Ancient Greek II

A 21st-Century Approach

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Module 33

The Present, Future, and Aorist Active Participle · The Attributive Participle · The Future Participle of Purpose · The Genitive Absolute

Module 33 Summary

In this module you learn the stems and endings for the present, future, and aorist active participles for μι-verbs (εἰμί, εἶμι, δίδωμι, ἵστημι, τίθημι) and ω-verbs. You learn the definition of an attributive participle and how future participles show purpose. You learn the genitive absolute construction.

The Participle

Participles are adjectives with verbal qualities. Remember that adjectives are one of the eight parts of speech. In Ancient Greek, adverbs (1), conjunctions (2), interjections (3), and prepositions[1] (4) function just like their English counterparts. The Greek adjective (5) differs from the English adjective because it has endings and agrees in gender, case, and number with the noun or pronoun it modifies. Greek nouns (6), pronouns (7), and verbs (8) differ from their English counterparts in this fundamental way: they use endings to create meaning in a way that English does not.

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1   Remember that the Greek preposition takes a noun or pronoun object, and that several functions that are served by prepositions in English are served by cases in Greek.

As an adjective, a participle must modify a noun or pronoun. Like adjectives, participles may also function substantively as nouns. If you remember these key pieces of information when reading and translating, you will not struggle to understand how any participle in any context functions.

As a verb, a participle has an additional level of complexity that other adjectives do not. It has tense-aspect, it has voice, and it can take adverbial modifiers and direct and indirect objects.

Participles may be classed as serving four types of functions—attributive, circumstantial, substantive, and supplementary.[2] The future participle of purpose and the genitive absolute, both learned in this module, are classed as circumstantial participles.

Tense-Aspect

Remember that time (tense) refers to the past, present, and future and can be absolute to the time of speaking, or relative to the matrix (head or main) verb or some other fixed point. Aspect refers to whether an action is incomplete (imperfective), complete (perfective), or in a state (stative). The present tense stem, which is used to form the present and imperfect tenses, communicates an incomplete action. The beginnings and ends of the action are undefined. Thus, the tense-aspect for the present is present ongoing or repeated, and the tense-aspect for the imperfect is past ongoing or repeated (imperfective). The aorist tense stem communicates a completed action as a single whole. The boundaries of the action's beginning and end define the action as complete (perfective). The tense-aspect of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect (not covered in this text due to its rarity) have a completed state that results from a previous completed action or have a completed state (stative) whose effects are still relevant. The future tense stems have a temporal value but no aspect, showing no distinction between the imperfective (incomplete) and perfective (complete) aspect (*CGCG* 33.4-6).

Lucian of Samosata c. 125 CE. Born on the banks of the upper Euphrates River, Lucian was an Assyrian who wrote in ancient Greek but whose native language was probably Syriac, a dialect of Aramaic. What we know of Lucian comes from his own works. He was a satirist and rhetorician. He ridiculed hypocrisy, pedantry, religion, and superstition. Educated in Ionia, he lived in Athens for approximately ten years during which time it is surmised that he wrote many of his works. Of the over eighty writings attributed to him, Part II of this textbook series offers excerpts from *A True Story*, **Ἀληθῆ διηγήματα**; *Dialogue of the Courtesan*, **Ἑταιρικοὶ Διάλογοι**; *Zeus the Tragedian*, **Ζεὺς Τραγῳδός**; *The Lover*

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2   In *CGCG* (52) the attributive and substantive participles are classed together, thus giving three types: attributive/substantive, circumstantial, and supplementary.

of Lies, **Φιλοψευδής**; and *The Ass*, **ὁ Ὄνος**, though it is not certain whether Lucian is the author of this last work. In his own day Lucian was very popular. Today his writings continue to exert influence.

Tense-Aspect Examples

Consider these examples taken from Lucian's *The Ass*.

Present Participle and Simultaneity. The present participle expresses an ongoing action **simultaneous** with the matrix (head or main) verb.

τῷ ξύλῳ **τυπτόμενος** κρούω τὴν ὁπλὴν περὶ πέτραν ὀξεῖαν.

Being beaten by a club, I strike my hoof on a sharp rock.

Aorist Participle and Anteriority. The aorist participle commonly expresses a perfective action **anterior** to that of the matrix (head or main) verb.

τὰ μὲν σκεύη τῶν ἡμετέρων ὤμων **ἀφελόντες** εὖ κατέθηκαν.

Removing the bags from my haunches, they stowed them carefully away.

Aorist Participle and Coincidence. The aorist participle may also refer to an action or state of being that coincides with the matrix (head or main) verb.

ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τοὺς φονεῖς τοὺς ἐμαυτοῦ φευξόμενος καὶ πολλὴν ἐπικουρίαν καὶ θεραπείαν ἐκ τῆς ἀνασωθείσης ἐμοὶ κόρης ἐλπίζων ἔθεον τοῦ τραύματος **ἀμελήσας**.

*To escape my murderers and with the hope that I would receive much aid and care from the damsel I saved, I ran **with no regard** for my wound.*

Perfect Participle and Stasis. The perfect participle usually refers to a state (lasting effects) that is **simultaneous** with the matrix (head or main) verb.

ἰδοῦσα γραῦν δίκην Δίρκης ἐξ ὄνου **ἠμμένην** τολμᾷ τόλμημα γενναῖον καὶ ἄξιον **ἀπονενοημένου** νεανίσκου.

*Seeing the old lady **joined** to the ass, just as Dirke had been, she took a risk, both courageous and worthy of a youth who **had lost all sense.***

Future Participle and Posteriority. The future participle has relative-tense, indicating an action **posterior** to the matrix (head or main) verb.

ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τοὺς φονεῖς τοὺς ἐμαυτοῦ **φευξόμενος** καὶ πολλὴν ἐπικουρίαν καὶ θεραπείαν ἐκ τῆς ἀνασωθείσης ἐμοὶ κόρης ἐλπίζων ἔθεον τοῦ τραύματος ἀμελήσας.

To escape my murderers and with the hope that I would receive much aid and care from the damsel I saved, I ran with no regard for my wound.

For a thorough presentation of the tense-aspect of participles, see *CGCG* 52.4-.6.

The English Participle in -ing

The English participle in **-ing** commonly occurs. Since a participle must modify a noun or pronoun, do not confuse the **adjective -ing** form—**skiing** down the hill, <u>he</u> fell—with the **noun -ing** form—**skiing** downhill is fun. In the first, **skiing** modifies the pronoun **he**. In the second, **skiing** is a verbal noun and functions as the subject. In the below excerpt from Kurt Vonnegut's *Slaughterhouse-Five*, note the **participles** and the <u>nouns</u> they modify.

> When the bombers got back to their base, the steel cylinders were taken from the racks and shipped back to the United States of America, where <u>factories</u> were **operating** night and day, **dismantling** the cylinders, **separating** the dangerous contents into minerals. Touchingly, it was mainly <u>women</u> **doing** this work. The minerals were then shipped to <u>specialists</u> in remote areas. It was their business to put them into the ground, **hiding** them cleverly, so they would never hurt anybody ever again.

Module 33 Practice Identifying English Participles in -ing

From Kurt Vonnegut's *Slaughterhouse-Five*, mark the participles and the nouns they modify. Check your answers with the **Answer Key**.

> But the subject of war never came up until Billy brought it up himself. Somebody in the zoo crowd asked him through the one interpreting what the most valuable thing he had learned on Tralfamadore was so far, and Billy spoke, replying, "How the inhabitants of a whole planet can live in peace! As you know, I am from a planet that has been engaged in senseless slaughter since the beginning of time. I myself have seen the bodies of schoolgirls who were boiled alive in a water tower by my own countrymen, proudly fighting pure evil at the time." This was true. Billy saw the bodies being boiled in Dresden. "And I have lit my way in a prison at night with candles from the fat of human beings who were butchered by the brothers and fathers of those schoolgirls who were boiled. Earthlings must be the terrors of the Universe! If other planets aren't now in danger from Earth, they soon will be. So tell me the secret so that I, taking it back to Earth, can save us all: How can a planet live at peace?"

The Declension of the Present, Future, and Aorist Active Participles of μι-Verbs

Stems and Endings for εἰμί, εἶμι, δείκνυμι, δίδωμι, ἵημι, ἵστημι, τίθημι, φημί

Stems. μι-verbs have a variety of long, short, mixed, and ω-verb stems in the present, imperfect, aorist, and sometimes perfect forms. For an accurate explanation of stems and word formation, see *Reading Morphologically* and *Gareth Morgan's Lexis* by James Patterson.

The forms for the participles of μι-verbs show variation, mainly due to the different stems and to contraction of the stem vowel with the vowel of the

participle ending. The future participle for μι-verbs declines like the future participle of ω-verbs. See the section on ω-verbs for how to form the future active participle for δείκνυμι, δίδωμι, ἵημι, ἵστημι, τίθημι, and φημί.

Verb	Vowel Grade	Present Tense Stem
εἰμί (ἐσ/)	short	ἐ (σ)-
εἶμι (ἰ/, ῑ)	long, short, short	εἰ-, ἰ-, ἰε-
δείκνυμι (δεικ/)	long, short	δεικνῡ-, δεικνυ-
δίδωμι (δο/)	long, short	διδω- (διδου-), διδο-
ἵημι (Jε/)	long, short	ἱη- (ἱει-), ἱε-
ἵστημι (στα/)	long, short	ἱστη-, ἱστᾰ-
τίθημι (θε/)	long, short	τιθη- (τιθει-), τιθε-
φημί (φα)	long, short	φη-, φᾰ-

Verb	Vowel Grade	Aor. Act. Mid. Tense Stem
εἰμί (ἐσ/)	-------	-------
εἶμι (ἰ/, ῑ)	-------	-------
δείκνυμι (δεικ/)	regular first aorist	δειξ-
δίδωμι (δο/)	long, short, mixed	δω-, δο-, δωκ-
ἵημι (Jε/)	long, short, mixed	-ἡ-, -ἑ-, -ἡκ-
ἵστημι (στα/ ἔστησα)	regular first aorist	στησ-
ἵστημι (στα/ ἔστην)	long, short	στη-, στᾰ-
τίθημι (θε/)	long, short, mixed	θη-, θε-, θηκ-
φημί (φα/)	------	------

Endings. Endings for **εἰμί** and **εἶμι** are **-ων, -ουσα, -ον**. Endings for **δείκνυμι, δίδωμι, ἵημι, ἵστημι, τίθημι** and **φημί** are **-ς, -σα, -ν**.

In what follows, note carefully how the stems and endings combine.

The Declension of the Present Active Participles of εἰμί and εἶμι

εἰμί (ἐσ/): ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν being

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα
A	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ὄν	ὄντας	οὖσᾱς	ὄντα
G	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων
D	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	οὖσι (ν)	οὔσαις	οὖσι (ν)
V	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα
G	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων
D	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	οὖσι (ν)	οὔσαις	οὖσι (ν)
A	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ὄν	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα
V	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα

1. Note that these forms, minus the accents and breathings, are similar to the present and second aorist active participle endings for ω-verbs: **λέγων, λέγουσα, λέγον** *speaking*.

εἶμι (ἰ/, ῑ): ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν coming, going

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	ἰών	ἰοῦσα	ἰόν	ἰόντες	ἰοῦσαι	ἰόντα
A	ἰόντα	ἰοῦσαν	ἰόν	ἰόντας	ἰούσᾱς	ἰόντα
G	ἰόντος	ἰούσης	ἰόντος	ἰόντων	ἰουσῶν	ἰόντων
D	ἰόντι	ἰούσῃ	ἰόντι	ἰοῦσι (ν)	ἰούσαις	ἰοῦσι (ν)
V	ἰών	ἰοῦσα	ἰόν	ἰόντες	ἰοῦσαι	ἰόντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	ἰών	ἰοῦσα	ἰόν	ἰόντες	ἰοῦσαι	ἰόντα
G	ἰόντος	ἰούσης	ἰόντος	ἰόντων	ἰουσῶν	ἰόντων
D	ἰόντι	ἰούσῃ	ἰόντι	ἰοῦσι (ν)	ἰούσαις	ἰοῦσι (ν)
A	ἰόντα	ἰοῦσαν	ἰόν	ἰόντας	ἰούσᾱς	ἰόντα
V	ἰών	ἰοῦσα	ἰόν	ἰόντες	ἰοῦσαι	ἰόντα

The Declension of the Present and Aorist Active Participles of δείκνυμι, δίδωμι, ἵημι, ἵστημι, τίθημι, φημί

Present Active Participle of δείκνῡμι (δεικ/): δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν showing

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
A	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα
G	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι	δεικνῦσι (ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι (ν)
V	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
G	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι	δεικνῦσι (ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι (ν)
A	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα
V	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Aorist Active Participle of δείκνῡμι (δεικ/): δείξᾱς, δείξᾱσα, δεῖξαν showing, having shown

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	δείξᾱς	δείξᾱσα	δεῖξαν	δείξαντες	δείξασαι	δείξαντα
A	δείξαντα	δείξᾱσαν	δεῖξαν	δείξαντας	δειξάσᾱς	δείξαντα
G	δείξαντος	δειξάσης	δείξαντος	δειξάντων	δειξασῶν	δειξάντων
D	δείξαντι	δειξάσῃ	δείξαντι	δείξᾱσι (ν)	δειξάσαις	δείξᾱσι (ν)
V	δείξᾱς	δείξᾱσα	δεῖξαν	δείξαντες	δείξασαι	δείξαντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	δείξᾱς	δείξᾱσα	δεῖξαν	δείξαντες	δείξασαι	δείξαντα
G	δείξαντος	δειξάσης	δείξαντος	δειξάντων	δειξασῶν	δειξάντων
D	δείξαντι	δειξάσῃ	δείξαντι	δείξᾱσι (ν)	δειξάσαις	δείξᾱσι (ν)
A	δείξαντα	δείξᾱσαν	δεῖξαν	δείξαντας	δειξάσᾱς	δείξαντα
V	δείξᾱς	δείξᾱσα	δεῖξαν	δείξαντες	δείξασαι	δείξαντα

1. The aorist participle is a regular ω-verb form.
2. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Present Active Participle of δίδωμι (δο/): διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν giving

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
A	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα
G	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
D	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	διδοῦσι (ν)	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι (ν)
V	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
G	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
D	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	διδοῦσι (ν)	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι (ν)
A	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα
V	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Aorist Active Participle of δίδωμι (δο/): δούς, δοῦσα, δόν giving, having given

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	δούς	δοῦσα	δόν	δόντες	δοῦσαι	δόντα
A	δόντα	δοῦσαν	δόν	δόντας	δούσᾱς	δόντα
G	δόντος	δούσης	δόντος	δόντων	δουσῶν	δόντων
D	δόντι	δούσῃ	δόντι	δοῦσι (ν)	δούσαις	δοῦσι (ν)
V	δούς	δοῦσα	δόν	δόντες	δοῦσαι	δόντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	δούς	δοῦσα	δόν	δόντες	δοῦσαι	δόντα
G	δόντος	δούσης	δόντος	δόντων	δουσῶν	δόντων
D	δόντι	δούσῃ	δόντι	δοῦσι (ν)	δούσαις	δοῦσι (ν)
A	δόντα	δοῦσαν	δόν	δόντας	δούσᾱς	δόντα
V	δούς	δοῦσα	δόν	δόντες	δοῦσαι	δόντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.
2. These forms are identical to the present participle minus the reduplication δι-.

Present Active Participle of ἵημι (Jε/): ἱείς, ἱεῖσα, ἱέν throwing

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	ἱείς	ἱεῖσα	ἱέν	ἱέντες	ἱεῖσαι	ἱέντα
A	ἱέντα	ἱεῖσαν	ἱέν	ἱέντας	ἱείσᾱς	ἱέντα
G	ἱέντος	ἱείσης	ἱέντος	ἱέντων	ἱεισῶν	ἱέντων
D	ἱέντι	ἱείσῃ	ἱέντι	ἱεῖσι (ν)	ἱείσαις	ἱεῖσι (ν)
V	ἱείς	ἱεῖσα	ἱέν	ἱέντες	ἱεῖσαι	ἱέντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	ἱείς	ἱεῖσα	ἱέν	ἱέντες	ἱεῖσαι	ἱέντα
G	ἱέντος	ἱείσης	ἱέντος	ἱέντων	ἱεισῶν	ἱέντων
D	ἱέντι	ἱείσῃ	ἱέντι	ἱεῖσι (ν)	ἱείσαις	ἱεῖσι (ν)
A	ἱέντα	ἱεῖσαν	ἱέν	ἱέντας	ἱείσᾱς	ἱέντα
V	ἱείς	ἱεῖσα	ἱέν	ἱέντες	ἱεῖσαι	ἱέντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Aorist Active Participle of ἵημι (Ϳε/): -είς, -εῖσα, -έν throwing, having thrown

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	-είς	-εῖσα	-έν	-έντες	-εῖσαι	-έντα
A	-έντα	-εῖσαν	-έν	-έντας	-είσᾱς	-έντα
G	-έντος	-είσης	-έντος	-έντων	-εισῶν	-έντων
D	-έντι	-είση	-έντι	-εῖσι (ν)	-είσαις	-εῖσι (ν)
V	-είς	-εῖσα	-έν	-έντες	-εῖσαι	-έντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	-είς	-εῖσα	-έν	-έντες	-εῖσαι	-έντα
G	-έντος	-είσης	-έντος	-έντων	-εισῶν	-έντων
D	-έντι	-είση	-έντι	-εῖσι (ν)	-είσαις	-εῖσι (ν)
A	-έντα	-εῖσαν	-έν	-έντας	-είσᾱς	-έντα
V	-είς	-εῖσα	-έν	-έντες	-εῖσαι	-έντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.
2. These forms are identical to the present participle minus the reduplication ἱ-.
3. The dash indicates that these forms are found in the wild with a prefix.

Present Active Participle of ἵστημι (στα/): ἱστάς, ἱστᾶσα, ἱστάν standing

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα
A	ἱστάντα	ἱστᾶσαν	ἱστάν	ἱστάντας	ἱστάσᾱς	ἱστάντα
G	ἱστάντος	ἱστάσης	ἱστάντος	ἱστάντων	ἱστασῶν	ἱστάντων
D	ἱστάντι	ἱστάση	ἱστάντι	ἱστᾶσι (ν)	ἱστάσαις	ἱστᾶσι (ν)
V	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα
G	ἱστάντος	ἱστάσης	ἱστάντος	ἱστάντων	ἱστασῶν	ἱστάντων
D	ἱστάντι	ἱστάσῃ	ἱστάντι	ἱστᾶσι (ν)	ἱστάσαις	ἱστᾶσι (ν)
A	ἱστάντα	ἱστᾶσαν	ἱστάν	ἱστάντας	ἱστάσᾱς	ἱστάντα
V	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Aorist Active Participle of ἵστημι (στα/): στάς, στᾶσα, στάν standing, having stood

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	στάς	στᾶσα	στάν	στάντες	στᾶσαι	στάντα
A	στάντα	στᾶσαν	στάν	στάντας	στάσᾱς	στάντα
G	στάντος	στάσης	στάντος	στάντων	στασῶν	στάντων
D	στάντι	στάσῃ	στάντι	στᾶσι (ν)	στάσαις	στᾶσι (ν)
V	στάς	στᾶσα	στάν	στάντες	στᾶσαι	στάντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	στάς	στᾶσα	στάν	στάντες	στᾶσαι	στάντα
G	στάντος	στάσης	στάντος	στάντων	στασῶν	στάντων
D	στάντι	στάσῃ	στάντι	στᾶσι (ν)	στάσαις	στᾶσι (ν)
A	στάντα	στᾶσαν	στάν	στάντας	στάσᾱς	στάντα
V	στάς	στᾶσα	στάν	στάντες	στᾶσαι	στάντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.
2. These forms are identical to the present participle minus the reduplication ἱ-.

Present Active Participle of τίθημι (θε/): τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν placing

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
A	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν	τιθέντας	τιθείσᾱς	τιθέντα
G	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι	τιθεῖσι (ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι (ν)
V	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
G	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι	τιθεῖσι (ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι (ν)
A	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν	τιθέντας	τιθείσᾱς	τιθέντα
V	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Aorist Active Participle of τίθημι (θε/): θείς, θεῖσα, θέν placing, having placed

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	θείς	θεῖσα	θέν	θέντες	θεῖσαι	θέντα
A	θέντα	θεῖσαν	θέν	θέντας	θείσᾱς	θέντα
G	θέντος	θείσης	θέντος	θέντων	θεισῶν	θέντων
D	θέντι	θείσῃ	θέντι	θεῖσι (ν)	θείσαις	θεῖσι (ν)
V	θείς	θεῖσα	θέν	θέντες	θεῖσαι	θέντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	θείς	θεῖσα	θέν	θέντες	θεῖσαι	θέντα
G	θέντος	θείσης	θέντος	θέντων	θεισῶν	θέντων
D	θέντι	θείσῃ	θέντι	θεῖσι (ν)	θείσαις	θεῖσι (ν)
A	θέντα	θεῖσαν	θέν	θέντας	θείσᾱς	θέντα
V	θείς	θεῖσα	θέν	θέντες	θεῖσαι	θέντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

2. These forms are identical to the present participle minus the reduplication τι-.

Present Active Participle of φημί (φα/): φάς, φᾶσα, φάν saying

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	φάς	φᾶσα	φάν	φάντες	φᾶσαι	φάντα
A	φάντα	φᾶσαν	φάν	φάντας	φάσᾱς	φάντα
G	φάντος	φάσης	φάντος	φάντων	φασῶν	φάντων
D	φάντι	φάσῃ	φάντι	φᾶσι (ν)	φάσαις	φᾶσι (ν)
V	φάς	φᾶσα	φάν	φάντες	φᾶσαι	φάντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	φάς	φᾶσα	φάν	φάντες	φᾶσαι	φάντα
G	φάντος	φάσης	φάντος	φάντων	φασῶν	φάντων
D	φάντι	φάσῃ	φάντι	φᾶσι (ν)	φάσαις	φᾶσι (ν)
A	φάντα	φᾶσαν	φάν	φάντας	φάσᾱς	φάντα
V	φάς	φᾶσα	φάν	φάντες	φᾶσαι	φάντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

Aorist Active Participle of φημί (φα/): φησάς, φησᾶσα, φησάν saying, having said

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	φήσας	φήσασα	φῆσαν	φήσαντες	φήσασαι	φήσαντα
A	φήσαντα	φήσασαν	φῆσαν	φήσαντας	φησάσᾱς	φήσαντα
G	φήσαντος	φησάσης	φήσαντος	φησάντων	φησασῶν	φησάντων
D	φήσαντι	φησάσῃ	φήσαντι	φήσασι (ν)	φησάσαις	φήσασι (ν)
V	φήσας	φήσασα	φῆσαν	φήσαντες	φήσασαι	φήσαντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	φήσας	φήσασα	φῆσαν	φήσαντες	φήσασαι	φήσαντα
G	φήσαντος	φησάσης	φήσαντος	φησάντων	φησασῶν	φησάντων
D	φήσαντι	φησάσῃ	φήσαντι	φήσασι (ν)	φησάσαις	φήσασι (ν)
A	φήσαντα	φήσασαν	φῆσαν	φήσαντας	φησάσᾱς	φήσαντα
V	φήσας	φήσασα	φῆσαν	φήσαντες	φήσασαι	φήσαντα

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

2. φησάς, φησᾶσα, φησάν is an ω-verb first aorist.

The Declension of the Present, Future, and Aorist Active Participles of ω-Verbs

Present and Future Active Participles

For the present participle, add the participle endings to the present active, middle, and passive tense stem. For the future participle, add the participle endings to the future active and middle tense stem.

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	-ων	-ουσα	-ον	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
A	-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον	-οντας	-ουσᾱς	-οντα
G	-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος	-οντων	-ουσῶν	-οντων
D	-οντι	-ουσῃ	-οντι	-ουσι (ν)	-ουσαις	-ουσι (ν)
V	-ων	-ουσα	-ον	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα

	Singular			**Plural**		
	M	**F**	**N**	**M**	**F**	**N**
N	-ων	-ουσα	-ον	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
G	-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος	-οντων	-ουσῶν	-οντων
D	-οντι	-ουσῃ	-οντι	-ουσι (ν)	-ουσαις	-ουσι (ν)
A	-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον	-οντας	-ουσᾱς	-οντα
V	-ων	-ουσα	-ον	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα

1. The masculine and neuter genders decline like nouns of Sets 9 and 10. The feminine declines like short-alpha nouns of Set 3, which you learned in Module 21.

2. Accent is **persistent** and is acquired from the masculine nominative singular.

3. There is a circumflex accent on the ultima of the genitive of the feminine plural.

4. Add these endings to the stems of the first and second principal parts of ω-verbs.

5. 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.

6. These endings are also similar to the participle of **εἰμί (ἐς/): ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν** but without the breathings, **λέγων, λέγουσα, λέγον** *speaking*.

First Aorist Active Participle Endings

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

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

The masculine and neuter genders decline like nouns of Sets 9 and 10. The feminine declines like short-alpha nouns of Set 3.

1. The accent is **persistent** and is gotten from the masculine singular nominative.

2. There is a circumflex accent on the ultima of the genitive of the feminine plural.

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

4. 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.

Second Aorist Active Participle Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	-ών	-οῦσα	-όν	-όντες	-οῦσαι	-όντα
A	-όντα	-οῦσαν	-όν	-όντας	-ούσᾱς	-όντα
G	-όντος	-ούσης	-όντος	-όντων	-ουσῶν	-όντων
D	-όντι	-ούσῃ	-όντι	-οῦσι (ν)	-ούσαις	-οῦσι (ν)
V	-ών	-οῦσα	-όν	-όντες	-οῦσαι	-όντα

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	-ών	-οῦσα	-όν	-όντες	-οῦσαι	-όντα
G	-όντος	-ούσης	-όντος	-όντων	-ουσῶν	-όντων
D	-όντι	-ούσῃ	-όντι	-οῦσι (ν)	-ούσαις	-οῦσι (ν)
A	-όντα	-οῦσαν	-όν	-όντας	-ούσᾱς	-όντα
V	-ών	-οῦσα	-όν	-όντες	-οῦσαι	-όντα

The masculine and neuter genders decline like nouns of Sets 9 and 10. The feminine declines like short-alpha nouns of Set 3.

1. Note the fixed accent in all forms and the shift to a circumflex on the ultima in the feminine plural of the genitive.

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

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 active participles. These endings are also similar to the participle of **εἰμί (ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν)** but without the breathings, **λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν** *leaving, having left*.

Agreement and the Participle

The participle agrees in gender, case, and number with the noun or pronoun it modifies. Consider these examples from Lucian's *The Ass*. Participles are in bold and the nouns or pronouns they modify are underlined. If no noun or pronoun is present, the verb, whose ending indicates the subject, is underlined.

1. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤκομεν ἔνθα ἐσχίζετο τριπλῆ ὁδός, <u>οἱ πολέμιοι</u> ἡμᾶς καταλαμβάνουσιν **ἀναστρέφοντες**.

   *When we came to where the road forked, <u>the enemy</u> overtook us, **turning** us **around**.*

2. σαρδώνιον γελῶντες <u>ἔλεγον</u>, κἀμὲ **ἀποστρέψαντες** <u>εἷλκον</u> ὁπίσω.

   ***Laughing** scornfully, <u>they</u> spoke and **turning** me about, <u>they</u> dragged me back.*

3. καὶ <u>ἐγὼ</u> περὶ τοῦ ποδὸς καὶ τοῦ τραύματος **ἀναμνησθεὶς** ἐχώλευον.

   ***Mindful** now of my foot and wound, <u>I</u> limped along.*

4. οἱ δέ, "Νῦν," ἔφασαν, "χωλὸς ὅτε **ἀποδιδράσκων** <u>ἐάλωκας</u>;"

   *They said, "now you are lame once <u>you</u> are caught **running away**?"*

5. "ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε φεύγειν ἐδόκει σοι, **ὑγιαίνων** ἵππου ὠκύτερος καὶ πετεινὸς <u>ἦσθα</u>."

   *"But when you wished to escape, then **healthy** <u>you</u> were faster than a horse and able to fly."*

In each, note the participle and the noun or pronoun it modifies. In numbers two, four, and five, the pronoun the participle modifies is present in the ending of the verb.

The Attributive Participle

Participles may be classed as serving four types of functions—attributive, circumstantial, substantive, and supplementary. The attributive participle, typically in attributive position with the article, modifies a noun by giving essential defining information about it. In *CGCG* (52.2), the attributive participle is classed with the substantive participle. In this text, the two are

classed separately. For detailed information on the attributive and substantive participle, see *CGCG* 52.46-50.

Consider its use as an attribute in the examples below.

Translating the Attributive Participle

- **αἰ ἀδικούμεναι πόλεις** *the cities being wronged*;
- **ἡ ὑπάρχουσα πολιτεία** *the existing government;*
- **ὁ κωπήρης ὁ ἐρέταις κατηρτυμένος** *the ship outfitted with oars;*
- **οἱ ἄγοντες** αὐτοὺς **Κορίνθιοι** *the Korinthians bringing them;*
- **οἱ κατιόντες Σάμιοι** *the Samians returning;*
- **οἱ Σάμιοι οἱ** ταῦτα **κτίσαντες** *the Samians (the ones) who had acquired these things;*
- **ὄρνεα τὰ εἰσπετόμενα** *the birds that flew in;*
- **τὰ γινόμενα** αὐτοῖς **χρήματα** *their current income;*
- **τὰ ἐωθότα νοήματα** *customary thought;*
- **τὰ ἰρά τὰ** ἐν Κυδωνίη **ὄντα** *the temples (the ones) in Kydonia;*
- **τὰ παρόντα** αὐτῇ **πρήγματα** *her present troubles;*
- **τὸ βυβλίον τὸ παρὰ τοῦ Πολυκράτεος ἧκον** *the letter (the one) having come from Polykrates;*
- **τὸ μέλλον γίνεσθαι πρῆγμα** *the event about to happen.*

The Genitive Absolute

At times a sentence will have a genitive noun or pronoun modified by a genitive participle where the two work together to create a genitive absolute. Consider this example:

ταῦτα <u>αὐτοῦ</u> πεμψάντος, δομόνδε ἀπερχόμεθα.

<u>*him*</u> **sending** *these things, we depart for home.*

The pronoun **αὐτοῦ** is in the genitive case and is modified by the participle **πεμψάντος**, which agrees with **αὐτοῦ** in gender, case, and number. The two work together to create what is called a genitive absolute, which may be translated into English in a variety of ways. Note these four possibilities:

(1) him sending,

(2) **with** him sending,

(3) **after** he sent,

(4) **since** he sent.

The first option is the most literal. The second adds the preposition **with** that is not present in Greek. The third turns the genitive absolute into a subordinate clause first by adding the temporal conjunction **after**, second by translating the genitive pronoun as a nominative subject, and third by translating the genitive participle as a finite verb. The fourth option is similar to the third but adds instead the causal conjunction **since**. In this textbook the genitive absolute is classed as a circumstantial participle, which is discussed in detail in Module 36.

Background to Euripides' *Medeia* (Μήδεια)

Medeia (Μήδεια) was produced in 431 B.C.E and, along with the other three plays, won third or last place. The character of Medeia (**Μήδεια**) was a subject of great interest to the ancient Greeks and their artists. She was not a Greek but a foreigner (**βάρβαρος**) and was born in Kolkhis at the eastern extremity of the Black Sea. Her father Aietes, **Αἰήτης**, a sorcerer and son of Helios, was king of Kolkhis and the keeper of the golden fleece. To Medeia and Kolkhis came Jason with the Argonauts, in the Argo, the first ship, to get the fleece so that he could take over as king of Iolkos. According to one version of the story, upon his arrival Medeia fell in love with him, betraying her family when she helped him win the golden fleece and escape. In their flight, Medeia killed her brother, Apsyrtos (**Ἄψυρτος**), and spread the chopped-up pieces of him over the sea so that her father's ship would be delayed in collecting the body parts. Medeia and Jason settled in Iolkos—Jason's hereditary land. Although Jason returned with the golden fleece as demanded, Jason's uncle Pelias, king of Iolkos, still cheated him of his right to the kingship. In revenge Medeia persuaded Pelias' daughters to kill their father by tricking them into thinking that they were rejuvenating—not killing—him. Jason and Medeia , along with their two to fourteen children, were exiled from Iolkos and took up residence in Korinth where Jason abandoned his wife Medeia, to marry King Kreon's daughter.

Many myths had variant accounts of Medeia 's life. In other versions of the Medeia myth, Aietes was warned by an oracle that a stranger would kill him and steal the golden fleece. To protect himself, Aietes decreed that all foreigners were to be sacrificed to Artemis and installed his daughter Medeia as the priestess of the cult. Medeia opposed the cruelty of human sacrifice and secretly used her position to rescue as many Greeks as she could. Her father found her out and so she sought asylum in the temple of Helios, her ancestor and family god. Here the Argonauts found her. She joined them. The Argonauts fought the Kolkhians and in the battle Aietes was killed. In another version Medeia willingly performed the killing of foreigners until Jason arrived. As she was about to kill him, Eros or Aphrodite intervened to save him. In another version, Jason sailed to Kolkhis to get the golden fleece. To assist him, Aphrodite gave him her iynx—a love charm he could use to take away Medeia 's respect for her parents and win her love.

There are different endings to the story of *Medeia* . Euripides may be the one who invented the version found in his play, *Medeia*, where Medeia kills her children so as to obtain revenge on her husband Jason's infidelity and to prevent anyone else from killing them. According to the poet Eumelos, to whom the fragmentary epic *Korinthiaka* is usually attributed, Medeia killed her children by accident: she buried them alive in the Temple of Hera, believing this would make them immortal. The poet Kreophylos, however, blamed their murders on the citizens of Korinth. In yet another version, the play ends with Medeia's killing Kreon and his daughter, the princess and Jason's new bride. In another, the play ends with Jason and Medeia's marriage. And finally, one play ends with Jason's abduction of Medeia from Kolkhis. When considering myth, be aware that the writers were free to reinvent and retell the stories as suited their fancy and needs.

Translating the Genitive Absolute

Read these examples from Euripides' *Medeia* 488-490, 671-672, 723-724, 878-879, 1229-1230 carefully, noting in each how the genitive absolute is translated. Note that genitive absolutes tend to come at the beginnings and ends of sentences.

1. ταῦθ᾽ ὑφ᾽ ἡμῶν, ὦ κάκιστ᾽ ἀνδρῶν, παθὼν προύδωκας ἡμᾶς, καινὰ δ᾽ ἐκτήσω λέχη—**παίδων ὄντων**.

   *Worst of men, having enjoyed these things done by me, you betrayed me and took a new wife—**though we had children** (children being (to us)).*

2. **δάμαρτος οὔσης**, ἢ λέχους ἄπειρος ὢν ἄπαις εἶ;

   *Are you without child **because you do not have a wife** (a wife being (to you)) or because you are not married?*

3. **σοῦ** μὲν **ἐλθούσης** χθόνα, πειράσομαί σου προξενεῖν δίκαιος ὤν.

   ***When you reach** (you coming) my country, I will attempt to offer you xenia, since I am just.*

4. οὐκ ἀπαλλαχθήσομαι θυμοῦ; τί πάσχω, **θεῶν ποριζόντων** καλῶς;

   *Shall I not cease from anger? What do I suffer, **since the gods provide** (the gods providing) so well?*

5. **ὄλβου δ᾽ ἐπιρρυέντος** εὐτυχέστερος ἄλλου ἐστί ἄλλος, εὐδαίμων δ᾽ οὔ.

   ***When wealth streams** (wealth streaming) **in**, one is more fortunate than another but not god-blest.*

In each English translation, the connection between the genitive absolute and the main clause is explicit. In the Greek, this connection is implicit.

The Genitive Absolute in Summary

When translating the genitive absolute, note these three options.

1. noun or pronoun + participle: **rain falling**, we stayed indoors.

2. Add **with** + noun or pronoun + participle: **with rain falling**, we stayed indoors.

3. Add **although, because, by, if, though, when, while, since** + subject noun or pronoun + participle as a finite verb: **since it was raining**, we stayed indoors.

The Future Participle of Purpose

The future participle, often found with **ὡς**, may be used to express purpose. Consider this example:

> ἦλθεν (ὡς) τὸν βασιλέα **πείσουσα**.

> *She came **to persuade** the king.*

Note that the participle as an adjective must agree in case, gender, and number with the noun or pronoun that is to perform the participle's action. Here the participle **πείσουσα** agrees with the subject of the verb **ἦλθεν**, *she*. An effective way to translate the future participle into English is with the infinitive. The **future participle of purpose** is classed as a circumstantial participle, which will be discussed in detail in Module 36.

Translating the Future Participle of Purpose

Read these examples from Lucian's *The Ass* 3, 17, 23, 45, and 54 carefully, noting in each how the future participle is translated.

1. ταῦτα εἰπούσης, <u>ἡμεῖς</u> ἀπήειμεν **λουσόμενοι**, δόντες αὐτῇ κριθιδίων τιμὴν εἰς τὸν ἵππον.

    *After she said these things <u>we</u> left **to bathe** and gave her payment for barley to feed my horse.*

2. <u>ἔρχομαι</u> ἐπὶ τὸν κῆπον, τοῦτο μὲν ὠμῶν λαχάνων **ἐμπλησθησόμενος**, τοῦτο δὲ τῶν ῥόδων ἕνεκα.

    *<u>I</u> head to the garden **to become full on** raw vegetables and also for the roses.*

3. <u>ἐγὼ</u> δὲ καὶ τοὺς φονεῖς τοὺς ἐμαυτοῦ **φευξόμενος** ἔθεον, τοῦ τραύματος ἀμελήσας.

    *Without regard for my wound, <u>I</u> ran **to escape** my murderers.*

4. <u>τὸν μὲν</u> εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἔπεμψαν λόγον τῶν τετολμημένων **ὑφέξοντα**.

    *They sent <u>him</u> to prison **to await** an accounting for his outrageous conduct.*

5. καὶ οἱ μὲν ᾤοντό <u>με</u> ἀνίστασθαι **ὀρχησόμενον**.

    *They thought <u>I</u> stood up **to dance**.*

In each, the English infinitive translates the future participle.

Module 33 Practice Translating Participles

Translate the below excerpt, adapted from Herodotos' *Histories* (**Ἱστορίαι** 1.8-11). To come to an accurate understanding of the sentences, use your knowledge of endings and their functions. If you forget an ending, consult the **Adjective, Adverb, Noun, and Pronoun Chart** or the **Verb Chart** at the back of the book. If you forget a function, consult the **Case and Function Chart** in Appendix I. After you finish translating each sentence, check your understanding with the **Answer Key**. Remember that participles agree in gender, case, and number with the nouns or pronouns they modify. After you have read through all the sentences once, read them again two more times. In each subsequent reading, your understanding improves. **Participles** and the <u>noun</u> or <u>pronoun</u> they modify are marked. If no <u>noun</u> or <u>pronoun</u> is present, the **participle** modifies the subject indicated by the ending of the <u>verb</u>.

οὗτος δὴ οὖν ὁ Κανδαύλης ἠράσθη τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικός. ὁ δὲ ἐνόμιζε αὐτῷ εἶναι γυναῖκα πολὺ πασῶν καλλίστην. ὥστε δὲ ταῦτα **νομίζων**—ἦν γὰρ αὐτῷ τῶν αἰχμοφόρων <u>Γύγης</u> **ἀρεσκόμενος** μάλιστα—τούτῳ τῷ Γύγῃ καὶ τὰ σπουδαιέστερα τῶν πραγμάτων ὑπερετίθετο <u>ὁ Κανδαύλης</u> καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ εἶδος τῆς γυναικὸς **ὑπερεπαινέων**. [2] <u>τούτων</u> δὲ **ὄντων** καὶ μετὰ ὀλίγον χρόνον—χρῆν γὰρ Κανδαύλῃ γενέσθαι κακῶς—ἔλεγε πρὸς τὸν Γύγην τάδε· Γύγη, οὔ σε δοκέω πείθεσθαι <u>μοι</u> **λέγοντι** περὶ τοῦ εἴδεος τῆς γυναικὸς ἐπεὶ <u>ὦτα</u> τυγχάνει ἀνθρώποις **ὄντα** ἀπιστότερα ὀφθαλμῶν. <u>ποίεε</u> ὡς ἐκείνην **βλέψων** γυμνήν. [3] <u>ὁ δ'</u> **ἀμβώσας** εἶπε· Δέσποτα, τίνα <u>λέγεις</u> λόγον εἶναι οὐκ ὑγιέα, **κελεύων** με δέσποιναν τὴν ἐμὴν θεήσασθαι γυμνήν. [4] τοὺς δὲ νόμους ἀνθρώποις εἶναι καλούς, ἐκ ὧν ἡμᾶς μανθάνειν δεῖ. ἐν τούτοις ἓν τόδε ἐστί· σκοπέειν τινὰ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ. ἐγὼ δὲ πείθομαι ἐκείνην εἶναι πασῶν γυναικῶν καλλίστην. καὶ σοῦ δέομαι μὴ δέεσθαι ἀνόμων. ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο τοῖσδε· Θάρσεε, Γύγη, καὶ μὴ φοβοῦ. οὐ τί σοι ἐξ αὐτῆς γιγνήσεται βλάβος. ἐγὼ γὰρ μηχανήσομαι οὕτω ὥστε μηδὲ μαθεῖν <u>αὐτὴν</u> **ὀφθεῖσαν** ὑπὸ σοῦ. ὁ μὲν δή, ὡς οὐκ ἐδύνατο διαφυγεῖν, ἦν ἑτοῖμος καὶ ταύτην γυμνὴν εἶδεν. μετὰ δὲ **ὑπεκδὺς** <u>ἐχώρεε</u> ἔξω καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἐφορᾷ <u>αὐτὸν</u> **ἐξιόντα**. τότε μὲν δὴ οὕτω, οὐδὲν **δηλώσασα**, ἡσυχίην <u>εἶχε</u>. ὡς δὲ ἡμέρη τάχιστα ἐγεγόνεε, ἐκάλεε τὸν Γύγεα. τοῦ δὲ <u>Γύγου</u> **ἥκοντος**, ἔλεγε ἡ γυνὴ τάδε· Νῦν δυῶν ὁδῶν, Γύγη, δίδωμι σοί αἵρεσιν. ὁποτέρην βούλει τραπέσθαι; ἢ γὰρ Κανδαύλεα **ἀποκτείνας**, ἐμέ τε καὶ τὴν βασιληίην <u>ἔχε</u> τὴν Λυδῶν, ἢ αὐτόν σε αὐτίκα οὕτω ἀποθνήσκειν δεῖ, ὡς εἶδες ἃ μή σε δεῖ. αἱρέεται αὐτὸς περιεῖναι.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections, Prepositions, and Verbs

ἀμβοάω *shout aloud, utter a loud cry*

ἀμείβω *change, alternate, respond; pass, cross*

*ἀποκτείνω *kill*

βλέπω *look at, see*

δέομαι *ask for 'x' in gen. or acc. from 'y' in gen.,* **τοῦτο** (or **τούτου**) **ὑμῶν δέομαι** *I ask you for this*

δηλόω *make clear, show*

διαφεύγω *get away, flee*

δυῶν < δύω

ἔξειμι *depart, leave*

*ἔξω *outside; beyond; except*

ἐφοράω *oversee, observe, survey*

ἠράσθη < ἔραμαι *be in love with, desire + gen.*

θαρσέω *be of good courage, take courage*

θηέομαι, θεήσομαι *watch, gaze at*

μηχανάομαι *contrive, devise*

περίειμι *be superior, survive, be left over*

σκοπέω *look at; examine, consider*

*τρέπω (τράπω) *turn, rout*

ὑπεκδύομαι *slip out of, escape*

ὑπερεπαινέω *praise above measure*

ὑπερτίθημι *hand over, communicate;* (mid.) *surpass, defer*

*φοβέω *fear, be afraid*

χωρέω *go, come; accommodate; intervene*

Adjectives and Nouns and Pronouns

αἵρεσις, -ιος (-ηος, -εως) ἡ *a taking; choice*

αἰχμοφόρος, -ου ὁ *spearman, bodyguard*

ἄνομος, ἄνομον *lawless, impious*

ἀπιστότεροι, -αι, -α *more untrustworthy*

ἡμέρη, -ης ἡ *day*

ἡσυχίη, -ης ἡ *quiet, rest, calm*

κάλλιστος, -η, -ον *most beautiful*

Κανδαύλης, -ου (-εω) ὁ *Kandaules*, king of Lydia c. 735–718 BCE; member of the Heraklid dynasty

ἀρεσκόμενος, -η, -ον *pleasing* + dat.

βασιληίη, -ης ἡ *kingdom*

βλάβος, -εος (-ους) τό *hurt, harm, damage*

Γύγης, -ου (-εω) ὁ *Gyges*, king of Lydia c. 687–652 BCE

γυμνός, -ή, -όν *naked; unarmed*

δέσποινα, -ης ἡ *mistress*

δεσπότης, –ου ὁ *master, lord, ruler*

*εἶδος, -ους (-εος) τό *form, shape; beauty*

ἑτοῖμος, -η, -ον *at hand, prepared, ready* + inf.

Λυδός, -ή, -όν *Lydian*

ὁπότερος, -ᾱ, -ον *whichever*

*ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ ὁ *eye*

ὀφθεῖσα, ὀφθείσᾱς ἡ *seen, having been seen*

------, ------, ------, σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ *yourself*

σπουδαιέστεροι, -αι, -α *more important*

ὑγιής, ὑγιές *healthy, sound*

ὦς, ὠτός τό *ear*

Module 33 Practice Translating

Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Euripides' *Alkestis* (Ἄλκηστις 708–731). As you read, be sensitive to the comic possibilities of the dialogue. Use your memory to identify endings and their functions. If you forget an ending, consult the **Adjective, Adverb, Noun, and Pronoun Chart** or the **Verb Chart** at the back of the book. If you forget a function, consult the **Case and Function Chart** in Appendix I. Check your understanding with the answers 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.

Ἄδμητος
　　λέγε καὶ δὸς ἐμοὶ λέξαι· εἰ δ' ἀλγεῖς κλύων
　　τὸ ἀληθές, οὐ χρῆν σ' εἰς ἔμ' ἐξαμαρτάνειν.

Φέρης
　　σοῦ δὲ προθνῄσκων μᾶλλον ἐξαμαρτήσομαι.

Ἄδμητος
　　τὸ αὐτὸ γὰρ ἡβῶντ' ἄνδρα καὶ πρέσβυν θανεῖν;

Φέρης
　　ψυχὴν μίαν Ἅιδῃ, οὐ δύο, ὀφείλομεν.

Ἄδμητος
καὶ μὴν Διός γε βούλῃ μείζονα ζῆν χρόνον.

Φέρης
ἀρᾷ γονεῦσιν, οὐδὲν ἔκδικον παθών;

Ἄδμητος
μακροῦ βίου γὰρ ᾐσθόμην ἐρῶντά σε.

Φέρης
ἀλλ’ οὐ σὺ νεκρὸν ἀντὶ σοῦ τόνδ’ ἐκφέρεις;

Ἄδμητος
σημεῖα τῆς σῆς γ’, ὦ κάκιστ’, ἀψυχίας.

Φέρης
οὔτοι πρὸς ἡμῶν γ’ ὤλετο· οὐκ ἐρεῖς τόδε.

Ἄδμητος
φεῦ· ἀνδρός εἶ τοῦδέ γ’ ἐς χρείαν ποτέ.

Φέρης
μνήστευε πολλάς, αἳ πρὸς σοῦ θανέονται.

Ἄδμητος
σοὶ τοῦτ’ ὄνειδος· οὐ γὰρ ἤθελες θανεῖν.

Φέρης
φίλον τὸ φέγγος τοῦτο τοῦ θεοῦ, φίλον.

Ἄδμητος
κακὸν τὸ λῆμα καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἀνδράσιν τὸ σόν.

Φέρης
οὐκ ἐγγελᾷς ἐμοί, γέροντα βαστάζων νεκρόν.

Ἄδμητος
θανῇ γε μέντοι δυσκλεής, ὅτε Θάνατος ἥκει.

Φέρης
κακῶς ἀκούειν οὐ μέλει θανόντι μοι.

Ἄδμητος
φεῦ, φεῦ· τὸ γῆρας ὡς ἀναιδείας πλέων.

Φέρης
ἥδ’ οὐκ ἀναιδής· τήνδ’ ἐφηῦρες ἄφρονα.

Ἄδμητος
ἄπελθε κἀμὲ τόνδ’ ἔα θάψαι νεκρόν.

Φέρης
ἄπειμι· θάψεις δ’ αὐτὸς ὢν αὐτῆς φονεύς,
δίκας δὲ δώσεις σοῖς κηδεσταῖς ἔτι.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections, Prepositions, and Verbs

αἰσθάνομαι *perceive, apprehend, take notice of* + gen. or acc.

ἀλγέω *feel bodily pain, suffer*

ἀπέρχομαι *depart, go away, leave*

ἀράομαι *pray to, curse* + dat.

βαστάζω *lift, lift up, raise*

ἐάω *permit, allow* + inf.; *let go, dismiss*

ἐγγελάω *laugh at, mock* + dat.

εἶ < **εἶμι**

ἐκφέρω *carry out*

ἐξαμαρτάνω *err, fail*

ἐράω *be in love with, desire* + gen.

ἐφευρίσκω *light upon, discover*

ἡβάω *attain* or *have attained puberty*; *be in the prime of youth*

θάπτω *bury*

κλύω *hear*

μέλω *be a concern to* + dat.; *take care of, care for* + gen.

μνηστεύω *woo, court, seek in marriage*

οὔτοι *indeed not*

ὀφείλω *owe; be obliged to* + inf.

προθνῄσκω *die before, die for*

φεῦ *ah, alas, woe*

ὤλετο < **ὄλλυμι**

Adjectives and Nouns and Pronouns

Ἅιδης, -ου ὁ *Hades*

ἀναίδεια, -ᾱς ἡ *shamelessness, impudence, effrontery*

ἀναιδής, -ές *shameless*

ἄφρων, -ονος; -ον, -ονος *senseless, foolish; crazed, frantic*

ἀψυχία, -ας ἡ *want of life, want of spirit, faint-heartedness*

γέρων, -οντος ὁ *old man*

γῆρας, -αος τό *old age*

κηδεστής, -οῦ ὁ *relation by marriage*

λῆμα, -ατος τό *will, desire, purpose*

μᾰκρός, -ά, -όν *long*

μείζων (μέζων), μεῖζον (μέζον) *greater, bigger, stronger*

*νεκρός, -οῦ ὁ *corpse*

ὄνειδος, -εος (-ους) τό *reproach, rebuke, censure, blame*

πλέως, -ᾱ, -ων *full, filled* + gen.

γονεύς, -ῆος (-έως) ὁ *father, parent*

δυσκλεής, -ές *inglorious, infamous, shameful*

ἔκδῐκος, -ον *lawless, unjust*

*θάνατος, -ου ὁ *death*

κάκιστος, -η, -ον *most bad, evil, cowardly*

*πρέσβυς, -εως (-εος) ὁ *old man, elder; ambassador, envoy*

*σημεῖον, -ου τό *sign, signal, mark*

φέγγος, -εος (-ους) τό *light, splendor; moonlight; day*

φονεύς, -ῆος (-έως) ὁ *murderer, killer*

χρεία, -ας ἡ *need, want; use, advantage, service*

Module 33 Practice Parsing Greek Sentences

Parse each word of the below sentences.

Identify the part of speech of all words. For interjections, identify them. For nouns, give case and function. For verbs, give person, number, tense, mood, and voice. For adverbs, identify them and state what they modify. For conjunctions, identify them, noting whether they are coordinating or subordinating. For prepositional phrases, give the preposition and the preposition's object. For adjectives, identify the case and state what noun or pronoun they agree with in gender, number, and case. If the adjective is used as a noun, give case and function. If the adjective is a participle, identify it as an adjective and state what it modifies. When parsing, remember to use the **Case and Function Chart** found in the back of the book.

Ἄδμητος
καὶ μὴν Διός γε βούλῃ μείζονα ζῆν χρόνον.

Φέρης
ἀρᾷ γονεῦσιν, οὐδὲν ἔκδικον παθών;

Check your answers with those in the **Answer Key**.

Module 33 Top 251–550 Vocabulary to be Memorized

Adverbs and Verbs

διαφέρω *carry over or across; carry different ways; make a difference; be different from, excel* + gen.

ἔοικα (perf. with pres. sense), **εἴξω, -----, -----, -----, -----** *be like, look like* + dat.; *be likely, seem probable*

που *anywhere, somewhere, I suppose*

πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, -----, πέπυσμαι, ----- *inquire, learn from inquiry; hear* or *inquire concerning* + gen.; *find out 'y' in acc. from 'x' in gen.*

Adjectives and Nouns

ἄριστος, ἀρίστη, ἄριστον *best, bravest, excellent*

κύριος, κυρίᾱ, κύριον *with power, able, sovereign; appointed, fixed;* (n.) *lord, ruler*

ὁδός, ὁδοῦ ἡ *road, way, journey, voyage*

οἰκεῖος, οἰκείᾱ, οἰκεῖον *related, domestic, belonging to the house; one's own*

οἶκος, οἴκου ὁ *house, dwelling place; household*

πολῑτείᾱ, πολῑτείᾱς ἡ *government, constitution, commonwealth*

Module 33 Reading Morphologically by James Patterson

The Genitive Singular and Plural, All Genders and Declensions

The genitive often indicates source, separation, or possession. Most of the time you will need to supply the English preposition "of" and then the meaning of the Greek noun or pronoun.

First Declension Feminine Nouns

For feminine nouns of the first declension with bases ending in **-α/**, the genitive singular marker is /**Lς** (the **L** indicates that the **α** lengthens to **η**, to which **ς** is added):

οἰκία/Lς > οἰκίης   *of a household*

Remember that **-α/** lengthens to **ᾱ** before **ε, ι,** and **ρ**. So **οἰκίης** in Ionic is **οἰκίας** in Attic.

κεφαλά/Lς > κεφαλῆς   *of a head*

The genitive plural marker is **/ων**. Variants are possible when **/ων** is added to a base in **-α/**. The fully uncontracted **-άων** is attested but rare:

οἰκία/ων > οἰκιάων   *of households*

κεφαλά/ων >   *of heads*
κεφαλάων

In Ionic, the **α** regularly weakens to **ε**:

οἰκία/ων > οἰκιάων >   *of households*
οἰκιέων

κεφαλά/ων >   *of heads*
κεφαλάων >
κεφαλέων

In Attic, **-άων** fully contracts to **-ῶν**:

οἰκία/ων > οἰκιάων >   *of households*
οἰκιῶν

κεφαλά/ων >   *of heads*
κεφαλάων >
κεφαλῶν

Second Declension (Mostly) Masculine and Neuter Nouns

For bases of the second declension that end in **-ο/**, the genitive singular marker is **/ο. /ο** from the base contracts with **/ο** from the genitive singular ending to produce **-ου**:

ἄνθρωπο/ο > ἀνθρώπου (always contracted)   *of a person*

The genitive plural marker is **/ων**:

ἄνθρωπο/ων > ἀνθρώπων (always   *of people*
contracted)

Here the genitive plural /**ων** replaces the **-o**/ of the base, which explains why the accent does not move as far forward on the word as it does in the first declension.

First Declension Masculine Nouns

Masculine nouns of the first declension with bases ending in **-α**/ borrow the genitive singular of the second declension, **-ου**. They do this because speakers associated **-ου** with masculine (and neuter) nouns. Recall that the nominative singular of these nouns also borrowed the /**ς** from the second declension for the same reason:

κλέπτα/ου > κλέπτου   *of a thief*

ὁπλίτα/ου > ὁπλίτου   *of a hoplite*

ποιητά/ου > ποιητοῦ   *of a maker*

Again, the genitive plural marker is /**ων**, and **-άων** fully contracts in Attic:

κλέπτα/ων > κλεπτάων (uncontracted) or   *of thieves*
κλεπτῶν (contracted)

ὁπλίτα/ων > ὁπλιτάων (uncontracted) or   *of hoplites*
ὁπλιτῶν (contracted)

ποιητά/ων > ποιητάων (uncontracted) or   *of makers*
ποιητῶν (contracted)

And in Ionic the α weakens to ε:

κλέπτα/ων > κλεπτάων, κλεπτέων (Ionic), or   *of thieves*
κλεπτῶν

ὁπλίτα/ων > ὁπλιτάων, ὁπλιτέων (Ionic), or   *of hoplites*
ὁπλιτῶν

ποιητά/ων > ποιητάων, ποιητέων (Ionic), or   *of makers*
ποιητῶν

Third Declension Nouns, Genitive Singular and Plural

For bases that end in letters other than **-α**/ and **-o**/, the marker for the genitive singular is /**ος**:

νύκτ/ος > νυκτός   *of night*

νέκυ/ος > νέκυος   *of a corpse*

πόλι/ος > πόλιος   *of a city-state* (Attic πόλεως)

βασιλέϝ/ος > βασιλέος (intervocalic ϝ drops) *of a king* (Attic βασιλέως)

ὄρεσ/ος > ὄρεος (intervocalic σ drops)   *of a mountain* (Attic ὄρους)

The genitive plural marker is /**ων**. No contraction occurs with the vowels **ε, ι,** or **υ**:

νύκτ/ων > νυκτῶν   *of night*

νέκυ/ων > νεκύων   *of a corpse*

πόλι/ων > πόλιων   *of a city-state* (Attic *πόλεων*)

βασιλέϝ/ων > βασιλέων (intervocalic ϝ   *of a king*
drops)

ὄρεσ/ων > ὀρέων (intervocalic σ drops)   *of a mountain*

Module 33 A Synopsis of the Verb

Much of the information in *Greek II: A 21st-Century Approach* is the presentation of the remaining parts of the verb. When translating, the better you are able to identify verb forms, the easier it will be to understand what is being communicated. Doing a synopsis is a very effective way of mastering the verb.

Consider the below synopsis of **ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον, ἦχα, ἦγμαι ἤχθην** *lead, carry;* **χάριν ἄγω** *I give thanks*. The finite forms are all in the third-person singular. The participles give you the information you need to produce the correct forms for the cases.

	Active	**Middle**	**Passive**
Pres Ind.	ἄγει	ἄγεται	ἄγεται
Imp. Ind.	ἦγε (ν)	ἤγετο	ἤγετο
Fut. Ind.	ἄξει	ἄξεται	ἀχθήσεται
Aor. Ind.	ἤγαγε (ν)	ἠγάγετο	ἤχθη
Perf. Ind.	ἦχε (ν)	ἦκται	ἦκται
Plu. Ind.	ἤχει (ν)	ἦκτο	ἦκτο

	Active	**Middle**	**Passive**
Pres. Imper.	ἀγέτω	ἀγέσθω	ἀγέσθω
Aor. Imper.	ἀγαγάτω	ἀγαγάσθω	ἀχθήτω
Pres. Inf.	ἄγειν	ἄγεσθαι	ἄγεσθαι
Fut. Inf.	ἄξειν	ἄξεσθαι	ἀχθήσεσθαι
Aor. Inf.	ἀγαγεῖν	ἀγαγέσθαι	ἀχθῆναι
Perf. Inf.	ἠχέναι	ἦχθαι	ἦχθαι

Pres. Part.   ἄγων, ἄγοντος
                     ἄγουσα, ἀγούσης
                     ἄγον, ἄγοντος

Fut. Part.   ἄξων, ἄξοντος
                     ἄξουσα, ἀξούσης
                     ἄξον, ἄξοντος

Aor. Part.   ἀγαγών, ἀγαγόντος
                     ἀγαγοῦσα, ἀγαγούσης
                     ἀγαγόν, ἀγαγόντος