

A

Croy Lesson 24



INFINITIVES

An infinitive is a *verbal noun*

As a VERB

- Has tense and voice (but not person/#)
- May have subject, D.O. or I.O.
- May have modifiers

INFINITIVES

An infinitive is a *verbal noun*

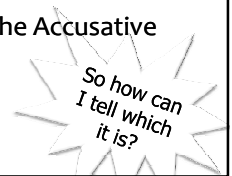
As a NOUN

- May function as Subject or D.O. of sentence
- May take a definite article
- May be the object of a preposition
(In such cases, it's treated as a neuter noun)

INFINITIVES

An infinitive is a *verbal noun*

- Tense of infinitive pertains to kind of action, NOT time
- Negative particle is μή
- Subject of an infinitive is in the Accusative case (but so is its D.O.!).



INFINITIVES

ἐκεῖνος ὁ κακὸς ἄνηρ
οὐ θέλει
ὑμᾶς γινώσκειν τὴν ἀληθειαν.

ACC

ACC

That evil man
is not wanting
you to be knowing the truth / the truth to be knowing you.

INFINITIVES

	Present	1 st Aorist	2 nd Aorist	Perfect
Active	-ειν	-σαι	-ειν	-ναι
Middle	-σθαι			
Passive	-σθαι	-ναι		-σθαι

INFINITIVES				
	Present	1 st Aorist	2 nd Aorist	Perfect
Active	-ειν	-σαι	StemChnge -ειν	Redup -κέ-ναι
Middle	-ε-σθαι	-σα-σθαι	StemChnge -ε-σθαι	Redup -σθαι
Passive	-ε-σθαι	-θη-ναι	StemChnge -θη-ναι	Redup -σθαι

INFINITIVES				
	Present	Aorist	2nd Aorist	Perfect
Act	λύειν	λύσαι	εὔρειν	λελυκέναι
Mid	λύεσθαι	λύσασθαι	εὔρεσθαι	λελύσθαι
Pass	λύεσθαι	λυθῆναι	εὔρεθῆναι	λελύσθαι

**INFINITIVES
Syntax**

- As a Substantive
 - May or may not have a definite article
 - If there is a definite article, it will be neuter singular
 - Case will be appropriate to function in sentence
 - Can function as Subject of sentence, Direct or Indirect Object of a verb
 - Also function as noun clause: cf. Indirect Discourse

It is better to have tried and failed...

**INFINITIVES
Syntax**

- Complementary
 - With verbs or constructions like δυναμαι, μελλω, ὀφειλω, ἔχω χρείαν, εἰμι ἴκανος ...

*Be able to...; going to...; ought to...;
have need to...; be worthy to...*

I am able to read Greek!

**INFINITIVES
Syntax**

- Purpose
 - Most often with simple infinitive
 - Infinitive with τοῦ
 - Infinitive with εἰς τὸ or πρὸς τὸ

in order to; to; for

I am studying Greek to pass this required class.

**INFINITIVES
Syntax**

- Result
 - Most often with simple infinitive
 - Infinitive with τοῦ
 - Infinitive with ὥστε

*so as to; so that; that;
with the result that*

I am learning Greek (so as) to read the Bible.

INFINITIVES Syntax

- Time
 - Used to locate action of main verb in time relative to another action
 - Infinitive with πρὸ τοῦ (prior) > before
 - Infinitive with ἐν τῷ (simultaneous) > while; as
 - Infinitive with μετὰ το (subsequent) > after
 - λέγω ὑμῖν πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι...
 - I am telling you before it happens...*
 - Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ λέγειν αὐτὸν
 - And it happened as he was speaking...*
 - μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναί με...
 - after I am raised...*

INFINITIVES Syntax

- Cause
 - Infinitive with διὰ τὸ
 - because, on account of
 - ...διὰ τὸ διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς τὸν λαὸν
 - ...because they were teaching the people.
 - Infinitive with ἕνεκεν τοῦ
 - on account of, for the sake of

INFINITIVES Syntax

- With miscellaneous prepositions:
 - Infinitive with ἕως τοῦ > until
 - Infinitive with ἀντὶ τοῦ > instead of
 - Infinitive with ἐκ τοῦ > according to, out of

INFINITIVES Syntax

- Indirect Discourse
 - (Indirect Discourse with ὅτι)
 - With simple Infinitive (often following δεῖ or verbs of saying, thinking, asking, hearing, knowing)
 - Subject is in accusative case, but if the subject is used elsewhere in sentence, it may be omitted
 - Note how tenses function

INDIRECT DISCOURSE Syntax

With Indirect Discourse in English,
we change the form of the original discourse,
especially with past tenses.

With Indirect Discourse in Greek,
we retain the form of the original discourse.
That is, we keep the original mood and tense.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE Syntax

"I see you." >>

She says that she

She said that she

"I will see you." >>

She says that she

She said that she

"I saw you." >>

She said that she

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Syntax

"I see you." = ὀρῶ σε >>

λεγει ὅτι ὀρᾷ σε

εἶπεν ὅτι ὀρᾷ σε.

"I will see you." = ὀψομαι σε >>

λεγει ὅτι ὀψεται σε.

εἶπεν ὅτι ὀψεται σε.

"I saw you." = εἶδον σε >>

εἶπεν ὅτι εἶδεν σε.

INFINITIVES

Syntax

- As a Substantive – *To be or not to be...*
- Complementary – *I am able to be...*
- Purpose – *We are studying (in order) to be...*
- Result – *We are studying (so as) to ...*
- Time – *before, while, after, ...*
- Cause – *because*
- With prepositions –
- Indirect Discourse – *It is necessary (that) to...*

Lesson 24 - Vocabulary

ἀγαπητός, ·ή, ·όν

ἀρχή, ἡ

γλῶσσα, ἡ

εἶναι (124x)

ἔξεστιν

θεωρέω

κελεύω

μαρτυρέω

παιδίον, τό

παραβολή, ἡ

πρό

σοφία, ἡ

ὥστε

Croy 24 - Exercises

- P&R: 1-7 + 8-14
- NT: 3, 5, 9, 12