

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #4 (for Units 11-20) - Pronoun/Adjective Uses (KEY)

- 1). Describe the three main ways in which αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό is used:

As an adjective in the attributive position, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό means "same". In the predicate position, or standing alone in the Nominative case, it means "-self". By itself in the Genitive, dative or Accusative cases it serves as the personal pronoun for the third person.

- 2). Describe the three main uses of the supplementary participle with which you are familiar:

The supplementary participle completes the meaning of a verb. Verbs indicating emotion (such as χαίρω, "take pleasure, enjoy") can often take a supplementary participle which is best translated as an English gerund. Verbs of beginning (such as ἄρχω, "begin" [*mid.*]), enduring and ceasing (such as παύω, "stop"; "cease" [*mid.*]) take a supplementary participle, generally in the present tense and best translated by the English gerund. Also, the verbs λανθάνω ("escape the notice of" [+ Acc.]), φθάνω ("act first; be first [in doing something]; anticipate [someone]") and τυγχάνω ("happen [to]; hit the mark; obtain [+ Gen.]) often take supplementary participles.

- 3). How is τίς, τί used? What about τις, τι?

τίς, τί is the interrogative adjective or pronoun; as such, it is used to ask direct questions. τις, τι is the indefinite adjective or pronoun and designates someone or -thing non-specific.

- 4). Say a few words about both regular and reflexive possession in Greek.

Thank you! I will. To show possession in the first and second persons, one can use either the possessive adjective (in the attributive position) or the Genitive of the personal pronoun (enclitic in the singular, in the predicate position). To show possession in the third person, use the Genitive of a demonstrative pronoun (in the attributive position) or the Genitive of αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό (in the predicate position). To show reflexive possession in the singular, use the Genitive of the reflexive pronoun (in the attributive position) or (less commonly) the possessive adjectives ἐμός and σός. In the plural, for the first and second persons use ἡμέτερος, ἡμέτερα, ἡμέτερον and ὑμέτερος, ὑμέτερα, ὑμέτερον by themselves or (more commonly) strengthened by αὐτῶν. In the third person plural use ἐαυτῶν (in the attributive position) or the reflexive possessive adjective σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον, strengthened by αὐτῶν.

- 5). Name the three degrees of the Greek adjective and characterize each.

The positive degree simply attributes a quality to a noun or pronoun. The comparative degree shows that of two nouns or pronouns one has more of a quality than the other or that one noun or pronoun has the quality to a rather high degree. The superlative degree shows that of more than two nouns or pronouns one has the most of a quality or that a noun or pronoun has the quality to a very high degree.

- 6). Describe the two basic ways in which Greek adjectives are compared (*i.e.*, the two main ways to make comparative adjectives out of positive ones).

Most adjectives form their comparative degree with the suffixes -τερος, -τερᾶ, -τερον (and their superlative degree with the suffixes -τατος, -τατη, -τατον). For first and second declension adjectives, get the stem for the positive degree and add an *omicron* (if the stem ends in a long syllable) or an *omega* (if the stem ends in a short syllable) followed by the suffixes. Third declension adjectives in -ης, -εζ and third and first declension adjectives ending in -ύς, -εῖα, -ύ add the suffixes directly to the stem without any intervening vowel. A certain number of adjectives use the suffixes -ίων, -ιον and -ιστος, -ιστη, -ιστον to form their comparative and superlative degrees, respectively. These must be learned separately.

- 7). How can one harness the power of the comparative or superlative degree of an adjective without actually forming the comparative or superlative degree of an adjective? (*i.e.*, What other words can one use?)

An alternative to making the comparative or superlative of an adjective is to retain the positive degree and add the comparative adverb μᾶλλον ("more") or the superlative adverb μάλιστα ("most").

- 8). How does one make a "superlative" superlative?

The conjunctions ὅτι and ὡς, when followed by the superlative degree, mean "as... as possible".

- 9). Name an alternative to comparison with the Genitive of comparison and give a brief description of how this construction works.

One can make a comparison with the conjunction ἢ, "than". The things being compared with ἢ must be in the same case. The case(s) of the things being compared depends on their use in their own clauses.

- 10). Briefly describe how sequences of simple and compound negatives work in Greek:

A simple negative (μή, οὐ) followed by a compound negative or negatives (e.g.: μηδεῖς, οὐδεῖς), or a compound negative followed by another compound negative or negatives, has its negation strengthened. A compound negative followed by a simple negative produces a positive statement.

- 11). Describe the two main ways in which ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι is used:

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι serves as the indefinite relative pronoun ("whoever, whatever") and adds an extra generalizing force, often to a conditional sentence. It also serves as the indirect interrogative pronoun/adjective ("who, what") introducing an indirect question.

- 12). Give the dictionary entries for three direct interrogative pronouns/adjectives as well as the dictionary entries of their indefinite/indirect interrogative forms.

DIRECT INTERROGATIVE

ποιός, ποία, ποῖον, "of what kind?"
 πόσος, πόση, πόσον, "how much/many?, how large?"
 πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον, "which (of two)?"
 τίς, τί, "who, what?"

INDIRECT/INDEFINITE INTERROGATIVE

ὀποιός, ὀποία, ὀποῖον, "of what(ever) sort?"
 ὀπόσος, ὀπόση, ὀπόσον, "how(ever) much/many?"
 ὀπότερος, ὀποτέρα, ὀπότερον, "which(ever) (of two)?"
 ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, "whoever, whatever, who?, what?"

- 13). Give the dictionary entries for three direct interrogative adverbs as well as the dictionary entries of their indefinite enclitic and indefinite relative / indirect interrogative forms.

DIRECT INTERROGATIVE

πόθεν, "from where?, whence?"
 ποῖ, "to where?, whither?"
 πότε, "when?"
 ποῦ, "where?"
 πῶς, "how?"

INDEFINITE ENCLITIC

ποθεν, "from somewhere"
 ποι, "to some place"
 ποτέ, "at some time, ever"
 που, "somewhere"
 πῶς, "somehow"

INDEFINITE/INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

ὀποθεν, "from wherever, from where?, whence?"
 ὀποι, "to wherever, to where?, whither?"
 ὀπότε, "whenever, when?"
 ὀπου, "wherever, where?"
 ὀπῶς, "however, how?"

- 14). What are the general rules for comparing adverbs?

In general, adverbs are compared by employing certain forms of a given adverb's comparative and superlative adjective. The comparative adverb is typically the neuter Accusative singular of the comparative adjective, the superlative the neuter Accusative plural of the superlative adjective.

- 15). What are the general rules for the formation of verbal adjectives expressing obligation or necessity? Briefly describe how such adjectives are used.

In most cases, these adjectives are formed by dropping the past indicative augment and the -ην (and, where it appears, the -θ-) from the sixth principal part of a verb. The adjectival suffix -τέος, -τέα, -τέον is then added to the resulting stem. If -φ- or -χ- precedes the suffix, they are changed to -π- and -κ-, respectively. Such adjectives are employed in two ways: a personal (passive) construction and an impersonal (active/middle) construction. The former is employed with transitive verbs that take direct objects in the Accusative case and indicates that a verbal action is obligatory and must be performed upon the noun or pronoun agreeing with the adjective. In the latter construction the adjective is used impersonally and does not agree with a noun or pronoun. It is always neuter and Nominative in form, sometimes singular, sometimes plural. A Dative of personal agent is used to indicate the person or thing for whom the action is obligatory.