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New material in RG 6 Intensive Greek 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Reading Greek Sections 6A-6D

- This section introduces the aorist tense and links in with the discussion of verb aspect touched on in Section 5 (imperfect, the past continuous)
- It includes the aorist indicative in active and middle of 'regular' verbs (sigmatic aorist)...
- ...and the 'second aorist' indicative in both active and middle.
 - For both, we will see new sets of endings and expansions/changes to the verb stem
- The section also discusses how to deal with tense in indirect speech in dependent clauses opening with ὅτι

First aorist

- The general principle for forming the **indicative** of the first aorist is to...
 - Add $-\sigma\alpha$ to the present tense verb stem
 - Add an augment
 - NB – only in the indicative! other moods will not have an augment
 - Add endings according to number/person

Aorist 1 Indicative

- ἔπαυσα
 - ἔπαυσας
 - ἔπαυσε(ν)
 - ἐπαύσαμεν
 - ἐπαύσατε
 - ἔπαυσαν
 - ἐπαυσάμην
 - ἐπαύσω
 - ἐπαύσατο
 - ἐπαυσάμεθα
 - ἐπαύσασθε
 - ἐπαύσαντο
- NB: the nu in 3rd plural is not optional!

Adding a sigma...

- Adding the aorist one sigma causes consonant clashes if the verb stem is consonantic
 - Cf. the creation of future indicative
- RG gives examples in RG 132
 - $\beta, \pi, \pi\tau, \varphi \Rightarrow \psi$
 - $\gamma, \kappa, \chi, (\tau\tau) \Rightarrow \xi$
 - $\delta, \zeta, \tau \Rightarrow \sigma$
- ...but for contract verbs, so problematic in the present tense, the end vowel is simply lengthened and the sigma added: e.g. $\epsilon\delta\eta\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha$
 - NB: contracts ending in $\epsilon\alpha / \omicron\alpha$ also have a lengthening of the stem vowel, but are otherwise unproblematic

Adding a sigma (or not!)

- Verbs ending in mute and liquids (m, n, l, r) do not form an obvious sigmatic aorist
 - $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega \Rightarrow * \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\text{-}\sigma\alpha \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha$
 - Replacement lengthening of the final stem vowel
- Thus, the aorist stem is normally the same as the present tense stem
 - Final stem vowel may be lengthened
- In the indicative, the augment and the aorist-specific ending makes the tense clear

Augument

- The same principles apply as for adding an augment to create imperfect forms
- The augment is added at the beginning of the verb stem
- => if the verb has a prefix, the augment is inserted between prefix and stem

Working back to the 'dictionary form'

- RG 140 and 141 contain excellent examples of how to work backward to identify the present indicative form of an unknown, augmented verb: keep practising!!
- Greek dictionaries such as the 'Middle Liddell' are generally helpful in cross-referencing verbs with peculiar augmented forms but usually do so only where the stem changes significantly
- You might want to consult the old classic '*All the Greek Verbs*' by N. Marinone (Duckworth) if you prefer having a hard copy reference point

Second Aorist

- Indicative forms have an **augment** in the same way as the first aorist forms
- However, main signal of the second aorist is **changes to the stem**
 - Aorist stems for the most common verbs need to be learned
 - e.g. λαμβάνω – λαβ..., λείπω – λιπ..., γίγνομαι – γεν...
- Endings coincide with the **endings** used for the imperfect – i.e. they differ from the first aorist endings!

Second aorist indicative active

λαμβάνω

- ἔλαβον
- ἔλαβες
- ἔλαβε(ν)
- ἐλάβομεν
- ἐλάβετε
- ἔλαβον

Endings:

-ον

-ες

-ε(ν)

-ομεν

-ετε

-ον

Aorist forms, aorist stem, present

ἤγαγε	αγαγ	ἄγω
ἄφικόμεθα	ικ	ἄφικνέομαι
ἔπεσες	πες	πίπτω
ἐλάβετε	λαβ	λαμβάνω
ἔμαθον	μαθ	μάνθανω
ἔπαθον	παθ	πάσχω
ἐφύγετε	φυγ	φεύγω

Second aorist indicative middle

γίγνομαι

- ἐγενόμην
- ἐγένου
- ἐγένετο
- ἐγενόμεθα
- ἐγενέσθε
- ἐγένοντο

- Endings

- -όμην
- -ου
- -ετο
- -όμεθα
- -εσθε
- -οντο

Indirect speech with ὅτι

- The ὅτι clause is dependent and governed by the (introductory) independent clause.
 - However, the ὅτι clause keeps tense and mood as they were/would have been in direct speech
 - English tends to let the tense of the dependent clause follow the independent one (see 3 and 4.2)
 - For indirect statements with past tense in the Greek, we have a choice of translation options
 - ἦν = 3rd person singular imperfect of εἶμι
1. Σωκράτης λέγει ὅτι φιλόσοφός εἰμι
1. Socrates says that he is a philosopher.
 2. Σωκράτης λέγει ὅτι φιλόσοφός ἐστι
1. Socrates says that he is a philosopher.
 3. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι φιλόσοφός ἐστι
1. Literal: Socrates said that he is a philosopher.
2. Idiomatic: Socrates said that he was a philosopher
 4. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι φιλόσοφός ποτε ἦν.
1. Socrates said that once, he had been a philosopher.
2. Socrates said that once, he was a philosopher.

More options for indirect speech

- A ὅτι-clause is one available option: it is particularly common after forms of λέγω
 - However, after forms of φημι an accusative with infinitive construction is more common (cf. RG 235)
- Later we will see that sometimes similar clauses will be introduced by ὥς with a finite verb...
- ...and sometimes a participial construction is retained.