



PHILIP S. PEEK

Ancient Greek II

A 21st-Century Approach



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Module 35

The Participle Cont.: The Supplementary Participle

Module 35 Summary

In this module you learn the supplementary participle and how to translate it into English.

The Supplementary 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 prepositions¹ (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.

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 with understanding how any participle in any context functions.

As a verb, a participle has 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.

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.

Participles may be classed as serving four types of functions—attributive, circumstantial, substantive, and supplementary. The future participle of purpose and the genitive absolute, both learned in Module 33, are classed as circumstantial participles. In Modules 33 and 34 you learned that the attributive participle gives essential defining information about a noun or pronoun and that the substantive participle functions as a noun. In this module you learn that the supplementary participle serves as a verb's complement, expressing information that is obligatory to the meaning of the verb—*ἡδεται γραφομένη* *she enjoys writing*.

Translating the Supplementary Participle

It is worthwhile to review Modules 17 and 24 from Part I of the *21st-Century* series, where you learned that there are two types of infinitives, the declarative and the dynamic. Recall the way in which infinitives serve as obligatory complements by reviewing these examples.

1. As a complement to modal verbs:

δεῖ *it is necessary* *δεῖ* *ποιεῖν* *It is necessary to create.*

2. As a complement to verbs of wishing and desiring:

αἰρέομαι *choose* *αἰρέομαι* *ὀρχέεσθαι* *I choose to dance.*

3. As a complement to knowledge verbs:

μανθάνω *learn, learn* *μανθάνω* *πείθειν* *I learn how to persuade.*
how

4. As a complement to verbs of command, compulsion, and persuasion:

ποιέω *cause* *ποιέω* *σέ ἔρχεσθαι* *I cause you to go.*

5. As a complement to verbs of starting and stopping:

ἄρχομαι *begin* *ἄρχομαι* *εἰδέναι* *I begin to know.*

6. Epexegetically as a complement to adjectives and nouns:

ῥα *time* *ῥα* *ἄρχειν* *It is time to begin.*

7. As a complement of purpose, often with verbs of giving, motion, receiving, and taking:

ἔρχομαι *go, come* *σῖτον ἐσθίειν ἐρχόμεθα* *We go to eat food.*

Just as the infinitive may serve as an obligatory complement to a verb—*ταῦτα δύναμαι ποιεῖν* *I am able to do these things*—so may the supplementary participle serve as a verb's obligatory complement. Unlike the potential meaning that the declarative and dynamic infinitives convey, the supplementary

participle specifies that the action is realized or that the knowledge or emotion of propositional content is presented as true. For more information on the supplementary participle, see CGCG 52.8-27.

Consider these examples:

1. as a complement to sensory verbs:

αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθάνομαι τινὸς ὑποστένοντος	<i>I notice someone moaning</i>
ἀκούω	ἀκούω τῆς θανούσης	<i>I hear of her death</i>
ὁράω	ὁράω σὲ κρυπτομένην	<i>I see you hiding</i>

2. as a complement to knowledge verbs:

ἀγγέλλω	αὐτὸν ἐπιστρατεύοντα ἡγγειλεν	<i>he reported his attacking</i>
αἰσθάνομαι	αὐτὴν αἰσθάνομαι οὖσαν σοφὴν	<i>I am aware of her being wise</i>
ἀκούω	αὐτοὺς ἠκούσατε πτώσσοντας	<i>you learned of them crouching</i>
γινώσκω	ἔγνωκα ἡπατημένην	<i>I realized I was deceived</i>
δείκνυμι	ἄξιαν δεῖξω αὐτὴν οὖσαν	<i>I will prove that she is worthy</i>
δῆλός εἰμι	δῆλός εἰμι ἀπολείπων	<i>I am clearly leaving</i>
ἐπίσταμαι	ταῦτα ἐπίστασο αὐτὴ σχήσουσα	<i>you knew you will have these things</i>
μανθάνω	ἔμαθον τὴν νέαν ἐμβαλοῦσαν	<i>I learned of the attacking ship</i>
μémνημαι	μémνημεθα ἐλθόντες	<i>we remember going</i>
οἶδα	ταῦτα οἶσθά μοι δώσουσα	<i>you know you will give me these things</i>
ὁράω	καπνὸν ὀρῶμεν ἀΐσσοντα	<i>we see smoke rising</i>
πυνθάνομαι	αὐτῆς ἐπυθόμην θανούσης	<i>I learned of her death</i>
συνίημι	συνίησι τὸ γενόμενον	<i>he understands what happened</i>
φαίνομαι	εὖνοος ἐφαίνετο οὖσα σοί	<i>she was clearly friendly toward you</i>
φανερὸς εἰμι	φανερὰ ὑποψία εἰς ἐμέ ιοῦσα	<i>suspicion clearly falls upon me</i>

3. as a complement to emotional-state verbs:

αἰσχύνομαι	ταῦτα δράων αἰσχύνομαι	<i>I am ashamed at doing these things</i>
ἀλγέω	ἀλγεῖς κλύων τὸ ἀληθές	<i>you are in pain hearing the truth</i>
ἀσχάλλω	ἀσχάλλει πεσών	<i>he is vexed at having fallen</i>
ἄχθομαι	ἄχθομαί σ' ἰδοῦσα	<i>I am annoyed at seeing you</i>
ἡδομαι	ταῦτα ἡδομαι ἀκούσας	<i>I am glad to have heard these things</i>
μεταμέλομαι	αὐτοὺς μεταμέλη οὐ δεξαμένη	<i>you regret not welcoming them</i>
χαίρω	χαίρεις ὀρώσα φάος	<i>you enjoy seeing the sun's light</i>

4. as a complement to phase verbs (**begin, continue, stop**) and to verbs with the English equivalents, **allow, continue, endure, give up, grow weary, permit, persist**:

ἀνέχω	σὲ στέρξας ἀνέχει	<i>he continues loving you</i>
ἀνέχομαι	οὐκ ἀνεχόμαι ἡμένη	<i>I do not endure sitting</i>
ἀπαγορεύω	θεώμενος ἀπαγορεύει	<i>he gives up watching</i>
ἄρχω	ἦρχε χαλεπαίνων	<i>he began being angry</i>
ἄρχομαι	ἄρχεται ἀπολείπουσα	<i>she begins leaving</i>
διατελέω	διετέλεσε πειρωμένη	<i>she continued trying</i>
κάμνω	κάμνεις πολεμίζων	<i>you weary of fighting</i>
λιπαρέω	ἐλιπάρεέ τε ἱστορέων	<i>he kept asking</i>
λήγω	λήγει ἀείδων	<i>he stops singing</i>
παύω	ἔπαυσε ταῦτα ποιοῦσαν	<i>she stopped her doing these things</i>
παύομαι	ἐπαύσατο νηπιαχεύουσα	<i>she stopped playing</i>
περιοράω	αὐτὴν περιεῖδες περιελθοῦσαν	<i>you permitted her going about</i>

5. as a complement to verbs that express a certain manner of acting or being:

λανθάνω	αὐτὴν ἔλαθον μαρνάμενος	<i>I escaped her notice fighting I fought without her knowing</i>
τυγχάνω	ἐρχομένη ναῦς ἔτυχε	<i>a ship happened to be coming</i>
φθάνω	φθάνει αὐτοὺς βλάπτουσα	<i>she anticipates them doing harm, she harms them first</i>

Module 35 Practice Translating the Supplementary Participle

Translate the below sentences, adapted from Xenophon's *Anabasis* (Ἀνάβασις 3.2.18-20). 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 answers in the **Answer Key**. After you have read through all the sentences once, read them again two more times. In each subsequent reading your understanding improves. Supplementary participles are in bold.

εἰ δέ τις ὑμῶν ἀθυμεῖ **ὀρώων** ὅτι ἡμῖν μὲν οὐκ εἰσὶν ἵππεῖς, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις πολλοὶ πάρεσιν, ἐνθυμήθητε ὅτι οἱ μύριοι ἵππεῖς οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ μύριοι εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι· ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ πεπύσμεθα ὑπὸ ἵππου ἐν μάχῃ οὐδένα πώποτε, οὔτε δηχθέντα οὔτε λακτισθέντα, **ἀποθανόντα**. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν οἱ **ποιοῦντες** ταῦτα ἃ ἐν ταῖς μάχαις γίγνεται. 3.2.19 οὐκοῦν τῶν ἱππέων πολὺ ἡμεῖς ἐπ' ἀσφαλεστέρου ὀχήματός ἐσμεν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππων κρέμανται καὶ ἀνέχονται **φοβούμενοι** οὐχ ἡμᾶς μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ καταπεσεῖν. ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ γῆς βεβηκότες πολὺ μὲν ἰσχυρότερον παῖσομεν τὸν ἐμβαλόντα, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τούτου ἡμᾶς προσιόντος τευξόμεθα. ἐνὶ δὲ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἵππεῖς ἡμᾶς· φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν. 3.2.20 εἰ δὲ δὴ τὰς μὲν μάχας θαρσεῖτε, ὅτι δὲ οὐκέτι ὑμῖν Τισσαφέρνης ἡγήσεται οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ἀγορὰν **παρέχων** διατελεῖ, τοῦτο ἄχθεσθε, σκέψασθε πότερον κρεῖττον Τισσαφέρνην ἡγεμόνα ἔχειν, ὃς **ἐπιβουλεύων** ἡμῖν φανερός ἐστιν, ἢ κρεῖττον τούτους, οὓς ἡμεῖς ληψόμεθα, ἡγεῖσθαι ἡμῖν κελεύειν, οἱ εἴσονται περὶ ἡμᾶς τι **ἀμαρτάνοντες**, περὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα **ἀμαρτησόμενοι**.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections, Prepositions, and Verbs

ἀθυμέω <i>be downhearted, gloomy</i>	κρέμονται < κρεμάννυμι (pres. mid./pass. stem κρεμα-) <i>hang, hang up</i>
ἀμαρτάνω <i>miss, miss the mark of + gen.; make a mistake, do wrong; fail</i>	λακτισθεῖς < λακτίζω <i>kick with the heel</i>
ἀνέχομαι <i>endure</i>	ληψόμεθα < λαμβάνω
ἄχθομαι <i>be loaded; be annoyed, vexed, grieved + dat.</i>	*οὔκουν <i>certainly not, at any rate . . . not, therefore . . . not</i>
βεβηκότες < βαίνω <i>step, walk, go; (perf.) stand</i>	παίω <i>strike, beat</i>
διατελέω, διατελῶ <i>continue, persevere, live</i>	προέχω <i>hold before, pretend; jut out, excel</i>
δηχθεῖς < δάκνω <i>bite, sting, worry</i>	πέπυσμαι < πυνθάνομαι <i>learn, learn by inquiry; hear</i>
εἴσονται < οἶδα	πρόσειμι <i>approach, attack</i>
ἐμβάλλω <i>throw in, put in; attack</i>	πώποτε <i>ever, yet</i>
ἐνθυμέομαι <i>take to heart, be angry at</i>	σκέπτομαι <i>view, examine, consider</i>
θαρσέω <i>be of good courage, take courage, have no fear of</i>	τευξόμεθα < τυγχάνω
ισχυρότερον <i>more forcefully</i>	*φοβέω <i>fear, be afraid</i>

Adjectives and Nouns and Pronouns

*ἀγορά, ἀγορᾶς ἡ <i>market-place, assembly</i>	*κρεῖττων, κρεῖττον <i>better, mightier, stronger</i>
ἀσφαλής, ἀσφαλής <i>steadfast; safe, secure; trustworthy</i>	μῦριος [ῖ], -ᾶ, -ον <i>numberless, countless, infinite</i>
ἐμβαλὼν < ἐμβάλλω	ὄχημα, -ατος τό <i>anything that bears or supports; carriage, chariot; ship</i>
*ἡγεμὼν, -όνος ὁ <i>leader, commander, guide</i>	προσιών < πρόσειμι

***ισχυρός, -ά, -όν** *strong, forceful, violent*

Τισσαφέρνης, -ους ὁ
Tissaphernes (445–395 BCE), Persian soldier and statesman, satrap of Lydia

καταπεσεῖν τό, καταπεσεῖν τοῦ
falling

φανερός, -ά, -όν *visible, clear, conspicuous*

Longos, Δόγγος dates uncertain. Longos is credited with writing the Greek novel, *Daphnis and Chloe*. Very little is known about him. It is assumed that his native land is the island of Lesbos and that he lived during the second century BCE.

Module 35 Practice Translating

Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Longos' *Daphnis and Khloe* (Δάφνις καὶ Χλόη 1-3). 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.

πόλις ἐστὶ τῆς Λέσβου Μιτυλήνη, μεγάλη καὶ καλή· διείληπται γὰρ εὐρίποις ὑπεισρεούσης τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ κεκόσμηται γεφύραις ξεστοῦ καὶ λευκοῦ λίθου. νομίσεις οὐ πόλιν ὄραν ἀλλὰ νῆσον. πλησίον ταύτης τῆς πόλεως ἀγρός ἦν ἀνδρὸς εὐδαίμονος, κτῆμα κάλλιστον· ὄρη θηροτρόφα, πεδία πυροφόρα, γήλοφοι κλημάτων, νομαὶ ποιμνίων. καὶ ἡ θάλασσα προσέκλυζεν ἡϊόνος ἐκτεταμένης ψάμμω μαλθακῇ. ἐν τῷδε τῷ ἀγρῷ νέμων αἰπόλος, Λάμων τὸ ὄνομα, παιδίον εὔρεν ὑπὸ αἰγὸς τρεφόμενον. δρυμὸς ἦν καὶ λόχμη βάτων καὶ κιττὸς ἐπιπλανώμενος καὶ πόα μαλθακή, καθ' ἧς ἔκειτο τὸ παιδίον. ἐνταῦθα ἡ αἴξ θέουσα συνεχὲς ἀφανὴς ἐγίνετο πολλάκις. καὶ τὸν ἔριφον ἀπολιποῦσα, τῷ βρέφει παρέμενε. φυλάττει τὰς διαδρομὰς ὁ Λάμων οἰκτεῖρας ἀμελούμενον τὸν ἔριφον. καὶ κατ' ἔχνος ἐλθὼν, ὄρᾳ τὴν μὲν αἶγα πεφυλαγμένως περιβεβηκυῖαν· ἡ γὰρ οὐ βούλεται ταῖς χηλαῖς βλάπτειν πατοῦσα. καὶ ὄρᾳ τὸ δέ, ὥσπερ ἐκ μητρώας θηλῆς, τὴν ἐπιρροὴν ἔλκον τοῦ γάλακτος. καὶ θαυμάσας, ὥσπερ εἰκὸς ἦν, πρόσεισιν ἐγγὺς καὶ εὕρισκε παιδίον ἄρσεν, μέγα καὶ καλὸν καὶ τῆς κατὰ τὴν ἔκθεσιν τύχης ἐν σπαργάνοις κρείττοσι· χλαμῦδιόν τε γὰρ ἦν ἀλουργές καὶ πόρπη χρυσῇ καὶ ξιφίδιον ἐλεφαντόκωπον. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἐβουλεύσατο, μόνα τὰ γνωρίσματα βαστάσας, ἀμελῆσαι τοῦ βρέφους. ἔπειτα αἰδεσθεὶς εἰ μὴδὲ αἰγὸς φιλανθρωπίαν μιμήσεται, νύκτα φυλάξας, κομίζει πάντα πρὸς τὴν γυναικα Μυρτάλην· καὶ τὰ γνωρίσματα καὶ τὸ παιδίον καὶ τὴν αἶγα αὐτὴν. πάντα αὐτῇ, ἐκπλαγείσῃ εἰ παιδία τίκτουςιν αἶγες, διηγέται· πῶς εὔρεν ἐκκείμενον,

πῶς εἶδε τρεφόμενον, πῶς ἠδέσθη καταλιπεῖν ἀποθανούμενον. ἐπεὶ δὲ δοκεῖ δὴ ἐκείνῃ, τὰ μὲν συνεκτεθέντα κρύπτουσι. τὸ δὲ παιδίον ἑαυτῶν νομίζουσι. τῇ δὲ αἰγὶ τὴν τροφήν ἐπιτρέπουσιν. ὥς δὲ καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ παιδίου ποιμενικὸν δοκεῖ, Δάφνιν αὐτὸν ἔγνωσαν καλεῖν.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections, Prepositions, and Verbs

αἰδέομαι *be ashamed*

ἀκμάζω *be in full bloom, be at one's prime*

ἀμελέω *have no care for, be neglectful of*

ἀπολείπω *leave over or behind*

βαστάζω *lift, lift up, raise; carry off*

βλάπτω *hurt, harm*

***βουλεύω** *deliberate, plan, plot, devise; resolve + inf.*

διείληπται < διαλαμβάνω *take or receive, divide, intercept*

διηγέομαι *explain, relate, go through*

ἐγγύς *near, hard by, next to, close to + gen.*

ἐκκείμαι *be cast out*

ἐκπλαγείσης < ἐκπλήσσω *strike out of, drive away or out, expel; amaze, astound*

ἐκτείνω *stretch out*

ἔλκω *draw, drag*

ἐνδοθεν *from within, from inside, within + gen.*

καταλείπω *leave behind, abandon*

***κομίζω** *take care of; take, carry, convey; carry away; bring; (mid.) acquire; (pass.) come or go back, return*

κοσμέω *order, arrange; adorn*

κρύπτω *hide, cover, conceal*

μιμέομαι *mimic, imitate, represent, portray*

νέμω *distribute, allot, assign; pasture, graze; (middle) possess, administer*

οἰκτίρω (οἰκτεῖρω) *pity*

ὀρχέομαι *dance*

παραμένω *stay beside or near, stand by*

πατέω *tread, walk*

περιβαίνω *go round*

πεφυλαγμένως *cautiously*

***πολλάκις** *many times; often*

πρόσειμι *go to or towards, approach*

προσκλύζω *wash with waves*

ἔξωθεν <i>from without + gen.</i>	συνεκτίθημι <i>put on shore along with</i>
ἐπιπλανάομαι <i>wander about and over</i>	*τίκτω <i>sire, give birth to, bear, produce</i>
ἐπιτρέπω <i>turn over to, entrust</i>	*τρέφω <i>bring up, rear; nourish; thicken; cause to grow</i>
ἡδέσθη < αἰδέομαι	ὑπείσρυν <i>flow in gradually</i>
*θαυμάζω <i>wonder, marvel; admire; wonder at + gen.</i>	*φυλάσσω <i>guard, keep watch; preserve, keep, maintain, watchfully await</i>
θέω <i>run</i>	

Adjectives and Nouns and Pronouns

ἄγρός, -οῦ ὁ <i>field, land, country</i>	*κρείττων, κρεῖττον <i>better, mightier, stronger</i>
αἶξ, αἰγός ὁ or ἡ <i>goat</i>	κτηῖμα, -ατος τό <i>anything acquired, piece of property, possession</i>
αἰπόλος, -ου ὁ <i>goatherd</i>	Λάμων, -ονος ὁ <i>Lamon</i>
ἀλουργής, -ες <i>wrought in the sea, sea-purple</i>	λευκός, -ή, -όν <i>light, bright, clear</i>
ἄρσιν, ἄρσεν <i>male</i>	λόχη, -ης ἡ <i>thicket, copse, lair</i>
ἄφανής, -ές <i>unseen, invisible, viewless</i>	μαλθακός, -ή, -όν <i>soft</i>
βάτον, -ου τό <i>blackberry</i>	μητρῷος, -η, -ον <i>of a mother, maternal</i>
βρέφος, -εος (-ους) τό <i>foetus, new born</i>	Μυρτάλη, -ης ἡ <i>Myrtale</i>
γάλα, γάλακτος τό <i>milk</i>	νομή, -ῆς ἡ <i>pasture</i>
γέφυρα, -ᾶς ἡ <i>bridge</i>	ξεστός, -ή, -όν <i>smoothed, polished, wrought</i>
γήλοφος, -ου ὁ <i>hill</i>	ξίφιδιον, -ου τό <i>dagger</i>
γνώρισμα, -ατος τό <i>mark, token</i>	*ὄρος, -εος (-ους) τό <i>mountain, hill</i>
Δάφνις, -ιδος ὁ <i>Daphnis</i>	παιδίον, -ου τό <i>child</i>

διαδρομή, -ῆς ἡ <i>running to and fro</i>	*πεδῖον, -ου τό <i>plain</i>
διετής, ἐς <i>of or lasting two years</i>	πλησίος, -α, -ον <i>near, close to + gen. or dat.; πλησίον (adverb) near, hard by + gen.</i>
δρῦμός, -ου ὁ <i>copse, thicket</i>	πόα, -ᾶς ἡ <i>grass, herb</i>
*εἰκός, εἰκότος τό (adj.) <i>likely, reasonable; (n.) likelihood, probability</i>	ποιμενικός, -ή, -όν <i>of or for a shepherd</i>
ἐκθεσις, -ιος (-ηος, -εως) ἡ <i>putting out, exposure</i>	ποιμνιον, -ου τό <i>flock, herd, head</i>
ἐλεφαντόκωπος, -ον <i>ivory-hilted</i>	πόρπη, -ης ἡ <i>brooch, clasp</i>
ἐπιρροή, -ῆς ἡ <i>flow; stream, channel</i>	πῦροφόρος, -ον <i>wheat-bearing</i>
ἐριφος, -ου ὁ <i>young goat, kid</i>	σπάργανον, -ου τό <i>band for swathing infants; (pl.) swaddling-clothes</i>
εὐριπος, -ου ὁ <i>strait, canal, ditch</i>	συνεχής, -ές <i>holding together, continuous</i>
εὐδαίμων, -ονος; εὐδαιμον, -ονος <i>fortunate, wealthy, happy</i>	τροφή, -ῆς ἡ <i>food, nourishment</i>
ἡῖών, -όνος ἡ <i>shore, beach</i>	*τύχη, -ης ἡ <i>fortune, luck; fate, necessity</i>
θηλή, -ῆς ἡ <i>teat, nipple</i>	φιλανθρωπία, -ας ἡ <i>humanity, benevolence, kindness</i>
θηροτρόφος, -ον <i>feeding wild beasts</i>	χηλή, -ῆς ἡ <i>hoof</i>
ἵχνος, -εος (-ους) τό <i>track, footstep</i>	χλαμύδιον, -ου τό <i>cloak</i>
κισσός, -οῦ ὁ <i>ivy</i>	χρῦσος, -η, -ον (-οῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν) (-ος, -ον) <i>of gold</i>
κλήμα, -ατος τό <i>twig, branch; (pl.) vineyard</i>	ψάμμος, -ου ἡ <i>sand</i>

Module 35 Practice Parsing Greek Sentences

Parse each word of the below sentence.

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.

ἔπειτα αἰδεσθεῖς εἰ μηδὲ αἰγὸς φιλανθρωπίαν μιμήσεται, νύκτα φυλάξας κομίζει πάντα πρὸς τὴν γυναιῖκα Μυρτάλην.

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

Module 35 Top 251–550 Vocabulary to be Memorized

Conjunction and Verbs

ἀφίημι *send forth, discharge; let go, call off; suffer, permit, neglect, fail + inf.*
αφῆκε τὸ

πλοῖον φέρεσθαι *he allowed the boat to be carried away*

ἔαω (imperfect εἶων < εἶαον), ἔάσω, εἶασα, εἶακα, εἶαμαι, εἶάθην *suffer, permit, allow, leave, let go*

εἴτε *either, whether*

σφάλλω, σφαλέω, ἔσφηλα, ἔσφαλκα, ἔσφαλμαι, ἐσφάλην *make to fall, throw down, overthrow*

Adjectives and Nouns

διαφορά, διαφορᾶς ἡ *difference, distinction; disagreement*

δυνατός, δυνατή, δυνατόν *able, possible; powerful, strong, mighty*

θάνατος, θανάτου ὁ *death*

θυγάτηρ, θυγατέρος or θυγατρός ἡ *daughter*

ικανός, ικανή, ικανόν *sufficient, capable; enough; able*

φανερός, φανερά, φανερόν *clear, plain*

Module 35 Reading Morphologically by James Patterson

Iota Adscript and Subscript

When the consonant glide **ι** of a long diphthong (**αι, ηι, ωι**) is written below the line (**α, η, ω**), it is called an iota subscript. When written on the line, it is called an iota adscript. Papyri and inscriptions used iota adscript. But by the end of the 2nd century BCE, the glide **ι** following the long vowels **α, η, ω** was no longer pronounced or written. For example:

ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, regularly translated *in the beginning was the Word*,

is written in the 4th century CE Codex Sinaiticus like this:

ENAPXHHNOΛΟΓΟΣ

Notice the capital letters and the lack of the dative singular marker **ι**. Manuscripts written without the **ι** were corrected to include it. Due to lack of space, the marker was written below the **α, η, ω** instead of beside. This is how the iota subscript developed.

ἦσαν is the third person plural past progressive of **ἵ/ go** which looks like **εἶμι** *I go* in the first person singular present progressive active indicative. It is the result of past time marker **ε/** and base **ἵ/** (where **ι** is long) undergoing quantitative metathesis. In Ionic, ἦσαν is three syllables (**ἦ-ι-σαν**), while in Attic it is two. The iota dropped so is written subscript: ἦσαν (**ἦ-σαν**).

The Vocative Case

The vocative plural of all nouns looks the same as the nominative plural.

The vocative singular of most first declension nouns looks the same as the nominative singular.

The vocative singular of second declension neuter nouns looks the same as the nominative singular.

The vocative singular of second declension masculine nouns shifts the vowel grade of the base from **ο** to **ε**.

ὦ ἄνθρωπε	(ἄνθρωπο/)	<i>O human!</i>
ὦ Εὐφίλητε	(Εὐφίλητο/)	<i>O Euphiletos!</i>

The vocative singular of first declension masculine nouns ending in **-ης** and third declension nouns is the bare base:

ὦ βασιλεῦ	(βασιλέ/)	<i>O king!</i>
ὦ παῖ	(παίδ/)	<i>O child! O slave!</i>
ὦ ποιητά	(ποιητά/)	<i>O maker!</i>
ὦ ἄνερ	(ἄνερ/)	<i>O man!</i>

Recall that the only consonants that can end a Greek word are ν, ρ, ζ (including ξ, ψ), and the glides ι and υ. The preposition **ἐκ** ends in a kappa, but since it is proclitic, acquiring its accent from the word that follows, **ἐκ** forms part of a complete utterance and is pronounced with what directly follows: **ἐκ τοῦ παιδός** = **ἐκτοῦ παιδός** *from the child*. If a base ends in any other consonant, like **παίδ**/, the consonant drops.

Resultative Nouns and the Suffix /ματ/

When added to a verb base, the neuter noun-forming suffix /ματ/ marks the concrete result of a verb:

οικε/ (inhabit) + /ματ/ = οικήματα	<i>buildings</i>
ποιε/ (make, do) + /ματ/ = ποιήματα	<i>deeds, acts</i>
χρα/ (need, acquire) + /ματ/ = χρήματα	<i>possessions, money</i>

Process Nouns and the Suffix /σι/

When you add the suffix /σι/ to a verb base, the new word is called a process noun. The verb base **βα**/ means *walk*. The suffix /σι/ creates the process noun **βάσις**, engaging in the process of walking. The addition of the prefixes **ἀνά** or **κατά** changes the meaning to *walking up*, **ἀνάβασις**, or *walking down*, **κατάβασις**. In mythology, **κατάβασις** refers to a journey down to Hades and **ἀνάβασις** to a return to life on Earth.

Module 35 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 **γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφη** *write*. The finite forms are all in the first-person plural. The participles give you the information you need to produce the correct forms for the cases.

	Active	Middle	Passive
Present Ind.	γράφομεν	γραφόμεθα	γραφόμεθα
Imperfect Ind.	ἐγράφομεν	ἐγραφόμεθα	ἐγραφόμεθα
Future Ind.	γράψομεν	γραψόμεθα	γραφησόμεθα
	Active	Middle	Passive
Aorist Ind.	ἔγραψαμεν	ἐγράψάμεθα	ἐγράφημεν
Perfect Ind.	γεγράφαμεν	γεγράμμεθα	γεγράμμεθα
Pluperf. Ind.	ἐγεγράφεμεν	ἐγεγράμμεθα	ἐγεγράμμεθα
Present Inf.	γράφειν	γράφεσθαι	γράφεσθαι
Future Inf.	γράψειν	γράψεσθαι	γραφήσεσθαι
Aorist Inf.	γράψαι	γράψασθαι	γραφῆναι
Perfect Inf.	γεφραφέναι	γεγράφθαι	γεγράφθαι
Present Part.	γράφων, -οντος γράφουσα, -ούσης γράφον, -οντος	γραφόμενος, -η, -ον	γραφόμενος, -η, -ον
Future Part.	γράψων, -οντος γράψουσα, -ούσης γράψον, -οντος	γραψόμενος, -η, -ον	γραφησόμενος, -η, -ον
Aorist Part.	γράψας, -αντος γράψασα, λυσάσης γράψαν, λύσαντος	γραψάμενος, -η, -ον	γραφείς, γραφέντος γραφείσα, γραφείσης γραφέν, γραφέντος
Perfect Part.	γεγραφώς, -ότος γεγραφυῖα, -υίας γεγραφός, -ότος	γεγραμμένος, -η, -ον	γεγραμμένος, -η, -ον