

Vocabulary in Lessons 1-3

Try to remember the **highlighted** vocabulary! Note that from now on nouns will be listed in the standard manner, with nominative and genitive of the singular.

Article

ὁ, ἡ, τό = the

Nouns

ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ = brother

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ = man (human being: ἡ ἄνθρωπος means the woman)

ἀρετή, ἤς, ἡ = excellence, virtue, courage

βίος, ου, ὁ = life

δένδρον, ου, τό = tree, plant

διδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ = teacher

δοῦλος, ου, ὁ = slave

δῶρον, ου, τό = gift

θάνατος, ου, ὁ = death

θεός, οὔ, ὁ = god, God

ἰατρός, οὔ, ὁ = doctor

ἱερόν, οὔ, τό = temple

ἵππος, ου, ὁ = horse

κύριος, ου, ὁ = master, lord

λόγος, ου, ὁ = story, reason; in Biblical Greek = word

οἶκος, ου, ὁ = house

πόλεμος, ου, ὁ = war

πόνος, ου, ό = toil, labor

σίτος, , ου, ό = food

τέκνον, ου, τό = child

ὕδωρ (neuter of the 3rd declension, not studied yet) = water

υἱός, οὔ, ό = son

ὕπνος, ου, ό = sleep

φίλος, ου, ό = friend

Χριστός, οὔ, ό = Christ

Verbs

ἀκούω = to hear (+ genitive of the person, acc of the thing heard)

βαίνω = to walk, come, go. The future will be studied later

διδάσκω = to teach

διώκω = to chase, pursue

ἐγκωμιάζω = to praise

εἰσίν = they are

ἐστίν = (he, she, it) is

ἔχω = to have

θαυμάζω, θαυμάσσω = to admire, wonder at

θεραπεύω = to heal, care for

θύω, θύσω = to offer sacrifice

λέγω = to say, speak

λούω, λούσω = to wash

μαρτυρέω = to bear witness

παύω, παύσω = to stop (someone or something)

πείθω, πείσω = to persuade

πέμπω = to send

πιστεύω, πιστεύσω + dat = to trust, believe in

προφέρω = to bring forth (cf. φέρω). The future will be studied later.

τρέφω = to nourish

φέρω = to bring, carry, bear

φεύγω = to flee, shun

χορεύω, χορεύσω = to dance

Pronouns

ἐγώ = I

σύ = you (sg)

ἐκεῖνος = "that man," "that one," he (It is actually a demonstrative meaning "that man," "that one." The personal pronoun of the third person, αὐτός, would create the wrong impression here, because in the nominative it usually is emphatic = "he himself.")

ἡμεῖς = we

ὑμεῖς = you (pl)

ἐκεῖνοι = "those men," "those," they (the plural nominative of ἐκεῖνος)

Pronouns or Adjectives

τίς = who? which?

τί = what?

Adjectives

ἀγαθός, ή, όν = good, brave

κακός, ή, όν = bad, cowardly, evil

καλός, ή, όν = fine, noble

μακρός, ά, όν = large, great, long

νέος, α, ον = new, young

όρθός, ή, όν = straight, correct

πονηρός, ά, όν = wicked

ράδιος, α, ον = easy

σοφός, ή, όν = wise

χαλεπός, ή, όν = harsh, difficult

χρήσιμος, η, ον = useful

Adverbs

ἀεί / αἰεί = always

καί may be an adverb = also, too

κακῶς = badly

καλῶς = well, nicely, nobly

μή = no, not (used instead of οὐ with commands)

νῦν = now

οὐ = no, not. It takes the form οὐκ before a word beginning with a vowel, and the form οὐχ before an aspirate consonant or a rough breathing.

Prepositions

ἀνά + acc = up along

ἀπό + gen = from

διά + gen = through, across

ἐκ + gen = out of

ἐν + dat = in, at

εἰς, εἰς + acc = to, toward, into

κατά + gen = down from

ὑπό + acc = toward the base or the foot of; + dat = at the base or foot of

Conjunctions

ἀλλά = but

διότι = because

καί = and

Particles (*postpositive* = in the second position of the group of words to which they pertain)

ἄρα often introduces a question. It should not be translated.

γάρ = for (causal)

μέν ... δέ = when used as a pair of correlatives, they may connect or contrast two elements.

They may be translated literally as "on the one hand"..."on the other hand."

οὖν = therefore