



PHILIP S. PEEK

Ancient Greek II

A 21st-Century Approach



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Module 48

Word Order: Scheppers' Colon Hypothesis

Module 48 Summary

In this module we consider the **colon**—not to be confused with the punctuation mark—as the **intonation unit** which Greek uses as the essential building block for creating sentences, contributing to a natural reading and enriched understanding of Ancient Greek.

The Colon (κῶλον) Hypothesis, Frank Scheppers

Building on previous work by J. Wackernagel, E. Fraenkel, and K.J. Dover, this study develops the hypothesis that a number of Ancient Greek **word order rules** (most notably but not exclusively Wackernagel's Law) apply to the 'colon', rather than to syntactic units such as the clause. In Part I of the book, a number of such word order rules are investigated, on the basis of a partly quantitative and partly qualitative analysis of a corpus comprising the whole Corpus Lysiacum and four Platonic dialogues. It is argued that the presence of colon boundaries is not just a word order phenomenon that can be invoked ad hoc to explain 'exceptions'. On the contrary: the basic hypothesis in this study (*The Colon Hypothesis*) is that the colon is the 'elementary discourse unit', i.e. that Ancient Greek discourse essentially comes in cola. Thus, the colon can be considered as being essentially the same phenomenon as the 'intonation unit' or 'information unit' (IU) as it is observed in spoken discourse in modern languages (Frank Scheppers *The Colon Hypothesis* ix).

Wackernagel's Law

Enclitics tend towards the second position (P-2) of the clause or sentence.

Sheppers' Modification

Postpositives tend towards the second position (P-2) of a colon and prepositives toward the first position (P-1). Mobiles are not prohibited from occupying first or last position.

Additional Technical Terminology

Though we will continue to classify words as clitic or full, in this module, we also describe clitics as introductive, prepositive, or postpositive. Remember that clitics are prohibited from occupying either first or last position. Thus, any clitic that is designated as an introductive or prepositive cannot occupy last position. Clitics that are postpositives cannot occupy first position. Thus, clitics help build a colon. The additional technical vocabulary will assist us in segmenting sentences into cola and in determining how the cola relate to each other.

The Colon, κῶλον (plural: Cola and κῶλα)

The colon is the elementary discourse unit (intonation unit) underlying syntax and word order, by which sentences are built and meaning is created. Think of cola as differently hued bricks used to create sentences. Also think of them as the amount of information able to be processed cognitively at any one time, or as a cognitive chunk in short term memory. And think of them as small sections of a sentence that are pronounced as a unit, sometimes creating an expectation to be fulfilled and other times fulfilling an expectation.

A colon is characterized by a phonological demarcation—conceived of as a pause—which is like an intonation unit in modern linguistics. This sentence shows two cola: **καὶ ἡ γυνή** (very slight pause) **ἐπορεύετο με** *the woman* (very slight pause) *looks at me*. Some examples of cola include these:

1. Verbal constituents such as clauses (finite), clauses (infinitive), genitive absolutes, dynamic infinitive constructions, and participial phrases.
2. Members of structures that are coordinated, correlative, corresponsive, or parallel.
3. Constituents, such as apposition, exclamations, interjections, oath formulas, parenthesis, reporting verbs (ἔφη, οἶμαι) in some instances, and vocatives.

Focal Status

Words that are important tend toward first position (P-1) of a colon, clause, or sentence: **ὕμᾱς** ἂν ἡξίουν, ἐμοὶ δοῦναι τὴν χάριν *I would deem you worthy of giving me thanks*. **ὕμᾱς** occupies first position and is given primary focal status.

Clitics: Introductives, Prepositives, Postpositives

Introductives. Some clitics tend toward first position (P-1) of a colon, clause, or sentence. Clitics that often serve as introductives include ἀλλά; ἄρα; ἄτάρ; εἰ; εἴτα; εἴτε; ἔνθα; ἐπεὶ; ἐπειδὴ; ἐπεῖτε; εἴτα; ἔως; ἦ; ἵνα; μηδέ; μήτε; μὼν; ὅθεν; ὅμως; ὅπου; ὅπως; ὅς, ἦ, ὅ; ὅτε; ὅτι; οὐδέ; οὐκουν; οὔτε; πῶς; ὡς; ὥστε.

Prepositives. Clitics that cannot take last position of a colon, clause, or sentence include the article ὁ, ἡ, τό, conjunctions, and prepositions. Each of these can be described as prepositive, preceding the word that they have a relationship with.

Postpositives. Other clitics tend toward second position (P-2) of a colon, clause, or sentence. Clitics that tend toward second position include the following: ἄν, ἄρα, αὖ, γάρ, γε, δέ, δὴ, μέν, μέντοι, μήν, νυν, οὖν, περ, ποτε, που, τε, τις, τοι, τοίνυν. Throughout this series most of these have been identified as enclitics or postpositives.

1. Note that when two or more **clitics** are adjacent to each other, each is considered as having P-2:

κατίδωμεν (P-1) γὰρ δὴ τι (P-2) σχῆμα (P-3).

2. A **clitic** that typically takes P-2 may be deferred:

ἐν (P-1) τῇ ἀντωμοσίᾳ (P-2) γάρ (P-3),

περὶ (P-1) πολλοῦ (P-2) ἄν (P-3),

ἀλλὰ (P-1) τοῦτο (P-2) μέν (P-3).

Also note that I encourage you to think of prepositional phrases as one whole utterance. In this case our number of positions changes to ἐν τῇ ἀντωμοσίᾳ (P-1) γάρ (P-2).

Full Words

Most Greek words can occupy many different places in a sentence. If a word can occupy first and last position, it is classified as a full word. Common full words are adverbs, adjectives, interjections, nouns, and verbs. Pronouns can be full words or clitics.

An Example from Scheppers

This example comes from Scheppers' analysis of Lysias, *Against Simon* 17. Take note of the cola, the cola types, and Scheppers' English translation. Following Scheppers' analysis, I offer my own analysis and commentary, both based on my own experience in trying to read and not translate Ancient Greek.

[17] ἦδη δὲ αὐτοῖς οὖσι παρὰ τὴν Λάμπωνος οἰκίαν ἐγὼ μόνος βαδίζων ἐντυγχάνω, δεινὸν δὲ ἡγησάμενος εἶναι καὶ αἰσχρὸν περιδεῖν οὕτως ἀνόμως καὶ βιαίως ὑβρισθέντα τὸν νεανίσκον, ἐπιλαμβάνομαι αὐτοῦ.

Cola

1. ἤδη δὲ αὐτοῖς οὖσι παρὰ τὴν Λάμπωνος οἰκίαν
2. ἐγώ
3. μόνος βαδίζων
4. ἐντυγχάνω,
5. δεινὸν δὲ ἡγησάμενος εἶναι καὶ αἰσχρόν
6. περιδεῖν
7. οὕτως ἀνόμως καὶ βιαίως ὑβρισθέντα τὸν νεανίσκον
8. ἐπιλαμβάνομαι αὐτοῦ

Cola Translation

And they are already near Lampon's house
when I
walking by myself
encounter them
and considering it a monstrous and
shameful thing
to stand by and watch
while the boy was being brutalized so
lawlessly and violently
I grab hold of him.

A Practiced Reading Example

Compare and contrast the above analysis with the one I offer below, based on how I have learned through experience to read the excerpt, trying to process and understand each word as it is encountered in time.

Cola

1. ἤδη δέ
2. αὐτοῖς
3. οὖσι παρὰ τὴν Λάμπωνος οἰκίαν
4. ἐγώ
5. μόνος βαδίζων
6. ἐντυγχάνω.
7. δεινὸν δὲ ἡγησάμενος εἶναι
8. καὶ αἰσχρόν
9. περιδεῖν
10. οὕτως ἀνόμως καὶ βιαίως ὑβρισθέντα
11. τὸν νεανίσκον
12. ἐπιλαμβάνομαι αὐτοῦ.

Cola Translation

and already
them
being at Lampon's house
I
walking alone
encounter.
And considering it terrible
and shameful
to ignore
one being mistreated so lawlessly and
forcefully
the young man
I grab hold of him.

As I read, I assign each cola a meaning that I adjust as the sentence unfolds. In assigning meaning, I am looking at the relationships between individual words and cola. Consider the following:

ἤδη δέ has a relationship with οὔσι.

αὐτοῖς has a relationship with ἐντυγχάνω.

οὔσι has a relationship with αὐτοῖς and παρὰ τὴν Λάμπωνος οἰκίαν.

ἐγώ has a relationship with ἐντυγχάνω.

μόνος βαδίζων has a relationship with ἐγώ and ἐντυγχάνω.

δεινόν and αἰσχρόν have a relationship with περιδεῖν.

ἡγησάμενος has a relationship with εἶναι δεινόν, αἰσχρόν, and ἐπιλαμβάνομαι.

περιδεῖν has a relationship with δεινόν, αἰσχρόν, and ὑβρισθέντα.

οὕτως ἀνόμως καὶ βιαίως has a relationship with ὑβρισθέντα.

νεανίσκον has a relationship with ὑβρισθέντα.

ἐπιλαμβάνομαι has a relationship with ἐγώ and αὐτοῦ.

If the above is confusing, do not worry. The process is simple and one that you will come to understand better through repetition, since you use it every time you read. When reading, you must identify a word's function and its relationship to other words.

Relationships create expectations in the reader. If you consider each individual word of this sentence in English:

The

Old

Man

The

Boat

you get a sense for how each word has a relationship with another word in the sentence and how these relationships create expectations that are fulfilled as the sentence unfolds. **The old** has a relationship with the verb **man**, as does **the boat**, the first serving as the subject and the second as the object.

When presented with the first word of the Greek sentence, ἤδη, we read on to see what ἤδη modifies. And so ἤδη creates an expectation that οὔσι fulfills. Likewise ἐγώ creates in us the expectation of a first-person singular finite verb. This expectation is fulfilled once we read ἐντυγχάνω. Similarly ἐπιλαμβάνομαι creates an expectation that an object will follow and αὐτοῦ fulfills that expectation.

This segmentation of the sentence into cola leads naturally to this punctuation:

ἤδη δὲ αὐτοῖς οὔσι παρὰ τὴν Λάμπωνος οἰκίαν, ἐγώ μόνος βαδίζων ἐντυγχάνω. δεινὸν δὲ ἡγησάμενος εἶναι καὶ αἰσχρόν περιδεῖν οὕτως ἀνόμως καὶ βιαίως ὑβρισθέντα, τὸν νεανίσκον, ἐπιλαμβάνομαι αὐτοῦ.

Commas could surround **μόνος βαδίζων**, and the first of the commas surrounding **τὸν νεανίσκον** could be omitted.¹ The period after **ἐντυγχάνω** represents the closure that the finite verb brings to its object **αὐτοῖς**. Though differing in some specifics from Scheppers', my analysis mostly agrees with his.

Scheppers cites as consequences of adopting his colon hypotheses two benefits: (1) a natural reading of Ancient Greek and (2) greater insight into the language. The correspondence between my practiced method of reading and Scheppers' researched method suggests to me that attempting to read Greek naturally can lead us to an effective way of reading the language without translating.

Module 48 Practice Translating

Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted slightly from Lucian's *True Story* (**Ἀληθὴ Διηγήματα** 2.4-6). 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.

[4] μείναντες δὲ ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πέντε, τῇ ἕκτῃ ἐξωρμήσαμεν, αὐρας μὲν τινος παραπεμπούσης, λειοκύμονος δὲ οὔσης τῆς θαλάττης. ὁγδόῃ δὲ ἡμέρᾳ πλέοντες οὐκέτι διὰ τοῦ γάλακτος, ἀλλ' ἤδη ἐν ἀλμυρῷ καὶ κυανέῳ ὕδατι, καθορῶμεν ἀνθρώπους πολλοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ πελάγους διαθέοντας, ἅπαντα ἡμῖν προσεικότας, καὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ τὰ μεγέθη, πλὴν τῶν ποδῶν μόνων. ταῦτα γὰρ φέλλινα εἶχον, ἀφ' οὗ δῆ, οἶμαι, καὶ ἐκαλοῦντο Φελλόποδες. ἐθαυμάσαμεν οὖν ἰδόντες οὐ βαπτιζομένους, ἀλλὰ ὑπερέχοντας τῶν κυμάτων καὶ ἀδεῶς ὁδοιποροῦντας. οἱ δὲ καὶ προσήεσαν καὶ ἡσπάζοντο ἡμᾶς Ἑλληνικῇ φωνῇ. ἔλεγον δὲ καὶ εἰς Φελλῶ τὴν αὐτῶν πατρίδα ἐπείγεσθαι. **μέχρι μὲν οὖν τινος*** συνωδοιπόρουν ἡμῖν παραθέοντες. εἶτα ἀποτραπόμενοι τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐβάδιζον, εὐπλοῖαν ἡμῖν ἐπευξάμενοι. **μετ' ὀλίγον*** δὲ πολλαὶ νῆσοι ἐφαίνοντο, πλησίον μὲν ἐξ ἀριστερῶν ἢ Φελλῶ, ἐς ἣν ἐκεῖνοι ἔσπευδον, πόλις ἐπὶ μεγάλου καὶ στρογγύλου φελλοῦ κατοικουμένη. πόρρωθεν δὲ καὶ μάλλον ἐν δεξιᾷ πέντε **μέγισται καὶ ὑψηλόταται***. καὶ πῦρ πολὺ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀνεκαίετο. κατὰ δὲ τὴν πρῶραν μία **πλατεῖα καὶ ταπεινή***, σταδίους ἀπέχουσα οὐκ ἐλάττους πεντακοσίων.

1 Scheppers argues that it is wrong to print a comma after **ὑβρισθέντα**. Since participles are felt as nouns and ancient Greek grammar did not distinguish between a noun or adjective, calling both ὄνομα, and since a pause is natural after **ὑβρισθέντα** when reading aloud and not translating, I think a comma in that position is sensible.

[5] ἤδη δὲ πλησίον ἦμεν, καὶ θαυμαστή τις αὔρα περιέπνευσεν ἡμᾶς, ἡδεῖα καὶ εὐώδης, οἷαν φησὶν ὁ συγγραφεὺς Ἡρόδοτος ἀπόζειν τῆς εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβίας. οἷον γὰρ ἀπὸ ρόδων καὶ ναρκίσσων καὶ ὑακίνθων καὶ κρίνων καὶ ἴων, ἔτι δὲ μυρρίνης καὶ δάφνης καὶ ἀμπελάνθης, τοιοῦτον ἡμῖν τὸ ἡδὺ προσέβαλλεν. ἡσθέντες δὲ τῇ ὁσμῇ καὶ χρηστὰ ἐκ μακρῶν πόνων ἐλπίσαντες, κατ' ὀλίγον ἤδη πλησίον τῆς νήσου ἐγινόμεθα. ἐνθα δὴ καὶ καθεωρῶμεν λιμένας τε πολλοὺς περὶ πᾶσαν ἀκλύστους καὶ μεγάλους, ποταμούς τε διαυγεῖς ἐξίεντας ἡρέμα εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, ἔτι δὲ λειμῶνας καὶ ὕλας καὶ ὄρνεα μουσικά, τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ἡϊόνων ἄδοντα, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν κλάδων. ἀήρ τε κοῦφος καὶ εὐπνους περιεκέχυτο τὴν χώραν. καὶ αὔραι δὲ τινες ἡδεῖαι πνέουσai ἡρέμα τὴν ὕλην διεσάλευον, ὥστε καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κλάδων κινουμένων τερπνὰ καὶ συνεχῇ μέλη ἀπεσυρίζετο, ἐοικότα τοῖς ἐπ' ἐρημίας αὐλήμασι τῶν πλαγίων αὐλῶν. καὶ μὴν καὶ βοή σύμμικτος ἠκούετο ἄθρους, οὐ θορυβώδης, ἀλλ' οἷα γένοιτ' ἂν ἐν συμποσίῳ, τῶν μὲν αὐλούντων, τῶν δὲ ἐπαδόντων, ἐνίων δὲ κροτούντων πρὸς αὐλὸν ἢ κιθάραν.

[6] τούτοις ἅπασι κηλούμενοι, κατήχθημεν. ὀρμίσαντες δὲ τὴν ναῦν, ἀπεβαίνομεν τὸν Σκίνθαρον ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ **δύο*** τῶν ἐταίρων ἀπολιπόντες. προϊόντες δὲ διὰ λειμῶνος εὐανθοῦς ἐντυγχάνομεν τοῖς φρουροῖς καὶ περιπόλοις. οἱ δὲ δήσαντες ἡμᾶς ροδίνοις στεφάνοις—οὗτος γὰρ μέγιστος παρ' αὐτοῖς δεσμός ἐστιν—ἀνῆγον ὡς τὸν ἄρχοντα, παρ' ὧν δὴ καθ' ὁδὸν ἠκούσαμεν ὡς ἡ μὲν νῆσος εἴη τῶν Μακάρων προσαγορευομένη. ἄρχοι δὲ ὁ Κρῆς Παδάμανθος. καὶ δὴ ἀναχθέντες ὡς αὐτόν, ἐν τάξει τῶν δικαζομένων ἔστημεν τέταρτοι.

Notes

1. **μέχρι μὲν οὖν τινος:** supply χρόνον.
2. **μετ' ὀλίγον:** supply χρόνον.
3. **μέγισται καὶ ὑψηλόταται:** supply νῆσοι.
4. **πλατεῖα καὶ ταπεινή:** supply νῆσος.
5. **δύο:** accusative

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections, Prepositions, and Verbs

ἄδεῶς *fearlessly*

αἰεῖδω or ἄδω *sing*

ἀνάγω *lead up; (middle) set sail*

ἀνακαίω or ἀνακάω *kindle, light up*

*ἀπέχω *hold off, keep off or away; be away from, be distant from*

ἡρέμα *still, quietly, gently, softly*

*θαυμάζω *wonder, marvel; admire; wonder at + gen.*

καθοράω *see, look down on*

κατάγω *lead down; bring back; (passive) put into land, land*

κατοικέω *settle in, colonize; administer, govern; (intransitive) lie, be situated*

ἀποβαίνω <i>leave, depart</i>	κηλέω <i>charm, bewitch, enchant, beguile, fascinate</i>
ἀπόζω <i>smell of 'x' in gen.; (impersonal) there comes a smell from + gen.</i>	*κινέω <i>move; set in motion; urge on</i>
ἀπολείπω <i>leave over or behind</i>	κροτέω <i>make to rattle; knock, strike</i>
ἀποσυρίζω <i>whistle aloud</i>	*μένω <i>stay, remain, wait, await</i>
ἀποτρέπω* (aorist: ἔτρεψα or ἔτραπόμην) <i>turn away from + gen.; dissuade, deter 'x' in acc. from 'y' in gen.</i>	ὁδοιπορέω <i>travel, walk</i>
ἀσπάζομαι <i>greet, welcome</i>	ὀρμίζω <i>bring to a safe anchorage, bring into harbor, moor, anchor</i>
αὐλέω <i>play on the aulos</i>	*οὐκέτι <i>no more, no longer, no further</i>
βαδίζω <i>walk, go</i>	παραθέω <i>run beside or alongside</i>
βαπτίζω <i>dip, plunge, sink</i>	παραπέμπω <i>send past, convey past</i>
*δέω, δήσω <i>bind, tie, fetter; bind 'x' in acc. by 'y' in gen.</i>	περιεκέχυτο <i>see περιχέω</i>
διαθέω <i>run about</i>	περιπνέω <i>breathe round, exhale a scent of</i>
διασαλεύω <i>shake, shake violently; reduce to anarchy</i>	περιχέω <i>pour, spread, or scatter round or over</i>
δικάζω <i>judge, serve as judge or juror; (middle) plead a case, participate in a suit; (passive) be accused</i>	*πλέω (πλώω) <i>sail</i>
ἐλπίζω <i>expect; hope for, hope</i>	πνέω <i>blow, breath; live; breathe or smell of + gen.</i>
*ἐνθα <i>there, where; then, when</i>	πρόειμι <i>go forward</i>
ἐντυγχάνω <i>meet with, come upon + dat.</i>	προσβάλλω <i>strike, dash against; add in addition; approach, meet + dat.</i>
ἐξίημι <i>send out, let 'x' in acc. go out, dismiss; take out; discharge; (middle) get rid of; divorce</i>	πόρρωθεν <i>at a distance</i>

ἐξορμέω *be out of harbor, run to sea*

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

ἐπᾶδω or **ἐπᾶείδω** *sing*

ἐπείγω *press down, weigh down; (middle) hasten*

ἐπεύχομαι *pray*

ἡδομαι (aorist **ἡσθην**) *enjoy, take pleasure + dat. or + part.*

***προσαγορεύω** *address, speak to, say*

πρόσειμι *go to or towards, approach*

προσέοικα *be like, resemble + dat.*

σπεύδω *seek eagerly, strive (+ inf.); (intrans.) rush, hasten*

συνοδοιπορέω *travel with, walk with*

ὑπερέχω *hold 'x' in acc. over or above 'y' in gen., hold or stay above 'x' in gen.; excel, outdo*

Adjectives and Nouns

ἄηρ, ἀέρος ὁ ἢ *mist, haze; air, breeze*

ἄθρόος, -α, -ον, (-ος, -ον or -ους, -ουν) *in crowds, heaps, or masses, crowded together*

ἄκλυστος, -ον *unwashed by waves*

ἄλμυρός, -ά, -όν *salt, briny*

ἄμπελάνθη, -ης ἢ *vine in bloom*

Ἀραβία, -ας ἢ *Arabia*

ἀριστερός, -ά, -όν *on the left, left; ominous*

αὔλημα, -ατος τό *piece of music for the flute*

αὐλός, -οῦ ὁ *pipe, flute*

αὔρα, -ας ἢ *breeze*

βοή, -ῆς ἢ *loud cry, shout*

γάλα, γάλακτος τό *milk*

μέλος, -εος (-ους) τό *limb; phrase, song*

μουσικός, -ή, -όν *musical; elegant*

μυρρίνη, -ης ἢ *a branch or wreath of myrtle*

νάρκισσος, -ον ὁ *narcissus*

***νῆσος, -ου ἢ** *island*

ὄγδοος, -η, -ον *eighth*

ὄρνεον, -ου τό *bird*

ὀσμή, -ῆς ἢ *a smell, scent, odor*

***πατρίς, πατρίδος ἢ** *fatherland*

πεντᾱκόσιοι, -αι, -α *five hundred*

***πέντε** *five*

περίπολος, -ον *going the rounds, patrolling; (noun) watchman, patrol*

δάφνη, -ης ἡ <i>the laurel, sweet bay</i>	πλάγιος, -α, -ον (-ος, -ον) <i>placed sideways, slanting, aslant</i>
δεξιός, -ά, -όν <i>on the right; fortunate; dexterous, skillful, clever; (f.) right hand</i>	πλάτύς, -εῖα, -ύ <i>wide, broad</i>
δεσμός, -οῦ ὁ <i>bond</i>	πλησίος, -ᾱ, -ον <i>near, close to + gen. or dat.; πλησίον (adverb) near, hard by + gen.</i>
διαυγής, -ές <i>transparent, translucent; radiant</i>	*πόνος, -ου ὁ <i>hard work, toil, suffering</i>
ἕκτος, -η, -ον <i>sixth</i>	*πούς, ποδός ὁ <i>foot</i>
*ἐλάσσων, -ονος; ἐλάσσον, -ονος <i>less, fewer, smaller</i>	πρῶρα, -ᾱς ἡ <i>the forepart of a ship, a ship's head, prow, bow</i>
Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν <i>Hellenic, Greek</i>	*πῦρ, πυρός τό <i>fire</i>
ἐνιοί, -αι, -α <i>some</i>	Ῥαδάμανθυς, -ος ὁ <i>Rhadamanthus</i>
ἐρημία, -ας ἡ <i>desert, wilderness; solitude, loneliness</i>	ρόδιος, -η, -ον <i>made of or from roses</i>
*ἐταῖρος, -ου ὁ <i>companion, comrade</i>	ρόδον, -ου τό <i>rose</i>
εὐανθής, -ές <i>blooming, budding</i>	Σκίνθαρος, -ον ὁ <i>Skintharos</i>
εὐδαίμων, -ονος; εὐδαίμων, -ονος <i>fortunate, wealthy, happy</i>	*στάδιον, σταδίου τό (plural is οἱ or τά) <i>stade; race-course</i>
εὐπλοία, -ᾱς ἡ <i>a fair voyage</i>	στέφανος, -ου ὁ <i>crown, wreath</i>
εὐπνοος, -ον or εὐπνους, -ουν <i>breathing well or freely; sweet-smelling</i>	στρογγύλος, -η, -ον <i>round, spherical</i>
εὐώδης, -ες <i>sweet-smelling, fragrant</i>	συγγραφεύς, -ῆος (-έως) ὁ <i>historian, writer, author</i>
*ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ <i>pleasant, glad</i>	σύμμικτος, -ον (-ος, -η, -ον) <i>mixed, commingled, promiscuous</i>
ἡῖών, -όνος ἡ <i>shore, beach</i>	συνπόσιον, -ου τό <i>drinking-party, symposium</i>
Ἡρόδοτος, -ου ὁ <i>Herodotos, a historian from Halikarnassos</i>	συνεχής, -ές <i>holding together, continuous</i>
θαυμαστός, -ή, -όν <i>wonderful, marvellous</i>	*τάξις, -ιος (-ηος, -εως) ἡ <i>battle-array, order, rank</i>

θορυβώδης, -ες <i>noisy, uproarious, turbulent</i>	τᾶπεινός, -ή, -όν <i>low, low-lying</i>
ἴον, -ον τό <i>the violet</i>	τερπνός, -ή, -όν <i>delightful, pleasant</i>
κιθάρα, -ας ἡ <i>lyre, lute</i>	*τέταρτος, -η, -ον <i>fourth</i>
κλάδος, -ου ὁ <i>branch, shoot of a tree, twig</i>	ὑάκινθος, ου ὁ or ἡ <i>hyacinth</i>
κοῦφος, -η, -ον <i>light, nimble</i>	*ὔδωρ, ὕδατος τό <i>water</i>
Κρής, Κρητός ὁ, ἡ <i>Cretan, of or from Crete</i>	ῥλη, -ης ἡ <i>forest, woodland; material</i>
κρίνον, -ον τό <i>lily</i>	ὑψηλός, -ή, -όν (-ός, -όν) <i>high, lofty</i>
κυάνεος, -ά, -όν <i>dark-blue, glossy-blue</i>	φέλλινος, -η, -ον <i>made of cork</i>
κῦμα, -ατος τό <i>wave, flood; sprout, foetus</i>	Φελλόποδες, -ων <i>Phellopodes</i>
λειμών, -ῶνος ὁ <i>grassy place, meadow</i>	φελλός, -οῦ ὁ <i>the cork-tree, cork</i>
λειοκύμων, -ονος; λειοκύμον, -ονος <i>smoothly swelling, calm</i>	Φελλώ, -εος (-οῦς) ἡ <i>Corkland</i>
λιμήν, -ένος ὁ <i>harbor</i>	φρουρός, -οῦ ὁ <i>watcher, guard</i>
μακάρος, -α, -ον <i>mostly of men, blessed, happy</i>	φωνή, -ῆς ἡ <i>sound, voice</i>
μέγεθος, -εος (-ους) <i>greatness, magnitude, size, height, stature</i>	χρηστός, -ή, -όν <i>useful, serviceable; good, honest, worthy</i>
μέγιστος, -η, -ον <i>largest, greatest, strongest</i>	

Module 48 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.

ἤδη δὲ πλησίον ἤμεν, καὶ θαυμαστὴ τις αὔρα περιέπνευσεν ἡμᾶς, ἠδεῖα καὶ εὐώδης, οἶαν φησὶν ὁ συγγραφεὺς Ἡρόδοτος ἀπόζειν τῆς εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβίας.

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

Module 48 Practice Identifying Clitics and Full Words

Translate this sentence so that you understand it well. Read the sentence out loud, trying your best not to translate it into English. Pick out the clitics and the **full words**, and then check your answers with those in the **Answer Key**.

ἤδη δὲ πλησίον ἤμεν, καὶ θαυμαστὴ τις αὔρα περιέπνευσεν ἡμᾶς, ἠδεῖα καὶ εὐώδης, οἶαν φησὶν ὁ συγγραφεὺς Ἡρόδοτος ἀπόζειν τῆς εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβίας.

Module 48 Top 251–550 Vocabulary to be Memorized

Adverbs and Verbs

ἔπομαι (imp. εἰπόμην), ἔψομαι, ἐσπόμην, -----, -----, ----- follow, pursue + dat.

κατέχω hold fast; detain, hold back, withhold; possess + gen.

ὀνομάζω, ὀνομάσω, ὠνόμασα, ὠνόμακα, ὠνόμασμαι, ὠνομάσθην name, call

παύω, παύσω, ἔπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμαι, ἐπαύθην make to end, stop; (middle and passive) rest or cease from + gen.

περ (enclitic) very, however much

στρατεύω, στρατεύσω, ἐστράτευσα, -----, ἐστράτευμαι ἐστρατεύθην wage war, launch a campaign; (mid.) march

ὥδε in this way, thus, so very

Adjective and Nouns

ἔπος, ἔπος (ἔπους) τό word, speech, song

πεζός, πεζή, πεζόν on foot, on land; πεζή on land, by foot

τάξις, τάξις (τάξις), τάξεως ἡ battle-array, order, rank

Module 48 Reading Morphologically by James Patterson

Athematic Aorists

Athematic aorists are asigmatic aorists that do not use theme vowels in the personal markers. The personal markers that we use for the asigmatic aorist (and past progressive) are actually the combination of connecting theme vowels (**ο** and **ε**) and personal markers (**/ν**, **/ς**, **/μην**, **/σο**, and so on). We just have not needed to consider them separately, until now. Those personal markers without the theme vowels included are these:

Active		Middle	
/ν	/μεν	/μην	/μεθα
/ς	/τε	/σο***	/σθε
/θ*	/σαν**	/το	/ντο

*In the active, the third person singular **/θ** had once been **/τ** (the same marker we find in Latin: *amō*, *amās*, *amat*). But **τ** cannot end a Greek word, so it dropped.

Normally the third person plural **/σαν replaces the expected **/ν** in the active.

***In the middle, the second person singular **/σο** does not lose **σ** even when combined with a base that ends in a vowel.

To form the athematic aorist, these personal markers are added directly to the base. Because the base is also the root of these verbs, where “root” refers to the smallest unit of a word that carries only meaning, these are sometimes called root aorists.

Remember that short vowels like to lengthen when markers are added to them:

Base	Aorist	English Equivalent
ἄλο/ (ἀλίσκομαι)	ἔάλων (ἐ/σαλο/ν)	<i>get caught, captured</i>
γνο/ (γινώσκω)	ἔγνω	<i>know</i>
βα/ (βαίνω)	ἔβην	<i>go</i>
δυ/ (δύνω)	ἔδυν	<i>dive, enter</i>
στα/ (ἵστημι)	ἔστην	<i>stand</i>

Now that we have discussed the vast majority of asigmatic aorist verbs in Greek, thematic and athematic, here is a reminder about how they mark progressive aspect:

Base	Progressive	English Equivalent	Aspect Marker
ἀλο/	> ἀλίσκομαι	<i>get caught</i>	inceptive or iterative σκ
ἀγ/	> ἄγω	<i>lead</i>	zero-marker
αἰσθ/	> αἰσθάνομαι	<i>perceive</i>	ν suffix
βα/	> βαίνω	<i>go</i>	ν suffix and yod metathesis
βαλ/	> βάλλω	<i>throw</i>	ν suffix assimilates to λ
γεν/	> γίγνομαι	<i>become, be</i>	reduplication with ι
δραμ/		<i>run</i>	
[uses the base θρεχ/ in the progressive]			
δυ/	> δύνω	<i>dive, enter</i>	ν suffix
ἐλ/		<i>take</i>	
[uses the base αἶρε/ in the progressive]			
ἐλθ/		<i>come, go</i>	
[uses the bases ἐρχ/ and ἰ/ in the progressive]			
εὕρ/	> εὕρισκω	<i>find</i>	inceptive or iterative σκ
φεπ/		<i>say</i>	
[uses the base λεγ/ in the progressive]			
φερ/		<i>say</i>	
[uses the base λεγ/ in the progressive]			
φιδ/	> εἶδω	<i>see</i>	basic e-grade
θαν/	> ἀποθνήσκω	<i>die</i>	inceptive or iterative σκ
ικ/	> ἰκνέομαι	<i>arrive</i>	ν suffix
λαβ/	> λαμβάνω	<i>take</i>	ν infix and suffix
λαθ/	> λανθάνω	<i>escape notice</i>	ν infix and suffix
λαχ/	> λαγχάνω	<i>obtain by lot, fate</i>	ν infix and suffix
λιπ/	> λείπω	<i>leave</i>	basic e-grade
μαθ/	> μανθάνω	<i>learn</i>	ν infix and suffix
ὀλ/	> ὀλλυμι	<i>destroy</i>	ν suffix

παθ/	> πάσχω	<i>experience</i>	inceptive or iterative σκ
πετ/	> πίπτω	<i>fall</i>	reduplication with ι
πιθ/	> πείθω	<i>persuade</i>	basic e-grade
πυθ/	> πυνθάνομαι	<i>learn by hearsay</i>	ν infix and suffix
στα/	> ἵστημι	<i>stand</i>	reduplication with ι
σπ/	> ἔπομαι	<i>follow</i>	basic e-grade
σχ/	> ἔχω	<i>have, hold</i>	basic e-grade
ταμ/	> τέμνω	<i>cut</i>	basic e-grade and ν suffix
τυχ/	> τυγχάνω	<i>happen</i>	ν infix and suffix
φυγ/	> φεύγω	<i>flee</i>	basic e-grade

Notes

1. In **παθ/σκ/ω** > **πάσχω**, the dental stop θ drops before σ, but the aspiration in θ remains and aspirates the κ in σκ.

