



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



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## Module 26

# Additional Common Adjectives: πᾶς, μέγας, πολὺς, ἡδύς, ἀληθής, and -ᾶς, -ᾶσα, -αν

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## Adjectives

Remember that Greek and English adjectives have the same function, though the Greek adjective has endings and the English adjective does not. Adjectives in both languages are words that describe nouns. In the phrase **the happy and sad blues**, **the**, **happy**, and **sad** describe the noun **blues**. The Greek adjective has endings because the endings enable it to agree in gender, case, and number with the noun it modifies.

## Additional Common Adjectives

Review the below paradigms carefully and note that you have already memorized the majority of the endings. Remember that the letter nu in parentheses 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.

### πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν *all, each, every, whole*

Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	N	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
A	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	G	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
G	παντός	πάσης	παντός	D	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	A	πᾶσι (ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι (ν)
V	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	V	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	N	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G	παντός	πάσης	παντός	G	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί	D	πᾶσι (ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι (ν)
A	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν	A	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν	V	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

1. The adjectives **ἅπας**, **ἅπασα**, **ἅπαν** *all, each, every, whole* and **σύμπας**, **σύμπασα**, **σύμπαν** *all, whole, entire* decline like **πᾶς**, **πᾶσα**, **πᾶν**.
2. The stem for the masculine and neuter, **παντ-**, differs from the stem, **πασ-**, for the feminine.
3. The letter nu 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.

### μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα *big, great*

Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	N	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
A	μέγαν	μεγάλῃν	μέγα	A	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα
G	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	G	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	D	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
V	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα	V	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα

Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	N	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
G	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	G	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	D	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
A	μέγαν	μεγάλῃν	μέγα	A	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα
V	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα	V	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ *much, many*

Singular				Singular			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	N	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
A	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ	A	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
G	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ	G	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ	D	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	N	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ	G	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ	D	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ	A	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

1. **πολύ** is often found in the accusative as an accusative of respect. It translates well into English as the adverb **very**.

ήδύς, ήδεῖα, ήδύ *sweet*

Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	ήδύς	ήδεῖα	ήδύ	N	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖαι	ήδέα
A	ήδύν	ήδεῖαν	ήδύ	A	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖας	ήδέα
G	ήδέος	ήδεῖας	ήδέος	G	ήδέων	ήδειῶν	ήδέων
D	ήδεῖ	ήδεῖα	ήδεῖ	D	ήδέσι (v)	ήδεῖαις	ήδέσι (v)
V	ήδύ	ήδεῖα	ήδύ	V	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖται	ήδέα
Singular				Plural			
	M	F	N		M	F	N
N	ήδύς	ήδεῖα	ήδύ	N	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖται	ήδέα
G	ήδέος	ήδεῖας	ήδέος	G	ήδέων	ήδειῶν	ήδέων
D	ήδεῖ	ήδεῖα	ήδεῖ	D	ήδέσι (v)	ήδεῖαις	ήδέσι (v)
A	ήδύν	ήδεῖαν	ήδύ	A	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖας	ήδέα
V	ήδύ	ήδεῖα	ήδύ	V	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖται	ήδέα

1. The Adjective **εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα, εὐθύ** *straight, direct* declines like **ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ** *sweet*.
2. The letter nu 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.

### ἀληθής, ἀληθές *true*

#### Singular

	M/F	N
<b>N</b>	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
<b>A</b>	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές
<b>G</b>	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς
<b>D</b>	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
<b>V</b>	ἀληθές	ἀληθές

#### Plural

	M/F	N
<b>N</b>	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῇ
<b>A</b>	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῇ
<b>G</b>	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν
<b>D</b>	ἀληθέσι (ν)	ἀληθέσι (ν)
<b>V</b>	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῇ

#### Singular

	M/F	N
<b>N</b>	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
<b>G</b>	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς
<b>D</b>	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
<b>A</b>	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῇ	ἀληθές
<b>V</b>	ἀληθές	ἀληθές

**Plural**

	M/F	N
<b>N</b>	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ
<b>G</b>	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν
<b>D</b>	ἀληθέσι (ν)	ἀληθέσι (ν)
<b>A</b>	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ
<b>V</b>	ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ

1. The adjectives **ψευδής, ψευδές** *false* and **ἀκριβής, ἀκριβές** *exact, accurate, precise* decline like **ἀληθής, ἀληθές**.
2. In the dative singular the intervocalic sigma dropped out (**εσι**) and the vowels contracted to form **-εῖ**.
3. The letter nu in the masculine/feminine 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.

## Mixed Declension Adjectives

As is the case with **-ων, -ουσα, -ον** (Module 20), the masculine and neuter genders decline like nouns of sets 9 and 10. The feminine declines like short-alpha nouns of set 3.

	M	F	N		M	F	N
<b>N/V</b>	-ᾱς	-ᾱσα	-αν	<b>N/V</b>	-αντες	-ᾱσαι	-αντα
<b>A</b>	-αντα	-ᾱσαν	-αν	<b>A</b>	-αντας	-ᾱσᾱς	-αντα
<b>G</b>	-αντος	-ᾱσης	-αντος	<b>G</b>	-αντων	-ᾱσῶν	-αντων
<b>D</b>	-αντι	-ᾱσῃ	-αντι	<b>D</b>	-ᾱσι (ν)	-ᾱσαις	-ᾱσι (ν)
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>N</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>N/V</b>	-ᾱς	-ᾱσα	-αν	<b>N/V</b>	-αντες	-ᾱσαι	-αντα
<b>G</b>	-αντος	-ᾱσης	-αντος	<b>G</b>	-αντων	-ᾱσῶν	-αντων
<b>D</b>	-αντι	-ᾱσῃ	-αντι	<b>D</b>	-ᾱσι (ν)	-ᾱσαις	-ᾱσι (ν)
<b>A</b>	-αντα	-ᾱσαν	-αν	<b>A</b>	-αντας	-ᾱσᾱς	-αντα

1. After removing the past indicative augment, add these endings to the third principal parts of first aorist ω-verbs.

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, aorist participles are glossed like so, ἄρξας, ἄρξαντος ὁ *ruling, having ruled*.
3. The letter nu 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.
4. The endings for the second aorist participle are the same as those for the present and future participles. To refresh your memory, see Module 20. These endings are also similar to the participle of εἰμί, ὄν, οὔσα, ὄν without the breathings: λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν *leaving, having left*. Note the fixed accent. Participles will be explained fully in Part II of the *21st-Century* series.

**Practice Translating Additional Adjectives.** 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. πάντα ρύει; οὐδὲν ἀσφαλές.
2. ἡδὺ φαγέειν, πίνειν, γελάειν.
3. πολλὰ λέγειν ἀλλὰ οὐ πολὺς χρόνος.
4. μέγα βιβλίον τὸ ἴσον τῷ μεγάλῳ κακῷ.
5. ὁ ποταμὸς εἰς θάλατταν ρύει εὐθύ.
6. ἔφη πολλοὺς μισήσειν τοῦτον, ὃς κακὰ αἰεὶ λαλέειν ἐθέλει.
7. τοῖς ἀχρημάτοις κλέπτειν ἀναγκαίως ἔχει πολὺ.
8. ἐπεὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ὅψε ἦν, οἶνος ἡμῖν καὶ λόγος πολὺς.
9. ὥστε χρόνος τὰ κρυπτὰ πάντα πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἄγει.
10. γέλως ἄκαιρος πᾶσι βροτοῖς φέρει δεινὸν κακόν.

### Vocabulary

\*ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον *do, drive, lead*;  
 χάριν ἄγω *I give thanks*

ἄκαιρος, ἄκαιρον *inopportune, untimely*

ἀναγκαίως *necessarily, with necessity*

\*ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσον *equal, similar* +  
 dative

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

κρυπτός, κρυπτή, κρυπτόν *hidden, secret*

ἀχρήματος, ἀχρήματον <i>without money, poor</i>	λαλέω <i>talk, chat, prattle, babble, speak nonsense</i>
βιβλίον, βιβλίου τό <i>book</i>	*λόγος, λόγου ὁ <i>word, speech, reason</i>
βροτός, βροτοῦ ὁ <i>mortal</i>	μισέω, μισήσω, ἐμίσησα <i>hate</i>
γελᾶω, γελᾶσμαι, ἐγέλασα <i>laugh</i>	οἶνος, οἶνου ὁ <i>wine</i>
γέλως, γέλωτος ὁ <i>laughter</i>	ὀψέ <i>late + gen.</i>
*δεινός, δεινή, δεινόν <i>awesome, fearsome, terrible</i>	πίνω <i>drink</i>
*ἐθέλω (θέλω), ἐθελήσω, ἐθέλησα <i>wish, be willing</i>	*ποταμός, ποτάμου ὁ <i>river</i>
*ἔφη <i>he, she, it said</i>	ρύω <i>flow</i>
*ἡμέρᾱ, ἡμέρᾱς ἡ <i>day</i>	φαγέω <i>eat</i>
*ἦν <i>he, she, it was</i>	*φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα or ἤνεγκον <i>bring, bear, carry; endure</i>
*θάλασσα (θάλαττα), θαλάσσης ἡ <i>sea</i>	φῶς, φωτός τό <i>light</i>
	*χρόνος, χρόνου ὁ <i>time</i>

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

## Homer

Homer, Ὅμηρος, lived about 750 BCE. He is conventionally credited with the composition of the epic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. The *Iliad* centers on the character of Akhilleus and the Trojan War, both dating to about 1100 BCE. The *Odyssey* concerns Odysseus and his attempt to return home at the end of the ten-year Trojan War. In the poems Homer speaks of his own modern day (c. 750 BCE) and refers to it regularly. When telling the stories of Akhilleus and Odysseus, he refers to these events as existing in ancient times. Of the many accounts of Homer's life, the most common is that he was a blind bard from Ionia—blindness being associated with excellence in the poetic craft.

**The Homeric Question** asks who authored the epics. One view holds that Homer did and exalts him and the genius of his work. At the other extreme, scholars question Homer's existence, do not believe that one person authored both epics, and believe the poems are the result of layers of different poems combined through the years into a single faulty and incomplete whole. Some scholars, who conclude that Homer authored both epics, accept the argument

that the epics are the result of layering but argue that they form a beautifully complete whole. In his own day and for many centuries later, scholars and lay people considered Homer's poetic ability so good that many poets shied away from writing epic poetry.

This textbook offers a small selection from the *Odyssey* where Penelope and her husband in disguise, Odysseus, interrogate each other, verbally sparring as the reader wonders if Penelope has seen through her husband's disguise and who is testing whom.

**Practice Translating.** Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Homer's *Odyssey* (**Οδύσσεια**). 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.

**Πηνελόπεια:** ἀλλὰ δεῖ σοι τὸν ὄνειρον ὑποκρίνασθαι καὶ ἀκοῦσαι. χῆνές μοι κατὰ οἶκον εἴκοσι πυρὸν ἔδουσιν ἐξ ὕδατος, καὶ τούτοις ἰαίνομαι εἰσορόουσα. ἦλθε δ' ἐξ ὄρεος μέγας αἰετὸς ἀγκυλοχείλης καὶ πᾶσι αὐχένας κατῆξε καὶ ἔκτανεν. οἱ μὲν χέονται ἄθροοι ἐν μεγάροις· ὁ δ' ἐς αἰθέρα δῖαν ἀέρθη. αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ἔκλαιον καὶ ἐκώκυον ἐν περ ὀνείρῳ. ἀμφὶ δ' ἔμ' ἠγερέθοντο εὐπλοκαμίδες Ἀχαιοί, οἵ κ' τε ὀλοφύρομαι ὅτι μοι αἰετὸς ἔκτανε χῆνας. ὁ δ' ἄψ' ἐλθὼν ἄρ' ἔζεται ἐπὶ μελάθρῳ· φωνῇ δὲ βροτεία κατερητύει φώνησέν τε·

**αἰετός:** δεῖ σοὶ θαρσέειν, Ἰκαρίου κόρυη τηλεκλειτοῦ· οὐκ ὄναρ, ἀλλ' ὕπαρ ἐσθλόν, ὃ τοι τετελεσμένον ἔσται. χῆνες μὲν μνηστήρες· ἐγὼ δέ τοι αἰετὸς ὄρνις ἦν πάρος, νῦν αὖτε τεὸς πόσις ἦκω, ὃς πᾶσι μνηστήρεσσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφήσω.

**Πηνελόπεια:** αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ μελιγδῆς ὕπνος ἀνῆκε. ἐγὼ δὲ χῆνας ἐν μεγάροις ἐπάπτηνα καὶ νόησα. οἱ δὲ πυρὸν ἐρέπτονται παρὰ πύελον, ἦχι πάρος περ.

**Ὀδυσσεύς ξεῖνος:** οὐ πως ἔστιν ὑποκρίνασθαι ὄνειρον ἄλλη, ἐπεὶ ἦ ῥα αὐτὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς εἶπε ὅπως τελέει. μνηστήρεσσιν δὲ φαίνεται ὄλεθρος πᾶσι μάλ', οὐδέ τις θάνατον καὶ κῆρας ἀλύξει.

**Πηνελόπεια:** ξεῖν', ἦ τοι μὲν ὄνειροι ἀμήχανοι ἀκριτόμυθοι γίγνοντ', οὐδέ τι πάντα τελέεται ἀνθρώποις.

**Adverbs and Verbs**

ἀείρω, ἀρέω, ἤειρα, ἤρκα, ἤρμαι, ἤχι *where*

ἀέρθην *lift, heave, raise up; (pass.) be suspended, hang*

\*ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα *hear, hear of or about, listen, heed + gen. or acc. of thing or gen. of person*      θαρσέω, θαρσήσω, ἐθάρσησα *take courage, dare*

ἀλύσκω, ἀλύξω, ἤλυξα *flee from, shun, avoid, forsake*      ἰαίνω *heat, relax; warm, cheer*

ἀμφί *about, for the sake of + gen; about, around + dat.; about, around (motion often implied) + acc.*      κατάγνυμι, -ᾶξω, -ῆξα *break, shatter*

ἀνίημι, ἀνήσω, ἀνήκα *send up or forth; let go; abate; loose; allow + inf.; dissolve*      κατερητύω *hold back, detain; check*

αὐτάρ *but, besides, moreover*

κλαίω, κλαιήσω or κλαῖω, ἔκλαυσα *weep, lament, wail*

αὖτε *furthermore, again*

κτείνω, κτενέω, ἔκτεινα or ἔκτανον *kill, slay, slaughter*

ᾄψ *back*

κωκύω, κωκύσω, ἐκώκυσα *cry, wail*

\*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην *be, be born*

\*λέγω, λέξω or ἐρέω, ἔλεξα or εἶπον *say, tell, speak*

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

μάλα *very*

ἔδω *eat*

νοέω, νοήσω, ἐνόησα or ἔνωσα *perceive by the eyes, observe, notice; think, deem; intend + inf.*

ἔζομαι *seat, sit*

παπταίνω, -----, ἐπάπτηνα *watch, gaze*

\*εἰμί, ἔσομαι *be, be possible*

πάρως *before, formerly*

ἐρέπτομαι *feed on*

πῶς *somehow, someway*

\*ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον *come, go*

τελέω, τελέω or τελέσω, ἐτέλεσα *fulfill, accomplish, bring to an end; pay (taxes);*

ἐφίημι, -ῆσω, -ῆκα *send on or against; let go, yield; (mid.) command; (mid.) aim at, long for + gen.; (mid.) allow + inf.*

ἦ *in truth, verily*

ἡγερέθομαι *gather, assemble*

\*ἦκω, ἦξω *have come, be present*

ἦν *he, she, it was*

τοί *you know, mark you, surely, in truth*

ὑποκρίνομαι *reply, answer; interpret*

\*φαίνω, φανέω, ἔφην *show, reveal; (pass.) come to light, appear*

φωνέω *speak, utter*

χέω, χέω, ἔχεα, κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην *pour; (pass.) be heaped up*

### Adjectives, Nouns, and Pronouns

ἀγκυλοχείλης, ἀγκυλοχείλεος ὁ *with hooked beak*

ἀεικής, ἀεικές *pitiful, mean; strange*

ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον *in crowds, heaps*

αἰετός, αἰετοῦ ὁ *eagle*

αιθήρ, αιθέρος ὁ ἢ *ether, sky, air, heaven*

ἀκριτόμυθος, ἀκριτόμυθον *babbling incoherently, difficult to interpret; reckless*

\*ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο *another, other*

ἀμήχανος, ἀμήχανον *without resource, helpless, impossible; inexplicable*

\*ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ἢ ὁ *human, person*

Ἀχαιοί, Ἀχαιά, Ἀχαιόν *Greek, Akhaian*

αὐχὴν, αὐχένος ὁ *throat, neck*

βρότειος, βρότειον (-ος, -α, -ον) *mortal*

μέλαθρον, μελάθρου τό *roof beam, roof*

μελιηδής, μελιηδές *honey-sweet*

μνηστήρ, μνηστήρος ὁ (epic dat. pl. μνηστήρεσσιν) *suitor*

ξεῖνος (ξένος), ξείνου (ξένου) ὁ *stranger; guest-friend*

οἶκος, οἴκου ὁ *house, palace*

οἶκτρος, οἶκτρα, οἶκτρον *pitiable, lamentable; wailing*

ὄλεθρος, ὀλέθρου ὁ *ruin, death*

ὄναρ, ὀνείρου τό *dream*

ὄνειρος, ὀνείρου ὁ *dream*

ὄρνις, ὀρνιθος ὁ ἢ *bird, bird of omen*

ὄρος, ὄρεος (-ους) τό *mountain*

πόσις, πόσεως ὁ *husband*

δίος, δῖα, δῖον <i>divine, noble</i>	πότμος, πότμου ὁ <i>fate, destiny, lot</i>
εἴκοσι (ν) <i>twenty</i>	πύελος, πυέλου ἡ <i>feeding-trough; bathing-tub</i>
εἰσορόουσα, εἰσοροούσης ἡ <i>looking upon</i>	πυρός, πυροῦ ὁ <i>wheat</i>
ἐλθών, ἐλθόντος ὁ <i>coming, going; having come, having gone</i>	τεός, τεή, τεόν <i>your</i>
ἐσθλός, ἐσθλή, ἐσθλόν <i>noble, fine, good</i>	τετελεσμένος, τετελεσμένη, τετελεσμένον <i>accomplished, completed</i>
εὐπλοκαμῖς, εὐπλοκαμῖδος <i>fair-tressed, with comely hair</i>	τηλεκλειτός, τηλεκλειτόν <i>far-famed</i>
θάνατος, θανάτου ὁ <i>death</i>	ὔδωρ, ὕδατος τό <i>water; pond</i>
Ἰκάριος, Ἰκαρίου ὁ <i>Ikarios</i>	ὑπαρ, ὕπαρος τό <i>waking vision</i>
κῆρ, κῆρος ἡ <i>doom, death, fate</i>	ὑπνος, ὕπνου ὁ <i>sleep</i>
κούρη (κόρη), κούρης ἡ <i>daughter, girl</i>	φωνή, φωνῆς ἡ <i>sound; voice; tone</i>
μέγαρον, μεγάρου τό <i>great hall</i>	χῆν, χηνός ὁ ἡ <i>goose</i>

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

**Practice Parsing Greek Sentences.** Parse each word of the sentences found below. For nouns and pronouns, give their case and function. For verbs, give their 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, tell what noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

τί νομίζεις τὴν δημοκρατίαν πολλῶ ἡδίοινα τυραννίδος;

ὁ δ' ἄψ ἐλθὼν ἄρ' ἔζεται ἐπὶ μελάθρῳ· φωνῇ δὲ βροτεία κατερητύει φώνησέν τε·

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

**Module 26 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 Nouns

δίκαιος, δικαίᾱ, δίκαιον *just*

ὀλίγος, ὀλίγη, ὀλίγον *few, little, small*

πάθος, πάθεος (πάθους) τό *suffering; experience; passion; emotion*

πλεῖστος, πλείστη, πλεῖστον *most, greatest, largest*

φύσις, φύσιος (φύσης, φύσεως) ἡ *nature*

Verbs

δέω, δεήσω, ἐδέησα, δεδέηκα, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην *want, lack, miss, stand in need of, want + gen.; long or wish for + gen.; ask for 'x' in gen. or acc. from 'y' in gen., τοῦτο (or τούτου) ὑμῶν δέομαι I ask you for this*

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα (trans.) or ἔστην (intrans.), ἔστηκα (intrans.), ἔσταμαι, ἐστάθην *stand, make stand, place*

καθίστημι (trans.) *appoint, establish, put into a state; (intrans.) be established, be appointed, enter into a state*

κεῖμαι, κείμεμαι, -----, -----, -----, ----- *lie*

1. **κεῖμαι** conjugates like so,

	S	Pl
1 <sup>st</sup>	κεῖμαι	κείμεθα
2 <sup>nd</sup>	κεῖσαι	κεῖσθε
3 <sup>rd</sup>	κεῖται	κεῖνται

**Infinitive:** κεῖσθαι

## Etymology Corner XXVI by Dr. E. Del Chrol

### Technical Terms 22, Parts of Speech

**Verbs cont.** We touched on the difference between **tense** and **aspect** above. This is an important distinction, and one that frequently causes difficulty because of how English handles tenses. Here is yet another situation where Greek is perfectly clear but English is not. Two of the signs to help you distinguish the tenses are **reduplication** and **augment**s.

- Some verbs show their tense by **reduplication**, that is, repeating the sound of the base, or *doubling it again* (**re**, *again*, like in redo or repeat, and **ducare**, *to weave twice*, or more simply, *duplicate*). For example, the perfect of λύω is λέλυκα (λέ- repeats the **lambda** sound) and the perfect of πέμπω is πέπεμμαι (with the **pi** sound repeated). You can hear how the λ or the π is *doubled again*.
- Some tenses need an **augment**, like how the imperfect tense gets an epsilon, ἐ-, added as a prefix. You could say that the stem has *grown* or *increased* by that prefix, the meaning of the Latin verb underpinning the word, **augere**.

Luckily, the etymologies for the various tenses can also help you out in distinguishing and translating them.

- **Present** comes from the Latin **praesens** which in turn comes from the roots *to be in front of/ to be at hand* (**pre**, *in front of*, and **esse**, *to be*). A verb happening in the **present tense** is happening right now, before your eyes.
- The **Future Tense** comes from the future of **esse** in the previous definition, **futurus**, *will be/going to be*. **Future** tenses haven't happened yet, they are *going to be* happening.
- **Perfect tense** verbs either signify a completed action in a state (**stative**, **στάσις**), or a present impact of a completed action. Think about οἶδα. It means *I know*, and has present meaning but perfect tense endings. This has a logic to it because knowing something means you came to know it in the past and continue to know it now. This is a present impact of a past action. The etymology for **perfect** comes from two Latin roots meaning *thoroughly completed* (**per**, *thoroughly/through and through*, like a perforation pokes *through* and object, or someone who has perished has *thoroughly* gone + **facere/feci**, *to make/do*, as in a factory is where people *make* things). Therefore, a verb in the **perfect tense** has been thoroughly completed.
- This leads naturally to a discussion of the **imperfect tense**, which has all the same etymology but adding that **in-** prefix we've seen that means *not*. An **imperfect** verb is *not completely done*, indicating a continuous action in the past, or a habitual one. **Imperfects** are often paired with a **perfect** or an **aorist** to indicate what went on until something stopped it. For example, "Nikos was walking and checking Insta until he hit a lamp-post" has two incomplete action verbs interrupted by a completed action verb.
- Let's say you want to talk about something *more* in the past than another past action, such as, "He had eaten a whole pizza then felt sick." You use the **Pluperfect Tense**. I'm pretty sure your math teacher didn't explain that the symbol + which signifies **plus** is the Latin for *more*. Therefore the **pluperfect**

**tense** is the tense that talks about actions *more thoroughly completed*.

- The most common past tense is the **aorist**. As you will discover the more Greek you read, the **aorist** is a flexible tense, which reflects its origin **ἀόριστος**, *not limited* (ἀ-, *without*, like in asymptomatic meaning *without showing symptoms* + **ὀρίζειν**, *to limit*, where we get **horizon** meaning the limit of where we can see on the earth). It can mean a simple completed action like **he ate the snow** but also in general sayings of wisdom like **don't eat yellow snow**.

**What to Study and Do 26.** Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you refresh your memory on noun and adjective agreement and how adjectives can function as substantives. Also memorize the five additional common adjectives and pronouns presented in this module. From this point on their forms will not be glossed.

**Learning Tip 26: Cultivating Creativity.** It is not certain how we come to see things in fundamentally new ways. Deep learning and thinking remain mysterious. Achieving them involves a letting go of control. You cannot will creativity to produce what you seek. You can encourage it to occur. Meditation, novelty, and travel are supposed to help. At some point in the letting go, you move from viewing the situation from the normal point of view to a resolution to the problem that is fundamentally different and at the same time obvious and inevitable. The meaning of **τῶν καλῶν** in a sentence may make little sense to you at first, but as you work with it the meaning becomes as fundamentally obvious as  $1 + 1 = 10$  is to the mathematician. Awareness, open mindedness, contemplating conflict, tension, and incoherence require our sustained effort. Through sustained effort the difficult is rendered easy and familiar.