ATHEMATIC VERB - φημί **"say, affirm, assert"**

The verb φημί is athematic in the present and imperfect tenses:

φημί, φήσω, ἔφησα, ——, ——, ——, "say, affirm, assert"

This verb has only an active voice. It is conjugated exactly like ἴστημι (Section 100) in the present and imperfect, except that:

(1) In the present indicative active all forms except the second person singular are *enclitic* (cf. εἰμί, Section 115).

(2) In the present and imperfect indicative active, and in the present imperative active, the second person singular is different.

The present tense stem shows the usual vowel gradation:

Long-vowel grade: φη-
Short-vowel grade: φα- ⟩——— **(Blue to indicate short-vowel is an -α-)**

The athematic forms of this verb are as follows.

	PRESENT IND. ACTIVE	IMPERFECT IND. ACTIVE	PRESENT SUBJ. ACTIVE	PRESENT OPT. ACTIVE	PRESENT IMPER. ACTIVE
S 1	φημί	ἔφην	φῶ	φαίην	
2	φής	ἔφησθα/ἔφης	φῇς	φαίης	φάθι
3	φησί(ν)	ἔφη	φῇ	φαίη	φάτω
P 1	φαμέν	ἔφαμεν	φῶμεν	φαῖμεν/φαίημεν	
2	φατέ	ἔφατε	φῆτε	φαῖτε/φαίητε	φάτε
3	φᾱσί(ν)	ἔφασαν	φῶσι(ν)	φαῖεν/φαίησαν	φάντων

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE: φάναι

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE:

	Ⓜ	Ⓕ	Ⓝ
Nom./Voc. S	φάς	φᾶσα	φάν
Gen.	φάντος	φάσης	φάντος

ATHEMATIC VERB - γιγνώσκω "perceive, recognize, know"

The verb γιγνώσκω has an athematic second aorist active:

γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, **ἔγνων**, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, "perceive, recognize, know"

Note: *This Verb does NOT form an Aorist Middle*

The second aorist active tense stem shows vowel gradation:

Long-vowel grade: γνω-

Short-vowel grade: γνο-

(Red to indicate short-vowel is an -**o**-)

Note: *This Verb is a ROOT AORIST*

The usual endings are employed. The subjunctive, optative, and participle are exactly like the equivalent second aorist forms of δίδωμι.

		AORIST IND. ACTIVE			AORIST SUBJ. ACTIVE			AORIST OPT. ACTIVE			AORIST IMPER. ACTIVE
S	1	ἔγνων	S	1	γνῶ	S	1	γνοίην			
	2	ἔγνως		2	γνῷς		2	γνοίης	S	2	γνῶθι
	3	ἔγνω		3	γνῷ		3	γνοίη		3	γνώτω
P	1	ἔγνωμεν	P	1	γνῶμεν	P	1	γνοῖμεν/γνοίημεν			
	2	ἔγνωτε		2	γνῶτε		2	γνοῖτε/γνοίητε	P	2	γνῶτε
	3	ἔγνωσαν		3	γνῶσι(ν)		3	γνοῖεν/γνοίησαν		3	γνόντων

AORIST INFINITIVE ACTIVE: γνῶναι

AORIST PARTICIPLE ACTIVE:

	Ⓜ	Ⓕ	Ⓝ
Nom./Voc. S	γνούς	γνοῦσα	γνόν
Gen.	γνόντος	γνούσης	γνόντος

FUTURE OPTATIVE

The future optative (one of whose functions is to replace a future indicative in one type of indirect statement; see Section 125) is formed as follows.

The *future optative active* adds to the future active and middle tense stem the endings of the present optative active of thematic verbs. The *future optative middle* adds to this stem the endings of the present optative middle/passive of thematic verbs.

The *future optative passive* adds to the future passive tense stem the endings of the present optative middle/passive of thematic verbs.

		FUTURE OPTATIVE ACTIVE			FUTURE OPTATIVE MIDDLE			FUTURE OPTATIVE PASSIVE
S	1	παιδεύσοιμι	S	1	παιδευσοίμην	S	1	παιδευθησοίμην
	2	παιδεύσοις		2	παιδεύσοιο		2	παιδευθήσοιο
	3	παιδεύσοι		3	παιδεύσοιτο		3	παιδευθήσοιτο
P	1	παιδεύσοιμεν	P	1	παιδευσοίμεθα	P	1	παιδευθησοίμεθα
	2	παιδεύσοιτε		2	παιδεύσοισθε		2	παιδευθήσοισθε
	3	παιδεύσοιεν		3	παιδεύσοιντο		3	παιδευθήσοιντο

Verbs whose future active and middle tense stem ends in ε or α form the future optative active in the same way as the present optative active of ποιέω and τῑμάω.

FUTURE INFINITIVE

The future infinitive (one of whose functions is to replace a future indicative in one type of indirect statement; cf. Section 125) is formed as follows.

The future infinitive active adds to the future active and middle tense stem the ending -ειν; the future infinitive middle adds to this stem the ending -εσθαι. The future infinitive passive adds to the future passive tense stem the ending -εσθαι.

FUTURE INFINITIVE ACTIVE	FUTURE INFINITIVE MIDDLE	FUTURE INFINITIVE PASSIVE
παιδεύσειν	παιδεύσεσθαι	παιδευθήσεσθαι

Verbs whose future active and middle tense stem ends in ε or α have a future infinitive active and middle formed like the present infinitive active and middle/passive of ποιέω and τῑμάω.

INDIRECT STATEMENTS

Example of an **Indirect Statement** vs. **Direct Quotation**:

> He says, "Sokrates is doing this."   (direct quotation)
> He says **that Sokrates is doing this. (indirect statement)**

Indirect statement can be introduced not only by verbs of <u>saying, thinking, believing, knowing, and perceiving</u>
   (e.g., He *believes* that Sokrates is doing this).

Greek has *three* different ways of expressing indirect statement. The various introductory verbs take one or more of these three constructions.

A list of verbs already learned, and those presented in this Section, showing the constructions which each commonly takes, is at the end of the Section.

The three types of indirect statement are as follows:

 (1.) FINITE VERB introduced by the conjunctions ὅτι/ὡς, "that"
 (2.) INFINITIVE   + subject accusative
 (3.) PARTICIPLE   + subject accusative

---

1. FINITE VERB introduced by conjunctions ὅτι / ὡς (INDIRECT STATEMENT)

WHEN THE INTRODUCTORY VERB IS IN A <u>PRIMARY TENSE</u> (PRESENT, PERFECT, OR FUTURE), ALL VERBS IN THE INDIRECT STATEMENT RETAIN THEIR ORIGINAL MOOD AND TENSE. NEGATIVES REMAIN UNCHANGED.

λέγει $\begin{Bmatrix} ὅτι \\ ὡς \end{Bmatrix}$ Σωκράτης τοῦτο ποιεῖ.

He says that Sokrates is doing this.

λέξει $\begin{Bmatrix} ὅτι \\ ὡς \end{Bmatrix}$ Σωκράτης τοῦτ' οὐκ ἐποίησεν.

He will say that Sokrates did not do this.

WHEN THE INTRODUCTORY VERB IS IN A <u>SECONDARY TENSE</u> (IMPERFECT, AORIST OR PLUPERFECT), <u>ALL VERBS IN THE INDIRECT STATEMENT ARE CHANGED FROM THE INDICATIVE TO THE OPTATIVE OF THE SAME TENSE AS IN THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT.</u> NEGATIVES REMAIN UNCHANGED.

εἶπεν $\begin{Bmatrix} ὅτι \\ ὡς \end{Bmatrix}$ Σωκράτης τοῦτο ποιοίη.

He said that Sokrates was doing this.

εἶπεν $\begin{Bmatrix} ὅτι \\ ὡς \end{Bmatrix}$ Σωκράτης τοῦτ' οὐ ποιήσειεν.

He said that Sokrates did not do this.

In this construction Greek uses the future optative, to stand in place of a future indicative.

$$\varepsilon\tilde{\iota}\pi\varepsilon\nu \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \H{o}\tau\iota \\ \H{\omega}\varsigma \end{array} \right\} \Sigma\omega\varkappa\varrho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma \ \tauo\tilde{\upsilon}\tauo \ \pi o\iota\acute{\eta}\sigma o\iota.$$

He said that Sokrates would do this.

In the translation above, English "would" represents an original "will," i.e., a future indicative.

The perfect optative, which can stand for an original perfect indicative, is rare.

When an **Optative** stands for an **Indicative** in **Indirect Statement**, it shows *time* and *aspect*.

PRESENT OPTATIVE: Time *Simultaneous* with that of the main verb.
AORIST OPTATIVE: Time *Prior* to that of the main verb.
FUTURE OPTATIVE: Time *Subsequent* to that of the main verb.

Contrast purpose clauses in **Secondary Sequence**, where the tenses of the optative indicate *aspect only*.

Retained Indicative (INDIRECT STATEMENT)

Sometimes, when the introductory verb is in past time, verbs of the original statement remain in the indicative and are not changed to the optative. This usage is called the **retained indicative** and gives added vividness to the quoted statement, a vividness which cannot be represented in translation.

$$\varepsilon\tilde{\iota}\pi\varepsilon\nu \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \H{o}\tau\iota \\ \H{\omega}\varsigma \end{array} \right\} \Sigma\omega\varkappa\varrho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma \ \tauo\tilde{\upsilon}\tauo \ \pi o\iota\acute{\eta}\sigma\varepsilon\iota.$$

He said that Sokrates would do this.

The imperfect and pluperfect, which lack an optative, are normally represented in indirect statement by a retained indicative.

Greek, like English, changes the *person* of the verb in an indirect statement when this is necessary: e.g., Sokrates says, "*I* did it"; Sokrates says that *he* (= Sokrates) did it.

2. INFINITIVE + Subject Accusative (INDIRECT STATEMENT)

> Many verbs introduce a second type of indirect statement in which an indicative verb of the original statement is replaced by the *infinitive of the same tense* and the subject of the original finite verb (whether separately expressed or not) appears in the accusative case as the *subject of the infinitive*. There is no introductory conjunction. Direct and indirect objects keep their own cases; negatives remain unchanged.
>
> This construction remains the same, *regardless of the tense of the introductory verb*.

When an **Infinitive** stands for an **Indicative** in **Indirect Statement**, it shows *time* and *aspect*.

PRESENT INFINITIVE: Time *Simultaneous* with that of the main verb.
AORIST INFINITIVE: Time *Prior* to that of the main verb.
FUTURE INFINITIVE: Time *Subsequent* to that of the main verb.
PERFECT INFINITIVE: Describes an action *Already Completed*.

> One verb which introduces this construction is νομίζω:
>
> νομίζω, νομιῶ, ἐνόμισα, νενόμικα, νενόμισμαι, ἐνομίσθην, "consider, think, believe"
>
> νομίζει Σωκράτη τοῦτο ποιεῖν.
> He thinks that Sokrates is doing this.
>
> νομίζει Σωκράτη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.
> He thinks that Sokrates did this.
>
> νομίζει Σωκράτη τοῦτ᾽ οὐ ποιήσειν.
> He thinks that Sokrates will not do this.
>
> ἐνόμισε Σωκράτη τοῦτ᾽ οὐ ποιήσειν.
> He thought that Sokrates would not do this.

> WHEN THE SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE IS THE SAME AS THAT OF THE INTRODUCTORY VERB, NO SEPARATE SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE APPEARS. WHEN THE SUBJECT IS DIFFERENT, IT MUST APPEAR.
>
> νομίζει τοῦτο ποιήσειν.
> He thinks that he (= the same person) will do this.
>
> νομίζει αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιήσειν.
> He thinks that he (= someone else) will do this.

> A predicate adjective agrees with the accusative subject of an infinitive in indirect statement, but with the subject of the introductory verb when the subject of the infinitive is the same and is not separately expressed.
>
> νομίζει Σωκράτη ἀγαθὸν εἶναι.
> He thinks that Sokrates is good.
>
> νομίζει ἀγαθὸς εἶναι.
> He thinks that he (= the same person) is good.

Since they lack **Infinitive**, Imperfect can be represented by Present, and **Pluperfect** by **Perfect** in an
Indirect Statement *whenever the context makes the time relationship clear*.

3. PARTICIPLE + Subject Accusative (INDIRECT STATEMENT)

Many verbs introduce a third type of indirect statement in which an <u>indicative</u> of the original statement is replaced by the *participle of the same tense* and the <u>subject of the original finite verb</u> (whether separately expressed in the original statement or not) <u>appears in the</u> *accusative case.* There is <u>no introductory conjunction.</u> Direct and indirect objects keep their own cases. Negatives remain unchanged.

<u>This construction remains the same,</u> *regardless of the tense of the introductory verb.*

Indirect statement with the participle will present no difficulties since it follows exactly the same rules as indirect statement with the infinitive.

Three verbs which can introduce this construction are ἀγγέλλω, αἰσθάνομαι, and ἀκούω.

> ἀγγέλλει Σωκράτη τοῦτο ποιοῦντα.
> He announces that Sokrates is doing this.

> ἀγγέλλει Σωκράτη τοῦτο ποιήσαντα.
> He announces that Sokrates did this.

> ἀγγέλλει Σωκράτη τοῦτ' οὐ ποιήσοντα.
> He announces that Sokrates will not do this.

> ἤγγειλε Σωκράτη τοῦτ' οὐ ποιήσοντα.
> He announced that Sokrates would not do this.

Participles in indirect statement, like infinitives when so used, stand for original indicatives and show *time* as well as aspect.

WHEN THE SUBJECT OF THE PARTICIPLE IS THE SAME AS THAT OF THE INTRODUCTORY VERB, NO SEPARATE SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE APPEARS, AND THE PARTICIPLE AGREES WITH THE SUBJECT OF THE INTRODUCTORY VERB. WHEN THE SUBJECT OF THE PARTICIPLE IS DIFFERENT, IT MUST APPEAR IN THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

> αἰσθάνονται κακοὶ ὄντες.
> They perceive that they (='the same people) are evil.

> αἰσθάνονται αὐτοὺς κακοὺς ὄντας.
> They perceive that they (= other people) are evil.

Predicate adjectives agree with the accusative subject of the participle or, when this is not expressed, with the subject of the introductory verb, as in the examples above.

With ἀκούω, this form of indirect statement conveys an *intellectually* perceived fact. The same verb can also take an object in the genitive case, accompanied by a participle (not in indirect statement) to describe something *physically* perceived.

> ἀκούει Σωκράτη τοῦτο ποιοῦντα.
> He hears that Sokrates is doing this.

> ἀκούει Σωκράτους τοῦτο ποιοῦντος.
> He hears Sokrates doing this.

INDIRECT STATEMENTS IN REVIEW

THE THREE TYPES OF INDIRECT STATEMENT COMPARED

1. FINITE VERB introduced by ὅτι/ὡς

    Introductory verb in primary tense:

        All verbs of the original statement remain the same except for any necessary change of person.

    Introductory verb in secondary tense:

        Indicatives of the original statement are changed to optatives of the same tense, OR

        indicatives of the original statement are retained for vividness; person is changed when necessary.

2. INFINITIVE + subject accusative

        Indicatives of the original statement are changed to infinitives of the same tense, AND

        the subject of the original statement appears in the accusative case as the subject of the infinitive.

3. PARTICIPLE + subject accusative

        Indicatives of the original statement are changed to participles of the same tense, AND

        the subject of the original statement appears in the accusative case and the participle agrees with it.

INTRODUCTORY VERBS CLASSIFIED

Here is a list of verbs already introduced, and verbs presented in this Unit, which introduce the three types of indirect statement.

INFINITIVE ONLY: νομίζω, φημί

FINITE VERB
OR INFINITIVE: λέγω

FINITE VERB
OR PARTICIPLE: ἀγγέλλω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀκούω, γιγνώσκω, δείκνῡμι, δηλόω, μανθάνω, ὁράω

THE ADJECTIVE πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, "much, many"

	M	F	N
Nom. S	**πολύς**	πολλή	**πολύ**
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	**πολύν**	πολλήν	**πολύ**
Nom. P	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
	2nd Declension	**1st Declension**	**3rd Declension**

128. THE NOUN ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ, "ship"

The third-declension noun ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ, "ship," is irregular.

Nom. S	ναῦς
Gen.	νεώς
Dat.	νηί
Acc.	ναῦν
Voc.	ναῦ

Nom./Voc. P	νῆες
Gen.	νεῶν
Dat.	ναυσί(ν)
Acc.	ναῦς

(1) This noun has two stems. The stem ναυ- appears in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and in the dative and accusative plural. The stem νη- appears elsewhere. The genitive singular was originally νηός, but by quantitative metathesis the form became νεώς (cf. πόλεως). The genitive plural imitates the genitive singular.

(2) Note that the accusative plural is the same as the nominative singular.