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Greek 3 (W1 2)

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)
- **Week 3:** RG 12 (A-F all, G selection, H-I all) and 13A-B (all)
- **Week 4:** RG 13D and selections from RG14, plus revision

Aorist 1&2 infinitives

- Starting point: the unaugmented aorist stem
 - παῦσα |
 - λαβ | Σ' α β ο υ
- Add the appropriate infinitive ending:
 - 1st Active: -αι => παῦσαι
 - 1st Middle: [α]σθαί => παύσασθαί
 - 2nd Active: -εῖν => λαβεῖν
 - 2nd Middle: -έσθαι => λαβέσθαι

Aor 1 & 2 infinitives

- RG E&G 9F-G Exercise 1 (p. 188)

Aorist 1 imperatives

- Starting point: the unaugmented aorist stem
 - παῦσα |
- Add (rather familiar-looking) endings:
 - Active 2nd sg: -ον
 - NB the vowel clash => παῦσον
 - Active 2nd pl: -τε => παύσατε
 - Middle 2nd sg: -ι => παῦσαι
 - Middle 2nd pl: -σθε => παύσασθε

Aorist 2 imperatives

- Starting point: the unaugmented aorist 2 stem, e.g. λαβ from λαμβάνω
- Endings coincide with endings for present imperatives:
 - 2nd sg active: λαβέ
 - 2nd pl active: λάβετε
 - 2nd sg middle: λαβοῦ
 - 2nd pl middle: λάβεσθε
- As RG notes, you have seen aorist 2 imperatives since our very first section: ἐλθέ, εἰπέ, ἰδοῦ and corresponding plural forms

Aspect in imperative and infinitive

- In both infinitive and imperative forms, Greek makes a choice between present and aoristic (or indeed perfective) aspects
- To us, this difference is very subtle: a sense of 'keeping on' doing something is attached to the present, whereas the aoristic aspect suggests a 'one-off' action but it is often difficult to show in translation
- This distinction emerges a little more clearly in the imperative: cf. RG E&G 200 on ἀκούω

Irregular verbs imperatives

	εἰμί	οἶδα
2 nd sg	ἴσθι	ἴσθι
3 rd sg	ἕστω	ἴστω
2 nd pl	ἔστε	ἴστε
3 rd pl	ἕστων	ἴστων

Imperatives

- RG 9F-G Exercise 3

Two infinitive expressions

- ἔξεσσι + infinitive + dative 'it is permitted to (person x) to (infinitive y)'
 - ἔξεσσι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐξελθεῖν 'it is permitted to the man to go out'
- δεινός + infinitive 'to be clever/skilled at/in (infinitive)'
 - Δημοσθένης καὶ Αἰσχίνης δεινοὶ λέγειν ᾗσαν 'Demosthenes and Aischines were skilled in speaking'

παῖς παῖσα παῖν (all/every, whole)

- This adjective declines like an aorist active participle
- It is similar to 3rd declension nouns and adjectives in that the nominative forms do not reveal the whole stem (πάντ-)
- With the article, it means 'the whole [thing]' or 'all the [thing]'
- Without the article, it means 'every [thing]'
- *Nominative masculine and neuter forms often stand on their own = everyone / everything*

Exercises

- RG 9F-G Exercise 4 (p. 194)
- Revision exercises for 9F-G B/C:
 - Ex. 1-3 (p. 195)