

Greek 102

Review for Midterm 2

Athenaze, Chapters 14-17

VERBS

ἔβην ἔγνων ἔστην: 2nd Aorist without the thematic vowels

These three 2nd aorists (from βαίνω, γινώσκω, ἵστημι) form their aorists by simply adding the past endings directly to the the long vowel at the end of the stem:

Indicative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle
ἔβην "I walked, went" ἔβης ἔβη ἔβημεν ἔβητε ἔβησαν	βῆθι βῆτε	βῆναι	nom. βάς βᾶσα βάν gen. βάντος βάσης βάντος

These verbs are frequently met in compounds. E.g., ἀνέβην "I went up," εἰσέβην "I went in," ἀνέστην "I stood up."

Aorist Passive

The aorist passive is formed by adding -θη- to the present stem and then adding past active endings. Those endings are identical to those of ἔβην *except in the participle and singular imperative.*

Indicative	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle
ἐπέμφθην "I was sent" ἐπέμφθης ἐπέμφθῃ ἐπέμφθημεν ἐπέμφθητε ἐπέμφθησαν	πέμφθητι "be sent" πέμφθητε	πεμφθῆναι "to have been sent"	Nom. πεμφθείς πεμφθειῖσα πεμφθέν; gen. πεμφθέντος πεμφθείσης πεμφθέντος "sent, having been sent"

Future Passive

The future passive is formed by adding -θη- to the present stem, then adding -σ- for the future followed by primary middle endings.

Indicative	Infinitive	Participle
πεμφθήσομαι "I will be sent" πεμφθήσει or -η πεμφθήσεται πεμφθησόμεθα πεμφθήσεσθε πεμφθήσονται	πεμφθήσεσθαι "to be about to be sent"	πεμφθησόμενος -η -ον "about to be sent"

Voice: tells who is doing or is affected by the action

Active Voice: the subject is doing the action

ὁ ἔμπορος τὰς δραχμὰς λαμβάνει. The merchant takes the money.

ὁ Ξέρξης τὸν στόλον παρασκευάζει. Xerxes prepares the expedition.

Middle Voice: the subject is doing the action to herself or for her benefit

ἡ μήτηρ τῆς τοῦ παιδὸς χειρὸς λαμβάνεται. The mother takes hold of the child's hand.

οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρασκευάζονται ἀμύνειν τοὺς Πέρσας. The Lacedaimonians prepare themselves to ward off the Persians.

Passive Voice: the subject is receiving the action or is being acted upon

τὸ ἀργύριον λαμβάνεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυκλήρου. The money is being taken by the merchant.

αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων νῆες ναυμαχεῖν παρασκευάζονται. The Athenians' ships are being prepared to fight a sea battle.

Signs of the passive:

ὑπὸ + genitive case: "by" (used with people)

αἱ τῶν βαρβάρων νῆες ἢ βλάπτονται ἢ διαφθείρονται ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

The Persians' ships are either harmed or destroyed by the Athenians.

Dative case with no preposition: "by/with" (used with things)

τῇ βοῇ τε καὶ τῷ παιᾶνι θαυμάζονται οἱ βάρβαροι.

The Persians are amazed by the shout and paeon.

ὁ λύκος μαχαίρᾳ τύπτεται. The wolf is struck with a knife.

Ways to translate the four tenses in the indicative:

Active	Middle	Passive
πέμπω I am sending, I send	πέμπομαι I am sending for someone	πέμπομαι I am being sent, am sent
πέμψω I will be sending, will send	πέμψομαι I will send for someone	πεμφθήσομαι I will be sent
ἔπεμψα I sent	ἔπεμψάμην I sent for someone	ἔπέμφθην I was sent
ἔπεμπον I was sending	ἔπεμπόμην I was sending for someone	ἔπεμπόμην I was being sent

NOUNS

Compare these three third declension nouns to ὁ παῖς “child.” Attic Greek prefers not to have two long or two short vowel sounds in a row. Therefore, when the stem of a noun ends in a short vowel, the genitives lengthens from -ος to -ως for ὁ βασιλεύς and ἡ πόλις (Chapter 9b).

The stem of some nouns ends in -εσ-, e.g., τεῖχεσ-. Therefore, the -σ- drops and the vowels contract in the usual ways (ε + ο → ου, ε + α → η) (Chapter 13b).

Consonant stem	Stem in -ευ/-ε	Stem in -ι or -υ	Stem in -εσ-
ὁ παῖς τοῦ παιδός τῷ παιδί τὸν παῖδα	ὁ βασιλεύς “king” τοῦ βασιλέως τῷ βασιλεῖ τὸν βασιλέα	ἡ πόλις “city” τῆς πόλεως τῇ πόλει τὴν πόλιν	τὸ τεῖχος “wall” τοῦ τείχους (τεῖχεσ-ος) τῷ τείχει (τεῖχεσ-ι) τὸ τεῖχος
οἱ παῖδες τῶν παίδων τοῖς παισὶ τοὺς παῖδας	οἱ βασιλῆς/βασιλεῖς τῶν βασιλέων τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τοὺς βασιλέας	αἱ πόλεις τῶν πόλεων ταῖς πόλεσι τὰς πόλεις	τὰ τεῖχη (τεῖχεσ-α) τῶν τευχῶν (τειχέσ-ων) τοῖς τείχεσι (τεῖχεσ-σι) τὰ τεῖχη (τεῖχεσ-α)
	Cf. ὁ ἱερεύς, ὁ ἵππεύς (horseman), ὁ Θησεύς	Cf. τὸ ἄστυ	Cf. τὸ ὄρος, τὸ γένος (race, family, tribe), ὁ Σωκράτης; adj. ἀληθής -ές

ADJECTIVES (Chapter 14a)

There are three degrees of adjectives.

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

1st-2nd declension adjectives

μωρός μωρά μωρόν

σοφός σοφή σοφόν

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

1st-2nd decl. endings

μωρότερος -α -ον

σοφώτερος -α -ον

Superlative

1st-2nd decl. endings

μωρότατος -η -ον

σοφώτατος -η -ον

3rd declension adjectives

ἀληθής ἀληθές

σώφρων σῶφρον

1st-2nd decl. endings

ἀληθέστ^ερος -α -ον

σώφρονέστ^ερος -α -ον

1st-2nd decl. endings

ἀληθέστ^ατος -η -ον

σώφρονέστ^ατος -η -ον

Irregular Comparatives

different declensions	3 rd declension endings	1 st -2 nd 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 μειζον	μέγιστος -η -ον
ὀλίγος -η -ον	ἐλάττων ἔλαττον	ὀλίγιστος -η -ον
πολύς πολλή πολύ	πλείων πλείον	πλεῖστος -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 βεβαιοτέρα τῶν ἐκείνων. “These walls are firmer than those”
(using the genitive of comparison instead of ἢ).

οἱ Πέρσαι εἶχον πλείονας στρατιώτας ἢ οἱ Ἕλληνες.
“The Persians had more soldiers than the Greeks.”

Demonstratives (Chapter 14b)

Function: call attention to or point out particular words

Formation: endings similar to the article (note the neuter ending in omicron)

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

ὁδε ἧδε τόδε this one here, the following

INTERROGATIVES: ποῖ (where to?), ποῦ (where?), πόθεν (from where?), ποῖος (what kind of?), πότε (when), πῶς (how?), τί (what? why?) (Ch. 7b, 14b)

	Sing.		Plural
Nom.	τίς who?		τίνες
Gen.	τίνος whose/of whom		τίνων
Dat.	τίνι to whom?		τίσι
Acc.	τίνα whom?		τίνας

CULTURE: the rise of Persia, the Persian wars, esp. the battles of Thermopylai and Salamis, the role of women in defining Greeks and Persians (Atossa and Artemisia)