

Intr. 0.2.3: Comparison of English and Greek parts of speech

DISCLAIMER: This is not a complete classification, only an introduction geared to the needs of lessons 1-9

ENGLISH	GREEK
<p>NOUNS</p> <p>Examples: Peter, table <i>They vary with respect to:</i></p>	<p>NOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to:</i></p>
<p>NUMBER</p> <p>Two numbers: singular and plural. The regular mark of the plural is -s. Very few nouns have an irregular plural (child / children).</p>	<p>NUMBER</p> <p>Three numbers: singular, dual, and plural</p>
	<p>GENDER</p> <p>All nouns (proper or common, referring to living beings, objects, ideas, etc.) have grammatical gender. Three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter</p>
<p>CASE</p> <p>Only two cases: Nominative and Genitive. NOM: the boy; GEN: the boy's personality. The English GEN is normally possessive (= "of"). Because -s is also the mark of regular plurals, in the GEN plural the apostrophe should follow it rather than precede it: the boys' names.</p>	<p>CASE</p> <p>Four (or five): Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and sometimes a distinct Vocative. Cases mark the different syntactical functions of nouns in a sentence. Noun endings vary according to their cases. Example: Paul throws a rock = Παῦλος βάλλει λίθον. but The rock is Paul's = ὁ λίθος ἐστὶ Παύλου</p>

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<p>ARTICLES</p> <p>Definite: the Indefinite: an, a (sg only) <i>They are invariable.</i> the chair, the chairs</p>	<p>ARTICLE</p> <p>Only a definite article: ὁ ἢ τό (ho, he, to) <i>They vary with respect to: number, gender, case.</i> Articles must agree in every way with the nouns which they accompany:</p> <p>ὁ φίλος (ho philos = the friend, masculine), ἡ μήτηρ (he mêtêr = the mother, feminine), τὸ δῶρον (to dôron = the gift, neuter)</p>

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<p>VERBS</p> <p>Verbs express actions, states, or conditions</p> <p>Linking: to be, to become, to seem All other verbs:</p> <p>Predicative: ² Transitive: to write (because something, expressed or not, is written) or Intransitive: to live (yet many intransitive verbs may be used transitively, as in "live a noble life," and v/v)</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to:</i> person : 1sg (I, we), 2nd (you), 3rd (he,she,it,they); number: singular and plural; mood: Indicative (statement), Imperative (command), etc. ; and voice: Active (he trains the athlete, Passive (the athlete is being trained)</p>	<p>VERBS</p> <p>Verbs express actions, states, or conditions</p> <p>Linking: to be, to become, to seem All other verbs:</p> <p>Predicative: Transitive: to write (because something, expressed or not, is written) or Intransitive: to live (yet many intransitive verbs may be used transitively, as in "live a noble life," and v/v)</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to:</i> person : 1sg (I, we), 2nd (you), 3rd (he,she,it,they); number: singular, dual, and plural; mood: Indicative (statement), Imperative (command), etc ; and voice: Active (he trains the athlete, Middle (he trains himself / exercises), Passive (the athlete is being trained)</p>

ENGLISH	GREEK
<p>ADJECTIVES</p> <p><i>They are invariable. He / she / it is tall</i> <i>They are tall.</i></p>	<p>ADJECTIVES</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to: number (sg, pl) gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) case (NOM, GEN,DAT, ACC, VOC)</i></p> <p><i>They must agree in every way with the nouns they modify: καλὸς λόγος (kalos logos = fine story, masc), καλὴ κόρη (kalê korê = beautiful girl, fem), καλὸν δῶρον (kalon dôron = fine gift, neuter)</i></p>

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<p>PRONOUNS</p> <p>Pronouns replace nouns.</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Personal 2) Reflexive 3) Interrogative 4) Indefinite 5) Demonstrative 6) Relative 	<p>PRONOUNS</p> <p>Pronouns replace nouns.</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Personal 2) Reflexive 3) Interrogative 4) Indefinite 5) Demonstrative 6) Relative

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<p>1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to:</i></p> <p>Person, number, gender, case</p> <p>Three persons, in singular and plural.</p> <p>Only the 3rd person singular has gender: he, she, it.</p> <p>Only some personal pronouns have two cases: we/us, but you/you.</p>	<p>1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to:</i></p> <p>Person, number, gender, case</p> <p>Three persons, in singular and plural.</p> <p>Only the 3rd person singular has gender: he, she, it.</p> <p>All pronouns have cases. Examples: ἐγώ (ego) = English I με, ἐμέ (me) = English me ἡμεῖς (hêmeis) = English we ἡμᾶς (hêmas) = English us</p>
<p>2) REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p>Person, number</p> <p>Examples: <i>The boy hurt himself</i></p> <p>Do not confuse. with the emphatic “myself, yourself”, etc., as in: “Do it yourself.”</p>	<p>2) REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p>Person, number, gender, case</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>ἐμαυτόν, ἐμαυτῶ = myself, for myself, etc.</p> <p>ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν = ourselves, of ourselves, etc.</p>

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<p>3) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary as follows: "who?" has case (commonly ignored in American spoken English)</i></p> <p>Examples: who? whose? what? which? (may be used as adjectives)</p>	<p>3) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to: number, gender, case</i></p> <p>Example: τίς = who? τί = what? (may be used as adjectives)</p>
<p>4) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They are invariable.</i></p> <p>Examples: someone, something; whatever, nothing, etc. (may be used as adjectives)</p>	<p>4) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to: number, gender, case</i></p> <p>Example: τις = someone, anyone τι = something, anything (may be used as adjectives)</p>
<p>5) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to: number.</i></p> <p>Examples: this (pl these), that (pl those), etc. (may be used as adjectives)</p>	<p>5) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to: number, gender, case</i></p> <p>Examples: οὗτος = this, ἐκεῖνος = that</p>
<p>6) RELATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary as follows: "who" has case (commonly ignored in American spoken English)</i></p> <p>Examples: who (whom, whose), which, that, what (some may be used as adjectives)</p>	<p>5) RELATIVE PRONOUNS</p> <p><i>They vary with respect to: number, gender, case</i></p> <p>Example: ὃς = he who... ἥ = she who... ὅ = that which... (may be used as adjectives)</p>

ENGLISH	GREEK
<p style="text-align: center;">ADVERBS</p> <p>Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs. <i>They are invariable.</i> Examples: correctly, then</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ADVERBS</p> <p>Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs. <i>They are invariable.</i> Examples: ὀρθῶς = correctly, τότε = then</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PREPOSITIONS</p> <p>Prepositions establish relationships between other parts of speech. <i>They are invariable.</i> They can form prepositional phrases: at home, without delay, etc.</p> <p>EXAMPLES: at, below, after, with, etc., etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PREPOSITIONS</p> <p>Prepositions establish relationships between other parts of speech. They are invariable, but the declinable words they accompany must be in a particular case (some prepositions take two cases, a few take three). They can form prepositional phrases.</p> <p>EXAMPLES: ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ = in the beginning κατὰ τὸν νόμον = according to the law, etc., etc.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">CONJUNCTIONS</p> <p><i>They are invariable.</i></p> <p>Coordinating conjunctions connect functions on the same level.</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions connect functions on different levels, e.g., they connect a dependent clause with the main clause.</p> <p>EXAMPLES: Coordinating conjunctions: He came and helped. He heard me but said nothing. Subordinating conjunctions: If she likes your gift, she will thank you.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CONJUNCTIONS</p> <p><i>They are invariable.</i></p> <p>Coordinating conjunctions connect functions on the same level.</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions connect functions on different levels.</p> <p>EXAMPLES Coordinating conjunctions: καί = and, ἀλλά = but, ἢ = or. Subordinating conjunctions: ἐπειδὴ ἦλθε, ἔλεγε = When he came, he spoke.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">“PARTICLES”</p> <p><i>They are invariable.</i></p> <p>Formerly adverbs; they add nuances to words or sentences. Sometimes they are best rendered in modern languages by our intonation.</p> <p>EXAMPLES: δή = “indeed, really”; γε = “at any rate,” “at least”; δήπου = “surely,” etc.</p>