



PHILIP S. PEEK
Ancient Greek I
A 21st Century Approach



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Module 10

The Verbs ἔχω, ποιέω, ἔρχομαι, φημί

The Verb

In Greek and in English, verbs have the same definition and functions. Verbs are words that represent actions (**throw**) and states of being (**be** or **exist**). They differ in the same fundamental way that Greek nouns differ from their English counterparts: they use endings to create meaning in a way that English does not. The Greek verb (ῥῆμα) in its finite form has an **ending** that indicates what **person** and **number** the **subject** is. The Greek infinitive has an ending that indicates that it is unmarked for **person** and **number**.

In this module you will see how endings create meaning in the **omega-** or **ω-verb** ἔχω, the contract **ω-verb** ποιέω, the deponent **ω-verb** ἔρχομαι, and the **μι-verb** φημί.

Present Tense Stems

To obtain the present tense stem, remove the ending **-ω** or **-ομαι**. What remains is the present tense stem, the base of the word the ending is joined to. To this stem, add the present tense endings.

Present Tense Endings

Add to the correct tense stem.

Primary Active (use for the present and future active tense)

	S	Pl
1st	-ω	-ομεν
2nd	-εις	-ετε
3rd	-ει	-ουσι (ν)

Present Infinitive Active

-ειν

The ω-Verb ἔχω

ἔχω is referred to as an **ω-verb** because it ends in omega in the first person singular, present indicative active of the first principal part. **ω-verbs** differ from **μi-verbs** in stems and in endings in some tenses. All **ω-verbs** form their present indicative active just as ἔχω does. In the readings that follow, use your knowledge of ἔχω to recognize and translate the forms of other **ω-verbs**.

Present Indicative Active of ἔχω

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἔχω	<i>I have</i>	1 st person singular
ἔχεις	<i>you have</i>	2 nd person singular
ἔχει	<i>he, she, it has</i>	3 rd person singular
ἔχομεν	<i>we have</i>	1 st person plural
ἔχετε	<i>you have</i>	2 nd person plural
ἔχουσι (ν)	<i>they have</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of ἔχω

ἔχειν	<i>to have</i>	unmarked
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Practice Translating ἔχω. Translate the sentences below, adapted from a variety of ancient Greek authors. Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded, dative endings are highlighted, and accusative endings are underlined. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

<u>Case</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Function</u>
Nominative	-η, -οι, -ον, -ος	subject of the verb

Case	Ending	Function
Dative	-ῃ, -ι, -οις, -ω	indirect object of the verb
Accusative	-α, -αν, -ην, -ν, -ον, -ους	object of a verb or preposition

1. αὐτὴ μητρὶ διαφορὰν ἔχει.
2. ἔργον γὰρ ἔχει τέρψιν αὐτῇ.
3. ἔμψυχοί ἐσμεν καὶ γνώμην ἔχομεν.
4. οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει γυναικί.
5. καὶ νῦν ἔχομεν καλῶς ἔχειν.
6. καὶ φόβος αὐτὸν ἔχει καὶ διὰ ταῦτα φεύγει.
7. νύμφη γὰρ ἔστι γῆν καὶ δόμους ἔχειν.
8. πολλὰ γὰρ αὐτῷ εἰπεῖν ἔχω.
9. εἰ σοφὴ καὶ δόξαν ἔχεις.
10. ἀλλ' ἔχεις ἥσυχος καὶ οὐ πολλὰ λέγεις.

Verbs

*εἰμί *be, be possible*

*εἰπεῖν *to say*

*ἔστι *it is possible*

*ἔχω *have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well*

*λέγω *say, tell, speak*

*φεύγω *flee*

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative Case	Dative Case	Accusative Case	English Equivalent
*αὐτή	αὐτῇ	αὐτήν	<i>she, her, hers</i>
*αὐτός	αὐτῷ	αὐτόν	<i>he, him, his</i>
*γῆ	γῇ	γῆν	<i>land, earth</i>
γνώμη	γνώμῃ	γνώμην	<i>judgment, thought</i>
*γυνή	γυναικί	γυναῖκα	<i>woman, wife</i>
διαφορά	διαφορᾷ	διαφοράν	<i>disagreement</i>
δόξα	δόξῃ	δόξαν	<i>belief, reputation</i>

Nominative Case	Dative Case	Accusative Case	English Equivalent
δόμοι	δόμοις	δόμους	<i>house, houses</i>
ἐμψυχοι	ἐμψύχοις	ἐμψύχους	<i>alive</i>
*ἔργον	ἔργῳ	ἔργον	<i>deed, task, work</i>
ἤσυχος	ἡσύχῳ	ἤσυχον	<i>quiet</i>
*μήτηρ	μητρὶ	μητέρα	<i>mother</i>
νύμφη	νύμφῃ	νύμφην	<i>bride</i>
*πόλλα	πόλλοις	πόλλα	<i>many things</i>
σοφή	σοφῇ	σοφὴν	<i>wise</i>
*ταῦτα	τούτοις	ταῦτα	<i>these things</i>
τέρψις	τέρψει	τέρψιν	<i>enjoyment, delight</i>
φόβος	φόβῳ	φόβον	<i>fear</i>

1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

The Contract ω-Verb ποιέω

ποιέω is referred to as a contract **ω-verb** because its stem ends in epsilon in the first person singular, present indicative active of the first principal part. When the stem of principal part I or II ends in epsilon, the epsilon may contract with the endings in accordance with the chart below. In the readings that follow, use your knowledge of **ποιέω** to recognize and translate the forms of other epsilon contract ω-verbs. A second type of contract verb with its stem ending in alpha is introduced in Modules 17 and 19. Module 24 presents contract verbs in alpha, epsilon, and omega.

ε + ε > ει	ε + ο > ου
ε + ει > ει	ε + οι > οι
ε + η > η	ε + ου > ου
ε + η > η	ε + ω > ω

Present Indicative Active of ποιέω

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ποιῶ (ποιέω)	<i>I do, I make</i>	1st person singular
ποιεῖς (ποιέεις)	<i>you do, you make</i>	2 nd person singular

ποιεῖ (ποιέει)	he, she, it does or makes	3 rd person singular
ποιοῦμεν (ποιόομεν)	we do, we make	1 st person plural
ποιεῖτε (ποιέετε)	you do, you make	2 nd person plural
ποιοῦσι (ν) (ποιέουσι(ν))	they do, they make	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of ποιέω

ποιεῖν (ποιέειν)	to do, to make	unmarked
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1. Uncontracted forms are in parentheses. In order to produce an accurate form, accent before you contract.
2. The accent on a contracted ultima is a circumflex. The accent on contracted penults and antepenults is determined by the rules for the possibilities of accents.

Practice Translating ποιέω. Translate the sentences below, adapted from a variety of ancient Greek authors. Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded; genitive endings are italicized; dative endings are highlighted; and accusative endings are underlined. Also in the sentences the definite article, which will be learned systematically in Modules 11 and 12, is present in these forms: **ὁ, τάς, τήν, τῆς, τό, τοῖς, τοῦ**. Translate each one as *the*. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

<u>Case</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Function</u>
Nominative	-εὺς, -ης, -ο, -ος	subject of the verb
Genitive	<i>-ης, -ου, -ους, -ων</i>	dependence; genitive with ἀξία and ἐναντίον
Dative	-οις, -ω	dative with ἐκδοτον; indirect object of the verb; object of the preposition
Accusative	<u>-α, -αν, -ας, -ε, -ην,</u> <u>-α, -αν</u>	object of a verb or preposition

1. ἀναγκάζουσιν αὐτὸν ποιεῖν ὃ βούλονται (Lysias, Attic orator).
2. ποιεῖς τὸ ἐναντίον οὗ βούλομαι (Demosthenes, Attic orator).
3. ἐκδοτον σεαυτὴν ποιεῖς πόντῳ τῆς λύπης (Anna Komnene, Byzantine author).

4. ἐμέ τ' ἄχθεσθαι ποιεῖ (Aristophanes, *Lysistrata*).
5. ἐμὲ ποιεῖτε κοιμᾶσθαι ψυχροῖς τοῖς παρὰ προθύροις (Kallimakhos, Alexandrian poet).
6. ταῦτα δ' ἄξια σεαυτῆς τε ποιεῖς καὶ τέκνων (Euripides, *Andromakhe*).
7. πολλὴν ἐμὲ τοῖς θεοῖς ποιεῖς χάριν ὀφείλιν (Xenophon, *Kyropaidia*).
8. τί γὰρ Ζεὺς ποιεῖ; ἀπαιθριάζει τὰς νεφέλας ἢ συννέφει (Aristophanes, *Birds*);
9. ὁ πινοτήρης ὁ σμικρότατος τοῦ γένους τὴν τραγωδίαν ποιεῖ (Aristophanes, *Wasps*).
10. πῶς ὁ θέλομεν οὐ ποιοῦμεν καὶ ὁ μὴ θέλομεν ποιοῦμεν (Epiktetos, Stoic Philosopher);

Verbs

ἀναγκάζω <i>force, compel</i>	κοιμᾶσθαι <i>go to sleep</i>
ἀπαιθριάζω <i>clear away</i>	ὀφείλω <i>owe; be obliged to + inf.</i>
ἄχθομαι <i>be annoyed, vexed, grieved</i>	*ποιέω, ποιήσω <i>do, make, cause</i>
*βούλομαι <i>want, prefer; wish, be willing</i>	συννέφω <i>collect clouds</i>
*θέλω <i>wish, be willing</i>	

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
*ἄξια	ἀξίων	ἀξίοις	ἄξια	<i>worthy, deserving + gen.</i>
*αὐτός	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτόν	<i>he, him, his</i>
*γένος	γένους	γένει	γένος	<i>race, kind, sort</i>
*ἐγώ	ἐμοῦ	ἐμοί	ἐμέ	<i>I, me, mine</i>
ἐκδοτος	ἐκδότου	ἐκδότῳ	ἐκδοτον	<i>subject to + dat.</i>
ἐναντίον	ἐναντίου	ἐναντίῳ	ἐναντίον	<i>opposite</i>
*θεοί	θεῶν	θεοῖς	θεούς	<i>gods</i>
λύπη	λύπης	λύπῃ	λύπην	<i>pain, grief</i>
νεφέλαι	νεφελῶν	νεφέλαις	νεφέλας	<i>clouds</i>
*ὅ	οὗ	ὧ	ὅ	<i>what</i>
πινοτήρης	πινοτήρου	πινοτήρῃ	πινοτήρην	<i>crab</i>

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
*πόλλη	πόλλης	πόλλῃ	πόλλην	<i>much, many</i>
πόντος	πόντου	πόντῳ	πόντον	<i>sea</i>
πρόθυρον	προθύρου	προθύρῳ	πρόθυρον	<i>front door</i>
σεαυτή	σεαυτῆς	σεαυτῇ	σεαυτήν	<i>yourself</i>
σμικρότατος	σμικροτάτου	σμικροτάτῳ	σμικρότατον	<i>smallest</i>
τέκνα	τέκνων	τέκνοις	τέκνα	<i>children</i>
*τί	τίνος	τίνι	τί	<i>what</i>
τραγωδία	τραγωδίας	τραγωδίᾳ	τραγωδίαν	<i>tragedy</i>
χάρις	χάριτος	χάριτι	χάριν	<i>grace, favor, thanks</i>
ψυχρά	ψυχρῶν	ψυχροῖς	ψυχρά	<i>cold</i>

1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

The Deponent Verb ἔρχομαι

Deponent verbs are similar to other verbs except that they do not have active forms. Rather they have middle and passive forms that have active meanings. All deponent **ω-verbs** form their present indicative just as **ἔρχομαι** does. In the readings that follow, use your knowledge of **ἔρχομαι** to recognize and translate the forms of other deponent **ω-verbs**.

Present Tense Stems

To obtain the present tense stem, remove the ending **-ομαι**. What remains, **ἔρχ-**, is the present tense stem.

Present Tense Endings

Primary Middle and Passive Endings (with active meaning). Add these endings to the correct tense stem.

	S	Pl
1 st	-ομαι	-ομεθα
2 nd	-ει, η (-εσαι)	-εσθε
3 rd	-εται	-ονται

Present Infinitive

-εσθαι

Remember that deponent verbs are active in meaning and middle and passive in form.

Present Indicative of ἔρχομαι

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἔρχομαι	<i>I go</i>	1 st person singular
ἔρχει, ἔρχῃ	<i>you go</i>	2 nd person singular
ἔρχεται	<i>he, she, it goes</i>	3 rd person singular
ἔρχόμεθα	<i>we go</i>	1 st person plural
ἔρχεσθε	<i>you go</i>	2 nd person plural
ἔρχονται	<i>they go</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive of ἔρχομαι

ἔρχεσθαι	<i>to go</i>	unmarked
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Historical Present

The present tense in Greek can be used when writing about past events. In these situations, it is referred to as a historic, or storytelling, present. The reason why authors switch to the present tense when writing about the past varies. Some possibilities include emphasis, vividness, and stating current or general truths.

Practice Translating ἔρχομαι. Translate the sentences below, adapted from a variety of ancient Greek authors. Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded; genitive endings are italicized; dative endings are highlighted; and accusative endings are underlined. Also in the sentences the definite article, which will be learned systematically in Modules 11 and 12, is present in these forms: **τά, τῇ, τήν, τῆς, τό**. Translate each one as *the*. As you translate, consider the frequent use of the historical present in Greek. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

<u>Case</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Function</u>
Nominative	-α, -η, -ος	subject of the verb
Genitive	-ης, -ου, -ων	object of a prefix
Dative	-ῃ, -ι, -ω	indirect object of the verb; object of verb's prefix
Accusative	-α, -αυ, -ην, -υ, -ο, -ον	object of verb or preposition

1. προσέρχεσθε τὴν πόλιν ὅτι κακῶς ἔχετε.
2. ἄλλος εἰς αὐτὴν ἔρχεται ὅτι κακῶς ἔχουσιν.
3. τῆς δὲ γῆς ἀπέρχονται τὰ ἄλλα ἰδεῖν καὶ μαθεῖν.
4. ὁράω γὰρ ὅτι οὐκ ἔρχη πρὸς καιρόν.
5. καίτοι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται τό γ' αἰνιγμα διειπεῖν.
6. καὶ ἐρχόμεθα εἰσω καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ ταῦτα δίδομεν.
7. αὐτῇ συνέρχομαι καὶ τῆς δὲ γῆς ἀπερχόμεθα.
8. οὐκ ἔχω φόβον ἐπεὶ φίλος ἔρχομαι.
9. ἐγὼ δὲ προσέρχομαι καὶ κόπτω τὴν θύραν.
10. ἐγὼ δὲ παρέρχομαι εἰσω καὶ αὐτῷ τὰ γράμματα δίδωμι.

Adverbs and Verbs

ἀπέρχομαι <i>depart, leave</i>	καίτοι <i>and indeed, and yet; though</i>
*δίδωμι <i>give; δίκην δίδωμι I pay the penalty; δίδωμι χάριν I give thanks</i>	κόπτω <i>strike</i>
διειπεῖν <i>to explain</i>	*ιδεῖν <i>to see</i>
*εἰπεῖν <i>to say</i>	*μαθεῖν <i>to learn</i>
εἰσω <i>inside</i>	*ὁράω <i>see</i>
ἐπέρχομαι <i>approach, attack</i>	παρέρχομαι <i>come forward, pass by, go by</i>
*ἔρχομαι <i>come, go</i>	προσέρχομαι <i>advance, go, come towards</i>
*ἔχω <i>have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well</i>	συνέρχομαι <i>come together, confer</i>

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
αἴνιγμα	αἰνίγματος	αἰνίγματι	αἴνιγμα	<i>riddle</i>
ἄλγος	ἄλγος	ἄλγῃ	ἄλγος	<i>pain, grief</i>
*ἄλλα	ἄλλων	ἄλλοις	ἄλλα	<i>other things</i>
*αὐτή	αὐτῆς	αὐτῇ	αὐτήν	<i>she, her, hers</i>
*αὐτός	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτόν	<i>he, him, his</i>
*γῆ	γῆς	γῇ	γῆν	<i>land, earth</i>
γράμματα	γράμματος	γράμματι	γράμματα	<i>letter</i>
*γυνή	γυναικός	γυναικί	γυναῖκα	<i>woman, wife</i>
θύρα	θύρας	θύρᾳ	θύραν	<i>door</i>
*καιρός	καιροῦ	καιρῷ	καιρόν	<i>right moment, critical time, opportunity</i>
*πόλις	πόλεως	πόλει	πόλιν	<i>city</i>
*ταῦτα	τούτων	τούτοις	ταῦτα	<i>these things</i>
*φίλος	φίλου	φίλῳ	φίλον	<i>friend</i>
*φόβος	φόβου	φόβῳ	φόβον	<i>fear</i>

1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

The μι-Verb φημί

Though not as numerous as **omega-** or **ω-verbs**, **μι-verbs** occur frequently. **μι-verbs** conjugate differently from **ω-verbs** in some tenses, typically the present, imperfect, aorist, and sometimes the perfect. In conjugating these verb forms, learn which **stem** to combine with which ending. The **stem** is the base of the word to which the ending is joined. Once you have the correct stem and ending, combine them to create the correct form. You may memorize the stems and endings or you may learn how to combine stems and endings so that you can recognize the forms as you encounter them.

Present Tense Stems

Use the long vowel grade stem for the singular (I, you, he, she, it) and the short vowel grade for the plural (we, you, they). Note that the stems differ even within the same tense, mood, and voice.

long vowel grade stem

(use for the singular)

φη-

short vowel grade stem

(use for the plural)

φα-

Present Tense Endings

Add to the correct tense stem.

Primary Active (use for the present tense)

	S	Pl
1st	-μι	-μεν
2nd	-ς	-τε
3rd	-σι (ν)	-ασι (ν)

Present Infinitive Active

-ναι

Present Indicative Active of φημί

Stem Vowel Grade	Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
long	φημί	<i>I say</i>	1 st person singular
long	φής, φής, φῆσθα	<i>you say</i>	2 nd person singular
long	φησί (ν)	<i>he, she, it says</i>	3 rd person singular
short	φαμέν	<i>we say</i>	1 st person plural
short	φατέ	<i>you say</i>	2 nd person plural
short	φᾶσι (ν)	<i>they say</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of φημί

short	φάναι	<i>to say</i>	unmarked
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Practice Translating φημί. Translate the sentences below, adapted from Euripides' *Alkestis* (**Ἀλκηστις**). Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded; genitive

endings are italicized; dative endings are highlighted; and accusative endings are underlined. Also in the sentences the definite article, which will be learned systematically in Modules 11 and 12, is present in this form: *ὁ*. Translate it as *the*. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

<u>Case</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Function</u>
Nominative	-ης, -ο, -ος	subject of the verb
Genitive	-ας, -ου	dependence, possession
Dative	-α, -ι, -οις	indirect object of the verb
Accusative	-αν, -ε, -ην, -ον, -ος	object of a verb or preposition

1. Ἀλκηστίς φησι· ἥλιον καὶ φάος ἡμέρας ὁράω.
2. Ἀδμητός φησι· ὁ ἥλιος ὁράει σὲ καὶ ἐμέ.
3. Ἀλκηστίς φησι· ὁ ἥλιος ὁράει γῆν τε καὶ πατρίαν Ἰωλκοῦ.
4. Ἀδμητός φησι· σοὶ φημι μὴ προδιδόναι ἐμέ.
5. Ἀλκηστίς φησι· ὁράω δίκωπον καὶ ὁράω σκάφος ἐν λίμνῃ.
6. Ἀδμητός φησι· ἐμοὶ φῆς πικράν γε ναυκληρίαν.
7. Ἀλκηστίς φησι· ἄγει με. ὁ Αἰδης ἄγει με. οὐχ ὁράεις;
8. Ἀδμητός φησι· καὶ οἰκτρὰν φίλοις καὶ παισὶ φῆς γε ναυκληρίαν.
9. Ἀλκηστίς φησι· δεῖ σοὶ μεθιέναι με ἤδη.
10. Ἀδμητός φησι· οἴμοι· φῆσθα ἔπος λυπρὸν ἀκούειν.

Interjection and Verbs

*ἄγω, *do, drive, lead*

οἴμοι *alas*

*ἀκούω *hear, listen*

*ὁράω *see*

*δεῖ *it is necessary* + 'χ' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., *δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come*

προδιδόναι *to betray*

μεθιέναι *to release, to let go*

φημί *say, tell, speak of*

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
Ἄδμητος	Ἀδμήτου	Ἀδμήτῳ	Ἄδμητον	<i>Admetos</i>
Ἅιδης	Ἅιδου	Ἅιδῇ	Ἅιδην	<i>Hades</i>
*γῆ	γῆς	γῇ	γῆν	<i>land, earth</i>
δίκωπον	δικώπου	δικώπῳ	δίκωπον	<i>two-oared</i>
*ἐγώ	ἐμοῦ	ἐμοί	ἐμέ	<i>I, me, mine</i>
ἔπος	ἔπεος	ἔπει	ἔπος	<i>word, speech</i>
Ἥλιος	Ἥλιου	Ἥλιῳ	Ἥλιον	<i>Helios</i>
ἡμέρα	ἡμέρας	ἡμέρᾳ	ἡμέραν	<i>day</i>
Ἴωλκός	Ἴωλκοῦ	Ἴωλκῷ	Ἴωλκόν	<i>Iolkos (city)</i>
λίμνα	λίμνας	λίμνᾳ	λίμναν	<i>lake</i>
λυπρόν	λυπροῦ	λυπρῷ	λυπρόν	<i>wretched, poor</i>
ναυκληρία	ναυκληρίας	ναυκληρίᾳ	ναυκληρίαν	<i>ship, voyage</i>
οἰκτρά	οἰκτρᾶς	οἰκτρᾷ	οἰκτράν	<i>pitiable</i>
*παῖς	παιδός	παιδί	παῖδα	<i>child</i>
πατρία	πατρίας	πατρίᾳ	πατρίαν	<i>fatherland</i>
πικρά	πικρᾶς	πικρᾷ	πικράν	<i>sharp, bitter</i>
*σύ	σοῦ	σοί	σέ	<i>you, you, yours</i>
σκάφος	σκάφους	σκάφει	σκάφος	<i>hull of a ship</i>
φάος (φῶς)	φάεος (φωτός)	φάει (φωτί)	φάος (φῶς)	<i>light, daylight</i>
*φίλοι	φίλων	φίλοις	φίλους	<i>friends</i>

1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

Practice Parsing Greek Sentences. Parse each word of the sentences found below. For nouns and pronouns, give case and function. For verbs give person, number, tense, mood, and voice. For adverbs and conjunctions, identify them. For prepositional phrases give the preposition and the preposition's object.

καὶ φόβος αὐτὸν ἔχει καὶ διὰ ταῦτα φεύγει.

ὁράω γὰρ ὅτι οὐκ ἔρχη πρὸς καιρόν.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

The Greek Olympics

Our first official record of the holding of the Olympic games dates to 776 BCE. The Greeks celebrated the Olympics in the city-state of Olympia in honor of Zeus, king of the gods. They held the Olympics once every four years. At first there were two events, the 200- and 400-meter footrace. Soon added were boxing, horse racing (single horse and four-horse chariot), a long distance race, the pankration (boxing, brawling, judo, wrestling), the pentathlon (discus, javelin, long jump, 200-meter sprint, wrestling), and wrestling. Training took place in the nude at the gymnasium (γυμνός, -ή, -όν *naked*). Greeks revered their athletes, composing poems in their honor, dedicating statues to them, and giving them cash and free board.

Module 10 Top 250 Vocabulary to be Memorized. Like learning the alphabet and endings, memorizing vocabulary is essential to acquiring language. The better you memorize the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary words, the greater mastery of the language you will have.

Verbs

βούλομαι *want, prefer; wish, be willing* ἔχω *have, hold; (+ adv) be, I am well; ὥδε ἔχει it is like so; be able + inf.*

γίγνομαι (γίνομαι) *be, be born, happen, become* λαμβάνω *take, receive; capture*

δεῖ *it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come* λέγω *say, tell, speak*

δοκέω *seem, think; seem best, think best + inf.* ὁράω *see*

ἔρχομαι *come, go* ποιέω *do, make, cause; (mid.) consider*

Etymology Corner X by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 6, Parts of Speech

Adverbs, Module 4. The first part of speech we have learned is the **adverb** (ἐπίρρημα), which can modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. The word **modify** *to restrain* or *to restrict* is derived from the Latin verb **facere** (-ify, -fy) *to make* and the Latin noun **modus** *limit, amount*. When you say you are **mostly** done cleaning your room you are putting a *limit* on the amount of doneness there is. And why is an adverb

an adverb? Because it's a word that has been added, from the Latin prefix **ad-** *to*, to the verb (from the Latin **verbum** *word*), just as the Greek word for adverb, **ἐπίρρημα**, is built from the prefix **ἐπι-** *to* and the noun **ῥῆμα** *word, line, verb*. In Latin, **verbum** means *word*, and this isn't very useful, except if you take it as THE word. As we will see shortly, a whole sentence in Greek, like in Latin, can be contained in a single verb. This is part of the reason why in grammatical terms **verbum** or **ῥῆμα** means *verb*, the word indicating an **action** or **state of existence** in a sentence. Unlike its Latin parent, the meaning of the English word **verb** maintains a narrow definition. The semantic change of the Latin **verbum** *word* to the English **verb** is called **specialization**. Contrast the **semantic change** of the Greek noun **δίσκος** *discus* which derived into the general English noun **dish** and specific noun **disc**. This type of semantic change is called **generalization**.

What to Study and Do 10. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have memorized the high frequency verbs **ἔχω**, **ἔρχομαι**, and **φημί** so that you can write out from memory the verb forms of the present indicative and infinitive active of each. In order to remember these endings and verbs for the long term, review them a few times each week. When reviewing, make sure that you can write them out from memory without looking at the answers.

Learning Tip 10: Move Up Bloom's Pyramid. Benjamin Bloom edited the first volume of *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives: The Classification of Educational Goals*. In 2001 the revised version of the taxonomy was published. At the base of the revised pyramid is knowledge. Thus, memorization initiates the first step of learning. Understanding comes next and is achieved through applied practice in novel situations. Memorizing the facts of a language (definitions, endings, and vocabulary) and understanding how to interpret these facts in a variety of different contexts (sentences in a setting) are essential to learning. In learning how to interpret these facts you must also learn key concepts. One main concept you are currently learning is that endings create meaning. The right side of your brain is engaged when you learn new information. As you memorize, process, and understand this new information, it moves from the right half of the brain to the left. Thus learning involves both halves of the brain. If you do not memorize, process, and understand this new information, you will not learn it. Once you have done so you are freed and can move up Bloom's revised taxonomy: knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, evaluation, creativity.

