

Greek 1: Week 2 Monday

Session plan

- New material: the adjective ἡμέτερος, prepositions governing case use;
- Exercises on new material: agreement and adjectives like καλός and ἡμέτερος
 - Exercise 1G 1 on p. 26 and 1G 4 at the bottom of p. 27.
- Exercises on new material: prepositions ἐν, ἀπό, ἐκ, εἰς, and πρὸς triggering use of certain case;
 - Exercise 1G5 and 6 on E&G p. 29.
- New material: the verbs “to be” and “to know”, complement after “to be” and “to become”, and what the neuter plural nominative does to verbs
- Exercises on new material:
 - εἰμί /οἶδα: 1H-J 1 and 2 (p. 38)
 - Neuter plural and the verb: 1G 2 (p. 26)
 - READ E&G IH-J p. 38-39 and then complete exercises IH-J 3

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	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Voc	καλέ	καλή	καλόν	καλοί	καλαί	καλά

Adjectives & adverbs

- Adjectives like ἡμέτερος (our/s) decline like καλός except in feminine singular:
 - Nom. ἡμετέρα
 - Acc. ἡμετέραν
 - Gen. ἡμετέρας
 - Dat. ἡμετέρα
- RG E&G 37 sets out what other adjectives follow this rule
- Once we know our adjective declension, we are also able to form adverbs:
- Take the gen. pl. m. of the adjective and swap ν for ς at the end:
 - καλῶν => καλῶς
 - κακῶν => κακῶς
- You have already seen one adverb in the 1E text: σαφῶς = clearly

ἡμέτερος “our”

Case	Masc., sg.	Fem., sg.	Neut., sg.	Masc., pl.	Fem., pl.	Neut., pl.
Nom	ἡμέτερος	ἡμετέρα	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτεροί	ἡμέτεραι	ἡμέτερα
Acc	ἡμέτρον	ἡμετέραν	ἡμέτερον	ἡμετέρους	ἡμετέρας	ἡμέτερα
Gen	ἡμετέροῦ	ἡμετέρας	ἡμετέροῦ	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρων
Dat	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμετέρᾳ	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμετέροις	ἡμετέραις	ἡμετέροις

Case and prepositions

- If the nominative case is for “the doer” and the accusative for “the thing/person affected”, then what are the other cases for?
- We will add to this gradually, but first, we see accusative, genitive, and dative used in the words appearing after prepositions:
- Prepositions *govern* case use:
 - “to/into the ship” = εἰς τὸ πλοῖον
 - “in(side) the lifeboat = ἐν τῷ λέμβῳ

Case and prepositions

- εἰς “in/into” + accusative
- πρὸς “to, towards” + accusative
- ἀπό “from/away from” + genitive
- ἐκ “from/out of” + genitive
- ἐν “in/inside” + dative

Exercises

- Exercise 1G 1 on p. 26 and 1G 4 at the bottom of p. 27.
- Exercise 1G5 and 6 on E&G p. 29.

RG 1G 1 Answers:

ὁ ἄνθρωπος
τὸ ἔργον

1. τὸν καλὸν ἄνθρωπον *nm*

2. τῶν κακῶν ἀνθρώπων / τῶν κακῶν
ἔργων *nm*

3. οἱ καλοὶ ἄνθρωποι *masc. pl. nom.*

4. τοῖς σῶσις ἀνθρώποις / τοῖς σῶσις
ἔργοις *masc pl. dat neut pl. dat*

5. τῷ κακῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τῷ κακῷ ἔργῳ *All words must match*

6. τοὺς κακοὺς ἀνθρώπους

7. τῷ καλῷ ἀνθρώπῳ / τῷ καλῷ ἔργῳ

8. τὸ σῶον ἔργον

RG 1G 4 Answers

1. τὸν ἡμέτερον ἄνθρωπον
2. τῶν καλῶν ἀνθρώπων
3. τοὺς ἡμετέρους ἀνθρώπους
4. τοῖς ἡμετέροις ἀνθρώποις
5. τοῦ καλοῦ ἀνθρώπου

RG 1G 5 Answers

ἐν τοῖς ἐμπορίοις

εἰς τὰ πλοῖα

τὰ πλοῖα { nom pl neut
acc. pl neut.

εἰς τὰ πλοῖα

εἰς τὰ πλοῖα
accusative

εἰς +

ἐν τοῖς πλοίοις

"in the ships"

- in the markets
- into the ships
- in the task
- away from the men
- out from the market
- away from the ships
- towards the markets
- into the ship
- in the lifeboat
- towards the men

ἐν + dat

ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ "in the ship"

BREAK

βλ ετι ω

βλ ετι ετε

βλ ετι ουσι

Verb endings and “I am”

βαίν-ω

βαίν-εις

βαίν-ει

βαίν-ομεν

βαίν-ετε

βαίν-ουσι(ν)

‘I go’

‘you go’

‘he...goes’

‘we go’

‘you go’

‘they go’

εἰμί

εἶ

ἐστί(ν)

ἐσμέν

ἐστέ

εἰσί(ν)

‘I am’

‘you are’

‘he/she/it is’

‘we are’

‘you are’

‘they are’

present tense
active voice
indicative mood

14 p 36

φιλόσοφος 2a m

εἰμί and οἶδα

εἰμί	‘I am’
εἶ	‘you are’
ἐστί(ν)	‘he/she/it is’
ἐσμέν	‘we are’
ἐστέ	‘you are’
εἰσί(ν)	‘they are’

οἶδα	‘I know’
οἶσθα	‘you know’
οἶδε	‘he...knows’
ἴσμεν	‘we know’
ἴστε	‘you know’
ἴσασι(ν)	‘they know’

nom pl. masc.

οἱ φιλόσοφοι ἴσασιν τὸ ἔργον. καλοὶ εἰσὶ.

The philosophers know the job. They are good.

3rd pl. plural

masc. pl. nom

3rd pl. εἰμι

Syntax: About the subject & complement

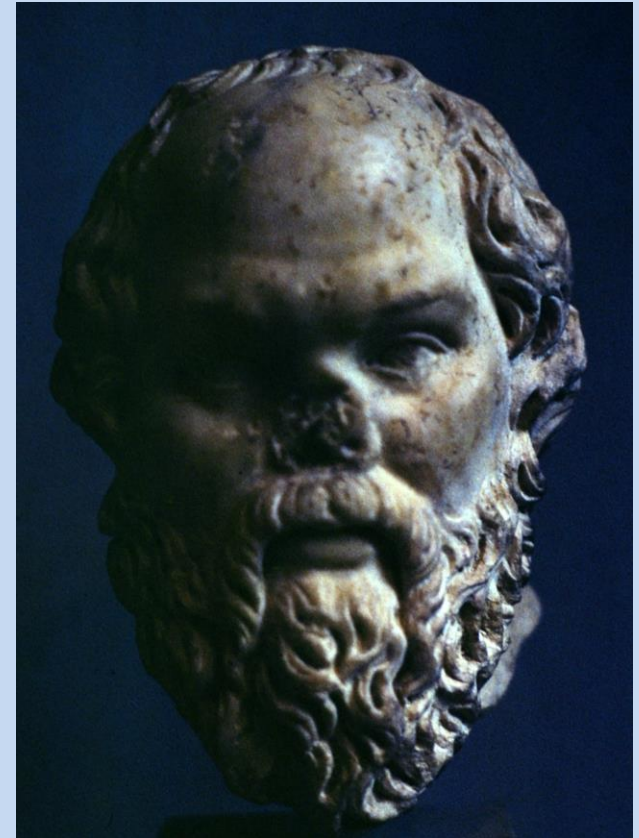
The philosopher sees the ship.
subj. verb direct



- Gabriel ^{subj.} is ^{verb} a good cat.
- The verbs '**to be**', and '**to become**', are naturally followed by phrases that expand on the qualities of the subject
- This 'expansion' ['a good cat'] is called a predicative complement
- In Greek, this must be in the nominative

Syntax: Complement

- Both subject and complement are in the nominative, regardless of whether the complement is a noun, pronoun, or an adjective:
 - ^{subj.}ὁ ἄνθρωπος ^{3rd sg}καλός ^{εἰμι}ἐστι
 - ὁ Σωκράτης ἐστὶ φιλόσοφος
- ... the extensive use of the definite article in Greek really helps: the subject has one, whereas the complement doesn't
- In short phrases with complement, where the verb is ἐστι(ν) or εἰσί(ν), this is frequently omitted



Really good exercise on difference on p. 41 C "Syntax"

Neuter plural & verb endings

τὰ πλοῖα κατὰ ἐστὶ
pl. nom neut ship pl. nom neut 3rd sg present ind.

οἱ ἄνθρωποι κατοικοῦν
nom pl. masc. subject 3rd pl present.

εἰμί
εἶ
ἐστὶ
ἐσμεν
ἐσσε
εἰσιν

Neuter plural nouns get verb in 3rd sg.

BREAK

Exercises on new material

- εἰμί /οἶδα: 1H-J 1 and 2 (p. 38)
- Neuter plural and the verb: 1G 2 (p. 26)
- READ E&G IH-J p. 38-39 and then complete exercises IH-J 3
- Revision: pick a revision theme and report back

14-3 | p 38 using verb pattern on p 36

1. ἔστί — he, she, it is — 3rd ^{sg} ind. dct. present

2. ἴσμεν — we know — 1st pl ~~present~~

3. ἔστε — 2nd plural of εἶμι

2: 1. οἶδα

2. εἶ

p 26 162:

1. τὰ νηώρια ἔστι καλά.
"shipyards"
neuter pl. nom
= subject
3rd sg

What number is the subject $\begin{cases} \text{sing} \\ \text{pl.} \end{cases}$

2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι διώκουσι τοὺς ναύτας
nom pl. masc. (chase)
διώκω πολέω
contract verbs p. 21

Contract verbs

Person and number	present indicative active		
1 st sg	ὀρῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2 nd sg	ὀρᾷς	ποιεῖς	δηλοῖς
3 rd sg	ὀρᾷ	ποιεῖ	δηλοῖ
1 st pl	ὀρῶμεν	ποιοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν
2 nd pl	ὀρᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
3 rd pl	ὀρῶσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)

Contract verbs: imperatives

- Generally, recognising contracts by the accent behaviour will help you to generate other verb forms correctly

2 nd sing.	ὄρα	ποιέει	δήλου
2 nd pl.	ὄρα̃τε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε

- The accent also helps you distinguish between present indicative and present imperative forms
 - cf. **ὄρα̃** versus **ὄρα**