

Review 2.2: Basic uses of the cases
ACCUSATIVE

Direct Object of a transitive verb.

Example: κάλει τοὺς ἀδελφούς. *Call your brothers!*

Subject or **Predicate** of the *infinitive of a linking verb*

Example: ἔφη τὸν βίον εἶναι χαλεπόν.

He said that life is harsh, or: He said that his life was harsh.

Predicate Accusative modifying a function in the Accusative through a verb that is not necessarily linking, but may be transitive or intransitive.

Example: τούσδε τοὺς φιλοσόφους ἐκαλοῦμεν σοφούς.

----- DO ----- V pred acc

We used to call these philosophers wise.

Accusative governed by a preposition (to avoid confusion, we do not call the case governed by a preposition its "object," as some grammars do):

Examples where the Accusative denotes motion toward::

ἀνά + acc = up (e.g. the river); ἐς or εἰς + acc = to, towards a place; πρὸς + acc = to, toward; ὑπό + acc = moving toward the foot or base of (a tree, a mountain); κατά + acc = down (a road, the river), denoting motion

Examples where it is not obvious why the Accusative is governed: διὰ + Acc = on account of; μετὰ + acc = after