



PHILIP S. PEEK

Ancient Greek II

A 21st-Century Approach



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Module 44

Verbs of Judgment, Necessity, Obligation, and Seeming

Module 44 Summary

In this module you will learn how to read and translate verbs of judgment, necessity, obligation, and seeming.

Judgment, Necessity, Obligation, and Seeming

When you wish to express what can, may, must, ought, seems, or should be done, you have a variety of options in English. Consider these examples:

We **have** to have tubs full.¹

As we **must** swim for it, we **can** take no other clothes.

Some of these things **had** to be, the rest were merely show.

It **may** need no words to communicate it.

They **ought** to have been mediators and guides.

It **should** be boiled first in a little water.

Habit **may be** the explanation of why we **seem** to forget things so quickly.

Take note of the different ways you can express cans, haves, mights, musts, needs, oughts, seems, and shoulds. These are referred to as modal verbs. Common ones

1 Note that **have** when used as a helping verb has a vocalized **v**, and when used as a verb of obligation has an unvocalized **v** that is pronounced just like **f**.

are **can, could, had better, have to, may, might, must, ought, seem, shall, should, will (will be), would.**²

Verbs of Judgment, Necessity, Obligation and Seeming

To express ideas involving judgment, necessity, obligation, and seeming, you also have a variety of options in Greek. This module focuses on three commonly occurring verbs—**δεῖ**, **χρή**, and **δοκέω**—and on verbal adjectives (or gerundives), which are formed from a verb's sixth principal part.

Stems and Endings of δεῖ

Verb Form	Identification	English Equivalent
δεῖ	3 rd sing. present indicative active	<i>it is necessary</i>
ἔδει	3 rd sing. imperfect indicative active	<i>it was necessary</i>
δεήσει	3 rd sing. future indicative active	<i>it will be necessary</i>
ἐδέησε (ν)	3 rd sing. aorist indicative active	<i>it was necessary</i>
δέη	3 rd sing. present subjunctive active	needs a context
δέοι	3 rd sing. present optative active	needs a context
δεῖν	----- present infinitive active	<i>to be necessary</i>
δέον	----- present participle active	<i>it being necessary</i>

Stems and Endings of χρή

χρή	3 rd sing. present indicative active	<i>it is necessary</i>
χρήν, ἐχρήν (χρή + ἦν)	3 rd sing. imperfect indicative active	<i>it was necessary</i>
χρήσται (χρή + ἔσται)	3 rd sing. future indicative active	<i>it will be necessary</i>

2 F. R. Palmer (*Mood and Modality* p.1) defines modals by the technical term **irrealis**: “the irrealis portrays situations as purely within the realm of thought, knowable only through imagination.”

Stems and Endings of δοκέω

δοκέω is a contract verb whose stem ends in epsilon. If you need a review of its conjugation, see Part I of the 21st-Century series.

Stems and Endings of Verbal Adjectives

Like participles, verbal adjectives (or gerundives) are formed by adding the suffix **-τέος, τέᾱ, -τέον** to a verb's stem. The stem is obtained from principal part six minus the past indicative augment, the ending **-ην**, and the consonant **θ** when it directly precedes **-ην** as in these examples:

Principal Part I	Principal Part VI	Verbal Adjective
λύω	ἐλύθην	λυτέος, λυτέᾱ, λυτέον
δίδωμι	ἐδόθην	δοτέος, δοτέᾱ, δοτέον
ποιέω	ἐποιήθην	ποιητέος, ποιητέᾱ, ποιητέον

When the stem ends in the consonants **φ** or **χ**, they lose their aspiration, becoming **π** or **κ** in the presence of the **-τ-** of the suffix **-τέος, τέᾱ, -τέον**:

Principal Part I	Principal Part VI	Verbal Adjective
ἄρχω	ἤρχθην	ἀρκτέος, ἀρκτέᾱ, ἀρκτέον
γράφω	ἐγράφη	γραπτέος, γραπτέᾱ, γραπτέον
πράττω	ἐπράχθην	πρακτέος, πρακτέᾱ, πρακτέον

The Impersonal and Personal of δεῖ, χρή, δοκέω, and Verbal Adjectives

δεῖ and **χρή** are referred to as impersonal verbs because their third-person subject is **it**, though you can often understand the infinitive as the subject. As you read through the examples and practice reading and translating them, consider both options—the impersonal **it** as subject and the **infinitive** as subject. You may find, like me, that providing **it** as the subject assists your understanding of the passage's meaning and provides a more accurate understanding of the syntax. **δοκέω** can be used personally or impersonally. **Verbal adjectives** may be used personally or impersonally.

Translating δεῖ, χρή, δοκέω, and Verbal Adjectives

Read and translate the below carefully, noting the constructions used in each. Examples come from Euripides, Herodotos, Homer, and Lucian.

δεῖ

δεῖ + a person in the genitive, dative, or accusative case + infinitive

1. τότε δὴ δεῖ φράδμονος **ἀνδρός**
φράσασθαι ξύλινόν τε λόχον κήρυκά τ' ἐρυθρόν (Herodotos, *Histories* 3.57.4)

*Then a shrewd **man** **must***

Point out a wooden ambush and a red herald.

2. ἐν **δεῖ** μόνον **μοι** τοὺς θεοὺς ἔχειν, ὅσοι
δίκην σέβονται (Euripides, *Suppliants* 594-95).

***There is a need for me** to have one thing alone, gods, as
many as honor justice.*

3. οὐκ ἂν δύναιο πάντ' ἔχειν ἢ μὴ **σε δεῖ** [ἔχειν] (Euripides, *Alkestis* 63).
*You may not have everything which **it is not necessary** for you [to have].*

4. οὐκ **ἔδει** γὰρ συνεπιψεύδεσθαί σοι **ὁρῶντα** [**ἐμέ**]
τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀλαζονείας (Lucian, *Dialogue of the Courtesans* 13.5);

***Wasn't it necessary** to lie along with you, once
I saw the reason for the deception?*

δεῖ + a person in need in the dative + genitive

5. **σοι** τε γὰρ παίδων τί **δεῖ** (Euripides, *Medeia* 565);
*Why do **you** **need** children?*

δεῖ + a person in need in the accusative + genitive

6. ἀλλὰ δεῖ **με** δὴ καινῶν λόγων (Euripides, *Hippolytos* 688);
*But **I am in need** of a new plan.*

δεῖ + genitive

7. δοκεῖ· τί γὰρ **δεῖ** συμποτῶν ἄλλων, Κύκλωψ (Euripides, *Kyklops* 540);
*It does. Why then **is there a need** of other drinkers, Kyklops?*

Note that the brackets [] indicate words that are not present in the original text.

Most commonly occurring is the construction found in examples three and four, where a person in the accusative is to perform as a necessity the action of the infinitive.

χρή

χρή + accusative subject + infinitive

8. ἀλλὰ **χρή** τὸν μὲν καταθάπτειν ὅς κε θάνησι
νηλέα θυμὸν ἔχοντας [ἡμᾶς], ἐπ' ἡματι δακρύσαντας (Homer, *Iliad* 19.228-29).

*but we **must** bury anyone who dies
with a hard heart, shedding tears for only a day.*

χρή + a person in need in the accusative + a thing in the genitive

9. ἀφραΐνεις, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, οὐδέ τί **σε** **χρή**
ταύτης ἀφροσύνης (Homer, *Iliad* 7.109-10).

*You are a fool, Menelaos, loved by Zeus, **you have**
No need at all of this foolishness.*

δοκέω

δοκέω (impersonal) + dative indirect object + (accusative subject) + infinitive

10. εἰ **θεοῖσι** δὴ **δοκεῖ** τάδε
πράσσειν (ἔμ'), οὗτοι σοί γ' ἀπόλλυται χάρις (Euripides, *Herakles* 437-38).

*If it **does seem best** to the gods (for me)
To do these things, our gratitude toward you remains alive*

δοκέω (personal) + dative indirect object + infinitive

11. καὶ μὴν ὄρᾶν **μοι** δύο μὲν ἡλίους **δοκῶ**,
δισσὰς δὲ Θήβας καὶ πόλιν ἑπτάστομον (Euripides, *Bakkhai* 918-919).

*And truly I **seem** to myself to see two suns
And two Thebes and a city with seven mouths.*

12. **δοκέεις** δέ **μοι** οὐκ ἀπινύσσειν (Homer, *Odyssey* 6.258)

*You **seem** to me not to be foolish.*

13. μερμήριζε δ' ἔπειτα, **ἐδόκησε** δέ **αὐτῷ** κατὰ θυμὸν
ἦδη γινώσκουσα παρεστάμεναι κεφαλῇφι (Homer, *Odyssey* 20.93-94)

*Then he thought it over and in his heart, she **seemed**
To be there by his head, already recognizing him.*

δοκέω (impersonal) + dative indirect object + infinitive

14. τί δρῶμεν, ὦ Σιληνέ; **σοὶ** μένειν **δοκεῖ** (Euripides, *Kyklops* 539);

*What are we to do, Silenos? Does it **seem best** to you to stay?*

δοκέω (impersonal) + infinitive

15. φίλοι, τί δρῶμεν; ἢ **δοκεῖ** περᾶν δόμους
λῦσαι τ' ἄνασσαν ἐξ ἐπισπαστῶν βρόχων (Euripides, *Hippolytos*
 782-83);

*Friends, what are we to do? **Is it best to enter** the house
 And free our queen from the tight noose?*

δοκέω (impersonal)

16. σὺ δ' αὐτὸς αὐτὴν εἰσαγ', εἰ **δοκεῖ**, δόμους (Euripides, *Alkestis* 1112).
*Bring her into the house yourself, if **it seems best**.*

Verbal Adjectives

Verbal Adjective (agrees with noun) + noun it modifies + dative of agent

1. **νουθετητέος** δέ μοι Φοῖβος (Euripides, *Ion* 436).

*Phoibos **must be instructed** by me.* 436

2. ὦμωξα δ' οἶον **ἔργον** ἔστ' **ἐργαστέον**
 τούντεϋθεν ἡμῖν· τέκνα γὰρ κατακτενῶ
 τᾶμ' (Euripides, *Medeia* 791-92).

*I lament what **deed must be done**
 Next by me. For I will kill the children
 I bore.*

Verbal Adjective (agrees with noun) + noun it modifies

3. ἡμεῖς δέ — τούν ποσὶν γὰρ **οἰστέον**³ **κακόν** —
 στείχωμεν, ὥς ἂν ἐν πυρῇ θῶμεν νεκρόν (Euripides, *Alkestis* 739-740).

*Let's go—for we **must endure the sorrow** at foot—to
 Place the corpse on the pyre.*

Verbal Adjective (impersonal) + accusative object

4. καίτοι τί πάσχω; βούλομαι γέλωτ' ὀφλεῖν
 ἐχθροὺς μεθεῖσα τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἀζημίους;
τολμητέον τάδε (Euripides, *Medeia* 1049-1051).

*And yet why do I suffer? Do I wish to be mocked,
 Leaving my enemies unpunished?
These things must be dared (i.e. there must be a daring of these
 things).*

3 Derived from οἰσθην, a presumed sixth principal part of φέρω based on the attested οἰσθήσεται.

Module 44 Practice Translating Verbs of Judgment, Necessity, Obligation and Seeming

Translate the sentences below, for the most part unadapted from Euripides' *Andromakhe*, *Bakkhai*, *Hekabe*, *Herakles*, *Hippolytos*, and *Medeia*. 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.

1. **Ἀνδρομάχη:** χρή γὰρ γυναῖκα, καὶ ἂν κακῶ πόσει δοθῇ, στέργειν, ἄμιλλάν τ' οὐκ ἔχειν φρονήματος (Euripides, *Andromakhe* 213-14).
2. **Διόνυσος:** ἐν δεξιᾷ χρή καὶ ἅμα δεξιῷ ποδὶ αἶρειν θύρσον· αἰνῶ δ' ὅτι μεθέστηκας φρενῶν (Euripides, *Bakkhai* 943-44).
3. **Μήδεια:** αὐτὰς πρῶτα μὲν δεῖ χρημάτων ὑπερβολῇ, πόσιν πρίασθαι, δεσπότην τε σώματος λαβεῖν (Euripides, *Medeia* 232-234).
4. **Ἰάσων:** ἄρ' ἐν δόμοισιν ἢ τὰ δεῖν' εἰργασμένη Μήδεια τοισίδ' ἢ μεθέστηκεν φυνῇ; δεῖ γὰρ αὐτὴν ἥτοι γῆς γε κρυφθῆναι κάτω, ἢ πτηνὸν ἄραι σῶμ' ἐς αἰθέρος βάθος, εἰ μὴ τυράννων δώμασιν δώσει δίκην (Euripides, *Medeia* 1294-1298).
5. **Θησεύς:** φεῦ τῆς βροτείας — ποῖ προβήσεται; — φρενός. τί τέρμα τόλμης καὶ θράσους γενήσεται; εἰ γὰρ κατ' ἀνδρὸς βίοτον ἐξογκώσεται, ὁ δ' ὕστερος τοῦ πρόσθεν εἰς ὑπερβολὴν πανοῦργος ἔσται, θεοῖσι προσβαλεῖν χθονὶ ἄλλην δεήσει γαῖαν, ἢ χωρήσεται τοὺς μὴ δικαίους καὶ κακοὺς πεφυκότας (Euripides, *Hippolytos* 936-942).
6. **Κλυταιμήστρα**
ὄναιο συνεχῶς δυστυχοῦντας ὠφελῶν.
Ἀχιλλεύς
ἄκουε δὴ νυν, ἵνα τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἔχη καλῶς.

Κλυταιμῆστρα

τί τοῦτ' ἔλεξας; ὥς ἀκουστέον γέ σου.

Ἀχιλλεύς

πειθώμεθ' αὖτις πατέρα βέλτιον φρονεῖν.

Κλυταιμῆστρα

κακός τίς ἐστι καὶ λίαν ταρβεῖ στρατόν;

Ἀχιλλεύς

ἀλλ' οἱ λόγοι γε καταπαλαίουσιν λόγους.

Κλυταιμῆστρα

ψυχρά μὲν ἐλπίς· ὅ τι δὲ χρή με δρᾶν φράσον.

Ἀχιλλεύς

ικέτευ' ἐκείνον πρῶτα μὴ κτείνειν τέκνα·

ἦν δ' ἀντιβαίνῃ, πρὸς ἐμέ σοι πορευτέον (Euripides, *Iphigeneia at Aulis* 1008-1016).

7. Λύκος

ἐς καιρὸν οἴκων, Ἀμφιτρύων, ἔξω περᾶ·
χρόνος γὰρ ἤδη δαρὸς ἐξ ὅτου πέπλοις
κοσμεῖσθε σῶμα καὶ νεκρῶν ἀγάλμασιν.
ἀλλ' εἶα, παῖδας καὶ δάμαρθ' Ἡρακλέους
ἔξω κέλευε τῶνδε φαίνεσθαι δόμων,
ἐφ' οἷς ὑπέστητε αὐτεπάγγελτοι θανεῖν.

Ἀμφιτρύων

ἄναξ, διώκεις μ' ἀθλίως πεπραγότα
ὑβριν θ' ὑβρίζεις ἐπὶ θανοῦσι τοῖς ἐμοῖς,
ἃ χρῆν σε μετρίως, καὶ εἰ κρατεῖς, σπουδὴν ἔχειν.
ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνάγκην προστίθης ἡμῖν θανεῖν,
στέργειν ἀνάγκη· δραστέον δ' ἃ σοὶ δοκεῖ (Euripides, *Herakles* 701-711).

Adverbs, Interjection, and Verbs

αἰνέω *tell of, speak of; praise, approve; promise, vow*

***αἶρω** *take up, raise; lift up*

ἀντιβαίνω *go against, withstand, resist*

δίδωμι < δοθῆναι

ὀνίνημι *profit, benefit, help, assist*

περάω *drive right through; pass by, penetrate*

ποῖ *where, whither*

πορεύω *make to go, convey; (mid.) go, walk, march*

διώκω <i>pursue, chase, drive; sue, prosecute</i>	πρίσθαι < ὠνέομαι <i>buy</i>
*δράω <i>do, act</i>	προβαίνω <i>step on, step forward, advance</i>
δυστυχέω <i>be unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate</i>	προσβάλλω <i>strike, dash against; add in addition</i>
εἴα (interjection) <i>on! up! away!</i>	προστίθημι <i>add, apply, close; (mid.) join, take as an ally</i>
ἐξογκόω <i>heap up, make swell; live luxuriously</i>	στέργω <i>love, feel affection; be fond of; be content, acquiesce</i>
*ἔξω <i>outside; beyond; except</i>	συνεχῶς <i>consistently</i>
*ἐργάζομαι (augments εἰ and ἦ) <i>be busy, work at; make; perform; do 'x' in acc. to 'y' in acc.</i>	ταρβέω <i>be frightened; fear, dread</i>
ἦτοι <i>now surely, truly, verily</i>	*τέκνον, τέκνου τό <i>child</i>
ἰκετεῦν <i>beg, supplicate, beseech</i>	ὕβριζω <i>treat violently, outrage, insult; act excessively</i>
καταπαλαίω <i>throw in wrestling</i>	ὕφιστημι <i>place under; promise</i>
κάτω <i>below</i>	φεῦ <i>ah, alas, woe</i>
κοσμέω <i>order, arrange; adorn</i>	*φρονέω <i>think, be prudent</i>
κρύπτω <i>hide, cover, conceal</i>	*φύω (aorist: ἔφυσα, ἔφυν) <i>produce, make grow; beget; (intrans.) grow, be, be born; be prone to + inf.</i>
λίαν <i>very, exceedingly</i>	*φράζω <i>tell, show; advise; (mid. and pass.) suppose, believe</i>
μεθίστημι <i>place in another way, change, change one's position; change, cease from + gen.</i>	χωρέω <i>go, come; accommodate; intervene</i>
μετρίως <i>moderately</i>	ώφελέω <i>help, aid</i>
ὄναιο < ὀνίνημι	

Adjectives, Conjunctions, and Nouns

*ἄγαλμα, -ατος τό <i>image, statue; glory, delight</i>	κἄν (καὶ ἂν) <i>and if, even if, although</i>
αἰθήρ, -έρος ἡ <i>ether, air, sky</i>	νεκρός, -οῦ ὁ <i>corpse</i>

ἀθλίως <i>wretchedly, miserably</i>	*οἶκος, οἴκου ὁ <i>house, dwelling place; household</i>
ἄμιλλα, -ης ἡ <i>contest for superiority, conflict</i>	πᾶνοῦργος, -ον <i>wicked, knavish; (n.) knave, rogue</i>
Ἀμφιτρύων, -ωνος ὁ <i>Amphitryon</i>	πέπλος, -ου ὁ <i>robe, dress, sheet, curtain, veil</i>
ἄναξ, ἄνακτος ὁ <i>prince, lord, king</i>	πόσις, -ιος (-ηος, -εως) ὁ <i>husband, spouse</i>
αὐτεπάγγελτος, -ον <i>offering of oneself, of one's free will</i>	*πούς, ποδός ὁ <i>foot; κατὰ πόδας on the heels</i>
βάθος, -εος (-ους) τό <i>depth, height</i>	πρόσθεν <i>before, in front of, formerly + gen.</i>
*βελτίων, βελτίον <i>better, more virtuous</i>	πτηγός, -ή, -όν (-ός, -όν) <i>flying, winged</i>
βίος, -ου ὁ <i>life</i>	σπουδή, -ῆς ἡ <i>haste, speed; trouble, effort; regard, esteem, good will</i>
βρότειος, -ον (-ος, -ᾱ, -ον) <i>mortal, human</i>	*στρατός, στρατοῦ ὁ <i>army, host</i>
γαῖα, -ᾱς ἡ <i>a land, country</i>	τέρμα, -ατος τό <i>end, boundary</i>
δάμαρ, δάμαρτος ἡ <i>wife, spouse</i>	τόλμη, -ης ἡ <i>daring</i>
δεξιός, -ᾱ, -όν <i>on the right; fortunate; dexterous, skillful, clever; (f.) right hand</i>	*τύραννος, -ου ὁ <i>tyrant, absolute ruler</i>
δεσπότης, -ου ὁ <i>master, lord</i>	ὔβρις, ὕβριος (-ηος, -εως) ἡ <i>violence, outrage, insult, excessive act, hybris</i>
δηρός, -ᾱ, -όν <i>long, too long</i>	ὑπερβολή, -ῆς ἡ <i>a throwing beyond others, overshooting, superiority, excess</i>
*δόμος, -ου ὁ <i>house</i>	φρήν, φρενός ἡ <i>the midriff; heart, mind</i>
δῶμα, -ατος τό <i>house</i>	φρόνημα, -ατος τό <i>mind, spirit</i>
*ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος ἡ <i>hope, expectation</i>	φυγή, -ῆς ἡ <i>running away, flight; exile</i>
Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέους ὁ <i>Herakles</i>	χθών, χθονός ἡ <i>the earth, ground</i>
θράσος, -εος (-ους) τό <i>courage, boldness, daring</i>	ψυχρός, -ᾱ, -όν <i>cold</i>
θύρσος, -ου ὁ <i>thyrsus</i>	

Module 44 Practice Translating

Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted slightly from Lucian's *True Story* (Ἀληθῆ Διηγήματα 1.34-36). 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.

(34) πολλή δέ, ὡς ὁρᾶτε, ἡ ὕλη, καὶ μὴν καὶ ἀμπέλους ἔχει πολλάς, ἀφ' ὧν ἡδύτατος οἶνος γεννᾶται. καὶ τὴν πηγὴν δὲ ἴσως εἶδετε καλλίστου καὶ ψυχροτάτου ὕδατος; εὐνὴν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν φύλλων ποιούμεθα. καὶ πῦρ ἄφθονον καίομεν. καὶ ὄρνεα δὲ θηρεύομεν τὰ εἰσπετόμενα. καὶ ζώντας ἰχθῦς ἀγρεύομεν ἐξιόντες ἐπὶ τὰ βραγχία τοῦ θηρίου, ἔνθα καὶ λουόμεθα, ὁπότεν ἐπιθυμήσωμεν. καὶ μὴν καὶ λίμνη οὐ πόρρω ἐστὶν σταδίων εἴκοσι τὴν περίμετρον, ἰχθῦς ἔχουσα παντοδαπούς, ἐν ᾗ καὶ νηχόμεθα καὶ πλέομεν ἐπὶ σκάφους μικροῦ, ὃ ἐγὼ ναυπηγησάμην. ἔτη δὲ ἐστὶν ἡμῖν, τῆς καταπόσεως ταῦτα, ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι.

(35) καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἴσως φέρειν δυνάμεθα· οἱ δὲ γείτονες ἡμῶν καὶ πάροικοι σφόδρα χαλεποὶ καὶ βαρεῖς εἰσιν, ἄμικτοί τε ὄντες καὶ ἄγριοι. ἥ γάρ, ἔφην ἐγώ, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς εἰσιν ἐν τῷ κήτει; πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, καὶ ἄξενοι καὶ τὰς μορφὰς ἀλλόκοτοι· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐσπέρια τῆς ὕλης καὶ οὐραῖα Ταριχᾶνες οἰκοῦσιν, ἔθνος ἐγγελυωπὸν καὶ καρaboπρόσωπον, μάχιμον καὶ θρασὺ καὶ ὠμοφάγον. τὰ δὲ τῆς ἐτέρας πλευρᾶς κατὰ τὸν δεξιὸν τοῖχον Τριτωνομένδητες οἰκοῦσιν, τὰ μὲν ἄνω ἀνθρώποις ἐοικότες, τὰ δὲ κάτω τοῖς γαλεώταις. ἦττον μέντοι ἄδικοί εἰσιν τῶν ἄλλων. τὰ λαῖα δὲ Καρκινόχειρες καὶ Θυννοκέφαλοι, συμμαχίαν τε καὶ φιλίαν πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς πεποιημένοι. τὴν δὲ μεσόγαιαν νέμονται Παγουρίδαι καὶ Ψηττόποδες, γένος μάχιμον καὶ δρομικώτατον. τὰ ἑῷα δέ, τὰ πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στόματι, τὰ πολλὰ μὲν ἔρημά ἐστι, προσκλυζόμενα τῇ θαλάττῃ. ὅμως δὲ ἐγὼ ταῦτα ἔχω, φόρον τοῖς Ψηττόποσιν ὑποτελῶν, ἐκάστου ἔτους ὅστρεα πεντακόσια.

(36) τοιαύτη μὲν ἡ χώρα ἐστίν. ὑμᾶς δὲ χρὴ ὁρᾶν ὅπως δυνησόμεθα τοσοῦτοις ἔθνεσι μάχεσθαι καὶ ὅπως βιοτεύσομεν. Πόσοι δέ, ἔφην ἐγώ, πάντες οὗτοί εἰσιν; Πλείους, ἔφη, τῶν χιλίων. Ὅπλα δὲ τίνα ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς; Οὐδέν, ἔφη, πλὴν τὰ ὀστᾶ τῶν ἰχθύων. Οὐκοῦν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ἄριστα ἂν ἔχοι διὰ μάχης ἐλθεῖν αὐτοῖς, ἅτε οὖσιν ἀνόπλοις, αὐτοὺς ὠπλισμένους· εἰ γὰρ κρατήσομεν αὐτῶν, ἀδεῶς τὸν λοιπὸν βίον οἰκήσομεν. Ἔδοξε ταῦτα, καὶ ἀπελθόντες ἐπὶ ναῦν, παρεσκευαζόμεθα. αἰτία δὲ τοῦ πολέμου ἔμελλεν ἔσεσθαι τοῦ φόρου ἢ οὐκ ἀπόδοσις, ἥδη τῆς προθεσμίας ἐνεστῶσης.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections, Prepositions, and Verbs

ἀγρεύω *take by hunting*

ἄδεῶς *without fear*

*ἄνω *up, upwards, above*

ἀπελθόντες *see ἔρχομαι*

βιοτεύω *live*

γεννάω *beget, engender*

εἶδετε < ὁράω

εἰσπέτομαι *fly into*

ἐνεστῶσης < ἐνίστημι *put, set, place in*

*ἐνθα *there, where; then, when*

ἐξιόντες *see εἶμι*

*ἔοικα *be like, look like + dat.; be likely, seem probable*

ἐπιθυμέω *long for, desire + gen.*

ἥττον *less*

θηρεύω *hunt, go hunting*

ἴσως *equally; perhaps*

καίω (κάω) *kindle; set on fire, burn*

κάτω *below*

λούω *wash*

μάχομαι *fight, fight with + dat.*

ναυπηγέω *build ships*

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

νήχω *swim*

*οικέω *inhabit, settle; manage (a house or a government); dwell, live*

ὀπλίζω *equip, make ready; arm*

ὅποτεν *whenever*

*παρασκευάζω *prepare, provide, procure*

προσκλύζω *wash with waves*

πρόσω *forwards, onwards, further; far off*

σφόδρα *especially*

ὑποτελέω *pay off, discharge a payment*

Adjectives and Pronouns

ἄγριος, -ᾱ, -ον *wild, savage, harsh*

*ἀδίκος, ἀδικόν *unjust*

μορφή, -ῆς ἡ *form, shape*

οἶνος, -ου ὁ *wine*

ἀκρόδρυα, -ων τά <i>fruits, fruit trees</i>	*ὄπλον, -ου τό <i>tool; (pl.) weapons</i>
ἀλλόκοτος, -ον <i>unusual, strange</i>	ὄρνεον, -ου τό <i>bird</i>
ἄμικτος, -ον <i>unmingled, unmixed, pure</i>	ὄστρεον (ὄστρειον), -ου τό <i>oyster</i>
ἄμπελος, -ου ἡ <i>grape-vine, vine</i>	ὀστέον, -ου τό <i>bone</i>
ἄνοπλος, -ον <i>unarmed</i>	οὐραῖος, -ᾱ, -ον <i>of the tail, rear</i>
ἄξενος (ἄξεινος) -ον <i>inhospitable</i>	Παγουρίδαι, -ῶν οἱ <i>Pagouridai</i>
ἀπόδοσις, -ιος (-ηος, -εως) ἡ <i>giving back, return</i>	παντοδᾶπός, -ῆ, -όν <i>of every kind or sort</i>
*ἄριστος, -η, -ον <i>best, bravest, excellent</i>	πάροικος, -ον <i>dwelling beside or near</i>
ἄφθονος, -ον <i>free from envy; plentiful</i>	πεντᾱκόσιοι, -αι, -α <i>five hundred</i>
βαρὺς, βαρεῖα, βαρύ <i>heavy, grievous, tiresome</i>	περίμετρος, -ον <i>very large; f. (with γραμμή line understood) circumference</i>
βράγχιον, -ου τό <i>fin; (pl.) gills</i>	πηγή, -ῆς ἡ <i>stream; spring, well</i>
γᾱλεώτης, -ου ὁ <i>lizard, sword-fish, weasel</i>	πλείων (πλέων), πλεῖον (πλέον) <i>more</i>
γείτων, -ονος ὁ, ἡ <i>neighbor</i>	πλευρά, -ᾱς ἡ <i>rib, side</i>
δεξιός, -ᾱ, -όν <i>on the right; fortunate; dexterous, skillful, clever; (f.) right hand</i>	ποσός, -ῆ, -όν <i>of some quantity</i>
δρομικός, -ῆ, -όν <i>swift</i>	προθεσμία, -ας ἡ <i>a fixed or limited time</i>
ἐγγελῶπός, -όν <i>eel-faced</i>	*πῦρ, πυρός τό <i>fire</i>
ἔθνος, -εος (-ους) τό <i>tribe, people, ethnos</i>	σκάφος, σκάφεος (-ους) τό <i>ship, boat</i>
ἐρήμος, -ον <i>desolate, solitary; (f.) desert</i>	στάδιον, -ου τό <i>stade (= ca. 600 ft.)</i>
ἐσπέριος, -ᾱ, -ον (-ος, -ον) <i>towards evening, western</i>	στόμα, -ατος τό <i>mouth</i>
εὐνή, -ῆς ἡ <i>bed</i>	συμμάχια, -ας ἡ <i>alliance</i>
ἑῷος, -ᾱ, -ον <i>in or of the morning, eastern</i>	Ταριχᾱνες, -ων οἱ <i>Tarikhanes</i>
*ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ <i>pleasant, glad</i>	τοῖχος, -ου ὁ <i>wall</i>

θηρίον, -ον τό <i>wild animal, beast</i>	Τριτωνομένδητες, -ων οἱ <i>Tritonomendetes</i>
θράσύς, -εῖα, -ύ <i>bold, rash, audacious</i>	ῥλη, -ης ἡ <i>forest, woodland; material</i>
Θυννοκέφαλοι, -ων οἱ <i>Thynnokephaloi</i>	*ῥδωρ, ῥδατος τό <i>water</i>
καρaboπρόσωπος, -ον <i>with the face of a stag beetle</i>	φιλίᾱ, -ᾱς ἡ <i>friendship</i>
Καρκινόχειρες, -ων οἱ <i>Karkinokheires</i>	φόρος, -ον ὁ <i>payment, tribute</i>
κατάποσις, -ιος (-ηος, -εως) ἡ <i>swallowing</i>	φύλλον, -ου τό <i>leaf</i>
λαίος, -ά, -όν <i>left</i>	*χαλεπός, -ή, -όν <i>difficult, harsh</i>
λίμνη, -ης ἡ <i>marshy lake, lake; sea</i>	Ψηττόποδες, -ων οἱ <i>Psettopodes</i>
μάχιμος [ᾱ], -η, -ον <i>warlike</i>	ψυχρός, -ά, -όν <i>cold, chill</i>
μεσόγαιος, -α, -ον <i>inland</i>	ώμοφάγος, -ον <i>eating raw flesh</i>

Module 44 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** in Appendix I.

αἰτία δὲ τοῦ πολέμου ἔμελλεν ἔσεσθαι τοῦ φόρου ἢ οὐκ ἀπόδοσις, ἤδη τῆς προθεσμίας ἐνεστῶσης.

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

Module 44 Top 251–550 Vocabulary to be Memorized

Adverb and Verbs

δηλόω, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, ἐδηλώθην *make clear, show*

δράω, δράσω, ἔδρᾱσα, δέδρᾱκα, δέδρᾱμαι, ἐδράσθην *do, act*

ἔξω *outside; beyond; except*

μάχομαι, μαχέομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, -----, μεμάχημαι, ----- *fight, fight with + dat.*

μίγνυμι (μίσγω), μίξω, ἔμιξα, -----, μέμιγμαι, ἐμίχθην or ἐμίγην
mix, mingle

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, ἐπολέμησα, πεπολέμηκα, πεπολέμημαι, ἐπολεμήθην
make war, make war against + dat.

Adjective and Nouns

λαός, λαοῦ ὁ *people*

νόος (νοῦς), νόου (νοῦ) ὁ *mind, reason*

ποιός, ποιά, ποῖον *of what kind, sort, or quality*

στρατόπεδον, στρατοπέδου τό *camp, encampment*

Module 44 Reading Morphologically by James Patterson

Verb Formation

Verbs have person, number, time, aspect, voice, and mood. Person and number mark for a singular or plural subject. Time marks for the past, present, or future. Aspect marks whether a verb is continuous or momentary, complete or incomplete, and so forth). (When people speak of “tense,” they usually refer to time and aspect together, or sometimes time and sometimes aspect. Greek keeps the two categories separate.) Voice tells whether the subject performs the action or is affected by the action. Mood roughly states whether the speaker thinks an action is real or not.

Something in each verb marks that verb’s person, number, time, aspect, voice, and mood, though sometimes it is the absence of a marker that marks one of these things.

The Present Progressive Active

In the present active indicative, the following personal markers mark person and number:

/ω	I	/ομεν	we
/εις	you (singular)	/ετε	you (plural)
/ει	she, he, it	/ουσι	they

The markers /ω, /εις, /ει, and /ουσι are only used for present and future time verbs. Separate endings will be used for past time verbs.

Some verb bases are by default progressive so add nothing (Ø) to mark progressive aspect:

λεγ/Ø/ω > λέγω	<i>I speak</i>
καλε/Ø/εις > καλέεις	<i>you speak</i> (in Attic καλέεις contracts to καλεῖς)
πεμπ/Ø/ουσι > πέμπουσι	<i>they send</i>

Other verb bases add one or more of the following progressive aspect markers. To know how a verb marks the progressive aspect, you must look at the first principal part.

Some verbs mark progressive aspect with a yod marker /j/, a symbol not in the Greek alphabet that represents the sound /y/. This marker is often attached to a noun base to make a verb that means *being in the state of* [noun] or *act as* [noun]. For instance, **θαυμάζω (θαυματ/j/ω)** means *I am in a state of amazement* or simply *I am amazed*, and **φυλάττω (φυλακ/j/ω)** means *I am acting as a guard* or simply *I guard*.

The sound /y/ that yod makes combines with consonants in funny ways. It combines with dental stops (τ, δ, θ) to produce ζ:

θαυματ/j/ω > θαυμάζω	<i>I am amazed</i>
ἐλπιδ/j/ω > ἐλπίζω	<i>I expect, hope</i>

It combines with velar stops (κ, γ, χ) to produce σσ in Ionic and ττ in Attic:

φυλακ/j/ω > φυλάσσω or φυλάττω	<i>I guard</i>
ἀπαλλαγ/j/ω > ἀπαλλάσσω or ἀπαλλάττω	<i>I depart</i>

The base **ἀπαλλάγ-** is a compound of **ἀπό** *away* and **ἄλλα** *other*. So **ἀπαλλάττω** literally means *I other away*.

English borrowed **-ζ-** for the verb forming suffix “-ize” and uses it to create new verbs from nouns and adjectives with the meaning *turn ‘x’ into [noun/adjective],* as in “popularize, problematize, tantalize.”

Here are some other **-ζω** verbs in Greek:

γνωρίζω (γνωριδ/)	<i>I recognize</i>
ἐργάζομαι (φεργαδ/)	<i>I work</i>
θησαυρίζω (θησαυριδ/)	<i>I store</i>
κατασκευάζω (κατα/ σκευαδ/)	<i>I prepare</i>
καθίζω (κατα/ιδ/)	<i>I sit down</i>
κομίζω (κομιδ/)	<i>I carry away, bring back</i>
νομίζω (νομιδ/)	<i>I think</i>
ὀρτάζω (ὀρταδ/)	<i>I celebrate</i>
ὀνομάζω (ὀνοματ/)	<i>I name, call</i>

When **yod** encounters **λ**, it assimilates:

ἀγγελ/ι/ω > ἀγγέλλω	<i>I announce</i>
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When yod meets the letters **ν** and **ρ**, phonemic metathesis occurs. That is, the sounds switch places:

ἀερ/ι/ω > ἀείρω	<i>I lift</i>
τεν/ι/ω > τείνω	<i>I stretch</i>
φαν/ι/ομαι > φαίνομαι	<i>I seem</i>
φθερ/ι/ω > φθείρω	<i>I destroy</i>

Nu, which may appear as **/ν/**, **/αν/**, **/υν/**, **/νε/**, or **/νυ/**, is another common progressive aspect marker.

δυ/ν/ω > δύνω	<i>I dive, enter</i>
τεμ/ν/ω > τέμνω	<i>I cut</i>

βαλ/ν/ω > βάλλω (ν assimilates)	<i>I throw</i>
αἰσθ/αν/ομαι > αἰσθάνομαι	<i>I sense, perceive</i>
ἰκ/νε/ομαι > ἰκνέομαι	<i>I arrive</i>
δεικ/νυ/μι > δείκνυμι	<i>I show</i>
ἐλα/υν/ω > ἐλαύνω	<i>I drive</i>

In some common verbs, /ν/ is inserted within the base and /αν/ is added after the base:

λαμβάνω from λαβ/	<i>I take</i> (νβ assimilates to μβ)
λανθάνω from λαθ/	<i>I escape notice</i>
λαγχάνω from λαχ/	<i>I obtain by lot</i> (νχ assimilates to γχ)
μανθάνω from μαθ/	<i>I learn</i>
πυνθάνομαι from πυθ/	<i>I inquire, learn by hearsay</i>
τυγχάνω from τυχ/	<i>I happen</i> (νχ assimilates to γχ)

Some verbs add /τ/ to mark progressive aspect:

κοπ/τ/ω > κόπτω	<i>I hit</i>
σκωπ/τ/ω > σκώπτω	<i>I mock</i>

Some verbs exhibit basic (full) e-grade in the base to mark progressive aspect:

λείπω from λιπ/	<i>I leave</i>
πείθω from πιθ/	<i>I persuade</i>
φεύγω from φυγ/	<i>I flee</i>

Some verbs add /(ι)σκ/, which marks iterative or incipient action:

εὕρισκω from εὕρ/	<i>I find</i>
ἀποθνήσκω from θαν/	<i>I die</i>

Some verbs reduplicate the first consonant of the base with an intervening iota:

γίγνομαι from γεν/ *I become*

πιπτω from πετ/ *I fall*

And some verbs take several progressive aspect markers:

γιγνο/σκ/ω > γινώσκω *I come to know* (short vowels usually lengthen when markers are added to them)

βα/ν/ῖ/ω > βαίνω *I go*

Again, the only way to know for sure how a verb marks progressive aspect is to check its first principal part.

Module 44 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 **λείπω, λείψω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην** *leave, quit*. The finite forms are all in the first-person singular. The participles give you the information you need to produce the correct forms for the cases.

	Active	Middle	Passive
Present Ind.	λείπω	λείπομαι	λείπομαι
Imperfect Ind.	ἔλειπον	ἐλειπόμην	ἐλειπόμην
Future Ind.	λείψω	λείψομαι	λειφθήσομαι
Aorist Ind.	ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμην	ἐλείφθην
Perfect Ind.	λέλοιπα	λέλειμμαι	λέλειμμαι
Pluperf. Ind.	ἐλελοίπη	ἐλελείμην	ἐλελείμην
Present Imper.	-----	-----	-----
Aorist Imper.	-----	-----	-----
Present Subj.	λείπω	λείπωμαι	λείπωμαι

Aorist Subj.	λίπω	λίπωμαι	λειφθῶ
Present Opt.	λείποιμι	λειποίμην	λειποίμην
Future Opt.	λείψοιμι	λειψοίμην	λειφθησοίμην
Aorist Opt.	λίποιμι	λιποίμην	λειφθείην
Present Inf.	λείπειν	λείπεσθαι	λείπεσθαι
Future Inf.	λείψειν	λείψεσθαι	λειφθήσεσθαι
Aorist Inf.	λιπεῖν	λιπέσθαι	λειφθῆναι
Perfect Inf.	λελοιπέναι	λελεῖφθαι	λελεῖφθαι
Present Part.	λείπων, -οντος λείπουσα, -ούσης λεῖπον, -οντος	λειπόμενος, -η, -ον	λειπόμενος, -η, -ον
Future Part.	λείψων, -οντος λείψουσα, -ούσης λεῖψον, -οντος	λειψόμενος, -η, -ον	λειφθησόμενος, -η, -ον
Aorist Part.	λιπών, -όντος λιποῦσα, -ούσης λιπόν, -όντος	λιπόμενος, -η, -ον	λειφθείς, -έντος λειφθεῖσα, -είσης λειφθέν, -έντος
Perfect Part.	λελοιπώς, -ότος λελοιπυῖα, -υῖας λελοιπός, -ότος	λελειμμένος, -η, -ον	λελειμμένος, -η, -ον