1. **Quiz Quote**

νόμος μὲν πάντα κρατύνει.

2. **Two-Syllable Epsilon-Contract Verbs**

RULE: two-syllable ε-contract verbs like πλέω do NOT contract epsilon (ε) into any "O" sound (o-omicron; ω-omega; ου-, οι-, or ῳ-diphthong).

Model verb: πλέ-ω, *sail*. Stem πλε-.

	indicative	*imperative*	*infinitive*
I	πλέω		
you	πλεῖς	πλεῖ	
he she /it	πλεῖ		πλεῖν
we	πλέομεν		
you (plur)	πλεῖτε	πλεῖτε	
they	πλέουσι(ν)		

3. **Middle Forms (present tense)**

basic endings	ω-verbs	ε-contract	α-contract
i n d i c a t i v e			
-μαι	φέρ-ομαι	ποι-οῦμαι	τιμ-ῶμαι
-σαι	φέρ-ει / -η (from φέρ-ε-σαι)	ποι-εῖ / -ῇ	τιμ-ᾷ
-ται	φέρ-εται	ποι-εῖται	τιμ-ᾶται
-μεθα	φερ-όμεθα	ποι-ούμεθα	τιμ-ώμεθα
-σθε	φέρ-εσθε	ποι-εῖσθε	τιμ-ᾶσθε
-νται	φέρ-ονται	ποι-οῦνται	τιμ-ῶνται
i m p e r a t i v e			
-σο	φέρ-ου (from φέρ-ε-σο)	ποι-οῦ	τιμ-ῶ (!!)
-σθε	φέρ-εσθε	ποι-εῖσθε	τιμ-ᾶσθε
i n f i n i t v e			
-σθαι	φέρ-εσθαι	ποι-εῖσθαι	τιμ-ᾶσθαι

4.   MIDDLE VOICE, general considerations.

ACTIVE VOICE VERSUS MIDDLE VOICE versus passive voice.

- *Active voice* (aka "active") simply indicates action done by the grammatical subject
  - "I'm carrying the brick (and don't really care one way or the other)"

- *Middle voice* (aka "middle") indicates action done BY the grammatical subject, FOR and/or TO the subject
  - As if to have a *special verb form* to convey that I'm carrying the brick — maybe a very special brick — with a personal stake in the action. Maybe it's a *gold* brick, a coveted prize, and thus something *I do FOR myself!*

    - Also, situations where I do it *to* myself: "I'm moving," i.e., I'm moving myself

- *Passive voice* (aka "passive") indicates action done NOT by the grammatical subject but by someone/something else
- ☞ NOTE THAT ENGLISH, WHILE IT HAS BOTH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE, *LACKS MIDDLE VOICE!*

5.   Reflexive (intransitive) middle

= Do it │to│ yourself.

λού-ω (active) versus λού-ομαι (middle)

  - λού-**ω** (act) τὸ αὐτοκίνητον = "I'm washing the car"

  - λού-**ομαι** (mid) = "I'm washing myself/am washing up"

- κιν-**ῶ** (active) versus κιν-**οῦμαι** (middle)

  - κιν-**ῶ** = "I move (something else)"

  - κιν-**οῦμαι** = "I move (myself)," "I am moving"

- πείθ-**ω** (active) versus πείθ-**ομαι** (middle)

  - πείθ-**ω** = "I persuade" (πείθω τοὺς δούλους, *I am persuading the slaves*)

  - πείθ-**ομαι** + dative = "I obey (I persuade myself in relation to another person's wishes)" (πείθομαι τοῖς δεσπόταις, *I am obeying the masters*)

    - ☞ Note that in the usage above, the dative indicates that to which the verb refers. *But it is not a direct object!* This is still an intransitive use.

6.   **Sample Use of IN-transitive (no DO) Middle.** ἐγείρομαι, **"wake (myself) up."**
(Contrast with active ἐγείρω, "wake [someone else] up.")

MIDDLE		ACTIVE	
INDICATIVE			
"I wake up"	ἐγείρ-ομαι	"I wake Philip up."	ἐγείρ-ω τὸν Φίλιππον
"you (sing.) wake up"	ἐγείρ -ει (-η)	"You wake Ph. up."	ἐγείρ -εις τὸν Φίλιππον
"he/she/it wakes up	ἐγείρ -εται	"He/she/it wakes Ph. up."	ἐγείρ -ει τὸν Φίλιππον
"we wake up"	ἐγειρ -όμεθα	"We wake Ph. up."	ἐγείρ -ομεν τὸν Φίλιππον
"you wake up"	ἐγείρ -εσθε	"You wake Ph. up."	ἐγείρ -ετε τὸν Φίλιππον
"they wake up"	ἐγείρ -ονται	"They wake Ph. up."	ἐγείρ -ουσι(ν) τὸν Φίλιππον
IMPERATIVE			
"you (sing.), wake up!"	ἐγείρ -ου	"Wake Ph. up!"	ἐγειρ -ε τὸν Φίλιππον
"you (pl.), wake up"	ἐγείρ -εσθε	"Wake Ph. up!"	ἐγείρ -ετε τὸν Φίλιππον
INFINITIVE			
"to wake up"	ἐγείρ -εσθαι	"to wake Ph. up."	ἐγείρ -ειν τὸν Φίλιππον

7.   **Transitive Middle**

   = personal stake, emotional attachment, personal investment + external direct object

- φέρ-**ω** (act) versus φέρ-**ομαι** (mid)

  - φέρ-**ω** (act) τὸν λίθον = "I carry the stone"

  - φέρ-**ομαι** (mid) τὸ ἆθλον (the prize) = "I carry off/win the prize!"

- παιδεύ-ω (act.) versus παιδεύ-ομαι (mid.)

  - παιδεύ-ω τὸν παῖδα = "I educate the child"

  - παιδεύ-ομαι τὸν παῖδα = "I send my child to be educated," "I see to my child's education/have him educated"

- λύ-ω (act.) versus λύ-ομαι (mid.)

  - λύ-ω = "I free"

  - λύ-ομαι τὸν παῖδά = "I secure the release of / I ransom my child"

8.   Sample Use of Transitive Middle. λύομαι, **"ransom"** (in contrast to active λύω, **"release")**

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
INDICATIVE			
"I ransom my child"	λύ-ομαι τὸν παῖδα	"I release the child"	λύ-ω τὸν παῖδα
"you ransom your child"	λύ-ει (-ῃ) τὸν παῖδα	"you release the child"	λύ-εις τὸν παῖδα
"he/she/it ransoms" [etc.]	λύ-εται τὸν παῖδα	"he/she/it releases the child"	λύ-ει τὸν παῖδα
"we ransom our child"	λυ-όμεθα τὸν παῖδα	"we release the child"	λύ-ομεν τὸν παῖδα
"you ransom your child"	λύ-εσθε τὸν παῖδα	"you release the child"	λύ-ετε τὸν παῖδα
"they ransom their child"	λύ-ονται τὸν παῖδα	"they release the child"	λύ-ουσι τὸν παῖδα
IMPERATIVE			
"you, ransom your child!"	λύ-ου τὸν παῖδα	"you (sing.), release the child!"	λύ-ε τὸν παῖδα
"you, ransom your child!"	λύ-εσθε τὸν παῖδα	"you (pl.), release the child"	λύ-ετε τὸν παῖδα
INFINITIVE			
"to ransom (one's) child"	λύ-εσθαι τὸν παῖδα	"to release the child"	λύ-ειν τὸν παῖδα

9.   "Deponent" Verbs

middle (and middle-passive) verbs—i.e., verbs that are (mostly) *never* active.

- **βούλομαι** καθεύδειν "**I want** to sleep"

- **δέχομαι** τὸν σῖτον "**I receive/accept** the food"

- **γίγνομαι** βασιλεύς "**I become** king" (βασιλεύς is nominative predicate complement)

- **ἔρχομαι** εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν "**I go/come** into the house"

  ➢ but aorist (simple past) active: **ἦλθον** εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν "**I came/went** into the house"

- **ἀφικνοῦμαι** (ε-contract) εἰς τὴν πόλιν "**I arrive** in the city"

10.   Substitution Drill

(ἐγὼ) βούλομαι καθεύδειν ("I want to sleep").

"<u>You</u> want to sleep": (<u>σὺ) βούλει</u> καθεύδειν.

"<u>You (pl) want</u> to sleep": (<u>ὑμεις) βούλεσθε</u> καθεύδειν.

"<u>The girls want</u> to sleep": <u>αἱ κόραι βούλονται</u> καθεύδειν.