A QUICK ENGLISH GRAMMAR REVIEW

Parts of Speech
- **NOUN** - person, place, thing, quality, idea, or action
- **ARTICLE** – Indefinite = a / an ; Definite = the
- **ADJECTIVE** - describes a noun (includes in/definite articles)
- **VERB** - an action word:
  - Transitive - action passes from doer to something else
  - Intransitive - action does not pass beyond the doer
  - Linking = Copulative = Verb of Being / Becoming - describes doer
- **ADVERB** - describes actions or adjectives
- **PRONOUN** - word which takes the place of a noun:
  - personal (I, you, they…), relative (who, which…), indefinite (some, any…),
  - interrogative (who? which?…)
- **PREPOSITION** - relates a noun or phrase (= Object of Preposition) to something else
- **CONJUNCTION** - connects words, phrases, or sentences:
  - coordinating (and, or, but)
  - subordinating (since, when, because…)
- **PARTICLE** - an interjection (however, therefore…)

Analysis of Nouns and Pronouns *(italics are unique to Greek)*
- **GENDER** - masculine, feminine, neuter (In English, usually understood in relationship to sexual gender)
- **NUMBER** - singular, plural
- **CASE** –
  - Nominative: Subject, Predicate Nominative, Predicate Adjective
  - Genitive: relationship (possession), definition, description
  - Dative: Indirect Object, location, instrumental
  - Accusative: Direct Object, reference, manner, subject of infinitive
  - Vocative: used in direct address
(In English, case is indicated by word order, a preposition preceding the word, a possessive form, or inflection of the word)

Analysis of Verbs *(italics are unique to Greek)*
- **TENSE** (time): Present, Future, Past *(includes Greek Imperfect and Aorist)*, Perfect, Pluperfect=Past Perfect, Future Perfect
  - In English, there are both simple and progressive forms for each tense to indicate aspect of action
- **VOICE**: Active, Middle, Passive (Deponent)
- **MOOD**: Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Conditional (Participle=Gerund, Infinitive)
- **PERSON**: 1 (I, we), 2 (you), 3 (he, she, it, they)
- **NUMBER**: singular, plural

Parts of a Sentence - each sentence needs at least a subject and a main verb
- **SUBJECT** - a noun, pronoun, or substantive (a substantive is a phrase or clause which functions as a noun)
- **PREDICATE/MAIN VERB** - states the action related to the subject
- **DIRECT OBJECT** - a noun, pronoun, or subst which receives the action of a transitive verb
- **INDIRECT OBJECT** - secondary recipient of action of transitive verb
- **PREDICATE NOMINATIVE** - noun, pronoun, or substantive identifying the subject of linking verb
- **PREDICATE ADJECTIVE** - adjective which describes subject of linking verb

Clauses
- Main / Independent (a complete thought containing both a subject and a predicate)
- Subordinate / Dependent (an incomplete thought that depends on or is subordinate to a main clause to make sense)

Sentences
- Simple (= a main clause standing alone as a sentence)
- Coordinating (= two or more simple sentences joined by coordinating conjunction)
- Complex (= simple sentence modified by one or more subordinate clauses)
- In English, word order is important for establishing a word’s function and indicating emphasis.
- The default order is Subject-Verb-Object.