

Introduction
1
ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟΣ

Practice writing the letters:

Small:

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

Capitals:

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Transliterate and give one English derivative of each:

φωνή

τύραννος

γάμος

ἔθος

ὀφθαλμός

κλέπτω

διάβολος

χρόνος

ξηρός

ἴδιος

Transliterate into Greek:

ichthys

theos

graphō

katharsis

hybris

skēnē

Oedipus

Oe = Oi

Thucydides u = ou y = u

Punctuation:

Greek . = .

Greek ; = ?

Greek ' = ; or :

, = ,

Notes on the Alphabet:

Vowels: α ε η ι ο υ ω

Long η ω

Short ο ε

Long or short α ι υ¹

In English derivatives υ usually becomes **y** and κ becomes **c**.

But ch = χ th = θ ps = ψ x = ξ z = ζ

Consonants:

- | | Unvoiced | Voiced | Aspirated |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1. Labials (lippers) | π | β | φ |
| 2. Palatals (throaters) | κ | γ | χ |
| 3. Dentals (toothers) | τ | δ | θ |
4. Double consonants: ψ < πσ βσ φσ
ξ < κσ γσ χσ
ζ (= σδ)
5. Nasals (nosers) μ ν γ²
6. Liquids (the wet ones) λ ρ
7. Sibilant (hisser) σ / ζ³

Diphthongs (vowel combinations that make a single syllable):

αι ī as in **lime** or ai as in **aisle**

αυ ow, ou, au as in **wow**, **mouse**, **sauerkraut**

ει ei as in **neighborhood**

ευ eu

οι oi as in **boil**

ου oo as in **boot** (often becomes **u** in English derivatives)

Another combination is υι which is υ + semivowel ι (like y) υιός huyos.

I-subscript

ωι > ω

ηι > η

αι > α

Breathings

Words which begin with **vowels** (including diphthongs) and words that begin with ρ are marked with a breathing mark to show you whether there is an **h** sound or not.

ὄρος

ὄρος

αὐτός αὐτός

¹ If in doubt you can find out for sure by looking up the word in a dictionary.

² γγ, γκ, γχ are pronounced as in **mangle**, **rankle**, and **anchor**.

³ ζ as the last letter in a word σ everywhere else

Practice exercises:

Write the alphabet several times. Think about the sound of the letters. Do not try to slavishly imitate the printed letters. Try to develop a handwriting that is relaxed and natural for yourself. Learn the letters and markings. Learn the terms (like *dental*). Be able to read Greek words. Additional exercises can be found in the optional textbook 2, 7.

Simplified review of the sounds:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|----------|--------|-----|---|-----|---|
| α A | a | β B | b | γ Γ (γγ) | g (ng) | δ Δ | d | ε E | e |
| ζ Z | z | η H | ē | θ Θ | th | ι I | i | κ K | k |
| λ Λ | l | μ M | m | ν N | n | ξ Ξ | x | ο O | o |
| π Π | p | ρ P | rh | σ,ς Σ | s | τ T | t | υ Υ | ü |
| φ Φ | ph | χ X | ch | ψ Ψ | ps | ω Ω | ō | | |

Using the glossary at the end of your textbook (or a dictionary), find meanings for:

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| βουλεύω | βούλομαι | πέμπω |
| σωφροσύνη | λύω | χάρις |
| γίγνομαι | ἀρετή | λόγος |

READING for today: Learn the words.

1. Ἐν¹ ἀρχῆ² ἦν³ ὁ⁴ λόγος⁵. Gospel of John
2. Ἄνθρωπος⁶ φύσει⁷ πολιτικὸν⁸ ζῶον⁹. Aristotle

¹ preposition with the "dative" *in*.

² Dative of ἀρχή *beginning*. The dative is used with ἐν.

³ Imperfect of the verb "to be" (εἰμί), *was: he/she/it was, there was*.

⁴ The definite article in the nominative, masculine, singular, agreeing with λόγος, *the*.

⁵ *word*. Masculine, nominative (= subject) singular.

⁶ [*the*] *human being, humanity*. Masc. nom. sg.

⁷ *by nature* (dative)

⁸ *socio-political* (living in the πόλις), neuter, nom. adj. agreeing with ζῶον.

⁹ *animal*, neuter nom. sing. Predicate noun with verb *IS* understood.

Sample Quiz on the Alphabet

1. Fill in the missing letters:

α β γ ___ ε ζ ___ ι κ λ μ ___ ξ ο π ___ σ/ ___ υ ___
___ ___ ψ ω

2. Write the Greek letters for three *labials* _____

Write the seven Greek *vowels* _____

___ Before ___ and ___ is pronounced *ng*.

The "h" sound is represented in Greek by the mark ___

τ δ θ are a) palatals b) dentals c) nasals

3. Transliterate into the Roman alphabet:

δράμα γλώσσα

σκηνή φωνή

ξένος βιβλίον

όδός Προμηθεύς

4. Put into Greek letters:

dōron

theos

sphinx

zōnē

2
TONOI
First Accent Rules

ultima = the last syllable
penult = the next to last syllable
antepenult = the syllable before the next to last

Most words have one accent mark.

1. There are three accent marks in Greek:

ᾶ ὀ ῑ (acute: a rising pitch) may fall on the ultima, penult, antepenult. It may fall on a long or short vowel/diphthong.

Examples: καλός, ἀρετή, παιδίον, ἄνθρωπος

ὰ ὀ ῖ (grave: the steady pitch) falls only on the ultima. It is used when a word accented with an acute on the ultima is followed by another word without punctuation between them. Like the acute it may fall on a long or a short.

Examples: ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος, ἡ καλὴ ψυχὴ, τὸ καλὸν παιδίον

ᾶ ὦ ῆ (circumflex: a rising-falling pitch) may fall on the ultima or penult, only on long vowels/diphthongs.

Examples: δῶρον, ὁδοῦ

2. How **far back** an accent *can* go depends on the LENGTH OF THE ULTIMA:

SHORT ULTIMA: the acute can go on the antepenult, penult, or ultima: ἄνθρωπος, παιδίον, ὁδός. The circumflex can go on the penult: πλούτος, Ἀθηναῖος.

LONG ULTIMA: the only accent that can go on the penult is the acute: πλούτου. If the ultima is long, no accent can go further back than the penult: ἀνθρώπου.

Short means containing a short vowel or the diphthong -οι or -αι as ending (ἄνθρωποι, ἄνθρώποις). Long means containing a long vowel or diphthong.

3. The accent of verbs is *recessive*: it goes as far back as possible. That is, if the ultima is short, the accent goes on the antepenult; if the ultima is long the accent goes on the penult.

Examples: βούλομαι, πέμπομεν, βουλευόμεθα, παιδεύεις

4. The accent of nouns is *inherent*: that is, it must be learned with each noun as a part of the word. The accent of nouns is *persistent*: it stays in the same place unless it is forced to move forward in the word by a change in the length of the ultima in different forms of the word.

Examples: ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωποι -- ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπων
πλοῦτος, πλούτον -- πλούτου, πλούτῳ

5. _____'s rule (fill in your own name, or the name of a fellow student):

- IF**
1. the ultima is **short** and
 2. the penult is **long and**
 3. the penult is **accented**,

THEN

the accent is the *circumflex*.

Examples: δῶρον, πλοῦτος, γνῶμαι

6. Study the paradigms in the book for additional examples. Always put in accents in your exercises for additional practice.

Explain why each of these is wrong:

1. ἄνθρωπων
2. λῶγος
3. δῶροις
4. ἀνθρώπος
5. τήν σκηνήν
6. ὁδος

READINGS for today.

3. Γράμματά ἐστιν εἰκοσιτέσσαρα ἀπὸ τοῦ α μέχρι τοῦ ω. Dionysius Thrax

4. Τόνοι μὲν οὖν εἰσι τρεῖς· ὀξύς , βαρύς , περισπώμενος . χρόνοι δύο· μακρὸς καὶ βραχύς . Dionysius Thrax

καὶ *and* οὖν *therefore*

μὲν ... δέ point to items being contrasted or listed

γράμματα *letters* τόνοι *accents*

ὀξύς *acute* βαρύς *grave*

περισπώμενος *circumflex*

χρόνος (-οι = pl. ending for the subject) *time, quantity*

μακρὸς *long* βραχύς *short*

Checklist: what you should know

1. Alphabet
2. Punctuation
3. Classification of letters
4. Diphthongs
5. Accents
6. Breathings
7. Nasal gamma

ACCENTS: take home quiz (you may ask questions before you turn it in)

Do parts 1 and 3.

1. How far back can the accent go? Note -oi and -ai at the end count as short.

άνθρωπος άνθρωποι άνθρωπου άνθρωποις

λογος λογω

Εύριπιδης

Μηδεια Μηδειας Μηδεια

Ίασων Ίασονος

2. Listen and see if you can place the accent. What accent is it? This will be done in class as a self-correct exercise.

Άργω

αίων αίωνος

άγων άγωνος

αύτος αύτη αύτο

δαφνη

μοιρα

χρημα χρηματος

μισος μισεω

χωρα

3. The vowel to be accented has a dot under it. See if you can choose the correct mark to use.

φθονος

ταυρος ταυρου

τεκνον

πρωτος πρωτη πρωτον

ποταμος τον ποταμον

ποτερον ύφαψω δωμα νυμφικον πυρί,

ή θηκτον ώσω φασγανον δι ήπατος [Μήδεια 378-9]

γυνή γυναικος γυναικι γυναικα

Κορινθιαι γυναικες, έξηλθον δομων...

3
ΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ 1

Greek is a highly inflected¹ language, meaning that it shows many changes in the **forms** of the words to indicate the relationships of the words to each other.

The parts of speech in Greek are **NOUNS** (including **ADJECTIVES**), **VERBS**, **PRONOUNS**, **PARTICIPLES**², **THE ARTICLE**, **ADVERBS**, prepositions, and conjunctions. All but the last two are inflected.³ Greek also has interjections and **PARTICLES** which are sometimes hard to define in terms of the traditional parts of speech.

1. Ὀνόματα (Nouns)

Nouns (and adjectives) show:

number (singular and plural⁴) γυνή, γυναῖκες (woman, women)

gender (ὁ ἢ τό or m, f, n)⁵ ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ἡ

case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative) shows the grammatical relationship of nouns (adjectives, pronouns) to other words in the sentence.

1a. **Cases**

The order of words, though important in some ways, is less significant grammatically in Greek than

¹ Look up the word *inflection* in your dictionary. Ignore the definitions having to do with *tone* or *pitch* and read the one marked "*Grammar*."

² In English we do not consider the *participle* a separate part of speech, but part of the verb, a verbal adjective in fact. The name *participle* comes from Latin *parti-* "part" + *-ceps* "taking" and is, in turn, derived from Greek, μετοχή, "sharer, partaker" because *participles* partake of two parts of speech, **VERBS** and **ADJECTIVES**.

³ Many adverbs were considered an inflection of the adjectives. They also usually change to show the comparative (more -ly) and superlative (most -ly).

⁴ Greek also has some *dual* forms (for just two), but we will not worry about these just now.

⁵ This is both natural and grammatical. That is, men are masculine, women are feminine, things are masculine, feminine, and neuter. The article (ὁ ἢ τό) is given with each noun to show what forms of the article and what forms of adjectives are correct. Ἄνθρωποι, the default human beings, are masculine in Greek, as are mixed groups. A woman, when referring to herself with a plural adjective, uses the masculine. Sometimes called the generic masculine plural. Certain types of nouns belong to a particular group, as diminutives in -ιον even referring to people are neuter (e.g. Σωκράτιδιον, "little Socrates"). Although ancient Greek society was patriarchal and male-dominated, there seems to be little or no gender bias inherent in the grammatical genders.

it is in English. What tells you which word is subject and which is object is the ending of the noun.

Nouns are said to belong to **DECLENSIONS**, that is, the patterns of changes. There are three such patterns (with quite a few variations) in Greek, first, second, third. Declensions are not the same as gender. There are both feminine and masculine nouns in the first declension and all three genders in the second and third declensions.

The **CASES** show what nouns (and pronouns and adjectives) are doing in the sentence. The case endings show the relationships of nouns to other words in the sentence. There are four cases in Greek (plus the vocative, which was not considered a case by the early grammarians):

Nominative: the case of the grammatical subject of the sentence (and anything that agrees with the subject or renames it with a linking verb). The subject is the word that determines the person and number of the verb. The verbs γίγνομαι (*become*), εἰμί (*be*), φαίνομαι (*seem*) take the nominative case in the predicate.

Genitive: the case of one noun depending on another noun. The genitive is used for *possession (of)*, *separation (from)*, and as object of verbs meaning "rule".

Dative: the case of the party interested in the action (for), the *indirect object* (with verbs like give, speak: to), the *instrument* with which something is done (by, with), *place where* (in, on, at), the object of verbs meaning "trust".

Accusative: the case of the *direct object* (the thing caused or most directly affected by the verb), the *end* of motion (to, as in *go to*).

Vocative: the case of direct address, used to call someone a name or by name (often with the Greek interjection ὦ, *hey, yo, oh*).

Practice exercises: Look up the following words and write down their definitions as *grammatical* terms (in simple words that you and I can understand):

case

subject

object

Summary of Case Endings:

In the chart the Greek letters are for endings for nouns in the first and second declensions.

NOMINATIVE

-η -ος -ον -αι -οι -α

SUBJECT
PREDICATE NOUN / ADJECTIVE

GENITIVE

-ης -ου -ων

OF
SEPARATION (FROM)
WITH VERBS of RULING (ἄρχω)

DATIVE

-ῃ -ῳ -αῖς -οῖς

TO / FOR
BY (means of)
WITH
WITH VERBS meaning "TRUST"
(πιστεύω, πείθομαι, **m/p of** πείθω)
IN / AT

ACCUSATIVE

-ην -ον -ας -ους -α

DIRECT OBJECT
TO, TOWARD

VOCATIVE

-α -ε -ον -αι -οι -α

εἰρήνη ὦνθρωπε (< ὦ ἄνθρωπε)

ἦ ἀπόκρισις, ὦ φίλε, ἀνέμοις φέρεται. (Δυλαν)

Starting Greek -- Lesson 3: FORMS (α') NOUNS

Declensions:

I ἡ -η -ης -η -ην -αι -ῶν -αίς -ας
 ἥ -α -ας -α -αν

The plurals are the same for all types

ἡ -α -ης -η -αν
 ὁ -ης -ου η -ην
 ὁ -ας -ου -α -αν

II ὁ, ἡ -ος -ου -ω -ον -οι -ων -οις -ους
 τό -ον -ου -ω -ον -α -ων -οις -α

III ὁ, ἡ [-ς] -ος -ι -α / -ν -ες -ων -σι -ας
 τό [-] -ος -ι [-] -α -ων -σι -α

Examples:

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---|
| I | γνώμη (ἡ) | γνώμαι | μοῖρα (ἡ) | μοῖραι | N |
| | γνώμης | γνωμῶν | μοίρας | μοιρῶν | G |
| | γνώμη | γνώμαις | μοῖρα | μοίραις | D |
| | γνώμην | γνώμας ¹ | μοῖραν | μοίρας | A |

γνώμη, γνώμης, ἡ *means of knowing, thought, opinion, maxim*

μοῖρα, μοίρας, ἡ *part, portion, lot, fate; pl. The Fates*

ῶρα, ὥρας, ἡ *any fixed period of time, season, day, hour, time*

σκηνή, σκηνῆς, ἡ *tent, hut, stage building*

μνήμη, μνήμης, ἡ *memory, remembrance, memorial, archives*

ζωή, ζωῆς, ἡ *living, property; life, existence, way of life*

ζωή as a term of affection, *my life!*

τοῦ βίου ζωή (Plato)

ὁ τῆς ζωῆς χρόνος (Inscription)

θανάτου πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς (Pindar) other dialects use -α, -ας

¹ How can you tell whether the α is long or short? Check accent rules.

II

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---|
| λόγος (ὁ) | λόγοι | ὁδός (ἡ) | ὁδοί | N |
| λόγου | λόγων | ὁδοῦ | ὁδῶν | G |
| λόγῳ | λόγοις | ὁδῷ | ὁδοίς | D |
| λόγον | λόγους | ὁδόν | ὁδούς | A |

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ἄνθρωπος (ὁ,ἡ) | ἄνθρωποι |
| ἀνθρώπου | ἀνθρώπων |
| ἀνθρώπῳ | ἀνθρώποις |
| ἄνθρωπον | ἄνθρώπους |
| ἄνθρωπε | |

| | |
|------------|--------|
| ἔργον (τό) | ἔργα |
| ἔργου | ἔργων |
| ἔργῳ | ἔργοις |
| ἔργον | ἔργα |

ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου, ὁ,ἡ *human being*, with article, *humankind*
used both of individuals and as a generic term

βίος, βίου, ὁ *life, mode of living* (as opposed to ζωή, *animal life*), *livelihood, the world, a life, biography*

ἔργον, ἔργου, τό *work, deed, work of industry, action, thing*

λόγος, λόγου, ὁ *computation, accounts, measure, esteem, relation, correspondence, regard, proportion, explanation, pretext, plea, case, statement of a theory, argument, rule, principle, law, reason, formulae, debate, narrative, story, speech, verbal expression, phrase, tradition, oracle, subject, phrase, language, word*

ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ἡ *way, road, journey, manner*

ὁ περὶ θεῶν λόγος (title of a book by Protagoras)

δισσοὶ λόγοι λέγονται ...

ὁδὸς ἱερά The sacred way from Athens to Eleusis

ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ὁδοῦ

ὦνθρωπε = ὦ ἄνθρωπε *hey, fellow; hey man*

οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ βίου (those who are not philosophers)

ἔργον οὐδὲν ὄνειδος, ἀεργίη δέ τ' ὄνειδος

ἔργον χρημάτων *interest* ("the work of money")

III Third Declension -- examples

| | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| άνήρ (ὁ) | ἄνδρες | γυνή (ἡ) | γυναῖκες |
| άνδρός | άνδρῶν | γυναικός | γυναικῶν |
| άνδρί | άνδράσι | γυναικί | γυναιξί |
| ἄνδρα | ἄνδρας | γυναῖκα | γυναῖκας |
| ἄνερ | | γύναι | |

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| πόλις (ἡ) | πόλεις | βασιλεύς (ὁ) | βασιλῆς (-ειj) |
| πόλεως | πόλεων | βασιλέως | βασιλέων |
| πόλει | πόλεσι | βασιλεῖ | βασιλεῦσι |
| πόλιν | πόλεις | βασιλέα | βασιλέας |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--------|
| πράγμα (τό) | πράγματα | γένος (τό) | γένη |
| πράγματος | πραγμάτων | γένους | γενῶν |
| πράγματι | πράγμασι | γένει | γένεσι |
| πράγμα | πράγματα | γένος | γένη |

άνήρ, άνδρός, ὁ *man*
 βασιλεύς, βασιλέως, ὁ *king*
 γένος, γένους, τό *race, kind, birth*
 γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ *woman*
 ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό *name*
 πόλις, πόλεως, ἡ *city-state*
 πράγμα, πράγματος, τό *thing, Pl. troubles, affairs*
 χρήμα, χρήματος, τό *thing, Pl. money*

άνθρώπων ... άνδρῶν ἡδὲ γυναικῶν (Homer)
 τὰ ἐξ άνθρώπων πράγματα (Plato) "all the troubles in the world"
 πατήρ άνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε (Homer)
 Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ άνδρῶν (Homer)
 πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες (Herodotus)
 γυναῖκες καὶ παρθένοι (Xenophon)
 πράγμα ἐστὶ μοι "it concerns me"
 οὐδὲν πράγμα, ὦ Σώκρατες (Plato) "doesn't matter, Socrates"
 τὸ μέγα πράγμα ἐν τῇ πόλει (a person of consequence...)
 άνήρ γὰρ ἄνδρα καὶ πόλις σφῶζει πόλιν (Menander)
 πόλις ἄνδρα διδάκει (Simonides)
 πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος, τῶν μὲν ὄντων ὡς ἔστιν, τῶν δὲ οὐκ ὄντων ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν. (Protagoras)

READINGS FOR TODAY

4. Τοῦ δὲ λόγου μέρη ἐστὶν ὀκτώ· ὄνομα, ῥῆμα, μετοχή, ἄρθρον, ἀντωνυμία, πρόθεσις, ἐπίρρημα, σύνδεσμος. Διονύσιος Θράξ

τοῦ λόγου genitive of the article and noun (see R 1)

μέρη "parts" ἐστὶν "is, are"

ὀκτώ cf. *octo* in Latin (this is a number: figure!)

ὄνομα "name" i.e. "noun" ῥῆμα "verb"

μετοχή "participle" ἄρθρον "article"

ἀντωνυμία "pronoun" πρόθεσις "preposition"

ἐπίρρημα "adverb" σύνδεσμος "conjunction"

5. Γένη μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ τρία· ἀρσενικόν, θηλυκόν, οὐδέτερον.

γένος pl. γένη "gender(s)" "kind(s)"

ἀρσενικόν, θηλυκόν, οὐδέτερον "m., f., n."

4
Ονόματα 2

The Article *the*

| | Singular | | | Plural | | |
|---|----------|-----|-----|--------|------|------|
| | M | F | N | M | F | N |
| N | ὁ | ἡ | τό | οἱ | αἱ | τά |
| G | τοῦ | τῆς | τοῦ | τῶν | τῶν | τῶν |
| D | τῷ | τῇ | τῷ | τοῖς | ταῖς | τοῖς |
| A | τόν | τήν | τό | τούς | τάς | τά |

First and Second Declensions -- endings

First (type 1) -η

(type 2) -α

| | S | Pl | S | Pl |
|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| N | -η | -αι | -α | -αι |
| G | -ης | -ῶν | -ας | -ῶν |
| D | -ῃ | -αίς | -α | -αίς |
| A | -ην | -ας | -αν | -ας |

There are three other variations. These two types are feminine nouns, but there are some masculine nouns of the first declension too.

Second (type 1) -ος

(type 2) -ον

| | S | Pl | S | Pl |
|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| N | -ος | -οι | -ον | -α |
| G | -ου | -ων | -ου | -ων |
| D | -ῷ | -οις | -ῷ | -οις |
| A | -ον | -ους | -ον | -α |
| V | -ε | | | |

The nouns of type 1 are masculine and feminine. Those of type 2 are neuter.

Vocabulary: Each word is given with the nominative and the genitive, followed by the article in the nominative. The article is used to tell you what gender the noun is and what adjectives will agree with it. If the article is ἡ that means that the forms in the middle column (ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τήν) go with the forms of the noun. The nominative and genitive together establish the pattern the noun follows. For example λόγος, λόγου belongs to type 1. Later you may learn another type of noun that goes γένος, γένους: these belong to a different type even though their nominative singular is the same as the second declension.

ἀλήθεια, ἀληθείας, ἡ *truth*
 ἀνάγκη, ἀνάγκης, ἡ *necessity*
 ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου, ὁ *human being, pl. people*
 ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς, ἡ *goodness, excellence*
 ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ *beginning, rule*
 βίος, βίου, ὁ *life, living*
 βουλή, βουλῆς, ἡ *will, deliberation, council, Senate*
 γνώμη, γνώμης, ἡ *means of knowing, thought*
 δίκη, δίκης, ἡ *justice, lawsuit*
 δῶρον, δώρου, τό *gift*
 εἰρήνη, εἰρήνης, ἡ *peace*
 ἔργον, ἔργου, τό *work, deed*
 ἡμέρα, ἡμέρας, ἡ *day*
 θάνατος, θανάτου, ὁ *death*
 θεός, θεοῦ, ὁ, ἡ *god, God*
 θεά, θεᾶς, ἡ *goddess, Goddess*
 λόγος, λόγου, ὁ *word, reason, story*
 μοῖρα, μοίρας, ἡ *fate, portion*
 νῆσος, νήσου, ἡ *island*
 νόμος, νόμου, ὁ *law, custom*
 ξένος, ξένου, ὁ *stranger, friend from a foreign country*
 ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ἡ *road, way*
 οἰκία, οἰκίας, ἡ *building, house*
 οἶκος, οἴκου, ὁ *house, family*
 οὐρανός, οὐρανοῦ, ὁ *sky, heaven*
 παιδίον, παιδίου, τό *small child, slave*
 πόλεμος, πολέμου, ὁ *war*
 σκηνή, σκηνῆς, ἡ *tent, stage*
 φίλη, φίλης ἡ *friend*
 φιλία, φιλίας, ἡ *friendliness*
 φίλος, φίλου, ὁ *friend*
 χρόνος, χρόνου, ὁ *time*
 ψυχή, ψυχῆς, ἡ *soul, breath*
 ὥρα, ὥρας, ἡ *hour, time*

ἀλλά *but*

καί *and, even, also, in fact*

ἢ *or*

...δέ *and, but*

...μέν ... δέ *indicate items in a contrast or list*

Study the vocabulary. Recite the three parts together.

Practice exercises:

1. Go over the list and tell which type each noun belongs to.
2. Find two feminine nouns of the second declension. Decline one of them with the article. Hint the article will be ἡ, τῆς, τῇ. The noun will end in -ος, -ου, -ω.
3. Derivatives: find the Greek word in the list above from which each of the following is derived:

proscenium
synchronize
Uranium
metempsychosis
ephemeral
ecology
microbe
archaeology
gnomic
Theodore
thanatopsis
polemical
misanthrope
energy
Polynesia

READING S

1. πᾶς ὁ βίος σκηνῆ. Euripides πᾶς *all* Understand *IS*.
2. βίος βίου δεόμενος οὐκ ἔστιν βίος. Menander
δεόμενος *lacking* οὐκ ἔστιν *is not*
3. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.
Gospel of John
ἦν "he, she, it, there was" πρὸς (+ acc.) *with, to, in the presence of*. In the last part, there are two nouns in the nominative, θεός and λόγος. You can tell which is the subject (the one you translate **before** is/was) and which is the predicate noun (the one you translate **after** is/was) by seeing which one has the article. The one with the article is the subject.

4. Πυλάδη¹, σε² γὰρ³ δὴ⁴ πρῶτον⁵ ἀνθρώπων ἐγὼ⁶
πιστόν⁷ νομίζω⁸ καὶ φίλον ξένον τ⁹ ἐμοί¹⁰. Euripides, *Electra*
5. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν¹¹ ὁ θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν¹². Genesis

¹ Pylades, a name in the vocative. The speaker is Orestes.

² *you*, acc. (after the verb)

³ * a particle, meaning *because, for*. In the context the speaker uses the particle to say ["I'm saying this] because ..."

⁴ another particle, used for emphasis *truly*

⁵ *first*, acc. agrees with σε.

⁶ *I*, nom. subject.

⁷ *faithful, loyal*, agrees with σε.

⁸ The **verb**. *I think, I consider*, a verb derived from νόμος.

⁹ *and* for τε; καὶ ... τε *both ... and*. Translate τε before the word it comes after. καὶ A
 B τε means "both A and B."

¹⁰ *to me*, translate after πιστόν.

¹¹ The verb, (*he/she/it/they*) *made*. Aorist tense of ποιέω.

¹² *earth* γῆ γῆς, ἡ (γῆ, γῆν).

Greek without pain pain pain

So how painful is mindless repetitive work? Well, less painful than feeling lost, I guess. The thing is you have to work it out for yourself.

Work sheet on putting together the nouns and articles:

1. How can you tell which articles agree with which nouns?

☞ Look at the vocabulary lists.

2. Try these exercises:

πλούτος, πλούτου, ὁ *wealth* 2nd decl. -oj -ou, masc. or ο(noun

| | | |
|------|-------------|------------|
| Nom. | ὁ πλούτος | οἱ πλούτοι |
| Gen. | τοῦ πλούτου | τῶν _____ |
| Dat. | _____ | _____ |
| Acc. | _____ | _____ |

Forget the vocative. Don't worry about accents.

The thing about declensions is that all the words in the same declension have the same changes. When you learn the vocabulary word then you also learn the declension because only one kind goes -oj -ou. Then you learn an article with each one, and that tells you which articles go with the different forms.

| | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| Nom. | ἡ δίκη | _____ |
| Gen. | τῆς δίκης | τῶν δικῶν |
| Dat. | _____ | _____ |
| Acc. | _____ | _____ |

| | | |
|------|----------|-----------|
| Nom. | ἡ ὁδός | _____ |
| Gen. | τῆς ὁδοῦ | _____ |
| Dat. | τῇ ὁδῶ | _____ |
| Acc. | _____ | τὰς ὁδούς |

The noun ὁδός belongs to the second declension, type 1. It is feminine. All that means is that its article (and any adjectives) are feminine.

| | | |
|------|----------|---------|
| Nom. | τὸ ἔργον | _____ |
| Gen. | _____ | _____ |
| Dat. | _____ | _____ |
| Acc. | _____ | τὰ ἔργα |

3.

Try a few more:

1st declension type 2. Okay, how do you know if -α is for neuter plural or feminine singular, well, you know the word. You are not sure, then you can check in the list. Remember we are just starting. But if the first form of the word ends in -a and the second in -aj and the article is h(then it won't have any forms in the neuter plural. On the other hand, if it is an -on, -ou, to/ word then the -a ending means nominative or accusative plural.

| | | |
|------|------------|---|
| Nom. | ἡ φιλία | _____ |
| Gen. | τῆς φιλίας | τῶν _____ |
| Dat. | _____ | _____ |
| Acc. | _____ | τὰς φιλίας <small>thank goodness for the article! how could we tell the gen. sg. from the acc. plural!?</small> |

Practice declining with the article: Find the right pattern and article in the list on p. 12.

οἶκος

βουλή

παιδίον

For a real challenge try νῆσος. What gender is it? _____. What declension? _____

4. Challenge: Figure out which form of the article goes with each:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. πολέμου | 8. λόγοις ___ ἔργοις ___ |
| 2. ἀρεταί | 9. γνώμη ___ μοίρα ___ |
| 3. ἔργα | 10. θανάτων ___ ἀρχῶν ___ ἔργων ___ |
| 4. λόγῳ | 11. θεά ___ νῆσος ___ εἰρήνη ___ |
| 5. βουλῆς | 12. ἀνάγκας ___ φιλίας ___ φιλίας ___ |
| 6. οὐρανούς | 13. νόμος ___ ὁδός ___ |
| 7. σκηνήν | 14. θεᾶς ___ θεάς ___ |

PHRASES

Prepositions further define the case uses. For example the accusative is used for place **to** which; the dative for place **in** which, and the genitive for place **from** which. The meaning of the preposition will sometimes depend on what case follows it.

ACC εἰς *into* + terminal accusative DIRECTION TO

DAT ἐν *in, on* + locative dative PLACE WHERE

παρά *alongside, near*

GEN *from* (a place) near SEPARATION
 DAT *beside* (at a place near) PLACE WHERE
 ACC *to* (a place) near DIRECTION TO

DAT σύν = ζύν *with* ACCOMPANIMENT

περί *about, around*

GEN *concerning, about*
 ACC *around, near, with regard to*

πρός *face to face, facing*

GEN *from* SEPARATION
 DAT *at, near, toward* PLACE WHERE
 ACC *to, toward* DIRECTION TO

GEN ἀπό *away from, from* SEPARATION

GEN ἐκ/ἐξ *out of, from* SEPARATION

διά *through*

GEN *through*
 ACC *because of, on account of*

EXERCISES

The prepositions are also used as prefixes.

1. Derivatives

A. Prefixes with ὀδός: identify the prefix in these

Ex. *method* < μετά "after"

| | |
|--------|---------|
| period | synod |
| exodus | parodos |

εἴσοδος

B. Prefixes with λόγος. Using the new prefixes, find words using λόγος (English *-logy* or *-logue*). Examples: analogue, analogy, prologue, epilogue, catalogue.

C. Choose one preposition and look it up in the Greek dictionary. Write down its meanings and collect phrases using it. Collect ten compound words in Greek. Try to find five English words using the prefix.

2. Why prepositions are so difficult: prepositions are used idiomatically in phrases. To grasp how difficult they are, look up one English preposition in the dictionary and consider how many meanings and uses it has.

3. Phrases: translate these.:

ἀφ' (ἀπὸ) ἵππων (ἵππος *horse*)

ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου (τούτου *this*, masc. gen. sg.)

τὸ ζῆν ἀπὸ πολέμου (τὸ ζῆν *to live*)

ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκίων

οἱ ἀπὸ θεῶν [ἄνθρωποι] (*descended from*)

διὰ ἀσπίδος ἦλθε (ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, ἡ *shield* ἦλθε *it went*)

διὰ νυκτός (νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ *night*)

διὰ (τῆς) πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδοῦ (πολλῶν *many*, fem. gen. pl.)

Διὸς μεγάλου διὰ βουλάς (Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ *Zeus* μεγάλου *great* masc. gen. sg.)

διὰ τοῦτο (*this* neut. acc. sg.)

ἐς (εἰς) πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς (πούς, ποδός, ὁ *foot* κεφαλῆ, -ῆς, ἡ *head*)

εἰς ὁδόν

εἰς Σικελίαν

παιδεύειν εἰς τὴν ἀρετὴν (παιδεύειν *to train, to educate*)

ἐν Σπάρτῃ

ἐν ὀργῇ (ὀργή, -ῆς, ἡ *anger*)

ἐν τῇ νήσῳ

ἐκ Σπάρτης φεύγει (φεύγει *he/she flees, is in exile*)
ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον (= ἐφίλουν *I loved*)
ἐκ παιδός (~ παιδίου)
ὁ ἐκ τῶν νόμων χρόνος (*in accordance with*)
ὁ ἐξ ὁδοῦ ἄνθρωπος
παρὰ τοὺς φίλους
λόγος ἐστὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων (Ἀθηναῖος *Athenian*)
τὰ παρ' ἐμοί (ἐμοί *to me, dat. sg.*)

παρὰ νόμον (*in transgression of, contrary to*)
παρὰ γνώμην
περὶ ψυχῆς, περὶ φύσεως (φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ *nature*)
περὶ πατρὸς ἔρεσθαι (πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ *father* ἔρεσθαι *to inquire, ask*)
περὶ νεκρὸν ἵππους ἤλασαν (νεκρός, -οῦ, ὁ ἤλασαν)
οἱ περὶ Ἄνυτον
πρὸς τε θεῶν πρὸς τε ἀνθρώπων (*before*) (...τε ...τε *both ... and*)
πρὸς παίδων (~ παιδίων) (*in the name of, by*)
αἱ πρὸς θαλάττη πόλεις (θάλαττα, θαλάττης, ἡ *the sea* πόλεις *nom. pl.* <
πόλις, πόλεως, ἡ *city-state*)
τὸ πρὸς ποσί (ποσί < πούς *foot*)
πρὸς ἥλιον (*facing*)
πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν (*in accompaniment to* αὐλός, -οῦ, ὁ *flute*)
πρὸς ταῦτα (*in view of this*)
πρὸς τί με ταῦτ' ἐρωτᾶς (*what are you getting at?*)
σὺν θεῷ (*with the help of*)
σὺν δίκη
ἦλυθε (= ἦλθε *he/she came*) σὺν Μενελάῳ (*Menelaus*)

Nouns and Adjectives and the Verb “to be”

I The verb "to be": an irregular verb to be **memorized**.

Present

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| εἰμί | ἐσμέν | I am | we are |
| εἶ | ἐστέ | you are | you (ye) are |
| ἐστί | εἰσί | he/she/it is | they are, there are |
| | | there is, they are | |
| | εἶναι (infinitive) | | to be, being [gerund] |

Imperfect

| | | | |
|----------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| ἦ | ἦμεν | I was | we were |
| ἦσθα ἦτε | | you were | you (ye) were |
| ἦν | ἦσαν | she/he/it was | they were, there were |
| | | there was, they were | |

Future

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ἔσομαι | ἐσόμεθα | I will be | we will be |
| ἔσει | ἔσεσθε | you will be | you (ye) will be |
| ἔσται ἔσονται | | he/she/it will be | they will be |
| | ἔσεσθαι | | to be (to be going to be) |

Note that εἰμί is used with the **nominative** in the predicate.

- II **Adjectives** in
1. -ος -η -ον (first and second declension)
 2. -ος -α -ον (used if the base ends in ε ι ρ¹)
 3. -ος -ον (compounds)

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

Some adjectives have just the -ος -ον endings. Most compound adjectives are of this type. They use the -ος endings for both **masculine and feminine**.

Endings

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1. | M | F | N | M | F | N |
| | -ος | -η | -ον | -οι | -αι | -α |
| | -ου | -ης | -ου | -ων | -ων | -ων |
| | -ω | -η | -ω | -οις | -αις | -οις |
| | -ων | -ην | -ων | -ους | -ας | -α |

¹ νέος, νέα, νέον; μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν; φίλιος, φιλία, φίλιον.

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 2. | M | F | N | M | F | N |
| | -ος | -α | -ον | -οι | -αι | -α |
| | -ου | -ας | -ου | -ων | -ων | -ων |
| | -ω | -α | -ω | -οις | -αις | -οις |
| | -ον | -αν | -ον | -ους | -ας | -α |

| | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|------|------|
| 3. | M,F | N | M,F | N |
| | -ος | -ον | -οι | -α |
| | -ου | -ου | -ων | -ων |
| | -ω | -ω | -οις | -οις |
| | -ον | -ον | -ους | -α |

Positions of the Adjective:

1. Attributive:

article-adjective noun

ALSO: **article** noun **article**-adjective
noun **article**-adjective

2. Predicate (add *is/are* to your translation):

adjective **article**-noun

article-noun adjective

Vocabulary: Adjectives. The forms given are the nominative in the different genders.

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν *good*

ἄδικος, ἄδικον *unjust*

ἄθάνατος, ἄθάνατον *deathless, immortal*

ἄλογος, ἄλογον *unreasonable, irrational*

ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον *worthy*

ἄριστος, ἀρίστη, ἄριστον *best*

δεινός, δεινή, δεινόν *terrible, clever*

δίκαιος, δικαία, δίκαιον *just*

κακός, κακή, κακόν *bad, evil*

καλός, καλή, καλόν *beautiful, good*

κοινός, κοινή, κοινόν *common, in common*

μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν *small* (also σμικρός)

μόνος, μόνη, μόνον *alone, only*

νέος, νέα, νέον *new, young*

πρώτος, πρώτη, πρώτον *first*

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν *wise*

φίλιος, φιλία, φίλιον *friendly to* (+ dat.)

φίλος, φίλη, φίλον *dear, beloved, [one's] own*

χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν *difficult*

χρηστός, χρηστή, χρηστόν *good, useful*

Position of the Adjective: Exercises: Translate the phrases and sentences

1. ATTRIBUTIVE The _____ ...

ἡ σκηνή

ἡ καλή σκηνή

ἡ σκηνή ἡ καλή

σκηνή ἡ καλή

ἡ νέα σκηνή

τὸ δῶρον

τὸ μικρὸν δῶρον

τὸ ἄδικον δῶρον

ὁ ξένος

ὁ σοφὸς ξένος

2. PREDICATE The _____ IS/ARE _____.

ἡ σκηνή καλή

νέα ἡ σκηνή

τὸ δῶρον μικρὸν

τὸ δῶρον ἄδικον ἄδικον τὸ δῶρον

σοφὸς ὁ ξένος ὁ ξένος σοφὸς

EXAMPLES:

ὁ ἄδικος λόγος φέρει πλούτον.

ὁ λόγος ἄδικος.

οἱ κακοὶ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς παιδίοις διδῶσι μικρὰ δῶρα.

ὁ χαλεπὸς βίος ...

χαλεπὸς ὁ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου βίος.

READINGS

1. κοινά τὰ τῶν φίλων. Plato
τὰ + the genitive, *the possessions of*
2. ἀθάνατος ὁ θάνατος ἐστίν. Amphis (comicus)
3. πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακός εἰμι. Homer
* οὐ *not* πάντα *at all things*, accusative of respect * γὰρ *for*: it comes second in the sentence, but translate it first.
4. μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν. Callimachus
* βιβλίον, -ου, τό *book* μέγα neut. nom. sg. *big*
5. ἐν γὰρ καὶ δύο καὶ τρία καὶ τέσσαρα δέκα γίγνεται. Sextus Empiricus γίγνεται
become, add up to
The numbers from 1-12: 1 εἷς, μία, ἓν 2 δύο 3 τρεῖς, τρία 4 τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα
5 πέντε 6 ἕξ 7 ἑπτὰ 8 ὀκτώ 9 ἑννέα 10 δέκα 11 ἑνδεκα 12 δώδεκα
6. χαλεπά τὰ καλὰ. Greek proverb
The article can be used with adjectives alone (without any noun). The gender of the article + adjective tells you what word to supply: neuter singular > *thing*, neuter plural > *things*; masculine singular > *man*, masculine plural > *men, people*; feminine singular > *woman*; feminine plural > *women*.
7. χαλεπὸν ὁ βίος. Xenophon
χαλεπὸν is neuter nominative in the predicate position. It implies "thing."
8. Σωκράτης γὰρ σοφὸς ἦν καὶ δίκαιος. Aristotle
9. οὐχὶ δώδεκά εἰσιν ὥραι τῆς ἡμέρας; John
* οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, οὐχί *not*
10. ὁ νέος ἔσται νέος. Greek proverb
11. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ ἐκβάλλει ἀγαθὰ καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ θησαυροῦ ἐκβάλλει πονηρά. Matthew
θησαυρός, -οῦ, ὁ *treasury, treasure*
ἐκβάλλει *he/she casts out, produces*
πονηρός, πονηρά, πονηρόν *wicked*
12. ὁ δὲ ἀνεξέταστος βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ. Plato
ἀνεξέταστος -ον *unexamined*
βιωτός -όν *liveable, worth living*

VERBS: An overview1. The **characteristics** of verbs in Greek (what the endings show):

person number tense voice mood¹

Verbs are defined by these characteristics.

Person: the endings change to show the subject. Subject pronouns (like *I, you, he, she, it, they, we*) are not grammatically necessary and are used for emphasis. For example:

παύω *I'm stopping* παύεις *you're stopping*

παύει *she is stopping, he is stopping, it is stopping, they are stopping²* In order to make the vague third person subject clear, a noun or proper name in the nominative is often added unless it can be figured out from the context. Then παύει is translated _____ *is stopping, stops.*

Number: singular, (dual), or plural. The endings change to show *I, we, she, they* etc.

παύω *I am stopping*

παύομεν *we are stopping*

παύεις *you are stopping*

παύετε *you (ye) are stopping*

παύει *he/she is stopping*

παύουσι *they are stopping*

Tense: time (past, present, future) and aspect (in progress, single act, completed action). There are **seven tenses** in Greek:

Present (imperfect) -- action going on in the present

"I am _____ing"

(Past) Imperfect -- action going on in the past

"I was _____" "I used to _____"

Future -- action going on or single action in the future

"I am going to _____" "I shall/will _____"

Aorist single action in the past (indicative)

"I _____ed" In other moods -- single action (past time is not implied)

(Present) Perfect -- completed action in the present

"I have finished _____" "I am in a state of _____"

Pluperfect -- completed action in the past

"I had finished _____" "I was in a state of _____"

Future Perfect -- completed action in the future

"I will have finished _____" "I will be in a state of"

Infinitives (for example) show the ASPECT:

Present γίγνεσθαι *to be in the process of becoming*

¹ **Mood** shows the manner of the action as perceived by the speaker or writer. The moods are *indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative*; infinitives and participles are treated as moods. For now we will deal only with the indicative and infinitive.

² A neuter plural subject takes a singular verb.

Aorist γενέσθαι *to become*

VOICE: Shows the relation of the subject to the action of the verb. Active: the subject **does** the action. Middle: the subject does the action **to** or **for** him/herself.

Active: "I stop" [something]

Middle: "I cease" [i.e. "stop myself" doing something]

Passive: "I am being stopped" [from doing something by somebody or something else]

In the present, imperfect, and perfect tenses the middle and passive have the same form. That means that you can translate them either way, unless there is a CONTEXT that tells you which is meant. In the aorist and future there are separate forms for middle and passive.

Some verbs to learn

λύω Active *release* Middle *ransom* Passive *be released*

γράφω Active *write* Middle *take notes* Passive *be written*

παύω Active *stop* Middle *cease* (stop what one is doing) Passive *be stopped*

πέμπω Active *send* Middle *send for* Passive *be sent*

φέρω Active *bring* Middle *bring along for one's own use* Passive *be brought*

παιδεύω Active *educate, train* Middle *have someone educated* (as parents have their children educated, i.e. send the to school) Passive *be (in the process of being) trained*

πείθω Active *persuade* Middle *trust* (persuade oneself) Passive *trust* (am persuaded)

Exercise γράφω: active, *write*; middle, *take notes*; passive *be written*. Try this exercise to see if you have any questions.

Identify (using abbreviations: **PR** = present; **IMP** = imperfect; **FUT** = future; **AOR** = aorist; **PF** = perfect; **PPF** = pluperfect; **FPP** = future perfect and **A** = active; **M** = middle; **P** = passive) the tense and voice of each form of the verb *to write*.

1. I am writing
2. it is being written
3. I am taking notes
4. it is written (for all time)
5. written (i.e. participle, "after being written")
6. it was written
7. it was being written
8. I have written
9. I had written (I had gotten it written)
10. I will have written
11. it will have been written
12. I had taken notes
13. I will take notes
14. it will be written
15. I wrote
16. I took notes
17. (the things) to be written
18. They want to keep writing (to be writing).
19. They want to write.
20. They want to take notes -- to be taking notes.
21. We want this to be written (once) -- to be written (over and over).

READINGS

1. Πρόσωπα τρία, πρῶτον, δεύτερον, τρίτον· πρῶτον ἀφ' οὗ ὁ λόγος, δεύτερον πρὸς ὃν ὁ λόγος, τρίτον περὶ οὗ ὁ λόγος. Dionysius Thrax

πρόσωπον *face, mask, person* δεύτερος -α -ον *second* τρίτος -η -ον
third ἀφ' = ἀπό
 οὗ *whom* genitive of the relative pronoun, masculine ὃν *whom* accusative of the
 relative pronoun, masculine¹

2. ῥῆμα δὲ φωνὴ συνθετὴ σημαντικὴ μετὰ χρόνου ... τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἢ λευκὸν οὐ σημαίνει τὸ πότε, τὸ δὲ βαδίζει ἢ βεβάδικεν προσσημαίνει τὸ μὲν τὸν πάροντα χρόνον τὸ δὲ τὸν παρεληλυθότα. Diogenes Laertius

ῥῆμα *verb* φωνή *utterance*
 συνθετος -η -ον *intelligible*
 σημαντικός -η -ον *meaningful* τὸ πότε "*the when*"
 μετὰ (+ gen.) *with* (+ acc.) *after*
 τὸ μὲν ... τὸ δὲ *the one ... the other*
 πάρων *present* παρεληλυθώς *having gone by*

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| ¹ | ὅς | ἣ | ὅ | who |
| | οὗ | ἣς | οὗ | whose, of whom, of which |
| | ὃ | ἣ | ὃ | to/for/with whom/which |
| | ὃν | ἣν | ὅ | whom, which, that |
| | οἱ | αἱ | ἃ | who |
| | ἧν | ἧν | ἧν | whose, of whom, of which |
| | οἷς | αἷς | οἷς | to/for/with whom/which |
| | οὓς | ἃς | ἃ | whom, which, that |

The Present Active and Middle-Passive
Indicative and Infinitive

ENDINGS for the present indicative and infinitive:

| Indicative | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Active ----- | Middle/Passive | |
| -ω | -ομαι | I |
| -εις | -ει | you (thou) |
| -ει | -εται | he, she, it |
| -ομεν | -όμεθα | we |
| -ετε | -εσθε | you (y'all, ye) |
| -ουσι(ν) | -ονται | they |
| Infinitive | | |
| -ειν | -εσθαι | to |

Add these endings to the present stem which you find by taking off the -ω (-ομαι for deponents) from the form given in the vocabulary.

4. How to translate the **present**: πέμπεις "you send", "you are sending". πέμπεις; "are you sending?" "do you send?". πέμπεται "she/he is being sent" (passive); "she/he is sending for" [something] (middle)

5. Deponent verbs: some verbs have no active forms (or no active forms in certain tenses). They use only the middle/passive endings, but are **translated** as if they were **active**. Some deponent verbs are:

βούλομαι

γίγνομαι (has active forms in the perfect tense)

ἔρχομαι (has active forms in the aorist and perfect tenses)

Vocabulary

ἄγω *lead, drive, bring*

ἀκούω *hear (+ gen.)*

ἄρχω *begin, rule (+ gen.)*

βάλλω *throw*

βουλεύω *plan*

βούλομαι *wish, want (+ inf.)*

γίγνομαι *become, be, be born (+ nom.)*

δέχομαι *receive*

ἐθέλω *be willing*

ἔρχομαι *come, go*

ἔχω *have*

θύω *sacrifice*
κρίνω *judge*
λαμβάνω *take*
λέγω *say, mean, speak*
λείπω *leave*
μανθάνω *learn, understand*
μένω *remain*
νομίζω *think, believe*
πάσχω *suffer*
πράττω *do, make*
πιστεύω *trust (+ dat.)*
καί...καί *both...and*
ἢ...ἢ *either...or*

PRACTICE: write the present active and middle-passive of any three of the verbs in -ω; write the present middle-passive of any one deponent.

Ex. πέμπω πέμπεις πέμπει πέμπομεν πεμπετε πέμπουσι πέμπειν
πέμπομαι πέμπει πέμπεται πεμπόμεθα πέμπεσθε πέμπονται
πέμπεσθαι

Recite the conjugation (the forms in order) of the other verbs. Always think about the meanings.

READINGS

1. ὁ θεὸς ὄνομα οὐκ ἔχει ὡς ἄνθρωπος. Eusebius
ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό *name*
ὄνομα ὀνόματος ὀνόματι ὄνομα
ὀνόματα ὀνομάτων ὀνόμασι ὀνόματα
ὡς *like, as*
2. πόνος πόνω πόνον φέρει. Sophocles
πόνος *toil, hardship, labor*
3. δῶρα θεοῦς πείθει. Greek proverb
Neuter plural subjects take a singular verb.
4. ἐν νυκτὶ βουλὴ τοῖς σοφοῖσι (= σοφοῖς) γίγνεται.
νύξ, νυκτός, νυκτί, νύκτα *night*
5. τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐστὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν ψυχῇ, τὰ δὲ ἐν σώματι, τὰ δὲ ἐκτός. Plato (In Diogenes Laertius)
τὰ μὲν ... τὰ δὲ *some ... others (things)*
σῶμα, σώματος, σώματι, σῶμα *body* ἐκτός *outside*

Verb Exercise: Translate each form:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| γράφω | γράφεται |
| γράφομαι | γράφομεν |
| γράφονται | γράφειν |

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| ἄγομεθα | ἄγετε |
| ἀκούω | ἀκούομαι |
| ἄρχονται | ἄρχει |
| βάλλομεν | βάλλεσθαι |
| βουλευόμεθα | βουλεύουσι(ν) |
| βούλομαι | βούλει |
| βουλόμεθα | βούλεται |

| | |
|----------|----------|
| γίγναι | γίγνεσθε |
| δεχόμεθα | δέχονται |
| ἐθέλουσι | ἐθέλιν |
| ἔρχεσθε | ἔρχεσθαι |
| ἔχουσι | ἔχει |

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| θύετε | θύεσθε |
| θύονται | θύουσι |
| κρίνομεν | κρινόμεθα |
| λαμβάνειν | λαμβάνετε |
| λέγουσι | λέγω |
| λείπειν | λείπεσθαι |

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| μανθάνετε | μανθάνομεν |
| μένομεν | μένειν |
| νομιζόμεθα | νομίζεις; |
| πάσχεις | πάσχουσι |
| πράττεται | πράττετε |
| πιστεύει | πιστευόμεθα |

πολλὰ μανθάνετε; ναί, μανθάνομεν πολλὰ καὶ καλά.
ὁ ἀγαθὸς πατὴρ οὐ θύει τὰ παιδία.
μόνη λείπεται ἐν τῇ νησῷ.
βούλει τῶν σοφῶν ἀκούειν;
τὰ παιδία φέρει μικροὺς λίθους.
αἱ σοφαὶ ἐθέλουσιν εἰρήνην ἄγειν.

Sentences from your fellow students: αὶ τῶν μαθητῶν γινώμαι

φέρω τὰ δῶρα.

γράφομεν τοὺς καλοὺς λόγους.

παύομαι γράφων.

Πλάτων γράφει περὶ τοῦ σοφοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

ὁ δεινὸς ξένος πείθει τοὺς ἀλόγους ἀνθρώπους.

τὸ βιβλίον γράφω.

ὁ καλὸς ξένος μανθάνει.

τὸ παιδίον παιδεύομεν.

παύομεν πόλεμον. φέρομεν εἰρήνην.

ἄγω ἄνθρωπον εἰς τὴν ἀρετήν.

ὁ τοῦ θανάτου θεὸς λαμβάνει καὶ βίον καὶ εἰρήνην ἀνθρώπου.

πέμπω τὴν ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τὴν βουλήν.

ὁ ἄλογος ἵππος παρὰ τῆ οἰκίᾳ παύει.

γραφόμεθα περὶ τοῦ λόγου τοῦ χαλεποῦ.

φέρω σκηνὴν.

παύομαι παρὰ τῆ ὁδῶ.

παιδεύω ἀνθρώπους. πείθω ἀνθρώπους.

λύει τὸ δεινὸν παιδίον.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος γράφει παρὰ τῆ ὁδῶ.

φέρονται τὴν ἀθάνατον ψυχὴν διὰ τοῦ θανάτου.

γράφω τῆ Βυφφύ καὶ τῶ Νόρς. (Buffy and Nors were students in the class.)

φέρει κακόν.

οἱ ἀστέρες φέρουσι καλά.

Review paper

If you work with someone, put both names on the paper and only turn it in once.

1. Translate each of these forms:

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| πέμπω | πέμπομεν | πέμπομαι | πεμπόμεθα |
| πέμπεις | πέμπετε | πέμπει | πέμπεσθε |
| πέμπει | πέμπουσι(ν) | πέμπεται | πέμπονται |
| πέμπειν | | πέμπεσθαι | |

2. Conjugate the verb γράφω in the present active and middle indicative and infinitive (i.e. as question 1):

3. Translate these forms:

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| γράφωμεν | γράφει (2) |
| παύονται | παύόμεθα |
| λύομεθα | λύεσθε |
| λύουσι | λύειν |
| παιδεύεσθαι | παιδεύεις |
| παύεσθε | παύετε |
| φέρειν | φέρομαι |
| πέμπω | πέμπεται |

4. Write in Greek:

I am leading.

Do you (sg) hear?

She is beginning.

We are throwing.

You (pl) are planning.

They are willing (< ἐθέλω) to be...

I wish/want (< βούλομαι).

You (sg.) are becoming wise [nom.].

He is receiving a stranger.

We are going into the islands.

You (pl.) have (for yourselves) friends.

They are being sacrificed to the gods of war.

To be judged.

To take.

They are saying bad words.

We are being left.

I am learning a lot (πολλά).

We are remaining in the road.

Do you think these things (ταῦτα) are (εἶναι) good (use neuter pl. acc.).

To suffer.

They are doing bad deeds.

Do you (sg) trust friends or strangers?

How to recognize the direct object in English:

The usual word order in English is *subject-verb-[indirect object]-direct object*. The object most directly caused (or affected) by the action of the verb is the **direct object**. It is easily recognizable in Greek because it is in the **accusative** case. For example, *We give (our) loved ones presents*.

We | give | presents loved ones

We = subject give = (transitive) verb
loved ones = indirect object: dative τοῖς φίλοις
presents = direct object: accusative δῶρα

Another way of expressing the same thing in English is *We give presents to our loved ones*. If you are in doubt try this substitution. When there are two objects, the object that makes sense as the object of "to" is the **indirect** object.

PROBLEM: In Greek, some verbs **take** other cases than the accusative. That is, the object in the English sentence will not always be accusative in Greek. English does not have an accusative case. Greek has three *oblique* cases (genitive, dative, accusative). Most Greek verbs take the accusative as their object, but verbs meaning "trust" take the dative; verbs meaning "rule" take the genitive, for example. This must be learned by practice. νομοῖς πιστεύομεν. νήσων ἄρχομεν.

2. Translating English prepositions:

of = the genitive case (without a preposition in Greek)

by = the dative case (usually without a preposition in Greek) if it refers to *things* (by means of: the instrumental dative); if it refers to *persons*, by is ὑπό with the genitive (agent).

with = the dative without a preposition if it is the same as "by means of". If *with* means "in the company of", it is σύν with the dative. **With an axe** is instrumental; **with their friends** is accompaniment.

to = the dative case if it is equivalent to an indirect object. If it is in an expression like **go to the islands**, then it is a preposition with the accusative.

9
VERBS: Imperfect

I Imperfect tense: for action going on in the past (like our past progressive). Translate, *I was --ing, I used to -- I kept --ing*. Middle: *I was --ing for myself*, etc. Passive: *I was being --*, etc.

ἐ- + present stem + secondary endings:

| A | M/P | |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| -ον | -όμην | I |
| -ες | -ου | you (thou) |
| -ε | -ετο | he/she/it; n.pl. they |
| -ομεν | -όμεθα | we |
| -ετε | -εσθε | you (y'all, ye) |
| -ον | -οντο | they |

Augment: ἐ- if the verb begins with a consonant
if the verb begins with a vowel:

α > η ἄγω > ἤγον

ε > η ἔρχομαι > ἐρχόμην

sometimes ε > ει ἔχω > εἶχον

The imperfect has no infinitive.

PRACTICE

Form and conjugate the imperfect of the three regular and one deponent verb which you conjugated in the present last week.

Example:

ἔπεμπον ἔπεμπες ἔπεμπεν ἐπέμπομεν ἐπέμπετε ἔπεμπον

ἐπεμπόμην ἐπέμπου ἐπέμπετο ἐπεμπόμεθα ἐπέμεσθε ἐπέμποντο

Imperfect: form and conjugate the imperfect active and m/p of the some of the verbs verbs on pp. 28 and 30-1. ἔχω has an irregular imperfect: εἶχον. The others are regular.

Drill: change to forms of the imperfect:

φέρουσι

γίγνεται

βούλει

ἔχει

ἐστι

ἀγόμεθα

πείθω

ἐθέλεις

μανθάνομεν

Sentences: γνῶμαι μαθητῶν

ἡ τῆς εἰρήνης ὥρα φιλίαν ἔφερεν.

ἤθελον ἄρχειν τῆς τῶν ἀνθρώπων μοίρας.

εἶχον τὸ τοῦ βίου καὶ ἔπασχον διὰ τοῦτο τὸ δῶρον.

ἐπαυόμην γράφουσα πρὸς τὸν φίλον.

ἐγράφομεν τοὺς καλοὺς λόγους.

ἐπαυόμην γράφων. τὸ βιβλίον ἔγραψον.

ἐφερόμην τὰ δῶρα.

Πλάτων ἔγραφε περὶ τοῦ σοφοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

ὁ δεινὸς ξένος ἐπέιθε τοὺς ἀνόμους ἀνθρώπους.

ὁ καλὸς ξένος ἐμάνθανε πολλά.

τὸ παιδίον ἐπαιδεύομεν. ἔφερον σκηνήν.

ἐπαύομεν πόλεμον. ἐφέρομεν εἰρήνην.

ἦγον ἀνθρωπον εἰς τὴν ἀρετήν.

ὁ τοῦ θανάτου θεὸς ἐλάμβανε καὶ βίον καὶ εἰρήνην ἀνθρώπου.

ἔπεμπον τὴν ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ τὴν βουλήν.

ὁ ἄλογος ἵππος παρὰ τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἔπαυε.

ἐγραφόμεθα περὶ τοῦ λόγου τοῦ χαλεποῦ.

ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΣΩΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (19b-c)

>-----<

READING: Σωκράτης ἀδικεῖ καὶ περιεργάζεται ζητῶν τά τε ὑπὸ γῆς καὶ οὐράνια καὶ τὸν ἥττω λόγον κρείττω ποιῶν καὶ ἄλλους ταῦτά ταῦτα διδάσκων. τοιαύτη τις ἐστὶ. ταῦτα γὰρ ἔωρᾶτε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἄριστοφάνους κωμῳδίᾳ, Σωκράτη τινὰ ἐκεῖ περιφερόμενον, φάσκοντά τε ἀεροβατεῖν καὶ ἄλλην πολλὴν φλυαρίαν φλυαροῦντα, ὧν ἐγὼ οὐδὲν οὔτε μέγα οὔτε μικρὸν πεί ἐπαίω.

ΝΕΦΕΛΑΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ

>-----<

Στρεψιάδης:

φέρε, τίς γὰρ οὗτος οὐπὶ τῆς κρεμάθρας ἀνὴρ;

Μαθητής:

αὐτός.

Στρεψιάδης:

τίς αὐτός;

Μαθητής:

Σωκράτης.

Στρεψιάδης:

ὦ Σώκρατες, ἴθ' οὗτος, ἀναβόησον αὐτόν μοι μέγα.

Μαθητής:

αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν σὺ κάλεσον. οὐ γὰρ μοι σχολή.

Στρεψιάδης:

ὦ Σώκρατες, ὦ Σωκρατίδιον.

Σωκράτης:

τί με καλεῖς, ὦ 'φήμερε;

Στρεψιάδης:

πρώτον μὲν ὅ τι δρᾷς, ἀντιβολῶ, κάτειπέ μοι.

Σωκράτης:

ἀεροβατῶ, καὶ περιφρονῶ τὸν ἥλιον.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΒΑΤΡΑΧΟΙ

ΧΑ ὦπ ὄπ ὦπ ὄπ

ΒΑ βρεκεκεκεξ κοὰξ κοάξ
βρεκεκεκεξ κοὰξ κοάξ

βρεκεκεκεξ κοὰξ κοάξ

ΔΙ ἐγὼ δέ γ' ἀλγεῖν ἄρχομαι
τὸν ὄρρον, ὦ κοὰξ κοάξ.

ΒΑ βρεκεκεκεξ κοὰξ κοάξ

ΔΙ ὑμῖν δ' ἴσως οὐδὲν μέλει.

ΒΑ βρεκεκεκεξ κοὰξ κοάξ

ΔΙ ἀλλ' ἐξόλοισθ' αὐτῷ κοάξ.
οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐστ' ἀλλ' ἢ κοάξ.

>-----<

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΟΡΝΙΘΕΣ

ἐποποποποποποποποποποποι
ἴω, ἴω, ἴτω, ἴτω, ἴτω, ἴτω

...

ἠδομένα φωνᾶ·
τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ

...

ἀνύσατε πετόμενα πρὸς ἐμὰν αὐδάν·
τριοτὸ τριοτὸ τοτοβρίξ

...

δεῦρο, δεῦρο, δεῦρο, δεῦρο, δεῦρο,
τοροτοροτοροτοροτιξ.
κιγκαβαῦ κιγκαβαῦ.
τοροτοροτοροτορολιλιλίξ.

ΠΕΙ ὀράς τιν' ὄρνιν;

ΕΥ μὰ τὸν Ἄπολλω ἄγω μὲν οὔ.

Parsing Guide for Diagramming Sentences

subject | predicate

subject (nom.) [supplied] | verb | direct object (acc.)

subject | verb | direct object

\adj. \adv.

indirect object (dat.)

subject | verb "to be" etc. \ predicate n. or adj. (nom.)

49, 6 (numbers refer to Luschnig, *Introduction to Ancient Greek*)
ὁ χρόνος παιδεύει τὸ παῖδιον.

ὁ χρόνος | παιδεύει | τὸ παῖδιον

49, 2
ὁ ἥλιος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ βίου φέρει.

ὁ ἥλιος | φέρει | τὴν ἀρχὴν
\τοῦ βίου τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

49, 12
τὰ δῶρα ἄγομεν παρὰ τοὺς θεοὺς.

ἄγομεν | τὰ δῶρα
\παρὰ: τοὺς θεοὺς

49, 1
ἡ εἰρήνη φέρει τὸν βίον, ὁ δὲ πόλεμος θάνατον.

ἡ εἰρήνη | φέρει | τὸν βίον
|δέ {
ὁ πόλεμος | [φέρει] | θάνατον

50, 12
δώροις γὰρ πείθομεν τοὺς θεοὺς.

|γάρ
[ἡμεῖς] | πείθομεν | τοὺς θεοὺς
\:δώροις

70, 9

καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς ὁ σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος

ὁ ἄνθρωπος | [ἐστὶ] \ καλὸς
\σοφός } καὶ
ἀγαθὸς

70, 4

ἀθάνατος ἡ ψυχὴ.

ἡ ψυχὴ | [ἐστὶν] \ ἀθάνατος

70, 2

ἀγαθοὶ ἦτε γνώμην;

[ὕμεις] | ἦτε \ ἀγαθοὶ
\:γνώμην

71, 25

ὁ ἥλιος ὃς ἔφερε τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις θεὸς ἐνόμιζετο.

ὁ ἥλιος | ἐνόμιζετο \ θεὸς
\ὃς | ἔφερε | τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

70, 7

οὐκ εἶχον ἅ ἐβούλοντο.

[οἱ ἄνθρωποι] | εἶχον _____ | _____ [ἐκεῖνα]
\οὐκ [οἱ ἄνθρωποι] ἐβούλοντο | ἅ

71, 30

ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε ὅτι ὁ βίος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν.

ὁ σοφὸς | ἔλεγε | ὅτι ὁ βίος | ἐστὶ \ χαλεπὸν

59, 2

οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐνόμιζον τὸν ἥλιον εἶναι θεόν.

οἱ ἄνθρωποι | ἐνόμιζον | τὸν ἥλιον | εἶναι \ θεόν

10
VERBS: FUTURE

1. **Future Active and Middle** (MIDDLE only, **NOT** M/P)

*** Use the same endings as the **present**.

add σ to the stem: παυ- + σ + -ω -εις -ει -ομεν -ετε -ουσι
-ομαι -ει -εται -όμεθα -εσθε -ονται

If the Stem ends in a mute (labials, palatals, dentals)

π β φ + σ > Ψ πέμπω > πεμψω γράφω > γράψω
κ γ χ + σ > ξ ἄρχω > ἄρξω ἄγω > ἄξω
τ δ θ drop out before σ πείθω > πείσω

Some verbs that have active forms in the present are deponent in the future.

Irregular futures:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι | βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι |
| γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι | ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω |
| ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι | ἔχω, σχήσω / ἔξω |
| λαμβάνω, λήψομαι | μανθάνω, μαθησομαι |
| πάσχω, πείσομαι | πράττω, πραξω |
| φέρω, οἴσω | |

The future of εἰμί:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| ἔσομαι | ἐσόμεθα |
| ἔσει | ἔσεσθε |
| ἔσται | ἔσονται |
| ἔσεσθαι | |

2. Variations in the FIRST declension:

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|------|-----------------|---------------|
| Nom. | -η -α -ης -ας | -αι |
| Gen. | -ης -ας -ου | -ῶν |
| Dat. | -ῃ -α | -αῖς |
| Acc. | -ῃν -αν | -ας |

-α is used throughout the singular of first declension nouns and adjectives if the base ends in ε, ι, or ρ.

PRACTICE:

Conjugate your four verbs in the future.

Ex. πέμπω πέμψεις πέμψει πέμψομεν πέμψετε πέμψουσι
πέμψειν
πέμψομαι πέμψει πέμψεται πεμψόμεθα πέμψεσθε πέμψονται
πέμψεσθαι

Chapter 10 supplement: the future Passive

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| -θη + σ + ομαι | |
| -θήσομαι | -θησόμεθα |
| -θήσει | -θήσεσθε |
| -θήσεται | -θήσονται |
| | -θήσεσθαι |
| παυθήσομαι | παυθησόμεθα |
| παυθήσει | παυθήσεσθε |
| παυθήσεται | παυθήσονται |
| | παυθήσεσθαι |

Sometimes the stems are irregular.

καλέω *call* -- κλη- κληθήσομαι "I will be called"

παρακαλέω *comfort* > παρακληθήσομαι (future passive) "I will be comforted"

χορτάζω *feed, fatten* χορτασθήσομαι

ἐλεέω *have pity on, show mercy to* ἐλεηθήσομαι

ἐλεήμων *merciful*

Other vocabulary in the Beatitudes:

μακάριος *happy, blessed* (Lat. **beatus**)

πτωχός *poor*

βασιλεία *kingdom*

πραύς (nom. pl. πραεῖς) *meek, mild*

πενθέω *mourn*

κληρονομέω *inherit*

πεινάω *be hungry*

διψάω *be thirsty*

ὁράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον *see*

διώκω *pursue, persecute*, δεδιωγμένος pf. pass. pt. "persecuted"

ἕνεκεν + gen. "for the sake of"

κλαίω *weep*

γελάω, γελάσω *laugh*

Quiz on verbs: give meaning

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. γραφω | 6. κρίνω |
| 2. πέμπω | 7. πάσχω |
| 3. ἀκούω | 8. μανθάνω |
| 4. ἔρχομαι | 9. παιδεύω |
| 5. θύω | 10. λέγω |

11
Aorist

I **Aorist** Active and Middle (**not** passive)

Use: for a single (or simple) act in past time (as opposed to the imperfect which talks about action going on in the past). Translate as the simple past (and sometimes as the pluperfect). ἔγραψα "I wrote" ("I had written" if it depends on another past).

The aorist infinitive (except in indirect statement) may be translated the same as the present. The difference is that the present talks about the action as in progress, the aorist as the simple action.

γράφειν "to be writing"

γράψαι "to write"

Form: There are two different sets of forms, *first aorist* and *second aorist*. Nearly all verbs have *either* a first aorist *or* a second aorist. Only a very few have both. The two forms are like our strong (irregular, e.g. *sing sang sung*) and weak (regular, e.g. *work worked worked*).

FIRST AORIST

Augment + σ + endings

| Active | Middle |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| -α | -άμην |
| -ας | -ω |
| -ε (ν) | -ατο |
| -αμεν | -άμεθα |
| -ατε | -ασθε |
| -αν | -αντο |
| Infinitives <i>not</i> augmented. -αι | -ασθαι |

Verbs with stems ending in μ, ν, λ, ρ do **not** add σ- in the first aorist, but they usually have a lengthened form of the stem: μένω -- ἔμεινα; φαίνω -- ἔφηναι; ἀγγέλλω -- ἤγγειλα; κρίνω -- ἔκρινα.

SECOND AORIST

Augment + *special stem* + thematic secondary endings (the same as the imperfect).

| Active | Middle |
|--|--------|
| -ον | -όμην |
| -ες | -ου |
| -ε (ν) | -ετο |
| -ομεν | -όμεθα |
| -ετε | -εσθε |
| -ον | -οντο |
| Infinitives (not augmented; note accent) | -εῖν |
| | -έσθαι |

Principal Parts -- It's good to know these.

ἄγω ἄξω ἤγαγον (ἀγαγ-)
ἀκούω ἀκούσομαι ἤκουσα
ἄρχω ἄρξω ἤρξα
βάλλω (βαλῶ) ἔβαλον
βουλεύω βουλεύσω ἐβούλευσα
βούλομαι βουλήσομαι (ἐβουλήθην)
γίγνομαι γενήσομαι ἐγενόμην
γράφω γράψω ἔγραψα
δέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδεξάμην
ἐθέλω ἐθελήσω ἠθέλησα
ἔρχομαι ἐλεύσομαι ἦλθον
ἔχω (εἶχον) ἔξω, σχήσω ἔσχον
θύω θύσω ἔθυσα
κρίνω (κρινῶ) ἔκρινα
λαμβάνω λήψομαι ἔλαβον
λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα, εἶπον (εἶπ-)
λείπω λείψω ἔλιπον
μανθάνω μαθήσομαι ἔμαθον
μένω (μενῶ) ἔμεινα
νομίζω (νομιῶ) ἐνόμισα
πάσχω πείσομαι ἔπαθον
παιδεύω παιδεύσω ἐπαίδευσα
παύω παύσω ἔπαυσα
πείθω πείσω ἔπεισα
πέμπω πέμψω ἔπεμψα
πράττω πράξω ἔπραξα
πιστεύω πιστεύσω ἐπίστευσα
φέρω οἶσω ἤνεγκον / ἤνεγκα

PRACTICE:

Conjugate your four verbs in the aorist. Make sure you have at least one verb of each kind.

Examples:

- 1 ἔπεμψα ἔπεμψας ἔπεμψε ἐπέμψαμεν ἐπέμψατε ἔπεμψαν
πέμψαι
ἐπεμψάμην ἐπέμψω ἐπέμψατο ἐπεμψάμεθα ἐπέμψασθε ἐπέμψαντο
πέμψασθαι
- 2 ἤγαγον ἤγαγες ἤγαγε ἠγάγομεν ἠγάγετε ἤγαγον
ἀγαγεῖν
ἠγαγόμεν ἠγάγου ἠγάγετο ἠγαγόμεθα ἠγάγεσθε ἠγάγοντο

1. Explanation of the six Principal Parts

I Present

Used for the present system (present and imperfect) active and middle-passive.

- ω thematic verb, regular, like λύω in these tenses
- ομαι thematic verb, deponent: δέχομαι
- αω, -εω, -οω contract verbs, like νικάω, φιλέω, δηλόω respectively
- νυμι regular -μι verb, like δείκνυμι
- μι you have to see which type of athematic verb it is
- μαι if there is a different vowel (other than ο), that means that the verb is athematic (ἐπίσταμαι, κεῖμαι, κτλ)

II Future

Used for the future active and middle.

- σω regular future (for both thematic and athematic verbs), like λύσω
- σομαι deponent future (many active verbs of perception and some verbs of physical activity have these): λήψομαι, ὄψομαι, ἀκούσομαι
- ῶ contract future. Most liquid and nasal stems and verbs in -ιζω have these: μενῶ, νομιῶ. They are mostly of the -εω type; but a few are in -αω (and will be marked thus ἐλῶ <-αω).
- οῦμαι deponent contract (-εω) future: ἀποθανοῦμαι

III Aorist

Used for the aorist active and middle.

- augment--σα regular first aorist like ἔλυσα
- augment--α liquid/nasal first aorist like ἔμεινα (usually with the stem vowel lengthened)
- augment--σαμην/-αμην deponent first aorist: ἐδεξάμην
- augment--ον second aorist (with a stem change) ἔλιπον, ἤγαγον
- augment--ομην deponent second aorist ἐγενόμην, ἦσθόμην
- augment--ν (with a different vowel) irregular (athematic) second aorist ἔστην, ἔβην
- [augment--κα irregular athematic second aorists of δίδωμι, τίθημι, ἵημι, used only for the three singular forms of the active: ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα, ἤκα]

IV Perfect Active

Used for the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect active.

- reduplication--κα regular perfect mostly for vowel stems: λέλυκα
- reduplication--α perfect for consonant stems (often uses the aspirated form of the consonant) πέποιθα

V Perfect Middle

Used for the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect middle-passive.

reduplication--μαι vowel stems: λέλυμαι
reduplication--μμαι, -γμαι, -σμαι labial, palatal and dental stems respectively:
γέγραμμαι, ἤγμαι, πέπεισμαι

VI Aorist Passive

Used for the aorist and future passive.

augment--θην regular (most common formation): ἐλύθην

augment--ην others: ἐγράφην

2. Summary of Verb Endings

Primary (present and future)

Active:

-ω -εις -ει -ομεν -ετε -ουσι(ν) -- -ειν

Middle-Passive (present) or Middle (future):

-ομαι -ει -εται -όμεθα -εσθε -ονται -- -εσθαι

Secondary (*augmented* in the indicative)

Imperfect and *second* Aorist

Active:

-ον -ες -ε(ν) -ομεν -ετε -ον -- -εῖν (aor. inf.)¹

Middle-Passive (imperfect) or Middle (aorist):

-ομην -ου -ετο -όμεθα -εσθε -οντο -- -έσθαι (aor.)

First Aorist (*augmented*) in the indicative²

Active:

-α -αζ -ε(ν) -αμεν -ατε -αν -- -αι

Middle:

-άμην -ω -ατο -άμεθα -ασθε -αντο -- -ασθαι

3. Exercises

A. Conjugate in full (all forms, active and middle or m/p, all four tenses, indicative and infinitives). Check your chart for and peculiarities of the verb (irregular principal parts, deponent future, etc.). Be able to translate the forms.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. ἄγω | 4. θύω |
| 2. μανθάνω | 5. γράφω |
| 3. λαμβάνω | 6. φέρω |

¹ The infinitive is not augmented, e.g. λιπεῖν.

² -α- is the characteristic of the first aorist. Vowel and mute stems add -σ-. Liquid (λ, ρ) and nasal (μ, ν) stems do not add -σ- (ἤγγειλα, ἄπекτεινα, ἔκρινα, ἔμεινα, ἔφηνα).

B. Give:

1. all first person forms (sing. and pl.) of ἀκούω
2. all second person forms of ἔχω
3. all third person forms of γίγνομαι
4. all infinitives of ἄρχω (6), ἔρχομαι (3), βάλλω (4), εἰμί (2), μανθάνω (5)

C. Parse (= identify forms), translate, and recite the principal parts of each verb:

1. ἐπαυσάμην
2. δέξεται
3. ἀκούσονται
4. ἔφερον
5. ἐπέμψω
6. ἐλείπου
7. μείναι
8. ἠκούσατο
9. εἶπεῖν
10. ἤγγειλαν

D. Translate these forms of πέμπω into Greek: active, *send*; middle, *send for*; passive, *be sent*.

1. she was being sent
2. they are sending
3. we used to send
4. to send for (once, a single action)
5. to be sending for
6. we sent for
7. you-all (ye) will send
8. I will send for
9. it is being sent
10. you (thou) sent for
11. to be sending
12. to send (once)
13. I sent for a new book.
14. She sent a gift to her [=the] friends.
15. We were being sent to the market [ἀγορά].
16. I think that I will send those women a gift.
17. Will you-all (ye) send for your [=the] friend.

13
The Third Declension

A.

Basic Endings

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Singular | |
| Masculine and Feminine | Neuter |
| ____ / -ς | base |
| -ος | -ος |
| -ι | -ι |
| -α or -ν | base |
| Plural | |
| -εις | -α |
| -ων | -ων |
| -σι (ν) | -σι (ν) |
| -ας | -α |

-ι, -α, -σι, -ας are short. Find the **base** in the genitive singular. Find the pattern from the nominative and genitive.

B.

Variations

Singular

Nominative: M/F -ς, -ων (-ον-, -οντ-), -ρ; N -μα, -ος

Genitive: -ος: -εως, -ους

Dative: -ι: -ει

Accusative: -α: -εα; -ν; neut. = nom.

Plural

Nominative: M/F -εις: -εις; N -α: -η, -εα

Genitive: -ων: -εων

Dative: -σι: -εσι, -ασι, -ουσι, -ευσι

Accusative: M/F -ας: -εας, -εις; N -α: -η, -εα

Sample Vocabulary

άνήρ, άνδρός, ό *man*

βασιλεύς, βασιλέως, ό *king*

γυνή, γυναικός, ή *woman*

έλπίς, έλπίδος, ή *hope*

κλώψ, κλωπός, ό *thief*

μέρος, μέρους, τό *share, part*

όνομα, όνόματος, τό *name*

παίς, παιδός, ό, ή *child, slave*

πόλις, πόλεως, ή *city-state*

πράγμα, πράγματος, τό *deed, thing, affair*

τέλος, τέλους, τό *end*

χείρ, χειρός, ή *hand*

άρχων, άρχοντος, ό *ruler, archon*

γένος, γένους, τό *birth, race*

δαίμων, δαίμονος, ό, ή *divinity, distributor*

ιερεύς, ιερέως, ό *priest*

λέων, λέοντος, ό *lion*

μήτηρ, μητρός, ή *mother*

πάθος, πάθους, τό *suffering*

πατήρ, πατρός, ό *father*

πούς, ποδός, ό *foot*

σώμα, σώματος, τό *body*

χάρις, χάριτος, ή *favor, grace*

χρήμα, χρήματος, τό *thing, pl. money, things*

Starting Greek – Review

I What have we done so far:

1. **Alphabet:** the development of the alphabet and the writing of Greek
2. **Sounds:** the names of the syllables and the tonal accents of classical Greek; basic rules for accentuation.
3. **ONOMATA:**

Nouns: characteristics:

case

number

grammatical gender

The definite article as a gender sign. The concept of agreement.

The concept of case and the uses of the cases in Greek

Nominative

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

Vocative

The concept of declensions and two declensions in Greek with two variations of each declension:

1st - η -type

1st - α -type

2nd - $\omicron\varsigma$ -type

2nd - $\omicron\nu$ -type

Adjectives: adjectives agree with nouns in case number and gender (but not necessarily in declension. Each adjective and noun belongs to its own declension and does not switch to another.

Three variations of 1st/2nd declension nouns:

-ος M -η F -ον N

-ος M -α F -ον N

-ος M,F -ον N

The forms of the definite article.

The two *positions* of the adjective:

Attributive: "the small tent"

article adjective noun ἡ μικρὰ σκηνή

or article noun article adjective ἡ σκηνή ἡ μικρά

(or) noun article adjective (mostly poetic) σκηνή ἡ μικρά

Predicate: "The tent IS small."

adjective article noun μικρὰ ἡ σκηνή

or article noun adjective ἡ σκηνή μικρά

For practice in class, decline these groups of words.

α' ἡ καλὴ ὁδός

β' ὁ δεινὸς ἄνθρωπος

γ' τὸ ἄλογον ἔργον

δ' ἡ ἄδικος μοῖρα

ε' ἡ νέα ἀρετή

Write in Greek:

a. The road is good.

b. The man is clever at speaking. (at speaking = λέγειν)

c. That deed is irrational. (that = τόδε τὸ)

d. Fate is unjust.

4. ΠΡΟΘΕΣΕΙΣ (prepositions) and the cases they take

5. ΡΗΜΑΤΑ

Verbs: characteristics:

person and number

tense

voice

mood

The concept of conjugation: changing the FORM of the verb to show the subject (as well as the tense, voice and mood)

The concept of voice. Fill in a definition of each.

Active:

Middle:

Passive:

Endings for Active and Middle Passive. Fill in.

Present

Imperfect

Endings for Active and Middle:

Future

Aorist

Active and Deponent verbs: (fill in examples)

Principal parts of regular verbs and important irregular verbs.

For practice: conjugate in full (any three; be sure to check principal parts):

α' πέμπω

β' ἄγω

γ' ἔρχομαι
δ' λείπω
ε' βουλεύω
ζ' βούλομαι
η' ἔχω (caution: irregular imperfect, two futures)
θ' φέρω

5. Reading sentences (using all these elements)

α' ἡ γυνὴ ἔπεμψε τὰ παιδία φέροντα [carrying] δῶρα τῇ νύμφῃ. [γυνή *woman*; νύμφη *bride*]. βούλεται κακὰ πράττειν.

β' ἡ γὰρ κόρη τοῖς δώροις πείθεται. [κόρη *girl, daughter*] τὰ δὲ δῶρα κακά.

γ' τὰ παιδία ἔφερε θάνατον τῇ νύμφῃ. (Neuter plural subject takes a singular verb.)

δ' Μήδεια γὰρ νομίζει τὴν νύμφην λήψεσθαι τὰ δῶρα.

ε' ὁ γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἔλιπε τὴν πρώτην γυναῖκα καὶ ἤγαγε νέαν νύμφην. [ἀνὴρ *man, husband*]

ϝ' τῇ μὲν γυναικὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἦν Μήδεια, τῷ δὲ ἀνδρὶ Ἰάσων. [ὄνομα *name*]

ζ' Ἰάσων οὖν ἦλθε πρὸς οἶκον ὡς σώσων (ὡς σώσων: *to save*) τὰ παιδία, ἀλλὰ Μήδεια αὐτὰ ἀπέκτεινε. [ἀποκτείνω *kill*]

η' ἡ δὲ Μήδεια οὐκ ἦν ἐν οἴκῳ. ἀποκτείνασα [after killing] τοὺς τυράννους καὶ τὰ παιδία ἔφυγε [φεύγω *flee, escape, go into exile*] ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς σὺν θεῷ. ὁ γὰρ πατὴρ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῆς ἦν ὁ Ἥλιος. [πατὴρ *father*]

II What next?

Nouns:

Variations of first declension: three more types

Third declension nouns and adjectives

Pronouns:

Relative ὅς ἢ ὃ

Demonstrative οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο -- ὅδε ἤδε τόδε -- ἐκεῖνος ἐκείνη
ἐκεῖνο

Interrogative τίς τί

Indefinite τις τι

Relative Indefinite ὅστις ἥτις ὅ τι

Personal ἐγώ / ἡμεῖς -- σύ / ὑμεῖς -- αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς

Reflexive ἐμαυτοῦ -- σεαυτοῦ -- ἑαυτοῦ

Intensive αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό

Verbs:

The perfect system

The passive of aorist and future

Three more principal parts for each verb

More verbs -- contract verbs and athematic verbs

Participles

Moods: subjunctive, optative, imperative

Constructions -- Syntax

Lots more vocabulary