

Grammatical Glossary
(by chapter)

Word or Phrase	Definition	Chapter	Smyth #	CGCG #	Source
Acute accent	A forwards leaning accent. Examples: Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τέταρσι	Alphabet			
Antipenultimate syllable	The third-from-final syllable of any word	Alphabet			
Aspirant	A letter that includes an "H" sound: theta, phi, chi	Alphabet			
Breathing mark	An apostrophe over the vowel or rho at the beginning of the word indicating whether to pronounce it with an "H" sound. Smooth breath = apostrophe = no H. Rough breath = reverse apostrophe = H. It occurs on the second vowel of a diphthong and before any accents.	Alphabet			
Circumflex accent	A wavy line. Examples: χεῖμῶνος, ναῦς	Alphabet			
Diaresis	A double dot (umlaut) over the second vowel in a pair instructing the readers to pronounce the two vowels separately, and not as a diphthong: νηῖ or προῖτέον	Alphabet			
Diphthong	A single sound unit composed of two vowels	Alphabet			
Elision	Leaving an element out. An elided vowel is omitted and replaced with an apostrophe (contraction).	Alphabet			
Enclitic	A short word without an accent that leans back on the preceding word	Alphabet			
Grave accent	A backwards leaning accent. examples: εὐθὺς, Δωριεὺς	Alphabet			
Iota subscript	AN unemphasized iota in a diphthong that is written as a tail underneath the other vowel: τῆ ὑστεραία	Alphabet			
Moveable nu	A nu that gets added optionally to the end of some words ending with a short vowel when another word beginning with a vowel follows.	Alphabet			
Penultimate syllable	The next-to-final syllable of any word	Alphabet			
Persistent accent	Stays in the same place so long as the length of the vowels permits [ex: nouns]	Alphabet			
Pitch accent	Accenting words with a sing-song quality (tone) rather than loudness	Alphabet			
Proclitic	A short word without an accent that leans forward on the succeeding word	Alphabet			
Recessive accent	Moves to the earliest place in the word that the length of the vowels permits	Alphabet			
Rough breathing mark	Breathing mark represented by a reverse apostrophe, meaning to pronounce the vowel with an "H" sound	Alphabet			
Smooth breathing mark	Breathing mark represented by an apostrophe, meaning to pronounce the vowel without an "H" sound	Alphabet			
Stress accent	Accenting words with loudness	Alphabet			
Ultimate syllable	The final syllable of any word	Alphabet			
Qualitative adjective	A word modifying a noun that is descriptive				
Active voice	The subject is the agent of the verb	1.1 Verb			
Adjectival	Acting as an adjective	1.1 Verb			

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Adjective	A word that modifies a noun so as to describe it more fully	1.1 Verb			OED
Adjunct	An optional element for a verb. Cf. <i>satellite</i>	1.1 Verb			
Adverb	Word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb; often translated <i>-l</i> ; typically expresses how something is done	1.1 Verb			
Adverbial	Acting as an adverb	1.1 Verb			
Aorist tense	Tense of the verb that represents the simple past, or a completed action in the past. Typically translated <i>-ed</i> .	1.1 Verb			
Argument	An element required by the valency of the verb	1.1 Verb			
Article	A type of adjective that marks a specific noun (<i>the</i>) or a generic noun (<i>a</i>)	1.1 Verb			
Aspect	How an action, event, or state denoted by a verb extends over time; Whether the action of a verb is completed or on-going	1.1 Verb			Wiki
ATR	Relation label in dependency grammar denoting "attribute" for an element functioning adjectivally	1.1 Verb			
Augment	An eta added as a prefix to a word	1.1 Verb			
Bivalent verbs	Verbs that require two arguments to complete their meaning	1.1 Verb			
Clause	A grouping of words that contains a conjugated verb and its necessary arguments	1.1 Verb			
Complementary	Completes the meaning (usually of a verb)	1.1 Verb			
Completed action	An aspect of a verb meaning something is one action that is finished.	1.1 Verb			
Conjugation	Inflection of verbs	1.1 Verb			
Constituency syntax	A type of linguistic framework for representing syntax by breaking the sentence into successive layers /constituents until the final constituent consists of a word. Each word occurs multiple times. Chompsky's theory	1.1 Verb			
Contract verb	A verb whose present stem ends with a vowel that contracts with the vowel of the personal ending, resulting in a long vowel with a circumflex over it	1.1 Verb			
Coordinate clause	Two or more equivalent clauses joined by a coordinator	1.1 Verb			
Coordinating conjunction	A word used to connect two or more equivalent phrases, clauses, or sentences. Examples: <i>and, yet, but, or, etc.</i>	1.1 Verb			
Copular verb	A verb that links equivalencies [SBJ and PNOM]. Especially <i>to be, to become</i> .	1.1 Verb			
Declension	Inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns	1.1 Verb			
Dependency syntax	A type of linguistic framework for representing syntax in a tree using parent-child dependency relationships. Each unit occurs only once.	1.1 Verb			
Dependency tree	The visual representation of a sentence using dependency syntax	1.1 Verb			
Deponent verb	A verb that is middle or passive in form, but active in meaning	1.1 Verb			

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Dual	The category called "number" of words that refer to two people or things	1.1 Verb			
Finite verb	A conjugated form of a verb	1.1 Verb			
First person	A grammatical category used to classify word forms that refer to the speaker(s)/writer(s); <i>I</i> or <i>We</i>	1.1 Verb			OED
Fixed word order	The order of elements in a sentence is relatively inflexible [SBJ - PRED - OBJ]. Ex. English	1.1 Verb			
Free word order	The order of elements in a sentence is relatively flexible. Ex. Greek	1.1 Verb			
Grammar	The study of the way the sentences of a language are constructed; morphology and syntax	1.1 Verb			dictionary.com
Habitual action	An aspect of a verb meaning something is repeated or happens often	1.1 Verb			
Imperative mood	Mood used to express commands	1.1 Verb			
Imperfect tense	Tense of a verb that refers to action in the past which is incomplete, in progress/continuous, or repeated/habitual. Typically translated <i>was/were</i>	1.1 Verb			
Impersonal verbs	Verbs in the third person singular that have no subject in a normal sense	1.1 Verb			
Independent clause	The main clause or kernel of a well-formed sentence; a verb and all its arguments that is NOT introduced by a subordinating conjunction	1.1 Verb			
Indicative mood	Mood used to express factual statements	1.1 Verb			
Infinitive	Simple form of a verb without inflection: "to X"	1.1 Verb			
Inflection	Changing the form of a word depending on its syntactic use	1.1 Verb			
Interjection	Word of exclamation or command that is grammatically independent	1.1 Verb			
Intransitive verb	A verb whose action stays with the verb. Monovalent [SBJ, but no OBJ]	1.1 Verb			
Lemma	Dictionary lookup form	1.1 Verb			
Lexicon	Another word for dictionary	1.1 Verb			
MI verbs	Irregular verbs whose lemma ends with -μι	1.1 Verb			
Middle voice	The subject is the agent of the verb, but acts with some special reference to himself/herself	1.1 Verb			
Monovalent verbs	Verbs that require one argument to complete their meaning	1.1 Verb			
Mood	Characteristic of a verb that indicates whether it expresses a fact, command, non-factuality, etc.	1.1 Verb			OED
Morphology	The system of different forms for a given word; specific identification of the inflection of a given word	1.1 Verb			
Non-finite verb	Either a participle or an infinitive form of a verb	1.1 Verb			
Noun	A word denoting a person, place, thing, or idea	1.1 Verb			

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Noun phrase	A group of words that together make up the necessary elements of a substantive element	1.1 Verb			
Number	The classification of words according to how many people they refer to; singular, plural, dual	1.1 Verb			
OBJ	Relation label in dependency grammar for on object [argument]	1.1 Verb			
Object	A necessary argument of a verb with multiple valencies that is not the SBJ, but is directly or indirectly affected by the action of the verb. A verb may have no more than two OBJs. Often divided into indirect and direct objects. Includes the agent with a passive verb.	1.1 Verb			
Object complement	An argument with verbs of <i>making</i> that represents what the OBJ has become. Ex: <i>They made him [OBJ] leader [OCOMP]</i>	1.1 Verb			
OCOMP	Relation label in dependency grammar for an object complement	1.1 Verb			
Optative mood	Mood used to express wishes	1.1 Verb			
Paradigm	Pattern of inflection shared by a category of words	1.1 Verb			
Part of Speech	The label that indicates a category of words that have similar grammatical properties. Ex." nouns, verbs, adverbs, conjunctons, etc.	1.1 Verb			
Participle	A verbal adjective: derived from a verb but declines like an adjective	1.1 Verb			
Passive voice	The subject typically undergoes or is affected by the action of the verb	1.1 Verb			OED
Person	A grammatical category used to classify word forms according to whether they refer to the speaker(s)/writer(s) (first person), the addressee(s) (second person), or a third party or parties (third person)	1.1 Verb			OED
Personal endings	The endings placed on finite verbs to indicate person and number	1.1 Verb			
Phrase	Any group of two or more grammatically related words	1.1 Verb			
Plural	The category called "number" of words that refer to multiple people or things	1.1 Verb			
PNOM	Relation label in dependency grammar for a predicate nominative [argument after a copular verb]	1.1 Verb			
POSTAG	Part-of-Speech Tag; identifies the morphology of a word	1.1 Verb			
Predicate nominative	An argument after a copular verb.	1.1 Verb			
Predicative	The conjugated verb of an independent clause	1.1 Verb			
Preposition	Word that sets up a relationship between a noun/pronoun and some other word in the sentence. [<i>on, in, from, during, for, etc.</i>]	1.1 Verb			
Principal parts	The six forms of a verb collected in order to have a complete set of stems from which to construct its conjugation	1.1 Verb			

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Progressive action	An aspect of a verb meaning something is on-going	1.1 Verb			
Pronoun	A word that replaces a noun (<i>she, that one, these, etc</i>)	1.1 Verb			
Satellite	An optional element for a verb. Cf. <i>adjunct</i>	1.1 Verb			
SBJ	Relation label in dependency grammar for a subject [argument]	1.1 Verb			
Second person	A grammatical category used to classify word forms that refer to the addressee(s); <i>you</i>	1.1 Verb			OED
Sentence	A textual unit consisting of one or more words including an independent clause	1.1 Verb			
Singular	The category called "number" of words that refer to one person or thing	1.1 Verb			
Subjunctive mood	Mood used to express unreal statements	1.1 Verb			
Subordinate clause	A clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction that therefore cannot stand alone as a grammatical unit	1.1 Verb			
Subordinating conjunction	A word used to introduce a dependent clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Examples: <i>because, after, since, until, that, if, when, lest, etc.</i>	1.1 Verb			
Substantive	Acts as a noun	1.1 Verb			
Syntax	The rules for forming a correct, grammatical sentence	1.1 Verb			dictionary.com
Tense	The time at which something is viewed as happening or existing and/or the aspect in relation to the time of the utterance	1.1 Verb			OED
Third person	A grammatical category used to classify word forms that refer to a third party; <i>he, she, it, or they</i>	1.1 Verb			OED
Transitive verb	A verb whose action is carried across to a receiver; requires at least two arguments [SBJ and OBJ]	1.1 Verb			
Trivalent verbs	Verbs that require three arguments to complete their meaning	1.1 Verb			
Valency	A characteristic of a verb that describes the number of arguments it requires	1.1 Verb			
Verb	A word conveying an action, occurrence, or state or being	1.1 Verb			
Verb phrase	A group of words that together make up the necessary elements of a finite verb; fairly rare in Greek	1.1 Verb			
Voice	Expresses the relationship between the action of the verb and its arguments	1.1 Verb			
Word	The smallest element that can be uttered in isolation that still contains some kind of meaning	1.1 Verb			
Zerivalent verbs	Verbs do not require any argument to complete their meaning	1.1 Verb			
Abstract noun	Noun referring to an immaterial idea, quality, state, or action	1.2 Noun			OED
Accusative	Case used to express direct objects, extent of time or space, place to which, or an adverbial use.	1.2 Noun			

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ADV	Relation label in dependency grammar for an element functioning adverbially [satellite]	1.2 Noun			
Case	An inflected form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun that expresses its grammatical relationship with other words.	1.2 Noun			OED
Collective noun	Noun referring to a group of things as a whole	1.2 Noun			
Common noun	Noun referring to a person or thing in general	1.2 Noun			
Concrete noun	Noun that can be perceived through the senses	1.2 Noun			
Dative	Case used to express indirect objects, instrument/means/accompaniment, place where, and degree of difference	1.2 Noun			
Definite article	"the"	1.2 Noun			
Gender	A category of forms for nouns, adjectives, and pronouns that have peculiar inflections and are loosely associated with gender.	1.2 Noun			OED
Genitive	Case used to express possession, material, part of the whole, quality, price, charge, comparison, cause, separation/place from which, and time or place within which	1.2 Noun			
Indefinite article	"a, an"	1.2 Noun			
Modify	To limit or qualify the meaning	1.2 Noun			OED
Nominative	Case used to express subjects or predicate nominatives of finite verbs	1.2 Noun			
Proper noun	Noun referring to a unique person, place, thing, and so is capitalized in English	1.2 Noun			
Antecedent	The term for the substantive being replaced by any pronoun	1.3 Coord			
AuxY	The relation label in dependency syntax used for sentence adverbs, earlier coordinating conjunctions in a series, <i>čv</i> , etc.	1.3 Coord			
COORD	The relation label in dependency syntax used for coordinating conjunctions	1.3 Coord			
Elision	When a repeated word is omitted; when letters are dropped from a word in a contraction.	1.3 Coord			
Adposition	A general word for a "preposition" that may be located before or after its object	1.4 Prep			
AuxP	The relation label in dependency syntax used for prepositions/adpositions	1.4 Prep			
Indeclinable	A word that never changes its morphology or inflect. Ex.: prepositions, adverbs.	1.4 Prep			
Oblique case	All cases of a declension except the nominative	1.4 Prep			
Prepositional phrase	A grammatical phrase including at least a preposition and a substantive in an oblique case that is the object of the preposition	1.4 Prep			
AuxZ	The relation label in dependency syntax used for emphasizing particles	1.5 sent adv			
Emphasizing particle	A particle that emphasizes the meaning of a single word. Ex: "not" and "also"	1.5 sent adv			

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Particle	A type of short, indeclinable adverb that has a functional meaning; instead of a "normal" meaning, it refers to how parts of the text relate to each other or how the text relates to the attitudes and expectations of the speaker and addressee	1.5 sent adv		Ch. 59	CGCG
Postpositive	A term referring to the order of a word, meaning that it never comes first.	1.5 sent adv			
Sentence adverb	A particle that adds nuance to an entire sentence	1.5 sent adv			
Alpha-privative	An alpha on the front of an adjective, indicating negation	1.6 adj pron			
Attributive position	An ATR preceded by an article	1.6 adj pron			
Cardinal numeral	Number denoting quantity [one, two, three, etc]	1.6 adj pron			
Comparative degree	A quality of an adjective or adverb that compares two things ["more," "less"]	1.6 adj pron			
Compound adjectives	Adjectives formed by combining two words (one of which may be the alpha privative). It is always 2-ending.	1.6 adj pron			
Demonstrative adjective	A word modifying a noun that has the function of pointing [these, that, those]	1.6 adj pron			
Demonstrative pronoun	A word replacing a noun that has the function of pointing [these, that, those]	1.6 adj pron			
Indefinite adjective	A word modifying a noun whose specific identity is unknown or irrelevant [some, any]	1.6 adj pron		29.38	
Indefinite pronoun	A word replacing a noun whose specific identity is unknown or irrelevant [someone, anyone]	1.6 adj pron		29.38	
Interrogative adjective	A word modifying a noun that introduces a question or indirect question	1.6 adj pron			
Interrogative pronoun	A pronoun that introduces a question or indirect question	1.6 adj pron			
Ordinal numeral	Number denoting something's position in a series [first, second, third, etc]	1.6 adj pron			
Personal pronoun	A word replacing a noun that reflects gender, number, and case or its antecedent but no other information [we, me, her, it, etc.]	1.6 adj pron			
Positive degree	An adjective or adverb that is not comparative or superlative	1.6 adj pron			
Possessive adjective	A word modifying a noun that indicates ownership	1.6 adj pron			
Possessive pronoun	A word replacing a noun that indicates ownership	1.6 adj pron			
Predicate position	Position of an adjective that does NOT have an article immediately preceding it and so acts as a PNOM	1.6 adj pron			
Reflexive pronoun	A word replacing a noun that refers back to the subject of the sentence (self)	1.6 adj pron			
Relative adjective	A word modifying a noun that introduces a relative clause [ATR] [who, what]	1.6 adj pron			
Relative pronoun	A word replacing a noun that introduces a relative clause [ATR] [who, what]	1.6 adj pron			
Substantive position	When an adjective occurs after an article and acts as a noun	1.6 adj pron			
Superlative degree	A quality of an adjective or adverb that compares more than two things ["the most" or "very"]	1.6 adj pron			

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Aorist	Tense representing completed action in the past. Often translated "-ed."	2.1 tense			
Continuous aspect	action is on-going or habitual	2.1 tense			
Emphatic present	Present tense used to draw the attention of the reader. Often translated "does, do."	2.1 tense			
Future	Tense representing future time (without aspect). Often connotes a sense of purpose. Usually translating "will/shall."	2.1 tense			
Future Perfect	Tense representing the on-going effect of an action in the future. Usually translated "will have."	2.1 tense			
Gnomic present	A general statement (e.g., "Silence is golden.")	2.1 tense			
Historical present	Use of the present tense to represent the past.	2.1 tense			
Imperfect	Tense representing incomplete, continuous, or habitual action in the past. Often translated "was/were."	2.1 tense			
Perfect	Tense representing a completed action that has an on-going effect. Often translated "has/have."	2.1 tense			
Pluperfect	Tense representing a completed action in the past, prior to another past action. Usually translated "had."	2.1 tense			
Present	Tense representing continuous or on-going action in the present.	2.1 tense			
Progressive present	Continuous action in the present. Often translated "is/are."	2.1 tense			
Simple present	Translated with the plain form of the verb [e.g., marches, orders"]	2.1 tense			
Agent	The human actor. With the passive voice, represented by ὑπό + gen [OBJ]	2.1 voice			
Instrument/means	The inanimate object that performs the action of a passive verb, expressed in the dative [ADV]	2.1 voice			
Apodosis	The main clause in a conditional sentence (<i>then</i>)	2.2 Subord		49	
AuxC	The relation label in dependency syntax used for a subordinating conjunction	2.2 Subord			
Causal clause	Subordinate clauses that express reason, motive, or cause (<i>because, since</i> , etc.)	2.2 Subord		47	
Comparison clause	A subordinate clause following an adjective or adverb of comparison, that explains to what it is being compared. (<i>so fast</i> main clause] ... <i>as fast...</i> [subordinate clause]). Also used for similes.	2.2 Subord			
Conditional sentence	A sentence containing a subordinate clause translated "if" followed by a main clause, translated "then."	2.2 Subord		49	
Contrary-to-fact conditional	A conditional sentence that states a supposition that cannot be realized because it is in contradiction to a known fact. Translated <i>were/would</i> or <i>had/would have</i> . Also called "unreal."	2.2 Subord			

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Object clause	A subordinate clause acting as an obligatory constituent (OBJ) after verbs of fearing or effort. A type of finite subordinate clause	2.2 Subord		40.2	
Protasis	The subordinate clause in a conditional sentence (<i>if</i>)	2.2 Subord		49	
Purpose clause	Subordinate clause that answers the question, "why?" Usually translated <i>in order to</i> . Also called Final clauses.	2.2 Subord			
Relative clause	Subordinate clauses containing a relative pronoun or adjective that modify a noun or adverb	2.2 Subord			
Simple conditional	A conditional sentence that states a supposition with no implication of its reality. <i>If I hurry, I catch my train.</i>	2.2 Subord			
Substantive clause	Any subordinate clause that plays the part of a noun in the main clause.	2.2 Subord			
Temporal clause	Subordinate clauses that express time (<i>when, after, as soon as, before, until, etc.</i>)	2.2 Subord			
Unreal conditional	A conditional sentence that states a supposition that cannot be realized because it is in contradiction to a known fact. Translated <i>were/would</i> or <i>had/would have</i> . Also called "contrary-to-fact."	2.2 Subord			
Articular infinitive	A neuter article modifying an infinitive that turns it into a noun phrase	2.3 infinitives		51.5, 38-45	
Athematic verb forms	Verbs that do not include a thematic vowel between the stem and the ending	2.3 infinitives			
Complementary infinitive	An infinitive necessary to complete the meaning of the verb, labelled OBJ. Used with verbs of knowing, intending, wishing, ordering, being able, forcing, learning, etc.	2.3 infinitives			
Direct speech	Any speech not reported secondhand	2.3 infinitives			
Epexigetical infinitive	An infinitive used to limit or explain the purpose of a verb, noun, or adjective	2.3 infinitives		51.16, 18	
Impersonal construction	A clausal construction in which no subject is realized, or the subject is an infinitive or other substantive clause.	2.3 infinitives			Glottopedia
Indirect statement	The report of speech secondhand. The PRED is a verb of saying, thinking, or believing. It may be followed by an infinitive or a substantive clause.	2.3 infinitives			
Result clause	Subordinate clause used to represent the intentional or unintentional result of an action. Often following a qualitative adjective or adverb in the main clause (<i>so X that... </i>).	2.3 infinitives		46	
Substantive infinitive	An infinitive acting as a noun	2.3 infinitives			
Thematic verb forms	Verbs that include a thematic vowel between the stem and the ending	2.3 infinitives			
Attraction	When a word changes from one case to another (ungrammatical) case because of the effect of a nearby word or a missing antecedent	2.4 Relative			

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Correlative clause	A subordinate relative pronoun, adjective, or adverb that is anticipated in the main clause by a demonstrative pronoun, adjective, or adverb. (<i>so great...how great..., etc.</i>)	2.4 Relative	340, 346	50.5	
Interrogative	A type of pronoun or adjective that asks a direct question.	2.4 Relative			
Non-restrictive relative clause	A subordinate clause that offers incidental information to the antecedent	2.4 Relative			
Restrictive relative clause	A subordinate clause that defines the antecedent	2.4 Relative			
Deliberative Subjunctive	Use of the subjunctive mood in the first person in an independent clause in order to indicate a questions (<i>should we... </i>)	2.7 direct			
Hortatory Subjunctive	Use of the subjunctive mood in the first person in an independent clause in order to indicate a command	2.7 direct			
Imperative mood	Used for commands	2.7 direct			
Optative of Wish	Use of the optative mood in an independent clause without ἄν in order to indicate a wish (<i>may we...</i>)	2.7 direct			
Potential Optative	Use of the optative mood in an independent clause with ἄν in order to indicate potentiality (<i>might</i>)	2.7 direct			
Prohibitive Subjunctive	Use of the subjunctive mood with μή, in the second person in an independent clause, in order to indicate a negative command	2.7 direct			