



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



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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 19

οἶδα and the Present and Future Indicative and Infinitive Middle and Passive of ἐλαύνω, καλέω, φέρω, δίδωμι, τίθημι

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**.

The Conjugation of οἶδα

οἶδα is a high frequency verb. It has perfect tense forms with present tense meanings. In Part II of the *21st-Century* series you will learn the perfect tense, which has an aspect that is complete (stative) as of present time. οἶδα's forms are given below. Memorize them.

Perfect Indicative Active (with present meanings)

οἶδα	<i>I know</i>	1 st person singular
οἶσθα, οἶδας	<i>you know</i>	2 nd person singular
οἶδε (ν)	<i>he, she, it knows</i>	3 rd person singular

ἴσμεν, οἶδαμεν	<i>we know</i>	1 st person plural
ἴστε, οἶδατε	<i>you know</i>	2 nd person plural
ἴσῃσι (ν)	<i>they know</i>	3 rd person plural

Perfect Infinitive Active (with present meanings)

εἰδέναι	<i>to know</i>	not marked for person or number
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Active, Middle, and Passive Voice

Active and passive voice in English and Greek are defined and function in the same way. Greek also has a middle voice. In practice it is generally a good idea to translate the middle voice as if it were active.

Active and Passive Voice

In the active voice the subject of the verb performs the action: **I throw the ball**. The subject **I** is the one who throws the ball and so its voice is defined as active. In the passive voice the action of the verb is performed upon the subject: **I am thrown**. The **I** is not performing the action but rather the verb's action is performed upon the subject and so its voice is defined as passive.

Apuleius from Madauros c. 124–170 CE. A Numidian, Apuleius lived under the rule of the Roman Empire and wrote in Latin. He studied Platonism in Athens, travelled widely, was a rhetorician, and a follower of several mystery cults. At some point he was accused of using magic to gain the wealth of a widow. He declaimed and then distributed a witty defense speech, known as the *Apologia*, asserting his innocence. He also wrote the *Metamorphoses*, a Latin novel and the only one that has survived in its entirety. Like Lucian's *The Ass*, ὁ Ὄνος, it relates the adventures of Lucius, whose curiosity about magic results in his being turned into an ass. This book contains a small excerpt from Apuleius' novel and several from Lucian's.

Practice Identifying Active and Passive Voice in English. Consider the following examples. In each case, ask yourself whether the verb's voice is active or passive. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key. The selection below is an adapted translation of an excerpt from Apuleius, *The Golden Ass*.

1. I went to the market to buy food for supper.
2. Fish was set out to be sold.

3. After haggling I bought some at a discount.
4. I paid the fishmonger and departed with my basket of fish.
5. By chance, an old acquaintance of mine, Pithias, was glimpsed out of the corner of my eye.
6. He too spied me and remembered our friendship from long ago, giving me a friendly kiss.
7. It was said by him to me that a long time had passed since last we were met.
8. He said he had had no news of me since departing Athens and our old Master Vestius.
9. He asked me why I had travelled to Thessaly.
10. An answer was promised by me to him but not until the morrow.
11. I asked him what his office was and why he had so many attendants.
12. It was said by him that he had been granted the office of Magistrate of the Market.
13. He asked if I needed his assistance in obtaining my evening's meal.
14. It was replied by me that sufficient sustenance had just been obtained by me.
15. My basket of fish was espied by Pithias and I was asked by him the cost and seller of my meal.
16. I told him and took him to the fishmonger's stall.
17. He berated the old man, who sat in a corner, telling him that the price of the fish was too dear and hardly worth any price.
18. It was said by him to the old man that Thessaly will be made forsaken by all if strangers are treated in this way.
19. I was turned to next and my basket of fish was cast on the ground by Pithias and stomped to pieces by his attendants.
20. The fishmonger was told that he was chastised sufficiently and I was told to depart.
21. Amazed and astonished, I was driven from the market without my supper.

Middle Voice

Greek also has a middle voice. For most tenses the forms of the middle voice are similar or exactly the same as the forms for the passive voice. Though its

forms are similar to the passive, the middle voice is typically translated by the English active voice. The Greek middle voice often has one of these two special meanings:

(1) subjects perform the action of the verb on themselves

Example:

αὐτὸν λούω *I wash him*; λούομαι *I wash myself*, i.e., I take a bath.

Example:

αὐτοὺς πείθω *I persuade them*; πείθομαι *I persuade myself*, i.e., I listen or obey.

(2) subjects perform the action of the verb for their own benefit

Example:

αὐτοὺς λύω *I free them*; αὐτοὺς λύομαι *I free them for my own benefit*, i.e., I free them by paying ransom money.

Example:

αὐτοὺς παιδεύω *I educate them*; τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύομαι *I have my children educated for my own benefit*.

Example:

ταῦτα φέρω *I carry these things*; φέρομαι *I carry for my own benefit*, i.e., I win.

Example:

πολιτεύω *I am a citizen*; πολιτεύομαι *I am a citizen for my own benefit*, i.e., I am a politician.

Primary Middle and Passive Endings

The following primary middle and passive endings are used in forming many of the tenses you will learn for the middle and passive voices.

Primary Middle and Passive

	S	P
1 st	-μαι	-μεθα
2 nd	-σαι	-σθε
3 rd	-ται	-νται

Middle and Passive Infinitive

-σθαι

It is a good idea to memorize them now.

The Present and Future Indicative and Infinitive Middle and Passive of ω-verbs

In what follows you have no new endings to memorize since you already learned them when you learned the **deponent ω-verb ἔρχομαι**.

How to Get the Correct Stem

A key to learning the verb is understanding how to combine endings with the correct stem.

Present Active, Middle, and Passive. From the first principal part remove the ending to obtain the present active, middle, and passive tense stem. To this stem, add the below endings.

Future Active and Middle. From the second principal part remove the ending to obtain the future active and middle tense stem. To this stem, add the below endings.

Future Passive. From the sixth principal part remove the past indicative augment and the ending. In verbs whose stem begins with a consonant, the past indicative augment is the initial epsilon, **ἐ-**. The past indicative augment is explained in detail in Module 23. To the stem that remains, add the future tense marker **-ησ-** to obtain the future passive tense stem. To this stem, add the below endings.

Primary Middle and Passive Endings

Add to the correct stem.

Primary Middle and Passive

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

Middle and Passive Infinitive

-εσθαι

1. In the second person singular, **-εσαι**, the sigma between two vowels (intervocalic sigma) drops out and the remaining vowels contract to **-ει** and **-η**.
2. When you learned the deponent verb, **ἔρχομαι**, you learned these endings. Remember that deponent verbs have middle and passive forms and active meanings.

Endings in Summary

The chart below contains the same information as above. Look over the chart and make sure that you understand how to read it.

	Active		Middle		Passive	
Indicative						
Present-I Future-II/II/VI*	ω	ομεν	ομαι	ομεθα	ομαι	ομεθα
	εις	ετε	ει, η	εσθε	ει, η	εσθε
	ει	ουσι (v)	εταί	ονται	εταί	ονται
Infinitive						
Present & Future	ειν		εσθαι		εσθαι	

1. The future passive stem is obtained by removing the past indicative augment and the ending from principal part six and then adding **-ησ-** to the end of what remains. To this stem add the future passive endings.
2. **I** stands for the tense stem of principal part one, **II** for the tense stem of principal part two, and so on: **ἐλαύνω (I)**, **ἐλάω (II)**, **ἤλασα (III)**, **ἐλήλακα (IV)**, **ἐλήλαμαι (V)**, **ἤλαθην (VI)**, **ἐλαθήσομαι (VI*)**. Note that only the tense stem distinguishes the present from the future tenses.

The Conjugation of ἐλαυνω

To the present active, middle, and passive stem, **ἐλαυν-**, add the correct present tense endings. To the future active and middle tense stem, **ἐλα-**, add the correct future tense endings. To the future passive tense stem, **ἐλαθησ-**, add the correct future tense endings.

Present Indicative Middle

ἐλαύνομαι	<i>I carry away</i>	1 st person singular
ἐλαύνει, ἐλαύνῃ	<i>you carry away</i>	2 nd person singular
ἐλαύνεται	<i>he, she, it carries away</i>	3 rd person singular
ἐλαυνόμεθα	<i>we carry away</i>	1 st person plural
ἐλαύνεσθε	<i>you carry away</i>	2 nd person plural
ἐλαύνονται	<i>they carry away</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle

ἐλαύνεσθαι	<i>to carry away</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Present Indicative Passive

ἐλαύνομαι	<i>I am driven</i>	1 st person singular
ἐλαύνει, ἐλαύνῃ	<i>you are driven</i>	2 nd person singular
ἐλαύνεται	<i>he, she, it is driven</i>	3 rd person singular
ἐλαυνόμεθα	<i>we are driven</i>	1 st person plural
ἐλαύνεσθε	<i>you are driven</i>	2 nd person plural
ἐλαύνονται	<i>they are driven</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive

ἐλαύνεσθαι	<i>to be driven</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Middle

ἐλῶμαι (ἐλάομαι)	<i>I will carry away</i>	1 st person singular
ἐλῆ (ἐλάει, ἐλαῖ)	<i>you will carry away</i>	2 nd person singular
ἐλᾷται (ἐλάεται)	<i>he, she, it will carry away</i>	3 rd person singular
ἐλῶμεθα (ἐλαόμεθα)	<i>we will carry away</i>	1 st person plural
ἐλᾶσθε (ἐλάεσθε)	<i>you will carry away</i>	2 nd person plural
ἐλῶνται (ἐλάονται)	<i>they will carry away</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Middle

ἐλᾷσθαι (ἐλάεσθαι)	<i>to be about to carry away</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Passive

ἐλαθήσομαι	<i>I will be driven</i>	1 st person singular
ἐλαθήσει, ἐλαθήσῃ	<i>you will be driven</i>	2 nd person singular
ἐλαθήσεται	<i>he, she, it will be driven</i>	3 rd person singular

ἐλαθησόμεθα	<i>we will be driven</i>	1 st person plural
ἐλαθήσεσθε	<i>you will be driven</i>	2 nd person plural
ἐλαθήσονται	<i>they will be driven</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Passive

ἐλαθήσεσθαι	<i>to be about to be driven</i>	unmarked for person and #
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The Conjugation of καλέω

To the present active, middle, and passive stem, **καλε-**, add the correct present tense endings. To the future active and middle tense stem, **καλε-**, add the correct future tense endings. Since the stems for the present and future are the same, the forms are identical. Use context to determine which tense each form has. To the future passive tense stem, **κληθησ-**, add the correct future tense endings.

Present Indicative Middle

καλοῦμαι (καλέομαι)	<i>I sue</i>	1 st person singular
καλεῖ (καλέει), καλεῖς (καλέει)	<i>you sue</i>	2 nd person singular
καλεῖται (καλέεται)	<i>he, she, it sues</i>	3 rd person singular
καλούμεθα (καλεόμεθα)	<i>we sue</i>	1 st person plural
καλεῖσθε (καλέεσθε)	<i>you sue</i>	2 nd person plural
καλοῦνται (καλέονται)	<i>they sue</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle

καλεῖσθαι (καλέεσθαι)	<i>to sue</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Present Indicative Passive

καλοῦμαι (καλέομαι)	<i>I am called</i>	1 st person singular
καλεῖ (καλέει), καλεῖς (καλέει)	<i>you are called</i>	2 nd person singular
καλεῖται (καλέεται)	<i>he, she, it is called</i>	3 rd person singular

καλούμεθα (καλέομεθα)	<i>we are called</i>	1 st person plural
καλεῖσθε (καλέεσθε)	<i>you are called</i>	2 nd person plural
καλοῦνται (καλέονται)	<i>they are called</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive

καλεῖσθαι (καλέεσθαι)	<i>to be called</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Middle

καλοῦμαι (καλέομαι)	<i>I will sue</i>	1 st person singular
καλεῖ (καλέει), καλῇ (καλέῃ)	<i>you will sue</i>	2 nd person singular
καλεῖται (καλέεται)	<i>he, she, it will sue</i>	3 rd person singular

καλούμεθα (καλέομεθα)	<i>we will sue</i>	1 st person plural
καλεῖσθε (καλέεσθε)	<i>you will sue</i>	2 nd person plural
καλοῦνται (καλέονται)	<i>they will sue</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Middle

καλεῖσθαι (καλέεσθαι)	<i>to be about to sue</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Passive

κληθήσομαι	<i>I will be called</i>	1 st person singular
κληθήσῃ, κληθήσῃ	<i>you will be called</i>	2 nd person singular
κληθήσεται	<i>he, she, it will be called</i>	3 rd person singular

κληθησόμεθα	<i>we will be called</i>	1 st person plural
κληθήσεσθε	<i>you will be called</i>	2 nd person plural
κληθήσονται	<i>they will be called</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Passive

κληθήσεσθαι	<i>to be about to be called</i>	unmarked for person and #
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The Conjugation of φέρω

To the present active, middle, and passive stem, **φέρ-**, add the correct present tense endings. To the future active and middle tense stem, **οἰσ-**, add the correct future tense endings. To the future passive tense stem, **ἐνεχθησ-**, add the correct future tense endings.

Present Indicative Middle

φέρομαι	<i>I win</i>	1 st person singular
φέρει, φέρη	<i>you win</i>	2 nd person singular
φέρεται	<i>he, she, it wins</i>	3 rd person singular
φερόμεθα	<i>we win</i>	1 st person plural
φέρεσθε	<i>you win</i>	2 nd person plural
φέρονται	<i>they win</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle

φέρεισθαι	<i>to win</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Present Indicative Passive

φέρομαι	<i>I am carried</i>	1 st person singular
φέρει, φέρη	<i>you are carried</i>	2 nd person singular
φέρεται	<i>he, she, it is carried</i>	3 rd person singular
φερόμεθα	<i>we are carried</i>	1 st person plural
φέρεσθε	<i>you are carried</i>	2 nd person plural
φέρονται	<i>they are carried</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive

φέρεισθαι	<i>to be carried</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Middle

οἴσομαι	<i>I will win</i>	1 st person singular
οἴσει, οἴση	<i>you will win</i>	2 nd person singular
οἴσεται	<i>he, she, it will win</i>	3 rd person singular

οἰσόμεθα	<i>we will win</i>	1 st person plural
οἴσεσθε	<i>you will win</i>	2 nd person plural
οἴσονται	<i>they will win</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Middle

οἴσεσθαι	<i>to be about to win</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Passive

ἐνεχθήσομαι	<i>I will be carried</i>	1 st person singular
ἐνεχθήσῃ, ἐνεχθήσῃ	<i>you will be carried</i>	2 nd person singular
ἐνεχθήσεται	<i>he, she, it will be carried</i>	3 rd person singular

ἐνεχθησόμεθα	<i>we will be carried</i>	1 st person plural
ἐνεχθήσεσθε	<i>you will be carried</i>	2 nd person plural
ἐνεχθήσονται	<i>they will be carried</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Passive

ἐνεχθήσεσθαι	<i>to be about to be carried</i>	unmarked for person and #
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The Conjugation of δίδωμι

Add the primary middle and passive endings to the short vowel grade of the stem, **διδο-**.

Primary Middle and Passive

	S	Pl
1 st	-μαι	-μεθα
2 nd	-σαι	-σθε
3 rd	-ται	-νται

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive

-σθαι

Present Indicative Middle

δίδομαι	<i>I devote</i>	1 st person singular
δίδοσαι	<i>you devote</i>	2 nd person singular
δίδοται	<i>he, she, it devotes</i>	3 rd person singular
διδόμεθα	<i>we devote</i>	1 st person plural
δίδεσθε	<i>you devote</i>	2 nd person plural
δίδονται	<i>they devote</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle

δίδοσθαι	<i>to devote</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Present Indicative Passive

δίδομαι	<i>I am given</i>	1 st person singular
δίδοσαι	<i>you are given</i>	2 nd person singular
δίδοται	<i>he, she, it is given</i>	3 rd person singular
διδόμεθα	<i>we are given</i>	1 st person plural
δίδεσθε	<i>you are given</i>	2 nd person plural
δίδονται	<i>they are given</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive

δίδοσθαι	<i>to be given</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Middle

δώσομαι	<i>I will devote</i>	1 st person singular
δώσει, δώση	<i>you will devote</i>	2 nd person singular
δώσεται	<i>he, she, it will devote</i>	3 rd person singular
δωσόμεθα	<i>we will devote</i>	1 st person plural
δώσεσθε	<i>you will devote</i>	2 nd person plural
δώσονται	<i>they will devote</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Middle

δώσεσθαι	<i>to be about to devote</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Passive

δοθήσομαι	<i>I will be given</i>	1 st person singular
δοθήσῃ, δοθήσῃ	<i>you will be given</i>	2 nd person singular
δοθήσεται	<i>he, she, it will be given</i>	3 rd person singular
δοθησόμεθα	<i>we will be given</i>	1 st person plural
δοθήσεσθε	<i>you will be given</i>	2 nd person plural
δοθήσονται	<i>they will be given</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Passive

δοθήσεσθαι	<i>to be about to be given</i>	unmarked for person and #
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The Conjugation of τίθημι

Add the primary middle and passive endings to the short vowel grade of the stem, **τιθε-**.

Primary Middle and Passive

	S	Pl
1st	-μαι	-μεθα
2nd	-σαι	-σθε
3rd	-ται	-νται

Infinitive Middle and Passive

-σθαι

Present Indicative Middle

τίθεμαι	<i>I set</i>	1 st person singular
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τίθεται	<i>you set</i>	2 nd person singular
τίθεται	<i>he, she, it sets</i>	3 rd person singular
τιθέμεθα	<i>we set</i>	1 st person plural
τίθεσθε	<i>you set</i>	2 nd person plural
τίθενται	<i>they set</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle

τίθεσθαι	<i>to set</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Present Indicative Passive

τίθεμαι	<i>I am placed</i>	1 st person singular
τίθεσαι	<i>you are placed</i>	2 nd person singular
τίθεται	<i>he, she, it is placed</i>	3 rd person singular
τιθέμεθα	<i>we are placed</i>	1 st person plural
τίθεσθε	<i>you are placed</i>	2 nd person plural
τίθενται	<i>they are placed</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive

τίθεσθαι	<i>to be placed</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Middle

θήσομαι	<i>I will set</i>	1 st person singular
θήσει, θήση	<i>you will set</i>	2 nd person singular
θήσεται	<i>he, she, it will set</i>	3 rd person singular
θησόμεθα	<i>we will set</i>	1 st person plural
θήσεσθε	<i>you will set</i>	2 nd person plural
θήσονται	<i>they will set</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Middle

θήσεσθαι	<i>to be about to set</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Future Indicative Passive

τεθήσομαι	<i>I will be placed</i>	1 st person singular
τεθήσῃ, τεθήσῃ	<i>you will be placed</i>	2 nd person singular
τεθήσεται	<i>he, she, it will be placed</i>	3 rd person singular
τεθησόμεθα	<i>we will be placed</i>	1 st person plural
τεθήσεσθε	<i>you will be placed</i>	2 nd person plural
τεθήσονται	<i>they will be placed</i>	3 rd person plural

Future Infinitive Passive

τεθήσεσθαι	<i>to be about to be placed</i>	unmarked for person and #
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Practice Translating Active and Passive Voice. Translate the below. Pay particular attention to what voice each verb has. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

1. χάριν ἄγω.
2. σὲ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἄγομεν.
3. σφέας ἀξιόεστε.
4. ἰέναι ἀξιόεσθε.
5. ἀκούειν ἄρχεις.
6. ὑπὸ σφέων ἄρχονται.
7. εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ἐλαύνει.
8. εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐλαυνόμεθα.
9. σὲ εἰς τὸ ἔργον λαμβάνω.
10. εἰς τὸ ἔργον λαμβάνομαι.

Vocabulary

*ἄγω, ἄξω *do, drive, lead*

*θάλασσα (θάλαττα), θαλάσσης ἢ sea

*ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι *hear, listen*

*ἰέναι *to go*

*ἀξιόω, ἀξιόσω *deem worthy*

*λαμβάνω, λήψομαι *take, receive, capture*

*ἄρχω, ἄρξω *rule, command; begin* + *gen.* ὁδός, ὁδοῦ ἢ *road*

*ἔργον, ἔργου τό *deed, task, work; building; ἔργον in truth, in deed*

χάρις, χάριτος ἢ *charm, grace, favor; gratitude; χάριν εἰδέναι to feel grateful; χάριν for the sake of + gen.*

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' *Alkestis* (Ἀλκηστις). Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Use your memory to identify endings and their functions. If you forget an ending or a function, 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.

Ἀπόλλων: ἔστ' οὖν Ἀλκήστιδι ἐς γῆρας μολέεσθαι;

Θάνατος: οὐκ ἔστι τιμαῖς καὶ ἐμὲ τέρπεσθαι δεῖ.

Ἀπόλλων: οὗτοι πλέον γ' ἢ μίαν ψυχὴν λήψει.

Θάνατος: ἐπεὶ νέοι φθίνουσι, μεῖζον ἄρνημαι γέρας.

- 5 Ἀπόλλων: καὶ εἰ Ἀλκηστις γραῦς ὄλλυσι, πλουσίως ταφήσεται.

Θάνατος: πρὸς τῶν πλουσίων, Φοῖβε, τὸν νόμον τίθης.

Ἀπόλλων: πῶς λέγεις; ἀλλ' ἢ καὶ οἶσθα ὅτι σοφὸς εἶ;

Θάνατος: δυνήσονται, εἰ αὐτοῖς πάρεστι χρήματα, γηραιοὶ θανεῖν.

Ἀπόλλων: οὐκουν δοκεῖ σοὶ τὴν ἐμοὶ διδόναι χάριν.

- 10 Θάνατος: οὐ δῆτ' ἐπίστασαι δὲ τοὺς ἐμοὺς τρόπους.

Ἀπόλλων: ἐχθροὺς γε θνητοῖς καὶ θεοῖς στυγητούς.

Θάνατος: οὐκ ἔστι σοὶ πάντ' ἔχειν, μάλιστα ταῦτα μὴ σε δεῖ.

- 15 Ἀπόλλων: καλὸς Φέρητος ἐλεύσεται πρὸς δόμους ἀνὴρ καὶ βία τὴν γυναῖκα σ' ἐξαιρήσεται. ἢ οὐ παρ' ἡμῶν σοι γενήσεται χάρις καὶ δράσεις θ' ὁμοίως ταῦτ', ἀπεχθήσῃ τ' ἐμοί.

Θάνατος: ἡ δ' οὖν γυνὴ κατελεύσεται εἰς Ἄιδου δόμους. στείχω δὲ νῦν ἐπ' αὐτὴν καὶ κατάρξομαι ξίφει.

Adverbs and Verbs

ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθήσομαι <i>be hated, incur hatred, be roused to hatred</i>	θάπτω, θάψω, ἔθαψα, τέταφα, τέθαμμαι, ἐτάφην <i>bury</i>
ἄρνυμαι, ἄρέομαι <i>reap, win, gain, earn</i> βλώσκω, μολέομαι <i>go</i>	κατάρχω, κατάρξω <i>make a beginning of; (mid.) begin sacrifices; (mid.) sacrifice, slay; consecrate by making a sacrificial cut of hair</i>
*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι <i>be, be born</i>	κατέρχομαι, κατελεύσεται <i>go down; return (from exile)</i>
*δεῖ <i>it is necessary</i> + 'x' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν <i>it is necessary to come</i>	*λαμβάνω, λήψομαι <i>take, receive, capture</i>
δῆτα <i>certainly, of course</i>	*λέγω, λέξω or ἐρέω <i>say, tell, speak</i>
*δίδωμι, δώσω <i>give; δίκην δίδωμι I pay the penalty; δίδωμι χάριν I give thanks</i>	*ὄλλυμι, ὀλέσω <i>kill; lose; (mid. and intrans. aor. and perf.) perish, die</i>
*δοκέω, δόξω <i>seem, think; seem best, think best</i> + inf.	ὁμοίως <i>similarly</i>
δράω, δράσω <i>do, accomplish, act</i>	οὐκουν <i>not therefore, so not</i>
*δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι <i>be able, be strong enough</i> + inf.	οὗτοι <i>indeed not</i>
*εἰμί, ἔσομαι <i>be, be possible</i>	πάρεστι <i>be by, be present</i>
ἐξαιρέω, ἐξαιρήσω <i>take out of</i>	πλουσίως <i>richly</i>
ἐπίσταμαι <i>know</i>	στείχω <i>go, come</i>
*έρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι <i>come, go</i>	ταφήσεται <i>see θάπτω</i>
*ἔστι <i>it is possible</i>	τέρπω, τέρψω <i>delight, gladden, cheer; enjoy</i> + dat.
*ἔχω, ἔξω or στήσω <i>have, hold; be able</i> + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν <i>to be well</i>	*τίθημι, θήσω <i>set, put, place</i>
*θανεῖν <i>to die</i>	φθίνω, φθίσομαι <i>decay, wane, dwindle</i>

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
Ἅιδης	Ἅιδου	Ἅιδῃ	Ἅιδην	<i>Hades</i>
Ἀλκηστis	Ἀλκήστιδος	Ἀλκήστιδι	Ἀλκηστιν	<i>Alkestis</i>
*ἄνῆρ	ἀνδρός	ἀνδρί	ἄνδρα	<i>man, husband</i>
*αὐτή	αὐτῆς	αὐτῇ	αὐτήν	<i>she, her, hers</i>
*αὐτοί	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς	αὐτούς	<i>they, them, theirs</i>
βία	βίας	βίᾳ	βίαν	<i>strength, force, power, might</i>
γέρας	γέραος	γέραϊ	γέρας	<i>gift, prize, reward</i>
γηραιοί	γηραιῶν	γηραιοῖς	γηραιούς	<i>old, aged</i>
γῆρας	γήραος	γήραϊ	γῆρας	<i>old age</i>
γραῦς	γραός	γραῖ	γραῦν	<i>old woman</i>
*γυνή	γυναικός	γυναικί	γυναῖκα	<i>woman, wife</i>
δόμοι	δόμων	δόμοις	δόμους	<i>house, houses</i>
*ἐγώ	ἐμοῦ	ἐμοί	ἐμέ	<i>I, me, mine</i>
*ἐμοί	ἐμῶν	ἐμοῖς	ἐμούς	<i>my</i>
ἐχθροί	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθροῖς	ἐχθρούς	<i>hated, hostile; hateful</i>
*ἡμεῖς	ἡμῶν	ἡμῖν	ἡμᾶς	<i>we, us, ours</i>
*θεοί	θεῶν	θεοῖς	θεούς	<i>gods</i>
θνητοί	θνητῶν	θνητοῖς	θνητούς	<i>mortals</i>
*καλός	καλοῦ	καλῷ	καλόν	<i>beautiful, good</i>
μεῖζον	μεῖζονος	μεῖζονι	μεῖζον	<i>greater, stronger</i>
*νέοι	νέων	νέοις	νέους	<i>new, young</i>
*νόμος	νόμου	νόμῳ	νόμον	<i>law, custom</i>
ξίφος	ξίφεος (-ους)	ξίφει	ξίφος	<i>sword</i>
*πάντα	πάντων	πᾶσι (ν)	πάντα	<i>all, each, whole</i>
πλέον	πλέονος	πλέονι	πλέον	<i>more</i>
πλούσιοι	πλουσίων	πλουσίοις	πλουσίους	<i>wealthy, rich</i>
*σύ	σοῦ	σοί	σέ	<i>you, you, yours</i>
σοφός	σοφοῦ	σοφῷ	σοφόν	<i>wise</i>
στυγητοί	στυγητῶν	στυγητοῖς	στυγητούς	<i>hated, hateful</i>
*ταῦτα	τούτων	τούτοις	ταῦτα	<i>these things</i>

Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	English Equivalent
τιμή	τιμῆς	τιμῇ	τιμήν	<i>esteem, honor</i>
τρόποι	τρόπων	τρόποις	τρόπους	<i>ways; characters</i>
Φέρης	Φέρητος	Φέρητι	Φέρητα	<i>Pheres</i>
Φοῖβος	Φοίβου	Φοίβῳ	Φοῖβον	<i>Phoibos Apollo</i>
χάρις	χάριτος	χάριτι	χάριν	<i>grace, favor, thanks</i>
χρήματα	χρημάτων	χρήμασι (ν)	χρήματα	<i>thing, matter; heap; money</i>
*ψυχή	ψυχῆς	ψυχῇ	ψυχήν	<i>soul</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 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, specify the noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

οὐκ ἔστι σοὶ πάντ' ἔχειν, μάλιστα ταῦτα μή σε δεῖ.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Module 19 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.

Nouns

ἀνάγκη, ἀνάγκης ἡ *force, necessity, fate*

ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς ἡ *virtue, excellence*

ἔτος, ἔτεος (ἔτους) τό *year*

καιρός, καιροῦ ὁ *right moment, critical time, opportunity*

μάχη, μάχης ἡ *battle*

τεῖχος, τείχεος (τείχους) τό *wall; (pl.) stronghold*

χεῖρ, χειρός ἡ (dat pl. χερσίν) *hand; force, army*

Verbs

οἶδα (inf. εἰδέναι), εἴσομαι, ----- *know, think, know how to + inf.*

πέμπω, πέμψω, ἔπεμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην *send*

Etymology Corner XIX by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 15, Parts of Speech

Prepositions (πρόθεσις) and Interjections, Modules 8 and 9. **Preposition** is another word that is surprisingly literal. Our English term comes directly from the Latin because these are little words that are *positioned before* (**pre**) the words they govern. The Greek is analogous, because **θέσις** means placed (your **thesis** statement is a concise summary of your argument *placed* at the top (**πρό**) of your paper). **Thesis** comes from everyone's favorite verb, **τίθημι**.

- We have to be a little cautious with this etymology since some prepositions are postpositive, meaning they are placed after (**post**) the word they govern, as happens commonly with **ἐνεκα (εἵνεκα)**. This use is particularly clear when anastrophe of the disyllabic preposition occurs. **Anastrophe** means to *turn* (**στροφή**) *back* (**ἀνά**), like in catastrophe where everything *turns downward* (**κατά**). Prepositions with two syllables *turn* the accent *back* from the ultima to the penult when they govern the word that precedes them.
- Prepositions often undergo elision, which happens when the final short vowel is *chopped* (**laedere**) *off* (**ex** like in **exit**, a going *out* of a building). When in a few cases (especially in poetry) the vowel starting the next word is elided, it's called **prodelision**, or *eliding forward* (**pro**). Where did that **d** in prodelision come from? It's to keep the vowels from eliding! Without it we would likely have something that sounds like **proilision**, and nobody would like that.

Interjections. In the vocab for Module 9 we meet an **interjection**, a little word that is *thrown in-between* (Latin **jacere**, like javelin, a *thrown* weapon, or reject, to *throw* something back; **inter** like an interstate goes *between* states) as happens with utterances like **wow**, **golly**, **WTF**, **LOL**, and **holy bejeezus**.

What to Study and Do 19. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have learned the verb forms of **οἶδα** and the endings for the present and future indicative and infinitive middle and passive for **ω-verbs**, **δίδωμι**, and **τίθημι** so that you can conjugate these verb forms. From this point on, the forms of **οἶδα** will not be glossed. Also make sure that you can identify these verb forms by person, number, tense, mood, and voice. Finally make sure that you understand the active, middle, and passive voices.

Learning Tip 19: Consider the Subjectivity of Human Existence. We experience culture and language as part of our environment just as we experience the wind and the rain. We may be inclined to conceive of these interactive experiences as representations of objective reality. The tree outside our window exists, as does

bluegrass music and the English language. As we interact with nature and listen to music and communicate with language these events can be taken to represent the facts of our lived experiences. I encourage you to accept the trees, and music, and language as objective realities only in the most superficial sense that they exist. Beyond the superficiality of existence lie important intermediary constructs that we rely on. The tree exists as part of the construct of our viewing it. This viewing constitutes a part of our subjective knowing of the world. Thus reality has no objectivity outside of our subjective experience of it. As a result we can engage in a continuous process of creation as we strive to unlock the mysteries of our subjective experiences. As Newton creatively discovered an authentic world different from his own day's normal understanding of it and as Einstein did also, so can we embark on our own creative and authentic discoveries. Intense study of a subject is one way for all of us to begin this journey. On the journey, try to maintain two focuses. Use the beam from your flashlight to analyze and to understand language. Use the glow from your lantern to think creatively about how language works and what it means.

