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Cover image: Athenian Fragmentary votive sculpture of Dionysus (?) Greek Ashmolean Museum. Photograph by Mary Harrsch, CC BY-SA. Cover design by Anna Gatti.

# Module 18

# The Personal Pronouns; $\varepsilon \tilde{l} \zeta$ , $0 \mathring{\upsilon} \delta \varepsilon l \zeta$ , and $\mu \eta \delta \varepsilon l \zeta$ ; the Dative and Accusative of Respect; Time Expressions

## **Pronouns**

In both languages, pronouns have the same definition: they take the place of nouns. The function of the Greek pronoun ( $\dot{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu\nu\mu\dot{\alpha}$ ) differs from the English because it creates meaning through case endings much more extensively than the English pronoun does. In both languages the personal pronouns refer to the first person I and we, the second person you, and the third person he, she, it, and they.

# The English Personal Pronoun

In English the forms of the first person personal pronoun are the following:

	Singular	Plural
Subjective	I	we
Objective	me	us
Possessive	mine	ours
Possessive Adj.	my	our

I and we are the subjective forms. Me and us are the objective forms. Mine and ours are the possessive forms. Note that they are different from the possessive adjectives my and our. Contrast the possessive pronoun mine in the sentence 'the book is mine' with the possessive adjective my in the phrase 'my book'.

The forms of the second person are the following:

	Singular	Plural
Subjective	you	you
Objective	you	you
Possessive	yours	yours
Possessive Adj.	your	your

Note that the subjective and objective forms are identical in the singular and plural forms. Note also that the possessive pronoun **yours** is different from the possessive adjective **your**. Contrast the possessive pronoun **yours** in the sentence 'the dog is yours' with the possessive adjective **your** in the phrase 'your dog'.

The forms for the third person plural are the following:

	Singular	Plural
Subjective	he, she, it	they
Objective	him, her, it	them
Possessive	his, hers, its	theirs
Possessive Adj.	his, her, its	their

He, she, it and they are subjective; him, her, it and them are objective; and his, hers, its and theirs are possessive. Note that the possessive pronoun hers and theirs differ from the possessive adjectives her and their. Contrast the possessive pronoun theirs in the sentence 'the choice is theirs' with the possessive adjective their in the phrase 'their choice'. The possessive pronouns his and its are look-a-like forms and identical to their adjectival forms his and its. Contrast the use of the possessive pronoun his in the sentence 'the opportunity is his' with the possessive adjective his in the phrase 'his opportunity'. In the case of his and its, function allows you to determine which part of speech occurs.

**Practice Identifying the Personal Pronoun and Adjectives in English.** Pick out the personal pronouns and the personal possesssive adjectives. The excerpts are from Billie Holiday's autobiography, *Lady Sings the Blues* (1956). Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

- 1. You can be up to your boobies in white satin, with gardenias in your hair and no sugar cane for miles, but you can still be working on a plantation.
- 2. Imagine if the government chased sick people with diabetes, put a tax on insulin and drove it into the black market, told doctors they couldn't treat them, and then caught them, prosecuted them for not paying their taxes, and then sent them to jail. If we did that, everyone would know we were crazy. Yet we do practically the same thing every day in the week to sick people hooked on drugs. The jails are full and the problem is getting worse every day.
- 3. You've got to have something to eat and a little love in your life before you can hold still for any damn body's sermon on how to behave. Everything I am and everything I want out of life goes smack back to that.
- 4. If you think you need stuff to play your music or sing, you're crazy. It can fix you so you can't play nothing or sing nothing.
- 5. I hate straight singing. I have to change a tune to my own way of doing it. That's all I know. I don't think I ever sing the same way twice. The blues is sort of a mixed-up thing. You just have to feel it. Anything I do sing is part of my life.

## The Greek Personal Pronoun

Memorize these forms of the personal pronoun.

<b>ἐγώ</b> Ι, ἡμεῖς we		<b>σ</b> ύ you, ὑ <b>μεῖς</b> you			
1st P	erson (I, me, m	ine; we, us, ours)	2nd P	erson (you, yo	u, yours)
S Pl			S	Pl	
N	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	N	σύ	ὑμεῖς
A	ἐμέ, με	ἡμᾶς	A	σέ, σε	ὑμᾶς
G	έμοῦ, μου	ἡμῶν	G	σοῦ, σου	ὑμῶν
D	έμοί, μοι	ἡμῖν	D	σοί, σοι	ὑμῖν

1st Person (I, me, mine; we, us, ours)		2 <sup>nd</sup> Person (you, you, yo			
	S Pl			S	Pl
N	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	N	σύ	ὑμεῖς
G	έμοῦ, μου	ἡμῶν	G	σοῦ, σου	ὑμῶν
D	έμοί, μοι	ἡμῖν	D	σοί, σοι	ὑμῖν
A	ἐμέ, με	ἡμᾶς	Α	σέ, σε	ὑμᾶς

#### **Possessive Adjectives:**

ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν: my σός, σή, σόν: your (singular)

ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον: our ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον: your (plural)

#### αὐτός he, αὐτή she, αὐτό it

**3rd Person** (he, him, his; she, her, hers; it, it, its; they, them, theirs)

		Singular	•			Plural	
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	N	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
A	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	A	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
G	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αύτοῦ	G	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D	αὐτῷ	αὐτῆ	αὐτῷ	D	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
		Singular				Plural	
	M	Singular F	N		M	Plural F	N
N	<b>Μ</b> αὐτός	· ·		N	<b>Μ</b> αὐτοί		<b>Ν</b> αὐτά
N G		F	N	N G		F	
	αὐτός	<b>F</b> αὐτή	<b>Ν</b> αὐτό		αὐτοί	<b>F</b> αὐταί	αὐτά

- 1. For more meanings of αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, see Module 20.
- In the predicate position or when standing alone in the nominative, it means -self: ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός ὁράει, the man himself sees and αὐτὴ ὁράει, she herself sees.
- 3. In all cases except for the nominative and vocative, it functions as the third person pronoun, just as the pronouns **he, she, it, they**, do in English: αὐτοὺς εἶδον, *I saw them*.

## σφεῖς they, σφέα they

## **3rd Person Plural** (they, them, theirs)

	M/F	N
N	σφεῖς	σφέα, σφεα
A	σφέας, σφεας	σφέα, σφεα
G	σφέων, σφεων	σφέων, σφεων
D	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)

## **3rd Person Plural Contracted Forms** (they, them, theirs)

	M/F	N
N	σφεῖς	σφέα, σφεα
A	σφᾶς, σφας	σφέα, σφεα
G	σφῶν, σφων	σφῶν, σφων
D	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)

#### **3rd Person Plural** (they, them, theirs)

	M/F	N
N	σφεῖς	σφέα, σφεα
G	σφέων, σφεων	σφέων, σφεων
D	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)
Α	σφέας, σφεας	σφέα, σφεα

## **3rd Person Plural Contracted Forms** (they, them, theirs)

	M/F	N
N	σφεῖς	σφέα, σφεα
G	σφῶν, σφων	σφῶν, σφων
D	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)	σφίσι (ν), σφισι (ν)
Α	σφᾶς, σφας	σφέα, σφεα

1. The unaccented forms are enclitic. 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.
- For the third person plural pronoun Herodotos and writers of the Ionic dialect regularly use σφεῖς. In the Attic dialect, for the third person writers use the pronouns αὐτός, ὅδε, and οὖτος, presented in Module 20.

## **Possessive Adjectives:**

σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον: their

# **Adjectives and Pronouns**

Remember that 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 referred to as substantive adjectives. Pronouns take the place of nouns. Otherwise they function just as other Greek nouns do.

# εἷς; οὐδείς; and μηδείς

These forms can be adjectives, modifying nouns, or they can be pronouns taking the place of nouns. Their function in a sentence determines their identity.

#### είς, μία, ἕν οπε

		Singula	r
M	F	N	
N	εἷς	μία	ἕν
A	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕνα
G	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ένός
D	ένί	μιᾶ	ἑνί

#### ούδείς, ούδεμία, ούδέν no one, nothing

#### μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν no one, nothing

		Singular				Singular	
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	N	μηδείς	μηδεμία	μηδέν
A	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	A	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν
G	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	G	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός
D	οὐδενί	ούδεμιᾶ	οὐδενί	D	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾶ	μηδενί

#### είς, μία, ἔν οπε

	Singular		
	M	F	N
N	εἷς	μία	ἕν
G	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός
D	ένί	μιᾶ	ἑνί
Α	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕνα

ούδείς, ούδεμία, ούδέν no one, nothing

ur	ιδείς.	μηδεμία,	μηδέν ησ	one.	nothing

		Singular				Singular	
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	N	μηδείς	μηδεμία	μηδέν
G	οὐδενός	ούδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	G	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός
D	οὐδενί	ούδεμιᾶ	οὐδενί	D	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾶ	μηδενί
Α	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	A	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν

1. Like μή and οὐ, οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν and μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν mean the same thing: *no one, nothing.* It is generally the case that οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν is found in factual situations and μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν in hypothetical ones.

Practice Translating Personal Pronouns and Adjectives. Practice translating this slightly adapted poem of Sappho. Note that in the below the noun, pronoun, and adjective endings are not marked and will not be in subsequent modules. Use your memory to identify endings and their meanings. If you forget, consult the Adjective, Adverb, Noun, and Pronoun Chart in Appendix VIII and the Case and Function Chart in Appendix I. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key, making sure that you understand why each word translates as it does. 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.

- 1. έγω λέγω πρὸς σέ. (ἐγω λέγω σοί.)
- 2. ὧ Αφροδίτη, παῖ Δίος, λίσσομαί σε.
- 3. οὐ σὲ δεῖ ἄσαις μοὶ δαμνάειν θυμόν.
- 4. σὺ τὰς ἔμας αὔδας κλύεις;
- 5. πάτρος δὲ δόμον λείπεις καὶ εἰς μὲ ἔρχῃ;

6. σὲ κάλοι δέ ἄγουσιν στροῦθοι.

7. σὺ δ', ὧ Αφροδίτη, μειδιάεις ἀθανάτω προσώπω;

8. ἔρῃ τί δηὖτε κάλημμί σε;

9. ἔρη ὅτι μοι μάλιστα θέλω γένεσθαι θυμῷ;

10. ἔρη τίνα δηὖτε πείθω ἄψ σε ἄγειν ἐς φιλότητα;

11.τίς σε, ὧ Ψάπφ', ἀδικέει;

12.καὶ γὰρ εἰ φεύγει, κελεύω αὐτὴν ταχέως διώκειν.

13.εί δὲ δῶρα μὴ δέχεται ἐκ σοῦ, ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ κελεύω αὐτῇ διδόναι σοί.

14.εί δὲ μὴ φιλέει, ἐγὼ κελεύω αὐτὴν ταχέως φιλέειν καὶ εί μὴ ἐθέλει.

15. ἐμὲ δεῖ χαλεπῶν λύειν ἐκ μερίμνων.

16. ὅτι δέ μοι τελέειν θυμὸς ἱμείρει, βούλομαί σε τελέειν.

17.σὺ δὲ σύμμαχος ἐμὸς εἶ.

## **Vocabulary**

necessary to come

\*ἄγω, ἄξω do, drive, lead **iμείρω** long for, yearn for, desire \*ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω be unjust, do κάλημμι call wrong άθάνατος, άθάνατον immortal, \*καλός, καλή, καλόν beautiful, good, undying noble ἄση, ἄσης ἡ distress, nausea; longing, \*κελεύω, κελεύσω bid, order, desire command αὐδή, αὐδῆς ἡ voice, speech; song **κλύω** hear, give ear to, attend to αὐτή, αὐτῆς ἡ she, her, hers \*λέγω, λέξω or ἐρέω say, tell, speak Άφροδίτη, Άφροδίτης ἡ Aphrodite, λείπω, λείψω leave goddess of love **ἄψ** back λίσσομαι beg \*βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι want, λύω, λύσω loose, free, destroy prefer; wish, be willing \*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι be, be born μειδιάω smile δαμνάω tame, conquer, subdue μέριμνα, μερίμνης ή care, thought \* $\delta \epsilon \tilde{i}$  it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or ὅτι, ὅτινος τό what, whatever dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is

δέχομαι, δέξομαι receive; meet; accept	*παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ child
δηὖτε = δὴ αὖτε again	*πατήρ, πατρός ὁ father
*δίδωμι, δώσω give	*πείθω, πείσω persuade + inf.; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey + dat. or gen.
διώκω, διώξω chase	πρόσωπου, προσώπου τό face, mask, person
δόμος, δόμου ὁ house	στρουθός, στρουθοῦ ὁ ἡ sparrow
δῶρον, δώρου τό gift	σύμμαχος, συμμάχου ὁ ally
*ἐθέλω (θέλω), ἐθελήσω (θελήσω) wish, be willing	ταχέως quickly, soon
*ἔμαι, ἔμων <i>my</i>	τελέω, τελέσω fulfill, accomplish
*ἐμός, ἐμοῦ my	*φεύγω, φεύξομαι flee
*ἔρομαι, ἐρήσομαι <i>ask</i>	φιλέω, φιλήσω love
*ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι come, go	φιλότης, φιλότητος ἡ friendship, love, affection
* <b>Ζεύς</b> , Διός ὁ Zeus	χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν difficult, harsh
*θέλω, θελήσω wish, be willing	Ψάπφω, Ψάπφους ἡ Sappho, a famous poet from Lesbos c. 630 B.C.E.

θυμός, θυμοῦ ὁ soul, spirit; passion, heart, will, desire

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

# The Dative and Accusative of Respect

To state the respect in which a statement is true, you use the dative or accusative case without a preposition. Consider these two examples:

- πόδας ὠκὺς Ἁχιλλεύς,
  Achilleus, swift in respect to his feet;
  or
  swift-footed Achilleus;
- νοῦν ἀκὺς Ὁμηρος,
  Homer, swift in respect to his mind;

or

Homer of the swift mind.

Note that both  $\pi \delta \delta \alpha \varsigma$  foot and  $v \delta \tilde{v} v$  mind are in the accusative case. This function of the accusative we call an accusative of respect. These nouns can also be in the dative case:

1. πόσιν ώκὺς Άχιλλεύς,

Achilleus, swift in respect <u>to his feet;</u> or swift-<u>footed</u> Achilleus;

2. νόω ώκὺς Όμηρος,

Homer, swift in respect <u>to his mind;</u> or Homer of the swift <u>mind</u>.

Note that there is no difference in meaning.

**Practice Translating the Dative and Accusative of Respect.** Translate and check your understanding with the answers below.

- 1. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀρετῆ καλός.
- 2. ἡ γραῦς ψυχὴν νέα.
- 3. ἡ γυνὴ νοῦν καὶ σῶμα ἰσχυρά.
- 4. τίς νῷ καὶ σώματι ἰσχυρός;
- 5. νοῦν καὶ σῶμά τις ἰσχυρός;

#### Translations.

- 1. The king is good in virtue.
- 2. The old lady is young in spirit.
- 3. The woman is strong in mind and body.
- 4. Who is strong in mind and body?
- 5. Is anyone strong in mind and body?

# **Time Expressions**

Duration of Time. We already have seen that duration of time and extent of space in Greek are expressed by the accusative case typically without a preposition: for five days = πέντε ἡμέρας; for five stades = πέντε στάδια.

Time When. To express time when, use the dative case typically without a preposition: on the next day = τῆ ὑστεραία ἡμέρα. Often the noun ἡμέρα is

omitted because it is implied. And so τ $\tilde{\eta}$  ὑστεραί $\alpha$  by itself can mean on the next day.

Time Within Which. To express time within which, use the genitive case typically without a preposition: within five days =  $\pi$ έντε ἡμερῶν.

**Practice Translating Time Phrases.** Translate the below into ancient Greek and check your understanding with the answers below.

1. for five days 2. within one day 3. on the fifth day

#### **Answers:**

1. πέντε ἡμέρας 2. μιᾶς ἡμέρας 3. τῆ πέμπτη ἡμέρα

# Black Humor and Euripides' Alkestis

Black humor is the comic treatment of material that is serious—cruelty, death, genocide, murder, rape, torture—to create meaning. Like the Blues and life, black humor is a mixed-up thing. In his modest proposal Jonathan Swift uses black humor to fight against inequity, injustice, and prejudice. In The Things They Carried, Tim O'Brien argues that the brutality of war necessitates a black comic response. Barack Obama argues that calamities require us to respond with calm and optimism, a sense of humor, and sometimes gallows humor. Flannery O'Connor writes that everything funny she has written is more terrible than it is funny, or only funny because it is terrible, or only terrible because it is funny. In doing so she is inextricably linking horror with humor, just as pain and pleasure are linked. Euripides also links the two in his comic tragedies and does so to a great extent in his play the Alkestis, Ἄλκηστις, which was performed in the position of the satyr play, typically defined by its bawdy, comic, and ribald features. Though Euripides' Alkestis lacks the sexual humor of the satyr play, it maintains a steady black comic gaze on the tragedy of death, greed, and selfishness.

**Practice Translating.** Translate the sentences below adapted from Euripides' *Alkestis* (Άλκηστις). Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Use your memory to identify endings and their functions. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key, making sure that you understand why each word translates as it does. 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.

Note that in the below the noun, pronoun, and adjective endings are not marked and will not be in subsequent modules. Use your memory to identify endings and their meanings. If you forget, consult the **Adjective**, **Adverb**, **Noun**, **and Pronoun Chart** in Appendix VIII and the **Case and Function Chart** in Appendix I.

**Θάνατος:** ἡ δὲ ὑφίσταται πόσιν ἐκλύειν καὶ προθανεῖν, Πελίου παῖς. καίτοι νῦν δὲ σὺ φρουρεῖς;

Απόλλων: δεῖ σοὶ θαρσεῖν· δίκην σοι καὶ λόγους κεδνοὺς ἔχω.

Θάνατος: τί δῆτα τόξων ἔργον, εἰ δίκην ἔχεις;

Άπόλλων: σύνηθες αἰεὶ ταῦτα βαστάζειν ἐμοί.

**5 Θάνατος:** καὶ σύνηθες αἰεὶ τοῖσδέ γ' οἴκοις ἐκδίκως προσωφελεῖν σοί.

Απόλλων: ἐμὲ φίλου γὰρ ἀνδρὸς συμφοραὶ βαρύνουσιν.

Θάνατος: καὶ νοσφιεῖς με δευτέρου νεκροῦ;

Άπόλλων: ἀλλὰ τότε οὐδ' ἐκεῖνον πρὸς βίαν ἀφαιρῶ σέ.

Θάνατος: πῶς οὖν ὑπὲρ γῆς ἐστι κοὐ\* κάτω χθονός; (\*καὶ οὐ)

10 Άπόλλων: ὁ δὲ δάμαρτ' ἀμείβει· αὐτὴν σὺ νῦν ἤκεις μέτα.

Θάνατος: αὐτὴν ἀπάξομαί γε νερτέραν ὑπὸ χθόνα.

Απόλλων: αὐτὴν δεῖ σοὶ λαβεῖν καὶ ἰέναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔχω πείθειν σέ.

Θάνατος: βούλη έμὲ μὴ κτείνειν αὐτοὺς δεῖ; καίτοι τοῦτο έμοὶ ἔργον.

Άπόλλων: οὔκ, άλλὰ πείθειν σὲ τοῖς μέλλουσι θάνατον άμβαλέειν.

**15 Θάνατος:** ἔχω λόγον δὴ καὶ προθυμίαν σοῦ.

## Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Verbs

ἀμβάλλω, ἀμβαλέω throw up, strike \*ἤκω, ἤξω have come, be present up, delay

άμείβω, άμείψω answer; change, θαρσέω (θαρρέω), θαρσήσω be bold, exchange take courage; have courage against

ἀπάγω, ἀπάξω lead away; carry off \*iέναι to go

ἀφαιρέω, ἀφαιρήσω take from; take καίτοι and indeed, and further, and yet 'x' in acc. away from 'y' in acc.

**βαρύνω, βαρυνέω** weigh down; **κάτω** below + gen. oppress; depress; weary

βαστάζω, βαστάσω lift, raise; carry κτείνω, κτενέω kill

\*βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι want, prefer; \*λαβεῖν to take wish, be willing

\*δεῖ it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. νοσφίζω, νοσφιέω turn away, shrink or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary from; deprive 'x' in acc. of 'y' in gen. to come

δ**\tilde{\eta}τα** certainly, of course

\*πείθω, πείσω persuade + inf.; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey + dat. or gen.

\*εἰμί, ἔσομαι be, be possible

**προθανεῖν** to die, to die instead of

ἐκδίκως unjustly

προσωφελέω, -ωφελήσω help, assist

+ dat. or acc.

ἐκλύω, ἐκλύσω loose, release, set free

\*τί why

\*ἔστι (ν) it is possible

ὑφίστημι, ὑποστήσω place under; (mid.) *submit*, *promise* 

able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well

\*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω have, hold; be φρουρέω, φρουρήσω keep watch, guard

## Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
Άλκηστις	Άλκήστιδος	Άλκήστιδι	Άλκηστιν	Alkestis
*ἀνήρ	ἀνδρός	ἀνδρί	ἄνδρα	man, husband
*αὐτή	αὐτῆς	αὐτῆ	αὐτήν	she, her, hers
*αὐτοί	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς	αὐτούς	they, them, theirs
βία	βίας	βία	βίαν	strength, force, power, might
*yῆ	γῆς	γñ	γῆν	land, earth
δάμαρ	δάμαρτος	δάμαρτι	δάμαρτα	wife, spouse
δεύτερος	δευτέρου	δευτέρω	δεύτερον	second, next, later
*δίκη	δίκης	δίκη	δίκην	justice, penalty
*ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκεῖνον	he, him, his
*ἔργον	ἔργου	ἔργῳ	ἔργον	deed, task
θάνατος	θανάτου	θανάτῳ	θάνατον	death
κεδνοί	κεδνῶν	κεδνοῖς	κεδνούς	careful, diligent, sage, trusty
*λόγος	λόγου	λόγῳ	λόγον	word, story

νεκρός	νεκροῦ	νεκρῷ	νεκρόν	corpse	
νερτέρα	νερτέρας	νερτέρα	νερτέραν	lower, nether	
οἴκοι	οἴκων	οἴκοις	οἴκους	houses	
οὶ μέλλοντες	τῶν -όντων	τοῖς -ουσι (ν)	τοὺς -οντας	those likely	
*παῖς	παιδός	παιδί	παῖδα	child	
Πελίος	Πελίου	Πελίῳ	Πελίον	Pelios	
πόσις	πόσιος	πόσει	πόσιν	husband, spouse	
προθυμία	προθυμίας	προθυμία	προθυμίαν	readiness, willingness, eagerness, zeal	
συμφοραί	συμφορῶν	συμφοραῖς	συμφοράς	misfortunes	
σύνηθες	συνήθεος (-ους)	συνήθει	σύνηθες	living together; customary	
*ταῦτα	τούτων	τούτοις	ταῦτα	these things	
*τοῦτο	τούτου	τούτω	τοῦτο	this thing	
τοῖς μέλλουσι see οἱ μέλλοντες those likely					
τόξα	τόξων	τόξοις	τόξα	bow, bow and arrows	
*φίλος	φίλου	φίλω	φίλον	friend	
χθών	χθονός	χθονί	χθόνα	earth, ground	
*ψυχή	ψυχῆς	ψυχῆ	ψυχήν	soul	

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 the case and function. For verbs, give the 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, specify the noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

πάτρος δὲ δόμον λείπεις καὶ εἰς μὲ ἔρχῃ;

βούλη έμὲ μὴ κτείνειν αὐτοὺς δεῖ; καίτοι τοῦτο έμοὶ ἔργον.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Module 18 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.

#### Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

άδελφός, άδελφοῦ ὁ brother

ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ himself, herself, itself

έγώ, έμοῦ or μου I, me, mine

είς, μία, ἔν; ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός one

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδένς; μηδένος, μηδεμιᾶς, μηδένος (mostly found in hypothetical contexts) no one, nothing

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; οὐδένος, οὐδεμιᾶς, οὐδένος (mostly found in factual contexts) no one, nothing

σύ, σοῦ or σου you, you, yours

σφεῖς, σφέα; σφέων (σφῶν), σφέων (σφῶν) they, them, theirs

# **Etymology Corner XVIII by Dr. E. Del Chrol**

## Technical Terms 14, Parts of Speech

**Nouns, Pronouns, and Cases, cont.** The **dative** is easier, as **datum** means *a thing given* (the plural of this is **data**, or the *things given back* from the experiment), and datives deal for a large part with indirect objects, the person to or for whom a thing is given or an action done. In Greek the case is called the  $\delta \sigma \iota \kappa \dot{\eta} \pi \tau \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \varsigma$ , a case that indicates that something is *given* to or for someone.

The **accusative** looks for good reason like our word **accuse**, and means something like *the thing caused*, here the direct object of a transitive verb. In Greek the case is called the  $\alpha i \tau \iota \alpha \tau \iota \kappa \dot{\eta} \pi \tau \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \varsigma$ , a *case* that indicates the thing *caused* by the verb

The **vocative**, used for addressing someone, comes from the Latin verb **vocare** to call. So when you call out someone's name, put it in the calling case. In Greek κλητική  $\pi \tau \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota \varsigma$  also means the calling case.

When looking at a noun's **gender**, we see a Latin transliteration, **genus**, of a Greek term **yévoc**, which was used in ancient scientific texts to mark off different types and species, not just male and female. Our word **genre** comes from the same root and the same impulse, though today that's used mostly for distinguishing different *types* of literature and entertainment, as well as our word **generic** meaning something that belongs to a particular class or *type*.

We have discussed already the meaning of **pronoun**. In Modules 14 and 22, we learn two subtypes of **pronoun**, the **interrogative** and **relative pronouns**.

• If you are a fan of police procedurals, or have a nosy parent, you already are familiar with the English word **interrogation**. **Rogare** in Latin means *to ask*, so an **interrogative pronoun** sets up a *question*.

• A **relative** is a type of **pronoun** that *carries back* (**-lat**- is the perfect passive stem of **ferre**, *to carry*, and **refer** is etymologically related to *relate*) to an antecedent.

What to Study and Do 18. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you understand the definition and function of a personal pronoun and personal adjective. Also memorize the pronouns this module introduces. In subsequent modules they are not glossed. Finally make sure that you understand the temporal functions of the genitive, dative, and accusative cases, and the dative and accusative of respect.

Learning Tip 18: Use Language as One Way to Understand Your World. Think about grammar as a conceptual system that enables us to understand how language works. Our current world has about 7000 languages. About half are in danger of disappearing and every two weeks one becomes extinct. We are moving toward less diversity in the languages we speak and toward a more global culture with fewer nation states. Though ancient Greek is dead (no longer actively spoken by a culture), we classicists keep it alive by using it as a means for exploring today's world and our place in it. Intense study of any subject enables similar explorations. The study of ancient Greek language and culture are the classicist's way of doing so. Non-word-based languages also exist. Expressions, gestures, mathematics, memes, music, and painting are other languages with different grammatical structures. We employ these conceptual systems to think about what is real and meaningful and what is fake and superficial in the environments we inhabit.