



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

Greek 3

W3 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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RG 12 B

εἰσέρχεται Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ κατήγορος
ἀλλὰ τίς ἐστὶν ἐκεῖνος, ὅς πρὸς τὸ βῆμα
προσέρχεται; τυγχάνει κατηγορῶν ἐν τῇ δίκῃ
οὗτος, ᾧ ὄνομα ἐστὶν Ἀπολλόδωρος, φύσις δὲ
αὐτοῦ πολυπράγμων.

ἀλλ' οὐδὲν διαφέρει εἴτε πολυπράγμων ἢ
φύσις αὐτοῦ ἢ οὐ. δεῖ γὰρ ἡμᾶς κονιὴν τὴν
εὐνοίαν τοῖς ἀγωνιζομένοις παρέχειν, καὶ
ὁμοίως ἀκοῦσαι τοὺς λόγους, οἷς χρῆται
ἐκάτερος, κατὰ τὸν ὄρκον ὃν ἀπέδομεν.

καὶ μὴν ὁ Ἀπολλόδωρος ἑαυτῷ καὶ ἄλλοις
πολλοῖς δοκεῖ εὐεργετεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ
κυρίου ποιεῖν τοὺς νόμους, τὴν Νέαιραν
γραψάμενος γραφὴν ξενίας.

ἴσως δὴ φιλόπολις ἔφυ ὁ Ἀπολλόρως.
ἀλλὰ γινώσκω σέ ὦ Εὐεργίδη, κατήγορον
ὄντα πάνυ δεινὸν λέγειν. αἰεὶ γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν
διωκόντων λέγεται τὰ τοιαῦτα.

Aorist passive indicative: regular

ἐπαύθη^ν

ἐπαύθη^ς

ἐπαύθη

ἐπαύθημεν

ἐπαύθητε

ἐπαύθησαν

- As usual, indicative forms are augmented
- A tense suffix **θη** (or occasionally only **η**) makes them distinctive
- The tense suffix is (normally) added to the verb root – i.e. without the addition of an aorist **σ**
 - e.g. παιδεύω => ἐ**παιδευ**θη^ν and λύω => ἐ**λυ**θη^ν with the aorist passive stem in red. Cf. the aorist active of the same verbs: ἐ**παίδευ**σα and ἔ**λυ**σα
- Endings and mood suffixes are the same as for the root aorist: they are borrowed from the active

Aorist passive: formation with η only

- Some verbs do not have the full **θη** suffix but only **η**
 - This is mostly in verbs ending in π, τ, κ, β, δ, γ, φ, θ, χ, μ, ν, λ, and ρ (end consonants usually affected by sound changes!)
- The most common verb here is γράφω => ἔγραψην

Aorist passive: stem changes

- Verbs with a vowel-ending root normally get a long vowel before $\theta\eta$
 - $\alpha \Rightarrow \eta$, except after ϵ, ι, ρ
 - e.g. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\eta}\gamma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$ and $\pi\lambda\eta\rho\acute{o}\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\theta\eta\nu$
- ...but some verbs retain their short vowel before $\theta\eta$
 - $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, and $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ behave this way
- Verbs with a root ending in σ retain that σ before the $\theta\eta$
 - e.g. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, and $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$
- Verbs with stem ending in τ, δ, θ see that consonant changed to σ before $\theta\eta$
 - $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\eta}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$
- Verbs with stem ending in π, β, ϕ see that consonant changed to φ before $\theta\eta$
 - $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varphi\theta\eta\nu$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\varphi\theta\eta\nu$, $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varphi\theta\eta\nu$
- Verbs with stem ending in κ, γ, χ see that consonant changed to χ before $\theta\eta$
 - $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\eta}\chi\theta\eta\nu$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\kappa\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\chi\theta\eta\nu$
- In addition, some verbs get a σ before $\theta\eta$ (RG $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega \Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$) and some verbs with two syllable roots (like $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) use η as the root ending ($\Rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$)

Aorist passive participle

- To generate the aorist passive participle,
- 1. create the aorist passive stem,
 - παυθ-
 - γραφ-
 - λειφθ-
 - λυθ-
 - ποιηθ-
- 2. add the specific set of aor pass participle endings in the case, gender, and number needed

Nom/Voc	-είς	-εῖσα	-έν
Acc	-έντα	-εῖσαν	-έν
Gen	-έντος	-εῖσης	-έντος
Dat	-έντι	-εἰση	-έντι
Plural			
Nom/Voc	-έντες	-εῖσαι	-έντα
Gen	-έντας	-εἰσας	-έντα
Dat	-έντων	-εἰσῶν	-έντων
Acc	-εἷσι(ν)	-εἰσαις	-εἷσι(ν)

e.g. fem sg nom aor pass part λαμβάνω =
ληφθ-εῖσα

Form practice

- RG 12A-D 1 p. 237

ΐστημι

- Here, meaning varies considerably depending on voice and tense...
- ...and on whether the verb is used transitively or intransitively (with or without a direct object)
- Consider the different options in present tense:
- Active: ΐστημι = 'I am in the act of setting something up' (with a direct object)
- Passive: ΐσταμαι = 'I am in the act of being set up' (without an object)
- Middle: ΐσταμαι
 - with reflexive meaning = 'I am in the act of setting myself up'
 - with a direct object (x) = 'I am in the act of setting x up for myself'

Two active aorist forms

- ἵστημι has two aorist forms, both a sigmatic aorist and a root aorist form
- They differ in meaning:
 - sigmatic (active): ἔστησα ‘I set up’ with a direct object (transitive)
 - root (active): ἔστην ‘I set myself up’ => ‘I stood up’ reflexive and without a direct object (intransitive)
- ...and in addition, the middle forms of the sigmatic aorist can be both intransitive (reflexive) and transitive (with an emphasis on the middle voice – ‘I set x up for myself’).

καθίστημι

- Compounds of ἵστημι do not share this level of complexity but do pay attention to the middle voice – often reflexive
- For both, note that RG treats the root aorist ἔστην and κατέστην as part of the middle voice conjugation: this is practical in terms of translation but do bear in mind that it does not apply to other root aorists (e.g. of βαίνω => ἔβην)

RG 12A-D Exercise 3 and 4

- First translate the forms given (whether of δίδωμι or ἴστημι)
- Then make the changes required...
- ...and translate the resulting form