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

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ISBN Paperback: 9781800642546 ISBN Digital ebook (epub): 9781800642577

ISBN Digital ebook (mobi): 9781800642584

DOI: 10.11647/OBP.0264

ISBN Hardback: 9781800642553

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

Module 24

Contract Verbs

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.

Contract Verbs

As you have seen in Modules 10, 17, and 19, contractions **occur** when the stem of the first or second principal part ends in an alpha or epsilon. Contractions also occur when the stem ends in an omicron. These vowels contract with the initial vowel or diphthong of the ending in specific ways.

Accenting Contract Verbs

When creating the form of a contract verb, you must accent before you contract: $\pi o \iota o \tilde{\upsilon} \mu \epsilon v < \pi o \iota \acute{e} o \mu \epsilon v$, not $\pi o \iota o \upsilon \mu \epsilon v$.

Contract Verbs in Alpha

If the stem of principal part I or II ends in alpha, the alpha contracts with the endings in accordance with the following chart:

α + ε	>	ā	α + ο	>	ω
α + ει	>	ā	α + οι	>	ώ
α + η	>	α	α + ου	>	ω
α + n	>	ā	$\alpha + \omega$	>	ω

Present Indicative Active of $\dot{o}\rho\dot{\alpha}\omega$

To the present active, middle, and passive tense stem ὁρα-, add the correct endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ὸρῶ (ὁράω)	I see	1st person singular
ὁρᾶς (ὁράεις)	you see	2 nd person singular
ὸρᾶؚ (ὁράει)	he, she, it sees	3 rd person singular
ὁρῶμεν (ὁράομεν)	we see	1 st person plural
ὸρᾶτε (ὁράετε)	you see	$2^{\rm nd}$ person plural
ὁρῶσι (ν) (ὁράουσι (ν))	they see	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of $\dot{o}\rho\dot{\alpha}\omega$

To the tense stem $\dot{o}\rho\alpha$ -, add the active infinitive ending.

ὁρᾶν (ὁράειν < ὁράεεν)

1. Note the absence of the iota subscript.

Imperfect Indicative Active of δράω

To the augmented tense stem $\dot{\epsilon}\omega\rho\alpha$ -, add the correct endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἑώρων (ἑώραον)	I was seeing, used to see, saw	1 st person singular
ἑώρᾱς (ὲώραες)	you were seeing, used to see, saw	2 nd person singular
έώρᾶ (έώραε)	he, she, it was seeing, used to see, saw	3 rd person singular
έωρῶμεν (έωράομεν)	we were seeing, used to see, saw	1 st person plural
ἑωρᾶτε (ἑωράετε)	you were seeing, used to see, saw	2 nd person plural
ἑώρων (ἑώραον)	they were seeing, used to see, saw	3 rd person plural

- 1. nu-movable is NEVER added to the third person singular of the imperfect indicative active of contracted verbs. Thus ἐψρᾶ but ἐβάδιζε (ν).
- 2. The accent on a contracted ultima is a circumflex. Accents elsewhere are determined by the rules for possibilities of accent.

Contract Verbs in Epsilon

If the stem of principal part I or II ends in epsilon, the epsilon contracts with the endings in accordance with the following chart:

3 + 3	>	ει	6 + 3	>	ου
13 + 3	>	13	e + oı	>	οι
ε + η	>	η	ε + ου	>	ου
ε + ῃ	>	ŋ	ω + 3	>	ω

Present Indicative Active of δοκέω

To the present active, middle, and passive tense stem $\delta o \kappa \epsilon$ -, add the correct endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
δοκῶ (δοκέω)	I think	1st person singular
δοκεῖς (δοκέεις)	you think	2 nd person singular
δοκεῖ (δοκέει)	he, she, it thinks	3 rd person singular
δοκοῦμεν (δοκέομεν)	we think	1 st person plural
δοκεῖτε (δοκέετε)	you think	2 nd person plural
δοκοῦσι (ν) (δοκέουσι (ν))	they think	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of δοκέω

To the present active, middle, and passive tense stem $\delta o \kappa \epsilon$ -, add the active infinitive ending.

δοκεῖν (δοκέειν)

Imperfect Indicative Active of δοκέω

To the augmented tense stem έδοκ-, add the correct endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
έδόκουν (έδόκεον)	I was thinking, used to think, thought	1 st person singular
έδόκεις (έδόκεες)	you were thinking, used to think, thought	2 nd person singular
έδόκει (έδόκεε)	he, she, it was thinking, used to think, thought	3 rd person singular
έδοκοῦμεν (έδοκέομεν)	we were thinking, used to think, thought	1 st person plural
έδοκεῖτε (έδοκέετε)	you were thinking, used to think, thought	2 nd person plural
έδόκουν (έδόκεον)	they were thinking, used to think, thought	3 rd person plural

- 1. nu-movable is NEVER added to the third person singular of the imperfect indicative active of contracted verbs. Thus ἐδόκει but ἐβάδιζε (ν).
- 2. The accent on a contracted ultima is a circumflex. Accents elsewhere are determined by the rules for possibilities of accent.

Contract Verbs in Omicron

If the stem of principal part I or II ends in omicron, the omicron contracts with the endings in accordance with the following chart:

3 + 0	>	ου	0 + 0	>	ου
13 + 0	>	Οι	0 + 01	>	οι
ο + η	>	ω	o + ov	>	ου
o + Ŋ	>	Οι	ο + ω	>	ω

Present Indicative Active of ἀξιόω

To the present active, middle, and passive tense stem $\dot{\alpha}\xi\iota\sigma$ -, add the correct endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἀξιῶ (ἀξιόω)	I esteem	1st person singular
άξιοῖς (ἀξιόεις)	you esteem	2 nd person singular
άξιοῖ (άξιόει)	he, she, it esteems	3 rd person singular
άξιοῦμεν (άξιόομεν)	we esteem	1st person plural
άξιοῦτε (άξιόετε)	you esteem	2 nd person plural
ἀξιοῦσι (ν) (ἀξιόουσι (ν))	they esteem	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of ἀξιόω

To the present active, middle, and passive tense stem $\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota o\text{-},$ add the active infinitive ending.

άξιοῦν (άξιόειν < άξιόεεν)

1. Note the absence of the iota.

Imperfect Indicative Active of $\dot{\alpha}\xi\iota\dot{o}\omega$

To the augmented tense stem $\dot{\eta}\xi\iota\sigma\text{-},$ add the correct endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ήξίουν (ήξίοον)	I was esteeming, used to esteem, esteemed	1 st person singular
ἠξίους (ἠξίοες)	you were esteeming, used to esteem, esteemed	2 nd person singular
ήξίου (ήξίοε)	he, she, it was esteeming, used to esteem, esteemed	3 rd person singular
ήξιοῦμεν (ήξιόομεν)	we were esteeming, used to esteem, esteemed	1 st person plural
ήξιοῦτε (ήξιόετε)	you were esteeming, used to esteem, esteemed	2 nd person plural
ήξίουν (ήξίοον)	they were esteeming, used to esteem, esteemed	3 rd person plural

- 1. nu-movable is NEVER added to the third person singular of the imperfect indicative active of contracted verbs. Thus $\dot{\eta}\xi iov$ but $\dot{\epsilon}\beta \acute{\alpha}\delta\iota \zeta\epsilon$ (ν).
- 2. The accent on a contracted ultima is a circumflex. Accents elsewhere are determined by the rules for possibilities of accent.

Practice Translating Contract Verbs. Translate the below sentences, adapted from a variety of ancient Greek writers. To come to an accurate understanding of the sentences, use your knowledge of endings and their functions. If you forget an ending or function, remember to use the Case and Function Chart in Appendix I and the Adjective, Adverb, Noun, and Pronoun Chart in Appendix VIII to assist you. After you finish translating each sentence, check your understanding with the answer in the Answer Key. After you have read through all of the sentences once, read them again at least two more times. In each subsequent reading, your understanding improves.

- 1. ταύτην μὲν οὖν χρὴ νομίζειν οὐ τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν πάντων κακῶν εἶναι (Lysias).
- 2. μετὰ δὲ ταύτην ἡ Δράκοντος πολιτεία ἦν, ἐν ῇ καὶ τῶν νόμων ἀριθμὸν ἔγραψε πρῶτον. ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς νόμοις μία ζημία, θάνατος. οἱ θεσμοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο χαλεποί.
- 3. ὁ μὲν τὰ ἔπη ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιεῖ καὶ ἄπαρνός ἐστι μὴ νοσέειν· οἱ δὲ αὐτῷ πιστεύουσιν ὥστε αὐτὸν κτείνουσι καὶ ἐσθίουσι (Herodotos).
- 4. αὶ γυναῖκες δοκοῦσιν ἐμοὶ ταὐτὰ* τοῖς ἀνδράσι ποιεῖν. *ταὐτά = τὰ αὐτά
- 5. την αύτην ζημίαν καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς παλλακαῖς τε καὶ γυναιξὶν ήξίου γίγνεσθαι (Lysias).
- 6. πίστεις οὐ γὰρ ἔχω εἰπεῖν ἀλλ' ἢ ταύτας ὅτι οὐδὲν εἰς τοῦτον πρότερον ποιήσω ἢ πρὸς αὐτοὺς λέγω. αἰροῦμαι λέγειν πρῶτον μᾶλλον ἢ ποιεῖν.
- 7. οὐ γὰρ ἀξιῶ οὕτ' ἐγὼ φεύγειν τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ πατρίδα οὕτε ἀξιῶ τοῦτον τοσαύτην δίκην παρ' ἐμοῦ λαβεῖν.
- 8. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ ἔκτεινεν οὓς αὐτὸς περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖται, δρόμῳ ἔφυγε.
- 9. ἐπεὶ ταῦτα πρὸς ἐμαυτὸν ἐνόουν, ἔγνων ὡς γραῦς ἐμὲ διδράσκειν ἔτοιμον οὐ βλέψει (Lucian).
- 10.οἶδα ὅτι αὐτὸς φέρω εὐγενῶς τὰ ἐν ποσὶ καὶ προθύμως βαδίζω καὶ μὴ νοῶ τὰ κακὰ ἃ οἴσω. ἐδόκει ἐμοὶ φεύγειν τάχιστα (Lucian).

Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Verbs

*αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, εἶλον (ἑλεῖν) take, *καλέω, καλέω, ἐκάλεσα call seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose

*άξιόω, άξιώσω, worthy, think fit + 'x' in acc. + inf.; kill, slay, slaughter expect + 'x' in acc. + inf; to deem 'x' in acc. worthy of 'y' in gen.

ήξίωσα deem κτείνω, κτενέω, εκτεινα or εκτανον

βαδίζω, βαδιέω or βαδίσω, έβάδισα *λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον take, go, walk

receive: capture

power of sight

βλέπω, βλέψω, ἔβλεψα see, have the *λέγω, λέξω or έρέω, ἔλεξα or εἶπον say, tell, speak

be born, happen, become

*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, έγενόμην be, νοέω, νοήσω, ένόησα or ἕνωσα perceive by the eyes, observe, notice; intend

recognize; decide + inf.

*γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνων know, *νομίζω, νομιέω, ἐνόμισα believe, think, have the custom of, hold as custom

*γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα write

νοσέω, νοσήσω, ένόσησα be sick, ail

διδράσκω, δράσομαι, ἔδρην run *ὁράω (ἑώραον), ὄψομαι, εἶδον away, escape

(ίδεῖν) see

*δοκέω, δόξω, έδοξα seem, think; πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, ἐπίστευσα trust, seem best, think best + inf.

believe, confide in, rely on + dat.

*ἔγνων (γιγνώσκω) I thought

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

*είπεῖν > λέγω

προθύμως eagerly, earnestly

έπειδή when, since

*φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα or ἤνεγκον bring, bear, carry; endure

έσθίω, εδομαι, εφαγον or ήδεσα eat

*φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον flee; be banished, be in exile; be a defendant

εύγενῶς well, nobly

*χρή (inf. χρῆναι; imp. έχρῆν or χρῆν; fut. χρήσει), χρῆσται it is necessary + inf.

*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well

Adjectives, Nouns, and Pronouns

αἴτιος, αἰτία, αἴτιον responsible for, ἐτοῖμος, ἐτοῖμο, ἐτοῖμον at hand, *the cause of, guilty of* + gen.

ready, prepared, able + inf.

> *άληθής, άληθές true **ζημία, ζημίας ἡ** loss, damage, penalty *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὁ man, husband θάνατος, θανάτου ò death *ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον worthy, deserving θεσμός, θεσμοῦ ὁ law + gen. ἄπαρνος, ἄπαρνον denying + inf. or *κακός, κακή, κακόν bad, evil, cowardly gen. *ἀριθμός, ἀριθμοῦ ὁ number *νόμος, νόμου ὁ law, custom γραῦς, γραός ἡ old woman παλλακή, παλλακῆς ἡ concubine *γυνή, γυναικός ἡ woman, wife πίστις, πίστεως (-ιος) $\dot{η}$ faith, honesty, trust, promise *δίκη, δίκης ἡ custom, usage; πολιτεία, πολιτείας ή government, judgment; order, right; penalty, commonwealth, constitution sentence; lawsuit Δράκων, Δράκοντος ὁ Drako, an πούς, ποδός ὁ foot; κατὰ πόδας on Athenian lawgiver, living about the *the heels* 7th century B.C.E. δράκων, δράκοντος ὁ a snake *πρότερος, προτέρα, πρότερον prior, before, sooner δρόμος, δρόμου ο course, race, *πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον first, for running; flight, escape; race-course the present, just now ***έμαυτοῦ, έμαυτῆς, έμαυτοῦ** myself *τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο so much, so many ἔπος, ἔπεος (ἔπους) τό word, speech;

song; saying; verse

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

Practice Translating. Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Euripides' Helen (Ἑλένη). 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.

Γραῦς: τίς πρὸς πύλαις; οὐκ ἀπαλλάξη δόμων; πρὸς αὐλείοις στήσεις πύλαις ὅχλον παρέχων δεσπόταις; εἰ σὰ εἶ Ἑλλην, καταθανῆ· αὐτοῖς γὰρ οὰκ ἐπιστροφαί.

Μενέλαος: ὧ γραῖα, σοὶ τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτ' ἔπη καὶ ἄλλως λέγειν ἔξεστιπείσομαι γὰρ ἀλλὰ δεῖ ἀνιέναι λόγον.

5 **Γραῦς:** χρὴ δ' ἀπέρχεσθαι. ἐμοὶ γὰρ τοῦτο πρόσκειται, ξένε· ἔξεστι μηδένα πελάζειν τοῖς Ἑλλήνων δόμοις.

Μενέλαος: τί προσειλέεις χεῖρα καί με ώθῆ βία;

Γραῦς: πείθη οὐδὲν τούτων ἃ λέγω. σὺ δ' αἴτιος.

Μενέλαος: κελεύω σοι άγγέλλειν δεσπόταις τοῖς σοῖς...

10 Γραῦς: πικρῶς ἄρ' οἶμαι γ' εἰ ἀγγέλλω τοὺς σοὺς λόγους.

Μενέλαος: . . . ναυαγὸς ἥκω ξένος, ἀσύλητον γένος.

Γραῦς: ὥρα οἶκον πρὸς ἄλλον νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦδ' ἔρχεσθαι.

Μενέλαος: οὔκ, ἀλλ' ἔσω παρελεύσομαι καὶ σύ μοι πείση.

Γραῦς: ὀχληρῶς ἔχεις καὶ τάχ' ώθήσομαι βία.

15 Μενέλαος: τὰ κλεινὰ ποῦ ἐστί μοι στρατεύματα;

Γραῦς: χῶρός τις ἵνα που σεμνὸς εἶ ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐνθάδε.

Μενέλαος: ὧ δαῖμον, ὡς ἀνάξι' ἀτιμούμεθα.

Adverbs and Verbs

άγγέλλω, άγγελέω, ἥγγειλα announce, report, tell

ἄλλως otherwise, differently

ἀνίημι, ἀνήσω, ἀνῆκα send up or forth; let go; abate; loose; allow + inf.; dissolve

ἀπαλλάττω, ἀπαλλάξω, ἀπήλλαξα set free, release, deliver from; escape; depart

ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπελεύσομαι, ἀπῆλθον depart, leave

ἀτιμόω, ἀτιμώσω, ἠτίμωσα dishonor, punish

καταθνήσκω, καταθανέομαι, κατέθανον die, perish

*κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα bid, order, command

* λ έγω, λ έξω or έρέω, ἔ λ εξα or ε $\tilde{\iota}$ πον say, tell, speak

οἶμαι I think

όχληρῶς bothersome, irksome

παρέρχομαι, παρελεύσομαι, παρῆλθον come forward, pass by, go by

*δεῖ it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come	*πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα persuade + inf.; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey + dat. or gen.
*εἰμί, ἔσομαι be, be possible	πελάζω, πελάσω, ἐπέλἄσα approach, come near + dat.
ἐνθάδε here	πικρῶς bitterly
ἔξεστι it is possible	$\pi o \tilde{\upsilon}$ where, in what place
*ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον come, go	προσειλέω, προσειλήσω press, force
ἔσω within, inside	πρόσκειμαι be placed at; lie by, lie upon
*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well	τάχα quickly, presently; perhaps
*ἥκω, ἥξω have come, be present	*χρή (inf. χρῆναι; imp. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν; fut. χρήσει), χρῆσται it is necessary + inf.
*ἴστημι, στήσω, ἔστηκα stand, make stand, place	ώθέω, ώθήσω, ὥθησα push, shove, thrust; (mid.) press forward
Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns	
αἴτιος, αἰτίᾶ, αἴτιον responsible, guilty	κλεινός, κλεινή, κλεινόν famous
*ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο another, other	*λόγος, λόγου ὁ word, speech, story; reason, account
ἀνάξιος, ἀναξίᾶ, ἀνάξιον (-ος, -ον) unworthy + gen.	ναυαγός, ναυαγόν shipwrecked
ἀσύλητος, ἀσύλητον inviolate	ξένος (ξεῖνος), ξένου (ξείνου) ὁ stranger; guest-friend
αὔλειος, αὐλεία, αὔλειον (-ος, -ον) of the courtyard	οἶκος, οἴκου ὁ house, palace
βία, βίας ἡ strength, force	ὄχλος, ὄχλου ὁ throng, mob; trouble
*γένος, γένεος (-ους) τό race, kind, sort; birth, origin	*παρέχων, παρέχοντος ὁ furnishing; causing; allowing
γραῖα, γραίᾶς ἡ old lady	πύλη, πύλης ή gates

δαίμων, δαίμονος ὁ god, deity σεμνός, σεμνή, σεμνόν revered, holy

δεσπότης, δεσπότου ο master *σός, σή, σόν your

δόμος, δόμου ὁ house, houses στράτευμα, στρατεύματος τό

campaign; army

*Έλλην, Έλληνος ἡ ὁ Greek *χείρ, χειρός ἡ (dat pl. χερσίν)

hand; force, army

ἔπος, ἔπεος (ἔπους) τό word, speech; χῶρος, χώρου ὁ ground, place

song; saying; verse

ἐπιστροφή, ἐπιστροφῆς ἡ turning; ὤρα, ὥρας ἡ season, period, time

business

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.

όχληρῶς ἔχεις καὶ τάχ' ώθήσομαι βία.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Prophecy and Seers

Many Greeks believed in the existence of a multitude of divine beings and believed that the deities took such an interest in mortal affairs that they intervened, caused events to happen, and predicted the future. Seers or prophets served as intermediaries between the divine and mortal spheres. The Greeks consulted seers for a variety of different reasons including decisions like should they marry, should they go to war, and who their parents were. Called a bastard while dining at a banquet, Oidipous consulted the oracle at Delphi to find out who his parents were. Uncertain about whether he should wage war against the Persians, Kroisos (Croesus), king of the Lydians, consulted many oracles to determine which ones were genuine. Kroisos' test affirmed the validity of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Kroisos offered the oracle abundant gifts and asked if he should wage war against the Persians. To both Oidipous and Kroisos the oracle gave ambiguous answers. To Oidipous it replied that he would kill his dad and marry his mom. To Kroisos it replied that if he went to war, he would destroy a great empire. Oidipous tried to keep the oracle's prediction from coming true by avoiding his parents. In fleeing from the prophecy and whom

he thought were his parents, Oidipous fulfilled it, killing his biological dad Laios and marrying his birth mother Jocasta. Kroisos waged war against the Persians and destroyed a great empire, his own. To the common question of marrying, the Delphic oracle gave straightforward yes or no answers. Consulting the oracle about possibly doing something that was considered wrong—like handing over to an enemy someone to whom you have granted asylum—could result in divine vengeance and your death (Herodotos, Book I.159). When the Greeks, intent on sailing to Troy to recover Helen, were at Aulis stranded by contrary winds, they consulted a seer who replied that favorable winds would be granted if Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigeneia to the goddess Artemis. It may be that Artemis' demand for a sacrifice was her divine punishment of Agamemnon for wanting to wage the Trojan war, causing much needless death and suffering. Dreams and portents also serve as intermediaries, giving mortals an indication of what may or may not happen. Today prediction, prophecy, and portents remain an integral part of our culture and play a significant role in literature, in science, and in people's belief systems. Einstein's theory of relativity predicts that the past, present, and future all exist concurrently. Time has been proven to be relative, slowing down the faster we approach the speed of light. If the future is already here, does this mean that prediction is merely the statement of what already is?

Module 24 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.

Adjective and Nouns

ἡμέρα, ἡμέρας ἡ day

ἱππεύς, ἱππῆος (ἱππέως) ὁ knight, cavalryman; horseman, rider

ἵππος, ἵππου ἡ ὁ horse; (fem.) cavalry

νέος, νέα, νέον new, fresh, young; strange, unexpected

ποταμός, ποταμοῦ ὁ river

τέλος, τέλεος (τέλους) τό end, boundary; power; office; (acc.) finally

τόπος, τόπου ὁ place, spot

Verbs

πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, -----, suffer, have done to one φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον, πέφευγα, -----, flee; be banished; be in exile; be a defendant

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Technical Terms 20, Parts of Speech

Verbs, **cont**. The three **voices** (from Latin **vox** *voice*) in Greek sit pretty close to the Latin roots.

- **Active voice** is where the subject is *doing* the action, and is so called from the Latin verb **agere** meaning *to do*. An actor is a person who *acts*, as is an agent, both coming from different principal parts of the same verb.
- **Passive voice** occurs when the subject is *enduring* the verb, and comes from the Latin **patior** meaning *to suffer*. A patient, a person who is *suffering* in a hospital, comes from the same root as does **passion**, which is an emotion you don't control but you have to *endure*. By the way, the *person who is doing the action in a passive sentence* is called the **agent**.
- Middle voice is a good old fashioned English translation of the Greek μέση διάθεσις, or placed in the middle between active and passive.
- Deponent verbs, verbs that look passive but are active like ἔρχομαι, have simply been *placed aside* (de, *aside*, like deposit or derail, and ponere, like postpone, to *put* something off until later) their active endings.

What to Study and Do 24. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you are able to accent and to contract stem vowels with endings. Also make sure that you understand how to translate and identify each form.

Learning Tip 24: Continuous and Discontinuous Learning. We can program machines to memorize and to analyze, both left brain functions. We use the creative right side of the brain differently. When we first encounter new things, the right half of the brain processes them. This learning is discontinuous because it does not process information through analysis and logic. Rather, it engages in lantern-type processing, taking in a lot of information without applying rules. We can program a machine to accent Greek words accurately. We cannot program a machine to create new ways of thinking about culture, language, and living well. Discontinuity enables new insights, different ways of thinking, and the reframing of information in unexpected ways.