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New material in RG 3C-E Intensive Greek 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New material in RG 3C-E

- Last week, we covered
 - personal pronouns
 - 3a nouns like νύξ and λιμήν
- Still relatively new concepts and forms:
 - middle voice
 - middle forms (including imperatives) for all verbs
 - prepositions taking more than one case
- This week, we add
 - demonstrative pronouns/adjectives: οὗτος (this) and ἐκεῖνος (that)
 - two adjectives (already often seen in the text): πολὺς and μέγας
 - ἡ ναῦς ὁ Ζεύς
- We also firm up some aspects of idiomatic Greek expressions we have encountered in texts: esp. adjectives as nouns (RG 76)

This and that

- Both οὗτος (this) and ἐκεῖνος (that) can be used (essentially) as adjectives supporting a noun
 - οὐ γὰρ ὁρῶ **ἐκεῖνον** τὸν ἄνδρα
 - I don't see that man
 - NB: these pronominal adjectives do not occur in the attributive position ('sandwich' construction)
- Independently they are used as pronouns (she, they, etc. depending on form)
 - ἐκεῖνοι δὲ οὐδεμίαν ἔχουσιν εἰς τὰ ναυτικὰ ἐμπειρίαν
 - Those people/they have no experience of naval matters
 - ...however, we will shortly learn other, more frequently used, pronouns for this, too

οὗτος

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
A	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

Note the influence from the other genders on the feminine genitive plural

ἐκεῖνος declines with endings like καλός – except for feminine genitive plural!

When used as pronouns, you may also see ‘strengthened’ forms ending in ί
οὗτοσί: this makes the pronoun more emphatic

πολύς and μέγας

- These adjectives have features of
 - 1st declension (all feminine forms)
 - 3rd declension in nominative and accusative singular (masculine and neuter)
 - 2nd declension in all other masculine and neuter forms
- The patterns are as follows...

πολύς and μέγας

	M SG	F SG	N SG	M PL	F PL	N PL
NOM	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
ACC	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
GEN	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
DAT	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ
NOM	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
ACC	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
GEN	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
DAT	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

Irregular nouns x 2

	M
N	Ζεύς
A	Δία
G	Διός
D	Δί
V	Ζεῦ

	FEM.	
N	ναῦς	νῆες
A	ναῦν	ναῦς
G	νεώς	νεῶν
D	νηί	ναυσί(ν)
V	ναῦ	

ναῦς has most in common with 3rd declension nouns. Sound changes reflecting an earlier stage where the lost letter digamma was part of the stem cause the complicated pattern.

Greek double negations

- Also have a look at RG 75 on negatives:
 - οὐ / μή opening a list of negatives serves to reinforce the negation
 - ...but where the simple οὐ / μή follows on compound negatives (like οὐδείς or its declined forms), they work as in English:
 - *nobody doesn't hear anything – someone does hear something*

Next steps

- NB. Sections 4 and 5 in RG are quite form-heavy – we will start dealing with present participles next week – so do take the time to consolidate what we have covered so far:
 - Vocabulary
 - Grammar
 - Syntax