

REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTIONS: GREEK READING, *CRITO*

Articular Infinitive: The infinitive used as a noun (like a gerund). The article allows the use of different cases of the infinitive.

ARTICLE — INFINITIVE

43a διὰ τὸ πολλάκις δεῦρο φοιτᾶν

47e ἐκτὸς εἶ τοῦ μέλλειν ἀποθνησκειν αὔριον.

49d τὸ γὰρ που κακῶς ποιεῖν ἀνθρώπους τοῦ ἀδικεῖν οὐδὲν διαφέρει...

Purpose clauses with the subjunctive or optative following ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς *that, to, in order that*. The negative is μή.

Subjunctive if the introductory verb is present, future or perfect.

Optative if the introductory verb is imperfect, aorist, or pluperfect.

ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς — SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE

47c ἵνα μή πάντα διώμεν

After a secondary tense the subjunctive is used in place of the optative to set “forth a person’s previous purpose in the form in which he [/she] conceived his [/her] purpose” [Smyth 2197a, gender inclusiveness added].

43b καὶ ἐπίτηδές σε οὐκ ἤγειρον ἵνα ὡς ἥδιστα διάγης.

Genitive of Cause with verbs of emotion the genitive denotes cause

43b ἠὺδαιμόνισα τοῦ τρόπου...

Genitive of Time within which gives the whole time within which something is said to take place at some point

44a οὐ τοίνυν τῆς ἐπιούσης ἡμέρας οἶμαι αὐτὸ ἤξειν, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐτέρας.

Genitive of Comparison with a comparative, the genitive means *than*:

44c καίτοι τίς ἂν αἰσχίων εἶη ταύτης δόξα;

45a ἔτι τούτου μείζω

Genitive of Agent personal agent with u(po/

50b ὑπ’ ἰδιωτῶν

Dative of manner -- the dative is used like an adverb showing “how”

43b σιγῇ παρακάθησαι

Potential Optative

The optative with ἄν shows possibility: *may, might, would, could*.

43b καὶ γὰρ ἄν, ὦ Κρίτων, πλημμελὲς εἶη ...

43c ἦν ἐγὼ ... ἐν τοῖς βαρύτατ' ἄν ἐνέγκαιμι

44c καίτοι τίς ἄν αἰσχίων εἶη ταύτης δόξα;

48a φαίη γ' ἄν τις

Genitive Absolute

a noun or other substantive in the genitive with a participle in the genitive shows the circumstances (time, cause, concession, condition) surrounding or attending the main action.

NOUN/PRONOUN — PARTICIPLE IN GENITIVE

43d ἡ τὸ πλοῖον ἀφίκται ἐκ Δήλου, οὗ δεῖ ἀφικομένου τεθνάναι με;

44c ἡμῶν προθυμουμένων

48b μὴ ἀφιέντων Ἀθηναίων

Indirect Statement (Infinitive Construction)

VERB of SAYING/THINKING: (SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE) | INFINITIVE

43d οὐ μέντοι οἶμαι ἤξειν αὐτὸ τήμερον.

47d ὑπὸ τῶν οἰομένων τι λέγειν

Object clause after a verb of fearing

After a verb of fearing: μὴ (*that, lest*); μὴ οὐ (*that...not*) + the subjunctive or optative

44e ἄρα γε μὴ ἐμοῦ προμηθεῖ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων επιτηδείων, μὴ ... οἱ συκοφάνται ἡμῖν πράγματα παρέχουσιν ὡς σὲ ἐνθένδε ἐκκλέψασιν, καὶ ἀναγκασθῶμεν...

46a ὅρα μὴ ἅμα τῷ κακῷ καὶ αἰσχροῦ ἦ σοί τε καὶ ἡμῖν.

Conditions

Future More Vivid

ἐάν [ἄν, ἦν] + SUBJUNCTIVE ---- FUTURE (or equivalent)

Relative (pronoun or adverb) + ἄν + SUBJUNCTIVE ---- FUTURE (or equivalent)

44a τῆ γάρ που ὑστεραία δεῖ με ἀποθνήσκειν ἢ ἦ ἄν ἔλθῃ τὸ πλοῖον.

44b ἐάν σὺ ἀποθάνῃς ... ἔτι δὲ καὶ πολλοῖς δόξω ...

45b-c πολλαχοῦ καὶ ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἄν ἀφίκη ἀγαπήσουσί σε.

54d ἐὰν λέγῃς παρὰ ταῦτα, μάτην ἐρεῖς.

Present General

ἐάν [ἄν, ἦν] + SUBJUNCTIVE --- PRESENT INDICATIVE

44d οἳοί τ' εἰσὶν οἱ πολλοὶ οὐ τὰ σμικρότατα τῶν κακῶν ἐξεργάζεσθαι...
ἐὰν τις ἐν αὐτοῖς διαβεβλημένος ᾖ.

47a-b ...τὸν νοῦν προσέχει ... ὅς ἄν τυγχάνῃ ἰατρὸς ἢ παιδοτρίβης ὢν;

Past General

εἰ + OPTATIVE ---- Imperfect Indicative

ἢ πρὸς μὲν ἄρα σοι τὸν πατέρα οὐκ ἦν τὸ δίκαιον ... ὥστ' ἄπερ πάσχοις,
ταῦτα καὶ ἀντιποιεῖν...

Contrary to Fact

Present: εἰ + IMPERFECT — IMPERFECT + ἄν

were — would be

52b οὐ γὰρ ἄν ποτε ... ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπεδήμεις, εἰ μὴ σοι διαφερόντως ἤρεσκε...

Past: εἰ + AORIST — AORIST + ἄν (or Pluperfect)

had — would have

Apology 36a νῦν δ', ὡς ἔοικεν, εἰ τριάκοντα μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων,
ἀποπεφεύγη ἄν

Neuter plural subject takes a singular verb

44e ταῦτα μὲν δὴ οὕτως ἐχέτω.

Result clauses

Actual Result ὥστε + INDICATIVE

48a ὥστε πρῶτον μὲν ταυτη οὐκ ὀρθῶς εἰσηγεῖ...

Natural Result ὥστε + INFINITIVE

45c ἀσφάλειάν σοι παρέξονται ὥστε σε μηδένα λυπεῖν τῶν κατὰ Θετταλίαν.

Accusative Absolute

Impersonal verbs go into the accusative absolute rather than the genitive absolute

45c ἔξόν σωθῆναι

45d οὐς σοι ἔξόν καὶ ἐκθρέψαι καὶ ἐκπαιδεῦσαι οἰγήσει καταλιπών...

45e καὶ ἡ εἴσοδος τῆς δίκης εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον ὡς εἰσηλθεν ἔξόν μὴ εἰσελθεῖν...

Verbals in -τέον

“it is necessary” “...one must”

46b σκοπεῖσθαι οὖν χρῆ ἡμᾶς εἴτε ταῦτα πρακτέον εἴτε μή.

47b ταύτη ἄρα αὐτῷ πρακτέον καὶ γυμναστέον καὶ ἐδεστέον γε καὶ ποτέον...

48a πάνυ ἡμῖν οὕτω φροντιστέον

48b καὶ τόνδ' αὖ σκόπει εἰ ἔτι μένει ἡμῖν ἢ οὐ, ὅτι οὐ τὸ ζῆν περιπλείστου ποιητέον, ἀλλὰ τὸ εὖ ζῆν.

πρὶν with the Infinitive

“before” before an affirmative clause (Sm. 2431)

46d πρὶν μὲν ἐμὲ δεῖν ἀποθνήσκειν καλῶς ἐλέγετο, νῦν δὲ...

Philosophical Imperfect

the results of a previous argument spread over time

47d ...λωβησόμεθα ὃ τῶ μὲν δικαίῳ βέλτιον ἐγίγνετο, τῶ δὲ ἀδίκῳ ἀπώλλυτο.

Subjunctive of Doubtful (Cautious) Assertion

The present Subjunctive with μή may express a doubtful assertion, with μή οὐ a doubtful negation. ... A touch of irony often marks this use which is chiefly Platonic. Smyth 1801

48c μή ὡς ἀληθῶς ταῦτα, ὦ Κρίτων, σκέμματα ἦ τῶν...

48c μή οὐδὲν ἄλλο σκεπτέον ἦ ...

48d μή οὐ δέη

Future Participle of Purpose

51b ἐάν τ' εἰς πόλεμον ἄγῃ τρωθησόμενον ἢ ἀποθανούμενον...

Deliberative Subjunctive “what are we to say”

52d τί φῶμεν πρὸς ταῦτα, ὦ Κρίτων; ἄλλο τι ἢ ὁμολογῶμεν;

Prohibitive Subjunctive

In second person and less commonly in third person (Sm. 1800b): “Don’t” “let not”

54d ἀλλὰ μή σε πείσῃ Κρίτων ποιεῖν ἃ λέγει μάλλον ἢ ἡμεῖς.

Hortatory Subjunctive

“Let’s”

54e καὶ πράττωμεν ταύτη, ἐπειδὴ ταύτη ὁ θεὸς ὑφηγεῖται.