

# GREEK ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS WITH 3- AND 2-ENDINGS

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# Remember

- Adjectives match the noun they modify in gender, number, and case
- Adjectives do not necessarily have the same endings as the nouns they modify, because they also follow the three declensions

## 3-ending adjectives follow the pattern of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions

	Sing Masc	Sing Fem	Sing Neut	Plur Masc	Plur Fem	Plur Neut
Nom	καλός	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
Gen	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dat	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Acc	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν	καλοῦς	καλάς	καλά

	Sing Masc	Sing Fem	Sing Neut
Nom	ὁ καλός πολίτης	ἡ καλή ἡμέρα	τὸ καλόν χωρίον
Gen	τοῦ καλοῦ πολίτου	τῆς καλῆς ἡμέρας	τοῦ καλοῦ χωρίου
Dat	τῷ καλῷ πολίτῃ	τῇ καλῇ ἡμέρᾳ	τῷ καλῷ χωρίῳ
Acc	τὸν καλόν πολίτην	τὴν καλήν ἡμέραν	τὸ καλόν χωρίον

	Plur Masc	Plur Fem	Plur Neut
Nom	οἱ καλοὶ πολῖται	αἱ καλαὶ ἡμέραι	τὰ καλά χωρία
Gen	τῶν καλῶν πολιτῶν	τῶν καλῶν ἡμερῶν	τῶν καλῶν χωρίων
Dat	τοῖς καλοῖς πολίταις	ταῖς καλαῖς ἡμέραις	τοῖς καλοῖς χωρίοις
Acc	τούς καλοὺς πολίτας	τάς καλὰς ἡμέρας	τὰ καλά χωρία

# Position of the Adjective

- **Attributive** position [has the article immediately preceding it]
  - “The beautiful days” or just “beautiful days”
  - article – attribute – noun [αί καλαί ήμέραι]
  - article – noun – article – attribute [αί ήμέραι αί καλαί]
  - noun – article – attribute [ήμέραι αί καλαί]
- **Predicate** position [does not have the article immediately preceding it]
  - αί ήμέραι καλαί ήσαν = “The days were beautiful.”
  - καλαί αί ήμέραι ήσαν = “*Beautiful* were the days.” [*emphasis*]
  - αί ήμέραι καλαί = “The days are beautiful.” [*verb “to be” elided*]

# Substantive Adjectives

- Adjectives may stand alone with an article as substantives
- If this happens often enough, they may be treated as nouns or adjectives.
  - ὁ φίλος, ὁ σύμμαχος, ὁ πολέμιος (*friend, ally, enemy*)
  - οἱ δ' ἄριστοι ἐνίκων. (*The nobles were winning.*)
  - ὁ ἱερὸς ἔθυεν. (*The priest was sacrificing.*)

## 28 common 3-ending adjectives

	<b>lemma</b>	<i>meaning</i>	<b>case</b>	<b>count</b>
1	ἀγαθός	<i>good, noble</i>		53
2	ἄξιος	<i>worthy; sufficient</i>	<u>dat/gen</u>	25
3	ἄριστος	<i>best, noblest</i>		24
4	αὐτόνομος	<i>autonomous</i>		33
5	δίκαιος	<i>just</i>		50
6	εἰκός	<i>suitable, fair</i>	<u>dat</u>	29
7	ἐναντίος, ἀντίος	<i>opposite</i>	<u>dat/gen</u>	53
8	ἐπιτήδειος	<i>suitable, apt</i>	<u>dat/gen</u>	36
9	ιερός	<i>holy</i>		22
10	ικανός	<i>sufficient, capable</i>	<u>dat</u>	37
11	ἵππικός	<i>of a horse</i>		24
12	ἴσος	<i>equal to</i>	<u>dat</u>	23
13	ἰσχυρός	<i>strong</i>		30
14	κακός	<i>bad, evil</i>		36

## 28 common 3-ending adjectives

15	καλός	<i>beautiful</i>		95
16	κοινός	<i>common</i>		23
17	ναυτικός	<i>of the sea</i>		44
18	ὀλίγος	<i>few</i>		57
19	πιστός	<i>trusted</i>	<u>dat</u>	24
20	πολέμιος	<i>hostile, enemy</i>		156
21	πρόθυμος	<i>eager for, ready for</i>	gen	34
22	πρότερος	<i>before, former</i>		32
23	πρῶτος	<i>first</i>		113
24	ὑστεραῖος	<i>next, following</i>		37
25	ὔστερος	<i>later</i>	<u>dat/gen</u>	28
26	φίλος	<i>loving, friendly</i>	gen	85
27	φανερός	<i>clear, apparent</i>		25
28	χαλεπός	<i>difficult</i>		36

# Case Use After Adjectives

- ὀλίγος takes a partitive genitive [ATR]
  - *Few of them*
- ἄξιος, φίλος, πρόθυμος take an objective genitive [ADV]
  - *Worthy of, loving of; eager of*
- ἐναντίος/ἀντίος, ἐπιτήδειος, and ἐχθρός take either a genitive or dative [ADV]
  - *Opposite of, opposite to*
  - *Suitable for/of*
  - *Enemy of, hostile to*

# Case Use after Adjectives

- πρότερος, ὕστεραῖος, ὕστερος usually take a genitive of comparison [ADV]
  - *Previous to, later than*
  - Sometimes a dative
- Often used substantively, with something like ἡμέρα assumed. [ADV]
  - τῇ δὲ ὕστεραία = *on the next day*
- Or used in the adverbial accusative [ADV]
  - ὕστερον = *later*

## 2-ending adjectives

- Usually compound adjectives: αὐτόνομος
- Masculine and feminine both use masculine endings
- ἄδικος = α-privative (“not”) + δίκος (“just”) = “unjust”

	Sing Masc	Sing Fem	Sing Neut		Plur Masc	Plur Fem	Plur Neut
Nom	ἄδικος		ἄδικον		ἄδικοι		ἄδικα
Gen	ἀδίκου				ἀδίκων		
Dat	ἀδίκῳ				ἀδικοίς		
Acc	ἄδικον				ἀδίκους		ἄδικα

## The first four cardinal numerals decline irregularly

- One, three, and four we will encounter later
- δύο [“two”] is usually indeclinable, though it admits of a dual form in the genitive and dative [δυοῖν]

# Cardinal numerals from 5 to 199 are indeclinable

5	πέντε	13	τρεισκαίδεκα
6	ἕξ	15	πεντέκαίδεκα
7	ἐπτά	20	*εἴκοσι(ν)
8	ὀκτώ	21	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι(ν)
9	ἐννέα	30	*τριακόνα
10	*δέκα	40	τετταράκοντα
11	ἕνδεκα	50	πεντήκοντα
12	*δώδεκα	100	*ἑκατόν

# Common Cardinal Numbers in Xenophon

	lemma	meaning	case	count
1	δέκα	10	indecl	44
2	δύο	2	indecl/dual	41
3	δωδέκα	12	indecl	22
4	εἴκοσι	20	indecl	34
5	ἑκατόν	100	indecl	31
6	τριάκοντα	30	indecl	48

# Cardinal numerals above 200 decline like 3-ending adjectives

- διακόσιοι, -αι, -α [200]
- πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α [500]
- χίλιοι, -αι, -α [1,000]
- μύριοι, -αι, -α [10,000]

# All ordinal numerals decline like 3-ending adjectives

- \*πρῶτος, -α, -ον *first* [113x]
- δεύτερος *second*
- τρίτος *third*
- τέταρτος *fourth*
- πέμπτος *fifth*
- ἕκτος *sixth*
- ἕβδομος *seventh*
- ὄγδοος *eighth*
- ἔνατος *ninth*

- δέκατος *tenth*
- δωδέκατος *twelfth*
- εἰκοστός *twentieth*
- πενηκοστός *fiftieth*
- ἑκατοστός *one hundredth*
- πεντακοσιοστός *five hundredth*
- χιλιοστός *one thousandth*
- μυριοστός *ten thousandth*

ὥς + number = *roughly, about* [AuxZ]

ὥς ἑκατόν = *about a hundred*

# Review: Positions of Adjectives

- **Attributive** = immediately following article [ATR]
  - αί καλαί ήμέραι = *the beautiful days*
  - αί ήμέραι αί καλαί = *the beautiful days*
- **Predicate** = not following the article [PNOM]
  - αί ήμέραι καλαί = *the days are beautiful*
  - καλαί αί ήμέραι = *the days are beautiful*
- **Substantive** = following article, but without a stated noun, and so acts as a noun
  - αί καλαί = *the beautiful women*

Demonstrative,  
reflexive, and  
qualifying  
adjectives  
and pronouns

	lemma	meaning	Pron only	count
1	ἀλλήλων	<i>(of) one another</i>	XX	46
2	ἄλλος	<i>other, another</i>		355
3	ἀμφοτέρος	<i>both; either</i>		36
4	αὐτός	<i>he, same, self</i>		1277
5	ἑαυτοῦ	<i>(of) himself</i>	XX	190
6	ἕκαστος	<i>each</i>		79
7	ἐκεῖνος	<i>that man</i>		206
8	ἕτερος	<i>one or the other (of two)</i>		24
9	μόνος	<i>alone, only</i>		44
10	ὁδε	<i>this man</i>		40
11	οὗτος	<i>this man</i>		1022

# Declension of demonstrative, reflexive, and qualifying adjectives and pronouns

- Most are regular 3-ending adjectives
- –ο in neuter nom/acc sg
  - αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό
  - ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο
- No nominative
  - ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ (*of himself/herself/itself*)
  - ἀλλήλων (*of each other*)
- ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε is declined exactly like the article + δε

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο is declined like a regular 3-ending adjective, except in the nominative and the fem gen plur

	Sing Masc	Sing Fem	Sing Neut
Nom	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Dat	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο

	Plur Masc	Plur Fem	Plur Neut
Nom	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

# Demonstratives can act as either adjectives or pronouns

- Often just 3<sup>rd</sup> person personal pronoun = “he/she/it/they”
  - ἔπεμψαν αὐτοὺς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα. [2.2.12]
  - Remember, the article can act as a pronoun as well.
  - οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησαν. [2.1.27]
- Common idioms
  - μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα = *afterwards*
    - μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Τισσαφέρνης ἦλθεν εἰς Ἑλλάσποντον. [1.1.9]
  - οἱ δὲ μετ’ αὐτοῦ or οἱ μὲν περὶ Λύσανδρον
    - = *the ones with him* or *the ones with Lysander*
    - οἱ δὲ μετ’ αὐτοῦ ἔφυγον. [1.1.18]

Demonstrative,  
reflexive, and  
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# Reflexive pronoun = ἑαυτοῦ

- The pronoun refers to the subject of the verb of its clause
  - You should bring it to myself = WRONG
  - He led the army himself = CORRECT
- ἑαυτοῦ acts as the 3<sup>rd</sup> person reflexive pronoun
  - 3-ending adjective with no nominative form
  - Can be contracted to αὐτοῦ with rough breathing
- For the nominative, use αὐτός in the predicate position
  - ὁ θεός αὐτός = *the god himself*
  - αὐτός ὁ θεός = *the god himself*

# αὐτός

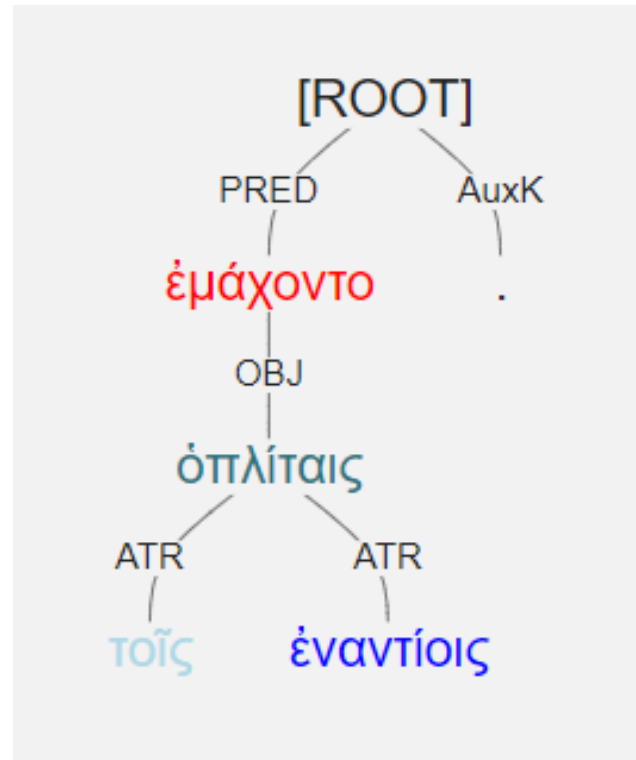
- In the predicate position, it means “self”
  - ὁ θεός αὐτὸς = *the god himself*
- In the attributive position, it means “the same”
  - ὁ αὐτὸς θεός = *the same god*
- When standing alone in the nominative, it emphasizes the subject
  - αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον = *They [the Athenians] held the land.*
  - Emphasizes the unstated subject, Athenians. [Smyth 1206]
- In oblique cases, it is merely the 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun.
  - ἔλιπον αὐτήν ἐν τῇ Καρία = *They left her in Caria.*

# αὐτός

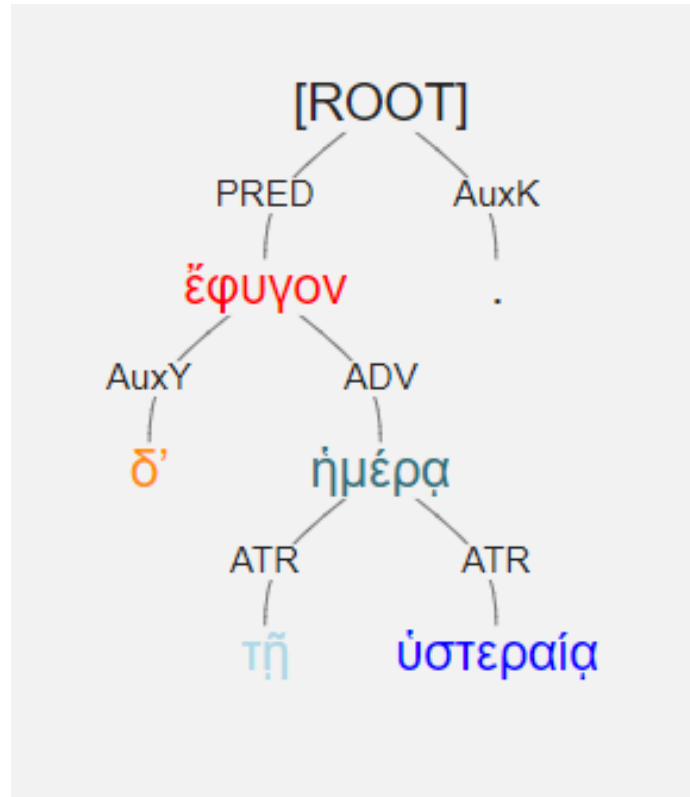
- καὶ ὁ αὐτὸς στρατηγὸς μὲν ἀπέπλευσε εἰς Κύπρον.
  - *And the same general sailed away to Cyprus.*
- καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς μὲν ἀπέπλευσε αὐτὸς εἰς Κύπρον.
  - *And the general himself sailed away to Cyprus.*
- καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπέπλευσε εἰς Κύπρον.
  - *And he sailed away to Cyprus.*

Don't confuse ἀλλά [*but*] with ἄλλα [*other things*].

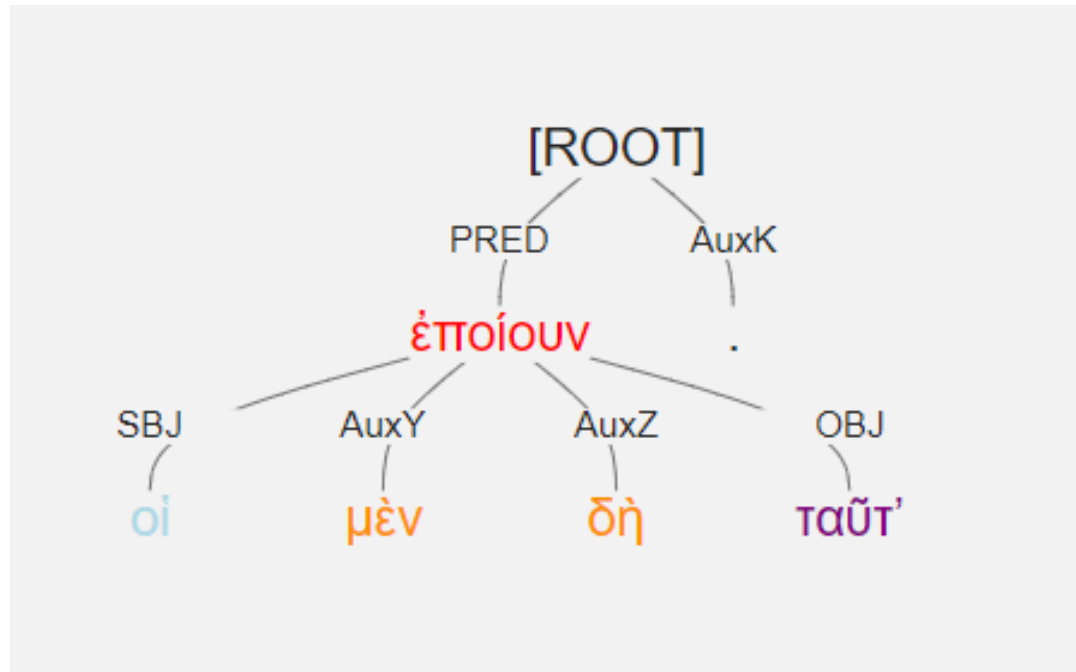
ἐμάχοντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὀπλίταις.



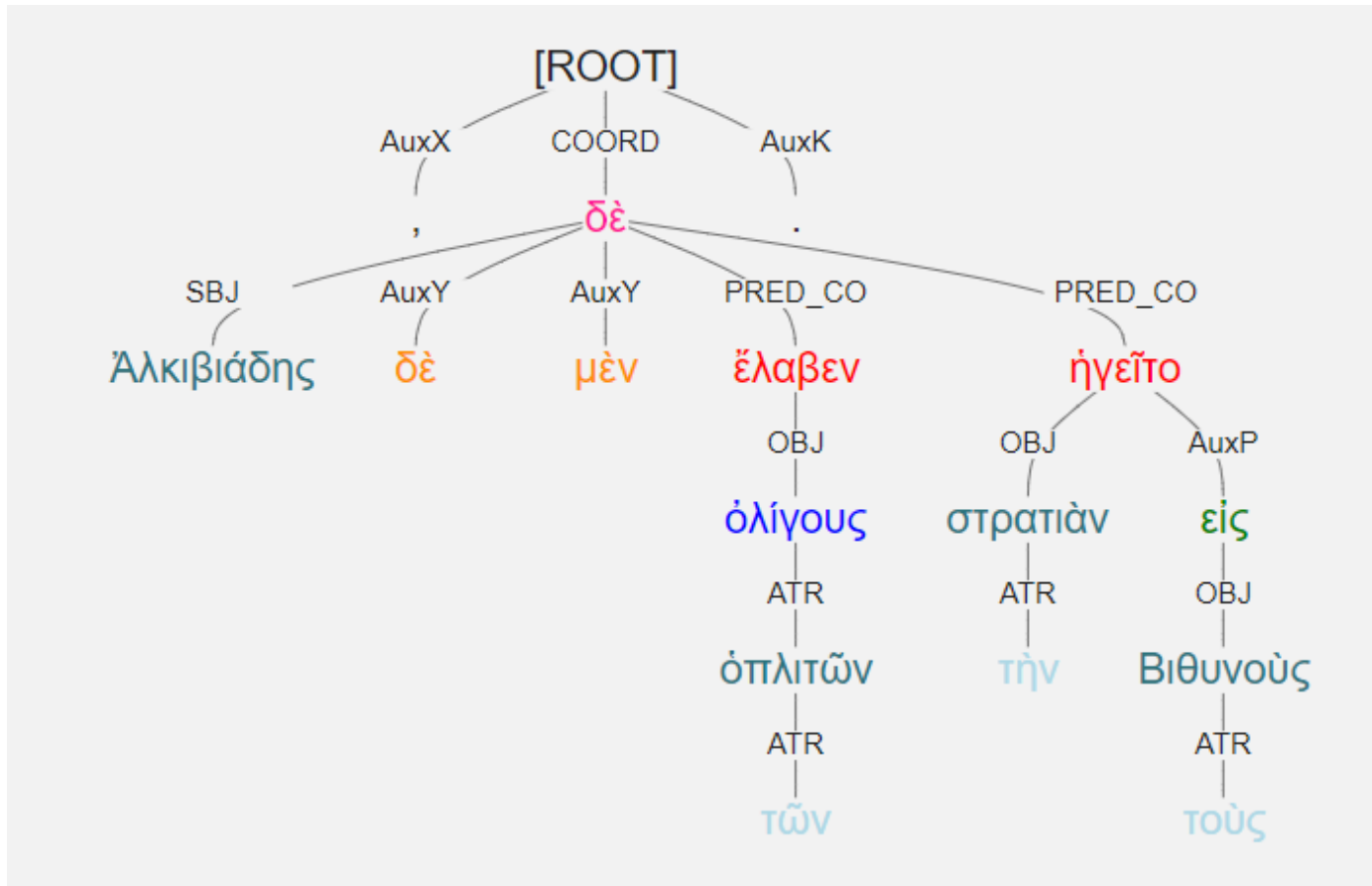
τῆ δ' ὑστεραία ἡμέρα ἔφυγον.



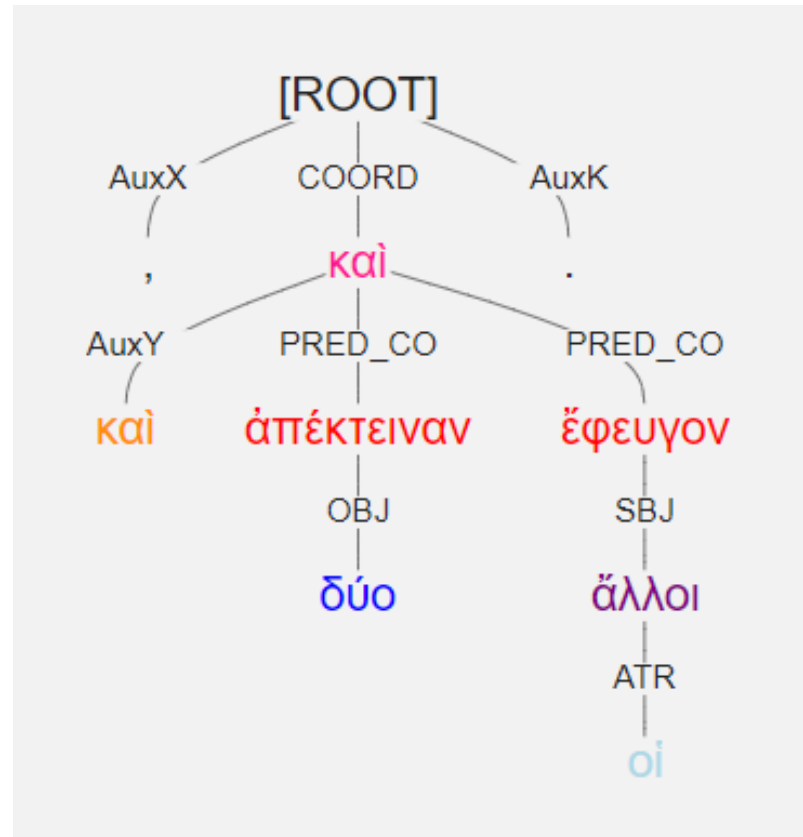
οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐποίουν.



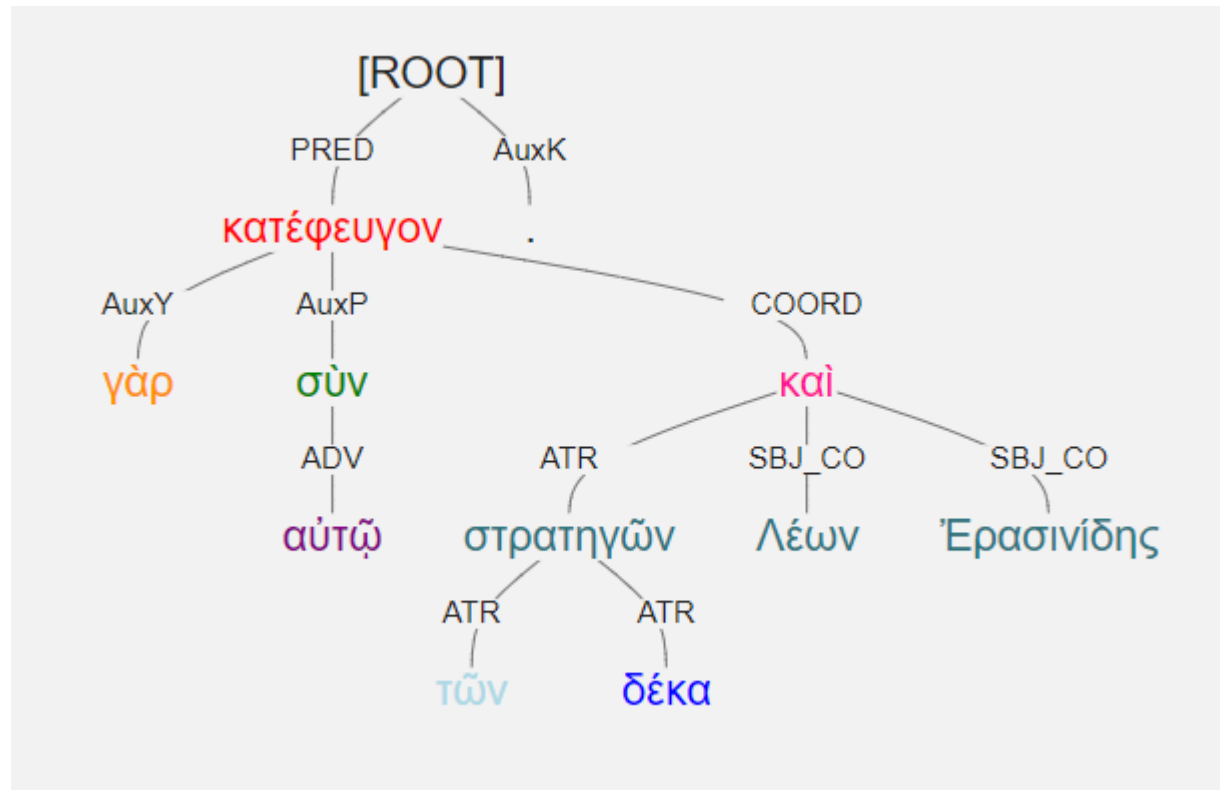
Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν ὀλίγους ἔλαβεν,  
ἠγεῖτο δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν εἰς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς.



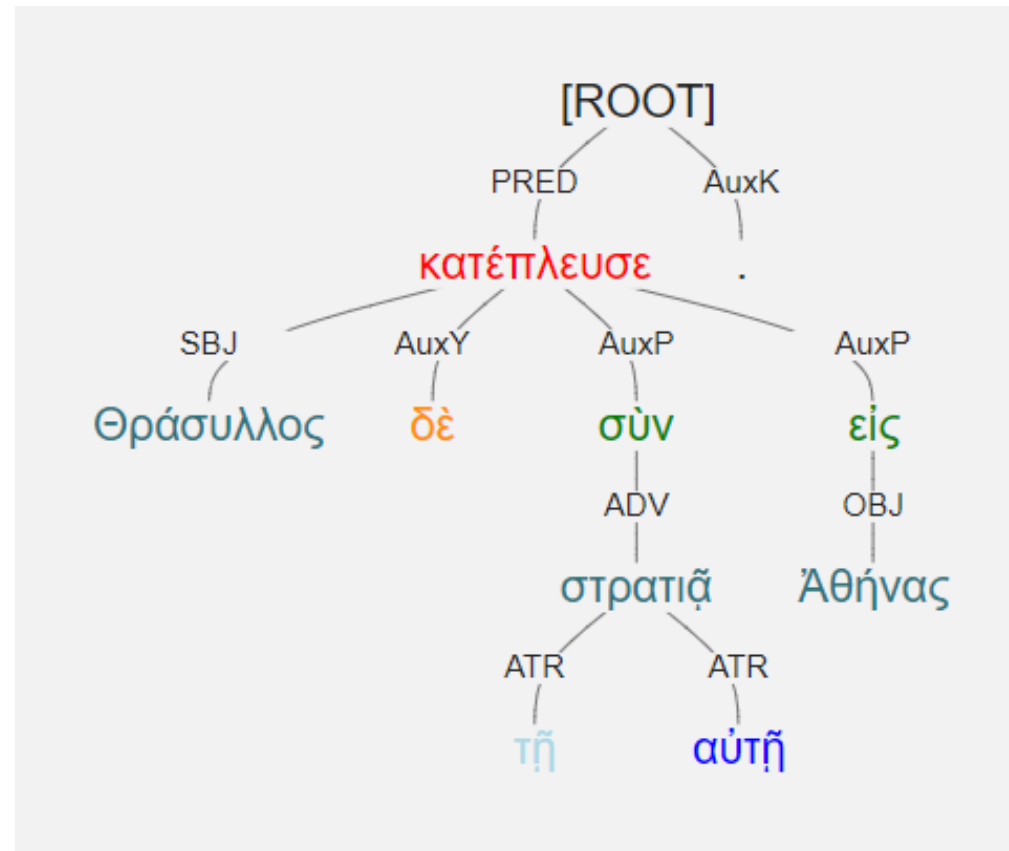
καὶ δύο ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἔφευγον



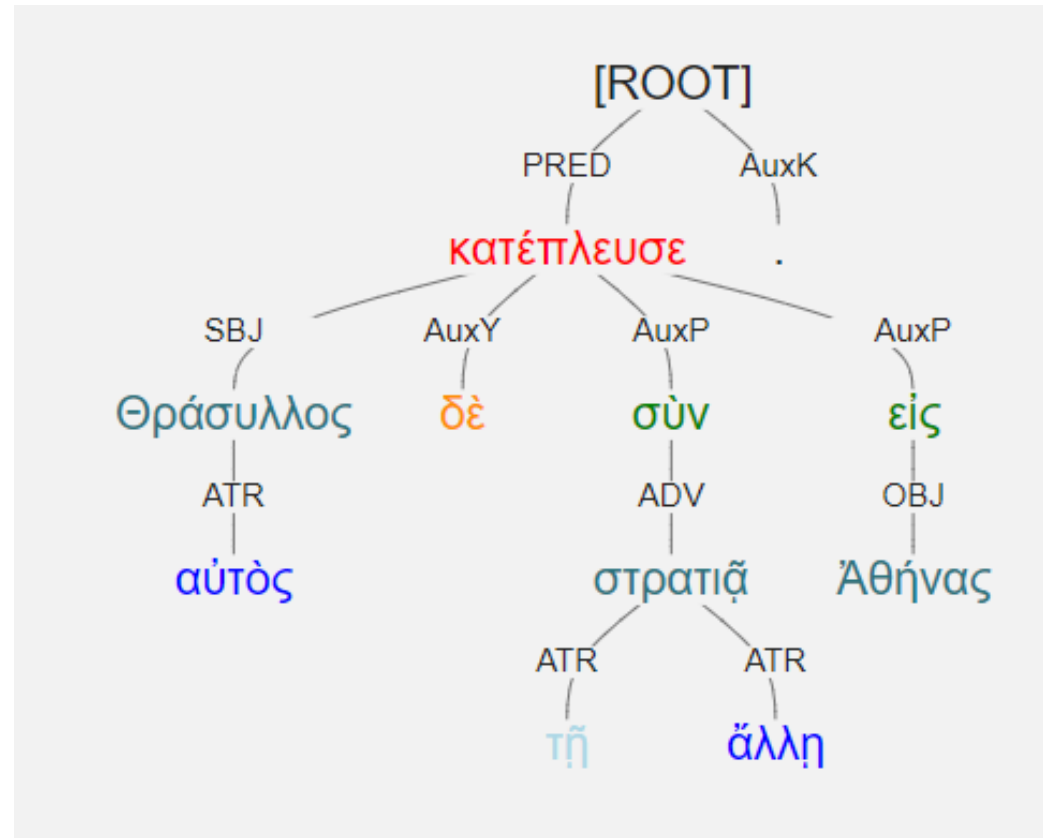
κατέφευγον γὰρ σὺν αὐτῷ τῶν δέκα στρατηγῶν  
Λέων καὶ Ἐρασινίδης.



Θράσυλλος δὲ σὺν τῇ αὐτῇ στρατιᾷ εἰς Ἀθήνας  
κατέπλευσε.



Θράσυλλος δὲ αὐτὸς σὺν τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ εἰς  
Ἀθήνας κατέπλευσε.



Θράσυλλος δὲ σὺν τῇ αὐτῇ στρατιᾷ εἰς Ἀθήνας κατέπλευσε.  
 Θράσυλλος δὲ αὐτὸς σὺν τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ εἰς Ἀθήνας κατέπλευσε.

