

EXAM 3

Additional explanations

Chapters 15-20

Term 2, Weeks 1-5

Chapter 15

15.1. In English, we can compare qualities using adjectives

eg. "bigger", "smaller", "more intelligent"

The basic way of doing so in English is by adding the suffix -er to an adjective.

wiser, bigger

Sometimes we add more +

eg. more intelligent (not intelligenter)

more competent (not competenter)

15.2. Greek uses the suffix -ότερος, α or ον

eg. βεβραῖος - swe, crusty, firm

βεβραῖότερος more swe, crustier, firmer.

The ο in the suffix is lengthened if the previous vowel is short:

eg. φανερός clear → φανερωότερος clearer

κενός empty → κενωότερος emptier

Note that a diphthong such as αι or ει or οι counts as long.

15.3 In English if we have a second noun, we show it by the word 'than'

eg. The U.S. is bigger than the UK.

The teacher is wiser than the pupils.

15.4 Greek can do this in two ways

(1) using ἢ = than

(2) putting the second word in the genitive case

eg. ὁ διδασκαλὸς σοφώτερός ἐστι ἢ ὁ παθητὴς
or ὁ διδασκαλὸς σοφώτερός ἐστι τοῦ παθητοῦ.

15.5 The Greek comparative can also have the sense "too much" eg. $\mu\upsilon\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ he is too stupid

15.6 In English the superlative has TWO forms
1) very big.
2) the biggest.

The former is the way we refer to a category distinguishing them (in this instance) from big ones. The latter refers to the one that is the ultimate. Note that both languages will tend to use the definite article with the latter. Since Greek has only one form, you will have to determine which is more appropriate in the context - look out for that definite article!

15.7 The Greek suffix for the superlative is
- $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ - η - $\omicron\nu$
or - $\omega\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ - η $\omicron\nu$
(following the same rule as for comparatives).

15.8 There are two final tenses of passives: the perfect and pluperfect. These are set out in full on page 65 of Morwood

Perfect:

$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$
| $\sigma\alpha\iota$
| $\tau\alpha\iota$

| $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$
| $\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$
| $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$

Pluperfect

$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\eta \rightarrow \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\mu\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$
| $\sigma\omicron$
| $\tau\omicron$

| $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$
| $\tau\omicron\theta\epsilon$
| $\nu\tau\omicron$

15.9 The $\mu\alpha\iota$ | $\sigma\alpha\iota$ | $\tau\alpha\iota$ endings will be ~~seen~~ seen often in other verbs. Note how the endings for 1st + 2nd pl are, as we expect, | $\mu\epsilon\theta\epsilon$ and | $\sigma\theta\epsilon$. The others are similar to ones we have already met.

15.10 It is good practice to summarise verbs in the 1st person singular and practice writing them out each day (again) to fix them. It means that you can recognise tenses quickly and accurately.

This gives us:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present	λύω	λύομαι
Imperfect	ἔλυον	ἐλύομην
Future	λύσω	λυθήσομαι
Aorist	ἔλυσα	ἐλύθην
Perfect	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι
Pluperfect	ἔλελυκα	ελελύμην

Chapter 16

16.1 Greek always goes one better than Latin! As well as an active and passive it also has the "middle" voice.

16.2 In theory they have the idea of a reflexive action or 'getting something done'. ~~the~~ Others are more like Latin 'dependent' verbs. In practice, it is easier if you realise that many verbs only exist in the middle. You learn the meaning, slot in the tense and personal ending, - job done!

16.3. Some active verbs have a different sense in the middle - e.g. $\pi\tau\sigma\iota\theta\omega$ (from $\pi\tau\sigma\iota\theta\omega$ - I persuade) = I obey. Again, learn these, and slot in the meaning. If a verb is normally active but is used in the middle, this is where thinking about a reflexive meaning or getting something done is helpful.

16.4 Four of the six tenses have their middle forms exactly the same as the passive. These tenses are:

present

imperfect

perfect

pluperfect

The context will tell you whether the verb is middle or passive

Remember:

1) if the verb is a 'middle' verb - it is middle!

2) If the verb is passive look for

$\nu\tau\acute{o}$ plus genitive (AGENT)

dative (INSTRUMENT)

Middle verbs can have an object (accusative) but passive verbs can't.

- 16.5. The forms are set out in full on p.66 of Monwood. Copy them into your book of endings and keep repeating them.

Future: λύσομαι (same as present, but with σ - rather than θ)

Aorist: ἐλύσθην

ἐλύσθην → ἐλύσω (originally ἐλύσασθαι)
note carefully: -ω here is 2nd sg. ("you")
not "I". Note how it is clearly aorist tense.

- 16.6 At this stage, it is worth summarising all the tenses again but with an extra column for "middle" voice:

	Active	Middle	Passive
Present	λύω	λύομαι	
Imperfect	ἔλυον	ἐλύομαι	
Future	λύσω	λύσομαι	λυθήσομαι
Aorist	έλυσα	έλυσάμην	έλύθην
Perfect	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	
Pluperfect	ἔλελύκη	ἔλελύμην	

Note that strong aorists such as ἤγαγον, ἔλιπον, ἔβαλον all the endings follow that of the ~~middle~~ imperfect

so ἤγαγόμην ἔλιπόμην ἔβαλόμην

16.6 Infinitives and imperatives.

The information for these is scattered around Morwood. It is best to tabulate them and practice writing them out. The infinitives are far more important. I suggest you be aware of the imperatives and contexts and be able to recognise. Infinitives you must be able to write out the table and form them from a given verb.

16.7 There are four tenses of each to learn. The starting point for each is the 1st person sg. Note that the aorist has ~~not~~ no augment. This is because often the ~~not~~ aorist ~~not~~ infinitive and imperative have no time sense. This is called ASPECT and is a wonderful feature of Greek! Aspect refers to the PRESENT and AORIST tenses. The aorist infinitive/imperative refer to a single act, a one off, whereas the present refers to a recurring ~~act~~ or general action. We have no distinction in English, but can understand the concept via: "Keep off the grass!"

If someone shouts this at you, it is a specific instance and in Greek would be an aorist infinitive

If there is a sign, this is a general / on-going / repetitive command and would be a present imperative in Greek

16.8 Infinitives

	Active	Middle	Passive
Present	λύειν	λύεσθαι	
Future	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεται
Aorist	* λύσαι	* λύσασθαι	* λυθήναι
Perfect	λέλυκ/εναι	λέλυσθαι	
	* no augment - due to use by ASPECT		

16.9 The strong aorist infinitives are

βαλεῖν βαλεσθαι Πληθῆναι

As for the indicative, the active and middle ~~are~~ do not have an augment.

The endings are 'borrowed' from the present.

The passive is often irregular in terms of the stem, but once you know the stem, forming all parts of the verb (indicative, infinitive, imperative) is easy.

10
16.10 Imperatives

Give a command. In English we tend to signal this with an exclamation mark, but Greek does not use these.

Note that an imperative is often paired with a vocative:

ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀκούε' μου. "King, listen to me!"

Note how English also punctuates with a comma, showing that there is a vocative, not a nominative.

16.11 There are two tenses - present and aorist. There is a 3rd person imperative (let him / them) which is rare but is included here for completeness. I would not expect you to recognise it in isolation, but be aware (for context) that it exists. "Let him/her/them release!"

		2nd	[3rd]	Middle / Passive
Present	sg	λεῖ	λεῖται	λύω [λύεσθω]
	pl	λεῖτε	λύονται	λύεσθε [λύεσθων]
Aorist	sg.	λῦσον	λῦσάν	λύσαι / λύθητι
	pl.	λύσατε	λῦσαντων	λύσασθε / λύθητε

16.12 Note that the endings for the 2nd plural imperative are always the same as the 2nd pl. indicatn

thus διώκετε can mean 1) you (pl) chase, or
2) chase!

The context (vocative, comma etc) should make it clear which is intended.

16.13 Note εἶπ'ι has

ἴσθι	(sg)
ἔστε	(pl)

The accent on ἔστε tells us it is imperative
(if it is 'you pl. are' it is εἴστε or ἔστε (no accent))

Chapter 17

17.1 This chapter has the words for I, you (pronoun) and their related adjectives (my, yours etc). The farmer needs some memorisation of forms. Write down in your notebooks; from page 46 all cases of:

ἔγω	σύ	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
I	you (sg)	we	you (pl.)

Note the similarity of ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς

Remember that ὑμεῖς with a 'u' means 'you' plural!

17.2 The related adjectives are much simpler in form

my:	ἐμός	ή	όν	my
	ός	ή	όν	your (sg.)
	ἡμέτερος	-α	-ον	our
	ὑμέτερος	-α	-ον	your (pl.)

17.3. By preference, Greek leaves these out: the definite article is enough. When translating into English, you might feel you need to add my/yours/ours. Follow your instincts

17.4 Greek uses the possessive pronoun with article as well

ὁ ἐμός πατήρ = my father
(not 'the my father!')

17.5 Since the possessive pronoun is an adjective, it takes the gender of the noun it describes, not the gender of the person possessing it

Thus I can say

ὁ ἐμός πατήρ, ἡ ἐμή μήτηρ τὰ ἐμά τέκνα.

17.6 The word for his/hu/they does not have a separate adjective. Instead, Greek uses

αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	sg
—	αὐτῶν	—	pl.

literally 'of him' 'of her' 'of them'.

It corresponds to the Latin eius / eorum.

Chapter 18 - Contracted verbs

- 18.1. In Chapter 12 we met 3rd declension neuter nouns like γένος which had a stem ending in an epsilon. This interacted with the ~~fe~~ vowel starting the endings. e.g. γένεος → γένους. This is a form of 'contractio': two vowels get mashed together into one syllable. Remember γένος was: it is one of the 'big 3' of the third declension and must be very well known.
- 18.2. In this chapter, we have verbs ending in α , ϵ or \omicron in their stem: (all verbs we have met so far have been consonant stems, or long vowels or diphthongs, so they do not contract).
- 18.3. We will take THREE classes to cover this: each class is dedicated to one letter - α , then - ϵ then - \omicron . The vocabulary list groups them in this way: we will learn them as we go along.
- 18.4. In terms of learning the endings, it is probably best to learn the 'rules of contractio': some people find it easier to learn just the present active, since this is adequate to ~~precise~~ recognise the endings and hence the precise meaning. Be assured at the outset: the endings are basically exactly the same as λένω.
- 18.5. Some general points:
- only the present tense and the imperfect tense (based on the present tense) contract.
 - the future and ~~the~~ aorist tenses lengthen the short vowel before adding sigma. This 'protects' the vowel in the ending and prevents contraction.

Lesson 1 alpha contraction

18.6

stem ending
 α followed by 'o' ω \rightarrow ω
 α followed by 'e' ϵ \rightarrow α
 υ disappears, ι goes subscript

Present

18.7

$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\omega$
 $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\alpha$
 $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon\iota$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\alpha$
 $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon$
 $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ \rightarrow imp: the same $\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
 $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$ \rightarrow $\tau\iota\mu\omega\sigma\iota(\nu)$

note: where the acute accent is on the first of the two vowels that contract, it becomes a circumflex. Contracted verbs are the second reason for circumflexes (the other is the $\omicron\omega\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ rule)

18.8 The infinitive is $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (no subscript iota)

Originally ~~the~~ $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\nu$ was in a different format: $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ follows the older form of $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\nu$.

18.9 Imperfect: the same process applies

$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha\omicron\nu$ \rightarrow $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\omega\nu$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$ \rightarrow $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha\varsigma$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon$ \rightarrow $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$ \rightarrow $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ \rightarrow $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\alpha\omicron\nu$ \rightarrow $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\omega\nu$

note: many of the accents are acute since they are not part of the contracted syllable

18.10 The future and aorist lengthen the alpha (α) to eta (η)
(we have seen this lengthening ex. eg. ἤκουσα, ἴδον)

Future → τιμήσω

Aorist → ἐτίμησα

Perfect is regular - τέτιμηκα

Pluperfect is regular - ἐτέτιμηκα

18.11 The present middle/passive and imperfect middle/passive follow the same patterns.

18.12 Decide now how you want to learn this verb: via the 'rules of contraction' or via learning ~~off~~ as a stand-alone (remember, there are two other forms to come.)

One trick I have for the rules of contraction is to think of the old game of scissors, stone, paper

The alpha 'beats' ε/η and stays, knocking out the ε
An ω (ο/ω) 'beats' η and leaves long ο 'ω'

18.13 For reference:

	active	middle	passive
present infinitive	τιμᾶν	τιμᾶσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι

aorist infinitive	τιμήσαι	τιμησάσθαι	τιμηθήναι
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Lesson 2 epsilon contraction

18.4 These are by far the most common type of contracted verbs - you must nail these!

18.5 Rules of contraction

end of stem

ending

ε + ε → ει

ε + ο → ου

ε + long vowel/diphthong → ε disappears

18.6 Future: lengthen the vowel · φιλέω → φιλήσω

Aorist: lengthen the vowel φιλέω → ἐφίλησα

φιλέω

→

φιλήω

φιλέεις

φιλείς

φιλέε → φιλεί

φιλέει

φιλεί

φιλέομεν

φιλούμεν

φιλέετε

φιλείτε

φιλείτε (the same)

φιλέουσιν

φιλούσιν

Imperfect active: similar

Present middle/passive (same form)

φιλέομαι

→

φιλούμαι

φιλή

φιλή

φιλέου → φιλοῦ

φιλέεται

φιλείται

φιλόμεθα

φιλούμεθα

φιλέεσθε

φιλείσθε

φιλείται

φιλέονται

φιλούνται

18.7 Make sure you learn the list of epetan contracted verbs as well before you do the exercises.

Lesson 3 omicron contraction

18.8 There are very few verbs that follow this form, I strongly recommend 'getting a feel' for this by learning the present active only rather than the rules of contraction. These endings are:

δηλῶ

δηλοῖς

δηλοῖ

δηλοῦσθε

δηλοῦτε

δηλοῦσιν (v)

18.9 If you prefer the rules of contraction:

ο + long vowel → ω

ο + short vowel (ε, ο) → ου

ο + εἰ → οἰ (ο replaces ε)

18.10 Future: longer the ο: δηλῶω
Aristotle εἰδηλώω

18.11 Note: you can always tell a contract verb in a dictionary because it is always listed in its uncontracted form.

18.12 It seems that it was originally pronounced in its non-contracted form. Homer and (often) Herodotus write with uncontracted forms.

18.13 Adjectives of the ἡδύς type. (Morwood, p. 37)

If you learn the three forms, it gives you pretty much all you need:

ἡδύς	-εία	-ύ	
m.	f.	n	gender
3rd	1st	3rd	declension

I often describe this as a 3:1:3 adjective. That is, the f. is 1st declension like γυνή. Its stem is different. The m/n. are 3rd declension. Look at them carefully. They are a bit of an amalgam. Do not try to learn this table.

18.14 Now learn the vocabulary on p. 84 and practice it = try not to look up too much!

Chapter 19 - more adjectives.

19.1 Having just met one type of 3rd declension adjective, we meet a few more. We need to take shortcuts to recognize with confidence. (see Morwood p. 36)

19.2 εὐφραν, -ον types are pwē regular endings like δούδω (fem. i.f.) and οὐπιδ (for neuter). Note that the neuter shows the long ω of the m./f. and that this is the stem. We have seen nouns like the (γέπων, γέπωντος). It only has 3rd declension endings.

19.3 There are more adjectives that follow ἀληθής, -ες. Again, if it is pwē 3rd declension endings, they are contracted: reverse γένος again, then study Morwood p. 36. Remember that γένος is teacherous, with familiar endings being not what they seem. In particular

-η - acc. sg. (m/f) : or n. pl. nom/acc. not τῆς
non!

-ους - gen. sg. not λόγους - acc. pl.

Learn this vocabulary in a group - and place a mental warning note to yourself

19.4 τάλας, τάλαδα, τάλας
gen τάλας- τάλας-

The main thing is : 3 : 1 : 3
stem is -ας, (not ατ : more like ἀνών, ἀνώτος)

learn 'τάλας, -άδα -ας (stem -ας) "unhappy"

19.5 μέγας and πολύς have a changing stem.
since they are very ~~com~~ frequently occurring, be
happy about how they work.

19.6 Both work in a similar way:

- nom/acc sg. is 3:1:3 (different f. stem)
- it becomes regular (based on f. stem) from gen. sg

19.7 μέγας μεγάλη μέγα great
 ↓ 3rd ↓
acc. μέγαν μεγάλην μέγα

Thereafter 2:1:2 based on stem μεγάλ -

19.8 πολύς πολλή πολύ (πολ, πολλ stems)
 ↓ 3rd ↓ 3rd
acc. πολύν πολλήν πολύ

19.9 In practice, this causes no problem in recognising forms
in translating Greek into English

Chapter 20 - participles

Participles feature in virtually every sentence in Greek and are an intrinsic feature of its sentence structure. Greek has participles in four tenses out of six!

A participle is formed from a verb, but it acts in some ways like an adjective. It may agree with the subject, object or be in the genitive or dative. It has adjective-type endings, and so has gender. In fact, the endings of many participles have 3rd declension endings for m. and n but 1st declension endings for the feminine. I call this a "3:1:3:" pattern: we see this quite a lot in Greek.

A

A very common use of the participle is in conjunction with a the definite article. The Greeks used this in preference to the word "who" or "which" (Latin's qui)

οὐ τιμῶμεν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς μάχης φεύγοντας

We do not honour the (men) the ones fleeing from the battle
= those who flee

Notice how we translate the participle "fleeing" as a normal finite verb "flee, after adding "who."

another example

ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ φεύγων πίπτει.

The general (the one fleeing), falls.
who is fleeing

B

The other main use of participles is to give time information.

Present participle : add in "when" "while"

Aorist participle : add in "when" after

They can also give reasons (causal use)

= use "since", "because"

There are other uses, which we will meet later such as concessive or to replace a prepositional phrase or to give purpose ("although", "if", "in order to")

Note that Greek participles are relative to the time of the main verb

Thus:

ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ φεύγων, ἔπεσεν
[present] [aorist]

The general who was fleeing, fell.

In Greek, the use of the present participle shows that he fell at the same time as ~~was~~ he ran - in the past.

English says

The general fell while he was running

using an imperfect tense, which in English gives a continuous action in the past

Part 1.

Present participles: active

Form: -^{ων}των -ουσα -ουσα
 -^{οντα}οντα -ουσαν -ουσαν
 • οντος οντος οντος
 οντι οντι οντι
 (3) (1) (3)

κ. plural
 -οντες -ουσαι -οντα
 etc.

dativ οντων (ν) ουσαις οντων (ν) (οντ + σι → οντων)

Note that 'present' means 'at the same time' as the main verb. Thus we may need to translate ~~for~~ as an English participle

eg. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φεύγοντες ἀπέθανον
 The Athenians died while they were fleeing

note: we may need to add "while" a "when" (time)
 "since" "because" (causal / ^{reason} ~~reason~~)
 there may be a def. article 'the ones / those who ...'

a) οἱ τρέχοντες "those running"

b) αἱ γυναῖκες αἱ τρέχουσαι

- the women who are running

Part 2

This adds in three other tenses:

The most important by far is the aorist participle

λυοῖς, λυοῖσα, λυοῖσαν
λυόντα λυοῦσαν λυοῦσαν
λυόντων λυούσης λυόντων
λυόντι λυούσῃ λυόντι

3

1

3

pl. λυόντες λυοῦσαι λυόντα

etc.

dat λυοῖσι λυούσῃσι λυοῖσι (αὐτ+σι → αἰσι)

The aorist shows that the action was before the main verb.
Note that "while" is therefore not appropriate

"when" and "after" are appropriate for time phrases

"since" and "because" are still good

The definite article can continue to be used as

for the present — possibly with the English pluperfect

"those who had"

The forms are in Morwood, p. 62-63, but
rather hidden away, and not in full.

Note: the perfect participle, expressing a state, can
often best be translated by a present tense.

Part 3

Middle and passive:

The same considerations apply as for Part 2: just the meaning needs to match the non active form

"being released"

"having been released"

The forms for all are 2:1:2 - like σοφός -ή -ον
with the exception of the aorist passive

	A-Middle	Passive
Present :	λυομενος -η -ον	
Future :	λυσομενος -η -ον	λυθησομενος -η -ον
Aorist :	λυσαμενος	λυθησθε -εσθε, ελ
Perfect	πελαυμενος -η -ον	

Note the
one
either
difference.

Note

λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
λυθέντα	λυθείσθαι	λυθέν
λυθέντος	λυθείσθαι	λυθέντος
λυθέντι	λυθείσθαι	λυθέντι

see. p. 40,
Μορμωσ

etc

dat. pl. λυθείσιν(ν) λυθείσθαι λυθείσιν(ν)

If you know the pattern of the indicative,
Participles should be straightforward to recognize

