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Intensive Greek 1 Feedback Seminar on 6D

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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NT Acts 17.21

ἐπι-δημέω
δημος
contract verb
ε

nom pl m
Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πάντες
nom pl. m
καὶ οἱ ἐπιδημοῦντες
pres. part act

nom pl m
ξένοι εἰς οὐδὲν ἕτερον
ἐνκαίρουν ἢ λέγειν
τι ἢ ἀκούειν τι καινότερον.
λέγ-ειν

ἀκού-ειν
καινός

ἐνκαίρ-ειν

Present infinitive

- Greek infinitives are recognisable by their form only, and appear without an infinitive marker
 - Cf. 'to' in English, 'zu' in German
- Regular non-contract verbs work like this:
- Active: παιδεύ-ειν
- Middle: παιδεύ-εσθαι

Adjectives: comparison

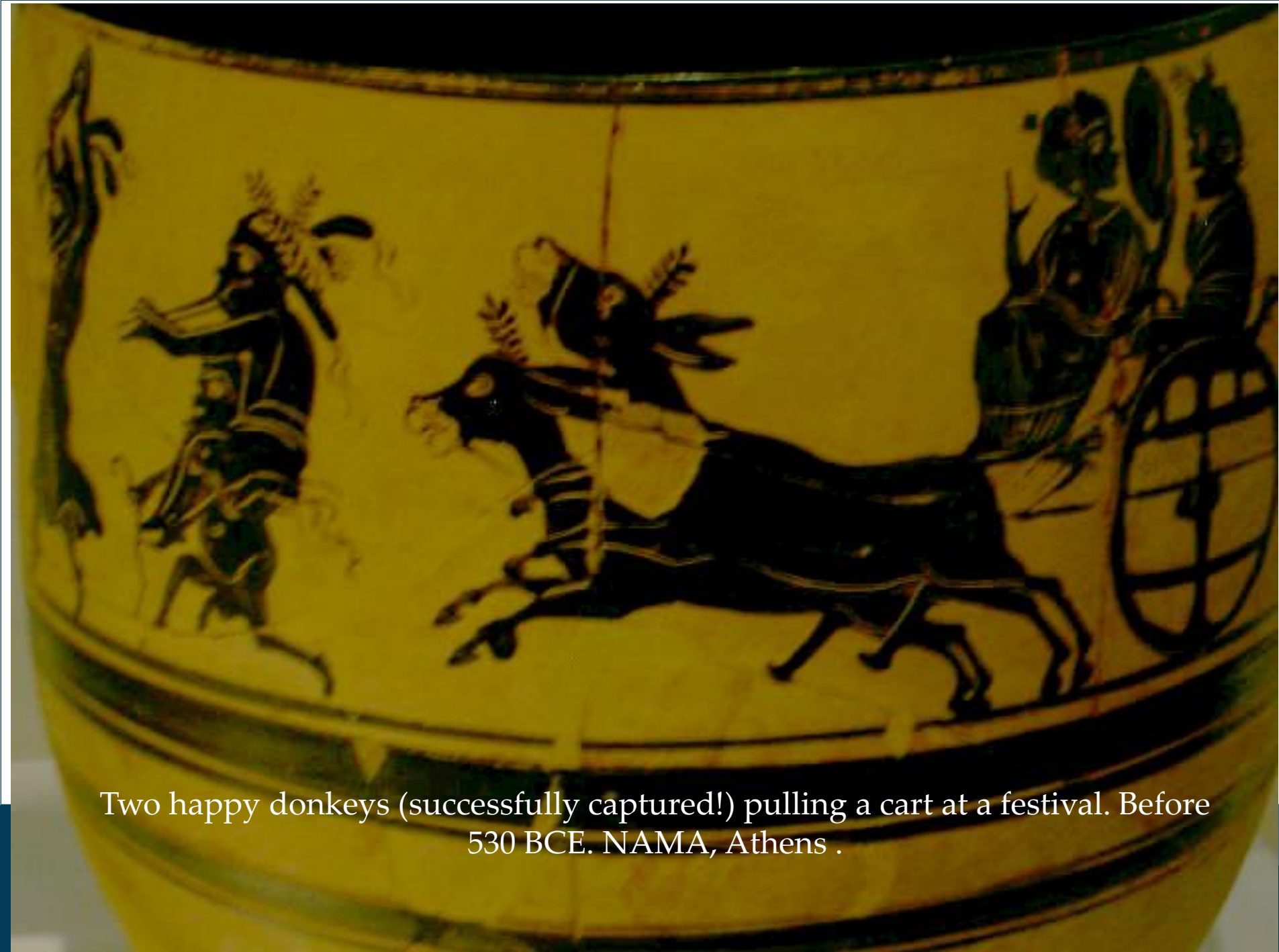
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
σοφός	σοφώτερος / α / ον	σοφώτατος / α / ον
δεινός	δεινότερος / α / ον	δεινοτάτος / α / ον

The endings for comparative and superlative open with a short vowel in adjectives with a long vowel or a diphthong in their stem...

...and with a long vowel in adjectives with a short vowel.

Xenophon *Anabasis* 1.5.2 (4/3rd C BCE)

δένδρον δ' οὐδέν ἐνῆν, θηρία δὲ παντοῖα,
πλεῖστοι ὄνοι ἄγριοι, πολλὰ δὲ στρουθοὶ αἰ
μεγάλαι: ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες:
ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θηρία οἱ ἵππεῖς ἐνίοτε ἐδίωκον.



Two happy donkeys (successfully captured!) pulling a cart at a festival. Before 530 BCE. NAMA, Athens .

Xenophon *Anabasis* 1.5.2 (4/3rd C BCE)

καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες
ἔστασαν: πολὺ γὰρ τῶν ἵππων ἔτρεχον θᾶπτον:
καὶ πάλιν, ἐπεὶ πλησιάζοιεν οἱ ἵπποι, ταῦτόν
ἐποίουν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαστάντες οἱ
ἵππεῖς θηρῶεν διαδεχόμενοι.

Test exercise 6

νεανίας δέ τις ἔτυχε πολλὰ χρήματα ὀφείλων διὰ
τὴν ἵππικὴν. οὕτως οὖν ὁ μὲν πατήρ ἀεὶ τὰς δίκας
τὰς τῶν χρηστῶν ἔφευγεν, οἱ δὲ χρῆσται ἐδίωκον
αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ ἐπαύοντο δίκην λαμβάνοντες.

σὺ δὴ, ὦ γύναι, φαίνῃ αἰτία οὖσα τῶν
ἐμῶν κακῶν. τίς γὰρ ἐλάβανε τὸν υἱόν, εἰ
μὴ σύ; τί νῦν ποιήσω ἐγώ;

ἀμαθῇ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄγροικον ὄντα σὲ οὐ
φιλεῖ ὁ νεανίας οὐδὲ πείθεται

Second Aorist

- Indicative forms have an **augment** in the same way as the first aorist forms
- However, main signal of the second aorist is **changes to the stem**
 - Aorist stems for the most common verbs need to be learned
 - e.g. λαμβάνω – λαβ..., λείπω – λιπ..., γίγνομαι – γεν...
- Endings coincide with the **endings** used for the imperfect – i.e. they differ from the first aorist endings!

λαμβάνω

- ἔλαβον
- ἔλαβες
- ἔλαβε(ν)
- ἐλάβομεν
- ἐλάβετε
- ἔλαβον

- NB: Important principal parts listed in RG G&E p. 436 onw.