

UNIT 15 STUDY GUIDE

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN/ADJECTIVE (τίς, τί)

As a pronoun, the interrogative *τίς, τί* means “who ?, what ?”

As an adjective, the interrogative *τίς, τί* means “which ?, what ?”

	M/F	N
Nom. S	<i>τίς</i>	<i>τί</i>
Gen.	<i>τίνος/τοῦ</i>	<i>τίνος/τοῦ</i>
Dat.	<i>τίνι/τῷ</i>	<i>τίνι/τῷ</i>
Acc.	<i>τίνα</i>	<i>τί</i>
Nom. P	<i>τίνες</i>	<i>τίνα</i>
Gen.	<i>τίνων</i>	<i>τίνων</i>
Dat.	<i>τίσι(ν)</i>	<i>τίσι(ν)</i>
Acc.	<i>τίνας</i>	<i>τίνα</i>

NOTE: *The accent on the interrogative is always on the first syllable. Even when followed directly by another word, in violation of the rules for accent the acute accent is NEVER changed to a grave. Note τίνα can be either the masculine/feminine accusative singular “Whom?” or the neuter plural nominative/accusative “What (things)?”*

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN/ADJECTIVE (τις, τι)

As a pronoun, the indefinite *τις, τι* means “someone, anyone, something, anything.”

As an adjective, the indefinite *τις, τι* means “some, any.”

	M/F	N
Nom. S	<i>τις</i>	<i>τι</i>
Gen.	<i>τινός/του</i>	<i>τινός/του</i>
Dat.	<i>τινί/τῳ</i>	<i>τινί/τῳ</i>
Acc.	<i>τινά</i>	<i>τι</i>
Nom. P	<i>τινές</i>	<i>τινά</i>
Gen.	<i>τινῶν</i>	<i>τινῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τισί(ν)</i>	<i>τισί(ν)</i>
Acc.	<i>τινάς</i>	<i>τινά</i>

NOTE: The indefinite pronoun/adjective differs from the interrogative pronoun/adjective in accent only and is an enclitic. Note that the form *τινά* can be either the masculine/feminine accusative singular or the neuter nominative/accusative plural.

EXAMPLES OF USE OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN/ADJECTIVE (τίς, τί)

<i>τίνας ἐπέμψατε;</i> Whom did you send?	<i>τίνας στρατιώτῃς ἐπέμψατε;</i> Which/What soldiers did you send?
<i>τί ἐπέμψατε;</i> What did you send?	<i>τίνας γυναῖκας ἐπέμψατε;</i> Which/What women did you send?
<i>τίς τοὺς ἀγγέλους ἐπέμψεν;</i> Who sent the messengers?	<i>τίνα ἐπέμψατε;</i> Whom did you send? What (things) did you send?

ENCLITICS SUMMARIZED

Enclitics are words which are closely attached in pronunciation to the word they follow, and which usually affect the accent of the preceding word. In addition to the indefinite pronoun/adjective *τίς, τί*, there are a number of other words which are enclitic. Seven words which are enclitic are:

- γε*: emphasizes or limits the preceding word; “at any rate”
- περ*: adds force to the word it follows
- ποτέ*: “at some time, ever”
- που*: qualifies an assertion, “I suppose”; “somewhere”
- πως*: “in any way, in some way”
- τε*: “and” (often used together with *καί*)
- τοι*: “let me tell you, you know”

THE VERB εἰμί, “be”:

The verb is found only in the present system active and as a middle deponent in the future. The present system has an athematic conjugation with a number of irregularities. The future has a regular thematic conjugation (ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ / ἔσει) except for the third person singular, which is ἔσται.

εἰμί, ἔσομαι, —, —, —, —, “be”

	PRESENT IND. ACTIVE	IMPERF. IND. ACTIVE	PRESENT SUBJ. ACTIVE	PRESENT OPT. ACTIVE	PRESENT IMPER. ACTIVE
S 1	εἰμί	ἦ / ἦν	ᾶ	εἶην	
2	εἶ	ἦσθα	ἦς	εἶης	ἴσθι
3	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἦ	εἶη	ἔστω
P 1	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ᾶμεν	εἶμεν/εἶημεν	
2	ἐστέ	ἦτε	ἦτε	εἶτε/εἶητε	ἔστε
3	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ᾶσι(ν)	εἶεν/εἶησαν	ἔστων/ᾔντων

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE: εἶναι

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE:

	(M)	(F)	(N)
Nom. S	ὢν	οὔσα	ὄν
Gen.	όντος	ούσης	όντος

The disyllabic forms of the present indicative active of εἰμί (all forms except the second person singular εἶ) are enclitic and follow the rules for accent given above.

ἀγαθοί ἐσμεν.
We are good.

εὐδαίμονές ἐστε.
You are happy.

At the beginning of a sentence ἔσται(ν) is not an enclitic: it has an acute accent on the penult and can mean “there is” or “it is possible.”

ἔστι σοφός τις ἐν τῇ πόλει.
There is some wise man in the city.

ἔστιν ἀπελθεῖν.
It is possible to go away.

DATIVE OF THE POSSESSOR

With the verb *εἶμι* and similar verbs (e.g., *γίγνομαι*), ownership is shown by the **dative of the possessor**.

ἐκείνῳ τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐστὶ μικρὰ οἰκία.

To that man there is a small house.

That man has a small house.

Note the difference between the genitive and the dative when showing possession. The dative stresses the existence of the object and answers the question, “What does that man have?” The genitive in a similar sentence puts stress on the owner and answers the question, “Who has that thing?”

ἐκείνου τοῦ ἀνδρός μικρὰ ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία.

Of that man small is the house.

That man’s house is small.

ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE

An accusative which limits the meaning of a verb and functions as an adverb is called an **adverbial accusative**.

τί ταῦτα ἐποίησας;

For what did you do these things?

Why did you do these things?

τίνα τρόπον τοῦτο ἐποίησας; τόνδε τὸν τρόπον τοῦτο ἐποίησα.

In what way did you do this? I did this **in the following way**.

τέλος ἀπῆλθον.

In the end they went away.

They **finally** went away.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Attic Greek uses the first-person pronouns ἐγώ (“I”) and ἡμεῖς (“we”), and the second-person pronouns σύ (“you” singular) and ὑμεῖς (“you” plural). In the third person (“he,” “she,” “it,” “they”), Attic Greek uses the demonstrative pronouns in the nominative case (οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος) and forms of αὐτός in cases other than the nominative.

	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>
Nom. S	ἐγώ	σύ
Gen.	ἐμοῦ/μου	σοῦ/σου
Dat.	ἐμοί/μοι	σοί/σοι
Acc.	ἐμέ/με	σέ/σε
	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>
Nom. P	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς

(1) In the singular, the unaccented forms are alternative enclitic forms and are less emphatic.

Since the Greek verb form itself contains the subject, the nominative of the personal pronouns is used only for emphasis or contrast.

ἐγὼ ἐδίδαξα τὸν ἀδελφόν.

I taught my brother.

It was I who taught my brother.

Compare the same sentence without the pronoun:

ἐδίδαξα τὸν ἀδελφόν.

I taught my brother.

Personal pronouns can also be used in nominal sentences:

ἐγὼ μὲν ἀγαθός, σὺ δὲ κακός.

I am good; you are bad.

When the enclitic particle γε is used with the nominative and dative singular of ἐγώ, the two words are written together as one; the accent is *recessive*: ἐγωγε, ἐμοιγε.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

A pronoun in a case other than the nominative which refers back to the subject of its own clause is called a **reflexive pronoun**: “We love **ourselves**.” “Ourselves” is the reflexive pronoun and refers back to the subject of the sentence, “we.” (Be sure to distinguish the English reflexive “-self” from the *intensive* “-self”: “We *ourselves* love them.” Remember that Greek uses *αὐτός* in the predicate position or by itself in the nominative case as the intensive.

1st Person

Myself (Singular)			Ourselves (Plural)		
	(M)	(F)		(M)	(F)
Gen. S	ἐμαντοῦ	ἐμαντῆς	Gen. P	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἐμαντῶ	ἐμαντῆ	Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	ἐμαντόν	ἐμαντήν	Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς

2nd Person

Yourself (Singular)			Yourselves (Plural)		
	(M)	(F)		(M)	(F)
Gen. S	σεαντοῦ	σεαντῆς	Gen. P	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	σεαντῶ	σεαντῆ	Dat.	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	σεαντόν	σεαντήν	Acc.	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς

3rd Person

Himself/Herself/Itself (Singular)						
	himself M	herself F	itself N			
Gen. S	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ			
Dat.	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῆ	ἐαυτῶ			
Acc.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό			

Themselves (Plural)						
	themselves M	themselves F	themselves N			
Gen. P	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν			
Dat.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς			
Acc.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά			
	OR	OR				
Gen. P	σφῶν αὐτῶν	σφῶν αὐτῶν				
Dat.	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	σφίσιν αὐταῖς				
Acc.	σφᾶς αὐτούς	σφᾶς αὐτάς				

POSSESSION WITH PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

To show possession in the 1st and 2nd persons, either the possessive adjective or the genitive of the personal pronoun can be used. The possessive adjectives are:

1st Person:

“My, Mine” (Singular) ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν,	“Our, Ours” (Plural) ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρᾱ, ἡμέτερον,
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2nd Person:

“Your, Yours” (Singular) σός, σή, σόν,	“Your, Yours” (Plural) ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρᾱ, ὑμέτερον,
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1st & 2nd Person Possessive Pronoun Examples:

These possessive adjectives are the equivalent of the genitive of the personal pronouns. The possessive adjective is used in the attributive position, the genitive of the personal pronoun in the predicate position:

ὁ ἐμός φίλος	ὁ φίλος μου	my friend
οἱ ἐμοὶ φίλοι	οἱ φίλοι μου	my friends
ὁ ἡμέτερος φίλος	ὁ φίλος ἡμῶν	our friend
οἱ ἡμέτεροι φίλοι	οἱ φίλοι ἡμῶν	our friends
ὁ σός ἀδελφός	ὁ ἀδελφός σου	your brother (<i>addressing one person</i>)
οἱ σοὶ ἀδελφοί	οἱ ἀδελφοί σου	your brothers (<i>addressing one person</i>)
ὁ ὑμέτερος ἀδελφός	ὁ ἀδελφός ὑμῶν	your brother (<i>addressing more than one</i>)
οἱ ὑμέτεροι ἀδελφοί	οἱ ἀδελφοί ὑμῶν	your brothers (<i>addressing more than one</i>)

