



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

New material in RG 12H-I Intensive Greek 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

Main issues

- Follow-up on constructions for reported speech: verbs of speech needing participle constructions
- Forms: future passive

Reported speech with participles

- In our previous vidcast, we saw that the verbs of speech **φημί, οἶμαι, νομίζω, ἡγοῦμαι, φάσκω** are followed by NCI or ACI (corresponding to the English 'that clause')
 - He said that Neaira despised the gods.
- Here, we see that the 'that clause' is, after certain verbs, also expressed with a participle. These are verbs not so much of speech as *of sensory or cognitive perception*
- οἶδα, πυνθάνομαι (I learn/hear that...), μανθάνω (I learn, hear that...), and γινώσκω work this way

Participle constructions

- The same principles apply as to NCI/ACI:
- Is the subject the same for the governing verb and the participle? => use nominative, no need to spell out the subject
- Is the subject different for the governing verb and the participle? => use accusative, and spell out the participle subject

Examples: participle constructions

- οἶδα μῶρος ὦν
 - Subject of οἶδα is 'I'. The participle appears in nominative singular masculine. Thus, the subject of οἶδα and the participle must be the same ('I').
 - Translation: 'I know that I am stupid'
- ἔμαθον τὸν φιλόσοφον μῶρον ὄντα
 - Subject of ἔμαθον is 'I' or 'they'. The participle appears in accusative masculine singular, and we have an accusative noun spelled out. This means that τὸν φιλόσοφον is the subject accusative.
 - Translation: 'They learned that the philosopher was stupid'

verba sentiendi, participles, and tense

- The tense of the participle reflects, just as the infinitive in the NCI/ACI, the tense of the original statement or realisation
- Thus, here, we do need to take the tense – and not just the aspect – of the participle into account
- Present: ἐπύθοντο ἡμᾶς φεύγοντας: they heard that we were fleeing
- Aorist: ἐπύθοντο ἡμᾶς φυγόντας: they heard that we (had) fled

Future passive

- The forms of future passive are based on the aorist passive
- ...but future indicative passive is, of course, unaugmented
- Use the unaugmented aorist passive stem (e.g. παιδεύθη-), add a sigma to signal the future (tense suffix) followed by person endings

Indicative future passive

παυθήσομαι

παυθήση

παυθήσεται

παυθησόμεθα

παυθήσεσθε

παυθήσονται

Infinitive:

παυθήσεσθαι