

LESSON III.

Nouns.

45. In Greek, as in English, all names, whether of persons, places, or things, are called *Nouns*: as, "Ὅμηρος, *Homer*, ἄνθρωπος, *a man*.

46. Nouns have gender, number, person, and case.

47. The gender of nouns is either *masculine*, *feminine*, *common* or *neuter*.

48. In Greek, as in English, nouns denoting objects which have sex, except some names of animals and a few personal appellatives, are :

1) *Masculine*, if they denote male beings, as ἀνὴρ, *a man*; υἱός, *a son*; λέων, *a lion*.

2) *Feminine*, if they denote female beings, as γυνή, *a woman*; θυγάτηρ, *a daughter*; λέαινα, *a lioness*.

3) *Common*, if they apply alike to both sexes, as μάρτυς, *a witness* (male or female); θεός, *a god* or *a goddess*.

49. When gender is used to denote sex, as in the cases just noticed, it is called *natural gender*.

50. In nouns denoting objects without sex (*neuter in English*) and in many names applicable to animals of both sexes, the gender in Greek, as in Latin, is entirely independent of sex, and is accordingly called *grammatical gender*.

51. The *Grammatical Gender* of nouns is determined partly by their *signification*, but mostly by their *endings*.

52. The general rules for the grammatical gender