



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

New material in RG 13A-13D

Intensive Greek 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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New material

- Forms:
 - Aorist passive infinitive
 - Future participle (all voices)
 - Gerunds ('infinitives with article')
- Constructions:
 - Use of future participles, including with ὥς
 - πρὶν with infinitive ('before')
 - Conditional clauses (continued)

Aorist passive infinitive

Aor. pass. ind.

ἐπαύθην

ἐπαύθης

ἐπαύθη

ἐπαύθημεν

ἐπαύθητε

ἐπαύθησαν

- The creation of the infinitive form naturally builds on the stem used for indicative forms, but without the augment
 - A tense suffix **θη** (or occasionally only **η**) makes aor. pass. distinctive
 - This is (normally) added to the verb root – i.e. without the addition of an aorist **σ**
 - but some verbs do not have the full **θη** suffix, only **η**
- Infinitive forms therefore uses the stem, plus the ending **-ναι** => **παυθῆναι**

Future participles

- Future participles are based on the future stem for each voice, i.e. *παυσ-* for active and middle, *παυθησ-* for passive
 - Look out for irregular futures, or verbs that only have certain voices in the future tense!
- Participle endings are the same as for present participles *-ων, ουσα, ον* in active, *-μενος, μένη, -μενον* in both middle and passive

Usage of the future participle

- On its own, the future participle can be translated as ‘about to...’, ‘being about to...’
- ...but it can also be used with ὥς to replace a purpose clause:
 - Ἀρταξερξης συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὥς ἀποκτενῶν ‘Artaxerxes captured Kyros in order to kill him’
 - NB. ἀποκτείνω has the future stem ἀποκτεν-
 - In late Greek, ὥς is also used with present participles in this way

πρὶν + infinitive

- When combined with an infinitive, the conjunction πρὶν introduces a subordinate clause:
- εὐξάντο πρὶν ἀπελθεῖν ‘they prayed before they left’, ‘they prayed before leaving’
- If there is no change in subject between the clauses, we use a ‘clean’ infinitive
- If the subject differs between the two clauses, the subject of the infinitive appears in the accusative
 - ἡμεῖς Μεσσήνην εἵλομεν, πρὶν Πέρσας λαβεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν ‘We conquered Messene, before **the Persians** took power of the kingdom’
- This applies mainly to clauses where the main clause does not contain a negation. If there is a negation in the main clause, πρὶν + infinitive can be replaced by other constructions.

Gerunds

- If the definite article is added, the Greek infinitive can be used as a noun => τὸ λύειν, τὸ παύεσθαι, etc
- They are treated as neuter singular nouns and negated with μή
- This verbal noun (gerund) can be used in all cases, e.g. after prepositions
 - διὰ τὸ μισεῖν ‘because of the hating’ => ‘because of the hatred’
 - ἔχομεν ἐλπίδα τοῦ σωθῆναι ‘we have hope of being rescued’
- These nouns can be expanded too:
 - Σωκράτης ἐθαθμάζετο ἐπὶ **τῷ** εὐθύμως τε καὶ εὐκόλως **ζῆν** ‘Socrates was admired because of living well and easily’

Conditional clauses

- In Section 12, we dealt with the following conditional constructions:
 - Future remote
 - Present contrary to fact
- Here, we work with:
 - Past unfulfilled
 - Mixed conditionals with *ŷv*
- In Section 14, we will add further conditional constructions as well

Revision

- Future remote conditions are conditions that the speaker feels could potentially be fulfilled in the future
- They have:
 - $\varepsilon\iota$ + optative present or aorist in the protasis,
 - $\alpha\upsilon$ + optative present or aorist in the main clause
- Choice of tense is based aspect, not time
- Present contrary to fact conditions apply to the present time,
 - ‘If I were rich [and I’m not], I would be on the beach [and I’m not]
- They have:
 - $\varepsilon\iota$ + imperfect indicative in the protasis,
 - $\alpha\upsilon$ + imperfect indicative in the main clause
- There is no choice either in terms of tense or aspect

Past unfulfilled

- Past unfulfilled conditions (i.e. contrary to fact) apply to the past
 - If I had been there, I would have done better.
- They have:
 - εἰ + aorist indicative in the protasis,
 - ἄν + aorist indicative in the main clause
- e.g. ἴσως ἄν ἀπέθανον, εἰ μὴ ἡ τῶν τριάκοντα ἀρχὴ κατελύθη 'Perhaps I would have been killed, if the reign of the thirty hadn't been overthrown'

Other mixed conditionals with ἄν

- To capture sentences like 'If I had been there, I would understand better now', Greek uses imperfect with ἄν in the apodosis:
- Cf. imperfect with ἄν in the apodosis of the present contrary to fact condition
- ...and do remember: Greek also has 'open conditionals', simply stating facts rather than assessment of likelihood, where clean indicative is used in both clauses