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New material in 1E-1J

Intensive Greek 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Revision

- Last week, we covered:
 - ὁ, ἡ, τό: the definite article
 - καλός, καλή, καλόν: adjective declension
 - βαίνω: regular verb in present indicative active, and present imperative active... ..but the verb exercise 1C-D (p. 16) already made you apply the endings of βαίνω to other verbs
- ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις μένει ὁ καλός ναύτης

New paradigms: Contract verbs

- ... verbs with stems ending in certain vowels need a little more attention
 - Verbs with stems ending in α , ϵ , $\omicron$ are so-called contract verbs
 - The clash between two vowels (stem + ending) causes predictable changes that will recur in other paradigms as well
- ω
 - $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$
 - $\epsilon\iota$
 - $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$
 - $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
 - $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$

*όράω

όρά><ω

όρά><εις

όρά><ει

όρά><ομεν

όρά><ετε

όρά><ουσι(ν)

όρ $\tilde{\omega}$

όρ $\tilde{\alpha}$ ς

όρ $\tilde{\alpha}$

όρ $\tilde{\omega}$ μεν

όρ $\tilde{\alpha}$ τε

όρ $\tilde{\omega}$ σι(ν)

Contract verbs

Person and number	present indicative active				
1 st sg	ὁρῶ	ποιέω	ποιῶ	δηλόω	δηλῶ
2 nd sg	ὁρᾷς	ποιέεις	ποιεῖς	δηλόεις	δηλοῖς
3 rd sg	ὁρᾷ	ποιέει	ποιεῖ	δηλόει	δηλοῖ
1 st pl	ὁρῶμεν	ποιέομεν	ποιοῦμεν	δηλόομεν	δηλοῦμεν
2 nd pl	ὁρᾶτε	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	δηλόετε	δηλοῦτε
3 rd pl	ὁρῶσι(ν)	ποιέουσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	δηλόουσι(ν)	δηλοῦσι(ν)

Contraction rules

- α with $o, ou, \omega \Rightarrow \omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\tilde{\omega}$)
- α with ϵ or $\epsilon\iota \Rightarrow \alpha$ (long) $\Rightarrow \acute{o}\rho\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$, if with $\epsilon\iota \Rightarrow \alpha$ ($\acute{o}\rho\tilde{\alpha}$)
- ϵ with $\omega \Rightarrow \omega$ ($\mu\iota\sigma\tilde{\omega}$)
- ϵ with $\epsilon, \epsilon\iota \Rightarrow \epsilon\tilde{\iota}$ ($\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$)
- ϵ with $o, ou \Rightarrow o\tilde{u}$ ($\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\tilde{u}\mu\epsilon\nu$)
- o with $\omega \Rightarrow \omega$ ($\delta\eta\lambda\tilde{\omega}$)
- o with $\epsilon, o, ou \Rightarrow ou$ ($\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\tilde{u}\tau\epsilon$)
- o with any vowel in combination with $iota \Rightarrow oi$ ($\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\tilde{i}$)
- Note that the accent moves to reflect that the final vowels really arise from the merging of two vowels
 - Cf. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ / $\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$

Contract verbs: imperatives

- Generally, recognising contracts by the accent behaviour will help you to generate other verb forms correctly

2 nd sing.	ὄρα	ποιέει	δήλου
2 nd pl.	ὄρα̃τε	ποιεῖτε	δηλοῦτε

- The accent also helps you distinguish between present indicative and present imperative forms
 - cf. **ὄρα̃** versus **ὄρα**

The verb εἰμί

1 st per sg	εἰμί
2 nd per sg	εἶ
3 rd per sg	ἐστί(ν)
1 st per pl	ἐσμέν
2 nd per pl	ἐστέ
3 rd per pl	εἰσί(ν)

Note accents (or their absence!) here also: we will shortly learn a very similar-looking, but different, irregular verb: εἶμι

- ...ὥς καλαί εἰσιν αἱ ὀλκάδες... (1C 7)
- ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ ἀκρόπολις; (1B 5)
- As RG includes forms we haven't yet learned in the reading, it is good practice to go back and check earlier chapters for that are now recognisable

The verb οἶδα

1 st per sg	οἶδα
2 nd per sg	οἶσθα
3 rd per sg	οἶδε
1 st per pl	ἴσμεν
2 nd per pl	ἴστε
3 rd per pl	ἴσασι(ν)

- οἶδα is technically perfect (focussing on having gained and still holding knowledge) even though we translate it as 'I know'
- This is why you see slightly different person endings in this conjugation pattern

Noun declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	οἱ ἄνθρωποι
Acc.	τόν ἄνθρωπον	τούς ἄνθρώπους
Gen.	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῶν ἀνθρώπων
Dat.	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

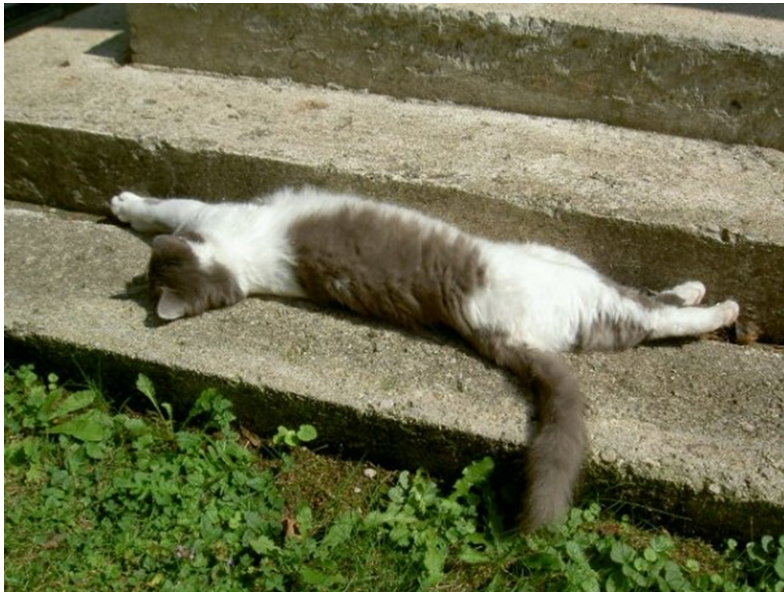
- ἄνθρωπος belongs to 2nd declension, where we see strong similarities with the masculine definite article & m sg/pl καλός
- ...but remember that not all 2nd declension nouns are themselves masculine in gender!

Noun declension

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	ἔργον	ἔργα
Acc.	ἔργον	ἔργα
Gen.	ἔργου	ἔργων
Dat.	ἐργῶ	ἐργοις

- For neuters like τὸ ἔργον and τὸ πλοῖον, note again the overlap in forms between nominative and accusative: this means we need to be more careful in our syntactical analysis – cf. RG E&G 34

Syntax: About the subject & complement



- Gabriel is a good cat.
- The verbs '**to be**', and '**to become**', are naturally followed by phrases that expand on the qualities of the subject
- This 'expansion' ['a good cat'] is called a predicative complement
- In Greek, this must be in the nominative

Syntax: Complement

- Both subject and complement need to be in the nominative, regardless of whether the complement is a noun, pronoun, or an adjective:
 - ὁ ἄνθρωπος **καλός** ἐστι
 - ὁ στρατηγός εἰμί **ἐγώ**
- ... the extensive use of the definite article in Greek really helps: the subject has one, whereas the complement doesn't
- In short phrases with complement, where the verb is ἐστι(ν) or εἰσί(ν), this is frequently omitted



Syntax practice

- ὁ Δικαιοπόλις τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σώζει
- What happens? Where is the verb?
 - σώζει
 - 3rd person singular, present indicative active
 - We need a nominative singular for the subject
- Who (1)? Remember to look for a nominative singular
 - ὁ Δικαιοπόλις
- What does (2) + (1)? Remember that the direct object/accusative object must be in accusative
 - τοὺς ἀνθρώπους
- Practice agreement: what if Dikaiopolis saves the good people?

Prepositions & Case

- So far, we've worked with simple sentences – we have seen accusative only for the accusative object
- Greek prepositions can also govern the case of the word they determine
- Some preposition take different cases depending on meaning: πρὸς, ἀπὸ
- Some always take one case
 - εἰς with accusative
 - ἐν with dative
 - ἐκ with genitive

Adjectives & adverbs

- Adjectives like ἡμέτερος (our/s) decline like καλός except in feminine singular:
 - Nom. ἡμετέρα
 - Acc. ἡμετέραν
 - Gen. ἡμετέρας
 - Dat. ἡμετέρᾳ
- RG E&G 37 sets out what other adjectives follow this rule
- More on adjectives: RG E&G 49 deals with adjectives used as nouns: please use this while reading RG T&V 11.
- Once we know our adjective declension, we are also able to form adverbs:
- Take the gen. pl. m. of the adjective and swap ν for ς at the end:
 - καλῶν καλῶς
 - κακῶν κακῶς
- Ps. Adverbs *do* sometimes change in Greek too – we will learn the comparison of adverbs (e.g. quickly, more quickly, most quickly) in RG 11.

Particles & Enclitics & Accents in Sentences

- RG E&G 39 notes the placement of several common particles we have already seen
- Enclitic words need to ‘lean’ on the previous word in terms of accent (cf. RG E&G 42)
 - You have already seen the indefinite pronoun τις used in this way (translated in the learning vocabulary as yet!) and the postpositive γε.
- The preceding word and the enclitic form a unit to be accented together, with the accent first gravitating to the normal accent position for the first word:
 - normal accentuation for the adjective: σοφός
 - with postpositive τις, the accent can stay comfortably in place σοφός τις
- If normal accentuation for the main word is too far from the end to support the enclitic too, a help accent can be added:
 - normal accentuation for the noun is φιλόσοφος
 - with the nominative plural form τις, the accent stays on the ó but another is added according to normal rules: φιλόσοφοί τινες
- What about the ` we also see in texts, though? (e.g. ἐγὼ δὲ φεύγω in 1^E 8)
- This is used because the acute accent may only stand on the final syllable before punctuation or an enclitic word.

Next steps

- Go back and re-read previous sections of RG and highlight elements that we now understand fully
- Make sure that you work through Exercises 1E-F: 4 p. 22, Revision exercises C (from Greek) on p. 33f, and B and C on p. 41