1.   **Concept Review**

Declension is . . . .

- This or that system of form-changes and ending changes that nouns, adjectives, articles, and pronouns undergo to tell you:

    o   case (*nom., gen., dat., acc., voc.*)
    o   number (*sing., plur.*)
    o   gender (*masc., fem., neut.*)

- 2nd decl. *nouns* have
    o   MASC/FEM: nom. sing. in **-ος**
        ▪   ὁ ἀγρός masc.
        ▪   ἡ ὁδός fem.

    o   NEUTER: nom. sing. in **-ον**
        ▪   τὸ ἄροτρον neut.

Case is . . . .

Forms that nouns and pronouns (plus articles, adjectives, participles) take *to play different grammar roles*, like the different positions on a sports team.

    In *soccer:*

        - strikers
        - midfielders
        - etc.

    In *Greek nouns etc.:*

        - nominative (subjects & complements)
        - genitive (place from/out of, possession)
        - dative (place where at, person to whom)
        - accusative (DO, place to/into)
        - vocative (the "Hey, you!" case)

    Just as the physical *marker* of a soccer position — goalie — will differ from team to team (different styles of shirt), so the *phonetic form* of a *case-ending* (its sound and spelling) will differ from declension to declension (there are three).

➢ E.g., the genitive case of ἀγρός is ἀγροῦ. In that form, the noun can function, *among other things*, as PLACE OUT OF WHICH: βαίνω ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ, "I walk out of the field"

2. "Case Chase": The Cases and their Jobs. (Jobs illustrated with English examples)

➢ nominative
- subject *(DICAEOPOLIS is a farmer. DICAEOPOLIS loves his house)*
- complement *(Dicaeopolis is A FARMER)*

➢ genitive
- possession *(Philip is DICAEOPOLIS'S son)*
- out of / away from *(Dicaeopolis comes OUT OF THE HOUSE)*

➢ dative
- place where *(Dicaeopolis sleeps IN/NEAR THE HOUSE)*
- indirect object = person to whom *(Philip gives dinner TO DICAEOPOLIS)*
- "dative of reference" with verbs like προσχωρέω (see below, "Vocab Notes")

➢ accusative
- direct object *(Dicaeopolis loves THE HOUSE)*
- place towards or into *(Dicaeopolis goes INTO THE HOUSE)*

➢ vocative
- attention-grabbing *(Hey, Dicaeopolis!)*

3. Quiz CH3 Issues

➢ endings-forms
- of plural nouns
- of plural verbs
- infinitive

➢ agreement
- article-nouns-adjectives: agree case and number and gender
- verbs-subjects: number and person

4. CH3 Vocab Notes

➢ προσχωρέω approach + dative:
- προσχωρ-ῶ τῷ Δικαιοπόλιδι (dat.).
  "I approach / go near to / go up to D."

➢ αὐτό versus αὐτόν

- - αὐτό neuter sing. **"it."** αὐτά neut. plur. **"them."**
    φέρω **τὸ ἄροτρον / τὰ ἄροτρα**. I carry **the plow / the plows**
    φέρω **αὐτό / αὐτά**. I carry **it / them**.
  - αὐτόν masc. sing. **"him/it."** αὐτούς masc. plur. **"them."**
    καλῶ **τὸν δοῦλον / τοὺς δούλους**. I call **the slave / the slaves**.
    καλῶ **αὐτόν /αὐτούς**. I call **him / them**.
    φιλῶ **τὸν κλῆρον**. I love **my farm**.
    φιλῶ **αὐτόν**. I love **it**.

- ➢ δυνατόν ἐστιν / οὐκ ἔστι δυνατὸν βαδίζ-ειν.
  - It is (not) possible to walk.

- ➢ **τε . . . καί**: ὅ **τε** Δικαιόπολις **καὶ** ὁ Ξανθίας. (Both) Dicaeopolis and Xanthias.

- ➢ τοσοῦτος λίθος / τοσοῦτοι λίθοι So **great** a stone / so **many** stones

5. **Second Declension Masc. & Neut, Full Paradigm: Adjective, Noun (+ article)**

singular	masc.				neut		
	the	*small*	*stone*		*the*	*small*	*dinner*
nom.	ὁ	μικρ-ὸς	λίθ-ος		τὸ	μικρ-ὸν	δεῖπν-ον
gen.	τοῦ	μικρ-οῦ	λίθ-ου		τοῦ	μικρ-οῦ	δείπν-ου
dat.	τῷ	μικρ-ῷ	λίθ-ῳ		τῷ	μικρ-ῷ	δείπν-ῳ
acc.	τὸν	μικρ-ὸν	λίθ-ον		τὸ	μικρ-ὸν	δεῖπν-ον
voc.	(ὦ)	μικρ-ὲ	λίθ-ε		(ὦ)	μικρ-ὸν	δεῖπν-ον
plural	masc.				neut		
	the	*small*	*stones*		*the*	*small*	*dinners*
nom.	οἱ	μικρ-οὶ	λίθ-οι		τὰ	μικρ-ὰ	δεῖπν-α
gen.	τῶν	μικρ-ῶν	λίθ-ων		τῶν	μικρ-ῶν	δείπν-ων
dat.	τοῖς	μικρ-οῖς	λίθ-οις		τοῖς	μικρ-οῖς	δείπν-οις
acc.	τοὺς	μικρ-οὺς	λίθ-ους		τὰ	μικρ-ὰ	δεῖπν-α
voc.	(ὦ)	μικρ-οὶ	λίθ-οι		(ὦ)	μικρ-ὰ	δεῖπν-α

Another paradigm:

singular	masc.		
	the	*beautiful*	*field*
nom.	ὁ	καλ-ὸς	ἀγρ-ός
gen.	τοῦ	καλ-οῦ	ἀγρ-οῦ
dat.	τῷ	καλ-ῷ	ἀγρ-ῷ
acc.	τὸν	καλ-ὸν	ἀγρ-όν
voc.	(ὦ)	καλ-ὲ	ἀγρ-έ
plural	masc.		
	the	*beautiful*	*fields*
	οἱ	καλ-οὶ	ἀγρ-οί
gen.	τῶν	καλ-ῶν	ἀγρ-ῶν
dat.	τοῖς	καλ-οῖς	ἀγρ-οῖς
acc.	τοὺς	καλ-οὺς	ἀγρ-ούς
voc.	(ὦ)	καλ-οὶ	ἀγρ-οί

6. Verb Forms Revisited

	λέγω say	πονέω work	εἰμι be	(ἦλθον) come/go
	plain "ω" verb	ε-contract	irreg.	see forms below …
INIDICATIVE mood				
1st sing	λέγ-ω	πον-ῶ	εἰμί	[later in semester]
2nd	λέγ-εις	πον-εῖς	εἶ	[later in semester]
3rd	λέγ-ει	πον-εῖ	ἐστί(ν)	[later in semester]
3rd pl	λέγ-ουσι(ν)	πον-οῦςι(ν)	εἰσί(ν)	[later in semester]
IMPERATIVE mood				
2nd sing.	λέγ-ε	πόν-ει	ἴσθι	ἐλθ-έ
2nd pl.	λέγ-ετε	πον-εῖτε	ἔστε	ἔλθ-ετε
INFINITIVE mood				
	λέγ-ειν	πον-εῖν	εἶναι	[later in semester]