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New material in RG 2A-2D

Intensive Greek 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New material

- Nouns
 - A series of 1st declension nouns
- Middle voice
 - What is the middle voice
 - Forms in present indicative and imperative active (including for contract verbs)
- Constructions using the definite article
- Case: Genitive
- Case: prepositions with accusative and dative

Nouns: 1a (βοή)

Nom.	βοή	βοαί
Acc.	βοήν	βοάς
Gen.	βοῆς	βοῶν
Dat.	βοῇ	βοαῖς

- Endings correspond to the feminine definite article

Nouns: 1b (ἀπορία)

Nom.	ἀπορία	ἀπορίαι
Acc.	ἀπορίαν	ἀπορίας
Gen.	ἀπορίας	ἀποριῶν
Dat.	ἀπορίᾳ	ἀπορίαις

- Here, look to the adjective ἡμετέρα rather than the article for endings
- Note the prevalence of long alfa endings

Nouns: 1c (θάλαττα)

Nom.	θάλαττα	θάλατται
Acc.	θάλατταν	θαλάττας
Gen.	θαλάττης	θαλάττων
Dat.	θαλάττη	θαλάτταις

- ALL FEMININE!
- Short alfa endings in nom. and acc. sg....
- ...but switch to η-endings in gen. and dat. sg.
- Often have a stem ending in a double consonant or ς... ..and θάλαττα actually belongs in both those categories: you will also see it spelled θάλασσα

Nouns: 1d (ναύτης)

- You have seen forms of this noun repeatedly in RG 1A-1J: nouns from this group are all masculine but look very much like feminine nouns of the 1a pattern
- They **differ** in genitive singular:
 - βοῆς vs. ναύτου

N. ναύτης	ναῦται
A. ναύτην	ναύτας
G. ναύτου	ναυτῶν
D. ναύτην	ναύταις
V. ναῦτα	

Note also the variant pattern for 1d nouns ending in ας

Middle voice

- Greek has three types of voice: active, middle, and passive
- Some middle verbs are translated just like active verbs but only occur in the middle form: we have seen *e.g.* ἔρχομαι, γίγνομαι and μάχομαι
- Verbs like this are listed in the dictionary under their middle form
- However, most verbs can occur in the middle voice
- In these cases, the middle voice subtly changes the meaning to emphasise that the action is performed with special reference to the subject, that the subject has a special interest in the action, or that the subject performs the action on itself
 - *e.g.* λούω 'I wash', with the middle form λούομαι meaning 'I wash myself'

Present middle indicative

1 st singular:	ἔρχομαι
2 nd singular:	ἔρχῃ <= ε + σαι
3 rd singular:	ἔρχεται
1 st plural:	ἐρχόμεθα
2 nd plural:	ἐρχεσθε
3 rd plural:	ἐρχονται

Middle for contract verbs

Person							
1 st per sg	-ομαι	θεάομαι	θεῶμαι	φοβέομαι	φοβοῦμαι	δουλόομαι	δουλοῦμαι
2 nd per sg	-η	θεάη	θεᾷ	φοβέη	φοβῇ	δουλόη	δουλοῖ
3 rd per sg	-εται	θεάεται	θεᾶται	φοβέεται	φοβεῖται	δουλόεται	δουλοῦται
1 st per pl	-ομεθα	θεάομεθα	θεώμεθα	φοβέομεθα	φοβούμεθα	δουλόομεθα	δουλοῦμεθα
2 nd per pl	-εσθε	θεάεσθε	θεᾷσθε	φοβέεσθε	φοβεῖσθε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
3 rd per pl	-ονται	θεάονται	θεῶνται	φοβέονται	φοβοῦνται	δουλόονται	δουλοῦνται

Present imperative middle

- Imperative endings in the middle voice are:
 - 2nd singular: -ου
 - 2nd plural: -εσθε
- RG 54 sets out the pattern for contract verbs

Constructions with the definite article

ὁ ῥαψωδὸς οὐ διέρχεται **τὴν** περὶ Σαλαμῖνα **ναυμαχίαν** (2A4)

A word or phrase that describes or limits a noun (e.g. a genitive of possession or a prepositional phrase) may be placed directly after an article agreeing with that noun: 'attributive position'

It helps us see phrases that go together as a unit: it is specifically the sea battle at Salamis that is of interest in the sentence above

The 'sandwich construction' used above is the most common way of using phrases in attributive position...

Constructions with the definite article

- ...but the article can also be repeated immediately after the combination of article + noun:

πολλὴ γὰρ ἡ τόλμα ἡ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν

- This positioning puts a slightly stronger emphasis on the noun than on the attributive phrase

Constructions with the definite article

- The article is useful even when not connected to a specific noun
- Phrases made up of article + prepositional phrase serve as nouns:
- τὰ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα: ‘the events around Salamis’

Possessive genitive

- We have already frequently seen that genitive forms express ownership
- In Greek, the genitive is used where in English we could use an apostrophe or 'of':
 - the sailor's ship or the ship of the sailor:
 - τὸ πλοῖον τοῦ ναύτου
- Over the course, we will add a number of other uses of the genitive case in Greek

Next steps

- Forms: Exercises: 2A-D 1 and 2 on p. 46
- Weekly assignment: RG T&V 2B
- Revision exercises: D English into Greek on p. 53
- Feedback seminar: remember to post any questions on the Discussion Forum