



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

New material in *RG* Section 4 Intensive Greek 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

New in RG Section 4

- Present participles forms: active and middle and for εἰμί
- Use of present participles and possible translations
- Adjectives & pronouns:
 - τις, τίς, οὐδείς
- New noun paradigms
 - NB especially πόλις and βασιλεύς

Present participles

- The Greek participles are adjectival verb forms: they are declined in case, number, and gender like any adjective
- Like adjectives, participles can either support a noun or serve as one
 - Cf. RG 94
- At the same time, they are inflected to show tense and express verb action

Present participle of εἰμί

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom/Voc	ὢν	οὔσα	ὄν
Acc	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν
Gen			
Dat			
Plural			
Nom/Voc			
Acc			
Gen			
Dat			

- This participle forms the basis for all other active present participles
 - Feminine forms essentially follow 1st declension (1c)
 - Masculine forms essentially behave like a 3a noun
 - Neuter forms essentially behave like a 3b noun

Present participle active: endings

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom/Voc	-ων	-ουσα	-ον
Acc	-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον
Gen	-οντος	-ούσης	-οντος
Dat	-οντι	-ούση	-οντι
Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom/Voc	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
Gen	-όντων	-ουσῶν	-όντων
Dat	-ουσι(ν)	-ούσαις	-ουσι(ν)
Acc	-οντας	-ούσας	-οντα

Present participle active forms

- The participle ending is added to the present tense stem
 - We shall see shortly that verb stems change with tense, e.g. in aorist and perfect
 - παύω (stop) = παύων, παύουσα, παύον etc
- Note the effect on contract verbs:
 - ποιέ-ων ποιῶν, ποιέ-ουσα ποιοῦσα etc

Present participle middle: endings

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom/Voc	-όμενος	-ομένη	-όμενον
Nom/Voc	-όμενε		
Acc	-όμενον	-ομένην	-όμενον
Gen	The same endings will also be used for the present participle passive later on!		
Dat			
Plural			
Nom/Voc	-όμενοι	-όμεναι	-όμενα
Acc	-ομένους	-ομένᾱς	-όμενα
Gen	-ομένων	-ομένων	-ομένων
Dat	-ομένοις	-ομέναις	-ομένοις

Usage of present participles

- Present tense participles coincide in time (in terms of execution of the verb action) with the main verb: this will be different for aorist and perfect participles
- The base-line translation therefore is ‘being’ for ὢν, ‘stopping’ for παύων, or ‘coming’ for ἐρχόμενος

Usage of present participles

- This can be understood in a number of ways:
 - Temporal: while stopping
 - Causal: because he is stopping
 - Instrumental: by stopping
 - Concessive: although, despite stopping
- Participles can therefore serve instead of a clause with conjunction and final verb...
- ...and we must often translate them in that fashion!

Usage as nouns

- Participles can also, like adjectives, be used as nouns:
 - ἄρ' οὐχ ὁρᾷς τοὺς τὰ ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντας
 - Don't you see them who have daggers?
- As RG sets out in 94, be careful to note the gender and number – masculine plural is used for groups of both male and female nouns/people!

Adjectives & pronouns: τις

- You have frequently seen forms of the enclitic τις already:
- ...used as an adjective supporting a noun it can be translated as 'a' or 'some'
 - Essentially an indefinite article, but slightly more emphatic! Cf. ἐγγὺς δὲ τῆς νεώς ἐστι κελευστής τις (3D 3)
- ...used without a noun, it functions as an indefinite pronoun: any/some-thing/one
 - e.g. ὁρᾷς τι 'Do you see anything?'

Adjectives and pronouns: τίς

- Finally we also get the full interrogative pronoun: the accentuated τίς (which, who, what?)
 - You have already seen it in frequent use: e.g. διὰ τί
- It always has an acute accent
- It can support a noun or stand on its own: note the variation in translation:
 - τίς ἔρχεται; 'who is coming?'
 - τίς κελευστής ἔρχεται; 'what boatswain is coming?'

Adjectives and pronouns: οὐδεῖς

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
N	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
A	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν
G	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
D	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί

Endings follow 3a for masculine, 3b for neuter, and 1st declension for feminine

Two nouns to highlight: πόλις

	S	P
N	πόλις	πόλεις
A	πόλιν	πόλεις
G	πόλεως	πόλεων
D	πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)

Cf. also nouns like ὁ πρέσβυς

Two nouns to highlight: βασιλεύς

	Sing.	Pl.
N	βασιλεύς	βασιλῆς βασιλεῖς
A	βασιλέα	βασιλέας
G	βασιλέως	βασιλέων
D	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῦσι(ν)

All words ending in εὺς are masculine.

Of the two nominative plural forms, βασιλῆς is the older, attic, form, whereas βασιλεῖς becomes more frequently used from 4th C onward. In koine it is also used in the accusative plural.

Next steps

- Don't forget to add noun and adjective paradigms not discussed in this vidcast
- Review the creation of participle forms for all contract verbs (both in active and in middle)
- The test exercise on p. 91 offers condensed practice beyond the unassessed assignment