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



https://www.openbookpublishers.com

© 2021 Philip S. Peek



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC BY 4.0). This license allows you to share, copy, distribute and transmit the work; to adapt the work and to make commercial use of the work providing attribution is made to the author (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work). Attribution should include the following information:

Philip S. Peek, *Ancient Greek I: A 21st Century Approach*. Cambridge, UK: Open Book Publishers, 2021. https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0264

Copyright and permissions for the reuse of many of the images included in this publication differ from the above. This information is provided in the captions and in the list of illustrations.

In order to access detailed and updated information on the license, please visit https://doi. org/10.11647/OBP.0264#copyright

Further details about CC BY licenses are available at http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

All external links were active at the time of publication unless otherwise stated and have been archived via the Internet Archive Wayback Machine at https://archive.org/web

Digital material and resources associated with this volume are available at https://doi.org/10.11647/ OBP.0264#resources

Every effort has been made to identify and contact copyright holders and any omission or error will be corrected if notification is made to the publisher.

ISBN Paperback: 9781800642546	ISBN Digital ebook (epub): 9781800642577
ISBN Hardback: 9781800642553	ISBN Digital ebook (mobi): 9781800642584
ISBN Digital (PDF): 9781800642560	ISBN Digital (XML): 9781800642591
DOI: 10.11647/OBP.0264	

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

Module 20 **First and Second Declension Adjectives and Common Adjectives and Pronouns:** αὐτός, οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος, **and** -ων, -ουσα, -ον

Adjectives

Adjectives **describe** nouns and pronouns. Consider this sentence:

Anyone lived in a pretty how town.

Pretty and how are adjectives describing the noun town.

Adjectives in Greek

Adjectives must agree with the noun they modify in gender, number, and case. Consider this clause:

As I pondered weak and weary.

Weak and **weary** are adjectives modifying the pronoun **I**. In Greek these adjectives will agree in gender, number, and case with the pronoun **I**.

First and Second Declension Adjectives

There are two types of first and second declension adjectives, adjectives of three endings and adjectives of two endings. All first and second declension adjectives use the same endings 1st and 2nd declension nouns use.

	Mas	culine			Fe	eminine			Ne	uter
	Set 7			Set 1	or	Set 2 (-	ε, -ι, -ρ)*		Set 8	
	S	Pl		S	Pl	S	Pl		S	Pl
Ν	-0ς	-01	Ν	-ղ	-αι	-ā	-αι	Ν	-0V	-α
Α	-0V	-ους	Α	-ην	-āς	-āν	-āς	Α	-0V	-α
G	-0U	-ων	G	-ης	-ῶν	-āς	-ῶν	G	-0U	-ων
D	-ώ	-οις	D	-ท	-αις	-ą	-αις	D	-ŵ	-οις
v	-8	-01	V	-η	-αι	-ā	-αι	V	-0V	-α

Adjectives of Three Endings

	Mas	culine			Fe	eminine			Neut	er
	Set 7			Set 1	or	Set 2 (-ε, -ι, -ρ)*		Set 8	
	S	Pl		S	Pl	S	Pl		S	Pl
Ν	-0ς	-01	Ν	-η	-αι	-ā	-αι	Ν	-0V	-α
G	-0U	-ων	G	-ης	-ῶν	-āς	-ũv	G	-ov	-ων
D	-ώ	-οις	D	-ŋ	-αις	-ą	-αις	D	-ώ	-οις
Α	-0V	-ους	Α	-ην	-āς	-āν	-āς	Α	-0V	-α
v	-8	-01	v	-η	-αι	-ā	-αι	V	-0V	-α

1. *In the feminine singular use the - $\bar{\alpha}$ -endings when the stem ends in - ϵ , - ι , - ρ .

χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν and ἄξιος, άξία, ἄξιον

Note that you have already memorized the endings.

		Singular	
	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	χαλεπός	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν
Α	χαλεπόν	χαλεπήν	χαλεπόν
G	χαλεποῦ	χαλεπῆς	χαλεποῦ
D	χαλεπῷ	χαλεπῆ	χαλεπῷ
V	χαλεπέ	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν

		Plural	
	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά
Α	χαλεπούς	χαλεπάς	χαλεπά
G	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν
D	χαλεποῖς	χαλεπαῖς	χαλεποῖς
V	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά

Singular

	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ἄξιος	ἀξίā	ἄξιον
Α	ἄξιον	ἀξίāν	ἄξιον
G	άξίου	ἀξίᾶς	άξίου
D	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίą	ἀξίῳ
V	άξιε	ἀξίā	ἄξιον

Plural

	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ἄξιοι	άξιαι	ἄξια
Α	άξίους	ἀξίᾶς	ἄξια
G	άξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D	άξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
V	άξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

Singular

	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	χαλεπός	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν
G	χαλεποῦ	χαλεπῆς	χαλεποῦ
D	χαλεπῷ	χαλεπῆ	χαλεπῷ
Α	χαλεπόν	χαλεπήν	χαλεπόν
V	χαλεπέ	χαλεπή	χαλεπόν

	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά
G	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν	χαλεπῶν
D	χαλεποῖς	χαλεπαῖς	χαλεποῖς
Α	χαλεπούς	χαλεπάς	χαλεπά
V	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά

|--|

	<i>n</i>	70	X
D	χαλεποῖς	χαλεπαῖς	χαλεποῖς
Α	χαλεπούς	χαλεπάς	χαλεπά
V	χαλεποί	χαλεπαί	χαλεπά
		Singular	
	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ἄξιος	ἀξίā	ἄξιον
G	άξίου	ἀξίᾱς	ἀξίου

G	ἀξίου	ἀξίāς	άξίου
D	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίą	ἀξίῳ
Α	ἄξιον	ἀξίāν	ἄξιον
V	ἄξιε	ἀξίᾱ	ἄξιον

Plural

	М	F	Ν
Ν	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
G	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
Α	άξίους	ἀξίᾶς	ἄξια
V	άξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

- 1. The accent is persistent and is given by the neuter nominative singular.
- 2. When accented on the ultima, the genitive and dative, both singular and plural, take a circumflex.
- 3. Final **-ot** and **-at** count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood that you'll learn in Part II of the 21st-Century series.
- 4. The accent in the feminine genitive plural, unlike the genitive plural of first declension nouns, does NOT shift to a circumflex on the ultima.

Adjectives of Two Endings¹

Note that the adjective endings for the masculine and feminine genders are identical.

	Masculine	N	euter		
	Set 7			Set 8	
	S	Pl		S	Pl
Ν	-0ς	-01	Ν	-0V	-α
Α	-0V	-0υς	Α	-0V	-α
G	-00	-ων	G	-00	-ων
D	-ψ	-Οις	D	-ψ	-οις
V	-8	-01	V	-0V	-α
	Masculine	/Feminine		N	euter
	Masculine Set 7	/Feminine		N Set 8	euter
		/Feminine Pl			euter Pl
N	Set 7		N	Set 8	
N G	Set 7 S	Pl	N G	Set 8 S	Pl
	Set 7 S -ος	Pl -ՕԼ		Set 8 S -0ν	Ρl -α
G	Set 7 S -ος -ου	ΡΙ -οι -ων	G	Set 8 S -ον -ου	Ρl -α -ων

άδικος, άδικον

Note that you have already memorized the endings.

	Masculine/Feminine Singular	Neuter Singular
Ν	άδικος	άδικον
Α	άδικον	άδικον
G	άδίκου	άδίκου
D	άδίκω	ἀδίκῳ
v	άδικε	ἄδικον

¹ Many of these start with alpha privative, equivalent to the English prefixes -un and -in, when -in negates the adjectival stem: ἄδικος, ἄδικον *unjust*; ἀθάνατος, ἀθάνατον *immortal*; ἄθεος, ἄθεον *atheist*.

	Masculine/Feminine Plural	Neuter Plural
N	άδικοι	ἄδικα
A	άδίκους	ἄδικα
G	άδίκων	άδίκων
D	άδίκοις	άδίκοις
V	άδικοι	ἄδικα

	Masculine/Feminine Singular	Neuter Singular
Ν	ἄδικος	ἄδικον
G	άδίκου	ἀδίκου
D	άδίκω	ἀδίκῳ
Α	ἄδικον	ἄδικον
v	άδικε	ἄδικον

	Masculine/Feminine Plural	Neuter Plural
Ν	άδικοι	ἄδικα
G	ἀδίκων	ἀδίκων
D	ἀδίκοις	ἀδίκοις
Α	ἀδίκους	ἄδικα
V	ἄδικοι	ἄδικα

Mixed-Declension Adjectives

The masculine and neuter genders decline like nouns of sets 9 and 10. The feminine declines like short-alpha nouns of set 3, which you will learn in Module 21.

	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν
Ν	-ων	-ουσα	-0V	Ν	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
Α	-οντα	-ουσαν	-0V	Α	-οντας	-ουσᾶς	-οντα
G	-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος	G	-οντων	-ουσῶν	-οντων
D	-οντι	-ουση	-οντι	D	-ουσι (ν)	-ουσαις	-ουσι (ν)
V	-ων	-ουσα	-0V	V	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
	М	F	Ν		М	F	N
N	Μ -ων	F -ουσα	Ν -ον	N	Μ -οντες	F -ουσαι	Ν -οντα
N G				N G			
	-ων	-ουσα	-0V		-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
G	-ων -οντος	-ουσα -ουσης	-ον -οντος	G	-οντες -οντων	-ουσαι -ουσῶν	-οντα -οντων

- 1. Add these endings to the stems of the first and second principal parts of ω -verbs. When you add them to the stem of these principal parts, you have created an adjective.
- 2. Note that technically these forms are participles, which are defined as verbal adjectives. For now treat these forms like any other adjective, making sure that you know what noun the participle agrees with in gender, case, and number; or supplying a noun based on the participle's gender and number; or supplying a noun from context for the participle to modify. In Part I of the 21st-Century series, participles are glossed like so, ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος ὁ ruling; ἄρχουσα, ἀρχούσης ἡ ruling; ἄρχον, ἄρχοντος τό ruling.
- 3. The letter nu v, in the masculine and neuter dative plural is a nu-movable. It may be added to the ending when the following word begins with a vowel or at the end of clauses or verses. Otherwise it is left off.
- The forms of the participle of εἰμί, ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν being, are the same as the above but with accents and breathings present.
- 5. The dative plural **-ουσι (ν)** is a contraction of **-οντ** + **-σι (ν)**, where the nu and the tau drop out and omicron lengthens to a spurious diphthong **ov**.

Practice with Adjective and Noun Agreement. Using the adjective $\kappa \alpha \lambda \delta \varsigma$, $-\dot{\eta}$, $-\delta v$, pick the form that agrees in gender, case, and number with the nouns below. In order to complete the exercise correctly, you need to identify the right gender, number, and case of each noun. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

- 1. γραῦς
- 2. πόλιν
- 3. ἀνδρί
- 4. γυναικός
- 5. παῖς
- 6. χρήμασι (ν)
- δδῶ
- 8. πράγματος
- 9. μητέρες
- 10.πατέρας

Vocabulary

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὑ	παῖς, παιδός ὁ ἡ
γραῦς, γραός ἡ	πατήρ, πατρός ὸ
γυνή, γυναικός ἡ	πόλις, πόλιος ἡ
μήτηρ, μητρός ἡ	πρᾶγμα, πράγματος τό
ὸδός, ὁδοῦ ἡ	χρῆμα, χρήματος τό

Substantive Adjectives

Sometimes the noun the adjective modifies is not present. If no noun is present, then do one of these three things:

- 1. supply it based upon the gender and number of the adjective:
 - a. **ὁ καλός** the good (man) **οἱ καλοί** the good (men)
 - b. ἡ καλή the good (woman) αἰ καλαί the good (women)
 - c. τὸ καλόν the good (thing) τὰ καλά the good (things)
- 2. supply the appropriate noun from context:

In a conversation between Jason and Medea, Jason tells her that she only has herself to blame: $\alpha\dot{\nu}\tau\dot{\eta}$ $\tau\dot{\alpha}\delta'$ $\alpha i\rho\dot{\epsilon}\eta$ you yourself chose these things. Medea responds with these words,

τί δράουσα;

By doing what?

Context makes clear that we are to supply an $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\omega}$, which refers to the person speaking, **Medea**.

3. leave the noun understood: οἰ καλοί the good; αἰ καλαί the good; τὰ καλά the good.

Practice Translating Substantive Adjectives I. For each of the below, supply the noun based upon the gender and number of the adjective. Check your translations with the answers found below.

- 1. τὰ καλά
- 2. τὰ κακά
- 3. οἱ ἄριστοι
- 4. αί σοφαί
- 5. ὁ ξένος
- 6. ἡ πρώτη
- 7. τὸ χαλεπόν
- 8. ή θεραπευτική
- 9. τὰ κενά
- 10.οἱ χαλεποί

<u>Vocabulary</u>

ἄριστος, ἀρίστη, ἄριστον best

θεραπευτικός, θεραπευτική, θεραπευτικόν inclined to serve or take care of + gen.; courteous; therapeutic, healing

***κακός, κακή, κακόν** bad, evil, cowardly

*καλός, καλή, καλόν beautiful, good, noble

κενός, κενή, κενόν *empty, free of* + gen.

ξένος, ξένη, ξένον foreign, strange

*πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον first, for the present, just now

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν wise

χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν difficult, harsh

Answers.

- 1. The good things
- 2. The bad things
- 3. The best men
- 4. The wise women
- 5. The stranger
- 6. The first woman
- 7. The difficult thing
- 8. The healing woman
- 9. The empty things
- 10.The difficult men

Practice Translating Substantive Adjectives II. Translate each of the sentences below. Make sure that you understand why each word is translated as it is. Once you have finished, check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. Read through the sentences at least two more times, solidifying your understanding of the meaning of each.

- 1. ἀθάνατός ἐστι ἡ καλὴ ψυχήν.
- 2. καλά έστι τὰ χαλεπά.
- 3. τοῖς σοφοῖς οἱ φίλοι εἰσὶ ἄριστοι.
- 4. ού ξένα έστὶ τὰ τῶν φίλων.
- 5. λόγος γάρ έστι ἕργου κενόν.
- 6. τοῖς βροτοῖς ὁ χρόνος ἐστὶ θεραπευτικὸς τῶν πάντων.

Vocabulary

ἀθάνατος, -ον immortal, undying	* καλός, καλή, καλόν beautiful, good, noble
*ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ἡ ὁ human, person	κενός, κενή, κενόν empty, free of + gen.
ἄριστος, ἀρίστη, ἄριστον best	*λ όγος, λ όγου ὁ word, speech, story; reason, account
βροτοί, βροτῶν οi mortals	ξένος, ξένη, ξένον foreign, strange
*ἕργον, ἕργου τό deed, task, work; building; ἕργον in truth, in deed	*πάντα, πάντων τά everything
*ἐστί (ν) he is; she is; it is; there is, it is possible	σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν wise

θεραπευτικός, θεραπευτική, θεραπευτικόν *inclined to serve or take care of* + gen.; *courteous; therapeutic, healing*

*χρόνος, χρόνου ὁ time

***φίλος, φίλου ὁ** friend

χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν difficult, harsh

*ψυχή, ψυχῆς ἡ soul

Common Adjectives and Pronouns

Below are four common adjectives and pronouns. Each can be either an adjective or a pronoun, depending upon its function in context. Though there are minor differences you need to note, you have already memorized the endings that occur on most forms below.

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό

		Singula	r			Plural	
	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν
Ν	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	Ν	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
Α	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	Α	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
G	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	G	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D	αὐτῷ	αὐτῆ	αὐτῷ	D	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
		Singula	r			Plural	
	Μ	Singular F	r N		Μ	Plural F	N
N	Μ αὐτός	-		N	Μ αὐτοί		Ν αὐτά
N G		F	Ν	N G		F	
	αὐτός	F αὐτή	Ν αὐτό		αὐτοί	F αὐταί	αὐτά

- As an adjective in the attributive position, it means same: ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος, the same man; ἡ αὐτή the same woman; τὸ αὐτό the same thing.
- In the predicate position or when standing alone in the nominative, it means -self: ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός ὁράει, the man himself sees and αὐτὴ ἡράει, she herself sees.

- 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.
- 4. Except for **αὐτό** missing a nu, **αὐτός**, **αὐτή**, **αὐτό** declines like a regular first and second declension three ending adjective.
- 5. The neuter nominative and accusative, both in the singular and in the plural, are the same.
- 6. τὰ αὐτά (ταὐτά) means the same things.

Singular				Plural			
	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν
Ν	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	Ν	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Α	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	Α	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	G	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D	τούτω	ταύτῃ	τούτω	D	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο

	Singular				Plural			
	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν	
Ν	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	Ν	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	
G	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	G	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	
D	τούτω	ταύτῃ	τούτω	D	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	
Α	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	Α	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	

- When an adjective, it is placed in predicate position: οὖτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος this man and αὖται αἱ κῶμαι these villages.
- 2. As a pronoun it means he, she, it, they: πέμπω ταύτην I send her.
- 3. Except for **τοῦτο**'s missing a nu, **οὖτος**, **αὕτη**, **τοῦτο** declines like a regular first and second declension adjective.
- 4. The neuter nominative and accusative, both in the singular and in the plural, are the same.
- 5. The stem of the neuter nominative and accusative plural is **ταυτ** not the expected **ταύτων**.
- 6. The feminine genitive plural is **τούτων**, NOT the expected **ταύτων**.
- οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο often looks back to what was just said: ταῦτα οὕτω ἕλεξε she said the previous was so.

έκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο

		Singular				Plural	
	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	έκεῖνο	Ν	έκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	έκεῖνα
Α	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	έκεῖνο	Α	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	έκεῖνα
G	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου	G	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ	D	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
		Singular				Plural	
	М	Singular F	N		Μ	Plural F	N
N	Μ ἐκεῖνος	C	Ν ἑκεῖνο	N	Μ ἐκεῖνοι		Ν ἐκεῖνα
N G		F		N G		F	
	ἐκεῖνος	F ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο		ἐκεῖνοι	F ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα

- When an adjective, it is placed in predicate position: ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος that man and ἐκεῖναι αἱ κῶμαι those villages.
- 2. As a pronoun it means **he**, **she**, **it**, **they**: πέμπω ἐκείνην *I* send her.
- Except for ἐκεῖνο's missing a nu, ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο declines like a regular first and second declension adjective.
- 4. The neuter nominative and accusative, both in the singular and in the plural, are the same.

ὄδε, ἥδε, τόδε

		Singular			Plural		
	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ὄδε	ἤδε	τόδε	Ν	οἵδε	αἴδε	τάδε
Α	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	Α	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
G	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	G	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D	τῷδε	τῆδε	τῷδε	D	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε

		Singular			Plural		
	Μ	F	Ν		Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ŏδε	ἥδε	τόδε	Ν	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
G	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	G	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D	τῷδε	τῆδε	τῷδε	D	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
Α	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	Α	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
Α	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	Α	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε

- 1. $\delta\delta\epsilon$, $\eta\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\delta\delta\epsilon$ is the article, \dot{o} , $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \dot{o}$, with - $\delta\epsilon$ added to it.
- When functioning as an adjective, ὄδε, ἤδε, τόδε is placed in predicate position: ὅδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος this man, αἴδε αἰ κῶμαι, these villages.
- 3. As a pronoun it means **he**, **she**, **it**, **they**: πέμπω τούσδε, *I send them*.
- 4. The neuter nominative and accusative, both in the singular and in the plural, are the same.
- ὅδε, ἤδε, τόδε often times looks forward to what comes next: τάδε λέξω I will say the following.

Practice Translating Pronouns and Adjectives. Translate the below. 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. πέμπομεν τάδε τὰ θηρία ἐκείνῃ.
- 2. οὗτος ὁ μὲν στρατηγὸς ἐθέλει χρήματα. ἐκεῖνος δὲ δύναμιν.
- 3. πέμπετε τάδε ἐκείνοις.
- 4. ἐκεῖνοι ἐθέλουσι τοῦτο τὸ ὕδωρ.
- 5. ἐκεῖναι φεύγουσι τὸν τύραννον.
- 6. ἐκεῖνος κρείττων ἐστὶ ἢ οὗτος.
- 7. ήδε πέμπει τὰ ἅπαντα δῶρα ἐκείνῃ.
- 8. ἡ αὐτὴ γραῦς πέμπει τούτους.
- 9. ή γραῦς αὐτὴ πέμπει τούτους.
- 10.πέμπουσιν αὐτὸν αὐτῇ.

Vocabulary

*άπας, άπασα, άπαν all, each, every, *πέμπω, πέμψω send whole

γραῦς, γραός ἡ old woman	*στρατηγός, στρατηγοῦ ὁ general		
*δύναμις, δυνάμιος (δυνάμηος, δυνάμεως) ἡ might, strength, power; force, army	τύραννος, τυράννου ὁ tyrant		
δῶρον, δώρου τό gift	ὕδωρ, ὕδατος τό water		
*ἑθέλω, ἐθελήσω wish, be willing	*φεύγω, φεύξομαι flee		
θηρίον, θηρίου τό wild animal	*χρῆμα, χρήματος τό thing; (pl.) goods, money, property		
κρείττων, κρεῖττον better, stronger,			

Medea

greater

The character of Medea ($M\eta \delta \epsilon \iota \alpha$) was a subject of great interest to the ancient Greeks and their artists. She was not a Greek but was born in Kolkhis at the eastern extremity of the Black Sea. Her father Aietes, $Ai\eta \tau \eta \varsigma$, a sorcerer and son of Helios, was king of Kolkhis and the keeper of the golden fleece. To Medea and Kolkhis came Jason with the Argonauts, in the Argo, the first ship, to get the fleece so that he could take over as king of Iolkos. According to one version of the story, upon his arrival Medea fell in love with him, betraying her family when she helped him win the golden fleece and escape. In their flight, Medea killed her brother, Apsyrtos, and spread the chopped-up pieces of him over the sea so that her father's ship would be delayed in collecting the body parts. Medea and Jason settled in Iolkos—Jason's hereditary land. Although Jason returned with the fleece as demanded, Jason's uncle Pelias, still cheated him of his right to the kingship. In revenge Medea persuaded Pelias' daughters to kill their father by tricking them into thinking that they were rejuvenating—not killing—him. Jason and Medea, along with their two to fourteen children, were exiled from Iolkos and took up residence in Corinth where Jason would abandon his wife Medea, to marry King Kreon's daughter.

Many myths had variant accounts of Medea's life. In other versions of the Medea myth, Aietes was warned by an oracle that a stranger would kill him and steal the golden fleece. To protect himself, Aietes decreed that all foreigners were to be sacrificed to Artemis and installed his daughter Medea as the priestess of the cult. Medea opposed the cruelty of human sacrifice and secretly used her position to rescue as many Greeks as she could. Her father found her out and so she sought asylum in the temple of Helios, her ancestor and family god. Here the Argonauts found her. She joined them. The Argonauts fought the Kolkhians and in the battle Aietes was killed. In another version Medea willingly performed

the killing of foreigners until Jason arrived. As she was about to kill him, Eros or Aphrodite intervened to save him. In another version, Jason sailed to Kolkhis to get the golden fleece. To assist him, Aphrodite gave him her iynx—a love charm with which he could take away Medea's respect for her parents and win her love.

There are at least four different endings to the story of Medea. Euripides may be the one who invented the version found in his play, *Medea*. In Euripides' play, Medea kills her children so as to obtain revenge on her husband Jason's infidelity and to prevent anyone else from killing them. In another version the play ends with Medea's killing Kreon and his daughter, the princess and Jason's new bride. In a third, the play ends with Jason and Medea's marriage. And finally, a fourth ends with Jason's abduction of Medea from Kolkhis. When considering myth, be aware that the writers were free to reinvent and retell the stories as suited their fancy and needs.

Practice Translating. Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Euripides' *Medea* (**Mήδεια**). 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.

Ιάσων: καλῶς γε τῷ ὑπηρετήσεις λόγῳ, εἰ σοι γάμον καταλέγω; σὺ οὐδὲ νῦν τολμάεις μεθιέναι καρδίας μέγαν χόλον.

Μήδεια: οὐ σὲ τοῦτ' ἔχει, ἀλλὰ βάρβαρον λέχος πρὸς γῆρας οὐκ εὔδοξον ἐκβήσεταί σοι.

5 Ίάσων: εὖ νυν τόδ' οἶσθα· μὴ γυναικὸς ἕνεκα ἐγὼ γαμέω κόρην βασιλέων. αὐτὴν νῦν ἔχω, ὅτι, ὥσπερ πολλὰ σοὶ λέγω, σῷζειν θέλων σὲ καὶ τέκνοις τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὁμοσπόρους φύειν τυράννους παῖδας, ἔρυμα δώμασιν.

Μήδεια: πολὺ οὐ βούλομαί μοι λυπρὸν εὐδαίμονα βίον ἔχειν μήδ' ὅλβον εἰ αὐτὸς τὴν ἐμὴν κνίζει φρένα.

10 Ίάσων: οἶσθα μετεύχεσθαι καὶ σοφωτέρα φαίνεσθαι; δεῖ γὰρ τὰ χρηστὰ μή σοι λυπρὰ φαίνεσθαί ποτε καὶ δεῖ σέ, εὐτυχέουσαν, μὴ δυστυχέα εἶναι δοκέειν.

Μήδεια: ἕστι σοί με ὑβρίζειν, ἐπειδὴ σοὶ μὲν ἔστ' ἀποστροφή, ἐγὼ δ' ἔρημος τὴν φεύξομαι χθόνα.

Ίάσων: αὐτὴ τάδ' αἰρέῃ· δεῖ μηδέν' ἄλλον αἰτιόεσθαί σε.

15 Μήδεια: τί δράουσα; ἄλλον γαμέω καὶ προδίδωμί σε;
Τάσων: οὕτοι πότε ἀρὰς τυράννοις ἀνοσίους ἀράει;
Μήδεια: καὶ σοῖς ἀραία γ' εἶναι δοκέω δόμοις.

Adverbs and Verbs

*αἰρέω, αἰρήσω take, seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose	μωραίνω, μωρανέω be silly, be foolish
αἰτιάομαι, αἰτιάσομαι accuse, censure, blame; allege as cause	νυν now
άράομαι, άράσομαι pray	*οἶδα <i>know, think; know how to</i> + inf.
* βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι want, prefer; wish, be willing	οὕτοι πότε never indeed
γαμέω, γαμέω or γαμήσω, marry; (mid.) give in marriage, marry (a man)	πολύ very
*δεῖ it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come	πότε see οὔτοι πότε
*δοκέω, δόξω seem, think; seem best, think best + inf.	προδίδωμι, -δώσω betray, abandon, give up (to an enemy)
ἐκβαίνω, ἐκβήσομαι step out of; turn out, come out	σώζω, σώσω save, keep; keep safe
*ἕστι it is possible	τολμάω (τολμέω), τολμήσω dare, be daring, undertake + inf.
*ἔχω, ἕξω or σχήσω have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well	ὑ βρίζω, ὑβριέω treat violently, outrage, insult; act excessively
καταγορεύω, καταγορεύσω tell, announce; denounce, accuse	ὑπηρετέω, ὑπηρετήσω serve as a rower; minister to, serve + dat.
κνίζω, κνίσω scrape, gash, scratch; pound; grate; tickle; tease; provoke	* φαίνω, φανέω show, reveal; (pass.) come to light, appear
*λέγω, λέξω or ἐρέω say, tell, speak	*φεύγω, φεύξομαι flee, take flight; avoid, escape; be in exile, live in banishment; be a defendant

μεθιέναι to let go, to release	φύω, φύσω bring forth; beget; produce, put forth; grow			
μετεύχομαι, μετεύξομαι change one's wish				
<u>Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns</u>				
*ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο another, other	being successful, prospering			
ἀνόσιος, ἀνόσιον unholy, profane	*θέλων, θέλοντος ὁ wishing, willing			
ἀποστροφή, ἀποστροφῆς ἡ turning back or away; escape, refuge	καρδία, καρδίας ἡ heart			
ἀρά, ἀρᾶς ἡ curses	κόρη, κόρης ἡ girl; daughter			
ἀ <mark>ραῖα, ἀραία, ἀραῖον</mark> prayed to; accursed	λέκτρον, λέκτρου τό couch, bed, marriage-bed			
<mark>βάρβαρος, βαρβάρου ò</mark> barbarian	λέχος, λέχεος (-ους) τό bed, marriage-bed			
*βασιλεύς, βασιλῆος (βασιλέως) ὁ king, chief	* λόγος, λόγου ὁ word, speech, story; reason, account			
* βίος, βίο υ ὁ <i>life</i>	λυπ ρός, λυπρά, λυπρόν wretched, poor, sorry			
γάμος, γάμου ὁ wedding, marriage	*μέγας, μεγάλου ὁ big			
γῆρας, γήραος τό old age	ὄλβος, ὄλβου ὁ happiness, bliss; wealth			
*γυνή, γυναικός ἡ woman, wife	ὁμόσπορος, ὁμόσπορον related			
δράουσα, δραούσης ἡ doing, accomplishing, acting	*παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ child			
δυστυχής, δυστυχέος (-οῦς) unlucky, unfortunate	σοφωτέρα, σοφωτέρας ἡ wiser			
δῶμα, δώματος τό house	τέκνον, τέκνου τό child			
*ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν my	τύραννος, τυράννου ὁ tyrant			
ἕρημος, ἐρήμη, ἔρημον (-ος, -ον) empty; deserted; devoid of + gen.	φρήν, φρενός ἡ midriff, heart; mind			
ἔρυμα, ἐρύματος τό fence, guard, safeguard	χθών, χθονός ἡ earth, ground			

εὐδαίμων, εὐδαίμονος fortunate, wealthy, happy

εὕδοξος, εὕδοξον of good repute, honored, famous, glorious **χόλος,χόλου ò** gall, bile, anger, wrath

χρηστά, χρηστῶν τά useful, good, honest, worthy

εύτυχέουσα, εύτυχεούσης ή

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.

αὐτὴ τάδ' αἰρέῃ· δεῖ μηδέν' ἄλλον αἰτιόεσθαί σε.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Module 20 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 and Pronouns

ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο another, other αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό he, she, it; -self (pred.); same (att.) often + dative ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο (κεῖνος, κείνη, κεῖνο) that, those; he, she, it, they ἑμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν my ἕτερος, ἑτέρā, ἕτερον other, another ὅδε, ἤδε, τόδε he, she, it; this, these ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον so many, as many as οὖτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο he, she, it; this, these τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο of such a kind or sort

Etymology Corner XX by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 16, Parts of Speech

Verbs, Modules 9, 10, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30. We've already discussed why a verb ($\dot{\rho}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$) is called a verb. In Module 9 we drill down into some specifics on verb terminology. We are first introduced to **transitive** and **intransitive** verbs. The core of these two words is **trans**, *across*, like transporting something carries it *across* from one place to another, and **it** meaning *go* in Latin. A **transitive verb** has its action *go across* into an object. The **in** prefix in intransitive means *not* (analogous to alpha-privative α - in Greek, think atheist) in the way you can't eat something that's inedible, so an **intransitive verb** denotes a state of being. A pizza sitting on the counter is **intransitive**, it's just there, it's not going anywhere. When I eat the pizza and the pizza satisfies me, the eating and satisfying *carry over* onto objects, pizza, and me respectively. For practice with transitive and intransitive verbs, see Module 30.

What to Study and Do 20. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you understand noun and adjective agreement and how adjectives can function as substantives. Also memorize the common adjectives and pronouns presented in this module. From this point on, their forms will not be glossed.

Learning Tip 20: The Memory Palace. Of all the strategies used by super-memorizers, the memory palace technique, perhaps invented by Simonides of Kos, $\Sigma \iota \mu \omega \nu i \delta \eta \varsigma$ **K** $\epsilon i \circ \varsigma$ (c. 556–468 BCE), a Greek lyric poet, is the one they employ most frequently. As you have seen previously, the memory palace works on the principle of associating new information with old information. Take any route that you know well. This route can be a walk through your house, a trip to work, or a walk through a park or forest you are familiar with. The key is to make sure that your journey includes landmarks that you know well. Link the new information to the old information by using established landmarks, so as to complete the formula **LTM** + **STH** = **MTM**. Let's imagine that you want to create a memory palace list of authors mentioned in this text. We'll start with the first few people in the below list of ten but you can make the list and the journey as long as you wish,

Homer, Herakleitos, Anakreon, Mimnermos, Sappho, Herodotos, Thoukydides, Aiskhylos, Sophokles, Euripides.

Since this memory palace is on ancient Greek writers, before the entrance into my memory palace of ancient Greek writers I imagine walking through the columns of the Parthenon, the temple dedicated to the Greek goddess of wisdom, Athena. Upon walking through the columns, I stand first on a welcome home mat, located at the palace's entrance. **Home** reminds me of **Homer**. The welcome home mats sits before a

door. The door is pasted with a bunch of ads from magazines. Homer is reading an ad posted on the door that **ad**vertises the healing of **ill** people. **Ill** and **ad** remind me that Homer wrote the *Iliad*. I open the door and proceed over the welcome home mat to the workbench. The bench has two odd-shaped dice on it, one with the number seven and the other with the number **five**. The **odd**-shaped dice are floating on a **sea** of oil, spilled on the workbench. The workbench with the **odd**-shaped dice, the **odd**-numbers, and the **sea** of oil remind me that Homer wrote the *Odyssey*. The **odd** numbers **seven** and five help me to remember Odyssey and also assist me in remembering that Homer dates to about 750 BCE. There is another memory technique that involves turning numbers into words in order to remember dates. In this technique, the date 750 can be represented by the word keels. I add the keels of 1000 ships to the sea of oil on the workbench. Keels represents the date 750 and the thousand ships are the Greek ships that sailed to Troy to win back Helen for Menelaos. I'll describe the number technique for remembering dates in a later learning tip. As I stand at the door that enters into the mudroom, I hear a cry. The hear a cry reminds me of Herakleitos. I open the door into the mudroom and step into a river, first with my right foot and then again with my left foot. I remember that Herakleitos is the Greek philosopher who said that we can never step in the same river twice, since a river is always in flux and ever-changing. The approximate date of Herakleitos' birth is 535. 535 can be represented by the word **lamely**. As I stem one foot into the river and then a second foot into the river, I think that with each foot I limp **lamely** into Herakleitos' everchanging river. I need to use the restroom and so I leave the mudroom and enter the bathroom. On the john sits Anne of Green Gables. Anne of Green Gables' sitting on the toilet reminds me of Anakreon of Teios. On the toilet, Anne of Green Gables is making bread, pouring leaven into flour and drinking tea. Leaven represents the number 582, the approximate date of Anakreon's birth. As she pours the leaven into a bowl of flour, Anne of Green Gables drinks her tea to remind me of Teios and reads a bread recipe found on a papyrus scroll found at Oxyrhynchus, filled with the lost poems of Anakreon's corpus.

As you proceed through each person on the list, link each to an image and to a place in your memory palace so that you join new information to old. Remember that imagination always beats will, though with both methods you will still need to review. Also remember to have fun using your imagination to remember whatever sparks your curiosity.