

### Athenaze 6α

#### Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 6α
- disyllabic epsilon-contracts: πλέω
  - in these verbs, epsilon does not contract before an “ο” sound (vowel or diphthong)
    - πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι(ν)
    - πλεῖ, πλεῖτε
    - πλεῖν
- the verb: voice (active, passive, middle)
  - review my discussion of voice in the overview of the Greek verb (Unit 1A)
- the middle voice: regular, epsilon-contract, alpha-contract
  - for forms, see separate handout for 6α
  - the verb λύω illustrates the difference between the active and middle voices quite nicely:
    - λύω = “I loosen/release someone/something” (active)
    - λύομαι = “I get someone set free” or “I ransom” (middle)<sup>1</sup>
  - the other verbs in the paradigms employed in this unit are less helpful. I have employed:
    - φοβέω = “I frighten someone/something” or “send them running off in fear” (active)
    - φοβέομαι = “I am afraid” (intransitive) / “I fear someone/something” (transitive) (middle)
    - ὀρμάω = “I set someone/something in motion,” “I urge on” (active)
    - ὀρμάομαι = “I set out, rush headlong” (middle)<sup>2</sup>

#### Just for the record:

- you should be aware that the forms set out here are actually those of the present indicative middle/passive — that is, the identical forms will also be used to represent the present indicative passive
  - e.g., λύομαι = “I get someone set free” or “I ransom” (middle) and “I am released” (passive)

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. the distinction between φέρω and φέρομαι (“I carry something” vs. “I carry something off for myself as a prize, I win it”), γράφω and γράφομαι (“I write” vs. “I get something written down (by a slave)” or “I indict”).

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the active form of ὀρμάω is also employed in an intransitive sense that is virtually identical to that of the middle (as in the reading for unit 5β).

- deponent verbs
  - these verbs elect to employ middle/passive endings rather than active endings, often for no apparent reason. (Note: as we'll see below, the text is not altogether correct in claiming that deponent verbs occur only in the middle voice.)
    - ἀφικνέομαι, βούλομαι, γίγνομαι, δέχομαι, ἔρχομαι

Just for the record:

- although it is not important, or even evident, at this stage, you should be aware that there are two types of deponent verbs: those that employ middle forms in forming their aorist indicative and those that employ forms based on a separate aorist passive stem. In the present indicative, the future indicative, and the perfect middle/passive indicative, however, both types of verbs look exactly the same, since, in those instances, all deponent verbs employ middle endings and, in the case of the present indicative and the perfect middle/passive indicative, the middle and the passive are formed in exactly the same fashion in any case.

### Principal Parts

Pres.Act. or Mid.	Fut.Act. or Mid.	Aor.Act. or Mid.	Pfct.Act.	Pfct.Mid./Pass.	Aor.Pass
λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην
ἀφικνέομαι	ἀφίξομαι	<u>ἀφικόμην</u>	—	ἀφίγμαι	—
γίγνομαι	γενήσομαι	<u>ἐγενόμην</u>	[γέγονα]	γεγένημαι	—
βούλομαι	βουλήσομαι	—	—	βεβούλημαι	ἐβουλήθην
ἔρχομαι	ελεύσομαι	[ἦλθον]	[ἐλήλυθα]	—	—

[**Note:** as I remark in my introduction to the Greek verb, the terminology employed in the headings of this chart are severely defective and misleading. Where I use “present” and “future,” I should have “present/future tense, formed on the progressive stem”; where I use “aorist,” I should have “past tense of the aorist aspect, formed on the aorist or the aorist passive stem”; where I use “perfect,” I should use “present tense of the perfect aspect, formed on the perfect or the perfect middle/passive stem.” I.e., the terminology we have inherited ignores the aspectual element of what we call the present and future “tenses,” while treating the aorist and the perfect as if they were tenses rather than aspects.]