

Athenaze 5β

Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 5β
- agreement of subject and verb
 - neuter plural subjects are treated as a collective noun and take a verb in the singular:
 - *τά ἄροτρα μικρά ἐστιν.*
- personal pronouns (ἐγώ, ἡμεῖς — σύ, ὑμεῖς — αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ)
 - see separate handout on the pronoun for 5β
 - in the oblique (non-nominative) cases of the 1st- and 2nd-person singular, note the distinction between the accented emphatic forms and the enclitic unemphatic forms:
 - ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ vs. μου, μοι, με
 - σοῦ, σοί, σέ vs. σου, σοι, σε
 - note: the emphatic forms are regularly employed following a preposition:
 - ὁ λύκος ὀρμᾶ ἐπ' ἐμέ.
 - the principal exception to this rule: personal pronouns following *πρός*
 - as you would expect, the emphatic forms are also regularly employed when the pronoun begins a sentence
 - note the unexpected accent in the dative singular: ἐμοί, σοί
 - recall that final *-οι* is in most instances treated as short for the purposes of accentuation, as here
- attributive and predicative position
 - a word or phrase that modifies a noun can be in either the attributive or the predicate position:
 - a word or phrase in the attributive position merely specifies something about its noun that is taken to be true as a matter of fact:
 - “The tall man lost his hat.” “The green cow sat on my hat.” (vs., e.g., the orange cow or the red cow)
 - a word or phrase in the predicate position for the most part actively states something about the noun it modifies:
 - “The cow was green!” “The cow fell exhausted to the ground.”
 - but we will discover that there are some words and constructions that prefer the attributive or predicative position as a simple matter of convention

- a word or phrase is said to be in the attributive position if it follows a definite article. This yields three possible patterns:

a) ἡ <u>καλή</u> θυγάτηρ	the beautiful daughter
ἡ <u>τοῦ Δικαιοπόλεως</u> θυγάτηρ	the daughter of Dicaeopolis
ὁ ἐν τῇ γῆ θησαυρός	the treasure (buried/lying) in the earth
b) θυγάτηρ ἡ <u>καλή</u>	the beautiful daughter
θυγάτηρ ἡ <u>τοῦ Δικαιοπόλεως</u>	the daughter of Dicaeopolis
θησαυρός ὁ ἐν τῇ γῆ	the treasure (buried/lying) in the earth
c) ἡ θυγάτηρ ἡ <u>καλή</u>	the beautiful daughter
ἡ θυγάτηρ ἡ <u>τοῦ Δικαιοπόλεως</u>	the daughter of Dicaeopolis
ὁ θησαυρός ὁ ἐν τῇ γῆ	the treasure (buried/lying) in the earth

Note that all three of these patterns convey the same essential meaning:

- pattern a) is the most common and the least emphatic.
 - note how, when a noun is placed in the attributive position (as in the second example), this practice frequently yields a series of definite articles in a row (ἡ τοῦ Δικαιοπόλεως ...). The Greeks have no trouble with phrases involving as many as three definite articles stacked up like this, so long as no two in a row are the same number, case, and gender (e.g., ὁ τῆς τῶν μαθητῶν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ διδασκαλίας τρόπος — “the manner of instruction of the pupils of Jesus” [i.e., the manner in which the followers of Jesus taught]).
- pattern b) is somewhat more emphatic, as it specifies something further about the noun after its initial introduction
- pattern c), with its repetition of the definite article, is the most emphatic
- a word or phrase is said to be in the predicate position if it does not follow a definite article:
 - ἡ θυγάτηρ καλή the daughter is beautiful
- possessives (ἐμός, ἡμέτερος — σός, ὑμέτερος — αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ)
 - see separate handout for 5β
- adjectival αὐτός, -ή, -ό
 - see separate handout for 5β