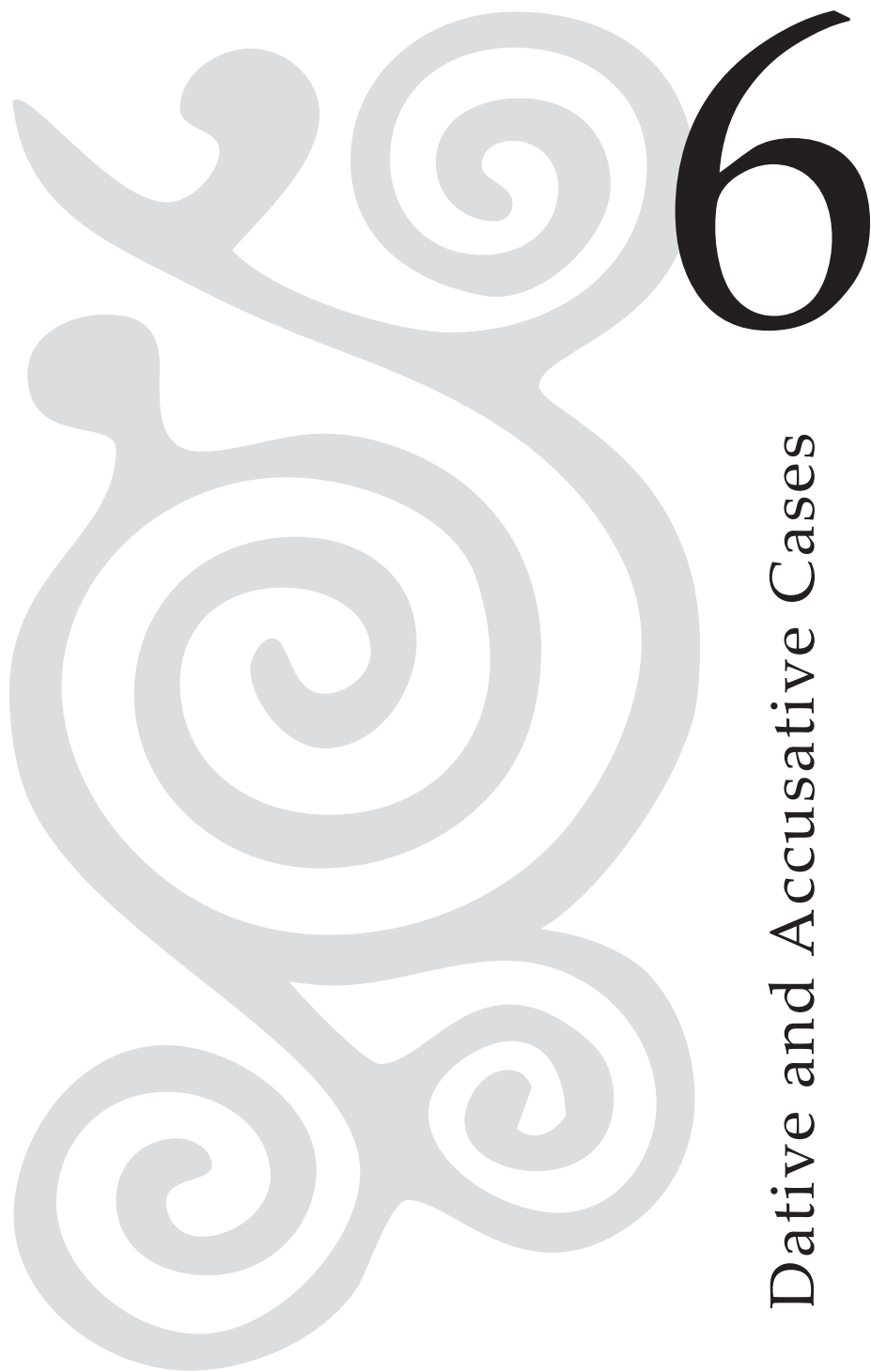


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## Dative and Accusative Cases

### OBJECTIVE :

Become familiar with the dative and accusative cases.

## Memory Verse:

Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐδέποτε ἐκπίπτει.

*Love never fails.*

I Corinthians 13:8

Our first memory verse for this year comes from the book of I Corinthians (ΠΡΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΟΥΣ Α). The verse is short, but do not rush through in your reading of it. You want to be sure to pronounce each word carefully and clearly. This will help you to memorize and remember the verse.<sup>1</sup>

## day 1: Introduction to dative and accusative cases

When you learned the paradigms for first and second declension nouns last year, you learned four cases. Your second declension masculine paradigm looks like this:

ἄνθρωπος	N	ἄνθρωποι
ἀνθρώπου	G	ἀνθρώπων
ἀνθρώπῳ	D	ἀνθρώποις
ἄνθρωπον	A	ἀνθρώπους

You learned that the first line is called the nominative case, and it shows us the subject or predicate nominative of the sentence. The second line is called the genitive. It shows us the possessive in a sentence, and it is also used as the object of a preposition. Now look carefully at the third line down. This is the line for the dative case. The dative case singular has  $-\omega$  for an ending, and the plural has  $-οις$ . Then look at the final line, which is the accusative case. Notice the endings are  $-ον$  and  $-ους$ . Now read through the entire declension, from start to finish. Both the dative and the accusative cases have their own jobs in the sentence. Recite the endings for the second declension neuter. Notice that the dative and the accusative endings are the same as the masculine, except in the accusative plural. The neuter accusative plural ends in alpha.

<sup>1</sup> Although the word *the* (Ἡ) is used in the original Greek, it is left out in the English translation. It is common in Greek for abstract nouns to include the article, although it is not common in English.

## day 2: Recognizing the dative and accusative

Today you will *parse* nouns by indicating their case, number, and gender before translating. Refer to your charts if necessary as you grow accustomed to identifying datives and accusatives. For now, translate the dative and accusative just like the nominative. But remember what they are used for!

## day 3: Recognizing dative and accusative in the first declension

Of course, first declension nouns use the dative and accusative case too. Here is the paradigm for the first declension:

<i>singular</i>		<i>plural</i>
ἀλήθεια	N	ἀλήθειαι
ἀληθείας	G	ἀληθειῶν
ἀληθείᾳ	D	ἀληθείαις
ἀληθειαν	A	ἀληθείας

Remember that in the first declension, there are two possible endings on the singular side, but the plural side has only one set of endings.

What are the first declension dative singular endings?

What is the dative plural ending?

What are the accusative singular endings?

What is the accusative plural ending?

## day 4: Recognizing all four cases

The easier it is for you to quickly parse a noun (to recognize its gender, number, and case), the more you will enjoy translation exercises. With that in mind, today's workbook assignment requires you to use all the information you have acquired so far to determine the gender (masculine, feminine, neuter), number (singular, plural), and case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative) of these words. All genders and cases are included in this exercise. In the instance of two cases sharing the same ending, list both cases under the appropriate column. You may need to refer to your charts to complete the exercise, but remember that you are to be working toward mastery in the memorization of these charts.

## day 5: Review paradigms for nouns, adjectives, and present tense verbs