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Greek 3

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Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Test exercise 9

ἴτε, πάντες φίλοι, ἴτε. ἀκούω γὰρ ὑμῶν
ἀδόντων, ἀλλ' οὐχ οἷος τ' εἰμὶ ἄδειν ἐγώ. τί
ποιήσω; οὗτοι γάρ με φυλάττουσιν,
καίπερ βουλόμενον μεθ' ὑμῶν ἐλθεῖν πρὸς
τὸ δικαστήριον καὶ κακὸν τι ποιῆσαι.

ἀλλ' ὦ Ζεῦ, παῦσαι πράγματά μοι
παρέχων καὶ φίλος γενοῦ καὶ οἴκτιριον τὸ
πάθος. σῶσόν με, ὦ Ζεῦ. ἢ με τὰς ψήφους
ἀριθμοῦσιν. τόλμησον, ἄναξ, σῶσαί με.

Δικ. τίς γάρ ἐστίν ὁ ἐγκλείων σε; λέξον,
αἰτοῦμέν σε.

Φιλ. ὁ ἐμὸς υἱός, εὖ ἴστε. ἀλλὰ μὴ βοᾶτε,
καὶ γάρ τυγχάνει οὕτοσὶ πρόσθεν
καθεύδων.

τίνος ἔνεκα οὐκ ἔξεστί σοι μεθ' ἡμῶν
συνελθόντι ἀκουσαι τῶν τε
κατηγορούντων καὶ τῶν ἀπολογουμένων;

ὁ υἱὸς οὐκ ἔᾱ με, ὦνδρες, δικάζειν οὐδὲ
δρᾶν οὐδὲν κακόν. ἀλλὰ ζητεῖτε μηχανήν
τινα, αἰτῶ ὑμᾶς. μέλλω γὰρ ἐγὼ τήμερον
ἀκούσεσθαι τῶν τε διωκόντων καὶ τῶν
φευγόντων.

οὐκ ἂν δυναίμεθα, ὦ φίλε, σῶσαι σε. φυλάττουσι γάρ
σε οἱ οἰεῖοι πάντες, καὶ οὐκ ἔξεστί σοι φυγεῖν.
χρὴ οὖν με εὗξασθαι τοῖς θεοῖς, ἐλπίζοντα φεύξεσθαι.
ἀκουόντων οὖν οἱ θεοί, καὶ βοηθούντων.
ἴτω οὖν Κλέων καὶ σωτὴρ γενέσθω τῷ γέροντι.

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	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν
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

Homework

- Translate into Greek:
- I see the enemies, from whom I intend to flee.
- I flee the enemies, who want to capture me.
- The farmer gave the sailor, whose mother he knew, his oar.