Genitive and Dative Nouns Notes

**Vocabulary:**

* Parsing: Telling about the word in question (Case, Number, Gender, English translation, Lexical form)
	+ e.g. γραφαί - Nominative, Plural, Feminine meaning they write from γραφή

**Genitive Case:**

* Case indicating “of-ness” or “from-ness”
* Case indicating possession
* Usual translations: “of \_\_\_\_\_” or “\_\_\_\_\_’s”
	+ e.g. James son of Zebedee.

 Ἰάκοβος τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου.

 lit. Eng. James of Zebedee.

* + e.g. Matt 1

**Dative Case:**

* The case of “to-ness” “with-ness” or “in-ness”
* The case of Indirect object.
* \*\*\*Microscope\*\*\*
	+ Accusative = Direct Object
	+ Dative = Indirect Object
* e.g. Jesus gave him living water.
* e.g. Jesus gave him to the living water.

**The 5 Noun Cases:**

Total Case uses in the NT:

Nominative:…...24,618

Genitive:…........19,633

Dative:…...........12,173

Accusative:…....23,105

Vocative:….............317

\*Daniel Wallace, *Greek Grammar: Beyond the Basics,* pg 35.

**Noun Translation Hints:**

1. Look for the nominative.
	* When you see a new sentence, look for the nominative noun. That’s your subject.
2. Look for the article.
	* the article is your cheat-code to parsing nouns. If you know the article, you know the case, and number, and usually the gender.
3. Look for iota subscripts.
	* usually an iota subscript is a clue that a dative is present. In the singular dative the iota always subscripts if possible.
4. Watch out for the alternate 1st declension pattern.
	* some words in the first declension follow an α pattern in the singular instead of an η pattern.
5. Always look just past the nouns you see, to see if a genitive is modifying it.
	* Genitives usually follow the word they modify. e.g. ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ...
6. break up the sentence into manageable chunks.
	* if manageable for you is one word at a time, then go one word at a time. Your manageable will grow, but always try to push yourself to bigger chunks.

**The Full Noun 2-1-2 Paradigm**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine | Feminine |  | Neuter |
| Nom Sing | λόγος | γραφή | ὥρα | ἔργον |
| Gen Sing | λόγου | γραφής | ὥρας | ἔργου |
| Dat Sing | λόγῳ | γραφῇ | ὥρᾳ | ἔργῳ |
| Acc Sing | λόγον | γραφήν | ὥραν | ἔργον |
| Declension | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nom Plur | λόγοι | γραφαί |  | ἔργα |
| Gen Plur | λόγων | γραφῶν |  | ἔργων |
| Dat Plur | λόγοις | γραφαῖς |  | ἔργοις |
| Acc Plur | λόγους | γραφάς |  | ἔργα |