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Module 14

First Declension Nouns in $-\eta$ and $-\bar{\alpha}$ and τ (ζ , τ (ζ , τ (ζ , τ), τ (ζ , τ), τ (ζ),

Nouns

Nouns in Greek are defined just like nouns are in English; but the way they create meaning is different. As in English, Greek nouns (ὁνόματα) refer to people, places, things, and ideas. Greek nouns have endings. English nouns can change form when they show possession, as in **Jada's book**, where the 's is added as a suffix and indicates that the book belongs to Jada. English nouns also change form when expressing the plural: two **suns**, three **oxen**, four **mice**. The endings on Greek nouns, as we have seen previously, create the same meanings that English does through form change, word order, and the use of prepositional phrases.

First Declension Nouns in $-\eta$ and $-\bar{\alpha}$

All first declension nouns ending in $-\eta$ or $-\bar{\alpha}$ are feminine in gender. Memorize both sets of endings, know how to obtain a noun's stem, and know how to decline the nouns.

Dialect Note

Historically in the Ionic dialect there was a vowel shift where eta replaced long alpha. In the Attic dialect this shift occurred in the noun endings except after - ϵ , - ι , or - ρ : Attic $\chi \omega \rho \bar{\alpha}$ and Ionic $\chi \omega \rho \bar{\eta}$.

Declining First Declension Nouns in - η **and -** $\bar{\alpha}$

To decline first declension nouns ending in $-\eta$ or $-\bar{\alpha}$, first get the stem by removing the genitive singular ending $-\eta\varsigma$ or $-\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$. What remains is the **stem**, the base of the word to which the ending is joined. To the stem add the following endings:

Femi	nine		Fe	minine	;
	Set 1		Set 2 (stem end	Set 2 (stem ends in -ε, -ι, -ρ)	
	S	Pl		S	Pl
Nominative	-η	-αι	Nominative	-ā	-αι
Accusative	-ην	-āς	Accusative	-āν	-āς
Genitive	-ης	-ũv	Genitive	-āς	-ῶν
Dative	- <u>n</u>	-αις	Dative	-ā	-αις
Vocative	-η	-αι	Vocative	-ā	-αι
Feminine		Fe	minine	;	
	Set 1		Set 2 (stem e	Set 2 (stem ends in -ɛ, -ı, -ˌ	
	S	Pl		S	Pl
Nominative	-η	-αι	Nominative	-ā	-αι
Genitive	-ης	-ῶν	Genitive	-āς	-ῶν
Dative	- <u>n</u>	-αις	Dative	-ā	-αις
Accusative	-ην	-āς	Accusative	-āν	-āς

τέχνη, τέχνης

To decline $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \chi \nu \eta$, $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \chi \nu \eta \varsigma$ $\dot{\eta}$ skill, take the genitive singular $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \chi \nu \eta \varsigma$ and remove the genitive singular ending - $\eta \varsigma$ to get the stem, $\tau \acute{\epsilon} \chi \nu$ -. Then add the endings from Set 1 above.

	Singular	Plural
N	τέχνη	τέχναι
A	τέχνην	τέχνᾶς
G	τέχνης	τεχνῶν
D	τέχνη	τέχναις
\mathbf{V}	τέχνη	τέχναι
	Singular	Plural
N	τέχνη	τέχναι
G	τέχνης	τεχνῶν
D	τέχνη	τέχναις

	Singular	Plural
A	τέχνην	τέχνᾶς
\mathbf{v}	τέχνη	τέχναι

χώρᾶ, χώρᾶς

To decline $\chi \acute{\omega} \rho \bar{\alpha}$, $\chi \acute{\omega} \rho \bar{\alpha} \varsigma \dot{\eta}$ land, country, take the genitive singular $\chi \acute{\omega} \rho \bar{\alpha} \varsigma$, and remove the genitive singular ending $-\bar{\alpha} \varsigma$ to get the stem, $\chi \acute{\omega} \rho$. Then add the endings from Set 2 above.

	Singular	Plural
N	χώρᾶ	χῶραι
A	χώρᾶν	χώρᾶς
G	χώρᾶς	χωρῶν
D	χώρᾳ	χώραις
V	χώρᾶ	χῶραι
	Singular	Plural
N	Singular χώρᾶ	Plural χῶραι
N G		
	χώρᾶ	χῶραι

χώρᾶν

χώρᾶ

Α

V

άρχή, άρχῆς

To decline $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ $\dot{\eta}$ rule, command; beginning; province, take the genitive singular $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ and remove the genitive singular ending - $\eta\varsigma$ to get the stem, $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi$ -. Then add the endings from Set 1 above.

χώρᾶς

χῶραι

	Singular	Plural
N	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί
A	ἀρχήν	ἀρχάς (ā)
G	ἀρχῆς	ἀρχῶν
D	ἀρχῆ	ἀρχαῖς
V	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί

	Singular	Plural
N	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί
G	ἀρχῆς	ἀρχῶν
D	ἀρχῆ	ἀρχαῖς
A	ἀρχήν	άρχάς (ā)
V	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί

- 1. The accent of nouns as a rule is persistent and is given by the nominative singular. The genitive plural is an exception to this rule. The genitive plural of all first declension nouns is $-\tilde{\omega}\nu$ with a circumflex accent on the ultima.
- 2. The vocative is the same as the nominative in the plural of all nouns and the same in the singular for nouns of this declension
- Note that χώρᾶς can be either genitive singular or accusative plural. χώρᾶς is a look-alike form. Use context to determine which case and number it is.
- 4. First declension nouns differ only in the singular. All first declension nouns follow the same pattern in the plural.
- 5. The diphthongs $-\alpha\iota$ and $-o\iota$ when final (the last two letters at the end of a word) count as a short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood that you'll learn in Part II of the 21st-Century series. Hence in $\chi\tilde{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota$ the accent (**PLUS**) is a circumflex.
- 6. When a first declension noun has an acute accent on the ultima in the nominative, the accent is changed to a circumflex in the genitive and dative, singular and plural. Note a similar change occurs in the same forms of the article.

Practice Declining Nouns. Decline the two nouns below. When declining, list the five cases in the singular and in the plural. Include the article. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

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ψυχή, ψυχῆς ἡ soul
ἀγορά, ἀγορᾶς ἡ marketplace
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Writing out nouns with their endings assists in your memorization of endings.

Pronouns and Adjectives

Remember that pronouns take the place of nouns and function just as other Greek nouns do. Adjectives agree in gender, case, and number with the nouns they modify. If no noun is present, supply the appropriate noun based upon the adjective's gender and number or upon context. Adjectives that function as nouns are substantive.

The Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective, $\tau i \varsigma$, τi

As a pronoun the interrogative $\tau i \varsigma$, τi means who? or what?; as an adjective the interrogative $\tau i \varsigma$, τi means which? or what?

	Singular		
	M/F	N	
N	τίς	τί	
A	τίνα	τί	
G	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	
D	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	

	Plural	
	M/F	N
N	τίνες	τίνα
A	τίνας	τίνα
G	τίνων	τίνων
D	τίσι (ν)	τίσι (ν)

	Singular		
	\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{F}	N	
N	τίς	τί	
G	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	
D	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	
Α	τίνα	τί	

	Plural	
	\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{F}	N
N	τίνες	τίνα
G	τίνων	τίνων
D	τίσι (ν)	τίσι (ν)
A	τίνας	τίνα

1. When followed by another word, the acute accent on $\tau i \varsigma$, τi never changes to a grave.

The Indefinite Pronoun and Adjective $\tau \iota \varsigma$, $\tau \iota$

As a pronoun $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\iota$ means someone, something, anyone, anything; certain one, certain thing; as an adjective $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\iota$ means some, any; certain; a. Use certain when an author is making reference to something particular without making the identification precise.

Singular

	M/F	N
N	τις	τι
A	τινα	τι
G	τινός, του	τινός, του
D	τινί, τῳ	τινί, τω

Plural

	M/F	N
N	τινές	τινά
A	τινάς	τινά
G	τινῶν	τινῶν
D	τισί (ν)	τισί (ν)

Singular

	M/F	N
N	τις	τι
G	τινός, του	τινός, του
D	τινί, τω	τινί, τω
Α	τινα	τι

Plural

	M/F	N
N	τινές	τινά
G	τινῶν	τινῶν
D	τισί (ν)	τισί (ν)
Α	τινάς	τινά

1. The indefinite pronoun and adjective differ from the interrogative pronoun and adjective in accent only and are enclitics. Enclitics are pronounced closely with the word that precedes them. Some common ones are the adverbs γε, ποθέν, ποι, ποτέ, που, πως, and τοι; the conjunction τε; the pronouns με, μοι, μου, σε, σοι σου, τι, and τις; and the verbs εἰμί, φημί. Enclitics sometimes have an accent and sometimes do not. They can also affect the accent of the word that precedes them. How they do is covered in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

The Indefinite ὅστις, ἥτι, ὅτι

ὄτι. ὅστις, ἤτις, ὅτι as an indefinite relative pronoun means whoever, whatever. As an indefinite interrogative pronoun and adjective it means who, what. It is formed by combining the relative pronoun, ὅς, ἤ, ὅ with τις, τι.

			Singular	
		M	F	N
	N	ὄστις	ἥτις	ὅτι
	A	ὄντινα	ἥντινα	ŏτι
	G	οὖτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὖτινος, ὅτου
	D	ὧτινι, ὅτῳ	ີຸ້ກະເນເ	ὧτινι, ὅτῳ
			Plural	
		M	F	N
N		οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἄτινα
A		οὕστινας	ἄστινας	ἄτινα
G		ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
D		οἷστισι (ν), ὅτοις	αἷστισι (ν)	οἷστισι (ν), ὅτοις
			Singular	
		M	F	N
	N	ὄστις	τ ήτις	Ότι
	G	οὖτινος, ὅτου	ήστινος	οὖτινος, ὅτου
	D	ὧτινι, ὅτω	ήστινος ἧτινι	ώτινι, ὅτῳ
	D A	φτινι, στφ ὄντινα	ήντινα ήντινα	ωτινι, στώ ὄτι
	A	υντινα	ηντινα	σιι

	Plural			
	M	F	N	
N	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἄτινα	
G	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων	
D	οἷστισι (ν), ὅτοις	αἷστισι (ν)	οἷστισι (ν), ὅτοις	
Α	οὕστινας	ἄστινας	ἄτινα	

Practice Translating the Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key.

- 1. τίς ἄρχει στρατιᾶς;
- 2. τί δεῖ αὐτὴν πράττειν;
- 3. τίνι πέμπετε τὰ δῶρα;
- 4. τίνος βιβλίον ἔχομεν;
- 5. τίνας δεῖ ἐλθεῖν;
- 6. τίς βασιλεύς ἄρχει χώρας;
- 7. τί ἔργον δεῖ αὐτοὺς πράττειν;
- 8. τίνος ποιητοῦ βιβλίον ἔχουσιν;
- 9. τίνας στρατιώτας δεῖ έλθεῖν;

10.είς τίνας στρατιώτας δεῖ έλθεῖν;

Practice Translating the Indefinite Pronoun and Adjective. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key.

- 1. ἄρχει τις στρατιᾶς.
- 2. δεῖ τι αὐτὴν πράττειν.
- 3. πέμπετέ τινι τὰ δῶρα;
- 4. βιβλίον τινὸς ἔχομεν;
- 5. δεῖ τινας ἐλθεῖν;
- 6. βασιλεύς τις ἄρχει χώρας;
- 7. ἔργον τι δεῖ αὐτοὺς πράττειν;
- 8. ποιητοῦ τινος βιβλίον ἔχουσιν;
- 9. στρατιώτας τινὰς δεῖ ἐλθεῖν;
- 10.είς τινας στρατιώτας δεῖ ἐλθεῖν;

Practice Translating the Indefinite Relative Pronoun and Indefinite Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key.

- 1. ὅστις ἄρχει τῆς στρατιᾶς καλὰ πράττει.
- 2. ὅτι δεῖ αὐτὴν πράττειν εὖ πράττει.
- 3. κακὰ πέμπω ὧτινι πέμπετε τὰ δῶρα.
- 4. βασιλεύς ὅστις ἄρχει χώρας κακὰ πάσχει.

Vocabulary

*ἄρχω rule, command; begin + gen. *κακός, κακή, κακόν bad, evil, cowardly

*βασιλεύς, βασιλῆος (βασιλέως) ὁ *πάσχω suffer king, chief

βιβλίον, βιβλίον τό book *πέμπω send

*δεῖ it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. ποιητής, ποιητοῦ ὁ poet or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come

δῶρον, δώρου τό gift *πράσσω (πράττω) do, make; fare; + κακῶς suffer

*έλθεῖν to come, to go στρατιά, στρατιᾶς ἡ army

*ἔργον, ἔργου τό deed, task, work; στρατιώτης, στρατιώτου ὁ soldier ἔργον in truth, in deed

* $\check{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ have, hold; be able + inf.; $\kappa\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ * $\chi\dot{\omega}\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\chi\dot{\omega}\rho\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\dot{\eta}$ land, country $\check{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$ to be well

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

Practice Translating. Translate the sentences below, adapted from Euripides' Herakles or Herakles Mainomenos (Ἡρακλῆς μαινόμενος). 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. Note that the third declension increases the number of possible endings for the nominative singular. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key and then go back and reread the sentences a couple of times more, trying to read rather than translate.

<u>Case</u>	Ending	Function
Nominative	$-\alpha, -\eta, -\eta\rho, -\eta\varsigma, -\xi, -0, -0\iota, \\ -0\varsigma, -\varsigma, -\upsilon\varsigma, -\omega, -\omega\nu$	subject of the verb
Genitive	$-\alpha \zeta$, $-\varepsilon \omega \zeta$ $-\eta \zeta$, $-o \zeta$, $-o \upsilon$, $-o \upsilon \zeta$, $-\omega \upsilon$	possession; dependence; object of preposition or verb; separation
Dative	-αις, -ῃ, -ι, -οις, -σιν, -ῳ	indirect object of the verb; means or instrument; object of preposition; possession
Accusative	$-\underline{\alpha}$, $-\underline{\alpha}\underline{\nu}$, $-\underline{\alpha}\underline{\varsigma}$, $-\underline{\eta}$, $-\underline{\eta}\underline{\nu}$, $-\underline{\nu}$, $-\underline{0}$, $-\underline{0}\underline{\varsigma}$, $-\underline{0}\underline{\nu}$, $-\underline{\varsigma}$	object of the verb or preposition

ὄνομα ἐμοὶ Ἀμφιτρύων, ὁ Διὸς σύλλεκτρος καὶ ὁ πατὴρ Ἡρακλέους. ἐγὼ τὰς Θήβας ἔχω ἔνθα ὁ γηγενὴς στάχυς Σπαρτῶν βλάστει. τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν Ἁρης σώζει, ἀριθμὸν ὀλίγον οἱ δὲ θνήσκουσιν. οἱ Σπαρτοὶ Κάδμου πόλιν τεκνόουσι παίδων παισί. ἔνθεν ἐκ αὐτῶν γίγνεται Κρέων Μενοικέως παῖς, ἄναξ τῆς χθονός. Κρέων δὲ τῆς Μεγάρας γίγνεται πατήρ· αὐτὴν ὑμεναίοις Καδμεῖοί ποτε λωτῷ συναλαλάζουσιν. τότε εἰς τοὺς δόμους, Θήβας, οὖ κατοικίζω ἐγώ, ὁ κλεινὸς Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὴν ἄγει. ὁ δὲ λείπει Θήβας Μεγάραν τε πενθερούς τε. ὁ παῖς Κυκλωπίαν πόλιν ὀρέγεται οἰκέειν, Τίρυνθα. Άργεῖα τείχη φεύγω ἐπεὶ κτείνω Ἡλεκτρύωνα. τὰς δὲ συμφορὰς ἐξευμαρίζει. καὶ πάτραν οἰκέειν θέλει ὥστε καθόδου δίδωσι μισθὸν Εὐρυσθεῖ μέγαν—ἐξημερόειν γαῖαν. εἴτε Ἡρα αὐτὸν δαμάζει κέντροις εἴτε αὐτὸν ἡ μοῖρα ἀναγκάζει παθεῖν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἐκμοχθέει πόνους καὶ τὸ δὲ λοίσθιον μετὰ ταῦτα ἔρχεται ἐς Ἅιδον τὸν τρισώματον κύνα ἀνάγειν.

Adverbs and Verbs

*ἄγω do, drive, lead	*θνήσκω die, perish
άναγκάζω compel, force 'x' in acc. + inf.	κατοικίζω settle; establish; colonize
ἀνάγω lead or bring up; (mid.) set sail	κτείνω kill
βλάστω bud, sprout, grow	λείπω leave
*γίγνομαι be, be born	*παθεῖν to suffer
δαμάζω overpower, tame, conquer	οἰκέω inhabit, settle; manage, dwell,

*δίδωμι give; δίκην δίδωμι I pay the όρέγομαι yearn, desire penalty; δίδωμι χάριν I give thanks

penalty, otompt Auptv 1 give manks

έκμοχθέω work, toil, struggle; achieve ο $\mathring{\textbf{v}}$ where

ἔνθα where παθεῖν to suffer

ἔνθεν whence, thence; then συναλαλάζω cry aloud together; greet

loudly

έξευμαρίζω make light, lighten σώζω save

έξημερόω tame, reclaim, free τεκνόω furnish with children,

populate, procreate

*ἔρχομαι come, go *τυγχάνω obtain, meet + gen.

*ἔχω have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς *φεύγω flee

ἔχειν to be well

*θέλω wish, be willing

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
*ἄλλοι	ἄλλων	ἄλλοις	ἄλλους	others
Άμφιτρύων	Άμφιτρύωνος	Άμφιτρύωνι	Άμφιτρύωνα	Amphitryon
ἄναξ	ἄνακτος	ἄνακτι	ἄνακτα	prince, lord, king
Άργεῖα	Άργείων	Άργείοις	Άργεῖα	Argive
Άρης	Ἄρεως	Ἄρει	Άρεα (Άρη)	Ares
*ἀριθμός	ἀριθμοῦ	ἀριθμῷ	ἀριθμόν	number
*αὐτή	αὐτῆς	αὐτῆ	αὐτήν	she, her, hers
*αὐτός	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτόν	he, him, his
γαῖα	γαίας	γαία	γαῖαν	earth, land
γηγενής	γηγενέος (-οῦς)	γηγενεῖ	γηγενέα (-ῆ)	earth-born
δόμοι	δόμων	δόμοις	δόμους	house, houses
*έγώ	έμοῦ	έμοί	έμέ	I, me, mine
Εύρυσθεύς	Εὐρυσθέως	Εὐρυσθεῖ	Εὐρυσθέα	Eurystheus
*Ζεύς	Διός	Διί	Δία	Zeus
Ήλεκτρύων	Ήλεκτρύωνος	Ήλεκτρύωνι	Ήλεκτρύωνα	Elektryon
"Ηρα	"Ηρας	"Ηρα	Ήραν	Hera
Ήρακλῆς	Ήρακλέους	Ήρακλεῖ	Ήρακλέα	Herakles

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
Θῆβαι	Θηβῶν	Θήβαις	Θήβας	Thebes
Καδμεῖοι	Καδμείων	Καδμείοις	Καδμείους	Kadmean
Κάδμος	Κάδμου	Κάδμω	Κάδμον	Kadmos
καθόδος	καθόδου	καθόδω	καθόδον	return
κέντρα	κέντρων	κέντροις	κέντρα	goad, sting
κλεινός	κλεινοῦ	κλεινῷ	κλεινόν	famous
Κρέων	Κρέοντος	Κρέοντι	Κρέοντα	Kreon
Κυκλωπία	Κυκλωπίας	Κυκλωπία	Κυκλωπίαν	Kyklopean
κύων	κυνός	κυνί	κύνα	dog
λοίσθιον	λοισθίου	λοισθίῳ	λοίσθιον	last
λωτός	λωτοῦ	λωτῷ	λωτόν	pipe
Μεγάρα	Μεγάρας	Μεγάρα	Μεγάραν	Megara
*μέγας	μεγάλου	μεγάλῳ	μέγαν	big
Μενοικεύς	Μενοικέως	Μενοικεῖ	Μενοικέα	Menoikeus
μισθός	μισθοῦ	μισθῷ	μισθόν	hire; pay, wages
μοῖρα	μοίρας	μοίρα	μοῖραν	fate
*ὀλίγος	όλίγου	όλίγῳ	όλίγον	little, few, small
*ὄνομα	ὀνόματος	όνόματι	ὄνομα	name
*παῖς	παιδός	παιδί	παῖδα	child
*πατήρ	πατρός	πατρί	πατέρα	father
πάτρα	πάτρας	πάτρα	πάτραν	fatherland
πενθεροί	πενθερῶν	πενθεροῖς	πενθερούς	marriage- connexion
*πόλις	πόλεως	πόλει	πόλιν	city
πόνοι	πόνων	πόνοις	πόνους	work, toil, suffering
σπαρτοί	σπαρτῶν	σπαρτοῖς	σπαρτούς	sown-men
στάχυς	στάχυος	στάχυι	στάχυν	ear of corn or grain
σύλλεκτρος	συλλέκτρου	συλλέκτρῳ	σύλλεκτρον	partner of the bed
συμφοραί	συμφορῶν	συμφοραῖς	συμφοράς	misfortunes
*ταῦτα	τούτων	τούτοις	ταῦτα	these things

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
*τείχη	τείχων	τείχεσι (ν)	τείχη	walls
Τίρυνς	Τίρυνθος	Τίρυνθι	Τίρυνθα	Tiryns
τρισώματος	τρισωμάτου	τρισωμάτῳ	τρισώματον	three-bodied
ὑμέναιοι	ὑμεναίων	ὑμεναίοις	ὑμεναίους	wedding-songs
φάος (φῶς)	φάεος (φωτός)	φάει (φωτί)	φάος (φῶς)	light, daylight
χθών	χθονός	χθονί	χθόνα	earth, ground

- 1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.
- 2. For $\phi \dot{\alpha} o c$ the contracted forms in parentheses are of the Attic dialect.

Practice Parsing Greek Sentences. Parse each word of the sentence 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. For adjectives tell what noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

εἴθ' (εἴτε) Ἡρα αὐτὸν δαμάζει κέντροις εἴτε αὐτὸν ἡ μοῖρα ἀναγκάζει παθεῖν.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Classics and Our Modern World: The Warrior Chorus

The Warrior Chorus trains veterans to offer public programming based on classical literature and its connections to the experiences of people who have served in the military. It uses classical texts to inspire people to reflect on the connections between the works of the ancient Greeks and the issues they reflect in their own lives, bringing members of the public together with the American veteran community to experience live stagings, readings, workshops, lectures, and discussions. The Warrior Chorus provides a rich contextual frame for ancient literature to inspire in-depth public discussions about war, conflict, comradeship, country, home, family, injuries, work, politics—themes every American should have the opportunity to reflect upon as informed citizens in a vibrant democracy. For more information on The Warrior Chorus, follow this link:

The Warrior Chorus.1

¹ http://www.warriorchorus.org/.

Module 14 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 words, the greater mastery of the language you will have.

Adjectives, Nouns, and Pronouns

Ζεύς, Διός ὁ Zeus

μήτηρ, μητέρος (μητρός) ή mother

μέρος, μέρεος (μέρους) τό share, portion, part; limb; one's turn

ὄνομα, όνόματος τό name

πρᾶγμα, πράγματος τό matter, thing, affair; problem

πληθος, πληθεος (πληθους) τό great number, multitude; sum

Ζεύς

τις, τι (pronoun) anyone, anything; someone, something; (adjective) some, any, a, a certain

τίς, τί (adjective or pronoun) who, what, which, why

χρῆμα, χρήματος τό thing; (pl.) goods, money, property

1. The noun **Ζεύς** is similar to the third declension noun **βασιλεύς**.

(Δεύς < Δηύς)

14	Συς	(4005 441105)
A	Δία, ζῆνα	(Δίϝα)
G	Διός	(Διϝός)
D	Διΐ	(Διϝί)
V	Ζεῦ	
N	Ζεύς	(Δεύς < Δηύς)
G	Διός	(Διϝός)
D	Διΐ	(Διϝί)
A	Δία, ζῆνα	(Δίϝα)
V	Ζεῦ	

Etymology Corner XIV by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 10, Parts of Speech

Nouns, Pronouns, and Cases, Modules 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22. One of the strangest etymologies we'll come across comes from the terminology around what you do with nouns and pronouns to indicate their case or role in a sentence. Strap in.

It starts simply with the Latin noun **nomen** *name*, since when you use a noun, you are *naming* a person, place, thing or idea—**Larry**, **floor**, **grammar**, **love** are all things identified through a specific name. In Greek the word for noun (and adjective) is also *name*: ὄνομα. If you want to use a small word *in place of* (**pro-**) that name, you use a **pronoun**, or in Greek ἀντωνυμία, the word ἀντι- *in place of* the noun, ὄνομα.

What to Study and Do 14. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have memorized ending sets 1 and 2 for first declension nouns ending in $-\eta$ and $-\bar{\alpha}$ and that you can decline these nouns from memory. Review the **Case and Function** Chart from Module 7. Notice how your understanding of endings and how they create meaning improves as you work your way through the text.

Learning Tip 14: Balance Inside and Outside Views. Strike the right balance between inside views and outside views. An outside view is a baseline. How often do things of this sort happen in situations of this sort? For example, how likely is it for a genitive to show possession? The outside view takes into consideration the overall percentage of genitives that show possession, and comes to realize that this percentage is the highest of all the gentive functions. The inside view considers the factors specific to the particular sentence you are reading. Many times the genitive will show possession but often it will not. The inside view represents the times when it serves a function different from its most common one of possession. For example, in the sentence, they freed them from chains, the noun chains will be in the genitive without a Greek preposition that is equivalent to the English preposition **from**. We see how the inside view can work differently when we witness an automobile accident when travelling. Due to what Daniel Kahneman calls the heuristic of representativeness, upon seeing an accident we will think that car accidents are much more likely than they actually are. Here, the inside view incorrectly influences our understanding of the outside view. Note the various ways you can apply the idea of balancing outside and inside views to your other courses and to life itself.