Introductory Definitions

Noun:
Defined: A word for a person, place, thing, or idea.
Eng. Ex: house, apostle, righteousness, horse, man, woman, etc.

Predicate:
Defined: Also called a verb, the predicate is the finite verb or verb phrase.
Eng. Ex: The boy *ran*, The man *hit* the ball, He *saw* the army, He *is* tall, etc.

Adjective:
Defined: A word that describes and modifies a noun.
Eng. Ex: *blue* car, *two* men, *excited* crowd, *blind* mice, etc.
Three Kinds: Attributive Adj (the *blind* mice); Predicate Adj (the mice are *blind*);
Substantival Adj, see below definition of substantive, (He saw the *blind*).
Comparison: Adjectives can be used in three ways: (1) Positive (great); (2) Comparative (greater); (3) Superlative (greatest).

Adverb:
Defined: A word which describes and gives more detail about the verb.
Eng. Ex: He ran away *quickly*; He *scarcely* knew the answer, He cried *softly*, etc.

Substantive:
Defined: Any part of speech that functions as a noun in a sentence when it normally does not (e.g., *Fighting* [pcp] is bad, We see the *dead* [adj], etc.).

Declension:
Defined: The pattern in which nouns have different endings (3 declensions in Greek).
Gr Ex: 2nd declension for λόγος is: λόγος, λογοῦ, λόγῳ, λόγον, etc.

Pronouns:
Defined: A word which substitutes for a substantive (noun) or noun phrase.
Main Kinds: personal (I, you, he, she, it, him, they); possessive (my, your); relative (who, which); interrogative pronoun (who? what?); indefinite (someone, something); demonstrative (this, that).
Eng. Ex: *He* saw *that*; *Who* is *he*?; *Someone* knows *him*; The man *who* you saw, etc.

Article:
Defined: In Greek a word is either anarthrous (without the article) or arthrous (with the article). There is no indefinite article like English (a pig, a boy, a girl, etc.).

Gender:
Defined: Although English has no gender, Greek has three: masculine, feminine and neuter. Noun gender corresponds with article, adjective, pronoun, and participle usage.

Case:
Defined: Although English has no cases, Greek has five: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative.

Syntax Definitions

Use:
Defined: The use of a word in a sentence describes its function (i.e., subject, DO, etc.)

Subject:
Defined: The person, place, or thing that is being discussed, described, or dealt with.
Eng. Ex: The man throws the stone to the son. (The man is the one doing action)
Gk Ex: ὁ ἄνθρωπος βάλλει τόν λίθον τῷ υἱῷ (The subject is in the nominative case)

Direct Obj:
Defined: A person, place, or thing that is the recipient of the action of the verb.
Eng. Ex: The man throws the stone to the son. (The stone is being thrown)
Gk Ex: ὁ ἄνθρωπος βάλλει τόν λίθον τῷ υἱῷ. (The Accusative Case is often the DO)

Indirect Obj:
Defined: Someone or something affected by the action of the verb.
Eng. Ex: The man throws the stone to the son. (The son is being affected by the action)
Gk Ex: ὁ ἄνθρωπος βάλλει τόν λίθον τῷ υἱῷ. (The Dative Case is often the IO)