

Lesson 17 January 30 - February 3  
The Aorist and Future Passive  
3rd Declension Adjectives

1. In the present and perfect systems, the middle and passive forms are identical. In the future and aorist, however, Greek developed separate forms for the middle and passive. The sixth principal part provides the stem.

2. Most aorist/future passive form their stems by adding θη/ε to the simple verb stem. These are called first aorist/future passives. A smaller number, mostly verbs ending in consonants, add simply η/ε. These are called second aorist/future passives. In the aorist, the endings are added directly to this stem. In the future passive, a sigma and a theme vowel are added, then the endings. Strangely enough, the aorist passive uses secondary active endings, while the future passive uses the regular primary middle/passive endings:

<b>παιδεύω (First Aorist/Future Passive)</b>		
	<i>Aorist Passive</i>	<i>Future Passive</i>
1st singular	ἐπαιδεύθην	παιδευθήσομαι
2nd singular	ἐπαιδεύθης	παιδευθήσῃ/ει
3rd singular	ἐπαιδεύθη	παιδευθήσεται
1st plural	ἐπαιδεύθημεν	παιδευθησόμεθα
2nd plural	ἐπαιδεύθητε	παιδευθήσεσθε
3rd plural	ἐπαιδεύθησαν	παιδευθήσονται
Infinitive	παιδευθῆναι	παιδευθήσεσθαι
Participle	παιδευθείς, -εῖσα, -έν	παιδευθησόμενος, -η, -ον

<b>γράφω (Second Aorist/Future Passive)</b>		
	<i>Aorist Passive</i>	<i>Future Passive</i>
1st singular	ἐγράφη	γραφήσομαι
2nd singular	ἐγράφης	γραφήσῃ/ει
3rd singular	ἐγράφη	γραφήσεται
1st plural	ἐγράφημεν	γραφησόμεθα
2nd plural	ἐγράφητε	γραφήσεσθε
3rd plural	ἐγράφησαν	γραφήσονται
Infinitive	γράφηται	γραφήσεσθαι
Participle	γραφείς, -εῖσα, -έν	γραφησόμενος, -η, -ον

The aorist passive participle declines like the present active participle of ἵημι - genitive παιδευθέντος, παιδευθείσης, παιδευθέντος, and so forth.

3. Most deponent verbs, like αἰσθάνομαι, use middle forms for the aorist. However, a few, like βούλομαι, use the passive forms for the aorist. When dealing with deponent verbs, be careful to note whether the 3rd or the 6th principal part is present.

4. We have seen third declension adjectives in the form of participles and irregular comparatives. There are two other declensions of adjectives that fall into the third declension either in part or in whole:

A. Adjectives with stems ending in -εσ. Like ἔτος, the sigma of the stem fell out, and contraction resulted. This group of adjectives has two sets of endings - one for the masculine & feminine, one for the neuter:

		<b>ἀληθής, -ές</b>	
		<i>Masculine/Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Singular			
Nominative	ἀληθής		ἀληθές
Genitive	ἀληθοῦς (ἀληθέος)		ἀληθοῦς (ἀληθέος)
Dative	ἀληθεῖ (ἀληθεί)		ἀληθεῖ (ἀληθεί)
Accusative	ἀληθῆ (ἀληθέα)		ἀληθές
Plural			
Nominative	ἀληθεῖς (ἀληθέες)		ἀληθῆ (ἀληθέα)
Genitive	ἀληθῶν (ἀληθέων)		ἀληθῶν (ἀληθέων)
Dative	ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι
Accusative	ἀληθεῖς (ἀληθέες)		ἀληθῆ (ἀληθέα)
Comparative	ἀληθέστερος, -α, -ον		
Superlative	ἀληθέστατος, -η, -ον		

B. Adjectives with stems ending in either -υ, -ε, or -ει, depending on case and gender. These show contraction only in the masculine/neuter dative singular, and in the masculine nominative & accusative plural. The feminine endings are from the short vowel class of the first declension, like feminine active participles:

		<b>εὐθύς, -εῖα, -ύ</b>		
		Singular		
		<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Nominative	εὐθύς		εὐθειά	εὐθύ
Genitive	εὐθέος		εὐθείας	εὐθέος
Dative	εὐθεῖ		εὐθεία	εὐθεῖ
Accusative	εὐθύν		εὐθειάν	εὐθύ
Plural				
Nominative	εὐθεῖς		εὐθειαι	εὐθέα
Genitive	εὐθέων		εὐθειῶν	εὐθέων
Dative	εὐθέσι		εὐθείαις	εὐθέσι
Accusative	εὐθεῖς		εὐθείας	εὐθέα
Positive adverb	εὐθύ, but the regular form has -έως, e.g. ταχέως			
Comparative	εὐθύτερος, -α, -ον			
Superlative	εὐθύτατος, -η, -ον			

5. Unlike English, Greek regularly uses a **double negative**. The double negative either makes a positive statement, or emphasizes the negativity, depending on the word order:

A. When the first negative is a compound, and the second is the simple οὐ, they cancel each other out to make a positive statement:

οὐδένα οὐ παιδεύω

*I teach someone* (Literally, *I do not teach no one*)

B. When the first negative is οὐ, and the second is a compound, or both are compounds, the negativity is emphasized:

οὐκ οὐδένα παιδεύω.

*I do not teach anyone at all* (Literally, *I do not teach no one at all*)

6. Sometimes, to more closely define or limit the extent of an adjective, Greek will include a noun in the accusative case. This is called the **accusative of respect** and is especially common with body parts:

τυφλός ὀφθαλμούς εἰμι.

*I am blind in respect to my eyes* (*I am blind in my eyes*)

ταχύς πόδας ἐστίν

*He is swift in respect to his feet.* (*He is swift-footed*)

δεινὸς νοῦν εἶ

*You are crafty in respect to your mind.* (*You have a crafty mind*)

## Vocabulary

ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖλαι, ἡγγέλθην to announce, report

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην to wish, will, usually + inf.

εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, ἤρρον/εὐρον, ἤρρηκα/εὐρηκα, ἤρρημαι/εὐρημαι, ἠύρέθην/εὐρέθην to find; to find out, discover; to invent

ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ἡγημαι to lead the way; to lead, command; to believe, think

φαίνω, φανῶ, ἔφην, (tran.) πέφαγκα, (intr.) πέφην, πέφασμαι, (tran.) ἐφάνθην, (intr.) ἐφάνην (act.) bring to light, reveal; (pass. & intr.) appear

δίκη, -ης ἡ custom, usage; order, justice; lawsuit, trial; punishment; δίδωμι δίκην to pay the penalty, (ὑπὸ + gen.) be punished by; λαμβάνω δίκην (πάρα + gen.) to punish, inflict vengeance on

ζημία, -ας ἡ loss, damage; penalty, fine; (+ gen.) penalty for

ἥλιος, -ου ὁ the sun, ὁ ἥλιος Helios, the sun-god

θεράπεινα, -ης ἡ maid

κίνδυνος, -ου ὁ danger, hazard

ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ ὁ eye

πούς, ποδός ὁ a foot

πρᾶγμα, -ματος τό deed, act; occurrence; thing

ἀκριβής, -ές exact, accurate, precise, sharp

ἀληθής, -ές true, real; truthful, honest; τὰ ἀληθῆ the truth

βραδύς, -εῖα, -υ slow

εὐθύς, -εῖα, -ύ straight, direct; straightforward, frank; (adv.) εὐθύ straight, straightaway

ἡδύς, -εῖα, -ύ (comp.) ἡδίων (super.) ἡδιστος sweet, pleasant

ταχύς, -εἶα, -ύ (*comp.*) θάττων (*super.*) τάχιστος swift, quick

οὐδέ (*conj.*) and not, but not; not even

οὐδέποτε (*adv.*) never

οὐδείς, -εμία, -έν (*adj. & noun*) no one, nothing (declines like εἷς)

οὐκέτι (*adv.*) no longer, no further

οὔπω (*adv.*) not yet, never yet

οὔτε (*conj.*) and not; οὔτε... οὔτε neither...nor

περί (*prep.*) (+ gen.) about, concerning, on account of; (+ dat.) near, near by, around; (+ acc.) around, with regard to

ὑπέρ (*prep.*) (+ gen.) from over, over, on behalf of; (+ acc.) over

### Greek to English Sentences

1. βραδεῖα μὲν ποδᾶς οὔσα ἢ θεράπεινα οὐδέποτε ἔχει φυγεῖν τὸν κίνδυνον, ταχεῖα δὲ νοῦν οὐκ οὔπω νενίκηται.
2. τί οὐκ πάρα ἐκείνου ὅς τὴν σεαυτοῦ παῖδα ἐν τῇ τῶν πονηρῶν χωρᾷ ἀνεὺ τιμωρίας ἔλιπε ἔλαβες δίκην;
3. τὰ ἀληθῆ πολλὰκις ὑπὸ τοῦ ἥκιστα σοφοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐγράφη, οἱ γὰρ λόγοι οὔτε ὁ ἄνθρωπος πολλὰ ἀδηλα ἔφηναν.
4. οὐκέτι πέμποντες τὰ χρήματα τοῖς πολλοῖς παυθησόμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου νικᾶν τὴν πᾶσαν γῆν βουλομένου.
5. οὐδείς οὐκ δώσει ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν δίκην περὶ τοῦ φόνου τοῦ ποιμένος ὃν τοῦ ἔαρος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπήνεσε.
6. ὁ νεὸς ἠγγεῖλε τοὺς βαρβάρους ὑπὲρ τὴν θάλατταν πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἵεναι, αἱ δὲ τ' ἀσπίδες τὰ τ' ἔγχεα τὰ τε σίδηρα ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐζητήθησαν.
7. ὁ γε παλαιὸς ἐβουλήθη θάττων τοῦ ἀνέμου, ἀλλὰ βραδύτερος ἢ λίθος ἐγένετο.
8. ἐπεὶ ὁ Σωκρατῆς τὴν ἀληθῆ τῶν πραγμάτων φύσιν ἔμαθε, εὐθὺ διὰ τῆς πόλεως καίπερ γυμνὸς ὦν ἦλθε καὶ ἠγγεῖλε· Ἡύρηκα.

### English to Greek Sentences

1. While the enemy was thinking about dinner, the army of the Athenians escaped without being seen.
2. We will never ever be attacked by the Greeks, for they have neither sharp eyes nor courageous souls.
3. On behalf of the cunning children, someone (*use double negative*) will reveal the truth concerning life, the universe, and everything.
4. I was persuaded by the priest to lead the Athenians under the eyes of the sun through many dangers as quickly as possible.
5. You must not punish anyone (*use double negative*) who believes that wine is much sweeter than water.