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New material in RG 9A-E Intensive Greek 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Main issues in RG 9A-G

- Case use:
 - Use of the dative case
 - Expressions of time
- Verb forms:
 - using principal parts of verbs
 - aorist infinitives
 - aorist imperatives
 - present imperatives of irregular verbs
 - optative present of δύναμαι ἀνίσταμαι
- Aspect in infinitives and imperatives
- Adjectives:
 - forms of πᾶς

Case use: dative

- Similar to the genitive, the Greek dative covers the function of three Indoeuropean cases, leading to three broad uses of datives in Greek:
 - **indirect object**: used for the person/object indirectly affected by a verb action or who has a specific interest/investment in it
 - **locative**: used to denote position in time and space
 - **instrumental**: used for the tool or instrument used to perform the verb action, or (more broadly understood) for things or people that accompany the action
- While sometimes difficult to distinguish from each other, these functions of the dative case is reflected in how it is used with nouns, verbs, and adjectives

Indirect object

- Denotes the person/object indirectly influenced by the action
 - I give a present to my mother
 - ‘a present’ is directly affected by the action: it is moved about by the giving etc
 - ‘My mother’ is only indirectly affected by the action, rather ‘my mother’ is the second person/object affected
- Often the recipient of gifts, speeches, promises, obedience etc:
 - Νικίας ἔπεμψε ἐπιστολὴν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ‘Nikias sent a letter to the Athenians’
 - οἱ ἄνθρωποι εὐχονται τοῖς θεοῖς πολὺ καρπίαν ‘The people beseech the gods for a rich harvest’ (<= they give prayers to the gods for...)

Indirect object: for future reference

- Note the following verbs taking a dative most closely related to the use of the dative for the indirect object:
- πείθομαι 'I obey, trust in', βοηθέω 'help', ὀργίζομαι 'be angry with', πιστεύω 'trust in', φθονέω 'envy'
- Some adjectives related to such verbs can also trigger a dative: cf. πιστὸς τῷ δεσπότῃ 'faithful to the master'

Dative of advantage/disadvantage (*commodi/incommodi*)

- Related to the use of the dative case for the indirect object, the dative of advantage/disadvantage denotes the person/object to whose advantage or disadvantage the action takes place
 - ἡ καρδία πηδᾷ **μοι** 'the heart is beating for me', i.e. 'my heart is beating'
 - ἦδε ἡ ἡμέρα **τοῖς Ἑλλησι** μεγάλων κακῶν ἄρξει 'for the Greeks, this day becomes the beginning of many evils'
- *We will only see this type of dative later on in the module, although you can relate the dative following on ἔξεστι + infinitive with this type of dative.*

Possessive dative

- We are used to seeing the genitive express ownership
- The use of dative for this is more limited: it occurs only with the verbs 'to be' (εἶναι) and 'to become' (γίγνεσθαι)
 - γίγνομαι best translated as 'get' or 'receive'
- οἰκίδιον ἔστι μοι διπλοῦν lit. 'there is a little two-storey house for me', i.e. 'I have a little two-storey house'
- τῷ δικαίῳ παρὰ θεῶν δῶρα γίγνεται 'The just gets gifts from the gods'

Instrumental dative

- Denotes the tool/means with which an action is performed
 - ἔβαλλον τοὺς στρατιώτας λίθοις ‘they pelted the soldiers with stones’
- The instrumental dative also explains the use of dative with the verb χρᾶσθαι ‘I use’
 - NB: In Late Greek, instrumental dative also occurs after verbs meaning ‘to fill’ and similar.

Dative of manner (*modi*)

- Related to the instrumental dative – but used to express
- *how* an action is performed or *what circumstances accompany the verb action*, e.g. πολλῇ σπουδῇ ‘with much enthusiasm’, σιγῇ ‘in silence’
 - For Latinists: this dative corresponds to the ablative of manner and attendant circumstance
- Note the phrases τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ‘in this way’ and λόγῳ μὲν...ἔργῳ δέ ‘in theory...in reality’, both almost adverbial in sense

Dative denoting similarity

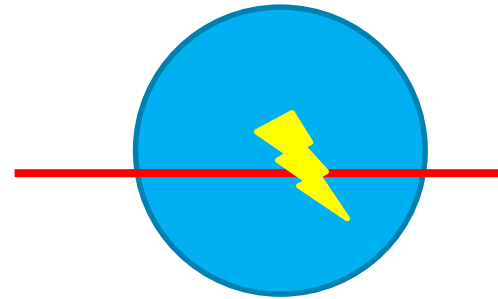
- Dative also occurs with verbs and adjectives denoting similarity and difference:
- Adjectives: ὅμοιος / ἀνόμοιος 'like/unlike'
- Verbs: ὁμοιω 'liken'

Dative with words denoting proximity or movement closer

- Dative occurs with both adjectives and verbs that denote proximity or the movement closer to an object
- This type of dative is most closely related to the original locative case
- Adjectives: ἐγγύς 'close to'
- Verbs: ἐγγιζω 'move closer to', ἔπομαι 'follow'

Case and time

- Accusative of time: used to answer the question of 'for how long?' [red line]
 - ἦν ἡμέρας τρεῖς μὴ βλέπων 'he was blind for three days'
- Genitive of time: answers the question of 'within which time period?' [blue circle]
 - τῆς νυκτὸς κρίνει 'he judges cases during the night'
- Dative of time: answers the question of 'at what point of time exactly?' [yellow flash]
 - τῇ τελευταίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ 'on the last day'



Verbs: principal parts

- The principal parts of a verb are the ‘stock’ verb forms that allow you to generate all other forms (specific to tense and mood, e.g.) of the same verb
 - 1st sg pres ind act – allows you to create all other present tense forms + imperfect
 - 1st sg fut ind act – allows you to generate all other future forms
 - 1st sg aor ind act – allows you to generate all other aorist forms
- Full principal parts of a Greek verb also include perfect active, perfect middle/passive, and aorist passive

Aorist 1&2 infinitives

- Starting point: the unaugmented aorist stem
 - παῦσα |
 - λαβ |
- Add the appropriate infinitive ending:
 - 1st Active: -αι => παῦσαι
 - 1st Middle: -[α]σθαι => παύσασθαι
 - 2nd Active: -εῖν => λαβεῖν
 - 2nd Middle: -έσθαι => λαβέσθαι

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 200 on ἀκούω

Two infinitive expressions

- ἔξεστι + infinitive + dative 'it is permitted to (person x) to (infinitive y)'
 - ἔξεστι 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 ἦσαν 'Demosthenes and Aischines were skilled in speaking'

Next steps

- You will also need to add a series of imperative forms for irregular verbs (RG 201)
- Also learn the forms of the adjective $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ ('all, whole, every') in RG 205
- ...and do remember, from now on, when learning a new verb, commit the three current principal parts to memory as well!