

### Worksheet: genitive and dative cases

[This worksheet accompanies the video on the uses of the genitive and dative cases by Alastair Harden, and the video on their forms by Henry Cullen]

#### Full table of the definite article

		masculine	feminine	neuter
<b>S I N G</b>	Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
<b>P L U R</b>	Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
	Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

#### Genitive and dative of paradigm nouns

	τιμή (1st declension)	λόγος (2nd declension m)	δῶρον (2nd declension n)
Gen sg	τιμῆς	λόγου	δώρου
Dat sg	τιμῇ	λόγῳ	δώρῳ
Gen pl	τιμῶν	λόγων	δώρων
Dat pl	τιμαῖς	λόγοις	δώροις

#### Genitive and dative of 1st declension alpha variant nouns

	χώρα	θάλασσα
Gen sg	χώρας	θαλάσσης
Dat sg	χώρᾳ	θαλάσσει
Gen pl	χωρῶν	θαλασσῶν
Dat pl	χώραις	θαλάσσαις

#### Genitive and dative of 1st declension masculine nouns

	κριτής (m)	νεανίας (m)
Gen sg	κριτοῦ	νεανίου
Dat sg	κριτῇ	νεανίᾳ
Gen pl	κριτῶν	νεανιῶν
Dat pl	κριταῖς	νεανίαις

**Note** that the genitive singular is the only ending for masculine 1st declension nouns that is different from the feminine 1st declension endings

## THE GENITIVE

### Genitive – 'of' – possession

I see the judge's house = I see the house of the judge

ὄρῳ τὴν **τοῦ κριτοῦ** οἰκίαν – the 'sandwich'

ὄρῳ τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν **τοῦ κριτοῦ** – repeated article construction

ὄρῳ: see; οἰκία: house; κριτής: judge

### Genitive: related to 'of' as possession:

Lineage: Κύρος **τοῦ Καμβύσου** ἐγένετο – Cyrus was born the son of Cambyses

Quantity: ὁδος **τριῶν ἡμέρων** – a journey of three days

Quality: **ἀνθρώπου ἀγαθοῦ** ἐστὶν εὖ πράσσειν – it is of a good man/person to act well – it is the quality of a good person to do well

ἐγένετο: I was born; τρεῖς: three; ἡμέρα: day; ἄνθρωπος: man, person; εὖ: well; πράσσειν: to do

### Genitive – 'of' – partitive genitive

The genitive is used for the whole of a group or thing when you are talking about interacting with a part of that whole:

ἀπέκτεινα ὀκτώ **τῶν στρατιωτῶν** – I killed eight of the soldiers

ἀπέκτεινα: I killed (aorist tense); ὀκτώ: eight; στρατιώτης: soldier

### Genitive – comparative

The genitive is used with a comparative adjective (more x, e.g. 'stronger', 'happier') for the noun being compared to whatever is described by the comparative adjective:

ἡ θεὰ κρείσσων ἐστὶ **τοῦ γίγαντος** – the goddess is stronger than the giant

θᾶσσον ἔδραμον αὐτοῦ – I ran more quickly than him

θεά: goddess; κρείσσων: stronger; γίγας: giant; θᾶσσον: more quickly; ἔδραμον: I ran (aorist tense); αὐτός: he, him

**Note:** -ος is the genitive singular ending for the 3rd declension. The definite article helps you to spot the genitive here.

### Genitive – agent with passive verbs (ὑπό + genitive)

Active sentence: ὁ βασιλεὺς ὄρα τοὺς ναύτας – the king sees the sailors

Passive sentence: οἱ ναῦται ὁρῶνται ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως – the sailors are seen by the king

βασιλεύς: king; ναύτης: sailor

### **Genitive – time within which**

The genitive is used to express the time during which something happens (e.g. "I'll be home **within three days**")

### **Genitive – time phrases**

νυκτός – during the night

ἐκάστης ἡμέρης – each day

ἤρος – in spring

χειμῶνος – in winter

θέρους – in summer

δι' ὀλίγοῦ – soon, after a short time

διά πολλοῦ – after a long time

τοῦ λοιποῦ – in future

ἐπὶ Κιμῶνος – at the time of Kimon

**Note:** again, you can see the 3rd declension genitive singular in -ος (sometimes mixed with a vowel) in many of these phrases.

### **Genitive with certain prepositions – away from**

Prepositions are words that describe when, where or why an action happens. Specific prepositions govern nouns in particular cases, and a number govern the genitive. Generally, the genitive indicates motion out of and away from.

ἀπό – away from

ἐκ / ἐξ – out of

κατά – down from; down upon

παρά – from

τὴν βασίλισσαν εἶδον βαδίζουσαν ἀπὸ **τῶν τειχέων** – I saw the queen walking away from the walls.

Βασίλισσα: queen; εἶδον: I saw (aorist tense of ὁρῶ); βαδίζουσα: walking (present participle); ἀπό + genitive: away from; τεῖχος: wall

### **Genitive with certain prepositions – 'of'**

ἀντί – instead of

διά – through, through the midst of

ἐπί – upon, on top of  
μετά – with, in the company of  
περί – about, concerning, on the subject of  
πρό – in front of, on behalf of  
ὑπέρ – over the top of; on behalf of  
ὑπό – under; on account of, by

### **Genitive with prepositional adverbs**

ἄνευ – without  
ἔξω, ἐκτός – out of, outside  
εἴσω, ἐντός – into, inside  
ἐγγύς – near  
ἐναντίον – opposite  
ἔνεκα – on account of  
ὀπισθεν – behind  
πλήν – except  
πόρρω – far from

See Alastair's video for additional, more advanced uses of the genitive.

### **THE DATIVE**

#### **Dative – 'to' – indirect object**

Verbs of giving take two objects – a direct object (accusative) and an indirect object (dative)

ὁ κρίτης ἔδωκεν αὐτῇ τὴν βίβλον – the judge gave the book to her.

ἔδωκεν: he / she / it gave (aorist tense verb; αὐτή: she, her

#### **Dative – 'for' – advantage and disadvantage**

The dative is used for a noun for which the action in the verb has a clear advantage or disadvantage.

Ἀθήνη βοηθεῖ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν – Athena gives help to the Greeks – advantage  
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μάχονται – the Spartans fight the Athenians – disadvantage

Ἀθήνη: Athena; βοηθήσω: I will help, I will give help to; Ἕλλην: a Greek;  
Λακεδαιμόνιος: a Spartan; Ἀθηναῖος: an Athenian μάχονται: they fight

**Note:** -σι(v) is a standard dative plural ending for the 3rd declension. The definite article can help you identify the dative plural form.

### **Dative – possession**

The dative can show possession with verbs of being.

ἔστί **μοι** ἀνὴρ – there is to me a husband – I have a husband

τέκνον ὑμῖν γενήσεται – there will become for you a child – you will have a child

μοι: to me, for me (dative of ἐγώ: I); ἀνὴρ: man, husband; τέκνον: child; ὑμῖν: to you (pl.), for you (pl.) (dative of ὑμεῖς: you (pl.)); γενήσεται: he / she / it will become

### **Dative – instrument**

The dative is used to express the means or instrument with which someone performs the action of a verb.

ἔκοψεν ἐμὴ **πελέκει** – she struck me with an axe

ἔκοψεν: she struck (aorist tense verb); ἐμέ: me (accusative of ἐγώ); πελέκεις: axe

**Note:** -ι is the standard dative singular ending of 3rd declension nouns

### **Dative – time when**

The dative case is used to state the specific point of time when something happened.

### **Dative – time phrases**

τετάρτη ἡμέρα – on the fourth day

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ [ἡμέρᾳ] – on the next day

ἄμ' ἡμέρα – at daybreak

ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ – at mid-day

ἐν τούτῳ [χρόνῳ] – meanwhile (lit. 'at this time')

ἐπὶ τούτοις – after this (lit. 'upon these things')

### **Dative with prepositions – place where**

ἐν – in

ἐπί – on, upon, because of, for the purpose of

παρά – alongside, beside (especially people)

περί – about

πρός – at, by, near; In addition

σύν / ξύν – with

ὑπό – underneath

See Alastair's video for additional, more advanced uses of the dative.

**Practice sentences – genitive (answers at the end of the worksheet, and explanations in Henry's video)**

1. τρέχω πρὸς τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ οἰκίαν.  
(vocabulary – στρατηγός: general; οἰκία: house)
2. ἀκούομεν τὰς τῶν ἀγγέλων φωνάς.  
(vocabulary – ἄγγελος: messenger)
3. ἡ κόρη τὸν τοῦ διδασκάλου ἵππον φυλάσσει.  
(vocabulary – διδάσκαλος: teacher)
4. οἱ τῆς θεᾶς λόγοι φόβον φέρουσιν.  
(vocabulary – λόγος: word; φέρω: carry, bring)

**Practice sentences – dative (answers at the end of the worksheet, and explanations in Henry's video)**

1. τὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου χρήματα τοῖς ναύταις δίδωμι  
(vocabulary – δίδωμι: I give)
2. οἱ ἵπποι τρέχουσιν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.  
(vocabulary – ἀγρός: field)
3. οἱ ἵπποι τρέχουσιν εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν.
4. ὁ πολίτης τῷ κριτῇ οὐ πιστεύει.  
(vocabulary: πιστεύω: I trust)
5. πιστεύω τῇ τῆς θεᾶς φωνῇ.

### Practice sentences – genitives: translations

1. τρέχω πρὸς τὴν **τοῦ στρατηγοῦ** οἰκίαν.  
I run towards the house **of the general**.
2. ἀκούομεν τὰς **τῶν ἀγγέλων** φωνάς.  
We hear the voices **of the messengers**.
3. ἡ κόρη τὸν **τοῦ διδασκάλου** ἵππον φυλάσσει.  
The girl guards the horse **of the teacher**.
4. οἱ **τῆς θεᾶς** λόγοι φόβον φέρουσιν.  
The words **of the goddess** bring / produce fear.

### Practice sentences – datives: translations

1. τὰ τοῦ ἀγγέλου χρήματα **τοῖς ναύταις** δίδωμι.  
I give the money of the messenger to **the sailors**.
2. οἱ ἵπποι τρέχουσιν ἐν **τῷ ἀγρῷ**.  
The horses are running in **the field**.
3. οἱ ἵπποι τρέχουσιν εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν.  
The horses are running into the field.
4. ὁ πολίτης **τῷ κριτῇ** οὐ πιστεύει.  
The citizen does not trust **the judge**.
5. πιστεύω **τῇ** τῆς θεᾶς **φωνῇ**.  
I trust **the voice** of the goddess.