

## ACCUSATIVE CASE

1. The accusative case indicates a direct object or object complement.

**Κελεύσει τὸν στρατηγὸν ἀνθρώπους ἄγειν.** He will command the general to bring men. (p. 11)

2. The accusative is used to indicate extent, both spatial and temporal.

**Ἐξήλασε παρασάγγας πέντε.** He marched twenty miles. (p. 14)

**Ἔθουον ἡμέρας δέκα.** They sacrificed for three days. (p. 14)

3. The accusative is used to indicate a part or quality to which an expression refers.

**Οἱ πολέμοι φοβεροὶ εἰσι μάχην.** The enemy is terrible in battle. (p. 22)

**Κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν.** I have a pain in my head. (p. 22)

4. Certain verbs take two accusatives. These usually follow the pattern “do something to someone” and include verbs meaning to ask, teach, remind, clothe, conceal, and take away.

**Τί ἐμὲ ταῦτα ἐρωτᾷς;** Why do you ask me this? (p. 74)

**Ἐπὶ σοὶ ἦν ἀφελέσθαι ἐμὲ τὴν ἀρχήν.** It was in your power to take the province from me. (p. 74)

**Ἦδετο εἰ τίς τι ἀγαθὸν ποιήσειεν αὐτόν.** If anyone did him good, he rejoiced. (p. 74)

5. Impersonal verbs used in an absolute construction must be in the accusative case. This construction is called the *accusative absolute* and is used in place of the genitive absolute (see Genitive §8.)

**Ἀλλὰ τί, ἐξὸν ἀπιέναι, δεῖ μένειν;** But why do we have to stay when we could go back? (p. 155)

6. The accusative case is used for the subject of an infinitive.

7. With prepositions, the accusative case often indicates motion towards a place. Below is a list of prepositions and their meanings with the accusative case.

<b>πρός</b>	to, towards; against
<b>εἰς</b>	into
<b>παρά</b>	to the presence of; beside, along; beyond; contrary to; during
<b>ἐπί</b>	to, onto; against
<b>κατά</b>	on, down on; according to; throughout
<b>ὑπέρ</b>	beyond, to beyond
<b>ὑπό</b>	under, to under; at, about (with time)
<b>διά</b>	on account of, for the sake of
<b>μετά</b>	after
<b>ἀνά</b>	throughout
<b>ἄμφι</b>	around (used literally as well as with numbers)

Mnemonic for §§2-7: **EQUAL VIM SIT**

**E** for **E**xtent<sup>2</sup>    **QUAL** for **QUAL**ity<sup>3</sup>

**V** for certain **V**erbs<sup>4</sup>    **IM** for **IM**personal verbs<sup>5</sup>

**SI** for **S**ubjects of **I**nfinitives<sup>6</sup>    **T** for motion **T**owards<sup>7</sup>

## GENITIVE CASE

1. The genitive case is used with comparisons when the word ἢ (than) is omitted. It is also used with verbs that imply comparison, such as **περιγίγνομαι** (to surpass).

**Ἐσμὲν κρείττονες ὑμῶν.** We are stronger than you. (p. 64)

**Περιγενήσεται τῶν ἀντιστασιωντῶν.** He will get the better of his opponents. (p. 64)

2. The genitive case indicates possession. It can describe either the subject or the object of an action or feeling; these usages are called the *subjective genitive* and *objective genitive*, respectively.

**Τὴν τοῦ δήμου εὐνοίαν εἶχε.** He had the good will of the people. (p. 31)

**Ἐν τῇ κώμῃ φόβος τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἦν.** In the village there was fear of the soldiers. (p. 31)

3. The genitive case is used to indicate measure (e.g. of time, space, length) or material.

**Ὅδος ἐστὶ τριῶν ἡμερῶν.** It is a three days' journey. (p. 31)

**Ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἦν τεῖχος λίθων.** There was a wall of stones in the country. (p. 31)

4. With prepositions, the genitive case often indicates separation or motion away from a place. Below is a list of prepositions and their meanings with the genitive case.

<b>ἀπό</b>	from, away from (a place)	<b>μετά</b>	with, together with (not means)
<b>ἐκ</b>	from, out of	<b>ἀντί</b>	instead of
<b>παρά</b>	from (a person)	<b>ἐπί</b>	on; in the time of
<b>κατά</b>	down from; under; against	<b>ὑπέρ</b>	on behalf of, for the sake of
<b>ὑπό</b>	by (agent)	<b>πρός</b>	in the name of
<b>διά</b>	through; by means of		

5. Since the genitive case indicates separation, verbs that denote separation or distinction take the genitive. Verbs meaning “remove,” “restrain,” “release,” “cease,” “fail,” and “differ” fall into this group.

**Τούτῳ ἔδοξε τοῦ πολέμου παύσασθαι.** It seemed best to him to cease from the war. (p. 35)

**Διέσχον ἀλλήλων τριάκοντα στάδια.** They were thirty stades distant from each other. (p. 35)

6. The genitive is used to express a time *within which* an event occurs.

**Ἀλκιβιάδης νυκτὸς ἀπέδρα.** Alcibiades escaped by night. (p. 89)

7. A noun and a participle not grammatically connected with the main construction of the sentence may be by themselves in the genitive case. This construction is called the *genitive absolute*. It may be translated in English as a coordinate clause (with *and*) or subordinate clause (with *when*, *since*, etc.).

**Πονηρὰ τάξις ἐστὶ πολεμίων ἐπομένων.** It is a poor arrangement if enemies are following. (p. 81)

**Τούτων δὲ τοιούτων ὄντων, οὐκ ἐθέλω ἄγειν.** Since this is so, I do not want to lead. (p. 81)

8. The genitive is also used with many various verbs (see p. 51).

Mnemonic for §§1-7: **Compare<sup>1</sup> the subjects<sup>2</sup> and the objects<sup>3</sup> and measure<sup>4</sup> the time within which<sup>5</sup> they are separated.<sup>6,7</sup>**

## DATIVE CASE

1. The dative case indicates an indirect object.

2. The agent with the passive voice is usually expressed by **ὑπό** with the genitive case. In the perfect and pluperfect tenses, however, the dative case by itself can be used instead.

**Κεκόκασται τῷ λογαγῶ.** He has been punished by the captain. (p. 28)

3. With comparatives, the dative case denotes the degree of difference.

**Αἱ τριήρεις πολλῶ πλεόνες ἦσαν.** The triremes were far more numerous. (p. 92)

4. The dative case is used to indicate manner, means, and cause.

**Ταῖς ἀσπίδι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδούπησαν.** They pounded their spears with their shields. (p. 91)

**Τὸ ὑπολειπόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν.** The part left behind began to go forward on the run. (p. 91)

**Τούτοις ἤσθη Κῦρος.** Cyrus was pleased with these. (p. 91)

5. The dative case is used with words of union, resemblance, agreement, and approach.

**Εὔρον πετρίνην στήλην ὁμοίαν ἀνδρὶ.** They found a stone image like a man. (p. 68)

**᾽Ωμίλει καλαῖς γυναιξί.** He associated with fair women. (p. 68)

**Ἐπολέμει τοῖς Θραξί.** He began to make war on Thrace. (p. 68)

6. The dative case is used to indicate the time *when* an event occurs.

**Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραία Ἀλκιβιάδης ἦκεν.** Alcibiades returned the next day. (p. 89)

7. The dative case is used with many verbs that have the prefix **ἐν-**, **συν-**, and **ἐπι-**, and with some that have the prefix **προσ-**, **παρα-**, **περι-**, and **ὑπο-**.

**Μανία συνεστρατεύετο τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ.** Mania took the field with Pharnabazus. (p. 68)

**Ὁ δῆμος ἐμμένει τοῖς ὄρκοις.** The people are remaining true to their oaths. (p. 68)

8. With prepositions, the dative case often indicates situation. Below is a list of prepositions and their meanings with the dative case.

<b>πρὸς</b>	near
<b>ἐπί</b>	upon
<b>παρά</b>	beside (a person)
<b>ἐν</b>	in, at
<b>σύν</b>	with, together with (not means)
<b>ὑπό</b>	under, subject to

Mnemonic for §§2-8: **A** Dog **M**ight **C**ollect **R**ubber **W**hen **P**ointed **S**outh.

**A** for Agent<sup>2</sup>    **D** for Degree of difference<sup>3</sup>    **M** for Manner and Means<sup>4</sup>    **C** for Cause<sup>4</sup>  
**R** for Resemblance<sup>5</sup>    **W** for time **W**hen<sup>6</sup>    **P** for Prefixed verbs<sup>7</sup>    **S** for Situation<sup>8</sup>