



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

New material in RG 9H-J Intensive Greek 2

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Main issues in RG 9J-H

- This relatively short chapter is focussed on verb forms:
- First, we add the 3rd person imperative (present and aorist, active and middle, plus of εἰμί, εἶμι, and οἶδα)
- Then, we add two verbs with a different way of forming the aorist: root aorists (ἐβην, ἔγνων)
- Finally, we add the future infinitive (and its uses)
- In addition, we pick up principal parts of several verbs we have already used in different forms: here is a chance to systematise your knowledge

3rd person imperatives

- The form occurs in all voices in present, aorist, perfect, and pluperfect: RG 9H-J works with present and aorist, both in singular and plural
- We have no direct equivalent in English but can translate the Greek 3rd person imperatives with 'let him/her/it/them...'
- It is used for commands, and, more frequently than the 2nd person imperative, for wishes:
 - ἔστω, εἰ βούλει, σοὶ οὕτως 'let it be so for you, if you wish it', i.e. 'may it be that way for your sake, if you wish it.'

	Pres. act.	Pres. mid.
2 nd sg	παῦε	παύου
3 rd sg	παυέτω	παυέσθω
2 nd pl	παύετε	παύεσθε
3 rd pl	παυόντων	παυέσθων
	Aor. 1 act.	Aor. 1 mid.
2 nd sg	παῦσον	παῦσαι
3 rd sg	παυσάτω	παυσάσθω
2 nd pl	παύσατε	παύσασθε
3 rd pl	παυσάντων	παυσάσθων
	Aor. 2 act	Aor. 2 mid.
2 nd sg	λαβέ	λαβοῦ
3 rd sg	λαβέτω	λαβέσθω
2 nd pl	λάβετε	λάβεσθε
3 rd pl	λαβόντων	λαβέσθων

Irregular verbs

	εἰμί	οἶδα
2 nd sg	ἴσθι	ἴσθι
3 rd sg	ἔστω	ἴστω
2 nd pl	ἔστε	ἴστε
3 rd pl	ἔστων	ἴστων

Root aorists (βαίνω, γιγνώσκω)

- The stem of root aorists is identical with the root of the verb itself. Endings are added directly to it.
- It ends in a long vowel, which is shortened before ι and ντ. This means that the root aorist paradigm looks to have a stem vowel shift from long to short (e.g. η => α) in optative, in the active participle, and in the 3rd person imperative.
- With two exceptions (verbs we will only see much later), the accent in subjunctive and in the optative stays on the optative suffix (i.e. on the *iota*)

Indicative aorist

ἔβην

ἔβης

ἔβη

ἔβημεν

ἔβητε

ἔβησαν

Infinitive aorist

βῆναι

Participle aorist

βάς, βᾶσα, βάν

βάντος, βάσης, βάντος

Future infinitive

- Unsurprisingly based on the future stem, e.g. παύσ- and παιδεύσ-
- The same infinitive endings as we see in the present are used to form both the active and the middle: παύσ-ειν and παιδεύσ-εσθαι
- Future infinitives can be translated as 'to be about to...' but...
- ...when they are needed after verbs meaning 'to promise', 'to hope', 'to intend', 'to threaten', 'to swear' we also translate with a simple infinitive
 - E.g. αὕτη ἡ γυνὴ μέλλει τοῦ ξένου ἀκούεσθαι 'this woman intends to listen to the stranger'

Next steps

- Note the Test Exercise in RG G&E (p. 208)
 - condenses all the new material in RG 9 in a shorter text