

## Chapter 5: Teaching Notes

**REVIEW:** Begin by reminding the students that in Chapter 3 we learned the nominative and accusative cases along with one use for the nominative and two for the accusative. Ask them what those uses are. Remind them that the genitive and dative cases were mentioned briefly in Chapter 3. Now it is time to focus on those two cases.

**GENITIVE CASE:** You will need to stress again that the Greek cases can serve *many different functions* in a sentence. This chapter introduces two of the most common uses for the genitive case: possessive and object of preposition. Be sure students note the two possible ways to translate the possessive.

As indicated in Chapter 3, the order nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative is traditional. Students should definitely be encouraged to learn all noun (and later adjective, pronoun, and participle) forms in that order. [**Note:** There is one other case, the “vocative” (introduced in Chapter 24), but these four are the main ones. The vocative is essentially a single function case, is frequently identical in form to the nominative, and is not usually listed with the others in the noun declension (though some grammar books do list it).]

**LISTS:** At this point I often suggest that the students begin keeping lists of the way nouns (and later pronouns) can function in the sentence – one list for each case. At this point the nominative case list would have one use (subject). The genitive case list would have two uses (possessive and object of preposition), the dative case list would have two uses (indirect object and object of the preposition), and the accusative case list would have two uses (direct object and object of the preposition).

**DATIVE CASE:** Students sometimes have difficulty understanding the indirect object. Make sure that they are clear on the concept in English. Use more examples if necessary. [Sometimes the interest (either advantage or disadvantage) of the recipient is especially emphasized and the use is called “dative of interest.” If you have the Wallace grammar book, see pp. 142-144. This is not a distinction, however, which you can ask students to make at this time. In some sense *all* indirect objects are datives of interest, so it is a very fine line.]

**DECLENSION:** The chapter title for this chapter (and for Chapter 3) includes the words “second declension masculine.” This is the appropriate time to discuss these terms. Greek nouns are grouped together on the basis of *identical or similar endings*. Thus the nouns from both Chapter 3 and this chapter are grouped together. “Declension” is one of the terms used for the different groups. All the nouns in this chapter are in the group called “second declension.” [There are two other declensions; first and third. The reason for starting with second declension rather than first is that the first declension nouns show more variety in the endings than second declension masculine.] Another term used to classify nouns is “gender.” There are three noun genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. All the nouns from Chapters 3 and 5 are masculine.

**ACCENTS:** Again remind students that they will not be graded on accents (unless, of course, you *are* grading them), but stress that the rules are not too difficult and they should at least give them a try.

**PREPOSITIONS:** Here again I suggest the keeping of lists, in this case based on the case of the object. At this point there would be three lists with two prepositions each: prepositions with their object in the genitive ( $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$ ), prepositions with their object in the dative ( $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ), and prepositions with their object in the accusative ( $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$  and  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ). [**Note:** The nominative case is *never* used as the object of a preposition.]

Emphasize again that the correct case use identification is only *object of the preposition* if there is a **Greek preposition**. The “of” used for the genitive and the “to” or “for” used for the dative are part of the case function; they are *not* separate prepositions in Greek.

**VOCABULARY:** Call attention to the two notes on special translation situations.