Study Guide for
Luschnig, An Introduction to Ancient Greek, 2nd edition

Part Two: Lessons VII-XIV

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## Contents

| Lesson VII: Participles | 1 |
| Lesson VIII: Pronouns, Perfect Active | 6 |
| Review of Pronouns | 8 |
| Lesson IX: Pronouns | 11 |
| Perfect Middle-Passive | 13 |
| Lesson X: Comparison, Aorist Passive | 16 |
| Review of Tenses and Voices | 19 |
| Lesson XI: Contract Verbs | 21 |
| Lesson XII: -MI Verbs | 24 |
| Work sheet on -μι verbs | 26 |
| Lesson XII: Subjunctive & Optative | 28 |
| Review of Conditions | 31 |
| Lesson XIV imperatives, etc. | 34 |
| Principal Parts | 35 |
| Review | 41 |

*Protagoras* selections with vocabulary 43
Lesson VII
Participles
Present Active and Middle-Passive,
Future and Aorist, Active and Middle

Summary of Forms and Uses

1. **Definition:** A participle shares two parts of speech. It is a **verbal adjective**.
   As an **adjective** it has **gender**, **number**, and **case**.
   As a **verb** it has **tense** and **voice**, and may take an **object** (in whatever case the verb takes).

2. **Uses:** In general there are three uses: **attributive**, **circumstantial**, and **supplementary**.
   **Attributive:** with the **article**, the participle is used as a **noun** or **adjective**. Examples: oí ἔχοντες, τὰ δόντα, ὁ μέλλων χρόνος.

   **Circumstantial:** without the article, but in agreement with a noun or pronoun (expressed or implied), whether a subject or an object in the sentence. This is an adjectival use. The circumstantial participle expresses:
   - **TIME:** (when, after, while) [διὰ τοῦ, ἀντίκα, μεταξὺ]
   - **CAUSE:** (since) [ἀπό, ὡς]
   - **MANNER:** (in, by)
   - **CONDITION:** (if) [if the condition is negative with μή]
   - **CONCESSION:** (although) [καί, καίπερ]
   - **PURPOSE:** (to, in order to) **future participle** [ὡς]

   **GENITIVE ABSOLUTE:** a **noun** / **pronoun** + a **participle** in the genitive form a clause which gives the circumstances of the action in the main sentence. In the genitive absolute, the noun is the subject of the participle.
   - noun in the genitive | participle in the genitive
   The participle is an adjective depending on the noun.

   **Supplementary:** the participle depends on a verb and completes the meaning of such verbs as: παύω, ἀρχω, ἀισχύνομαι, φαίνομαι. Pay special attention to the idiomatic uses of the participle with: τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω.

3. **Translation:**
   **Present:** _______ing
   **Future:** in order to _______ (shows purpose)
   **Aorist:** _______ing, having ________, after _______ing
4. *Forms:*

ACTIVE: present, future, second aorist (the thematic tenses)

BASE in -οντ- (m, n), -ουσ- (f)

ADD ENDINGS TO THE TENSE STEM (for aorist **remove** the **augment**)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
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First aorist. Remove the augment.

BASE in -αντ- (m, n) -ασ- (f)

<table>
<thead>
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MIDDLE-PASSIVE (present) and MIDDLE (future and Aorist)

For the present, future, and second aorist (remove augment) add to the TENSE STEM:

-ομένος, -ομένη, -ομένον

For the first aorist (remove the augment) add:

-αμένος, -αμένη, -αμένον
Practice Exercises and Sample Test

**Practice in the forms of the participles.** Translate the participles into the nominative singular forms (m, f, n) and then translate the underlined words in the sentences, paying special attention to the case and gender of each participle.

1. ἀκούω
   hearing
   in order to hear
   after hearing
   1. (While we were) hearing the philosophers, we fell asleep.
   2. After hearing the poets, the women went home.
   3. She is going to the island in order to hear Sappho (Σαπφώ, Σαπφός, ἥ).
   4. Did you speak to the women (who were) hearing the philosophers? ... to the men (who had) [having] heard ...

2. πέμπω
   sending
   sending for
   being sent
   in order to send
   in order to send for
   after sending
   after sending for
   2. Did you buy a stamp in order to send for a new tent?
   3. We women will stop (middle) sending gifts to the men (who are) not sending gifts to us (to us = ἡμῖν).
   4. Are y'all leading the children (who are) being sent to the island.
   5. We will hear the woman (who is) sending for a priest.
   6. Did you see the man (after he had) [having] sent the books.
Participles — Work Sheet

I Translate into Greek (use nom. singular, m. f. n.)
E.g. leading ἀγων ἀγωνισα ἀγων
1. freeing
2. ransoming
3. being released
4. in order to release
5. in order to ransom
6. after freeing
7. after ransoming
8. in order to send for
9. after learning
10. suffering

II Identify case, gender, tense, and verb
E.g. ἀγαγόντι — dative m/n aorist ἄγω
1. παθόντος
2. πραξάσας
3. βαλλούση
4. βαλλόντος
5. λείποντος
6. λιπούσι
7. οὕσαν
8. οῖσων
9. λαμβάνοντες
10. λαβόντα

III In the sentences in VII exercise 4 find examples of:
1. attributive participle
2. supplementary participle
3. circumstantial participle used for purpose
4. participle expressing cause
5. genitive absolute
6. participle used for a condition

IV Translate your examples.

V Translate into Greek: I happen to be a wise woman/wise man.
Sample Quiz on participles

1. Translate into English (7)
   γράφων - ουσα - ον
   γραφόμενος - η - ον [1]
   γραφόμενος - η - ον [2]
   γράψας - ασα - αν
   γραψόμενος - η - ον
   γράψων - ουσα - ον
   γραψόμενος - η - ον

2. Translate into Greek (6)
   1. sending 2. after sending 3. in order to send for

3. Identify tense and verb (32)
   E.g. πέμψοντι fut. pe̱̱mpw
   1. άκουσομένην
   2. άγαγόντος
   3. μανθανούση
   4. μαθούσι
   5. παθοῦσῶν
   6. ἀφέλοντι
   7. ὑπατα
   8. ἐλθὼν

4. Decline in full the present active participle of πέμπω (24)

5. Uses: Explain each use and give an example in English. EXTRA: give examples in GREEK.
   1. Attributive participle
   2. Circumstantial participle
   3. Supplementary participle
   4. Genitive absolute

6. Translate:
   1. πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἔστιν ἀνθρώπος, τῶν μὲν ὄντων ὡς ἔστιν, τῶν δὲ οὐκ ὄντων ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν. [ὡς how, that, as]
   2. ὁ γέρων ἤλθε ὡς τὴν παῖδα λυσόμενος.
   3. τῶν παιδῶν μὴ ὄντων καλῶν καὶ ἁγαθῶν, ἡ μήτηρ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ οὐκ εἶσιν εὐθαίμονες.
Lesson VIII

A. Pronouns
   1. Indefinite: τις, τι (base: τιν-), enclitic
   2. Interrogative: τίς, τί (base: τίν-), retains acute accent
   3. Relative indefinite: ὅς, ἧ, ὦ [the relative pronoun] combines with τις, τι > to become ὅστις, ἦτις, ὦ τι. Both parts are declined. It is accented like the relative pronoun.

Review rules for enclitics (Lesson II)

B. Perfect Active (fourth principal part)
   1. Meaning:
      Perfect: a primary tense, referring to the present: a permanent condition or a completed action in the present (is ______, has ______).
      Pluperfect: a completed action in the past (had ______).
      Future Perfect: a completed action in the future (will have ______, will be).
   2. Formation:

      PERFECT
      Regular: reduplication + stem + κ + endings:
      -α -αμεν
      -ας -ατε
      -ε -ασι

      -έναι infinitive
      -ώς -υά -άς (base: -οτ-) participle

      Irregular: the same endings. Learn the principal parts.

      PLUPERFECT
      augment + reduplicated perf. stem (reg. with κ) + endings
      -η -εμεν
      -ης -ετε
      -ει -εσαι There is no infinitive or participle.

      FUTURE PERFECT
      perfect participle + the future of ἐμι

      Be sure to make the participle agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb. ἔσομαι – ἔσει – ἔσται — ἔσομεθα – ἔσοσθε – ἔσονται; infinitive: ἔσεσθαι.

      To find the perfect stem, remove -α from the fourth principal part.
**The Perfect**: a primary tense and notes on aspect

Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses* (*GMT*)

42. The perfect represents an action as already finished at the *present* time; as γέγραφα, *I have written* (that is, *my writing is now finished*).

43. The pluperfect represents an action as already at a given past time; as ἐγεράφη, *I had written* (that is, *my writing was finished at some specified past time*).

44. The perfect, although it implies the performance of the action in past time, yet states only that it *stands completed* at the *present* time. That explains why the perfect is classed with the present as a primary tense, that is a tense in *present* time.

Aspect:

1. going on – present, imperfect
2. single act – aorist
3. completed – perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

*GMT 57*

Since the same event may thus (1) be stated by the aorist or the imperfect according to the writer’s point of view, it is natural that it should occasionally be a matter of indifference which form is used, especially when the action is of such a nature that it is not important to distinguish its duration from its occurrence.

(1) One of the examples is ἐβασίλευσε δέκα έτη which means *he had a reign of ten years* (which is viewed as a single past event), while ἐβασίλευσε δέκα έτη might refer to the same reign in the sense *he was reigning during ten years*. *GMT 56*

Infinitives:

**Present and aorist infinitives** not in indirect statement do not express time except as implied by the context. Verbs of wishing, for example, refer to a future action. The difference is one of aspect: present for an action perceived as going on; the aorist for an action seen as a single occurrence.

The **perfect infinitive** is used to show that the action is finished. A good example comes from *Crito* οὐδὲ βουλέεσθαι ἐτί ὁρα, ἀλλὰ βεβουλέυσθαι . . . *It is no longer time to be making plans, but to have them already made.*

The **future infinitive** is rarely used except in indirect statement and with μέλλω in the periphrastic future.
Review of Pronouns

1. **Demonstratives** (Lesson III)
   
   οὗτος αὐτή τούτο this
   ὁδε ήδε τόδε this
   ἐκεῖνος ἐκεῖνη ἐκείνο that

2. **Relative** (Lesson II)
   
   οὗ ή οδ who, which, that

3. **Reciprocal** (Lesson VIII)
   
   ἀλλήλων each other

4. **Interrogative** (Lesson VIII)
   
   τίς, τί who? what? why?

5. **Indefinite** (Lesson VIII)
   
   τις, τι someone, anyone, anything, something

6. **Relative Indefinite** (Lesson VIII)
   
   δοστις ἡτις ὁ τι anyone who, whoever
   anything which, whatever

7. **Personal** (Lesson IX)
   
   ἐγώ — ἡμείς I — we
   σὺ — ὑμείς you — y'all
   αὐτοῦ αὐτής αὐτῶν — αὐτῶν him her it — them

8. **Intensive** (Lesson IX)
   
   αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό -self

9. **Reflexive** (Lesson IX)
   
   ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμαυτής – ἡμῶν αὐτῶν myself, ourselves
   σεαυτοῦ σεαυτής – ύμων αὐτῶν yourself, yourselves
   ἐαυτοῦ ἐαυτής ἐαυτοῦ him/her/it-self, themselves

10. **Negative** (Lesson X)
    
    οὐδείς οὐδεμία οὐδέν no one, nothing, no
    μησείς μηδεμία μηδέν no one, nothing, no
Sample Test and Exercises for Lesson VIII

Sample Test

1. Principal Parts of Verbs — Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these:
   παύω
   ἀγω
   φέρω
   γράφω
   λείπω
   λύω
   θύω
   λαμβάνω

2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle: βουλεύω

3. Identify VERB and TENSE (only)
   1. πεπονθῶς ἔσομαι
   2. ἐπεσκόπημεν
   3. ἀκηκόατε
   4. ἴσασιν
   5. ἐλήλυθας
   6. ἤχα

4. Translate these sentences.
   1. τί γεγράφατε; λόγον τινά γεγράφαμεν.
   2. τίνος ἀκηκόαμεν; ἀκηκόατε γνωνικός τίνος λεγούσης περὶ τῶν μεγάλων κυνῶν.
   3. εἶδομεν {Σωκράτην} πίνοντα καὶ πεποκότα ...
   5. τίς οὖ τέθνηκε;
   6. ὃ τι πεπόνθατε, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν κατηγόρων [my accusers] οὐκ οἶδα.
   7. Δ. εἰρήκα τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον. Σ. εἰρήκεν; Σμ. οὐκ ἤκουσας; εἰρήκεν.
   8. ἐστιν οὖν ὅστις βούλεται ὑπὸ τῶν συνόντων βλάπτεσθαι; (βλάπτω harm)

5. Fill in the blanks.
   1. Who ______ ἔρχονται;
   2. Who ______ ἔρχεται;
   3. οὐ μεμαθήκαμεν what (whatever) ______ εἶπες (= ἔλεξας).
   4. ἐπαίτευν some (people) ______.
   5. Whom ______ οἶδε οἱ παῖδες πιστεύουσι; (What case do verbs of trusting take?)
Exercises for Lesson VIII

1. Principal Parts of Verbs — Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these:
   κελεύω
   ἀκούω
   φέρω
   πάσχω
   ἔρχομαι
   ἔχω (5)
   θύω
   λαμβάνω

2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle; pluperfect active indicative, and future perfect active indicative:
   παύω

3. Identify VERB and TENSE (only)
   1. πεπονθώς ἔσται
   2. οἶδε
   3. ἔοικας
   4. ἔστε
   5. εἶληψε
   6. πεπωκότα
   7. ἔεπεπόνθεμεν
   8. εἵρηκεν
   9. πεπόνθατε
   10. γεγράφασι

4. Readings from Lesson VIII (pp. 171-2): Translate # 3 and 4.
Lesson IX

1. Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are found only in the oblique cases (the cases other than the nominative) and refer back to the subject.

*His own, her own, its own, their own,* the genitive case of the reflexive goes into the attributive position.

Uses of αὐτός (pronoun and adjective)

1. In all cases αὐτός can mean *self.*
   Whose self depends on what it agrees with: αὐτός βούλει ταύτα πράττειν; (“Do you wish to do these things yourself?”) If used with a noun the intensive αὐτός (meaning *self*) goes into the predicate position:
   αὐτή ἡ γυνή “the woman herself”
   ἡ γυνή αὐτή “the woman herself”
   Αὐτός may also agree with a pronoun or with the unexpressed subject of a verb, αὐτός ἔφη (“he himself said [it]”).

2. In all cases, after the article (i.e., in the attributive position) αὐτός means same.
   πάντες εἶδομεν τὴν αὐτήν γυναῖκα. (“We all saw the same woman.”)
   οἱ αὐτοί “the same men”
   ταύτα τὰ αὐτά (often seen as ταυτα ταυτα by crasis), “these same things”

3. In the oblique cases, him, her, it, them, κτλ.
   His, her, its, their go into the genitive and are put into the predicate position.

* * *

Exercises for practice and clarification

Translate into Greek:

1. They themselves wish to do these things.
2. We saw them. We saw ourselves. They saw themselves.
3. He saw her father. He saw his own father.
5. He trusts his own father. She trusts her own father.
6. The same men know each other.
7. Those men do not know themselves.
8. You yourself saw them.
9. That woman herself wishes to see us and you.
10. The gift itself leads the children to itself.

11
11. Living things (ζωὰ) have growth (αὔξησις) through themselves.
12. Are the mind and the soul the same thing?
13. The young man has many hopes concerning his own soul.
14. She has leisure, but he has toil. (Use the dative of possession.)
15. The same men are learning the same things.
16. We ourselves will lead them.
17. They will lead them.
18. They will lead themselves.
19. This is my book. I had a book.
20. We want to have our own possessions. All people want to have their own possessions. Unjust men also want to have each other's possessions. (For possessions, use τὰ with the genitive; e.g. τὰ ύμῶν means “your possessions”.)

Correct these:
1. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ εἶδον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα.
2. πείθει τὴν ἑμαυτῆς μητέρα.
3. πείθονται τῷ ἑαυτῷ πατρί.
4. πάντες βουλόμεθα τὰ ἑαυτῶν.
5. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐρχεὶ αὐτῶν.
6. ἡ τραγῳδία ἔσχε τὴν αὐτὴς φύσιν.
2. The **Perfect Middle-Passive** (the Fifth Principal Part)

**Easy**: Vowel stems

**Perfect**

Reduplication + Stem + Primary endings for the MIDDLE

- **πε- παυ**
  - μαι -μεθα
  - σαι -σθε
  - ται -νται

infinitive -σθαι (accented on penult) participle -μένος

Do not add κ. Do not add the thematic vowel.

**Pluperfect**

Augment + Reduplication + Stem + Secondary MIDDLE endings

- **ἐ-πε- παυ**
  - μην -μεθα
  - σο -σθε
  - το -ντο

There is no thematic vowel. There is no infinitive of participle.

**Future Perfect**

Reduplication + stem + σ + o/e + Primary MIDDLE endings

- **πε- παυ σ**
  - ομαι -όμεθα
  - ει -εσθε
  - εται -ονται

Infinitive -εσθαι Participle -όμενος

These are the endings with the thematic vowel (as used in the present and future).

**With More Rules**: Consonant Stems. The consonant of the stem assimilates to the ending.

**LABIALS** (π, β, φ)

- μαι -ψαι -πται
- μην -ψο -πτο

- μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι εἰσί -φθαι
- μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι ἦσαν

**PALATALS** (κ, γ, χ)

- γμαι -ξαι -κται
- γμην -ξο -κτο

- γμεθα -χθε -γμένοι εἰσί -χθαι
- γμεθα -χθε -γμένοι ἦσαν

**DENTALS** (τ, δ, θ)

- σμαι -σαι -σται
- σμην -σο -στο

- σμεθα -σθε -σμένοι εἰσί -σθαι
- σμεθα -σθε -σμένοι ἦσαν
SUMMARY OF CHANGES

ENDING with LABIAL PALATAL DENTAL
-μα -μμα -γμα -σμα
-σα -ψα -ζα -σα
-τα -πτα -κτα -στα
-μεθα -μμεθα -γμεθα -σμεθα
-σθε -φθε -χθε -σθε
-νται>μένοι -μμένοι -γμένοι -σμένοι εις ι

COMBINATIONS REVIEWED

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PRACTICE: Correct these forms (the accents are right)

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Sample Quiz for Lesson Nine

I. Pronouns:
A. Translate the underlined words:
   1. I myself heard them. (“hear” + _____ case)
   2. We on the one hand have money, but you have friends.
   3. This is my husband, Agamemnon.
   4. Did they see you all?
   5. The (masculine) lemmings killed themselves.
   6. She said to the big dog, “Sir, I want you to leave.”
7. We all saw the same women, but everyone described them differently.
8. Did he (Oedipus) kill his (Creon's) father or his own (Oedipus')?

B. The uses of αὐτός: Describe in your own words the three uses and how you can tell them apart:
   1. -self
   2. same
   3. 3rd person personal pronoun

II. Verb forms
A. Conjugate the perfect middle/passive of παύω (indicative, infinitive, participle). Extra: conjugate in pluperfect and future perfect middle/passive.
B. Identify verb:
   1. ἔγγραψαμεθα
   2. ἤζαι
   3. ἤρκται
   4. ἐννεγμένοι ἤσαν
   5. ἐπεπείσημην
C. Give principal parts
   1. παύω
   2. θῶ
   3. πέμπω
   4. αἰσθάνομαι (4)
   5. λείπω

III. Translate:
1. ἔστιν ὁ φίλος ἄλλος αὐτός.
2. τὴν παίδα τὴν σὴν τὴν τε ἑμὴν μέλλεις κτενεῖν (= ἀποκτεινεῖν);
3. οἱ αὐτοὶ λέγουσι τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν.
4. ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς ἢ αὐτὴ ἀρετή.
5. περὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ ψυχῆς οὐ πολλὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχω.
Lesson X

1. **Comparison of Adjectives**

   **Regular**
   
   Comparative (-er, “more”)
   
   -ώ-/ό-τερος, -τέρα, -τερον
   
   Superlative (-est, “most”)
   
   -ώ-/ό-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον
   
   Use -ο- if the syllable before the comparative or superlative suffix is short; -σ- if the syllable before it is long.

   **Irregular and Adjectives in -υς and -ρος**
   
   -ίων, -ιν
   
   -ιστος, -ίστη, -ιστον

   **Adjectives in -ων, -ον and -ης, -ες**
   
   -έστερος, -εστέρα, -έστερον
   
   -έστατος, -εστάτη, -έστατον

   **Adverbs**
   
   -ως -ω-/ο-τερον -ω-/ο-τατα
   
   -ιον -ιστα
   
   For the comparative of the adverb, use the neuter singular, for the superlative use the neuter plural.

   **Than**
   
   1. with η the same case for both things being compared
      
      ουτός ύστι νεώτερος η άδελφος.
   
   2. without η, use the GENITIVE of COMPARISON.
      
      ουτός ύστι νεώτερος του άδελφου.

   **PARTITIVE GENITIVE**, the whole of which a part is designated, is frequently used with adjectives, nouns, and especially with τις and superlatives. Translate “of” ____.

   θεών τις
   
   σοφότατος ἀνθρώπων

   **Negative pronoun / adjective:**
   
   οὐδεὶς οὐδεμία οὐδέν
   
   μηδεὶς μηδεμία μηδέν
   
   οὐδέν / μηδέν nothing, in no way, not at all THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!!!
2. **Aorist Passive** (Sixth Principal Part) and **Future Passive**

**Aorist Passive**

augment + stem + -\(\theta \eta\)- / -\(\theta \varepsilon\)- + endings (secondary)

- \(\eta\) -\(\mu \epsilon \nu\)
- \(\varsigma\) -\(\tau \varepsilon\)
- _ -\(\sigma \alpha \nu\)

These are basically active endings without the thematic vowel.

infinitive (no augment) -\(\nu \alpha \iota\)
participle (no augment) -\(\epsilon \iota \zeta\) (-\(\epsilon \nu \tau\)-), -\(\epsilon \iota \sigma \alpha\) (-\(\epsilon \iota \sigma\)-), -\(\epsilon \nu\) (-\(\epsilon \nu \tau\)-)

-\(\theta \eta\)- is used in the indicative and infinitive and throughout the future passive.  
-\(\theta \varepsilon\)- is used in the participle, subjunctive, and optative of the aorist passive.

Some verbs do not add \(\theta\). For these the passive system is identified by \(\eta\) / \(\varepsilon\). Study the principal parts.

**Future Passive**

stem + \(\theta \eta\) + \(\sigma\) + \(\sigma / \varepsilon\) + primary middle endings

-\(\omega \mu \alpha \iota\) -\(\omega \mu \varepsilon \theta \alpha\)  
  Endings with
-\(\epsilon \iota\) -\(\epsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon\)  
  the Thematic
-\(\epsilon \tau \alpha \iota\) -\(\sigma \nu \tau \alpha \iota\)  
  Vowel

infinitive -\(\epsilon \sigma \theta \alpha\iota\)
participle -\(\omega \mu \varepsilon \nu \zeta\), -\(\eta\), -\(\sigma \nu\)
Review of Tenses and Voices

1. γράφω: active, write; middle, take notes; passive be written.
   Using abbreviations identify the tense and voice of each and then translate it into Greek.:

   PR = present; IMP = imperfect; FUT = future; AOR = aorist; PF = perfect; PPF = pluperfect; FPF = future perfect; A = active; M = middle; P = passive.

   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. (the woman) taking notes
   16. (the men) for (the purpose of) taking notes
   17. (the things) written
   18. (the things) being written
   19. (the things) written for all time
   20. I wrote
   21. I took notes
   22. (the things) to be written
   23. They want to keep writing (to be writing).
   24. They want to write.
   25. They want to take notes – to be taking notes.
   26. We want this to be written (once) – to be written (over and over).
   27. He said that he had written – was writing – would write – had gotten (it) written.
   28. She said that she had taken notes – was taking notes – would take notes – had (gotten the notes) written.
   29. They said that these things had been written – were being written – would be written – had been written (once for all).
   30. If these things had been written, we would have seen them.
2. **Various verbs**: translate
   1. we were captured
   2. they will be released
   3. I was not released
   4. we were suffering
   5. we were taking (them) captive
   6. Who was being stopped?
   7. What was he doing?
   8. Why was he stopped?
   9. What was being done?
  10. What did they say?
  11. What was done?
  12. What was heard?
  13. Did you go?
  14. Whom did you hear? [what case?]
  15. I heard her.
  16. Are you going?
  17. Will all things be known? (γινομαι)
  18. Many things were known by them.
  19. By whom were you stopped?
  20. By whom was he killed?
  21. Who is not dead?
  22. What have you suffered?
  23. I do not know what you have suffered.
  24. What did they suffer?

**Sample Quiz on Lesson Ten**

1. Conjugate in the aorist and future passive, πέμπω (16 forms, include infinitive and participle).

2. Identify TENSE, VOICE, VERB
   Example: πέπραγμαι PERFECT MIDDLE πράττω
   σωθήσομαι
   ἐλελύμην
   γραφήσωμεθα
   ἢνέχθησαν
   ἓχθηναι

3. Principal parts (number is the number of forms)
   παρευω (5)
   ἓχω (6)
βούλομαι (3)

4. Translate
1. ἀναρχίας δὲ μείζον οὐκ ἔστιν κακόν.

2. οὐ γὰρ οἶμαι θεμιτὸν εἶναι ἀμείνοι ἄνδρὶ ὑπὸ χείρονος {ἄνδρός} βλάπτεσθαι. [θεμιτός lawful, natural]

3. οὐδὲν γλυκύτερόν ἔστιν ἢ πάντα εἰδέναι.

4. βροτοῖς ἡδίστον ἀείδειν. [ἀείδω sing]

5. εἶδον γὰρ θεόν πρόσωπον πρός πρόσωπον, καὶ ἐσώθη μου ἡ ψυχή. [πρόσωπον face]

6. τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν τότε λεχθέντων, τὰ μὲν ἀληθῆ ἔστιν, τὰ δὲ ψευδῆ.

7-8. Θαλῆς ὁ σοφὸς ἐλεγε τάδε ’ [Θαλῆς, Thales, a Milesian philosopher]
     πρεσβύτατον τῶν ὄντων {έστι} θεός, ἀγενητός γὰρ. [πρεσβύτατον, oldest; ἀγενητός unborn]
     κάλλιστον κόσμος, ποίημα γὰρ θεοῦ. [ποίημα, creation]
     σοφώτατον χρόνος, εὐρίσκει γὰρ πάντα.

9. σοφώτατος πάντων ἄνθρωπων ἔστιν ὁ Σωκράτης, οὐδὲν γὰρ οἴδε.

10. οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἁμείνον εἰρήνης. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κτήμα κάλλιον φίλου.
Lesson XI

1. **Contract Verbs**: The stem vowel contracts with the thematic vowel.

   -αω
   1. > subscript
   2. α + O-sound > ω
   3. α + E-sound > α

1. -α-εις > -ας, -α-ει > -α
   But not infinitive: -α-ειν > -αν
2. -α-ω > -ω, -α-ομέν > -ομέν, -α-ουσί > -οσι, -α-ομεθά > -ομεθα, -α-ον > -ον
3. -α-ετε > -ατε, -α-εσθε > -ασθε, -α-ες > -ας, -α-ε > -α

-εω
ε + ε > ει
ε + o > ou
ε is absorbed before a long vowel or diphthong.

1. -ε-ετε > -ετε, -ε-εσθε > -εσθε, -ε-ες > -ες, -ε-ε > -ει
2. -ε-ομέν > -ομέν, -ε-ου > -ον, -ε-ομήν > ουμήν, -ε-ομεθά > -ομεθα
3. -εω > ω, -ε-εις > εις, -ε-ει > -ει, -ε-ουσί > -οσι, -ε-ειν > -ειν

-οω
ο + η or ω > ω
ο + ε, o, or ου > ου
ο + ι-diphthong > οι

1. -ο-ω > ο
3. -ο-εις > -οις, -ο-ει > -οι
   But not infinitive: -ο-ειν > -οιν

Present active participle:

-αω: -όν, -όσα, -όν: M, N base is -ωντ- F base is -ωσ-
-εω: -όν, -όσα, -όν: M, N base -ουντ-, F base -ουσ-
-οω: -όν, -όσα, -όν: M, N base -ουντ-, F base -ουσ-

Contraction affects only the present system (present and imperfect) of most contract verbs. A few contract verbs also have contracted futures (καλέω, γαμέω, for example). Most contract verbs have **regular** principal parts. Others have to be learned.
Contract verbs with regular principal parts follow this pattern:


2. **Contract Futures**: most follow the -εω type. Exceptions are ἐλαύνω and verbs with presents ending in -άννυμι, see Lesson XII).

The verbs that regularly have contract futures are those that end in -ιω and those with stems in μ ν λ ρ.

νομίζω — νομιῶ
κομίζω — κομιῶ
κρινω — κρινῶ
φαίνω — φανῶ
ἀγγέλλω — ἀγγελῶ
βάλλω — βαλῶ
tείνω — τενῶ (stretch)
ἀποκρίνομαι — ἀποκρινοῦμαι
ἀποθνῄσκω — ἀποθανοῦμαι
ἀποκτείνω — ἀποκτενῶ
dιαφθείρω — διαφθερῶ (destroy)
καλέω — καλῶ
gαμέω — γαμῶ

**Sample Test on Lesson XI**

**Forms**:
1. Conjugate ὅραω in the present active and middle/passive. Give principal parts. [Hint: this verb has an irregular augment].
2. Conjugate ποιέω in the present and imperfect active and m-p.

**Translation**: Translate the sentences and perform chores

1. λίαν φιλῶν σεαυτόν οὐχ ἔξεις φίλον.
   λίαν “too much”
   φιλῶν: identify form ________________________
   ἔξεις: tense and verb ________________________

2. ἔστιν ὀφθαλμὸς Δίκης ὃς τὰ πάντα ὅρα.
δς what form is this?
πάντα what form is this?

3. ὥρα ἔραν, ὥρα δὲ γαμεῖν, ὥρα δὲ πεπαύσθαι.
   Hint: ὥρα is a 1st d. noun
   What verb must be supplied?__________
   Explain the use of the tenses of the infinitives.
   Give two other verbs meaning “to love” in Greek. ___________ ___________

4. πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, “πολλοί σε ἐπανούσι,” “τί γάρ,” ἔφη “κακὸν πεποίηκα;” ἐπαινέω praise
   Give the principal parts of ποιέω
   Identify the form εἰπόντα

5. τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἀπειθεῖν τῷ βέλτιοι—καὶ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ—ὅτι κακὸν καὶ
   αἰσχρὸν ἔστιν οἶδα.
   ἀπειθεῖν disobey (+ dat.)
   ἀδικέω: give principal parts

6. ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἢδη ὥρα ἀπιέναι, ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀποθανομένῳ, ὑμῖν δὲ βιωσομένος ἀπότεροι
   δὲ ἡμῶν ἐρχονται ἐπὶ ἀμείνων πρᾶγμα, ἀδηλοῦν παντὶ πλὴν ἢ τῷ θεῷ.
   ἀπιέναι to go away ὁπότερος which (of two persons things or groups) πλὴν ἢ except
   ἀποθανομένῳ what tense and why? ________________
   Give the principal parts of the verb.
   βιωσομένος what noun is this derived from?

**Principal parts** and meanings:
αἰρέω
ἀποκρίνομαι
dοκέω
μένω

**Meanings:**
δέομαι ἀξιόω
δηλώος ἐρωτάω
tιμάω ζητέω
καλέω ἔαω
ηγέομαι μισέω
Lesson XII
Athematic Verbs: Summary

1. Things to notice about -μι verbs:
   -μι verbs are a second conjugation. The first is the thematic or -ω conjugation. The endings of -μι verbs are added directly to the stem without a thematic vowel.
   The special conjugation occurs in the tenses of the present system (present and imperfect) and in the second aorist and sometimes in the perfect system.
   Other tenses are like those of -ω verbs. For example:
   Futures: λύσω: στῆσω, δώσω, θήσω, ἠσω, δείξω, φήσω
   First Aorists: ἔλυσα: ἔστησα, ἔδειξα, ἔφησα
   Perfects: λέλυκα: δέδωκα, τέθηκα, ἠκα, δέδειχα
       λέλυμαι: δέδομαι, τέθειμαι, -είμαι, δέδειγμαι
   Aorists passive: ἔλυθην: ἔσταθην, ἔδοθην, ἔτεθην, -είθην, ἔδειχθην

2. There are three types of -μι verbs:
   1. Irregular: εἰμί, φημί, είμι
   2. Regular: verbs in -νυμι
   3. Reduplicating: ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι. An extra syllable is added in the present system and must be dropped in the other tenses.

3. Endings: (new endings are highlighted)
   Primary (Active)
   -μι -μεν
   -ς -τε
   -σι -ασι(ν)
   Infinitive: -ναι

Secondary (Active)
   -ν -μεν
   -ς -τε
   -σαν
   Infinitive (aorist): -ναι

Middle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-μαι</td>
<td>-μεθα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-σαι</td>
<td>-σθε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ται</td>
<td>-νται</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-θαι</td>
<td>-οται</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-σθαι  -σθαι
4. Special remarks about the verbs of type 2:

**ιστημι** stem: στη- / στα-

ιστημι, set, place, στήσω shall set, ἐστησα (1st aorist) caused to stand, set, ἔστην (2nd aorist) stood, ἐστηκα. stand (plpf. εἰστήκη stand; fut. pf. ἐστήξω shall stand), ἔσταμαι (rare, used in the passive sense, am set), ἔστάθην was set. There are transitive and intransitive forms: Present, future, 1st aorist active are transitive. Second aorist, perfect, present and future middle are intransitive.

**δίδωμι** stem: δω- / δο-

The second aorist δδωκα is irregular. -κα- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is δω- /δο-.

**τίθημι** stem θη- / θε-

The second aorist θθηκα is irregular. -κα- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is θη- /θε-.

**ιημι** stem η- / ἐ-

The second aorist ἀικα is irregular. -κα- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is η- /ἐ-.

The principal parts marked with a dash occur only in compounds (that is, with a prefix).

Add to the vocabulary:

ρήγνυμι, ρήξω, ἔρρηξα, -ἔρρωγα, ἔρράγην break, shatter, tear
tίθημι, θήσω, θηκα, τέτηκα, τεθεμαι, ἐτέθην set, place, put, make
ἀνατίθημι lay upon, refer, dedicate, attribute, set up
Work Sheet for Lesson XII

1. Give principal parts. Pay attention to the breathing marks in the uncompounded forms. This will help when you add the prefix.
   1. ἵστημι
   2. καθίστημι
   3. δίδωμι
   4. παραδίδωμι
   5. τίθημι
   6. ἀνατίθημι
   7. ἱημι
   8. ἀφίημι
   9. δείκνυμι
   10. ἐπιδείκνυμι

1a. A second chance, if you got some wrong.
   11. ἀφίστημι
   12. ἀποδίδωμι
   13. κατατίθημι
   14. ἐφίημι (ἐπι-)
   15. καταδείκνυμι show clearly, establish, prove

2. Recognition of forms: identify and translate.
   1. ἐτίθεις
   2. στήναι
   3. ἔδομεν
   4. ἱστασαν
   5. θεῖς
   6. στήσαι
   7. ἔδιδομεν
   8. ἐστάσι
   9. τιθεῖς
   10. ἱστάναι

3. Choose the correct forms. Pay attention to accents.
   ἵστημι
   ἐστάναι στάναι ἱστήναι στήσας ἱστησί ἱστας ἱστημαι ἵστας
tίθημι
   ἐθου ἐθεσο ἐτίθου ἐθήκαμεν τιθέναι τιθεῖναι ἐθηκε θεῖναι
dίδωμι
4. Write synopses of
   ἰστημι in the first person plural
   δίδωμι second singular
   τίθημι third singular
   ἵημι third plural
   ἰστημι first singular
   δείκνυμι second plural

5. Translate (based on Diodorus Siculus):

Δάιος ὁ Θηβών βασιλεὺς γῆμας ἦν Ἰοκάστην τὴν Κρέοντος καὶ χρόνον πόλυν ἀπαίς ὄν, ἠρώτησε τὸν θεὸν περὶ τέκνων γενέσεως. ἦ μάντις αὐτῷ χρησμὸν ἐδωκε μὴ τεκνοῦν τέκνα. “ὁ γὰρ παῖς σου,” ἔφη, “σε ἀποκτενεῖ καὶ πάς ὁ οίκος πληθῆσεται μεγάλων ἀτυχημάτων.” Δάιος δὲ ἐπιλαθόμενος τού χρησμοῦ καὶ γεννήσας υἱὸν, ἐξέθηκε τὸ παιδίον. οἱ δὲ οἰκέται λαβόντες τὸ παιδίον οὐκ ἠθέλησαν ἐκθεῖναι. ἔδοσαν οὖν αὐτὸν γυναικὶ Πολύβου τοῦ Κορινθίων βασιλέως.

Θῆβαι, Θηβών, αἱ = ἦ τοῦ Κάδμου πόλις
tὴν Κρέοντος = τὴν Κρέοντος παῖδα
ἀπαίς: ἄ- = -less
tὸν θεόν: ὁ θεὸς ἐστὶν Ἀπόλλων.
tέκνων -ου τό = παῖς, παιδός ὁ / ἡ
χρησμὸς = ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος
tεκνῶ = ποιεῖν τέκνα
πληθῆσεται< πίμπλημι
ἐπιλαθόμενος < ἐπιλαθανθόμαι forget
ἐξέθηκε < ἐκ - τίθημι
οἰκέται servants
Lesson XIII

1. Subjunctive

   *TENSES*: present (going on), aorist (simple/single act), perfect (completed state).

   *FORMS*: use tense stems, no augment for aorist; the perfect stem includes the reduplication.

   *ENDINGS*: primary endings for all tenses with lengthened thematic vowel (even for non-thematic verbs and tenses). \( o/e > \omega/\eta \)

   **Active**
   
   \[-\omega \quad -\omega\mu\varepsilon\nu \]
   \[-\eta\zeta \quad -\eta\tau\varepsilon \]
   \[-\eta \quad -\omega\sigma\iota(v) \]

   **Middle, Middle-Passive**
   
   \[-\omega\mu\alpha i \quad -\omega\mu\theta\alpha \]
   \[-\eta \quad -\eta\sigma\theta\varepsilon \]
   \[-\eta\tau\alpha i \quad -\omega\nu\tau\alpha i \]

   **NOTES**:
   1. The perfect subjunctive is usually the perfect participle with the subjunctive of \( \varepsilon\imi \).

   2. The **subjunctive of \( \varepsilon\imi \)**:

      \[ \hat{o} \quad \hat{o}\mu\varepsilon\nu \]
      \[ \hat{\eta}\zeta \quad \hat{\eta}\tau\varepsilon \]
      \[ \hat{\eta} \quad \hat{\omega}\sigma\iota \]

   3. The **aorist passive subjunctive** acts as an -\( \varepsilon \)-contract verb: -\( \theta\varepsilon \)- + the endings > -\( \theta\hat{o} \)-\( \theta\hat{\eta}\zeta \)-\( \theta\hat{\eta} \)— -\( \theta\omega\mu\varepsilon\nu \)-\( \theta\eta\tau\varepsilon \)-\( \theta\omega\sigma\iota \)

   4. **Contract verbs** use the same rules as are listed in Lesson XI:

      **-\( \varepsilon\omega \)**: -\( \varepsilon \)- is absorbed before any long vowel: -\( \hat{\omega} \)-\( \hat{\eta}\zeta \)-\( \hat{\eta} \)— -\( \hat{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu \)-\( \hat{\omega}\eta\tau\varepsilon \)-\( \hat{\omega}\sigma\iota \)

      **-\( \alpha\omega \)**: 1. -\( \alpha \)- + “O” > 2. -\( \alpha \)- + “E” > \( \iota \) > subscript; the subjunctive is identical to the indicative: -\( \hat{\omega} \)-\( \hat{\alpha}\zeta \)-\( \hat{\iota} \)— -\( \hat{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu \)-\( \hat{\alpha}\tau\varepsilon \)-\( \hat{\omega}\sigma\iota \)

      **-\( \omega\omega \)**: 1. \( \omicron \) + \( \eta \), \( \omega \) > \( \omega \) 2. 1-diphthong > \( \omicron \iota \): -\( \omega \)-\( \omicron\zeta \)-\( \omicron\iota \)— -\( \omega\mu\varepsilon\nu \)-\( \omicron\tau\varepsilon \)-\( \omega\sigma\iota \)

28
5. -\(\mu\) verbs

ɪστɪμɪ, τίθεμɪ, ἵμɪ, -νυμɪ add the same endings as those given above under regular verbs. The subjunctives of ɪστɪμɪ, τίθεμɪ, ἵμɪ are accented like contract verbs. For the aorist subjunctive, remove the extra syllable from the present. For example:

ɪστ\(\omega\) — στ\(\omega\)  
τιθ\(\omega\) — θ\(\omega\)  
ɪστ\(\eta\) — στ\(\eta\)  
τιθ\(\eta\) — θ\(\eta\)  

δίδ\(\omega\)μɪ uses -\(\omega\)- throughout the subjunctive: -\(\omega\)- -\(\omega\)ς -\(\omega\)- -\(\omega\)μεν -\(\omega\)τε -\(\omega\)σι

The only verbs which do not use the regular endings are δίδ\(\omega\)μɪ, -\(\alpha\)-contracts and -\(\omicron\)-contracts.

USES: Find and fill in an example of each in the readings:
1. “let us” HORTATORY
2. “Don't do it” PROHIBITIVE (\(\mu\) + aorist subjunctive)
3. “Are we to ...?” DELIBERATIVE
4. FUTURE MORE VIVID CONDITIONS (will, shall in the conclusion)  ἐάν + the subjunctive — FUTURE INDICATIVE
5. PRESENT GENERAL CONDITIONS (whenever, if ever)  ἐάν + subjunctive — PRESENT INDICATIVE
6. PURPOSE CLAUSES (in order to, to) ἵνα or ὁ ποιεῖ + the subjunctive if the main verb is PRIMARY (present, future, or perfect)
7. With verbs of FEARING (in primary sequence)  μὴ or μὴ ὁ + the subjunctive.

2. Optative

TENSES: present, future, aorist, perfect

FORMS: use the tense stems from the principal parts. NO augment.

ENDINGS: secondary endings of two types, -\(\omicron\) and -\(\eta\)-

-\(\omicron\)-type: -\(\omega\) verbs in present, aorist active and middle, future, -\(\nu\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\) verbs, all middles. Add -\(\omicron\) after the thematic vowel (or stem vowel in the first aorist). The thematic vowel before \(\omicron\) is \(\omicron\).

Active (thematic: present, future, 2nd aorist)

-ο\(\omicron\)μɪ — -ο\(\omicron\)μεν
-ο\(\omicron\)ς — -ο\(\omicron\)τε
-ο\(\omicron\) — -ο\(\omicron\)έν

Middle (thematic)

-ο\(\omicron\)\(\eta\)ν — -ο\(\omicron\)με\(\theta\)α
-ο\(\omicron\) — -ο\(\omicron\)σθε
-ο\(\omicron\)το — -ο\(\omicron\)ντο
First Aorist Optative

Active  
-αιμι -αιμεν  
(−αις) -ειας -ατε  
(−αι) -ειε  

Middle  
-αιμην -αιμεθα  
-αιο -αιοθε  
(-αιεν) -ειαν  
-αιτο -αιντο

-ιη- type: contract verbs in the present active, contract futures, aorist passive, -μι verbs in the active except -νυμι.

Active voice (for aorist passive, add -θε-)

-ιην -ιμεν (-ιημεν)  
-ιης -ιτε (-ιητε)  
-ιη -ιεν (-ιησαν)

The optative of ειμι:

ειην ειμεν (ειημεν)  
ειης ειτε (ειητε)  
ειη ειεν (ειησαν)

Contract verbs: the stem vowel contracts with the thematic vowel and the ending.

α-contracts: α + ο + ι > -ω-  
ε-contracts: ε + οι > οι (ε is absorbed before the diphthong)  
ο-contracts : ο + οι > οι

-μι verbs use the short form of the stem in the optative.

Aorist passive: -θε- + ι + -ν -ζ _ in the singular  
+ ι + -μεν -τε -εν in the plural

USES: Find and fill in an example of each in your readings:
1. POTENTIAL (maybe) with ἄν.
2. WISH (if only, would that) without ἄν (may be introduced by εἰθε or εἰ γάρ).
3. FUTURE LESS VIVID CONDITIONS (should...would): εἰ + optative...optative + ἄν.
4. PAST GENERAL CONDITIONS (whenever) εἰ + optative...imperfect indicative.
5. PURPOSE when the main verb is in the past (with ἵνα or ὑποκως).
6. With verb of FEARING in a past tense (with μὴ or μὴ οὐ).
7. With the ὅτι construction in indirect statement after a past verb of thinking or saying. Also in indirect question after a past tense.
Review of Conditions

ASSIGNMENT: add examples of each kind.

1. **Contrary to fact** (VI)
   
   **Present time:**
   
   εἰ + imperfect ... imperfect + ἂν
   
   were doing    would be doing
   
   **Past time:**
   
   εἰ + aorist indicative ... aorist indicative + ἂν
   
   had done    would have done

2. **Future Conditions**
   
   More Vivid (XIII)
   
   εἰ + subjunctive ... future indicative
   (translate as present indicative) ... will/shall
   
   Less Vivid (300-301)
   
   εἰ + optative ... optative + ἂν
   
   should ... would

3. **General Conditions**
   
   Present General (XIII)
   
   εἰ + subjunctive ... present indicative
   
   if ever, whenever + present ... present
   
   Past General
   
   εἰ + optative ... imperfect indicative
   
   if ever, whenever + past ... past progressive (or “used to”)

Sample Tests and Quizzes for Lesson XIII

1. **Quiz on forms of the subjunctive**

   1. Translate:
      
      1. ταύτα πράττωμεν. ______________________________
      
      2. μὴ ἐκεῖνα ποιήσῃς ______________________________
      
      3. τί νομίζωμεν περὶ τοῦ δῆ; __________________________

   2. Which is the use of the subjunctive in each of the sentences? Prohibitive __ Deliberative __ Hortatory __

   3. Give all the subjunctive forms of γράφω: Present active and m/p; Aorist active, middle, passive Perfect active, m-p.
2. Quiz on the Optative
1. Translate:
   1. γένοιο εὐδαίμων
   2. εἰ γὰρ δώρα λαμβάνοιμεν.
   3. λέγοιεν ἃν τινὲς τάδε.

Find an example of: potential optative ___ optative of wish ___ ___

2. Give all optative forms of πέμπω: present active, m/p; future active, middle, passive; aorist active, middle, passive; perfect active, m/p; future perfect

3. Sample test on Lesson XIII

A. Identify the tense, voice, mood and verb
Example: πεμφθής aorist passive subjunctive of πέμπω

1. λυθήτε ____________________________
2. γένοιτο ____________________________
3. ἥ ____________________________
4. ποιώμεν __________________________
5. πέμψαιμι __________________________
6. λειψθεὶεν __________________________
7. γράφωσι __________________________
8. ἀκουσάιμην __________________________
9. ἀκουσάιμην __________________________
10. νικήτε ____________________________
11. ὡ ____________________________
12. εἰη ____________________________
13. βουληθῆς __________________________
14. ἀγάγοι ____________________________
15. ἰδοῖο ____________________________

B. Give the present subjunctive and optative forms of βάλλω (active and m/p) 24 forms.
Give the **aorist subjunctive and optative** forms of παύω (active, middle, and passive) 36 forms.

C. Translate and answer questions:

1. ἐὰν δ’ ἔχωμεν χρήματα, ἔξομεν φίλους.
   Identify the condition: __ contrary to fact __ future less vivid __ future more vivid

2. νῦν ἴωμεν καὶ ἀκούσωμεν τοῦ ἀνδρός.
   What use of the subjunctive? __ deliberative __ hortatory __ purpose

3. ὁ παῖ, γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος.
   What use of the optative? __ potential __ wish

4. θεῶν διδόντων οὐκ ἂν ἐκφύγοις κακά.
   θεῶν διδόντων what construction?
   What use of the optative? __ potential __ wish

5. οὐκ ἂν εἰ ἄλογον εἰ οὕτος ὁ ἀνήρ τὸν θάνατον φοβοῖτο;
   What kind of condition: __ past general __ contrary to fact __ future less vivid
Lesson XIV

1. **Imperatives** (second person)

   *TENSES*: present, aorist, perfect

   *FORMS:*
   - Thematic (present, second aorist)
     - Active: \(-\epsilon\) \(-\epsilon\tau\epsilon\)
     - Middle: \(-\omicron\) \(-\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon\)
   - First Aorist
     - Active: \((\sigma)\)-\(\omicron\) \((\sigma)\)-\(\alpha\tau\epsilon\)
     - Middle: \((\sigma)\)-\(\alpha\) \((\sigma)\)-\(\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon\)
   - Perfect
     - Active pf. act. ptcpl. + ἴσωτι ... + ἔστε
     - Middle: \(-\sigma\) \(-\sigma\theta\epsilon\)
   - Aorist Passive
     - \((\theta)\)-\(\eta\tau\iota\) \((\theta)\)-\(\eta\tau\epsilon\)

2. **Vocative**

   *USE*: for addressing someone or something

   *FORMS:*
   - For -η, -α nouns of the first declension, all neuter nouns, all plurals, the vocative is the same as the nominative.
   - Second declension nouns in -ος have -ε in the vocative singular.
   - First declension nouns in -της have their vocative singular in -α.
   - In the third declension some nouns have vocative like the nominative, others like the base.

3. **Verbal**

   -\(\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu\) added to a verb stem to mean “it is necessary”. It is used with the dative.

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34
Principal Parts

Lesson VIII: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

λύω  λύσω  ἔλυσα  λέλυκα
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

ἀγω
ἀκουω
ἀρχω
γίγνομαι
γράφω
διδάσκω  διδάξω  ἔδιδαξα  δεδιδαχα  (8)
ἑθέλω
ἐρχομαι
ἐὑρίσκω
ἐχω
λαμβάνω
λέγω  λέξω  ἔλεξα/εἰπον  ἐφηκα
λείπω
μανθάνω
πᾶσχω
πείθω
πέμπω
πίνω  πίομαι  ἔπιον  πέπωκα  (8)
πράττω
τυγχάνω
φέρω
φεύγω  φεύξομαι  ἐφυγον  πέφευγα
φύω  φύσω  ἔφυσα  πέφυκα  (8)
Lesson IX: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα λέλυμαι
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

αἰσθάνομαι αἰσθήσομαι ἡσθόμην ἡσθημαι (7)
ἀγω
ἁρχω
βουλομαι βουλησομαι βεβούλημαι [ἐβουλήθην, 10]
γίγνομαι
γράφω
δέχομαι
διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8) δεδίδαγμαι
eυρίσκω
ἔχω
θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα — τέθαμμαι
λαμβάνω
λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα/ἐίπον εἰρηκα (λέλεγμαι) εἰρημαι
λείπω
πείθω
πέμπω
πράττω
πυθάνομαι πεύσομαι ἐπιθύμην πέπυμαι
στρέψω στρέψω ἕστρεψα — ἔστραμμαι
φέρω
Lesson X: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in complete principal parts

λύω λύσω ἐλύσα λέλυκα λέλυμαι ἐλύθην
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

ἀγω
αἰσθάνομαι αἰσθησόμαι ἡσθόμην ἡσθημαι (7)
ἀκούω ἀκούσομαι ἡκουσα ἀκήκοα (ἥκηκόν) ______ ἡκούσθην
ἀρχω
βουλεύομαι βουλήσομαι βεβούλημαι ἐβουλήθην
γίγνομαι γενήσομαι ἐγενόμην γέγονα (am, have been) γεγένημαι [ἐγενήθην]
γράφω ἐγράφην
dέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδεξάμην ἐδεδεγμαι (-εδέχθην)
dιδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαξα δεδίδαγμαι ἐδιδάχθην
edέξω (4)
edρομαί (4)
εὑρίσκω
ἐχω
θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα — τέθαμμεν ἐτάφην
λαμβάνω
λέγω λέξω ἐλέξα / εἶπον εἴρηκα λέλεγμαι ἐλέχθην
λείπω
μενθάνω (4)
pάσχω (4)
pείθω
πέμπω
πίνω πίόμαι ἐπίνον πέπωκα -πέπομαι -ἐπόθην
πράττω πράξω ἐπράξα πέπραξα / πέπραγα ἐπράχθην
πυθάνομαι (4) πεὐδομαι ἐπυθόμην πέπυμαι
στρέψω στρέψῃ ἀστρέψῃ — ἀστραμμαί ἀστέφθην
tυγχάνω (4) τεύχομαι ἠτύχουν τετύχηκα
φέρω
φεύγω (4) φεύξομαι ἠφυγον πέφευγα
φύω φύσω ἠφυσα / ἠφυν (grew) πέφυκα (am by nature, am)

Lesson XI: Principal Parts to be Learned
1. Verbs with contract Futures

άγγέλλω  ἰγγέλω  ἦγγειλα  ἦγγειλκα  ἦγγελμα  ἦγγέλθην
ἀποθνῄσκω  ἀποθανοῦμαι  ἀπέθανον  τέθνηκα
ἀποκρίνομαι  ἀποκρίνομαι  ἀποκρίθην
ἀποκτείνω  ἀπόκτειναι  ἀπέκτονα
βάλλω  βαλόω  ἐβαλόν  βεβλήκα  βεβλήθην
γαμέω  γαμώ  ἐγήμα  γεγάμηκα  γεγάμηκα
διαφθείρω
καλέω
κομίζω
κρίνω
κομίζω
μένω  (4)
νομίζω
φαινώ

-άω Future:
ἐλαύνω  ἐλώ  (-άω)  ἠλάσα  ἐ-λήλακα  ἐ-λήλαμαι  ἠ-λάθην

2. Regular

ἀγαπάω  ἀγαπήσω  ἡγάπησα  ἡγάπηκα  ἡγάπηκα  ἡγαπήθην
διψάω  (irreg. pres. in -η)
ἐρωτάω
πεινάω  (irreg. pres. in η)
τιμάω  τιμήσω  τιμήσα  τιμήσα  τιμήσα  τιμήσα  τιμήθην
νικάω
γεννάω
σιγάω
σιωπάω
τολμάω

ἀδικέω  ἀδικήσω  ἡδίκησα  ἡδίκηκα  ἡδικήθην
διανοεῖμαι  διανοήσομαι  διενοήθην
ζητέω
ἡγάμαι  ἡγάμα  ἡγαμάμην  ἡγάμη  (ἡγάμη, in passive sense)
μισώ
νοέω
ποιέω  ποιήσω  ἐποίησα  ἐποίησα  ἐποιήθην
φιλέω
φοβέομαι  φοβήσομαι  φεφήμαι  ἐφοβήθην
φρονέω
νοσέω
οικέω
tελέω
άξιώ
άξιώσω
ήξίωσα
ήξίωκα
ήξίωμαι
ήξίώθην
dηλόω
dουλόω
tεκνόω

3. Irregular

αἱρέω
άφικνέομαι
δοκέω
δράω
έάω (impr. εῖων)
έάσω εἰάσα
εἰάκα εἰάμαι
εἰάθην
έραω (impr. ἤρων)
ηράσθην
ζάω

όράω
βοάω
θέω
πλέω
πνέω

ὑπισχνέομαι
ὑποσχήσομαι
ὑπεσχόμην
ὑπέσχημαι
Principal Parts: Lesson XII

deίκνυμι  δείξω  ἐδείξα  δέδειχα  δέδειγμαι  ἐδείχθην
δίδωμι  δώσω  ἐδώκα  (δω/δο)  δέδωκα  δέδομαι  ἐδόθην
ιήμι - ἤσω - ἥκα (ή/έ) - εἶκα - εἶμαι - εἶθην
ιστήμι  στήσω  ἔστησα  (1)  ἔστην  (2)  ἔστηκα  (ἔσταμαι)  ἔστάθην
ἀφίστημι  ἀποστήσω  ἀπέστησα  / ἀπέστην  ἀφέστηκα  ἀφέσταμαι  ἀπεστάθην
τίθημι  θήσω  ἔθηκα  (θή/θε)  τέθηκα  τέθειμαι  ἔτέθην
πέμπλημι  πλήσω  ἔπλησα  πέπληκα  πέπλησμαι  ἐπλήσθην
δόλλωμι  ὀλὼ  ὀλέσα / ὀλόμην  ὀλὼλεκα  ὀλωλα

Deponents:
dύναμαι  δυνήσομαι  δέδυνημαι  ἐδύνηθην
ἐπίσταμαι  (ἡπιστάμην)  ἐπιστήμομαι  ἡπιστήθην
κάθημαι
κείμαι  κείσομαι

Verbs with athematic second aorists:
ἀλίσκομαι  ἀλώσομαι  ἐάλων  ἐάλωκα
βαίνω  βήσομαι  ἐβην  βέβηκα
γιγνώσκω  γνώσομαι  ἐγνων  ἐγνωκα  ἐγνώσμαι  ἐγνώθην
Review

I VERB forms

A. conjugate in full:

\[ \pi\alpha\upsilon\omega \]
\[ \pi\omicron\epsilon\omega \]

B. write synopses (using the forms) of:

\[ \tau\lambda\theta\mu\varsigma \text{ 3rd sg} \]
\[ \tau\omicron\mu\acute{o}\omega \text{ 1st sg} \]
\[ \beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega \text{ 3rd pl} \]
\[ \gamma\rho\acute{a}\phi\omega \text{ 2nd sg} \]
\[ \phi\acute{e}\rho\omega \text{ 1st pl} \]
\[ \pi\acute{e}\mu\pi\omega \text{ 2nd pl} \]

II PRONOUNS — review pages 9, 12 in study guide (esp. the uses of \( \omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma \)). Translate the underlined words.

1. By whom were you sent?
2. The woman by whom we were sent has left.
3. I myself saw them.
4. The same people said the same things to the same people.
5. Did you see these women?
7. Anyone who says this is right.
8. Someone might say that.
9. No one knows himself.
10. They devoured each other.

II B review uses of the cases and prepositions in the Appendices.

III Constructions: translate

1. **Indirect statement:**

   VERB OF SAYING:
   
   omit subject (if the same) | INFINITIVE
   ACCUSATIVE | INFINITIVE

   VERB OF PERCEPTION:

   omit subject (if the same)
   \( \backslash \) PARTICIPLE (Nominative)
   ACCUSATIVE
   \( \backslash \) PARTICIPLE (Accusative)

   1. They said that they had not done anything evil.
   2. We think that they did nothing evil.
   3. I know (+ ptcpl) that he is noble.
2. Genitive Absolute:
   Noun (genitive) | Participle (genitive) = Noun (genitive)
   \Participle (genitive)

4. Since the women are present, the men will not speak.

3. Conditions:
   CONTRARY-TO-FACT
   Present εἰ + imperfect (were) — imperfect (would) + ἄν
   Past εἰ + aorist (had) — aorist (would have) + ἄν

   FUTURE CONDITIONS
   More Vivid εἶ + subjunctive (present or aorist) — future
   Less Vivid εἰ + optative (should) — optative (would) + ἄν

   GENERAL CONDITIONS (“if ever”, “whenever”)
   Present εἶ + subjunctive — present indicative
   Past εἰ + optative — imperfect

5. If I had seen the big dog, I would have fled.
6. If you were of sound mind, you would not be planning to kill our daughter.
7. If you build it they will come.
8. If you should build it they would come.
9. If [ever] a city is destroyed, the men are killed and the women and children are enslaved.
10. If [ever] we saw them coming, we ran away.

4. Sequence of Moods: Find examples in your readings.
   If the leading verb is primary use the subjunctive in the subordinate clause. [MAY]
   PRIMARY: present, future, perfect, future perfect

   If the leading verb is secondary, use the optative in the subordinate clause. [MIGHT]
   SECONDARY: imperfect, aorist, pluperfect
ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ 320c-e

ήν γάρ ποτε χρόνος, ὅτε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θυντά δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνος ἠλθεν εἰμαρμένος γενέσεως τυπούσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἐνδον, ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μίξαντες καὶ τῶν δόσι πυρὶ καὶ γῆ κεράννυται.

ποτε once ὅτε when θυντὰ γένη mortal kinds/creatures ἐπειδή when τούτοις for these (dative). εἰμαρμένος fated, appointed, decreed. γένεσις, γενέσεως, ἡ birth, generation. τυπούσιν they stamp/form, mould. αὐτά them ἐνδον within πῦρ, πυρὸς, τὸ (πυρί dative) fire μίγνυμι, μίξω, ἐμίξα (aor. ptcpl. μίξαντες) mix ὅσος, ὅ-ον as much as, as many as. κεράννυται < κεράννυμι mix, blend.

ἐπειδὴ δʼ ἀγενὶν αὐτὰ πρός φῶς ἐμελλόν, προσέταξαν Προμηθεί καὶ Ἐπιμηθεί κοσμήσαι τε καὶ νεῖμαι δυνάμεις ἐκάστοις ὡς πρέπει. Προμηθέα δὲ παραίτείται Ἐπιμηθεὺς αὐτὸς νεῖμαι, νείμαντος δὲ μου, ἐφη, ἐπίσκεψαι καὶ οὕτως πείσας νέμει.

ἐμελλόν they were going to. προστάτω. -ταξω, προσέταξα assign, appoint. κοσμέω (aor. inf. κοσμήσαι) embellish. νέμω νεμώ ἐνείμα distribute. ὡς πρέπει as is fitting. παραίτεόμαι beg for something (and get it). δύναμις power, ability ἐκαστὸς each. αὐτὸς he himself. νείμαντος δὲ μου when I have distributed [them]. ἐφη he said. ἐπίσκεψαι imperative, look them over. πείσας after persuading [him].

νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰσχὺς ἄνευ τάχους προσήπτεν, τὰ δ’ ἀσθενέστερα τάχει ἐκόσμει· τὰ δὲ ὀπλίζε, τοῖς δ’ ἀσπλόν διδοὺς φύσιν ἄλλην τιν’ αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανάτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν.

ἰσχύς, ἰσχύος ἡ strength. ἄνευ without. τάχος, τάχους, τὸ swiftness. προσάπτω fasten to, confer upon. τὰ μὲν... τὰ δὲ some ... others. ὀπλίζω equip, arm. ὀπλόν tool, armor. ἀσπλόν unarmored. διδοῦς giving. μηχανάσομαι contrive, devise. σωτηρία survival.

43
ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΩΡΑΣ 320c-321c

ἀ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἤμπισαν, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οἰκῆσιν ἐνεμεν· ἂ
δὲ ηὗξε μεγέθει, τόδε αὐτῷ αὐτὰ ἐσωζεν· καὶ τάλλα ὄπως ἐπανισω ἐνεμεν. ταύτα
dὲ ἐμηχανάτο εὐλάβειον ἐχων μὴ τι γένος ἁιστωθεὶν’ ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοὶ
ἀλληλοφθορίων διαφυγὰς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Δίως ὁρας εὐμαριάν ἐμηχανάτο
ἀμφιεννύς αὐτὰ πυκνάς τε θρίξιν καὶ στερεοὶς δέρμασιν, ικανοῖς μὲν ἀμύναι
χειμώνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καῦματα, καὶ ἐς εὐνάς ιούσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταύτα
στρωμνὴ οἰκεία τε καὶ αὐτοφυὴς ἐκάστοιο.

σμικρότητι -ότητος, ἡ smallness. ἀμπίσχω surround, cover. πτηνὸς -ὄν winged.
φυγή flight, escape. κατάγειος -όν underground. νέμω, νεμώ, ἕνειμα, νενεμήκα,
νενεμήκαι, ἕνεμήθην distribute. αὔξανω /αὔξω increase. μέγεθος -ους, τὸ
largeness, size. ἐπανισώ make equal. εὐλάβεια, -ας, ἡ caution. ἀιστῶ make
unseen, cause to become extinct. ἀλληλοφθορία mutual destruction. ἐπαρκέω
supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount). εὐμαρία ease, comfort, provision for
protection against. ἀμφιεννυμι put round, clothe. πυκνός thick, close. θρίξ,
τριχός, ἡ hair. στερεός -ά -όν solid, firm, stiff. δέρμα -ατος, τὸ skin, hide. *
ικανός, ὁ, ὧν sufficient, enough. ἀμύνω ward off. χείμων -ῶνος, ὁ winter. καῦμα,
-ματος, τὸ burning heat. εὐνή bed, lair. ιούσιν < εἰμί go. ὑπάρχω begin, be,
belong to, become, be sufficient for. στρωμνή bedding. οἰκείος -α -ον one's own,
private. αὐτοφυής -ες self-growing, natural.

cαὶ ύποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὅπλαις, τὰ δὲ δέρμασιν στερεοῖς καὶ ἀναίμοις. τούντευθεν τροφᾶς
ἀλλοις ἄλλας ἐξεπορίζεν, τοῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς βοτάνην, ἄλλοις δὲ δενδρον καρπούς, τοῖς
dὲ ῥίζας· ἐστί δ’ οἷς ἐδωκεν εἶναι τροφὴν ζῶνων ἄλλων βοράν’ καὶ τοῖς μὲν
ὀλιγογονίαν προσήψε, τοῖς δ’ ἀναλισκομένοις ὑπὸ τούτων πολυγονίαν, σωτηρίαν τῷ
γένει πορίζων. ἄτε δὴ οὔν οὐ πάνυ τι σοφὸς ὃν ὃ Ἐπιμηθεὶς ἐλάθεν αὐτὸν
καταναλώσας τὰς δυνάμεις· λοιπὸν δὴ ἀκόσμητον ἔτι αὐτῷ ἢν τὸ ἀνθρώπων γένος,
καὶ ἦπορε ὃ τι χρῆσαι。

ὑποδέω bind over, shoe. ὀψλή hoof. ἀναιμὸς bloodless. τούντευθεν = τὸ
ἐντευθέν then, next ἐκπορίζω invent, contrive. βοτάνη grass, pasture. δένδρον
tree. καρπός fruit. ῥίζα root. βορά food. ὀλιγογονία producing few offspring.
προσήψε < προσάπτω fasten to, confer upon. ἀναλίσκομαι be consumed.
πολυγονία producing many offspring. πορίζω bring, furnish, supply. ἄτε with
 participle, since. λανθάνω escape the notice of. καταναλίσκω squander, use up.
ἀκόσμητος unadorned. ἀπορέω be at a loss.
πλάτωνος πρώταγωρας 321c-322a

άποροντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἔρχεται Προμηθεὺς ἐπισκεψόμενος τὴν νομήν, καὶ ὁρᾷ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ζῷα ἐμμελώς πάντων ἐχοντα, τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον γυμνόν τε καὶ ἀνυπόδητον καὶ ἀστρωτον καὶ ἀπολον ἑδο δὲ καὶ ἐιμαρμένη ἡμέρα παρήν, ἐν ἡ ἐδει καὶ ἄνθρωπον ἐξεναι ἐκ γῆς εἰς φῶς. ἀπορία οὖν ἐχόμενος ὁ Προμηθεὺς, ἤντινα σωτηρίαν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ εὑροί, κλέπτει Ὡ Ἡφαίστου καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς τὴν ἐντεχνον σοφίαν σὺν πυρί— ἀμήχανον γὰρ ἐν ἄνευ πυρός αὐτὴν κτητὴν τῷ ἥρησιμην γενέσθαι—οὕτω δὴ δωρεῖται ἄνθρώπῳ.

νομὴ pasture, distribution. ἐμμελῶς harmoniously, gracefully, regularly. ἐμμελῶς πάντων ἐχοντα gen. with adverb of manner, “being harmonious in all things.”

ἀνυπόδητος without shoes, unshod ἀστρωτος without a bed. ἀπορία difficulty, want of resource ἐντεχνός invented by art, within the range of art. κτητός that may be acquired.

tὴν μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν βίον σοφίαν ἄνθρωπος ταῦτη ἐσχεν, τὴν δὲ πολιτικὴν οὐκ εἶχεν ἢ γὰρ παρὰ τῷ Διί τῷ δὲ Προμηθεὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὴν τοῦ Διὸς οἰκησιν οὐκέτι ἑνεχώρει εἰσελθεῖν πρὸς δὲ καὶ αἱ Διὸς φυλακαὶ φοβεραὶ ἦσαν εἰς δὲ τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ὡ Ἡφαίστου οἰκήμα τὸ κοινὸν, ἐν ὡ ἐφιλοτεχνεῖτιν, λαθῶν εἰσέρχεται, καὶ κλέψας τὴν τε ἐμπυρον τέχνην τὴν τοῦ Ἡφαίστου καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τὴν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς διδωσιν ἄνθρωπο, καὶ ἐκ τούτου εὐπορία μὲν ἄνθρωπῳ τοῦ βίου γίγνεται, Προμηθέα δὲ δι’ Ἐπιμηθέα ὑστερον, ἣπερ λέγεται, κλοπῆς δίκη μετήλθεν.

Ζεὺς Διὸς Διὶ Δία Zeus. ἐγχωρεῖ make room for, concede, allow. φιλοτεχνεῖ practice an art. ἐμπυρος in/on/of fire. εὐπορία facility, means, resources. ἣπερ adverb in which way, as. μετέρχομαι come along, go after, pursue, visit [as an avenger].
PROTAGORAS PASSAGES VOCABULARY

ἀιστόω make unseen, cause to become extinct Protag.
ἀκόσμητος unadorned Protag.
ἀλληλοφθορία mutual destruction Protag.
ἀμπίσχω surround, cover Protag.
ἀμύνω ward off Protag.
ἀμφιέννυμι put round, clothe Protag.
ἀναίμος bloodless Protag.
ἀναλίσκομαι be consumed Protag.
ἀνυπόδητος without shoes, unshod ἀστρωτος without a bed Protag.
ἀσπλος unarmed Protag.
ἀπορεω be at a loss Protag.
ν ἀπορία ADD want of resource
ν ἄτε with participle, ADD since
ἀυτοφυής -ές self-growing, natural Protag.
βορά food Protag.
βοτάνη grass, pasture Protag.
δένδρον tree Protag.
δέρμα, -ατος, τό skin, hide Protag.
ἐγχωρέω make room for, concede, allow Protag.
ἐμμέλως harmoniously, gracefully, regularly Protag.
ἐμπυρος in/on/off fire Protag.
ἐντεχνος invented by art, within the range of art Protag.
ἐπανισώ make equal Protag.
ἐπαρκέω supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount) Protag.
ἐπίσκεψαι aor. imperative of ἐπισκοπέω
ἐπισκοπέω, ἐπισκέψομαι, ἐπεσκεψάμην, look over Protag.
εὐλάβεια, -ας, η caution Protag.
εὐμαρία ease, comfort, provision for protection against Protag.
εὐπορία facility, means, resources Protag.
ἐπερ adverb in which way, as Protag.
πετ under θνητός; θνητά γένη mortal kinds/creatures Protag.
κατάγειος, -ον underground Protag.
κατανάλισκοι squander, use up Protag.
καῦμα, -ματος, τό burning heat Protag.
κεράννυμι mix, blend Protag.
κοσμέω (aor. inf. κοσμήσατi) embellish Protag.
κτητός that may be acquired Protag.
μέγεθος -ους, τό largeness, size Protag.
μετέρχομαι come along, go after, pursue, visit [as an avenger] Protag.
μηχανόμαι contrive, devise Protag.
μίγνυμι, μίξω, ἔμιξα (aor. ptcpl. μίξαντες) mix Protag.
νέμω, νεμώ, ἐνειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην distribute
νομή pasture, distribution Protag.
oικείος -α -ον one's own, private Protag.
όλιγογονία producing few offspring Protag.
όπλη hoof Protag.
όπλιζω equip, arm ὀπλον tool, armor Protag.
pαραίτεομαι beg for something (and get it) Protag.
pολυγονία producing many offspring Protag.
pρέπει it is fitting. ὡς πρέπει as is fitting
προσάπτω fasten to, confer upon Protag.
pυκνός thick, close Protag.
σμικρότης -ότητος, ἡ smallness Protag.
στερεός -ά -άν solid, firm, stiff Protag.
στρωμνή bedding Protag.
tούντευθεν = τὸ ἐντευθεν then, next
tυπόω they stamp/form, mould Protag.
ὑποδέω bind over, shoe Protag.
φιλοτεχνέω practice an art Protag.
φυγή flight, escape Protag.