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Greek 3 (W1 4)

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Module content by week

- **Week 1:** RG 9F-J + δίδωμι + γιγνώσκω (from RG 10)
- **Week 2:** RG 10 and RG 11 (all)

Revision exercise 3

- διὰ τί οὐ βούλη **ἐνεγκεῖν** Φιλοκλέωνα, ὥς ἡμίονε;
- δεῖ σε δικαστὴν **γενεῖν** ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ
- χρὴ αὐτοὺς **μαθεῖν** τοὺς τοῦ δράματος λόγους.
- βούλεται αὐτὸς **λαμβάνειν** πάντα τὸν μισθὸν παρὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ.
- οὐκ ἔασω αὐτὸν **ἀφικνεῖσθαι** εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον
- ἔξεστί μοι ἐνθάδε καὶ **λαβεῖν** πάντα τὸν μισθὸν καὶ **φαγεῖν**

	Pres. act.	Pres. mid.
2 nd sg	παῦε	παύου
3 rd sg	παυέτω	παυέσθω
2 nd pl	παύετε	παύεσθε
3 rd pl	παυόντων	παυέσθων
	Aor. 1 act.	Aor. 1 mid.
2 nd sg	παῦσον	παῦσαι
3 rd sg	παυσάτω	παυσάσθω
2 nd pl	παύσατε	παύσασθε
3 rd pl	παυσάντων	παυσάσθων
	Aor. 2 act	Aor. 2 mid.
2 nd sg	λαβέ	λαβοῦ
3 rd sg	λαβέτω	λαβέσθω
2 nd pl	λάβετε	λάβεσθε
3 rd pl	λαβόντων	λαβέσθων

Imperative forms

Imperatives in 2nd person (sg/pl)
give commands
to a conversation
partner

Imperatives in 3rd person (sg/pl)
express
commands

RG 9H-J Exercise 2

Revision exercise 9H-J D (206)

- οἱ παῖδες παιζόντων
- ὁ κήρυξ εἰσέλθετω εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
- πάντα μάθετω
- μὴ ἐξέστω ταῦτα εὐρεῖν ἐν τῷ λιμένι.

Root aorists (βαίνω, γιγνώσκω)

Indicative aorist

ἔβην
ἔβης
ἔβη
ἔβημεν
ἔβητε
ἔβησαν

Infinitive aorist

βῆναι

Participle aorist

βάς, βᾶσα, βάν
βάντος, βάσης, βάντος

Indicative aorist

ἔγνων
ἔγnows
ἔγνω
ἔγnowμεν
ἔγnowτε
ἔγnowσαν

Infinitive aorist

γνῶναι

Participle aorist

γνούς, γνούσα, γνόν
γνόντος, γνούσης, γνόντος

ἐπίσταμαι

- ἀνίσταμαι: 'I get up and go', 'emigrate'
- ἐπίσταμαι: 'I know how to...', 'I understand'
- The stem ἰστ- is extremely productive and gives us verbs that differ in meaning depending on
 - prefix (ἐπί, καθ-, ἀνα-... etc)
 - voice
 - tense
- Make careful note of each specific meaning: the verb with the meaning we are adding this week is **only** used in the middle

ἐπίσταμαι

Indicative present:

ἐπίσταμαι
ἐπίστασαι
ἐπίσταται
ἐπιστάμεθα
ἐπίστασθε
ἐπίστανται

Imperative present:

ἐπίστασο
ἐπιστάσθω

ἐπίστασθε
ἐπιστάσθων

Infinitive present:

ἐπίστασθαι

Participle present:

ἐπιστάμενος-η-ον

Future infinitive

- Unsurprisingly based on the future stem, e.g. παύσ- and παιδεύσ-
- The same infinitive endings as we see in the present are used to form both the active and the middle: παύσ-ειν and παιδεύσ-εσθαι
- Future infinitives can be translated as 'to be about to...' but...
- ...when they are needed after verbs meaning 'to promise', 'to hope', 'to intend', 'to threaten', 'to swear' we also translate with a simple infinitive
 - E.g. αὕτη ἡ γυνὴ μέλλει τοῦ ξένου ἀκούεσθαι 'this woman intends to listen to the stranger'

Verbs of hoping/expectation

- ἐλπίζω – ‘I hope’
- μέλλω – ‘I intend to’, ‘I am about to’
- ὑπισχνέομαι – ‘I promise to’
- These verbs are always construed with a future infinitive to ‘fill in’ the gap after ‘to...’
- In the sentence ‘I intend to learn Greek’, the verb ‘intend’ governs the infinitive ‘to learn’
- => this infinitive must be future infinitive

RG 9H-J Exercise 4

- Use the list of new irregular principal parts for this exercise
- In the short sentences, think carefully whether **the governing verb** or **the infinitive** is a verb of hoping/expectation

δίδωμι 'I give'

- Have a look at the conjugation pattern on p. 212-213
- What stands out to you for this specific verb?
- How does looking at the full pattern help?
- What bits of Greek grammar are you reminded of generally?

Thematic and athematic verb endings: active, present and future

athematic

-μι	εἰμί
-ς	εἶ
-σι(ν)	ἔστι(ν)
-μεν	ἔσμεν
-τε	ἔστε
-(α)σι(ν)	εἰσι(ν)

thematic

-ω	[o]
-εις	[ε]
-ει	[ε]
-ομεν	[o]
-ετε	[ε]
-ουσι(ν)	[o]

Thematic and athematic verb endings: active, past tenses

athematic

-ν / -μι

-ς

-

-μεν

-τε

-ν (-σαν)

thematic

-ο-ν

-ε-ς

-ε-(ν)

-ο-μεν

-ε-τε

-ο-ν

Optative with ἄν

- We first encountered main clauses featuring optative forms with ἄν in RG 8
 - We worked only with present tense
 - From RG 10 we will also see aorist optatives: the difference in tense is one of aspect only
- Earlier, the optative expressed a polite request:
 - λέγοις ἄν μοι; ‘would you tell me, please’
- In RG 12, we will also use optative in independent clauses to express wishes for the future, then combined with εἰ γάρ or εἴθε...
- ...but even in RG 10 you see optative used in ἀπολοίμην (lit. ‘may I die’) used as a curse

Follow-up & homework

- The full exercises on imperative forms in RG 9H-J (1-2) are very useful
- Revision exercises for 9H-J (A-C) work through infinitives in all tenses (pres, fut, aor) – do it after revising all forms and to complete the revision of RG9
- For Monday, please prepare Test exercise 9 (p. 208-209 in E&G).