

## Nouns

- Nominative:** A noun, which in the context is functioning as (1) the subject, (2) predicate nominative, (3) vocative, or (4) nominative absolute.
- Genitive:** A construct relationship made up of a word (or words) in construct, followed by the word in absolute. (e.g., “Word of God” = Word, in construct; God in absolute).  
**Kinds:** (1) Subjective (N2→N1); (2) Objective (N2←N1); (3) Attributive (N2↔N1)
- Accusative:** A noun, which modifies the extent or scope of the verb as either (1) accusative object, or (2) adverbial accusative.
- Apposition:** Two or more nouns side-by-side (not in a construct relationship), where the follow-up noun(s) modify/further explain the first noun.
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## Adjectival Relationships

- Kinds:** A noun modifier, functioning (1) attributively, (2) as a predicate, or (3) as a substantive.
- Comparative:** A regular adj is called a positive adj (“great”). A comparative adj is a comparison of two (“greater”). A superlative adj is comparison of three or more (“greatest”).
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## Participles (Verbal Adjectives)

- Attributive:** Agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, number, **and definiteness**.
- Predicate:** Makes a claim about a noun or pronoun it modifies.
- Substantive:** Functions like a noun or indefinite relative clause.
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## Infinitives

- Inf. Construct:** An atemporal and apersonal nonfinite, which by context can have the following main uses: (1) Nominal, (2) Temporal, (3) Purpose, (4) Result, (5) Complementary, (6) Epexegetical.
- Abs. Infinitive:** Unlike the Inf. Construct, the Abs. Inf. does not take prepositions or suffixes, and it functions in the following main ways: (1) Nominal, (2) Adverbial (Emphatic, Manner), (3) Independent Verbal (imperative usually).
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