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* Breathing's $\epsilon \sigma$ article
* Alphabet $\epsilon \sigma$ definite * ol
* "the" $\epsilon \sigma$ * al
* diphthongs $\epsilon \sigma$ * av
* digraph $\epsilon \sigma$ with ff
* combos

Greek 1

Week 1 Tuesday

- Pronunciation
- modern Greek
- rhetoric guides
- errors
- Latin transcriptions

I would of
I would have

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Greek alphabet

A α	Z ζ	M μ	Σ σ ς Ϟ	Ψ ψ
B β	H η	N ν	Τ τ	
Γ γ	Θ θ	Ξ ξ	Υ υ	Ω ω
Δ δ	Ι ι	Π π	Φ φ	
Ε ε	Κ κ	Ρ ρ	Χ χ	
	Λ λ λ			

Parts of Speech

- **Verb:** “action words”
- **Noun:** names things/people
- **Adjective:** describes qualities of nouns
- **Pronoun:** noun stand-ins, e.g. ‘it’ instead of ‘noun’
- **Adverb:** describes how a verb is performed, e.g. ‘it grows quickly’
- **Preposition:** words describing position linked to a noun, e.g. in, outside, from, during, of, between...
- **Conjunction:** links clauses and sentences together, e.g. because..., although..., for...
- **Interjection:** exclamations, e.g. ‘oïmoi!’

Dealing with nouns

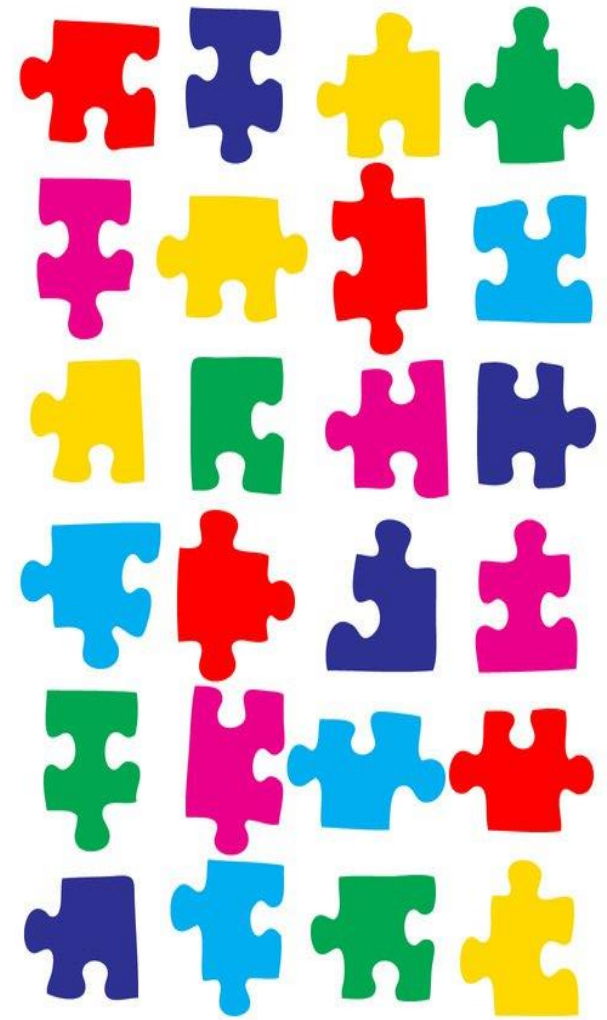
- Number: One or many?
 - Singular or plural
- Gender:
 - Three grammatical genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter
- Case

ἡ φιλόσοφος

He looks
I see him

Case

- The shape of each word will show how it relates (fits with) to other words in the sentence
- Word endings are crucial and give you that information
- NOUNS and ADJECTIVES within a sentence belong to one of five cases, which indicates what role the word plays in the sentence



What are the five cases of Greek? ς ο

Nominative

— subject

Accusative

— direct
object

The captain
sails the ship

direct
object

Genitive

Dative

Vocative

— address

ς
ω

Classifying a noun in a sentence

- The captain flees the truth

subject

direct
object

The tutor drinks the coffee

- καλός*
- *ὁ* κυβερνήτης βλέπει *τὸν* φιλόσοφον

Case	Masculine (s)
Nominative	ὁ
Accusative	τον
Genitive	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ

- (2) *ὁ* φιλόσοφος βλέπει (3)
- (1) *τὸν* κυβερνήτην

Exercise on p. 11 E&G

τῇ σκηνῇ ^{scene} / Dat. sg. fem. τὸ αἶσθημα ^{Nom} Acc ^{> neut sg}
 ἡ δημοκρατία ^{Nom. fem. sg.} τοῖς δεσποταῖς ^{pl. dat. m.}
 τὸ νεῦρον ^{Neut. sg.} ^{acc} ^{< nom.} τῶν σπιοχων ^{gen pl.}
 τοῦ σκελετοῦ ^{Gen. sg.} τὰ κρανία ^{nom} ^{acc} ^{> neut. pl.}
 τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ^{Acc pl. masc.} τῆς τραγωδίας



Syntax revision

The man holds the shield.

subject *verb* *direct obj.*

1. What happens? = predicate
2. Who + (1) = subject
3. What/whom does (2) + (1)?
= direct object

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.



ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τὴν ἀσπίδα

Syntax revision: next steps

S.

D.O

The man holds the shield.

1. What happens? = predicate
 2. Who + (1) = subject
 3. What/whom does (2) + (1)? = direct object
- (2) = subject must be nominative
 - (3) = direct object must be accusative

ἡ ἀσπίς

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.

Syntax revision: next steps

The man holds the shield.

- (2) = subject must be nominative
 - What number?
 - What gender is the Greek word?
- (3) = direct object must be accusative
 - What number?
 - What gender is the Greek word?
- ...and what do we do with (1)?

Funerary stele for two hoplites, Chairedemos and Lykeas. C. 420 BCE. Pireaus museum.

Case use

- Subject: *nom.*
- Direct object: *acc.*

- After prepositions

^{subj.} The man ^{pred.} is
 in the house
 preposition phrase

εἰς + dative εἰς + acc

ὁ ἀνδρῶν
 ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ

τὸ πλοῖον ἔστιν ἐν ^{τῷ} βυζαντίῳ.

ὁ ^{mn} Ἡγέστρατος βαίνει εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ^{acc. ss newt}

οἱ ναῦται εἰσβαίνουσιν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον

..... τὸ πλοῖον πλεῖ πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ

βαίνει
εἰσβαίνουσιν
πλεῖ

Verb endings

I go, he goes
I sing, she sings

- It will not surprise an English-speaker that verbs have different endings depending on who performs the action:
 - I am vs they are: we do too: Verb endings depend on person and number
- 1st: I (sg.), we (pl.)
- 2nd: you (sg.), you (pl.)
- 3rd: he/she/it (sg.), they (pl.)

tense

mood / imperative voice

Verbs: present indicative active

βαίνω / εἰς
βαίνομεν

Person & Number	Verb	Ending
1 st per sg	βαίνω	<u>-ω</u>
2 nd per sg	βαίνεις	<u>-εις</u>
3 rd per sg	βαίνει	<u>-ει</u>
1 st per pl	βαίνομεν	-ομεν
2 nd per pl	βαίνετε	<u>-ετε</u>
3 rd per pl	βαίνουνσι(ν)	<u>-ουσι(ν)</u>

"I"
"you" to one person
"he/she/it"
"we"
"you" to many people
"they"

Understanding the Greek verb

- We will be dealing with the following categories:
 - Tense (today: present – Greek has seven tenses)
 - Mood (today: indicative, next imperative - Greek has four/six)
 - Voice (today: active – Greek has three voices)
- Follow-up: Please revise by reading through the *RG G&E* introduction to verb forms (p. 15-17) independently to firm up your knowledge of the Greek verb

Imperative mood

- Imperative is used for direct commands
- The present imperative active forms are:
- 2nd person singular: βαῖν-ε
- 2nd person plural: βαίν-ετε
- ...please note that negative imperatives go with μή

Adjective declension: καλ-ός/η/ον

Case	Masc., sg.	Fem., sg.	Neut., sg.	Masc., pl.	Fem., pl.	Neut., pl.
Nom	καλός	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
Acc	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
Gen	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dat	καλῶ	καλῇ	καλῶ	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Voc	καλέ	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά

Agreement

Any adjective that describes a noun must match that noun in gender, number, and case

τήν

τόν

ταῖς

τῷ

τῇ

ἀκρόπολιν

Παρθενῶνα

βοαῖς

πλοῖω

ἀκροπόλει

Exercise p. 16 E&G

and p. 13 in E & G

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The Greek definite article

Case	Masculine (s)	Feminine (s)	Neuter (s)	Masculine (pl)	Feminine (pl)	Neuter (pl)
Nominative					αἱ	
Accusative			τό	τούς		
Genitive		τῆς	τοῦ			
Dative						τοῖς

The endings used for the definite article will, for nouns following three declension patterns (1a, 2a, 2b), correspond to the noun endings. Cf. RG 354 and 355, and 1G. For now, you may use the article as a guide to determine case and number.

The Greek definite article

Case	Masculine (s)	Feminine (s)	Neuter (s)	Masculine (pl)	Feminine (pl)	Neuter (pl)
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Accusative	τον	την	τό	τούς	τάς	τά
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τω	τη	τω	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

The endings used for the definite article will, for nouns following three declension patterns (1a, 2a, 2b), correspond to the noun endings. Cf. RG 354 and 355, and 1G. For now, you may use the article as a guide to determine case and number.

Adjective and noun declension: practice

- The beautiful ship sails [toward Athens]
 - cf. RG T&V 1A 6
 - toward Athens: πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας - you can recognise an accusative form here: it depends on the preposition πρὸς
- What happens, what is the action?
 - Something sails: sails is the main verb/predicate
- Who/what sails?
 - The beautiful ship sails: the beautiful ship is the subject
 - => One ship, so singular both for the noun and the adjective
 - => The ship is the subject, so nominative for both the noun and the adjective
 - => τὸ καλὸν πλοῖον
- The verb sails must also agree in number with the subject noun

παιδεύω

New paradigms: Contract verbs

- ... verbs with stems ending in certain vowels need a little more attention
 - Verbs with stems ending in α , ϵ , $\omicron$ are so-called contract verbs
 - The clash between two vowels (stem + ending) causes predictable changes that will recur in other paradigms as well
- ω
 - $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$
 - $\epsilon\iota$
 - $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$
 - $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
 - $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$

*όράω

όρά><ω

όρά><εις

όρά><ει

όρά><ομεν

όρά><ετε

όρά><ουσι(ν)

όρ $\tilde{\omega}$

όρ $\tilde{\alpha}$ ς

όρ $\tilde{\alpha}$

όρ $\tilde{\omega}$ μεν

όρ $\tilde{\alpha}$ τε

όρ $\tilde{\omega}$ σι(ν)

Accent basicis

- The accent is always on one of the three final syllables of a word
- The final syllable matters: if it is long, the accent can only go to the 2nd syllable from the end
- The circumflex can only stand on the 2nd syllable from the end or on the final syllable
- Vowels that are always long: η, ω
- Diphthongs that are always long: ou

Verb accents

- For verbs, the final syllable determines where the accent goes:
 - If it is short, the accent can at most go to the third syllable from the end of the word (ἐμπρόσιον)
 - If it is long, or a diphthong or digraph, the accent can go at most to the second syllable from the end of the word (ἀκούω)
 - Note that the circumflex can only sit on the two final syllables in the word, and can't be used if the final syllable is long
- Verb accents help us determine between different verb forms: we will see this when we start working with contract verbs in 1E and 1F
- ...and accents on pronouns are quite significant, too: note the learning vocabulary IB: τίς (who, what?) with an acute accent

Accents in nouns and adjectives

- For nouns and adjectives, the accent is persistent: it tends to stay where it is in the dictionary forms – although it can be affected by the place of a word in a sentence
 - ὁ ῥαψωδός compared to ἡ ἀκρόπολις
- This means it is important to learn the accentuation as you add nouns and adjectives to your active vocabulary

Learning vocabulary

- RG G&E lists learning vocabulary for each section on the final page
- RG T&V lists learning vocabulary for each text at the end of the running vocabulary list
- The learning vocabulary for each chapter needs to be learned actively: English to Greek and vice versa!