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



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Module 27 Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs; Dative of Degree of Difference

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.

Adjectives and Degree

English and Greek adjectives have three degrees: **positive**, **comparative**, and **superlative**. English creates the three degrees of the adjective through suffixes or with the adverbs **more** and **most**:

Positive:	happy
Comparative:	happier, more happy
Superlative:	happiest, most happy

Greek does the same.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degree

Adjectives show degrees by using one of two sets of suffixes or by using the adverb $\mu \tilde{\alpha} \lambda \delta \nu$ more for the comparative degree and the adverb $\mu \dot{\alpha} \lambda \iota \sigma \tau \alpha$ most for the superlative degree.

The comparative degree suffixes **-τερος**, **-τέρα**, **-τερον** decline like first and second declension adjectives.

The superlative degree suffixes -τατος, -τάτη, -τατον decline like first and second declension adjectives.

The comparative degree suffixes $-\iota\omega\nu$, $-\iota\sigma\nu$ decline like third declension nouns with some alternate forms.

The superlative degree suffixes -ιστος, -ίστη, -ιστον decline like first and second declension adjectives.

An additional way to form the comparative and superlative is to use the adverbs μᾶλλον or μάλιστα, along with the positive degree of the adjective.

μᾶλλον	+	the positive degree of the adjective.
μάλιστα	+	the positive degree of the adjective.

Declining Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

To form the comparative and superlative degrees of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives, obtain the stem by dropping **-oc** from the masculine nominative singular.

If the stem ends in a **long syllable** (a long vowel or diphthong or a short vowel followed by two consonants or by the double consonants - ζ , - ξ , or - ψ), add to it -**ó**τερος, -**o**τέρ $\bar{\alpha}$, -**ó**τερον for the comparative and -**ó**τατος, -**o**τάτη, -**ó**τατον for the superlative.

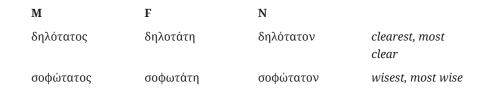
If the stem ends in a **short syllable**, add to it **-ώτερος**, **-ωτέρα**, **-ώτερον** for the comparative, and **-ώτατος**, **-ωτάτη**, **-ώτατον** for the superlative.

Consider the following examples.

Comparative degree

Μ	F	Ν	
δηλότερος	δηλοτέρā	δηλότερον	clearer, more clear
σοφώτερος	σοφωτέρᾶ	σοφώτερον	wiser, more wise

Superlative degree



Declining Comparative and Superlative Adjectives in -ης, -ες and in -ύς, -εĩα, -ύ

To form the comparative and superlative degrees of 3rd declension adjectives ending in $-\eta \varsigma$, $-\epsilon \varsigma$ and of adjectives ending in $-\dot{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $-\epsilon \tilde{\imath} \alpha$, $-\dot{\upsilon}$, add the suffixes directly to the stem without any intervening vowel. The stem of these adjectives is taken from the neuter singular nominative.

Comparative degree

Μ	F	Ν	
ἀκριβέσ-τερος	ἀκριβεστέρā	ἀκριβέστερον	preciser, more precise
ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέστέρā	άληθέστερον	truer, more true
εὐθύ-τερος	εὐθυτέρā	εὐθύτερον	straighter, more straight

Superlative degree

Μ	F	Ν	
ἀκριβέσ-τατος	ἀκριβεστάτη	ἀκριβέστατον	precisest, most precise
ἀληθέσ-τατος	ἀληθεστάτη	άληθέστατον	truest, most true
εὐθύ-τατος	εὐθυτάτη	εύθύτατον	straightest, most straight

Declining Comparative and Superlative Adjectives -ίων, -ιον and -ιστος, -ίστη, -ιστον

Adjectives that take $-i\omega\nu$, $-i\omega\nu$ in the comparative degree take $-i\sigma\tau\sigma\varsigma$, $-i\sigma\tau\eta$, $-i\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$ in the superlative degree. The comparative degree declines like a third

declension noun with a few alternate forms. The superlative degree declines like 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.

Comparative degree

	Singular		Plural		
	M/F	Ν		M/F	Ν
Ν	ἡδίων	ἥδιον	Ν	ἡδίονες, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
Α	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω	ἥδιον	Α	ἡδίονας, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
G	ἡδίονος	ἡδίονος	G	ἡδιόνων	ἡδιόνων
D	ἡδίονι	ἡδίονι	D	ἡδίοσι (ν)	ἡδίοσι (ν)
V	ἥδιον	ἥδιον	v	ἡδίονες, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
				Plural	
	Sin	gular		Plu	ral
	Sin, M/F	gular N		Plu M/F	ral N
N		-	N		
N G	M/F	N	N G	M/F	Ν
	Μ/F ἡδίων	Ν ἤδιον		Μ/F ἡδίονες, ἡδίους	Ν ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
G	Μ/F ἡδίων ἡδίονος	Ν ἤδιον ἡδίονος	G	Μ/F ἡδίονες, ἡδίους ἡδιόνων	Ν ἡδίονα, ἡδίω ἡδιόνων

Superlative degree

	Μ	F	Ν
Ν	ἥδιστος	ἡδίστη	ἥδιστον

Adverbs

Unlike nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, adverbs do not have gender, number, or case. Adverbs modify adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. Like adjectives, adverbs have three degrees: **positive, comparative,** and **superlative**.

For the positive degree English typically adds the suffix **-ly**. English uses the suffixes **-er** and **-est** or **more** and **most** to create the comparative and superlative degrees of the adverb:

Positive:	loudly
Comparative:	loudlier, more loudly
Superlative:	loudliest, most loudly

Greek creates the three degrees by adding a suffix.

Adverbs of the Positive Degree

Most adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding $-\omega \varsigma$ to the stem, found by dropping the ending from the masculine genitive singular of the adjective.

ἄξιος, ἀξίᾱ, ἄξιον	worthy	ἀξίως	worthily
κακός, κακή, κακόν	bad	κακῶς	badly
εὐδαίμων, εὕδαιμον	happy	εύδαιμόνως	happily
εύγενής, εύγενές	noble	εύγενῶς	nobly

1. Adverbs in $-\omega \varsigma$ accented on the ultima always have a circumflex: $\kappa \alpha \kappa \tilde{\omega} \varsigma$.

Adverbs of the Comparative Degree

Adverbs formed from adjectives use as their comparative degree the neuter accusative singular of the comparative degree of the adjective.

δικαίως	justly	δικαιότερον	more or rather justly
σοφῶς	wisely	σοφώτερον	more or rather wisely
ἀληθῶς	truly	άληθέστερον	more or rather truly
ἡδέως	sweetly	ἥδιον	more or rather sweetly

Adverbs of the Superlative Degree

Adverbs formed from adjectives use as their superlative degree the neuter accusative plural of the superlative degree of the adjective.

δικαίως	justly	δικαιότατα	most justly
σοφῶς	wisely	σοφώτατα	most wisely
ἀληθῶς	truly	άληθέστατα	most truly
ἡδέως	sweetly	ἥδιστα	most sweetly

Comparison with $\mathring{\eta}$ and the Genitive Case

When you compare two things as in these sentences,

laughter is stronger than tears,

and

the whole is greater than the part,

using the comparative degree, you may do so by using the word η *than* or by using the genitive case without η , called a **genitive of comparison**.

Consider these examples. The underline marks the second item in the comparison.

- ό γέλως κρείττων <u>η οἰμωγή</u>. Laughter is stronger <u>than tears</u>.
- ό γέλως κρείττων <u>οἰμωγῆς</u>.
 Laughter is stronger <u>than tears</u>.
- καὶ τὸ ὅλον μεῖζον <u>τοῦ μέρους</u> ἐστί. The whole is greater <u>than the part</u>.
- καὶ τὸ ὅλον μεῖζον <u>ἢ τὸ μέρος</u> ἐστί. The whole is greater <u>than the part</u>.

Note that when you use η , the two things being compared are always in the same case.

Dative of Degree of Difference

If you want to state the degree by which one thing is **more** than another, use the dative case. In this sentence,

πολλῷ ἥδε σοφωτέρα τῆς μητρός ἐστι, she is much wiser than her mother,

the $\pi o \lambda \lambda \tilde{\omega}$ by much is the dative of degree of difference.

Adjectives and Adverbs in Summary

The chart below contains all the information found above, and information on adjectives from other modules, but in a condensed form. Look it over, making sure that you understand how to read it.

Third Declension Adjectives														
	M/F				Ν			M/F			N			
Ν	άφρω	ἄφρων ἄφρονες ἄφρον			ἄφρονα ἀλτ			ίς ἀληθέες/εῖς		ς/εῖς	ἀληθές		ἀληθέα/ῆ	
Α	ἄφρον		ρονας	ἄφρον	ον ἄφρονα ά		ἀληθέ	α/ῆ ἀληθέας/εῖς		ἀληθές	ἀληθέα/ῆ			
G	ἄφρον	2 1	ορόνων	ἄφρον		όνων	ἀληθέ	5 5	ἀληθέων/ῶν		ἀληθέος/οῦς		ἀληθέων/ῶν	
D	άφρον		ρροσι (ν)	ἄφρον		οσι (ν)	άληθεί		ἀληθέσι (ν)		ἀληθεĩ		ἀληθέσι (ν)	
V	ἄφρον	<i>ν</i> ἄφ	ρονες	ἄφρον	ἄφρ	ονα	άληθέα	-	ἀληθέεα	ς/εῖς	ἀληθές		ἀληθέα/ῆ	
	M/F				N		Μ		F			Ν		
Ν	ήδίων ήδίονες/ήδίους			δίους	ἥδιον ἡδίονα/ἡδίω			ήδύς	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖα ήδεῖαι		ήδύ	η ήδέα	
Α	ήδίονα/ήδίω ήδίονας/ήδίους			ἥδιον ἡδίονα/ἡδίω			ήδύν	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖαν	ήδείας	ήδύ	ήδέα		
G	ήδίονος ήδιόνων			ήδίονος ήδιόνων		ήδέος	ήδέων	ήδείας	ήδειῶν	ήδέ	ος ήδέων			
D	ήδίον	ήδίονι ήδίοσι (ν) ήδίονι ήδίοσι (ν)		. (v)	ήδεĩ	ήδέσι (ν)	ήδεία	ήδείαις	ήδε	ῦ ἡδέσι (ν)				
V	ήδιον		ήδίονες/ή	δίους	ήδιον	ήδίονο	ι/ἡδίω	ήδύ	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖα	ήδεῖαι	ήδύ	ο ήδέα	
Fi	First and Second Declension Adjectives of the								Comparative and Superlative				Adverbs	
	Positive Degree							Adjectives						
Three-Ending Two-Ending												-ως, -ως		
M	II	ξε, ι, ρ =	ā Ν		M/F	N	1	Comparative: -τερος, -α, -ον; -ίων, -ιον -τερον; -ιον						
-0	ς	-η or -ā	-01	,	-ος	-0	ν	Superlative: -τατος, -η, -ον; -ιστος, -η, -ον -τατα; -ιστα				-τατα; -ιστα		

Third Declension Adjectives													
		M/I	F		N				M/F		N		
Ν	ἄφρ	οων ὄ	ἄφρονες ἄφρον		ν ἄφρονα ἀ		ἀληθής	ἀληθής ἀληθέες		;/εῖς ἀληθές		ἀληθέα/ῆ	
G	άφρ	2	ιφρόνων	ἄφρον	2 11		ἀληθέα	5 5	5		ἀληθέος/οῦς		ἀληθέων/ῶν
D	ἄφρ	οονι ὄ	ιφροσι (ν)	ἄφρον	νι ἄφροσι (ν) ἀληθεῖ			ἀληθέσι (ν)		ἀληθεῖ ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι (ν)	
Α	άφρ	άφρονα ἄφρονας ἄφρον		ν ἄφρονα ἀληθέα		<i>ι</i> /η̃	ί ἀληθέας/εῖς		άληθές άληθέα/		ἀληθέα/ῆ		
V	ἄφρ	oov ö	ιφρονες	ἄφρον	ἄφρονα ἀληθές		5	άληθέεα	;/εῖς	ἀληθές	άληθές άληθέο		
	M/F				Ν			М		F		Ν	
Ν	ήδία	ήδίων ήδίονες/ήδίους		ἥδιον	ἡδίονα/ἡδίω		ήδύς	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖα	ήδεῖαι	ήδύ	ήδέα	
G	ήδία	ήδίονος ήδιόνων		ήδίονος	δίονος ήδιόνων		ήδέος	ήδέων	ήδείας	ήδειῶν	ήδέ	ος ήδέων	
D	ήδία	ονι	ήδίοσι (ν)		ήδίονι	δίονι ήδίοσι (ν)		ήδεĩ	ήδέσι (ν)	ήδεία	ήδείαις	ήδε	ι ήδέσι (ν)
Α	ήδία	δίονα/ήδίω ήδίονας/ήδίους		ἥδιο ν	ήδίονα	ι/ἡδίω	ήδύν	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖαν	ήδείας	ήδύ	ήδέα	
V	ήδυ	ον	ήδίονες	ήδίους	ήδιον ήδίονα/ήδίω		ήδύ	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖα	ήδεῖαι	ήδύ	ήδέα	
F	First and Second Declension Adjectives of the								Comparative and Superlative				Adverbs
	Positive Degree								Adjectives				
	Three-Ending				Two-Ending								-ως, -ως
N	M	F ε, ι, ρ	$=\bar{\alpha}$	N	M/F		N	Com	Comparative: -τερος, -α, -ον; -ίων, -ιον				-τερον; -ιον
-(-oς -η or -ā		-ā	-0ν	-ος		-0ν	Supe	erlative: -τα	τος, -η, -α	ον; -ιστος, -η,	-ov	-τατα; -ιστα

Practice Translating Comparative and Superlative Adjectives. Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from a variety of ancient Greek authors. 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.

Satyros of Kallatis, Σάτυρος Κάλλατις c. 150 BCE. Satyros was a philosopher, historian, and biographer whose subjects included kings, philosophers, poets, orators, and statesmen. Fragments of his biography on Euripides were found on a papyrus scroll at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt in the early 1900s.

- 1. τί νομίζεις τὴν δημοκρατίαν πολλῷ ἡδίονα τυραννίδος;
- 2. μικροί γέροντι παῖδες ἡδίους πατρὶ καὶ μητρί τινου (Satyros).
- 3. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς ἔφη αὐτὸς κρείττων ὕδατος.
- 4. θάνατος ήμᾶς ταῦτα ἀναμιμνήσκει ὅτι ὁ πλοῦτος χείρων ἢ ὑγίεια.
- 5. τίνι τρόπω εἶ τρόπου ἡσυχίου ἐπεὶ τάχιστα εἰς ὀργὴν σπεύδεις;
- έφη μέγιστον γὰρ ἕλκος πόλεως κακὸν ῥήτορα δημαγωγόν· ὃς γὰρ δῆμον πείθει κακὰ ποιέειν (Satyros).
- ταῦτα γάρ ἐστι δήπου ἃ συνέχει τὴν νεωτέραν κωμωιδίαν καὶ ἃ πρὸς ἄκρον ἤγαγεν Εὐριπίδης (Satyros).
- έν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ κινδυνεύσεις ἐγεῖραί τινα ῷ τὰ χρήματα πλεῖστα καὶ κρατίστη ἡ ἀνδραγαθία;
- σκοπέειν δ' ἄξιον. τί γὰρ εὐλογώτερον ἐπεὶ τάς γε κακίας καὶ τὰς ἀρετάς, καθάπερ ἕλεγεν ὁ Σωκράτης, τὰς αὐτὰς ἐν καὶ ἀνδρὶ καὶ γυναικὶ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν (Satyros);
- 10.ἡ δὲ μεταπέμπει τὴν ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἰδοῦσα τὸ κάλλος, "χαῖρε," φησίν, "γύναι· ψευδεῖς ἄρ' αἱ διαβολαί· σὺ γὰρ ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ τῷ σῷ καὶ τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔχεις φάρμακα κάλλιστα (Satyros).

Vocabulary

*ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον do, drive, lead;	* λέγω, λέξω or έρέω , ἕλεξα or εἶπον
χάριν ἄγω I give thanks	say, tell, speak
ἄκρον ἄκρου τό top, furthest point;	μέγιστος, μεγίστη, μέγιστον
mountain top	greatest
ἀναμιμνήσκω call to mind, remind	μεταπέμπω send for, send after
ἀνδραγαθία, ἀνδραγαθίας ἡ courage, bravery	*μήτηρ, μητέρος (μητρός) ἡ mother

*ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὁ man, husband

*ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ἡ ὁ human, person

*ἄξιος, ἀξίā, ἄξιον worthy, deserving
+ gen.

*ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς ἡ virtue; excellence

γέρων, γέροντος ò old man

*γυνή, γυναικός ή woman, wife

δημαγωγός, δημαγωγοῦ ὁ demagogue

δημοκρατία, δημοκρατίας ή *democracy*

*δῆμος, δήμου ὁ people

δήπου surely

διαβολή διαβολῆς ἡ slander

ἐγείρω, ἐγερέω, ἥγειρα awaken, rouse

ἕλκος, ἕλκεος (-ους) τό wound

εὐλογώτερος, εὐλογώτερον more reasonable

Εὐριπίδης, Εὐριπίδου ὁ *Euripides*, tragic playwright from Athens, c. 450 BCE

*εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, ηὗρον find

*ἕφη he, she, it said

*ἔχω, ἕξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well *μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν small

νεώτερος, νεωτέρα, νεώτερον newer

***νομίζω, νομιέω, ἐνόμισα** believe, think, have the custom of, hold as custom

ὀργή, ὀργῆς ἡ mood; anger, wrath
*ὀράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον (ἰδεῖν) see
ὀφθαλμός, ὀφθαλμοῦ ὁ eye
παίζω play, sport, dance

*παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ child

*πατήρ, πατρός ò father

*πείθω, πείσω, ἕπεισα persuade + inf.; (mid. or pass.) *listen to, obey* + dat. or gen.

*πλεῖστος, πλείστη, πλεῖστον most, greatest, largest

πλοῦτος, πλούτου ὁ wealth

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

*πόλις, πόλιος (πόληος, πόλεως) ἡ city

πρόσωπον, προσώπου τό face

ἡήτωρ, ἡήτορος ὁ rhetor, speaker

***σκοπέω, σκοπήσω, ἐσκόπησα,** look at; examine; consider

***σός, σή, σόν** your

ἡδίων, ἤδιον sweeter, pleasanter	σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἕσπευσα urge on, press on; hasten, be eager
ἡσύχιος, ἡσύχιον quiet	συνέχω make up, contain
θάνατος, θανάτου ὁ death	Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους ὁ <i>Sokrates,</i> Plato's teacher and famous oral philosopher c. 450 BCE
ἰ δοῦσα, ἰδούσης ἡ seeing, having seen	τάχιστα most quickly
καθάπερ just as	* τρόπος, τρόπου ὁ way, manner, turn; (pl.) character
*καιρός, καιροῦ ὁ right moment, critical time, opportunity	τυραννίς, τυραννίδος ἡ tyranny
κακία, κακίας ἡ wickedness; fault	ὑ <mark>γίεια, ὑγιείᾶς ἡ</mark> health, soundness
*κακός, κακή, κακόν bad, evil, cowardly	ὕ <mark>δωρ, ὕδατος τό</mark> water; pond
κάλλιστος, καλλίστη, κάλλιστον most beautiful	φάρμακον, φαρμάκου τό drugs, medicine
κά λλ ος, κάλλεος (κάλλους) τό beauty	*φημί say, affirm, assert
κινδυνεύω, κινδυνεύσω, ἐκινδύνευσα run a risk, hazard; dare + inf.; be likely + inf.	χαίρω be well; rejoice at, take pleasure in + dat.
κράτιστος, κρατίστη, κράτιστον strongest	χείρων, χεῖρον worse, inferior
κρείττων, κρεῖττον better, stronger, greater	* χρῆμα, χρήματος τό thing; (pl.) goods, money, property
κωμωιδία, κωμωιδίας ἡ comedy	ψευδής, ψευδές false

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 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: δοιαὶ γάρ τε πύλαι ἀμενηνῶν εἰσὶν ὀνείρων· αἱ μὲν γὰρ κεράεσι τεύχονται, αἱ δ' ἐλέφαντι. αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἔρχονται διὰ πριστοῦ ἐλέφαντος. οὖτοι ῥ' ἐλεφαίρονται καὶ ἔπε' ἀκράαντα φέρουσιν. οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστῶν κεράων ἔρχονται θύραζε. οὖτοι ῥ' ἔτυμα κραίνουσι, βροτῶν εἴ τις ὀράει. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐντεῦθεν οἴομαι αἰνὸν ὄνειρον ἐλθεῖν. εἰ οὕτως, ἦ ἀσπαστὸν ἐμοὶ καὶ παιδὶ γενήσεται. ἄλλο δέ σοι ἐρέω· ἤδε δὲ ἡὼς ἐλεύσεται δυσώνυμος, ἢ μ' Όδυσσέως οἴκου ἀποσχήσει. νῦν γὰρ καταθήσω ἄεθλον, τοὺς πελέκεας, οῦς κεῖνος ἐν μεγάροις ἴστησιν ἑξείης, δρυόχους ὥς, δώδεκα πάντας. ἴστησιν δ' ὅ γε πολὺ ἄνευθε καὶ διαρριπτάσκει οἰστόν. νῦν δὲ μνηστήρεσιν ἄεθλον τοῦτον ἐφήσω· ὃς δὲ ῥηΐτατ' ἐντανύει βιὸν ἐν παλάμαις καὶ διοϊστεύει πελέκεων δυοκαίδεκα πάντων, τούτῳ αὐτὴ ἅμ' ἕψομαι. καὶ νοφίσομαι τόδε δῶμα κουρίδιον, μάλα καλόν, ἐνίπλειον βιότου, οὖ ποτὲ μνήσεσθαι οἴομαι ἕν περ ὀνείρῳ.

Όδυσσεύς ξεῖνος: ὦ γύναι αἰδοίη Λαερτιάδου Όδυσσέως, δεῖ μηκέτι νῦν ἀναβάλλειν δόμοις ἔνι τοῦτον ἄεθλον. πρὶν γὰρ πολύμητις ἐλεύσεται ἐνθάδ' Όδυσσεύς, πρὶν τούτους τόδε τόξον ἐΰξοον ἀμφαφάειν τε νευρήν τ' ἐντανύσαι διοϊστεῦσαί τε σιδήρου.

Πηνελόπεια: εἰ ἐθέλεις παρά μοι, ξεῖνε, ἦσθαι ἐν μεγάροις καὶ τέρπειν, οὐκ οἴομαί μοι ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις χυθήσεσθαι.

Adverbs and Verbs

ἀμφαφάω touch, feel, handle	ἦ in truth, verily					
ἀναβάλλω, -βαλέω, -έβαλον strike up; throw up; delay	ἡμαι (ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἤμεθα, ἦστε, ἦνται; ἦσθαι) sit					
ἄνευθε far away, distant	θύραζε to the doors, out of doors					
ἀπέχω keep off or away from	*ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα or ἔστην stand, make stand, place					
*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην be, be born	κατατίθημι place, put, lay down					
*δεῖ it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come						
διαρριπτάσκω shoot through, cast	*λέγω, λέξω or ἐρέω , ἕλεξα or εἶπον say, tell, speak					

διοϊστεύω shoot an arrow through + gen.	μάλα very
*είμί, ἕσομαι be, be possible	μηκέτι no longer
*ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέλησα wish, be willing	μιμνήσκω, μνήσω, ἕμνησα remember + gen.
ἐλεφαίρομαι cheat with empty hopes	νοφίζω, νοφιέω νοφίσομαι, ἐνόφισα turn away, shrink back; forsake, abandon
ἐνθάδε here, there; hither, thither	*οἴομαι (οἶμαι), οἰήσομαι, ὠσάμην think, suppose, believe
ένί = έν	*ὁράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον (ἰδεῖν) see
ἐντανύω stretch, bend, string	<code>ῥηΐτατα</code> most easily
ἐντεῦθεν (ἐνθεῦτεν) thence, hence	τ έρπω, τέρψω, ἐτερψα delight, cheer; enjoy + dat.
ἑξείης in order, in a row	τεύχω, τεύξω, ἕτευξα make ready, make, produce; cause, bring to pass
*ἕπομαι (imp. εἱπόμην), ἕψομαι, ἑσπόμην <i>follow</i> + dat.	*φέρω, οἴσω, ἤνεγκα or ἤνεγκον bring, bear, carry; endure
*ἕρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον (ἐλθεῖν) come, go	χέω, χέω, ἔχεα, κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην pour; (pass.) be heaped up
ἐφίημι, -ήσω, -ῆκα send on, against; let go, yield; (mid.) command, give orders; (mid.) aim at, long for + gen.; (mid.) allow, permit + 'x' in dat. + inf.	
<u>Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns</u>	
ἄεθλον, ἀέθλου τό prize, contest	ἠώς, ἠούς ἡ dawn
αἰδοῖος, αἰδοία, αἰδοῖον: deserving of awe, respect; valuable, excellent; bashful, modest; τὰ αἰδοῖα private parts	*καλός, καλή, καλόν beautiful, good, noble
αἰνός, αἰνή, αἰνόν dread, dire, grim	κεῖνος, κείνου ὁ he, that one
ἀκράαντος, ἀκράαντον unfulfilled, fruitless	κέρας, κέραος τό horn of an animal

*ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο another, other

ἀμενηνός, ἀμενηνόν powerless, fleeting, feeble

ἀσπαστός, ἀσπαστή, ἀσπαστόν welcome

βιός, βιοῦ ὁ bow

βίοτος, βιότου ò life

βλέφαρα, βλεφάρων τά eyelids, eyes

βροτός, βροτοῦ ὁ mortal

*γυνή, γυναικός ή woman, wife

δοιός, δοιά, δοιόν two

δόμος, δόμου ο house

δρύοχοι, δρυόχων oi *props, stays, shores* (on which the frame of a ship is propped)

δυοκαίδεκα twelve

δυσώνυμος, δυσώνυμον bearing an ill name, ill-omened

δώδεκα twelve

δῶμα, δώματος τό house

ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος ὁ elephant; elephant's tusk; ivory

ἐνίπλειος, ἐνίπλειον *full of* + gen.

ἕπος, ἕπεος (ἕπους) τό word, speech; song; saying; verse

ἔτυμος, ἕτυμον true, real, actual

ἐΰξοος, ἐΰξοον polished

κουρίδιος, κουριδία, κουρίδιον wedded, nuptial, bridal

Λαερτιάδης, Λαερτιάδου ο son of Laertes

μέγαρον, μεγάρου τό megaron, great hall

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

νευρή, νευρῆς ἡ sinew, bow-string; cord

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

ξεστός, ξεστή, ξεστόν smooth, polished, wrought

Όδυσσεύς, Όδυσσέως ὁ Odysseus

οἶκος, οἴκου ὁ house, palace

οἰστός, οἰστοῦ ὁ arrow

ὄνειρος, όνείρου ο dream

*παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ child παλάμη, παλάμης ἡ palm, hand

πέλεκυς, πελέκεως ò axe

πολύμητις, πολυμήτιος of many counsels

πριστός, πριστή, πριστόν sawn

πύλη, πύλης ἡ gate σίδηρος, σιδήρου ὁ iron τόξον, τόξου τό bow

ὕπνος, ὕπνου ὁ sleep

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, their 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, tell what noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

οὖν τι βούλῃ περὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ φράζειν ἐμοί ἢ ἄπειμι;

εἴ ἐθέλεις παρά μοι, ξεῖνε, ἦσθαι ἐν μεγάροις καὶ τέρπειν, οὐκ οἴομαί μοι ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις χυθήσεσθαι.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Boustrophedon

Boustrophedon is a way of writing that starts in the way that we are used to but upon reaching the end of the line the writing turns back on itself with the letters facing in the new direction, much as a farmer, plowing a field, turns his cow at row's end.

SHALLO OF BOUSTROPHEDON TEXT WAS THIS EXAMPLE OF BOUSTROPHEDITY WAS

Fig. 2 Schematic of reverse boustrophedon text, in the fashion of rongorongo, but using the Latin alphabet. Created by Kwamikagami, 2008, Wikimedia, public domain, https://commons.wikimedia. org/wiki/File:Reverse_boustrophedon.png

Fig. 3 Fragmentary boustrophedon inscription in the agora of Gortyn (Crete)—code of law. Photograph by PRA, 2009, Wikimedia, CC BY, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Crete_-_ law_of_Gortyn_-_boustrophedon.JPG

In cultures where books are expensive and difficult to acquire, one book serves many readers and people learn how to read words from many different angles, including upside down. For them, reading upside down is as rightside up as reading rightside up is to us. As you consider the many ways that people differ from each other, also consider how culture determines much of what we assume, believe, desire, think about, and value. These differences represent the vast range of human potential and possibility.

Module 27 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

λοιπός, λοιπή, λοιπόν left, remaining μέσος, μέση, μέσον middle, middle of + gen. μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν small, little, short <u>Verbs</u> εἶμι come, go **ἕρομαι (εἴρομαι), ἐρήσομαι (εἰρήσομαι), ἠρόμην, -----, -----** *ask, ask* 'x' in acc. *about* 'y' in acc.

εύρίσκω, εύρήσω, ηὗρον, ηὕρηκα, ηὕρημαι, ηὑρέθην find out, discover

ἤκω, ἥξω, -----, -----, -----, ----- have come, be present

πάρειμι go in, enter; pass by

Etymology Corner XXVII by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 23, Parts of Speech

Verbs, **cont**. As we learned in Module 17, infinitives can be **dynamic**, or *potential* in their meaning, which is a good translation of the Greek ἐν δυνάμει. Think of the English **dynamic** meaning *powerful* or *having capacity/potential to act*, or a **dynamo**, a type of generator for electricity (i.e. *power*). Some infinitives we see in Module 24 are **declarative**, in that they *make clear* (from Latin **clarare**, which gives us the English **clarify**) what is introduced by the verb of saying, thinking or perceiving. **Declarative infinitives** are used in some types of **indirect statement**, that is, statements (utterances that *stand firmly*, Latin **stare**) that come *not from a straight path* (**in**, *not*, **dis**, *apart from*, **regere**, *to keep in a straight line*, which gives us **regular**, **rule**, and **ruler**). A **direct statement** is a quotation, a *straight-forward repeating* of an utterance. An **indirect statement** requires someone to report what someone said, adding one layer of complexity, which makes it *not a straight* quotation. What someone said is *made clear* with their **declarative infinitive**.

What to Study and Do 27. 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. Memorize the definition of the positive, comparative, and superlative adjectives and adverbs. Memorize the function of the genitive of comparison and the dative of degree of difference. Finally make sure that you understand how to read the chart on adjectives and adverbs.

Learning Tip 27: Learn to Engage in Debate and Disagreement. When considering life's essential problems that admit of no one right solution, seek to understand before being understood. Understand the arguments of the other so well that you can reproduce them to the other's satisfaction. Help others clarify their arguments so that they are not misunderstood. Debate so as to bring out the best in others and let others bring out the best in you. Learn how to disagree without being disagreeable. Debate and disagreement help us to learn deeply and well.