

The Nominal System: Introduction

A. Read §§100-115 and answer the following questions:

1. The *inflection* of nouns is called _____;
that of verbs is called _____ (§100).

2. What three factors are involved in the inflection of
Greek nouns (§§0103-1051)?

3. What are the *oblique* cases (§1053)? _____

4. In English the grammatical function of words is more or
less dependent on position in the sentence. What
determines the grammatical function of words in a Greek
sentence (§106)? _____

5. List the four distinct case-forms in Greek (§1052):

6. What are the eight Indo-European cases which are
reflected in these four case-forms (§§1052, 110-114)?

_____ _____
_____ _____

- B. Four different endings are used to form Greek nominative (and vocative) plural nouns: -αι, -οι, -ες, -α (§1041). Copy one example each of words with these four endings from 1 Jn 2:12-13. (Ignore ἀφένονται, διὰ and ὄνομα in 2:12.)

- C. Read aloud 1 Jn 2:12-14 as a litany. If read in class, one half should read the sentences beginning with γράφω/ἔγραψα and the other half the responses beginning with ὅτι:

Γράφω ὑμῖν, τεκνία,

ὅτι ἀφένονται ὑμῖν αἱ ἁμαρτίαι διὰ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ.

γράφω ὑμῖν, πατέρες,

ὅτι ἐγνώκατε τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς.

γράφω ὑμῖν, νεανίσκοι,

ὅτι νενικηκατε τὸν πονηρόν.

ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, παιδία,

ὅτι ἐγνώκατε τὸν πατέρα.

ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, πατέρες,

ὅτι ἐγνώκατε τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς.

ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, νεανίσκοι,

ὅτι ἰσχυροί ἐστε

καὶ νενικηκατε τὸν πονηρόν.