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



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Module 30 ἕημι **and ἕστημ**ι

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 ($\dot{\rho}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$) 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**.

The μι-Verbs ἵημι and ἵστημι

Though not as numerous as ω -verbs, μ -verbs occur frequently. μ -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, Imperfect, and Aorist Tense Stems

Present and Imperfect Tense Stems

Use the long vowel grade stem for the singular and the short vowel grade for the plural. Note that the stems differ even within the same tense, mood, and voice.

long vowel grade stem	short vowel grade stem
(use for the singular)	(use for the plural)
ἰη- or ἱει-	ίε-
ίστη-	ίστα-

Mixed Aorist Tense Stems

long vowel grade	short vowel grade
(use for the singular)	(use for the plural)
ἡκ-	ໍ່ະ- (ɛἱ-)

Root Aorist Tense Stem

long vowel grade	long vowel grade
(use for the singular)	(use for the plural)
στη-	στη-

Present, Imperfect, and Aorist Tense Endings

Add to the correct tense stem.

	Primary Acti	ve		Secondary Activ	e
(use for the present)		(use for the imperfect and aorist)			
	S	Pl		S	PL
1 st	-μι	-μεν	1 st	-v	-μεν
2^{nd}	-ς	-78	2^{nd}	-ς	-78
3 rd	-σι (ν)	-āσι (ν)	3 rd		-σαν

Present Infinitive Active

-ναι

Primary Middle and Passive

(use for the present)

 S
 Pl

 1st
 -μαι
 -μεθα

 2nd
 -σαι
 -σθε

3rd -ται -νται

Aorist Infinitive Active

Secondary Middle and Passive

(use for the imperfect and aorist)

 S
 Pl

 1st
 -μην
 -μεθα

 2nd
 -σο
 -σθε

 3rd
 -το
 -ντο

Present Infinitive Middle and Passive -σθαι Aorist Infinitive Middle

-σθαι

The Conjugation of ἵημι

The principal parts are these:

ἵημι ἥσω -ἦκα* -εἶκα -εἶμαι -εἶθην

- 1. Note that one asterisk* indicates a mixed aorist.
- 2. The dashes on principal parts three through six indicate that in the wild the forms are found with prefixes.

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

Present Indicative Active of ἵημι

Singular: long vowel grade, **i**η- or **iει**- + primary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, **iε**-, + primary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
້ເημι	I hurl	1st person singular
້ເຖς, ່ເεῖς	you hurl	2nd person singular
ἕησι (ν)	he, she, it hurls	3rd person singular
ἕεμεν	we hurl	1st person plural
ίετε	you hurl	2nd person plural
່ເέαັσι (ν), ່ເαັσι (ν)	they hurl	3rd person plural

1. In the third person plural, $i\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ (v), epsilon ε , and alpha α , contract.

Present Infinitive Active of ἵημι

Short vowel grade of the stem, iε-, + -ναι.

ίέναι

to hurl

unmarked

 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 ἵημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἵεμαι	I hasten	1 st person singular
ἕεσαι	you hasten	2 nd person singular
ἕεται	he, she, it hastens	3 rd person singular
ίέμεθα	we hasten	1 st person plural
ἵεσθε	you hasten	2 nd person plural
<i>ἕενται</i>	they hasten	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle of ἵημι

Short vowel grade of the stem, iε-, + -σθαι.

ἕεσθαι	to hasten	unmarked for person & #	
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 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 ἵημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἕεμαι	I am hurled	1 st person singular
ἕ σαι	you are hurled	2 nd person singular
ἕται	he, she, it is hurled	3 rd person singular
ί έμεθα	we are hurled	1 st person plural
ἵεσθε	you are hurled	2 nd person plural
ἕενται	they are hurled	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive of ἵημι

Short vowel grade of the stem, $i\epsilon$ -, + - $\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

ἕσθαι to be hurled unmarked for person & #

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 ἴημι

Singular: long vowel grade, $i\eta$ - or $i\epsilon\iota$ - + past indicative augment + secondary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, $i\epsilon$ -, + past indicative augment + secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἵ ην (ī)	I was hurling, used to hurl	1 st singular
ἕεις	you were hurling, used to hurl	2 nd singular
້ເຍເ	he, she, it was hurling, used to hurl	3 rd singular
ἵεμεν	we were were hurling, used to hurl	1 st plural
ίετε	you were hurling, used to hurl	2 nd plural
ἕεσαν	they were hurling, used to hurl	3 rd plural

Imperfect Indicative Middle of ἵημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ίέμην (ῖ)	I was hastening, used to hasten	1 st singular
ἕσο	you were hastening, used to hasten	2 nd singular
ἕ ετο	he, she, it was hastening, used to hasten	3 rd singular

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ίέμεθα	we were hastening, used to hasten	1 st plural
ἵεσθε	you were hastening, used to hasten	2 nd plural
<i>ἕεντο</i>	they were hastening, used to hasten	3 rd plural

Imperfect Indicative Passive of ἵημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἱέμην (ī)	I was being hurled, used to be hurled	1 st singular
ἕσ ο	you were being hurled, used to be hurled	2 nd singular
ίετο	he, she, it was being hurled, used to be hurled	3 rd singular
ί έμεθα	we were being hurled, used to be hurled	1 st plural
ἕεσθε	you were being hurled, used to be hurled	2 nd plural
<i>ἕεντο</i>	they were being hurled, used to be hurled	3 rd plural

Aorist Indicative Active of ἵημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
-ἧκα	I hurled	1 st singular
-ἡ̃κας	you hurled	2 nd singular
-ἦκε (ν)	he, she, it hurled	3 rd singular

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
-εἷμεν	we hurled	1 st plural
-ະໂົτຍ	you hurled	2 nd plural
-εἶσαν	they hurled	3 rd plural

Aorist Infinitive Active of ἴημι

Long vowel grade, εί-, + -ναι.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
-εἶναι	to hurl	unmarked

- 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.
- Contrast εἶναι to hurl with εἶναι to be, noting that they differ only in breathing.

Aorist Indicative Middle of ἵημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
-εἵμην	I hastened	1 st singular
-εἶσο	you hastened	2 nd singular
-εἶτο	he, she, it hastened	3 rd singular
-εἵμεθα	we hastened	1 st plural
-εἶσθε	you hastened	2 nd plural
-εἶντο	they hastened	3 rd plural

Aorist Infinitive Middle of ἵημι

Short vowel grade, ἑ-, + -σθαι.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
-ἕσθαι	to hasten	unmarked

Aorist Indicative Passive of ἵημι

ω-verb augmented consonant stem, -είθ-, + ω-verb passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
-εἵθην	I was hurled	1 st singular
-εἵθης	you were hurled	2 nd singular
-εἵθη	he, she, it was hurled	3 rd singular
-εἵθημεν	we were hurled	1 st plural
-εἵθητε	you were hurled	2 nd plural
-εἵθησαν	they were hurled	3 rd plural

Aorist Infinitive Passive of ἴημι

ω-verb unaugmented consonant stem, - $\dot{\epsilon}\theta$ -, + -ηναι.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
-ἑθῆναι	to be hurled	unmarked

 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.

The Conjugation of ιστημι

The principal parts are these:

ϊστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα** and ἔστην***, ἕστηκα, ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην

1. Note that two asterisks** indicate a first aorist and three*** indicate a root aorist.

Present Indicative Active of ιστημι

Singular: long vowel grade, **iστη-**, + primary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, **iστα-**, + primary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἵστημι	I make stand	1st person singular
ἵστης	you make stand	2nd person singular
ἵστησι (ν)	he, she, it makes stand	3rd person singular
ἵσταμεν	we make stand	1st person plural
ἵστατε	you make stand	2nd person plural
ἱστάᾱσι (ν), ἱστᾶσι (ν)	they make stand	3rd person plural

1. In the third person plural $i\sigma\tau\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ (v), the alphas, $\alpha + \alpha$, have contracted.

Present Infinitive Active of ἴστημι

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

ίστάναι	to make stand	unmarked
loluvul	to make stand	unnuncu

 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 ὕστημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἴσταμαι	I stand	1 st person singular
ίστασαι	you stand	2 nd person singular
ίσταται	he, she, it stands	3 rd person singular
ίστάμεθα	we stand	1 st person plural
ἵστασθε	you stand	2 nd person plural
ίστανται	they stand	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Middle of ἴστημι

Short vowel grade of the stem, $i\sigma\tau a$ - + - $\sigma\theta a\iota$.

ἴστασθαι to stand

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 ἴστημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ίσταμαι	I am made to stand	1 st person singular
ίστασαι	you are made to stand	2 nd person singular
ίσταται	he, she, it is made to stand	3 rd person singular
ίστάμεθα	we are made to stand	1 st person plural
ϊστασθε	you are made to stand	2 nd person plural
ίστανται	they are made to stand	3 rd person plural

Present Infinitive Passive of ἴστημι

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

ἵστασθαι	to be made to stand	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 ὕστημι

Singular: long vowel grade, $i\sigma\tau\eta$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade, $i\sigma\tau\alpha$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἵστην (ῖ)	I was making to stand, used to make to stand	1 st singular
ἵστης	you were making to stand, used to make to stand	2 nd singular
ίστη	he, she, it was making to stand, used to make to stand	3 rd singular

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ϊσταμεν	we were making to stand, used to make to stand	1 st plural
ίστατε	you were making to stand, used to make to stand	2 nd plural
<i>ἕστασαν</i>	they were making to stand, used to make to stand	3 rd plural

Imperfect Indicative Middle of ἴστημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἱστάμην (ī)	I was standing, used to stand	1 st singular
ίστασο	you were standing, used to stand	2 nd singular
<i></i> ίστατο	he, she, it was standing, used to stand	3 rd singular
ίστάμεθα	we were standing, used to stand	1 st plural
ἵστασθε	you were standing, used to stand	2^{nd} plural
ἵσταντο	they were standing, used to stand	3 rd plural

Imperfect Indicative Passive of ἴστημι

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

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ἰστάμην (ῖ)	I was being made to stand, used to be made to stand	1st singular
ἵστασο	you were being made to stand, used to be made to stand	2 nd singular
ἵστατο	he, she, it was being made to stand, used to be made to stand	3 rd singular

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and #
ίστάμεθα	we were being made to stand, used to be made to stand	1 st plural
ϊστασθε	you were being made to stand, used to be made to stand	2 nd plural
<i>ἕσταντο</i>	they were being made to stand, used to be made to stand	3 rd plural

Aorist Indicative Active of ιστημι

Short vowel grade stem, $\sigma\tau\eta$ -, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
ἔστην	I stood	1 st singular
ἔστης	you stood	2 nd singular
ἔστη	he, she, it stood	3 rd singular
ἔστημεν	we stood	1 st plural
ἔστητε	you stood	2 nd plural
ἔστησαν	they stood	3 rd plural

Aorist Infinitive Active of ἴστημι

Long vowel grade, $\sigma \tau \eta$ -, + - $\nu \alpha \iota$.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
στῆναι	to stand	unmarked

 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.

Aorist Indicative Passive of ιστημι

ω-verb augmented consonant stem, έσταθ-, + ω-verb passive endings.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
έστάθην	I was made to stand	1 st singular
ἐστάθης	you were made to stand	2 nd singular
ἐστάθη	he, she, it was made to stand	3 rd singular
έστάθημεν	we were made to stand	1 st plural
έστάθητε	you were made to stand	2 nd plural
έστάθησαν	they were made to stand	3 rd plural

Aorist Infinitive Passive of ἴστημι

ω-verb unaugmented consonant stem, στaθ-, + -ηναι.

Verb Form	English Equivalent	Person and Number
σταθῆναι	to be made to stand	unmarked

 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.

Practice Translating Intransitive and Transitive Uses of ἴστημι. Remember that transitive verbs take an accusative direct object and intransitive verbs do not take a direct object. A common intransitive verb in Greek is ἕρχομαι. 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 these sentences, check your understanding with the answers in the Answer Key. After you have read though all of the sentences, read them again at least two more times. In each subsequent reading your understanding improves.

- 1. Ἀλκμήνης τόκος ἔστη σιωπῃ̃ (Euripides, Herakles).
- 2. τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ (Thoukydides).
- 3. ἕστη 'πὶ βωμοῦ γοργὸς ὑπλίτης ἰδεῖν (Euripides, Andromakhe).
- 4. ἔστη φαεννοῖς δεσπότης στίλβων ὅπλοις (Euripides, Andromakhe).
- 5. ἔστησαν ἀνδριάντα πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν (Demosthenes).
- 6. χαλκῆν εἰκόνα ἔστησαν (Demosthenes).

- 7. παρελθών πρέσβυς ές μέσον πέδον ἔστη (Euripides, Ion).
- 8. τήν στήλην ἕστησαν είς τὸ βουλευτήριον (Lykourgos).
- 9. τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ τῶν νεῶν ἔστησαν ἐν μέσῃ τῇ θαλάσσῃ (Appian).
- 10.πᾶς στρατός τ' ἔστη βλέπων (Euripides, *Iphigeneia in Aulis*).

Vocabulary

Άλκμήνη, Άλκμήνης ἡ <i>Alkmene,</i> mother of Herakles	<mark>ὸράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον</mark> see
ἀνδριάς, ἀνδριάντος ὁ statue	παρελθών, παρελθόντος ὁ entering
βλέπων, βλέποντος ὁ looking, watching	πέδον, πέδου τό ground, earth
βουλευτήριον, βουλευτηρίου τό senate-house	π ρέσβὕς, -εος (-εως) ὁ old man, elder, ambassador
βωμός, βωμοῦ ὁ altar	πύλη, πύλης ἡ gates
γοργός, γοργή, γοργόν grim, fierce, terrible	σĭωπή, σĭωπῆς ἡ silence
δεσπότης, δεσπότου ὁ master, lord	στήλη, στήλης ἡ block, stone, slab, monument
εἰκών, εἰκόνος ἡ likeness, image, portrait, statue	στίλβων, στίλβοντος ὁ glistening, glittering, gleaming
ἥμἴσυς, ἡμίσεια, ἥμισυ half	στρατός, στρατοῦ ὁ army, host
ἤπειρος, ἠπείρου ἡ land	τόκος, τόκου ὁ childbirth; offspring
*θάλασσα (θάλαττα), θαλάσσης ἡ sea	τροπαῖον, τροπαίου τό trophy, victory monument
*μέσος, μέση, μέσο ν middle, middle of + gen.; ἐς μέσον in common, altogether	
*νηῦς (ναῦς), νεός (νεώς) ἡ ship	χαλκῆ, χαλκῆς ἡ (sc. εἰκών) bronze statue
ὅπλον, ὅπλου τό weapon	

Practice Translating µı-verbs. Translate the below sentences and narrative, adapted from a variety of ancient Greek writers. To come to an accurate understanding of the sentences, use your knowledge of endings and of 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 the sentences, check your understanding with the answers in the Answer Key. After you have read though all of the sentences and all of the narrative, read them again at least two more times. In each subsequent reading your understanding improves.

- άλλὰ θεοὶ γὰρ κακοῖς, ὦ φίλ', ἐπὶ κρατερὴν τλημοσύνην ἔθεσαν φάρμακον· ἄλλοτε τ' ἄλλος ἔχει τάδε (Arkhilokhos).
- πάντα Τύχη καὶ Μοῖρα ἀνδρὶ διδόασιν ἀλλὰ καὶ δῆλον πάντα τεύχειν πόνον θνητοῖς μελέτην τε βροτείαν (Arkhilokhos).
- 3. οὔ μοι τὰ Γύγου τοῦ πολυχρύσου μέλει, μεγάλης δ' οὐκ ἐράω τυραννίδος· ταῦτα ἀπόπροθεν γάρ ἐστι ὀφθαλμῶν ἐμῶν. δεῖ ἐμοὶ οἶνον παλαιὸν καὶ λόγον καλὸν καὶ ὅῖτον καὶ ἑταίραν ἔχειν (Arkhilokhos).
- ἕν δὲ βέλτιστον, ὃς κακὰ ἐμὲ ἐποίησε, τοῦτον δέννοις ἀντιδοῦναι κακοῖς (Arkhilokhos).
- 5. τῶν θεῶν Ζεὺς μάντις ἀψευδέστατος καὶ τέλος τῶν πάντων αὐτὸς ἔχει καὶ πάντα θνητοῖς καὶ καλὰ καὶ κακὰ δίδωσιν.
- βέλτιστα μηκέτ' εἶναι νὴ Δία μήτε Πελοποννησίους μήτε Βοιωτίους πάντας πλὴν τῶν ἐγχέλεων (Aristophanes).
- 7. οὐ γὰρ τούτοις ἡδονὴ οἳ προτιθέασι βίαν ἀντὶ μήτιδος.
- πολύ κάλλιον τούς μέν νόμους τούς ἄδικούς τε καὶ παλαιοὺς λῦσαι, ἑτέρους δὲ θεῖναι, οἵ τοὺς τῆς πόλεως φυλάξουσιν (Lysias).
- οι καλῶς ἔχουσι τῇ πολιτείᾳ, τούτους μἐν τοὺς νόμους δεῖ θεῖναι, τοὺς δὲ οι αὐτῶν ὀλιγωροῦσι κολάζειν.
- 10.ἀγαθὸν ἱστάναι πρὸς ἀργύριον φιλίαν καὶ προτιθέναι τοὺς φίλους ἀντὶ τῶν χρημάτων.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Verbs

ἄλλοτε at another time	μέλω, μελήσω, ἐμέλησα be an object of care to + dat. πᾶσι μέλω I am a care to all; care for, attend to + gen.
ἀντιδίδωμι give in return, pay	μηκέτι no more, no longer, no further
ἀπόπροθεν from afar	νή <i>by</i> + acc.
*δεῖ it is necessary + 'x' in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come	ἀλιγωρέω esteem little, make small account of, belittle, despise + gen.

*δίδωμι, δώσω, ἕδωκα give; allow 'x' in dat. or acc. + inf., ἐμὲ (ἐμοί) εὐτυχέειν δίδως you allow me to prosper	πλήν except, save + gen.; (adv.) and yet
ἐράω love; long for, desire + gen.	*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider
*ἕχω, ἕξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well	προτίθημι place before; set before; display; offer
*ἵστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα or ἔστην stand, make stand, place	<mark>ῥάπτω</mark> stitch, sew
καλῶς well	τεύχω, τεύξω, ἕτευξα make ready, make, produce; cause, bring to pass
κολάζω, κολάσω, ἐκόλασα punish, check, correct; dock, prune	*τίθημι, θήσω, ἕθηκα put, place; make, cause
λύω (ῦ), λύσω, ἕλῦσα loose, free, destroy; (mid.) ransom	φυλάττω, φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα keep watch and ward, keep guard; watchfully await; φυλάττειν μὴ ποιεῖν to take care not to do, to guard against doing; φυλάττειν τοῦτο μὴ γενέσθαι to guard that this not happen
Adjectives and Nouns	
*ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν good, noble	*λ όγος, λόγου ὁ word, speech, story; reason, account
ἀδικός, ἀδικόν unjust	μάντις, μάντεως ὁ seer, prophet
*ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο another, other	μελέτη, μελέτης ἡ care, practice
*ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὁ man, husband	μῆτις, μήτιος ἡ wisdom, cunning
ἀργύριον, ἀργυρίου τό silver	μοῖρα, μοίρας ἡ lot; portion; fate
ἀψευδέστατος, ἀψευδεστάτη, ἀψευδέστατον most unfalse	*νόμος, νόμου ὁ law, custom
βέλτιστος, βελτίστη, βέλτιστον best	οἶνος, οἴνου ὁ wine
βία, βίας ἡ bodily force, strength	όφθαλμός, όφθαλμοῦ ὁ eye
Βοιώτιος, Βοιωτίᾶ, Βοιώτιον of or from Boiotia, a region of Greece	παλαιός, παλαιά, παλαιόν old, ancient

βρότειος, βρότειον (-ος, -ā, -ον) mortal	*πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν all, each, every, whole
Γύγης, -ου (-εω) ὁ <i>Gyges</i> , king of Lydia	Πελοποννήσιος, Πελοποννησίā, Πελοποννήσιον Peloponnesian
δέννος, δέννου ὁ reproach, disgrace	*πόλις, πόλιος (πόληος, πόλεως) ἡ city
δῆλος, δήλη, δῆλον visible, clear	πολιτεία, πολιτείας ἡ government
ἔγχελυς, ἔγχέλεως ἡ eel	πολύχρυσος, πολύχρυσον rich in gold
*ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν my	πόνος, πόνου ὁ hard work, suffering
ἑταίρα, ἑταίρας ἡ a companion	σῖτος, σίτου ὁ (pl. σῖτα τά) grain, food, bread
*ἕτερος, ἑτέρα, ἕτερον other, another	* τέλος, τέλεος (τέλους) τό end, boundary; power; office; (acc.) finally
* Ζεύς, Διός ὁ Zeus	τλημοσύνη, τλημοσύνης ή misery; endurance
ἡδονή, ἡδονῆς ἡ pleasure	τυραννίς, τυραννίδος ἡ tyranny
*θεός, θεοῦ ἡ ὁ god, goddess, deity	τύχη, τύχης ἡ fortune, luck, fate
θνητός, θνητή, θνητόν mortal	φάρμακον, φαρμάκου τό drug, cure
*како́ς, какή, како́v bad, evil, cowardly	φιλία, φιλίας ἡ friendship
καλλίων, κάλλιον lovelier, better	*φίλος, φίλη, φίλον friendly, kind, well-disposed + dat.; (n.) friend
*κάλος, κάλου ὁ cable, rope	* χρῆμα, χρήματος τό thing; (pl.) goods, money, propert
κρατερός, κρατερά, κρατερόν	

strong, stout, mighty

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* ($\Phi\iota\lambda o\psi\epsilon \upsilon\delta\eta c$). 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: ἐγὼ δὲ εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν ὡς ἐκεῖνός τι κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πραγματεύεται ἕλαβον τὸ ὕπερον καὶ ἐσχημάτισα ὁμοίως. ἔπειτα ἐπειπὼν τὰς συλλαβὰς ἐκέλευσα ὑδροφορέειν. τὸ δὲ ἐνέπλησε τὸν ἀμφορέα καὶ ἐκόμισε. ἐκέλευσα τούτῳ παῦσαι καὶ μηκέτι ὑδροφορέειν καὶ αὖθις ὕπερον ποιεῖσθαι. τὸ δὲ οὐκέτι μοι πείθεσθαι ἐθέλει, ἀλλ' ὑδροφορεῖ ἀεί. ἄχρι δὴ ἐμπίπλησι ἡμῖν ὕδατος τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ ἡ δὲ ἐπαντλεῖται. ἐγὼ δὲ ἀμηχανάω τῷ πράγματι καὶ δείδω. εἰ ὁ Παγκράτης ἐπανέρχεται, ἀγανακτήσει. τοῦτο ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. ἀξίνην ἕλαβον καὶ διακόπτω τὸ ὕπερον εἰς δύο μέρη. τὰ δέ, ἑκάτερον τὸ μέρος, ἀμφορέας ἕλαβε καὶ ὑδροφόρει καὶ ἀνθ' ἑνὸς δύο μοι ἐγένοντο οἱ διάκονοι. ἐν τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Παγκράτης ἦλθε καὶ συνίησι τὸ γενόμενον. ἐκεῖνα μὲν αὖθις ἐποίησε ξύλα, ὥσπερ ἦν πρὸ τῆς ἐπῳδῆς. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπέλιπέ με λαθών. καὶ οὐκ οἶδ' ὅποι ἀφανὴς ῷχετο.

Δεινόμαχος: δύνασαι ἄνθρωπον ποιεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρου;

Εὐκράτης: νὴ Δί' ἐξ ἡμισείας γε· οὐκέτι γὰρ εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἶος τέ εἰμι ἀπάγειν αὐτό, εἰ ἅπαξ γίγνεται ὑδροφόρος. ἀλλὰ δεήσει ἡμῖν ἐπικλυσθῆναι τὴν οἰκίαν.

Adverbs, Prepositions, and Verbs

ἀγανακτέω feel irritation	ἅπαξ once
ἀμηχανάω be at a loss	ἀπέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, -ῆλθον depart, leave
ἀπάγω, -άξω, -ήγαγον lead away; carry off	ἀπολείπω, -λείψω, -έλιπον leave
αὖθις (αὖτις) again, in turn, hereafter, in the future	κομίζω, κομιέω, ἐκόμισα take care of; carry, convey; (mid.) acquire
ἄχρι to the uttermost	*λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἕλαβον take, receive; capture
*γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην be, be born, happen, become	μηκέτι no more, no longer, no further
* δεῖ, δεήσει <i>it is necessary</i> + dat. or acc. + inf.	νή by + acc.

δείδω, δείσω, ἔδεισα fear, be afraid, dread	<mark>οἵχομαι, οἰχήσομαι,</mark> go, be gone, have gone
διακόπτω cut in two, cut through	ὄποι to where, wither
*δύναμαι I am able	οὐκέτι no more, no longer, no further
*έθέλω, έθελήσω, ήθέλησα wish, be willing	ὀψωνέω buy fish and dainties
ἐμπίμπλημι, -πλήσω, -ἕπλησα, fill, fill up; fill 'x' (a person or thing) in acc. with 'y' a thing in gen.	παύω, παύσω, ἕπαυσα make to end, stop; stop 'x' in acc. from 'y' in gen.
ἐπανέρχομαι return	*πείθω, πείσω, ἕπεισα persuade + inf.; (mid. or pass.) <i>listen to, obey</i> + dat. or gen.
ἐπαντλέω pump over, pour over, cause to overflow	*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider
ἐπικλύζω overflow, flood	πραγματεύομαι busy oneself, take trouble
ἐπιλέγω say, utter, pronounce; pick out, choose; (mid.) think over, consider; read	συνίημι send together; perceive; understand
*ἕ ρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον come, go	σχηματίζω assume a certain form, figure, posture; shape, fashion; dress up
*ἦν he, she, it was	ὑδροφορέω carry water
*κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα bid, order, command	
Adjectives, Nouns, and Pronouns	
ἀ γορά, ἀγορᾶς ἡ agora, marketplace	ἡμισεία, ἡμισείας ἡ half
<mark>ἀμφορεύς, ἀμφορέως ὁ</mark> amphora, jar, urn	λαθών, λαθόντος ὁ secretly, by stealth
*ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ἡ ὁ human, person	* μέρος, μέρεος (-ους) τό share, portion, part; limb; one's turn
ἀξίνη, ἀξίνης ἡ axe-head, axe	ξύλον, ξύλου τό: stick, club
ἀ ρχαῖος, -α, -ον ancient, from the beginning	οἰκία, οἰκίας ἡ house
ἀφανής, ἀφανές unseen, invisible; hidden, secret	*οἶος, οἴā, οἶον such, such a kind; οἶός τέ εἰμι I am able, I am of such a kind to + inf.; οἶον or οἶα how, like, as, because

γενόμενον, γενομένου τό having happened	Παγκράτης, Παγκράτου ὁ Pankrates
διάκονος, διακόνου ὁ servant	* πρᾶγμα, πράγματος τό matter, thing, affair; problem
*δύο <i>two</i>	συλλ αβή, συλλαβῆς ἡ that which holds together; syllable
*ἑκάτερος, ἑκατέρā, ἑκάτερον each	ὑ δροφόρος, ὑδροφόρου ὑ water-carrier
ἐπειπών, ἐπειπόντος ὁ speaking, having spoken	ὕδωρ, ὕδατος τό water
ἐπῳδή, ἐπῳδῆς ἡ enchantment, spell, charm	ὕπερον, ὑπέρου τό pestle
* Ζεύς, Διός ὁ Zeus	ὑ στεραῖος, ὑστεραίᾶ, ὑστεραῖον next, following; ὑστεραία on the next day

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.

όρῶ ὅτι ταύτην μὲν οὖν χρὴ νομίζειν οὐ τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν πάντων κακῶν εἶναι.

δύνασαι ἄνθρωπον ποιεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρου;

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Sappho of Lesbos, Σαπφώ Λέσβου, c. 630–570 BCE. Regarded in antiquity as the tenth Muse, Sappho and her poetry are widely praised for their lyrical excellence. Time has taken from us most of what Sappho wrote and left to us even less information about her life. She is said to have had three brothers, two of whom, Kharaxos and Larikhos, she mentions in the poem below. This poem, preserved in writing on papyrus and referred to as the Brother's Poem, was recently discovered. It was dug up by tomb raiders. From it, the classicist and papyrologist, Dirk Obbink reconstructed the Greek text. For a view of the fragment un-punctuated and not corrected, follow this link: Sappho Poem.¹

To Dirk Obbink's text, I have added vocabulary, notes, and a translation.

Meter (__ = a long vowel; u = a short vowel; x = anceps, a long or short vowel):

__u__x__uu__u___ __u__x__uu__u___ __u__x__uu__u___ __uu__u

ἀλλ' ἄϊ θρύλησθα Χάραξον ἔλθην νᾶϊ σὺν πλήαι. τὰ μέν, οἴομαι, Ζεῦς οἶδε σύμπαντές τε θέοι· σὲ δ'οὐ χρῆ ταῦτα νόησθαι, *ἄϊ = αἰεί ever, always
θρύλησθα you babble
Χάραξος, ου ὁ Kharaxos, Sappho's brother
*ἕλθην = ἐλθεῖν to come
*νᾶϊ = νηί: ναῦς, νεώς ἡ ship
πλήαι = πλέα: πλέος, -α, -ον full
τὰ μέν these things
οἴομαι think
Ζεῦς = Ζεύς
νοἑω think on, consider
χρῆ = χρή it is necessary

άλλὰ καὶ πέμπην ἔμε καὶ κέλεσθαι πόλλα λίσσεσθαι βασίληαν Ἡραν ἐξίκεσθαι τυίδε σάαν ἄγοντα νᾶα Χάραξον πέμπην = πέμπειν to send κέλομαι order, command; call λίσσομαι pray βασίληαν = βασιλείαν royal, kingly Ήρα, Ήρας ἡ Hera ἐξικνέομαι arrive τυίδε here σάος, -α, -ον safe ἅγων, ἅγοντος ὁ driving νᾶα = ναῦν: ναῦς, νεώς ἡ ship

¹ http://web.archive.org/web/20140130212614/http:/www.papyrology.ox.ac.uk/Fragments/ Obbink.Sappho7.draft.pdf.

κἄμμ' ἐπεύρην ἀρτέμεας. τὰ δ' ἄλλα πάντα δαιμόνεσσιν ἐπιτρόπωμεν· εὐδίαι γὰρ ἐκ μεγάλαν ἀήταν αἶψα πέλονται. κάμμ' = καὶ ἄμμε = καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐπεύρην = ἐπευρεῖν to find ἀρτεμής, ές safe δαίμων, -ονος ὁ or ἡ god, goddess ἐπιτρόπωμεν = ἐπιτρέπωμεν let us entrust εὐδία, -ας ἡ fair weather μεγάλαν = μεγάλων ἀήταν = ἀητῶν: ἀήτης, -ου ὁ gale, wind αἶψα quickly πέλομαι be

τῶν κε βόλληται βασίλευς Όλύμπω *δαίμον' ἐκ πόνων ἐπάρωγον ἤδη περτρόπην, κῆνοι μάκαρες πέλονται καὶ πολύολβοι·

**κάμμες, αἴ κε τὰν κεφάλαν ἀέρρη Λάριχος καὶ δή ποτ' ἄνηρ γένηται, καὶ μάλ' ἐκ πόλλαν βαρυθυμίαν κεν αἶψα λύθειμεν. τῶν κε = ὧν ἄν whosoever's βόλληται = βούληται wishes Όλύμπω = Όλύμπου: Όλυμπος, -ου ὁ Olympos δαίμων, -ονος ὁ or ἡ god, goddess πόνος, -ου ὁ pain, toil ἑπάρωγος, -οῦ ὁ helper, aider περτρόπην = περιτροπέειν turn κῆνοι = κεῖνοι μακάρ, -άρος blessed πολύολβος, -ον rich, wealthy

κἄμμες = καὶ ἡμεῖς αἴ κε = εἰ ἄν κεφάλαν = κεφάλην: κεφάλη, κεφάλης ἡ head ἀέρρη = ἀείρῃ raises Λάριχος, Λαρίχου ὁ Larikhos, Sappho's brother ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός ὁ man, husband γένηται becomes πόλλαν = πόλλων βαρυθυμίαν = βαρυθυμίων: βαρυθυμία, βαρυθυμίας heavy heart λύθειμεν we would be freed

Variant Readings:

*δαίμον' ἐκ πόνων ἐπ' ἀρηγον' ἤδη περτρόπην: turn their daimon away from toils toward a helper.

**αἴ κε τὰν κεφάλαν ἀέργης/ Λάριχος καὶ δή ποτ' ἄνηρ γένηται: if lazyheaded Larikhos every really becomes a man.

Prose Translation

You constantly go on about Kharaxos coming home with a full ship. Things which, I think, Zeus and all the other gods know and which you need not think on. Rather send and order me to offer many a prayer to our royal Hera that Kharaxos return at the helm of a safe ship and find us sound. All the rest we entrust to the gods. For calm from great storms quickly ensues. Whosoever's fate Olympian Zeus wishes now to turn from trouble to triumph, presently becomes fortunate and blessed. But for us, should Larikhos lift his head and ever really become a man, then surely right away we would be freed from great despair.

Module 30 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 Adverb

 $\ddot{\alpha}\nu$ (adverb or particle) indicates something hypothetical, non-factual, or with the indicative something repeated over time

δύο two

ἕκαστος, ἑκάστη, ἕκαστον each

ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσον equal, as many as; similar to + dat.

καλός, καλή, καλόν beautiful, noble, good

ὄμοιος, ὁμοίā, ὄμοιον like, resembling + dat.

τρεῖς, οἱ, αἱ; τρία τά three

<u>Verb</u>

ζάω (ζῆς, ζῆ), ζήσω, ἕζησα, ἕζηκα, -----, ----- live, breathe, be full of life

Etymology Corner XXX by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 26

Satura Lanx. Module 13 has given us some technical terms you may never have heard before to describe the changes some vowels go through, here in relation to nouns in declension. Ablaut, contraction, the loss of the intervocalic sigma or digamma, or quantitative metathesis seem less scary when you match their process to their etymologies.

- Ablaut comes from the German *off-sound* and indicates a vowel variation, the vowel *sounds different*, or is *off* from the primary sound like the shift from the long to the short sounds in μητηρ- and μητερ-.
- **Contraction** is when two vowels are *dragged together* (**trahere**, like how a tractor *drags* a plow, or when you click the back of a pen the point retracts, that is, is *dragged* back into the body of the ballpoint + **con**, which we've met a bunch of times before).
- Intervocalic means a letter *in between* (inter) two vowels (voces/voice). Look at the genitive of Σωκράτης, it's either Σωκράτεος or Σωκράτους. The second one is because the sigma at the end of Σωκράτης once upon a time stuck around on the stem in the declension and endings were added to it. The sigma in between those two vowels went away over time, and when you contract an ε with an o you get the diphthong ov. Hence Σωκράτε(σ)oς became Σωκράτους.
- **Quantitative metathesis** is kind of like a centaur, half Latin and half Greek. I'll leave it to you to figure out which half is the human and which the horse. You can see the English quantity (amount) in quantitative, which derives from **quantus**, a Latin question word meaning how much?. Metathesis is from two super popular Greek words. $\Theta \epsilon \sigma \iota \varsigma$, from $\tau \iota \theta \eta \mu \iota$, to place or put, we've already met both in the chapters and in our discussion of prepositions. **Μετά** has a couple different meanings, but its primary sense is *after*. For example, Aristotle's work The Metaphysics was so named because it came after his work The Physics. No, seriously, that's why it got that name. Μετά over time accretes some complex meanings like change or transcending, but in all senses originates with the idea that the $\mu\epsilon\tau\dot{\alpha}$ thing comes after. A metamorphosis is the shape $(\mu o \rho \phi \dot{\eta})$ that comes after a change, like a butterfly after the cocoon phase. Thus in grammar a **metathesis** is the *transposition of vowel length (quantity).* The genitive of $\pi \delta \lambda \iota \varsigma$ can be $\pi \delta \lambda \eta \varsigma \varsigma$ (ending with a long-short) or it can get *transposed* into $\pi \delta \lambda \epsilon \omega \varsigma$ (ending with a short and long vowel).

What to Study and Do 30. Before moving on to Ancient Greek II: A 21st-Century Approach, make sure that you have memorized the endings for μ t-verbs and that you understand how to translate and identify each form.

Learning Tip 30: What is Mind? Einstein wrote that the mind is revealed in the world. His imagining of a world with a unified coherence led to his overcoming the normal point of view of his own time and to a completely new and radical conceptual system that predicted among other things the relativity of time, one consequence of which is that the past, present, and future all currently exist. At some future point Einstein's conceptual system will lead to another's. And so it will go. Today's fundamental questions will give way to other fundamental questions of tomorrow. For thousands of years what is mind has captured the imagination of many of the world's thinkers. Is the mind a complex and recreatable arrangement of neurons that results in consciousness? Will artificial intelligence have the ability to think deeply and create new and radical conceptual systems? Is the mind something fundamentally different and impossible for us to create artificially? Is there a superconsciousness that exists in the universe, that creativity forms a part of and that we can experience? As time passes, we continue to work on creating conceptual systems to answer these questions.