

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #5 (for Units 1-10) - Verbs #1 (key)

1). Complete the following list of the five qualities characteristic of all finite Greek verbs, and describe each, listing all possibilities for the individual characteristics:

PERSON (3): first ("I," "we"), second ("you," "y'all") or third ("he," "she," "it," "they")

NUMBER (3*): singular (one), plural (more than one) or dual (pairs)

TENSE (7*): present, future, imperfect, aorist, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

MOOD (4*): indicative (statements of fact), subjunctive and optative (subordinate clauses and hypothetical statements) and imperative (commands)

VOICE (3): active (subject performing the action), passive (action performed on the subject) and middle (subject performs the action but has an interest in the completion of the action)

2). What TWO things does the tense of a verb in the indicative mood provide information about? Identify all the possibilities for each of these things:

Tense in the indicative provides information about time (present, past or future) and aspect (progressive/repeated, simple or completed)

3). What's the difference between the primary and secondary tenses of the indicative? Which tenses belong to each designation?

The primary tenses (present, future, perfect and future perfect) refer to present or future time; the secondary tenses (imperfect, aorist and pluperfect) refer to past time.

4). Explain the differences between the three moods of the Greek verb with which you are familiar:

The indicative mood is the mood of statements of fact and fact-based questions; the subjunctive and optative moods are employed for certain subordinate clauses, conditions, hypothetical situations and - in general - to show uncertainty.

5). How many principal parts does a Greek verb (usually) have? Fully identify (*i.e.*, five qualities) each part:

Greek verbs typically have 6 principal parts. #1: present indicative active, 1st person singular; #2: future indicative active, 1st person singular; #3 aorist indicative active, 1st person singular; #4: perfect indicative active, 1st person singular; #5: perfect indicative middle/passive, 1st person singular; #6: aorist indicative passive, 1st person singular

6). Explain the principle of subject/verb agreement in Greek. Identify a major violation of this rule.

Verbs must agree with the nouns that act as their subjects in number (singular or plural). Neuter plural subjects take singular verbs, however.

7). What suffix do all past indicative Greek forms have in common? What is this suffix called?

The suffix (ἐ-) is called the past indicative augment.

8). How do infinitives differ from finite verb forms?

Infinitives have tense and voice, but unlike finite verbs, they lack person, number and mood.

9). List 4 uses of the Greek infinitive:

The infinitive can be used with verbs that issue commands, in an explanatory fashion (epexegetically), as the direct object of a verb and in an articular infinitive construction.

10). Describe how one performs a synopsis of a verb:

To perform a synopsis, one first writes out the principal parts of a verb. Then one generates all the forms (tenses, voices and moods) of the verb for a given person and number (plus all infinitives).

11). How does the tense of a subjunctive or optative differ from that of a verb in the indicative mood?

The tense of optatives and subjunctives does not provide information about time, but only about aspect. The tense of indicatives provides information about both.

12). Explain how sequence of moods works:

Sequence of moods determines which mood (subjunctive or optative) of verb appears in a subordinate clause following an indicative verb in a main clause. If the tense of the main verb is a primary tense, the mood of the verb in the subordinate clause will be subjunctive. If the tense of the main verb is secondary, the subordinate clause will have a verb in the optative mood.

13). The contracted verbs with which you are familiar can display contractions in two different principal parts. Which?

They display contractions in principal part #1 (*alpha, epsilon* and *omicron* contract verbs) or #2 (verbs with contracted futures)

14). What is a participle? What five qualities do they have?

A participle is a verbal adjective. They have case, number, gender, tense and voice.

15). Which four Greek verb tenses have participial forms? in which voices?

The present, future, first and second aorist and perfect tenses have participles in all three voices.

16). Explain the significance of the tense of a participle:

The tense of a participle always provides information about aspect, and sometimes about time. The present participle shows progressive/repeated aspect and typically shows action simultaneous with the main verb. The future participle has simple or progressive/repeated aspect and has action subsequent to the main verb. The aorist participle has simple aspect and shows prior or simultaneous action. The perfect participle has completed aspect and shows prior time.

17). What are the two uses of the participle with which you are familiar?

attributive use - like an adjective or other modifier in the attributive position - or circumstantial use (when it ISN'T in the attributive position and acts as part of an adverbial clause)

18). Masculine and neuter forms of the active participles (and the aorist passive participles) are declined like what nouns? What about feminine forms?

Masculine and neuter forms of the active participles (and the aorist passive participles) are declined like third-declension nouns. Feminine forms of these participles are declined like first-declension nouns.

19). Middle/Passive participial forms (save the aorist passive) are declined like what type of adjectives?

Middle/passive participial forms (save the aorist passive) are declined like first/second declension adjectives.