

1.2 Paradigms and Common Case Uses

Articles; First and Second Declension Nouns

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References

- Article = Smyth 332
- First Declension = Smyth 210-227
- Definite article = Smyth 332
- Second Declension = Smyth 228-239
- Smyth [on-line]
<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3atext%3a1999.04.0007>

PARADIGMS

Articles [feminine – masculine – neuter]

Case	Sing.	Plural		Sing.	Plural		Sing.	Plural
Nominative	ἡ	αἱ		ὁ	οἱ		τὸ	τὰ
Genitive	τῆς	τῶν		τοῦ	τῶν		τοῦ	τῶν
Dative	τῇ	ταῖς		τῷ	τοῖς		τῷ	τοῖς
Accusative	τὴν	τὰς		τὸν	τοὺς		τὸ	τὰ

First Declension Feminine –α Stem in Attic [preceded by ρ and ι; θάλασσα]

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἡ ἡμέρα	αἱ ἡμέραι
Genitive	τῆς ἡμέρας	τῶν ἡμερῶν
Dative	τῇ ἡμέρᾳ	ταῖς ἡμέραις
Accusative	τὴν ἡμέραν	τὰς ἡμέρας

First Declension Feminine –η Stem

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἡ μάχη	αἱ μάχαι
Genitive	τῆς μάχης	τῶν μαχῶν
Dative	τῇ μάχῃ	ταῖς μάχαις
Accusative	τὴν μάχην	τὰς μάχας

First Declension Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ πολίτης	οἱ πολῖται
Genitive	τοῦ πολίτου	τῶν πολιτῶν
Dative	τῷ πολίτῃ	τοῖς πολίταις
Accusative	τὸν πολίτην	τοὺς πολίτας

ἀρμοστής, ναύτης, ὀπλίτης, πελασστής, πολίτης, στρατιώτης

Second Declension Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ θεός	οἱ θεοί
Genitive	τοῦ θεοῦ	τῶν θεῶν
Dative	τῷ θεῷ	τοῖς θεοῖς
Accusative	τὸν θεόν	τούς θεούς

Second Declension Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	τὸ χωρίον	τὰ χωρία
Genitive	τοῦ χωρίου	τῶν χωρίων
Dative	τῷ χωρίῳ	τοῖς χωρίοις
Accusative	τὸ χωρίον	τὰ χωρία

COMMON CASE USES

Nominative Case [Smyth 938-975]

- Subject of a conjugated verb
- Predicative Nominative = the substantive after a copular verb [“to be” or “to become”] or verbs that function like copular verbs [“I feel ill” or “You seem sleepy”] whose subject is in the nominative.

Genitive Case [Smyth 1289-1449]

- Possession [“Xerxes’ army”]
- Separation/source (with or without a preposition) [“they left from Miletos”]
- Time within which [“at night”] and place within which [“they marched in the plain”]
- Partitive/Genitive of the whole [“one of the soldiers”]
- Material [“a mountains of money” or “born of a good family”]
 - *Note: often overlaps with partitive!*
- Quality/description [“a woman of great wisdom”]
- Measure [“a width of ten feet”]
- Subjective and objective genitive
 - Subjective is possession [“love of the father” = the father is loving someone]
 - Objective [“love of the father” = the father is being loved by someone]
- Value/price [“a bribe of 60 drachmas”]
- Genitive object after verbs of
 - sensory perception [hearing, touching, enjoying, etc.]
 - beginning and ruling [“rule Macedonia”]
 - aiming at, striving for [“aiming for glory”]
 - remembering and forgetting [“being mindful of the danger”]
 - filling [“being full of water”]
 - emotion (the genitive indicates the cause) [“She was grieved by his behavior”]
- Criminal charge [“he was accused of murder”]
- After verbs compounding with a preposition that normally takes the genitive
- Comparison [“He is taller than me”]

Dative Case [Smyth 1450-1550]

Note: the old Indo-European Instrumental and Locative cases are thrown into the Dative in Greek.

- Indirect object and related datives:
 - Interest (*the person for whom something is done*)
 - Advantage/disadvantage [“They went to war for Athens”]
 - Reference (the person whose opinion it is [“It seems to me that...”])
- Place where/locative [“in Athens”]
- Time when [“at dawn”]
- Instrument/means [“He wrapped himself in a blanket”]
- Manner [“She graduated with distinction”]

- Cause [“They waged war out of necessity”]
- Degree of Difference after comparisons [“longer by a mile”]
- Dative object after verbs of:
 - helping, injuring, blaming, threatening, etc.
 - yielding and obeying
 - comparing [similar to this”]
 - accompaniment [“He came with them”]
 - Also verbs compounded with prepositions that take the dative
- Possession (*the person for whom something exists*) [“the book is to me”]
- Agent (only after passive verbs) [“It was accomplished by them”]

Accusative Case [Smyth 1551-1635]

- Direct object
- Place to which
- Extent of space over which an action happens [“they marched six miles”]
- Extent of time [“they sailed for three days]
- Respect [“He was injured in the head”]
- Adverbial accusative [“He arrived in the agora in a timely fashion” or “in the end, she was correct”]
 - *Note: almost any adjective can be thrown into the neuter accusative and it becomes an adverb*
- Some verbs take two accusative objects [“He asked him a question.”]

Vocative Case [Smyth 1283-1288]

- Direct address [“O Athenians, I promise I am innocent.”]

Genitive	Dative	Accusative
	PLACE	
Source/ Separation/ Extent	Place Where	Place to Which
	TIME	
Extent	When	Within Which