Review Book for
Luschnig, *An Introduction to Ancient Greek*

Part Two: Lessons VII-XIV

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Lesson VII
Participles
Present Active and Middle-Passive,
Future and Aorist, Active and Middle

A. Summary

1. **Definition:** A **participle** shares two parts of speech. It is a **verbal adjective**.
   - As an **adjective** it has **gender**, **number**, and **case**.
   - As a **verb** it has **tense** and **voice**, and may take an **object** (in whatever case the verb takes).

2. **Uses:** In general there are three uses: **attributive**, **circumstantial**, and **supplementary**.
   - **Attributive:** with the **article**, the participle is used as a **noun** or **adjective**. Examples: οἱ ἔχοντες, τὰ ὄντα, ὁ μέλλων χρόνος.

   - **Circumstantial:** without the article, but in agreement with a noun or pronoun (expressed or implied), whether a subject or an object in the sentence. This is an adjectival use. The circumstantial participle expresses:
     - **TIME:** (when, after, while) [ἂνμα, ἀυτίκα, μεταξύ]
     - **CAUSE:** (since) [ἀτε, ὡς]
     - **MANNER:** (in, by)
     - **CONDITION:** (if) [if the condition is negative with μή]
     - **CONCESSION:** (although) [καί, καίπερ]
     - **PURPOSE:** (to, in order to) **future participle** [ὡς]

   - **GENITIVE ABSOLUTE:** a **noun** / **pronoun** + a **participle** in the genitive form a clause which gives the circumstances of the action in the main sentence. In the genitive absolute, the noun is the subject of the participle.
     - noun in the genitive | participle in the genitive
     - The participle is an adjective depending on the noun.

   - **Supplementary:** the participle depends on a verb and completes the meaning of such verbs as: παύω, ἀρχω, αἰσχύνομαι, φαίνομαι. Pay special attention to the idiomatic uses of the participle with: τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω.

3. **Translation:**
   - **Present:** ______ ing
   - **Future:** in order to ______ (shows purpose)
   - **Aorist:** ______ing, having ________, after ______ing
4. *Forms:*

ACTIVE: present, future, *second* aorist (the thematic tenses)
BASE in -οντ- (m, n), -ου- (f)

ADD ENDINGS TO THE TENSE STEM (for aorist **remove** the augment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ων</td>
<td>-ουσα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-οντος</td>
<td>-ουσης</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-οντι</td>
<td>-ουση</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-οντα</td>
<td>-ουσαν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First aorist. Remove the augment.
BASE in -αντ- (m, n) -ασ- (f)

| -ας | -ασα | -αν | -αντες | -ασαι | -αντα |
| -αντος | -ασης | -αντος | -αντων | -ασων | -αντων |
| -αντι | -αση | -αντι | -ασι | -ασαις | -ασι |
| -αντα | -ασαν | -αν | -αντας | -ασας | -αντα |

MIDDLE-PASSIVE (present) and MIDDLE (future and Aorist)
For the present, future, and second aorist (remove augment) add to the TENSE STEM:
-ομενος, -ομενη, -ομενον

For the first aorist (remove the augment) add:
-αμενος, -αμενη, -αμενον
B. Practice Exercises and Sample Test

**Practice in the forms of the participles.** Translate the participles into the nominative singular forms (m, f, n) and then translate the underlined words in the sentences, paying special attention to the case and gender of each participle.

1. **ἀκούω**
   - hearing
   - in order to hear
   - after hearing
   1. (While we were) hearing the philosophers, we fell asleep.
   2. After hearing the poets, the women went home.
   3. She is going to the island in order to hear Sappho (Σαπφος, Σαπφοῦς, η).
   4. Did you speak to the women (who were) hearing the philosophers? ... to the men (who had) [having] heard ...

2. **πέμπω**
   - sending
   - sending for
   - being sent
   - in order to send
   - in order to send for
   - after sending
   - after sending for
   2. Did you buy a stamp in order to send for a new tent?
   3. We women will stop (middle) sending gifts to the men (who are) not sending gifts to us (to us = ἡμῖν).
   4. Are y'all leading the children (who are) being sent to the island.
   5. We will hear the woman (who is) sending for a priest.
   6. Did you see the man (after he had) [having] sent the books.
Participles -- Work Sheet

I Translate into Greek (use nom. singular, m. f. n.)
E.g. *leading* ἀγων ἀγουσα ἀγον
1. freeing
2. ransoming
3. being released
4. in order to release
5. in order to ransom
6. after freeing
7. after ransoming
8. in order to send for
9. after learning
10. suffering

II Identify case, gender, tense, and verb
E.g. ἁγαγόντα -- dative m/n aorist ἁγω
1. παθόντος
2. πραξάσαις
3. βαλλούσῃ
4. βαλλόντος
5. λειποντος
6. λιποῦσι
7. σώσαν
8. σώσων
9. λαμβάνοντες
10. λαβόντα

III In the sentences in VII exercise 4 find examples of:
1. attributive participle
2. supplementary participle
3. circumstantial participle used for purpose
4. participle expressing cause
5. genitive absolute
6. participle used for a condition

IV Translate your examples.

V Translate into Greek: I happen to be a wise woman/ wise man.
Sample Quiz on participles

1. Translate into English (7)
   γράφων - σουσα - oun  
   γραφόμενος - η - ov [1]  
   γραψέμενος - η - ov [2]  
   γράψις - ασα - αν  
   γραψόμενος - η - ov  
   γράψων - σουσα - oun  
   γραψόμενος - η - ov

2. Translate into Greek (6)
   1. sending  
   2. after sending  
   3. in order to send for

3. Identify tense and verb (32)
   E.g. πέμψωντι fut. pe/mpw
   1. ἀκουσομένην  
   2. ἀγαγόντος  
   3. μοναθανώση  
   4. μαθούσι  
   5. παθοσών  
   6. ἀφίζαντι  
   7. ὄντα  
   8. ἐλθόν

4. Decline in full the present active participle of πέμπω (24)

5. Uses: Explain each use and give an example in English. EXTRA: give examples in GREEK.
   1. Attributive participle  
   2. Circumstantial participle  
   3. Supplementary participle  
   4. Genitive absolute

6. Translate:
   1. πάντων χρημάτων μέτρου ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος, τῶν μὲν ὄντων ώς ἔστιν, τῶν δὲ οὐκ ὄντων ώς οὐκ ἔστιν. [ὡς how, that, as]
   2. ὁ γέρων ἠλθεὶς χρόνῳ τὴν παιδα λυσόμενος.
   3. τῶν παιδῶν μὴ ὄντων καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν, ἡ μήτηρ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ οὐκ εἶσιν εὐδαιμονές.
Lesson VIII

A. Summary

1. **Indefinite**: τις, τί (base: τίν-), enclitic
2. **Interrogative**: τίς, τί (base: τίν-), retains acute accent
3. **Relative indefinite**: ὁς, ἦ, ὁ [the relative pronoun] combines with τις, τί to become ὁστις, ἦτις, ὁ τί. Both parts are declined. It is accented like the relative pronoun.

Review rules for enclitics (Lesson II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Perfect stem</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἰνθρώπος τις</td>
<td>ξένοι τινές</td>
<td>θεοί τινες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀθηναῖος τις</td>
<td>ξένος τις</td>
<td>θεόν τινων</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Perfect Active** (fourth principal part)

1. **Meaning**:
   - **Perfect**: a primary tense, referring to the present: a permanent condition or a completed action in the present (*is _____, has _____*).
   - **Pluperfect**: a completed action in the past (*had _____*).
   - **Future Perfect**: a completed action in the future (*will have _____, will be*).

2. **Formation**:

   **PERFECT**
   - Regular: **reduplication** + stem + κ + endings:
     - -α -αμεν
     - -ας -ατε
     - -ε -ασι
     - -έναι infinitive
     - -ώς -υέα -ός (base: -στ-) participle
   - Irregular: the same endings. Learn the principal parts.

   **PLUPERFECT**
   - **augment** + reduplicated perf. stem (reg. with κ) + endings
     - -η -εμεν
     - -ης -ετε
     - -ει -εσαν
     - There is no infinitive or participle.

   **FUTURE PERFECT**
   - perfect participle + the *future* of εἰμί
   - Be sure to make the participle agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb.
     - ἔσομαι -- ἔσει -- ἔσται --- ἐσόμεθα -- ἐσεσθε -- ἐσονται; infinitive: ἔσθησαν.

   To find the perfect stem, remove -α from the fourth principal part.
B. The Perfect: a primary tense and notes on aspect

Goodwin, Greek Moods and Tenses (GMT)

42. The perfect represents an action as already finished at the present time; as γέγραφα, I have written (that is, my writing is now finished).

43. The pluperfect represents an action as already at a given past time; as ἐγεγράφη, I had written (that is, my writing was finished at some specified past time).

44. The perfect, although it implies the performance of the action in past time, yet states only that it stands completed at the present time. That explains why the perfect is classed with the present as a primary tense, that is a tense in present time.

Aspect:
1. going on -- present, imperfect
2. single act -- aorist
3. completed -- perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

GMT 57
Since the same event may thus (1) be stated by the aorist or the imperfect according to the writer’s point of view, it is natural that it should occasionally be a matter of indifference which form is used, especially when the action is of such a nature that it is not important to distinguish its duration from its occurrence.

(1) One of the examples is ἐβασίλευσε δέκα ἔτη which means he had a reign of ten years (which is viewed as a single past event), while ἐβασίλευε δέκα ἔτη might refer to the same reign in the sense he was reigning during ten years. GMT 56

Infinitives:

Present and aorist infinitives not in indirect statement do not express time except as implied by the context. Verbs of wishing, for example, refer to a future action. The difference is one of aspect: present for an action perceived as going on; the aorist for an action seen as a single occurrence.

The perfect infinitive is used to show that the action is finished. A good example comes from Crito σοῦ δὲ βουλεύονταί ἐπὶ ὥρα, ἀλλὰ βεβουλεύσθαι. . . It is no longer time to be making plans, but to have them already made.

The future infinitive is rarely used except in indirect statement and with μέλλω in the periphrastic future.
C. Review of Pronouns

1. **Demonstratives** (Lesson III)
   - ὅτος ἀўτὴ τοῦτο this
   - ὅδε ἤδε τόδε this
   - ἐκεῖνος ἐκείνη ἐκεῖνο that

2. **Relative** (Lesson II)
   - ὦς ᾗ ὀ who, which, that

3. **Reciprocal** (Lesson VIII)
   - ἀλλήλων each other

4. **Interrogative** (Lesson VIII)
   - τίς, τί who? what? why?

5. **Indefinite** (Lesson VIII)
   - τις, τι someone, anyone, anything, something

6. **Relative Indefinite** (Lesson VIII)
   - δοστὶς ἡτὶς ὀ τι anyone who, whoever
   - anything which, whatever

7. **Personal** (Lesson IX)
   - ἐγὼ -- ἡμεῖς I — we
   - σὺ -- ὑμεῖς you — y'all
   - αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτὸ -- αὐτῶν him her it — them

8. **Intensive** (Lesson IX)
   - αὐτὸς αὐτὴ αὐτό -self

9. **Reflexive** (Lesson IX)
   - ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμαυτῆς -- ἡμῶν αὐτῶν myself, ourselves
   - σεαυτοῦ σεαυτῆς -- ὑμῶν αὐτῶν yourself, yourselves
   - ἐαυτοῦ ἐαυτῆς ἐαυτοῦ him/her/it-self, themselves

10. **Negative** (Lesson X)
    - οὐδὲς οὐδεμία οὐδέν no one, nothing, no
    - μησεῖς μηδεμία μηδέν no one, nothing, no
D. Sample Test and Exercises for Lesson VIII

Sample Test
1. Principal Parts of Verbs -- Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these:
   παύω
   ἀγω
   φέρω
   γράφω
   λείπω
   λύω
   θύω
   λαμβάνω

2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle: βουλεύω

3. Identify VERB and TENSE (only)
   1. πεπονθῶς ἔσομαι
   2. ἐπεφτθὲμεν
   3. ἀκηκόατε
   4. ἱσασιν
   5. ἐλήλυθας
   6. ἡχα

4. Translate these sentences.
   1. τί γεγράφατε; λόγον τινά γεγράφαμεν.
   2. τίνος ἀκηκόαμεν; ἀκηκόατε γυναικός τινος λεγούσης περὶ τῶν μεγάλων κυνών.
   3. εἴδομεν {Σωκράτην} πίνοντα καὶ πεποκότα...
   4. ἀπεκρίθη [answered] ὁ Πιλάτος, "ὁ γέγραφα, γέγραφα." [ὁ Πιλάτος, Pontius Pilate]
   5. τίς οὖ τέθηκε;
   6. ὅ τι πεπόνθητε, ὁ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναίοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἔμων κατηγόρων [my accusers] οὐκ οἶδα.
   7. Δ. εἰρήκα τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον. Σ. εἰρήκεν; Σμ. οὐκ ἤκουσας; εἰρήκεν.
   8. ἑστιν οὖν ὅστις βούλεται ὑπὸ τῶν συνόντων βλάπτεσθαι; (βλάπτω harm)

5. Fill in the blanks.
   1. Who ______ ἔρχονται;
   2. Who ______ ἔρχεται;
   3. οὐ μεμαθήκαμεν what (whatever) ______ εἶπες (= ἔλεξας).
   4. ἐπατέδευον some (people) ______.
   5. Whom ______ οἶδε οἱ παῖδες πιστεύουσι; (What case do verbs of trusting take?)
Exercises for Lesson VIII

1. Principal Parts of Verbs -- Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these:
   κελεύω
   ἀκούω
   φέρω
   πάσχω
   ἔρχομαι
   ἔχω (5)
   θύω
   λαμβάνω

2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle; pluperfect active indicative, and future perfect active indicative:
   παύω

3. Identify VERB and TENSE (only)
   1. πεπονθώς ἔσται
   2. οἶδε
   3. ἔοικας
   4. ἴστε
   5. εἶληφε
   6. πεπωκότα
   7. ἐπεπόνθησαν
   8. εἴρηκεν
   9. πεπόνθατε
   10. γεγράφασι

4. Readings from Lesson VIII (pp. 171-2): Translate # 3 and 4.
Lesson IX
A. Summary

1. Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are found only in the oblique cases (the cases other than the nominative) and refer back to the subject.

His own, her own, its own, their own, the genitive case of the reflexive goes into the attributive position.

Uses of αὐτός (pronoun and adjective)

1. In all cases αὐτός can mean -self.

Whose self depends on what it agrees with: αὐτός βουλεῖ ταῦτα πράττειν; (“Do you wish to do these things yourself?”) If used with a noun the intensive αὐτός (meaning -self) goes into the predicate position:

αὐτή ἡ γυνή “the woman herself”
ἡ γυνή αὐτή “the woman herself”

Αὐτός may also agree with a pronoun or with the unexpressed subject of a verb, αὐτός ἔφη (“he himself said [it]”).

2. In all cases, after the article (i.e., in the attributive position) αὐτός means same.

πάντες εἶδομεν τὴν αὐτήν γυναῖκα. (“We all saw the same woman.”) ὁ αὐτός “the same man”
ταῦτα τὰ αὐτά (often seen as ταῦτα ταῦτα by crasis), “these same things”

3. In the oblique cases, him, her, it, them, κτλ.

His, her, its, their go into the genitive and are put into the predicate position.

* * *

B. Exercises for practice and clarification

Translate into Greek:

1. They themselves wish to do these things.
2. We saw them. We saw ourselves. They saw themselves.
3. He saw her father. He saw his own father.
5. He trusts his own father. She trusts her own father.
6. The same men know each other.
7. Those men do not know themselves.
8. You yourself saw them.
9. That woman herself wishes to see us and you.
10. The gift itself leads the children to itself.
11. Living things (ζωα) have growth (αυξησις) through themselves.
12. Are the mind and the soul the same thing?
13. The young man has many hopes concerning his own soul.
14. She has leisure, but he has toil. (Use the dative of possession.)
15. The same men are learning the same things.
16. We ourselves will lead them.
17. They will lead them.
18. They will lead themselves.
19. This is my book. I had a book.
20. We want to have our own possessions. All people want to have their own possessions. Unjust men also want to have each other's possessions. (For possessions, use τα with the genitive; e.g. τα ύμον means "your possessions").

Correct these:
1. οι αδελφοι ειδον τον έαυτοι πατέρα.
2. πειθει την εμαυτης μητέρα.
3. πειθονται τω έαυτω πατρι.
4. πάντες βουλόμεθα τα έαυτων.
5. ο βασιλευς δρχει αυτων.
6. η τραγωδία έσχε την αυτης φύσιν.
Summary, continued
2. The **Perfect Middle-Passive** (the Fifth Principal Part)

**Easy:** Vowel stems

**Perfect**

Reduplication + Stem + Primary endings for the MIDDLE

\[ \text{πε- παυ} - \text{μαι} - \text{μεθα} \\
\text{σαι} - \text{σθε} \\
\text{ται} - \text{νται} \]

Infinitive -\text{σθαι} (accented on penult) participle -μένος

Do not add Κ. Do not add the thematic vowel.

**Pluperfect**

Augment + Reduplication + Stem + Secondary MIDDLE endings

\[ \text{ἐ-πε- παυ} - \text{μην} - \text{μεθα} \\
\text{σο} - \text{σθε} \\
\text{το} - \text{ντο} \]

There is no thematic vowel. There is no infinitive of participle.

**Future Perfect**

Reduplication + stem + Σ + o/e + Primary MIDDLE endings

\[ \text{πε- παυ Σ} - \text{ομαι} - \text{όμεθα} \\
\text{ει} - \text{εσθε} \\
\text{εται} - \text{ονται} \\
\text{Infinitive} -\text{εσθαι} \text{ Participle} -\text{όμενος} \]

These are the endings with the thematic vowel (as used in the present and future).

**With More Rules:** Consonant Stems. The consonant of the stem assimilates to the ending.

LABIALS (π, β, φ)

\[ -\text{μμαι} -\text{ψαι} -\text{πται} -\text{μμεθα} -\text{φθαι} -\text{μμένοι εισί} -\text{φθαι} \\
-\text{μμην} -\text{ψο} -\text{πτο} -\text{μμεθα} -\text{φθε} -\text{μμένοι ἥσαν} \]

PALATALS (κ, γ, χ)

\[ -\text{γμαι} -\text{ξαι} -\text{κται} -\text{γμεθα} -\text{χθαι} -\text{γμένοι εισί} -\text{χθαι} \\
-\text{γμην} -\text{ξο} -\text{κτο} -\text{γμεθα} -\text{χθε} -\text{γμένοι ἥσαν} \]

DENTALS (τ, δ, θ)

\[ -\text{σμαι} -\text{σαι} -\text{σται} -\text{σμεθα} -\text{σθαι} -\text{σμένοι εισί} -\text{σθαι} \\
-\text{σμην} -\text{σο} -\text{στο} -\text{σμεθα} -\text{σθε} -\text{σμένοι ἥσαν} \]
SUMMARY OF CHANGES

ENDING with LABIAL PALATAL DENTAL
-μαι -μμαι -γμαι -σμαι
-σαι -ψαι -ζαι -σαι
-ται -πται -κται -σται
-μεθα -μμεθα -γμεθα -σμεθα
-σθε -φθε -χθε -σθε
-νται>μένοι -μμένοι -γμένοι -σμένοι εἰσί

COMBINATIONS REVIEWED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labials</th>
<th>Palatals</th>
<th>Dentals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πτ</td>
<td>κτ</td>
<td>στ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μμ</td>
<td>γμ</td>
<td>σμ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φθ</td>
<td>χθ</td>
<td>σθ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψ</td>
<td>ξ</td>
<td>σ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRACTICE: Correct these forms (the accents are right)

- ἧρχμαι ἧρχμεθα ἧρχμένος < ἄρχω
- ἦγται ἦγρται πέπραγται < ἄγω ἄρχω πράττω
- ἦγοθε ἦγοθαι ἦρχοθε
- πέπραγσο ἦγοσαι ἦρχοσο
- πεπεμπμεθα γέγραφμαι ἐγεγράφημαι <πέμπω, γράφω
- εἰληπται εἰληπμεθα γέγραφται <λαμβάνω, γράφω
- γέγραφθε πεπεμπθαι ἐγεγραφο

C. Sample Quiz for Lesson Nine

I. Pronouns:
A. Translate the underlined words:
   1. I myself heard them. (“hear” + _____ case)
   2. We on the one hand have money, but you have friends.
   3. This is my husband, Agamemnon.
   4. Did they see you all?
   5. The (masculine) lemmings killed themselves.
   6. She said to the big dog, “Sir, I want you to leave.”
7. We all saw the same women, but everyone described them differently.
8. Did he (Oedipus) kill his (Creon's) father or his own (Oedipus')?
B. The uses of αὐτός: Describe in your own words the three uses and how you can tell them apart:
1. -self
2. same
3. 3rd person personal pronoun

II. Verb forms
A. Conjugate the perfect middle/passive of παύω (indicative, infinitive, participle). Extra: conjugate in pluperfect and future perfect middle/passive.
B. Identify verb:
1. ἐγεγράμμεθα
2. ἤσαι
3. ἤρκται
4. ἐννεγμένοι ἦσαν
5. ἐπεπείσθην
C. Give principal parts
1. παύω
2. θῶ
3. πέμπω
4. αἰσθάνομαι (4)
5. λείπω

III. Translate:
1. ἔστιν ὁ φίλος ἄλλος αὐτός.
2. τὴν παίδα τὴν σὴν τὴν τε ἐμὴν μέλλεις κτενεῖν (= ἀποκτεινεῖν);
3. οἱ αὐτοὶ λέγουσι τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν.
4. ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετή.
5. περὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ ψυχῆς οὐ πολλὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχω.
Lesson X
A. Summary

1. Comparison of Adjectives

Regular

Comparative (-er, “more”)
-ά/-δ-τερος, -τέρα, -τερον

Superlative (-est, “most”)
-ά/-δ-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον

Use -ς- if the syllable before the comparative or superlative suffix is short; -σ- if the syllable before it is long.

Irregular and Adjectives in -υς and -ρος

-ιον, -ιον
-ιστος, -ιστη, -ιστον

Adjectives in -ων, -ον and -ης, -ες

-έστερος, -εστέρα, -έστερον
-έστατος, -εστάτη, -έστατον

Adverbs

-ως -ω/-ο-τερον -ω/-ο-τατα
-ιον -ιστα

For the comparative of the adverb, use the neuter singular, for the superlative use the neuter plural.

Than

1. with η the same case for both things being compared
   οὔτος ἦστι νεώτερος η ἄδελφος.
2. without η, use the GENITIVE of COMPARISON.
   οὔτος ἦστι νεώτερος τοῦ ἄδελφου.

PARTITIVE GENITIVE, the whole of which a part is designated, is frequently used with adjectives, nouns, and especially with τις and superlatives. Translate “of” _____.

θεών τις
σοφότατος ἄνθρωπων

Negative pronoun / adjective:

οὐδείς οὐδεμία οὐδἐν
μηδείς μηδεμία μηδέν

οὐδἐν / μηδέν nothing, in no way, not at all THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!!!
2. **Aorist Passive** (Sixth Principal Part) and **Future Passive**

**Aorist Passive**

augment + stem + -\(\theta\eta\)- / -\(\theta\varepsilon\)- + endings (secondary)

- \(\nu\) - \(\mu\varepsilon\nu\)
- \(\varsigma\) - \(\tau\varepsilon\)
- \(\iota\) - \(\sigma\alpha\nu\)

These are basically active endings without the thematic vowel.

infinitive (no augment) - \(\nu\alpha\iota\)
participle (no augment) - \(\epsilon\iota\varsigma\) (-\(\epsilon\nu\tau\)-), - \(\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\) (-\(\epsilon\iota\sigma\)-), - \(\epsilon\nu\) (-\(\epsilon\nu\tau\)-)

-\(\theta\eta\)- is used in the indicative and infinitive and throughout the future passive.
-\(\theta\varepsilon\)- is used in the participle, subjunctive, and optative of the aorist passive.

Some verbs do not add \(\theta\). For these the passive system is identified by \(\eta\) / \(\varepsilon\). Study the principal parts.

**Future Passive**

stem + \(\theta\eta\) + \(\sigma\) + o/\(\varepsilon\) + primary middle endings

- \(\omicron\alpha\iota\) - \(\omicron\mu\varepsilon\theta\alpha\) Endings with
- \(\epsilon\iota\) - \(\epsilon\sigma\theta\varepsilon\) the Thematic
- \(\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\) - \(\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota\) Vowel

infinitive - \(\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\)
participle - \(\omicron\mu\varepsilon\nu\varsigma\), \(\eta\), \(\omicron\nu\)
B. Review of Tenses and Voices

1. \textit{γράφω}: active, \textit{write}; middle, \textit{take notes}; passive \textit{be written}.

Using abbreviations identify the tense and voice of each and then translate it into Greek.:

\begin{itemize}
  \item PR = present;
  \item IMP = imperfect;
  \item FUT = future;
  \item AOR = aorist;
  \item PF = perfect;
  \item PPF = pluperfect;
  \item FPF = future perfect;
  \item A = active;
  \item M = middle;
  \item P = passive.
\end{itemize}

1. I am writing
2. it is being written
3. I am taking notes
4. it is written (for all time)
5. written (i.e. participle, “after being written”)
6. it was written
7. it was being written
8. I have written
9. I had written (I had gotten it written)
10. I will have written
11. it will have been written
12. I had taken notes
13. I will take notes
14. it will be written
15. (the woman) taking notes
16. (the men) for (the purpose of) taking notes
17. (the things) written
18. (the things) being written
19. (the things) written for all time
20. I wrote
21. I took notes
22. (the things) to be written
23. They want to keep writing (to be writing).
24. They want to write.
25. They want to take notes -- to be taking notes.
26. We want this to be written (once) -- to be written (over and over).
27. He said that he had written -- was writing -- would write -- had gotten (it) written.
28. She said that she had taken notes -- was taking notes -- would take notes -- had (gotten the notes) written.
29. They said that these things had been written -- were being written -- would be written -- had been written (once for all).
30. If these things had been written, we would have seen them.
2. Various verbs: translate
   1. we were captured
   2. they will be released
   3. I was not released
   4. we were suffering
   5. we were taking (them) captive
   6. Who was being stopped?
   7. What was he doing?
   8. Why was he stopped?
   9. What was being done?
  10. What did they say?
  11. What was done?
  12. What was heard?
  13. Did you go?
  14. Whom did you hear? [what case?]
  15. I heard her.
  16. Are you going?
  17. Will all things be known? (γινώσκω)
  18. Many things were known by them.
  19. By whom were you stopped?
  20. By whom was he killed?
  21. Who is not dead?
  22. What have you suffered?
  23. I do not know what you have suffered.
  24. What did they suffer?

C. Sample Quiz on Lesson Ten

1. Conjugate in the aorist and future passive, πέμπω (16 forms, include infinitive and participle).

2. Identify TENSE, VOICE, VERB
   Example: πέπραγμα PERCENT MIDDLE πράττω
   σωθήσασθαι
   ἐλελύμην
   γραφήσωμεθα
   ἤνεχθησαν
   ἀχθηναι
3. Principal parts (number is the number of forms)
παιδεύω (5)
έχω (6)
βούλομαι (3)

4. Translate
1. ἀναρχίας δὲ μειζόν οὐκ ἔστιν κακόν.

2. οὐ γὰρ οίμαί θεμιτόν εἶναι ἁμείνοι ἄνδρὶ ὑπὸ χείρονος {ἄνδρὸς} βλάπτεσθαι. [θεμιτός lawfull, natural]

3. οὐδὲν γλυκύτερόν ἐστιν ἤ πάντα ειδέναι.

4. βροτοῖς ἡδίστον ἁείδειν. [ἀείδω sing]

5. εἰδον γὰρ θεον πρόσωπον πρός πρόσωπον, καὶ ἑσώθη μου ἡ ψυχή. [πρόσωπον face]

6. τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν τότε λεχθέντων, τὰ μὲν ἀληθῆ ἔστιν, τὰ δὲ ψευδῆ.

7-8. Θαλῆς ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε τάδε᾽ [Θαλῆς, Thales, a Milesian philosopher]
πρεσβύτατον τῶν ὄντων {ἐστι} θεὸς, ἀγεννητός γὰρ. [πρεσβύτατον, oldest; ἀγεννητός unborn]
κάλλιστον κόσμος, ποίημα γὰρ θεοῦ. [ποίημα, creation]
σοφώτατον χρόνος, εὐρίσκει γὰρ πάντα.

9. σοφώτατος πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐστιν ὁ Σωκράτης, οὐδὲν γὰρ οἴδε.

10. οὐδὲν ἐστιν ἁμείνοι εἰρήνης. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κτήμα κάλλιον φίλου.
Lesson XI
A. Summary

1. **Contract Verbs**: The stem vowel contracts with the thematic vowel.

   -\(\omega\)
   
   1. \(\omega > \text{subscript}\)
   2. \(\omega + \text{O-sound} > \omega\)
   3. \(\omega + \text{E-sound} > \alpha\)

   1. \(-\alpha\) anites > \(-\hat{\alpha}\), \(-\alpha\) anite > \(-\hat{\alpha}\)
   2. \(- \alpha\) omega > \(- \hat{\omega}\), \(- \alpha\) omen > \(- \hat{\omega}\) men, \(- \alpha\) ousoi > \(- \hat{\omega}\) soui, \(- \alpha\) omeata > \(- \hat{\omega}\) meata, \(- \alpha\) on > \(- \omega\)
   3. \(-\alpha\) anete > \(-\hat{\alpha}\) ete, \(-\alpha\) esethe > \(-\hat{\alpha}\) esethe, \(-\alpha\) es > \(-\alpha\) es, \(-\alpha\) e > \(-\alpha\)

   -\(\varepsilon\)
   
   \(\varepsilon + \varepsilon > \varepsilon\)
   \(\varepsilon + \circ > \circ\varepsilon\)
   \(\varepsilon\) is absorbed before a long vowel or diphthong.

   1. \(-\varepsilon\) ete > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) ete, \(-\varepsilon\) esethe > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) esethe, \(-\varepsilon\) es > \(-\varepsilon\) e > \(-\varepsilon\)
   2. \(-\varepsilon\) omen > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) omen, \(-\varepsilon\) ov > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) ov, \(-\varepsilon\) omη > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) omη, \(-\varepsilon\) omeata > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) meata
   3. \(-\varepsilon\) o > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) o, \(-\varepsilon\) eis > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) eis, \(-\varepsilon\) e > \(-\varepsilon\) e, \(-\varepsilon\) ousoi > \(-\hat{\varepsilon}\) ousoi, \(-\varepsilon\) eiv > \(-\varepsilon\) eiv

   -\(\omicron\)
   
   \(\omicron + \eta \text{ or } \omega > \omega\)
   \(\omicron + \varepsilon, \omicron, \text{ or } \omicron \circ > \circ\omicron\)
   \(\omicron + \text{diphthong} > \circ\omicron\)

   1. \(-\omicron\) omega > \(-\hat{\omicron}\)
   2. \(-\omicron\) ete > \(-\hat{\omicron}\) ete, \(-\omicron\) omen > \(-\hat{\omicron}\) omen, \(-\omicron\) ousoi > \(-\hat{\omicron}\) ousoi, \(-\omicron\) ov > \(-\omicron\) ov, \(-\omicron\) es > \(-\omicron\) es, \(-\omicron\) e > \(-\omicron\)
   3. \(-\omicron\) eis > \(-\hat{\omicron}\) eis, \(-\omicron\) e > \(-\omicron\) e, \(-\omicron\) ousoi > \(-\hat{\omicron}\) ousoi, \(-\omicron\) eiv > \(-\omicron\) eiv

Present active participle:

   -\(\omega\): \(-\omicron\) om, \(-\omicron\) om, \(-\omicron\) om: M, N base is \(-\omicron\) om, F base is \(-\omicron\)
   -\(\varepsilon\): \(-\omicron\) om, \(-\omicron\) om, \(-\omicron\) om: M, N base \(-\omicron\) om, F base \(-\omicron\)
   -\(\omicron\): \(-\omicron\) om, \(-\omicron\) om, \(-\omicron\) om: M, N base \(-\omicron\) om, F base \(-\omicron\)

Contraction affects only the present system (present and imperfect) of most contract verbs. A few contract verbs also have contracted futures (καλέω, γαμέω, for example). Most contract verbs have regular principal parts. Others have to be learned.
Contract verbs with regular principal parts follow this pattern:

-αω  -ήσω  ἔ--ησα  redup-ηκα  redup-ημαι  ἔ--ήθην  
-εω  -ήσω  ἔ--ησα  redup-ηκα  redup-ημαι  ἔ--ήθην  
-οω  -ώσω  ἔ--ώσα  redup-ώκα  redup-ώμαι  ἔ--ώθην  

2. **Contract Futures**: most follow the -εω type. Exceptions are ἐλαύνω and verbs with presents ending in -άννυμι, see Lesson XII).

The verbs that regularly have contract futures are those that end in -ίζω and those with stems in μ, ν, λ, ρ.

- νομίζω -- νομιώ  
- κομίζω -- κομιώ  
- κρίνω -- κρινώ  
- φαίνω -- φανώ  
- ἀγγέλλω -- ἀγγελώ  
- βάλλω -- βαλώ  
- τείνω -- τενώ (stretch)  
- ἀποκρίνομαι -- ἀποκρινοῦμαι  
- ἀποθήσκω -- ἀποθανοῦμαι  
- ἀποκτείνω -- ἀποκτενώ  
- διαφθείρω -- διαφθερῶ (destroy)  
- καλέω -- καλώ  
- γαμέω -- γαμώ  

**B. Sample Test on Lesson XI**

**Forms:**
1. Conjugate ὄραω in the present active and middle/passive. Give principal parts. [Hint: this verb has an irregular augment].
2. Conjugate ποιέω in the present and imperfect active and m-p.

**Translation**: Translate the sentences and perform chores

1. λίαν φιλῶν σεαυτόν οὐχ ἔξεις φίλον.
   - λίαν “too much”
   - φιλῶν: identify form______________________
   - ἔξεις: tense and verb______________________

2. ἔστιν ὀφθαλμὸς Δίκης ὃς τὰ πάντα ὥρᾶ.
δός what form is this?
πάντα what form is this?

3. ὤρα ἐρᾶν, ὤρα δὲ γαμεῖν, ὦρα δὲ πεπαύσθαι.
   Hint: ὦρα is a 1st d. noun
   What verb must be supplied?__________
   Explain the use of the tenses of the infinitives.
   Give two other verbs meaning “to love” in Greek. ___________ ___________

4. πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, “πολλοὶ σε ἐπαινοῦσι,” “τί γάρ,” ἔφη “κακὸν πεποίηκα;” ἐπαινεῖον praise
   Give the principal parts of οἰκίω
   Identify the form εἰπόντα

5. τὸ δὲ ἀδίκειν καὶ ἄπειθεῖν τῷ βέλτιον--καὶ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ-- ὅτι κακὸν καὶ αἰσχρόν
   ἐστιν οἶδα.
   ἄπειθέω disobey (+ dat.)
   ἀδικέω: give principal parts

6. ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἦδη ὦρα ἄπειναι, ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀποθανομένω, ὑμῖν δὲ βιωσομένοις ὅποτεροι
   δὲ ἡμῶν ἔρχονται ἐπὶ ἄμεινον πρᾶγμα, ἀδηλὴν παντὶ πλὴν ἢ τῷ θεῷ.
   ἄπειναι to go away ὅποτερος which (of two persons things or groups) πλὴν ἢ except
   ἀποθανομένω what tense and why? _________________
   Give the principal parts of the verb.
   βιωσομένοις what noun is this derived from?

**Principal parts and meanings:**

αἰρέω
ἀποκρινομαι
δοκέω
μένω

**Meanings:**

déōmai ἄξιόω
dηλόω ἔρωτάω
timáω ζητέω
καλέω ἐάω
ηγέομαι μισέω
Lesson XII
A. Athematic Verbs: Summary

1. Things to notice about -μ1 verbs:
   -μ1 verbs are a second conjugation. The first is the thematic or -ω conjugation. The endings of -μ1 verbs are added directly to the stem without a thematic vowel.
   The special conjugation occurs in the tenses of the present system (present and imperfect) and in the second aorist and sometimes in the perfect system.
   Other tenses are like those of -ω verbs. For example:
     Futures: λύω: στῆω, δώσω, θήσω, ἤσω, δείξω, φήσω
     First Aorists: ἔλυσα: ἔστησα, ἔδειξα, ἔφησα
     Perfects: λέλυκα: δέδωκα, τέθηκα, ἦκα, δέδεικα
     ἔλυμαι: δέδομαι, τέθημαι, -είμαι, δέδειγμαι
   Aorists passive: ἐλύθην: ἐστάθην, ἔδόθην, ἐτέθην, -εἴθην, ἐδείχθην

2. There are three types of -μ1 verbs:
   1. Irregular: εἰμί, φημί, εἰμί
   2. Regular: verbs in -νυμί
   3. Reduplicating: ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵμι. An extra syllable is added in the present system and must be dropped in the other tenses.

3. Endings: (new endings are highlighted)
   Primary (Active)
   -μ1 -μεν
   -ς -τε
   -σι -ασιν
   Infinitive: -ναι
   Secondary (Active)
   -ν -μεν
   -ς -τε
   -σαν
   Infinitive (aorist): -ναι

   Middle
   Primary Secondary
   -μαι -μεθα -μην -μεθα
   -σαι -σθε -σο -σθε
   -ται -νται -το -ντο
   -σθαι -σθαι
4. Special remarks about the verbs of type 2:

ἔστημι stem: στη- / στα-

ἔστημι, set, place, στήσω shall set, ἔστησα (1st aorist) caused to stand, set, ἔστην (2nd aorist) stood, ἔστηκα stand (plpf. εἰστήκη stand; fut. pf. ἐστήξω shall stand), ἔσταμαι (rare, used in the passive sense, am set), ἔστάθην was set. There are transitive and intransitive forms: Present, future, 1st aorist active are transitive. Second aorist, perfect, present and future middle are intransitive.

δίδωμι stem: δω- / δο-

The second aorist ἐδωκα is irregular. -κ- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is δω- /δο-.

τίθημι stem θη- / θε-

The second aorist ἔθηκα is irregular. -κ- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is θη- /θε-.

ὕμι stem ἡ- / ἡ-

The second aorist ἦκα is irregular. -κ- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is ἡ- /ἡ-.

The principal parts marked with a dash occur only in compounds (that is, with a prefix).

Add to the vocabulary:

ῥήγνυμι, ῥήξω, ἔρρηξα, ἕρρεωγα, ἔρράγην break, shatter, tear
tίθημι, θήσω, θήκα, τέτηκα, τέθεμαι, ἔτεθην set, place, put, make
ἀνατίθημι lay upon, refer, dedicate, attribute, set up
B. Work Sheet for Lesson XII

1. Give principal parts. Pay attention to the breathing marks in the uncompounded forms. This will help when you add the prefix.
   1. ἴστημι
   2. καθίστημι
   3. δίδωμι
   4. παραδίδωμι
   5. τίθημι
   6. ἀνατίθημι
   7. ἴημι
   8. ἀφίημι
   9. δείκνυμι
   10. ἐπιδείκνυμι

1a. A second chance, if you got some wrong.
   11. ἀφίστημι
   12. ἀποδίδωμι
   13. κατατίθημι
   14. ἐφίημι (ἐπι-)
   15. καταδείκνυμι show clearly, establish, prove

2. Recognition of forms: identify and translate.
   1. ἐτίθεις
   2. στήναι
   3. ἔδομεν
   4. ἴστασαν
   5. θεῖς
   6. στήσαι
   7. ἔδόμεν
   8. ἐστάσι
   9. τιθεῖς
   10. ἱστάναι

3. Choose the correct forms. Pay attention to accents.

   ἴστημι
   ἑστάσαι στάναι ἵστηναι στήσας ἵστησι ἴστας ἱστήμαι ἴστάς
   τίθημι
   ἔθου ἐθέσο ἐτίθου ἐθήκαμεν τιθέναι τιθεῖναι ἐθήκε θεῖναι
   δίδωμι
4. Write synopses of
ιστημι in the first person plural
δίδωμι second singular
tίθημι third singular
ιμμι third plural
ιστημι first singular
dείκνυμι second plural

5. Translate (based on Diodorus Siculus):


Θῆβαι, Θηβών, αἱ = ἡ τοῦ Κάδμου πόλις
tὴν Κρέοντος = τὴν Κρέοντος παιδα
ἀπαῖς: ἀ- = -less
tὸν θεὸν: ὁ θεός ἐστὶν Ἀπόλλων.
tέκνον -οὐ τὸ = παῖς, παιδός ὁ / ἢ
χρησμὸς = ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος
tεκνῶ = ποιεῖ τέκνα
πληθήσεται< πιμπλήμι
ἐπιλαθόμενος < ἐπιλανθάνομαι forget
ἐξέθηκε < ἐκ - τίθημι
οἰκέται servants
Lesson XIII
A. Summary

1. Subjunctive
   
   **TENSES**: present (going on), aorist (simple/single act), perfect (completed state).
   
   **FORMS**: use tense stems, no augment for aorist; the perfect stem includes the reduplication.
   
   **ENDING**: primary endings for all tenses with lengthened thematic vowel (even for non-thematic verbs and tenses). \( \omega / \eta \)
   
   **Active**
   
   \(-\omega\) \(-\omega\mu\varepsilon\nu\)
   
   \(-\eta\varsigma\) \(-\eta\tau\varepsilon\)
   
   \(-\eta\) \(-\omega\sigma\iota(\nu)\)
   
   **Middle, Middle-Passive**
   
   \(-\omega\mu\alpha\iota\) \(-\omega\mu\varepsilon\theta\alpha\)
   
   \(-\eta\) \(-\eta\sigma\theta\varepsilon\)
   
   \(-\eta\tau\alpha\iota\) \(-\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota\)
   
   **NOTES**:
   
   1. The perfect subjunctive is usually the perfect participle with the subjunctive of \( \varepsilon\iota\mu\iota\)\iota.

2. The **subjunctive of \( \varepsilon\iota\mu\iota\)**
   
   \( \dot{\omega} \) \( \dot{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu\)
   
   \( \dot{\eta}\varsigma \) \( \dot{\eta}\tau\varepsilon\)
   
   \( \dot{\eta} \) \( \dot{\omega}\sigma\iota\)

3. The **aorist passive subjunctive** acts as an \(-\varepsilon\)-contract verb: \( -\theta\varepsilon- \) + the endings > \( -\theta\dot{\omega} - \theta\dot{\eta}\varsigma - \theta\dot{\eta} -- -\theta\dot{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu - \theta\dot{\eta}\tau\varepsilon - \theta\dot{\omega}\sigma\iota\)

4. **Contract verbs** use the same rules as are listed in Lesson XI:
   
   \(-\varepsilon\omega\): \( -\varepsilon\) is absorbed before any long vowel: \( -\dot{\omega} - \dot{\eta}\varsigma - \dot{\eta} -- -\dot{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu - \dot{\theta}\dot{\eta}\tau\varepsilon - \dot{\omega}\sigma\iota\)
   
   \(-\alpha\omega\): 1. \( -\alpha- + “O” \) > 2. \( -\alpha- + “E” \) > 1 > subscript; the subjunctive is identical to the indicative: \( -\dot{\omega} - \dot{\alpha}\varsigma - \dot{\alpha} -- -\dot{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu - \dot{\alpha}\tau\varepsilon - \dot{\omega}\sigma\iota\)
   
   \(-\sigma\omega\): 1. \( + \eta, \omega > \omega \) 2. \( 1\)-diphthong > \( \omega \iota \): \( -\dot{\omega} - \dot{\sigma}\iota - \dot{\sigma} -- -\dot{\omega}\mu\varepsilon\nu - \dot{\omega}\tau\varepsilon - \dot{\omega}\sigma\iota\)
5. -μι verbs

ιστημι, τιθημι, ἱημι, -νυμι add the same endings as those given above under regular verbs. The subjunctives of ιστημι, τιθημι, ἱημι are accented like contract verbs. For the aorist subjunctive, remove the extra syllable from the present. For example:

ιστω -- στω  τιθω -- θω
ιστης -- στης  τιθης -- θης

δίδωμι uses -ω- throughout the subjunctive: -ώ -ώς -ώ ὡμεν -ώτε -ώσι
The only verbs which do not use the regular endings are δίδωμι, -α-contracts and -ο-contracts.

USES: Find and fill in an example of each in the readings:
1. “let us” HORTATORY
2. “Don’t do it” PROHIBITIVE (μη + aorist subjunctive)
3. “Are we to ...?” DELIBERATIVE
4. FUTURE MORE VIVID CONDITIONS (will, shall in the conclusion) ἐὰν + the subjunctive --- FUTURE INDICATIVE
5. PRESENT GENERAL CONDITIONS (whenever, if ever) ἐὰν + subjunctive --- PRESENT INDICATIVE
6. PURPOSE CLAUSES (in order to, to) ἢνα or ἰπως + the subjunctive if the main verb is PRIMARY (present, future, or perfect)
7. With verbs of FEARING (in primary sequence) μη or μη ου + the subjunctive.

2. Optative

TENSES: present, future, aorist, perfect

FORMS: use the tense stems from the principal parts. NO augment.

ENDINGS: secondary endings of two types, -ι- and -η-

-ι-type: -ω verbs in present, aorist active and middle, future, -νυμι verbs, all middles. Add -ι after the thematic vowel (or stem vowel in the first aorist). The thematic vowel before ι is ο.

Active (thematic: present, future, 2nd aorist)
-οιμι  -οιμεν
-οις  -οιτε
-οι  -οιεν

Middle (thematic)
-οιμην  -οιμεθα
-οιο  -οιοθε
-οιτο  -οιντο
First Aorist Optative

Active

-αμι

-αμεν

Middle

-αμην

-αμεθα

(-αις) -ειας

-αιτε

-αιο

-αισθε

(-αι) -ειε

(-αιεν) -ειαν

-αιτο

-αιντο

-ιη-type: contract verbs in the present active, contract futures, aorist passive, -μι verbs in the active except -νυμι.

Active voice (for aorist passive, add -θε-)

-ιην

-ιμεν (-ιημεν)

-ιης

-ιτε (-ιητε)

-ιη

-ιεν (-ιησαν)

The optative of ειμι:

ειήν ειμεν (ειημεν)

ειής ειτε (ειητε)

ειή ειεν (ειησαν)

Contract verbs: the stem vowel contracts with the thematic vowel and the ending.

-α-contracts: α + ο + τ > -ω-

-ε-contracts: ε + οτ > οτ (ε is absorbed before the diphthong)

-ο-contracts: ο + οτ > οτ

-μι verbs use the short form of the stem in the optative.

Aorist passive: -θε- + ιη + -ν -σ -- in the singular

+ τ + -μεν -τε -εν in the plural

USES: Find and fill in an example of each in your readings:
1. POTENTIAL (maybe) with ἄν.
2. WISH (if only, would that) without ἄν (may be introduced by εἰδε or ει γάρ).
3. FUTURE LESS VIVID CONDITIONS (should...would): εἰ + optative ... optative + ἄν.
4. PAST GENERAL CONDITIONS (whenever) εἰ + optative ... imperfect indicative.
5. PURPOSE when the main verb is in the past (with ἵνα or δπως).
6. With verb of FEARING in a past tense (with μή or μη οὐ).
7. With the άτι construction in indirect statement after a past verb of thinking or saying. Also in indirect question after a past tense.
B. Review of Conditions

ASSIGNMENT: add examples of each kind.

1. **Contrary to fact** (VI)

   Present time:
   
   \[ \varepsilon + \text{imperfect} \ldots \text{imperfect} + \varepsilon \varepsilon \]
   
   were doing \hspace{1cm} \text{would be doing}

   Past time:
   
   \[ \varepsilon + \text{aorist indicative} \ldots \text{aorist indicative} + \varepsilon \varepsilon \]
   
   had done \hspace{1cm} \text{would have done}

2. **Future Conditions**

   More Vivid (XIII)
   
   \[ \varepsilon \varepsilon + \text{subjunctive} \ldots \text{future indicative} \]
   
   (translate as present indicative) \ldots \text{will/shall}

   Less Vivid (300-301)
   
   \[ \varepsilon + \text{optative} \ldots \text{optative} + \varepsilon \varepsilon \]
   
   should \ldots \text{would}

3. **General Conditions**

   Present General (XIII)
   
   \[ \varepsilon \varepsilon + \text{subjunctive} \ldots \text{present indicative} \]
   
   if ever, whenever + present ... present

   Past General
   
   \[ \varepsilon + \text{optative} \ldots \text{imperfect indicative} \]
   
   if ever, whenever + past ... past progressive (or “used to”)

C. Sample Tests and Quizzes for Lesson XIII

1. Quiz on forms of the subjunctive

   1. Translate:
      
      1. \[ \tau\upsilon\tau\alpha \prod\alpha\tau\tau\theta\omega\mu\nu \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \ quad
2. Quiz on the Optative
1. Translate:
   1. γένοιο εὐδαίμων
   2. εἰ γὰρ δῶρα λαμβάνοιμεν.
   3. λέγοιεν ὧν τινὲς τάδε.
   Find an example of: potential optative ___ optative of wish ___ ___
2. Give all optative forms of πέμπω: present active, m/p; future active, middle, passive; aorist active, middle, passive; perfect active, m/p; future perfect

3. Sample test on Lesson XIII
   A. Identify the tense, voice, mood and verb
   Example: πεμφθῆς aorist passive subjunctive of πέμπω
   1. λυθήτε ____________________________
   2. γένοιτο ____________________________
   3. ἂ ____________________________
   4. ποιῶμεν ____________________________
   5. πέμψαμι ____________________________
   6. λειπθεῖν ____________________________
   7. γράφωσι ____________________________
   8. ἀκουσοίμην ____________________________
   9. ἀκουσαίμην ____________________________
   10. νικῶτε ____________________________
   11. ὁ ____________________________
   12. εἰῇ ____________________________
   13. βουληθῆς ____________________________
   14. ἀγάγοι ____________________________
   15. ἱδοίο ____________________________
   B. Give the present subjunctive and optative forms of βάλλω (active and m/p) 24 forms.
   Give the aorist subjunctive and optative forms of παύω (active, middle, and passive) 36 forms.
C. Translate and answer questions:

1. ἐὰν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήματα, ἔξομεν φίλους.
   Identify the condition: ____ contrary to fact ____ future less vivid ____ future more vivid

2. νῦν ἰωμεν καὶ ἀκούσωμεν τοῦ ἀνδρός.
   What use of the subjunctive? ____ deliberative ____ hortatory ____ purpose

3. ὥ παϊ, γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος.
   What use of the optative? ____ potential ____ wish

4. θεών διδόντων οὐκ ἀν ἐκφύγοις κακά.
   θεών διδόντων what construction?
   What use of the optative? ____ potential ____ wish

5. οὐκ ἂν εἴη ἄλογον εἰ υἱὸς ὁ ἀνήρ τὸν θάνατον φοβοῖτο;
   What kind of condition: ____ past general ____ contrary to fact ____ future less vivid
Lesson XIV

1. **Imperatives** (second person)
   
   *TENSES*: present, aorist, perfect

   *FORMS*:
   
   Thematic (present, second aorist)
   
   Active: 
   
   Middle: 

   First Aorist
   
   Active: 
   
   Middle: 

   Perfect
   
   Active pf. act. ptcpl. + ἵσθι ... + ἔστε
   
   Middle: 

   Aorist Passive
   
   (θ)-ητί 
   
   (θ)-ητε

2. **Vocative**

   *USE*: for addressing someone or something

   *FORMS*:

   For -η, -α nouns of the first declension, all neuter nouns, all plurals, the vocative is the same as the nominative.

   Second declension nouns in -ος have -ε in the vocative singular.

   First declension nouns in -της have their vocative singular in -α.

   In the third declension some nouns have vocative like the nominative, others like the base.

3. **Verbal**

   -τεόν added to a verb stem to mean “it is necessary”. It is used with the dative.
Principal Parts

Lesson VIII: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

ἀγω
ἀκοῷ
ἀρχω
γίγνομαι
γράφω
διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8)
ἐθέλω
ἐρχομαι
ἐὑρίσκω
ἐχω
λαμβάνω
λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἰπον εἴρηκα
λείπω
μανθάνω
πάσχω
πείθω
πέμπω
πίνω πίομαι ἐπιον πέπωκα (8)
πράττω
τυγχάνω
φέρω
φεύγω φεύξομαι ἐφυγον πέφυγα
φῶ φύσω ἐφυσα πέφυκα (8)
Lesson IX: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα λέλυμαι
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

αἰσθάνομαι αἰσθήσομαι ἥσθόμην ἥσθημαι (7)
ἀγω
ἀρχω
βούλομαι βοηθησομαι βεβουλήμαι [ἐβουλήθην, 10]
γίγνομαι
γράφω
δέχομαι
διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8) δεδίδαγμαι
eὐρίσκω
ἔχω
θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα --- τέθαμμαι
λαμβάνω
λέγω λέξω ἐλέξα / εἶπον εἰρηκα (λέλεγμαι) εἰρημαι
λείπω
πείθω
πέμπω
πράττω
πυνθάνομαι πεύσομαι ἐπυθόμην πέπυσμαι
στρέφω στρέψω ἕστρεψα --- ἔστραμμαι
φέρω
Lesson X: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in complete principal parts

λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα λέλυμαι ἐλύθην
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

ἀγω
αισθάνομαι αἰσθήσομαι ἥσθομην ἥσθημαι (7)
ἀκούω ἀκούσομαι ἥκουσα ἀκήκοα (ἡκηκόη) ἱκούσθην
ἀρχω
βουλήσωμαι βουλήσιμαι ἐβουλήθην
γίγνομαι γενήσομαι ἐγένομην γέγονα (am, have been) γεγένημαι ἐγέγένημαι

γράφω ἐγράφην

dέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδέξάμην δέδεγμαι (-εδέχθην)
dιδάσκω διδάσκα το διδάχα δεδίδαγμαι εδιδάχθην
ἐθέλω (4)
ἐρχομαι (4)
eφύσκω
ἐχω
θάπτω θάψω ἥθαψα --- τεθαμὶ ἐτάφῃ

λαμβάνω

λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / ἐἰπὼν ἑρηκα λέλεγμα ἐλέχθην
λείπω

μανθάνω (4)
pάσχω (4)
pείθω
pέμπω

pίνω πίνωμαι ἐπὶ πότις -πέπομαι -ἐπόθην

πράττω πράξω ἐπράξα πέπραχα / πέπραγα ἐπράξχθην

πυθάνομαι (4) πεύσομαι ἐπυθόμην πέπυσομαι

στρέψω στρέψα ἐστρέψα --- ἐστραμμα ἐστέθηθη

τυγχάνω (4) τεύξομαι ἐτυχὸν τετύχηκα

φέρω

φεύγω (4) φεύξομαι ἐφυγον πέφυγα
φύω φύσω ἐφύσα / ἐφυν (grew) πέφυκα (am by nature, am)

Lesson XI: Principal Parts to be Learned
1. Verbs with contract Futures
άγγέλω ἀγγελῶ ἡγείλα ἡγελκα ἡγελμαι ἡγελθην
ἀποθνήσκω ἀποθανοῦμαι ἀπέθανον τέθηκα
ἀποκρινομαι ἀποκρινοῦμαι ἀποκρίμαι ἀπεκρίθην
ἀποκτεῖνω ἀποκτενῶ ἀπέκτεινα ἀπέκτονα
βάλλω βαλῶ ἐβαλον βεβληκα βεβλημαι ἐβλήθην
γαμεῖν γαμῶ ἐγήμα γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι
διαφθείρω
καλέω
κομίζω
κρίνω
κομίζω
μένω (4)
νομίζω
φαίνω
-άω Future:
ἐλαύνω ἐλῶ (-άω) ἡλάσα ἐ-ἐλήλακα ἐ-ἐλήλαμαι ἠ-λάθην

2. Regular
ἀγαπάω ἀγαπῆσαι ἡγάπησα ἡγάπηκα ἡγάπημαι ἡγαπήθην
διψάω (irreg. pres. in -η)
ἐρωτάω
πεινάω (irreg. pres. in η)
τιμάω τιμῆσαι τετίμησα τετίμημαι τετιμήθην
νικάω
γεινάω
σιγάω
σιωπάω
τολμάω

ἀδικέω ἀδικήσω ἡδίκησα ἡδίκηκα ἡδίκημαι ἡδικήθην
dιανυόμαι διανυόμαι διανυόθην
ζητέω
ἡγέομαι ἡγησάμην ἡγημαι (ἡγήθην, in passive sense)
μισέω
νοέω
ποιέω ποιῆσαι πεποίηκα πεποίημαι ἐποιήθην
φιλέω
φοβέομαι φοβήσωμαι πεφοβήμαι ἐφοβήθην
φρονέω
νοσέω
οικέω
tελέω

ἀξιώ, ἀξιώσω ἥξιωσα ἥξιωκα ἥξιώμαι ἥξιώθην
dηλόω
dουλόω
tεκνόω

3. Irregular

αἰρέω
ἀφικνέομαι

δοκέω

δράω
ἐάω (impr. εἶων) ἐάσω εἰάσα εἰάκα εἰάμα εἰάθην
ἐράω (impr. ἤρων) ἠράσθην
ζάω

ὀράω
βοάω
θέω
πλέω
πνέω

ὑπισχνέομαι ὑποσχήσομαι ὑπεσχόμην ὑπέσχημαι
Principal Parts: Lesson XII

dείκνυμι δείξω ἐδείξα δέδειχα δέδειγμαι ἐδείχθην
dίδωμι δώσω ἐδώκα (δῶ/δο) δέδωκα δέδομαι ἐδόθην
ἰημι -ήσω -ήκα (ή/έ) ἐέκα -εῖμαι -είθην
ἰστημι στήσω ἐστήσα (1) ἐστήν (2) ἐστηκα (ἐσταμαι) ἐστάθην

ἀφίστημι ἀποστήσω ἀπέστησα / ἀπέστην ἀφέστηκα ἀφέσταμαι ἀπεστάθην
tίθημι θῷον ἐθηκα (θῃ/θε) τέθηκα τέθειμαι ἐτέθην
πίμπλημι πλήσω ἐπλήσα πέπληκα πέπλησμαι ἐπλήσθην
ὅλλυμι ὅλῳ ὀλέσα / ὀλόμην ὀλώλεκα ὀλωλά

Deponents:
dύναμαι δυνησμαι δέδυνημαι ἐδυνήθην
ἐπίσταμαι (ἡπιστάμην) ἐπιστήσομαι ἡπιστήθην
κάθημαι
κεῖμαι κεῖσομαι

Verbs with athematic second aorists:
ἀλίσκομαι ἀλώσομαι ἐάλων ἐάλωκα
βαίνω βήσομαι ἔβην βέβηκα
γιγνώσκω γνώσομαι ἔγνων ἔγνωκα ἔγνωσαι ἔγνώθην
Review

I--VERB forms

A. conjugate in full:

παύω
ποιέω

B. write synopses (using the forms) of:

τίθημι 3rd sg
τιμάω 1st sg
βάλλω 3rd pl
γράφω 2nd sg
φέρω 1st pl
πέμπω 2nd pl

II--PRONOUNS -- review pages 9, 12 in study guide (esp. the uses of αὐτός). Translate the underlined words.

1. By whom were you sent?
2. The woman by whom we were sent has left.
3. I myself saw them.
4. The same people said the same things to the same people.
5. Did you see these women?
7. Anyone who says this is right.
8. Someone might say that.
9. No one knows himself.
10. They devoured each other.

II B-- review uses of the cases and prepositions in the Appendices.

III--Constructions: translate

1. **Indirect statement:**

   VERB OF SAYING:
   
   omit subject (if the same) | INFINITIVE
   ACCUSATIVE | INFINITIVE

   VERB OF PERCEPTION:
   
   omit subject (if the same)
   \ PARTICIPLE (Nominative)
   ACCUSATIVE
   \ PARTICIPLE (Accusative)

   1. They said that they had not done anything evil.
   2. We think that they did nothing evil.
   3. I know (+ ptcpl) that he is noble.
2. **Genitive Absolute:**
   
   Noun (genitive) | Participle (genitive) =
   Noun (genitive)  
   Participle (genitive)

4. Since the women are present, the men will not speak.

3. **Conditions:**
   
   **CONTRARY-TO-FACT**
   
   Present: εἰ + imperfect (were) -- imperfect (would) + ἕν
   Past: εἰ + aorist (had) -- aorist (would have) + ἕν

   **FUTURE CONDITIONS**
   
   More Vivid
   ἕν + subjunctive (present or aorist) -- future
   Less Vivid
   εἰ + optative (should) -- optative (would) + ἕν

   **GENERAL CONDITIONS** (“if ever”, “whenever”)
   
   Present: ἕν + subjunctive -- present indicative
   Past: εἰ + optative -- imperfect

5. If I had seen the big dog, I would have fled.
6. If you were of sound mind, you would not be planning to kill our daughter.
7. If you build it they will come.
8. If you should build it they would come.
9. If [ever] a city is destroyed, the men are killed and the women and children are enslaved.
10. If [ever] we saw them coming, we ran away.

4. **Sequence of Moods:** Find examples in your readings.
   
   If the leading verb is primary use the subjunctive in the subordinate clause. [MAY]
   PRIMARY: present, future, perfect, future perfect

   If the leading verb is secondary, use the optative in the subordinate clause. [MIGHT]
   SECONDARY: imperfect, aorist, pluperfect
ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ 320c-e

ήν γάρ ποτε χρόνος, δότε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θυντὰ δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνοις ἠλθεν εἰμαρμένοις γενέσεως τυπούσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἐνδον, ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μίξαντες καὶ τῶν ὁδα πυρὶ καὶ γῆ κερανυται.

ποτε once δότε when θυντὰ γένη mortal kinds/creatures ἐπειδὴ when τούτοις for these (dative). εἰμαρμένοις fated, appointed, decreed. γένεσις, γενέσεως, ἡ birth, generation. τυπούσιν they stamp/form, mould. αὐτὰ them ἐνδον within πῦρ, πυρὸς, τὸ (πυρί dative) fire μίγνυμι, μίξω, ἐμίξα (aor. ptcl. μίξαντες) mix ὅσοι, -η, -ον as much as, as many as. κεράνυνται < κεράνυμι mix, blend.

ἐπειδὴ δ᾽ ἄγειν αὐτὰ πρῶς φῶς ἐμέλλον, προσέταξαν Προμηθεῖ καὶ Ἐπιμηθεῖ κοσμήσαι τε καὶ νεῖμαι δυνάμεις ἐκάστοις ὡς πρέπει. Προμηθέα δὲ παραίτεται Ἐπιμηθεὺς αὐτὸς νεῖμαι, νεῖμαντος δὲ μου, ἐφη, ἐπίσκεψαι καὶ οὕτως πείσας νέμει.

ἐμέλλον they were going to. προστάτω. -ταξω, προσέταξα assign, appoint. κοσμέω (aor. inf. κοσμήσαι) embellish. νέμω νεμῶ ἐνείμα distribute. ὡς πρέπει as is fitting. παραίτεόμαι beg for something (and get it). δύναμις power, ability ἐκαστὸς each. αὐτὸς he himself. νεῖμαντος δὲ μου when I have distributed [them]. ἐφη he said. ἐπίσκεψαι imperative, look them over. πείσας after persuading [him].

νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἵσχυν ἄνευ τάχους προσήπτεν, τὰ δ᾽ ἀσθενέστερα τάχει ἐκόσμει τὰ δὲ ὀπλίζε, τοῖς δὲ ἀσπλόν δίδους φύσιν ἀλλήν τιν’ αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανάτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν.

ἱσχύς, ἱσχύος ἡ strength. ἄνευ without. τάχος, τάχως, τὸ swiftness. προσάπτω fasten to, confer upon. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ some... others. ὄπλιζω equip, arm. ὀπλόν tool, armor. ἄσπλος unarmed. διδοὺς giving. μηχανάομαι contrive, devise. σωτηρία survival.
α μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἦμπισχεν, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οὐκησιν ἔνεμνεν’ ἀ
de ἡμέρα μεγέθει, τόδε αὐτῷ αὐτὰ ἐσωζὲν’ καὶ τάλλα ὦτως ἐπανισῶν ἔνεμνεν. ταύτα
dὲ ἐμηχανάτο εὐλαβείαν ἔχων μὴ τι γένοσ ἀλτοθείᾳ’ ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτὸς ἀλληλοφθορίων διαφυγάς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς
tάς ἐκ Διὸς ὃρας ἐμμαρίαν ἐμηχανάτο ἀμφιέννυς αὐτὰ πυκναῖς τε θριξίν καὶ στερεοῖς δέρμασιν, ἰκανοῖς μὲν ἀμύναι
χειμώνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καύματα, καὶ ἐς εὐνάς ιούσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταύτα
στρωμνὴ ὀικεία τε καὶ αὐτοφυῆς ἕκαστός•

σμικρότησις-ότητος, η smallness. ἀμπίσχω surround, cover. πτηνός -όν winged.
φυγή, flight, escape. κατάγειος, -ον underground. νέμω, νεμώ, ἐνείμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμηκαι, ἐνεμήθην distribute. ἀὔξανω /ἀὔξω increase. μέγεθος -ος, τό largeness, size. ἐπανισῶ make equal. εὐλάβεια, -ας, ἡ caution. ἀιστῶ make
unseen, cause to become extinct. ἀλληλοφθορία mutual destruction. ἐπαρκέω supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount).
εὐμαρία ease, comfort, provision for protection against. ἀμφιέννυμι put round, clothe. πυκνός thick, close. θρίξ,
τριχός, ἡ hair. στερεός-ά -όν solid, firm, stiff. δέρμα, -ατος, τό skin, hide. * ἰκανός, η, ον sufficient, enough. ἀμύνω ward off. χείμων -όνος, ο winter. καύμα,
-ματος, τό burning heat. εὐνή bed, lair. ιούσιν < εἰμι go. ὑπάρχω begin, be, belong to, become, be sufficient for.
στρωμνή bedding. οἰκεῖος -α -ον one’s own, private. αὐτοφυής -ες self-growing, natural.

καὶ ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὀπλαίς, τὰ δὲ δέρμασιν στερεοῖς καὶ ἀναίμοις. τούντευθεν τροφὰς
ἀλλοις ἀλλας ἐξεπόριζεν, τοῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς βοτάνην, ἀλλοίς δὲ δέντρον καρποῦς, τοῖς
dὲ ὢρίζας· ἐστὶ δ’ οἷς ἐδωκέν εἶναι τροφήν ζῶων ἀλλων βοράν’ καὶ τοῖς μὲν
ὀλιγογονίναν προσῆψε, τοῖς δ’ ἀναλισκομένοις ὑπὸ τούτων πολυγονίαν, σωτηρίαν τῷ
gένει πορίζων. ἄτε δὴ οὖν οὐ πάνυ τι σοφὸς ὄν ὁ Ἦπιμηθεὺς ἐλαθεν αὐτὸν
καταναλώσας τὰς δυνάμεις· λοιπὸν δὴ ἀκόσμητον ἔτι αὐτῷ ἢν τὸ ἀνθρώπων γένος,
καὶ ἤπορεὶ ὁ τι χρήσατο.

ὑποδέω bind over, shoe. ὀπλῆ hoof. ἀναιμός bloodless. τούντευθεν = τὸ
ἐντευθὲν then, next ἐκπορίζω invent, contrive. βοτάνη, grass, pasture. δέντρον
tree. καρπός fruit. ὤρίζα root. βορᾶ food. ὀλιγογονία producing few offspring.
προσῆψε ἤ προσάπτω fasten to, confer upon. ἀναλίσκομαι be consumed.
πολυγονία producing many offspring. πορίζω bring, furnish, supply. ἄτε with
participle, since. λανθάνω escape the notice of. καταναλίσκω squander, use up.
ἀκόσμητος unadorned. ἄπορεώ be at a loss.
ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ 321c-322a

άποροῦντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἔρχεται Προμηθεύς ἐπισκεψόμενος τῇ νομῇ, καὶ ὁρᾷ τά μὲν ἄλλα ζώα ἐμμελῶς πάντων ἔχοντα, τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον γυμνὸν τε καὶ ἀνυπόδητον καὶ ἀστρωτὸν καὶ ἄσπλον ἤδη δὲ καὶ ἡ εἰμαρμένη ἡμέρα παρήν, ἐν ἥ ἔδει καὶ ἄνθρωπον ἐξείναι ἐκ γῆς εἰς φῶς. ἀπορία οὖν ἐχόμενος ὁ Προμηθεύς, ἤντινα σωτηρίαν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ εὐροὶ, κλέπτει Ἡφαίστου καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς τὴν ἑντεχνὸν σοφίαν σὺν πυρὶ-ἀμήχανον γὰρ ἦν ἄνευ πυρὸς αὐτὴν κτητὴν τῷ ἥ χρησίμην γενέσθαι—οὕτω δὴ δωρεῖται ἄνθρωπῳ

νομὴ pasture, distribution. ἐμμελῶς harmoniously, gracefully, regularly. ἐμμελῶς πάντων ἔχοντα gen. with adverb of manner, “being harmonious in all things.”

ἀνυπόδητος without shoes, unshod ἀστρωτος without a bed. ἀπορία difficulty, want of resource ἑντεχνὸς invented by art, within the range of art. κτητός that may be acquired.

τὴν μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν βίον σοφίαν ἄνθρωπος ταύτῃ ἔσχεν, τὴν δὲ πολιτικὴν οὐκ εἶχεν ἢν γὰρ παρὰ τῷ Διί τῷ δὲ Προμηθείει εἰς μὲν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὴν τοῦ Διὸς οἴκησιν οὐκέτι ἑνεχώρει εἰσελθεῖν πρὸς δὲ καὶ αἴ Διὸς φυλακαὶ φοβεραὶ ἦσαν εἰς δὲ τῷ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἡφαίστου οἴκημα τὸ κοινὸν, ἐν οἷς ἑφιλοτεχνεῖται, λαθῶν εἰσέρχεται, καὶ κλέψας τὴν τε ἐμπυρον τέχνην τὴν τοῦ Ἡφαίστου καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τὴν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς διδωσιν ἄνθρωπῳ, καὶ ἐκ τούτου εὐπορίᾳ μὲν ἄνθρωπῳ τοῦ βίου γίγνεται, Προμηθεύα δὲ δὴ Ἄπιμηθεά ύπερον, ἦπερ λέγεται, κλοπῆς δίκη μετῆλθεν.

Ζεὺς Διὸς Διὶ Δία Zeus. ἐγχωρέω make room for, concede, allow. φιλοτεχνέω practice an art. ἐμπυρος in/on/of fire. εὐπορία facility, means, resources. ἦπερ adverb in which way, as. μετέρχομαι come along, go after, pursue, visit [as an avenger].
PROTAGORAS PASSAGES VOCABULARY

ἀιστώ make unseen, cause to become extinct Protag.
ἀκόσμητος unadorned Protag.
ἀλληλοφθορία mutual destruction Protag.
ἀμπίσχω surround, cover Protag.
ἀμύνω ward off Protag.
ἀμφιέννυμι put round, clothe Protag.
ἀναίμος bloodless Protag.
ἀναλύσκομαι be consumed Protag.
ἀνυπόδητος without shoes, unshod ἀστρωτος without a bed Protag.
ἀπόλος unarmed Protag.
ἀπορέω be at a loss Protag.
ν ἀπορία ADD want of resource
ν ἄτε with participle, ADD since
ἀυτοφυής -ές self-growing, natural Protag.
βορά food Protag.
βοτάνη grass, pasture Protag.
δένδρον tree Protag.
δέρμα, -ατος, τό skin, hide Protag.
ἐγχωρέω make room for, concede, allow Protag.
ἐμμελώς harmoniously, gracefully, regularly Protag.
ἐμπυρος in/on/off fire Protag.
ἐντεχνος invented by art, within the range of art Protag.
ἐπανισόω make equal Protag.
ἐπαρκέω supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount) Protag.
ἐπίσκεψαi aor. imperative of ἐπισκόπεω
ἐπισκόπεω, ἐπισκέψομαι, ἐπεσκεψάμην, look over Protag.
εὐλάβεια, -ας, τή caution Protag.
εὐμαρία ease, comfort, provision for protection against Protag.
εὐπορία facility, means, resources Protag.
ήπερ adverb in which way, as Protag.
πτος put under θυμος; θυμά γένη mortal kinds/creatures Protag.
κατάγειος, -ον underground Protag.
καταναλίσκω squander, use up Protag.
καύμα, -ματος, τό burning heat Protag.
κεράννυμι mix, blend Protag.
κοσμέω (aor. inf. κοσμήσατι) embellish Protag.
κτητός that may be acquired Protag.
μέγεθος -ους, τό largeness, size Protag.
μετέρχομαι come along, go after, pursue, visit [as an avenger] Protag.
μεχρινόμαι contrive, devise Protag.
μίγνυμι, μίξω, ἔμιζα (aor. ptcl. μίξαντες) mix Protag.
νέμω, νεμώ, ἐνειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην distribute
νομή pasture, distribution Protag.
iokeiós -α -ον one's own, private Protag.
óligogonía producing few offspring Protag.
óplē hoof Protag.
ópližω equip, arm δπλον tool, armor Protag.
paraiteòmæi beg for something (and get it) Protag.
polygynia producing many offspring Protag.
prépei it is fitting. ὦς πρέπει as is fitting
prosáptω fasten to, confer upon Protag.
puknōs thick, close Protag.
smikrōtēs -ότητος, ἡ smallness Protag.
stereós -ά -όν solid, firm, stiff Protag.
stromnē bedding Protag.
tounteūthen = τό ἐντευθέν then, next
τυπόω they stamp/form, mould Protag.
ůpodēw bind over, shoe Protag.
filotechnē ò practice an art Protag.
ftyghē flight, escape Protag.