

The following checklist may be helpful to those who have finished the book and are reviewing. Students who are comfortable with these terms and categories will find this knowledge to be a major asset in understanding explanations of passages in commentaries or in oral teaching, as well as in the mental process of considering all possibilities when struggling with a clause or sentence that seems initially opaque. Use the book's Index for more information about these terms.

Parts of Speech

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Article
- Verb
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction

Note: in Greek grammar certain adverbs and conjunctions are called Particles.

Categories for Nouns, Adjective, and Pronouns

Gender

- Masculine
- Feminine,
- Neuter

Note: some forms are common to more than one gender, hence terms like Masculine/Feminine, Masculine/Neuter, Masculine/Feminine/Neuter

Number

- Singular
- Plural
- Dual

Case

- Nominative
- Genitive
- Dative
- Accusative
- Vocative

Note: some instances of case usage, and some morphological forms, are to be understood by reference to the additional Indo-European cases Ablative, Locative, Instrumental.

Note: personal pronouns and reflexive pronouns also have Person (see under Verbs).

Declensional types (Nouns)

- omicron-declension (second declension)
 - masc., and rarely fem., in -os
 - neuter in -ov
 - nouns with contraction
 - nouns with quantitative metathesis (Attic declension)
- alpha-declension (first declension)
 - long-vowel feminine nouns
 - with long alpha
 - with eta
 - short-vowel feminine nouns
 - with long alpha (in gen. and dat. sing.)
 - with eta (in gen. and dat. sing.)
 - masculine nouns
 - with long alpha
 - with eta
 - nouns with contraction
 - with long alpha
 - with eta
- consonant declension (third declension)
 - velar and labial plosive stems
 - dental plosive stems (including stems in $\nu\tau$)
 - liquid and nasal stems
 - sigma stems
 - ι - and υ -stems with variant stems
 - (pure) ι - and υ -stems
 - stems in $\epsilon\nu$, $a\nu$, $o\nu$
 - nouns in $\omega\varsigma$

Declensional types (Adjectives)

- vowel-declension (first and second declension)
 - with three endings
 - with long alpha in fem.
 - with eta in fem.
 - with two endings
 - with contraction
 - with quantitative metathesis (Attic declension)
- consonant declension
 - sigma-stems (two endings)
 - nu-stems (two endings)
 - stems in υ (three endings)
 - nu-stems (three endings)
 - stems in $-\nu\tau$ (three endings)
 - comparatives in $-\omega\nu/-\iota\omega\nu$ (two endings)

Pronouns

αὐτός

third-person personal pronoun (oblique cases only)

intensive pronoun (predicate position)

“the same” (attributive position)

article as pronoun

relative

demonstrative

interrogative

indefinite

personal

first person

second person

third person (oblique cases of *αὐτός*)

reflexive

indirect reflexive

reciprocal

indefinite relative / indirect interrogative

Categories for Verbs

Person

First

Second

Third

Number

Singular

Plural

Dual

Tense

Present

Imperfect

Future

Aorist

Perfect

Pluperfect

Future Perfect

Voice

Active

Middle-Passive [*applies to present system and perfect system*]Middle [*applies to future system and aorist system*]Passive [*applies to future system and aorist system*]

Mood (or Finite Mood)

Indicative

Imperative

Subjunctive

Optative

Non-finite forms

- Infinitive
- Participle
- Verbal Adjectives in *-τός* and *-τέος*

Conjugational types

- ω -verbs, or theme-vowel verbs
 - uncontracted ω -verbs
 - epsilon-contract verbs, or verbs in *-έω*
 - alpha-contract verbs, or verbs in *-άω*
 - omicron-contract verbs, or verbs in *-όω*
- $\mu\iota$ -verbs, or athematic verbs

Primary and Secondary

- Primary Tenses of Indicative
 - Present, future, perfect, future perfect, gnomic aorist
- Secondary Tenses of Indicative
 - Imperfect, aorist, pluperfect, historical present
- Primary personal endings
 - used in primary tenses of Indicative, and in Subjunctive
- Secondary personal endings
 - used in secondary tenses of Indicative and in Optative

Uses of the Cases

Nominative

- subject
- predicate nominative noun
- Note: the nominative is occasionally used in exclamations, almost like a vocative*

Genitive

- possessive
 - in attributive use (usually in attributive position)
 - predicative
- subjective
- objective
- partitive
- object of some prepositions (frequently ablatival in sense)
- time within which
- of distinction or comparison
- of cause
- of material
- of measure
- of quality or description
- of price or value
- with certain compound verbs
- ablatival with verbs

Dative

- indirect object
- of reference
- of possession
- of interest or advantage (and disinterest or disadvantage)
- of means or instrument
- object of some prepositions (often locative in sense)
- of time when
- of manner
- of degree of difference
- comitative
- of military accompaniment
- with compound verbs
- with verbs and adjectives meaning *help, please, meet, obey, trust, be similar or equal*
- of agent (especially with perfect passive and verbals in -τέος)

Accusative

- object of verbs
 - direct (external) object
 - object of the thing effected
 - internal object (acc. of the content)
- subject of an infinitive
- adverbial accusative
- duration of time and extent of space
- respect or specification
- object of some prepositions (often with directional meaning or expressing extension)
- predicate accusative (with verbs meaning *make, render, appoint*, and the like)

Vocative

- address
- exclamation

Note: all cases can also be used in apposition to a noun or pronoun in one of the above uses.

Uses of Infinitive

- complementary
- subject of impersonal verbs and impersonal expressions
- articular
- indirect discourse (especially with verbs of belief, expectation, φημί)
- natural result with ὥστε, or ὡς

Uses of Participle

attributive

circumstantial

temporal

causal

concessive

conditional

of purpose (future participle)

supplementary

with *τυγχάνω*, *λανθάνω*, *φθάνω*with verbs meaning *begin*, *continue*, *cease*

with verbs of emotion

with verbs meaning *do well*, *do ill*, *surpass*, *be inferior*, and the likewith verbs meaning *permit*, *endure*

with verbs of perception

expressing indirect discourse (especially with verbs of knowledge, remembering, proving, announcing, perception)

Uses of Subjunctives

Independent uses

hortatory (first person)

of prohibition (second and third persons)

deliberative questions

doubtful assertion denial (with *μή* or *μή οὐ*)emphatic denial (with *οὐ μή*)

Dependent uses

purpose clause

object clause with verb of fearing

present general conditional protasis

future more vivid conditional protasis

temporal clauses with words meaning *before*, *until*

Uses of the Optative

Independent uses

optative of wish (future or possible wishes)

potential optative

Dependent uses

purpose clause in secondary sequence

object clause with verb of fearing in secondary sequence

indirect statement with *ὅτι* or *ὡς* in secondary sequence

indirect question in secondary sequence

past general conditional protasis

future less vivid conditional protasis

subordinate clause in indirect discourse in secondary sequence

temporal clauses with words meaning *before*, *until*

Types of Conditions

Neutral

Future

future most vivid (rare)

future more vivid

future less vivid

General

present general

past general

contrary-to-fact

present contrary-to-fact

past contrary-to-face