

Σύνταξις:

Syntaxis (Construction of Language)

Part I (Μέρος Πρώτο)

In the first of the three parts of syntaxis we shall examine the clause and its terms. In the second: the relation of clauses to one another in a sentence. In the third: the figures of speech (επιτομία οξύμωρα, οξύμωρα λόγων).

Clause: Is a short speech expressing <sup>(1)</sup> thought, <sup>(2)</sup> feeling, <sup>(3)</sup> desire.

+ (A) America is a continent + (B) How kind you are, friend! + (C) Order him to open the door.

Note: Clauses are separated by a comma (κόμμα) except those which are bound together with the copulative conjunction καί. + Some people work hard, while others are idle. But + I am working and you stay idle.

Περίοδος (Sentence): This is made of a series of clauses, which convey a full meaning, although even a single clause may be a sentence and do the same:

+ Example - If you are industrious, it is certain, that you will be successful. + Socrates, the ancient Greek philosopher, was an excellent genius in the analysis of concepts.

Sentences are punctuated with full stop (.) (τελεία (όλκιμη) or ἐπιτομία; or παύση!

Semicolon is a part of a sentence (and this may contain one or more semicolons) punctuated with (; in English) δίωρα τελεία (κωλον)

+ f.i. I like to be impartial; I don't dare do wrong to any man; I prefer to suffer myself than ~~them~~ to cause harm to one and to extend favour to the other of two opponents.

Παράγραφοι καὶ κεφάλαια (Paragraph and <sup>chapter</sup> ~~capita~~) are longer passages of speech. Paragraphs are parts of a chapter.

4 Πρόταση και τὰ εἶδη τῆς : (The clause and its kinds)

α) 6 kinds: if we take its content into consideration the clause is called:
1) Πρόταση κρίσις (clause of judgement) 2) Πρ. ἐπιθυμίας (cl. of desire) 3) Πρ. ἐρωτήσεως (cl. of interrogation) 4) Πρ. ἐπιφωνηματικῆς (cl. of exclamation) 5) Πρ. καταφατικῆς (cl. affirmative) 6) Πρ. ἀποφατικῆς (cl. negative)

β) 4 kinds: if we take its terms into consideration it is called:
1) Ἀπλή πρόταση (simple clause or sentence) Three terms: Subject verb predicate
2) Σύνθετη (complex, when it has more than one subjects or predicates.
3) Ἐπιεικῆ (defective) when one or more terms are omitted, as easily understood
4) Ἐκτεταμένη (enlarged) when its terms have extensions.

γ) 2 kinds: if we take its relation to other (or more) clauses it is called:
1) Κυρία ἢ ἀνεξάρτητη πρόταση (Main or independent clause), because it is self-sufficient in the speech not needing any other for help. f.i. Ἡ Κύπρος εἶναι ὠραῖο τόπος.

Note: Main clauses, if many occur together, are joined together with copulative, connective, disjunctive and conclusive conjunctions: f.i. He attacked the enemy and put them to flight. εἶναι ἔξυπνος, ἀλλὰ δὲν διαβάσει. Ἡ δὲ φύξις δὲ καὶ καθήσους.

2) Δευτερεύουσα ἢ ἔξηρημένη πρόταση (Subordinate clause), when its content completes that of the main clause, on which this depends. f.i. Ἐπειὶ εὐχρημῶ, διότι εἶσαι καλός.

Note I Subordinate clauses are introduced with (special or rather) declarative, accusative final, conditional (if), temporal, conclusive conjunctions: f.i. λέγω, ὅτι δὲν δάξινη ἄλλος παγκόσμιος πόλεμος. Δὲν δάξινη ἄλλος πόλεμος, διότι ὄχι τὸν φοβούσται. Ὅλοι μισοῦν τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ἐργάζονται, ἵνα (γιά να) τὸν ἀπαύξωσι. Ὅλοι χαθῆ (καταστραφῆ) ἢ ἀνθρωπότης, εἰ ἐκτραχῆ παγκόσμιος πόλεμος. Ὁ κόσμος δάξινη εὐλοχῆς, ὅταν καταρχηδεῖ (σταματήσεται) εἰ πόλεμος. Τόσο μέγαλον αὐτό εἶναι ὁ πόλεμος, ὥστε ναυεῖς, λογιεῖς καὶ δίκαιοι ἀνθρώποι δὲν τὸν δεῖλε.

Note II Subordinate clause can also be introduced with relative pronouns or relative adverbs i.e. adverbs derived from stems of rel. pronouns: f.i. Churchill was the man, who saved England from Nazism. Μὴ πηγαίνης ἐκεῖ, ὅπου (πού) δὲν σὲ ἀγαποῦν.

Note (III) Subordinate clause can be <sup>introduced</sup> ~~expressed~~ with <sup>1</sup>μή, <sup>2</sup>μή δέν, <sup>1</sup>μήπως, <sup>2</sup>μήπως δέν they express hesitation, doubt, fear. f.i. Ἡ μητέρα φοβάται, μή (μήπως) πεδάνη τὸ ἄρρωστο παιδί της. Διστάζει καὶ ἀμφιβάλλει, μή δέν (μήπως δέν) τὰ καλὰ ἐρῆ ὁ γιὰ τὸς στὴ θεραπεία.

Note (IV): Some of the adversative (concessive) clauses are subordinate and are introduced with the conjunctions ἔνεκεν, καὶ ἄν (καὶ ἄν), ἐνώ, μοι ὅτι ~~καὶ τὰ~~ f.i. Ἄνυμι θέλει νὰ ναι εὐχάριτος, δέν τὸ καλορδιώνει. (καὶ ἄν, καὶ νὰ φη, καὶ τὰ, ἐνώ, μοι ὅτι)

Note (V): Interrogative clauses are main clauses; but, if they depend on other main clauses, they are subordinate and are called <sup>παραπλήρως ποσὴ</sup> Oblique interrogative clauses. f.i. Μὲ ρωτᾶτε, τί νομίζω (τί ἰδέα ἔχω) γὰ τὴν καλὰ σὺν ὁδὸν ἔγης Ἀνατολῆς. Ἐδὲς δεῖτε νὰ μάθετε, πὼς εἶμαι. (Ἀπομύσεισ ἀπὸ τὸ κείμενο) καὶ ἄλλες.

Simple Clause and its terms (Ἀπλή πρόταση καὶ οἱ ὅροι της)

- ο Ἀλέξανδρος βασιλεύει (μέγιστε).
- ο Ἀλέξανδρος ἦταν βασιλιάς (κατὰ ποτε) (εὐπαινεμένο ἄν.) (κατηγόρημα) κ.

Ἐρώτηση (1) τί εἶναι <sup>συνδετικὸ ἔνσημα</sup> εὐπαινεμένο ἑνὸς ῥήματος; τί εἶναι κατηγόρημα; τί εἶναι συνδετικὸ ῥήμα καὶ τί συνδέει; τί εἶναι κατηγορούμενο καὶ τί κάνει (τί ῥοχ παίζει) στὴν πρόταση;

Note γ, σ, κ λέγονται κύριοι ὅροι τῆς πρότασης.

Ἐρώτηση (2): Ποιῆς λέξεις μπαίνουν (χρησιμοποιοῦνται) σὴν εὐπαινεμένο ῥήματος;

Θεωρία ἁριστον καὶ ἡδιστον (Aristotle)  
Theory (is) best and sweetest.

Συμφωνία τῶν ὀφρατῶν πρότασης (agreement between the terms of a clause)

α) Ῥήμα καὶ ὑποκείμενο: Συμφωνοῦν ὅτι πρόσωπο (ἑτοῦ ἁριθμοῦ)  
 π.χ. (παράδειγμα τοῦ χάρη = for example) Ἐγὼ γράφω. Σὺ εἶς γράφεις.  
 (1st p.) (sing. num.) (2nd p.) (pl. numb.)  
 Both Both

Exceptions to this rule:

1. Collective nouns (περιχιαστικά ονόματα) (οἰκογένεια) crowd people world army  
 π χῆδος, κόσμος, στρατός etc.  
 though in singular number go with verb of plural: f.i. Οὐόμοι  
 εἶπεσαν καὶ ἰδοὺν τὸ ἀτύχημα (the people ran to see the accident)

2. Subjects of different persons want the verb to be in agreement with the predominant person; Persons are 1st, 2nd, 3rd. f.i.

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ εἶμασθε φίλοι. Σὺ καὶ ὁ ἀδελφός σου εἶδε καλὸ.  
 1st 2nd 3rd

β) ὑποκείμενο καὶ κληρονομήσιμο

Rule (I) If the predicate is an adjective, it agrees with the subject in gender, case and number: f.i. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι σκληροί (hard)  
Ἡ γυναῖκα εἶναι σκληρή. Τὰ παιδιά δὲν εἶναι ἀτυχεῖα

Ὁ ποταμός (river) εἶναι μακρὸς; Ἡ λίμνη εἶναι μακρὴ. Τὸ ἀμάκι τοῦ βοσκόπου εἶναι μακρὸ.

Rule (II) If the predicate is a substantive it agrees with the subject in case (unavoidably) but (not unavoidably but) by chance in gender and number. f.i.: Ὁ πόλεμος εἶναι κατὰρα (war is curse)  
Ἡ γυναῖκα εἶναι ζουζούδι τῆς ζωῆς (woman is a flower of life)

Τὰ παιδιά εἶναι πλούσιος or τὰ παιδιά εἶναι ἐνόχλησι or  
τὰ παιδιά εἶναι ἐπιπόδιο (to a devoted scientist)

Rule (III): Inanimate subjects and of different genders want a predicate in neuter gender and plural number. f.i.

π.χ. Ἰδοὶ καὶ ξύλα (wood) καὶ ὑεραμίδες (tiles) σπέρματα, δὲν εἶναι χρήσιμα (useful)  
 (stones) (scattered)

But: Ἄνθρωποι καὶ παιδιά εἶναι χεῖρομα οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ εἰ γυναῖκα εἶναι καλὸ οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ εἰ παιδιά εἶναι καλὰ  
 M > N F > N



ἑλλειπὴς πρότασις (defective clause), εἶναι εὐαγγελία κενότατα διεπείλαι εἶναι lacks

ἢ περισσότερου ὅρου, διότι ἐννοεῖται εὐαγγέλιον\*  
 2) Παραδείγματα: 1) γράφευαυα. 2) <sup>are understood</sup> Σὺ εἶσαι φρόνιμος, ἀλλὰ ὁ <sup>stage</sup> ὄψοπος δὲν εἶναι.

3) οἱ <sup>tall</sup> Σουνοὶ εἶναι ψηλοί, ἐνῶ οἱ <sup>while</sup> Ἰσραὴλ <sup>short</sup> χαμηλοί, (find what is omitted in each example)  
 (it rains) (it snows) (it is lightning) (it is thundering)

4) When the verb is in the third person: βρέχει, χιονίζει, ἀστράγεται, βροντᾷ  
 (anc) χαλασᾷ (hails) (God or Zeus or Ἄρης is meant as subject to these verbs)

Also: φυσᾷ (it blows i.e. the wind) and in plural: λέγουσιν, διαδίδουσιν (say, rumour)

(i.e. οἱ ἄνθρωποι), ἀντιδίδουσιν etc. (are used to) etc.

Exercise: Find what is omitted in the following examples:

1. Χαλκίος μὲν εἶδος αἰάτω πτόν, οἶκος δὲ νόυ. (Copper (is) the <sup>minor</sup> <sup>of the</sup> <sup>mind</sup> <sup>minor</sup> of mind, while wine (is) the)
2. Πᾶν μέτρον ἀριστον (Moderation in all things)
3. Μυδὸν ἀγαν

Ἐπηνυξημένη πρότασις (enlarged clause): λέγεται ὅταν εὐλοῦσιν ὑπὸν ἑαυτῶν  
 ὄρων (ὑποκειμένους, ρήματος καὶ καλῶν ὀρέων) περιλαμβανῆναι καὶ ἄλλες  
 λέξεις, πού προσδιορίζουν (make clearer) ἕνα ἢ ἕ περισσότερου ἢ ἀόριστου ὅρου

These added words are called προσδιορισμοί and are divided into:

1) Ὀνομαστικοί (nouns)

a) Παράθεσις (noun in apposition) (it must be a substantive noun) f.i.

Ἄλεξανδρος, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Μακεδονίας) κατέβηκε εἰς τὴν Ἰσθμὸν.  
 taken

b) Ἐπεξηγήσις: (explanation?): This is a noun substantive or a clause, as  
 a necessary noun in apposition: f.i. (usually we use ὅτι = that is)

Ὁμοίως ἰατρός δὲ τὸν <sup>will cure him</sup> δρακόντα, ὁ <sup>time</sup> χρόνος. (ὁμοίως ὁ χρόνος) etc.

Κῆρα <sup>(οὐρα)</sup> πολλὰ πράγματα, <sup>(ὄργανα)</sup> χερμάτα, βιβλία, εἶνα κόλουρητο μυθῶ.

Θέλω γὰρ γνωρίψης τούτο, ὅτι ὅταν θέλῃς γὰρ μάδης Ἑλληνικὰ μίτο-  
ρῆς γὰρ μάδης.

γ) Ἐπιθετικός προσδιορισμός (an adj. qualifying a noun) f.i. ὁ μέγας

Ἄλεξανδρος κατέβηκε εἰς τὴν Ἰσθμὸν.

Note (I) The qualifying adjective with the noun write in one concept (idea)  
 so you may write ὁ Μεγαλέξανδρος. (many of them)

Note (II): Distinguish: ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εἰπαιεῖται but ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εἶναι (is praised)

I may say: Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἄγαθός (i.e. εἶναι). Here again ἄγαθός is a predicate or a predicative qualification to ἄνθρωπος.

Now see the position of the article ὁ in the following four examples:

- ὁ καγός μαδυλῖς
- ὁ καγός ὁ μαδυλῖς or ὁ μαδυλῖς ὁ καγός } adjective qualifying noun in one concept with it. and
- καγός ὁ μαδυλῖς } the adjective is predicate to the noun and do not unite in an idea with it.
- ὁ μαδυλῖς καγός

this kind of a predicate is usually called

Ⓛ ἐπιθετικός καθυπορκτικός προσδιορισμός:

Ⓜ (adverbial extensions or qualifications) Ἐπιρρηματικοί (προσδιορισμοί): All adverbs qualifying verbs, adjectives or other adverbs:

- ① τρέχει γαίρῳρα
- ② μήνυθεσσεῖδῳ
- ③ ἔφαγε πολύ
- ④ ἦθεσ δεσ χερά

② πολύ ἔδωκεν ὁ τιμῆσ,

③ Ἀγόρασα τὰ πατρίδια μου πολύ ἀκριβά (very dearly)

Ⓝ (prepositional extensions or qualifications) Ἐμπρόθετοι (προσδιορισμοί): When a preposition governs a noun in genitive, (dative) or accusative case to express relation, place, direction, opposition etc. etc.

Of the 18 main prepositions ⑦ govern only one case. ④ govern two cases and another ⑦ govern three cases.

Ⓛ Μονοτάξεις (I) with genitive case:

- 1. ἀντί: Ἄντι ἐμοῦ ἔχθρον ἔνι φίλου. (has made of me an enemy instead of a friend)
- 2. ἀπό: (P) ἦλθε ἀπὸ τῆσ πρωῖασ (also ἀπὸ τῆσ πρωῖαν) = He has come from the (early) morning
- 3. ἐκ: ἦλθεν ἐκ Νευρωσίας ἐξ Ἀμμολίας (D. ἀπὸ τῆσ Νευρωσικῆσ τῆσ Ἀμμολῆσ)
- 4. πρό: Ὁ Νάσσερ κατέδανε πρό τῆσ δύσεωσ τοῦ ἡλίου (before (the) sunset)

Ⓜ (II) with dative case: ἔστιν ἐν ταξεί. Ἐπίουελα ἐν Ἀθῆναισ. (P.M.)

Ⓝ (III) with accusative

- 7. εἰς (δέσ, δ): Ἡ πατρίς εἰς σέ ἀποβλέπει (P.) } κατέβηκε εἰς τὴν δάσσοσ
- or Ἡ πατρίς εἰς σένα ἀποβλέπει (D) } εἰς τὴν ἀνδρείαν εἶναι πρῶτοσ
- ἔρχομαι σέ πέντε λεπτά. } ἐπὶ τῆσ ἀνδρείαν " "

2) Διπλως προθεσεις 'ανα, δια, καρα, υπερ:

1. Ανα αnants I) accusative: Ανα τον πολυμυον δενδρωσαι νανζευς (The mountain) <sup>ααντ λα αν</sup> Εχονται ανα ευαλον (by the hundred)

II) Dative (ancient not today) Δια σε υποφερω (purpose or cause)

2. Δια (Mod. για): I) Acc. <sup>mainly ancient</sup> Δια το μαγισσο φρονισω (purpose) Αυτος δα φυ δια παντος (of the hands) = eternally (time)

II) Genet: ταξιδεωα δια θαλασσης η δια ξηρας η δια του αερος (place) Ευεργισε τον δολφιν δια του δελτασ του (means or instrument) f.i. τον κηρυσε δια της ραβδου (inst. by a stick) Ετελεχε δια της εργαμειας του (way)

3. Καρα I) Acc. Ευριβυται η ομια μου καρα των χωρων (place) το χρον περτε καρα τον χειμωνα (time)

II) Genetive: ο Νανος εαν ενιμωε τοις Αβοτρικωις καρα υπατος (way) οι ορατωες παραλοτονται καρα ταξεις (distribution) Εργαζου καρα την δυναμιν σου (according to your power)

οι ελληνας εωχεμωσαν καρα των φαοτοτων εναλοτων μονοι (against) η κατα τον εινον (D)

4. Υπερ I) Acc: Αυτος εμωεν υπερ τα εννεημοτα εη (more than 90 years) Ευοπισαωεν υπερ τα δωραμεις του και εξανηηδωε

II) Genetive: υπερ την κεφαλην η αρεμματα η δακρυεις οπαδου επετε μαχομενος υπερ της περιδος του οδωφος (defense)

ο οδωφος ειπραελο υπερ τα προδου α, λεμεος εις διμαχο (purpose)

3) Τριπλως προθεσεις: 'αμφι, επι, μετα, παρα, περι, προς, υπο.

1. Αμφι I) Acc: Αμφι μεσας νυκτας εγεννηθη (about midnight) = κατα τα μεσωνυκτα (he was born) II) Dat. III) Genet: "Are not used now a days."

2. Επι I) Acc: Ανηξεν επι το βημα (onto the astrum) Η πυρκαγια επεξελαθη επι παρρα χειμεριρα (attention) και εμωεν επι τρεις ημερας (time) Επιθεγον επ' εμε (η εφ' ημιας) Οεε, καα ελεουσον με (direction)



7. ΥΠΟ I) Acc: Ελάφη ὑπὸ τῆν γῆν (was buried under the earth). Υπὸ σκιά δὲ ποσειδωνίων -  
μιν αἶψα ὁ βασιλεὺς θηνέειος: Καθεὶς ὑπὸ τὸ δένδρον (κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ δ. D.)  
ἢ κῶπος εὐριουλοῦ ὑπὸ τῆν ἔξουσιαν τῶν Ἀγγλων, ἐπὶ ποσσά ἔτι.

II) Dat: Not used today. D. κατὰ τὸν ἔξουσιαν εἰς ἀμ. D. ἀπὸ τὸ λυμὸν. (cause)

III) Genet: Ψόφισαν ποσσά γῶα ὑπὸ τοῦ λυμὸν (died, by famine)  
ὁ Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς προδόθηκε ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰούδα (by Judah)  
D. ἀπὸ τὸν Ἰούδα

Οἱ κατὰ χριστιανὸν προθέσεις (Improper prepositions)

Note: They are all μονότιμες (only one case) except πλὴν, which governs any case according to the trend of the speech.

1. ὡς, ὡς, μέχρι and demotic μέχρι govern accusative: also κατὰ (without)  
Παραίτω ὡς εἰς τὸ γάργες (up to Plataea) (ὡς is not used today) κατὰ χεῖρας  
Μὰ τὸ θεὸν δὲν ξέρω τι νὰ πῶ. Ἐργάζομαι μέχρι τὸ βράδυ (till night), δὲν χροῖστος

2. ἄνευ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἐνεκα ἢ ἐνευεν, εὐλός, χαρὶν: all these want genitive: ἄνευ χρημάτων δὲν ἀγοράζεις τίποτα (without money)

ἄχρι πεδιῶν, ὡς συντομῆ (= up to the sandals, shoemaker)

σοῦ προσφέρω αὐτὸ τὸ δῶρο ἐνεκα τιμῆς ἢ ἐνευεν (Offer you this present for honour (out of honour))

Δὲν ὑπάχει ἄλλο φάρμακο σὴν ψυχοπάθεια πλὴν τοῦ λόγου  
ἢ εὐλός τοῦ λόγου ἢ πλὴν ὁ λόγος (D), εὐλός ὁ λόγος (D) ἢ παρὰ ὁ λόγος (D).

ὁ λόγος εἶναι ὁ λόγος ἢ ἀπόφρασις  
ὁ λόγος εἶναι ὁ λόγος ἢ ἀπόφρασις  
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ὁ λόγος εἶναι ὁ λόγος ἢ ἀπόφρασις

6. Πλωτικοί προσδιορισμοί ἢ προσδιορισμοὶ διὰ πλῶτων. (13)

1st structure

- A) the Genetive may depend on a noun (substantive) or adjective: Then it is.
- I) Γενική δικηλείου: Πολλοὶ τῶν μαθητῶν εἶναι ἐπιμέλειαι (many of the pupils) <sup>ἀπὸ τοῦ μαθητῶν (D)</sup> <sup>diligent</sup> <sup>out</sup>
  - II) Γενική τῆς ἕλης: δέσμη κρῶτων βῶχος πηλοῦ = lump of clay <sup>the rest of --</sup> <sup>bouquet</sup>
  - III) Γενική κτητική: Ἡ ἀγορὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου. (κατόπιχό) <sup>the field of my uncle (possession)</sup>
  - IV) ἢ ὀνομαστική (ἢ τοῦ διημιουργοῦ): οἱ νόμοι τοῦ Σόλωνα. <sup>of the creator</sup> <sup>the making</sup> <sup>of shoes</sup> τὸ γρήγορον τῆς Miss Carole.
  - V) ἢ τῆς ιδιότητος: Ὀδὸς τριῶν μηνῶν, μισθὸς μίας ἡμέρας, ἀροτραὶ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς. <sup>wages</sup> <sup>large</sup>
  - VI) ἢ ἐπιθετική (ἢ ἐπὶ ἡμιμαλοῦ) ἢ ὀνομαστική: Ἡ θυσία τριῶν λίτρων (sacrifice of 3 pounds) <sup>of</sup>
  - VII) Γενική τῆς κίνας: δίκη φόνου ἢ ἡγοπῆς (theft). <sup>for murder</sup>
  - VIII) Γενική ἀντικειμενική: ἡ μάλασις τῆς γνώσεως, ἡ μάλασις τῆς ὑποδομῆς <sup>objective</sup> <sup>the acquisition of knowledge</sup> <sup>the making</sup> <sup>of shoes</sup> ἢ διέβασις τοῦ ποταμοῦ (the crossing of the river).

- B) Genetive governed by an adverb (ἢ) πρὸς τῆς γῆς (ἢ) (σέ ποιο μέρος τῆς γῆς) κείνται <sup>πρὸς</sup> <sup>are situated</sup>
- (οὐ) θρίσκονται οἱ Ἀθῆναι (ἐπιθετική δικηλείου).
  - II) Νὰ παίρῃς τὸ φάρμακον εἰς τὴν ἕλιν ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς ἕλης ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς ἕλης <sup>τῆς ἡμέρας</sup>
  - III) εἶδον (εὐτὸς οὐ) ἔξω τῆς τάξεως. ἤμαρ ποσὸν τῆς ὄρας <sup>(frequency)</sup> <sup>(place)</sup>
  - IV) πλησίον (οὐ) ἐγγύς τῆς θαλάσσης = νοτιὰ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν (near the sea)

- Γ) When genet. is governed by an interjection:
- It only means the cause <sup>or admiration</sup> of the emotion expressed by the interjection:
- ὦ! τῆς βλαβείας (Oh! what a stupidity!) ὦ! τῆς ἀναιδέας (impudence)

Δ) As an adverb: Πόσου ποσὸν ἐμῶν ἀξίει τὸ διαμάντι; (How much does this diamond cost?) <sup>acc.</sup>

Ε) Genetive as a second term of comparison: Ἰσχυρὸν Ἰωάννην ἰσχυρῶτερον τοῦ Γεωργίου <sup>compare</sup> <sup>John to George</sup>

ἢ ἰσχυρὸν Ἰωάννην ἰσχυρῶτερον τοῦ Γεωργίου <sup>and I express my impression: John is stronger than George</sup>

1st term of comp.	Comp. degree	2nd term of comparison
1) ὁ τῶνος εἶναι ὑψηλότερος τοῦ τῆκος	comp. de. ὁ τῶνος	2) ὁ τῶνος εἶναι ὑψηλότερος τοῦ τῆκος
3) " " " " " "	3) " " " "	3) " " " "
4) " " " " " "	4) " " " "	4) " " " "

2. Dative (Δοτική) It is governed today only by some prepositions <sup>ἐν</sup>, οἰν, ἐπί, πρὸς, (<sup>on the occasion of these</sup> ἐν τάξει, σὺν δειῷ, ἐπὶ τοῖσιν, πρὸς τοῖσιν) and after the noun δόξα only in the ecclesiastical phrase δόξα τῷ Θεῷ (glory to God).

3. Accusative

Αἰτιατική: After an adjective: I) Αἰχμητὴν τοῦ κατὰ τὴν ἰσχύος ἔχει μορφῆν (D. σὴν μορφῆν) as to ~~the~~ form).  
ὁ ἥλιος εἶναι χαμπρότατος τὴν ὄψιν (D. σὴν ὄψιν) = as to its face).  
<sup>κατὰ τὴν</sup> <sup>in appearance</sup>

II) Αἰχμητὴν as an adverb (ὡς ἐπίρρημα): Ἡ Λευκωσία ἀπέχει ἀπὸ τῆς  
Λεμεσοῦ πενήντα μίλια (distance)  
Ὁ Πατέρας μου ἔζησε 75 χρόνια (time)  
Τί σοι μένει; = why you quarrel (or discuss) with him? (cause)  
τί τά γέγεις αὐτά; (<sup>why, or, for what, purpose</sup> γὰρ ἢ γὰρ ποῖο σκοποῦ) you say these? (<sup>cause</sup> purpose)

Exercise: Do the analysis of the following sentences:

1. Ἄνθρωπὸν <sup>2 kammos</sup> ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάρος (ἔσθ). (Pericles)
2. Πρῶτος κακίας μάλλον ἢ καλοκαρίας ἐπιπέτας ἐστίν (Isocrates)
3. Ὀργὴ <sup>between layers</sup> φιλοῦντων ὀλίγον <sup>is rapid</sup> ἔρχεται χρόνον.
4. Καὶ ὁ δυνατὸς ἵππος <sup>by the bridle</sup> διὰ τοῦ χαλινοῦ καὶ τῆς μέσης δαμάσκειται.
5. Λέγομεν ὅτι δὲν πρέπει νὰ <sup>to do wrong</sup> ἀνομιμεν μένεναν τρόπον.
6. Οἱ φθονεροὶ <sup>envious</sup> ἐν ταῖς εὐλοχίαις τῶν ἄλλων <sup>heavy</sup> ἀχθονται ἐν δέ ταῖς διστοχίαις χαίρουσι.
7. Αἱ μάχαι <sup>are defended</sup> κρινονται μάλλον διὰ τοῦ δάρρους ἢ διὰ τῆς σωματικῆς βίης.
8. Τὸ δεῖον τὸ θεοφῶ <sup>more of vanity</sup> μεγαλοπρεπέστερον <sup>than to need,</sup> ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ χρειάζεσαι (νὰ ἔχη ἀνάγκη) <sup>my</sup> τῆς ἰδιότητος <sup>withship</sup> λαρείας.

Addenda about verbs:

Active verbs are divided into (a) μεταβατικά (transitive) and

(b) ἀμεταβατικά (intransitive). Can you make the distinction of these?

1) Μεταβατικά: παίρνουν κίνησιμο, ὄλο ὅποιο μεταβαίνει ἢ ἐνέργεια τῆς ἐπιφάνειας π.χ. Ἐγὼ βλέπω τὰ παιδιά. οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀγαποῦν τὴν δόξα etc  
2) ἀμεταβατικά: μεταβαίνει καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ ἢ καὶ πρότερον. π.χ. Γινώσκω τὸ μηδὲν ἄγαρ. Αὐτὸς γέγει, ὅλι αὐριο δὲ βρέξῃ etc.

τὸ ἀκίνησιμο εἶναι καθαρέουσα μπορεί νὰ εἶναι σὲ πῶσι γενιὴν ἢ δὲ μι ἢ ἀτιμὴν, ἢν ὅ εἶμα βέβαια ὁ ἀπαιτῶ.

- π.χ. 1) Σὺ ἐρέσεις (ἢ ἐπιδουεῖς) παιδείας (γεν.) ἢ D. παιδείαν.
- 2) οἱ φρόνιμοι <sup>ἐπαγγέλλονται</sup> πείθονται τοῖς νόμοις (δοτ.) ἢ D. τοῖς νόμοις
- 3) οἱ ἕνοχοι <sup>μὲν</sup> γίνονται τῆν ἐπιείκειαν (ἀπ.τ.) τοῦ διασθηρῆσο

Note II active ~~transitive~~ Some verbs want only one object and they are called ἑνὸς ἰσχύος (see immediately above) ἢ ἁπλοῦς.  
" " " " " two objects " " " " ἁπλοῦς.

f.i. ἔδωκα <sup>χρησάτω</sup> παράδειγμα τῷ φίλῳ (D. δόφιλο).  
ἁπλοῦς acc. (ἀμεσο) dat. (ἐμμεσο)

Ἐγὼ δίδωμι Ἑλληνικά τῆν δεσποινίδα κάρου.  
acc (ἐμμεσοκίνησιμο) direct object

Ὁ ὑπηρέτης ἐπλήρωσε τὴν ἰδίαν ἕδραν.  
(filled) d. obj. rtd. obj.

Note III Transitive verbs may sometimes be used as intransitive and vice-versa.

f.i. βλέπω ἐγὼ τὰ βουνά (tr.). λέγει τὰ μάτια ἐγὼ βλέπετε (intr).  
δὲν βλέπετε (intr). (the same in English)

Μονοὶ ἔρχω = ἵκαν (intr) / ἀπολογία ἔρχεται τὸν κέρδη (transit).

The verbs that govern an object in the accusative are many, (τὰ ἑνὸς ἰσχύος ἐνδύονται μὲ ἀκίνησιμο εἶναι ἀπαιτῶν εἶναι πολλα).

The object of such verbs are of two kinds: I) ἑξωτέρου: ὅτι ὁ ἀπομαρτάνει τὴν γῆν.  
II) ἑσωτέρου ποῦμι δύο εἶδῶν 1) when the object is the result of the energy of the subject f.i. κατασκευάζω ὑποδήματα (I make shoes). Ἐργάζομαι ἄρτομα. Ἐργάζομαι γάλλο. Ἐργάζομαι ἐπιτολῆ etc. etc.

2. When the object is of the same root of the verb or of the root of a <sup>synonym</sup> ~~cognate~~ verbs f.i. Αγριώονται συμερόν άγρια οι Αμερικανοί

Note IV όλο βίετνάμ. Σούμε σήμερα εύνοχη φωνή. Τρώγω παρόχη φωνή  
This second kind of object is also called (σύστοιχο άντικειμενο) and can follow <sup>almost</sup> any verb of any disposition f.i. ευέφλομαι κική σκέψη  
εγγυώμαι εγγύηση μεράλι. Τρωφώμαι τρωφίαν <sup>σκήψαν</sup> βαρ έαω etc. etc.

Note V: If this σύστοιχον άντικειμενο is followed by a qualifying adjective f.i. ροσώ <sup>great</sup> μεγαλην (σοβαρά) <sup>serious</sup> ρόσον, then the object may be omitted and the qualifying adjective changes into neuter plural as a cognate object to the verb: So, we have ροσώ μεγάλα (σοβαρά). These cognate objects are <sup>synonym</sup> equivalent to <sup>the</sup> adverbs μεγάλως (σοβαρώς).  
So from έφαγα πολην τροφην we have έφαγα πολλά (= πολύ) etc.

τα ίσχυάρα τής δεσποινίδας = phrase means two or more words without verb (not forming a clause)  
f.i. το κήριμα τής κήρας.

Καλή όραση = wish in midday on separation or before any <sup>summer</sup> ~~week~~ time

Μονόπλοια ρήματα (Verbs governing one object only)

Almost all used in Pure Language

B) In the genitive case (Σε ~~τι~~ γενική πτώση)

I) Verbs like μνησθῆναι (remember) <sup>(τινος)</sup>, μνησθῆναι (mention and to commemorate) <sup>(τινος)</sup>  
ἐπιχθῆναι (to forget). ἐπιχθῆναι (to die) <sup>(τινος)</sup>  
 i.e. verbs denoting remembrance or oblivion. f.i. ἐπιχθῆναι (past tense of μνησθῆναι)

II) Verbs denoting care (ἰσχυρία) or diligence (ἐπιμέλεια): f.i. ἐπιμεθεῖναι  
τῶν μαθημάτων (I study diligently my lessons) ἐπιμεθεῖναι (to take  
 care of <sup>the</sup> friend) and the contrary verbs ὀλιγωρεῖναι (I take little  
 or no care of someone or something) or ἀμελεῖναι (Syn.)

III) Verbs denoting φείδω (sparingness, frugality, thrift) and the contrary -  
 f.i. χρῶναι φείδου (imp. of φείδομαι) ἀφείδω χρημάτων =  
 (Spare the time) (ἔπιθυμία) (τίμιον ἀφρονῶν) (don't spare money, I am gallant)

IV) Verbs denoting wish, enjoyment, sharing (ἐπιθυμία), (ἄφροντα) (abundance or destitution) (τόσημον)  
 f.i. ἐπιθυμῶ παιδείας, μετέχω τῆς λύπης σου (I share your sorrow),  
ἀπολαύω τοῦ θεάματος (I enjoy the spectacle), τὸ Τροόδος ἐπιθεῖται  
πέδων (Troodos abounds in pine trees) ἐπιπράττω χεῖρε θεραπείας  
 (The question needs therapy) ἐπιπράττω τῶν ἁγίων μυστηρίων  
 (I share, I take the Holy Communion)

V) Verbs denoting sense, touch, taste, hearing, smelling, odor (not vision)  
 f.i. Μη μου ἅπλω (Don't touch me) ἀκούω μαθημάτων (I listen  
 to lessons) ἁρπάζω τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν (I grasp the opportunity)  
γεύομαι τροφῆς (I taste food) ὀσφραίνομαι ῥόδων (I smell roses)  
 etc.

<sup>opportunity</sup> ὄνος χύρας ἤκουε καὶ σάπιγγος ὄς (a donkey heard a lye  
 and a boar (pig) a trumpet) - Μὴ γένοιτο μελαρῶν (Don't  
<sup>opportunity</sup> eat μελαρῶν (= a kind of very cunning fish with black tail) (Pythagoras)

VI) Verbs denoting attempt or success or failure: f.i.  
ἔπιτυχον ἐξ οὐσίου (I am successful in my purpose)  
ἤμαρτε τοῦ στόχου (he missed the mark)  
 target

VII) Verbs denoting <sup>(ἀρχή)</sup> beginning or <sup>(παύσις)</sup> ending: ἤρξαμαι ἐν λόγῳ (I start speaking) παύομαι ἐν λόγῳ (I stop speaking).

VIII) Denoting ~~power~~ <sup>(ἐξουσία)</sup> and <sup>leader</sup> sovereignty: Ὁ Γαβριὴλ βασιλεύει τῶν Ἑλλήνων (He reigns over the Greeks). Ὁ Θὺς πάντ' προεδρεύει τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ τῶν ἠνωμένων Ἑθνῶν (U Thant presides the Organization of U.N.). Ἔσομαι εἰς κεφαλὴν τῆς παρελάσεως (I am at the head of the procession)

IX) Verbs denoting <sup>(ἀποχή)</sup> abstention, <sup>(ἀποχωρισμός)</sup> departure, <sup>(ἀπαρτη)</sup> dismissal: ἤπιεχω ἐν ποσὶ (I avoid drinking, lit. = I stand far from drinking) Θ' ἀπαρτῶ τὸν κίνδυνον (I shall get rid of the danger). ἠἀντιπαρέστη ἐν συνεδρίῳ τῆς Ἀντιπολίτευσεως (the Opposition left the meeting, session) -

X) Verbs denoting <sup>(καταγωγή)</sup> descentance, origin: Αὐτὸς εἶναι μακάριον (σε ἐνόησαν) πρόγονον (this is of great (or glorious) ancestors) -

XI) Verbs denoting <sup>(σύγκριση)</sup> comparison, <sup>(διαφορά)</sup> difference or <sup>(ὑπεροχή)</sup> superiority: Αὐτὸς ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων (this is superior to the others)  
1) ἠὑπολείπεται τῶν ἄλλων παιδῶν (this is inferior to the other pupils)

Ὁ Γεωμετρὸς διαφέρει ποτὺ τοῦ Καρόλου (Geometrios differs much from Charles) -

XII) <sup>Many compound with</sup> Verbs ~~having~~ a preposition (as 1st constituent part): ἠἀπό, ἠἐκ, ἠὑπέρ, ἠκατά. f.i. ἠἀπεβλήθη ἐκ τῶν ἐξετάσεων ὁ Γιάννης (John was excluded from the examinations). ἠἐξέβληθη ἐκ τοῦ αἴθριου (He was driven out of the hall)

ἠὑπερέμνομαι τοῦ δικαίου (I defend justice)

Μὴ καταγελάσῃς τῶν ἄλλων (Don't laugh at others)

(Μὴ περιγέλας)



Γ) Verbs governing a dative as object:

I) Verbs denoting must and its synonyms f.i. Σοὶ ἕμνος ἄξιός ἐστι (a hymn is due to you)

Σοὶ ἀίτιος ἀπέπτε (appreciate)  
Σοὶ πρέπει ἕμνος (= to you a hymn is due)  
Σοὶ δόξα πρέπει (prosperity)

II) Those denoting approaching, meeting with, follow, succeed, communication and union. f.i. Μὴ πλησιάζετε τοῖς κακοῖς (Don't approach the bad)

ῥῶ (He met with a cunning friend)  
κακοῖς ὀμιλεῖν καυλός (with wicked friends)  
εὐθὺς καυλός (If you make friends with the bad you also will become bad.)

ἔπιμαρτο τοῖς νόμοις (I abide with the law)  
κακοῖς ἔχουσι (they obey the authorities/magistrates)

III) Verbs denoting friendly or inimical disposition, emulation, quarrel or compromise. f.i. εὐνοῶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς (I favour the good)

ἀρέσθω τοῖς φίλοις (= I am liked by the friends)  
ἀρέσθω τοῖς ἀδυνατοῖς (I help the weak)  
ἐχθροῖς (I fight the enemies)  
συγχύλλομαι τοῖς πολεμίοις (I come to compromise/agreement with the enemies). etc. etc.

Note: From this series ὠφελέω (to be useful to somebody) βλάπτω (to harm) and λοιδορέω (to accuse) are excepted, as they govern accusative as an object.

IV) The Verbs that denote equality, similarity and agreement: f.i. ἀδεργός ἀδεργῶ (brother is not similar to (his) brother)

ἑκατόν ἐστιν ἴσον τῷ ἀρδίοντι 4 + 6 (Number 10 is equal to the sum of 4+6). ὑποφωρῶ ἐν τῇ προτάσει (I agree with your proposal).

V) Verbs compound with ἑμοῦ (= together) or the prepositions ἐν, σύν, ἐπί, παρά etc. f.i. ἔπιμαρτο ἐν πίστει (I insist on my faith)

ἐπιτίθειμι τοῖς ἀδικοῖς (I attack the unjust) παρὰ φίλον (I sit by the friend) etc. ὁμολογῶ σοι = I agree with you.

Remark: Almost all the above examples are to be found in the ancient Greek or in Pure Modern. How would a demodocist translate them today?

ch. 1

A) Verbs governing two accusatives:

I) Verbs meaning teaching or reminding: f.i. Οἱ διδάσκαλοι εἰς τὴν  
ἄρχαιαν ἑλλάδα ἐδίδασκον τοὺς νέους ἀσκηθῆναι ὁμοίως  
ποινῆς (Teacher in ancient Greece taught the youth Homer (and  
dramatic poets)). Σέ θυμίζω ἵνα θυπώσῃ (I remind you about  
our the question).

II) Verbs denoting dress: f.i. Ἡ μητέρα ἔτυσε (τύνω = to dress)  
τὸ παιδί κατὰ ἄριστον (the mother dressed the child a good  
suit)

Note (I): Verbs like βλέπω, ὄφρα, εὐεργετώ want two accusatives  
but the one should be a cognate object: f.i. Ἦθελον τὴν  
πατέρα βλέπειν (μεγάλην), ὠφέλησα τὸν φίλον  
(κατὰ τὴν ὄφρα). Ἐγὼ εὐεργετῶ τοὺς φτωχοὺς (κατασκευάζω)  
εὐεργετοῦσαν.

Note (II): Verbs like λέγω, ὀνομάζω, ἐπιλέγω, κἀμνω, ἀποδείκνυμι,  
καθιστάνω καὶ γινώσκω want also two accusatives but the  
one is predicate to the other acc. f.i.

Σέ λέγω (ὀνομάζω, ἀποκαλώ) ψέφθη (= I call you a thief)  
(The voters elected him an M.P. ≠ Οἱ ψηφοφόροι τὸν ἐξελέξαν  
Βουλευτὴν (μέλος τῆς Βουλῆς), Ἐγὼ σε ἔβλεπα ἀνθρώπου  
λέγοντος (member of Parliament), Σέ ἀπέδειξαν ψέφθη (They proved you a liar etc -  
ἀντι-)

Verbs governing two objects one in accusative and one in dative

I) Ρήματα που σημαίνουν γεμίζω (πληρώ, μετώω) ή κενώνω, ερημύνω, ἀδειάζω. f.i. ἔπληθυν ἡ πόλις τὴν καρδίαν αὐτοῦ χάριτος. They emptied the town of its inhabitants.

II) Ρήματα που σημαίνουν ἀπαλλάσσω, παύω, ἀποσπέρω, χωρίζω, εἰρηνώω, ἐλευθερώω. f.i. Θα σε ἀπαλλάξω τοῦ φόβου (ἀπό φόβου σου) σε ματαίω (θαύω) τὴν δεξιάν σου. Με ἀπεσπέρησαν ἐν περιουσίᾳ μου etc.

III) Όσα εἶναι σύνδετα μέλις προθέσεις: Πρόμαίωσις καὶ: π.χ. ἔξεβαλον (ἢ ἔξεδίωξαν) τὸν τρελλόν τιν ἰδοῦσιν μὴ καλαγνώσους τῶν ἀνθρώπων δυστυχίαν. Ἀλλὰ μὲν καλυπαεὶ ὁ Μέγιστος (Socrates)

Verbs governing two objects one in accusative and one in dative

I) Verbs denoting γέγω, δεινυμί (δεικνύω, δείχνω), δίδωμι (δίδω, δίνω). f.i. Πάραίνω, ἀποπειροῦμαι. f.i. γέγωνοί σοι ταῦτα. The same with δεῖξον ὑμῖν τὸν πατέρα κ.τ.π.

II) Verbs like ὑποσχίνομαι (ὑπόσχομαι = promise), ἐλέλω (seal), φέρω (bring), πρέχω (offer), προσαρμόζω (to adapt) etc. Ὁ ξέρξυς ὑπεσχέθη τοῖς ἔλλησι χρύσιον. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπέλεξε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκας. Γυναίκα, θυγατρί, υἱοὶ σὺν φέρει.

III) Verbs like ἐξίσω, ὁμοίω, μίγνυμι (μίγνυμι = mix), συνδιαλλάττω (conciliate). f.i. Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐξίσωσε τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀγενεῖα. Ἄνέμειξαν τὸν οἶνον ὕδατι. τοῖς φίλοις τοῦ ἐχθροῦ!

IV) Ρήματα σύνδετα μέλις προθέσεις ἐν καὶ σύν. π.χ. ἔνεποίησαν φόβον τῶν ἀγαθέων οὐκ ἀγαθῶν συγκρούσαν οἱ ἔλληνες τὰ ξίφη τοῖς ἐχθροῖς



Pay attention to the meaning of the following pairs of verbs.

- Πολιτεύω = είμαι πολίτης (I am a citizen) (active voice)
- Πολιτεύομαι = μετέχω ἰσὶ πολιτεῖαις (I share in politics) (Middle voice)
- πρεσβεύω = είμαι πρεσβευτής (I am an ambassador) (act. v.)
- πρεσβεύομαι = διαπραγματεύομαι διὰ πρεσβυῶν (πρεσβυῶν) (Mid. voice) (I negotiate through ambassadors).
- Ποιῶ πόλεμον = I cause war.
- ποιῶμαι )) = I fight myself.

Note: ποιῶμαι + accusative is a periphrasis and is equivalent to the verb derived from the object f. i.

πόλεμον	} ποιῶμαι (ἴδτω) =	λέγω	λέγω
δίχνησεν		"	= πολεμῶ
χρηστὴν		"	= διαγιγνώσκω <sup>acc</sup> (to see/recognize)
προσδοκῶν		"	<sup>acc</sup> = χρῆσιμόποιω (to make use of)
εἰρήνην		"	(ἔσσημι) = προσεύω = make peace

# Παθητικά ρήματα (Passive verbs)

Τα παθητικά ρήματα σημαίνουν ότι το υποκείμενο πάσχει υπό κάποιον άλλο (ή πρόσωπο ή ζώο ή πράγμα) το οποίο λέγεται ποιητικό αίτιο. π.χ. τὸ δέντρο ἐκόπη ὑπὸ τοῦ ξυλοκόπου (D)  
 the tree was cut by the wood-cutter.  
 (change of the active construction into passive)  
Μετατροπὴ τῆς ἐνεργητικῆς σύνταξης σε παθητικὴ

## 1. When the verb has one object (one case)

α) Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσες = Οἱ Πέρσες ἐνικώθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων (από τοὺς Ἕλληνες)  
 ἐγὼ ἐστίασα ἐπιστολὴν = ἐπιστολὴ ἐστάθη ἀπὸ ἐμέ (ἢ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ) (από ἐμέ)

## 2. When the verb governs two objects, one in accusative and the other in gen. or dat

α) ἔγχευσα ἑλπίαν ὑδρίαν ὕδατος = ἡ ὑδρία ἐπληρώθη ἀπὸ ἐμέ ὕδατος.  
 β) ἔστειλα ἐπιστολὴν εἰς φίλῳ = ἐπιστολὴ ἐστάθη ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τῷ φίλῳ.

## 3. When the verbs govern two objects, both in accusative case.

α) ἐγὼ δίδασκα εἰς ἑλληνικὴν γλώσσαν εἰν δεσποτίδα Κάρολ.  
 = ἡ δεσποτίδα Κάρολ διδάσκεται ἀπὸ ἐμέ εἰς ἑλληνικὴν γλώσσαν.  
 β) οἱ Ἄραβες ἐπέλεξαν τὸν Σαντάτ πρόεδρον τῆς Αἰγύπτου =  
 ὁ Σαντάτ ἐξελέγη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀράβων πρόεδρος τῆς Αἰγύπτου.

# Αποδελια ρήματα (deponent verbs)

Verbs having one voice are called deponent: f.i. πεδαιρω (anc. δνήσω - die), ἀγωνίζομαι, αἰδοῦμαι, βούλομαι, ἐπιπλάω, δέχομαι, συνέπιπαι.  
θέλω, μένω (simple not compound) etc. - πρέπει, ἀνήνω (belong) etc.

# Ἀπρόσωπα ρήματα (impersonal verbs)

These verbs have only the 3rd person singular but in all tenses: χρησθεῖ, πρέπει, ἔστι ἔξεστι (it is possible), δοκεῖ (it seems), ἐνδέχεται (it is probable), οὐκ εἰσὶν (they are not), ἔρεται, ἐπιπρέπει, ἀγγελλεται, νομίζεται etc.  
 As impersonal verbs may be used ~~phrases~~ periphrases with εἶναι + ἔχοντι (εἶναι, ἔχοντι) or the neuter of an adjective (εἶναι, εἶναι, εἶναι).

φανερὸν, δύσμορον, εὐνοσίχοι, κέξιον <sup>27</sup> φ. i. α) πρέπει (ἐπιτρέπεται) να φύγῃς (infinitive subj. to the verb) ἐνδέχεται να βρέξῃ. λέγεται ὅτι ἀπέθανε ὁ Νάσσερ.

β) εἶναι ὥρα να φύγῃς. εἶναι καὶ να ἐργάζεσθαι

γ) The verb ἔχει + καμῖν: φ. i. Ἐάν ἐργάζεσθαι, καμῖν ἔχει (if you work, it is all right), ἄλλως καμῖν ἔχει (otherwise it is not all right).

Ἀσκήσεις (exercises)

1. Ὁ θεμολογῖν ἐδίδαξε τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀγαθὸν ἰππέα.
2. Οἱ Λαικεδαίμονιοι (Spartans) ἔχον ὅτι δὲν δά πολεμήσου πλέον καὶ ἔποιοντο εἰρήνην.
3. Ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλις πρώτῃ ἐδέσπεισε νόμους καὶ ἔδρυσεν πολιτείαν.

(Analyse the above sentences.)

Dracō (620 B.C) Solon (593) Cleisthenes (509) B.C.

1. Οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπολεμήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων.
  2. Ὁ παππὸς τοῦ Κύρον καλὴν στολὴν ἐνέδυσεν.
  3. Τῶν τοιαύτων δὲραμιν ἀνδρεία ἔγχε καμῖν.
- (change (turn) the above three sentences into the opposite disposition of the verbs.)

Dispositions of the verbs

1. Active d. (Ἐνεργητικὴ διάθεσις) = τρέχω (not πεδαιῖναι) when the subject operates
2. Passive d. (Παθητικὴ) = τιμωροῦμαι (I am punished) = when the s. acts
3. Middle d. (Μέση διάθεσις) = (only ancient) παιδεύομαι τὸν υἱόν = I educate my son. some in modern: κτερίζομαι, νίβομαι, νύχομαι
4. Neuter d. (Οὐδέτερον διάθεσις) = κοιμῶμαι, κἀδυμαι, βλέπω, ἵουχέω

ἔσθι σοι (ἔξέσθι σοι) δοχημιονεῖν (to do dull things)

(μα-εν)  
 (εν-εν) = είν  
 (εν-εν) = ούν

(ρήμα) (29) (verb.)  
 Το Απκρέματο (The Infinitive)

The infinitive is not a mood but a substantive noun in Present, future, Past, A.D. and perfect tenses.

A.D. → λέγειν (see at the end of next page)  
 M.D. → λέξομαι  
 P.D. → ἔειπεν

f.i. Τό καπνίζειν ἀπαγορεύεται μέσα στα λεωφορεία.  
Τό παιονίζειν ἐστὶ φηλοσσοφείν etc.

Note (I): Τό ἔναρδο ἀπαρέματο (μέτ' ἄρθρο: τὸ) γίνεται σάν ὄνομα ἐπίκουρο  
 (without article: τὸ)  
ἔναρδο ἀπαρέματο: is used only in Ancient Greek. But in Modern Greek it is replaced @ by ὄτι + ὀριστική (εἰδική) after verbs like λέγω and νομίζω f.i. λέγω ὅτι δα γύσω τὸ πρόβλημα

and νομίζω f.i. λέγω ὅτι δα γύσω τὸ πρόβλημα  
λέγω α ὅτι ἔγυσα (λύσαι), λέγω ὅτι ἔχω λύσει (λύσειν)

(B) By νά + ὑποτακτική (τελική) after δέξω or δύναμαι  
 f.i. δέξω νά γύσω προβλήματα  
ἀλλά δὲν δύναμαι λύσειν (λύσαι) ταῦτα

Note (II): In some expressions the ancient infinitive is observed even today  
Ὁλίγου δειν δά στυγνότερον (=He hardly escaped being killed)  
φέρ' εἰπεῖν = let me (us) say (= ἄς πᾶς σε ἄς ποῖμε)  
οὕτως εἰπεῖν (= so to say) (= εἰς νὰ πούμε)

Μετοχή (Participle)

	Pres.	Futur	Past tense	Perfect
Act. Disptv	ἔλϋων, -οντα, -ον	ἔλϋσων, -ούτα, -ον	ἔλϋεās, -ούτα, -ον	ἔλελυώς, -ούτα, -ούτος
Midde Disptv	ἔλϋόμενος, η, ον	ἔλϋσομενος, η, ον	ἔλϋάμενος, η, ον	ἔλελυμένος, η, ον
Pass. Disptv	ἔλϋομαι	ἔλϋθησόμενος, η, ον	ἔλϋεις, -εἶσα, -έν	ἔλελυμένος, η, ον

ὀχλῶν, τῶν λύον-ος, -ου, -α, -α, -α  
 -έων, -έων, -έων, -έων, -έων  
λύων, -έων, -έων, -έων, -έων  
 -έων, -έων, -έων, -έων, -έων

εἰς  
 ἔλϋοντα  
 ἔλϋοντα  
 ἔλϋοντα

Ἡμελοχὴ δύνανται νὰ χρησιμοποιηθοῦν κατὰ τρεῖς τρόπους:-

Ⓐ As an adjective: (explained, if necessary, by a relative clause)

f.i. Ὁ ἐργαζόμενος (ἄνθρωπος) δὲν θὰ πεινάσῃ ποτέ (= The working man (or he who works) will never get hungry).

- Ὁ ἐρχόμενος χειμῶνας (the approaching winter) <sup>the winter, which is approaching</sup>

- Ὁ γράφων τὰς προτάσεις αὐτὰς (He who writes (subst.) these sentences) etc.

Ⓑ As a predicate; with some verbs: δίδωμι, διδάσκω, λύχαινω, φαίτο.

μου <sup>and then after</sup> ἀγανακτῶ, ἰσομένω, ὄρω, κλιδοαγομαί (κλιδοεικνύμαι) <sup>σε ψευδομένω</sup>

f.i. δίδωμι (or διδάσκω) ἐργαζόμενος = I work all the time

ἔλυχα μένω περιπατοῦντες = we happened to walk or

(better) = we were walking by chance.

φαίνεται χερῶν (or λέγων τὴν ἀλήθειαν) = He obviously steals

(or says the truth) - i.e. the participle bears the main meaning and the verb is equivalent to an adverb.

Note: all the above clauses are archaic or purist. In Demotic the participles are rendered by: διὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν.

ἔλυχα μένω <sup>κατὰ τὴν ἐπιχάνη</sup> or imper. ἔλυχαίτε νὰ περιπατοῦμε.

φαίνεται ὅτι χερῶν (ἢ ὅτι λέγει τὴν ἀλήθειαν), or φαίνεται χερῶν ἢ λέγει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

Ⓒ The participle as an adverb: (next lesson)

Ἀπαρτήματα (εἶμα)

	Present	Future	Past tense	Perfect τ.
Act. Voice and Disposit.	λύειν	λύσειν	λύσκει	ἔλυσε
Middle Voice and Disposit.	λύεται	λύσεται	λύσασθαι	ἔλυσε
Passive Voice and Disposit.	λύεσθαι	λύσασθαι	λύσθη	ἔλυσε

οὐδέποτε θὰ πεινάσῃ - δὲν θα πεινάσῃ ποτέ.

(I) Επιδεικτική Μετοχή (Adverbial Participle)

(I) <sup>(Χρονική)</sup> Showing time: (It is equivalent to a clause of time) f.i.

α) οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὄντες νεοὶ <sup>worship</sup> λατρεύουσιν τοὺς ἥρωας (Men, when (they are) young, worship (the) heroes). (ἔδοξα)

β) βασιλεύοντας τοῦ Κωνσταντίνου ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπανάστασις (When

Constantine was king, a revolution <sup>took place</sup> (broke) in Greece.

(II) <sup>(Αἰτιολογική)</sup> Causal Participle (equivalent to causal clause): f.i.

οἱ μαθηταὶ ὄντες ἀτακτοὶ <sup>(ἔχον τιμωρίαν)</sup> ἐτιμωρήθησαν (= The pupils, because they were disorderly, (have been) punished.)

(III) <sup>Τελική</sup> Final or showing purpose participle (only in future tense) Not used today.

ἔστειλαν ἄγγελον <sup>(pres. fut. of λέγω)</sup> εἰπεῖν περὶ εἰρήνης: They sent a messenger (in order) to speak about peace = Mod. Gr. ἔστειλαν ἀγγελιοφόρον, ἵνα ὁμιλήσῃ γιὰ τὴν εἰρήνην (final clause substituted) (γιατὴν)

(IV) <sup>ὑποθετική</sup> Conditional Participle (in all tenses except future) it is equivalent to (If) Conditional clause) f.i.

οἱ μαθηταὶ ὄντες ἐπιμετῆς δὲ προοδεύουσιν (= The pupils, if they are industrious, will make progress.)

(V) Ἐναντιωματική ἢ παραχωρητική Μετοχή (Adversative or concessive participle)  
It is equivalent to concessive clause. f.i.

οἱ μαθηταὶ καὶ ὄντες ἐπιμετῆς δὲν ἐπέτυχον εἰς τὰς ἐξετάσεις (= The pupils, although they were industrious, were not successful in the examinations.)

(VI) Τροπική (showing way of action) Μετοχή (Not equivalent to any clause but)

οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἦσαν ἐργασμένοι (= in D. ἐργασμένοι)  
( ) : (διὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν) κέρτην ἐργασίας  
( ) : ἐργάζονται καὶ γοῦν.  
οἱ ἄνθρωποι πᾶνε σιγήσειν <sup>(winning)</sup> τρέχοντας οἱ τρέχοντες καὶ πᾶνε σιγήσειν  
" " " " περπατῶντας <sup>(walking)</sup> οἱ περπατῶντες " " " "  
(ποδηλατώντας) (by bicycle) οἱ ποδηλατοῦντες " " " "

Ἀπόλυτος Μετοχή (Absolute Participle)

when the subject of the participle is not in the main clause (as in the second example of the (I) case see previous page) it is called absolute participle and is put in the genitive case: f.i. (usually in Pure Lang.)

- ⓐ ~~βασιλεύοντες τοῦ κινεζοῦ ἔβριε ἐπαυδοῦσθαι οὐκ ἐπίδα~~  
~~τοῦ κινεζοῦ οὐβης μίμνας νησού η ἰσοπτα η ἰσοπτα εἶναι~~
- ⓑ Θεοῦ δέχοντος δά βρέξῃ (if God wishes, it will rain)
- Ⓨ τῶν οἰκιῶν ὑμῶν ἐπιπιπραμόνων ὑμεῖς ἄδετε (From an Aesopian myth) while your houses are being burnt, you sing! (O Sails!)
- ⓓ τοῦ νιοῦ ὄντος ἀσώτου οἱ γονεῖς ἀπελπίσονται (= Because the son is prodigal, The parents are hopeless.)
- ⓔ τῶν πραγμάτων οὕτως ἔχοντων δά ἐπιεδόμεν κατὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν (If, when) because things are such, we shall attack the enemies.



ποιήσας ταῦτα δά τιμωρήσῃς (you will be punished)  
(if you do those)

ποιήσας ταῦτα ἔβραβεύθησθε (you got the prize)  
because he did these

οὐκ ἐποίησας ταῦτα ἀπέλυκε (you lost)  
although you had done

See the relations of participle to the three verbs.

Χειρίων μία ἔσθῃ οὐ ποιεῖ:

(ver.) How do you decline the following participle

α) ἔχων, -ουσα, -ον, ἔχουσα, -ουσα, -ον, ἔχουσα, -ουσα, -ον. (see page 25 of notes)