

## 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	τήν	τάς		τόν	τούς		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	τήν ἡμέραν	τάς 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	τήν μάχην	τάς μάχας

#### First Declension Masculine

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

ἀρμοστής, ναύτης, ὀπλίτης, πελταστής, 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