



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



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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 Hardback: 9781800642553

ISBN Digital ebook (mobi): 9781800642584

ISBN Digital (PDF): 9781800642560

ISBN Digital (XML): 9781800642591

DOI: 10.11647/OBP.0264

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

Module 29

δείκνυμι and φημί

The Verb

In Greek and in English verbs have the same definitions 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 (**ῥήμα**) 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**.

The μι-Verbs δείκνυμι and φημί

Though not as numerous as **ω-verbs**, **μι-verbs** occur frequently. **μι-verbs** conjugate differently from **ω-verbs** in some tenses, typically the present, imperfect, aorist, and sometimes the perfect. In conjugating these verb forms, learn which **stem** to combine with which ending. The **stem** is the base of the word to which the ending is joined. Once you have the correct stem and ending, combine them to create the correct form. You may memorize the stems and endings or you may learn how to combine stems and endings so that you can recognize the forms as you encounter them.

Present and Imperfect Tense Stems

Use the long vowel grade stem for the singular (I, you, he, she, it) and the short vowel grade for the plural (we, you, they). Note that the stems differ even within the same tense, mood, and voice.

long vowel grade stem

(use for the singular)

δείκνϋ-**short vowel grade stem**

(use for the plural)

δείκνυ-**φη-****φα-**

Present and Imperfect Tense Endings

Add to the correct tense stem.

Primary Active

(use for the present)

S**Pl****1st**

-μι

-μεν

2nd

-ς

-τε

3rd

-σι (ν)

-ᾱσι (ν)

Secondary Active

(use for the imperfect)

S**Pl****1st**

-ν

-μεν

2nd

-ς

-τε

3rd

-σαν

Infinitive Active

-ναι

Primary Middle and Passive

(use for the present)

S**Pl****1st**

-μαι

-μεθα

2nd

-σαι

-σθε

3rd

-ται

-νται

Secondary Middle and Passive

(use for the imperfect)

S**Pl****1st**

-μην

-μεθα

2nd

-σο

-σθε

3rd

-το

-ντο

Infinitive Middle and Passive

-σθαι

The Conjugation of δείκνυμι

The principal parts are these:

δείκνϋμι δείξω ἔδειξα δέδειχα δέδειγμαι ἐδείχθην

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

Present Indicative Active of δείκνυμι

Singular: long vowel grade, **δείκνυ-**, + primary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, **δεικνυ-**, + primary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
δείκνυμι	<i>I show</i>	1st person singular
δείκνυς	<i>you show</i>	2nd person singular
δείκνυσι (ν)	<i>he, she, it shows</i>	3rd person singular
δεικνυμεν	<i>we show</i>	1st person plural
δεικνυτε	<i>you show</i>	2nd person plural
δεικνύασι (ν)	<i>they show</i>	3rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade of the stem, **δεικνυ-**, + **-ναι**.

δεικνύναι	<i>to show</i>	unmarked
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1. Note that infinitives with the ending **-ναι** are 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.

Present Indicative Middle of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade of the stem, **δεικνυ-**, + primary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
δείκνυμαι	<i>I set</i>	1 st person singular
δείκνυσαι	<i>you set</i>	2 nd person singular
δείκνυται	<i>he, she, it sets</i>	3 rd person singular
δεικνύμεθα	<i>we set</i>	1 st person plural
δεικνυσθε	<i>you set</i>	2 nd person plural
δεικνυνται	<i>they set</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade of the stem, **δεικνυ-**, + -σθαι.

δεικνυσθαι	<i>to set</i>	unmarked for person & #
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1. 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.

Present Indicative Passive of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade of the stem, **δεικνυ-**, + primary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
δείκνυμαι	<i>I am shown</i>	1 st person singular
δείκνυσαι	<i>you are shown</i>	2 nd person singular
δείκνυται	<i>he, she, it is shown</i>	3 rd person singular
δεικνύμεθα	<i>we are shown</i>	1 st person plural
δείκνυσθε	<i>you are shown</i>	2 nd person plural
δείκνυνται	<i>they are shown</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade of the stem, **δεικνυ-**, + -σθαι.

δείκνυσθαι	<i>to be shown</i>	unmarked for person & #
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1. 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 δείκνυμι

Singular: long vowel grade, **δεικνύ-**, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, **δεικνυ-**, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἐδείκνυν	<i>I was showing, used to show</i>	1 st singular
ἐδείκνυς	<i>you were showing, used to show</i>	2 nd singular
ἐδείκνυ	<i>he, she, it was showing, used to show</i>	3 rd singular
ἐδείκνυμεν	<i>we were showing, used to show</i>	1 st plural
ἐδείκνυτε	<i>you were showing, used to show</i>	2 nd plural
ἐδείκνυσαν	<i>they were showing, used to show</i>	3 rd plural

Imperfect Indicative Middle of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade stem, **δείκνυ-**, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἐδεικνύμην	<i>I was setting, used to set</i>	1 st singular
ἐδείκνυσσο	<i>you were setting, used to set</i>	2 nd singular
ἐδείκνυτο	<i>he, she, it was setting, used to set</i>	3 rd singular
ἐδεικνύμεθα	<i>we were setting, used to set</i>	1 st plural
ἐδείκνυσθε	<i>you were setting, used to set</i>	2 nd plural
ἐδείκνυντο	<i>they were setting, used to set</i>	3 rd plural

Imperfect Indicative Passive of δείκνυμι

Short vowel grade stem, **δείκνυ-**, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἐδεικνύμην	<i>I was being shown, used to be shown</i>	1 st singular
ἐδείκνυσσο	<i>you were being shown, used to be shown</i>	2 nd singular
ἐδείκνυτο	<i>he, she, it was being shown, used to be shown</i>	3 rd singular

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἐδείκνυμεθα	<i>we were being shown, used to be shown</i>	1 st plural
ἐδείκνυσθε	<i>you were being shown, used to be shown</i>	2 nd plural
ἐδείκνυντο	<i>they were being shown, used to be shown</i>	3 rd plural

The Conjugation of φημί

The principal parts are these:

φημί φήσω ἔφησα -----

φημί does not have a middle or a passive voice. It has active forms in the present, imperfect, future, and aorist. It uses **μι-verb** endings for the present and imperfect and **ω-verb** endings for the future and first aorist.

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

Present Indicative Active of φημί

Singular: long vowel grade, **φη-**, + primary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, **φα-**, + primary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
φημί	<i>I say</i>	1 st person singular
φής, φῆς, φῆσθα	<i>you say</i>	2 nd person singular
φησί (ν)	<i>he, she, it says</i>	3 rd person singular
φαμέν	<i>we say</i>	1 st person plural
φατέ	<i>you say</i>	2 nd person plural
φᾶσί (ν)	<i>they say</i>	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Active of φημί

Short vowel grade, **φα-**, + **-ναι**.

φάναι	<i>to say</i>	unmarked
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1. Note that infinitives with the ending **-ναι** are 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 φημί

Singular: long vowel grade, **φη-**, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, **φα-**, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἔφην	<i>I was saying, used to say</i>	1st person singular
ἔφης, ἔφησθα	<i>you were saying, used to say</i>	2 nd person singular
ἔφη	<i>he, she, it was saying, used to say</i>	3 rd person singular
ἔφαμεν	<i>we were saying, used to say</i>	1 st person plural
ἔφατε	<i>you were saying, used to say</i>	2 nd person plural
ἔφασαν	<i>they were saying, used to say</i>	3 rd person plural

Practice Translating μι-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. ὁ πόλεμος καὶ δυστυχία τὰς ὀργὰς τῶν βροτῶν τὰς αὐτὰς ταῖς συντυχίαις καθιστᾷσιν.
2. ἡ γῆ μέλαινα πίνει· πίνει δένδρεα δ' αὖ γῆν· ὁ δ' ἥλιος θάλατταν· τὸν δ' ἥλιον σελήνη. ἡ φύσις καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν πάντων πίνειν. τί, ὦ ἑταῖροι, οὐ καλὸν καὶ μοι πίνειν (Anakreontic, anonymous poems written in the Anakreontic meter);

3. ὅσω πέλας τὰ Μοίρας, μᾶλλον πρέπει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τερπνὰ παίζειν· καὶ γὰρ ἡ Μοῖρα ὡς τάχιστα τὰς τέρψεις τοῦ βίου δίδωσι καὶ λαμβάνει.
4. Μοῖρα δεσπότη ἔδωκε τὸ σῶμα Ζωσίμης, ψύχην ἀγαθῆς, καὶ νῦν θανάτῳ, ἢ πρὶν ἢν μόνῳ τῷ σώματι δούλῃ, καὶ τῷ σώματι εὗρεν ἐλευθερίην (Damaskios).
5. παρ' αὐτῷ Ζηνὶ πίμπλημι ἀμβροσίης ὅταν τὰ ὄμματα βλέπω ἥς ἐράω.
6. ἐπεὶ ἀστέρας ἀναβλέπεις, Ἀστήρ, οὐρανός εἰμι καὶ πολλοῖς ὄμμασιν εἰς σὲ καταβλέπω.
7. οὔτε γὰρ ἐλπίδ' ἔχομεν γηράσαι οὔτε θανεῖν ὅτε ἐσμέν ὑγιείας καλῆς· ἀλλὰ χρόνος βιότου θνητοῖς ὀλίγος.
8. πῶς δ' ὑγιεῖαν ἔδοτε αὐτοῖς, ὡς πάντες ὧν ψαύετε θνήσκουσιν;
9. αἰνίζειν μὲν ἄριστον· ὁ δὲ ψόγος ἔχθους ἀρχή· ἀλλὰ κακῶς εἶπεῖν Ἀττικὴν δίδωσί μοι τέρψιν.
10. πάντα θεοῖς ἀνέθεσαν Ὅμηρός θ' Ἡσίοδός τε· κλέπτειν, μοιχεύειν τε καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀπατεύειν.

Adverbs and Verbs

αἰνίζω *praise, approve*

ἀναβλέπω *look, look back*

ἀνατίθημι *set up, establish, dedicate, offer*

ἀπατεύω *deceive*

αὖ (adverb, postpositive) *in turn, again*

***ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἡρξα** *rule, command; begin + gen.*

βλέπω, βλέψω, ἔβλεψα *see, have the power of sight*

γηράσκω, γηράσομαι, ἐγήρᾱσα *grow old, become old*

***δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα** *give; allow*
 'x' in dat. or acc. + inf., **ἐμὲ (έμοί)**
εὐτυχέειν δίδως *you allow me to prosper*

***εἰμί, ἔσομαι** *be, be possible*

καταβλέπω *look, look down*

κλέπτω *steal*

***λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον** *take, receive; capture*

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

λύω (ῡ), λύσω, ἔλῡσα *loose, free, destroy; (mid.) ransom*

μοιχεύω *commit adultery; debauch*

νεύω, νεύσω, ἔνευσα *nod*

παίζω, παίξομαι or παιξέομαι, ἔπαισα *play, sport, dance*

πειράω, πειράσω, ἐπείρασα *attempt, undertake; (mid. and pass) try, make an attempt; make trial of, test + gen.*

πέλας *nearby*

ἐράω <i>love; long for, desire</i> + gen.	πίμπλημι <i>fill, fill up; fill</i> 'x' (a person or thing) in acc. with 'y' a thing in gen.; <i>be full of</i> + gen.
*εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, ηὔρον <i>find out, discover</i>	πίνω, πίομαι or πιέομαι, ἐπιον <i>drink; drink of</i> + gen.
*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον <i>have, hold; be able</i> + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν <i>to be well</i>	πρέπω, πρέψω, ἐπρεψα <i>be clearly seen, resemble, seem; be fitting; liken</i>
*θνήσκω, θανέομαι, ἔθανον <i>die, perish</i>	τάχιστα <i>most quickly</i>
*καθίστημι <i>appoint, establish, put into a state; (intrans.) be established, be appointed</i>	ψάύω, ψάύσω, ἔψαυσα <i>touch</i> + gen.

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

*-----, ἀλλήλων <i>one another</i>	*θεός, θεοῦ ἢ ὁ <i>god, goddess, deity</i>
*ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν <i>good, noble</i>	θνητός, θνητή, θνητόν <i>mortal</i>
ἀμβροσία, ἀμβροσίας ἢ <i>nectar of the gods</i>	*καλός, καλή, καλόν <i>beautiful, noble, good</i>
*ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ἢ ὁ <i>human, person</i>	μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν <i>black, dark</i>
ἄριστος, ἀρίστη, ἄριστον <i>best, noblest</i>	μοῖρα, μοίρας ἢ <i>lot; portion; fate</i>
*ἀρχή, ἀρχῆς ἢ <i>rule, command; beginning; empire</i>	*μόνος, μόνη, μόνον <i>only, sole, alone, solitary; one</i>
ἀστήρ, ἀστέρος ὁ <i>star</i>	Ὅμηρος, Ὀμήρου ὁ <i>Homer</i>
Ἀττικός, Ἀττική, Ἀττικόν <i>Attic, Athenian</i>	*ὀλίγος, ὀλίγα, ὀλίγον <i>few</i>
*βίος, βίου ὁ <i>life</i>	ὄμμα, ὄμματος τό <i>eye</i>
βίος, βίτου ὁ <i>life</i>	ὀργή, ὀργῆς ἢ <i>impulse; passion, anger</i>
βροτός, βροτοῦ ὁ <i>mortal man; (adj.) mortal</i>	*ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον <i>so many, as many as</i>
*γῆ, γῆς ἢ <i>land, earth</i>	οὐρανός, οὐρανοῦ ὁ <i>sky, heaven</i>
δένδρεον = δένδρον, -ου τό (-ος, -ους (-εος) τό) <i>tree</i>	πέτρος, πέτρου ὁ <i>rock</i>

δεσπότης, δεσπότου ὁ <i>master</i>	*πόλεμος, πολέμου ὁ <i>war</i>
δούλη, δούλης ἡ <i>slave</i>	σελήνη, σελήνης ἡ <i>moon</i>
δυστυχία, δυστυχίας ἡ <i>ill-luck, ill-fortune</i>	στρατόπεδον, στρατοπέδου τό <i>camp</i>
ἐλευθερία, ἐλευθερίας ἡ <i>freedom, liberty</i>	συντυχία, συντυχίας ἡ <i>incident; fortune</i>
ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος ἡ <i>hope, expectation</i>	*σῶμα, σώματος τό <i>body</i>
ἐταῖρος, ἐταίρου ὁ <i>comrade, companion</i>	τερπνός, τερπνῆ, τερπνόν <i>delightful, pleasant, agreeable, glad</i>
ἔχθος, ἔχθους (-εος) τό <i>hate, hatred</i>	τέρψις, τέρψεως ἡ <i>pleasure, enjoyment</i> τιμή, τιμῆς ἡ <i>esteem, honor</i>
Ζήν, Ζηνός ὁ <i>Zeus</i>	τιμή, τιμῆς ἡ <i>esteem, honor</i>
Ζωσίμη, Ζωσίμης ἡ <i>Zosime</i>	ὕγεια, ὑγιείας ἡ <i>health, soundness</i>
ἥλιος, ἡλίου ὁ <i>sun</i>	*φύσις, φύσιος (φύσης, φύσεως) ἡ <i>nature</i>
Ἡσίοδος, Ἡσιόδου ὁ <i>Hesiod, Greek poet c. 700 BCE</i>	*χρόνος, χρόνου ὁ <i>time</i>
*θάλασσα (θάλαττα), θαλάσσης ἡ <i>sea</i>	ψόγος, ψόγου ὁ <i>blame, flaw, censure</i>
θάνατος, θανάτου ὁ <i>death</i>	*ψυχή, ψυχῆς ἡ <i>life, soul, spirit</i>

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 Lucian's *The Lover of Lies* (Φιλοψευδής). 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.

Εὐκράτης: κατὰ μικρὸν δὲ φιλοφρονούμενος οὐ πολὺ ἐταῖρος αὐτῷ καὶ συνήθης ἐγενόμην ὥστε πάντων ἐκοίνωσε μοι τῶν ἀπορρήτων. καὶ τέλος ἐπεισε με τοὺς μὲν οἰκέτας πάντας ἐν τῇ Μέμφιδι καταλιπεῖν, αὐτὸν δὲ μόνον ἀκολουθεῖν μετ'

αὐτοῦ· μὴ γὰρ ἀπορήσειν ἡμᾶς ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ ἡμῖν διακονήσονται. καὶ τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο οὕτω διήγομεν. ἐπεὶ ἦλθομεν εἰς τι καταγώγιον, ἔλαβεν ὁ ἀνὴρ ἢ τὸν μοχλὸν τῆς θύρας ἢ τὸ κόρηθρον ἢ καὶ τὸ ὑπερον καὶ τοῦτο περέβαλεν ἱματίοις. ἔπειτα ἐπιλέγει τινα ἐπωδὴν καὶ τοῦτο ἐποίει βαδίζειν. δοκέει τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἄνθρωπος εἶναι. τὸ δὲ ἀπέρχεται ὕδωρ τε ἐμπίλησι καὶ ἐσκεύαζε καὶ πάντα δεξιῶς ὑπῆρέτεε καὶ διηκονέετο ἡμῖν. καὶ εἴτα ἐπεὶ ἄλις ἔχει τῆς διακονίας, ὁ δὲ Παγκράτης ἄλλην ἐπωδὴν ἐπιλέγων αὖθις κόρηθρον τὸ κόρηθρον ἢ ὑπερον τὸ ὑπερον ἐποίησε. τοῦτο ἐγὼ πάνυ ἐσπούδαζον ἐκμανθάνειν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ οὐκ εἶχον. ἐβάσκαينه γάρ, καίτοι πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα προχειρότατος ὢν. μιᾷ δέ ποτε ἡμέρᾳ λαθὼν—ἐν σκοτεινῷ ὑφίστημι—ἐπήκουσα τῆς ἐπωδῆς· ἦν δὲ τρισύλλαβος σχεδόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐντέλλει τῷ ὑπέρω ταῦτα ἃ δεῖ ποιεῖν καὶ ὥχετο εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.

Adverbs and Verbs

ἀκολουθέω <i>follow, accompany</i> + dat.	ἐπακούω <i>listen, hear, overhear</i>
ἄλις <i>sufficiently, enough</i>	ἐπιλέγω <i>say, utter, pronounce; pick out, choose; (mid.) think over, consider; read</i>
ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπελεύσομαι, ἀπῆλθον <i>depart, leave</i>	*ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον <i>come, go</i>
ἀπορέω, ἀπορήσομεν, ἠπόρησα <i>be without means or resources; be at a loss, be in doubt; lack</i> + gen.	*ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον <i>have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well</i>
αὖθις <i>again, in turn, hereafter, in the future</i>	καίτοι <i>and indeed, and yet; though</i>
βαδίζω, βαδιέω or βαδίσω, ἐβάδισα, <i>walk, go</i>	καταλείπω, -λείψω, -έλιπον <i>leave behind</i>
βασκαίνω <i>slander, malign, bewitch; envy, grudge, keep to oneself</i>	κοινώω, κοινώσω, ἐκοίνωσα <i>communicate, impart; make common, share; (mid.) be partner, be sharer, be partaker</i> + gen.
*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην <i>be, be born</i>	*λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον <i>take, receive; capture</i>
*δεῖ, δεήσει <i>it is necessary</i> + dat. or acc. + inf.	οἴχομαι, οἰχήσομαι, ----- <i>go, be gone, have gone</i>
διάγω <i>carry over; (intrans.) cross over; pass, spend; (intrans.) live</i>	*πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα <i>persuade, persuade 'x' in acc. + inf.; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey</i> + dat. or gen.

διακονέω, διακονήσω <i>minister, serve, do service + dat.</i>	περιβάλλω <i>throw around</i>
*δοκέω, δόξω, έδοξα <i>seem, think; seem best, think best + inf.</i>	*ποιέω, ποιήσω, έποίησα <i>do, make, cause; (mid.) consider</i>
*εἰμί, έσομαι <i>be, be possible</i>	σκευάζω, σκευάσω, έσκεύασα <i>prepare, make ready</i>
εἶτα <i>then, next, accordingly</i>	σπουδάζω, σπουδάσω <i>be serious, be earnest; be eager + inf.</i>
έκμανθάνω <i>learn, know, examine</i>	σχεδόν <i>near, roughly speaking, about, almost</i>
έμπιμπλημι <i>fill, fill up; fill 'x' (a person or thing) in acc. with 'y' a thing in gen.</i>	ύπηρετέω, ύπηρετήσω <i>serve as a rower; minister to, serve + dat.</i>
έντέλλω <i>order, enjoin, command</i>	ύφίστημι <i>place under; put secretly in ambush; lie concealed</i>

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

άγορά, άγοράς ή: <i>agora, marketplace</i>	Μέμφις, Μέμφιδος ή <i>Memphis, an Egyptian city on the Nile river south of Cairo, the capital of Egypt c. 2700–2200</i>
*άλλος, άλλη, άλλο <i>another, other</i>	*μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν <i>small, little, short</i>
*άνήρ, άνδρός ό <i>man, husband</i>	μοχλός, μοχλοϋ ό <i>bar, lever, crowbar</i>
*άνθρωπος, άνθρώπου ή ό <i>human, person</i>	οϊκέτης, οϊκέτου ό <i>household slave</i>
άπόρρητος, άπόρρητον <i>forbidden, secret</i>	Παγκράτης, Παγκράτου ό <i>Pankrates</i>
διακονία, διακονίας ή <i>service</i>	προχειρότατος, προχειροτάτη, προχειρότατον <i>most at hand, ready</i>
έπιλέγων, έπιλέγοντος ό <i>speaking</i>	σκοτεινός, σκοτεινή, σκοτεινόν <i>dark</i>
έπωδή, έπωδής ή <i>enchantment, spell, charm</i>	συνήθης, συνήθες <i>living together; well-acquainted, intimate; accustomed, customary</i>

ἑταῖρος, ἑταίρου ὁ <i>comrade, companion</i>	*τέλος, τέλους (-εος) τό: <i>end, boundary; power; office; (acc.) finally</i>
ἡμέρα, ἡμέρας ἡ <i>day</i>	τρισύλλαβος, τρισύλλαβον <i>trisyllabic</i>
θύρα, θύρας ἡ <i>door</i>	ὔδωρ, ὕδατος τό <i>water</i>
ἱμάτιον, ἱματίου τό <i>cloak; piece of dress or cloth; (pl.) clothes</i>	ὑπερον, ὑπέρου τό <i>pestle</i>
καταγώνιον, καταγωγίου τό <i>lodging, inn, resting-place</i>	φιλοφρονεόμενος, φιλοφρονεομένου ὁ <i>treating or dealing with kindly + dat.</i>
κόρηθρον, κορήθρου τό <i>besom, broom</i>	ὢν, ὄντος ὁ <i>being</i>
λαθών, λαθόντος ὁ <i>secretly, by stealth</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.

ἐν δὲ βέλτιστον, ὃς κακὰ ἐμὲ ἐποίησε, τοῦτον δέννοις ἀντιδοῦναι κακοῖς.

ἔπειτα ἐπιλέγει τινα ἐπωδὴν καὶ τοῦτο ἐποίεε βαδίζειν.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Eukleides (Euclid) of Alexandria (Εὐκλείδης c. 300 BCE). Born in Alexandria, Eukleides developed a conceptual system of geometry from a small set of axioms. His book, *Elements*, has been used to teach geometry up until 150 or so years ago. In *Elements*, Euclid discusses number theory, the connection between perfect numbers and Mersenne primes, the infinity of prime numbers, the uniqueness of prime factorization, and an algorithm for finding a common divisor of two numbers. Until recently Euclid's geometry was the only geometry possible. As of the 19th century, mathematicians have discovered other geometries collectively referred to as non-Euclidean. Euclid and the non-Euclidean geometrical systems that followed are examples of discontinuities that created ways of knowing that were novel.

Herms and Phalloi



Fig. 4 Herm of Hermes from Pergamon. Copy of a herm attributed to the sculptor Alkamenes. Photograph by Kharmacher, 2020, Wikimedia, CC BY-SA, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:20.12_Herme_Alkamenes.png



Fig. 5 A Roman gold phallic pendant, found in Essex. Photographed by Laura Pooley, Colchester Museums, 2006. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is a voluntary programme run by the United Kingdom government to record the increasing numbers of small finds of archaeological interest found by members of the public. The scheme started in 1997 and now covers most of England and Wales. Finds are published at <https://finds.org.uk>. Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_Roman_gold_phallic_pendant_\(FindID_144640-334389\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_Roman_gold_phallic_pendant_(FindID_144640-334389).jpg)

Considered apotropaic (having the ability to ward off evil), the phallus appears on herms and as a pendant attached to chains and worn around the neck of children.

Module 29 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

ἐκάτερος, ἐκατέρῃ, ἐκάτερον *each*

κοινός, κοινή, κοινόν *shared, common*; ἐκ τοῦ κοινοῦ *shared in common*; (n.) τὸ κοινόν *the state*

οἷος, οἷα, οἷον *such, such a kind*; οἷός τέ εἰμι *I am able, I am of such a kind to + inf.*; οἷον or οἷα *how, like, as, because*

ὅλος, ὅλη, ὅλον *whole, entire*

Verbs

κρατέω, κρατήσω, ἐκράτησα, -----, -----, ἐκρατήθην *be strong, powerful, rule + gen.*

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, ἔμαθον, μεμάθηκα, -----, ----- *learn; learn to, learn how to + inf.; understand*

ὁμολογέω, ὁμολογήσω, ὡμολόγησα, ὡμολόγηκα, ὡμολόγημαι, ὡμολογήθην *speak together; agree; admit*

Etymology Corner XXIX by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 25, Parts of Speech

Adjectives, cont. In Module 27, we meet the three **degrees of adjectives and adverbs**. We've already met the root of **degree** in **progressive** and **grade, gradior/gress-** means *step*. There are three *steps* we have with our adjectives.

- **Positive degree** is the plain, average meaning of the adjective, the one that is *placed* in the dictionary (from our frequently recurring root, **ponere/positus**, *put or placed*).
- When you make a **comparison**, you are judging two things next to each other to tell which one is bigger, or smarter, or faster. The Latin means *along with an equal* from **com**, *along with*, and **par**, *equal*.
 - **The degree of difference is the size of the step/distance between two items (dis-/dif-, away from, like in distract (to drag someone's attention away from something) and ferre which we've already met as carry).**
- If you had Senior **Superlatives** in high school, they were used to mark the

people **most likely to succeed**, or with the **best smile**, or the **cutest couple**. In my yearbook I was “most likely to write an etymology corner for a Greek textbook”. (At least that’s what it says now that I’ve spent a little time with a label printer.) These people have been *carried above* all the rest. **Super**, like where Superman flies, means above, and **latus** is the past participle of **ferre** which we met in **Comparatives**. An adjective or adverb in the **superlative degree** is the ultimate degree, the highest, best, sweetest, or most honorable, the one that is beyond all the rest.

- Adjectives can be in **attributive** and **predicate position**, one of the ways paying close attention to word order is vital for correctly discerning meaning. When something is in **attributive position** it is an attribute, that is, a quality or characteristic. This comes from the Latin **ad** + **tribuere**, *to grant or gift to someone*, easily seen in the English **tribute**, a gift given out of respect or esteem. Words in the **attributive position** are *granted* to the noun they modify like gifts. Words in the **predicate position**, on the other hand, are talking about their noun. We met the etymons **prae**, *before*, and **dicare**, *to assert or talk about* earlier in the textbook. The distinction seems small, but the precision of Greek allows it to say much with these subtle distinctions.

What to Study and Do 29. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have memorized the endings for **μi-verbs** and that you understand how to translate and identify each form.

Learning Tip 29: Creation and Destruction. Albert Low argues that the need to create is a fundamental life force of the universe. Ordinary people with ordinary jobs have just as much a need to create as does the expert musician, painter, poet, or scientist. We cannot repress our drive to create. It must be expressed constructively through allowing our imagination to realize its potential. Low argues that if our need to create is repressed, it will be expressed destructively against others or one’s self. Denying the potential that resides in oneself has far-reaching consequences. Accepting it takes courage and involves work.