

Substantive - a noun or any word or group of words, which may be used as a noun.

Noun Paradigm

	<i>First & Second Declension</i>			<i>Third Declension</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	ες	α
<i>Gen Pl</i>	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
<i>Dat Pl</i>	οις	αις	οις	σι (ν)	σι (ν)
<i>Acc Sg</i>	ους	ας	α	ας	α

Article Paradigm

<i>Nom Sg</i>	ο	η	τό
<i>Gen Sg</i>	του	της	του
<i>Dat Sg</i>	τω	τη	τω
<i>Acc Sg</i>	τον	την	το
<i>Nom Pl</i>	οι	αι	τα
<i>Gen Pl</i>	των	των	των
<i>Dat Pl</i>	τοις	ταις	τοις
<i>Acc Sg</i>	τους	τας	τα

Adjective – a word that is added to a noun in order to modify or distinguish or further describe it

- *Attributive* – modifies by ascribing a quality, gives incidental description
- *Predicate* – modifies by making an important additional statement
- *Substantival* – used as a pure substantive (follows article)
- *Adverbial* – modifies the verbal idea rather than a noun (accusative)

Article – basic function is to point out, to draw attention, to identify, make definite, to define, to limit (w/ = definite or generic, w/o = indefinite or qualitative) (Presence of article emphasizes identity, the absence of the article emphasizes quality)

- *Monadic Article* – used when it is the only such thing there is
- *Anaphoric Article* – denotes previous reference
- *To Distinguish One Quality from Another*
- *To Call Special attention to a proper noun*
- *Generic Article* – one group from another
- *Sharp's Rule* – If two substantives are connected by καί and both have an article, they refer to different persons or things, if the first has an article and the second does not, the second refers to same person or thing as the first
- *To Express the Idea of a Pronoun*
 - *Demonstrative*
 - *Alternative*
 - *Possessive*
 - *Relative*

- *To Distinguish Subject Nominative from Predicate Nominative – nominative with the article is subject*
- *To indicate that a nominative is being used as a vocative*
- *To Indicate Grammatical relationship*
- *To replace a noun*

Pronoun – word that sounds for or in the place of or instead of a noun

Eight Noun Rules

1. Stems ending in alpha or eta are in the first declension, stems ending in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative plural.
 - In the second declension the alpha is the changed stem vowel; in the third it is the case ending.
4. In the dative singular, the iota subscript is possible.
 - Because an iota can subscript only under a vowel (in which case the vowel lengthens), it subscripts only in the first and second declensions.
5. Vowels often change their length (“ablaut”).
 - “Contraction” occurs when two vowels meet and form a different vowel or diphthong.
6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.
7. The Square of Stops

<i>Labials</i>	π	β	φ
<i>Velars</i>	κ	γ	χ
<i>Dentals</i>	τ	δ	θ
8. A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.
 - When no case ending is used in stems ending in -mat, the tau drops out.

Nominative - basic idea expressed is that of designation, naming, pointing out

Subject Nom. – Nom. that functions as the subject of a finite verb, indicates who or what produces the action or is involved in the state of being expressed by that verb

Predicate Nom. – Nom. that functions as the object of a copulative verb. Copulative verbs express a state of being rather than an action (ie - είμι, γίνομαι, & ύπάρχω); these verbs link together a subject and an object that are in **apposition**, which are closely related if not identical

Nom. of Appelation – word in the Nom. FORM regardless of how it is used in the sentence. This is typically found in proper nouns and always has an **appositive quality**. It often occurs in place of oblique cases

Nom. of Apposition – Nom. that stands in apposition with another word in the same case

Independent Nom. (Nom. Absolute/Hanging Nom.) – Nom. that has no grammatical relationship to a complete sentence

Genitive - basic function is to describe and define

Gen. of Description (Gen. of Quality/Attributive Gen.) – Gen. that attributes a quality or relationship to a substantive (**no preposition**)

Gen. of Possession – Gen. that defines, describes, and limits by denoting ownership (**no preposition**)

Gen. of Relationship – Gen. that indicates some aspect of marital, genital, or social relationship (**no preposition**)

Adverbial Gen. – Gen. that modifies a verb rather than a substantive

- **Adverbial Gen. of Time**
- **Adverbial Gen. of Measure**
- **Adverbial Gen. of Place**
- **Adverbial Gen. of Reference**

Gen. w/ Nouns of Action

- **Subjective Gen.** – Gen. produces the action implied by the noun of action
- **Objective Gen.** – Gen. received the action implied by the noun of Action

Gen. of Apposition – Gen. is identical w/ the word it modifies.

Gen. Absolute – Gen. (noun, pronoun, or participle) that has no grammatical relationship to the main clause

Gen. of Advantage – Gen. that indicates the person or thing on behalf of whom or on the behalf of which something is done

Gen. of Association – Gen. w. the preposition μετά to express personal association (require preposition)

Gen. of Attendant Circumstances – Gen. w/ the preposition μετά that indicates emotional reaction or phenomena that accompany the action of the verb (require preposition)

Gen. of Oaths – Gen. w. κατὰ that is used with a verb of swearing to indicate the person by whom one swears

Gen. of Root Idea (Gen. of Direct Object) – Gen. that functions as the direct object of a verb

Ablative – basic function is to express the idea of separation or to distinguish. It indicates point of departure, source, or origin

Abl. of Separation – Abl. that denotes that from which something is separated

Abl. of Source (Gen. of Source) – When the word in the Abl. is the source of the substantive it modifies

Abl. of Agency (Gen. of Agency) – when the word in the Abl. indicates the personal agent who performs the action expressed by the verb in the passive voice or by a verbal adjective

Abl. of Means – Abl. indicates the impersonal means used in producing the action of a verb or verbal adjective

Abl. of Comparison – when a word in the Abl. is the basis on which a comparison is made (Test for this use is the ability to use the word “than” in the translation)

Abl. of Cause – Abl. used to indicate the reason the reason for an action

Abl. of Rank – Abl. used to express the idea of separation in terms of rank, order, or precedence

Abl. of Opposition – Abl. used to express opposition

Abl. of Purpose – Abl. used to express purpose

Abl. of Exchange – Abl. w/ ἄντι may express the ideas of exchange, substitution, or succession

Partitive Abl. – Word in the Abl. indicates that whole of which the word it modifies is a part.

Dative – root idea is that of personal interest

Dat. of Indirect Object – Dat. that indicates to whom or for whom something is done

Dat. of Advantage – Dat. that indicates the person for whose benefit something is done

Dat. of Disadvantage – Dat. that indicates the person who will be adversely affected as the result of the action

Dat. of Possession – Dat. that indicates personal interest in terms of ownership, it indicates the person to whom something belongs

Dat. of Reference (Dat. of Respect) – Dat. used in connection with things as well as persons (Test for this use is whether the words “with reference to” or “concerning” or “about” can be used in the translation)

Dat. of Root Idea (Dat. of Direct Object) – Dat. that functions as direct object of a verb

Locative – indicates location, place, or position

Loc. of Place – Loc. that denotes a particular spot or area

Loc. of Time – Loc. that indicates a particular point in the time (emphasis on chronology)

Loc. of Sphere – Loc. used metaphorically in figurative expressions, location is in a logical sphere

Instrumental – expresses means or instrument

Instr. of Means – Instr. that expresses means (Test for this use is the ability to use the words “by means of” or “by” in the translation)

Instr. of Cause – Instr. that indicates what caused the action of the verb to be performed

Instr. of Manner – Instr. that indicates the manner in which the action of the verb is carried (indicates a circumstance which accompanies the action of the verb)

Instr. of Measure – Instr. indicates two points in time or space or the logical sphere which are separated by means of an interval

Instr. of Association – Instr. indicates the person(s) or thing(s) which accompany or take part in the action of the verb

Instr. of Agency – Instr. used to express personal agency rather than impersonal means

Accusative – expresses extension and limitation, indicates what and to what the action of the verb is extended

Acc. of Direct Object – Acc. which directly and immediately receives the action of a transitive verb

Cognate Acc. – Acc. that has the same root or at least the same idea as the verb of which it is direct object, functions as an internal object of a verb

Double Acc. – Acc. that is used to complete the means of verbs that require two objects

Adverbial Acc. – Acc. that functions like an adverb

- Adverbial Acc. of Measure
- Adverbial Acc. of Manner
- Adverbial Acc. of Reference or Adverbial Accusative of Respect

Acc. w/ Oaths – Acc. the indicates that person of thing by whom or by which one swears

Acc. Absolute – Acc. that is unrelated to the subject of the main clause

Acc. of Purpose – Acc. that indicates the aim or purpose of the action of the main verb

Acc. of Result – Acc. that indicates what takes place as a result of the action of a main verb

Acc. of Cause – Acc. that indicates the ground or reason for the action (why?)

Acc. of Possession – Acc. that indicates possession

Acc. of Comparison – Acc. that indicates a comparison

Acc. of Relationship – Acc. that expresses the idea of advantage, benefit, favorable disposition, support or friendly relationship (also expresses the opposite)

Predicate Acc. – Acc. that follows the verb “to be”

Vocative – indicates the person or thing being addressed