

## CHAPTER 1

In which we learn the Greek alphabet and read Greek.

## GREEK ALPHABET

A	α	άλφα	alpha-- pronounce "ah"	άσθήρ
B	β	βητα	beta-- "b"	βιογραφία
Γ	γ	γάμμα	gamma-- "g"	γραφικός
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta-- "d"	διάγραμμα
E	ε	ε ψιλόν	epsilon-- "eh"	επίγραμμα
Z	ζ	ζήτα	zeta-- "z"	ζώνη
H	η	ήτα	eta-- pronounce "ay"	ήθος
Θ	θ	θητα	theta-- "th"	θέατρον
I	ι	ιώτα	iota--pronounce "ee"	ίδιος
K	κ	κάππα	kappa-- "k"	κρίσις
Λ	λ	λάμβδα	lambda-- "l"	λόγος
M	μ	μυ	mu-- "m"	μεταφορά
N	ν	νυ	nu-- "n"	νέκταρ
Ξ	ξ	ξι	xsi-- "x"	έξοδος
O	ο	ο μικρόν	omicron-- "oh"	ονοματοποιία
Π	π	πι	pi-- "p"	περίμετρον
P	ρ	ρω	rho-- "rh"	ρινόκερωσ
Σ	σ, ς	σίγμα	sigma-- "s"	σύμμετρος
T	τ	ταυ	tau-- "t"	τακτικός
Υ	υ	υ ψιλόν	upsilon-- "u"	ύπνος
Φ	φ	φι	phi-- "f"	φιλοσοφία
X	χ	χι	chi-- "ch"--pronounce "k"	χορός, χαρακτήρ
Ψ	ψ	ψι	psi-- "ps"	ψεύδος
Ω	ω	ο μέγα	omega-- "o"--pronounce like "o"-cean	ώκεανός, ώδή

## *Enchiridion*

Besides differences in alphabet, there are a few other strange things that get added to Greek words. Words that begin with vowels, (α, ε, ι, ο, υ, ω) need a stroke before them to let you know if the word begins with a rough breathing (“h” sound) or a smooth breathing (just the vowel sound alone.) Compare the sounds in English of the words “history”--rough-- and “honor”--smooth. In Greek the breathings look like ᾀ, ἒ, ἴ, ὀ, ῶ, ῖ for the rough sound; and ᾶ, ἔ, ἶ, ὄ, ῶ for the smooth sound.

Vowels are added (or sometimes lengthened) for past tenses of verbs. These vowels are mainly smooth (no “h” is pronounced.)

Accents are added to Greek words for a variety of reasons that will be explained when necessary. Their use can sometimes be helpful, at other times puzzling. Use accents to help you pronounce Greek words.

Punctuation is a little different.

- . is still a period for the end of a sentence
- ; in Greek is a question mark.
- in Greek (a period above the line) is a semicolon in English.
- , in Greek is the same as English

Using the chart on page one, you can read the Greek words that are listed in the last column on the right of the chart. (Say them out loud and your job will be easier.)

Sometimes capital letters cause no end of problems. Usually these words are names.

Using your chart read the names below. (Some are Greek, some are modern.)

Ἄπολλων, Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἡρακλῆς, Δημήτηρ, Παρθενών, Ἔκτωρ,  
Ξέρξης, Νέστωρ, Ρόναλδ Ῥήγαν, Θεόδωρ Ῥόσσεβελτ, Ὠκεανός, Πρίαμος,  
Γιγαντικός

## *Enchiridion*

Some colleges have fraternities that use Greek letters for their names.

ΦΒΚ, ΖΒΤ, ΣΧ, ΤΕΚ, ΑΠΩ, ΒΘΠ, ΓΣΣ, ΛΛΛ

Can you tell the names in English?

Some of the first calculations were done by Greeks. The Pythagorean theorem might be hard for you today, but it was invented over 2000 years ago by Pythagoras. (Πυθαγόρας). Some Greek letters are used as symbols in math and science. Here are just a few:

π, Σ, Ω, omega block (why is this weather term named this way?)

Can you tell the names in English?

Some Greek words come into English without changing their spelling. Try to do these without looking at the alphabet chart. (The underlined letters drop out in English.)

δράμα, δόγμα, κῦδος, οἱ πολλοί, ἄτομος, ἐλέφαντος, δαίμων, φαινόμενον, κριτήρια, μητρόπολις, λογικός, ἀριθμητικός, ἵπποπόταμος, ῥοδόδενδρον, μανία, πολιτικός, καταστροφή

Can you say and/or write these words in English? If you can, you already know a lot of Greek words.

All fields: literature, science, medicine, English, arts, social studies have words that come from Greek. Sometimes spelling is changed, sometimes not. Once you know some words with their meanings in English you will increase your English vocabulary tremendously. For example: the Greek word λόγος gives the English suffix “-logy” which in English means “the study of.” This leads to the etymology section of the chapter.

## ETYMOLOGY

In each chapter we will ask you to learn one Greek root that gives a lot of English words. Try to write as many words as you can in English that come from the Greek root.

Since we've already mentioned λόγος, --logy "the study of", use that root as your first assignment.

## TRANSLATION HELP

In each chapter we will ask you to learn two Greek words to use in translating into English. They will be common words, but most of the time they will have unusual or irregular forms. Knowing these two words will help you to translate without looking constantly in the dictionary.

1. ἐστί(ν) is (The ν is used at the end of a clause or when the next word starts with a vowel.)
2. εἰσί(ν) are (Same reasons.)

## MYTHOLOGY

In each chapter we will tell a little about mythology. Then we will show you a similar selection in Greek.

Homer is the most famous Greek epic poet. He is the author of the Iliad which tells the story of Troy, Greek and Trojan heroes and the gods. There are several names for the Greeks in the Iliad. They are called Achaeans, Danaans, and Argives. Achilles is a Greek hero; Hector is a Trojan hero. Zeus is a god; Hera is a goddess.

Ὅμηρος ποιητής ἐστιν. ἡ Ἰλιάς ἐστιν ἱστορία. ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι ἐστὶν ὁ πόλεμος τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῶν Τρωικῶν. οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ εἰσιν οἱ Δαναοὶ καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι. Ἀχιλλεύς ἐστιν ἥρωας Ἀχαιός. Ἔκτωρ ἐστὶ Τρωικός. Ζεὺς θεός ἐστιν. Ἥρα θεά ἐστιν. οἱ θεοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι.

CHAPTER 2

In which we learn how to use a Greek dictionary.

Using a chart with the Greek alphabet if necessary, look up the following Greek words in a dictionary or glossary:

- |             |            |           |            |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. ψυχή     | 6. ὄνειρος | 11. ὑπό   | 16. ζῶον   |
| 2. γένος    | 7. γυνή    | 12. ἐν    | 17. πνεῦμα |
| 3. ἀνήρ     | 8. χάρις   | 13. ἀσπίς | 18. θεός   |
| 4. ἄνθρωπος | 9. γλυκύς  | 14. ξερός | 19. δόρυ   |
| 5. ποταμός  | 10. μέγας  | 15. φίλος | 20. βίος   |

Write the English meaning for words 1-20. Try to do the work without looking at the alphabet chart; time yourself to see how long it takes you to do 10 with the chart and 10 without the chart.

Greek words change their spellings for various reasons. If you already know Latin, you have heard of *case, number and gender* for nouns and adjectives. In that case, skip over most of the next section. If, however, you have escaped this knowledge, or didn't really understand it--no problem! Just keep reading.

**CASE** means an ending on a noun or adjective that shows how it is used or where it goes in a sentence. For example:

**NOMINATIVE** means the noun or adjective is used as a subject -- say it first in an English sentence. This is the form that you find when you look up a Greek noun or adjective in a dictionary.

**GENITIVE** means possession -- use " 's " or use the word "of" in front of the noun or adjective or after a Greek preposition that is used with the gen.(itive).

**DATIVE** means indirect object -- use "to" or "for" or after a Greek preposition that is used with the dat.(ive).

**ACCUSATIVE** means direct object--use after the verb or after a Greek preposition that is used with the acc.(usative).

**NUMBER** is quite simple. The most common are singular (one) and plural (more than one). Greek also has something called the dual--it's used for two but don't worry about it right now.

**GENDER** exists in most languages other than English. In Romance languages (French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian) there are masculine (m., masc.) and feminine (f., fem.) words. In German there is also neuter (n., neut.). Latin and Greek also have three genders for nouns and adjectives. There is a really good reason why certain words are in certain genders, but we have to save something for the classical philologists to teach, so in the meantime, notice the gender when you look up a noun in the dictionary.

If you don't happen to remember the gender of a noun when you see it on the page, very often there is a word to tell you the gender as well as the number and case of the word you're looking at.

This is where you will find the next chart. It is for the definite article in Greek. Definite article is a fancy word for "the". You've seen it in French "le, la, les", in Spanish "el, la, los, las" just to name a few. In Greek you may see it with a noun and/or an adjective carrying an ending on it that you don't know. But the article can tell you the gender, number and case of the noun and help to point out words that go together (modifiers) but might not have the same endings.

**DEFINITE ARTICLE**

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	SINGULAR
ὁ	ἡ	τό	NOM.
τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	GEN.
τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	DAT.
τόν	τήν	τό	ACC.
			PLURAL
οἱ	αἱ	τά	NOM.
τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	GEN.
τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	DAT.
τούς	τάς	τά	ACC.

Look up the following words in the dictionary or glossary and write the article that goes with each noun. If the article is already there, write whether the word is masculine, feminine or neuter. **REMEMBER:** dictionary forms of nouns are in the nominative case.

- |                |                  |                   |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ πόλις | 6. _____ γεωργός | 11. _____ πόλεμος |
| 2. _____ ψυχή  | 7. _____ τράγος  | 12. _____ δῶρον   |
| 3. _____ χρήμα | 8. _____ βιβλίον | 13. _____ θεά     |
| 4. _____ πατήρ | 9. _____ ἀδελφός | 14. _____ γῆ      |
| 5. _____ μήτηρ | 10. _____ ὄνομα  | 15. _____ ἵππος   |

Now try something a little more difficult. This time you will see nouns with articles. Translate into English using a word (subject) or an English preposition ('to', 'for', 'of') to show that you know the CASE of the word.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. τῶν πόλεων  | 7. οἱ ἀδελφοί     |
| 2. τὰ χρήματα  | 8. τοῦ πατρός     |
| 3. τῇ γῆ       | 9. ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς  |
| 4. αἱ θεαί     | 10. τῆς ψυχῆς     |
| 5. τοῦ πολέμου | 11. τὰς θεάς      |
| 6. τὰ βιβλία   | 12. τοὺς ἀδελφούς |

## ETYMOLOGY

The Greek verb γράφειν “to write” gives the root “graph” in English. Find as many English words as you can with this root.

## TRANSLATION HELP

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ not (before a verb)

ἐν in

## MYTHOLOGY

In the Iliad of Homer there are repeated phrases used to describe people and things. These are called “Homeric epithets.” Some are easier to find because they contain a name of a hero with a phrase or an adjective. See if you can find the meaning of these Greek epithets.

1. εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί
2. λευκώλενος Ἥρα
3. ποδᾶς ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς
4. μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί
5. πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς
6. ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως
7. Αἴας ἕρκος Ἀχαιῶν
8. δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς
9. βοῶπις Ἥρα
10. Ζεὺς εὐρύοπα



### CHAPTER 3

In which we learn a few things about verbs in Greek.

There is some good news and some bad news about verbs in Greek. The bad news is that there are more than 300 different forms for most verbs; the good news is that you will not see most of them (right away, that is.)

Here comes another section that you can skip, if you've already learned this in Latin or in another language or maybe even in English.

If you are still reading, here we go. Verbs have different forms depending on person (who is talking), tense (when the action takes place), voice (active--subject is doing something; passive--subject is getting something done to it; middle--Greek's way of showing reflexives, among other things) and mood (indicative--normal actions; imperative--commands to others; subjunctive--for things that may or may not happen; optative--Greek mood for sentences similar to subjunctive.) The only new mood not in Latin is the optative; you will probably see it more than the subjunctive, but it's easier to recognize.

That is quite a bit to remember, but we will do one thing at a time.

Let's start with who is talking. Since the stories that we will begin to read will not have quotes in them, verb endings that go with "I, you, we" will not be seen immediately. The only time to worry about those endings is if you see quotation marks that show you that someone is talking, or if you look up a verb in the dictionary or glossary, (normally verbs will be listed as they are in Latin with the first form being the "I" form of the verb in the present.)

## Enchiridion

Normally you will see verb endings in singular ( that refer to he, she, it pronouns or nouns--singular subjects); or plural verb endings (that refer to they-- plural pronoun or noun subjects.)

Take a look at the chart below: it has a lot of information on it. For right now look only at the active endings for s/he, it and they (see arrows).

### VERBS

#### VERB ENDINGS

Active	Middle/Passive	Subject
α η ο υ ω (ν) ο ν μι	μαι (μ)ην (θη)ν	I
(α ε ει η οι)ς	α ει ου ω αι ο η	you
➡ ει ε(ν) α η ι	ται το	he, she, it
μεν	μεθα	we
τε	σθε	you (pl.)
➡ σι(ν) α ε ο ου(ν)	νται ντο	they

You can see that for singular subjects the endings are: ει ε(ν) α η ι ; for plural subjects the endings are σι(ν) α ε ο ου (ν). The reason that the ν is in parentheses is that it is used if the verb is the last word in the sentence (this happens frequently). It is also used if the next word after the verb starts with a vowel because the ν makes the pronunciation sound smoother, (like ‘an elephant’ in English rather than ‘a elephant.’)

Sometimes these endings may have accents on them, sometimes not; but by just referring to these endings, you can tell whether a Greek verb is singular or plural. Since every Greek sentence you see will have a verb, you can then tell what to look for as a subject (a singular or plural noun.)

In the next exercise your only assignment is to tell whether the Greek verb is singular or plural. There will be different tenses listed, but don't worry about them right now. Just decide if the verbs are singular or plural. You can look back at the chart; but see if you can do the exercise without looking.

## Enchiridion

- |             |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. γράφει   | 6. τιμᾶ    | 11. ἔφασαν |
| 2. ἔπινον   | 7. τιθέασι | 12. ἦσαν   |
| 3. γράψουσι | 8. ἔθηκε   | 13. εἰσί   |
| 4. ἐπαίδευε | 9. ἔστη    | 14. ἔδοσαν |
| 5. φιλοῦσι  | 10. οἶδε   | 15. ἦλθον  |

We will come back to these verbs again to show you more about them, but now you can pick a verb out in a Greek sentence and tell whether the subject is one or more than one. Put that together with articles that you know and you can tell the parts of a sentence, even if you don't know the meaning of the words. Use what you know about dictionary work to look up the meanings of nouns and verbs.

In the next section we will see short sentences. Try to see if you can find the meanings of the words in the glossary; try to translate the sentences into English.

Write down the Greek words that you need to look up. If you can't do the entire sentence, do as much as you can and leave a blank space next to the words you can't find. Be sure to ask about these Greek words in class. (In this exercise the verbs are all in the present tense.)

1. οἱ θεοὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φιλοῦσιν.
2. τὰ τῶν θεῶν σώματα οὐκ ἐστὶ βροτά.
3. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποι τὰς θεὰς τιμῶσιν.
4. οἱ θεοὶ οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.
5. αἱ γυναῖκες καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.
6. αἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ψυχαὶ οὐκ εἰσὶ βροταί.
7. Ἀχιλλεὺς ἦρωσ Ἀχαιοὺς ἐστίν, Ἔκτωρ ἀνθρωπός ἐστιν-- ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς θεός ἐστιν.
8. Ζεὺς ὁ τῶν θεῶν πατήρ ἐστιν.
9. Ἑλένη γυνή ἐστίν, ἀλλ' Ἥρα θεά ἐστιν.
10. τὸ κλέος Ὀμήρου μέγα ἐστίν.

## ETYMOLOGY

πολύ in Greek is “poly” in English. It means “many”. Write a list of English words with this root.

## TRANSLATION HELP

ἀλλά	but
εἰ	if

## MYTHOLOGY

In the Iliad Homer describes people, gods and things. The gods are immortal; they can be hurt, but they cannot die. They live on Mount Olympus, where they can watch men on earth. Gods eat only ambrosia and drink nectar. Men make sacrifices to the gods, but the men eat the meat. If men do not make sacrifices to the gods, the gods are not pleased.

ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι, Ὁμήρος περὶ τῶν θεῶν καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γράφει. ἡ Ἰλιάς ἱστορία τοῦ πολέμου τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῶν Τρωῶν ἐστίν.

οἱ θεοὶ οὐκ εἰσιν πολλάκις ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ. οἱ θεοὶ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ εἰσίν. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς εἰσίν.

οἱ θεοὶ κρέας οὐκ ἐσθίουσιν, ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄνθρωποι κρέας ἐσθίουσιν. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς θεοῖς θύουσιν. εἰ οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς θεοῖς οὐ θύουσιν, οἱ θεοὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐ φιλοῦσιν.

CHAPTER 4

In which we learn about problems in looking up noun and adjective meanings in the dictionary.

If every noun and adjective had an article with it in Greek, it would be easy to tell the case, number and gender of every noun and adjective. If every noun and adjective had a regular form in the singular and plural, nouns and adjectives would always be easy to find. Unfortunately, neither of these statements is true all the time.

Just as Latin has different declensions (different sets of endings for different nouns and adjectives) so does Greek. We are not going to ask you which declension words are in, but we are going to ask you to look at another chart. This chart will tell you the different possibilities for different noun and adjective endings in Greek. Don't worry about the amount of possibilities; you will be able to refer to the chart until you get used to the endings that you see a lot.

We are not putting accents on these endings because accents change from noun to noun--the endings remain the same.

**NOUN, ADJECTIVE, PARTICIPLE ENDINGS**

Masc. nouns	Fem. nouns	Neut. nouns	Masc. part.	Fem. part.	Neut. part.	Case
(α, η, ο, υ)ς	α, η, ις, ος	ον, ος, α	ων, ας, ως, εις	σα, κα, ια	ον, αν, ος, εν	Nom. Sing.
ου, (ε)ος, (ε)ως, (ε)ους	(α,η,ο,ω)ς	ου, (ε)ος, (ε)ως, (ε)ους	ντος, οτος	σης, ιας	ντος, οτος	Gen. Sing.
α, η, ω, ι	α, η, ω, ι, ει	ω, ι	ντι, οτι	ση, ια	ντι, οτι	Dative Sing.
(α,η,ι,ο,υ)ν, εα, η, α	(α,η,ι,ο,υ)ν, εα, η, α	ον, ος, α	ντα, οτα	σαν, ιαν	ον, αν, ος, εν	Acc. Sing.
αι, οι, (ε,η,ει)ς	αι, οι, (ε,η,ει)ς	α, η	ντες, οτες	σαι, ιαι	ντα, οτα	Nom. Pl
ων	ων	ων	ντων, οτων	σων, ιων	ντων, οτων	Gen. Pl.
οις, αις, σι(ν)	οις, αις, σι(ν)	οις, σι(ν)	σι(ν)	αις	σι(ν)	Dative Pl.
ας, ους, εις	ας, ους, εις	α, η	ντας, οτας	ας	ντα, οτα	Acc. Pl.

As you can see, there are a lot of possibilities! Where do you start?

## *Enchiridion*

If the noun has an article with it, most of the time you can tell if it is masculine, feminine or neuter. Then you will know which of the columns of endings to look in.

If the noun has nothing to tell you about it, try looking it up anyway.

If you see a word with a similar spelling, you will know the nominative singular because that is the dictionary form. Sometimes the dictionary will give you two forms (the nominative and the genitive). Look at those endings in the dictionary. Check with your chart to see which column the noun will fit into.

Sometimes, if you're lucky, the dictionary will tell you whether the noun is masculine, feminine or neuter. That will also tell you which column of the chart to look into.

If you cannot find the noun because its spelling has changed too much from its dictionary form, don't give up! Write it down on a list of words to ask about in class.

Some nouns do not occur frequently and your time can be spent more efficiently by passing them over. If the same word keeps appearing, however, that means you probably should learn it, unless you want to keep writing it down.

## Enchiridion

Look up the nouns below in your glossary or dictionary. Some have articles, some do not. Some appear in the same form as in the dictionary, some have forms that are similar. There may be some words that you cannot find at all.

Write the dictionary form (nominative only) of the noun, the dictionary meaning, the gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) and the English for the form you started with.

For example:

ψυχῆς      ψυχῆ      soul      feminine      “of the soul”

GREEK WORD	NOM. SING.	IN ENGLISH	GENDER	ENG. FORM
1. τοὺς πόδας				
2. τῆς νίκης				
3. τῷ παιδί				
4. τοῦ ποταμοῦ				
5. ταῖς γυναίξι				
6. τὸν ἥλιον				
7. τῶν ἵππων				
8. τῆς δίκης				
9. τῶν δακτύλων				
10. φόβου				
11. κεφαλῆν				
12. τοῖς λόγοις				
13. τὰ βιβλία				
14. τὸν υἱόν				
15. τῇ μητρί				
16. τὸν πατέρα				
17. τῶν δένδρων				
18. οἱ φίλοι				
19. τὰς θύρας				
20. παρὰ ταῖς θύραις				

## ETYMOLOGY

ὑπό in Greek means “under”. In English the root becomes “hypo”. Write a list of words in English with this root.

## TRANSLATION HELP

καί	and
πολλάκις	often

## MYTHOLOGY

The Iliad is a story of war. In this war the Greeks and their allies fight against the Trojans at Troy. In wars men and animals are wounded. Wounds in the head can kill men and their horses. Women did not fight in the Trojan war. They stayed behind the gates of Troy and watched from the walls. Often mothers saw their sons fight and die. Many husbands, fathers and sons died in the Trojan war.

ἡ Ἰλιάς ἱστορία τοῦ πολέμου ἐστίν. ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οἱ Ἄχαιοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Τρωικοὺς πολεμίζουσιν. ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οἱ ἄνθρωποι πολλὰ τραύματα ἔχουσιν. πολλάκις τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τραύματα ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἐστίν. τὰ τῶν ἵππων τραύματα ἐπὶ τοῖς πούσι ἐστίν. αἱ γυναῖκες τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ὀρώσιν. αἱ μητέρες καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες εἴσω τῶν τοῦ πόλεως θυρῶν μένουσιν. οἱ πατέρες καὶ οἱ υἱεῖς πολλάκις ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἀποθνήσκουσιν. ἐπὶ τοῦ τέλους τοῦ πολέμου ἐν Τροίῃ, οἱ Ἄχαιοι τὴν νίκην ἔχουσιν. οἱ Τρωικοὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν· αἱ Τρωικαὶ εἰσι δούλαι τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς· οἱ μικροὶ υἱεῖς τῶν Τρωικῶν ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ἐπειδὴ ἡ νίκη τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἐστίν.



## CHAPTER 5

In which we learn about common spelling changes in nouns and verbs, and how to look up noun and verb forms in the dictionary.

Look at the chart below and you will see what happens to nouns or verbs that have sigma ( $\sigma$ ) added to them.

			+ $\sigma$
$\pi$	$\beta$	$\phi$	$\psi$
$\kappa$	$\gamma$	$\chi$	$\xi$
$\tau$	$\delta$	$\theta$	$\varsigma$

In the words below, write the Greek for what the noun or verb would look like if it had a sigma ( $\sigma$ ) added to the final consonant. See if you can find the meaning for the Greek word. Be careful with the verbs--do not change the verb ending, even if it has a consonant in it. The nouns have the endings underlined. Drop the ending before you make the spelling change.

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. τοῦ ἀσπί <u>δος</u>        | 11. βλέπω               |
| 2. γρά <u>φει</u>             | 12. πεί <u>θω</u>       |
| 3. τοῦ νυκ <u>τός</u>         | 13. κλέ <u>πτει</u>     |
| 4. πέ <u>μπει</u>             | 14. τοῦ κήρ <u>υκος</u> |
| 5. τῆ <u>ς</u> φλε <u>βός</u> | 15. δο <u>κεῖ</u>       |
| 6. τρέ <u>φουσι</u>           | 16. φεύ <u>γουσι</u>    |
| 7. δει <u>δω</u>              | 17. βλέ <u>πω</u>       |
| 8. τέ <u>ρπει</u>             | 18. γλύ <u>φει</u>      |
| 9. τοῦ φύ <u>λακος</u>        | 19. θά <u>πτω</u>       |
| 10. τοῦ παι <u>δός</u>        | 20. στέ <u>ργουσι</u>   |

## *Enchiridion*

Now let's try it the other way. In the following list of words, you will see words that have had the sigma ( $\sigma$ ) added to them. Write what you think the form would be without the sigma. There may be more than one possibility. Check with the dictionary to see which possibility is the correct one. See if you can find a meaning for the Greek word. Be careful with the verbs--do not change the verb ending, even if it has a consonant in it.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. ὁ ἀναξ   | 11. θάψουσι  |
| 2. κλέψουσι | 12. γλύψει   |
| 3. βλέψω    | 13. τέρψει   |
| 4. τέρψουσι | 14. ῥίψει    |
| 5. πέμψει   | 15. κρύψουσι |
| 6. γράψω    | 16. διώξει   |
| 7. βλάψουσι | 17. βλάψει   |
| 8. δόξει    | 18. λέξει    |
| 9. κλέψω    | 19. λάμψει   |
| 10. δείσει  | 20. ῥίψουσι  |

This exercise may have seemed a little strange but it will prepare you for finding words that may seem complicated. When verbs get different endings, different spellings, they are sometimes hard to recognize.

That will be the basic material for Chapter 6.

### ETYMOLOGY

In Greek the word αὐτός means "self," or "same." Write as many English words as you can that have "auto" in them.

## TRANSLATION HELP

-τερος, -τέρη, -τερον when added on the end of an adjective means “-er” or “more”

-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον when added on the end of an adjective means “-est” or “most”

## MYTHOLOGY

The Olympian gods are also in the Iliad. They watch the war from Mount Olympus. Zeus is the most powerful of the gods, but Zeus controls only the heavens and the earth. Poseidon is Zeus’ brother. He controls the seas. Hera is the most powerful goddess. She is the sister and the wife of Zeus. She does not control the earth, but sometimes she controls her husband Zeus. Zeus is often just, but sometimes he is unjust because of Hera.

In the Iliad Hera is hostile to the Trojans. She loves the Greeks, especially Achilles. Apollo is the son of Zeus. He loves the Trojans, especially Hector. Sometimes during the war between the Greeks and the Trojans, the gods also quarrel with each other.

οἱ θεοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι καὶ εἰσιν. οἱ θεοὶ τὰς μάχας τοῦ πολέμου ἐκ Ὀλύμπου ὁρῶσιν. Ζεὺς κράτιστος τῶν θεῶν ἐστίν. Ζεὺς μὲν τοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ τὴν γῆν κρατεῖ, ἀλλὰ δὲ τὰς θαλάσσας οὐ κρατεῖ. Ποσειδῶν, ὁ ἀδελφὸς Διός, τὰς θαλάσσας κρατεῖ. Ἥρα ἐστὶ κράτιστη θεά. ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ Διός ἐστιν. τὴν γῆν οὐ κρατεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν πόσιν πολλάκις κρατεῖ. Ζεὺς πολλάκις δίκαιός ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις Ἥρας ἕνεκα δίκαιός οὐκ ἐστίν. ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι, Ἥρα ἐχθρὴ τοῖς Τρωικοῖς ἐστίν. τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς φιλεῖ, μάλιστα Ἀχιλλεῖα. Ἀπόλλων ὁ υἱὸς Διός ἐστιν. τοὺς Τρωικοὺς φιλεῖ, μάλιστα Ἔκτορα. πολλάκις ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ μεταξὺ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῶν Τρωικῶν, οἱ θεοὶ ἐρίζουσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

CHAPTER 6

In which we learn how to translate a lot of different verb tenses (mostly of regular verbs).

For some tenses, a sigma ( $\sigma$ ) is added in the middle of the verb, before the endings.

For some tenses, a vowel is added before the verb. This is called an augment, and happens in some past tenses. If the verb starts with a consonant in the present, the vowel added is epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ).

If a verb already starts with a vowel in the present tense, the augment is added to the vowel. This will usually change the vowel into either eta ( $\eta$ ) or omega ( $\omega$ ).

If the verb begins with a prefix like  $\epsilon\pi$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa$ , the augment is added after the prefix.

If a verb is in the perfect tense, there is reduplication of the first consonant of the verb form and a kappa ( $\kappa$ ) is added before the verb ending. In the next chart, you see the kinds of letters or syllables that get added to roots of Greek verbs.

The most common tense in Greek is the aorist. It is a simple past tense that usually talks about actions that happened once. It is a bit tricky because not all of the forms are regular. It's something like common verbs in English. They don't always add "-ed" to make the past tense. Think of some examples in English for irregular past tenses--like "go, went, gone." You will not be surprised to find irregular verbs in the aorist in Greek, because English also has many irregular past tense forms. In fact, these are not called irregular aorist forms, they are called SECOND AORIST forms, because they are so frequent.

In the chart below second aorist is not mentioned because it will have its own chart.

### VERB TENSE INDICATORS

--σ-- = future (“will”)

--θης-- = future passive (“will be”)

augment + present stem of verb = imperfect (“was, were”)

augment + verb + --σ-- = aorist \*\* (no --σ-- in 2nd aorist) (past tense)

augment + verb + --θη-- = aorist passive (past tense)

reduplication + verb + --κ-- = perfect (“have, has”)

augment + reduplication + verb + --κ-- = pluperfect (“had”)

### TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS INTO ENGLISH.

- |                |            |                |              |
|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. γράφει      | 6. λέλυκαν | 11. πέμψουσι   | 16. ἔχουσι   |
| 2. γράψει      | 7. λέγουσι | 12. παιδεύει   | 17. ἔπεμπε   |
| 3. ἔγραψαν     | 8. ἔλυε    | 13. ἐπαίδευε   | 18. πέμπουσι |
| 4. ἔγραφε      | 9. λέξουσι | 14. ἐπαίδευσαν | 19. ἔπεμψαν  |
| 5. παιδεύσουσι | 10. ἔλυσαν | 15. πεπαίδυκε  | 20. πέμψει   |

Now that you have tried your hand at identifying various tenses we will show you a chart of the most common second aorist forms. You do not need to memorize them; some, however, are so frequent that you will find yourself knowing them. For now, whenever you can't find the meaning of a past tense verb, take a look at this chart so that you will know the dictionary (present tense) form of the verb you are looking for.

## Enchiridion

Here is the chart that Dr. Desmond always used with his classes; we pass it along to you because it will help you tremendously with verbs that are difficult to find. The first form is the aorist (it is the same form for the subjects “I” and “they”); the second form is the present for “I” (dictionary form of the verb).

### DR. DESMOND’S “TOP 40” SECOND AORISTS

1. ἔβαλον	βάλλω	21. ἤγαγον	ἄγω
2. ἔφυγον	φεύγω	22. εἶλον	αἰρέω
3. ἔλιπον	λείπω	23. ἦλθον	ἔρχομαι
4. ἔπιον	πίνω	24. ἔφαγον	ἐσθίω
5. ἔτεμον	τέμνω	25. ἔδραμον	τρέχω
6. ἔδακον	δάκνω	26. ἤνεγκον	φέρω
7. ἔτεκον	τίκτω	27. εἶδον	ὀράω
8. ἔπαθον	πάσχω	28. ἔμολον	βλώσκω
9. ἔχανον	χάσκω	29. εἶπον	(λέγω)
10. ἔπεσον	πίπτω	30. ἔγνων	γιγνώσκω
11. ἔθανον	θνήσκω	31. ἐβίω	βιόω
12. ἠΰρον	εὕρισκω	32. ἔβην	βαίνω
13. ἔτραπον	τρέπω	33. ἔστην	ἵσταμαι
14. ἔσχον	ἔχω	34. ἐάλων	ἀλίσκομαι
15. ἔμαθον	μανθάνω	35. ἀφικόμην	ἀφικνέομαι
16. ἔλαβον	λαμβάνω	36. ἐγενόμην	γίγνομαι
17. ἔλαθον	λανθάνω	37. ἐπυθόμην	πυθάνομαι
18. ἔτυχον	τυγχάνω	38. ἐσπόμην	ἐπομαι
19. ἤμαρτον	ἀμαρτάνω	39. ἤσθόμην	αἰσθάνομαι
20. ἔλαχον	λαγχάνω	40. ὑπεσχόμην	ὑπισχνέομαι

### REMEMBER:

If verbs have prefixes on them the augment is added **AFTER** the prefix. For example in the word ἀναβάλλω, the second aorist is ἀνέβαλον; the last verb on the chart above, ὑπισχνέομαι, gets the augment added **AFTER** ὑπο, not before it.

## Enchiridion

Look up the meanings and translate the following verbs. **BE CAREFUL:** some are imperfect (augment + present stem), some are present and some are aorist. Translate “was” or “were” for imperfects and simple past tense for aorists.

- |           |           |              |                |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. ἔφευγε | 6. εἶλε   | 11. πίνουσιν | 16. ἔβαλε      |
| 2. ἔφαγον | 7. εἶδον  | 12. ἔχει     | 17. ἔδραμον    |
| 3. ἔλιπε  | 8. εἶπε   | 13. ἔσχον    | 18. ἔτρεχε     |
| 4. ἠῦρον  | 9. ἔβη    | 14. ἐλάμβανε | 19. εὐρίσκουσι |
| 5. ἤγαγον | 10. ὀρώσι | 15. βάλλουσι | 20. ἔμαθε      |

At the end of this lesson there will be a paragraph that will contain a variety of tenses. Refer to these charts if you have any problems. As in the past, write down the English only for the words in the paragraph that you do not know. Do not write a translation of the entire paragraph.

### ETYMOLOGY

In Greek the word ὁμός means “the same.” In English this gives the prefix “homo”. Write as many English words as you can for this root.

### TRANSLATION HELP

ἦν	was
ἦσαν	were

### MYTHOLOGY

The Iliad tells the story of the Trojan War, but it does not tell many things about the cause of the war.

Priam, the king of Troy, had 50 sons. When Paris (Alexandros) was born, a prophecy told Priam that Paris was unlucky and that he would destroy the city of Troy. King Priam sent Paris to the mountains. In Olympus at this time there was a quarrel among three goddesses, Hera, Athena and Aphrodite. They decided to ask the shepherd Paris who the most beautiful goddess was. If Paris gave the honor to Hera, he would be a king. If Paris gave the prize to Athena, he would be a very wise man. If Paris gave the honor to Aphrodite, he would have a very beautiful woman. Paris gave the prize to Aphrodite. Unfortunately, the most beautiful woman on earth was Helen, the wife of Menelaus.

Paris (Alexandros) came to the home of Helen and Menelaus. Menelaus welcomed Paris and he lived in Menelaus' house for a short time. Menelaus was a general and he left his wife at home with Paris. Aphrodite held the power over Helen and Helen left with Paris and went to Troy. Menelaus returned home and because of his anger against Paris he and his brother Agamemnon led a large army to Troy. The Greeks were outside the walls of Troy for nine years. The Iliad begins in the tenth year of the war.

ἡ Ἰλιάς τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ Τρωικοῦ πολέμου ἔχει, ἀλλ' οὐ πολλὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς τοῦ πολέμου ἔχει.

Πρίαμος, ὁ τύραννος Τροίης, εἶχε πολλοὺς υἱας. ἐπεὶ Ἐκάβη Ἀλέξανδρον ἔτεκεν, ὁ μάντις Πριάμῳ εἶπεν ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρος οὐκ ἐδίδου τὴν τύχην καὶ οὐκ ἦν ἀγαθὸς τῇ πόλει. Πρίαμος Ἀλέξανδρον εἰς τὰ ὄρη ἐπεμψεν. Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν ποιμῆν.

ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ τότε τρεῖς θεαὶ Ἥρα, Ἀθηνᾶ καὶ Ἀφροδίτη πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐπολέμιζον. πᾶσαι αἱ θεαὶ ἦλθον παρὰ τῷ ποιμένι Ἀλεξάνδρῳ. Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν κριτής. εἰ Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν τιμὴν Ἥρα δοίη, κράτιστος τύραννος εἶη ἄν. εἰ Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν τιμὴν Ἀθηνᾶ δοίη, σοφώτατος ἀνὴρ εἶη ἄν. εἰ Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν τιμὴν Ἀφροδίτῃ δοίη, εὖροι ἄν τὴν καλλίστην γυναῖκα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν τιμὴν Ἀφροδίτῃ ἔδωκεν. ἀλλ' ἡ γυνὴ ἢ καλλίστη ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἦν Ἑλένη, ἡ γυνὴ Μενελάου.

Ἀλέξανδρος εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Ἑλένης καὶ Μενελάου ἦλθεν. Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν ξένος Μενελάου. Μενέλαος στρατηγὸς μέγας ἦν. ἔλιπε τὴν γυναῖκα Ἑλένην ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου.

Ἀφροδίτη ἐκράτει Ἑλένην. οὐκοῦν Ἑλένη τὴν οἰκίαν μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔλιπεν. ἔβησαν Τροίηνδε. ἐπεὶ Μενέλαος ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, οὐχ ἠὔρεν Ἑλένην. μήνιδος ἕνεκα, Μενέλαος ὁ στρατηγὸς καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων, ὁ ἀδελφὸς Μενελάου, ἤγαγον τὸν μεγάλον στρατὸν Τροίηνδε πρὸς τοὺς Τρωικοὺς καὶ πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον. οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ εἴσω τῶν τειχῶν τῶν Τροίης ἦσαν. ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς Ἰλιάδος ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ ἔτει τοῦ πολέμου ἐστίν.



CHAPTER 7

In which we learn about deponent verbs.

If you already studied Latin, you know that deponent verbs are verbs that have a passive (or middle) form but have an active meaning. How do you know this type of verb? When you look up the verb in the dictionary, the first form will not end with  $\omega$  as it normally does; it will end with  $\mu\alpha\iota$  which is the same person, but a middle/passive form.

Look back at the chart in Chapter 3 that tells the verb endings. For now, look only at the third person singular and plural endings. You already know the actives, look at the second column which has middle/passive endings.

For singular (he, she, it) the ending is  $\tau\alpha\iota$  or  $\tau\omicron$ . For plural (they) the ending is  $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  or  $\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$ . In most cases the tenses are formed in the same way; in most cases the translation of the verb is the same as for the active form.

Translate these verbs into English. They are in different tenses, but all are deponent. (Passive/ middle form, active meaning.)

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. ἐγένετο      | 11. ἐλάθετο    |
| 2. ἐγίγνετο     | 12. μέμφεται   |
| 3. ἔρχεται      | 13. ἐμέμφοντο  |
| 4. ἀμείβονται   | 14. ἐμάχοντο   |
| 5. διαλέξονται  | 15. ἐμαχέσαντο |
| 6. δύναται      | 16. ἐδείξατο   |
| 7. ἐδύνατο      | 17. πειρῶνται  |
| 8. ἐπίσταται    | 18. ἐπυθάνετο  |
| 9. καθίζονται   | 19. ἐπόθετο    |
| 10. ἐλανθάνοντο | 20. μέμψεται   |

## Enchiridion

In this section is another series of verbs. Remember: if the dictionary form of the verb ends in **μαι**, the verb is deponent. (Translate the middle/passive form as an active verb.) If the dictionary form ends in **ω**, translate as a middle/passive form.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. ἐβάλοντο       | 11. κινήσεται  |
| 2. ἐβάλλοντο      | 12. λύσονται   |
| 3. ἐφάγετο        | 13. φιλεῖται   |
| 4. εἶδετο         | 14. ἐτίμωντο   |
| 5. ἀποκτείνεται   | 15. ἐδείκνυτο  |
| 6. ἐδιώχθη        | 16. ἐφιλείτο   |
| 7. διώξεται       | 17. τιμήσονται |
| 8. ἐδιώκοντο      | 18. ἐκίνηιτο   |
| 9. εὐδαιμονίζεται | 19. λέλυται    |
| 10. ἐκαθαίρετο    | 20. ἐλύετο     |

## ETYMOLOGY

In Greek the verb φιλέω means “like” or “love”. In English words the root “--phile” appears at the end of words and “philo--” is usually at the beginning. Write as many English words as you can with this root.

## TRANSLATION HELP

ἐφῆ	s/he said
ἔφασαν	they said

## MYTHOLOGY

Paris is the brother of Hector. They are both sons of Priam. Hector is the best warrior and leader for the Trojan side. Hector's wife is Andromache and they have one son whom the Trojans call Astyanax which means the leader of the city. In Troy Helen lives in Paris' quarters in the palace. The problem is that she is still married to Menelaus, the brother of Agamemnon. Andromache lives in Hector's quarters with her servants and with her son. The men leave the city to fight on the plains in front of Troy.

ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἀδελφὸς Ἑκτορός ἐστιν. οἱ δύο υἱοὶ Πριάμου εἰσίν. Ἑκτωρ ὁ ἄριστος στρατηγὸς Τρωικὸς καὶ ὁ ἄριστος ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Τρωικῶν ἐστίν. ἡ γυνὴ Ἑκτορος Ἀνδρομάχη ἐστίν. καὶ υἱὸν Ἀστυάνακτα ἔχουσιν. τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ φίλου παιδὸς "ἀναξ πολέως" ἐστίν. ἐν Τροίῃ Ἑλένη μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις οἰκεῖ. τὸ χαλεπὸν ἐστίν ὅτι Ἑλένη ἔτι ἡ γυνὴ Μενελάου, τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος ἐστίν. Ἀνδρομάχη ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις μετ' Ἑκτορος καὶ μετ' Ἀστυάνακτος καὶ τῶν δούλων οἰκεῖ. οἱ ἄνδρες βαίνουσιν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τῶν Τροίης. αἱ πολλαὶ μεγάλαι μάχαι γίνονται ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ.

**CHAPTER 8**

In which we learn about infinitives.

Infinitives exist in most languages. In English, infinitives are two words--the word “to” and the verb, for example, “to go” or “to see”. In Latin, infinitives are one word--ending most of the time in --re.

Sometimes English teachers talk about split infinitives--that means putting a word between “to” and the verb. You can’t do that in Latin, even if you want to--you can’t do it in Greek either because a Greek infinitive is also only one word.

Infinitives in Greek can be active (“to”) or middle/passive (“to be”) and they have the same tense indicators as before. (–σ–for future and –σα– for aorist.) Second aorist infinitives add a present infinitive ending to an aorist root. Infinitives in Greek NEVER HAVE AUGMENTS.

The ending for infinitives are listed below

ACTIVE	MIDDLE/PASSIVE	TENSE
αν, ειν	εσθαι	present, future, 2nd aorist
(σ)αι	(σ)ασθαι, (η)ναι	all other tenses

In most cases infinitives are translated with “to” or “to be”. Sometimes in indirect statements (dialogue without quotation marks), they are translated as a verb of whatever tense the infinitive is in.

Tell whether the infinitives below are active (“to”) or passive (“to be”). Tell the tense too--present, future or aorist.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. τιμᾶν      | 11. ὀρᾶν          |
| 2. τιμήσασθαι | 12. παιδεύσειν    |
| 3. τιμήσεσθαι | 13. παιδεύσασθαι  |
| 4. γράψειν    | 14. γενέσθαι      |
| 5. γράφειν    | 15. πεπαιδευκέναι |
| 6. γράψαι     | 16. λέγειν        |
| 7. ἐλθεῖν     | 17. φιλεῖν        |
| 8. ἔρχεσθαι   | 18. φεύγειν       |
| 9. δοῦναι     | 19. μαθεῖν        |
| 10. ἰδεῖν     | 20. ἀφικνεῖσθαι   |

## *Enchiridion*

Now try to translate these indirect statements. (The subject of the infinitive, if different from the first verb's subject is put into the accusative. If the subject is the same for both parts of the sentence, it is not usually repeated with the infinitive.) If the infinitive is negative, you will see μή instead of οὐ before the infinitive. (It still means "not".)

Try these: (You will see εἶναι, which means "to be".)

1. ἀνδροφόνος Ἔκτωρ νομίζει τοὺς Τρωικοὺς νικᾶν.
2. ποδᾶς ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς νομίζει τοὺς Τρωικοὺς νικήσεσθαι.
3. Πρίαμος τύραννος νομίζει ἰδεῖν ποδᾶς ὠκὺν Ἀχιλλέα.
4. ποδᾶς ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς ἔφη Ἔκτορα μὴ νικήσειν.
5. Ἀχιλλεὺς ἔφη εἶναι ἄριστος τῶν Ἀχαιῶν.
6. πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐνόμιζε τὰ μεγάλα τείχη τὰ Τροίης εἶναι κράτιστα.
7. οἱ μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοὶ ἔφασαν Τροίην ἀποβαλεῖν τὸν πόλεμον.
8. λευκώλενος Ἑλένη ἐνόμιζε λείψειν τὸν ἄνδρα Μενέλαον.
9. βοῶπις Ἥρα ἔφη ἐθέλειν δοῦναι τὴν νίκην τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς.
10. Ἥρα ἔφη τὸν πατέρα Διὸς φαγεῖν τοὺς παιδάς.

As you can see, these indirect statements can be tricky--but when there are direct quotes in a story you must be careful; look for all types of verb endings and subjects, not just s/he, it, they.

## ETYMOLOGY

In Greek the word φόβος means "fear." Write as many English words as you can that have "-phobia" or "-phobe" in them.

## TRANSLATION HELP

μέντοι	however
οὐκοῦν	therefore

## MYTHOLOGY

All the Trojan women, Hecuba, the mother of Hector, Andromache, his wife, and even Helen come to the wall to watch the battle during the day. Sometimes Hector comes back to the city and naturally the women are happy that he is still alive. There is a famous scene in the Iliad when Helen and Astyanax meet Hector on the wall and talk with him. The baby is frightened of Hector's helmet, so he takes it off. Andromache tells Hector about her worries and he responds to her.

ἐπὶ τοῖς τείχεσι τοῖς Τροίης πᾶσαι αἱ γυναῖκες, Ἑκάβη, ἡ μήτηρ Ἑκτορος, Ἀνδρομάχη, ἡ γυνὴ Ἑκτορος καὶ Ἑλένη τὰς μάχας τῶν ἡρώων πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὁρῶσιν. Ἑκτωρ ἐθέλων ὁρᾶν τὴν γυναῖκα, ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀφικνεῖται. Ἀνδρομάχη ὁρᾷ τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν. Ἑκάβη ὁρᾷ τὸν φίλον υἱὸν καὶ εὐδαίμων ἐστίν. ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι, Ἀνδρομάχη καὶ Ἀστυάναξ τὰς μάχας Ἑκτορος ὁρῶσιν. Ἑκτωρ ἔρχεται εἰς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ Ἑκτωρ μετ' Ἀνδρομάχης διαλέγεται. Ἀστυάναξ, ὁ μικρὸς υἱὸς τὸ κράνος Ἑκτορος φοβεῖται. Ἑκτωρ γελᾷ καὶ τὸ κράνος ἐκβάλλει.

## CHAPTER 9

In which we learn about participles.

Participles exist in Greek as well as in Latin and English. In most instances there is something to tell you that a verb form is a participle. The participle, however, refers to a person or a thing rather than to a verb.

In English, active participles end in -- “ing”. In Latin, they are adjectives that have --nt--plus an adjective ending. In Greek they are generally easy to identify. Most active participle forms have the ending of the present participle of the verb εἶμί. (Sometimes the vowel at the beginning may change).

When the tenses of the participle change, there are tense indicators that tell you whether a participle is present, past or future. They can be middle or passive, in which case they have different endings and different meanings. (We’ll get to those soon.) But there is one thing--they NEVER HAVE AUGMENTS. That’s what makes most of them easy to find in the dictionary.

Here is a chart of the present participle of εἶμί. All the forms mean “being”, but as you can see the forms change depending on whether they go with masculine, feminine, neuter words, singular or plural, and how they are used in a sentence. These forms are used as ENDINGS for the participles of other verbs.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Case
ὄν	οὔσα	ὄν	Nom. Sing.
ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	Gen. Sing.
ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	Dat. Sing.
ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν	Acc. Sing.
ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα	Nom. Pl.
ὄντων	οὔσων	ὄντων	Gen. Pl.
οὔσι (ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι (ν)	Dat. Pl.
ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα	Acc. Pl.

## Enchiridion

Translate these phrases with active participles into English.

1. ἡ γυνὴ ὁρῶσα τὸν πόλεμον
2. ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ παιδὸς καλοῦντος
3. οἱ υἱεῖς τῶν μητέρων φευγόντων
4. οἱ ἀνδρὲς ὁρῶντες τὴν πόλιν
5. ὁ ἀναξ τῶν ἀνδρῶν πολεμιζόντων πρὸς τὴν πόλιν
6. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔχων τὸ βιβλίον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ
7. παιδεύων
8. οἱ ἀποθνήσκοντες
9. ἡ βαίνουσα
10. πέμπων

Participles can also come in middle and passive forms. They are easy to recognize because they end in -μενος, -μένη, -μενον. That chart is in Chapter 4; but we will repeat it here. (Remember that deponent verbs also have middle/passive forms, but are translated as active.)

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
μενος	μένη	μενον	NOMINATIVE SINGULAR
μένου	μένης	μένου	GENITIVE SINGULAR
μένῳ	μένῃ	μένῳ	DATIVE SINGULAR
μενον	μένην	μενον	ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR
μενοι	μεναι	μενα	NOMINATIVE PLURAL
μένων	μένων	μένων	GENITIVE PLURAL
μένοις	μέναις	μένοις	DATIVE PLURAL
μένους	μενας	μενα	ACCUSATIVE PLURAL



Translate the present participle phrases below. Be careful--some are deponent (translate with “-ing”); some are truly middle/passive (translate with “being...”). How to tell the difference? When you look up deponent verbs, they do NOT end with an ω; they end with μαι. Therefore---if you look up a verb and it ends in ω, but the participle ends in μενος, -η, -ον, that is a middle/passive form. Translate : “being.....”

1. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐρχόμενος
2. αἱ γυναῖκες ὀρώμεναι
3. οἱ παιδὲς καλούμενοι
4. τὰ δῶρα ἀφικνούμενα
5. τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐπομένου
6. ὁ στρατηγὸς τιμώμενος ἐν τῇ πόλει
7. οἱ παιδὲς φοβούμενοι
8. ταῖς γυναῖξι λειπομέναις
9. οἱ εὕρισκόμενοι
10. αἱ ἐπόμεναι

From the last exercise you can see that participles can be used with an article to make a noun, e.g. “the \_\_\_\_\_ men.”

As we already said participles can have tenses in Greek. The tense indicators are the same as for the verbs in Chapter 6. There is one difference, however: PARTICIPLES DO NOT HAVE AUGMENTS.

#### TENSE INDICATORS

—σ— = future (“intending to, will be -----ing, would”)

—σα— = aorist (“having .....”)

second aorist participles have present participle endings on the second aorist root (“having.....”)

Translate the following participles:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. τιμήσων         | 12. οἱ νικήσαντες  |
| 2. καλέσας         | 13. αἱ παιδεύσασαι |
| 3. ἰδόντες         | 14. τὰς πεμψάσας   |
| 4. εὐρῶν           | 15. τοὺς πέμψοντας |
| 5. φιλήσαντες      | 16. ἡ βαλλοῦσα     |
| 6. φιλήσοντες      | 17. οἱ βάλλοντες   |
| 7. ἐλθόντες        | 18. ὁ πίνων        |
| 8. ἡ λιποῦσα       | 19. ὁ πιῶν         |
| 9. τοὺς τιμήσαντας | 20. τὸν παθόντα    |
| 10. οἱ λέξοντες    | 21. ἡ πάσχουσα     |
| 11. αἱ λέγουσαι    | 22. οἱ δακόντες    |

Tenses can also combine with middle/passive participle forms ending in *μενος, η, ον*. Translate future as “intending to be, would be”; aorist as “having been” or just with an English past participle. Translate these participles--watch out for deponents!

1. ἰδόμεναι
2. τὸ λεξόμενον
3. τὰ φαινόμενα
4. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ φιλούμενοι
5. τὰ ὀνόματα λεγόμενα
6. οἱ πολέμιοι μαχόμενοι
7. αἱ ἀφικόμεναι
8. ἡ λιπομένη
9. τὰς ὀρωμένας
10. τὰ λαβόμενα

## ETYMOLOGY

The word *ἐπί* in Greek is a preposition meaning “in” or “on”. Write as many English words as you can that use this Greek word as a prefix.

TRANSLATION HELP

ἐπεὶ since, when

ὅτι that

MYTHOLOGY

In the Trojan War the young men fight on the plains in front of the city. The old men, even Priam the king, stay inside the city with the women and the children. Helen also lives in the city of Troy. On one day the goddess Iris summons Helen to the wall to see the fight between Paris and her husband Menelaus.

The following passage in Greek is from Book 3 of the Iliad. If you see quotation marks, you will have to look at the verb charts to see if the subject is possibly “I” or “you”. Make use of all the charts that are available to you. You will not know some of the words yet; try at least to write the Greek words for the difficult parts of the passage. This is not easy; Homer’s spelling isn’t exactly dictionary perfect. Try for the meaning of the passage, not every detail. There are often a lot of extra vowels on the endings of nouns; sometimes words have a double consonant (σσ) where you would expect only one consonant. Try to find words that are similar to what you see in the passage.

Ἴρις εἶπεν·

“αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος  
μακρῆσ’ ἐγχείησι μαχέσσονται περὶ σείω·  
τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι φίλη κεκλήση ἄκοιτις.”  
ὥς εἰποῦσα θεὰ γλυκὺν ἴμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ  
140 ἀνδρός τε προτέρωιο καὶ ἄστεος ἠδὲ τοκῆων.

.....

145 αἶψα δ’ ἔπειθ’ ἵκανον, ὅθι Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἦσαν.  
οἳ δ’ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἠδὲ Θυμοίτην  
Λάμπον τε Κλυτίον θ’ Ἴκετάονά τ’ ὄζον Ἄρηος  
Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἀμφω.

Iliad 3.136-140; 145-148

## CHAPTER 10

In which we study lots of pronouns.

There are different types of pronouns: personal, (I, you, me, her, them); demonstrative, (this, that); reflexive, (myself, herself, himself); relative, (who, which); interrogative, (who?, what?); indefinite, (anyone, anything, whatever).

Luckily, since reading/translating is our goal, you don't have to memorize the forms, just identify what you see in Greek.

Let's start with personal pronouns. Here's a chart!

I	you	he	she	it	CASE
ἐγώ	σύ				NOM.
ἐμοῦ	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	GEN.
ἐμοί	σοί	αὐτῶ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῶ	DAT.
ἐμέ	σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	ACC.
					PLURAL
ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς				NOM.
ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	GEN.
ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς	DAT.
ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά	ACC.

You can see several things from this chart. First with I, if you drop the first ε from ἐμέ, it is spelled “me,” the same as in English. In fact, Greek often drops the ε in all the forms except ἐγώ.

You can also see that the plurals for “we” and “you” are the same except for the first letter. The first letter of “you” starts with ὑ.

The third thing that you notice is that the words for “he, she, it, they,” have the same endings as the definite article (from Chapter 2.) You also see that there is no subject pronoun for these, because if absolutely necessary, another word is used.

You can also combine these pronouns to make reflexives: for example: *ἑμαυτόν*--myself; *σεαυτόν*--yourself.

Try these short sentences with personal pronouns in them.

1. *ἐμὲ φιλεῖ.*
2. *σὲ φιλοῦσιν.*
3. *ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς φιλῶ.*
4. *καὶ σύ, τέκνον;*
5. *γνώθι σεαυτόν.*
6. *αὐτήν εἶδον ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.*
7. *Ἐκτωρ αὐτῇ τὸ δῶρον ἔδωκεν.*
8. *Ἀλέξανδρος αὐταῖς οὐκ εἶπεν.*
9. *ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν οὐ μοι εἶπον.*
10. *ἦλθον μετὰ σοῦ εἰς τὴν πόλιν.*

Next are some demonstrative pronouns. Here are three that can be used as adjectives as well.

*οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο* means “this, these.” It will be in a chart in a minute, but you can see that it has the endings of the definite article.

*ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε* also means “this, these.” In this case, it’s the beginning of the word that is the same as the definite article, and *δε* is tacked onto the end of the word.

*ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο* means “that, those.” There is no reason to even look at that because you can recognize it easily.

Here's the chart!

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	CASE
οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	NOMINATIVE
τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	GENITIVE
τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	DATIVE
τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	ACCUSATIVE
			PLURAL
οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	NOMINATIVE
τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	GENITIVE
τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	DATIVE
τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	ACCUSATIVE

Translate these sentences with demonstratives in them.

1. οὗτος οὐκ ἔστι φίλος ἐμοῦ.
2. ταῦτα οὐκ ἐπίσταται.
3. τούτους ἀπέκτεινεν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
4. αὕτη οὐκ ἔστιν Ἄνδρομάχη.
5. οἱ φίλοι τούτου ἀπέθανον ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ.
6. ἦδε ἔστι ἡ πόλις νικηθεῖσα ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
7. τήνδε ἡῦρον ἐπὶ τῷ τείχει.
8. τὰδ' οὐκ ἐμοὶ εἶπον.
9. τόδ' ἐν χειρὶ ἔχει ὅτι ἐθέλει μάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις.
10. τῶδε ἔσποντο πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν.

Next are relative pronouns. These are pronouns that are used in complex sentences and mean “who, which, whose, that.” You really don't need a chart for these because they look just like the article EXCEPT they always have an accent, they never have a “τ” and they always start with a vowel and a rough breathing.

Try these sentences that have relative pronouns in them.

1. Ἄνδρομάχη, ἣ ἦν γυνὴ Ἐκτορος, ἔμεινεν ἐν Τροίῃ.
2. Ἀχιλλεὺς οὐκ ἐφίλει τὰ δῶρα ἃ Ἀγαμέμνων αὐτῷ ἔδωκεν.
3. οἱ ἄνδρες οὖς Ἐλένη εἶδεν ἦσαν Ἀχαιοί.
4. ὁ ἀνὴρ μεθ' οὗ Ἐλένη ἔλιπε τὴν οἰκίαν Μενελάου ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος.
5. αἱ γυναῖκες, αἷς εἶπεν Ἐκτωρ, ἦσαν Τρωικαί.

## Enchiridion

The next pronoun means two different things. With an accent it means “who?, what?, which?, why?.” Those sentences will also end with a Greek question mark “ ; ”. Without an accent it means, “anyone, anything, any,” and it’s not a question. The masculine and feminine forms are the same, the neuter is different.

When this pronoun is combined with the relative pronoun it means “whoever, whatever.” In Greek that is ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι. The accent is on the first part, not on the second part.

Here’s a chart with accents.

who?, whose?, whom?	what? which? why?	CASE
τίς	τί	NOMINATIVE
τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	GENITIVE
τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	DATIVE
τίνα	τί	ACCUSATIVE
		PLURAL
τίνες	τίνα	NOMINATIVE
τίνων	τίνων	GENITIVE
τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	DATIVE
τίνας	τίνα	ACCUSATIVE

The next sentences will be mixed together; be sure to look for the accent (or lack of accent) and the question mark to know how to translate.

1. τίς ἐστὶν ἐκτὸς τοῦ τείχους;
2. τί ἐθέλει Ἀχιλλεύς ἀπὸ Τροίης;
3. Ἀχιλλεύς μῆνιδος ἕνεκά τινος ἀπέκτεινεν οὐς εἶδεν.
4. ὅ τι Ζεὺς λέγει, οἱ ἄνθρωποι ποιοῦσιν.
5. τίνες ἦσαν φίλοι τῶν Ἀχαιῶν;
6. ἐν πολέμῳ τις πάσκει.
7. τίνα ἀπέκτεινεν Ἔκτωρ;
8. ἡ μήτηρ τινὸς εὐδαίμων ἐστὶν ἐπεὶ τὸν υἱὸν ὄρα.
9. τίνι τὸν ἄθλον ἔδωκεν Ἀλέξανδρος;
10. οἱ τίνες τοὺς Τρωικοὺς φιλοῦσιν εἰσιν ἐχθροὶ τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς.

## Enchiridion

This has been a long chapter BUT there's one more thing to do. Those are the Greek words for "one," "no one," "nothing." In Greek they are based on the word "one" which in Greek is in the last chart for this chapter.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	CASE
εἷς	μία	ἓν	NOMINATIVE
Ἐνός	μιᾶς	ἐνός	GENITIVE
Ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί	DATIVE
Ἐνα	μίαν	ἓν	ACCUSATIVE

The Greek word for "no one" or "nothing" has the same forms as you see in the chart. The masculine and neuter forms just add οὐδ or μηδ in front of εἷς ---οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς. Only the ending is changed. For the feminine forms add οὐδε, μηδε---οὐδεμία, μηδεμία.

Try reading these Greek sentences.

1. ἐν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ, πολλοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἀπέθανον.
2. Ἀχιλλεὺς οὐδένα ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ εἶδεν.
3. ὁ στρατὸς οὐδὲν ἔφαγε μετὰ τὴν μάχην, ἀλλὰ πάντα ἔφαγε πρὸ τῆς μάχης.
4. ἐπεὶ ὁ Κύκλωψ ἠρώτησεν, "τίς ἐστίν;" διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς εἶπε "μηδεῖς."
5. Πρίαμος μὲν πεντήκοντα υἱοὺς ἔχει, Ἔκτωρ δ' ἓνα υἱὸν ἔχει.

## ETYMOLOGY

μέτρον in Greek means "measure". The English form of this root is "meter." Find as many words as you can with this root. (You will see it combine with other Greek roots that make words almost identical to English ones.)



TRANSLATION HELP

ὥς	thus, so
δέ, δ'	but, for, although, while

MYTHOLOGY

This passage is also from Book 3 of the Iliad. Some of the words are difficult, but try to find as many of them as you can. Write out the Greek words that you do not know, and be sure to ask about the Greek words that you could not find. This passage is not simplified. Some of the spellings and/or endings may be different from what you have seen. Try to see if you can get a general meaning; don't spend a lot of time on any one word. Just write it down and try to find the meaning. You can get the details in class.

After Helen goes to the wall and sees the Trojan elders there, King Priam asks her about the identity of the Greek warriors that are fighting on the plains in front of Troy.

ὥς ἄρ' ἔφην· Πρίαμος δ' Ἑλένην ἐκαλέσσατο φωνῆ·  
"δεῦρο πάροιθ' ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἴζευ ἐμεῖο,  
ἄφρα ἴδη πρότερόν τε πόσιν πηούς τε φίλους τε, --  
οὐ τί μοι αἰτίη ἐσσί· θεοί νύ μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν,  
165 οἳ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν,--  
ὥς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,  
ὅς τις ὄδ' ἐστὶν Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡύς τε μέγας τε.  
ἦ τοι μὲν κεφαλῆ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι εἶσιν·  
καλὸν δ' οὕτω ἐγὼν οὐ πῶ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν  
170 οὐδ' οὕτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆι γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικεν."

Iliad 3.161-170

CHAPTER 11

In which we talk about subjunctive as we see it in quotes.

You've studied Latin? You didn't understand the reasons why subjunctive was used? You hated spending so much time with so little to show for it? Good!

There are all sorts of rules for subjunctive in Greek, if you are writing ancient Greek. So WE might have to come up with some atrocious sample to prove that WE know it.

But--

Reading Greek is the goal. So, if you can live with some ambiguity in verb forms, this lesson will be short and to the point.

1. Subjunctive is used for a variety of reasons, usually dealing with emotions, wishes or other things that may or may not come true.

2. There is no future subjunctive because, in a way, future itself may or may not come true. For subjunctive the tenses are present, aorist and perfect.

3. The endings for the verbs in subjunctive are basically like other endings except they become longer vowels. For example:

ω becomes ω̄

ε becomes η̄

ει becomes η̄

(These endings are actually the present subjunctive form of the verb to be: ᾶ, ἦς, ἦ, ᾶμεν, ἦτε, ᾶσι)

4. Subjunctives are generally used with present or future in the main part of the sentence, which pretty much limits their appearance to dialogue.

5. There are NO AUGMENTS in subjunctives (just like infinitives and participles.)

And most important:

6. They translate into English in the same way that the tenses you have already seen are translated.

If you want the fuss, the accents, the reasons for use, more power to you. But you DON'T need them in order to be able to translate subjunctive.

Try the sentences below. They are all direct quotes.

1. Ἀγαμέμνων εἶπε, "ἐὰν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἔλθῃ, οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ νικήσουσιν."
2. Ἀχιλλεὺς ἔφη, "ἐὰν Ἀγαμέμνων στρατηγὸς ᾦ, οὐ μαχοῦμαι μετὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν."
3. Πρίαμος τύραννος εἶπε, "ὅστις ἂν μὴ ἐθέλῃ μάχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, οὐ μενεῖ ἐν Τροίῃ."
4. Μενέλαος ἔφη, "ἐὰν Ἀλέξανδρος ἐμοὶ μάχηται, αὐτὸν ἀποκτενω̄."
5. Ἀλέξανδρος εἶπε, "ἐὰν Ἀχιλλεὺς μὴ μάχηται, Ἑλένη μετ' ἐμοῦ μενεῖ."
6. Ἑλένη ἔφη, "ἐὰν Μενέλαος μὴ λίπη Τροίην, ὁ Ἀχαιὸς στρατὸς νικήσει."
7. Ἄνδρομάχη εἶπε, "ἐπειδὴν οἱ θεοὶ ἐθέλωσι, οἱ Τρωικοὶ ἀποθάνοῡνται."
8. Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔφη, "οἱ τινες ἂν ᾧσι κράτιστοι τοὺς πλοῦτους Τροίης ἔξουσιν."
9. Ἔκτωρ εἶπε, "ἐπειδὴν μὴ ᾧ ἀναξ, πολλοὶ Τρωικοὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν."
10. Ζεὺς ἔφη, "ἐὰν ἐθελῶ δοῦναι ἐλπίδα τοῖς Τρωικοῖς, Ἥρα ὀργίζεται."

## ETYMOLOGY

In Greek the word “φέρω” means carry. Find as many English words as you can that have “fer” in them.

## TRANSLATION HELP

τε	and (like --que in Latin)
αἶψα	quickly, forthwith

## MYTHOLOGY

Try to do the passage below. When you see quotation marks, you will have to look at the verb chart endings to see if the subject is “I” or “you.” This passage is taken from Book 3 of the Iliad.

Helen continues to talk about the Greek warriors on the plain in her conversation with Priam.

τὸν δ' Ἐλένη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο δῖα γυναικῶν ·  
“αἰδοῖός τε μοί ἔσσι, φίλε ἔκυρέ, δεινός τε·  
ὡς ὄφελεν θάνατός μοι ἀδεῖν κακός, ὅππότε δεῦρο  
υἱεὶ σῶ ἑπόμην, θάλαμον γνωτούς τε λιποῦσα  
175 παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην καὶ ὀμηλικίην ἑρατεινήν.  
ἀλλὰ τὰ γ' οὐκ ἔγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.  
τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρέω, ὃ μ' ἀνείρεαι ἠδὲ μεταλλάξ·  
οὗτος γ' Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,  
ἀμφοτέρων, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής·  
180 δαήρ αὐτ' ἔμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε.”

Iliad 3.171-180

CHAPTER 12

In which we learn the optative mood.

This will be another short lesson.

Reasons for optative are mainly the same as reasons for subjunctive. Do you need to know forms? Only if you're writing, not just reading Greek. Frequency of use? More frequent than subjunctive, because optative is used mainly with past tenses, which we see more frequently because not many brand new ancient Greek works are coming off the presses.

What do you need to know?

1. Optative is used mainly in reference to the past, but it does have a future (which usually gets translated as "would."). It is also used to express wishes: "if only..." (εἴτε, εἰ γὰρ)

2. The signs for recognizing optative are simple most of the time. Before the verb ending in an optative you will see --οι-- added for the present; --σοι-- added for the the future; and --σαι--added for the aorist (--οι--for second aorist). The "s/he, they" endings may give you some trouble in the aorist but....

3. There are NO AUGMENTS for optatives (just like participles, infinitives and subjunctives.)

4. The optative forms of εἶμι --εἶην, εἶης, εἶη, εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶησαν are, as usual, different from the rest of the usual optative forms.

And most important:

5. Except for future optative (which gets translated as "would,") they translate into English the same way other verb moods (indicative, subjunctive) have been translated.

Try these sentences with optatives in them.

1. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ Μενέλαος αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνειεν.
2. εἰ γὰρ πάντες οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ ἀποθάνοιεν.
3. οἱ Τρωικοὶ ἐφοβήσαντο μὴ Ἀχιλλεὺς νικεῖος εἶη.
4. εἰ Ζεὺς τὴν νίκην τοῖς Τρωικοῖς δοίη, Ἥρα αὐτὸν ἐπέλθοι ἄν.
5. εἰ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔχοι Ἑλένην, εὐδαίμων εἶην ἄν.
6. εἰ ὁ Κύκλωψ μὴ πίοι τὸν οἶνον, τοὺς ἄνδρας Ὀδυσσεὺς φάγοι ἄν.
7. Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ ὁ Κύκλωψ οὐ πίοι τὸν οἶνον.
8. εἰ Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀχιλλέα ἴδοι, δράμοι ἄν.
9. ὁ μάντις εἶπε ὅτ' εἰ Ἑκάβη μὴ τέκοι Ἀλέξανδρον, οὐκ εἶη ἄν πόλεμος Ἀχαιοὺς πρὸς Τροίην.
10. Ἑλένη ἐφοβεῖτο μὴ Μενέλαος αὐτῇ ἔσποιτο εἰς Τροίην.

## ETYMOLOGY

The suffix **-ιτις** gives the suffix **-itis**, which means “inflammation of”. Write as many English words as you can which use this suffix.

## TRANSLATION HELP

ὡς                    how, as, when, in order to

-ῶς                    as an ending on an adjective to make it an adverb  
(for example: bad, badly---κακός, κακῶς)

MYTHOLOGY

Below is another part of Helen's conversation with Priam. They talk about someone else that they see in front of the walls of Troy.

δεύτερον αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν' ὁ γεραιός·  
"εἶπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅς τις ὄδ' ἐστίν·  
μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνωνος Ἄτρεΐδαο,  
εὐρύτερος δ' ὤμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.  
195 τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,  
αὐτὸς δὲ κτίλος ὥς ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·  
ἀρνεῖω μιν ἐγὼ γε εἴσκω πηγεσιμάλλω,  
ὅς τ' οἴων μέγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννάων."

τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειθ' Ἑλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·  
200 "οὗτος δ' αὖ Λαερτιάδης πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς,  
ὅς τράφη ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκης κραναῆς περ ἐούσης  
εἰδὼς παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μήδεα πυκνά."

Iliad 3.191-202

## CHAPTER 13

In which we see some dreaded irregular verbs.

Don't panic! You've already seen some irregulars (ἔστίν, ἦν, ἔφη, ἔφασαν). If you'd like to know all 300 forms for each of these irregular verbs, they should be available in most traditional grammar books. Please feel free to investigate them all.

However, to read Greek you need to recognize them when they appear. (sound familiar yet?) Following the method we've used so far, examine the verb, look for clues (singular/plural, active/middle/passive, tense) and try to find the meaning of these hard to recognize words. If they appear so rarely, the best use of time is not to memorize them.

How to recognize irregular verbs when you see them? First you have to figure out how to look them up in the dictionary to find out their meaning, and you also have to figure out how to translate them into English. Most, but not all, have two distinct roots--one for present, future and imperfect; the other root for aorist.

Here's a chart!

VERB	PRES. STEM	AOR. STEM	MEANING
ἵστημι	ἵστ--	--στα--	make a stand
τίθημι	τιθ--	--θε--	place
δίδωμι	διδ--	--δο--	give
δείκνυμι	δεικ--	--δειξ--	show
ἵημι	ἵη--	--εἶ--	hurl, send
φημί	φη--	--φαι--	speak
εἶμι	εἶ--	--ἴ--	go

If you see any of these you can pick out the tense by the spelling of the root. Present stem gives present, future, imperfect (with augment), present subjunctive, present and future optative. With the aorist stem, only the indicative will have an augment--nothing else does.



Try these sentences.

1. οὐ μοι τὸ βιβλίον ἔδοσαν.
2. εἰάν μοι τὸ βιβλίον διδῶ, σοὶ λέξω.
3. οἱ στάντες ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ νικήσουσιν.
4. ἐγὼ σοὶ δεῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον ἐθέλω.
5. τὸ βιβλίον ἐπὶ τῷ τείχει ἔθεσαν.

Unfortunately, these verbs are rather frequent and prefixes are often added to them. Below is a list of these verbs with prefixes added.

ἀναδείκνυμι	ἐφίημι	παρατίθημι
ἀνίημι	ἐφίστημι	περιδίδωμι
ἀνίστημι	καθίημι	περίστημι
ἀποδίδωμι	καθίστημι	περιτίθημι
ἀφίστημι	καταδείκνυμι	προδίδωμι
ἐκδείκνυμι	καταδίδωμι	προσίημι
ἐκδίδωμι	κατατίθημι	προσίστημι
ἐνίημι	μεθίημι	προστίθημι
ἐνίστημι	μεθίστημι	σύνειμι
ἐντίθημι	μετατίθημι	συνίημι
ἔξειμι	πάρειμι	συνίστημι
ἔξίημι	παραδείκνυμι	συντίθημι
ἔξίστημι	παραδίδωμι	ὑποδείκνυμι
ἐπιδίδωμι	παρίημι	ὑφίημι
ἐπιτίθημι	παρίστημι	ὑφίστημι

The trick is to look for two things.

If there is an augment it comes after the prefix. With an augment and the present root (the one you see in the dictionary form of the verb) it can only be ?----imperfect. If you see an augment with a past root (given in the chart) it must be? --a past tense of indicative only.

If there is no augment it might be present or future tense, but they aren't used very much, so look at the end of the word.

## *Enchiridion*

**Infinitive and participle endings are added at the end for present or future (if added onto the present root); verb endings that look strange on a present root mean present subjunctive or present/future optative.**

**Infinitive and participle endings added at the end of a past root (given in the chart) make past participles and infinitives. Past tense verb endings without an augment at the beginning of the verb mean past subjunctive or optative.**

**Thoroughly confused? We wanted to prove to you that we know what we're doing, but this hurts us more than it hurts you because we actually had to come up with the next exercise.**

**The real job is just to translate the words below; but all of these are new vocabulary so rather than that, JUST tell as much as you can about the words. For example: a translation like "to \_\_\_\_\_ aorist"--leave the meaning blank; "they were \_\_\_\_\_"--leave the meaning blank; for the technically inclined you can write "3rd person sing. aorist optative" but that is really cruel and unusual punishment, so if you decide to do that, you might as well look up all the meanings for these irregular verbs.**

- |                |                  |                  |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. ἀναδεικνῦσα | 16. ἐφείσαν      | 31. περιστώσι    |
| 2. ἀνίετε      | 17. καταθήσειν   | 32. περίθεντες   |
| 3. ἀνέστησαν   | 18. καθισταίη    | 33. προδιδόναι   |
| 4. ἀπόδοσθαι   | 19. καταδείξαι   | 34. προσείσα     |
| 5. ἀφίσταναι   | 20. καταδοῦναι   | 35. προσιστάσι   |
| 6. ἐξέδειξαν   | 21. μεθήσεσθαι   | 36. προστιθήσειν |
| 7. ἐκδιδοίη    | 22. μετέθεσαν    | 37. συνίεναι     |
| 8. ἐνείη       | 23. μεθαστήναι   | 38. συνίεντες    |
| 9. ἐνστήναι    | 24. παρησάμενος  | 39. συνέστησαν   |
| 10. ἐνέθηκε    | 25. παραδείξαιεν | 40. συνθείεν     |
| 11. ἐξίεναι    | 26. παραδόντες   | 41. ὑπέδειξα     |
| 12. ἐξισταίεν  | 27. παραστάντες  | 42. ὑφείσαν      |
| 13. ἐπέδοσαν   | 28. παραθεῖναι   | 43. ὑφιστήσειν   |
| 14. ἐπετίθεσαν | 29. παρεισόμενος |                  |
| 15. ἐφείς      | 30. περιδοίεν    |                  |

**That was an extremely difficult exercise; normally you see the words in the context of a story and that will be an easier task. Sorry.....**

## ETYMOLOGY

In Greek the word “ἐκ” means “out” and “τομος” means “cut. Find English words with the suffix “ectomy” which means “cut out.”

## TRANSLATION HELP

ἀλλάρ, ἀτ but, yet, however

τοι in Homer = “σοι”

## MYTHOLOGY

This is part of the famous scene in Book 6 of the Iliad when Andromache talks to Hector on the walls of Troy and tells him how she feels.

- 390 ὃ δ' ἀπέσσυτο δώματος ἔκτωρ  
τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὐτίς ἐκτιμένας κατ' ἀγυιάς.  
εὔτε πύλας ἵκανε διερχόμενος μέγα ἄστυ  
Σκαιάς, τῇ ἄρ' ἔμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε,  
ἐνθ' ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἦλθε θεούσα  
395 Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡετίωνος,  
Ἡετίων, ὃς ἐναίεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσση.  
Θήβη ὑποπλακίη, Κιλίκεσσ' ἀνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσω·  
τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθ' Ἔκτορι χαλκοκορυστῆ.  
ἦ οἱ ἔπειτ' ἦντησ', ἅμα δ' ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῆ.  
400 παῖδ' ἐπὶ κόλπῳ ἔχουσ' ἀταλάφρονα, νήπιον αὐτῶς,  
Ἔκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῶ,  
τόν ῥ' ἔκτωρ καλέεσκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι  
Ἄστυάνακτ'· οἶος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἴλιον ἔκτωρ.  
ἦ τοι ὃ μὲν μείδησεν ἰδὼν ἐς παῖδα σιωπῆ·  
405 Ἀνδρομάχη δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δάκρυ χέουσα  
ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν·

“δαιμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδ’ ἐλεαίρεις  
παῖδά τε νηπίαχον καὶ ἔμ’ ἄμμορον, ἦ τάχα χήρη  
σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γὰρ σε κατακτενέουσιν Ἄχαιοι  
410 πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες. ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἶη  
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούση χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ’ ἄλλη  
ἔσται θαλπωρή, ἐπεὶ ἂν σύ γε πότμον ἐπίσπης,  
ἀλλ’ ἄχε’· οὐδέ μοι’ ἔστι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.

.....

Ἔκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοι’ ἔσσι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ  
430 ἡδὲ κασίγνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης.  
ἀλλ’ ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμν’ ἐπὶ πύργῳ,  
μὴ παῖδ’ ὀρφανικὸν θήης χήρην τε γυναῖκα.”

**Iliad 6.390-413; 6.429-32**