

# 2

## ΣΥΝΤΑΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΕΣ (Syntactic functions)

### A. Πτώσεις και συντακτικές λειτουργίες (Cases and syntactic functions)

The subject can be identified by asking ποιος (who) or τι (what) the sentence is about. The direct object usually answers the question ποιον (who) or τι (what) when posed in relation to the verb.



*Ο Σαχίνης βρήκε τον κατάσκοπο*

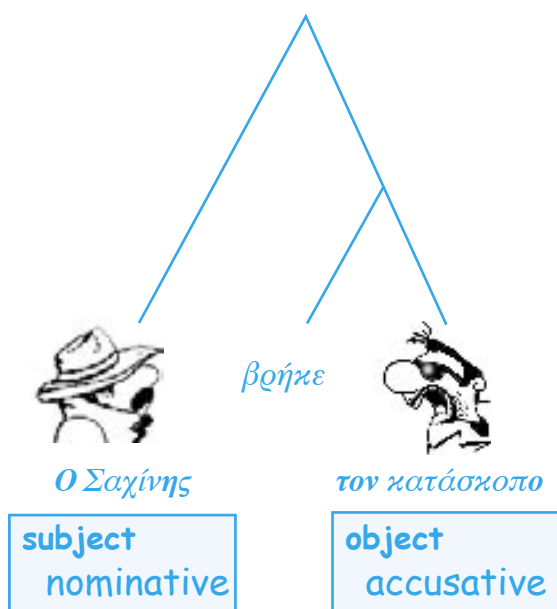
*Ο Σαχίνης*

*Τον κατάσκοπο*




*Ποιος βρήκε τον κατάσκοπο;  
Ποιον βρήκε ο Σαχίνης;*

Some languages express the grammatical relations between the sentence constituents by placing them in specific positions, i.e. S – V – O. English is such a language. In English, the subject (S) comes before the verb in affirmative sentences and the object (O) follows the verb.

Other languages, like Greek, express grammatical relations through their system of inflection. One aspect of this system is the endings. Endings on noun phrases express gender, number and case. In addition to the endings, articles placed before the noun also denote the same grammatical properties. The whole noun phrase (the article and the ending of the nouns) differentiates between the subject, which always comes in the nominative case, and the object. The direct object usually appears in the accusative case.

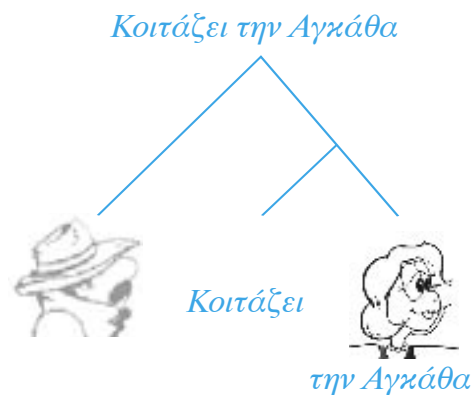


The following table presents some common forms in nominative and accusative cases.

	<b>ΠΟΙΟΣ (subject) nominative</b>	<b>ΠΟΙΟΝ / ΤΙ (object) accusative</b>
 <b>masculine</b>	ο δάσκαλος άνδρας μαθητής	το(ν) δάσκαλο άνδρα μαθητή
	οι δάσκαλοι άνδρες μαθητές	τους δασκάλους άνδρες μαθητές
 <b>feminine</b>	η γυναίκα κόρη	τη(ν) γυναίκα κόρη
	οι γυναίκες κόρες	τις γυναίκες κόρες
 <b>neuter</b>	το παιδί βιβλίο μάθημα	το παιδί βιβλίο μάθημα
	τα παιδιά βιβλία μαθήματα	τα παιδιά βιβλία μαθήματα

## **B. Προαιρετικό Υποκείμενο (Subjects are optional)**

A clause always has a subject and a verb. However, in Greek the subject might be omitted. This happens because a verb form always has an ending indicating the subject. Therefore, it is not necessary to use the pronoun (for emphatic use of the pronouns, see pronouns).



When omitted the subject can be understood from the verbal ending and/or the context.

### C. Συμφωνία Υποκειμένου - Ρήματος (Subject - Verb agreement)

In both Greek and English, a verb must agree with its subject in number and person. When the subject is singular, the verb is also singular and when the subject is plural, the verb is also plural.



*Η Αγκάθα κάνει γυμναστική κάθε μέρα αλλά εμείς κάνουμε σπάνια*

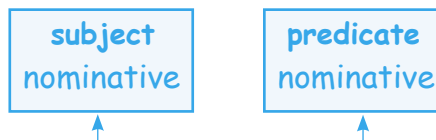
### D. Κατηγορούμενο (Predicate)

With some verbs (copula verbs: είμαι, γίνομαι, φαίνομαι, μοιάζω, δείχνω, σπουδάζω, μένω, παραμένω, θεωρούμαι etc.) the noun phrase modifies the subject of the verb and it is in the nominative case.

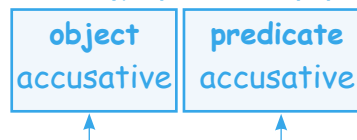
When the predicate refers to the direct object, it appears in the accusative case.

In both subject and object predicate, the predicate must agree with the modified noun in number and case.

*Ο Σαχίνης θα γίνει επιθεωρητής*



*Θα κάνουν το Σαχίνη επιθεωρητή*



### E. Σειρά των όρων (Word order)

In Greek the subject or the object may either precede or follow the verb. The noun endings and not the noun's position in the sentence shows whether a noun phrase is the subject or the object. Therefore, a fixed word order is not needed to distinguish the subject from the object. This does not apply in English where a fixed word order is required.



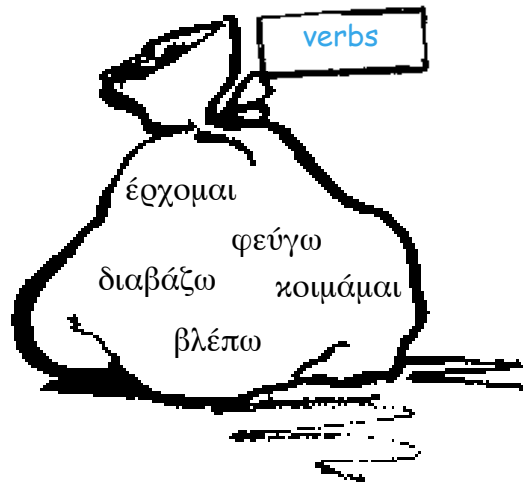
# ACTIVITIES

## 1. Fill in the gaps

1. Ο Λακ \_\_\_ φαίνεται πάντα κουρασμέν \_\_\_
2. \_\_\_ Αγκάθα αγαπάει το Σαχίν \_\_\_
3. \_\_\_ παιδιά πίνουν χυμ \_\_\_
4. Τα μωρ \_\_\_ δεν έχουν δόντ \_\_\_
5. Ο Σαχίν \_\_\_ έχει το κλειδ \_\_\_
6. Είδα το Σαχίν \_\_\_ θυμωμέν \_\_\_



## 2. Form as many sentences as you can, using the words from the following



Τα πλοία έρχονται  
Οι φίλοι μου έρχονται

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### 3. Label the subject and the object according to the example



Ο Σαχίνης συναντάει την Αγκάθα

1. Γιατί πάντα χάνει το φακό του ο Σαχίνης;

2. Το φάντασμα του Σαχίνη κυνηγάει την Αγκάθα

3. Τα παιδιά αγαπάνε τα γλυκά

4. Το χειμώνα κάνει κρύο και χιονίζει



### 4. Form sentences using the following words

1. φοβάται / ο / την / Αγκάθα / Σαχίνης

2. τηλεόραση / βλέπει / Σαχίνης / κάθε / ο / βράδυ

3. κάθε / παίζουν / Σαχίνης / Αγκάθα / Κυριακή / ο / η / τένις / και

4. Σαχίνης / θέλει / ο / να γίνει / Λάκης

