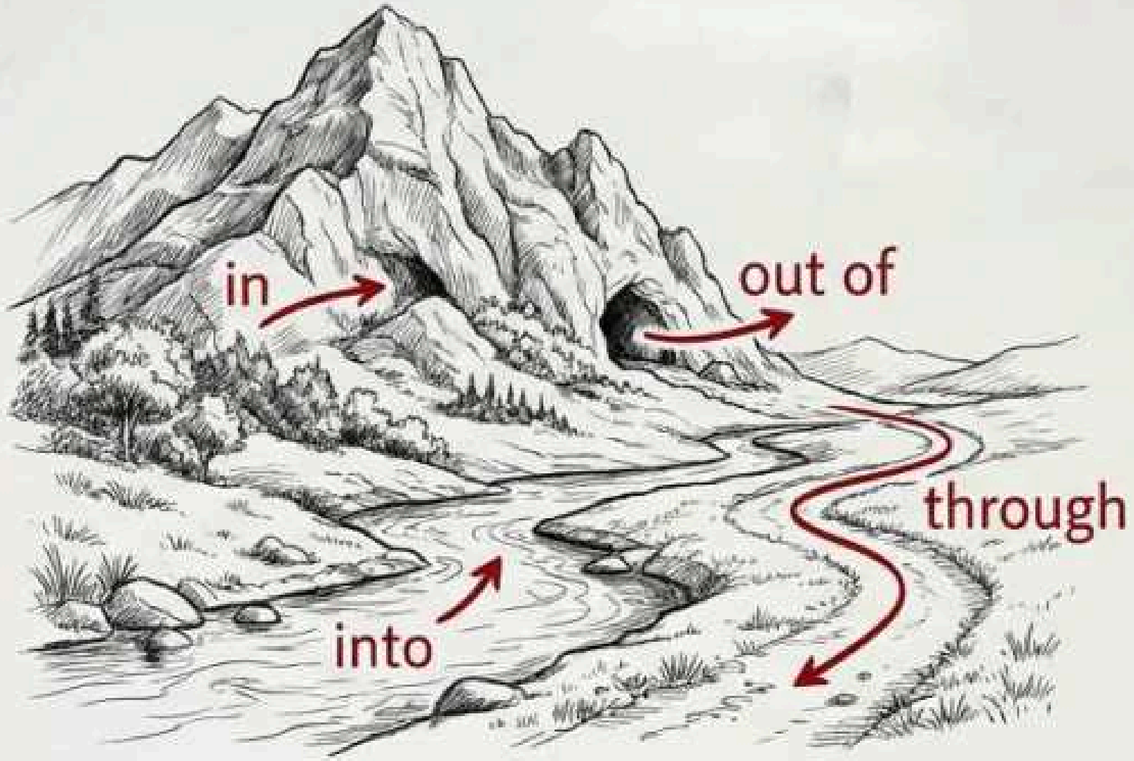
GREK 101 B: Prepositions & Cases

¶ 5.1



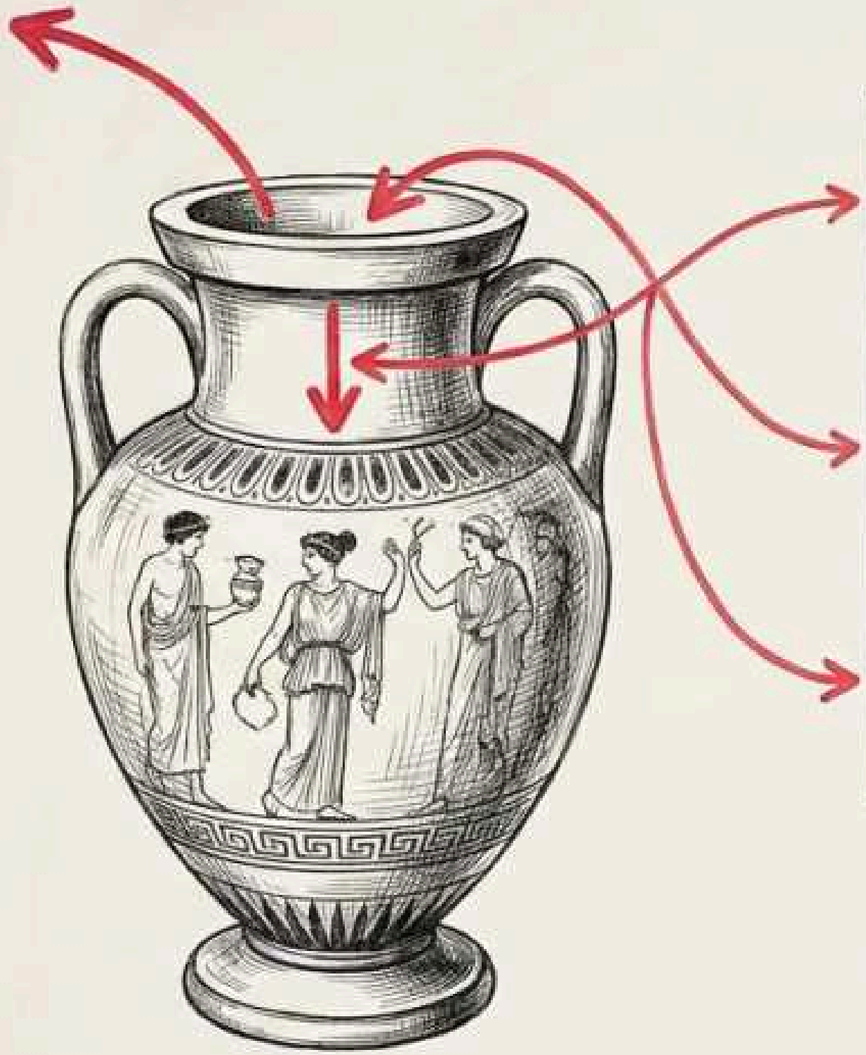
Preposition + Case = Meaning

- Prepositions show relations of place, time, and cause.
- The case is **not** an extra fact—it is a fundamental variable. Learning a preposition without its assigned case is only learning half the word.

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The Trio of Space

¶ 5.2



Rest (Inside)	**en** (in) + Dative [Example: en tōi kosmōi | in the world]
Motion Towards (Into)	**eis** (into) + Accusative [Example: eis tēn polin | into the city]
Motion Away (Out of)	**ek** (out of) + Genitive

The trio is entirely logical. The meaning of the preposition and the function of the case fit perfectly together as a unit.

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Multi-Case Prepositions as Algebraic Functions

¶ 5.3

Single-Variable Functions

apo + [Genitive] = away from

pros + [Accusative] = towards / with

Multi-Variable Functions

dia
- dia + (Gen) = through
- dia + (Acc) = because of

meta
- meta + (Gen) = with
- meta + (Acc) = after

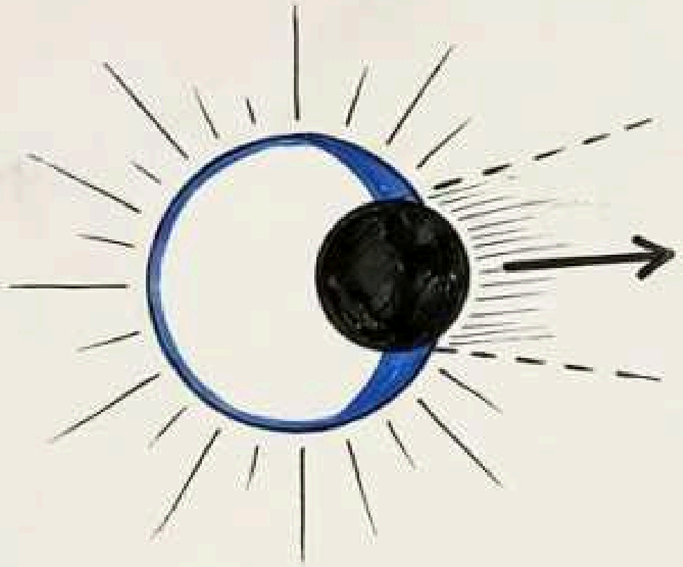
Metaphysics = "after the physics"

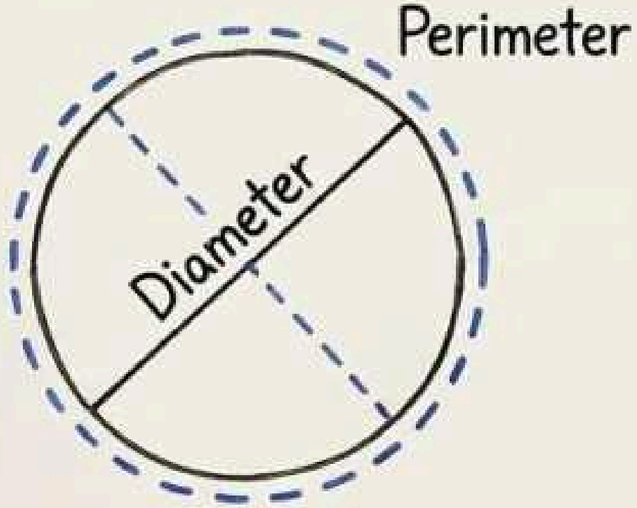
Other Common Roots to Map: kata (down), epi (on), hypo (under), hyper (over), para (beside).

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Greek in Disguise

¶ 5.4





dia (through) → diameter (measure through)

meta (after/change) → metaphor, metamorphosis

apo (away) → apology (defence speech), apostle (one sent away)

ek (out) → eclipse (a leaving out)

syn (with) → synthesis, symphony

peri (around) → perimeter

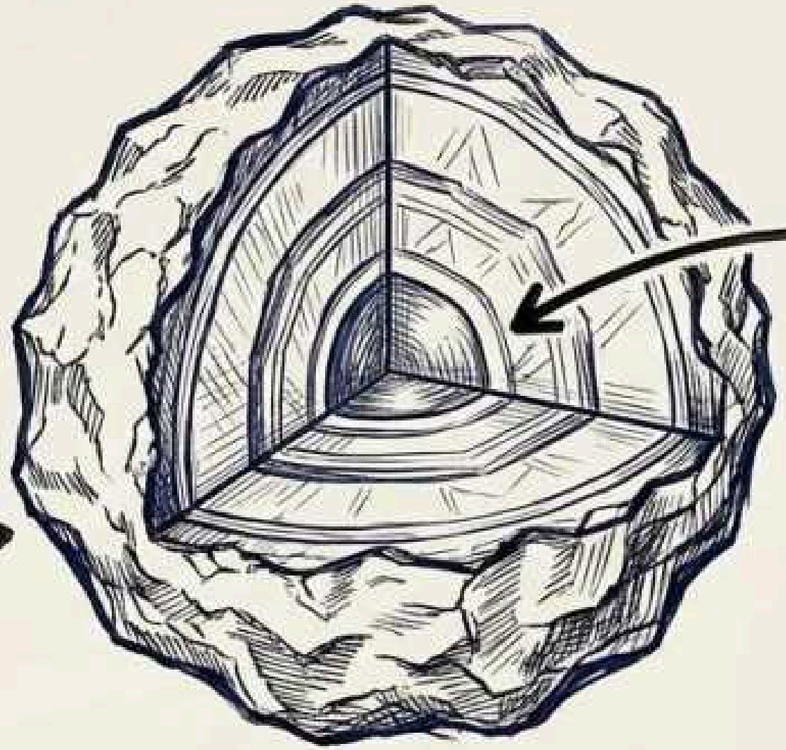
Once you listen for these prefixes, scientific English reads like a page of Greek in disguise.

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The Third Declension: The Hidden Core

¶ 5.5

The Problem (The Exterior):
Nominative singular forms are vast and unpredictable.



The Solution (The Core):
Genitive singular reveals the true stem.

Genitive Singular - ending = True Stem

THE GOLDEN RULE: Dictionaries give both the nominative and the genitive. Always learn both. Without the genitive, you will not know where to add the endings.

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Unlocking the Stem

¶ 5.6

Nominative: sōma (body)

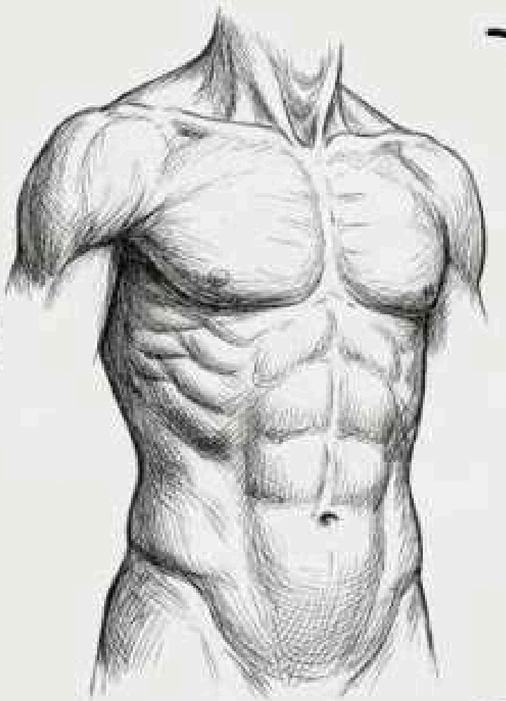
↓

Genitive: sōmatos

↓

True Stem: sōmat- → (yields dative sōmati, plural sōmata)

True Stem: sōmat- → English Legacy: somatic (of the body)



sōma

Nominative: onoma (name)

↓

Genitive: onomatos

↓

True Stem: onomat- → English Legacy: onomatopoeia

Insight: The hidden "t" in the stem remains invisible until you step out of the nominative.

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Endings and Irregular Icons

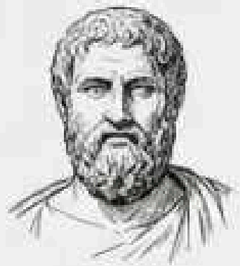
¶ 5.7

Standard Endings Matrix

Singular	Plural
-os (Gen) -i (Dat) -a (Acc)	-es (Nom) -ōn (Gen) -si (Dat) -as (Acc) [Note: -ōn appears in every declension]



polis → **poleōs**
(Attic Greek)



anēr → **andros**
(Legacy: android, philander)



patēr → **patros**



gynē → **gynaikos**
(Legacy: gynaecology)

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The Polis as a Form of Life

¶ 5.8



POLIS

Definition: A city-state; a self-governing community (e.g., Athens, Sparta).

English Legacy: Politics, Police, Metropolis (Mother City).

Philosophical Frame: Aristotle's "Political Animal"—a living thing inherently made for life in a polis.

Reader's Lens: When translating, ask not just "what city on a map?", but "what kind of self-governing form of life?"

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The Geometry of Voice

¶ 5.9





Active (Subject Acts): "I loosen."





Passive (Subject is Acted Upon): "I am loosened."





Middle (Subject Acts on Itself / For its Benefit):
"I loosen for myself" or "I ransom" (getting someone released).

The middle voice fundamentally shifts the verb's meaning, often requiring extra English words to accurately capture the self-involvement.

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Middle and Passive Forms (Present Tense)

¶ 5.10



The Rule: In the present tense, Middle and Passive share the exact same forms. Context alone dictates the translation.

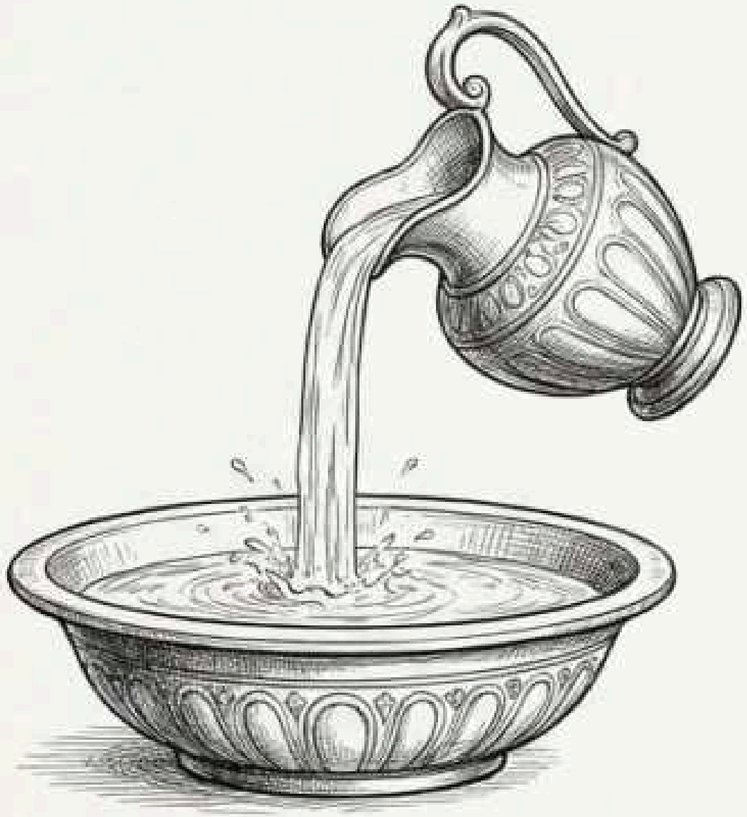
I: λύομαι	We: λυόμεθα
You: λύῃ	You all: λύεσθε
He/She/It: λύεται	They: λύονται

Infinitive: λύεσθαι

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Middle Involvement & Deponent Verbs

¶ 5.11



The Reflexive Shift

louō (I wash something) vs. louomai (I bathe myself)

paideuō (I educate) vs. paideuomai (I get myself educated / have my son educated)

The Anomalies (Deponent Verbs)

Middle in form, purely Active in meaning.

erchomai (come / go)

gignomai (become)

boulomai (want)

dechomai (receive)

TRANSLATION RULE: When you see a middle ending on a deponent verb, ignore the form and translate it actively!

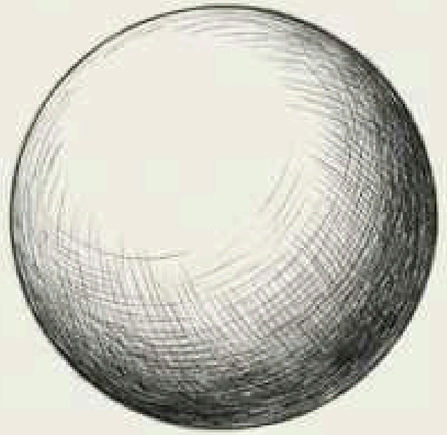
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Gignomai and Philosophical Motion

¶ 5.12



The World of Becoming
(Constant Change)



The World of Being
(Eternal Forms)

The Verb: **Gignomai** = to become, come into being, happen. (Root of Genesis)

ho anthrōpos (subject) eis (preposition) tēn polin (accusative object) erchetai (verb, middle) = The man goes into the city.

(eis + accusative | erchetai = deponent middle acting as active)

hoi logoi (subject) ek (preposition) tēs psychēs (genitive object (ek + genitive)) erchontai (verb, middle) = The words come out of the soul.

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The Mechanics of Pronouns

¶ 5.13



Personal Pronouns (The Emphasizers)

egō (I), sy (you), hēmeis (we), hymeis (you all)

Because Greek verbs already contain the person, using these pronouns explicitly means emphasis ("I myself").

Autos

- [Oblique Case alone] = him, her, it
- [Attributive: ho autos anthrōpos] = the same (the same man)
- [Predicate: autos ho anthrōpos] = self (the man himself → root of autonomy / self-law)

Study Tip: Make phrase cards combining prepositions + cases (ek tou oikou) and speak them aloud.

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Final Third-Declension Foundations

¶ 5.14



nyx (night)
→ Gen: nyktos
→ English: nocturnal



charis (grace/favour)
→ Gen: charitos
→ English: charity, Eucharist



cheir (hand)
→ Gen: cheiros
→ English: surgeon (literally a working hand), chiropractic

THE ULTIMATE HABIT: The nominative hides part of the stem; the genitive gives it back. Never learn a third-declension noun by the nominative alone.

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