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Greek 3

W3 3

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Aorist passive indicative: regular

ἐπαύθη^ν

ἐπαύθη^ς

ἐπαύθη

ἐπαύθημεν

ἐπαύθητε

ἐπαύθησαν

- As usual, indicative forms are augmented
- A tense suffix **θη** (or occasionally only **η**) makes them distinctive
- The tense suffix is (normally) added to the verb root – i.e. without the addition of an aorist σ
 - e.g. παιδεύω => ἐ**παιδευ**θη^ν and λύω => ἐ**λυ**θη^ν with the aorist passive stem in red. Cf. the aorist active of the same verbs: ἐ**παίδευ**σα and ἔ**λυ**σα
- Endings and mood suffixes are the same as for the root aorist: they are borrowed from the active

Aorist passive: formation with η only

- Some verbs do not have the full **θη** suffix but only **η**
 - This is mostly in verbs ending in π, τ, κ, β, δ, γ, φ, θ, χ, μ, ν, λ, and ρ (end consonants usually affected by sound changes!)
- The most common verb here is γράφω => ἔγραψην

Aorist passive participle

- To generate the aorist passive participle,
- 1. create the aorist passive stem,
 - παυθ-
 - γραφ-
 - λειφθ-
 - λυθ-
 - ποιηθ-
- 2. add the specific set of aor pass participle endings in the case, gender, and number needed

Nom/Voc	-είς	-εῖσα	-έν
Acc	-έντα	-εῖσαν	-έν
Gen	-έντος	-εῖσης	-έντος
Dat	-έντι	-εἰση	-έντι
Plural			
Nom/Voc	-έντες	-εῖσαι	-έντα
Acc	-έντας	-εἰσας	-έντα
Gen	-έντων	-εἰσῶν	-έντων
Dat	-εἷσι(ν)	-εἰσαις	-εἷσι(ν)

e.g. fem sg nom aor pass part λαμβάνω =
ληφθ-εῖσα

Form practice

- RG 12A-D 1 p. 237

ἐκωλύθησαν
ἐπέμφθημεν
ἔλυθη
ἐπείσθητε
ἐδόθη
ἐφυλάχθην
ἐδιώχθης
ἐγράφησαν
ἐτιμήθησαν
ἐποιήθητε

Indirect speech (and similar issues)

- “He is a great philosopher”
- They say that he is a great philosopher.
- Greek has two different options for constructing the “that-” clause

Indirect speech with ὅτι

- The ὅτι clause is dependent and governed by the (introductory) independent clause.
 - However, the ὅτι clause keeps tense and mood as they were/would have been in direct speech
 - English tends to let the tense of the dependent clause follow the independent one
 - For indirect statements with past tense in the Greek, we have a choice of translation options
 - ἦν = 3rd person singular imperfect of εἶμι
1. Σωκράτης λέγει ὅτι φιλόσοφος εἶμι
 1. Socrates says that he is a philosopher.
 2. Σωκράτης εἶπεν ὅτι φιλόσοφος ἔστι
 1. Literal: Socrates said that he is a philosopher.
 2. Idiomatic: Socrates said that he was a philosopher
 3. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι φιλόσοφος ποτε ἦν.
 1. Socrates said that once, he was/used to be a philosopher.

Infinitives in reported speech

- We have hitherto seen reported speech using ὅτι to correspond to the English 'that'...
 - Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι φιλόσοφος ἐστι, 'Socrates said that he was a philosopher'
- ...but we have also hinted briefly that after some verbs, this is not possible and an **accusative or nominative with infinitive** construction is needed instead
- This applies to the following verbs of speech: **φημί, οἶομαι, νομίζω, ἡγοῦμαι, φάσκω**

NCI/ACI issues: nominative

- If the subject is the **same** for the verb of speech and for the infinitive, we opt for a nominative with infinitive construction
 - I think that I am wise
 - ἡγοῦμαι σοφὸς εἶναι
- any adjectives, participles, etc describing the subject appear in the nominative...
- ...but it is not necessary to spell out the subject itself as it is supplied from the main, governing verb:
 - We claim that we went into the house
 - φάσκωμεν ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν

NCI/ACI issues: accusative

- If the subject is **different** between the verb of speech and the infinitive, we opt for a accusative with infinitive
 - **He** said that **Neaira** despised the gods.
 - ἔφη **Νέαιραν** καταφρονεῖν τῶν θεῶν
- The person or object said to be performing the action of the infinitive appears in the accusative
- To highlight the change of subject between verb of speech and infinitive, this accusative must be spelled out
- Any descriptions (adjective, participles, etc) of the infinitive subject must also appear in the accusative
- We can refer to this accusative as a ‘subject accusative’.

NCI/ACI issues: tense

- The tense of the infinitive is the tense of the direct statement
- Reflecting a direct speech verb in past tense (“we went!”):
 - We claim that we **went** into the house
 - φάσκωμεν **ἐλθεῖν** εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν
 - using an aorist infinitive
- Reflecting a direct speech verb in future (“will not persuade”):
 - They thought that the man **would not persuade** the woman
 - ὥντο τὸν ἄνδρα τὴν γυναῖκα οὐ **πείσειν**
 - using a future infinitive
- Reflecting a direct speech verb in present (“I am wise”):
 - I think that **I am** wise
 - ἡγοῦμαι σοφὸς **εἶναι**
 - using a present infinitive

English obscurities

- If the verb of speech is itself past tense, it is sometimes tricky to bring out the infinitive tense in English
- Consider the following:
- ἔφη Νέαιραν καταφρονεῖν τῶν θεῶν
- using a present infinitive.
- ‘He said that Neaira despised the gods’ – we put the reported verb in past tense too.
- We can make the present tense of the Greek infinitive a little clearer by using past continuous
 - => ‘He said that Neaira was despising the gods’
- ...but this may not be appropriate in all instances

Practice

- ἔφην ἀφίξεσθαι
 - No subject specially indicated for the infinitive => use same subject as for verb of speech
 - Future infinitive used, so 'that clause' needs to reflect that
 - => 'I said that I would arrive'
- ἔφην ἐκεῖνον ἀφίξεσθαι
 - An accusative pronoun together with the infinitive => subject different between ἔφην and ἀφίξεσθαι
 - Future infinitive used, so 'that clause' needs to reflect that
 - => 'I said that that man would arrive'

Exercises

- RG 12D 1
- RG 12D Revision exercises B/C p. 250, please do 1, 4, and 6

Expressing wishes

- We have used clean optative forms to express wishes for the future...
- ...but usually the expression of a wish is signposted more clearly, using the particles εἴθε or εἰ γάρ
- εἴθε μνημονεύοιμι πᾶνθ ᾧ λέγει 'oh that I could remember all that he says' (RG T&V 11G 7)
- Choice of tense relates to aspect only, not to time

Expressing wishes

- Wishes for the present are expressed with the same particles (εἴθε or εἰ γάρ) but with imperfect indicative
 - εἰ γάρ σοφὸς ἦν ‘Would that I were (now) wise’
 - Wishes for the past have *either*
 1. aorist indicative with εἴθε or εἰ γάρ *or...*
 1. εἴθε ἦλθετε ‘would that you had come’
 2. ...slightly less frequently used, ὥφελον with infinitive, adding εἴθε or εἰ γάρ is optional
 2. μήποτ' ὥφελον λιπεῖν τὴν Σκυῖρον ‘would that I had never left Skyros!’
- NB. in koine this also occurs with finite verb forms