University of BRISTOL

La DAD del greco in UK: strumenti e metodologie d'insegnamento

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Contenuti della presentazione

1. Struttura e obiettivi del corso (laboratorio greco livello base)

2. Strumenti e modalità didattiche adottate:

   A. Blackboard e Blackboard Collaborate (per le lezioni online)

   B. PowerPoint

   C. Microsoft Forms ed esami a libro aperto (“*open book*”)

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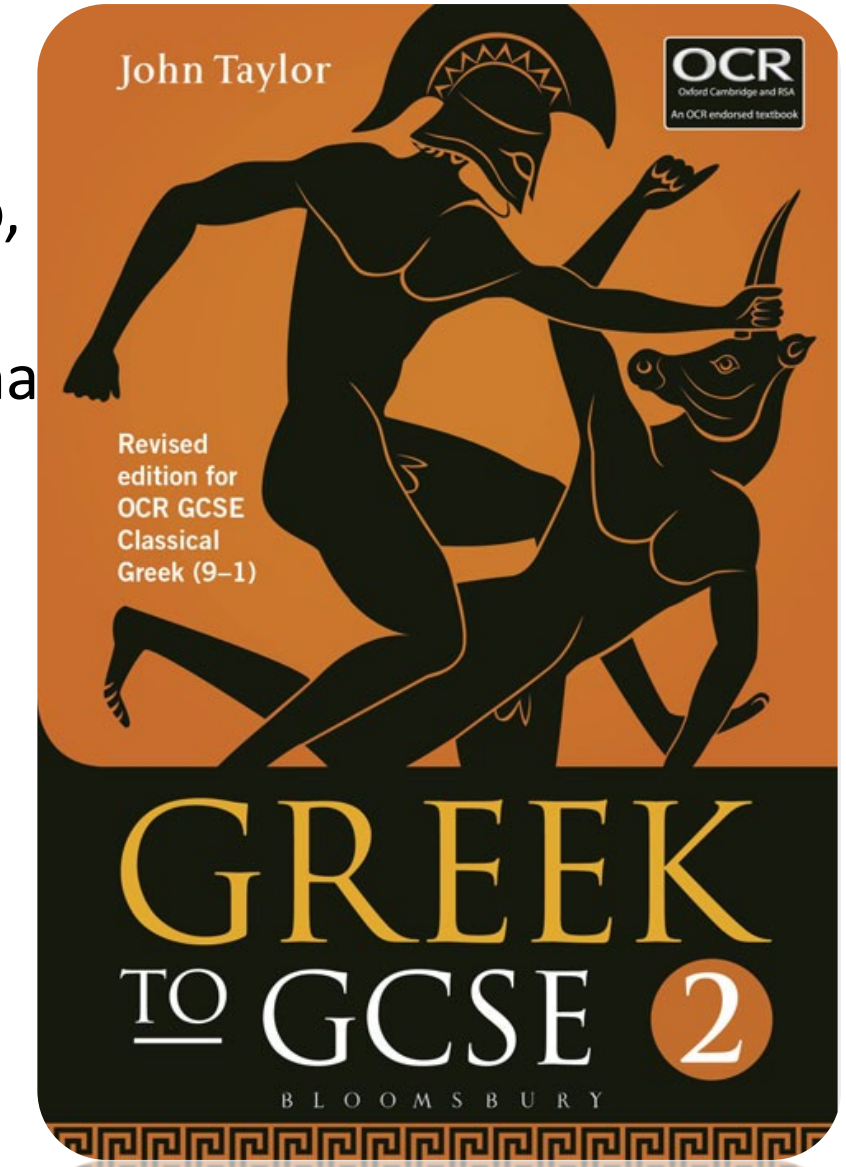

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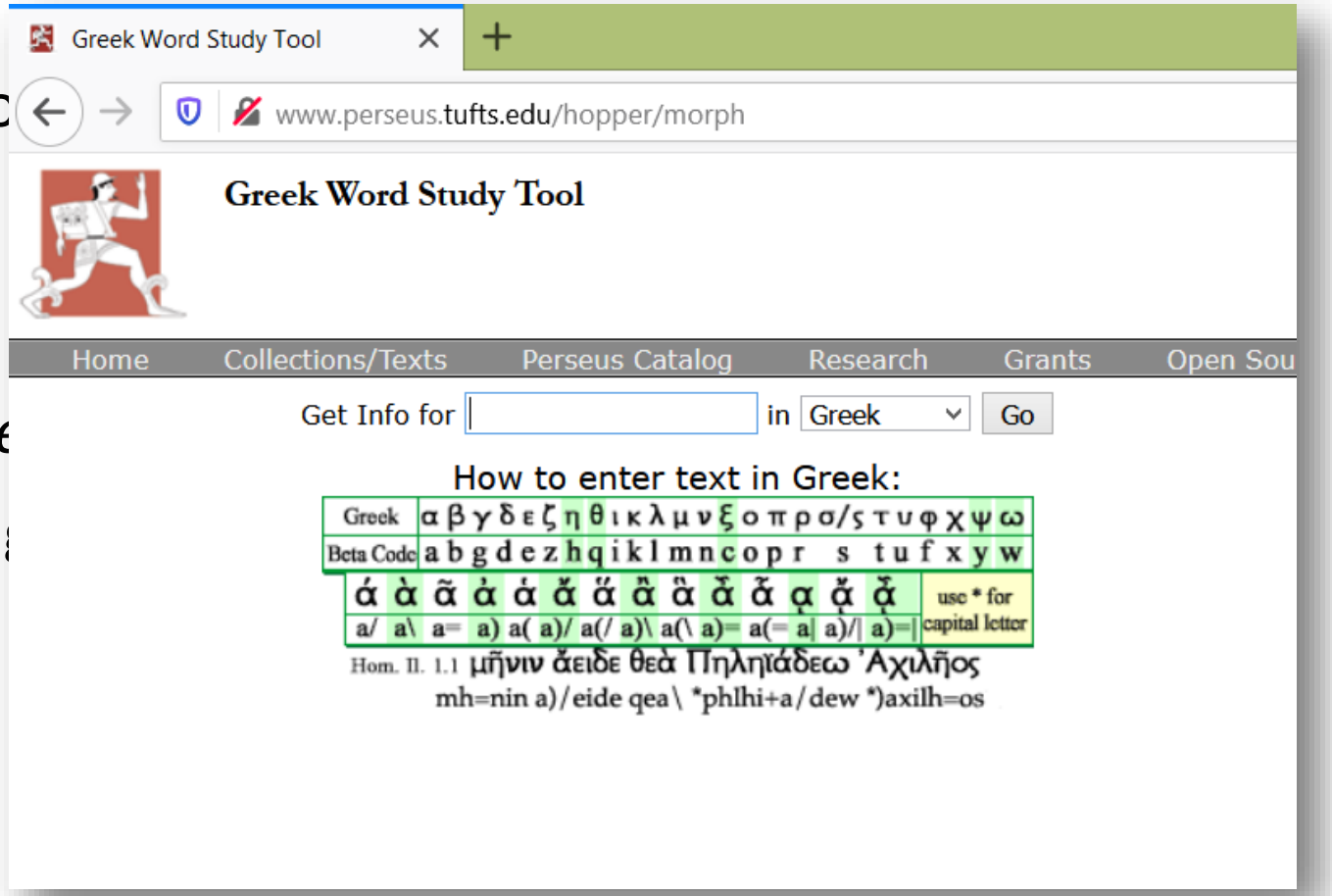
→ ***Greek Word Study Tool***



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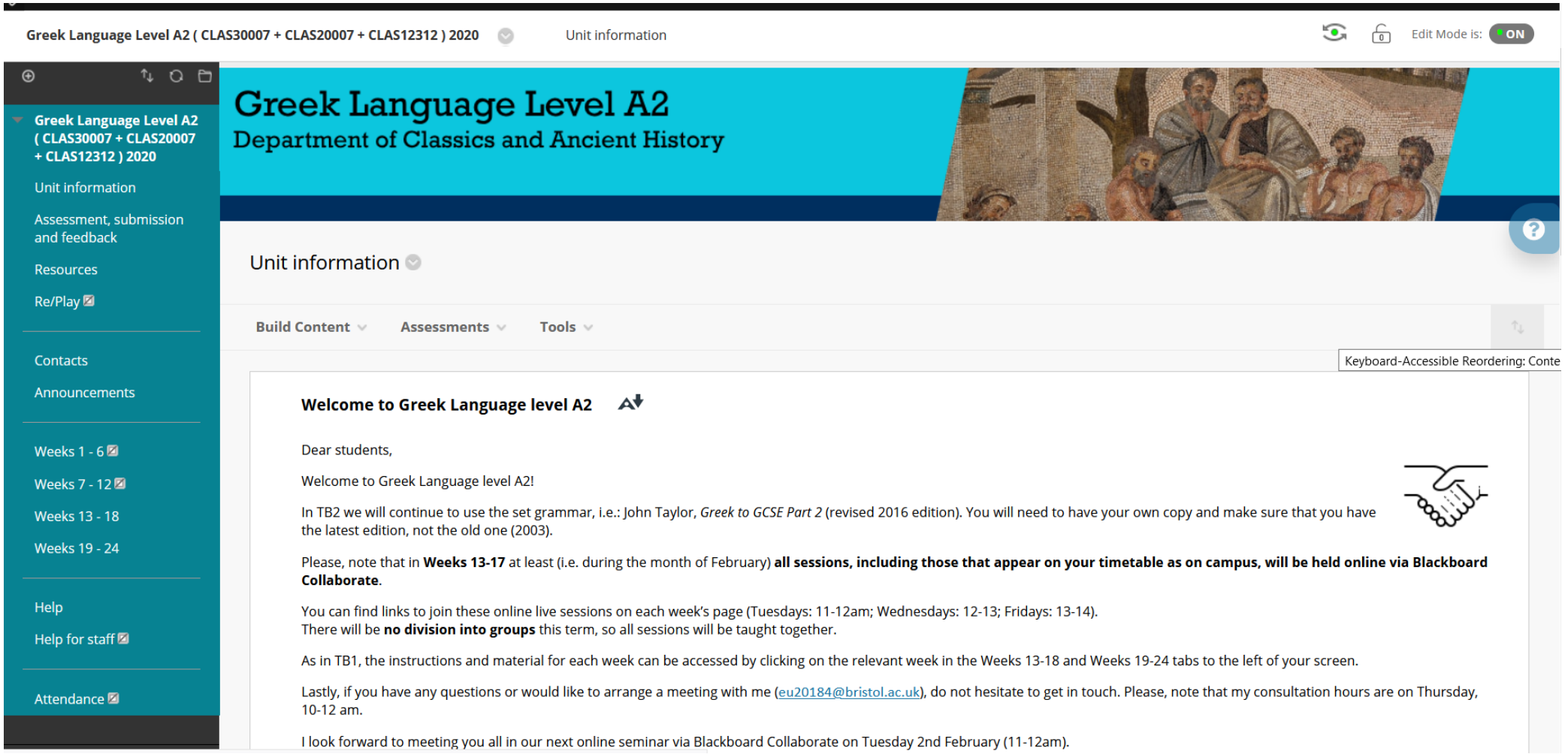

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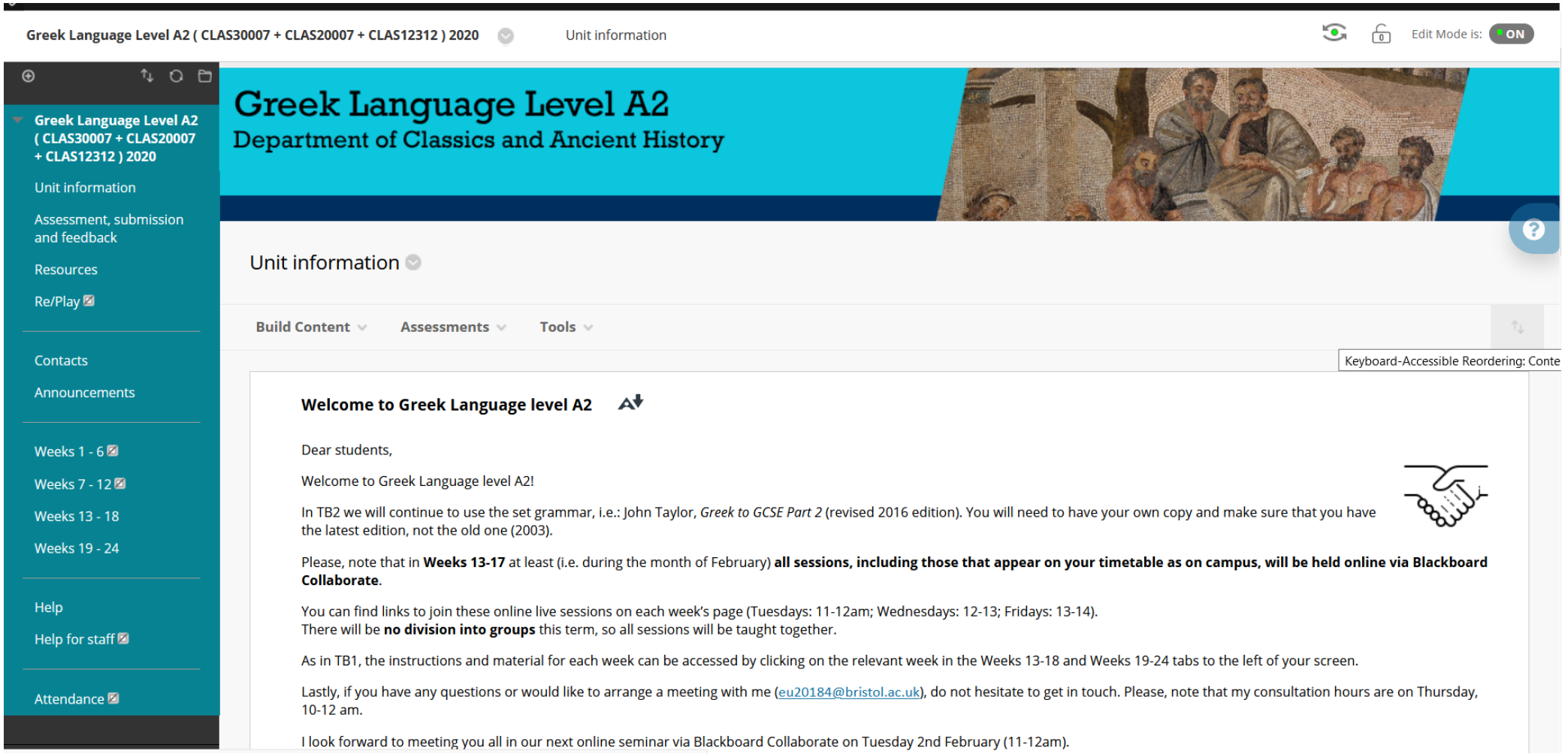

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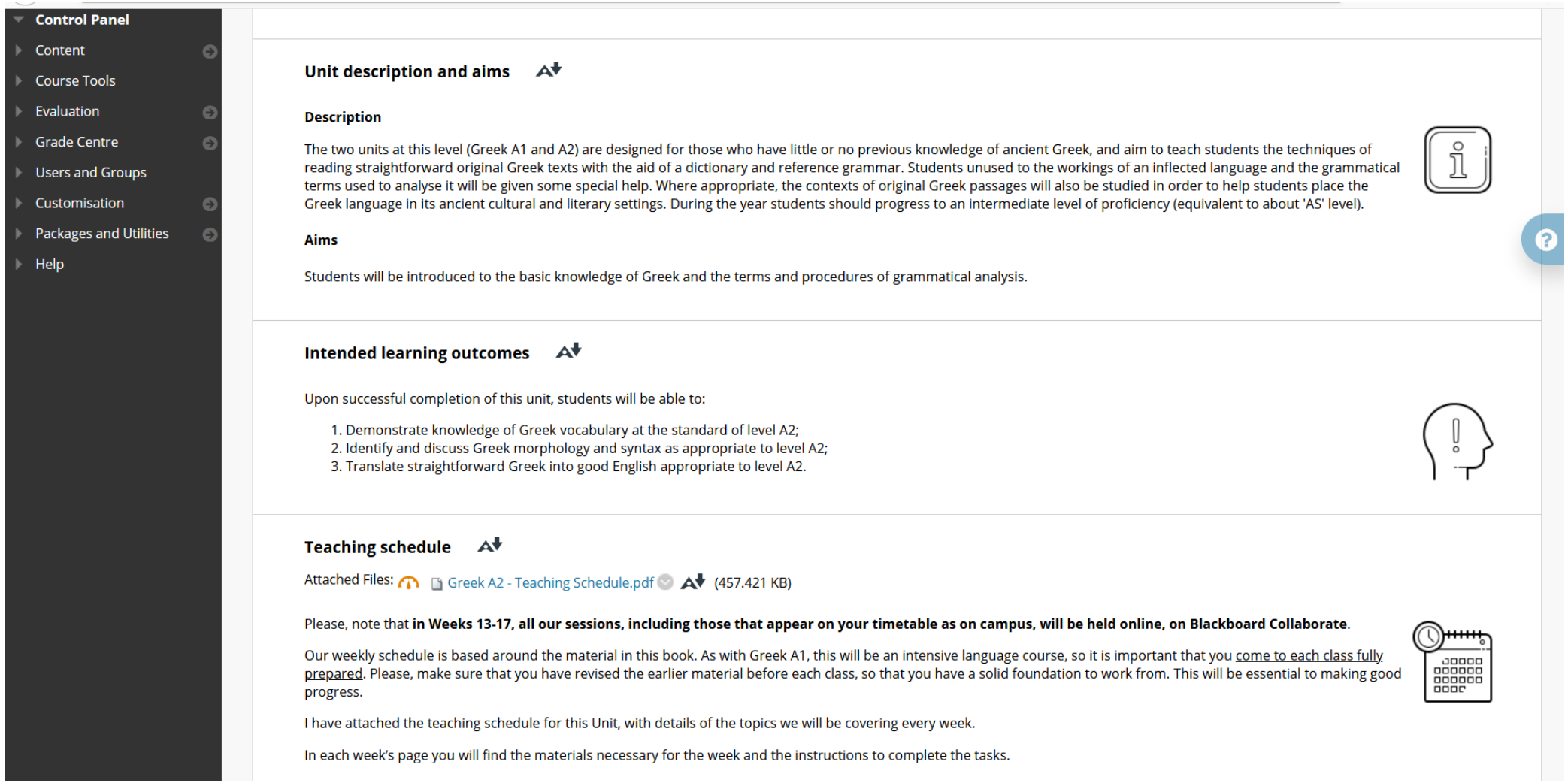

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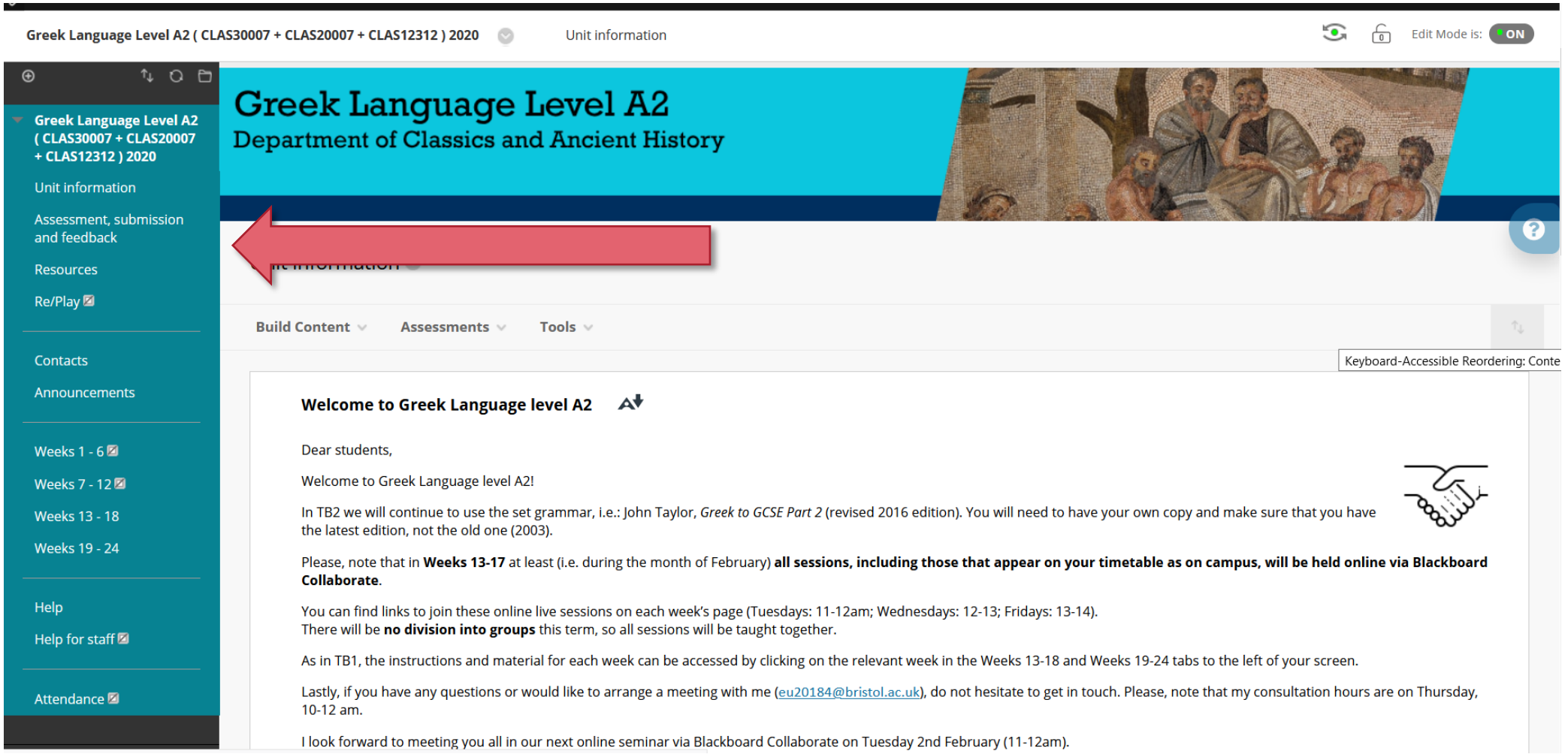

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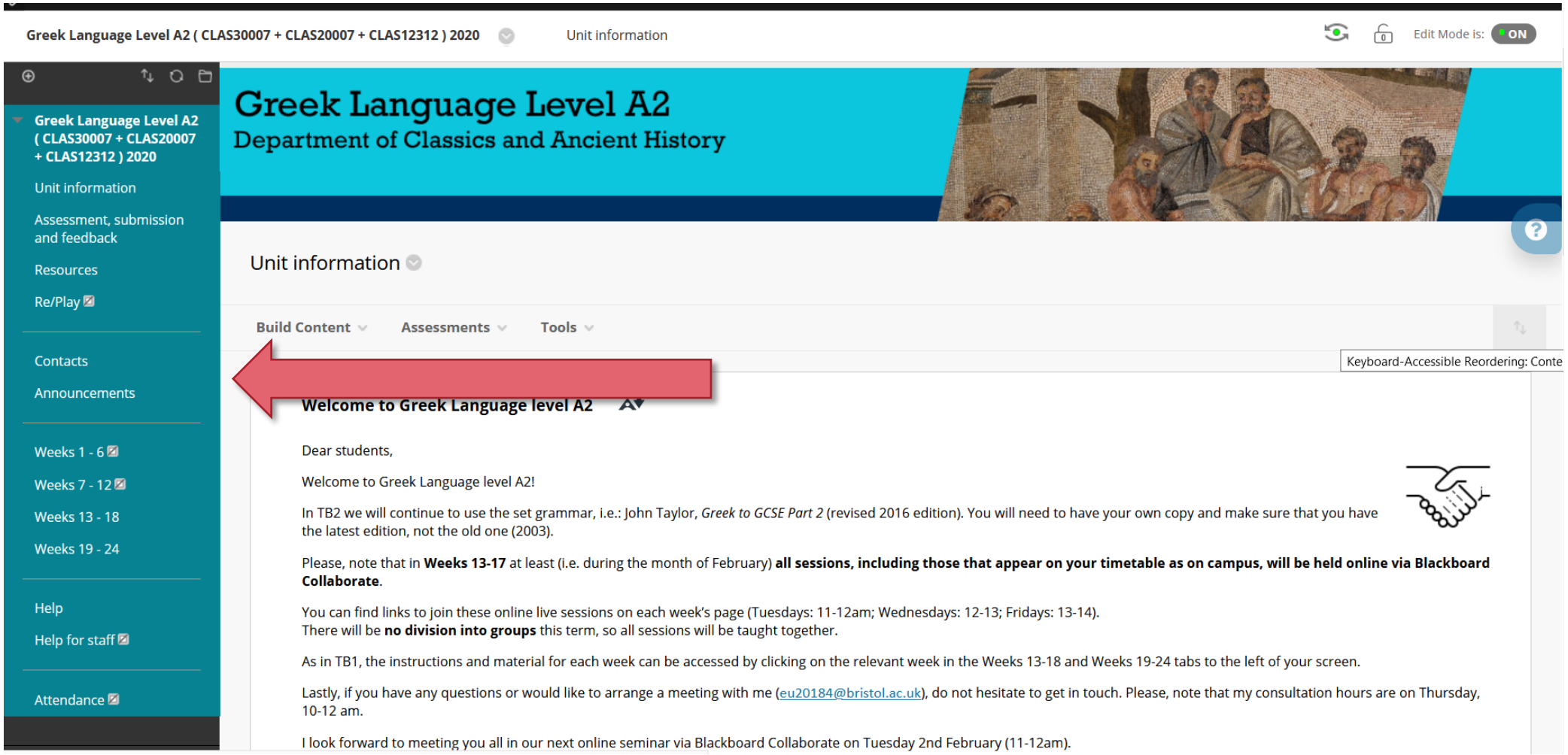

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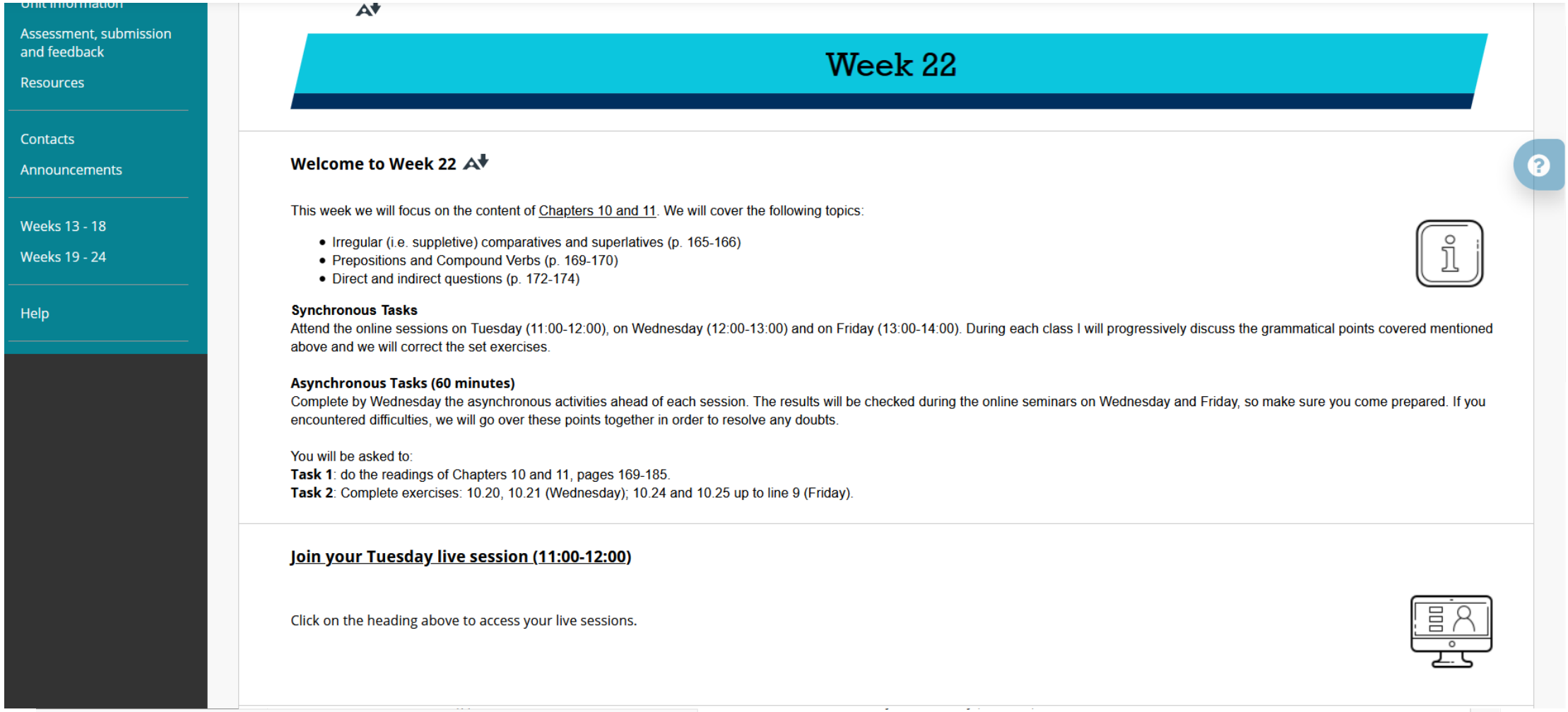

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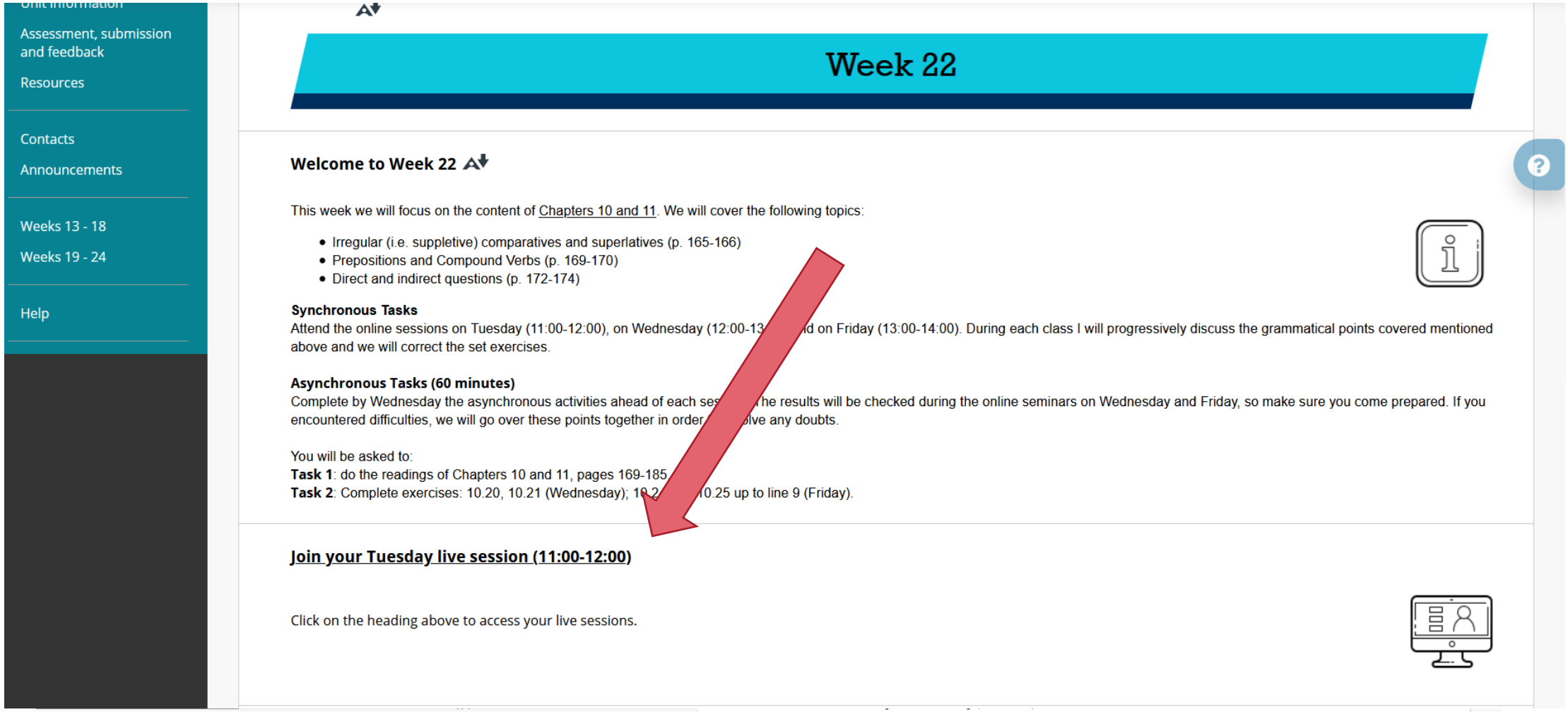

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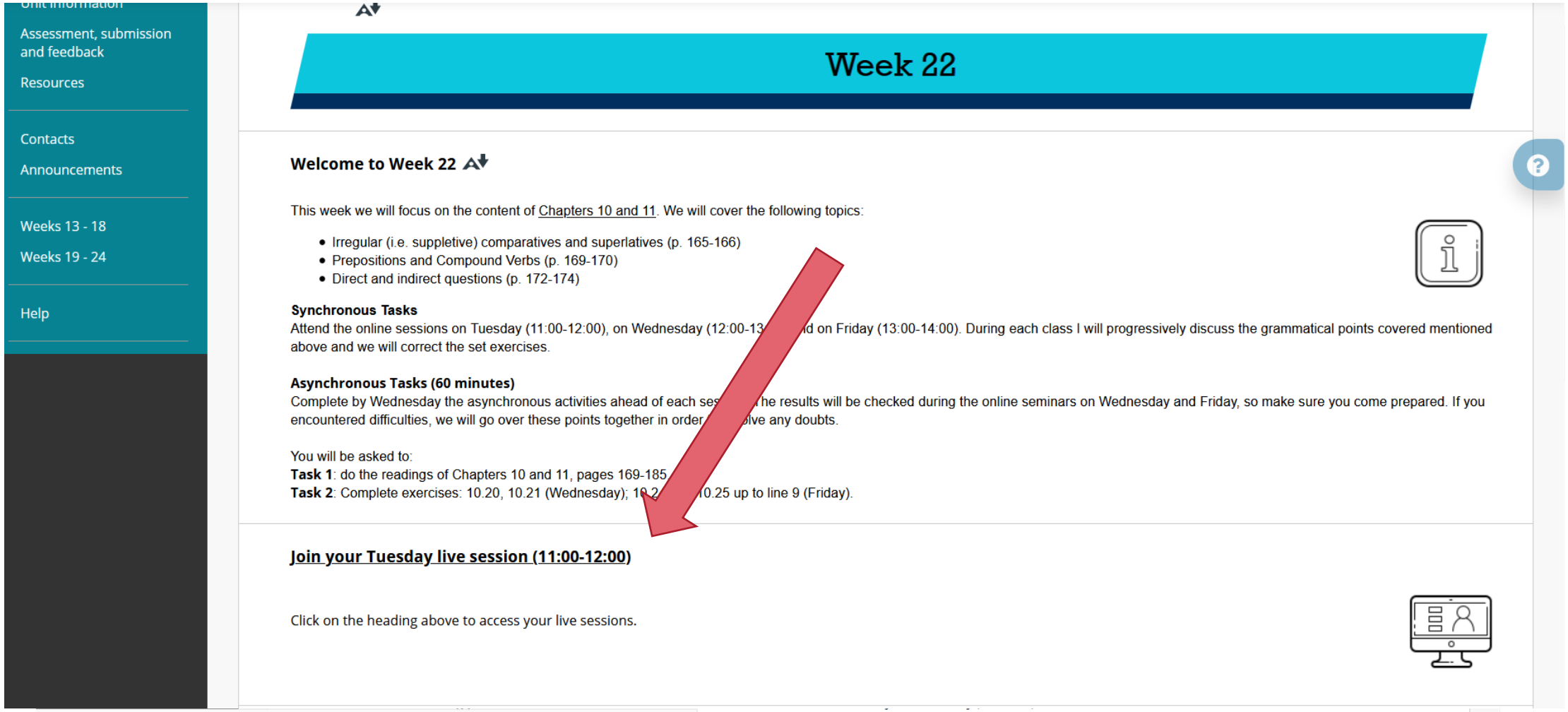

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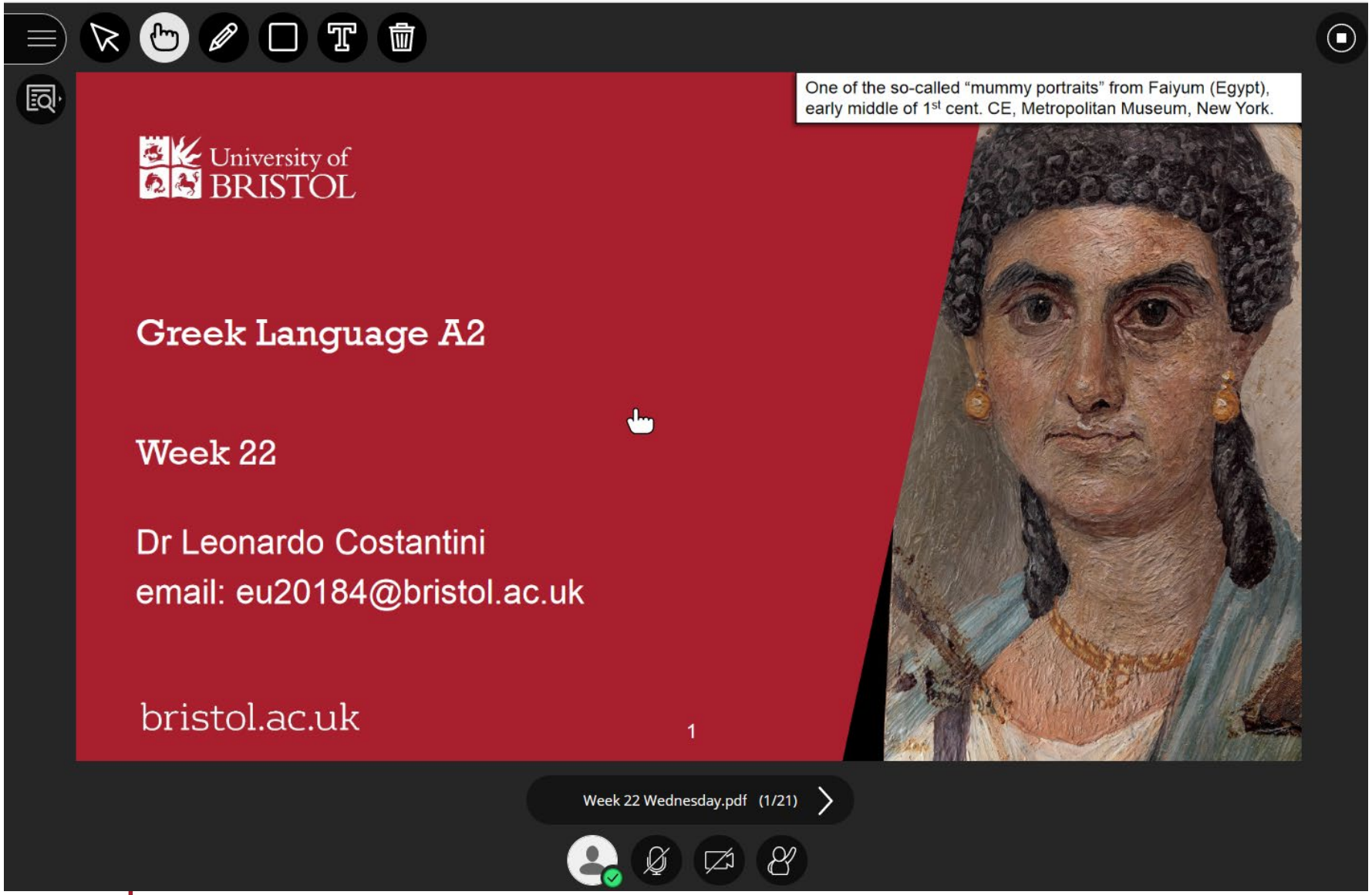

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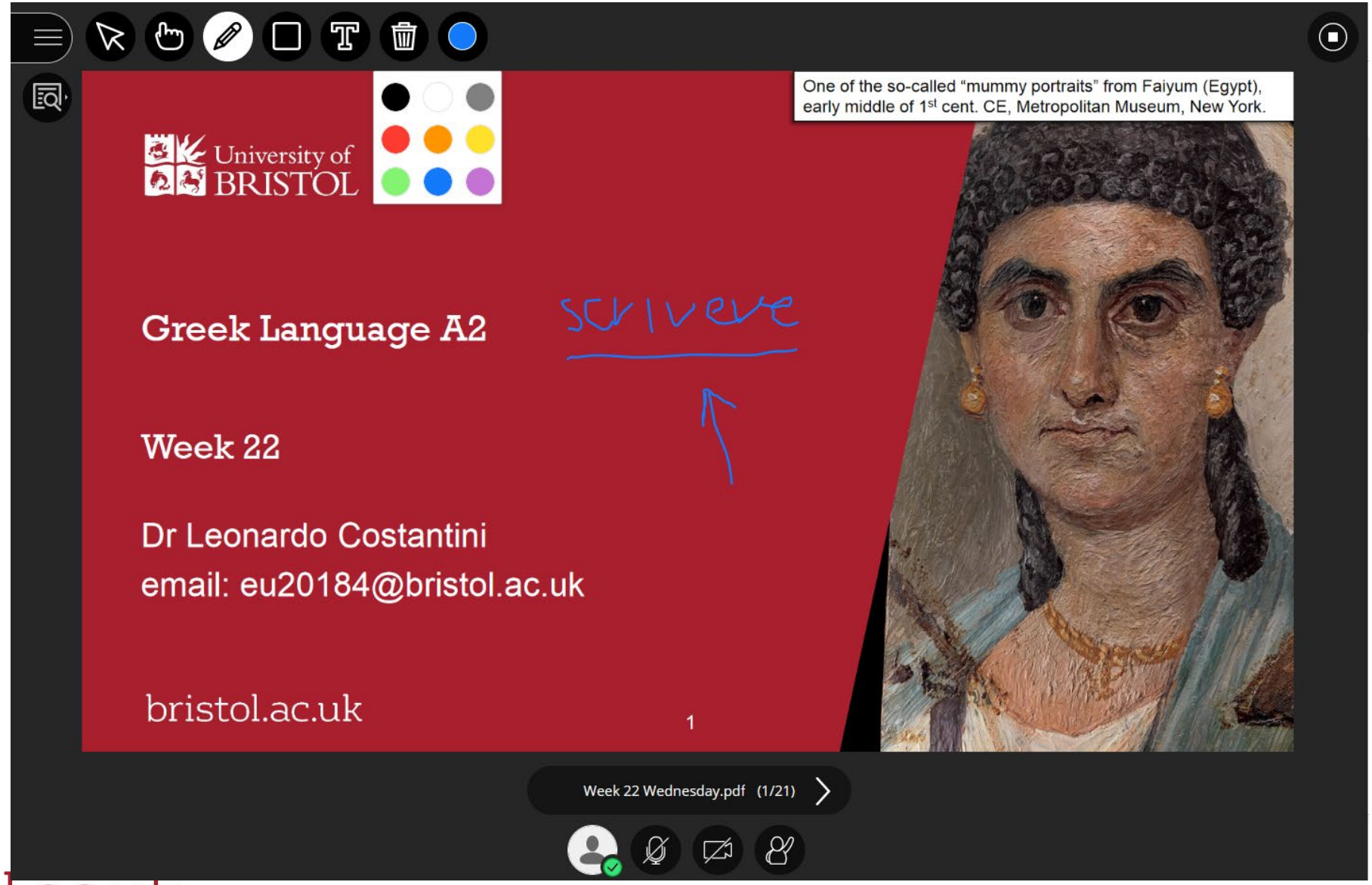

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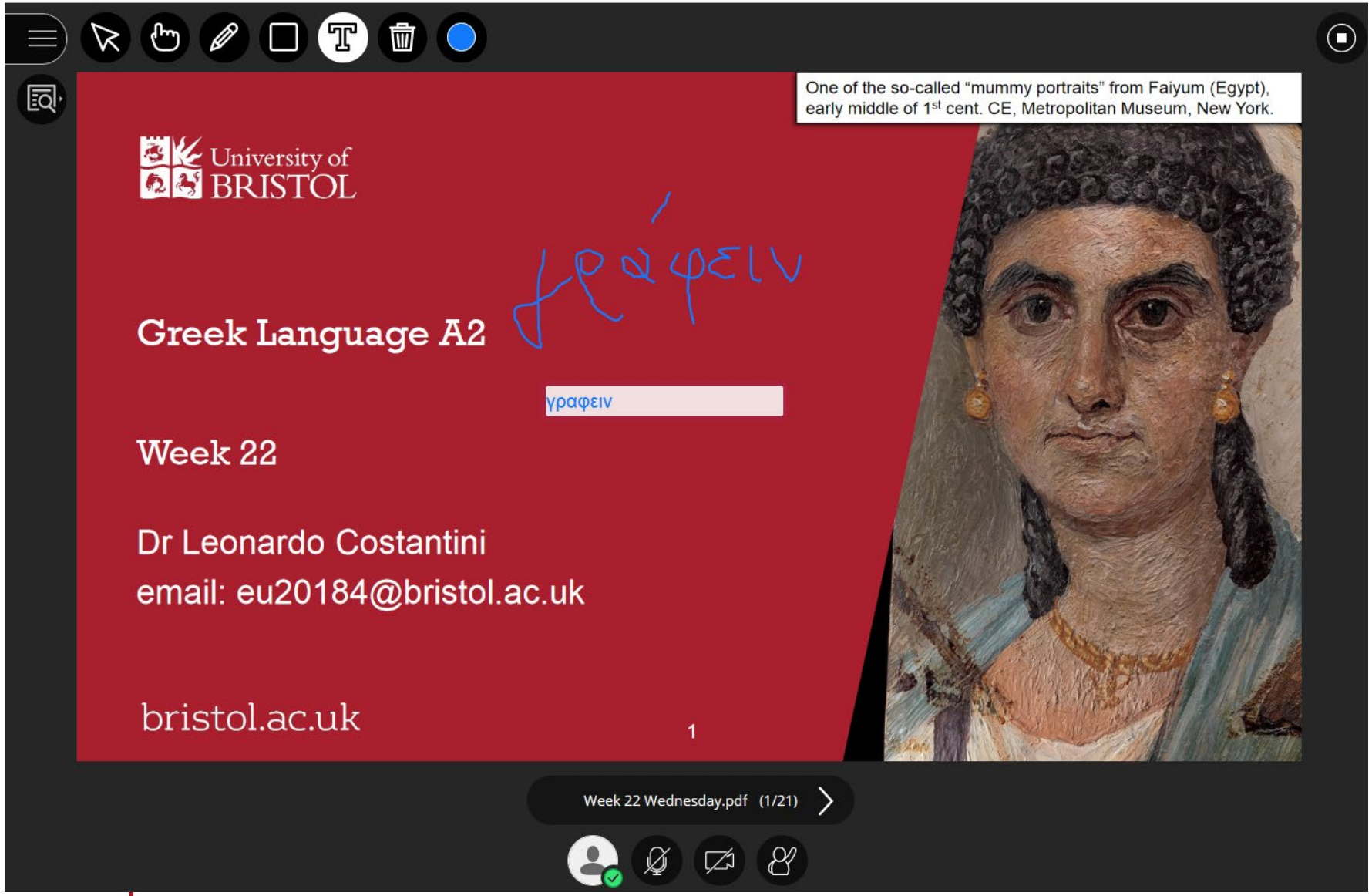

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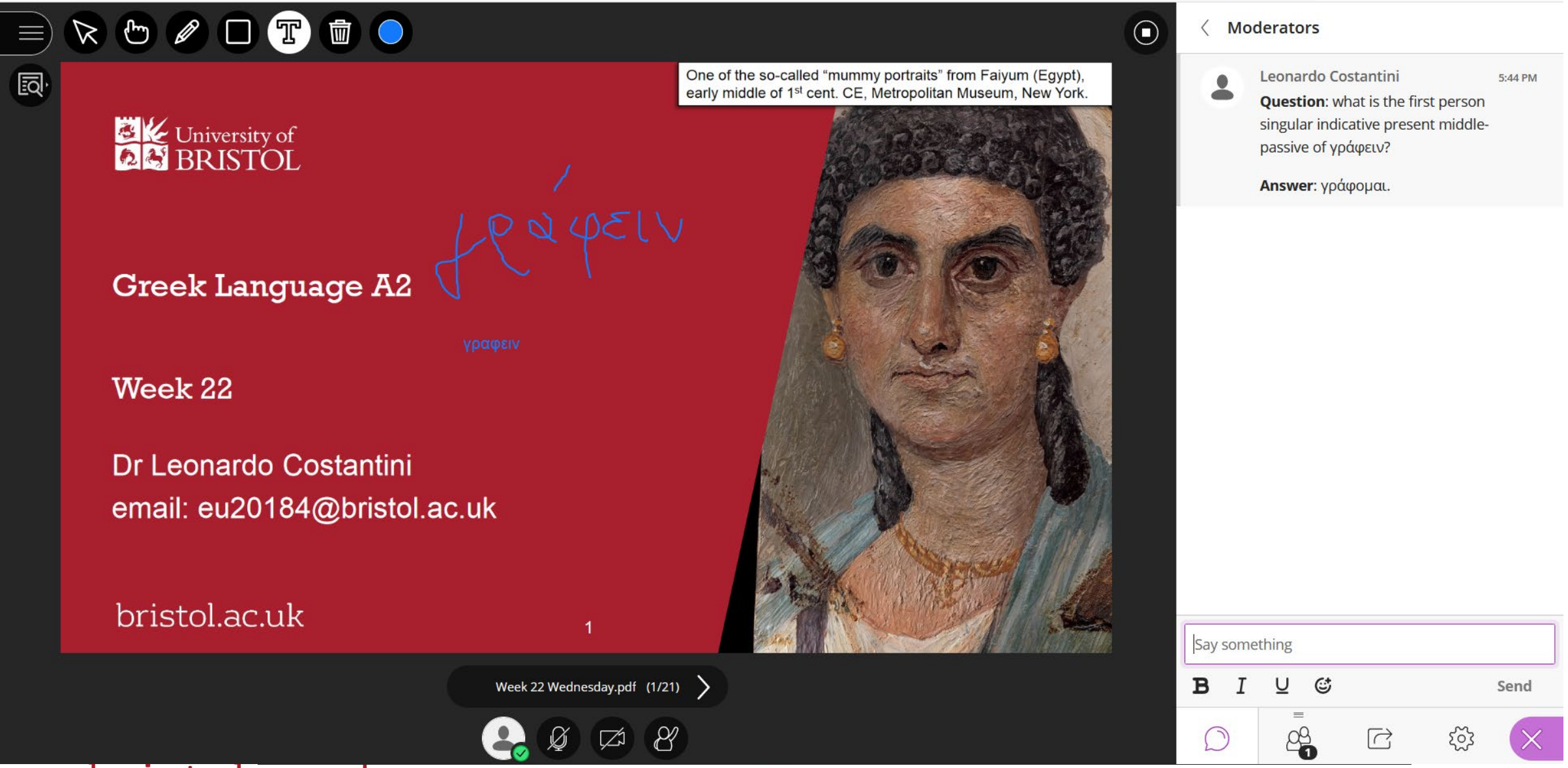

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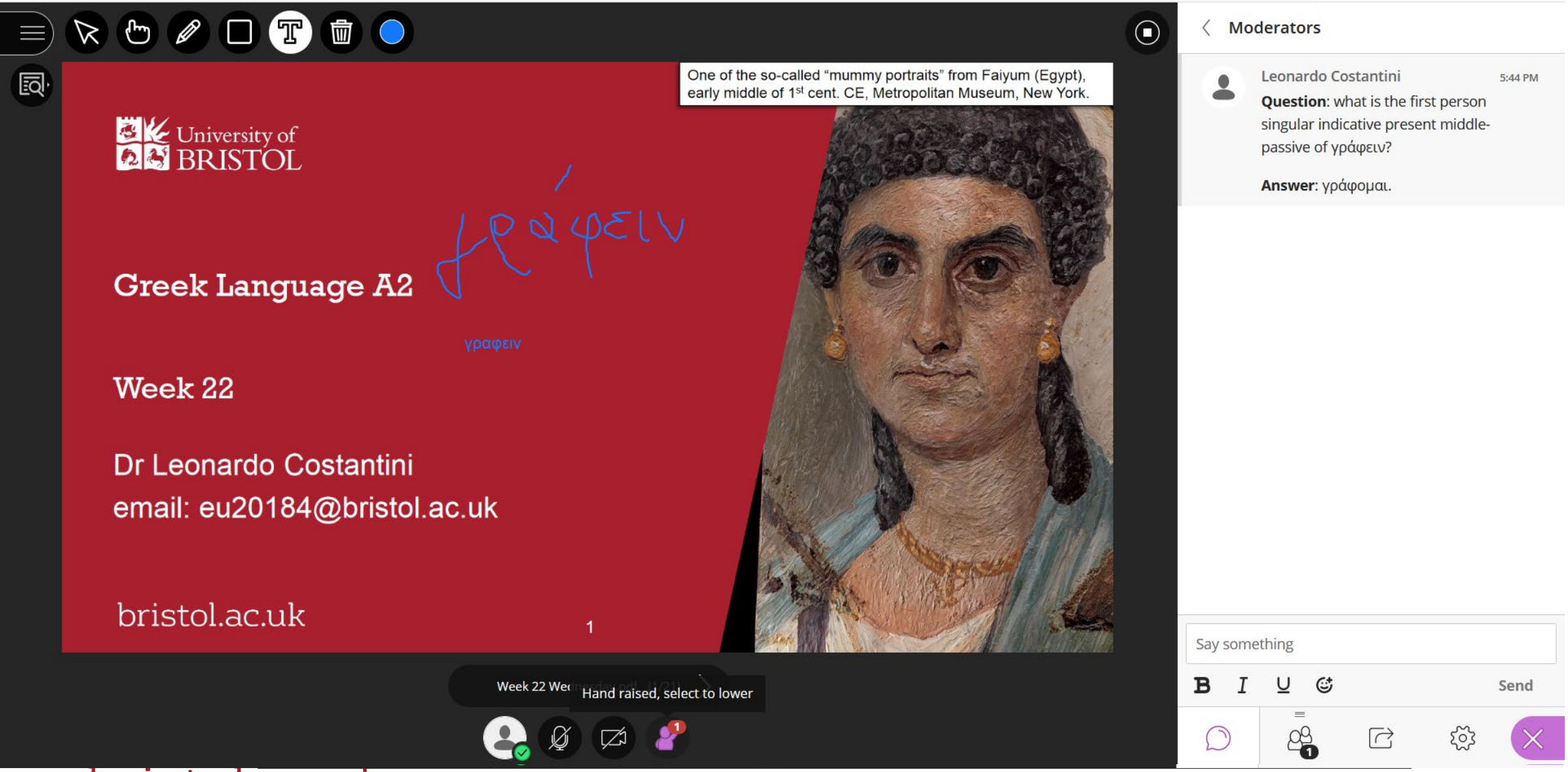

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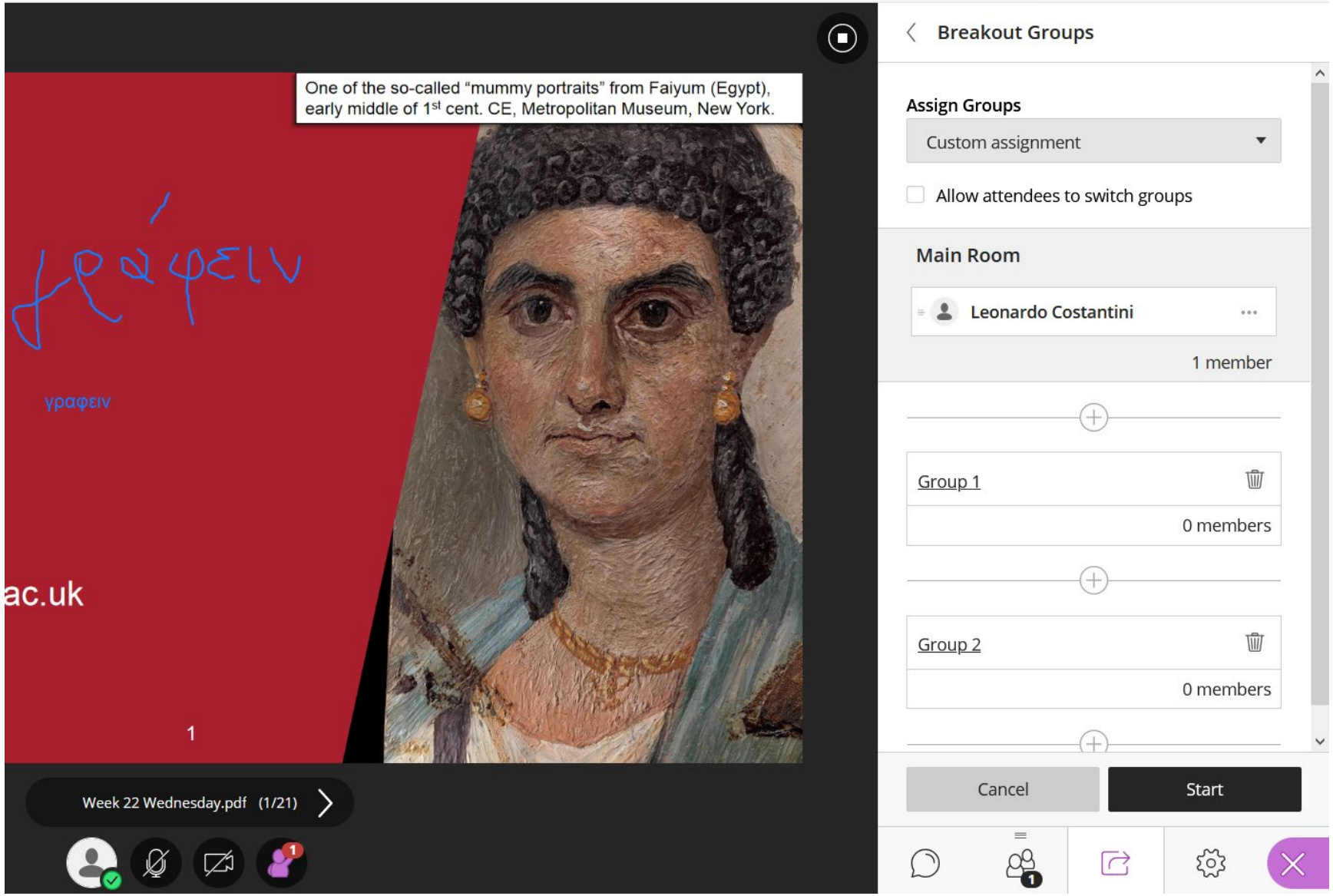

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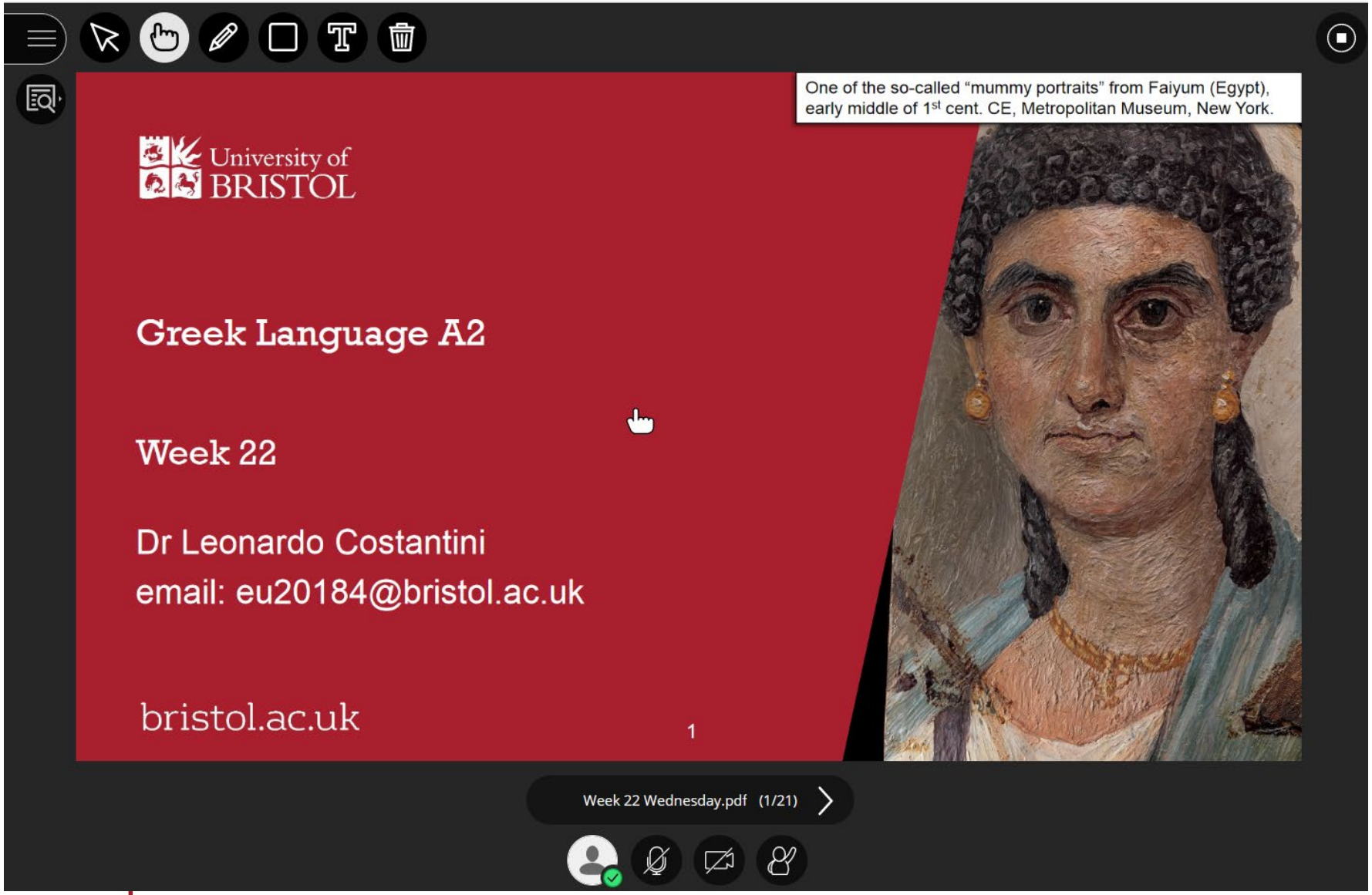

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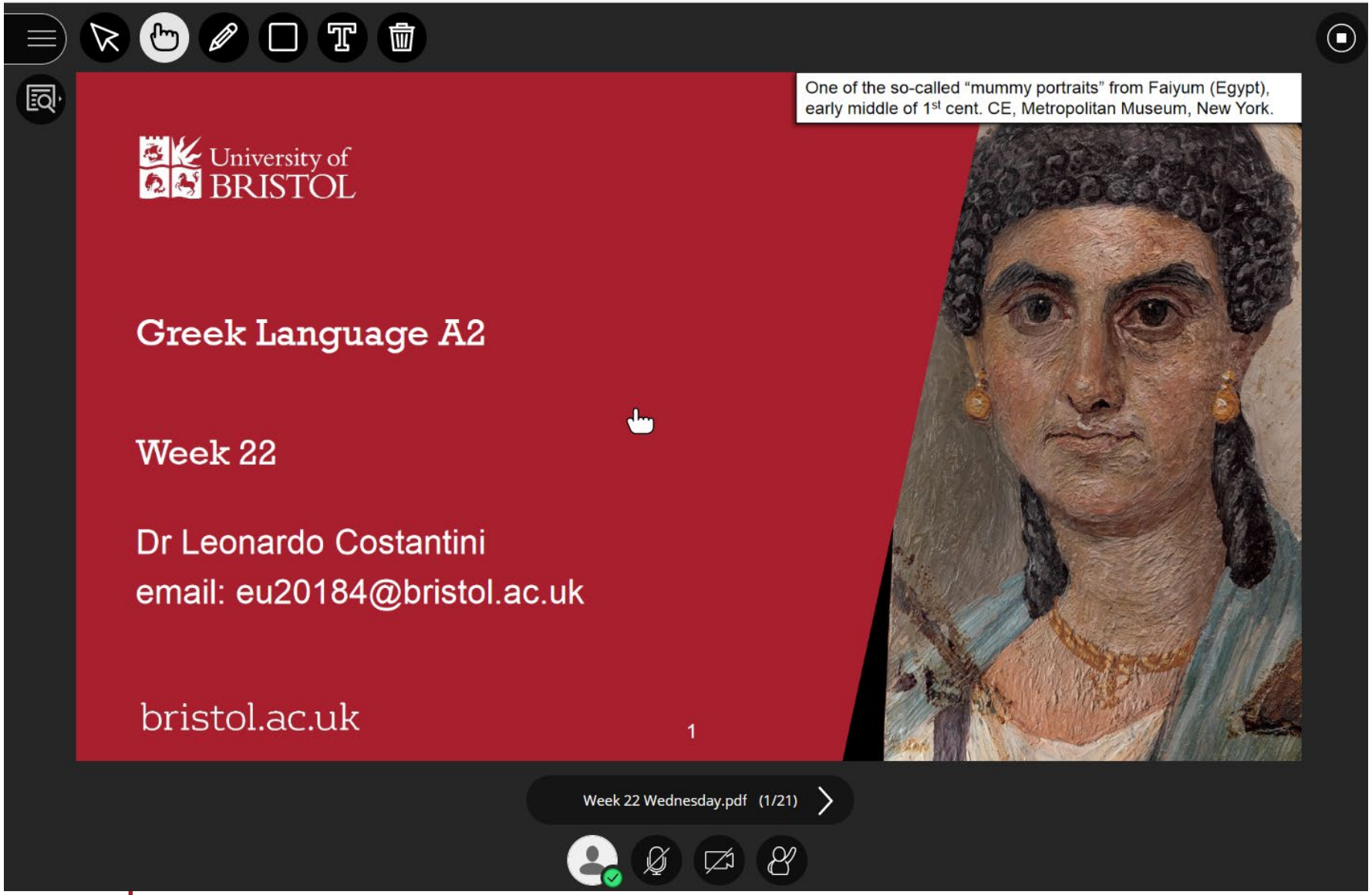

Article marking change of subject

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A typical, idiomatic way to start a new sentence is with the nominative definite article followed by δέ, marking a change of subject to someone/somethings who/which was in the previous sentence (or clause before semi-colon) in a different case:

ὁ τῆς Κρήτης βασιλεὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους δίκην ᾔτησεν. **οἱ δὲ** πρῶτον μὲν οὐκ ἤθελον …

"The king of Crete asked the Athenians for justice. But/and/indeed **they** at first were unwilling …"

The **article** is translated **as a definite pronoun** *he*, *she*, *they* – and δέ *and, but, indeed* – as appropriate, depending on the context. You need, as usual, to *look ahead* to distinguish this idiom (article used pronominally) from the article simply with a new noun.

Revision: the definite article

	masculine	feminine	neuter
n.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
g.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
d.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
a.	τόν	τήν	τό
n.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
g.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
d.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
a.	τούς	τάς	τά

Middle voice

Greek verbs have a further voice, i.e. the so-called MIDDLE VOICE. This voice has the same ending as the passive for the indicative present, the imperfect, the present participle and infinitive. This is why the passive forms of these tenses are sometimes described as "middle-passive".

As we will discuss, these endings below are typical for the middle voice of the future. The aorist does it differently. However, the passive and middle of these tenses (fut. and aorist) have different formations.

Middle (and passive) Endings

1	-ο-μαι
2	-η (*-ε-σαι)
3	-ε-ται
1	-ό-μεθα
2	-ε-σθε
3	-ο-νται

Make sure that you brush up on (or learn well) these endings (cf. Ch. 7) in order to progress!

Note that no morphological distinction exists between the middle and passive forms in the pres., impf., pres. part. and infinitive. The interpretation depends on the **context**.

The presence of an **accusative** indicates a verb in the middle voice (**transitive**, so not passive).

Relative clauses

So the relative clauses are subordinate clauses. In Greek, a relative clause is introduced by the **relative pronoun** (equivalent to Latin *qui, quae, quod*). The form of this is very straightforward and it recalls the definite article. The main difference is that it lacks the initial τ.

RELATIVE PRONOUN (who, which)

	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
Acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
Dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
Nom.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
Acc.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ
Gen.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
Dat.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

Irregular 3rd Declension Nouns

Remember that, with irregular nouns, the stem can be understood from the **genitive singular**, not from the nominative.

(1) πατήρ (*father*), μήτηρ (*mother*) and θυγάτηρ (*daughter*) shorten the -ηρ of the nominative to -ερ- for the stem (compare the similar shortening in e.g. λιμήν -ένος). The genitive and dative sing. and the dative plural are formed from another stem in -ρ- without vowel η or ε.

→This phenomenon, i.e. the alternation of various stems, is called **ABLAUT** or **APOPHONY**, and is operative in many Indo-European languages, including English (e.g. t**oo**th, t**ee**th; f**oo**t, f**ee**t; br**i**ng; br**ou**ght). Thus, this is not a contraction (as Taylor says), but a change of vowel in the stem.

	stem -ή-	stem -ε-	stem no vowel
nom	πατήρ		
acc		πατέρα	
gen			πατρός
dat			πατρί
voc		πάτερ	
nom		πατέρες (= *voc*)	
acc		πατέρας	
gen		πατέρων	
dat			πατράσι(ν)

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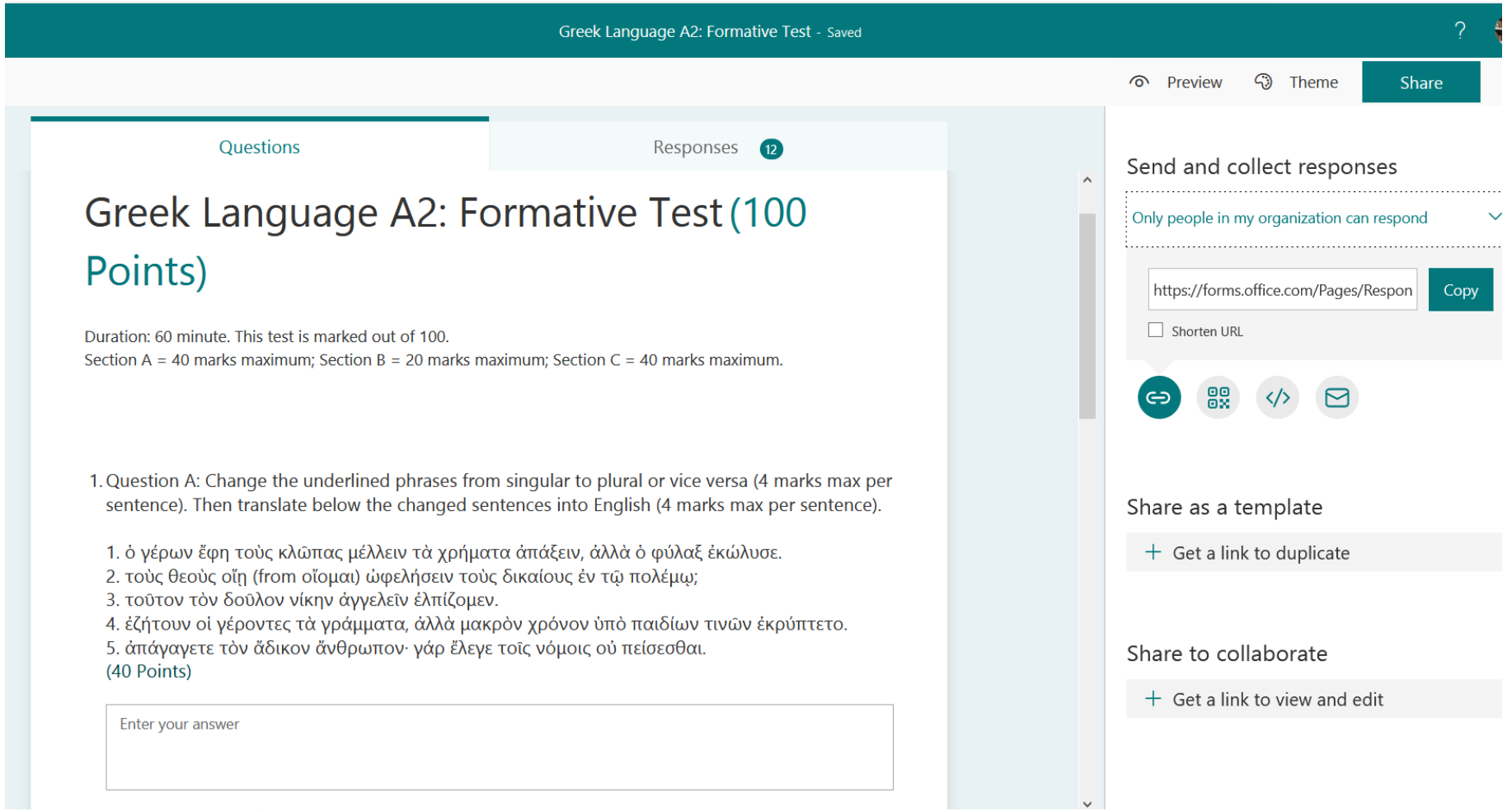

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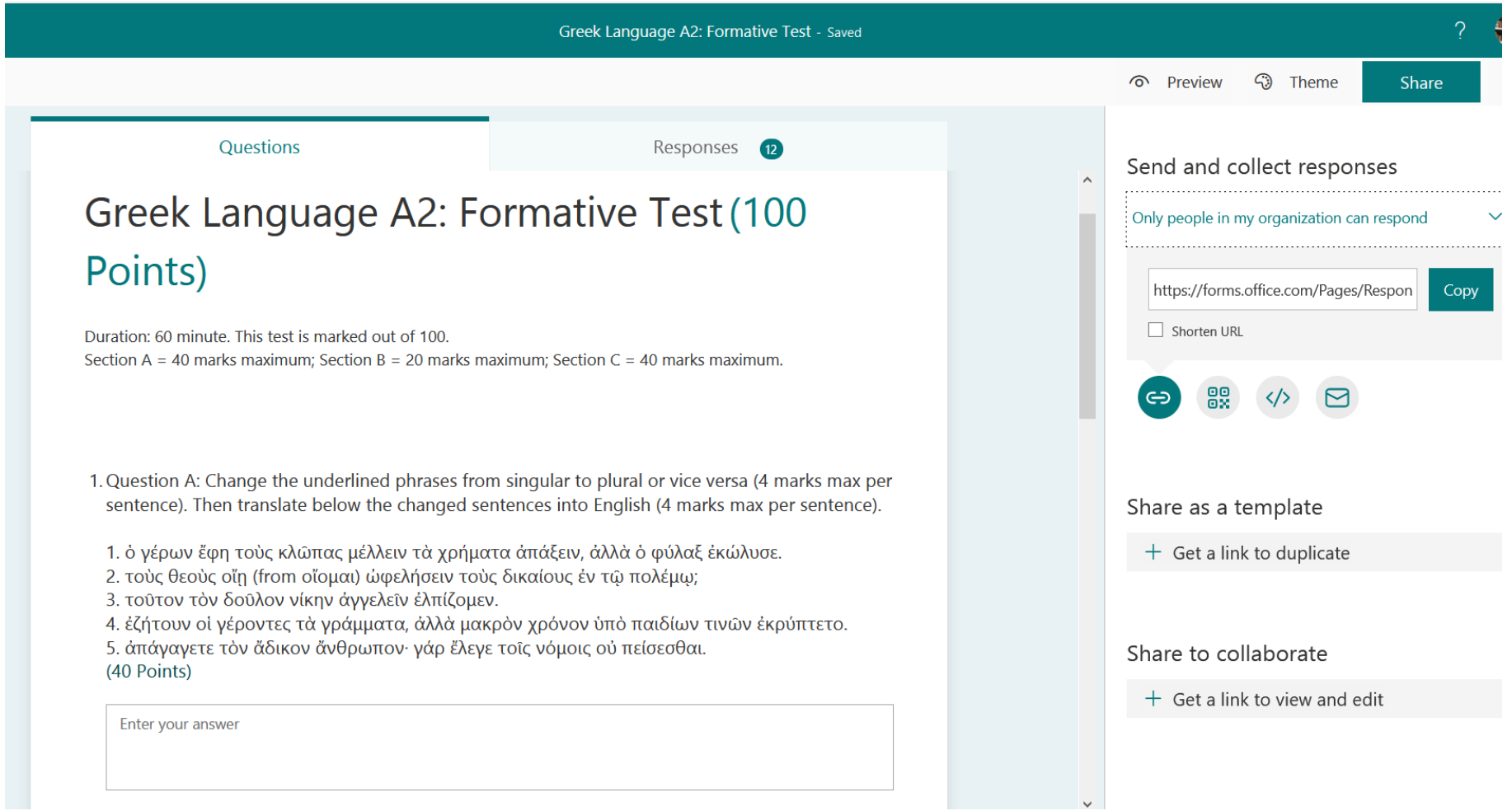

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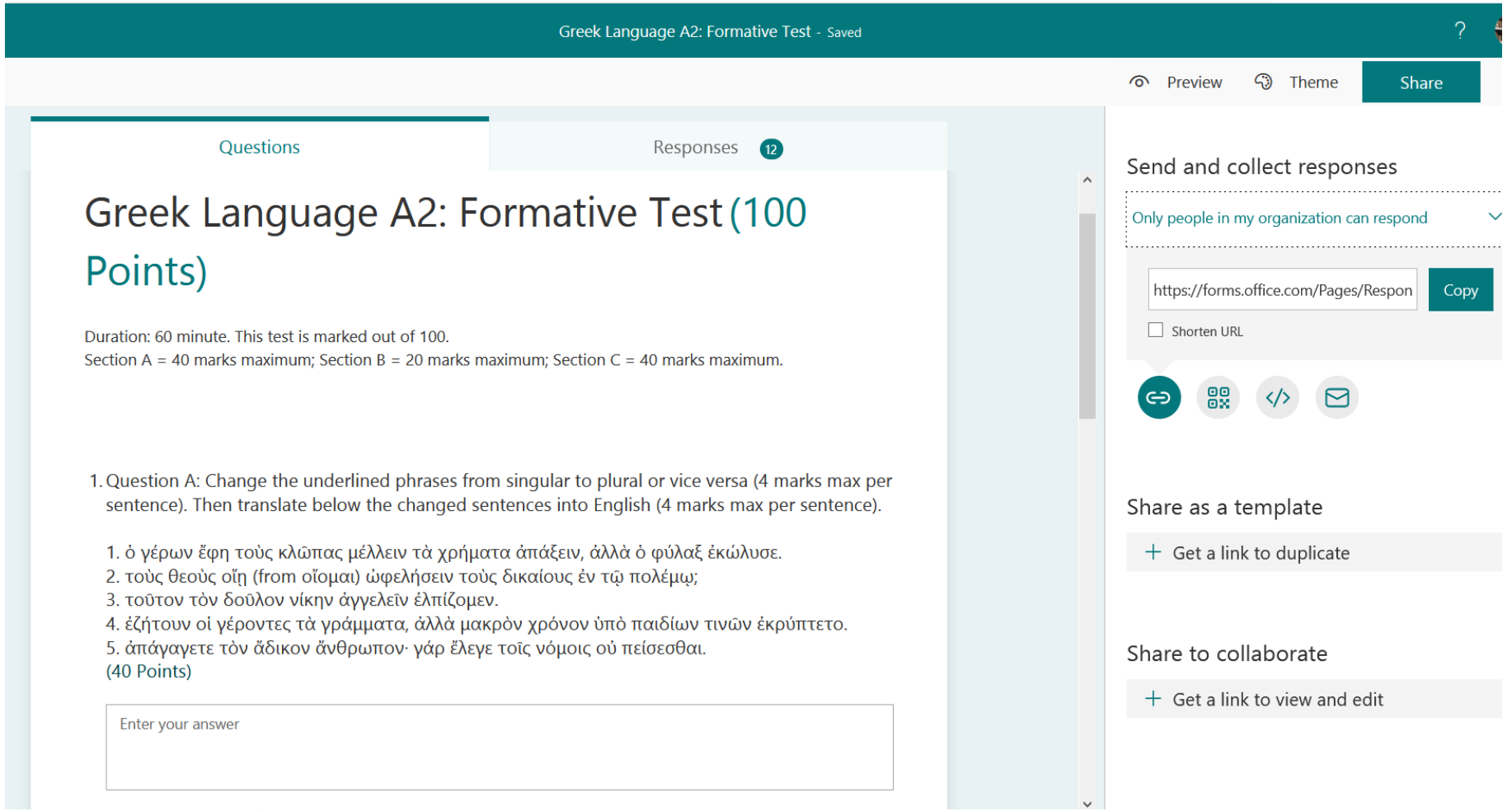

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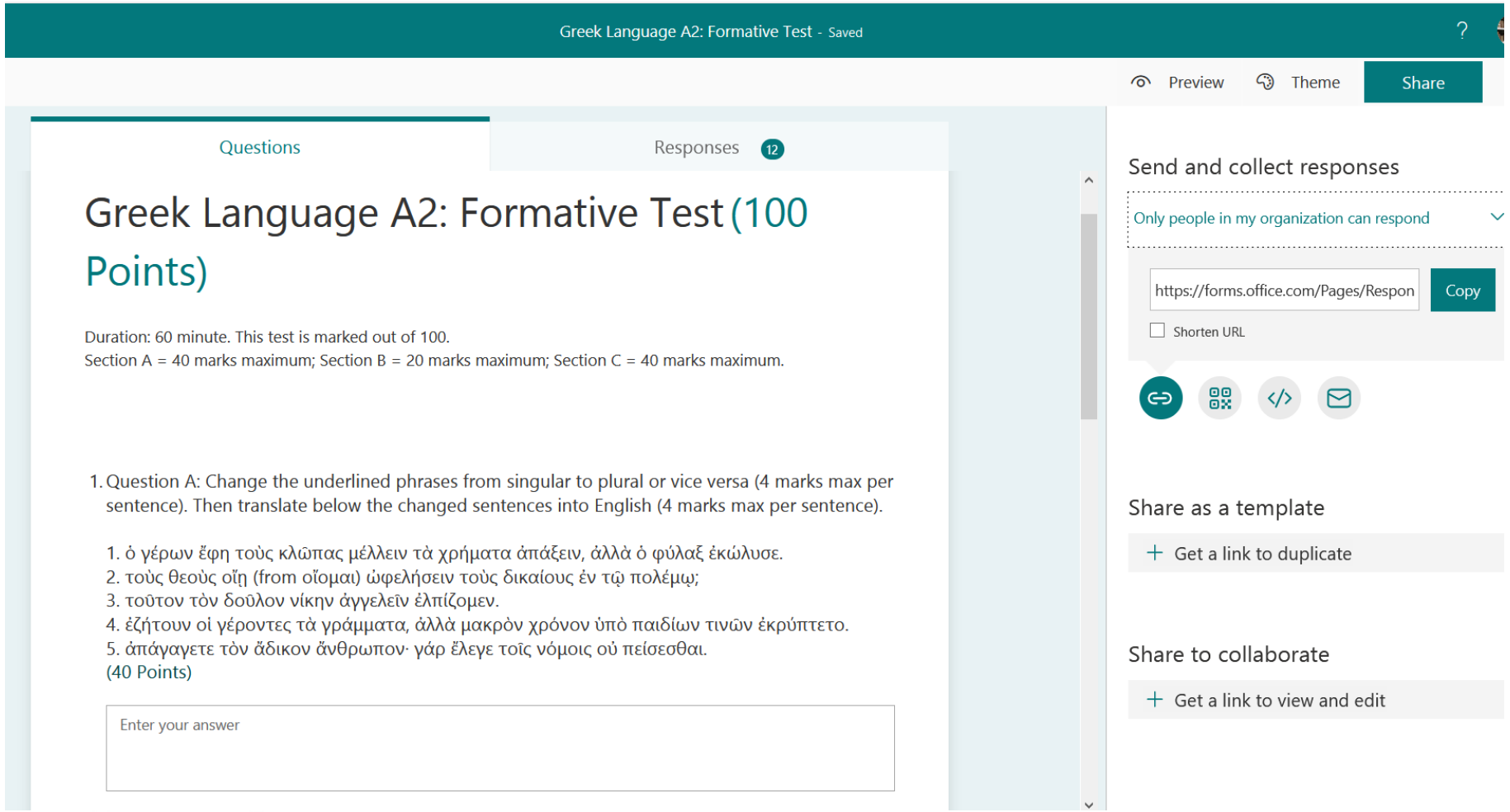

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