

Greek 1

Week 2 Tuesday

Session plan

- Discussion of yesterday's final exercises
- Revision:
 - Adjectives as nouns
 - Irregular verbs in present indicative active: εἰμί and οἶδα
 - Regular verbs in present indicative active, including contract verbs
- New material: genitive to show ownership
- Translation exercise: "the philosopher at sea"
- Revision:
 - Complement needs the nominative
 - Neuter plural subject takes the verb in 3rd singular
- New material:
 - Noun declension 1a-1d

pa i v
 w
 el
 el
 v
 4
 3
 3
 3
 3

es (the verb in 3rd singular)

Paired exercises 1H-J 3 and 4 (p. 39)

- οἶσθα τὰ τε ναυτικά καὶ τὰ στρατηγικά.
- πολλὰ ἴσμεν τε καὶ ὁρῶμεν.
- ἐστέ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐστέ.
- ἴστε πολλά.
- ἄρα τὰ τε στρατιωτικά καὶ τὰ στρατηγικά ἴσασιν;

φα 4

- πολλὰ ἴσασιν.
- ἐστί τε καὶ οὐκ ἐστί
- τὰ στρατηγικά οὐκ οἶδε
- οἶδα τε καὶ οὐκ οἶδα τὰ ναυτικά καὶ τὰ στρατιωτικά.
- ἐσμέν καὶ ἴσμεν

Adjectives as nouns

- This exercise shows that adjectives can be given the neuter article and treated as nouns
- It is most common with neuter plural for concrete things and we usually need to add a noun in English: e.g. τὰ ναυτικά = “the naval matters”
- It also happens with abstract things, but then we use the neuter singular: “the good” τὸ καλόν, “the bad” τὸ κακόν
- We can also use the article with adjectives with a specific noun, masculine or feminine or neuter, previously mentioned and understood: οἱ σοφοί “the wise (men)”.

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’

οἱ φιλόσοφοι ἴσασιν τὸ ἔργον. καλοὶ εἰσί.
The philosophers know the job. **They** are good.

liberal

Regular and contract verbs in present indicative active

Person and number	present indicative active			
1 st sg	βαίνω	όρῶ	ποιῶ	δηλῶ
2 nd sg	βαίνεις	όρᾷς	ποιεῖς	δηλοῖς
3 rd sg	βαίνει	όρᾷ	ποιεῖ	δηλοῖ
1 st pl	βαίνομεν	όρῶμεν	ποιοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν
2 nd pl	βαίνετε	όρᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
3 rd pl	βαίνουνσι(ν)	όρῶσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)

The genitive case

- A key function of the genitive case is to denote ownership
- In English, we express this in two ways:
 - with a genitive apostrophe: the dog's toy
 - with 'of': the toy of the dog
- In Greek, the 'owner' is placed in the genitive case: τὸ πλοῖον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου
- ...but do remember that the genitive also occurs after certain prepositions

Shared translation

τὸ μὲν οὖν πλοῖον πλεῖ πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ. οἱ δὲ ναῦται οὐκ ἴσασι ποῦ ἐστὶ τὸ πλοῖον. ἐρωτῶσιν μὲν οὖν τὸν φιλόσοφον. ὁ δὲ φιλόσοφος πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους βλέπει, καὶ λέγει ὁ φιλόσοφος τοῦ πλοίου:

“ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ ἐσμέν, ὧ ἄνθρωποι. βλέπομεν γὰρ τὴν θαλάτταν.”

σαφῶς ἐστὶ ὁ φιλόσοφος μωρός. τὸν φιλόσοφον οἱ ναῦται φεύγουσι.

Syntax: About the subject & complement



- Gabriel is 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

Complements and verbs with neuter plural subjects

- τὰ πλοῖα καλὰ ἐστι.
- τὰ καλὰ ἔργα σώζει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.
- οἱ ἄνθρωποι σώζουσι τὰ πλοῖα.

Revision exercises 1A-G p. 33:

- Do the exercises under B Word Shape
- You will need to consult the vocab list at the back of both text books.
- Remember that Greek dictionaries and vocab lists give verbs in 1st person singular, present indicative active (e.g. βαίνω) and nouns are given in nominative singular.

Nouns: 1a (βοή)

Nom.	βοή	βοαί
Acc.	βοήν	βοάς
Gen.	βοῆς	βοῶν
Dat.	βοῇ	βοαῖς

- Endings correspond to the feminine definite article

Nouns: 1b (ἀπορία)

Nom.	ἀπορί α	ἀπορί αι
Acc.	ἀπορί αν	ἀπορί ας
Gen.	ἀπορί ας	ἀπορι ῶν
Dat.	ἀπορί α	ἀπορί αις

- Here, look to the adjective ἡμετέρα rather than the article for endings
- Note the prevalence of long alfa endings

Nouns: 1c (θάλαττα)

Nom.	θάλαττα	θάλατται
Acc.	θάλατταν	θαλάττας
Gen.	θαλάττ ^{ης}	θαλάττων
Dat.	θαλάττ ^η	θαλάτταις

- ALL FEMININE!
- Short alfa endings in nom. and acc. sg....
- ...but switch to η-endings in gen. and dat. sg.
- Often have a stem ending in a double consonant or ς... ...and θάλαττα actually belongs in both those categories: you will also see it spelled θάλασσα

Nouns 1d (ναύτας)

	Sing.	Plural
Nom.	ναύτας	ναῦται
Acc.	ναύτην	ναύτας
Gen.	ναύτου	ναυτῶν
Dat.	ναύτη	ναύταις
Voc.	ναῦτα	

- 1d nouns are all masculine even though their endings 'look' feminine;
- This means that we need to add the article ὁ here;
- The genitive singular is the form to keep an eye on!

Suggested exercise & homework

- 2A-D 3 and 4 (p. 48)
- Translation for Thursday morning: RG **T&V 2A lines 9-19.**

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