

Greek 102

Review for Midterm 1

*Athenaze*, Chapters 11-14

VERBS: terms

**Tense:** tells the time an action occurs, e.g., present, future, or past

**Voice:** tells who is doing or is affected by the action (active, middle, passive)

**Mood:** indicates the manner or mode of an action (indicative, imperative, infinitive, participle)

**Aspect:** the way someone looks at an action, e.g., continuing or simple

I. INDICATIVE MOOD: Verbs with primary endings

	Active		Middle	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<b>Present Tense:</b> "I order, I am ordering; I receive, I am receiving"				
Pres stem +	-ω	-ομεν	-ομαι	-ομεθα
	-εις	-ετε	-ε(σα)ι	-εσθε
	-ει	-ουσι(ν)	-εται	-ονται
	κελεύω	κελεύομεν	δέχομαι	δεχόμεθα
	κελεύεις	κελεύετε	δέχει	δέχεσθε
	κελεύει	κελεύουσι(ν)	δέχεται	δέχονται

**Future Tense:** "I will order, I will receive"

Pres stem + σ +	-ω	-ομεν	-ομαι	-ομεθα
	-εις	-ετε	-ε(σα)ι	-εσθε
	-ει	-ουσι(ν)	-εται	-ονται
	κελεύσω	κελεύσομεν	δέξομαι	δεξόμεθα
	κελεύσεις	κελεύσετε	δέξει	δέξεσθε
	κελεύσει	κελεύσουσι(ν)	δέξεται	δέξονται

*Verbs with liquid and nasal stems:* Look like ε-contract verbs

Since adding a σ to the stem would be difficult, Greek adds an ε before the σ.

Then the intervocalic σ drops out and a contract verb results.

μεν + ε + (σ) + primary endings

μεν + ε + (σ) + ω	μεν + ε + (σ) + ομεν	μενῶ	μενοῦμεν
μεν + ε + (σ) + εις	μεν + ε + (σ) + ετε	μενεῖς	μενεῖτε
μεν + ε + (σ) + ει	μεν + ε + (σ) + ουσι(ν)	μενεῖ	μενοῦσι(ν)

## II. INDICATIVE MOOD: Verbs with secondary endings

**Augment:** always added before the stem; used only with the indicative mood

**Syllabic:** when a stem begins with a consonant, add an ε- before the stem

**Temporal:** when a stem begins with a vowel, lengthen the vowel, e.g., α/ε --> η

When a stem begins with a diphthong, lengthen the first of the two vowels.

If the second vowel is an iota, write the iota as a subscript, e.g., αἰτέω -->

ἤτησα

**Aorist Tense:** "I ordered, I received"

**Sigmatic Aorist (1<sup>st</sup> Aorist) -σα-**

Augment + Pres stem + σα + --	-μεν	-μην	-μεθα
	-ς	-(σ)ο	-σθε
	ε(ν) -ν	-το	-ντο

ἐκέλευσα	ἐκελεύσαμεν	ἐδεξάμην	ἐδεξάμεθα
ἐκέλευσας	ἐκελεύσατε	ἐδέξω	ἐδέξασθε
ἐκέλευσε(ν)	ἐκέλευσαν	ἐδέξατο	ἐδέξαντο

*Verbs with liquid and nasal stems:* asigmatic 1<sup>st</sup> aorist -(σ)α-

Since adding a σ to the stem would be difficult, the -σ- is lost and only the -α- remains. To compensate for the loss of the σ, these verbs lengthen the stem vowel.

lengthened

Augment + stem + α + --	-μεν	-μην	-μεθα
	-ς	-(σ)ο	-σθε
	ε(ν) -ν	-το	-ντο

ἔμεινα	ἐμείναμεν	ἀποκρινάμην	ἀποκρινάμεσθα
ἔμεινας	ἐμείνατε	ἀποκρίνω	ἀποκρίνασθε
ἔμεινε(ν)	ἔμειναν	ἀποκρίνατο	ἀποκρίναντο

**Aorist Tense:** Thematic Aorist (2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist) shortened stem

shortened thematic

Augment + stem + vowel +-ν	-μεν	-μην	-μεθα
	-ς	-(σ)ο	-σθε
	ε(ν) -ν	-το	-ντο

ἔ-λαβ-ο-ν	ἐ-λάβ-ο-μεν	ἐγενόμην	ἐγενόμεθα
ἔ-λαβ-ε-ς	ἐ-λάβ-ε-τε	ἐγένου	ἐγένεσθε
ἔ-λαβ-ε	ἔ-λαβ-ο-ν	ἐγένετο	ἐγένοντο

## Imperfect Tense: "I was taking, I was becoming"

Present thematic

Augment + stem + vowel + -v	-μεν	-μην	-μεθα
	-ς	-(σ)ο	-σθε
	ε(ν)	-ν	-ντο

ἐ-λάμβαν-ο-ν	ἐ-λαμβάν-ο-μεν	ἐγίγνομην	ἐγίγνόμεθα
ἐ-λάμβαν-ε-ς	ἐ-λαμβάν-ε-τε	ἐγίγνου	ἐγίγνεσθε
ἐ-λάμβαν-ε(ν)	ἐ-λάμβαν-ο-ν	ἐγίγνετο	ἐγίγνοντο

Contract verbs: like the present tense, contractions do occur in the imperfect

## IMPERATIVE MOOD

<p><b>Present Imperative Active</b>                  Pres stem + -ε -ετε                  ἄκουε ἀκούετε                  φίλει φιλεῖτε                  τίμα τιμᾶτε                  Meaning: Listen! Love! Honor!                  (continuous action)</p>	<p><b>Present Imperative Middle</b>                  Pres stem + -ου -εσθε                  δέχου δέχεσθε                  φόβου φοβεῖσθε                  θέω θεᾶσθε                  Meaning: Receive! Fear! Watch!                  (continuous action)</p>
<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist Imperative Active</b>                  Aor. Stem + -ε -ετε                  λάβε λάβετε                  Meaning: Take! (simple action)</p>	<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist Imperative Middle</b>                  Aor. stem + -ου -εσθε                  λαβοῦ λάβεσθε                  Meaning: Take hold of! (simple action)</p>
<p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Aorist Imperative Active (sigmatic)</b>                  Pres stem + -σον -σα-τε                  ἀκούσον ἀκούσατε                  Meaning: Listen! (simple action)</p>	<p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Aorist Imperative Middle (sigmatic)</b>                  Pres stem + σα + -ι -σθε                  δέξαι δέξασθε                  Meaning: Receive! (simple action)</p>

## INFINITIVES

<b>Present:</b> pres stem + εἶν κελεύειν	Pres stem + -εσθαι δέχεσθαι
<b>Future:</b> pres stem + σ + εἶν κελεύσειν	pres stem + σ + -εσθαι δέξεσθαι
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist:</b> Aor. stem + -εἶν λάβειν	Aor. Stem + -εσθαι γένεσθαι
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Aorist:</b> pres stem + σαι κελεῦσαι	Aor. Stem + σα + σθαι δέξασθαι

## PARTICIPLES

**Participle** is a verbal adjective.

It is formed by combining a verb stem and an adjective ending.

Like a verb, it may have a direct object or prepositional phrase.

Like an adjective, it modifies a noun. Therefore, the participle must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case.

<p><b>Present Participle Active</b>  Formation: Pres stem + -ων -ουσα -ον  Nom. βάλλων βάλλουσα βάλλον,  Gen. βάλλοντος βαλλούσης  βάλλοντος  Nom. φιλῶν φιλοῦσα φιλοῦν,  Gen. φιλοῦντος φιλούσης φιλοῦντος  Nom. τιμῶν τιμῶσα τιμῶν,  Gen. τιμῶντος τιμώσης τιμῶντος  Meaning: throwing, loving, honoring  (continuous action)</p>	<p><b>Present Participle Middle</b>  Formation: Pres stem + -όμενος -  ομένη -όμενον  Nom. ἐργαζόμενος ἐργαζομένη  ἐργαζόμενον, Gen.  ἐργαζομένου ἐργαζομένης  ἐργαζομένου  Nom. φοβούμενος φοβουμένη  φοβούμενον,  Nom. θεώμενος θεωμένη θεώμενον,  Meaning: working, fearing, watching  (continuous action)</p>
<p><b>Future Participle Active</b>  <b>Formation:</b> Pres stem + σ + -ων -ουσα -  ον  Nom. κελεύσων κελεύσουσα  κελεῦσον, Gen. κελεύσοντος  κελευσούσης κελεύσοντος  Meaning: about to/going to order</p>	<p><b>Future Participle Middle</b>  Formation: Pres stem + σ -όμενος -  ομένη -όμενον  Nom. δεξόμενος δεξομένη  δεξόμενον, Gen. δεξομένου  δεξομένης δεξομένου  Meaning: about to/going to receive</p>
<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist Participle Active (thematic)</b>  Formation: Aor. stem + -ων -ουσα -ον   Nom. βάλων βάλουσα βάλον,  Gen. βάλοντος βαλούσης βάλοντος  Meaning: having thrown, throwing  (simple action)</p>	<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist Participle Middle (thematic)</b>  Formation: Aor. stem + -όμενος -  ομένη -όμενον  Nom. γενόμενος γενομένη  γενόμενον, Gen. γενομένου  γενομένης γενομένου  Meaning: having become, becoming  (simple action)</p>
<p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Aorist Participle Active (sigmatic)</b>  Formation: pres. stem + -σα- + -ων -  ουσα -ον where the “ο” vowels drop  Nom. κελεύσας κελεύσασα  κελεῦσαν, Gen. κελεύσαντος  κελευσάσης κελεύσαντος  Meaning: having ordered, ordering  (simple action)</p>	<p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Aorist Participle Middle (sigmatic)</b>  Formation: pres. stem + -σα- + μενος -  μένη -μενον  Nom. δεξάμενος δεξαμένη  δεξάμενον, Gen. δεξαμένου  δεξαμένης δεξαμένου  Meaning: having received, receiving  (simple action)</p>
<p>Endings: 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension (like  πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν)</p>	<p>Endings: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension (like  καλός καλή καλόν)</p>

Example:

ὁ Δικαιοπόλις πάντα θεώμενος ἠπόρει ποῦ δεῖ ζητεῖν ναῦν τινα πρὸς τὴν Επίδαυρον πλευσομένην. τέλος δὲ πάντες ἐν οἴνοπωλίῳ τινι καθισάμενοι οἶνον ἤτησαν.

“Dikaiopolis, watching everything (over a period of time), was at a loss where (he) must look for a ship about to sail (future) to Epidaurus. Finally, everyone sat down/sitting down/having sat down (simple action) in some wineshop, asked for wine.”

The first participle describes Dikaiopolis and is nominative singular, the second is accusative because it describes the ship, and the third is nominative plural because it describes the subject “everyone.” To get across the simple action involved in the last participle (which is aorist), it is sometimes better to translate it as a main verb parallel to the simple action involved in asking for wine.

## PRONOUNS

### Relative Pronouns:

Function: relates/connects the main clause to a subordinate clause

Formation: endings similar to the article, but the relative pronoun 1) always has rough breathing, 2) always has an accent, and 3) the letter tau drops.

Syntax: the relative pronoun gets its gender and number from its antecedent (the word earlier in the sentence to which it refers). It gets its case from how it functions within the relative clause itself (e.g., subject, direct object, possessive).

Meaning in English: who, whose, to whom, whom, which, that

Examples:

τὸν Θησέα ὃς ἠπόρει τί δεῖ ποιεῖν ἐκάλεσε ἡ Ἀριάδνη.

“Ariadne called Theseus who was at a loss what (he) must do.”

The relative pronoun ὃς refers to Theseus, its antecedent, and gets its gender and number from him (masculine singular). Within the relative clause, ὃς acts as the subject of ἠπόρει (**Theseus** was at a loss) and must therefore be nominative.

ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ λαβυρίνθου ἐξῆλθον, οἱ ἑταῖροι οὓς σῶζειν ἐδύνατο ὁ Θησεύς τὸν Ἀριάδνην παρὰ τῆς νηὸς μένουσαν εἶδον.

“When they exited from the labyrinth, the companions whom Theseus was able to save saw Ariadne waiting near the ship.”

Here οἱ ἑταῖροι are the antecedent, indicating that the gender and number of the relative pronoun are masculine plural. Within the relative clause οὓς functions as the direct object of σῶζειν (Theseus was able to save **them**) and so must be accusative.

## Demonstratives

Function: call attention to particular words

Formation: endings similar to the article

Syntax: must occur in the predicate position (i.e., not immediately after the article)

Examples: οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτης or αὕτη ἡ ναῦς or τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο

Meaning: οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο this  
ἐκεῖνος ἐκεῖνη ἐκεῖνο that  
ὅδε ἦδε τόδε this one here, the following

## ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of adjectives.

**Positive** (what you already know) **Comparative**

**Superlative**

1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives

1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> decl. endings

1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> decl. endings

μωρός μωρά μωρόν

μωρότερος -α -ον

μωρότατος -η -ον

σοφός σοφή σοφόν

σοφώτερος -α -ον

σοφώτατος -η -ον

the o at the end of the stem lengthens to ω when the syllable preceding it is short

3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives

1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> decl. endings

1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> decl. endings

ἀληθής ἀληθές

ἀληθεςτερος -α -ον

ἀληθεςτατος -η -ον

σώφρων σῶφρον

σωφρονεςτερος -α -ον

σωφρονεςτατος -η -ον

## Irregular Comparatives

different declensions

3<sup>rd</sup> declension endings

1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> decl. endings

ἀγαθός -ή -όν

ἀμείνων ἄμεινον

ἄριστος -η -ον

κακός -ή -όν

κακίων κάκιον

κάκιστος -η -ον

καλός -ή -όν

καλλίων κάλλιον

κάλλιστος -η -ον

μέγας μεγάλη μέγαν

μείζων μεῖζον

μέγιστος -η -ον

ὀλίγος -η -ον

ἐλάττων ἔλαττον

ὀλίγιστος -η -ον

πολύς πολλή πολύ

πλείων πλείον

πλείστος -η -ον

Examples:

αὗται αἱ τριήρεις εἰσι μακρότεραι ἢ ἐκεῖναι, ἀλλὰ αὕτη ἐστι μακροτάτη.

“These triremes are longer than those, but this one is the longest.”

ταῦτα τὰ τεῖχη ἐστι βεβαιότερα τῶν ἐκεῖνων. “These walls are firmer than those” (using the genitive of comparison instead of ἦ).

οἱ Πέρσαι εἶχον πλείονας στρατιώτας ἢ οἱ Ἕλληνες.

“The Persians had more soldiers than the Greeks.”