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New material in RG 10

Intensive Greek 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Main issues in RG 10

- The 'large' –μι verbs:
 - δίδωμι (I give), τίθημι (I put/place), ἵημι (I let go/shoot/throw), ἵστημι (I set up), δείκνυμι (I show)
 - Initially we will mainly be using δίδωμι
- Relative pronouns and relative clauses
- Forms:
 - Aorist optative in active and middle
 - Adjectives: ἀμελής, γλυκύς

Aorist optative forms (act. & mid.)

Aorist 1 active

παύσαιμι
παύσειας (-αις)
παύσειε(ν) (-αι)
παύσαιμεν
παύσαιτε
παύσειαν (αιεν)

- The seeming mood suffix αι is a contraction of the aorist binding vowel (α) plus an earlier *jot*.
- The forms featuring an ε are called aiolic optatives and have an original connection to that dialect

Aorist 1 middle

παυσάιμην
παύσαιο
παύσαιτο
παυσάιμεθα
παύσαισθε
παύσαιντο

Middle uses person endings similar to the imperfect/aorist endings

Aorist 2 optatives (act. & mid.)

Aorist 2 active

λάβοιμι
λάβοις
λάβοι
λάβοιμεν
λάβοιτε
λάβοιεν

Aorist 2 middle

λαβοίμην
λάβοιο
λάβοιτο
λαβοίμεθα
λάβοισθε
λάβοιντο

Middle uses person endings similar to the imperfect/aorist endings in the same voice

The 'large' –μι verbs

- Athematic conjugation in present tense (except subjunctive) => endings attach directly to the stem!
- **Present** reduplication: they all begin with the first consonant of the verb root + ι, and in singular forms the stem vowel is lengthened
 - δι-δωμι, τι-θημι
 - This is less obvious in ἵημι ἴσθημι, where we no longer easily see the reduplicated, lost semi-consonant *jot*.
- **Aorist forms** therefore show the stem more clearly – it is simply δο...
- ...but in the aorist indicative, δίδωμι, τίθημι, and ἵημι lengthen the stem vowel and add a κ before person endings similar to Aorist 1

The 'large' –μι verbs

- This means that the endings sometimes differ from what we see in ω-verbs.
- In later Greek (including koine), these verbs tend to be replaced by new ω-verbs or take on the ω-verb endings: this explains the range of alternative forms.

Present & aorist indicative active

δίδωμι	ἔδωκα
δίδως	ἔδωκας
δίδωσι(ν)	ἔδωκε
δίδομεν	ἔδομεν
δίδοτε	ἔδοτε
διδόασι(ν)	ἔδοσαν (ἔδωκαν)

Relative pronouns

	M	F	N
N	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
A	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
G	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
D	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ
N	οἷ	αἷ	ᾧ
A	οὗς	αῖς	ᾧ
G	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

- Forms correspond to the definite article minus τ (exception: ὅς)
- Accentuation allows the distinction between n.f.sg. ἥ etc.

Relative pronoun

- A relative pronoun can introduce a dependent clause:
 - I see the master, whom you obey.

– τὸν δεσπότην βλέπω, ᾧ πείθεσθε ὑμεῖς.



- The relative pronoun refers back to a word in the independent clause:
 - ...**the master**..., whom...
 - the word 'master' is called the antecedent (it goes before)

Relative pronoun: what form to pick

- The relative pronoun must:
 - agree with the antecedent in: gender and number => here, masculine & singular
 - be in the right case for the syntactical function it fills in the dependent clause => here, dative because πείθομαι takes the dative for the person one obeys

- τὸν δεσπότην βλέπω, ᾧ πείθεσθε ὑμεῖς.


Problems: suppressed antecedent

- In clauses which would have just a pronoun as antecedent (he, who/whom... etc), Greek often suppresses the antecedent
- ὀλβιος ὃς οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει 'lucky [is] he, who has fortune and sense' – literally, the Greek gives only 'lucky who has fortune and sense'
- This is commonly used in phrases like 'he, who' / 'she, who', 'the thing, which' etc

Problems: relative attraction

- If the antecedent stands in genitive or dative, the following relative pronoun can also take on this case (contrary to the rules just mentioned)
- It happens when the relative pronoun normally would need to be in the accusative –attraction out of genitive and dative forms are avoided

Relative attraction: examples

- ...περί τῶν ἀνδρῶν ῶν γινώσκω 'regarding the men whom I recognise': normally we would expect accusative plural (οὓς) but the relative follows τῶν ἀνδρῶν
- τῶν λόγων ἀκούετε ῶν λέγω 'listen to the words, which I'm saying': normally we would like οὓς, but the relative follows τῶν λόγων
- Both examples have accusatives replaced by attracted genitive forms

Expanded relative pronouns

- Note the ‘expanded’ relatives ὅστις (‘anyone who’) and ὅσπερ (‘the very one who’) often used just like relatives
- In addition, ὅστις can introduce indirect questions
- Wise RG highlight: in printed texts, ὅστις especially is often written as two words

Next steps

- RG 216 has a series of examples of relative clauses, carefully working out the relationship between antecedent and relative pronoun
- Exercise 3 on p. 222 gives you a chance to practise the use of the relative pronoun