

## CH19 Grammar

Note that *genitive absolute* is section III. of this handout and starts on page 4. The handout starts with a discussion of the verb ἵστημι, which is similar to, but more irregular than, δίδωμι and τίθημι.

### I. ἵστημι. “Stand,” “stop,” etc.

#### (a) “Extended” principal parts.

##### 1. Present system.

- a. ἵστημι. *pres. act* “I cause X to stand,” “I am setting X up.”
- b. ἵσταμαι. *pres. trans. mid.* “I am setting X up (for my benefit)”
- c. ἵσταμαι. *pres. pass.* “I am being placed/set/established.”

##### 2. Future active.

στήσω. *fut* “I will cause X to stand” (etc.).

##### 3. Aorist.

- a. ἔστησα. *aor.1 transitive act.* “I caused X to stand,” “I set it up” (etc.).
- b. ἐστήσάμην. *aor.1 trans. mid.* “I set up X (for my benefit).”
- c. ἔστην. *2nd aor. athematic act. intrans.* “I stood/stopped.”

##### 4. Active Perfect

ἔστηκα. “I am standing”\*

##### 5. Passive Perfect

[no passive perfect]

##### 6. Passive aorist and future.

- a. ἐστάθην. *aor. pass.* “I was set up/established/etc.”
- b. σταθήσομαι. *fut. passive.* “I will be set up/established/etc.”

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\* The forms of the active perfect indicative of ἵστημι are somewhat irregular. Sing.: ἔστηκα, ἔστηκας ἔστηκε(ν); plural: ἔσταμεν ἔστατε ἔστασι(ν).

**(b) Synopsis table plus translations.**

	<i>active transitive</i>	<i>transitive middle</i>	<i>intransitive middle</i>	<i>intransitive active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>Present</i>	ἵστημι <i>I am setting up X</i>	ἵσταμαι <i>I am setting up X (for my own purposes)</i>	ἵσταμαι <i>I am trying to stand (myself) up</i>		ἵσταμαι <i>I am being set up</i>
<i>Imperfect</i>	ἵστην <i>I was setting up X</i>	ἵστάμην <i>I was setting up X (for my own purposes)</i>	ἵστάμην <i>I was trying to stand (myself) up</i>		ἵστάμην <i>I was being set up</i>
<i>Future</i>	στήσω <i>I shall set up X</i>	στήσομαι <i>I shall set up X (for my own purposes)</i>	στήσομαι <i>I shall try to stand (myself) up</i>		σταθήσομαι <i>I shall be set up</i>
<i>Aorist</i>	ἔστησα <i>I (did) set up X</i>	ἔστησάμην <i>I (did) set up X (for my own purposes)</i>		ἔστην <i>I stood (myself) up, stood, stopped</i>	ἑστάθην <i>I was set up</i>
<i>Perfect</i>				ἔστηκα <i>I am standing</i>	

**(c) ἵστημι. Present System, Indicative, PTC.**

	pres. act.	pres. mid.	impf. act	impf. mid.
	indic			
1	ἵστη-μι	ἵστα-μαι (ᾶ)	ἵστη-ν (ῖ)	ἵστά-μην (ῖ, ᾶ)
2	ἵστη-ς	ἵστα-σαι	ἵστη-ς	ἵστα-σο
3	ἵστη-σι(ν)	ἵστα-ται	ἵστη	ἵστα-το
1	ἵστᾱ-μεν	ἵστά-μεθα	ἵστᾱ-μεν	ἵστά-μεθα
2	ἵστᾱ-τε	ἵστα-σθε	ἵστᾱ-τε	ἵστα-σθε
3	ἵστᾱ-σι(ν)	ἵστα-νται	ἵστᾱ-σαν	ἵστα-ντο
	imperative			
sing	ἵστη	ἵστα-σο		
plur	ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-σθε		
	inf.			
	ἵστά-ναι	ἵστα-σθαι		
	ptc			
	ἱστάς ἱστᾱσα ἱστάν	ἱστά-μενος -η -ον		

**(d) ἵστημι. Aorists Compared.**

	1st aor. act.	1st aor. mid.	2nd aor. athematic intransitive active
	("caused to stand)	("caused to stand for ... own purposes")	("came to a halt, stood still, stood, stopped")
	indic		
1	ἔστησα	ἔστησάμην	ἔστην
2	ἔστησας	ἔστήσω	ἔστης
3	ἔστησε(ν)	ἔστήσατο	ἔστη
1	ἐστήσαμεν	ἐστήσάμεθα	ἔστημεν
2	ἐστήσατεν	ἐστήσασθε	ἔστητε
3	ἔστησαν	ἔστήσαντο	ἔστησαν
	imperative		
sing	στήσον	στήσαι	στήθι
plur	στήσατε	στήσαθε	στήτε
	inf.		
	στήσαι	στήσασθαι	στήναι
	ptc		
	στήσας στήσασα στήσαν στήσαντος	στησάμενος -η -ον	στάς στάσα σάν σάντος

**II. Drill: καθίσταμαι (κατά "down" + ἵστημι "stand") "set in a position/situation/condition"**

οἱ πολέμιοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰς φόβον **καθ-ιστᾶσιν**.

*The enemies are putting the Athenians into a state of fear. pres. act.*

οἱ πολέμιοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰς φόβον **κατ-έστησαν**. (past)

*The enemies put the Athenians into a state of fear. aor.1 act.*

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς φόβον **καθ-ίστανται**.

*The Athenians find themselves being put into a state of fear. pres. intrans. mid.*

*The Athenians are becoming afraid / are taking fright.*

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς φόβον **κατ-έστησαν**.

*The Athenians became afraid / took fright. athem. aor.2 intrans. act.*

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δημοκρατίαν (democracy) **καθ-ίστανται**.

*The Athenians are establishing (for themselves) a democracy. pres. trans. mid.*

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δημοκρατίαν (democracy) **κατ-έστησαν**.

*The Athenians established (for themselves) a democracy. aor.1. trans. mid.*

### III. Genitive Absolute.

#### (a) Explanation.

(1) *REVIEW*: Participles generally.

**“Philip, running fast, calls Argos.”** Note that:

- “Running” here functions as participle modifying the subject, “Philip”
- In Greek, the *participle* will agree in case, number, gender with its *noun*:  
τρέχων (“running,” masc. nom. sing.) ταχέως, ὁ Φίλιππος (masc. nom. sing.)  
Ἄργον καλεῖ

(2) *NEW*: Participle phrases in genitive absolute.

**“Philip running fast, Argos barks loud”** — Here, “Philip” *doesn’t fit into syntax of clause*, i.e., “Philip” isn’t a . . .

- subject
- direct object
- indirect object
- possessive
- predicate complement
- etc. etc. etc.

But the Greek for “Philip running” *still has to be in a case*, only what case?

In Greek, **GENITIVE**: τρέχοντος τοῦ Φιλίππου, μέγα ὑλακτεῖ ὁ Ἄργος.

That’s called “*genitive absolute*” — “absolute” because “freed up” (Latin *absolutus*) from the rest of sentence.

#### (b) Usage Types

Genitive absolutes to be translated just like other PTCs. The genitive *has only to do with syntax!*

Genitive absolute PTC phrase thus can be translated with English subordinate clauses. . .

τρέχοντος τοῦ Φιλίππου, μέγα λατρεύει ὁ Ἄργος.

**generic translation:** *Philip running, Argos barks loud.*

**causal PTC:** *Because Philip is running, Argos barks loud.*

**concessive PTC:** *Although Philip is running, Argos barks loud.*

**temporal PTC:** *While/as Philip is running, Argos barks loud.*

**conditional (“if”) PTC:** *If Philip is running, Argos barks loud.*

**(c) Further Illustration: Subordinate Clauses vs. GenAbs**

διὰ τί (why?) βαδίζουν ἐν τῷ κήπῳ (in the garden);	“Why do they walk in the garden?”
βαδίζουν ἐν τῷ κήπῳ διότι (because) ἡ ἡμέρα καλή ἐστίν.	“They walk in the garden b/c the day is beautiful.”
βαδίζουν ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, ἡμέρας καλῆς οὐσης.	“They walk in the garden, it being a beautiful day.”
οὐσης form? (part of speech, inflectional ending, etc.)	PTC, fem. gen. sing. pres. act., “being”
ἡμέρας καλῆς οὐσης forms? meaning? why?	“it being a beautiful day” — gen. ptc. (gen. absol.) construction. Genitive signals syntactical separateness of the PTC phrase  Alternately, translate with a clause: “since it is a beautiful day.”
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς Σαλαμῖνα πλέουσιν ἐν ᾧ (while) οἱ Πέρσαι προσχωροῦσιν.	“The Athenians are sailing to (lit. “into”) Salamis while the Persians are approaching.”
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς Σαλαμῖνα πλέουσιν, τῶν Περσῶν προσχωρούντων	“The Athenians are sailing to Salamis, the Persians approaching.”  TRANSL'D WITH CLAUSE: “The Athenians are sailing to Salamis while the Persians approach.”
προσχωρούντων form? (part of speech, inflectional ending, etc.)	PTC VERB FORM: pres. act. ptc. gen. plur. “approaching”
τῶν Περσῶν προσχωρούντων forms? meaning? why?	“the Persians approaching” — gen. absol. PTC phrase. frames the main idea of the sentence.
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνδρείως μάχονται, καίπερ (although, despite) πολλῶν τῶν Περσῶν ὄντων.	“The Athenians are fighting braveley, (despite) the Persians being many.”  “The Athenians are fighting braveley, even though the Persians are many.”

(καίπερ) πολλῶν τῶν Περσῶν ὄντων forms? meaning? why?	“(despite) the Persians being many” — gen. absolute PTC phrase, frames the main idea. (It is the case that the Persians are many. Yet the Athenians fight bravely DESPITE that fact.)
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#### IV. Vocab. Notes.

- ἐσθίω ἔδομαι ἔφαγον ἐδήδοκα *eat*
- ἀφίσταμαι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων *I rebel against the Athenians*
  - ἀποστήσομαι *I shall rebel* (middle fut.)
  - ἀπέστην *I rebelled* (intrans. athematic 2<sup>nd</sup> aor.)
- καθίστημι εἰς etc. (κατά + ἴστημι)
  - καθίστημι εἰς *I place [something/someone] into a condition/situation* (trans. act.)
    - καθίστημι τὸν λύκον εἰς φύγην.
      - *I put the wolf to flight*
      - *I chase it away*
  - καθίσταμαι εἰς *I am placed/I enter into a condition/situation, I become* (mid/pass)
  - καθίσταμαι εἰς φύγην. *I am put to flight. I flee.*
  - καθίστανται αἱ Ἀθῆναι εἰς τυραννίδα.
    - *Athens is being placed into tyranny.*
    - *Athens is becoming a tyranny.*
  - καταστήσω εἰς *I will place [something/someone] into a condition/situation* (fut. trans. act.)
  - καταστήσομαι εἰς *I will be placed into a condition/situation* (fut. mid. intrans.)
  - κατέστησα εἰς *I placed [something/someone] into a condition/situation* (aor. trans. act.)
  - κατέστην εἰς *I was placed into a condition/situation* (2<sup>nd</sup> athem. intrans. aor. act.)
- ἀνίσταμαι *stand up*
- παρ-αινέω παραινέσω/παραινέσομαι παρ-ήνεσα παρήνεκα παρήνημαι παρηνήθην. παραινῶ τῷ Δικαιοπόλιδι τρέχειν. *I advise D. to trn.*
- ὁ φόβος *fear*
- ἡδιστα *gladly*