**Case and Function Chart**

In making this chart, a primary consideration has been to represent as many different functions as possible with the fewest number of labels. Thus, the genitive of dependence, for example, is used as a catchall for a number of incidences where a genitive noun must be translated with another noun.

Likewise, the dative indirect object covers a number of incidences typically found under the dative of reference category. The underlying philosophy is to explain more with less. Should you wish to look at more labels, Smyth’s *Greek Grammar* is a good resource to consult.

**Case Function Supply in English**

**Nominative**  1. **Subject: he** eats **none**

**Καμβύσης** ἐστρατεύετο

(“**Kambyses** marched”)

2. **Predicate Nominative:** he is a **doctor none**

οὔνομα αὐτῇ ἦν **Νίτητις**

(“her name was **Nitetis**”)

3. **Predicate Adjective:** the dog is **brown none**

τὰ οἰκήια ἦν μέζω **κακά**

(“the personal matters were too **terrible**”)

**Case Function Supply in English**

**Genitive**  1. **Possession:** the car **of John *of***

νεκρὸς **ἀνθρώπου** (“the corpse **of a man**”)

2. **Partitive:** ἓξ **τῶν ἀνδρῶν** (“six **of the men**”) ***of***

3. **Dependence:** a bag **of gold *of***

**τοῦ χρυσοῦ** θήκη (“chest **of gold**”)

4. **Object of a Verb or Verb’s Prefix: χρημάτων**

ἐδέοντο (“they were in need **of money**”);

**ἐκείνων** ταῦτα **προ**τίθησι

(“he places these things **before those**”)

5. **Absolute:** ἐπιφανοῦς **τούτου γενομένου none**

(“**this being** clear”)

6. **Comparison:** ὁ Ὅμηρος δικαιότερος **ἀδελφοῦ *than***

(“Homer is more just than **his brother**”)

7. **With Certain Adjectives or Adverbs: σοῦ** ἄξιος

(“worthy **of you**”)

8. **Value:** αὐτὸν **πολλοῦ** τιμᾷ (“he honors

him **a lot**”); ***of***

ὁ μὲν **λόγου οὐδενός** (“the man **of no account**”)

9. **Separation:** he frees us **from slavery *from/away from***

τὰ πηδάλια παρέλυσε νεῶν

(“he freed the rudders **from the ships**”)

10. **Time:** δέκα **ἡμερῶν** (“within ten **days**”) ***within***

11. **Object of Preposition:** ὑπὸ **Ὁμήρου**

(“by **Homer**”)

**Case Function Supply in English**

**Dative**  1. **Indirect Object:** he gives a book **to Sara *to***

OR he makes a coat **for Jim *for***

**ὑμῖν** ἔχει καλῶς (“it goes well **for you**”)

δίκην **αὐτῇ** αἱροῦμαι (“I choose justice **for her**”)

2. **Object of Verb or Verb’s Prefix:**

ἐπὶ κρήνην **αὐτοῖς** ἡγήσασθαι

(“to lead **them** to the spring”)

**τ**ὴν ἐλευθερίαν **ὑμῖν περι**τίθημι

(“I place freedom **around you**”)

3. **Means or Instrument:** he cuts down the tree ***by/with***

**with a sword** OR he wins **by his intelligence**.

ἔχουσιν αὐτὸ **δόλῳ** (“they held it **by trickery**”)

4. **Possession** typically with verb (“to be”): ***to***

**τῷ Ὁμήρῳ** ἐστὶ στρατηγός

(“there is a general **to Homer**”)

5. **Dative with an Adjective, Adverb, or Noun:**

**αὐτῷ** ἀσφαλές εἶναι (“to be safe **for him**”)

πρὸς ἡδονήν **αὐτῷ** (“for pleasure **to him**”)

6. **Dative with a Verb and Infinitive:**

δεῖ **αὐτῷ** ἰέναι (“it is necessary **for him** to go”)

7. **Dative of Respect:** ἀνὴρ **ἡλικίᾳ** νέος (“a man ***in***

young **in age**”)

8. **Time When:** πέμπτῃ **ἡμέρᾳ** (“on the fifth **day**”) ***on***

9. **Dative of Degree of Difference:** πoλλῷ ***by***

(“**by much**”)

10. **Dative of Accompaniment:** αὐτὸν κτείνει **none or *σύν***

**ἵππῳ (“**he kills him **with his horse**”)

11. **Dative of Agent with Perf. and Plup. Pass.:**

λέλειμμαι **αὐτῷ** (“I have been left **by him**”)

12. **Place Where:** (“He sits **on the bench**”) ***ἐν (in, on, at)***

ἐν **Αἰγύπτῳ** (“in **Egypt**”)

13. **Dative of Possession:** ὁ ἀδελφὸς **αὐτῷ**

(“**his** brother”) **none**

14. **Object of Preposition:** σὺν **Ὁμήρῳ**

(“with **Homer**”)

**Case Function Supply in English**

**Accusative**  1. **Direct Object:** he gives me **an apple none**

**ταῦτα** αὐτῇ λέγω (“I say **these things** to her”)

2. **Accusative Subject of Infinitive or Participle *that* or none**

**Indirect Statement:** ἔφη **αὐτὴν** βλάπτειν

αὐτόν (“he said **she** hit him”); οἰκὸς ἦν τῆς

θυγατρὸς ὄντας **παῖδας** (“it was likely that

they were **the children** of his daughter”)

**Result:** οὕτω σοφός ἐστι ὥστε **τοὺς**

**ἀνθρώπους** φιλεῖν αὐτόν (“he is so wise

that people love him”)

**Other Instances:** δεῖ **αὐτὸν** ἰέναι (“it is

necessary **for him** to go”); συνήνεικε **ὑμᾶς**

εἰδέναι (“it happened that **you** knew”)

3. **Acc. of Respect:** ἀνὴρ **ἡλικίαν** νέος ***in***

a man young **in age**

4. **Duration of time:** he works **for 3 hours *for***

ὀκτωκαίδεκα **ἔτη** (“for eighteen **years**”)

5. **Extent of space:** he walks **for 3 miles *for***

**ὁδὸν μακράν** (“**for a long journey**”)

6. **Accusative Absolute:** οὕτως **ἔχον**

(“**this being** so”) **none**

7. **Object of Preposition:** πρὸς **Ὅμηρον**

(“to **Homer**”)

**Case Function Supply in English**

**Vocative**  1. **Direct Address: John**, come here **none**

ὦ **βασιλεῦ** (“oh king”)

With the expection of the predicate adjective, the above are all case functions for nouns and pronouns. Remember that adjectives, which include participles, always agree with the nouns or pronouns they modify in gender, number, and case. If no noun or pronoun is present, supply one from the gender and number of the adjective unless it is clear that a noun or pronoun

must be supplied from context.

Two grammatical occurrences that happen in all cases are apposition and predicate nouns. Consider the following examples:

**Apposition Predicate Nouns**

ὁ Ὅμηρος, **ποιητής**, καλός. ὁ Ὅμηρος **ποιητής**.

Homer, a **poet**, is good. Homer is a **poet**.

τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ Ὁμήρου, **ποιητοῦ**, μέγα. τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ Ὁμήρου ὄντος **ποιητοῦ** μέγα.

The book of Homer, **a poet**, is big. The book of Homer, being a **poet**, is big.

ταῦτα τῷ Ὁμήρῳ, **ποιητῇ**, δίδωμι. τὸ βιβλίον τῷ Ὁμήρῳ ὄντι **ποιητῇ**.

I give these things to Homer, a **poet**. There is a book to Homer being a **poet**.

νομίζει τὸν Ὅμηρον **ποιητὴν** καλόν. νομίζει τὸν Ὅμηρον **ποιητὴν** εἶναι.

He thinks that Homer, a **poet**, is good. He thinks Homer is a **poet**.

ὦ βασιλεῦ, **Κῦρε**, ἔλθε. ὦ παιδία ὄντα **ποιηταί**, ἔλθετε.

King, **Kyros**, come! Children, being **poets**, come!