

Greek 12: Plato's *Apology*

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Office Mon. 2-4, Wed. 1-2
or by appt.

Texts:

Reading Greek: Text and Vocabulary (TV) (JACT)

Reading Greek: Grammar and Exercises (GE) (JACT)

Plato, *Apology*, ed. James J. Helms (Bolchazy-Carducci)

Πλάτων, Ἀπολογία

We'll stick with *Reading Greek* up through chapter nine, while working ahead on the verb system. We'll begin translating the *Apology* on Feb. 9, while finish chapter nine.

Jan. 24,

In *TV* retranslate 7A&B.

Introduction: Mood

Mood is the dimension of a verb that expresses the manner in which the action or state of being is being conceived by the speaker, that is, whether as fact, as assumption, as wish, as command, and so on. "That is the case." "Should that be the case..." "If that were the case..." "Be that as it may..." "In order that it may be so..." "Lest it turn out that way..." "Make it be that way!"

There are four moods in Greek (three in English – not optative).

indicative: for assertion of fact;

subjunctive: for assumption or possibility, often in subordinate clauses;

optative: in origin, for expression of a wish, but also for possibility and in subordinate clauses.

(*Subjunctive* and *optative* are not distinguished by a single and uniform contrast and are learned on a construction-by-construction basis.)

imperative: for commands.

Only the indicative is augmented. Though we learn the aorist indicative as a past
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tense (hence the augment), the aorist (meaning “unmarked”) is not augmented in the subjunctive, optative, imperative (and infinitive) and does not usually function as a past tense. To put the matter another way, it is the augment in the indicative that makes the aorist refer to the past.

The subjunctive. (FYI. You are not responsible for the forms or constructions until later.):

The form of the subjunctive is usually easy to spot and takes little memorizing:

	active	middle/passive	
sing. 1	-ω	-ωμαι	
2	-ης	-η [from -η(σ)αι]	
3	-η	-ηται	
plural 1	-ωμεν	-ώμεθα	
2	-ητε	-ησθε	
3	-ωσι(ν)	-ωνται	
	indicative	subjunctive	
Present active:	πράττω πράττετε πράττει	πράττω πράττητε πράττη	The accent continues to be recessive.
	πράττομεν πράττετε πράττουσι(ν)	πράττωμεν πράττητε πράττωσι(ν)	

Aorist active:	ἔπραξα	πράξω	The subjunctive is not augmented and, like the aorist imperative and infinitive, does not usually refer to the past.
	ἔπραξας	πράξης	
	ἔπραξε	πράξη	
	ἐπράξαμεν	πράξωμεν	
	ἐπράξατε	πράξητε	
	ἔπραξαν	πράξωσι(ν)	

Some uses:

Hortatory subjunctive:

ἀναλάβωμεν οὖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀναλαμβάνω (ἀναλαβ-)
 “Let us take it up from the beginning.”

Purpose clauses:

ἵνα μὴ ἡμεᾶς περὶ σοῦ αὐτοσχεδιάζωμεν
 “So that we do not make a hasty judgment about you.”

Prohibition (with aorist):

μὴ θορυβήσητε
 “Don’t make a clamor.”

(In the present tense, the imperative

is used: μὴ φορβεῖτε
 “Don’t keep making a clamor.”)

Jan. 26, Wed.

In *TV* retranslate 7C-F and in *GE* Test Exercise Seven D-F (p. 150).

In *GE* review Participles and Aspect (pp. 144f.).

Read about the perfect tense and be able to conjugate πέπαυκα (#260-62; pp. 282-83).

Forms with a kappa are called “1st perfect” and forms without a kappa are called “2nd perfect” and are sometimes (though not always) intransitive.

Learn:

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.	Perfect.	
ἀκούω	ἀκούσομαι	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα	hear
ποιέω	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα	πεποίηκα	make

Jan. 28, Fri.

In *TV* retranslate 7G-H and in *GE* translate Test Exercise Seven (pp. 158-59) (no need to write out the test exercise).

In *GE* familiarize yourself with the pronoun/adjective αὐτός -ή -ό and the related reflexive forms (#172-76, pp. 153-55). The three meanings of this word, differentiated by position (i.e., “same” when in attributive position, #176), cause persistent problems in translation.

In *GE* be able to decline the 2nd aorist active participle (#170, pp. 151-52) (without accent). It may be helpful to review the introduction to the 2nd aorist (#144-46, pp. 124-26). The endings are the same as the present active participle, except for the accent; compare παύων (p. 400 bottom) and λαβών (p. 404 bottom).

Learn:

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.	Perfect.	
κατηγορέω	κατηγορήσω	κατηγόρησα (no way to augment -ηγορ-)	κατηγόρηκα	accuse
γίγνομαι	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	γέγονα	become

Jan. 31, Mon.

In *TV* translate Eight A.

In *GE* be able to recite Exercise 7G-H: 3 (p. 155) and write out to hand in 7G-H: 4.

Read about the uses of the genitive (#180, pp. 163-65).

Read about the passive (#220-21, pp. 226-28). The forms of the passive in the present, imperfect, and perfect are the same as the middle. In the future and aorist, middle and passive have different forms.

Be able to conjugate the aorist passive indicative of παύω (#228, p. 236); ignore the participle for the moment.

Learn:

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.	Perfect.	Aor. Passive	
ἀκούω	ἀκούσομαι	ἤκουσα	ἀκήκοα	ἠκούσθην	hear
ποιέω	ποιήσω	ἐποίησα	πεποίηκα	ἐποιήθην	make

Feb. 2, Wed.

In *TV* translate Eight B.

In *GE* read about the alternative comparative forms (#181, pp. 165-66) and the comparative forms of εὐφρων (#182, pp. 166-67). (We'll deal with these forms on a recognition basis as they come up [rarely].)

Read about the optative (#183-86, pp. 167-69) and be able to conjugate the present optative active and middle of παύω (#184). The forms of the contract verbs (#185) are hard to learn and retain, but easy to recognize.

Write out to hand in Exercise 8A-C: 16 (p. 169).

Learn:

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.	Perfect.	Aor. Passive	
πάσχω	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα	---	suffer, experience
λανθάνω	λήσω	ἔλαθον	λέληθα	---	escape notice

Feb. 4, Fri.

In *TV* translate Eight C.

In *GE*, be able to translate B/C Word Shape and Syntax #3 (pp. 173-74).

Write out to hand in E Test Exercise Eight (p. 175).

Learn:

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.	Perfect.	Aor. Passive	
φημί	εἰρέω	εἶπον	εἶρηκα	ἐρρήθην	say

Feb. 7, Mon.

Hour test on Chapter Eight, including Test Exercise Eight, plus principal parts learned and conjugation in the indicative of all of these forms, plus the present optative active and middle of any of these verbs (contract verbs excluded).