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New material in RG Intensive Greek 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Main issues

- Forms:
 - Perfect indicative (all voices)
 - Perfect infinitive
 - Perfect participles (all voices)
 - Aorist optative passive
 - Future optative (all voices)
- Meaning of the perfect tense
- Reported speech: use of optative and sequence of tense
- ...a relatively light chapter as we brace ourselves for the introduction of the subjunctive in RG 14

Perfect tense

- The most distinctive feature of the perfect tense in the **active** is the **reduplication** added to the beginning of the verb stem, and the **κ** added before endings:
 - **πε**παίδευ**κα** (perf. ind. act., 1st sg.)
- In middle-passive, only the **reduplication** occurs again:
 - **πε**παίδευ**μαι** (perf. ind. m/p, 1st sg.)
- The features are present in **both** finite forms like the indicative and optative, **and** in the infinitives and participles

	Ind. act.	Ind. mid./pass.	Infinitives
1 st	πέπαυκα	πέπαυμαι	Active: πεπαυκέναι
2 nd	πέπαυκας	πέπαυσαι	
3 rd	πέπαυκε(ν)	πέπαυται	
1 st	πεπαύκαμεν	πεπαύομεθα	Middle/passive: πεπαῦσθαι
2 nd	πεπαύκατε	πέπαυσθε	
3 rd	πεπαύκασι(ν)	πέπαυνται or πέπαυμένοι εἰσι(ν)	

- 3rd plural m/p often has the alternative form using the perfect participle + εἰσι(ν). The participle is declined according to the subject
- Normally, the reduplication doubles the first consonant of the verb
- θ, φ, χ-starting verbs instead get τ, π, κ
- Contract verb lengthen the contract vowel before the final ending is added

Verbs ending in consonant (Perfect II)

- These verbs form perfect without a κ
- The final verb stem consonant becomes aspirated
 - Applies to verb stems ending in π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ
- As no binding vowels are used, consonant 'clashes' may also occur with person endings (e.g)
- Infinitive: γεγραφθαι

	Active	Middle/passive
1	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
2	γέγραφας	γέγραψαι
3	γέγραφε(ν)	γέγραπται
1	γεγράφαμεν	γεγράμμεθα
2	γεγράφατε	γέγραφατε
3	γεγράφασι(ν)	γεγράφαται / γεγραμμένοι εἰσι(ν)

Perfect participles (active)

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	πεπαύκως	πεπαυκυῖα	πεπαυκός
Acc	πεπαυκότα	πεπαυκυῖαν	πεπαυκός
Gen	πεπαυκότος	πεπαυκυίας	πεπαυκότος
Dat	πεπαυκότι	πεπαυκυῖα	πεπαυκότι
Plural			
Nom	πεπαυκότες	πεπαυκυῖαι	πεπαυκότα
Acc	πεπαυκότας	πεπαυκυίας	πεπαυκότα
Gen	πεπαυκότων	πεπαυκυϊῶν	πεπαυκότων
Dat	πεπαυκόσι(ν)	πεπαυκυίαις	πεπαυκόσι(ν)

Perfect participles (m/p)

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	πεπαυμένος	πεπαυμένη	πεπαυμένον
Acc	πεπαυμένον	πεπαυμένην	πεπαυμένον
Gen	πεπαυμένου	πεπαυμένης	πεπαυμένου
Dat	πεπαυμένῳ	πεπαυμένη	πεπαυμένῳ
Plural			
Nom	πεπαυμένοι	πεπαυμέναι	πεπαυμένα
Acc	πεπαυμένους	πεπαυμένας	πεπαυμένα
Gen	πεπαυμένων	πεπαυμένων	πεπαυμένων
Dat	πεπαυμένοις	πεπαυμέναις	πεπαυμένοις

In addition...

- Verbs that tend to be irregular will often have irregular perfect forms too
- Learn them as part of the principal parts as you learn new verbs
 - Especially: ἔρχομαι => ἐλήλυθα, λαμβάνω => εἵληφα, πάσχω => πέπονθα

Meaning of the perfect tense

- RG translates perfect of θνήσκω (τέθνηκα) as 'I am in the position of having died' => 'I died'/'I have died'
- Translation often has to be pragmatic rather than exact
- The perfect implies a past action of which the result remains constant
 - Unlike e.g. the aorist, perfect tense involves focus on two points of time: the performance of the action, and the continuing, resulting status
 - At times, this is hardly noticeable in Greek text: in later Greek, perfect indicative becomes interchangeable with aorist indicative in narrative texts
- ...and remember that we also have some verbs (like οἶδα) which only occur in the perfect (presentic perfect), highlighting that knowledge was gained and still subsists

Optatives: aor. pass. + future (act., m/p)

- Aorist passive optative is based on the passive aorist stem (without augment)
 - Aor. pass. = παυθ-
 - The mood suffix is -ει-
 - e.g. 1st sg: παυθείην, 3rd sg: παυθείη
- Future optative is based on the future indicative stem
 - Act.+mid. = παυσ-, aor. = παυθησ-
 - The mood suffix is -οι-
 - e.g. 1st sg. act.: παύσοιμι, 3rd sg. mid.: παύσοιτο, 3rd pl. pass.: παυθήσονται
- For full patterns, cf. RG 263 and 266

Optative in reported & indirect speech

- We have seen indirect speech with:
 - *ὅτι* (e.g.) plus verb in same mood and tense as original statement
 - ACI with infinitive in the same tense as original statement
- Now, we see that if the governing verb is in a past tense, the indicative forms can also be replaced by corresponding optative forms

Primary and historic sequence

- Primary sequence: 'I say that the slave is in the field.'
- Historic (or secondary) sequence: 'I said that the slave is/was in the field'
- If the governing verb is historic sequence, we can use optative instead of indicative
 - εἶπον ὅτι ὁ δοῦλος ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐστι
 - εἶπον ὅτι ὁ δοῦλος ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς εἴη
- This does not affect the meaning
 - ...although in some cases the optative is used to show that the reporting speaker doesn't take responsibility for the reported statement