

REVIEW OF GRAMMAR

I. Syntax

- A. Definition: Syntax deals with the relationship words have to one another in a sentence.
- B. A sentence expresses a complete thought in words.
1. A sentence may contain a declaration (affirmative or negative), a question, a command (imperative or optative) or an exclamation.
 2. A sentence must contain two parts: a subject and a predicate.
 - a. The subject is that of which something is stated.
 - b. The predicate is that which is stated of the subject.
 - c. The subject (noun) and predicate (verb) are essential parts of a complete sentence (subject + predicate = sentence).
- C. That upon which the action of a verb is exerted is called the object. The object may be either direct or indirect.
- D. The way a word is used in the sentence always determines what part of speech it is. Each part of speech is defined according to its usage or the work it does in the sentence.

II. The Parts of Speech

A. Noun

1. Definition: The name of a person, place, thing, quality, idea, etc.
2. Use of Nouns:
 - a. The subject of the verb: The man hit the ball. (The subject names the person, place or thing spoken of. It is that of which something is stated.)
 - b. The direct object of the verb: The man hit the ball. (The noun which receives the action of the verb.)
 - c. The indirect object of the verb: The man hit the ball to the boy. The indirect object tells to or for whom (or what) something is done.)

- d. The object of the preposition: He went into the house. (The noun after the preposition is the object of the preposition.)
- e. An appositive: Joe, my friend, is a good man. (An appositive is a word which explains the noun or pronoun it follows and names the same person or thing.)
- f. A predicate nominative: She was a nurse. (The predicate nominative completes the predicate and explains or renames the subject.)
- g. A predicate adjective: The cherry blossoms are pink. (The predicate adjective completes the verb and describes the subject.)
- h. An adverbial objective: The man plays baseball every day. (An adverbial objective is a noun used like an adverb and usually indicates distance, time, weight, or value.)
- i. The nominative of address: Joe, come here. (A nominative of address is the name or title of the person spoken to.)
- j. A few other minor usages.

B. Pronoun:

- 1. Definitions: A word used in place of a noun.
 - a. It is a word used as a stand-in, equivalent or substitute for a noun.
 - b. Its function is to prevent monotony by avoiding the repetition of the substantive or noun.
- 2. Agreement with Antecedent.
 - a. Antecedent: The noun for which a pronoun stands is its antecedent.
 - b. Number, person, gender: a pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender. The girl knew her part in the play.
 - c. Collective noun: A collective noun takes a singular pronoun when the group is thought of and a plural pronoun when the individuals are thought of. The program committee handed in its report.

- d. Or, Nor: Two or more singular antecedents joined by or or nor require singular pronouns. Either Harry or John will bring his car.

3. Kinds of Pronouns:

a. Personal Pronouns.

- 1) Personal pronouns stand for the three persons and have a different form for each person.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he, she, it	they

b. Relative Pronoun: who, which, what, that

- 1) A relative pronoun is used to connect a substantive (noun) with a clause which in some way qualifies its meaning.
- 2) The relative is one of the chief bonds of connection between clauses.
- 3) The relative pronoun relates back to its antecedent and agrees in number, person and gender.
- 4) Example: The man, who came to dinner, has gone.

c. Demonstrative Pronoun: this, that, these, those

- 1) The demonstrative pronoun is used to call attention with special emphasis to a designated object either near or far from the speaker or writer.
- 2) It is used to point out a particular person, place, or thing.
- 3) Example: This is what I want.

d. Possessive Pronoun: my, our, your, his, hers, its, their

- 1) The possessive pronoun denotes ownership, possession, or connection.

2) Example: That is my book.

e. Interrogative Pronoun: who? which? what? whose? whom?

1) The interrogative pronoun is used to ask questions.

2) Example: Who was in the house?

f. Indefinite Pronoun: all, each, any, anyone, either, some, someone, one, no one, few, etc.

1) Indefinite pronouns refer vaguely to persons or things not named.

2) It provides a means of expressing general reference.

3. Example: Anyone may come to the party.

g. The kinds of pronouns used in Greek are: personal, relative, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, intensive, reflexive and reciprocal.

4. Case of Pronouns

a. The case of a pronoun depends upon its use in the sentence.

b. Kinds of cases

1) Nominative Case: I, we he, she, they, who

Subjects of verbs and predicate nominatives are in the nominative case.

2) Possessive Case: my, our, his hers, theirs, whose

a. The possessive case denotes ownership, possession or connection.

b. Possessive singular of a noun is formed by adding apostrophe s. ('s)

c. Possessive plural of a noun is formed by writing the plural. If the plural ends in s, add an apostrophe. If it does not, add apostrophe s.

3) Objective Case: me, us, him, her, them, whom

All objects, direct objects and objects of prepositions are in the objective case.

5. The Uses of the Pronoun

- a. The pronoun is used in the same way as a noun.
- b. Pronouns must stand alone.
 - 1) Since some words can be used as both adjectives and pronouns, how the word is used in the sentence determines what part of speech it is.
 - 2) Some words are pronouns when they stand alone but when they modify nouns they become adjectives.
- c. The five principle uses of the pronoun are: subject, predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition.

C Adjectives

1. Definition: An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun.
2. An adjective describes, limits, modifies or changes the meaning of a noun or pronoun.
3. The adjective is a highly specialized use of the substantive or noun.
4. comparison of adjectives: most adjectives have three forms or degrees.
 - a. Positive: Jack is tall.
 - b. Comparative: Bill is taller than Jack.
 - c. Superlative: Jim is the tallest of all three.
5. The article: the, a, an
 - a. The article is a special type of adjective.
 - b. The definite article: the--they boy
 - c. The indefinite article: a, an--a boy, an apple.

- d. The function of the article is to point out, identify, or call attention to an object.
- e. The definite article is very important in Greek.

D. Verb

1. Definition: a verb is a word or a group of words which makes statements about persons, places, or things, asks questions, or gives commands.
2. Nature of the Verb: verbs are used to express the action or state of being of the subject.
3. Kinds of Verbs:
 - a. Transitive verb: A verb that takes an object to complete its meaning is called a transitive verb. He hit the ball. (Ball is the object of the verb. It receives the action of the verbal idea hit.)
 - b. Intransitive verb: A verb that does not take an object is called an intransitive verb. He fished in the stream. (Fished does not need an object to complete its meaning.)
 - c. Helping verbs: An auxiliary verb which modifies or completes the meaning of the main verb is called a helping verb. The helping verbs are the be, have, and do groups as well as others such as may, might, can, could, should, shall, will, would and must.
5. Examples: The man fell. That is a dog. The man had been running. (This verb is a group of words containing a main verb and two helping verbs.)
6. Properties of the Verb
 - a. Voice: Voice shows the relationship of the verb to the subject. It is that property of the verbal idea that indicates how the subject is related to the action.
 - 1) Active voice: The active voice describes the subject as producing the action or representing the state expressed by the verbal idea. A verb that has a direct object is in the active voice.
 - 2) Passive voice: If the subject receives the action of the verb, the verb is in the passive voice.

- b. Person and number: Person and number are determined by the relationship of the writer or speaker to the assertion contained in the verb. A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
- c. Mood: The mood defines the relationship of the verb to reality.
- 1) Indicative mood: The indicative denotes the verbal idea as actual. It is the mood of reality or certainty.
 - 2) Subjunctive mood: It is the mood of potentiality or probability. The subjunctive mood is used when possible action that is contingent upon certain conditions is objectively possible.
 - 3) Imperative mood: It is the mood of command or volition. The imperative mood is used when the realization of a possible action which has been commanded is dependent upon the exercise of the will or volition of an intermediate agent.
- d. Tense: The tense denotes the time of action of the verb. All verbs express time. (The Greek tense stresses the kind of action more than the time of action.)
- 1) Present tense: The present tense denotes present time. Now I study.
 - 2) Past tense: The past tense is used for past time. Yesterday I studied.
 - 3) Future tense: The future tense expresses future time. Tomorrow I shall study.
 - 4) Present perfect: The present perfect tense represents action completed at some indefinite past time or continuing in the present. He has studied. They have sent the story to the editor.
 - 5) Past perfect: The past perfect tense places one past action before a later past action. He had studied before going to bed.

- 6) Future perfect: The future perfect tense expresses action that will be completed before some future time. By tomorrow he will have studied.

e. Other Verbal Forms

- 1) Participle: A participle is a form of the verb that is used as an adjective or a noun.

a) A participle is part adjective or noun and part verb. The participle only names the action; it does not make a statement or ask a question.

b) Many participles end in ing and ed.

c) Examples:

(1) The English present participle: The man standing by the tree is my brother. (Standing is a participle used as an adjective to describe the noun man.) NOTICE: The man is standing by the tree. (Here standing is part of the complete verb and is not a participle.)

(2) The English past participle: The lost coin was found. The concealed weapon was unnoticed.

- 2) Infinitive: An infinitive is a verb form with to.

a) An infinitive is used as a noun, an adjective or an adverb.

b) Examples: To win is the purpose of the game. (To win is used as a noun.) A bridle is used to guide a horse. (To guide is used as an adverb.) He had no radio to bring him messages. (To bring is used as an adjective.) I like to swim. (To swim is the object of the verb like.) The purpose is to hit the ball. (Ball is the object of the infinitive to hit.)

E. Adverb:

1. Definition: An adverb is a word used to modify (describe or limit) a verb, adjective or another verb.
2. Adverbs are used for defining and stating a matter with exactness. Like adjectives, they qualify the meaning of words.
3. Comparison of adverbs: There are three forms or degrees of comparison with adverbs as there are with adjectives.
 - a. Positive: Jack is fast.
 - b. Comparative: Jim is faster than Jack.
 - c. Superlative: Joe is the fastest of the three.
4. Adverbs are used to express relationships of time, manner, means, place and degree.
5. An adverb never has an object but a preposition always has one.
6. Many adverbs are formed by adding ly to an adjective.
7. Examples: The man ran quickly. (Quickly modifies the verb ran.) He ran very quickly. (Very modifies the adverb quickly.) There is an unusually red sun in the sky. (Unusually modifies the adjective red.)

F. Preposition:

1. Definition: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of the noun or pronoun following it to some other word.
2. Object of the preposition: The noun or pronoun after the preposition is the object of the preposition. A preposition always has an object.
3. Prepositional phrase: A prepositional phrase is a preposition and its object with or without modifiers. A prepositional phrase is often used as an adverb and sometimes as an adjective.
4. Function: Prepositions, like adverbs, qualify the action, motion, or state of verbs as to time, manner, means, place and extent but they also show the direction and relative position of the action, motion or state expressed by the verb.

5. Examples: He came into the house. (The preposition into shows that the direction of the verb came was toward the house which is the object of the preposition.)

G. Conjunction

1. Definition: A conjunction is a word that connects words or groups of words such as phrases and clauses together.
2. Correlatives: Conjunctions used in pairs are called correlatives: both, and, either, or, neither, nor, etc.
3. Coordinating conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases and clauses of equal rank. The coordinating conjunctions commonly used to connect principle clauses are and, but, or, for and nor.
4. Subordinating conjunctions: A subordinating conjunction connects a subordinate clause with a principle clause. Commonly used subordinate conjunctions are: if, after, as, before, although, since, in order that, so that, because, while, whenever, etc.
5. Examples: The boys and girls went home. (and shows addition.) The boys went home but the girls stayed. (But shows contrast.)

H. Interjection

1. Definition: An interjection is a word that expresses emotion or strong feeling and has no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence.
2. Examples: Oh! I forgot my money! Ouch! You stepped on my foot!

II. Groups of Related Words.

A. Clause:

1. Definition: A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate.
2. Kinds of Clauses:
 - a. A principle clause (main or independent): a principle clause expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. I like red apples because they are good to eat. (I like red apples is the principal clause and can stand alone.)

- b. A subordinate clause (dependent): a subordinate clause is one that does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone. It is used like a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. I spoke to the man who was in the car. (who was in the car is a subordinate clause used like an adjective and cannot stand alone.)

3. Uses of Subordinate Clauses:

- a. To modify a noun--I spoke to the man who was in the car.
- b. To show condition--If he comes, I will feed him.
- c. To show purpose--He came in order that he might preach.
- d. To show cause--He fell because he tripped.
- e. To show time--I shall wait until you return.
- f. To show comparison--We are to love others as He loved us.

B. Phrase:

1. Definition: A phrase is a group of connected words that do not contain a subject and a verb. Many phrases are used like adjectives and adverbs.
2. Kinds of Phrases.
- a. A prepositional phrase: A prepositional phrase is a preposition and its object with or without modifiers.
- 1) Adjective phrase: The man in the old house finally died. (In the old house is an adjective phrase modifying the noun man.)
- 2) Adverb phrase: In silence the moon sails across the sky. (In silence is an adverb phrase modifying the verb sails.)
- b. A participial phrase: A participial phrase is a group of words that contains a participle and is used as an adjective or a noun.
- 1) Adjective phrase: The man beating his good wife is my friend. (Beating his good wife is a

participial phrase used as an adjective to modify the noun man.)

2) Noun phrase: Eating pie and candy is Hazel's main recreation. (Eating pie and candy is a participial phrase used as a noun.)

c. An infinitive phrase: An infinitive phrase is a group of words that contains an infinitive, its object (if any) and any modifiers relating to them.

1) An infinitive phrase can be used as a noun, an adjective or an adverb.

2) Example: I want to live a long life. (To live a long life is an infinitive phrase used as a noun. It is the object of the verb want.)