Xenophon Anabasis 1.1.1

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται
παῖδες δύο, πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρτα-
ξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος.
ἐπεὶ δὲ ἠσθένει Δαρεῖος καὶ
ὑπώπτευε τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου,
ἐβούλετο τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω
παρεῖναι.

Surtees and Jerram

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται
παῖδες δύο, καὶ πρεσβύτερος μὲν
ἐστιν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ
Κῦρος. Δαρεῖος δὲ ἀσθενῶν, καὶ
ἤδη μέλλων θανεῖν, βούλεται
ἀμφοτέρω τὼ παῖδε παρ-εῖναι.
ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρ-εστι.
Δαρεῖος δὲ κελεύει τὸν Κῦρον ἀνα-
βαίνειν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς ἐστι
σατράπης.

ὁ δ᾽ οὖν Κῦρος ἀνα-βαίνει, ἔχων
τριακοσίους ὁπλίτας τῶν Ἑλλήνων.
ἀνα-βαίνων δὲ λαμβάνει Τισσα-
φέρνην σὺν ἑαυτῷ ὡς φίλου.
ἀνα-βὰς δὲ ὁ Κῦρος ἔτι ἐστὶν ἐν
τοῖς βασιλείοις, ὅτε ὁ μὲν Δαρεῖος
τελευτᾷ Ἀρταξέρξης δὲ γίγνεται
βασιλεύς.

Cyrus is disgraced. He courts popu-
larity, intending revolt.

Ἔπειτα Τισσαφέρνης δια-βάλλει
τὸν Κῦρον, φάσκων τῷ Ἀρτα-
ξέρξῃ ὅτι ὁ Κῦρος ἐπι-βουλεύει
αὐτῷ. ὁ δὲ Ἀρταξέρξης πείθεταί
τε καὶ συλ-λαμβάνει Κῦρου.
καὶ βούλεται μὲν ἀπο-κτεῖναι
αὐτόν. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξ-αιτησαμέ-
νη αὐτὸν ἀπο-πέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ
τὴν ἀρχήν.

Overview of verb forms learnt

Thus far: Pres. Ind. Act., Imp. Ind. Act., Fut. Ind. Act., Ao. Ind. Act., Per. Ind. Act., Plu. Ind. Act., Pres. Sub. Act., Ao. Sub. Act., Pres. Opt. Act., Ao. Opt. Act.

Pres. Ind. Act. (PPI)

	S	P
1.	-ω	-ομεν
2.	-εις	-ετε
3.	-ει	-ουσι(ν)

Imp. Ind. Act. (PPI + augment)

	S.	P.
1.	-ον	-ομεν
2.	-ες	-ετε
3.	-ε(ν)	-ον

Fut. Ind. Act. (PP II)

	S.	P.
1.	-ω	-ομεν
2.	-εις	-ετε
3.	~~εσει~~ -ει	-ουσι(ν)

Ao. Ind. Act. (PP III)

	S.	P.
1.	-α	-αμεν
2.	-ας	-ατε
3.	-ε(ν)	-αν

Per. Ind. Act. (PP IV)

	S.	P.
1.	-α	-αμεν
2.	-ας	-ατε
3.	-ε(ν)	-ᾱσι(ν)

Plu. Ind. Act. (PP IV + augment)

	S.	P.
1.	-η	-εμεν
2.	-ης	-ετε
3.	-ει(ν)	-εσαν

Pres. Sub. Act. (PP I)

	S.	P.
1.	-ω	-ωμεν
2.	-ῃς	-ητε
3.	-ῃ	-ωσι(ν)

Ao. Sub. Act. (PP III - augment)

	S.	P.
1.	-ω	-ωμεν
2.	-ῃς	-ητε
3.	-ῃ	-ωσι(ν)

Pres. Opt. Act. (PP I)

	S	P.
1.	-οιμι	-οιμεν
2.	-οις	-οιτε
3.	-οι	-οιεν

Ao. Opt. Act. (PP III - augment)

	S.	P.
	-αιμι	-αιμεν
	-αις / -ειας	-αιτε
	-αι / -ειε(ν)	-αιεν / -ειαν

Unit 4 — Hansen and Quinn

1. Feminine nouns with nominative singular in short "-a"

In addition to first declension nouns whose nom. sg. ends in "-η" or "-ā", there are others, also feminine, whose nom. sg. ends in short "-a". Their declension is only different in having short "-a" in the nom./voc. and acc. sg. In the gen. and dat. sg. as well as all of the plural, the endings are identical with those of the first-declension nouns heretofore discussed. Examples include:

~~Nom.~~ · Θάλαττα, Θαλάττης, ἡ, "sea"

~~Gen~~ · νοῦσα, νούσης, ἡ, "muse"

· μοῖρα, μοίρᾱς, ἡ, "fate"

· γέφῦρα, γεφῦρᾱς, ἡ, "bridge"

This is an overview of "-a"-word endings:

	S		P.
Nom.	-a	-a	-αι
Gen.	-ης	-ᾱς	-ῶν
Dat.	-ῃ	-ᾳ	-αις
Acc.	-αν	-αν	-ᾱς

Example declensions:

Nom. S.	:	μοῦσα	μοῖρα
Gen.	:	νούσης	μοίρᾱς
Dat.	:	μούσῃ	μοίρᾳ
Acc.	:	νοῦσαν	μοῖραν
Nom. P.	:	μοῦσαι	μοῖραι
Gen.	:	μουσῶν	μοιρῶν
Dat.	:	μούσαις	μοίραις
Acc.	:	μούσᾱς	μοίρᾱς

Observations:

1. In nouns whose stem ends in "ε", "ι" or "ρ", the endings of the genetive and dative singular have "ᾱ" instead of "η".

2. The accent, as in all nouns, is persistent.

Masculine nouns with nom. sg. in "-ης" or "-ᾱς"

Some first declension nouns are masculine and have a nom. sg. ending in "-ης" or "-ᾱς" (the latter is used when the stem of the noun ends in "ε", "ι" or "ρ") The endings of these nouns differ from those of feminine first-declension nouns only in the nom., gen. and — only sometimes — voc.

Here is an overview of the endings of such nouns:

	S.		P.
Nom.	-ης	-ᾱς	-αι
Gen.	-ου	-ου	-ῶν
Dat.	-ῃ	-ᾱ	-αις
Acc.	-ην	-ᾱν	-ᾱς
Voc.	-α, -η	-ᾱ	-αι

examples of such nouns include:

- πολίτης, πολίτου, ὁ, "citizen"
- ποιητής, ποιητοῦ, ὁ, "poet"
- νεᾱνίᾱς, νεᾱνίου, ὁ, "young man"

Nom S.	:	πολίτης	νεᾱνίᾱς
Gen.	:	πολίτου	νεᾱνίου
Dat.	:	πολίτῃ	νεᾱνίᾳ
Acc.	:	πολίτην	νεᾱνίᾱν
Voc.	:	πολῖτα	νεᾱνίᾱ

Nom. P. :	πολῖται	νεᾱνίαι
Gen. :	πολῑτῶν	νεᾱνιῶν
Dat. :	πολίταις	νεᾱνίαις
Acc. :	πολίτᾱς	νεᾱνίᾱς
Voc. :	πολῖται	νεᾱνίαι

Observations

① The "-ς" of the nom. sg. was borrowed from the nom. sg. ending of masc. second-de-clension nouns (e.g. "ἄνθρωπος")

② The gen. sg. ending is the same as that of masc. second-declen-sion nouns (e.g. ἀνθρώπου)

③ Accent is persistent, but as in all first-declension nouns, the gen. pl. receives a circumflex on the ultima.

④ As in all other nouns, of the first and second declension, masc. first-declension nouns accented

on the ultima receive a circum-
flex rather than an acute accent
in the gen. and dat. both sg.
and pl.

(5.) In nouns whose stem ends in
"ε", "ι" or "ρ", the endings
of the nom., dat. and acc.
singular have "$\bar{a}$" instead of "η".
In the voc. sg. of these nouns,
long "$\bar{a}$" appears instead of
short "a". Note that the acc. pl.
of these nouns is identical with
the nom. sg.; context will
determine meaning.

(6.) Some nouns with nom. in "-ης"
employ the voc. sg. ending
"-η" instead of "-a". These
nouns will be noted as they
occur.

Adjectives of the first and second declensions

Just as all forms of the article and the noun have gender, number and case, so do all forms of the adjective. Like the article, the adjective must agree in gender, number and case with the noun which it modifies. This grammatical agreement does not require that the endings of adjective and noun always be identical in form: compare the examples which follow the paradigm on the following pages.

The adjectives presented in this section have endings of either the first and second declension or the second declension alone.

The adjectives presented in this section have endings either of the first and second-~~dec~~ declension nouns or of the second-declension alone. They fall into two groups: three-ending adjectives with-e separate sets of endings for each of the three genders; and two-ending adjectives with one set of endings for both masc. and fem. and another set for neut. Adjectives will be listed as vocabulary items by giving all possible forms of the nom. sg. as follows:

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, "good"

Here is its declension

Nom. S.	:	ἀγαθὸς	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	:	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	:	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Acc.	:	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	:	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Nom. P.	:	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
Gen.	:	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat.	:	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Acc.	:	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά

Observations:

① Except for the accent of the vocative singular, the masc. endings are the same as those of "ἀδελφός"; the fem. endings are the same as those of "ψυχή"; the neut. endings are the same as those of "ἔργον".

② Like that of the nouns, the accent of adjectives is per- sistent and is given by the neut. nom. sg.

Here is another example, namely "ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον, 'worthy'":

Nom. S. :	ἄξιος	ἀξία	ἄξιον
Gen. :	ἀξίου	ἀξίας	ἀξίου
Dat. :	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίᾳ	ἀξίῳ
Acc. :	ἄξιον	ἀξίαν	ἄξιον
Voc. :	ἄξιε	ἀξία	ἄξιον
Nom. P. :	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
Gen. :	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
Dat. :	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
Acc. :	ἀξίους	ἀξίας	ἄξια

Observations:

① When the stem of a first-declension adjective ends in "ε", "ι", or "ρ", the fem. sg. endings have "-α" instead of "η"

② Final "-οι" and "-αι" in the masc. and fem. nom./voc. pl. count as short for purposes of accentuation.

Two-ending adjectives of the second declension

	M/F	N
Nom. s. :	ἄδικος	ἄδικον
Gen. :	ἀδίκου	ἀδίκου
Dat. :	ἀδίκῳ	ἀδίκῳ
Acc. :	ἄδικον	ἄδικον
Voc. :	ἄδικε	ἄδικον

	M/F	N
Nom. P.	ἄδικα	ἄδικα
Gen.	ἀδίκων	ἀδίκων
Dat.	ἀδίκοις	ἀδίκοις
Acc.	ἀδίκους	ἄδικα

ἄδικος, ἄδικον, "unjust"

Some adj., as the one above, only have two sets of endings, one for both masc. and fem., the other for neut.

Agreement of adjective and noun.

Just as the definite article agrees in gender, number and case with the noun which it modifies, but does not necessarily have an identical ending, so too adjectives agree in gender, number and case with the nouns which they modify, regardless of any external

difference in the form of endings.

& Each of the following phrases show agreement:

τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

"to the men"

ταῖς νήσοις

"to the islands"

ἀγαθὴ ψυχή

"a good soul"

ἀξία ψυχή

"a worthy soul"

ἄδικος ψυχή

"an unjust soul"

Position of the adjective

1. Attributive Position

An adjective which modifies a noun and is preceded by an article agreeing with the noun is in the attributive position.

An adjective in the attributive posi[tion]
together with the noun which [it]
modifies, forms a phrase, but no[t]
a complete sentence:

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄθρωπος
"the good man"

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός
"the good man"

ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός
"the good man"

The phrases above differ not in
meaning but in emphasis only.

2. Predicate position

An adjective which agrees with a
noun accompanied by the article
but which itself is not preceded by
the article, is in the predicate
position.

The phrase consisting of noun
and article becomes the subject

and the adjective the predicate
adjective, of a complete sentence.
In order to translate such a sen-
tence into English, the linking verb
"is" or "are" must be supplied; but
such sentences, called nominal
sentences, are complete as they
stand in Greek. The article, noun,
and adjective, standing in the
nom., provide all the necessary
information. Here are a few ex-
amples:

1. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός.
   "The man is good"

2. ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος
   "The man is /good/"

3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀγαθοί
   "The men are good"

Carefully distinguish these nomina
sentences, where the adjective is
not preceded by the article, from
the phrases where the adjective is
preceded by the article.

A nominal sentence can also con-
sist of two nouns; one used as
a subject, the other as a predi-
cate noun. The subject usually has
the article, but the predicate noun
does not. For example:

1. Tὸ βιβλίον δῶρον
   "The book is a gift"

2. δῶρον τὸ βιβλίον
   "The book is a gift".

Conditional sentences

A conditional sentence consists of
two statements. One makes an
assumption; the other states a

conclusion which follows from that assumption. The assumption is called "protasis"; the conclusion, the "apodosis". The negative of the protasis is "μη", that of the apodosis "ου". The protasis can be stated either before or after the apodosis. For example:

a. If it rains (protasis), they will stay home (apodosis)

b. They will stay home (apodosis) if it rains (protasis)

Six types of conditional sentence are presented on the following pages. For each, a formula for the protasis, a formula for the apodosis and a translation formula will be provided.

⊙ No verb in a conditional sentence can be translated until the type of conditional sentence is identified.

1. <u>Future more vivid conditional sentence</u>

<u>Protasis</u> : ἐάν ("if") + subj.

<u>Apodosis</u> : fut. ind.

<u>Translation</u> : does / will do

<u>Example:</u>

ἐὰν ἄγγελον πέμπῃ, τὴν μάχην παύσουσιν

"If he sends a messenger, they will stop the battle"

The protasis of the fut. more vivid cond. sentence makes an assumption about the future; the apodosis draws a conclusion based on that assumption.

In the protasis, the choice between pres. sub. and ao. sub. depends upon the aspect which one wishes to express: progressive/repeated aspect (pres. sub.) or simple aspect (ao. sub).

Future less vivid conditional sentence

Protasis : εἰ ("if") + opt.

Apodosis : opt. + ἄν

Example:

εἰ ἄγγελον $\begin{bmatrix} πέμποι \\ πέμψαι / \\ πέμψειεν \end{bmatrix}$ · τὴν μάχην

$\begin{bmatrix} παύσοιεν \\ παύσαιεν / \\ παύσειαν \end{bmatrix}$ ἄν

"If he should send a messenger, they would stop the battle"

The protasis of a future less vivid cond. sentence, like that of the fut. more vivid cond. sentence, makes an assumption about the future, but the assumption is less likely to come true; the apodosis draws a conclusion based on this less likely assumption.

In both protasis and apodosis, the choice between the pres. opt. and ao. opt. depends on the aspect which one wishes to express.

The particle "ἄν" is necessary to complete the meaning of the apodosis, but it is NOT separately translated. Its position is flexible, but it cannot begin a clause or sentence.

◦ The introductory particles "ἐάν" and "εἰ" both mean "if", but they are not interchange-able; each belongs only to certain types of cond. sentence

Present general conditional sentence

<u>Protasis</u> : ἐάν + subj.

<u>Apodosis</u>: pres. ind.

<u>Translation</u>: does / does

<u>Example</u>:

ἐάν ἄγγελον πέμπη, τὴν μάχην παύουσιν

"If he sends a messenger, they stop the battle"

"If he (ever) sends a messenger, they (always) stop the battle"

The protasis of a present general cond. sentence makes an assumption in present time; the apodosis states a conclusion which follows as a general rule. The adverbs "ever" and "always" in the second translation above emphasise this.

The protasis of a present general cond. sentence is the same as the protasis of a fut. more vivid cond. sentence, but its meaning is still substantially different. One cannot translate the ~~ver~~ verbs in either part of any cond. sentence without first identifying both protasis and apodosis.

In the protasis, the choice between pres. subs. ("πέμπτῃ") and ao. subs. ("πέμψῃ") depends

on the aspect one wishes to
express.

Past general conditional sentence

Protasis : εἰ + opt.

Apodosis : imp. ind.

Translation: did / did

Example:

εἰ ἄγγελον πέμποι , τὴν
μάχην ἔπαυον

" If he sent a messenger, they
stopped the battle"

" If he (ever) sent a messenger,
they (always) stopped the
battle"

The protasis of a past general cond. sentence makes an assumption in past time; the apodosis states a conclusion, which follows as a general rule, in past time.

The protasis of a past general cond. sentence is the same as the protasis of the fut. less vivid, but its meaning is substantially different.

◇ Identify both protasis and apodosis of all conditional sentences before translating

The choice between pres. and ao. opt. (πέμποι, πέμψαι / πέμψειεν) depends, once more, on the aspect one wishes to express.

Present Contrafactual conditional sentence

Protasis : εἰ + imp. ind.

Apodosis: imp. ind. + ~~ἄν~~ ἄν

Translation: were doing / would be doing

Example

εἰ ~~ἄν~~ ἄγγελον ἔπεμπεν, τὴν μάχην ἔπαυον ἄν.

"If he were sending a messenger, they ~~would~~ would be stopping the battle."

"If he were sending a messenger (but he is not), they would be stopping the battle (but they are not)"

The present contrafactual cond. sentence assumes in its protasis something which the speaker knows is untrue at present time (Compare English "If I had a million dollars now..."). The apodosis draws a conclusion based on this unreal assumption. In this type of conditional sentence, the ind. mood describes an unreal action or state of being. The particle "ᾱν" in the apodosis, not separately translated, distinguishes the apodosis of a present contrafactual cond. sentence from that of a past general cond. sentence.

The present contrafactual cond.
sentence assumes in its protasis
something which the speaker knows
is untrue at present time (com-
pare English "If I had a
million dollars now...."). The apo-
dosis draws a conclusion based
on this ~~is~~ unreal assumption.
In this type of conditional sen-
tence, the ind. mood describes an
~~the~~ unreal action or state of being.
The particle "ἄν" in the apo-
dosis, not separately translated,
distinguishes the apodosis of a
present contrafactual cond. sen-
tence from that of a past
general cond. sentence.

Past contrafactual conditional sentence

Protasis: εἰ + ao. ind.

Apodosis: ao. ind. + ἄν

Translation: had done / would have done

Example:

εἰ ἄγγελον ἔπεμψεν, τὴν μάχην ἔπαυσαν ἄν

"If he had sent a messenger, they would have stopped the battle"

"If he had sent a messenger, (but he did not) they would have stopped the battle (but they did not)."

The past contrafactual cond. sentence assumes in its protasis something which the speaker knows was untrue in the past.

(Compare the English "If I had had a million dollars yesterday". The apodosis draws a conclusion based on that ~~unreal~~ unreal assumption.

Summary of conditional sentences

Name	Protasis	Apodosis
Fut. more vivid	ἐάν + sub.	fut. ind.
Fut. less vivid	εἰ + opt.	opt. + ἄν
Pres. general	ἐάν + sub.	opt. + ἄν
Past general	εἰ + opt.	imp. ind.
Pres. contra.	εἰ + imp. ind.	imp. ind. + ἄν
Past. contra	εἰ + ao. ind.	ao. ind. + ἄν

Unit 5 – The Passive Voice

All verb forms seen thus far have been in the active voice, in which the subject performs the action: John loves Mary.

In the passive voice, the subject of the verb receives the action of the verb. John is loved by Mary.

Present Indicative Passive

To form the pres. ind. pas., add the following endings to the pres. tense stem.

	S.	P.
1.	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2.	-η/-ει	-εσθε
3.	-εται	-ονται

Observations

① The endings of the pres. ind. pas. consist of the thematic vowel -ε/-ο and the primary passive person markers "-μαι", "-σαι", "-ται", "-μεθα", "-σθε", "-νται". In the second ps. sg. the original form of the ending was -*εσθαι.

The intervocalic -σ- (one occurring between two vowels) dropped out, and the remaining vowel and diphthong combined to give two alternative endings with no difference in meaning.

② The alternative ending -ει of the second person sg., pres ind. pas. is the same as that of the third ps. sg. of the pres. ind. act. Thus, without context, there are two possible translations for the form "παιδεύει".

③ The alternative ending -η of the second ps. sg., pres. ind. pas. is the same as that of the third person sg, pres. sub. act.

Imperfect Indicative Active

To form the imp. ind. pas., pre-fix the past indicative augment to the present tense stem. To the augmented tense stem, add the following endings:

	S.	P.
1.	-ομην	-ομεθα
2.	-ου	-εσθε
3.	-ετο	-ουτο

Observation:

The endings of the imp. ind. act. consist of the thematic vowel -o/-e and the secondary passive person markers -μην, -σο, -το, -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο

The intervocalic -σ- (one occ-
ring between two vowels) drop-
ped out, and the remaining
vowel and diphthong combined
to give two alternative endings
with no difference in meaning.

(2) The alternative ending -ει of the
second person sg., pres. ind. pas.
is the same as that of the
third ps. sg. of the pres. ind.
act. Thus without context, there
are two possible translations
for the form "παιδεύει".

(3) The alternative ending -η of the
second ps. sg., pres. ind. pas.
is the same as that of the
third person sg, pres. sub. act.

Imperfect Indicative Active

To form the imp. ind. pas., pre-fix the past indicative augment to the present tense stem. To the augmented tense stem, add the following endings:

	S.	P.
1.	-ομην	- ομεθα
2.	- ου	- εσθε
3.	- ετο	- ουτο

Observation:

The endings of the imp. ind. act. consist of the thematic vowel -ο/-ε and the secondary passive person markers - μην, -σο, - το, - -μεθα, - σθε, - ντο

Present Subjunctive Passive

To form the pres. sub. pas., add the following endings to the present tense stem:

S	P.
1. -ωμαι	-ωμεθα
2. -ῃ	-ησθε
3. -ηται	~~(ωτ)~~ ωνται

Observations

① As do the endings of the sub. act., the endings of the sub. pas. show a lengthening of the thematic vowel of the ending.

② Note that the pres. sub. pas. uses the primary person markers -μαι, -σαι, -ται, -μεθα -σθε, -νται.

Present optative passive

To form the pres. opt. pas, add the following endings to the present tense stem:

	S.	P.
1.	-οιμην	-οιμεθα
2.	-οιο	-οισθε
3.	-οιτο	-οιντο

Observations:

① As in the endings of the pres. opt. act., all the endings of the pres. opt. pas. begin with the initial diphthong "-οι".

② Note that it uses the secondary passive person markers -μην, -σο, -το, -μεθα, -σθε, -υτο

Present Infinitive Active

To form the pres. inf. act., add to the present tense stem the ending -εσθαι.

Thus, the pres. inf. pas. of παιδεύω is:

παιδεύεσθαι

to be (being) educated

Aorist Indicative Active

Unlike the pres. pas. which is formed from the same tense stem as the pres. act., and which shows its passive voice by the use of passive endings, the ao. pas. uses a different tense stem derived from PP IV VI. The ao. pas. endings use active person markers; voice is shown by the

tense stem itself.

To form the ao. ind. pas., drop the ending -ην from PP VI. There remain the past ind. augment ἐ- and the ao. pas. tense stem. To the augmented stem, add the following endings:

	S.	P.
1.	-ην	-ημεν
2.	-ης	-ητε
3.	-η	-ησαν

Observation:

The ao. pas. endings consist of the tense vowel -η- and a set of act. person markers: -ν, -ς, —, -μεν, -τε, -σαν.

Aorist Subjunctive Passive

To form the ao. sub. pas. add the sub. act. endings to the unaugmented ao. pas. tense stem, which is obtained by dropping the past ind. augment and the ending -ην from PPVI. Thus, the unaugmented ao. pas. tense stem of παιδεύω is παιδευθ- and the forms of the ao. sub. are as follows:

	S.	P.
1.	παιδευθῶ	παιδευθῶμεν
2.	παιδευθῇς	παιδευθῆτε
3.	παιδευθῇ	παιδευθῶσι(ν)

Observations

① As in the ao. ind. pas., voice in the ao. sub. pas. is shown by the tense stem alone

.   and not by the person markers
     of the ending

②   The accent on the ao. sub. pas.
     in all its forms is a circum-
     flex on the initial vowel of
     the ending.

Aorist Optative Passive

To form the ao. opt. pas., add
the following endings to the
unaugmented ao. pas. tense stem.

	S.	P.
1.	-ειην	-ειμεν / -ειημεν
2.	-ειης	-ειτε / -ειητε
3.	-ειη	-ειεν / -ειησαν

Observations:

① As in the ao. ~~act~~. ind. and
    ~~sub~~ sub. pas., voice is shown
    by the ~~tense~~ stem alone

② Note that the accent of the
ao. opt. pas. never goes back
beyond the -ι- of the end-
ing. It is acute or ~~circumflex~~
circumflex as the accentuation
rules dictate.

Ao. Inf. Pas.

To form the ao. inf. pas., add to
the unaugmented ao. pas. tense
stem the ending -ῆναι

Thus, the ao. inf. pas. of παιδεύω
is:

παιδευθῆναι
to be educated

Observation:

In an infinitive, the syllable pre-
ceding the ending -ναι is
always accented.

Future Indicative Active

The fut. ind. passive is formed on a stem different of that of the fut. ind. act. In this respect, it is similar to the aorist ind. pas., which is also formed on a different stem.

To form the fut. ind. pas., to the unaugmented aorist passive tense stem, add the suffix -ησ- to form the future passive tense stem. To this stem, add the same endings as in the pres. ind. act. pas.

	S.	P.
1.	παιδευθήσομαι	παιδευθησόμεθα
2.	παιδευθήσει/-η	παιδευθήσεσθε
3.	παιδευθήσεται	παιδευθήσονται

Observations:

① The passive voice is shown in the fut. ind. pas. by the fut. pas. tense stem and the passive endings

② The -σ- of the fut. pas. tense stem is similar to -σ- which appears so frequently in the fut. ind. act.

Perfect Indicative Passive

To form the per. ind. pas., obtain the per. pas. tense stem by dropping the ending -μαι from PPV. To this, add:

	S.		P.
1.	-μαι		-μεθα
2.	-σαι		-σθε
3.	-ται		-νται

Observations

① The endings of the per. ind. pas. are simply the person markers of the primary passive endings without the thematic vowel.

② Note that the second ps. sg., per. ind. pas. ending retains the -σ- that had dropped out of the other second ps. sg. forms

Pluperfect Indicative Passive

To form the plu. ind. pas., prefix the past indicative augment to the per. pas. tense stem. To this, add the following ending:

	S.	P.
1.	-μην	-μεθα
2.	-σο	-σθε
3.	-το	-ντο

Observations:

① ~~Fork~~ The endings of the
plu. ind. pas. are simply the
person markers of the
secondary passive endings
without the thematic
vowel.

② Note that the second ps. sg.
of the plu. ind. pas. retains
the -σ- that had dropped
out of other second ps. sg.
forms.

Perfect Infinitive Passive

To form the per. inf. pas., add to
the per. pas. tense stem the
ending -σθαι :

    πεπαιδεῦσθαι
    to have been educated

Observations

① The ending of the perf. inf. pas. is the same as that of the pre. inf. pas., except that it lacks the thematic vowel (παιδεύεσθαι → πεπαιδεῦσθαι)

② The per. inf. pas does not have recessive accent; it is always accented on the penult.

Consonant stems

When the per. pas. stem ends in a consonant, adding the endings produced awkward clusters of consonants at the juncture between stem and ending. Greek altered many such consonant clusters to make them easier to pronounce,

and PP Ⅳ V often has the final
consonant of the stem in an
altered form. For example, in the
verb γράψω, the original 1st
ps. sg. per. ind. pas. had been
* γέγραψμαι, but the final -ψ-
of the stem was changed to
-μ- before the -μ- of the en-
ding -μαι. Thus, one cannot
simply drop the ending ~~μαι~~
-μαι from PP V and use
γεγραμ- as a tense stem.
Instead, one must add the en-
dings to the original consonant
of the tense stem and make
any changes necessary.

Genetive of Personal Agent, Dative of Personal Agent and Dative of Means

With most passive verbs, the personal agent (the person by whom the verb's action is performed) is expressed by the preposition ὑπό + the gen. This is called the genetive of personal agent.

ὁ λόγος ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου γράφεται

"the speech is being written by Homer"

ὁ πόλεμος ὑπὸ τῶν στρα στρατιωτῶν ἐπαύθη

"The war was stopped by the soldiers"

With the perfect and pluperfect tenses, the personal agent is expressed by the dative case without any prepositions. This is called the dative of personal agent.

ὁ λόγος Ὁμήρῳ τέτραπται

"The speech has been written by Homer"

ὁ πόλεμος τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπέπαυτο.

"The war had been stopped by the soldiers"

Substantive use of the adjective

Since both the article and adjective, as well as the noun, have gender, number and case, phrases such as "ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος" were considered redundant.

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where the noun had a general
meaning of "man", "woman" or
"thing", Greek often left the noun
out and let the adjective stand
as a noun. Compare the ᵗ English
sentence "The good die young",
where the adjective "good" takes
on the meaning of "good people".
This is called the substantive use
of the adjective, and adjectives
so used are called substantives.
These can stand in any gender,
number or case and can perform
all the functions of nouns in
any sentence.
ὁ ἀγαθός, οἱ ἀγαθοί
δῶρα ταῖς ἀγαθαῖς ἐπέμψαμεν

Substantive use of the article

Since the definite article has gender, number and case, it can, accompanied by an adverb, prepositional phrase or other modifier, be used as a substantive; it's gender and number indicate the person(s) or thing(s) named, and its case shows its relationship to the rest of the sentence:

οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ

"The men on the island"

τᾶς νῦν

"The women now"

τὰ τοῦ πολέμου

"The things of war"

= "the affairs of war"

When two articles used as substantives are contrasted by μέν and δέ, they can be

translated by "the one...,
the other", "some... others"

ὁ μὲν διδάσκει, ὁ δὲ διδάσκεται

"The one teaches, the other is
taught"

τοὺς μὲν πέμπτομεν, τοὺς δὲ
φυλάττομεν

"Some ~~too~~ we send, others we
guard"

With a substantive use of an
adjective or the article, the negative
"οὐ" is used for specific ~~sub~~ sub-
stantives, "μή" for generic sub-
stantives.

οἱ οὐκ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ

"Those specific men not on
the island"

οἱ μὴ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ

"Those not on the island"
"whoever are not on the island"

The articular infinitive

The infinitive is a ~~verb~~ ~~verb~~ verbal noun. Like other ~~verb~~ verbs forms, the infinitive has tense and voice. Like the noun, the infinitive can appear in various cases which indicate its function in the sentence.

When used with the verb "κελεύω" (to command), the infinitive is an object infinitive, i.e. it stands as the direct object of the verb, along with the person commanded.

τὸν ἀδελφὸν δῶρα πέμψαι κελεύομεν.

"We order the brother to send gifts"

In this example, the person commanded, "τὸν ἀδελφόν", is in the accusative case and is a direct object of "κελεύομεν". The infinitive "πέμψαι" is also a direct object of "κελεύομεν" and can be considered to stand in the accusative case. But infinitives are indeclinable verbal nouns, so that context, not case endings, shows the relation of this infinitive to the rest of the sentence.

Attic Greek also developed a way of employing the infinitive more freely in various cases by having it accompanied by a neuter sin- gular form of the definite article, to indicate the infinitive's case.

Such an infinitive accompanied by the article is called the articular infinitive.

This is usually best translated by the English gerund ("writing") rather than by the English infinitive ("to write")

The tense of the articular infinitive indicates aspect, not time.

Nom. S.: τὸ γράψειν

Gen. : τοῦ γράψειν

Dat. : τῷ γράψειν

Acc. : τὸ γράψειν

An articular infinitive is used like any other noun.

<u>καλὸν τὸ γράψειν</u>

"Writing is good"

<u>πρὸ τοῦ γράψαι</u>

"Before writing"

τῷ γράφειν

"by means of writing"

The negative of the articular
infinitive is "μή".

καλὸν τὸ μή γράφειν

"Not writing is bad"

In the following example, the οὐ
negates καλὸν:

οὐ καλὸν τὸ γράφειν

"Writing is not bad"

Unit 6 - Third-declension nouns:

Consonant stems

Third declension nouns can have
any of the three genders; their
stem to which the endings are
added is obtained by adding
them to the stem of the
gen. sg.

	M / F	N
Nom. s.	ϕ, -s	ϕ
Gen.	-os	-os
Dat.	-ι	-ι
Acc.	-α, -ν	-ϕ
Voc.	ϕ	ϕ
Nom. P.	-ες	-α
Gen.	-ων	-ων
Dat.	-οι(ν)	-οτι οι(ν)
Acc.	-ας	-α

Hansen and Quinn's book states that the ~~a~~ masc./fem. nom. sg. does <u>not</u> have its own ending; this is only somewhat true. This is because it technically ends in a sigma (-s), but due to the sigma being an unstable ~~s~~ consonant strange things may happen to it.

For example, the root of the ~~verb~~ word "φύλαξ, φύλακος, ὁ" is * φυλακ- . Adding an -s to that changes the -κ- to a -ξ- instead; the same phenomenon can be observed with "αἴξ, αἰγός, ὁ / ἡ", where the clashing of -γ- and -s results in a -ξ.

Nom. s.	:	φύλαξ	χάρις
Gen.	:	φύλακος	χάριτος
Dat.	:	φύλακι	χάριτι
Acc.	:	φύλακα	χάριν
Voc.	:	φύλαξ	χάρι
Nom. P.	:	φύλακες	χάριτες
Gen.	:	φυλάκων	χαρίτων
Dat.	:	φύλαξι(ν)	χάρισι(ν)
Acc.	:	φύλακας	χάριτας

Nom. S.	:	σῶμα	ἐλπίς
Gen.	:	σώματος	ἐλπίδος
Dat.	:	σώματι	ἐλπίδι
Acc.	:	σῶμα	ἐλπίδα
Voc.	:	σῶμα	ἐλπί
Nom. P.	:	σώματα	ἐλπίδες
Gen.	:	σωμάτων	ἐλπίδων
Dat.	:	σώμασι(ν)	ἐλπίσι(ν)
Acc.	:	σώματα	ἐλπίδας

Observations

① Masc. and fem. acc. sg. nouns whose stem ends in -ιτ, -ιδ or -ιθ and which do not accent that iota, ~~drop the final~~ ~~consonant from~~ use the ending -ν.

Relative Pronouns

A noun or pronoun can be modi-
fied by an adjective ("ὁ ἀγαθὸς
ἄνθρωπος"), by another noun in
the gen. case ("τὸ Ὁμήρου βιβλίον"),
by a prepositional phrase ("οἱ ἐν
τῇ χώρᾳ πολῖται") or by an
adverb ("οἱ νῦν πολῖται").

A noun or pronoun can also be
modified by a dependent clause
called a relative clause, introduced
by the relative pronoun. Some
examples in English include:
"The poet who wrote the
book is good"
"The poet whose book we sent
to the island is good"
"The poet to whom we sent
the book is good"

None of these relative clauses is a complete sentence. Each is a dependent clause within a complet sentence which also contains a main or independent clause. These relative clauses simply modify the noun "poet" and specify a particular poet. In Greek as in English, the rel. pronoun performs two functions:

1. It refers back to the noun in the independent clause which is its antecedent ("poet" above).

2. It has its own grammatical function within the rel. clause

In Greek, the relative pronoun, like all nouns, has gender, number and case.

Do $\quad$ It always refers to an antecedent in the independent clause and always has the same gender and number as that antecedent.

Do $\quad$ But the case of the relative pronoun depends entirely on its grammatical function within the dependent clause.

This is the rel. pronoun:

		M	F	N
Nom S.	:	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
Gen.	:	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
Dat.	:	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
Acc.	:	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
Nom. P.	:	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
Gen.	:	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
Dat.	:	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Acc.	:	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

The previously discussed English examples can now be rendered in Greek:

ἀγαθὸς ὁ ποιητής ὃς τὸ βιβλίον ἔγραψεν.

"The poet who wrote the book is good"

ἀγαθὸς ὁ ποιητής οὗ τὸ βιβλίον εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπέμψαμεν.

"The poet whose book we sent to the island is good"

ἀγαθὸς ὁ ποιητής ᾧ τὸ βιβλίον ἐπέμψαμεν.

"The poet to whom we sent the book is good"