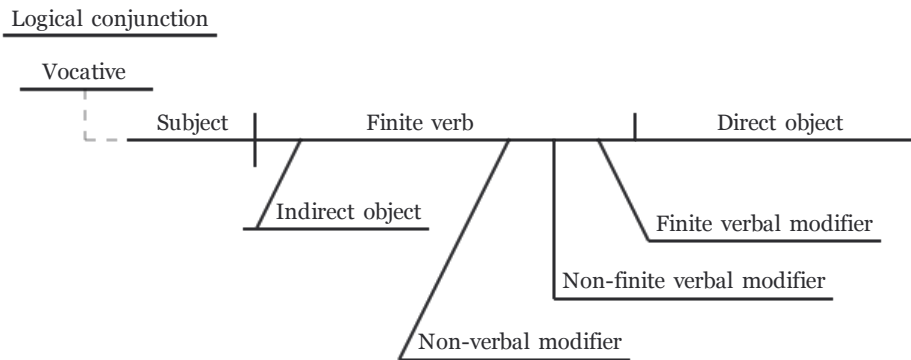


OVERVIEW



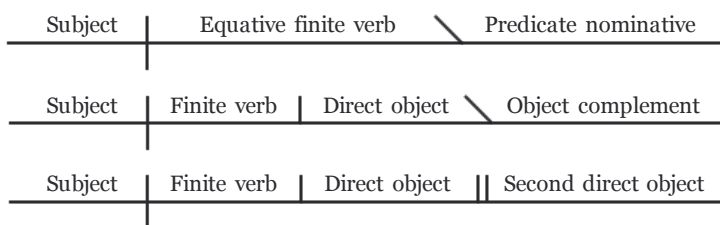
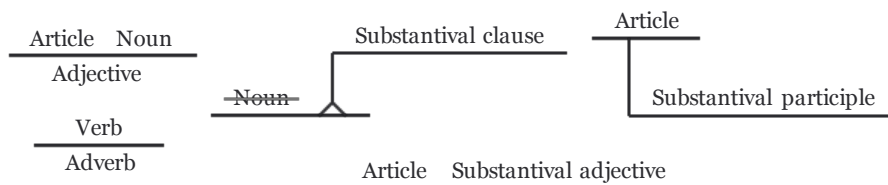
Note: Anywhere nouns are addressed, the same is true for pronouns.

Indirect Objects and Modifiers

- All indirect objects are datives, though not all datives are indirect objects.
- Non-verbal modifiers include genitives, datives and prepositional phrases.
- Non-finite and finite verbal modifiers are two types of dependent clauses.
- Non-finite verbs are participles and infinitives.
- Finite verbs are indicatives, imperatives, subjunctives and optatives.

Adjectives, Adverbs and Substantives

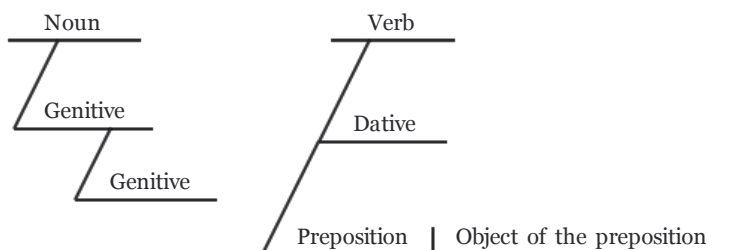
- Adjectives are placed under nouns.
- Adverbs are placed under verbs.
- We recommend you place the definite article next to its corresponding noun, though it may also be placed below the line.
- Substantival clauses function as a noun.



Equative Verbs and Double Accusatives

- Equative verbs (εἶμι, γίνομαι, etc.) take their "object" in the same case as their subject.
- Object complements are acted upon by the verb to modify the direct object.
- Some clauses contain two direct objects called a Person-thing double accusative.

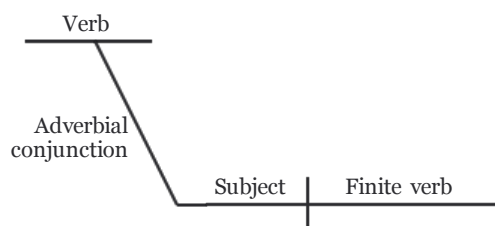
NON-VERBAL MODIFIERS



Genitives, Datives and Prep. Phrases

- Genitives most often modify nouns.
- Genitives are often found in "chains".
- Datives modify verbs.
- Prepositional phrases most often modify verbs (though they can modify nouns).

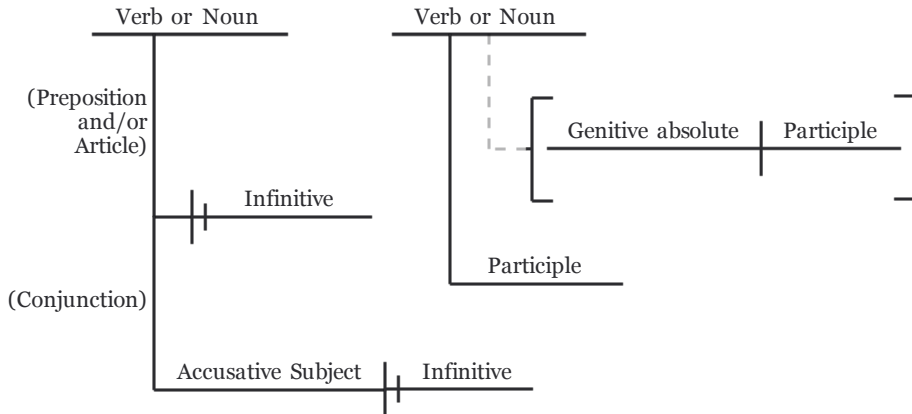
FINITE VERBAL MODIFIERS



Adverbial Finite Clauses

- A clause with a finite verb is determined to be adverbially dependent by the presence of an adverbial conjunction.
- Adverbial conjunctions include: γὰρ, ὅτι, καθὼς, ὡς, οὕτως, εἰ, εἰάν, ἵνα, ὅταν, etc.

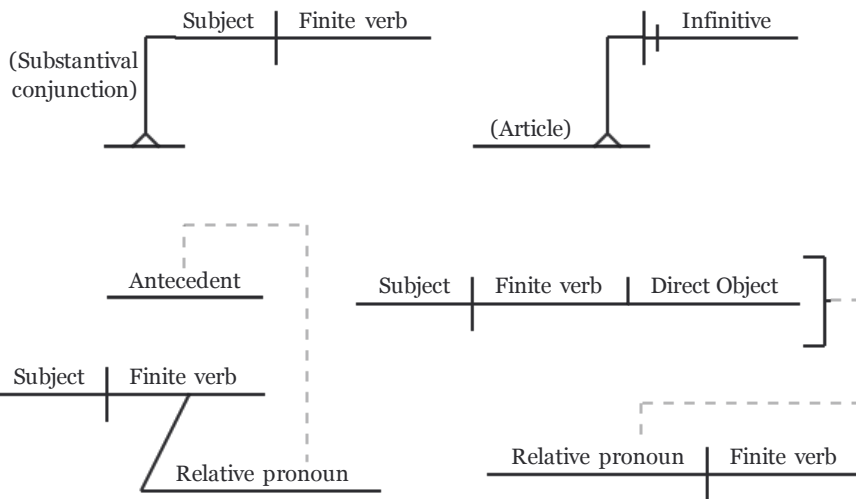
NON-FINITE VERBAL MODIFIERS



Participles and Infinitives (as modifiers)

- Infinitives most often modify verbs.
- Infinitives may appear "naked" or with select preposition/article combinations (εἰς τό, πρὸς τό, τοῦ, etc.) or a conjunction.
- The assumed "subject" of an adverbial infinitive matches the subject of the verb it modifies. If the "subject" differs, it will appear in the accusative.
- Infinitives may also act as compliments to certain verbs. (Diagrammed the same.)
- Participles can modify both verbs and nouns.
- A participle can appear with a genitive noun for its subject. This is called a genitive absolute and is diagrammed differently because it is syntactically unconnected.

SUBSTANTIVAL AND RELATIVE CLAUSES



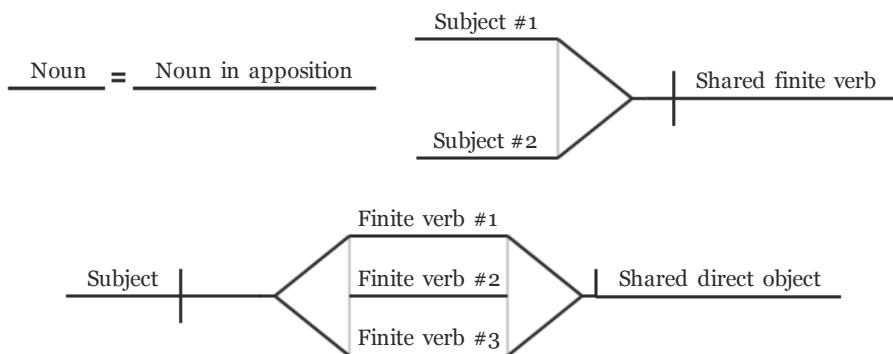
Substantival Finite Verbs and Infinitives

- Not all substantival clauses take conjunctions.
- Substantival conjunctions are: ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅτι and ὥς.
- The upside-down and backward substantival shelves exist simply for formatting reasons with no change in meaning.

Relative Pronouns and Antecedents

- A relative pronoun will always be a part of its own clause.
- The antecedent to a relative pronoun is usually a noun and can appear in any type of clause.
- Generally, a relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by the function it has in its own clause.
- If the antecedent is an entire clause or phrase, use brackets.

MISCELLANEOUS



Apposition and Compound Units

- A noun, no matter what its function in a clause, may have another noun standing in apposition to it.
- The noun in apposition along with the connecting equal sign (called an "Apposition marker") may be set to either the right or left with no change in meaning.
- The compound unit shelf can be used in a variety of situations whenever multiple words relate syntactically in parallel to another single word.