.

*σαρκ + σ › σάρξ
*σαρκ + σι › σαρξί

- A nu drops out when followed by a sigma.

*τιν + σι › τίς
*τιν + σι › τίσι

- A tau drops out when followed by a sigma or if it is at the end of a word.

*ὄνοματ + σι › ὄνόμασι
*ὄνοματ › ὄνομα

This is a slight simplification of the situation, but if you can remember these four hints, the rest of the third declension is easy to learn.

Since Greek has only three declensions, once you understand these you will be familiar with all the basic noun paradigms in the New Testament. So work on these and you are well on your way toward success. But remember, any declension can have several variations.

A Walk Through

- 10.7** Following is the paradigm of a third declension noun: σάρξ (*σαρκ). I have listed the stem separated from the case endings, and the inflected forms. Don't be frightened; σάρξ really has only three case endings you have not seen, and two other endings similar to those you already know. At this point, don't try to memorize the case endings; just see how they work. The paradigms of λόγος and γραφή are listed for comparison.

<i>nom sg:</i>	*σαρκ	ς	›	σάρξ	λόγος	γραφή
<i>gen sg:</i>	*σαρκ	ος	›	σαρκός	λόγου	γραφῆς
<i>dat sg:</i>	*σαρκ	ι	›	σαρκί	λόγω	γραφῆι
<i>acc sg:</i>	*σαρκ	α	›	σάρκα	λόγον	γραφῆν

<i>nom pl:</i>	*σαρκ	ες	›	σάρκες	λόγοι	γραφαί
<i>gen pl:</i>	*σαρκ	ων	›	σαρκῶν	λόγων	γραφῶν
<i>dat pl:</i>	*σαρκ	σι(ν)	›	σαρξί(ν)	λόγοις	γραφαῖς
<i>acc pl:</i>	*σαρκ	ας	›	σάρκας	λόγους	γραφάς

Let's walk through this paradigm so you can see how easy it is.

σάρξ The normal nominative singular case ending is *ς*. When you add it to this stem, the *κσ* combination is rewritten as a *ξι*.
σαρκ + σ › σάρξ.

σαρκός The genitive singular case ending for first declension nouns is sigma (e.g., γραφῆς), and for second declension nouns it actually is omicron (which contracts with the final stem vowel to form *ου*, *λογο + ο › λόγου). Put those two case endings together, and you have the case ending for the third declension: *ος*. σαρκ + ος › σαρκός.

σαρκί The dative singular case ending is the same as for the other declensions: *ι*. But because a third declension stem ends in a consonant and not a long vowel, the *ι* cannot subscript.
σαρκ + ι › σαρκί.

σάρκα The accusative singular case ending is different for the third declension: *α*. σαρκ + α › σάρκα.

σάρκες The nominative plural case ending is different for the third declension: *ες*. σαρκ + ες › σάρκες.

σαρκῶν As always, the genitive plural case ending is beautifully consistent: *ων*. σαρκ + ων › σαρκῶν.

σαρξί The dative plural case ending for a third declension noun is the exact opposite of the first and second declension and sometimes includes the movable *ν*: *σι(ν)*. Because it begins with a sigma, whatever change we see in the nominative singular will also appear here. σαρκ + *σι(ν)* › σαρξί(ν).

σάρκας The accusative plural case ending is different for the third declension: *ας*. σαρκ + ας › σάρκας. Do not confuse this with a first declension word where the alpha is part of the stem (γραφάς), although the similarity may help you remember the case ending.

10.8 There! That wasn't very difficult, was it? There are only three totally new endings (*ος*, *α*, *ες*), and two that are similar (*σι(ν)*, *ας*).

You now know all the major case endings. Congratulations! Let's work through the formal presentation of the third declension.

Forms

10.9 Third declension words are categorized according to the last consonant of the word's stem. Below you will find the σάρξ paradigm and then two more paradigms of third declension words: stems ending in ματ (149 words) and stems ending in ν (77 words). The case endings are separated from the stems to emphasize the similarities with the first and second declensions. We will learn a few more patterns in chapter 11.

My recommendation is not to memorize the paradigms. Read through the footnotes so you can see why the forms do what they do, and then be sure you can recognize the same endings and changes on other words. The time for memorizing will come in §10.14.

10.10	κ stem	ματ stem	ν stem
	*σαρκ	*ονοματ	*τιν
<i>nom sg:</i>	σάρξ	ὄνομα ¹	τίς ²
<i>gen sg:</i>	σαρκ ὅς	ὀνόματ ος	τίνος
<i>dat sg:</i> ³	σαρκ ί	ὀνόματ ι	τίνι
<i>acc sg:</i>	σάρκ α	ὄνομα ⁴	τίνα
<i>nom pl:</i>	σάρκ ες	ὀνόματ α ⁵	τίνες
<i>gen pl:</i>	σαρκ ὠν	ὀνομάτ ων	τίνων
<i>dat pl:</i> ⁶	σαρξ ί(ν)	ὀνόμα σι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
<i>acc pl:</i>	σάρκ ας	ὀνόματ α	τίνας

¹ No ending is used and the final consonant of the stem, which is a tau, drops out because a tau cannot stand at the end of a word (§10.21).

² nu drops out before sigma. See the dative plural and §10.11 below.

³ Note that the iota does not subscript in the third declension as it does in the first and second. This is because iota can subscript only under a vowel.

⁴ All nouns ending in -μα are neuter. This is one of the few consistent patterns in the third declension. And like all neuter nouns, the nominative and accusative forms are always the same.

⁵ The way to tell the difference between this form and the nominative singular is to see if the whole stem is present (e.g., *ονοματ). If it is (ὀνόματα), then you are in the plural; if not (ὄνομα), then you are in the singular.

⁶ Whatever change is seen in the nominative singular is also present in the dative plural because both case endings begin with sigma. The case ending is σι, the reverse of the first and second declension ending. The nu in parentheses after every form is a "movable nu" (§8.13).

- 10.11** τίς is the interrogative pronoun (e.g., “who”). τις (no accent) is the indefinite pronoun (e.g., “anyone”). Both are formed from the same root, *τιν. The masculine and feminine are identical in form, and all genders are third declension. The change in the nominative singular is explained by the fact that nu drops out when followed by a sigma. *τιν + σ > τίς.

	<i>masc & fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc & fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	τίς	τί	τις	τι
<i>gen sg</i>	τίνος	τίνος	τινός	τινός
<i>dat sg</i>	τίνι	τίνι	τινί	τινί
<i>acc sg</i>	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
<i>nom pl</i>	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
<i>gen pl</i>	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
<i>dat pl</i>	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά

τίς is always accented on its first syllable. τις is either not accented or is accented on its last syllable (the “ultima”).

- 10.12** εἷς is an adjective meaning “one.” The stem of the masculine and neuter is *εν and the feminine is the first declension *μία. In the nominative singular the nu drops out before the sigma, and the stem vowel epsilon lengthens to ει (*έν + σ > ες > εἷς).

<i>nom sg</i>	εἷς	μία	έν
<i>gen sg</i>	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός
<i>dat sg</i>	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί
<i>acc sg</i>	ένα	μίαν	έν

Notice that this word has a rough breathing in the masculine and neuter. This will help differentiate it from the prepositions εἰς and ἐν. Why is there no plural to this word? Where is it different from τίς?

- 10.13** In the first and second declensions, the masculine and feminine are often different in form. In the third declension, however, they are usually similar. There is, in fact, more similarity between masculine and feminine than there is between masculine and neuter, since in the nominative and accusative, the masculine and neuter are usually different.

Characteristics of Third Declension Nouns

10.14 Master Case Ending Chart. My recommendation is not to memorize the paradigms in §10.10 but to memorize the case endings in this chart and see how the case endings appear when attached to a noun. Study them carefully, note what they have in common, and especially what they have in common with the first and second declensions. There are other patterns within the third declension, but if you know these, the rest are relatively easy to recognize. Try to list all the similarities.

	<i>first/second declension</i>			<i>third declension</i>	
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ς	-	ν	ς	- ^a
<i>gen sg</i>	υ ^b	ς	υ	ος	ος
<i>dat sg</i>	ι ^c	ι	ι	ι ^d	ι
<i>acc sg</i>	ν	ν	ν	α/ν ^e	-
<i>nom pl</i>	ι	ι	α	ες	α ^f
<i>gen pl</i>	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
<i>dat pl</i>	ις	ις	ις	σι(ν) ^g	σι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	υς ^h	ς	α	ας ⁱ	α

- Be prepared for the final stem letter to undergo changes (rule 8).
- The ending is actually omicron, which contracts with the final stem vowel and forms ου (rule 5).
- The vowel lengthens (rule 5) and the iota subscripts (rule 4).
- Because third declension stems end in a consonant, the iota cannot subscript as it does in the first and second declensions; so it remains on the line.
- On some words the case ending alternates between alpha and nu; see §11.11.
- As opposed to the first and second declensions, this alpha is an actual case ending and not a changed stem vowel. This is also true in the accusative plural.
- The nu is a movable nu. Notice that the ending σι is a flipped version of ις found in the first and second declensions.
- The actual case ending for the first and second declension is νς, but the nu drops out because of the following sigma. In the first declension the alpha simply joins with the sigma (*ωρα + νς → ὥρας), but in the second declension the final stem omicron lengthens to ου (rule 5; λογος → λογος → λόγους).
- As opposed to the first declension (e.g., ὥρα), the alpha here is part of the case ending.

This is what the endings look like when attached to the final stem vowel.

	<i>first/second declension</i>			<i>third declension</i>	
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ος	α η	ον	ς -	-
<i>gen sg</i>	ου	ας ης	ου	ος	ος
<i>dat sg</i>	ω	α η	ω	ι	ι
<i>acc sg</i>	ον	α ν η ν	ον	α/ν	-
<i>nom pl</i>	οι	αι α	α	ες	α
<i>gen pl</i>	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
<i>dat pl</i>	οις	αις οις	οις	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	ους	ας α	α	ας	α

10.15 Gender. The gender of third declension words can often be difficult to determine because the inflectional patterns are not as distinct as those in the first and second declensions. You must memorize the gender of every word.

There are, however, a few patterns. In this chapter we meet stems ending in *ματ* (e.g., *ὄνομα*, *ματός*, *τό*). All these stems are neuter.

10.16 The article. The article becomes especially important now. Even though a noun itself changes its form, the article always remains the same. *τῷ* will always be *τῷ* whether the noun it modifies is first, second, or third declension. Most nouns are modified by the article, and that makes it easy to determine the noun's gender.

Square of Stops

10.17 A **stop** is a consonant whose sound is formed by slowing down or completely stopping the flow of air through the mouth.

10.18 "Stops" are broken down into three classifications.

- **Labial.** *π*, *β*, and *φ* are formed by using the lips to impede the air flow momentarily, which is essential in creating the sound. Try to say *π* without letting your lips touch.
- **Velar.** *κ*, *γ*, and *χ* are formed by pushing up the middle of the tongue against the soft part of the roof of the mouth.⁷

- **Dental.** τ, δ, and θ are formed by clicking the tongue against the back of the teeth.⁸

10.19 Rule 7: Square of Stops. The seventh of the eight noun rules is this chart. Be sure to memorize it exactly. Not only should you be able to repeat it left to right but also top to bottom.⁹

<i>Labial</i>	π	β	φ
<i>Velar</i>	κ	γ	χ
<i>Dental</i>	τ	δ	θ

The chart is important because the stops behave in a consistent manner. Whatever happens to a stem ending in tau also happens to a stem ending in delta, because tau and delta are both dentals. If you learn the chart, you will be able to predict what is going to happen. This is much easier than memorizing different paradigms. This same Square of Stops will also be important when we study verbs, so a little time spent here saves hours of frustration later.

10.20 Stops plus a “σ.” Whenever a stop and a sigma come into contact the results are predictable. Learn these changes well because you will encounter them often.

<i>Labial</i>	+ σ	▷ ψ
<i>Velar</i>	+ σ	▷ ξ
<i>Dental</i>	+ σ	▷ σ

*σκολοπ + σ ▷ σκόλοψ.¹⁰ *σαρκ + σι ▷ σαρξί. *ὄνοματ + σι ▷ ὀνόμασι¹¹

⁷ Some people use the term “palatals” to describe these three consonants because the soft part of the mouth’s roof is the “palate.”

⁸ Actually, it is not the teeth but the “alveolar ridge” behind the teeth that is used, but the word “teeth” is easier for most to associate with “dental.”

⁹ The final column of stops, φ, χ, and θ, technically are not stops but “aspirates” because the air flow is not stopped but only slowed down. However, because they fit into the pattern so well, it is easier to view them as stops.

There are also titles for the columns. π, κ, and τ are “unvoiced” because the voice box is not used in their pronunciation. β, γ, and δ are “voiced” because the voice box is used. (Place your fingers on your voice box and pronounce these letters. You will feel it vibrate when you say the voiced stops.) φ, χ, and θ are “aspirates.” (The rough breathing is also an aspirate.)

¹⁰ There are only seven nouns in the New Testament whose stems end in a pi, but many stems end in a kappa or tau.

- 10.21** *Rule 8: A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.* For example, the stem of the word for “name” is *ὄνοματ. No case ending is used in the nominative singular and the final tau drops off.

*ὄνοματ + - › ὄνομα

This is the final rule for case endings. You know all eight. They are listed in the Appendix, page 344.

πᾶς

- 10.22** πᾶς is a 3-1-3¹² type adjective and is often used as the paradigmatic word for the third declension. The root of the word is *παντ, which in the feminine is altered to *πασα.¹³ Armed with this knowledge and the rules in this chapter, you should be able to write out the entire paradigm for this word without looking below. Try it. If you can, you are doing well.

	3	1	3
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	πᾶς ¹⁴	πᾶσα	πᾶν ¹⁵
<i>gen sg</i>	παντός	πάσης ¹⁶	παντός
<i>dat sg</i>	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
<i>acc sg</i>	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
<i>nom pl</i>	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
<i>gen pl</i>	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
<i>dat pl</i>	πᾶσι(ν) ¹⁷	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα

¹¹ Actually, the dental forms a sigma and the double sigma simplifies to a single sigma (*ὄνοματ + σι › ὄνομασσι › ὄνόμασι).

¹² “3-1-3” means the masculine and neuter follow the third declension while the feminine follows the first declension. See §10.23.

¹³ For you who are interested in advanced morphology, it is altered because consonantal iota was added to form the feminine stem, and ντ + consonantal iota form σα (see MBG on πᾶς).

¹⁴ The ντ drops out before sigma (§11.11 and §10.21).

¹⁵ No case ending is used, and a tau cannot stand at the end of a word, so it drops off (§10.21).

¹⁶ Do you remember the rule governing the final stem vowel in the genitive and dative singular? If a first declension word has a stem ending in alpha where the preceding letter is epsilon, iota, or rho, it will form the genitive and dative with alpha. Otherwise, the alpha will shift to eta.

¹⁷ The ντ drops out before sigma (§11.11 and §10.21); also in the dative plural neuter.

If you like to memorize paradigms, this is the one to learn. Not only does it show the first and third declension, but it is key for learning participles later (chapter 26).

Because $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ is an adjective, it can function substantively. When it does, it may require the use of an additional word like “people” or “things.” But unlike other adjectives, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ usually is in the predicate position when modifying a noun.

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ὁ ἄνθρωπος means “every man.”

Categories

- 10.23** Adjectives fall into four categories, depending on which declension they follow and whether the feminine and masculine forms are the same or different. The masculine and neuter always follow the same declension. We met the 2-1-2 and 2-2 patterns in chapter 9.

<i>category</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
2-1-2	2 declension ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν	1 declension	2 declension
3-1-3	3 declension πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν	1 declension	3 declension
2-2	2 declension αἰώνιος, ον	2 declension	2 declension
3-3	3 declension τίς, τί	3 declension	3 declension

Article

- 10.24** There are two special situations concerning the translation of the article that we need to look at.

The article in Greek is much more than just the word “the.” It is a “weak demonstrative,” which means it can perform as a demonstrative (“that”), a relative (“who”), or even sometimes a personal pronoun (“he,” “one”), depending upon the needs of the context. You will usually have to add a word into your translation to help, such as “who” or “which.” Let the context determine which is appropriate.¹⁸

When you find the phrase ὁ δέ, the article is usually functioning as a personal pronoun, “but he.”

¹⁸ This is more second year grammar than first year. Something to look forward to.

10.25 Sometimes you will find the article before a prepositional phrase.

πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.

The article is showing you that the following prepositional phrase (ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ) is in an attributive relationship to πᾶσιν. It is the same type of relationship that we have seen with adjectives: “article-noun-article-modifier,” only here the modifier is a prepositional phrase. In order to translate this construction, you will normally turn the prepositional phrase into a relative clause and supply whatever words are necessary.

“to all who are in the house”

The article will be in the same case, number, and gender as the noun. This way you can tell what word the prepositional phrase modifies.

Summary

1. Nouns whose stems end in a consonant use third declension case endings.
2. To find the stem of a third declension noun, find the genitive singular and drop the case ending.
3. To remember the gender of a third declension noun, memorize its lexical form with the article. To remember the stem of a third declension noun, memorize its genitive form.
4. Memorize the *Master Case Ending Chart* perfectly.
5. Rule 7: The Square of Stops.

<i>Labial</i>	π	β	φ
<i>Velar</i>	κ	γ	χ
<i>Dental</i>	τ	δ	θ

6. Labial + σ forms ψ. Velar + σ forms ξ. Dental + σ forms σ.
7. Rule 8: A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.
8. Nu and ντ drop out before sigma.
9. ὁ δέ can be translated “but he,” and an article before a prepositional phrase is probably signaling that the prepositional phrase is an attributive construction.

Be encouraged! You now know all three declensions and almost all noun forms.

Vocabulary

Be sure to memorize the nominative, genitive, and article for each third declension noun. Normally a lexicon gives just the final letters of the genitive form of a third declension, but we will spell it out for you in this chapter.

ἅγιος, -ία, -ιον	adjective: holy (233; *ἅγιο/α; 2-1-2) ¹⁹ plural noun: saints
εἰ	if (503) ²⁰
εἰ μὴ	except; if not ²¹
εἷς, μία, ἓν	one (344; *έν/*μια; 3-1-3) ²²
ἤδη	now, already (61)
ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό	name, reputation (231; *ονοματ) ²³
οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν ²⁴	no one, none, nothing (234; οὐ[δε] + *έν/*μια)
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν	singular: each, every (1,244; *παντ/*πασα; 3-1-3) ²⁵ plural: all
περί	gen: concerning, about (333) ²⁶ acc: around
σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ	flesh, body (147; *σαρκ) ²⁷

¹⁹ The *Hagiographa* (ἁγίγραφα) are the holy writings, the third and final part of the Jewish canon. *Hagiolatry* is the worship of saints.

²⁰ This is not the same as εἶ that means “you are.” Watch the accents here carefully, because εἰ does not have its own accent.

Like ἐάν, εἰ always introduces a dependent clause and therefore you will not find the main subject or verb of the sentence in the εἰ clause.

²¹ These two words together can form an “idiom” (see below) meaning “except.” Other times they are best translated, “if not.” It often introduces a dependent clause.

An “idiom” is a phrase that does not have the same meaning as the sum of its parts. When looking at the meaning of each word in the idiom, you can seldom find the meaning of the idiomatic phrase.

²² A *hendiadys* is a figure of speech in which two nouns describe one thing. It is from the phrase ἐν διὰ δυοῖν, meaning “one thing by means of two.” *Henotheism* is the belief in one God while allowing for the existence of other gods.

²³ *Onomatopoeia* (ὀνοματοποιία) is when the name of a word sounds like its meaning, such as “bang” and “whisper.”

²⁴ The second half of this word declines just like εἷς.

²⁵ *Pantheism* is the belief that God is in all things.

²⁶ The final iota elides only when the following word begins with an iota. The *perimeter* (περίμετρος) is the boundary around an object or area.

σύν	dat: with (128) ²⁸
σῶμα, -ματος, τό	body (142; *σωματ) ²⁹
τέκνον, -ου, τό	child, descendant (99; *τεκνο) ³⁰
τίς, τί	who? what? which? why? (555; *τιν; 3-3) ³¹
τις, τι	someone/thing (525; *τιν; 3-3) certain one/thing, anyone/thing

Total word count in the New Testament:	138,162
Number of words learned to date:	102
Number of word occurrences in this chapter:	4,779
Number of word occurrences to date:	77,571
Percent of total word count in the New Testament:	56.15%

10.26 Hint. It is common for students to stop memorizing vocabulary because there is so much grammar to learn. Even if you are struggling with grammar, be sure to stay up with your vocabulary, and be sure you are reviewing. How well you know the grammar serves little purpose (or has little value) if you do not know what the words mean. You will not be able to translate a passage. So hang in there; the remaining noun chapters are much easier than this chapter.

Previous Words

πνεῦμα, -ματος, τό	spirit, Spirit
Σίμων, -ωνος, ό	Simon

²⁷ A *sarcophagus* (σαρκοφάγος) is a stone coffin. In Greece they were made of limestone, which was believed would consume, or “eat” (φαγέω), the flesh.

²⁸ “Syn” is a common prefix. A *synagogue* (συναγωγή) is a place where people come together. *Synaeresis* (συναίρεσις) is the contraction of two sounds into one.

²⁹ A *psychosomatic* disorder is a physical disorder caused by the psychic/emotional processes. *Somatology* is the study of the body.

³⁰ *Teknonymy* is the custom of naming the parent from the child.

³¹ When this word means “why?” it will usually be in the neuter (τί).