

Chapter 21 - verb variations in Perfect middle/passive

21.1 Verbs with guttural, dental or labial stems have a slight variation in the perfect tense. These are logical if you understand that they are purely spelling to reflect the sound and ease of pronunciation.

21.2 The endings for each of these three groups are set out here for reference only.

21.3 What you do have to memorise are the basic forms summarising them, as set out on p. 94 of Waring. Saying them out loud to yourself is very important.

21.4 A Stem ends γ, κ, χ (guttural)

example πέρλε γ/μαι type stem ends in kappa

πέρλε γμαι
πέρλε ξαι
πέρλε κται

πέρλε γμεθα
πέρλε χθε
πέρλε γμένοι εισί(ν)

~~κ~~ κ + π = γπ
κ + σ = ξ
κ + τ = κτ

κ + θ = χθ ('aspirates κ')
the 3rd plural is participle εἰσίν

21.5 Group A has all the verbs with γ or κ in the stem.

Note that σσ verbs also fall into this category

You should remember that future ends as follows

eg φυλάσσω, φυλάξις, ἐρύλαξαι

and compare with the noun φυλάξ, φυλάξις

21.6 B Stem ends in $\delta, \tau, \theta, \zeta$ (dental)

ΠΕΠΕΙΟμαι - type

ΠΈΠΕΙΟμαι

ΠΕΠΕΙΟαι

ΠΈΠΕΙΟται

ΠΕΠΕΙΟμαι

ΠΈΠΕΙΟθαι

ΠΕΠΕΙΟμένοι είσι

21.7 note how these have the σ (sigma)
Now memorise the three verbs 'B' on p. 94

21.8 C Stem ends in β, π, ϕ

ΤΕΤΥΠμαι - type

(note two ps)

ΤΈΤΥΠμαι

ΤΕΤΥΠαι

ΤΈΤΥΠται

ΤΕΤΥΠμαι

ΤΈΤΥΠθαι

ΤΕΤΥΠμένοι είσιν.

21.9 There are quite a lot of these verbs. Remember - do not try to memorise this table, but you must memorise the 3 parts of each verb under section C on p. 94. You will get the feel for the pattern.

21.10 Note:

	Gutturals	Dentals	Labials
Active			
Passive	$\gamma\theta \rightarrow \chi\theta$	$\delta + \theta \rightarrow \sigma\theta / \theta$	$\pi + \theta \rightarrow \phi\theta$
	κ	ζ	β

21.11 Important note 2: not all aorist / future passives have θ
[but these are unusual]

Gutturals

21.12 First of all, revise the future and aorist of gutturals on p.49/50.

eg. διώκω, fut. διώξω, aor. act. ἔδιώξα

Then learn the perfect passive, aorist passive and ~~aor~~ future passive. Note how the last two are related. You can't always predict the aorist passive: MEMORISE!

21.13	διώκω	ἔδιώξαμαι	ἔδιώχθην	διώχθήσομαι
	διώξω	διώξαι	διώχθην	διώχθήσομαι
	πράσσω	πέπραξαμαι	ἔπραχθην	πράχθήσομαι
	τάσσω	τέταξαμαι	ἔταχθην	τάχθήσομαι
	φυλάσσω	ἔπεφυλάξαμαι	ἔφυλαχθην	φυλάχθήσομαι

note how the θ at the start of the ending interacts with the guttural & /"aspirates it" / to give χ.

21.14 ~~Dentals~~

ἀνάγκάζω	ἠνάγκασμαι	ἠνάγκασθην	ἀναγκασθήσομαι
πέπειθω	πέπεισμαι	ἔπεισθην	πεισθήσομαι
σώζω	σέσωσμαι	ἔσωσθην	σωσθήσομαι

note how the dental drops out and we have σ instead

21.15 Now work through the labials
β, π.

ENCHIRIDION 4

Basics reminder

Perfect passive of λωω → λελυ|παί

Endings are

- παί	- πεθα
- σαι	- σθε
- ται	- νται

Chapter 22

22.1. Revision of adjectives.

We have met: (ch.7) σοφός -ή -όν and φίλος -α -ον (2:1:2)

(ch.18) ἡδύς -εῖα -ύ (3:1:3)

(ch.19) εὐφρων -ον and εὐγενής / ἀληθής -εις (3:3)

and the irregular μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα

and πολὺς, πολλή, πολυ

[Metre met to 2:1:2 from gen. sg.]

Note that ἀληθής -εις has contracted endings, like γένος.

22.2 In Chapter 15 (at the start of tom) we meet the most common comparatives and superlatives.

Note that with comparatives, the second noun is either

ἢ + same case as first noun
or second noun in genitive.

eg. ὁ Σωκράτης σοφύτερός ἐστι ἢ ὁ Περικλῆς
τοῦ Περικλέους

22.3 The comparative (more wise, wiser) -τερος
The superlative (very wise, the wisest) -τατος

Before this, there was an $\alpha\omicron$ -long (ω) or short (o) following the 'compensation' principle.

22.4 Note different vowels in

ἀληθής → ἀληθέστερος, ἀληθέστατος
and βαρύς → βαρύτερος, βαρυτάτος

22.5. There is another, different pattern, followed by a few nouns:

comparative	- -ων, ον
superlative	- ιστος (η, ον)

- eg. ταχύς → ταχίστος (very quick)
 έχθρος → έχθιστος (most hostile)
 μέγιστος → (from μέγα) (very big, biggest)
 δισχίστος → (from δισχρῶν) (very shameful)

GOODS, GOODER, GOODEST?

22.6 There are also a few, very common, adjectives which are unpredictable, just as "good better best" cannot be predicted in English!

They tend to follow -ων -ιστος pattern but can have other additions. Mainly, these can be recognised: tricky ones are underlined and should be learned as vocabulary.

ἀγαθός	<u>ἀγείων</u>	ἀρίστος
κακός	<u>κακίων</u>	κάκιστος
καλός	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
μέγας	<u>μείζων</u>	μέγιστος
πολύς	<u>πλείων</u>	πλείστος
ταχύς	<u>θάπτων</u>	τάχιστος

Be careful not to confuse πλείων (more) with πλέω - sail

The comparatives have proper 3:3 endings like μείζων (Morwood, p 36). Note the alternative acc. sg. μείζω and nom/acc. pl. μείζας.

227 Add these four comparatives to your vocabulary list!

ADVERBS

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Positive - generally add -ως e.g. κακώς

Comparative - use the neuter nom. sg

e.g. θάπτων (quickly) ⇒ θάπτον = more quickly
~~επιθών~~

σοφώτερος → σοφώτερον = more wisely

Superlative: use the neuter nom. pl. (i.e. end -α)

τάχιστα = very quickly

σοφώτατα = very wisely

229 Note: an adverb tells us how an action is done.

In English we usually add -ly

-wisely / happily

or "in an X manner"

in a hostile way (not hostile-ly!)



Chapter 23

- 23.1 This chapter deals with pronouns. These can either be on their own or used in conjunction with ~~nouns~~ a noun plus article. If we are thinking about patterns, think δ ~~τη~~ η $\tau\acute{o}$ rather than $\sigma\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$ η - $\omicron\upsilon$ because the neuter sg is - \omicron , not - $\omicron\upsilon$.
- 23.2 $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ - η - \omicron . ~~to~~ We have met two uses in Chapter 8.
- a) on its own:
- $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$ = (acc) her.
 $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$ = I know it.
 $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ = of them (often "their")
- b) with article = self.
- e.g. $\delta\ \tau\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = Pericles himself
 $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\sigma\tau\epsilon\pi\alpha\tau\eta\gamma\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = (acc) the generals themselves
- The order of article (nom) is important - In this sense, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ is NEVER sandwiched between article and noun.
- 23.3 We now meet $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ in a 'sandwiched' position.
- ~~to~~ $\sigma\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\varsigma$
 = We protect the same women
- Note how the word order of the two languages is the same, to mean ... "the same".
- 23.4 Greek also has a series of reflexive pronouns. These are a combination of words like $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ (me) + $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = $\epsilon\gamma\omega\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$
 or $\sigma\epsilon$ + $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$
- for he/she herself:
- $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ etc.
- [ϵ is equivalent to Latin se]
- These are set out in full on p. 47 of Marrou
- Learn $\epsilon\gamma\omega\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ - myself : $\sigma\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ - yourself
 $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ himself

23.5 Just as αὐτῶν (of them) is often best translated as "their"
so ἑαυτῶν = their own.

eg. οἱ βαρβάροι ἀπέχρησαν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν χώραν
The barbarians retreated to their own country

23.6 'This' and 'that'

All ~~the~~ three Greek words can be used on their own
("I want that") or with a definite article plus noun.

(never leave it out in Greek: never translate it into English)

23.7 The simplest one is 'this' (one here, the one next to me)
which is ὅδε ἡδε τόδε

i.e. definite article plus -δε as a suffix.

eg. οἷδε οἱ στρατιῶται - these soldiers (the ones
I am pointing out).

23.8 The word of 'that' is ἐκεῖνος, -η -ο
ἐκεῖναι δὲ βασίλειαι - those queens

23.9 The more common word meaning 'this' is

οὗτος αὐτή τούτο see Morwood p 49

It changes from a rough breathing (contrast
this with αὐτός having a smooth breathing)

and beginning with 'τ'. The pattern of

τ / rough breathing is THE SAME as the definite
article. m. is always -ου-; f. is always δ.

τούτο is mainly -ου- but nb. pl. τὰυτά "these
things" is very common.

23.9 Idiom: τὰδε : he said these things (words follow)

After a speech Thus he spoke (ταῦτα)...

Chapter 24

24.1. This chapter introduces the subjunctive mood. So far, you have met two 'moods': the indicative and the imperative. The imperative gives commands; the indicative deals with facts. The subjunctive mood deals more with possibilities.

24.2. The forms are spread through several pages of Monrood. While there are three tenses of subjunctive (~~and~~ compared to six of the indicative) you can ignore the perfect tense for now: and in fact there are only two endings: active and middle/passive. Furthermore, the endings are very much related to those you know: they are like the present, ~~to~~ with the difference being that the vowel in the personal ending is lengthened.

24.3	Active		Middle / Passive	
	Indicative	Subjunctive	Indicative	Subjunctive
	-ω	-ω	-ομαι	-ωμαι
	-εις	-ῃς	-ῃς / -ῃς	-ῃ
	-ει	-ῃ	-εται	-ηται
	-ομεν	-ωμεν	-ομεθα	-ωμεθα
	-ετε	-ητε	-εσθε	-ησθε
	-ουσιν(v)	-ωσιν(v)	-ονται	-ωνται

24.4. For the aorist subjunctive, Greek puts these endings on to the aorist stem, as follows (note: you have to take off the temporal augment first!)

active	middle	passive
λύω	λύσῃμαι	λυθῶ
		↓ nb. active-style endings

Note carefully: the aorist subjunctive looks as if it should be a future tense, since there is a sigma but no alpha. If you ever feel tempted to write "future subjunctive" stop yourself, because there is no such thing!

24.5 Strong aorists:

The principle is that all strong aorist endings, with the exception of the indicative, are the same as the ordinary present so, for our paradigm, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\iota$, aor. $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$ the subjunctives are as follows:

Active	Middle	Passive
$\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omega$	$\lambda\alpha\beta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\lambda\eta\phi\theta\omega$

24.6 Contracted verbs:

In the present, these contract. It is not possible to learn these in the time we have available, but you might care to look at them in Morwood and notice

- $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ = indistinguishable from the indicative
- $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$ = η and ω rather than ϵ and \omicron
- $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\omega$ = ω rather than \omicron

Common to all of these is the fact that there is a long vowel

24.7 The difference of tense has nothing to do with time but is to do with "aspect". Greek has a principle that for many parts of the verb (excluding the indicative) present vs. aorist shows a difference in aspect. The present is used for generalisations / continuous acts the aorist is used for a specific act

This concept is termed "ASPECT"

If you read through the uses of the subjunctive on pages 105-106, you will see this concept underlying the use.

24.8 Note that "let" in "let us eat" or "~~let~~ ~~to go~~" "let them not be hurt" is not 'let' in the sense of 'allow'

24.9 The relative pronoun

- who/which (Latin qui/quae/quod)

This is not used much, because the Greeks preferred to use their range of participles, softer with a repeated article.

24.10 In form, it is pretty much like δ η $\tau\acute{o}$ without initial tau, but with a breathing instead. Notice the extra sigma in the nominative singular

σ^c η^c $\tau\acute{o}$
 $\tau\acute{o}\nu$ $\tau\eta\acute{\nu}$ $\tau\acute{o}$
 $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$ $\tau\eta\acute{\varsigma}$ $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$
 $\tau\eta\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\eta\acute{\gamma}$ $\tau\eta\acute{\omega}$

$\sigma\acute{\varsigma}$ $\eta\acute{\varsigma}$ $\tau\acute{o}$
 $\sigma\acute{\nu}$ $\eta\acute{\nu}$ $\tau\acute{o}$
 $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$ $\eta\acute{\varsigma}$ $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$
 $\sigma\acute{\omega}$ $\eta\acute{\gamma}$ $\tau\eta\acute{\omega}$

nb. the acute accents

$\sigma\acute{\iota}$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$
 $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$
 $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$
 $\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$

$\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$
 $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$ $\alpha\acute{\alpha}$
 $\alpha\acute{\omega}$ $\alpha\acute{\omega}$ $\alpha\acute{\omega}$
 $\alpha\acute{\iota}\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\iota}\iota\varsigma$

24.11. Much more important is the question word $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ / $\tau\acute{\iota}$ (which also doubles as the indefinite article).

24.12 $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ is a third declension pronoun, with stem $\tau\acute{\iota}\nu$.

The (f) is the same as the (m) i.e. it is 3:3, not 3:1 :)

Form	singular		plural	
	m/f	n	m/f	n
ΤΙΣ	ΤΙ	ΤΙΣ	ΤΙΝΑ	
ΤΙΝΑ	ΤΙ	ΤΙΝΑΣ	ΤΙΝΑ	
ΤΙΝΟΣ	—	ΤΙΝΩΝ		
ΤΙΝΙ	—	ΤΙΣΙ(Ν)		

You should be able to become very familiar with this

24.12 When used to ask a question, ^{ΤΙΣ} ~~ΤΙΣ~~ comes at the start of the sentence. It can also be used with a noun:

ΤΙΣ; who? ΤΙ - what?
 ΤΙΣ ΠΑΙΣ which boy ΤΙ ΔΩΡΟΝ - which gift.
 ΤΙΝΟΣ - whose.

The other questions words can be dealt with as items of vocabulary, but you will notice that they begin with τ : this corresponds to the English wh- and Greek qu.

24.13 Indefinite Pronoun

English uses the word 'a' (sg) and 'some' (pl.) a lot. Greek tends just to use the noun with not definite article. If it wants to emphasize - 'a certain' it uses ΤΙΣ: $\kappa\alpha\theta\omicron\kappa$:

- 1) it comes after the noun, not before it
- 2) it usually does not have its own accent but is enclitic (trass back the accent onto the noun)

eg. ὁ ἄσπυτος ΤΙΣ = "a certain chap."

24.13 ΤΙΣ/ΤΙΝΕΣ is often found with a "partitive" genitive:

eg. ΤΙΝΕΣ Τῶν Ἀθηναίων - "some of the Athenians"

Chapter 25

- 25.1 This Chapter introduces the optative mood and also gives a special, idiomatic use of participles. You need to learn the forms of the former and revise (again) the Four tenses of the participle. As always, you need to know thoroughly how to form the basic tenses.
- 25.2 The optative mood is similar in function to the subjunctive, and there is often a subjunctive/optative choice to be made. ~~The~~ Both signify something in a person's mind rather than an external fact. We have seen how the subjunctive can be used for exhortation ("let us...") and for negative commands ("please don't..."). The optative, as we shall see in detail, can be used for wishes. More generally, the subjunctive is used in primary or nearer sequence (i.e. with present time) and the optative with secondary or historic or ~~future~~ ~~and~~ ~~remote~~ remote sequence.
(Latin: this corresponds to Latin's SEQUENCE OF TENSES, but Greek has a SEQUENCE OF MOODS)

- 25.3 There are four tenses of optative. Morwood sets them out on page 62/3 (active) 64/5 (passive) and 65 (middle). As you would expect:

present : middle & passive are * identical
future : middle & passive differentiated by θ vs σ
aorist : middle based on active: ~~or~~ passive has θ

plus active-style endings
[perfect : pretty much present endings].

25.4 Looking at the endings in detail; we see that rather than lengthening the vowel we have an ~~At~~ extra iota which creates a diphthong

PRESENT	FUTURE	PERFECT
λύ οἶμι	λύσ οἶμι	λέλυκ οἶμι
λύ οἶς	εἶ-	εἶ.
λύ οἶ		

λύ | οἶμεν
 λύ | οἶτε
 λύ | οἶεν

25.5 The aorist has the backmark alpha but there is an alternative form with ε.

LEARN TO ~~REFER~~ RECOGNISE, even if you cannot form them confidently!

↓
 [no augment] λύσ | οἶμι
 | οἶς | εἶς
 | οἶ | εἶε (ν)

 | οἶμεν
 | οἶτε
 | οἶεν εἶεν

~~The aorist middle and passive:~~

256. The present middle form must be mastered; and accents recognised

Present	Aorist middle	Aorist passive
λύοιμην	λυο διμην	λυ θειμην
λύοιο	διο	θεις
λυοιτο	διτο	θει
λυοισθην		
λύοιμεθα	διμεθα	θειμεν
λύοισθε	δισθε	θειτε
λύοιντο	διντο	θειεν.

replace 'οιμην' 'α'

active style ending

257 In short: learn the present forms (active: middle/passive) as a minimum but do not worry if you cannot learn the others at this stage.

What are they used for?

258 On its own (other uses will come later!) it is used to express a WISH for the future. This wish may be signposted by "εἰθε" or "εἰ γάρ" "if only" but the signpost is not necessary: the optative on its own has this meaning.

[This is not the case for ~~past~~ wishes for the past or present, where these phrases must be present, but Greek puts the verb in the indicative].

259. The tense of optative does not alter the meaning: ~~either~~ both the present and aorist optatives make wish in the future: but ~~the~~ the tense does show aspect.

present — continuous act or generalisation
aorist — single act, specific wish.

25.10 A few minutes every day on the Eton verb tests will be immensely useful.

25.11. Note: $\epsilon\iota\acute{\eta}\iota$ \rightarrow $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\upsilon$ $\epsilon\iota\eta\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\eta\iota$

Do not bother with the contracted verbs at this stage.

25.12 Genitive absolutes. Furthermore with $\lambda\alpha\beta\eta\iota$ - this is the same as an ablative absolute.

For everyone else, usually a participle agrees with the subject or object. If we have half a sentence, in which the people / things are not mentioned in the rest. This noun / participle combination may be put into the genitive in the absence of a better case to use!

eg. Since the bus was late, I missed the lecture.

the bus being late (gen.) I missed the lecture
 $\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\alpha$
 $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$

Although they are connected, 'the bus' does not appear as subject or object in the main part of the sentence.

25.13

The verb 'go' - ἔρχομαι

The most common form is the aorist - ἦλθον.

This is a strong aorist, and is often seen in compounds

eg. ἀπέηλθον - they went away

εἰσῆλθόμεν - we entered

κατήλθεις - you (sg.) went down, descended

Even more common is the participle - which has no augment.

es. προεληθόντες - having gone toward

ἐξελθόντων - going out of / having gone out of

ἀναελθούσας - going up / having gone up

25.14 The future is supplied by

εἶμι (contrast with εἶμι - I am)

This has a whole range of infinitives, & imperatives etc all of which are used with a present sense (εἶμι, doesn't use men).

Indicative	Subj.	opt	Participle
εἶμι	ἴμην	ἴοιμι	ἴων
εἶ	ἴσῃς	ἴοις	ἴουσας
εἶσι	ἴη	ἴοι	ἴων
	εἴη	εἴη	stem ἴωντ-
ἴμεν			
ἴτε			
ἴδοι(ν)	Infinitive	ἴ-εναι	

(stem i, as in Latin -ire)

(contrast εἶναι = to be)

25.15 The imperfect has the stem ἵ
(not ἰ - as the future)

All the forms are sent out on p. 96 of Monmon, but to memorise:

ἵψι circumflex I will go

ἵεῖν to go

ἵλυ - ἵλυα, ἵλυ, stem ἵατ | 'gang'

Chapter 26 Final, or Purpose Clauses

26.1 These can be rephrased as

"because X wants to do this"

"because X wanted to do this"

but will be translated

The "in order to", "so that X may..."

The Greek words ~~are~~ that signpost this are:

ἵνα

or ὅπως

or just ὡς

26.2 The verb after any of these three words ^{may always} ~~can~~ be in the subjunctive mood.

26.3 If the main verb is in the past, the verb in the 'ἵνα' clause may be in the optative mood instead of the subjunctive. This is at the writer's choice. It corresponds to the wants to / wanted to in 26.1 above.

26.4 The ~~mood~~ tense of the verb in the 'ἵνα' clause does not reflect tense, but is determined by aspect. As detailed in 25.9, the present denotes a continuous act or generalisation, whereas the aorist denotes a single act or specific act. You can describe this distinction and ~~try~~ get more into the author's mind, but it is not possible to get this distinction in an English translation.

Chapter 27: Result clauses

27.1 English uses a 'signpost' word to show that a result clause is to follow; and the word 'that' is the first word of the result clause.

27.2 The common 'signpost' words in Greek are:

οὕτως	- so ...	ὥστε	that
τοσοῦτος	- so great ...		that
τοσοῦτοι (pl.)	so many ...		that

27.3 ὥστε always corresponds to English 'that' after a signpost word in the previous clause.

27.3. The verb in the 'ὥστε' clause can be an infinitive or an indicative. Note: it is never subjunctive or optative (forget about Latin!)

(1) Infinitive is the default position. Note that the subject with an infinitive verb is an ACCUSATIVE

εἰ. ὁ στρατὸς τοῦ αἰῶντος χαλκεύου ἦν ὥστε πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν φύγειν.

The general was so harsh
that many (acc.) of the soldiers fled. (iuhij)

(2) if the action happened and the author wants to stress this, the author uses an indicative