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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 23

# The Imperfect and Aorist Indicative of λέγω, ἔχω, ἐργάζομαι, 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  $(\dot{p}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha)$  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.

# μι-Verbs Contrasted with ω-Verbs

**μι-Verbs** conjugate in the same way that **ω-verbs** do but employ different stems and endings in some tenses. With regard to the concepts of aspect and time, **ω-verbs** and **μι-verbs** are the same. They are also the same in how they form their augments. As is the case with **ω-verbs**, to conjugate **μι-verbs** with accuracy, you must add the correct ending to the correct tense stem.

# The Past Indicative Augment

Past time is indicated in verbs that begin with a consonant by adding the prefix,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ -, called the **past indicative augment**. In verbs that begin with a vowel or diphthong the past indicative augment is created as outlined in the chart found below.

Unaugmented Stem Vowel	Augmented Stem Vowel
α	η
α	η
η	η
ε	η
ι	ī
ī	ī
0	ω
υ	ΰ
$\bar{\mathtt{U}}$	ΰ
αι	η
αυ	ηυ
ει	η
ευ	ηυ
Ol	ώ
ου	ου
ω	ω

The imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative tenses have a past indicative augment. Consider the different ways that the English verb creates past tenses and compare and contrast them with how the Greek verb does. Also take note that when a verb has a prefix, the accent never moves beyond the past indicative augment,

**προ**εῖδον I or they forsaw.

### **Tense-Aspect**

Time (tense) refers to the past, present, and future. Aspect refers to whether an action is incomplete (imperfective), complete (perfective), or in a state (stative). The present tense stem, which is used to form the present and imperfect tenses, communicates an incomplete action. The beginnings and ends of the action are undefined. Thus the tense-aspect for the present is present ongoing or repeated and the tense-aspect for the imperfect is past ongoing or repeated (imperfective). The aorist tense stem communicates a completed action as a single whole. The boundaries of the action's beginning and end define the action as complete (perfective). The future tense stems have a temporal value but no aspect,

showing no distinction between the imperfective (incomplete) and perfective (complete) aspect (*CGCG* 33.4–6).

### The Gnomic Aorist

When it refers to actions that state a general truth or commonality, the aorist tense stresses the universality of the verb's action or state of being. Read the following sentences,

τέχνη τύχην **ἔστερξε** καὶ τύχη τέχνην (Agathon, fragment 6 TrGF 39F6), Skill loves fortune and fortune loves skill;

and

ρώμη δὲ μετὰ μὲν φρονήσεως **ὡφέλησεν** (Isokrates, *To Demonikos* 5–8), Strength combined with intelligence creates;

and

παθόντες **ἐμάθομεν** (Greek proverb), From suffering we learn.

In each sentence the aorist tense—ἔστερξε (loves), ώφέλησεν (creates), έμάθομεν (learn)—is used to express a timeless truth. For more examples, see CGCG 33.31.

# The Aorist Contrasted with the Imperfect Tense

Both tenses typically refer to actions that have occurred in past time. The aorist and the imperfect differ in aspect in accordance with what you have just read.

### The First Aorist and the Second Aorist

If the third principal part ends in  $-\alpha$  or  $-\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ , it is called a first aorist and if it ends in  $-\sigma\nu$  or  $-\sigma\mu\eta\nu$ , it is referred to as a second aorist. There is no difference in meaning. Consider the following verbs. Look at the third principal part and note whether it ends in  $-\alpha$ ,  $-\alpha\mu\eta\nu$  or  $-\sigma\nu$ ,  $-\sigma\mu\eta\nu$ . First aorist endings are highlighted. Second aorist endings are underlined.

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον do, drive, lead second aorist αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθόμην perceive second aorist βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, ἐβούλευσα plan first aorist γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα write first aorist

**ἐργάζομαι, ἐργάσομαι, ἠργασάμην** be busy, first aorist work at; do

, ἐρέω, εἶπ <u>ον</u> say	second aorist
ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχ <u>ον</u> have, hold	second aorist
ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθ <u>ον</u> come, go	second aorist
θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα sacrifice	first aorist
λέγω, λέξω, ἕλεξα say, tell, speak	first aorist

1. In the top 250 vocabulary, this textbook combines the principal parts of  $\lambda \acute{e}\gamma \omega$  and -----,  $\acute{e}\rho \acute{e}\omega$ .

# The Aorist of μι-Verbs

The type of a rist a  $\mu\iota$ -verb has is often ambiguous. Consider these  $\mu\iota$ -verbs,

δίδωμι	δώσω	<b>ἔδωκα*</b>	δέδωκα	δέδομαι	έδόθην
δείκνῦμι	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι	έδείχθην
ἵημι	ἥσω	-ἧκα*	-εἷκα	-εἷμαι	-εἷθην
ἵστημι	στήσω	ἔστησα	ἔστηκα	ἔσταμαι	έστάθην
		ἔστην**			
τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα*	τέθηκα	τέθειμαι	ἐτέθην
φημί	φήσω	ἔφησα			

noting that the forms marked by a single asterisk,  $\xi\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\xi\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ , and  $-\tilde{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ , are referred to as mixed aorists because they use a combination of endings from  $\omega$ -verbs and  $\mu\iota$ -verbs. These third principal parts are indistinguishable from first aorist forms. For this reason, you must memorize which  $\mu\iota$ -verbs have a mixed aorist. The form marked by two asterisks,  $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ , is called a root aorist because it uses a long-vowel grade in forming the singular and plural of the aorist active and middle. Unmarked forms  $\xi\delta\epsilon\iota\xi\alpha$ ,  $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\xi\phi\eta\sigma\alpha$  are first aorists and are conjugated just like first aorists of  $\omega$ -verbs.

### The Infinitive

Remember that in English and in Greek the infinitive is unmarked for person and for number. It is classified as a verbal noun and is best understood by thinking

of its function as completing or enhancing the meaning of adjectives, clauses, nouns, and verbs. This is why the infinitive is referred to as a complement. Sometimes classified as a mood, the infinitive is potential in meaning,  $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$   $\delta\nu\nu\dot{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\iota$ , because its action may or may not be realized. There are two types of infinitives, the declarative and the dynamic. Both the declarative and the dynamic infinitives refer to actions which exist **potentially** or  $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$   $\delta\nu\nu\dot{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\iota$ . The dynamic infinitive is negated by the abverb  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  not and not  $\dot{o}\dot{v}$  not.  $\dot{o}\dot{v}$  not typically negates the **declarative infinitive** with some exceptions.

# The Aorist Infinitive Contrasted with the Present Infinitive

Except in indirect statements, covered in detail in Module 25, where the infinitive stands for an original finite verb, the only difference in meaning between the aorist and present infinitives is aspectual: the aorist infinitive communicates a completed aspect as a single whole; the present infinitive has an incomplete action, whose beginnings and ends are undefined.

Compare and contrast the forms and aspects of the two infinitives:

λέγειν to say (incomplete aspect)
λέξαι to say (completed aspect)
είπεῖν to say (completed aspect)
ἔχειν to have (incomplete aspect)
σχεῖν to have (completed aspect)
ἐργάζεσθαι to do (incomplete aspect)
ἐργάσασθαι to do (completed aspect)
διδόναι to give (incomplete aspect)
δοῦναι to give (completed aspect)

# Stems for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of $\omega$ -Verbs

Imperfect Active, Middle, and Passive Tense Stem. To obtain the imperfect tense stem of  $\omega$ -verbs, remove the ending from the first principal part. What remains is the present and imperfect active, middle, and passive tense stem. If the stem begins with a consonant, add the past indicative augment,  $\dot{\epsilon}$ -, to the stem's beginning. If the stem begins with a vowel or diphthong, augment it in accordance with the past indicative augment chart found above.

The Aorist Active, Middle, and Passive Tense Stem of  $\omega$ -verbs. The aorist tense stems are formed from principal part III (active and middle) and principal part VI (passive). To obtain the aorist tense stem of  $\omega$ -verbs, remove the ending from the third or sixth principal part. What remains is the aorist tense stem. In the lexical entries, these forms are already **augmented**. Consider the principal parts of  $\lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$ ,

λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα (active and middle), λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην (passive), noting that the third and sixth principal parts are already augmented and that the augmented aorist stems are ἔλυσ- and ἐλύθ-.

# Endings for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of $\omega$ -Verbs

	Secondary Active			<b>Secondary Active</b>	
	(imperfect and second aorist)			(first aorist)	
	S	Pl		S	Pl
1 <sup>st</sup>	-ον	-ομεν	1 <sup>st</sup>	-α	-αμεν
$2^{nd}$	-ες	373-	$2^{\rm nd}$	-ας	-ατε
$3^{\rm rd}$	-ε (ν)	-ον	$3^{\rm rd}$	-ε (ν)	-αν
	Secondary Middle	and Passive		Secondary M	iddle
	Secondary Middle a			Secondary M (first aorist)	iddle
	-			•	iddle Pl
1 <sup>st</sup>	(imperfect and sec	ond aorist)	1 <sup>st</sup>	(first aorist)	
$1^{ m st}$ $2^{ m nd}$	(imperfect and seconds	ond aorist) Pl	$1^{ ext{st}}$ $2^{ ext{nd}}$	(first aorist)	Pl
-	(imperfect and seconds S - ομην	ond aorist) Pl -ομεθα	_	(first aorist) S -αμην	<b>Pl</b> -αμεθα

1. In the second person singular of secondary middle and passive and secondary middle endings, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron,  $\varepsilon + o$ , becomes the diphthong ov and alpha and omicron,  $\alpha + o$ , becomes omega,  $\omega$ .

### **Secondary Passive**

### (Aorist)

	S	Pl
<b>1</b> <sup>st</sup>	-ην	-ημεν
$2^{\rm nd}$	-ης	-ητε
$3^{\rm rd}$	-η	-ησαν

### First Aorist Infinitive Active

-αι (accent fixed on the penult)

### **Second Aorist Infinitive Active**

-εῖν (accent fixed on the ultima)

### **First Aorist Infinitive Middle**

-ασθαι

### Second Aorist Infinitive Middle

-έσθαι (accent fixed on the penult)

### **Aorist Infinitive Passive**

-ῆναι (accent fixed on the penult)

In what follows you learn how to combine stems and endings and how to translate each form into its English equivalent.

# **Secondary Middle and Passive Endings**

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

### Secondary Middle and Passive

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & S & & P \\ & & & \\ 1^{st} & & -\mu\eta\nu & & -\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha \\ & & & -\sigma\sigma & & -\sigma\theta\epsilon \\ & & & & \\ 3^{rd} & & -\tau\sigma & & -\nu\tau\sigma \end{array}$$

It is a good idea to memorize them now.

# **Endings in Summary**

The charts below restate the same information as is found above, but in a condensed form. Look over the chart and make sure that you understand how to read it.

	A	Active	Mid	ldle		Passive
Indicative						
Imperfect-l + p.i.a	ον	ομεν	ομην	ομεθα	ομην	ομεθα
	ες	ετε	ου (εσο)	εσθε	ου	εσθε
	ε (ν)	ον	ετο	οντο	ετο	οντο
1 Aorist-III/III/VI +	α	αμεν	αμην	αμεθα	ην	ημεν
p.i.a.	ας _	ατε	ω (άσο)	ασθε	ής	ήτε
	ε (ν)	αν	ατο	αντο	η	ήσαν
2 Aorist-III/III/VI +	ον	ομεν	ομην	ομεθα	ην	ημεν
p.i.a.	ες	ετε	ου	εσθε	ής	ήτε
	ε (ν)	ον	ετο	οντο	η	ήσαν

These ending sets form two past tenses, the imperfect and the aorist, each differing from the other in terms of aspect not time.

Infinitive			
<b>1</b> st <b>Aorist</b> remove p.i.a.	<u>΄</u> αι	ασθαι	ῆναι
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist</b> remove p.i.a.	εῖν	έσθαι	ῆναι

Use these endings to form the aorist infinitive. Memorizing the endings now before reading on is recommended.

# Conjugation of λέγω, ἔχω, and ἐργάζομαι

The principal parts are these:

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λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, -----, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην ἔχω (imp. εἶχον), ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, -ἔσχημαι, ------ ἐργάζομαι (augments to εί and ή), ἐργάσομαι, ἠργασάμην (εἰργασάμην), -----, εἴργασμαι, ἠργάσθην
```

In the top 250 vocabulary, this texbook combines the principal parts of λέγω and -----, ἐρέω: λέγω, ἐρέω or λέξω, εἶπον or ἔλεξα, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι or λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην or ἐρρήθην say, tell, speak;

Remember that to conjugate correctly, you need to combine the correct stem with the correct endings.

# Imperfect Indicative Active of $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$

To obtain the imperfect tense stem of  $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$ , remove the ending  $-\omega$  from the first principal part. What remains is the present and imperfect active, middle, and passive tense stem,  $\lambda \epsilon \gamma$ . To this stem,  $\lambda \epsilon \gamma$ , add the past indicative augment,  $\acute{\epsilon}$ , and the imperfect and second agrist active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἔλεγον	I said, was saying, used to say	1st person singular
<sub>έ</sub> λεγες	you said, were saying, used to say	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔλεγε (v)	he, she, it said, was saying, used to say	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έλέγομεν	we said, were saying, used to say	1st person plural
έλέγετε	you said, were saying, used to say	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἔλεγον	they said, were saying, used to say	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Imperfect Indicative Middle of λέγω

Use the same augmented stem as you did for the active voice,  $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ -. To this stem, add the imperfect and second agrist middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έλεγόμην	I chose, was choosing, used to choose	1st person singular
έλέγου (εσο)	you chose, were choosing, used to choose	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έλέγετο	he, she, it chose, was choosing, used to choose	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έλεγόμεθα	we chose, were choosing, used to choose	1st person plural
ἐλέγεσθε	you chose, were choosing, used to choose	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἐλέγοντο	they chose, were choosing, used to choose	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Imperfect Indicative Passive of $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$

Use the same augmented stem as you did for the active and middle voices, ἐλεγ-. To this stem, add the imperfect and second agrist middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έλεγόμην	I was said, used to be said	1st person singular
έλέγου (εσο)	you were said, used to be said	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έλέγετο	he, she, it was said, used to be said	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έλεγόμεθα	we were said, used to be said	1st person plural
έλέγεσθε	you were said, used to be said	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έλέγοντο	they were said, used to be said	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# First Aorist Indicative Active of $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$

To obtain the agrist tense stem of  $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$ , remove the ending - $\alpha$  from the third principal part. What remains is the augmented agrist active and middle tense stem,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda \epsilon \xi$ -. To this stem,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda \epsilon \xi$ -, add the first agrist active endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
<b>ἔλεξα</b>	I said	1st person singular
<sub>έλεξας</sub>	you said	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔλεξε (v)	he, she, it said	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έλέξαμεν	we said	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
έλέξατε	you said	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
<sub>έλεξαν</sub>	they said	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# First Aorist Infinitive Active of $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$

To obtain the stem, remove the past indicative augment from  $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\xi$ . What remains,  $\lambda\epsilon\xi$ -, is the unaugmented stem. To this stem, add the first acrist active infinitive ending, - $\alpha\iota$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
λέξαι	to say	unmarked

 Note that the first agrist infinitive active is ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus its accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# First Aorist Indicative Middle of λέγω

Use the same stem as you did for the active voice,  $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\xi$ -. To this augmented stem add the first aorist middle endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
έλεξάμην	I chose	1st person singular
έλέξω (ασο)	you chose	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έλέξατο	he, she, it chose	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έλεξάμεθα	we chose	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
έλέξασθε	you chose	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έλέξαντο	they chose	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: alpha and omicron,  $\alpha + o$ , to  $\omega$ .

# First Aorist Infinitive Middle of λέγω

To obtain the stem remove the past indicative augment from  $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\xi$ . What remains is the unaugmented stem,  $\lambda\epsilon\xi$ . To this stem add the first agrist middle infinitive ending,  $-\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
λέξασθαι	to choose	unmarked

 Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# **Aorist Indicative Passive of** λέγω

To obtain the agrist tense stem of  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$ , remove the ending  $-\eta \nu$  from the sixth principal part. What remains is the augmented agrist passive tense stem,  $\dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta$ . To this stem,  $\dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta$ -, add the agrist passive endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
έλέχθην	I was said	1st person singular
έλέχθης	you were said	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έλέχθη	he, she, it was said	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έλέχθημεν	we were said	1st person plural
έλέχθητε	you were said	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έλέχθησαν	they were said	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# **Aorist Infinitive Passive of** λέγω

To obtain the stem remove the past indicative augment from  $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\chi\theta$ . What remains is the unaugmented stem,  $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\chi\theta$ . To this stem, add the agrist passive infinitive ending,  $-\tilde{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
λεχθῆναι	to be said	unmarked

 Remember that the aorist infinitive passive is ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus its accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# Imperfect Indicative Active of $\xi \chi \omega$

To obtain the imperfect tense stem of  $\xi \chi \omega$ , remove the ending  $-\omega$  from the first principal part to obtain the stem  $\xi \chi$ -. Augment the stem, noting that the augmented stem is not the expected eta  $\eta$ -, but rather the diphthong  $\varepsilon \iota$ -. To this augmented stem,  $\varepsilon \iota \chi$ -, add the imperfect active endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
εἶχον	I have, was having, used	1st person singular
	to have	

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
εἶχες	you have, were having, used to have	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
εἶχε (ν)	he, she, it has, was having, used to have	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
εἴχομεν	we have, were having, used to have	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
εἴχετε	you have, were having, used to have	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
εἶχον	they have, were having, used to have	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. Note that according to the chart the expected past indicative augment for  $\xi \chi \omega$  is  $\eta$ -.  $\xi \chi \omega$  is an exception to the general rule for augmenting verbs that begin with vowels.

# Imperfect Indicative Middle of $\mbox{\v{e}}\chi\omega$

Use the same augmented stem as you used for the active voice,  $\varepsilon i \chi$ -. To this stem, add the imperfect middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
εἰχόμην	I clung, was clinging, used to cling	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
εἴχου (εσο)	you clung, were clinging, used to cling	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
εἴχετο	he, she, it clung, was clinging, used to cling	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
είχόμεθα	we clung, were clinging, used to cling	1st person plural
εἴχεσθε	you clung, were clinging, used to cling	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
εἵχοντο	they clung, were clinging, used to cling	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron,  $\varepsilon + o$ , to ov.

# Imperfect Indicative Passive of ἔχω

Use the same stem as you used for the active and middle voices,  $\varepsilon i \chi$ -. To this stem, add the imperfect middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
εἰχόμην	I was held, used to be held	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
εἴχου (εσο)	you were held, used to be held	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
εἴχετο	he, she, it was held, used to be held	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
εἰχόμεθα	we were held, used to be held	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
εἴχεσθε	you were held, used to be held	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
εἴχοντο	they were held, used to be held	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron,  $\varepsilon$  + o, to ov.

# Second Aorist Indicative Active of ἔχω

To obtain the agrist tense stem of  $\check{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ , remove the ending -ov from the third principal part. What remains is the augmented agrist active and middle tense stem,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\chi$ -. To this stem,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\chi$ -, add the second agrist active endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
ἔσχον	I had	1st person singular
ἔσχες	you had	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔσχε (ν)	he, she, it had	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
ἔσχομεν	we had	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
ἔσχετε	you had	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἔσχον	they had	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Second Aorist Infinitive Active of ἔχω

To obtain the stem, remove the past indicative augment from  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\chi$ -. To this unaugmented stem,  $\sigma\chi$ -, add the second agrist active infinitive ending,  $-\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
σχεῖν	to have	unmarked

1. Note that the second agrist infinitive active is ALWAYS accented on the ultima. Thus its accent is persistent.

# Second Aorist Indicative Middle of ἔχω

Use the same stem,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\chi$ -, as you used for the active voice. To this augmented stem,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\chi$ -, add the second agrist middle endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
ἐσχόμην	I clung	1st person singular
ἔσχου (εσο)	you clung	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔσχετο	he, she, it clung	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έσχόμεθα	we clung	1st person plural
ἔσχεσθε	you clung	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἔσχοντο	they clung	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron,  $\varepsilon + o$ , to ov.

# Second Aorist Infinitive Middle of ἔχω

To obtain the stem, remove the past indicative augment from  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\chi$ -. To this unaugmented stem,  $\sigma\chi$ -, add the second agrist middle infinitive ending,  $-\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
σχέσθαι	to cling	unmarked

 Note that the second agrist infinitive middle is ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus its accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# Imperfect Indicative of ἐργάζομαι

To obtain the imperfect tense stem of  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\dot{\alpha}\zeta$ omal, remove the ending -omal from the first principal part to obtain the stem  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta$ -. Augment the stem to an eta,  $\eta$ -. To this augmented stem,  $\dot{\eta}\rho\gamma\alpha\zeta$ -, add the imperfect middle and passive endings. Remember that deponent verbs are similar to  $\omega$ -verbs, except that they have middle and passive forms but active meanings. Deponent  $\omega$ -verbs conjugate just as  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\dot{\alpha}\zeta$ omal does. In the readings use your knowledge of  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\dot{\alpha}\zeta$ omal to recognize and translate the forms of other deponent  $\omega$ -verbs.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἠργαζόμην	I did, was doing, used to do	1st person singular
ἠργάζου (εσο)	you did, were doing, used to do	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ήργάζετο	he, she, it did, was doing, used to do	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
ἠργαζόμεθα	we did, were doing, used to do	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
ἠργάζεσθε	you did, were doing, used to do	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἠργάζοντο	they did, were doing, used to do	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron,  $\varepsilon + o$ , to ov.

# Aorist Indicative of ἐργάζομαι

To obtain the agrist tense stem of  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\dot{\alpha}\zeta o\mu\alpha\iota$ , remove the ending - $\alpha\mu\eta\nu$  from the third principal part to obtain the augmented stem  $\dot{\eta}\rho\gamma\alpha\sigma$ -. To this stem,  $\dot{\eta}\rho\gamma\alpha\sigma$ -, add the agrist middle endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
ἠργασάμην	I did	1st person singular
ἠργάσω (ασο)	you did	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἠργάσατο	he, she, it did	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
ήργασάμεθα	we did	1st person plural
ἠργάσασθε	you did	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἠργάσαντο	they did	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: alpha and omicron,  $\alpha + o$ , to  $\omega$ .

# Aorist Infinitive of ἐργάζομαι

To obtain the stem of  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\dot{\alpha}\zeta o\mu\alpha\iota$ , remove the augment from  $\dot{\eta}\rho\gamma\alpha\sigma$ . To this unaugmented stem,  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha\sigma$ , add the first aorist middle infinitive ending,  $-\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
έργάσασθαι	to do	unmarked

1. Remember that final  $-\alpha\iota$  and  $-o\iota$  count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# Stems for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$

Imperfect Tense Stems for the Active Voice of δίδωμι:

long vowel grade	short vowel grade	
(use for the singular)	(use for the plural)	
81801)-	διδο-	

Imperfect Tense Stem for the Middle and Passive Voice of δίδωμι:

### short vowel grade

(use for the singular and plural)

διδο-

Aorist Tense Stems for the Active Voice of δίδωμι:

$\omega ext{-verb consonant stem}$	short vowel grade	
(use for the singular)	(use for the plural)	
δωκ-	δο-	

### Aorist Tense Stem for the Middle Voice of δίδωμι:

### short vowel grade

(use for the singular and plural)

δο-

### Aorist Tense Stem for the Passive Voice of δίδωμι:

### $\omega$ -verb consonant stem

(use for the singular and plural)

δοθ-

# Endings for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of δίδωμι

Add these endings and the past indicative augment to the correct tense stem.

### **Secondary Active**

(use for the imperfect active)

S	PL
-ν	-μεν
-ς	-78
	-σαν

(use for the aorist active)

•	
S	PL
-α	-μεν
-ας	-τε
-ε (ν)	-σαν

### **Secondary Middle and Passive**

(use for the imperfect middle and passive and the aorist middle)

S Pl	
-μην	-μεθα
-σο	-σθε
-το	-ντο

### **Secondary Passive**

(use for the aorist passive)

S	Pl
-ην	-ημεν
-ης	-ητε
-η	-ησαν

# Conjugation of δίδωμι

The principal parts are these:

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην

Remember that to conjugate correctly, you need to combine the correct stem with the correct endings.

# Imperfect Indicative Active of δίδωμι

**Singular:** long vowel grade,  $\delta\iota\delta\sigma\upsilon$ - + past indicative augment and secondary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade,  $\delta\iota\delta\sigma$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἐδίδουν	I was giving, used to give	1st person singular
ἐδίδους	you were giving, used to give	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἐδίδου	he, she, it was giving, used to give	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έδίδομεν	we were giving, used to give	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
έδίδοτε	you were giving, used to give	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έδίδοσαν	they were giving, used to give	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Imperfect Indicative Middle of δίδωμι

Short vowel grade stem,  $\delta\iota\delta o$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έδιδόμην	I was devoting, used to devote	1st person singular
έδίδοσο	you were devoting, used to devote	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έδίδοτο	he, she, it was devoting, used to devote	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έδιδόμεθα	we were devoting, used to devote	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
έδίδοσθε	you were devoting, used to devote	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έδίδοντο	they were devoting, used to devote	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Imperfect Indicative Passive of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$

Short vowel grade stem,  $\delta\iota\delta\sigma$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έδιδόμην	I was being given, used to be given	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
έδίδοσο	you were being given, used to be given	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έδίδοτο	he, she, it was being given, used to be given	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έδιδόμεθα	we were being given, used to be given	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
έδίδοσθε	you were being given, used to be given	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έδίδοντο	they were being given, used to be given	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Aorist Indicative Active of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$

Singular: ω-verb augmented stem, έδωκ-, + first aorist endings. Plural: short vowel grade stem, δο-, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
ἔδωκα	I gave	1st person singular
ἔδωκας	you gave	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔδωκε (ν)	he, she, it gave	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
ἔδομεν	we gave	1st person plural
ἔδοτε	you gave	$2^{nd}$ person plural
ἕδοσαν	they gave	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Aorist Infinitive Active of δίδωμι

Long vowel grade,  $\delta ov$ -, + active infinitive ending, -val.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
δοῦναι	to give	unmarked

1. Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# **Aorist Indicative Middle of** δίδωμι

Short vowel grade,  $\delta o$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary middle endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
έδόμην	I devoted	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
ἔδου (ἔδοσο)	you devoted	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔδοτο	he, she, it devoted	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έδόμεθα	we devoted	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
ἕδοσθε	you devoted	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἔδοντο	they devoted	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. Note that in the second person singular intervocalic sigma drops out and the two omicrons,  $\mathbf{o} + \mathbf{o}$ , contract to the diphthong  $\mathbf{o}\mathbf{v}$ .

# Aorist Infinitive Middle of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$

Short vowel grade,  $\delta o$ -, + middle infinitive ending, - $\sigma \theta \alpha \iota$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
δόσθαι	to devote	unmarked

# Aorist Indicative Passive of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$

ω-verb augmented consonant stem, έδοθ-, + ω-verb aorist passive endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
έδόθην	I was given	1st person singular
έδόθης	you were given	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έδόθη	he, she, it was given	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έδόθημεν	we were given	1st person plural
έδόθητε	you were given	$2^{nd}$ person plural
έδόθησαν	they were given	$3^{\rm rd}$ person plural

# Aorist Infinitive Passive of δίδωμι

ω-verb consonant stem, δοθ-, + aorist passive infinitive ending, -ηναι.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
δοθῆναι	to be given	unmarked

Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# Stems for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$

Imperfect Tense Stems for the Active Voice of τίθημι:

long vowel grade short vowel grade
(use for the singular) (use for the plural)

 $\tau \iota \theta \eta$ - or  $\tau \iota \theta \epsilon \iota$ -

Imperfect Tense Stem for the Middle and Passive Voice of τίθημι:

short vowel grade

(use for the singular and plural)

τιθε-

Aorist Tense Stems for the Active Voice of τίθημι:

ω-verb consonant stem short vowel grade(use for the singular) (use for the plural)

 $\theta\eta\kappa$ -  $\theta\epsilon$ -

Aorist Tense Stem for the Middle Voice of τίθημι:

short vowel grade

(use for the singular and plural)

θε-

Aorist Tense Stem for the Passive Voice of τίθημι:

 $\omega$ -verb consonant stem

(use for the singular and plural)

τεθ-

# Endings for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$

Add these endings to the correct tense stem.

### **Secondary Active**

(use for the imperfect active)

S	PL
-ν	-μεν
-ς	-τε
	-σαν

(use for the aorist active)

S	PL
-α	-μεν
-ας	-τε
-ε (ν)	-σαν

### **Secondary Middle and Passive**

(use for the imperfect middle and passive and the aorist middle)

S	Pl
-μην	-μεθα
-σ0	-σθε
-70	-ντο

### **Secondary Passive**

(use for the aorist passive)

S	Pl
-ην	-ημεν
-ης	-ητε
-η	-ησαν

# **Conjugation of** τίθημι

The principal parts are these:

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην

Remember that to conjugate correctly, you need to combine the correct stem with the correct endings.

# **Imperfect Indicative Active of** $\tau$ ίθημι

**Singular:** long vowel grades,  $\tau\iota\theta\eta$ - and  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings; **plural:** short vowel grade,  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έτίθην	I was placing, used to place	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
έτίθεις	you were placing, used to place	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έτίθει	he, she, it was placing, used to place	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
ἐτίθεμεν	we were placing, used to place	1st person plural
ἐτίθετε	you were placing, used to place	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
<b>ἐτίθεσαν</b>	they were placing, used to place	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Imperfect Indicative Middle of τίθημι

Short vowel grade stem,  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έτιθέμην	I was setting, used to set	1st person singular
έτίθεσο	you were setting, used to set	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έτίθετο	he, she, it was setting, used to set	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έτιθέμεθα	we were setting, used to set	1st person plural
<b>ἐτίθεσθε</b>	you were setting, used to set	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έτίθεντο	they were setting, used to set	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Imperfect Indicative Passive of τίθημι

Short vowel grade stem,  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έτιθέμην	I was being placed, used to be placed	1st person singular
έτίθεσο	you were being placed, used to be placed	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἐτίθετο	he, she, it was being placed, used to be placed	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έτιθέμεθα	we were being placed, used to be placed	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
<b>ἐτίθεσθε</b>	you were being placed, used to be placed	$2^{nd}$ person plural
έτίθεντο	they were being placed, used to be placed	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Aorist Indicative Active of $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$

Singular: augmented  $\omega$ -verb stem,  $\dot{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa$ -, + first aorist active endings. Plural: short vowel grade stem,  $\theta\epsilon$ -, + past indicative augment + secondary active endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
ἔθηκα	I placed	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular
ἔθηκας	you placed	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔθηκε (ν)	he, she, it placed	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
ἔθεμεν	we placed	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
ἔθετε	you placed	$2^{\rm nd}$ person plural
ἔθεσαν	they placed	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# **Aorist Infinitive Active of** τίθημι

Long vowel grade,  $\theta\epsilon\iota$ -, + active infinitive ending, - $\nu\alpha\iota$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
θεῖναι	to place	unmarked

1. Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

# **Aorist Indicative Middle of** τίθημι

Short vowel grade,  $\theta\epsilon\text{-},\text{+}$  past indicative augment and secondary middle endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
ἐθέμην	I set	1st person singular
ἔθου (ἔθεσο)	you set	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔθετο	he, she, it set	3rd person singular
έθέμεθα	we set	1st person plural
ἔθεσθε	you set	$2^{\text{nd}}$ person plural
<b>ἔθεντο</b>	they set	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. Note that in the second person singular intervocalic sigma drops out and the epsilon and omicron,  $\varepsilon + o$ , contract to the diphthong ov.

# Aorist Infinitive Middle of $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$

Short vowel grade,  $\theta \epsilon$ -, + aorist middle infinitive ending,  $-\sigma \theta \alpha \iota$ .

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
θέσθαι	to set	unmarked

# Aorist Indicative Passive of $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$

ω-verb augmented consonant stem, έτεθ-, + ω-verb aorist passive endings.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and #
<b>ἐτέθην</b>	I was placed	1st person singular
ἐτέθης	you were placed	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular
έτέθη	he, she, it was placed	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular
έτέθημεν	we were placed	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural
<b>ἐτέθητε</b>	you were placed	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural
έτέθησαν	they were placed	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural

# Aorist Infinitive Passive of $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$

ω-verb unaugmented consonant stem,  $\tau\epsilon\theta$ -, + aorist infinitive passive ending, -ηναι.

Verb Form	<b>English Equivalent</b>	Person and Number
τεθῆναι	to be placed	unmarked

1. Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the *21st-Century* series.

**Practice Translating the Imperfect and Aorist Indicative Active.** Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key.

- 1. ἡμᾶς κακὰ ἐποίουν.
- 2. αὐτοὺς ἔρχεσθαι ἔπειθον.
- 3. αύτοὺς έλαύνειν ἔπεισα.
- 4. τί ἔφυγον ἔρομαι.
- 5. ταῦτα σφίσιν ἔγραψας;
- 6. αὐτοὺς ἐν τῆ γῆ ηὧρον.
- 7. πολλὰ ὑπὸ ἐκείνων ἐπάθομεν.
- 8. ζάειν είς αίεὶ ήθέλησαν.
- 9. αὐτοὺς παρασχεῖν τὰ χρήματα ἐκέλευσε.
- 10.ταῦτα αἱρήσειν ἐμέλλομεν.

### **Vocabulary**

- \*αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, εἶλον take, seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose
- \*γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα write
- \*έθέλω, έθελήσω, ήθέλησα wish, be willing
- \*ἔρομαι (εἴρομαι), ἐρήσομαι (εἰρήσομαι), ἠρόμην ask
- \*εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, ηὧρον find
- \*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well
- \*ζάω live
- \*κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα bid, order, command
- \*μέλλω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα be about to, be going to; be likely to + inf. (fut. inf. in Attic)

- \*πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον suffer, have done to one
- \*πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα persuade; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey + dat. or gen.
- \*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider
- \*φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον flee
  - 1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

Philoktetes, Φιλοκτήτης. Philoktetes was born in Thessaly to Poias and Demonassa, king and queen of Meliboia, a Thessalian city. A Greek hero, Philoktetes was a famous archer, a suitor to Helen, and a participant in the Trojan War. At least four different tragic plays told his story. Sophokles' version is the only one to survive. In *Iliad* Book 2, Homer mentions his exile on the island of Lemnos, his snake-bite, and his recall from Lemnos back to Troy. Philoktetes enters the story of Herakles when Herakles, in pain from wearing a shirt poisoned by the blood of Nessos, asks him to end his agony by lighting his funeral pyre. Previously, Herakles had asked several people for assistance but they all refused. Philoktetes agrees to help him and lights the pyre. In gratitude Herakles gives him his bow and poisoned arrows. Philoktetes was also a suitor to Helen. All suitors swore an oath to Helen's mortal father, Tyndareus, promising that they would defend Helen and the suitor chosen to be her spouse. Menelaos was chosen and married her. When Paris abducted Helen, Philoktetes honored his oath and participated in the quest to reclaim Menelaos' bride. En route to Troy with many other Greeks, Philoktetes suffered a wound to his foot. The wound festered. The smell was so foul and Philoktetes' suffering so loud that the Greeks left him stranded on the island of Lemnos. Ten years later because there was a prophecy that they would not conquer Troy without his help and his bow, the Greeks returned to Lemnos to ask Philoktetes to help them win the war and Helen back. Sophokles' play, Philoktetes, concerns convincing, forcing, or tricking Philoktetes into returning to Troy. Odysseus counsels using trickery. Neoptolemos, Akhilleus' son, counsels force and transparency.

Practice Translating. Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Sophokles' *Philoktetes* (Φιλοκτήτης). 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.

Νεοπτόλεμος: οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἡμῖν δῆτα τὸ ψευδὲς λέγειν;

Όδυσσεύς: οὐκ εἰ τὸ σωτήριον γε τὸ ψεῦδος φέρει.

Νεοπτόλεμος: πῶς οὖν ἔχει τις βλέπων ταῦτα τολμῷ λακεῖν;

Όδυσσεύς: εἴ τι δρᾶς εἰς κέρδος, οὐκ ὀκνεῖν πρέπει.

5 **Νεοπτόλεμος:** κέρδος δ' έμοὶ τί εἰ οὧτος ές Τροίαν μολεῖ;

Όδυσσεύς: αἱρεῖ τὰ τόξα τὴν Τροίαν μόνα.

Νεοπτόλεμος: οὐκ ἆρα πέρσω, ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐφάσκετ', ἐγώ;

Όδυσσεύς: οὔτε πέρσεις σὺ κείνων χωρὶς οὔτ' ἐκεῖνα σοῦ.

Νεοπτόλεμος: ταῦτα οὖν δεῖ λαβεῖν, εἴπερ ὧδ' ἔχει.

10 Όδυσσεύς: τοῦτό γ' ἔρδων, δύο οἴσεις δωρήματα.

Νεοπτόλεμος: ποῖα; ἐκ σοῦ ταῦτα μανθάνων, οὐκ ἀρνήσομαι δρᾶν.

Όδυσσεύς: σὲ σοφόν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν σὲ καλοῦσιν ἄμα.

Νεοπτόλεμος: οἴμοι. ταῦτα ποιήσω καὶ πᾶσαν αἰσχύνην ἀφήσω.

Όδυσσεύς: ή μνημονεύσεις οὖν α σοὶ παρήνεσα;

15 Νεοπτόλεμος: σάφ' οἶσθα, ἐπείπερ εἰσάπαξ συνήνεσα.

### Adverbs and Verbs

permit

\*αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, εἶλον take, seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose

μνημονεύω, μνημονεύσω, έμνημόνευσα remember; mention, say

**ἄρα** indicates a question, often expects the answer no; ἆρα οὐ expects a yes

οἴμοι alas

άρνέομαι, άρνήσομαι, ήρνησάμην deny, disown; decline, refuse + inf.

ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφῆκα send forth, discharge, let go, call off; suffer,

όκνέω, όκνήσω, ὤκνησα shrink, scruple, hesitate + inf.

παραινέω, -αινέσω, -ήνεσα exhort, advise + inf.

βλώσκω, μολέομαι, ἕμολον come, go

πέρθω, πέρσω, ἔπερσα waste, ravage, sack, destroy

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

\*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider

$δ$ ῆτ $\alpha$ certainly, of course	πρέπει (impers.) it is fitting + inf.
δράω, δράσω, ἔδρᾶσα do, accomplish, act	σάφα clearly, evidently
*εἰμί, ἔσομαι be, be possible	συναινέω, -αινέσω, -ήνεσα praise; concede, give; agree, consent + inf.
εἰσάπαξ at once, once, already	τολμάω (τολμέω Ionic), τολμήσω, ἐτόλμησα dare, be daring, undertake + inf.
*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well	φάσκω say, affirm, assert
*καλέω, καλέω, έκάλεσα call	*φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα or ἤνεγκον bring, bear, carry; endure
λακέω scream, shout; utter	<b>χωρίς</b> apart from, seperately + gen.
*λέγω, λέξω or έρέω, ἔλεξα or εἶπον say, tell, speak	$\mathring{\omega}$ δ $\varepsilon$ in this wise, thus
Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns	
*ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν good, noble	<b>*μόνος, μόνη, μόνον</b> only, sole, alone, solitary; one
αἰσχρός, αἰσχρά, αἰσχρόν shameful, disgrasceful, ugly, base	*πᾶσα, πάσης ἡ all, each, whole
αἰσχύνη, αἰσχύνης ἡ shame, dishonor	ποῖος, $ποία$ , $ποῖον$ of what sort
βλέπων, βλέποντος ὁ looking at, seeing	σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν wise
*δύο two	σωτήριον, σωτηρίου τό safety,
	security
δώρημα, δωρήματος τό gift, present	security τόξον, τόξου τό bow
δώρημα, δωρήματος τό gift, present ἔρδων, ἔρδοντος ὁ doing	
	τόξου, τόξου τό bow
ἔρδων, ἔρδοντος ὁ doing	τόξου, τόξου τό bow Τροία, Τροίας ἡ Troy

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.

σὲ σοφόν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν σὲ καλέουσιν ἅμα.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Module 23 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**

δῆμος, δήμου ὁ people

στρατηγός, στρατηγοῦ ò general

τρόπος, τρόπου ὁ way, manner, turn; (pl.) character

υἰός, υἰοῦ ὁ son, child

ψυχή, ψυχῆς ἡ life, soul, spirit

### **Verbs**

άπόλλυμι, ἀπολέω, ἀπώλεσα (trans.) or ἀπωλόμην (intrans.), ἀπολώλεκα (trans.) or ἀπόλωλα (intrans.), -----, kill, lose; (mid. and intrans.) die, cease to exist

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφην write

δείκνυμι, δείξω (δέξω), ἔδειξα (ἔδεξα), δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην show, display

χρή (inf. χρῆναι < χρὴ + εἶναι; imp. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν < χρὴ + ἦν; fut. χρήσει), χρῆσται (χρὴ + ἔσται) it is necessary + inf.

# Etymology Corner XXIII by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 19, Parts of Speech

**Verbs**, **cont**. As with **tense** and **tense** being unrelated homonyms, grammatical **mood** comes from a different root than that of your emotional mood. Grammatical **moods** 

are not about how a verb is feeling, but which *mode of expression* it is in. In fact, **mode** shifted to **mood** in Middle English and is attested in grammatical texts around 1450 CE. Though identifying **indicatives**, **optatives**, and **subjunctives** may make you cranky some days, that's your problem, not Greek's. Those poor verbs are just trying to signify a quality of the verb. Each of the moods is aptly named as well.

- We already discussed infinitives a little bit earlier. Imperatives come from the Latin command (imperare) and are used for ordering people to do things. The Greek for imperative is προστακτικός, and you can see what gives us the English tactic at the root of it. Think of the English adjective imperative meaning something that you have to do as if you were commanded to do it.
- **Indicative** statements *indicate* something about *reality*, that is, they *speak towards* something (Latin **in** + **dicare**). Your pointer finger is also called your index finger, and comes from the same root. It makes sense because when you are *pointing something out, speaking towards* an object, you are probably pointing at it with your index finger. **Indicatives** *point at* what happens or happened for real (at least as the speaker asserts it is).
- Optatives and subjunctives feel similar in their ways of describing hypothetical or supposed situations, though be careful because sometimes it's for primarily grammatical reasons as you will see. The opt part of optative you recognize as meaning to choose, or desire, or wish for, hence its use in Greek grammar, the term deriving from Latin. Subjunctive is a little trickier. It comes from joined underneath (jungere, like in junction or conjunction which we met before + sub, like a submarine which goes under the water). Even though there are a few independent uses of the subjunctive, they are mostly found in subordinate clauses, so they are in a way attached under the main idea.

What to Study and Do 23. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have memorized the verb endings for the imperfect and the agrist and that you can decline these tenses from memory. Also make sure you know how to put augments on and take them off when forming the imperfect and agrist tenses. Finally, have a good understanding of the aspectual differences between the agrist and the imperfect tenses.

**Learning Tip 23: Use Word Numbers.** Remembering dates and long strings of numbers is challenging. Consider the phrase,

American presidential candidates

and this number

347 294 012 157 211 10

Which is easier to remember, the number or the phrase? The phrase, of course. In this learning tip, you learn how to use word numbers in order to remember dates. Each number from 0–9 represents specific sounds.

```
0 = soft c (dice), s, and z
1 = d and t
2 = n
3 = m
4 = r
5 = l
6 = soft ch (Chigago), sh, soft g (gym), and j
7 = hard c (coat), hard g, k
8 = f and v
9 = b and p
```

They are blanks. The word cave represents the number 78. The word lamely from stepping into Herakleitos' river represents the number 535. The words leaven from Anne of Green Gables' making bread as she reads Anakreon's lost corpus represents the number 582. For Mimnermos the word James of Jesse James' making fun of me because I'm nervous to eat a bun filled with snake eyes represents the number 630. Shims that I use to remove sap from my shoe for Sappho also represents the number 630. The television was invented in 1926. Punch represents the number 926. You can imagine yourself punching the TV to make it come to life. For the number 1926, we only represent the last three numbers. In 1942 the first computer was invented. Imagine a computer the shape and size of a barn being assembled in an even bigger barn by barn yard animals. The one is again omitted. Remember this number,

```
347 294 012 157 211 10?
```

The phrase American presidential candidates represents it:

```
Am (3) er (4) ic (7) an (2) p (9) r (4) es (0) id (1) en (2) t (1) ial (5) c (7) an (2) d (1) id (1) at (1) es (0).
```

For additional strategies in using numbers as a way to remember essential information, read Kevin Horsley's book *Unlimited Memory* (2014) and Tony Buzan's *Use Your Perfect Memory* (1990).