

## 1. Vocab

καθεύδει οὖν ὁ Φίλιππος	"And so (transitional) Philip sleeps."
μὴ οὕτω χαλεπὸς ἴσθι	"Do not be so (degree) harsh!"
παρεσθιν < παρὰ + ἐσθιν	"is present/here/there"
ἀργός versus ἀγρός	"lazy" versus "field"
οὐ/οὐκ/οὐχ versus οὖν	"not" versus "(and) so"
μὴ versus οὐ	command "not" versus statement "not"

## 2. NOUN-Declension (how nouns change form, and what it all means)

## (a) Definitions

**Case:** How noun form relates to *grammar function*.

(E.g., τὸν οἶκον = accusative case = **direct object** or **place to which**.)

**Number:** How noun form relates to *how many*: singular or plural.

(E.g., τὸν οἶκον = singular = **just one house/home**.)

**Gender:** How noun form relates to (*quasi-*) *male/female/“neither”* identity.

(E.g., τὸν οἶκον = masculine = **quasi-“male” identity**. ὁ ἄνθρωπος = masculine gender *and* male sex.)

(b) **Case and Sentence Function**—i.e., how the *case* of a noun shows what the noun is being *used for*

**nominative:** Subject: what the clause is about; what *does* or *is* something in the

clause. ὁ οἶκος καλὸς ἐσθιν. "The house is beautiful."

Predicate nominative / complement. What the subject *is* in a clause.

ὁ οἶκος καλὸς ἐσθιν. "The house is beautiful."

**genitive:** Possession: who/what *owns something*. ὁ τοῦ Δικαιοπόλιδος οἶκος.  
"Dicaeopolis' house."

Place out of / (away) from *which*. ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου "out of the house."

**dative:** Place where / location: *where it is/happens*. ὁ Δικαιοπόλις καθεύδει  
ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ. "D. sleeps in the house."

**accusative:** Place to/toward which. *σπεῦδω πρὸς τὸν οἶκον.* "I hurry to the house."

The *target* of an action, the thing that *receives* the action. *φέρω τὸν λίθον.* "I carry the rock."

**vocative:** Attention-grabbing case. (*ὦ Δικαιόπολι!* "Hey Dicaeopolis!")

3. **Adjective/Article + Noun Agreement Rule: agree in case, number gender, e.g.,**

<u>ὁ</u> <u>καλ-ός</u> <u>οἶκ-ος</u>	"the beautiful house" (nom.-sing.-masc.)
ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἐκ <u>τοῦ</u> <u>καλ-οῦ</u> <u>οἶκ-ου</u> ἐκβαίνει.	"D. goes out of the beautiful house." (gen.-sing.-masc.)
<u>τὸ</u> <u>καλ-ον</u> <u>ἄροτρον</u>	"The beautiful plow." (nom./acc.-sing.-neuter)

4. **Noun Chart 2<sup>nd</sup> Declension**

case	masc. sing.			neuter sing.		
nominative	ὁ	μικρ-ός	οἶκ-ος	τὸ	μικρ-ὸν	ἄροτρον
genitive	τοῦ	μικρ-οῦ	οἶκ-ου	τοῦ	μικρ-οῦ	ἀρότρο-ου
dative	τῷ	μικρ-ῷ	οἶκ-ῷ	τῷ	μικρ-ῷ	ἀρότρο-ῷ
accusative	τὸν	μικρ-ὸν	οἶκ-ον	τὸ	μικρ-ὸν	ἄροτρον
vocative		μικρ-ὲ	οἶκ-ε		μικρ-ὸν	ἄροτρον

5. **Verb Conjugation. λέγω, πον-έω, εἰμί, ἐλθεῖν**

	λέγω	πον-έω	εἰμί	ἐλθεῖν
	<i>regular ω-verb</i>	<i>ε-contract</i>	<i>irreg. verb</i>	<i>(2<sup>nd</sup> aorist forms)</i>
	"say"	"toil"	"be"	"go/come"
ἐγώ I	λέγ-ω	πον-ῶ	εἰμί	
σύ you (sing.)	λέγ-εις	πον-εῖς	εἶ	
ἡ Μυρρίνη ("Mýrrhine")	λέγ-ει	πον-εῖ	ἐστί(ν)	
ὦ Ξανθία! ("Hey, Xanthias!" vocative noun with imperative verb)	λέγ-ε!	πόν-ει!	ἴσθι!	ἐλθ-έ!