

# Enchiridion

καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ

A few things that we didn't mention:

- **genitive absolute:** (it works like Latin ablative absolute)
- **imperatives:** have tenses but **NO AUGMENTS** and somewhat unusual endings (τω) for “let him...” (look for these in dialogue)
- **vocative case:** usually names of people or gods with commas around them, like Ζεῦ, for “O, Zeus” (usually in a dialogue and/or with an imperative)
- **perfects:** not much said but reduplication usually stands out on its own (λελεισθαι, πεπαιδευκα)
- **enclitics and proclitics:** words that sacrifice their own accent to another word (it's a far, far better thing--don't worry about them)
- **elision:** vowels dropping at the end or at the beginning of some words, replaced by an apostrophe
- **adverbs:** usually end in ὦς or are adjectives used in the neuter singular with no noun to modify
- **dual nouns and verbs:** only can be used for two people (check the context of the story)
- **accents in general:** don't let them stop you from trying to read
- **middle and passive:** same forms except for aorist passive (θη, θε on the tense chart, remember); middle shows a sort of reflexive idea
- **principal parts of verbs:** we don't think you need them, but if you insist...
- **nu movables:** get added to verbs or weak vowel endings on words followed by a word starting with a vowel or by a punctuation mark.
- **dialects of Greek:** (we've been mixing Attic with Homeric)
- **the terrific range of literature available to you:** epic stories, poems, history, theater, philosophy science, medicine (the Hippocratic oath!) and much more