

Review #3 – Track 1

Grammar

- Explain how the stem was modified in the following inflected forms. Start by writing out the word's stem, add the case ending, show the final form, and explain the changes.
 - σάρξ is formed by σαρκ (stem) + ς (3rd declension Nominative Singular Feminine case ending) → σαρκς → σαρξ (because from the table of stops, kappa + sigma → xsi).
 - ὄνομα is formed by ὄνοματ (stem) + – (3rd declension Nominative or Accusative Singular Neuter case ending is blank) → ὄνοματ → ὄνομα (because of noun rule 8: “A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.”)
 - χάρισιν is formed by χαριτ (stem) + σιν (3rd declension Dative Plural Feminine case ending is σι(ν)) → χαριτσιν → χαρισιν (because from the table of stops, tau + sigma → sigma)
 - πίστεως is formed by πιστι (stem ends in consonantal iota) + ος (3rd declension Genitive Singular Feminine case ending) → πιστιος → πίστεως (because consonantal iota + omicron → εω in this instance)
 - παῖς is formed by παντ (stem) + ς (3rd declension Nominative Singular Masculine case ending) → παντς → πας (because nu + tau drops out before sigma. See summary point 8 in chapter 10.)
- Write out the seventh and eighth noun rules.
 - Noun rule 7 is the Square of Stops with the rightmost column (below) added, plus the fact that nu drops out when followed by sigma.

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ σ
Labial	π	β	φ	ψ
Velar	κ	γ	χ	ξ
Dental	τ	δ	θ	σ

- Noun rule 8: “A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.”
- Describe what happens when you add a sigma to the following stops.
 - τ + σ → σ
 - β + σ → ψ
 - δ + σ → σ
 - π + σ → ψ
 - γ + σ → ξ
 - κ + σ → ξ

4. List the case endings

1 st & 2 nd Declensions				3 rd Declension	
	M	F	N	M/F	N
Nom Sing	ς	–	ν	ς / –	–
Gen Sing	υ	ς	υ	ος	ος
Dat Sing	ι	ι	ι	ι	ι
Acc Sing	ν	ν	ν	α / ν	–
Nom Plur	ι	ι	α	ες	α
Gen Plur	ων	ων	ων	ων	ων
Dat Plur	ις	ις	ις	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
Acc Plur	υς	ς	α	ας	α

5. What determines the case, number, and gender of a personal pronoun?

- Case is determined by the function of the personal pronoun in its clause.
- Number and gender are determined by the number and gender of the antecedent of the personal pronoun.

The first and second person personal pronouns (with lexical forms ἐγώ and σύ), however, do not have gender.

6. Write out the paradigm of the English personal pronouns.

	First Person	Second Person		First Person	Second Person
Subjective Singular	I	you	Subjective Plural	we	you
Possessive Singular	my	your	Possessive Plural	our	your
Objective Singular	me	you	Objective Plural	us	you

7. What are the three uses of αὐτός?

- Personal pronoun
 - Usually translated as a third-person pronoun: *he, she, it, his, her, its, to him, to her, to it, him, her, it, they, their, to them, or them.*
- Adjectival intensive
 - Translated as “himself,” “herself,” “itself,” or “themselves.”
 - Usually in the predicate position.
 - Usually in the nominative case.
- Identical adjective
 - Translated as “same,” as in “the same woman.”
 - Usually in the attributive position.

8. How do you distinguish the form of the feminine personal pronoun from the feminine demonstrative?

- By the start of the word: The feminine demonstrative¹ always has either a rough breathing mark (αὐτή and αὐταί) or else begins with tau (ταύτης, ταύτη, ταύτην, τούτων, ταύταις, and ταύτας).

¹ This question refers to the nearby demonstrative (“this”), with lexical form οὗτος. The distant demonstrative (“that”), with lexical form ἐκεῖνος, is unlikely to be confused with the third person feminine personal pronoun.

The feminine personal pronoun always begins with αὐ̃, so it never has a rough breathing and never begins with tau.

9. In what adjectival position will you find the demonstratives when they are modifying nouns?
 - When a demonstrative modifies a noun, it is in the predicate position (e.g., “this the man” or “the man this”).
10. What are the four basic rules of the vocative?
 - a. In the plural, the vocative is always identical to the nominative plural.
 - b. In the singular first declension, the vocative is the same as the nominative.
 - c. In the singular second declension, the vocative ending is usually epsilon. Note that unlike other case endings (except for the Nominative or Accusative Plural Neuter case ending α), the epsilon is not simply appended to the end of the stem. Instead, the epsilon replaces the stem vowel omicron, so we have ἄνθρωπε, not ἀνθρώποε.²
 - d. In the singular third declension, the vocative is usually the bare stem of the word, sometimes with the stem vowel being changed due to ablaut.
11. What determines the case, number, and gender of a relative pronoun?
 - a. The case of a relative pronoun is set by its function in its relative clause.³
 - b. The number and gender of a relative pronoun match the number and gender of its antecedent.
12. How do you distinguish the form of the relative pronoun from the article?
 - The relative pronoun always has both a rough breathing and an accent (e.g., ὅς). The article always has one or the other (e.g., ὁ or τό), but never both. So if there is both a rough breathing and an accent, it is the relative pronoun. Otherwise, it is the article.

Parsing

1. πόλειςιν (πόλις Dative Plural Feminine “to cities”)
2. ὀνόματι (ὄνομα Dative Singular Neuter “to a name”)
3. ἡμᾶς (ἐγὼ Accusative Plural “us”)
4. αὕτη (οὗτος Nominative Singular Feminine “this”)
5. ὃν (ὅς Accusative Singular Masculine “whom”)
6. πᾶσαν (πᾶς Accusative Singular Feminine “each”)
7. ἐκκλησίαις (ἐκκλησία Dative Plural Feminine “to churches”)
8. ἐμοί (ἐγὼ Dative Singular Emphatic “to me,” ἐμός Nominative Plural Masculine “our”)
9. τούτους (οὗτος Accusative Plural Masculine “these”)
10. ἡ (ὁ Nominative Singular Feminine “the”)
11. οἷς (ὅς Dative Plural Masculine or Neuter “to whom/to which”)

² Advanced information for when you reach the contract vowel rules in chapter 17: the epsilon replaces the final stem vowel, it does not contract with it.

³ Except when the relative pronoun is attracted to the case of its antecedent. See section page 120 of the textbook.

12. πολλοῖς (πολύς Dative Plural Masculine or Neuter “to much/to many”)
13. ποδί (πούς Dative Singular Masculine “to a foot”)
14. ἐκεῖνα (ἐκεῖνος Nominative or Accusative Plural Neuter “those”)
15. ὕδωρ (ὔδωρ Nominative or Accusative Singular Neuter “water”)

Translation: 1 John 1:5-2:5

1:5 And this is the message that we have heard from him and we proclaim to you, that God is light, and no darkness at all is in him. 1:6 If we say that we have fellowship with him, and we are walking in the darkness, we lie and do not do the truth; 1:7 But if we walk in the light as he is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus his Son cleanses us from every sin. 1:8 If we say that we do not have sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us. 1:9 If we confess our sins, he is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from every unrighteousness. 1:10 If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us.

2:1 My little children, I write these things to you in order that you might not sin. But if anyone sins, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; 2:2 And he is the atoning sacrifice for our sins, and not ours only, but also for the entire world. 2:3 And in this way we know that we have known him, if we keep his commandments. 2:4 The one who says, “I have known him” and is not keeping his commandments is a liar, and the truth is not in him; 2:5 But whoever is keeping his word, truly in this one the love of God has been perfected. In this way we know that we are in him.