

# 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.*