βροντόσαυρος

A comic book invitation
to ancient Greek.



PEDAGOGICALLY IMPURE

HISTORICALLY ACCURATE*

NO AI

*EXCEPT FOR THE DINOSAURS AND ROBOTS

βροντόσαυρος: A comic book invitation to ancient Greek.
lightandmatter.com/brontosaurus

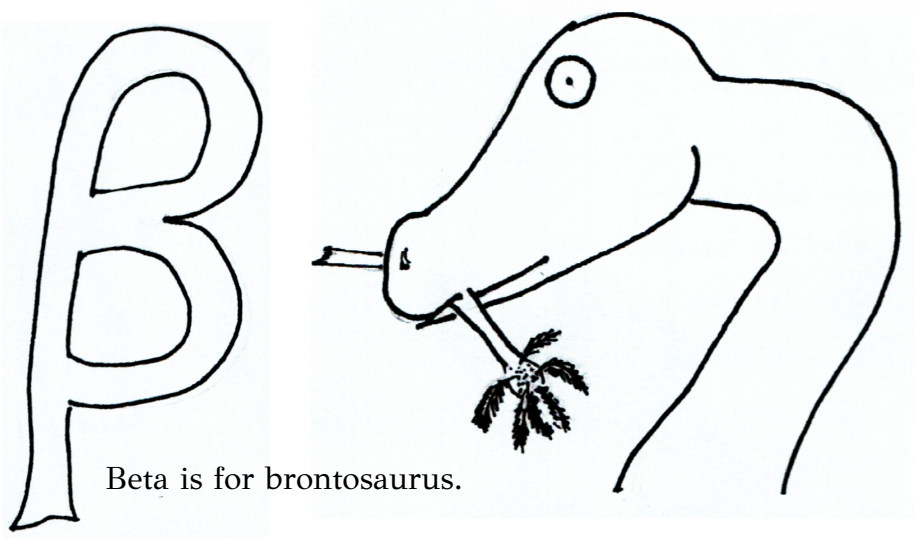
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The text of the Aesop fables is adapted from the 1889 compilation by Halm, who did not document where he got them.



Alpha is for anthropos.



Beta is for brontosaurus.

γ Gamma is for geloios, which means silly or laughable.

There are 21 more letters in the Greek alphabet. Appendix B on p. 108 shows what they look like and how to pronounce them.

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Lesson 1

To be. Masculine nouns. Verbs in the third-person singular. Numbers one to four. Negation. Direct and indirect speech.

Appendix B on p. 108 introduces the Greek alphabet and the pronunciation of the language. Appendix A outlines how to use this book, possibly along with other resources. You do not need to read this lesson in order. If you find it less intimidating, you can start with the vocabulary and explanations, and then come back to the reading.

Alpha with Angela (freegreek.online) lessons 1, 9, 10, 16, 18
Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 1, 2, 3, 5

Reading





ὁ ἄνθρωπος βαίνει ἄνω.
ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀναβαίνει. ὁ ἄνθρωπος καταβαίνει.

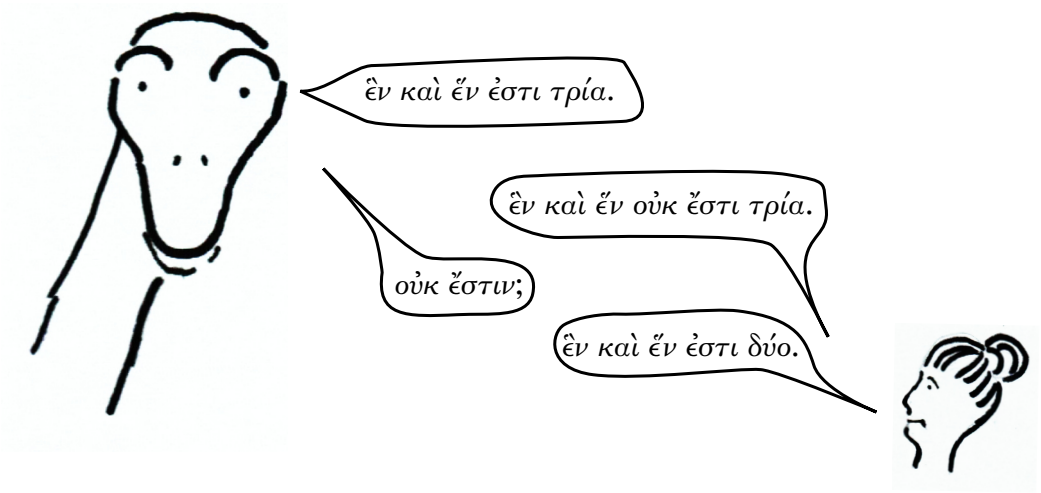


ἕν *δύο* *τρία* *τέσσαρα*

ἓν καὶ ἕν ἐστι δύο.

δύο καὶ ἕν ἐστι τρία.

τρία καὶ ἕν ἐστι τέσσαρα.



9

ὁ βροντόσαυρός φησιν, «ἓν καὶ ἕν ἐστι τρία.» 10

ὁ βροντόσαυρός φησιν ἓν καὶ ἓν εἶναι[1] τρία. 11

ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπός φησιν ἓν καὶ ἓν μὴ εἶναι τρία. 12

Using the vocabulary listing
You can use the vocabulary list before, while, or after you read, or not use it at all if the pictures and context are enough to understand what the words mean. Traditionally, the dictionary form of a Greek verb is taken to be its first-person singular, which usually ends in -ω, -μαι, or -μι. For example, βαίνει, "he/she/it walks," is glossed below under βαίνω, which means "I walk."

Vocabulary
ἀληθής true; careful
ἀναβαίνω go up, climb, board a ship
ἄνθρωπος human being ~*anthropology*
ἄνω upward
βαίνω go, walk, stand, start to (+inf), get on or off ~*basis*
βλέπω see, look at
βροντόσαυος brontosaurus
δέ but, and
δύο two
εἰμί am
εἶναι to be
ἕν one ~*one*
ἐστι(ν) is
καί and, also
κατά down into/through/over/from
καταβαίνω go down ~*basis*
κάτω downward ~*catastrophe*
μή no, not, lest; used here to negate infininitives
ὁ the (masculine, nominative)
οὐ not
οὐκ not (οὐ before a consonant)
τέσσαρα four ~*tesseract*
τοξεύω shoot an arrow at ~*toxic*
τρία three ~*tricycle*
φέρω bring, carry; (impv) let ~*bear*
φησι(ν) says ~*fame*
ψεῦδος -ους (n, 3) a lie ~*pseudo-*

[1] εἶναι=to be

Pattern recognition



Observe the pattern: Most verbs have -ω in the first-person singular and -ει in the third-person singular. The verbs "be" and "say" are exceptions.

Explanation

The numbers refer back to the line numbers in the Greek reading.

3 There are three genders in Greek: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The ending -ος is very common for masculine nouns. For many words referring to humans, animals, and gods, the "masculine" gender is actually more of a category for living beings; in the prehistoric languages that Greek is descended from, the gender system was probably more like an animate/inanimate distinction. Here there is no implication as to whether the dinosaur and human are actually male or female.

The word ὁ in ὁ βροντόσαυρός is a definite article like English "the." There is no indefinite article like English "a/an," but other than that, the way Greek uses definite articles is usually similar to how English uses them.

6 Some number-words have gender, but when referring to numbers in the abstract, we use the neuter gender. Although ἐστι means "is" rather than "are," collections of neuter nouns can take singular verbs.

9 The word οὐ (οὐκ if the next word begins with a vowel) means "not" or "isn't."

The Greek question mark is a semicolon.

The words ἐστι and ἐστιν mean the same thing. The first form is usually used when followed by a word that begins with a consonant. The Greeks liked to avoid having two vowels in a row. The verb φησι(ν), "says," behaves in the same way. These two words also have complicated ways of changing their accents and the accent of the preceding word. In the examples you're reading right now, this has no effect on the meaning.

11 In English, we say, "The brontosaurus says one plus one is three." In Greek, the construction is literally, "The brontosaurus says one plus one to be three." The word εἶναι is the infinitive "to be."

12 Although οὐ/οὐκ is the most common way to express negation, there is another word μή that is used in some other situations. As here, it is used with infinitives.
The word δέ, meaning "and" or "but," is a *postpositive* word, meaning that it comes after the word it's tied to. We never begin a sentence with δέ.

Practice

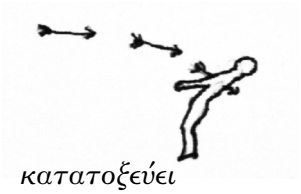
1. The model shows the verb τοξεύει, "shoots with an arrow," in its third person singular form, and then as compounds meaning to shoot upward and to shoot someone down. It is always legal in Greek to prefix these prepositions to any verb, although sometimes they have special connotations or frequent metaphorical meanings, as with κατατοξεύει. Follow the model for the other verbs, and say each verb out loud. The answers are given upside-down at the bottom. (σπάει can also be said in the shortened form σπᾷ, but the longer form is also correct.)



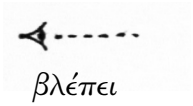
τοξεύει



ἀνατοξεύει



κατατοξεύει



βλέπει

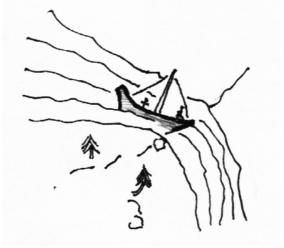


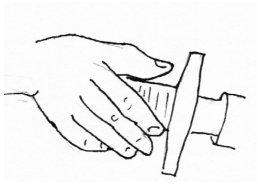




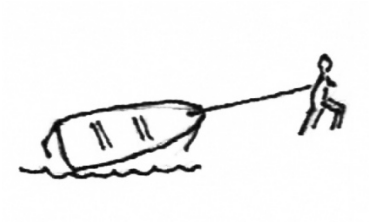
φέρει







σπάει





βλέπει ἀναβλέπει καταβλέπει
φέρει ἀναφέρει καταφέρει
σπάει ἀναστράει καταστράει

2. τί ἐστι δύο καὶ δύο;
3. Identify each statement as true, ἀληθής, or false, ψεῦδος.
a. ἓν καὶ τρία ἐστι τέσσαρα.

b. τρία καὶ δύο ἐστι τέσσαρα.
c. βροντόσαυρος τοξεύει.
4. Negate the sentences. Use οὐκ before a vowel, οὐ otherwise.
a. ὁ ἄνθρωπος βαίνει.
b. εἰμι ἄνθρωπος.
5. We have already encountered the infinitive εἶναι, "to be." More commonly, infinitives look like βαίνειν, "to walk." By analogy with βαίνειν, write and say the following verbs converted to infinitives: τοχεύει, βλέπει, φέρει.
6. Translate into Greek, using the infinitive (see #5). In b, negate the infinitive using μή.
a. The brontosaurus says that a tree [δένδρον] shoots a bow.
b. The human says that a tree doesn't shoot a bow.

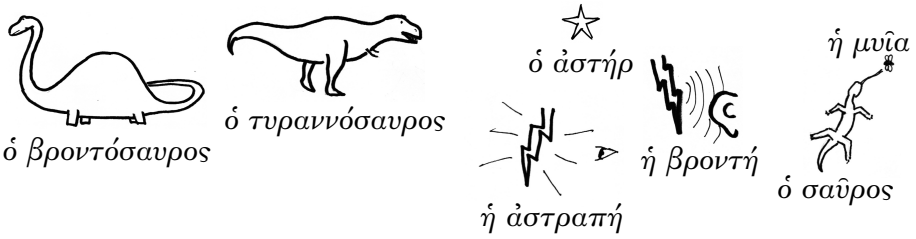
2. τέσσαρα
3. a. ἀληθής. b. ψεῦδος. c. ψεῦδος.
4. ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὐ βαίνει.
οὐκ εἰμι ἄνθρωπος.
5. τοξεύειν βλέπειν φέρειν
6. a. ὁ βροντόσαυρος φησιν δένδρον τοξεύειν.
b. ὁ ἄνθρωπος φησιν δένδρον μὴ τοξεύειν.

Lesson 2

Feminine and neuter nouns. Subject and object endings. Word order. Connectives. Shapes and colors.

Alpha with Angela (freegreek.online) lessons 2, 3
Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 19,20

Reading



ὁ σαῦρος ἐσθίει τὴν μυῖαν.
τί ἐσθίει ὁ σαῦρος;
τὴν μυῖαν.

Using the vocabulary listings
When you see something like "ἀστήρ -έρος," the second part is telling you the form of the noun called the genitive, which you can ignore for now.

Vocabulary

ἀστήρ -*έρος* (m) star
ἀστραπή lightning
βροντή thunder ∼*brontosaurus*
ἐσθίω eat ∼*eat*
ἡ the (feminine, nominative)
μυῖα fly
σαῦρος lizard ∼*dinosaur*
τήν the (feminine, accusative)
τί what?
τυραννόσαυρος tyrranosaurus



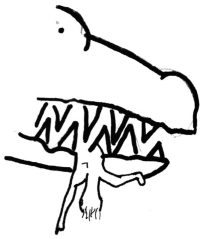
ἡ γυνή ἐστι φίλη.
ὁ ἀνήρ ἐστι φίλος.
When you see the curly brace, it means that the versions shown are equivalent.

{ ἡ γυνή ἐστι φίλη.
{ ἡ γυνὴ φίλη.

Vocabulary

ἀνήρ *ἀνδρός* (m) man ~*androgynous*
γυνή woman ~*queen*

φίλος friend, friendly; beloved ~*philanthropy*





ὁ τυραννόσαυρος ἐσθίει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐσθίει τὸν καρπόν.
ὁ μὲν σαῦρος ἐσθίει μυῖαν, ὁ δὲ τυραννόσαυρος ἐσθίει ἄνθρωπον.
ὁ βροντόσαυρός ἐστι φίλος.
ὁ ἄνθρωπός ἐστι φίλος.
ὁ τυραννόσαυρος οὐκ ἐστι φίλος.



ὁ τύραννος



ὁ πίθηκος



Ἄρτεμις

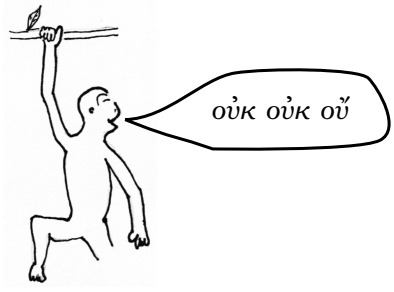


ὁ ναύτης



ἡ γυνή

ὁ τύραννός ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος.
πίθηκος οὐκ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος.
ὁ τύραννος μέν ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος, πίθηκος δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν.



Ἄρτεμις οὐκ ἔστιν ἄνθρωπος. Ἄρτεμις θεός ἐστίν.
Ἄρτεμις οὔκ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος ἀλλὰ θεός.
ὁ ναύτης ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος. οὐκ ἔστι θεὸς ἀλλὰ βροτός.
ἡ γυνὴ καὶ ἄνθρωπός ἐστίν.

In a vocabulary entry like ναύτης, when you see "(m, 1)," that means that the word is masculine, and it belongs to a family called the first declension. The gender is not given if the ending if the noun is one of the most common ones that makes the gender straightforward to infer.

Vocabulary

ἀλλά but, but rather
βροτός mortal ∼*ambrosia*
θεός god, goddess ∼*theology*
καρπός wrist; fruit, grain ∼*carpe diem*
μέν used here to coordinate with δέ, contrasting two things
ναύτης -*ου* (m, 1) sailor ∼*navy*
πίθηκος monkey ∼*australopithecus*
τόν the (masculine, accusative)
τύραννος tyrant

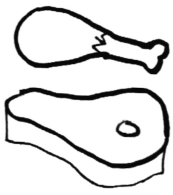


ὁ τυραννόσαυρος διώκει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
ὁ ἄνθρωπος διώκει τὸν πίθηκον.
ὁ πίθηκος διώκει τὸν σαῦρον.
ὁ σαῦρος διώκει τὴν μυῖαν.
ἡ μυῖα οὐ διώκει οὐδέν.
ὁ ἄνθρωπος φεύγει τὸν τυραννόσαυρον.
ὁ πίθηκος φεύγει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
ὁ σαῦρος φεύγει τὸν πίθηκον.
ἡ μυῖα φεύγει τὸν σαῦρον.
ὁ τυραννόσαυρος οὐ φεύγει οὐδέν.

Vocabulary

διώκω chase
οὐδείς no one, never, nothing
οὐδέν nobody, nothing
φεύγω flee, escape ∼*fugitive*

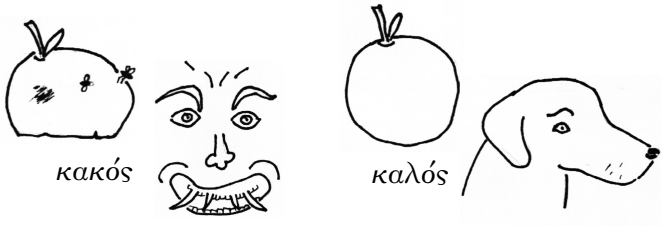

ὁ καρπός


τὸ κρέας

{ὁ πίθηκος ἐσθίει τὸν καρπὸν.
τὸν καρπὸν ὁ πίθηκος ἐσθίει.
ἐσθίει τὸν καρπὸν ὁ πίθηκος.}

τί ἐσθίει ὁ πίθηκος;
τὸν καρπόν.
ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐσθίει τὸν καρπὸν καὶ τὸ κρέας.

τὴν μυῖαν ἐσθίει ὁ ἄνθρωπος; 46
οὐκ ἐσθίει. μυῖαν σαῦρος μόνος ἐσθίει. 47



48

ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπον ἐσθίει; 49
οὐ δεῖ. κακόν ἐστι ἄνθρωπον ἐσθίειν ἄνθρωπον. 50

Vocabulary

δεῖ impersonal verb meaning "should," "it is right that"
κακός bad, evil, ugly, base ~*cacophony*
καλός good ~*kaleidoscope*
κρέας -ως (n) meat ~*creatine*
μόνος alone, only
τίς which? who? what?
τό the (neuter)



51

{ ὁ μικρὸς καρκίνος
{ ὁ καρκίνος ὁ μικρός

52

ὁ μὲν βροντόσαυρός ἐστι μέγας, ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπος μικρός. 53
ὁ τυραννόσαυρος ἐσθίει τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλὰ τὴν μυῖαν οὔ. 54
διὰ τὶ[1] οὐκ ἐσθίει; 55
ἡ μυῖά ἐστι μικρά. ὁ τυραννόσαυρός ἐστι μέγας. 56
μικρὰ μὲν μυῖα, μέγας δὲ τυραννόσαυρος. 57
ἡ μυῖά ἐστι μικρὰ ἐσθίειν. 58
τὴν μυῖαν οὐκ ἐσθίει ὁ τυραννόσαυρος, μικρὰ γάρ ἐστιν ἡ μυῖα. 59

[1] "why?," literally "through what?"



60

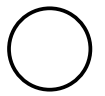
ἀλλὰ ἡ μυῖα τὸν τυραννόσαυρον ἐσθίει; 61
οὐκ ἐσθίει. ὁ τυραννόσαυρός ἐστι μέγας ἐσθίειν. 62

Vocabulary

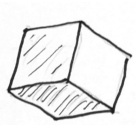
γάρ for, because
διά among, through, during ~*diameter*
καρκίνος crab; cancer
μέγας big, great, marvelous ~*megaton*
μικρός small ~*microscope*

63

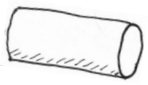
Shapes and colors



ὁ κύκλος



ὁ κύβος



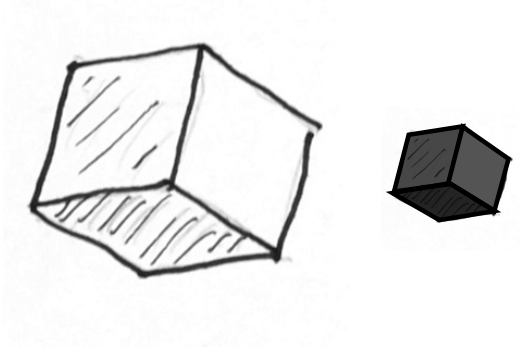
ὁ κύλινδρος



ὁ κῶνος



σφαῖραν ἡ κόρη βάλλει.



64

ὁ μέγας ἐστι λευκός. 65
ὁ μικρός ἐστι μέλας. 66

Vocabulary

βάλλω throw, hit, put; throw into one's mind; fall ~*ballistic*
κόρη girl
κύβος cube, die
κύκλος circle, wheel ~*cycle*
κύλινδρος cylinder, roller
κῶνος pine cone; cone ~*cone*
λευκός white ~*light*
μέλας (α) dark ~*melanin*
σφαῖρα ball ~*sphere*

Pattern recognition

nominative (subject)	accusative (object)
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	τὸν ἄνθρωπον
ὁ βροντόσαυρος	τὸν βροντόσαυρον
ἡ βροντή	τὴν βροντήν
ἡ μυῖα	τὴν μυῖαν
τὸ κρέας	τὸ κρέας
τὸ δένδρον (“the tree”)	τὸ δένδρον

Observe the pattern: Most masculine and feminine nouns have -ν in the accusative. Neuter nouns are always the same in the nominative and accusative.

Explanation

3 Greek has three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter. Here we encounter our first feminine nouns, such as ἡ βροντή, “thunder.” The article ἡ is feminine. The endings -α and -η are typical for feminine nouns (although -α also occurs commonly for neuters). We see ὁ ἀστήρ, “the star,” presented with a masculine article, so we know it’s masculine, although we can’t tell that from the ending. Most dictionaries would list this word as “ἀστήρ, ὁ,” with the article provided in order to show the gender. You will gradually soak up certain patterns, such as that -ος is almost (but not quite) always masculine, as is -ηρ.

4 “Eat” is a verb that has a subject, who does the eating, and an object, what gets eaten. For this type of verb (but not for “to be”), Greek changes the endings of the nouns to indicate which is the subject and which the object. In these examples, we see the extremely common pattern in which the object ends with -ν. Different nouns follow different specific patterns, of which there are a lot (about 40, see appendix E, p. 113). However, a beginner can easily absorb some more general patterns, such as -ν for the object.

The subject form is called the nominative, and the object form is called the accusative. These are two of the five *cases* in Greek. English has almost entirely lost its case distinctions, except for pronouns like “I” and “me.”

8 The gender of the adjective agrees with the gender of the noun.

10 The verb “to be” can be omitted in Greek. ἡ γυνὴ φίλη is a complete sentence and does not just mean “the friendly woman,” it means “The woman is friendly.” As we’ll see later in this lesson, expressing “the friendly woman” requires either changing the word order or using the article twice.

14 The paired connectives μέν ... δέ ... mean something like “On the one hand ..., but on the other ...”

18 The ending -ις is almost always feminine, and -ης almost always masculine (often indicating a role or profession).

20 There is no indefinite article in Greek, so πίθηκος here means “a monkey.”

23 Greek, unlike English, sometimes uses articles with personal names. However, they’re not normally used with the names of gods.

35 Greek uses a double negative here.

41 The word κρέας is neuter, as shown by the article τό.

42 Many languages have a strict set of rules for the order of the subject, verb, and object. For example, English is an SVO language. Because Greek uses the endings of nouns to show whether

they're the subject or object, word order is much more free in Greek. These three sentences, in word orders SVO, OSV, and VOS, all mean the same thing, although in real connected text, they could imply differences in emphasis. In English: "Some people like cats, and some hate them, but a kitten everybody loves."

45 Neuter words have the same form when used as the subject or the object. You're probably getting used to seeing -ς replaced by -ν in a noun that is the object of a verb, but here that's not the case because κρέας is neuter.

52 Both of these ways of saying "the small crab" are correct. However, if we had said ὁ καρκίνος μικρός, that wouldn't have meant "the small crab," it would have been "The crab is small," with the verb ἐστι, "is," understood as being omitted.

50 It would seem like the eater should be ἄνθρωπος because it's the subject of the verb "to eat." However, an infinitive usually takes an accusative as its subject, not a nominative.

58 The word ἐσθίειν is the infinitive "to eat." The phrase μικρὰ ἐσθίειν would literally translate into English as "small to eat," but in Greek "too" is implied, so this means "too small to eat."

56 A couple of the feminine adjectives you've encountered so far have been φίλη (friendly) and μικρά (small). Notice how one of these adjectives ends in η and the other in α. You've seen that these are the two common vowels that go on the end of feminine words, but why η in one case and α in the other? The rule in Attic for adjectives is that if the stem ends in ε, ι, or ρ, the feminine has α, but otherwise it's η. (This is because regular feminine adjectives originally all ended in long α, but at some point in the evolution of Attic, long α changed to η except after ε/ι/ρ. Meanwhile in some other dialects, such as Ionic and the epic dialect used by Homer, this evolution ran to completion, and all the long alphas changed over, so that in those dialects we get μικρή.)

59 The word γάρ means "because," often translated in old-fashioned English as "for." It is a postpositive like δέ.

65 In Greek, an adjective can also function as a noun. Thus μέγας can mean either big or a big thing, while ὁ μέγας unambiguously means the big thing, or here "the big one."

Practice

Complete each sentence by filling in the blank or replacing the picture with a word that makes sense. If the word is a noun or adjective, use the nominative or accusative case as appropriate.

1. ὁ ναύτης βλέπει τὴν .
2. ὁ πίθηκος οὐ τοξεύει, γὰρ οὐκ ἐστι.
3. ἡ γυνὴ φησι ___  μὲν εἶναι ἄνθρωπον, Ἄρτεμιν δὲ __ εἶναι.
4.  ἐσθίει ___ γυνή.
5.  οὐκ ἐσθίει  ἀλλὰ .
6. ὁ ναύτης ____ ἐστι μέγας, ἡ γυνὴ ____ μικρά.
7. Ζεύς ἀστραπὴν _____.
8. ὁ πίθηκος φησι «  ἐστι καλός.»

9. ὁ πίθηκος φησι  εἶναι _____.»

10. You are given the masculine form of an adjective. Turn it into the corresponding feminine form. Use (long) α after ε, ι, or ρ, η otherwise. If the accent is earlier than the second-to-last syllable, you will have to bump it one step to the right, becase that's as early as the accent can be in a word with a long final syllable.

φίλος, friendly; ἕτερος, other; καλόν, good; δίκαιος, just; χρύσεος, golden

1. ἀστραπήν
2. ἄνθρωπος
3. τὸν τύραννον ... μή
4. καρκίνον ... ἤ
5. καρπὸν ... τυραννόσαυρος ... χρέως
6. μὲν ... δὲ
7. βάλλει
8. καρπός
9. καρπὸν ... καλόν
10. φίλη ἑτέρα καλὴν δικαίᾳ χρυσῇ (or χρυσῆ, if contracted as described in lesson 3)

Lesson 3

Middle voice. Dative case. Demonstratives. Parts of the body. The verb διδωμι.

Alpha with Angela (freegreek.online) lessons 7, 19, 34, 39
Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 6, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21

Reading



Vocabulary

ἔρχεται he/she/it goes, comes
ἔρχομαι I go, come
ἱκνέομαι reach, arrive at
χαίρω rejoice ∼*eucharist*

4

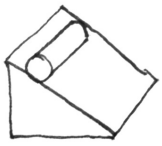
Verbs of motion and doing things to oneself


ὀρχέομαι


πέτομαι


ἅλλομαι


κεῖμαι


κυλίνδομαι


ἕζομαι


ἅπτομαι


λούομαι

Vocabulary

ἅλλομαι to jump ∼*sally*
ἅπτω (active) set on fire; attach; (middle) touch, seize ∼*haptic*
ἕζομαι sit
κεῖμαι lie
κυλίνδω (active) roll a thing; (middle) do the motion of rolling
λούω (active) bathe someone; (middle) take a bath
ὀρχέομαι dance
πέτομαι to fly ∼*petal*

5

Verbs of emotion


λυπέομαι

Vocabulary

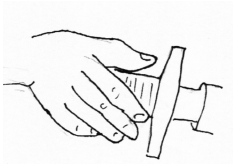
ἄγαμαι wonder, admire; resent, begrudge
αἰδέομαι respect, be ashamed
ἄχθομαι be burdened with; be vexed
ἥδομαι be pleased, enjoy ∼*hedonism*
κήδομαι care about ∼*heinous*
λούομαι wash oneself ∼*ablution*
λυπέομαι be distressed, suffer pain; active: to vex, annoy, cause pain
μαίνομαι be berserk ∼*maenad*
μεταβουλεύομαι change one's mind

6

The meaning of the middle voice depends on the verb

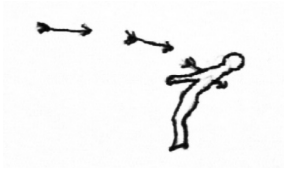


ὁ ποταμὸς καταφέρει τὴν ναῦς.
ἡ ναῦς καταφέρεται.



ὁ ἀνὴρ σπάει τὸ ξίφος.
ὁ ἀνὴρ σπάεται τὸ ξίφος.

τὸ τόξευμα βάλλει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.



ὁ βροντόσαυρος βάλλεται τὴν σειράν.



Vocabulary

ναῦς *νεώς* (f) ship ~*navy*
ξίφος -εος (n, 3) sword
ποταμός river ~*hippopotamus*
σειρά cord, rope
τόξευμα -τος (n, 3) arrow

7

Third person of the middle voice



8

Demonstrative adjectives





τὸ λευκόν ἐστι λευκόν.

τοῦτο ἀληθές.

καὶ μέλαν μέλαν.

ταῦτα ἀληθῆ.

ἀλλὰ τόδε ψευδές· ὅτι τὸ μέλαν ἐστι λευκόν.



τοῦτο δὴ ψευδές. ἀλλά που ἓν καὶ ἕν ἐστι τρία. 9

Vocabulary

ἀληθές singular neuter of ἀληθής, true
ἀληθῆ plural neuter of ἀληθής, true, contracted from ἀληθέα
ἄνθος (n) flower ~*anthology*
δή indeed, truly
ἐκεῖνος/ἐκείνη/ἐκεῖνο that (masc/fem/neuter)
ἐρυθρός red
ξανθός yellow
ὅδε/ἥδε/τόδε this (masc/fem/neuter)
ὅτι that
οὗτος this
οὗτος/αὕτη/τοῦτο this/that (masc/fem/neuter)
που I think, maybe
ψευδής lying, false ~*pseudo-*

The verbs τιμάω and προτιμάω 10

11

ὁ βροτὸς τιμάει τὸν θεόν. 12

ὁ στρατιώτης τιμάει τὸν στρατηγὸν. 13

ἦ ὁ δοῦλος τιμάει τὸν δεσπότην; ὁ δεσπότης φησι τὸν δοῦλον τιμάειν. ἐγώ οὐ τιμάω τὸν δεσπότην. 14 15

*** 16

17

ὁ μὲν πίθηκος προτιμάει καρπόν, ὁ δὲ κύων προτιμάει κρέας. 18

τὴν ἐλευθερίαν οὖν προτιμάει ὁ δοῦλος. 19

καρπὸν ἢ πόαν προτιμάει ὁ βοῦς; πόαν δὴ προτιμάει. 20

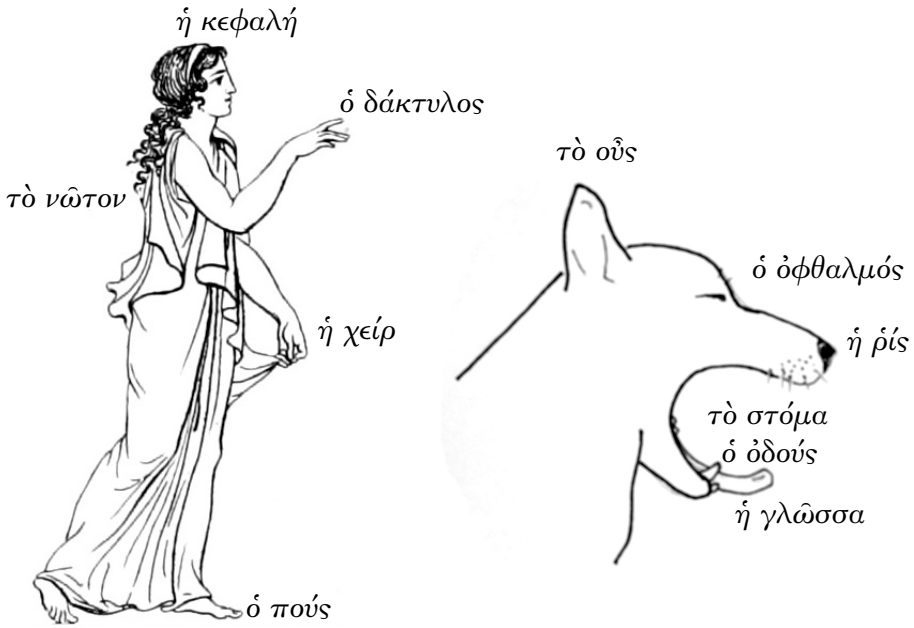
[σημείωσαι: τιμάει=τιμᾷ] 21

Vocabulary

βοῦς *βοός* (f) cow, ox; shield ~*bovine*
δεσπότης -*ου* (m, 1) master, despot ~*despot*
δοῦλος slave
ἐγώ I ~*ego*
ἐλευθερία freedom
ἦ when introducing a question, "...really ...?"
ἤ or
κύων dog ~*hound*
οὖν particle indicating here that the earlier information was leading up to the main point, which is this
πόα grass
προτιμάω (ῑ) prefer, pay attention to
σημείωσαι (to the reader) take note ~*semantics*
στρατηγός leader, general ~*strategy*
στρατιώτης -*ου* (m, 1) soldier, mercenary ~*strategy*
τιμάω (ῑ) honor, exalt

22

The body

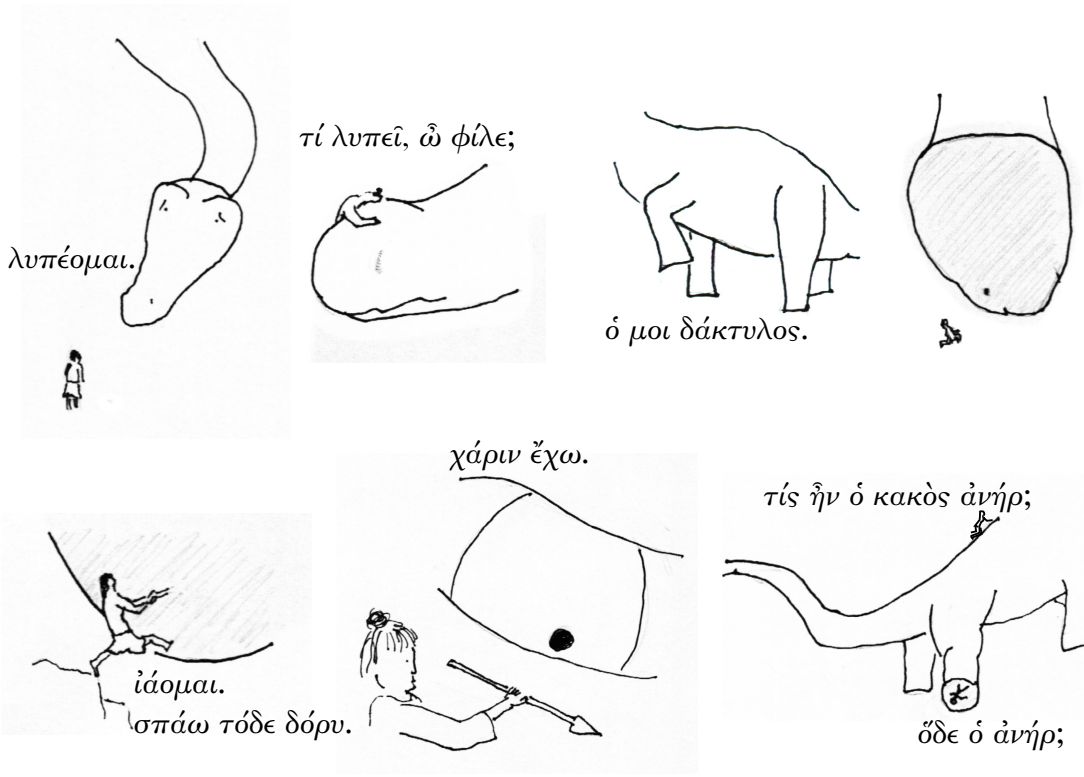


Vocabulary

γλῶσσα tongue, language ~*glossary*
δάκτυλος finger, toe ~*pterodactyl*
κεφαλή head; height ~*gable*
νῶτον back of the body; rear of an army; top of a box
ὀδούς *-ντος* (m) tooth ~*dental*
οὖς *οὔατος* (n) ear
ὀφθαλμός eye ~*opthamology*
πούς foot, leg ~*pedal*
ῥίς *ῥινός* (ῐ, f) nose, nostrils ~*rhinoceros*
στόμα *-τος* (n, 3) mouth ~*stomach*
χείρ hand ~*chiral*

23

Λυπέομαι

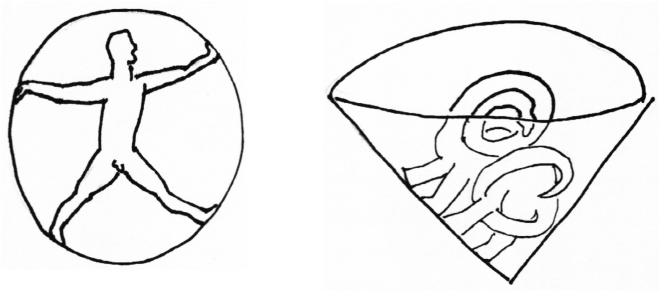


Vocabulary

δόρυ δουρός (n) spear shaft, plank ~*druid*
ἔχω have, hold, hold back
ἦν was
ἰάομαι (ῑ) cure ~*pediatrician*
λυπέω (ῡ) annoy, distress
μοι my (a dative pronoun)
ὅδε this
σπάω draw, pull out, pluck ~*spatula*
χάριν grace, gratitude; here used to say "thank you," literally "I have gratitude"

24

The dative with the preposition ἐν



ὁ κύκλος περιέχει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

ὁ κῶνος περιέχει τὸν βροντόσαυρον.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστιν ἐν κύκλῳ.

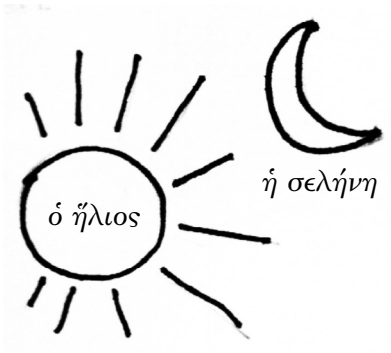
ὁ βροντόσαυρος ἐστιν ἐν κώνῳ.

***

ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός.

ὁ ὀδούς ἐστιν ἐν τῷ στόματι.[1]

***



ὁ οὐρανός

ὁ οὐρανὸς περιέχει τὴν σελήνην καὶ τὸν ἥλιον.

ἡ σελήνη ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ, καὶ ὁ ἥλιος.

Vocabulary

ἐν in ~*in*
ἥλιος sun ~*helium*
οὐρανός sky ~*Uranus*
περιέχω surround, contain (περί=around, ἔχω=have)
σελήνη moon

***

[1]The case of στόμα used with the preposition ἐν. This is called the dative case. Note the ι on the end, which does the same job as the iota subscript in a word like κύκλῳ. The word στόμα belongs to the third declension, which we won't discuss until lesson 5, but the ι pattern is the same.



ἡ Εὐρώπη περιέχει τὴν Ἀθήνην.

ἡ Ἀθήνη ἐστι ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ.

ὁ Αἴγυπτος περιέχει τὴν Μέμφιν καὶ τὸν Νεῖλον ποταμόν.

ἡ Μέμφις ἐστιν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ.

ἡ θάλασσα περιέχει τὴν Κρήτην.

ἡ Κρήτη ἐστι ἐν θαλάσσῃ.

ὁ Εὐξεινος πόντος ἐστι θάλασσα μικρά.

Ἀθήνη ἐστι πόλις ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι.[2]

Ἑλλάς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, Καρχηδών δὲ Λιβύῃ.

ὁ Εὔξεινος πόντος ἐστι μικρὰ θάλασσα, καὶ οὐ περιέχει νῆσον.

ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ θαλάσσῃ εἴσι καὶ ἡ Σικελίη, νῆσος μεγάλη, καὶ ἡ Κρήτη καὶ ἡ Κύπρος.

Vocabulary

θάλασσα sea
νῆσος (f) island ~*Polynesia*
πόλις -ος (f) city ~*Minneapolis*
πόντος the open sea, Mediterranean ~*Hellespont*

[2]The form of Ἑλλάς, Greece, used with the preposition ἐν. Note the ι pattern.

ὁ Ἀκενατών



ὁ Ἀκενατών ἐστι βασιλεὺς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ. οἰκεῖ δὲ τὴν πόλιν τῇ ὄνομα ἐστι Θῆβαι. ἡ δὲ γυνὴ ἐστι ἡ Νεφερτίτη.

ἀνὴρ δημοτικὸς οὖν Αἰγύπτιος τιμάει τὸν θεὸν Ἄνουβίν τε καὶ τὸν Ὧρον. ἔστι καὶ ἡ θεὰ Ἶσις. οὐ δὴ εἷς θεὸς μόνος ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἐστιν.

ἀλλὰ ὁ Ἀκενατὼν προτιμάει τὸν θεὸν Ἀτών. ὁ δὲ Ἀτὼν ἐστι ὁ ἥλιος. ὁ βασιλεὺς οὔ φησιν ἄλλον θεὸν εἶναι ἄξιον — ἤ που μὴ εἶναι.

Vocabulary

ἄλλος other ~*alien*
ἄξιος worthy ~*axiom*
βασιλεύς -ῶς (m) king, lord
δημοτικός common, popular, democratic ~*democracy*
εἷς one
θεά goddess ~*theology*
οἰκέω inhabit ~*economics*
ὄνομα name ~*name*
που expressing uncertainty, "maybe, I think"
τε and

Other uses of the dative

χείρ ἐστιν ἀνθρώπῳ.
A hand belongs to a human.
χείρ οὐκ ἔστι βροντοσαύρῳ.
θάνατός ἐστι βροτῷ ἀλλὰ θεῷ.
ὁ ἄνθρωπος βαίνει. ὁ βροντόσαυρος καὶ βαίνει. ὁ ἄνθρωπος βαίνει ἅμα τῷ βροντοσαύρῳ.
ἡ ναῦς ἐστιν ἐπὶ θαλάσσῃ.
ἄνθρωπος βάλλει δόρατι τὸν βροντόσαυρον.
βροντόσαυρος ἐστι ὅμοιος σαύρῳ.

***

γραμμὴ παρὰ γραμμῇ

71

Vocabulary

ἅμα at the same time, along with ~*hamadryad*
γραμμή line
δόρατι dative of δόρυ, spear
ἐπί on, at ~*epitaph*
θάνατος death ~*Thanos*
ὅμοιος like ~*homoerotic*
παρά (+gen) from, because of; (+dat/acc) near; (+acc) contrary to ~*parallel*



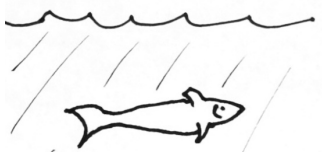
ὄρνις πέτεται εἰς δένδρον.



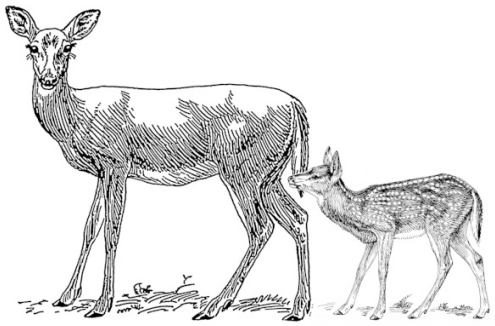
κύων ἐστιν ὑπὸ δένδρον.



ἰχθὺς ἔρχεται εἰς θάλασσαν.



ἰχθύς ἐν θαλάσσῃ ἐστί.



μικρὸς ἔλαφός ἐστι σὺν ἐλάφῳ μεγάλῃ μητρί.

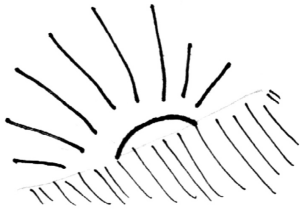
72

Vocabulary

δένδρον tree ~*philodendron*
εἰς (+acc) into
ἔλαφος (f) deer
ἰχθύς -*ος* (m) fish ~*ichthyology*
μήτηρ -*ρός* (f) mother ~*maternal*
ὄρνις -*θος* (ῐ, f) bird ~*ornithology*
σύν (+dat) with ~*synchronize*
ὑπό (+acc) under ~*hypodermic*



ἐστί νύξ. ὁ δὲ οὐρανός ἐστι μέλας, καὶ ἀστὴρ ἐν οὐρανῷ ἐστί, καί σελήνη. ὁ ἀστὴρ μὲν ὑψηλός, ἡ σελήνη δὲ δύει.



ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠὼς ἔρχεται, ὁ γὰρ ἥλιος φαίνεται.



ἔρχεται καὶ ὄνειρος ἐπὶ τῷ Λίνῳ. Πὰν δὴ ἐν ὀνείρῳ φαίνει.



ὁ βότρυς...



ἡ ἄμπελος...



ὁ οἶνος...



ὁ ἥλιος ἐγείρει τὸν Λίνον. ὁ Λίνος ἐγείρεται.



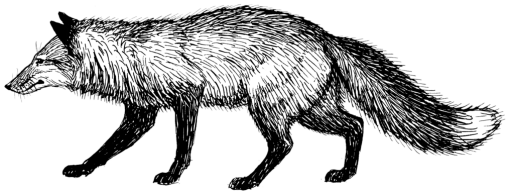
πίνει. καλός.

73

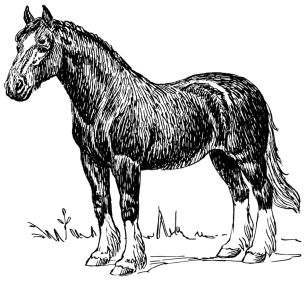
Vocabulary

ἄμπελος (f) vine
βότρυς cluster of grapes
δή here meaning then, at that time
δύω (ῠ) enter, put on, strip off; set
ἐγείρω rouse
ἠώς dawn
νύξ *νυκτός* (f) night ~*nocturnal*
οἶνος wine ~*wine*
ὄνειρος dream (also τὸ ὄνειρον)
πίνω (ῑ) drink ~*potion*
ῥοδοδάκτυλος rosy-fingered
ὑψηλός high
φαίνω passive: appear; active: show ~*phenomenon*

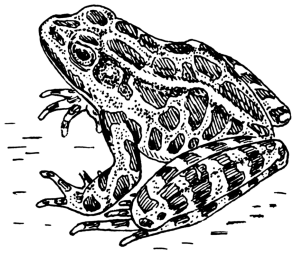
Some animals



ἡ ἀλώπηξ



ὁ/ἡ ἵππος





ὁ μῦς

ὁ βάτραχος ἅλλεται.

Vocabulary

ἀλώπηξ -εκος (f) fox ~*alopecia*
βάτραχος frog
ἵππος (f) horse ~*hippo*
μῦς mouse

The verb δίδωμι

ὁ πλούσιος ἀργύριον δίδωσι πολλάκις τῷ πτωχῷ.

θεός ὁρᾷ τὸν πλούσιον διδόναι.

Vocabulary

ἀργύριον small coin
δίδωμι give; permit ~*donate*
ὁράω see ~*panorama*
πλούσιος rich ~*plutocrat*
πολλάκις often
πτωχός poor, beggarly ~*pudendum*

The language in the following story has been simplified from the original.





ἀλώπηξ βότρυν ἐπιθυμεῖ ἐσθίειν, καὶ ἅλλεται, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἄμπελός ἐστιν ὑψηλὴ λαμβάνειν. ὥστε μεταβουλεύεταί, φησι δὲ τὸν καρπὸν εἶναι κακόν.

Vocabulary

ἐπιθυμέω (ō) wish, covet
λαμβάνω take, grasp ∼*epilepsy*
μεταβουλεύομαι change one's mind
ὥστε so that

Pattern recognition

nom.	dat.	acc.
ὁ ἀδελφός ("the brother")	τῷ ἀδελφῷ	τὸν ἀδελφόν
ὁ οἶνος	τῷ οἴνῳ	τὸν οἶνον
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τὸν ἄνθρωπον
ἡ θάλασσα	τῇ θαλάσσῃς	τὴν θάλασσαν
ἡ βροντή	τῇ βροντῇ	τὴν βροντήν
ἡ μυῖα	τῇ μυίᾳ	τὴν μυῖαν
τὸ δένδρον	τῷ δένδρῳ	τὸ δένδρον

Observe the pattern: Datives end with the long version of the vowel and have an iota, which in these examples is always an iota subscript.

Explanation

3 Present-tense verbs in Greek come in two voices, active and middle. (The term "middle" comes from a historical misunderstanding, so don't think of it as being in the middle of anything.) The verbs you've seen in the earlier lessons were active. Verbs in the middle voice end in -μαι in the first person and -ται in the third person. Sometimes a verb has both an active voice and

a middle voice, in which case the middle usually indicates either that the action is being done to the subject of the verb, or that the subject is doing the action to itself or in its own interest. Many verbs, however, only have a middle voice, in which case the dictionary form ends in -μαι. This is common for verbs that indicate motion or mental state.

6 The meaning of the middle voice depends on the verb. For some verbs, like φέρω, the active means what you do to an object, and the middle means that the object gets that done to it, as in the passive voice in English. For the verb σπάω, there is not much difference between the active and passive voice when we use the verb to describe drawing a sword from its scabbard. The idea here is that for this type of verb the middle voice implies doing something for oneself or in one's own interest – but this is always the case when drawing a sword, so the middle voice is more commonly used, although the active is also correct. For the verb βάλλω, the active usually means to hit or throw, while the middle is used for putting something around oneself or putting something away for oneself. Typically when you learn the meaning of a new verb, you need to learn this kind of information as part of its definition.

7 We have examples like λυπέομαι, which as noted in the pictures can also be expressed as λυποῦμαι. When two vowels come in contact, they can sometimes, optionally, be contracted into a single syllable. Here, έο contracts to οῦ. More details are given on p. 36 and in appendix D, p. 111.

23 The woman addresses the brontosaurus by saying "ὦ φίλε." The word φίλε is a case called the vocative, which is not very common because it's only used when directly addressing someone. However, it was good manners when encountering anyone to greet them by using some kind of vocative. The vocative is often the same as the nominative, but for -ος words like φίλος the vocative is -ε.

27 As the subject of a verb, we use ὁ κύκλος. This is called the nominative case. The accusative case, τὸν κύκλον, is used as the object of a verb or of certain prepositions, such as εἰς, "into." Here we encounter a third case, the dative, used as the object of the preposition ἐν, "in." In the dative κύκλῳ, notice the iota subscript, the tiny mark underneath the final vowel. This indicates a letter iota, which stopped being pronounced around the first century BCE. Since it stopped being pronounced, people stopped writing it, but in the Byzantine era scribes started marking it with the subscript. For the reader, the dative case is extremely easy to identify, because it always has this iota, either a full-size one or an iota subscript.

44 Nouns and adjectives are grouped into three general classes, called declensions, according to their behavior when we put them into the various cases. Almost all the words you've encountered so far belong to the first declension (a final syllable containing α or η) or the second (-ος and -ον). For words of these types, the singular dative always has a long final syllable. Hence the short vowel ο in Αἴγυπτος has to change to its long counterpart ω in order to form the dative. When the final syllable of a Greek word is long, the accent can't be earlier than the second-to-last syllable. Therefore we get a different location for the accent in Αἰγύπτῳ than in Αἴγυπτος.

51 The masculine nominative adjective μέγας and neuter μέγα are irregular forms. All other cases, and the feminine gender, are built from the stem μεγαλ-.

Island, νῆσος, is one of the few Greek nouns in -ος that is feminine. Nouns in -ος are usually masculine, sometimes neuter, and very rarely feminine. Other feminines in -ος include ὁδός, "path," and various animals such as ἄρκτος, "bear." Because νῆσος is feminine, the names of islands are also feminine, even ones in -ος such as Κύπρος.

62 The dative can be used to express "for." Here, χείρ ἐστιν ἀνθρώπῳ would literally translate as something like "A hand is for a human," but the idiom means "A human has a hand."

67 In English we use a prepositional phrase to say things like "The man hit the brontosaurus *with a spear*." In Greek this can be expressed by using the dative of the word, without forming a prepositional phrase. This is used for the tool or method used to do something.
82 The articles make the adjectives into nouns: the rich man, the beggar.
The dative is used for the indirect object of certain verbs, such as δίδωμι, "give." In this example, the direct object, ἀργύριον, "coin," is in the accusative, while the indirect object, τῷ πτωχῷ, "the beggar," is in the dative.
The verbs εἰμί, φημί, and δίδωμι are all examples of a type of verb called *athematic*. There are not very many athematic verbs. In the present tense they are not conjugated using the same endings as ordinary thematic verbs such as βαίνω or πέτομαι. A verb whose dictionary form ends in -ω or -ομαι is thematic, and most of its endings will include a thematic vowel. In πέτομαι, "I fly," the thematic vowel is ο, and this is standard before an ending with a μ. In a form like πέτεται, "he/she/it flies," the thematic vowel is ε, and this is standard before an ending with a τ. The active forms of athematic verbs often vaguely resemble the middle-voice forms of thematic verbs, but they are active. For example, -μι looks a little like -μαι, but δίδωμι is active.

Summary of regular verb forms learned so far. Contraction.

Here we summarize the regular verb forms learned so far and introduce the middle infinitive.

ἐγείρω: active: to awaken, rouse someone; middle: to wake up

	1 sing.	3 sing.	infinitive
active voice	ἐγείρω	ἐγείρει	ἐγείρειν
	I rouse	he/she rouses	to rouse
middle voice	ἐγείρομαι	ἐγείρεται	ἐγείρεσθαι
	I wake up	he/she wakes up	to wake up

When two vowels lie next to one another, they can combine according to certain rules in a phenomenon called contraction. This is especially likely to happen in the Attic dialect and when one vowel is the end of a verb's stem and the other is the beginning of the ending. Contraction is optional, and the dictionary form of a verb is always given without contraction. When the pitch accent of the two syllables being contracted goes high-low, the contracted version becomes a circumflex. The most common case is when the stem ends in ε, and then for the verb forms you've learned so far the possible contractions are εω→ω, εο→ου, εε→ει, and εει→ει. A more comprehensive list of contractions is given in appendix D, p. 111.

λυπέω: active: to give pain, vex, distress; middle: to be distressed, grieve

	1 sing.	3 sing.	infinitive
active voice	λυπῶ	λυπεῖ	λυπεῖν
	I distress	he/she/it distresses	to distress
middle voice	λυποῦμαι	λυπεῖται	λυπεῖσθαι
	I grieve	he/she grieves	to grieve

Lesson 4

Participles. Aorist participles and infinitives. The genitive. Relative pronouns.

Alpha with Angela (freegreek.online) lessons 15, 24, 25
Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 13, 19, 20, 27, 37, 38

Reading

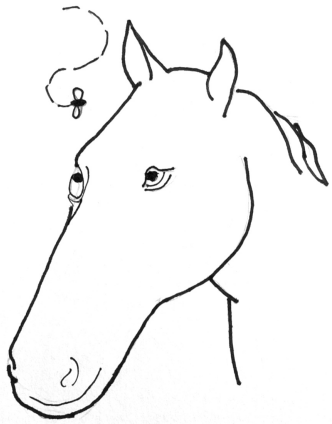
The present participle



ἡ σελήνη ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ.
ἡ σελήνη ἐστι λευκή.
ἡ λευκή σελήνη ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ.
ἡ σελήνη λάμπει.
ἡ λάμπουσα σελήνη ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ.
ἡ σελήνη ἡ λάμπουσά ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ.
ἡ λάμπουσά ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ.
ἡ γυνὴ ὁρᾷ τὴν σελήνην.
ἡ γυνὴ ὁρᾷ τὴν σελήνην τὴν λάμπουσαν.
ἡ γυνὴ ὁρᾷ τὴν λάμπουσαν.

Vocabulary
λάμπω shine ~*lamp*

ἡ μυῖα πέτεται.
ἡ μυῖα ἐρεθίζει τὸν ἵππον.
ἡ μυῖα ἡ πετομένη ἐρεθίζει τὸν ἵππον.
ὁ ἵππος ὁρᾷ τὴν μυῖαν.
ὁ ἵππος ὁρᾷ τὴν μυῖαν τὴν πετομένην.
ὁ ἵππος ὁρᾷ τὴν πετομένην.



Vocabulary
ἐρεθίζω annoy, excite ~*Eris*
πέτομαι fly ~*petal*



ὁ ἵππος ἄλλεται.
ὁ ἵππος φέρει τὸν Λυκαῖον.
ὁ ἵππος ὁ ἁλλόμενος φέρει τὸν Λυκαῖον.
ὁ ἁλλόμενος φέρει τὸν Λυκαῖον.
ὁ Λυκαῖος ἔχει τὸν ἵππον τὸν ἁλλόμενον.

καίπερ, despite being

ἡ σελήνη λάμπει, ἀλλὰ ἡ γῆ δέχεται ζωὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου.

ἡ σελήνη καίπερ λάμπουσα οὐ δίδωσι ζωὴν.

***

Χαρίκλεια ἔχει κάλλος καὶ πλοῦτον, ἀλλά Ἀλκαμένης οὔ φησι γαμεῖν.

Ἀλκαμένης οὔ φησι γαμεῖν τὴν Χαρίκλειαν καίπερ ἔχουσαν κάλλος καὶ πλοῦτον.

Vocabulary

ἀπό from
γαμέω marry, take as a lover ~*bigamy*
γῆ earth; a country ~*geography*
δέχομαι accept, receive, await ~*doctrine*
ζωή life ~*zoo*
καίπερ even if, despite being
κάλλος -*ους* (n, 3) beauty ~*kaleidoscope*
οὔ φησι (+inf.) idiom meaning "refuses"
πλοῦτος wealth ~*plutocrat*

14

The aorist participle



Ἄρτεμις τοξεύουσα



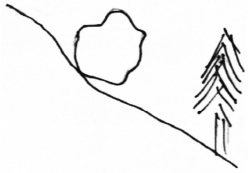
Ἄρτεμις τοξεύσασα



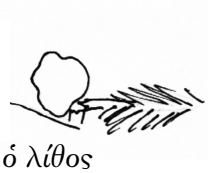
ἡ γυνὴ ἡ βοάουσα



ἡ γυνὴ ἡ βοήσασα



ὁ λίθος ὁ κυλινδόμενος



ὁ λίθος ὁ κυλισάμενος



ἡ γλαῦξ ἡ ἵζουσα



ἡ γλαῦξ ἡ ἕσασα

Vocabulary

βοάω shout
γλαῦξ owl
ἵζω to seat, here meaning to alight ~*sit*
λίθος rock ~*monolith*



ἡ παλλακὴ φεύγει.
νοστεῖ.
χαίρεται.
ἡ παλλακὴ φεύγει, νοστήσασα δὲ χαίρεται.
ὁ πατὴρ ἀμφιβάλλει τῇ νοστησάσῃ.

15

Vocabulary

ἀμφιβάλλω (+dat) hug ~*ambient*
νοστέω go home ~*nostalgia*
παλλακή sex slave; concubine
πατήρ father ~*paternal*

***

16

17

18

The genitive



Ἥρα



Ζεύς



Ἄρης



Ἥβη

Ἥβη ἐστι θυγάτηρ Ἥρας. 19

Ἥρα ἐστι μήτηρ Ἥβης. 20

Ζεύς ἐστι πόσις Ἥρας καὶ πατὴρ Ἥβης. 21

Ἄρης ἐστι υἱὸς Ἥρας, καὶ ἀδελφὸς Ἥβης. 22

θεοῦ μὲν παῖς ἐστι θεός, ἀνθρώπου δὲ βροτός. 23

Ἥφαιστος καὶ υἱὸς Ἥρας ἐστί. Ἄρης ἐστιν ἀδελφὸς Ἡφαίστου. 24

25

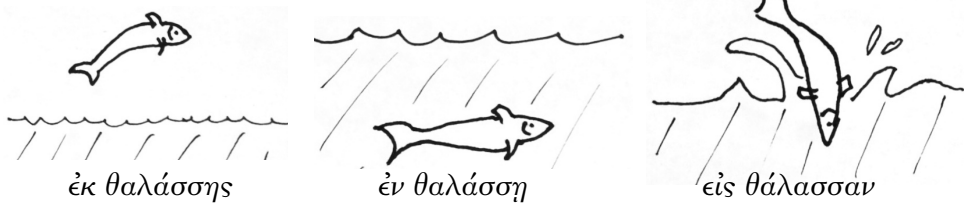
Athena



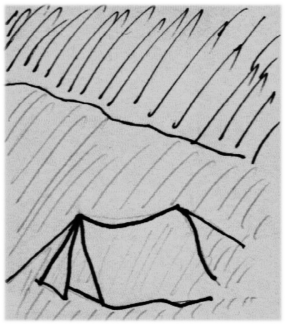
Ἀθήνης Ζεύς ἐστι πατήρ, ἀλλὰ Ἥρα οὐ μήτηρ. ὁ γὰρ Ζεὺς φησι «ἡ κεφαλὴ λυπεῖ μέγα,» καὶ 26
τὸν υἱὸν κελεύει τὴν κεφαλὴν διατεμεῖν. καὶ Ἀθήνη δὴ ἀνάλλεται βοάουσα ἐκ κεφαλῆς, οὐ 27
νηπία ἀλλὰ γυνὴ δόρυ ἔχουσα. Οὐρανὸς μὲν φρίσσει, Γῆ δὲ σείει. 28

Vocabulary

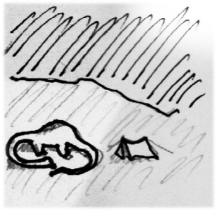
ἀδελφός brother ∼*Philadelphia*
ἀνάλλομαι jump up
διατεμεῖν aorist infinitive of διατέμνω, cut apart ∼*microtome*
δόρυ spear, shaft ∼*druid*
ἐκ from ∼*ecstatic*
ἥβη youth, here personified as the goddess of youth
θυγάτηρ -*ρός* (f) daughter ∼*daughter*
κελεύω command, urge
νήπιος childish; a baby
παῖς -δός (m) child ∼*pediatrician*
πόσις -ος (m) (m) husband, master; (f) a drink ∼*potent*
σείω shake ∼*seismic*
υἱός *ὑοῦ* son, child
φρίσσω be rough; shudder



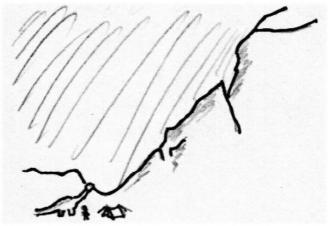
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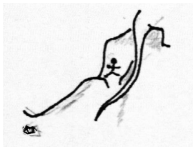
σκηνή



τὸ χωρίον
τῆς σκηνῆς



ὄρος ἐστι ἀναβαίνεσθαι.



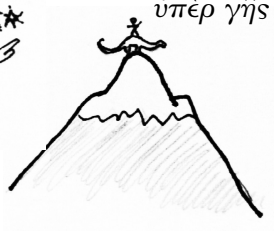
ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου
τῆς σκηνῆς



ἄνθρωπος ὑπὲρ
βροντοσαύρου



νιφὰς ἐπὶ
γλώσσῃ



ὑπὲρ γῆς

30

Vocabulary

ἐπί on, at, on top of ~*epitaph*
νιφάς -δος (f, 3) snowflake; snow
ὄρος ὄρους (n, 3) mountain, hill ~*hormone*
σκηνή tent; stage ~*scene*
ὑπέρ above; beyond ~*hyperactive*
χωρίον area; downwards

31

Genitive with μετά, ἀπό, ἀντί, ὑπέρ. Genitive for a part of a whole



ἡ Ἀθήνη ἐστι μετὰ τῆς Σπάρτης καὶ τῆς Θεσσαλίης. 32

ὁ Ξέρξης ἔρχεται ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίης ἀνὰ Λυδίην πρὸς τὴν Εὐρώπην. 33

Εὐρώπη ἀντὶ Λιβύης. 34

Λυδίη ἐστι πλησία, Ἀσίη δὲ ὑπὲρ Λυδίης. 35

ἡ Θεσσαλίη ἐστι μέρος Εὐρώπης. 36



37

ἡ Μέδουσα ἔχει δράκοντας ἀντὶ κόμης. 38

ὁ Λίνος οὐ δίδωσι δύο δραχμὰς ἀντὶ αἰγός ἐν ἀγορᾷ.[1] 39

Vocabulary

ἀγορά open assembly; place of, speech in ∼*agora*
αἶξ *αἰγός* (m) goat
ἀνά adv: up, back, throughout; prep: (+dat) on, (+acc) onto, through
ἀντί instead of, in return for, equivalent to; facing, across from
δράκων *-οντος* (m, 3) serpent ∼*dragon*
δραχμή drachma
κόμη hair ∼*comet*
μέρος *-ους* (n, 3) part ∼*Moira*
μετά (dat) among; (gen) accompanied by; (acc) after, second-best to
πλησίος near, neighboring
πρός toward ∼*prospective*

Relative pronouns 40

41

ὁ ἄνθρωπος νομίζει φίλον ὅς ἐστι βροντόσαυρος. 42
The human has a friend who is a brontosaurus. 43

ὁ βροντόσαυρος νομίζει φίλην ἥ ἐστι ἄνθρωπος. 44

ἡ θάλασσά ἐστι ἡ ὁδὸς ἣν βαίνει ναύτης. 45

ὁ ἄνθρωπος σπάει τὸ δόρυ ᾧ ὁ κακὸς ἀνὴρ βάλλει τὸν βροντόσαυρον. 46

Ἄρης ἐστι θεὸς οὗ ἡ μήτηρ ἐστι Ἥρα. 47

Ἀθήνη οὐκ ἔστι θεὰ ἧς ἡ μήτηρ ἐστι Ἥρα. 48

[1] Genitive of αἶξ. Note that in the vocabulary listing, as is traditional in dictionaries, the word is listed along with its genitive because this genitive would otherwise have been impossible to guess from the nominative form. This happens frequently with third-declension nouns like αἶξ, which are introduced in the next lesson.

Vocabulary

νομίζω deem, acknowledge
ὁδός (f) road, journey ∼*odometer*
ὅς relative pronoun (masc. ὅς οὗ ᾧ ὅν, fem. ἥ ἧς ᾗ ἥν, neuter ὅ οὗ ᾧ ὅ)

49

ὁ κύων Λάβρος



ἐπεὶ εἷς αἴξ χωρίζεται ἀπὸ τῆς ποίμνης, ὁ Λίνος ζητεῖ ἅμα Λάβρῳ, ὅς ἐστι κύων Λίνου. ὁ μὴν κύων ἄγει, βούλεται γὰρ ἀκούειν καὶ ὁρᾶν, τε καὶ κυλίνδεσθαι ἐν πόᾳ. ὥστε ἐθέλει μὲν ἕπεσθαι, βούλεται δὲ ἄγειν. ἔστιν οὖν ὁδὸς κατὰ ποταμὸν μικρόν, ἄλλη δὲ ἔστι διὰ ὕλης. ἡ δὲ ῥὶς αἱρεῖται τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ ὁ αἴξ εὑρίσκεται. Λάβρος ἐστι καλὸς κύων.

50 51 52 53

Vocabulary

ἄγω lead, bring ∼*demagogue*
αἱρέομαι take, choose ∼*heresy*
αἱρέω take, kill; mid: take, choose ∼*heresy*
ἀκούω hear, listen ∼*acoustic*
βούλομαι wish, want ∼*volunteer*
ἐθέλω be willing
ἐπεί after; because
ἕπομαι follow ∼*sequel*
εὑρίσκω find ∼*eureka*
ζητέω seek ∼*zeal*
μήν indeed; month ∼*moon*
ὅς relative pronoun, "who..."
πόα grass
ποίμνη flock ∼*pastor*
ῥίς nose ∼*rhinoceros*
ὕλη (ῠ) forest, firewood
χωρίζω separate

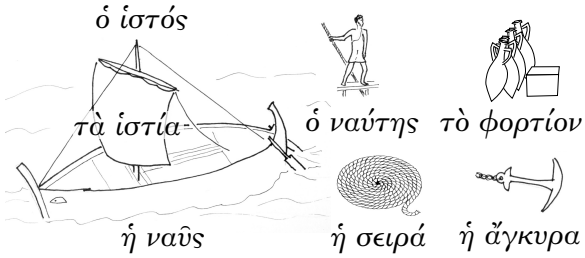
Tagging the agent of a passive construction with ὑπό

ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοξεύει τὸν νηπιον λύκον.

ὁ νηπιος λύκος τοξεύεται.

ὁ νηπιος λύκος τοξεύεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Genitive absolute. The ship.



ἡ θάλασσα ἥσυχος.

ὁ ναύτης ἕλκει τὰ ἱστία.

ἡ ναῦς ἀνάγεται.

ἐπεὶ ἡ θάλασσα γίγνεται ἥσυχος, ἕλκει τὰ ἱστία καὶ ἀνάγεται.

τῆς θαλάσσης ἡσύχου γιγνομένης, ἕλκει τὰ ἱστία καὶ ἀνάγεται.



τῆς σελήνης λαμπούσης, ὁ κύων κλάζει.



τοῦ ἵππου ἁλλομένου, ὁ ἱππεὺς ἔχεται.



τοῦ θερμοῦ αὐξανομένου, ὑπὸ δένδρον ὁ κύων.

Vocabulary

ἄγκυρα (ῠ) anchor
ἀνάγω lead up; (mp) set sail ∼*demagogue*
αὐξάνω strengthen; (mp) become greater ∼*augment*
γίγνεται becoming
ἕλκω drag, pull against resistance, pull a bow-string back, raise sails
ἔχεται middle of ἔχω, holds on

ἥσυχος quiet
θερμός warm, hot ∼*thermos*
ἱππεύς -*ως* (m) rider ∼*hippo*
ἱστίον sail ∼*stand*
ἱστός mast, loom ∼*stand*
κλάζω howl ∼*klaxon*
φορτίον load, burden, freight

The aorist infinitive. Genitive with verbs of desire. 66

67

ὁ στρατηγὸς διώκει τὸν πολέμιον, ὁ γὰρ βασιλεὺς κελεύει τὸν στρατηγὸν διῶξαι. 68

ὁ βροτὸς οὐ τοξεύει τὸν νήπιον λύκον, Ἄρτεμις γὰρ κελεύει μὴ τοξεύσαι. 69

ὁ δοῦλος φέρει ὕλην, ὁ γὰρ δεσπότης κελεύει τὸν δοῦλον ἐνέγκαι τὴν ὕλην. 70

ὁ Οδυσσεύς εὐνάζεται τὴν Καλυψώ, ἡ γὰρ θεὰ αἰτεῖ εὐνάσασθαι. καὶ μὴν ἡ θεὰ ἐρᾷ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. 71 72

ὁ ἀνὴρ αἰτεῖ τὸν ἀδελφὸν κλέψαι τὸν χρυσὸν, χρυσοῦ γὰρ ἐπιθυμεῖ. 73

Vocabulary

αἰτέω ask for ∼*etiology*
ἐνέγκαι irregular aorist infinitive of φέρω, stem ἐνεκγ-
ἐράω love, especially romantically or sexually
εὐνάζω lay down; (mp) have sex
κλέπτω steal ∼*kleptomaniac*
λύκος wolf ∼*lycanthropy*
μήν indeed, I assure you
πολέμιος enemy, hostile; warfare
χρυσός (ŏ) gold

Ἥφαιστος 74

Ἥφαιστός ἐστι υἱὸς Ἥρας οὐ πλησιασάσης οὔτε βροτῷ οὔτε θεῷ. ἀνὴρ γὰρ Ἥρας ἐστι Ζεύς, ἀλλὰ Ἀθήνης ἁλομένης ἐκ κεφαλῆς θεοῦ, Ἥρα φθονοῦσα βουλεύει ὁμῶς αὐτονόμως τεκεῖν. 75 76

ἰδοῦσα δὲ τὸν νήπιον εἶναι χωλὸν, καταβάλλει Ἥφαιστον ἐξ Ὀλύμπου, πᾶσαν δ᾽ ἡμέραν φέρεται, ἐπὶ γῆν. θεὰ δὲ Θέτις τρέφει τὸν θεὸν. 77 78

Ἥφαιστος δὲ οἰκεῖ τὴν Σικελίαν ὑπὸ τῇ Αἴτνῃ τῷ ὄρει, ὁ περιέχει πῦρ μέγα. ἐκεῖ δὲ ὁ θεός ἔχει ἐργαστήριον. 79 80

Vocabulary

ἁλομένης aorist participle of ἅλλομαι, jump
αὐτόνομος autonomous
αὐτονόμως adv. form of αὐτόνομος, autonomous
βουλεύω (mp) take counsel, deliberate, determine ∼*volunteer*
ἐκεῖ there
ἐργαστήριον workshop
ἡμέρα day
ἰδοῦσα aorist participle of ὁράω, having seen
καταβάλλω throw down, cast off ∼*ballistic*
ὁμῶς together, equally, alike ∼*homoerotic*
οὔτε neither, nor
πᾶς all, every, whole
πλησιασάσης aorist participle of πλησιάζω, to have sex with (+dat)
πῦρ fire, pyre ∼*pyre*
τεκεῖν aorist infinitive of τίκτω, beget ∼*oxytocin*

τρέφω nurture; solidify ~*atrophy*
φθονέω envy
χωλός lame

The swallow and the snake



ξένη χελιδών, ἡ ἐν πόλι συνοικοῦσα, ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ποιεῖ καλιὰν ἐν τοίχῳ, καὶ γίγνεται νηπίου μήτηρ. ὄφις δὲ ἐκ τρώγλης ἐρχόμενος ἐσθίει νήπιον. ἡ δὲ χελιδὼν θρηνοῦσα κράζει: «οἴμοι τῇ ξένῃ, ὅτι ἔνθα ἄνθρωπός τις δικαιοῦται, μόνη ἔγωγε ἀδικοῦμαι.»

Vocabulary

ἀδικέω be, do wrong; wrong someone
γίγνομαι here meaning to become; also means be, beget; supplies an aorist for εἰμί ~*genesis*
δικαιόω demand/make justice
δικαστήριον court
ἔγωγε emphatic form of ἐγώ, "I"
ἔνθα then, there; when, where
θρηνέω sing a dirge; lament ~*threnody*
καλιά barn, nest, niche
κράζω croak, scream
ξένη foreign woman; foreign country ~*xenophobe*
οἴμοι woe is me
ὄφις -ος (m) serpent ~*ophidian*
ποιέω make ~*poet*
συνοικέω live together
τις someone, something
τοῖχος wall of a house
τρώγλη animal's hole ~*troglodyte*
χελιδών -*όνος* (ῐ, f, 3) swallow (bird)

Pattern recognition

nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.
ὁ ἀδελφός	τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ	τῷ ἀδελφῷ	τὸν ἀδελφόν
ὁ οἶνος	τοῦ οἴνου	τῷ οἴνῳ	τὸν οἶνον
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τὸν ἄνθρωπον
ἡ θάλασσα	τῆς θαλάσσης	τῇ θαλάσσῃς	τὴν θάλασσαν
ἡ βροντή	τῆς βροντῆς	τῇ βροντῇ	τὴν βροντήν
ἡ μυῖα	τῆς μυίας	τῇ μυίᾳ	τὴν μυῖαν
τὸ δένδρον	τοῦ δένδρου	τῷ δένδρῳ	τὸ δένδρον

Observe the patterns: Masculine and neuter genitives end in -ου, feminines in -ς. Genitives and datives end in a long vowel, which may cause the accent to change as a side-effect.

Explanation

3 Present participles in Greek are like English "-ing" words that stand for nouns or are used like adjectives: the shining moon, running is fun. A verb like "shines," which can take a subject and serve as the main verb in a sentence, is called a *finite* verb. Infinitives and participles are not finite verbs.

In this chapter we will learn about some types of Greek participles, while postponing others until the following lesson.

14 Greek verbs have seven tenses, but by far the most important are the present and the aorist. We encounter the aorist for the first time in the form of some participles.

τοξεύουσα = shooting, present participle

τοξεύσασα = having shot, aorist participle

Both of these are feminine because they are used to describe Artemis. The aorist is the most common tense used to describe an action that took place in the past. In the aorist participle τοξεύσασα, there is an extra -σα- in the middle.

A phrase like Ἄρτεμις τοξεύσασα is not a complete sentence, just as "Artemis having shot" isn't a complete sentence in English. We'll learn how to say things like "Artemis shot" in lesson 6.

Not all verbs exist in all tenses, but most have at least a present and an aorist. Each of these has its own stem. For the verb τοξεύω, the present stem is τοξευ-, and the aorist stem is τοξευσ-. Typically the aorist stem looks like the present one with an added σ. We see that happening here. Once your brain gets used to seeing the patterns, it can in most cases go back and forth between the present and aorist stems automatically by pattern recognition, without having to memorize them as separate vocabulary words.

Another thing that helps us to distinguish between present-tense and aorist verbs is that whereas many of the present-tense endings have a letter ο or ε as the first letter of their ending (πέτ-ο-μαι, πέτ-ε-ται), in the aorist many endings have an alpha instead (νοστήσ-α-σα). This is called a *thematic vowel*, and it is a characteristic of the aorist to have an alpha instead of a thematic

vowel.

15 The aorist participle νοστήσασα translates here as "having gotten home." The slave first makes it home, and *then* she rejoices. The use of the aorist participle to describe her means that she is presented as a person who has already gotten home, at the time when the main verb, "rejoices," occurs. This is extremely common in Greek. In many cases when a narrative would have been presented in English using two finite verbs in time sequence, joined by some phrase such as "... and then ...," the Greek equivalent is one participle and one finite verb.

19 Ἥβης is the genitive case of Ἥβη, meaning "of Hebe." There are four main cases in Greek, the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative. (In addition, there is the vocative case, which in many cases does not differ from the nominative.)

Formation of the cases in the singular, for feminine first-declension nouns and second-declension masculine nouns in -ος and neuters in -ον.

short α	γλῶσσα	γλώσσης	γλώσσῃ	γλῶσσαν
long α	χώρα	χώρας	χώρᾳ	χώραν
η	ἀκμή	ἀκμῆς	ἀκμῇ	ἀκμήν
masc. ος	κύβος	κύβου	κύβῳ	κύβον
neuter ον	φύλλον	φύλλου	φύλλῳ	φύλλον

The declensions of the masculine ὁ κύβος and the neuter τὸ φύλλον are identical except that neuters always have the same form in the nominative and accusative.

In addition to the three main feminine patterns shown above, there is a fourth in which the nominative has a short α but the genitive and dative have long alphas: γέφυρα, "bridge:" γέφυρα γεφύρας γεφύρᾳ γέφυραν. Note how the accent shifts because of the changes in the length of the alpha. This pattern occurs for nouns with a short α preceded by ι or ρ.

29 As a general rule, when a preposition describes where something is from, where it is, or where it is going, the case of the noun is, respectively, genitive, dative, or accusative: ἐκ θαλάσσης, ἐν θαλάσσῃ, εἰς θάλασσαν.

60 The adjective ἥσυχος is an adjective of two endings, meaning that it has a masculine declension and a neuter one, but no separate set of feminine forms. The masculine forms are used to modify feminine nouns as well.

There is an implied "is" in this sentence because there is no article in front of ἥσυχος. If the text had been ἡ θάλασσα ἡ ἥσυχος, then this would have been a noun phrase, "the calm sea," rather than a sentence "the sea is calm."

43 In the sentence "Ornette Coleman is the musician who liberated jazz," the word "who" is a relative pronoun. It modifies a noun, Ornette Coleman, that is part of the surrounding sentence, and it introduces its own clause, in which it plays a role. Here the role of "who" is that it serves as the subject of the verb "liberated." In Greek, the "who" in this example would be translated using the relative pronoun ὅς, which is nominative because this word is the subject of the verb in the clause.

Relative clauses can also hinge on words that aren't the subject of the clause's verb. For example, "the country of which I'm a citizen" would be translated using a genitive relative pronoun in Greek.

The singular relative pronouns are masculine ὅς οὗ ᾧ ὅν, feminine ἥ ἧς ᾗ ἥν, and neuter ὅ οὗ ᾧ ὅ. These are pretty vanilla forms for an adjective whose stem is simply "h," the sound represented by the rough breathing mark, with the only oddity being that the neuter nominative/accusative form has no -ν as we would expect for a second-declension neuter; this oddity is the same as for the neuter article.

Sometimes the forms of the articles and the relative pronouns can look similar. Keep in mind the following patterns. Articles often have τ-, but relative pronouns never do. (This is easy to remember because "the" in English starts with the letter "t.") Also, although an article normally lacks an accent, a relative pronoun normally has one.

58 In the present tense, one of the possible meanings of the middle voice is to form the equivalent of a passive construction in English: "Mistakes were made." If we want to say who made the mistake while keeping the passive voice, in English we use the word "by." In Attic a common way to say it is to use the preposition ὑπό with the genitive. Note that this is different from the usage of ὑπο+dative to mean literally "under."

64 τῆς θαλάσσης ἡσύχου γιγνομένη. This is a construction called a genitive absolute. The participle γιγνομένη, "becoming," is detached from the rest of the sentence, in the sense that it doesn't act as the subject or object of the verb ἀνάγεται. This is the meaning of "absolute," i.e., released, detached. The phrase τῆς θαλάσσης ἡσύχου γιγνομένη supplies the circumstances under which the action described by the main verb took place: the sea being calm, the ship set sail. English has a nominative absolute: I being calm, sedation was unnecessary.

68 The aorist infinitive is formed by taking the aorist stem and adding -αι (active) or -ασθαι (middle). Unlike the aorist participle, the aorist infinitive does not imply anything about past time; instead, it refers to the distinction between an action which is done once and completed and an action that is ongoing. Since most commands and requests are to do something once, the aorist infinitive appears in these examples.

There is a rule in Greek that when the two final syllables of a word are long-short, and the accent falls on the long one, it must be circumflex. This is known as the "sotera rule," because it applies to the word σωτῆρα (savior). Although diphthongs like -αι are normally long, they are short in some endings, including infinitives. Therefore in the infinitive διῶξαι, "to pursue," we get a circumflex. For a better explanation than mine of this sort of thing, see Butterfield, URL on p. 110.

72 Although most verbs require an object in the accusative case, the genitive is used for the object of a verb of desire such as ἐράω (to love) or ἐπιθυμέω (to desire).

76 In English we form an adjective like *quickly* by adding -ly to the adjective. The equivalent in Greek is done by adding -ως to the stem, so that αὐτόνομος becomes αὐτονόμως and ὁμός

becomes ὁμῶς. Not all adjectives are made using this recipe, but most are.

Practice

1. ἀληθής ἢ ψεῦδος?

a. ἡ σελήνη ἐστι μέρος Ἀσίης.
b. τὸ στόμα ἐστι μέρος τῆς κεφαλῆς.
c. ἡ λυπουμένη προτιμᾷ ὀρχεῖσθαι.

1. a. ψεῦδος· b. ἀληθής· c. ψεῦδος·

Lesson 5

Third declension. Plurals. Numbers to ten.

Alpha with Angela (freegreek.online) lessons 6, 7, 11, 12, 23, 26, 27
Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 7, 9, 19, 20

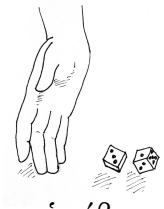
Reading

1
2
3

Numbers 1-5, with declensions



τὸ μόριον



οἱ κύβοι



αἱ ἐλαῖαι



ἕν μόριον



δύο μόρια



τρία



τέσσαρα



πέντε



εἷς κύβος



δύο κύβοι



τρεῖς



τέσσαρες



πέντε



μία ἐλαία



δύο ἐλαῖαι



τρεῖς



τέσσαρες



πὲντε



μία μηχανὴ ἀναβλέπει τὸν οὐρανόν. αἱ δὲ δύο μηχαναὶ καὶ οἱ ὄνοι βαίνουσι πρὸς τὸν ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθήνης. 4 5 6

τὸ δένδρον ἐστι ὑπὲρ τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τῶν ὄνων. 7

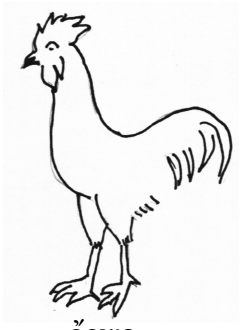
ὁ κύων βαίνει παρὰ ταῖς μηχαναῖς καὶ τοῖς ὄνοις. 8

οἱ ὄνοι εἰσι μετὰ τὰς μηχανὰς, ἡ μυῖα δὲ μετὰ τοὺς ὄνους. 9

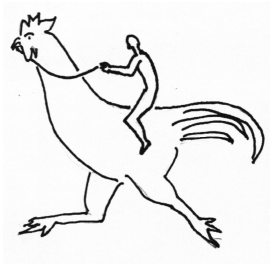
Vocabulary

ἀναβλέπω look up; gain sight, open one's eyes
ἱερός (noun) temple, (adj) holy ∼*hieroglyph*
μηχανή machine; mechanism, way
ὄνος (f) donkey ∼*onager*

The third declension



ὄρνις



ἄνθρωπος ἐπὶ ὄρνιθι



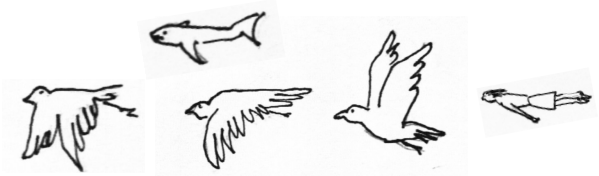
δύο ὄρνιθες



κεφαλὴ ὄρνιθος



κεφαλαὶ ὀρνίθων

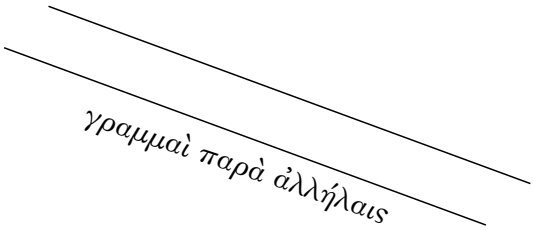


ἰχθὺς παρὰ ὄρνισιν θεὰ μετὰ ὄρνιθας

***

πολλοὶ μὲν ὄρνιθές εἰσιν ἐν οὐρανῷ, ὀλίγοι δὲ θεοί.

***



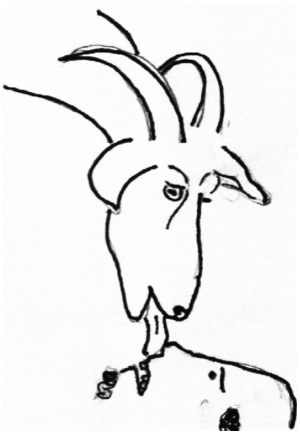
γραμμαὶ παρὰ ἀλλήλαις

Vocabulary
ἀλλήλαις each other (dative) ~*allele*
ὀλίγος small, few, a little ~*oligarch*
πολύς many, large, most of ~*polygon*

17

Δεύτερος ὄνειρος



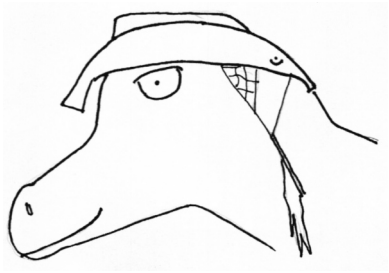


τῷ Λίνῳ δεύτερος ὄνειρος ἔρχεται, τοῦ φιλήματος τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, ἀλλὰ αἴξ ἀνεγείρει τὸν Λίνον. 18
οὔτε δ᾽ ὁ αἴξ τὸν Λίνον φιλεῖ οὔτε Λίνος αἶγα, οὔτε ἡ τοῦ αἰγὸς γλώσσα ὑγρὰ ἀλλὰ ξηρά. ὕδωρ 19
οὖν δεῖ χέαι αἰγί, Λίνος γὰρ ἐστι ποιμὴν πλούσιος ἔχων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα αἶγας τε καὶ ἕνα 20
κύνα. πάντες δὲ αἶγες πίνουσιν. καίπερ αἰπόλος, Λίνος μὴν τὸν κύνα μόνον φίλει, καὶ ὁ κύων 21
Λίνον. 22

Vocabulary
αἰπόλος goatherd
ἀνεγείρω awaken
δεύτερος second
δέω (impersonal) should; bind; need, lack, fail
ἔχων present participle of ἔχω, 3rd declension
καίπερ even if, despite being
ξηρός dry, the land ~*xeriscape*
ποιμήν -*ένος* (m, 3) shepherd ~*pastor*
τριάκοντα thirty ~*three*
ὑγρός wet ~*hygroscopic*
ὕδωρ water, rain ~*hydrogen*
φιλέω love ~*philanthropy*
φίλημα -*τος* (n, 3) kiss
χέαι aorist infinitive of χέω
χέω pour, scatter

23

The question words τίς, ποῦ, and ποῖος



ΒΡΟΝΤΟΣΑΥΡΟΣ. πέτασον ἔχω. 24

ΓΥΝΗ (ἱκνουμένη). τί; 25

Β. τοῦτον, ἐπὶ κεφαλή. 26

Γ. ὦ πέπον, πόθεν ἐστι; 27

Β. ὕδατος. ἀνέρος ἐν ὕδατι. 28

Γ. τίνος ἀνέρος; ποῦ; 29

Β. ἀνέρος τινός. ἐν ὕδατι. 30

Γ. ποῖος πέτασος ἐστι; 31

Β. ὑδωρ ... ὑδροπέτασος ... ; 32

Γ. δεῖ ἀποδοῦναι. πέτασος οὐκ ἔστι ἀλλὰ ναῦς. 33

Β. ὁμολογῶ. σσμμφ. φιλῶ σε. 34

Γ. καὶ ἐγὼ ἔτι φιλῶ σε καὶ ἕκαστον ζῷον νήπιον. [μετασχηματίζεται φαινομένη. οὐ μὴν ἔστι ἡ φίλη ἀλλὰ Ἄρτεμις, ἥ ἀποπέτεται.] 35 36

Vocabulary

ἀποδίδωμι repay; give back ∼*donate*
ἀποπέτομαι fly away
ἕκαστος each
ἔτι still, yet ∼*eddy*
μετασχηματίζω metamorphisize, disguise
ὁμολογέω agree with/to
πέπων term of endearment, "softie"
πέτασος type of broad-brimmed hat
πόθεν from where?
ποῖος what kind
ποῦ where?
σε you (accusative)
τίνος from whom? (genitive of τίς, who?)
τινός indefinite pronoun, ἀνέρος τινός=some guy

Third-declension participles



μηχανὴ βαίνουσα



βροντόσαυρος βαίνων

ἡ βαίνουσα μηχανὴ ἐστι μετὰ τὸν βαίνοντα βροντόσαυρος.

ὁ βαίνων βροντόσαυρος οὐκ ἔστι μετὰ τὴν βαίνουσαν μηχανὴν.

***

φεύγει ἀσεβὴς μηδενὸς διώκοντος. – Proverbs 28:1

***



ἡ κόρη ἡ τὴν σφαῖραν βάλλουσα ὀνομάζεται Ναυσικάα.

ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς ὁρᾷ τὴν βάλλουσαν.

ἡ βλεπομένη οὐχ ὁρᾷ τὸν βλέποντα.

ὁ ξένος ὁ βλέψας γυμνὸς ἐξέρχεται.

ἡ μὲν θεράπαινα φεύγει, ἡ δὲ δέσποινα Ναυσικάα ἡ μείνασα ἀσπάζεται καὶ δίδωσι ξένια.

Vocabulary

ἀσεβής profane
ἀσπάζομαι greet, salute
γυμνός naked, unarmed ~*gymnasium*
δέσποινα lady ~*despot*
ἐξέρχομαι go out
θεράπαινα female slave ~*therapy*
μένω stay, wait for, stand firm ~*remain*
μηδείς no one
ξένιος of hospitality ~*xenophobe*
ξένος *ξείνου* guest-friend, host, stranger ~*xenophobe*
ὀνομάζω to address, name ~*name*
οὐχ form of οὐ/οὐκ used before a word with rough breathing

51

Participles of εἰμί, to be



τὰ ὄντα



τὸ οὐκ ὄν



γυνὴ φίλη οὖσα

52

The verb εἶμι, to go, be about to go





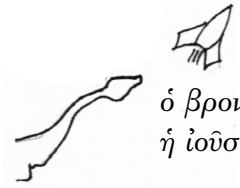
ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἰών





τὸ δόρυ τὸ ἰόν

ἡ γυνὴ ἡ ἰοῦσα



ὁ βροντόσαυος ὁρᾷ τὸν φίλον τὸν ἰόντα.
ἡ ἰοῦσα μέλει τῷ βροντοσαύρῳ.

Vocabulary

ἄπειμι be absent, go away, return ~*ion*
εἶμι go; (present, Attic) be about to go
ἰών participle of εἶμι ~*ion*
μέλω concern, interest, be one's responsibility

Herodotus: Where cinnamon comes from

Herodotus 3.111, adapted:

τὸ κινάμωμον θαυμαστῶς συλλέγουσι. ὄρνιθας δὲ λέγουσι μεγάλας φέρειν τὰ κάρφεα τὰ κινάμωμον καλούμενα εἰς καλιὰς προσπλασαμένας ἐκ πηλοῦ πρὸς κρημνοῖς, οὕς ἀναβαίνειν ἀνθρώπῳ οὐκ εἶναι. πρὸς οὖν δὴ ταῦτα τοὺς Ἀραβίους μηχανᾶσθαι τάδε· ὄνων τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων τὰ μέλεα διατεμόντας κομίζειν ἐς ταῦτα τὰ χωρία, καί αὐτὰ θέντας ἀγχοῦ τῶν καλιῶν ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἑκὰς αὐτῶν· τὰς δὲ ὄρνιθας καταπετομένας τὰ μέλεα τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀναφέρειν ἐπὶ τὰς καλιάς, τὰς δὲ οὐ δυναμένας ἴσχειν καταρρήγνυσθαι ἐπὶ γῆν, τοὺς δὲ Ἀραβίους συλλέγειν. οὕτω μὲν τὸ κινάμωμον συλλεγόμενον ἐκ τούτων φέρεσθαι εἰς τὰς ἄλλας χώρας.

Vocabulary

ἀγχοῦ near, nigh; like ∼*angina*
ἀναφέρω bring up ∼*bear*
ἀπαλλάσσω free from, remove; be freed, depart
ἀπογίγνομαι be absent; here meaning to be dead
διατέμνω cut apart
δύναμαι be able ∼*dynamic*
ἑκάς afar, far off
θαυμαστός wonderful; admirable
θέντας participle of τίθημι, to put
ἴσχω restrain, hold back ∼*ischemia*
καλέω summon, name ∼*clamor*
καλιά barn, nest, niche
κάρφος -*ους* (n, 3) twig, straw; (pl) ripe fruit
καταπέτομαι fly down ∼*petal*
καταρρήγνυμι (υ) break down; break off and fall
κινάμωμον cinnamon
κομίζω tend; bring back/away; (mp) travel
κρημνός cliff
λέγω say; lay; gather; count ∼*legion*
μέλος -*ους* (n, 3) limb; melody
μηχανάομαι build, contrive ∼*mechanism*
οὖν here meaning "so for this reason"
οὕτως thus, then, so
πηλός clay, mud
προσπλάσσω form or mold onto ∼*plaster*
συλλέγω collect, assemble ∼*legion*
τάδε demonstrative adjective, here meaning "as follows"
ὑποζύγιον beast of burden ∼*zygote*
χώρα place

The grasshopper and the ant



χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ τὸν ὑγρὸν σῖτον οἱ μύρμηκες ψύχουσιν. τέττιξ δὲ αἰτεῖ τροφὴν. θαυμάζουσιν οὐκ συνάξαντα τροφὴν διὰ τὸ θέρος. οὐ σχολάσαι φησί, ἀλλὰ μουσικὴν προτιμᾶν. οἱ δὲ γελάσαντες φασιν· «ἀλλ᾽ ὅς θέρους ὥραις αὐλεῖ, χειμῶνος ὀρχεῖται.»

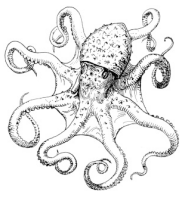
Vocabulary

αὐλέω play (blow, toot)
γελάω laugh, smile, laugh at
θαυμάζω marvel ∼*theater*
θέρος -εος (n, 3) summer ∼*thermos*
μουσική art, music
μύρμηξ ant
ὅς he who
σῖτος grain, bread, food ∼*parasite*
συνάγω gather ∼*synagogue*
σχολάζω have leisure
τέττιξ -γος (m) cicada
τροφή food, upkeep ∼*atrophy*
χειμών -ος (m, 3) winter, storm
ψύχω breathe, blow; here meaning to dry ∼*psychology*
ὥρα season, time ∼*horoscope*

69

Numbers to ten

●●●●● *πέντε στίγματα*
●●●●● *ἕξ*
●●●●● *ἑπτά*
●●●●● *ὀκτώ*
●●●●● *ἐννέα*
●●●●● δέκα



ὁ ὀκτώπους ἔχει ὀκτὼ πόδας.

Vocabulary
ἀριθμός number
δέκα ten ~*decimal*
ἐννέα nine
ἕξ six ~*hexagon*
ἑπτά seven
ὀκτώ eight ~*octopus*
πέντε five ~*pentagon*

The two pairs of golden fetters (adapted from Herodotus 3.129)

70
71

βασιλεὺς Δαρεῖος ἐν ἄγρῃ ἁλλόμενος ἀπ᾽ ἵππου στρέφεται τὸν πόδα. τραυματίζεται δὲ σφόδρα, 72
ὥστε ἔχων ἰατροὺς Αἰγυπτίους τούτοισι ἐχρᾶτο, αὐξάνουσι δὲ τὸ τραῦμα. ἐπ᾽ ἑπτὰ μὲν δὴ 73
ἡμέραι καὶ ἑπτὰ νύκτας ὁ Δαρεῖος οὐκ ἔχεται ὕπνον. τῇ δὲ ὀγδόῃ ἡμέρῃ, ἀκούσας τις ἐν 74
Σάρδισι τὸν ἰατρὸν τὸν Δημοκήδην ἀγγέλλει τῷ Δαρείῳ. ὁ δὲ ἄγειν τάχα κελεύει. τὸν δὲ 75
ὡς εὑρίσκουσιν ἐν τοῖσι τοῦ σατράπου δούλοις, καὶ φέρουσι παρὰ Δαρεῖῳ τὸν δοῦλον πέδας 76
ἕλκοντα. ὁ δὲ Δημοκήδης ἐν χρόνῳ ὀλίγῳ ὑγιέα ποιεῖ. δίδωσι αὐτὸν μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Δαρεῖος 77
πεδῶν χρυσέων δύο ζεύγεσι· ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν πειράει εἴ οἱ διπλάσιον τὸ κακὸν νέμει, ὅτι αὐτὸν 78
ὑγιέα ποιεῖ. 79

Vocabulary
ἀγγέλλω carry a message, announce ~*angel*
ἄγρα hunt
διπλάσιος twofold, double
εἰ if
ἕλκω drag
ζεῦγος pair ~*zygote*
ἰατρός (ᾱ) physician
νέμω to allot, to pasture ~*nemesis*
ὄγδοος eighth ~*octopus*
πεδάω impede, chain ~*impede*
πέδη shackles ~*pedal*
πειράω try, test ~*empirical*
πόδα accusative of πούς, foot
σατράπης -*ου* (m, 1) satrap, Persian governor
στρέφω turn, here meaning to twist his ankle ~*catastrophe*
σφόδρα very much
τάχα quickly, soon; perhaps ~*tachometer*
τραῦμα -*τος* (n, 3) injury; defeat ~*trauma*
τραυματίζω wound ~*trauma*
ὑγιής healthy ~*hygiene*
ὕπνος a sleep
χράω (+dat) use, experience; (+gen) desire, need; (act) prophecy ~*chresard*

χρόνος time ~*chronology*
χρύσεος (ὐ) golden

ὡς as, thus, seeing that, as to, so that

Explanation

3 The numbers one, three, and four are inflected, agreeing in case and gender with the noun they modify (Smyth 349). "One" is εἷς/μία/ἕν, declined as a 3-1-3 adjective, meaning that the masculine is third declension, the feminine is first, and the neuter is third (Smyth 294). "Three," τρεῖς/τρία, is an adjective of two endings, which means that it uses the same third-declension endings for both the masculine and the feminine, and the neuter is also third declension (Smyth 291). "Four," τέσσαρες/τέσσαρα, is also an adjective of two endings.

6 The story with the robots demonstrates the four cases for nouns in the feminine first declension (μηχανή) and masculine second declension (ὄνος). Although there are several different declension patterns for feminine first-declension nouns in the singular, they all have the same pattern in the plural.

feminine first declension, plurals - ἡ μηχανή, the machine

αἱ μηχαναί	τῶν μηχανῶν	ταῖς μηχαναῖς	τὰς μηχανὰς

masculine second declension, plurals - ὁ ὄνος

οἱ ὄνοι	τῶν ὄνων	τοῖς ὄνοις	τοὺς ὄνους

The demonstrative adjectives are declined as follows:

ὅδε	τοῦδε	τῷδε	τόνδε	οἵδε	τῶνδε	τοῖσδε	τούσδε
ἥδε	τῆσδε	τῇδε	τήνδε	αἵδε	τῶνδε	ταῖσδε	τάσδε
τόδε	τοῦδε	τῷδε	τόδε	τάδε	τῶνδε	τοῖσδε	τάδε
οὗτος	τούτου	τούτῳ	τοῦτον	οὗτοι	τούτων	τούτοις	τούτους
αὕτη	ταύτης	ταύτῃ	ταύτην	αὗται	τούτων	ταύταις	ταύτας
τοῦτο	τούτου	τούτῳ	τοῦτο	ταῦτα	τούτων	τούτοις	ταῦτα
ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείνους
ἐκείνη	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκείνων	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνας
ἐκεῖνο	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνα	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνοις	ἐκεῖνα

These are either similar to the articles or else are pretty vanilla endings for first and second declension adjectives, except for the -ο endings in words like τοῦτο and the -δε endings, which come from a root meaning "here."

10 The word for "bird" belongs to the third declension and is formed from the stem ὄρνιθ-. In the singular, it forms the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative cases using these endings: -ς -ος -ι -α. Note that the dative is easy to recognize because it has an ι. If you simply stick these endings onto the stem, you get the right forms in all cases except the nominative, where the result, ὄρνιθς, contains a combination of consonants that was unpronounceable to Greek speakers. The relevant sound changes are summarized in a table in appendix D on p. 111.

Reading off the appropriate row and column of the table, we find the rule that θσ becomes σ, dropping the θ, so the nominative for "bird" is actually ὄρνις.

Appendix E on p. 113 summarizes all of the common declension patterns in Greek.

38 In the masculine and neuter genders, active participles are third declension, and are built on stems involving -οντ- and -αντ-. As is typically the case for third-declension words, predictable sound changes in the nominative singular eliminate some of the consonants, so we get βαίνων rather than βαίνοντς.

51 Present participles of the verb εἰμί are formed from then stem ο-. In the feminine, ὄ-ουσα contracts to οὖσα.

52 "To go/come" can be expressed in Greek using several different verbs, depending on the tense and on whether the verb is a finite verb, a participle, or some other part of speech. You're already familiar with the verb ἔρχομαι, which is used in the present tense for finite verbs. The verb εἶμι (not to be confused with εἰμί, to be) is sort of a synonym, but in Attic its finite present-tense forms have the connotation that they refer to the future: "I'm out of here." Participles in Attic are formed with the stem ι-, which is related to this verb. The word "ion" in chemistry means "going thing." In other dialects, including koine, present participles can also be formed from the verb ἔρχομαι, e.g., ἐρχόμενος.

Lesson 6

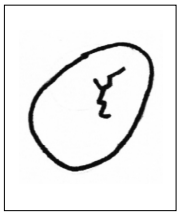
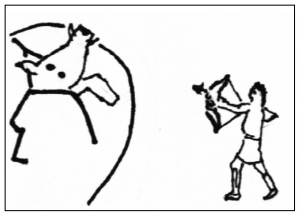
Finite verbs in the third person imperfect and aorist. Numbers to 100.

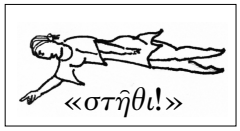
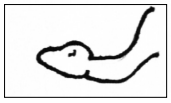
Alpha with Angela (freegreek.online) lessons 41
Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 14

Reading

1
2



ᾠὰ εἰσί.


ἓν νήπιον σχίζει τὸ ᾠόν. ἀνὴρ ἕλκει τὸ νεῦρον.



«στῆθι!»
θεὰ ἀπαγορεύει φονεῦσαι.


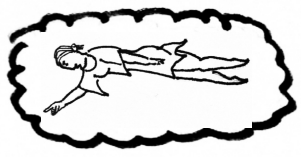
τὸ νήπιόν ἐστι πτερόκαπρος.


θαυμάζω, ὦ ἄνθρωπε.

ᾠὰ ἦσαν.

ἔσχισεν.

εἶλκεν τὸ νεῦρον.


ἡ θεὰ ἀπηγόρευσεν!

πτερόκαπρος ἦν.


3

Vocabulary

ἀπαγορεύω forbid
ἕλκω drag, pull against resistance, pull a bow-string back, raise sails
νεῦρον string, tendon, bow string ~*neuron*
πτερόκαπρος flying pig, compound of πτερόν (wing) and κάπρος (boar) ~*pterodactyl*

στῆθι stop! imperative of ἵστημι, to stand ∼*stand*
σχίζω split ∼*schism*

φονεύω kill
ᾠόν egg

The birth of Athena, in the past tense

You have already read the story of the birth of Athena on p. 41, where it was told in the present tense. Here the story is retold as something that happened in the past.

Ἀθήνης Ζεύς ἐστι πατήρ, ἀλλὰ Ἥρα οὐ μήτηρ. ὁ γὰρ Ζεὺς ἔφη «ἡ κεφαλὴ λυπεῖ μέγα,» καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐκέλευσε τὴν κεφαλὴν διατεμεῖν. καὶ Ἀθήνη δὴ ἀνήλατο βοάουσα ἐκ κεφαλῆς, οὐ νηπία ἀλλὰ γυνὴ δόρυ ἔχουσα. Οὐρανὸς μὲν ἔφριξεν, Γῆ δὲ ἔσεισεν.

Vocabulary
ἀνήλατο jumped up (aorist of ἄλλεται)
ἔσεισεν shook (aorist of σείει)

ἔφη said
ἔφριξεν shivered (aorist of φρίσσει)

Examples of the third-person singular aorist, active voice, using verbs already seen:


ἐποίησεν


ἐπεθύμησεν


ἤγειρεν

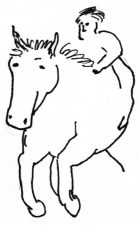

ἐφίλησεν

Middle:

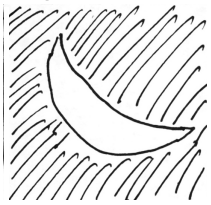

ἠσπάσατο


ἔπτατο

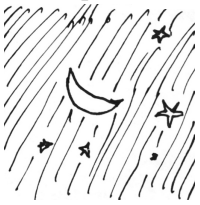

ὠρχήσατο


ἤλατο

Singulars contrasted with plurals:



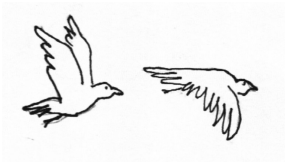
ἔλαμψεν



ἔλαμψαν

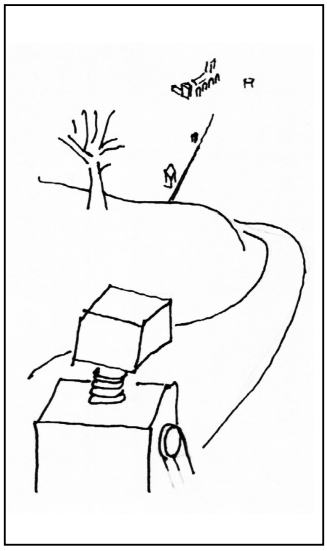


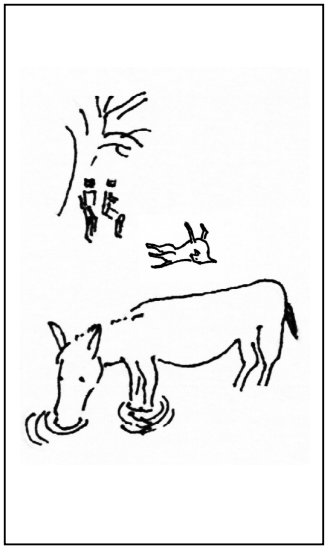
ἔπτετο

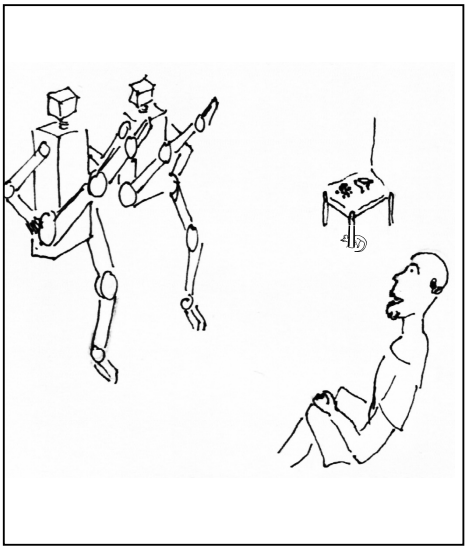


ἔπταντο

οἱ πλάνητες







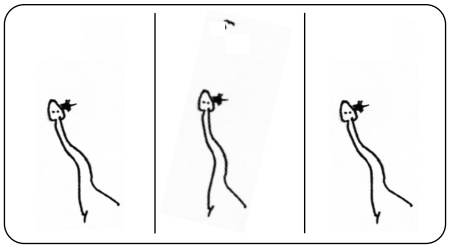
αἱ μηχαναὶ ἐπορεύσαντο ὁδὸν εἰς ἄστυ καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ διὰ ἀγρῶν. τοῖς δὲ ὄνοις καὶ κυνὶ ἦν ὕδωρ ἐκ ποταμοῦ μικροῦ, καὶ ηὐλίσαντο ἐν οἴκῳ αἰπολοῦ, τῷ ὄνομα ἦν Λίνος. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ξένια ἐδέξατο, οἱ δὲ πλάνητες ὀρχούμενοι ἠμείψαντο ξενίοις τὸν τερπόμενον. ὁ μῦς δ᾽ αὖ ὁ ὑπὸ τράπεζαν ἐκσκοπῶν ἔκλεψεν ὄψα.

Vocabulary

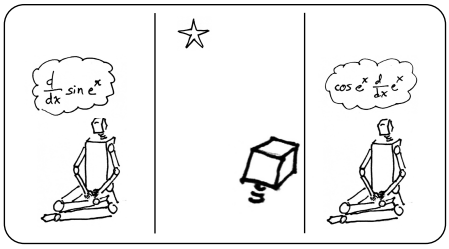
ἀγρός field, wild ∼*agriculture*
ἀμείβομαι requite, do something in turn ∼*amoeba*
ἄστυ -εος (n, 3) town ∼*Vesta*
αὖ again; on the other hand; in return; next ∼*after*
αὐλίζομαι live, lodge at
ἐκσκοπέω spy out from ∼*scope*
οἶκος house ∼*economics*
ὄψον piece of cooked meat, relish
πλάνης -τος (m, 3) wanderer ∼*planet*
πορεύομαι march, proceed ∼*pierce*
τέρπω gratify, satiate, comfort ∼*terpsichorean*
τράπεζα a table ∼*trapezoid*
ὑστεραίᾳ, τῇ idiom meaning the next day; ὑστεραῖος means next

22

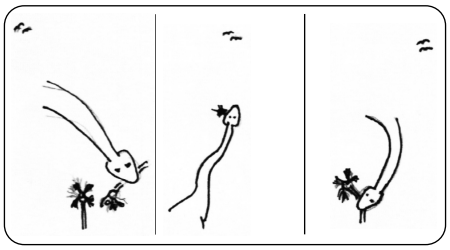
Imperfect tense



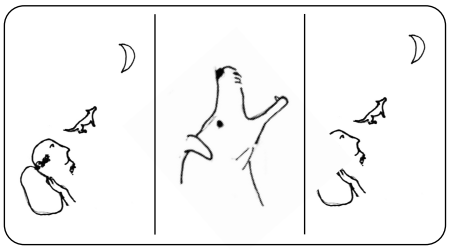
ἀνέβλεπεν. ἔπτετο.



ἐλογίζετο. ἀνέβλεψεν.



ἐπέτοντο. ἀνέβλεψεν.



ἀνέβλεπον. ἔκλαγξεν.

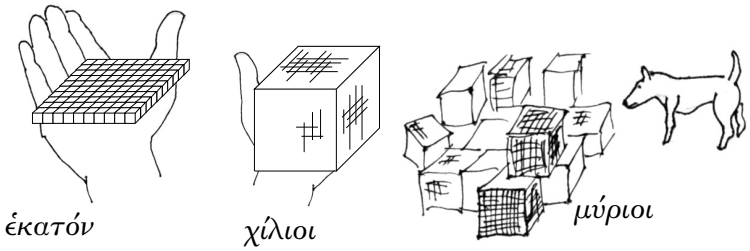
Vocabulary

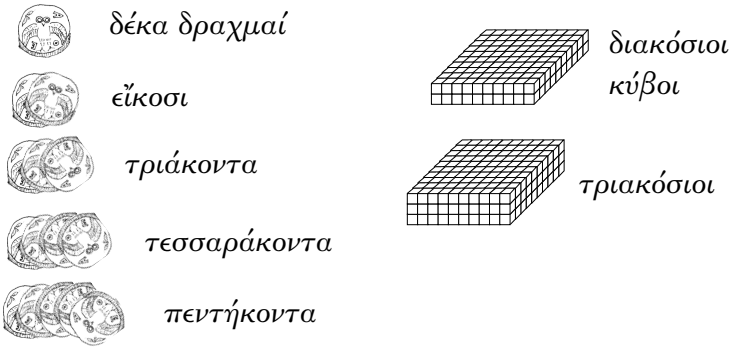
ἔκλαγξεν aorist of κλάζω, to howl, scream ~*klaxon*

λογίζομαι reckon, consider

23

Numbers to ten thousand





Vocabulary
δεκάδραχμος worth 10 drachmas; a coin of that | value

24

The temptation of Jesus - Mark 1:12



[Jesus is baptized by John the Baptist, and the holy spirit appears as a dove. Then:] 25

καὶ εὐθὺς τὸ πνεῦμα αὐτὸν ἐκβάλλει εἰς τὴν ἔρημον. καὶ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρας 26
πειραζόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Σατανᾶ, καὶ ἦν μετὰ τῶν θηρίων, καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι διηκόνουν αὐτῷ. 27

Vocabulary

ἄγγελος (f) messenger ∼*angel*
διηκόνουν contraction of διηκόνεον, imperfect of διακονέω, to take care of ∼*deacon*
ἐκβάλλω throw out, fell, let fall ∼*ballistic*
εὐθύς straight; immediately ∼*justice*
θηρίον wild animal ∼*fierce*
πειράζω test a person ∼*pierce*
πνεῦμα -*τος* (n, 3) wind, breath, spirit ∼*pneumatic*
τεσσαράκοντα forty ∼*trapezoid*

Present, imperfect, and aorist of τίθημι, to put 28

29



30

ΓΥΝΗ. ὦ πάτερ, νομίζω φίλον βροντόσαυρον ὄντα. 31

ΛΙΝΟΣ. γιγνώσκω δὴ τοῦτον τὸν μέγαν παῖδα. οἶνον; 32

Γ. ἔχω χάριν ὀλίγου. ἐν ὕλῃ δ᾽ αὖ εἰσιν δρυοκολάπται. 33

Λ. ὁ ὄρνις ὃς βαλάνους τίθησιν εἰς δένδρα. 34

Γ. τοῦ φίλου οὖν ἐν ὕλῃ ὄντος, ἐπισκοποῦντος ἡσύχως, δρυοκολάπτης ἐτίθει βαλάνους, πολλὰς 35
ἐν πολλοῖς δένδροισιν. 36

Λ. ἐθαύμαζεν δὴ σχολάζων ὁ βροντόσαυρος; 37

Γ. ταύτας εἰσετίθει ὁ ὄρνις καὶ εἰσετίθει καὶ εἰσετίθει ... καὶ ἔθηκε μίαν βάλανον εἰς τὸ τῷ 38
φίλῳ μοι σκέλος. 39

Vocabulary

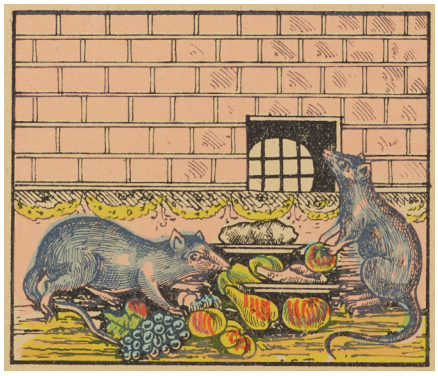
βάλανος (f) acorn; nut; pin, bolt
γιγνώσκω know, perceive ∼*gnostic*
δρυοκολάπτης -*ου* (m, 1) woodpecker
ἔθηκε(ν) 3rd person aorist of τίθημι, put ∼*thesis*
εἰστίθημι put in
ἐπισκοπέω watch, inspect
ἐτίθει 3rd person imperfect of τίθημι, was putting ∼*thesis*
ἡσύχως silently
πῶς γὰρ οὔ yes, of course
σκέλος -*ους* (n, 3) leg ∼*scoliosis*
σχολάζω have leisure
τίθησι(ν) 3rd person present of τίθημι, puts ∼*thesis*
χάρις (+gen) gratitude for ∼*eucharist*

40

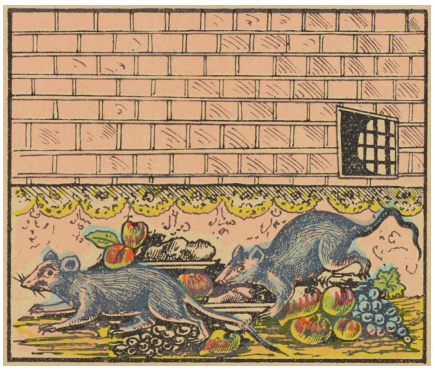
Μῦς ἀρουραῖος καὶ μῦς ἀστικός -Αἰσώπου



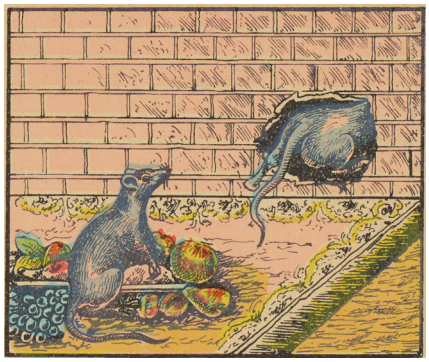
Μῦς ἀρουραῖος ἀστικῷ γίνεται φίλος μυΐ, καὶ τὴν φιλίαν πιστούμενος πρῶτος εἰς ἀγρὸν τὸν ἀστικὸν παρελάμβανε, καὶ ξενίαν αὐτῷ παρετίθει καὶ τράπεζαν, ἃ φέρειν οἷδε τοῖς ἐνοικοῦσιν ἀγρός.



ἀμειβόμενος δὲ τὴν ξενίαν ὁ ἀστικὸς εἰς ἄστυ τὸν ἀρουραῖον ἐκόμιζε, καὶ εἰς ἀνδρὸς πλουσίου παρελάμβανεν οἶκον.



ὡς δὲ τῶν ὄντων ἤδη προσάπτεσθαι ἤθελον, προσιών τις ἀνέκοπτε· καὶ τοσαυτάκις τῆς ἐν τοῖς ὄψοις ἀπηλαύνοντο πείρας, ὁσάκις ἐπειρῶντο μεταλαμβάνειν.



καὶ τελευταῖον ὁ ἀρουραῖος «ἄπειμι,» ἔφη, «τὴν ἐν ἀγροῖς προτιμῶν μετριότητα τῆς ἐν ἄστει τρυφῆς.»

Vocabulary

ἀνακόπτω stop, restrain
ἀπελαύνω drive away
ἀρουραῖος rustic, country
ἀστικός city, urban
ἐνοικέω dwell in
μεταλαμβάνω get some, get a portion
μετριότης moderation
οἶδε knew
ὁσάκις as often as, whenever
παραλαμβάνω invite
παρατίθημι set before, serve up
πιστόω reassure; also (pass) promise
προσάπτεσθαι get ahold of
προσάπτω attach to ~*haptic*
πρόσειμι approach, draw near; add ~*ion*
πρῶτος first
τελευταῖος last, final
τοσαυτάκις τοσσάκι...ὁσσάκι...: each time
τρυφή softness, luxury
φιλία friendship ~*philanthropy*

Cyrus the Younger

The following reading is from a simplified form of Xenophon's Anabasis constructed by John Williams White (1849-1917). I've done some additional minor editing.

Κῦρος, ὁ τοῦ Δαρείου υἱός, Πέρσης ἦν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός. σατράπην δὲ αὐτὸν ἐποίησεν ὁ Δαρεῖος τῆς Λυδίας καὶ τῆς Φρυγίας καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας. χωρία δὲ ἰσχυρὰ[1] εἶχεν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ καὶ πλοῖα μακρὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, καὶ στρατιῶται δὲ αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἦσαν ἀγαθοί, ὁπλῖται Ἑλληνικοὶ καὶ πελτασταὶ καὶ τοξόται Περσικοί.

Τισσαφέρνης δέ, ὁ τῆς Καρίας σατράπης, τῷ Κύρῳ πολέμιος ἦν, τότε δὲ οὔτε ἐστράτευεν ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν οὔτε διήρπαζε τὴν χώραν. Κῦρος γὰρ στρατηγὸς ἐν πολέμῳ δεινὸς ἦν, υἱὸς δὲ τοῦ Δαρείου· ὥστε φόβον εἶχεν ὁ Τισσαφέρνης πρὸς Κῦρον.

ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος, Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ τοῦ Κύρου ἀδελφὸς ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Περσῶν, καὶ Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ. ὁ δ᾽ Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ἀτιμαζόμενον.

ἡ δὲ μήτηρ λύει Κῦρον καὶ ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. Κῦρος δὲ ἐπεὶ ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Λυδίαν, ἐπιθυμῶν τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. οἱ δ᾽ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ βάρβαροι Κύρῳ φίλιοι καὶ πιστοὶ ἦσαν.

Vocabulary

ἀγαθός brave, noble
ἀποπέμπω send away ~*pomp*
ἀρχή beginning; domain, authority ~*archetype*
ἀτιμάζω (ῑ) insult, dishonor
βάρβαρος non-Greek
βασιλεύω be king
δεινός terrible, great, able ~*dinosaur*
διαβάλλω set someone against someone; deceive; slander ~*ballistic*
διαρπάζω plunder; tear apart ~*harpoon*
ἐπιβουλεύω plot, plan, harm ~*volunteer*
ἦκεν perfect tense, had arrived, were present
θρόνος seat, chair, throne ~*throne*
ἰσχυρός (ῡ) strong, forceful, violent
λύω loosen, free, ransom ~*loose*
μακρός usually long, tall; here simply meaning large ~*macro-*
ὁπλίτης -*ου* (ῑ, m, 1) hoplite, heavy infantryman ~*hoplite*
πάλιν back, again ~*palindrome*

[1] χωρία ἰσχυρὰ=strongholds, forts

πελταστής -*οῦ* (m, 1) light troops ~*pelt*
πιστός faithful; trustworthy
πλοῖον ship ~*float*
πόλεμος war, battle ~*polemic*
στρατεύω make an expedition, war, campaign ~*strategy*
συλλαμβάνω seize, capture; understand ~*epilepsy*
τελευτάω bring about, finish; here meaning to die
τοξότης -*ου* (m, 1) archer ~*toxic*
τότε at that time, after that
φίλιος friendly ~*philanthropy*
φόβος fear, rout, panic ~*phobia*

τὴν δὲ στρατιὰν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ὧδε ἤθροιζε· τοὺς τῶν φυλακῶν φρουράρχους κελεύει ἀθροίζειν στρατιώτας Πελοποννησίους· ἐνόμιζε γάρ, ὡς ἔλεγε,[2] Τισσαφέρνην ἐπιβουλεύειν τῇ ἀρχῇ. καὶ ἡ μὲν ἄλλη Ἰωνία τότε τῷ Κύρῳ φιλία καὶ πιστὴ ἦν, Μίλητος δὲ πολεμία. Κῦρος οὖν τὴν Μίλητον πολιορκεῖ καὶ κατὰ[3] γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.

πρὸς δὲ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀγγέλους ἔπεμψε καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε· «ἐπιθυμῶ, ὦ Ἀρταξέρξη, καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας σατραπεύειν, Τισσαφέρνην δ' ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐκβάλλειν.» καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συμπράσσει αὐτῷ ταῦτα. ὥστε οὐχ ὑποπτεύει ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης τὴν τοῦ Κύρου ἐπιβουλήν· ἀπέπεμπε γὰρ αὐτῷ τοὺς δασμοὺς ἐκεῖνος.

ἄλλους δὲ στρατιώτας Κύρῳ ἤθροιζε Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν Χερρονήσῳ· τούτῳ γὰρ ὡς[4] φίλῳ παρέσχε μυρίους δαρεικούς. Ἀρίστιππος δὲ ὁ Θεσσαλὸς ξένος ἦν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ στρατιὰν ἤθροιζεν. ἐκέλευσε δὲ καὶ Πρόξενον καὶ Σοφαίνετον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν στρατεύειν· καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως οὗτοι.

ἐπεὶ δ' ἕτοιμος ἦν Κῦρος πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, λέγει μὲν ὅτι στρατεύεται ἐπὶ Πισίδας· τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐπορεύετο. καὶ ἀθροίζει ὡς[5] ἐπὶ τούτους τό τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. ἐνταῦθα καὶ κελεύει τόν τε Κλέαρχον ἥκειν καὶ τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ἀποπέμπειν εἰς Λυδίαν τοὺς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ στρατιώτας. ἐκέλευσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξένους συστρατεύεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐπείθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ.

Vocabulary

ἀθροίζω press close together; (mid) muster
ἀλήθεια truth
βαρβαρικός non-Greek
δαρεικός Persian coin
δασμός portion, tax, tribute
ἐνταῦθα there, here
ἐπιβουλή a plot, scheme ~*volunteer*
ἑτοῖμος ready; fulfilled
ἥκω be present, have arrived
παρέχω furnish ~*ischemia*
πείθω (aor, plupf) persuade; (mp, pf, aor ppl) trust, obey, be confident in
πέμπω send; conduct, guide ~*pomp*
πιστεύω put faith in
πολιορκέω besiege ~*oath*
σατραπεύω be a satrap
στρατιά army ~*strategy*
συμπράσσω cooperate
συστρατεύω join in an expedition ~*strategy*
ὑποπτεύω guess, observe, be suspicious of
φρούραρχος garrison commander
φυλακή guard, prison, watch ~*phylactery*
ὧδε thus

[2] ὡς ἔλεγε=so he said
[3] by
[4] as
[5] as if

οὗτοι μὲν παρῆσαν αὐτῷ εἰς Σάρδεις. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ ἐπορεύετο παρὰ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην· οὐ γὰρ ἐνόμιζε τὴν παρασκευὴν ταύτην εἶναι ἐπὶ Πισίδας. καὶ Ἀρταξέρξης, ἐπεὶ ταῦτ᾽ ἔλεξε Τισσαφέρνης, ἀντιπαρασκευάζεται. 74 75 76

Κῦρος δὲ ἔχων τούτους τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐξελαύνει ἀπὸ Σάρδεων διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτῳ γέφυρα ἐπῆν. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας εἰς Κολοσσάς. ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος μένει ἡμέρας ἑπτά· καὶ ἦκε Μένων ὁ Θεσσαλὸς ὁπλίτας ἔχων καὶ πελταστάς. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν εἰς Κελαινάς. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασίλεια ἦν καὶ παράδεισος. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἦν ἄγρια θηρία· ταῦτα ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου. οὕτω γὰρ ἐγύμναζε τοὺς ἵππους. διὰ δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ διὰ Κελαινῶν. 77 78 79 80 81 82 83

ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἀρταξέρξου βασίλεια ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσύου ποταμοῦ· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ Κελαινῶν. 84 85

ἐνταῦθα μένει Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε Κλέαρχος ἔχων ὁπλίτας χιλίους καὶ τοξότας. ἅμα δὲ καὶ Σοφαίνετος παρῆν ἔχων ὁπλίτας χιλίους. καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ ἦσαν ὁπλῖται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι. 86 87 88 89

Vocabulary

ἄγριος wild, savage ∼*agriculture*
βασίλεια noblewoman
βασίλειος kingly
γέφυρα (ῡ) dam, dike; bridge
γυμνάζω exercise, do training ∼*gymnasium*
δισχίλιοι 2000 ∼*kilo-*
εἴκοσι twenty ∼*icosahedron*
ἐντεῦθεν thence
ἐξελαύνω usually to drive out; here meaning to ride out ∼*elastic*
ἔπειμι lie upon; approach ∼*ion*
ἐρυμνός fortified, impregnable
θηρεύω hunt, fish ∼*fierce*
ἵημι (ῑ) release, utter; desire, aim at ∼*jet*
παράδεισος park ∼*paradise*
παρασάγγης *-ου* (m, 1) Persian unit, ca. 5 km
παρασκευή preparation
πάρειμι be present, available ∼*ion*
πηγή headwaters, fountain
ῥέω flow ∼*rheostat*
σταθμός place where the army stops and camps ∼*station*
χίλιοι (ῑ) thousand ∼*kilo-*

Explanation

3 We see the story first as the brontosaurus experiences it, in the present tense, and then recapitulated in the past tense as it tells the woman what happened. You have already learned the aorist when it comes to participles and infinitives, but this is the first time you've encountered this tense as a finite verb, meaning a verb that has a subject and can be the main verb in a sentence. The finite verbs change from present tense to aorist, but the aorist infinitive τοξεύσαι stays the same. For finite verbs, the distinction between present and aorist is a distinction between action currently happening at the time the narrator speaks, and action from before the speech. Let's compare the present tense of these verbs with their aorist infinitives, a part of speech that you've

already seen, and with the new finite aorist forms:

σχίζει	σχίσαι	ἔσχισεν
μέλλει	μελλῆσαι	ἐμέλλησεν
κελεύει	κελεῦσαι	ἐκέλευσεν

The aorist stems differ from the present ones, as you've already seen in the case of infinitives and participles. In all three of these verbs, we get the most typical change, which is the addition of a σ. In the case of the verb μέλλω, the aorist also has an extra syllable added before the sigma. In two of the infinitives, the accent becomes circumflex, for the reason described on p. 50.

Moving on to the new finite forms, we see that in each case, the third-person singular ending is -εν rather than the present-tense -ει, and there is a prefix ε-, called the augment. The augment occurs in all past-tense finite verbs, and is mandatory in Attic prose. It's called the augment because it lengthens the word.

We also get some changes to the accents, although a different kind of change than the change seen previously with the infinitive: in the finite verbs, we see the accent sometimes shifting to the left. The reason for this is that finite verbs are recessive, meaning that their accent always lies as early as allowed by the general rules about accents. One of the general rules about accents is that if the last syllable of a word is long, the accent cannot be any earlier than the next-to-last syllable. Since ει is long and εν is short, the rule doesn't limit where the accent can lie in these verbs the way it did in the present tense, so it is freed up to shift to the left. For a concise and well-written explanation of this sort of thing about accents, see Butterfield, URL on p. 110.

The verb εἰμί does not have an aorist form. Here the present-tense forms ἐστι(ν) (singular) and εἰσί(ν) (plural) become ἦν and ἦσαν. These two extremely common verbs are irregular forms of a tense called the imperfect, to be discussed in more detail later.

8 The main changes that need to be made to make the story read as a tale of the past is to change some of the present-tense verbs to the aorist tense: "jumps," "shivers," and "shakes" become "jumped," "shivered," and "shook." For these three verbs, here are the present tense as used in the original story, the aorist infinitive, and the aorist tense used here.

ἀνάλλεται	ἀνάλασθαι	ἀνήλατο
φρίσσει	φρίξαι	ἔφριξεν
σείει	σεῖσαι	ἔσεισεν

The present-tense stems ἀναλλ-, φρισσ-, and σει- have changed to the aorist stems ἀναλ-, φριξ-, and σεισ-. The first two would not have been as easy to guess, but they're not very hard to recognize as looking a lot like the present-tense ones. The second and third ones have an σ at the end of the aorist stem, which as we've seen is extremely common.

As third-person singular endings, we have active -ε(ν), already seen in the story of the flying pig, and a new middle ending -ατο. In the latter, the α is a familiar feature of the aorist, which also occurs in participles. The thematic vowels ο and ε are usually replaced by α in the aorist, so in fact it's the ε in the active voice that is unusual.

Finally we see that the augment works a little differently in the verb ἀνήλατο, "jumped up,"

than for the other examples we've seen so far. This is for two reasons.

To see the first reason, let's consider the simpler version of the verb ἅλλομαι, "jumped," rather than the compound ἀνάλλομαι, "jumped up," with the preposition on the front that alters the meaing. The aorist of ἅλλομαι is ἥλατο. What is happening here is that there is an augment, but rather than being an ε- prefix the augment achieves its lengthening of the verb by changing the short vowel α to the long vowel η. This is different than in the other verbs we've come across so far, because this one happens to start with a vowel rather than a consonant.

The following table shows how this works:

α	ε	ο
η	η	ω

Vowels that are already long remain unchanged. Short ι and υ simply become their long versions. Dipthongs αι and οι change as shown in the table, but add an iota subscript. For a more detailed discussion of the peculiarities and exceptions associated with the augment, see Smyth 428ff.

Second, we see that in the compound verb ἀνήλατο, the augment lies in the middle of the word rather than on the front. In a compound, this is what the augment does: it comes after the preposition.

Another example is the aorist of ἐπιθυμέω. Here we would have ἐπι-εθύμησεν, but Greek avoids having two vowels in a row like this by eliminating the final vowel of the preposition, resulting in ἐπεθύμησεν.

The aorist has different interpretations when used as a participle, an infinitive, and a finite verb. Omitting some complexity, the usual interpretation is this:

participle	describes a noun that has done something before the action of the main verb
infinitive	an action that happens once and is completed
finite	an action that happened in the past

In this story, Athena shouts as she leaps out of Zeus's head, and this is described using the present participle βοάουσα, because the shouting was something that she was doing at the same time as the main verb of the sentence, ἀνήλατο, "jumped." This is similar to English: we say, "jumped up shouting," not "jumped up shouted."

The verb ἔφη, "said," is an extremely common speech tag in ancient Greek narrative. It is an irregular imperfect tense of φημί, not an aorist, but it is used the way an aorist verb would be, to describe something that is said once as a completed action (not "was saying" or "used to say," which as we'll see would have been the meaning of the imperfect if this verb followed the normal rules).

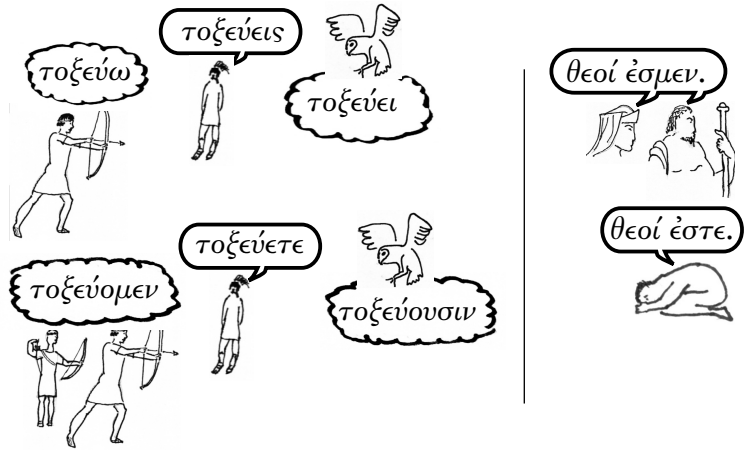
22 The imperfect tense is used to describe action in the past that is ongoing or repeated, as in the English "was attending school." It is formed from the present-tense stem, but with an augment. The endings are the same as the aorist endings except that alphas are replaced with the thematic vowel ο or ε.

Round-up of verb endings in the third person:

		singular	plural
present	active	ει	ουσι(ν)
	middle	εται	ονται
imperfect	active	ε(ν)	ον
	middle	ετο	οντο
aorist	active	ε(ν)	αν
	middle	ατο	αντο

Lesson 7

First and second person. The verbs keimai and δυναμαι. Big numbers.



1



2

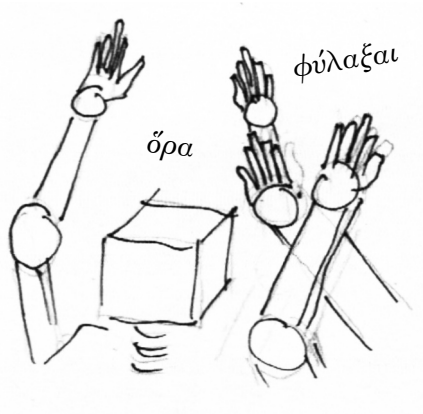
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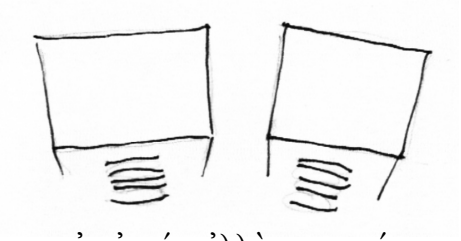
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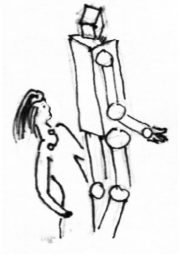




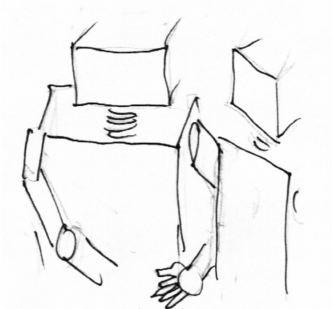
- οὐκ ἐσμέν, ἀλλὰ μηχαναί.







- τίς ὑμᾶς ποιεῖ ποιεῖν;

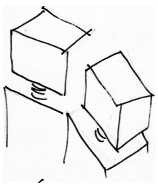


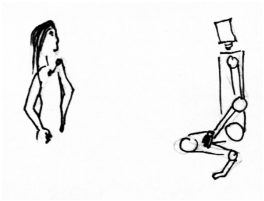
- οὐδείς, διὰ γὰρ πολέμου τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἠνεγκάμεθα.

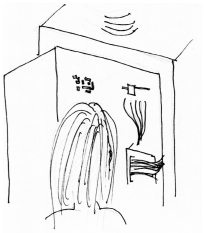


- πολέμου δούλων δὴ ἀεὶ εἶναι κίνδυνον πατὴρ μοί φησιν. ὄνομά μοι Ἀλθαία ἐστίν, καὶ ὑμῖν;

5



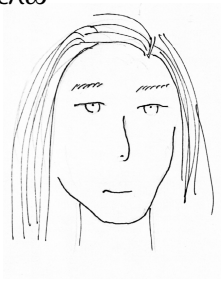




- ἐμοί μὲν πεντεκαίδεκα, τῷ φίλῳ δὲ ἐνενήκοντα ἐννέα.
- ταῦτα οὐκ ὀνόματα ἀλλὰ ἀριθμοί. μὴ ἔχετε ὀνόματα;

- ἡμῖν μηχαναῖς οὔσαις εἰσίν ἀριθμοὶ ἀντὶ ὀνομάτων.
- εἴπερ οὕτω σοι δοκεί, ἐθέλω εἰσορᾶν τὴν φρένα σοι.

... οὐ τροχοὺς ἔχεις ἀλλὰ σκευήν.



- καὶ ἐντὸς σοῦ, πεινῇς;
- πεινῶ ... χάριν ἔχω. τί ἔχετε;
- ἔχομεν σπὰμ ὅ ἐστι τὰ χοίρεια κρέα. μὴ εἶ Ἰουδαία;
- Ἰουδαία οὐκ εἰμὶ ἀλλὰ βασίλεια.

6

Vocabulary

ἀεί always, forever ~*eon*
ἅρμα -τος (n, 3) chariot
δαίμων spirit, god, supernatural being ~*demon*
δοκέω seem, have an opinion, suppose ~*doctrine*
δοῦλος enslaved; a slave
εἴπερ if indeed
εἴπερ οὕτω σοι δοκεί formula for a polite request, "if it seems proper"
εἰσοράω look at, see; treat with respect ~*panorama*
ἐνενήκοντα ninety
ἐντός within
ἡμῖν us, dative
ἠνεγκάμεθα aorist of φέρομαι, win, obtain as a prize
Ἰουδαία Jew (feminine)
κίνδυνος danger
πεινάω be hungry
πεντεκαίδεκα 15
σκευή equipment; ship's rigging, a net
σύ you
τροχός wheel
ὑμᾶς you (pl.), accusative
φρήν midriff, mind (pl=sing) ~*frenzy*
φυλάσσω guard, be on guard; watch, observe ~*phylactery*
χοίρειος pork

Plural forms of the imperfect and aorist 7

8

ΜΗΧΑΝΑΙ: ἐβαίνομεν. ἐβλέψαμέν σε. 9

ΚΟΡΗ: ἐβαίνετε. ἐβλέψατέ με. 10

ΑΝΗΡ: ἔβαινον. ἔβλεψαν τὴν κόρην καί με. 11

ΜΗΧΑΝΑΙ: ἀπεφηνάμεθά σοι τὰς ἠλεκτρικὰς ἡμῖν. 12

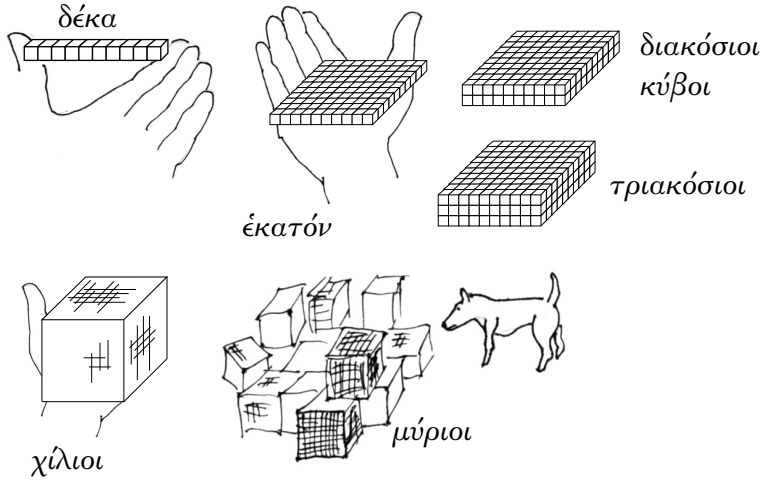
ΚΟΡΗ: ἀπεφήνασθέ μοι τὰς σκευὰς ἐντὸς ὑμῶν. 13

ΑΝΗΡ: οἱ κακοὶ δαίμονες κατεσθίοντες τὴν κόρην ἀπεφήναντο τὰ σπλάγχνα. 14

Vocabulary
ἀποφαίνομαι display oneself, show off
κατεσθίω devour ∼*eat*
σπλάγχνον (pl) innards, (fig) feelings

15

Numbers to 10,000.



Vocabulary
ἑκατόν hundred

Jesus and a man possessed by an evil spirit — Mark 1:21 16

17

καὶ εἰσπορεύονται εἰς Καφαρναούμ. καὶ εὐθὺς τοῖς σάββασιν ἐδίδασκεν εἰς τὴν συναγωγήν. 18
καὶ ἐξεπλήσσοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ, ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων καὶ οὐχ 19
ὡς οἱ γραμματεῖς. καὶ εὐθὺς ἦν ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ αὐτῶν ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ καὶ 20
ἀνέκραξεν λέγων· «Τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοί, Ἰησοῦ Ναζαρηνέ; ἦλθες ἀπολέσαι ἡμᾶς; οἶδά σε τίς εἶ, ὁ 21
ἅγιος τοῦ θεοῦ.» 22

[Continued on p. 93.] 23

Vocabulary
ἅγιος holy, pure ∼*hagiography*
ἀκάθαρτος not pure
ἀνακράζω yell, scream
ἀπολέσαι aorist infinitive of ἀπόλλυμι, destroy
γραμματεύς scribe
διδάσκω teach ∼*didactic*

διδαχή teaching ~*didactic*
ἐκπλήσσω be astounded (literally be knocked out)
ἐξουσία authority, office
εὐθύς a favorite word of Mark's, which normally means "straight" or "direct," but which he uses to mean "immediately"
ἦλθες (did you) come ...?
ἡμᾶς us, accusative
οἶδα I know (perfect tense of a verb that has no present tense)
σάββατον sabbath
συναγωγή assembly (σύν+ἄγω)

The verbs κεῖμαι and δύναμαι 24
25



26

κύων ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ κατέκειτο, καὶ οὔτε τοῦ σίτου ἤσθιεν οὔτε ταῖς βουσὶ δυναμέναις φαγεῖν ἐπέτρεπεν. 27 28

Vocabulary
δύναμαι be able to ~*dynamic*
ἐπιτρέπω entrust, decide, allow ~*trophy*
κατάκειμαι lie down
ὅρα imperative of ὁράω, i.e., "look out"
σῖτος food, fodder ~*parasite*
φαγεῖν irregular aorist infinitive of ἐσθίω ~*esophagus*
φάτνη manger, crib
φύλαξαι imperative of φυλάσσομαι, to protect oneself ~*prophylactic*

Explanation

1 Here is a round-up of the endings of finite verbs learned previously and in this lesson.

present	active	ω	εις	ει	ομεν	ετε	ουσι(ν)
	middle	ομαι	ει,η	εται	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται
imperfect	active	ον	ες	ε(ν)	ομεν	ετε	ον
	middle	ομην	ου	ετο	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο
aorist	active	α	ας	ε(ν)	αμεν	ατε	αν
	middle	αμην	ω	ατο	αμεθα	ασθε	αντο

2 Note the difference in accentuation between ἅλλομαι, *I jump*, and ἁλλόμεθα, *we jump*. The

accents of finite verbs in Greek are *recessive*, meaning that (with certain exceptions) they go as early as possible, subject to the general rules about accents. One of the general rules about accents is that in a word of four or more syllables, the accent always has to go on one of the final three syllables. Therefore it can't be the initial α in ἀλλόμεθα that gets the accent.

The most important exception to the recessive accent of finite verbs is that contraction happens after the accent is placed, so for example λυπέω, to cause grief, contracts to λυπῶ, not λύπω. For some additional exceptions that apply less often, see Smyth 426.

5 The pronouns ἡμεῖς, *we/us*, and ὑμεῖς, *you* (plural), are declined as follows:

ἡμεῖς	ἡμῶν	ἡμῖν	ἡμᾶς
ὑμεῖς	ὑμῶν	ὑμῖν	ὑμᾶς

The adjectives are ἡμέτερος, *our* and ὑμέτερος *your*.

6 The use of μή in a question indicates that the speaker expects a "no" answer. "You don't have names?" "You're not Jewish, are you?"

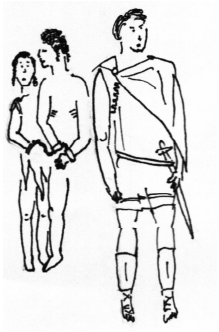
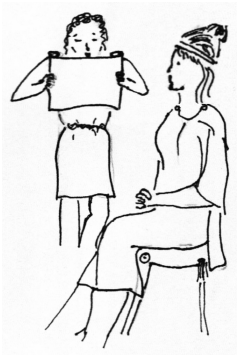
26 The verbs κεῖμαι, "lie," and δύναμαι, "be able to," are athematic and don't exist in the active voice. In the present tense, they don't have the normal ε/o thematic vowel; instead, the vowel at the end of the verb's own stem is simply joined onto the ending.

Lesson 8

The second aorist.

Reading

οἱ φεύγοντες



Ἤλγιφα καὶ Ἄκτυλφος εἰσιν ἀδελφὴ καὶ ἀδελφός. ἐπεὶ δὲ στρατιώτης λαβὼν τοὺς παῖδας ἀνδραποδίζει, υἱὸς χήρας τινὸς Θεσσαλῆς ὠνεῖται. ὁ μὲν ἀδελφὸς γίγνεται ἀναγνώστης τῇ χήρᾳ, ἡ δὲ ἀδελφὴ παλλακὴ τῷ υἱεῖ τῷ ὑβρίζοντι. ἡ κόρη Ἀλθαία οὖν καὶ δοῦλος ἐοῦσα φιλοφρονεῖται τοὺς παῖδας, φεύγει δέ, καὶ οὗτοι οἱ δύο ἔπονται. ἔρχονται δὲ διὰ ὕλης σῖτον οὐκ ἔχοντες πλὴν ὕδατος ἐκ τοῦ ἐδάφους, ἀλλὰ πίπτει ὁ Ἄκτυλφος τὸν πόδα τραυματίζων, ὅς λέγει, «δεῖ με λιπεῖν.» ὥστε ἵππου προσερχομένου ἄκοντες ἀποτρέχουσιν αἱ κόραι.

The same events are now described as happening in the past. The underlined words are a new type of aorist called a second aorist.

Ἤλγιφα καὶ Ἄκτυλφος ἦσαν ἀδελφὴ καὶ ἀδελφός. ἐπεὶ δὲ στρατιώτης λαβὼν τοὺς παῖδας ἠνδραπόδισεν, υἱὸς χήρας τινὸς Θεσσαλῆς ἐπρίατο. ὁ μὲν ἀδελφὸς ἐγένετο ἀναγνώστης τῇ χήρᾳ, ἡ δὲ ἀδελφὴ παλλακὴ τῷ υἱεῖ τῷ ὑβρίζοντι. ἡ κόρη Ἀλθαία οὖν καὶ δοῦλος ἐοῦσα ἐφιλοφρονήσατο τοὺς παῖδας, ἔφυγεν δὲ, καὶ οὗτοι οἱ δύο ἔσποντο. ἦλθον δὲ διὰ ὕλης σῖτον οὐκ ἔχοντες πλὴν ὕδατος ἐκ τοῦ ἐδάφους, ἀλλὰ ἔπεσεν ὁ Ἄκτυλφος τὸν πόδα τραυματίζων, ὅς εἶπεν, «δεῖ με λιπεῖν.» ὥστε ἵππου προσερχομένου ἄκοντες ἀπέδραμον αἱ κόραι.

Vocabulary

ἀδελφή sister
ἄκων unwilling (ἀ-ἑκών)
ἀναγνώστης -*ου* (m, 1) slave whose job is to read aloud
ἀνδραποδίζω enslave
ἀπέδραμον aorist 3rd person plural of ἀποτρέχω
ἀποτρέχω run away
δεῖ it is necessary, you should
ἔδαφος -*ους* (n, 3) ground, floor ∼*edifice*
εἶπον say, speak
ἐπρίατο aorist of ὠνεῖται
κασίγνητος sibling, cousin
λαβών aorist participle of λαμβάνω, to take
λαβὼν aorist participle of λαμβάνω
λείπω leave something; depart ∼*eclipse*

λιπεῖν aorist infinitive of λείπω, to leave behind
παῖδας plural accusative of παῖς, child
παλλακή sex slave; concubine
πίπτω fall ~*petal*
πλήν except
πόδα accusative of πούς, foot
προσέρχομαι approach
ὑβρίζω insult, treat outrageously ~*hubris*
ὕλη forest
φιλοφρονέομαι be friendly, treat kindly, favor ~*philanthropy*
χήρα widow
ὠνέομαι buy

18

χελώνη καὶ λαγωὸς



χελώνη καὶ λαγωὸς περὶ ὀξύτητος ἤριζον· καὶ δὴ προθεσμίαν στήσαντες καὶ τόπον ἀπηλλάξαντο. 19
ὁ μὲν οὖν λαγωὸς διὰ τὴν φυσικὴν ὠκύτητα ἀμελήσας τοῦ δρόμου, πεσὼν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν 20
ἐκοιμᾶτο, ἡ δὲ χελώνη συνειδυῖα ἑαυτῇ τὴν βραδύτητα, οὐ διέλιπε τρέχουσα, καὶ οὕτω κοιμώμενον 21
τὸν λαγωὸν παραδραμοῦσα εἰς τὸ βραβεῖον τῆς νίκης ἀφίκετο. 22

Vocabulary

ἀμελέω disregard
ἀπαλλάσσομαι depart
ἀφικνέομαι arrive
βραβεῖον prize
βραδύτης -*τος* (f, 3) slowness
δρόμος race, running, racing ground ~*hippodrome*
ἑαυτοῦ reflexive pronoun
ἐρίζω struggle, contend
ἵστημι stand, set; cause ~*station*
κοιμάομαι sleep, lie down
λαγῶς hare ~*lagomorph*
νίκη (ι) victory ~*Nike*
ὀξύτης speed
οὐ διέλιπε aorist of οὐ δια-λείπω, did not delay ~*eclipse*
παραδραμοῦσα aorist participle of παρατρέχω, run past ~*hippodrome*
περί around, about, concerning; (+gen) more than; very much ~*perimeter*
πεσὼν aorist participle of πίπτω, to fall ~*petal*
προθεσμία appointed time

στήσαντες standing, participle of ἵστημι
σύνοιδα know about someone; think proper
τόπος place
τρέχω run, spin

φυσικός natural
χελώνη tortoise
ὠκύτης speed

Explanation

12 Here are the second aorists that occur in this story, listed alongside their present tense forms in cases where the present was used in the original story. (The participles and infinitives are in the same tense in both versions.)

	γίγνεται	φεύγει	ἔπονται	ἔρχονται	πίπτει	λέγει		ἀποτρέχουσιν
λαβὼν	ἐγένετο	ἔφυγεν	ἕσποντο	ἦλθον		ἔπεσεν	εἶπεν	λιπεῖν	ἀπέδραμον

The meaning of a second aorist is no different than the meaning of a first aorist. The term refers to their form. "Second" simply alludes to the fact that they're less common, so it's as if they have secondary importance. Typically a verb has either a first aorist or a second aorist, not both or neither. Verbs with generic endings like -ιζω and -ευω all have first aorists.

At a certain point, Greek stopped producing new second aorists, so the only ones that were preserved into historical times were fossilized remnants. As with fossilized word-building patterns in English, such as "mouse/mice," they were only preserved for some words for common, everyday life that had been around for a long time. (The plural of "spouse" isn't "spice.") Therefore although the collection of verbs having second aorists is fairly small, we encounter them quite a bit. I also intentionally planned this story to include a bunch of the most common verbs that you'd already encountered that had second aorists, so they are somewhat overrepresented here.

Looking at the list of verbs in the story, you can see that they do have at least one expected feature, which is that the finite forms all have an augment. This is the same for the second aorist as for the first.

One difference is that whereas almost all first aorists have a σ in the stem, second aorists generally don't. Also, although almost all of the finite verb endings for first aorists (α ας εν / αμεν ατε αν) have an α, the endings for second aorists don't. In fact, the ones for second aorists are exactly the same as the ones you already know for the imperfect: ον ες εν / ομεν ετε ον. These all begin with the thematic vowel ο/ε, which is missing in almost all the first-aorist endings. Second aorist infinitives (λιπεῖν) and participles (λαβὼν) take the endings of the present tense.

Lesson 9

The passive voice. Comparatives.

Reading



ἡ γλαύξ οἴεται τὸν κλάδον τμηθῆναι.

τὸν κλάδον ἐτμήθη ὑπὸ δύο ἀνέρων.



ὁ Κύκλωψ εἶδε τὸν ἀνέρα.

ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔφη τὸν Κύκλωπα ἰδεῖν. 8

ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔφη, «ἐγὼ ὤφθην.» 9

ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔφη ἑαυτὸν ὀφθῆναι. 10

ὁ αἴξ ἔφη τὸν Κύκλωπα ἰδεῖν τὸν ἀνέρα. 11

ὁ αἴξ ἔφη, «ὁ ἀνὴρ ὤφθη.» 12

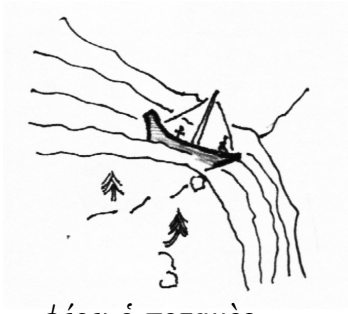
ὁ αἴξ ἔφη τὸν ἀνέρα ὀφθῆναι. 13



φέρει ὁ δοῦλος τὸν φορτίον.



φέρεται ὁ δρομεὺς τὸν στέφανον δάφνης.



φέρει ὁ ποταμὸς τὴν ναῦν.
φέρεται ἡ ναῦς.

ἤνεγκεν ὁ δοῦλος τὸν φορτίον.

ἠνέγκατο ὁ δρομεὺς τὸν στέφανον δάφνης.

ἤνεγκεν ὁ ποταμὸς τὴν ναῦν.
ἠνέχθη ἡ ναῦς. 14

Vocabulary

γλαύξ owl
δάφνη laurel
δρομεύς -ος (m) runner
ἑαυτόν himself
ἠνέχθη was carried; aorist passive of φέρω
ἰδεῖν to see; active aorist infinitive of ὁράω
κλάδος branch, shoot
οἴομαι think, suppose
στέφανος ring, crown
τέμνω cut, sacrifice, solemnize ∼*tonsure*
ὤφθη was seen; passive aorist of ὁράω ∼*optics*

Aorist passive participles 15

16

ὁ κλάδος ὁ τμηθείς 17

τοῦ κλάδου τοῦ τμηθέντος 18

ἡ μηχανὴ ἡ πορευθεῖσα 19

τῆς μηχανῆς τῆς πορευθείσης 20

τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ κρυφθέν 21

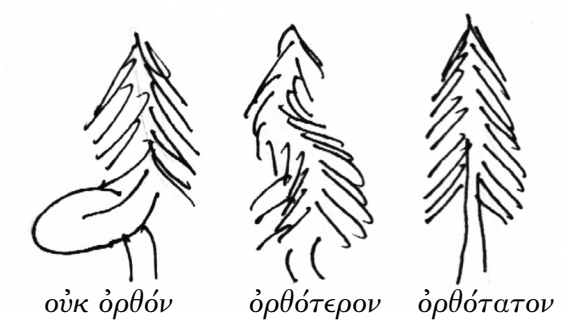
τοῦ ἀργυρίου τοῦ κρυφθέντος 22

Vocabulary

ἀργύριον coin
κρύπτω hide, cover ~*cryptic*
πορεύομαι walk, hike

23

Comparative adjectives and adverbs





*** 24

25

ὁ ὗς οὐκ ἔστι καθαρός. 26

ὁ λέων ἐστι καθαρώτερος ἢ ὁ ὗς. 27

ὁ λέων ἐστι καθαρώτερος τοῦ ὑός. 28

λόγος φίλος ἐστι δυνατώτερος ῥάβδου σιδηρέας. 29

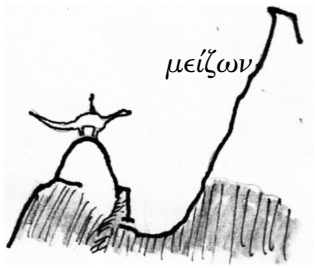
Vocabulary

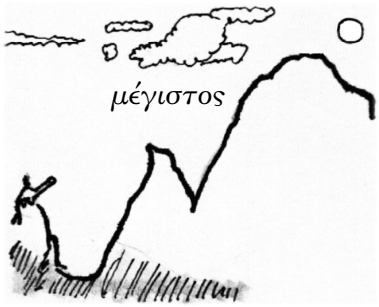
ἄγχι (adv) near, nigh ~*angina*
δυνατός powerful, possible ~*dynamic*
ἐλαχύς small; comp.: less ~*light*
καθαρός clean, pure
λάβρος blustering, torrential
λέων lion
λόγος word ~*monolog*
ὀρθός upright, straight; correct, just ~*orthogonal*
ῥάβδος (f) rod, wand
σιδηροῦς of iron
ὗς pig ~*sow*

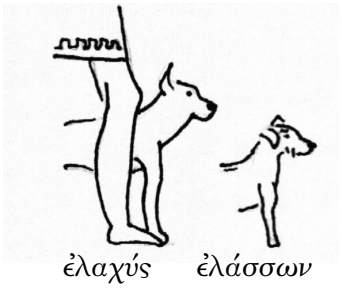
30

Comparatives in ων/ιστος, irregular comparatives


μέγας






ἐλαχύς ἐλάσσων


ἐλάχιστος


πλησίος ἄγχι


ἆσσον


ἄγχιστον



31

***

32

33

ὁ κλώψ λανθάνει. 34

ὁ δίκαιος ὁρᾶται. 35

ὁ κλώψ ῥᾷον λανθάνει ἢ ὁ δίκαιος. 36

ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ εἰσιν οἱ πολλοὶ, ἐν δὲ τῷ θαλάμῳ ἡσυχία. 37

ὁ μὲν θάλαμός ἐστι ἡσυχώτερος τῆς ἀγορᾶς, ὁ δὲ θάνατος ἡσυχώτατος. 38

Vocabulary

δίκαιος proper, right
ἡσυχία peace and quiet
θάλαμος bedchamber ~*thalamus*
κλώψ thief ~*kleptomaniac*

λανθάνω escape notice; (mp+gen) forget ∼*Lethe*
ῥᾷον more easily, comparative of ῥᾳδίως, adv. | form of ῥᾴδιος

Jesus casts out the evil spirit — Mark 1:25

[Continued from p. 82.]

καὶ ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων· «φιμώθητι καὶ ἔξελθε ἐξ αὐτοῦ.» καὶ σπαράξαν αὐτὸν τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἀκάθαρτον καὶ φωνῆσαν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ ἐξῆλθεν ἐξ αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἐθαμβήθησαν ἅπαντες, ὥστε συζητεῖν πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς λέγοντας· «τί ἐστιν τοῦτο; διδαχὴ καινή· κατ᾽ ἐξουσίαν καὶ τοῖς πνεύμασι τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις ἐπιτάσσει, καὶ ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ.» καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἀκοὴ αὐτοῦ εὐθὺς πανταχοῦ εἰς ὅλην τὴν περίχωρον τῆς Γαλιλαίας.

Vocabulary

ἀκοή hearing ∼*acoustic*
ἅπαντες absolutely everyone (ἅπας, a strengthened form of πᾶς, all)
διδαχή teaching
ἐξουσία authority
ἐπιτάσσω enjoin; place near
ἐπιτιμάω honor, blame, punish; (legal) pronounce judgment
θαμβέω be amazed
καινός new, fresh, strange
ὅλος complete, generally, actually
πανταχοῦ everywhere; completely
περίχωρος (adj) local, regional; (noun) the nearby country
σπαράσσω tear, rend
συζητέω discuss together, dispute
ὑπακούω listen, reply ∼*acoustic*
φιμώθητι passive imperative of φιμόω, to muzzle an animal or shut someone up
φωνέω sound, speak ∼*megaphone*
φωνή sound; voice ∼*megaphone*

Explanation

3 Greek originally had two voices, active and middle, which are the ones you've seen so far. Later the language added a third voice, the passive, which is distinct from the middle voice in the aorist and future tenses. The aorist passive is easy to recognize, because it generally has θη in it. (Some verbs lack the θ, but the η is still there. Participles have ε rather than η.) The aorist passive can have a different stem from the active and middle, as in the case of εἶδε, *saw*, and ὤφθη, *was seen*, but in most cases they are the same or very nearly the same, as with ἔτεμεν, *cut*, and ἐτμήθη, *was cut*.

Not all verbs have all three voices in the aorist. Some have a middle but no passive, while others have a passive but are rarely or never used in the middle. When the passive voice exists for a particular verb, it almost always has the same kind of meaning as a passive-voice verb in English: we have a transitive verb in which the roles of the nouns are reassigned, so that the subject of the verb is what is having the action done to it. For example, the verb φέρω, *carry*, has an active aorist ἤνεγκεν; an aorist middle ἠνέγκατο, which is used to mean that someone carried something off for himself, such as when an athlete has won a prize; and a passive aorist ἠνέχθη,

which is used in the same way we would use the passive in English: *was carried*. Sometimes a verb that is middle-only in the present, e.g., πορεύομαι, to march or hike, just has an aorist that is passive-only and means the same thing: πορεύθη, he/she hiked.

16 Participles of the aorist passive are formed as follows. Masculine: third declension, -θείς, -θέντος; feminine: -θεῖσα, -θείσης; neuter: -θέν, -θέντος.

23 Adjectives have comparative degrees, as in English *straight*, *straighter*, *straightest*. The regular ones have endings -τερος and -τατος in the masculine (the dictionary form), and the feminine and neuter versions are what you would expect based on those endings. The feminines have -τερα/-τατη because -η is normal for a feminine adjective unless the stem ends in one of the three special letters like ρ (see lesson 2).

In between the stem and the τ of the ending there is a vowel which is either ο or ω. If the stem of the basic adjective ends with a long syllable or with two consonants, then this vowel is ο (αἰν-ότερος, ὀρθ-ότατος), but otherwise it's ω (νεώτερος).

There are a few adjectives whose comparatives end in ίων/ιστος. These are αἰσχρός, ἀλγεινός, ἐχθρός, ἡδύς, κακός, καλός, μέγας, ταχύς.

27 In the sentence ὁ λέων ἐστι καθαρώτερος ἢ ὁ ὗς, the word ἤ tells us that we're comparing with what comes after it, and the thing that comes after it is either a clause or, as in this example, a nominative word that implies a clause. Similarly in English, some prescriptivists want us to say "He's happier than I," because they say there is an implication that the full sentence is "He's happier than I am."

28 Here the word ἤ doesn't occur, but the genitive case is used to highlight the thing being compared with.

30 The most common adjectives that have irregular stems in the comparative are:

ἀγαθός, noble	ἀμείνων, βελτίων	ἄριστος, βέλτιστος
κακός, bad	κακίων, χείρων, ἧσσων	κάκιστος, χείριστος
μέγας, big	μείζων	μέγιστος
μικρός, little	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, much, many	πλείων	πλεῖστος
ταχύς, fast	θάσσων	τάχιστος

For a more complete discussion, see Smyth 316.

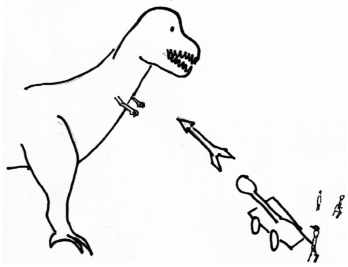
Lesson 10

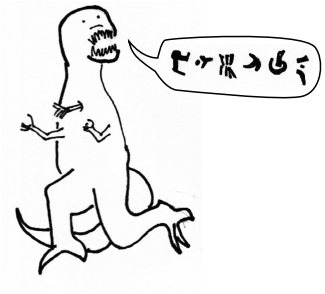
The perfect tense. The verb ἵστημι

Major and Laughy (pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek) ch. 42-44

Reading

The perfect tense





ΒΡΟΝΤΟΣΑΥΡΟΣ. ὁ τυραννόσαυρος τέθνηκεν.

ΓΥΝΗ. οἶδα. ὦ βασιλεῦ λάβρε.

Β. ἀπὸ τίνος ἐπύθου?

Γ. τοῦ μοι πατέρος ἀκήκοα. καὶ σύ; ἑώρακας τὸν νεκρὸν;

Β. εἶδον τὴν μάχην. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοι μηχανὴν ἔχουν, οὐκ ἀνθρωποειδῆ ἀλλὰ ἅμαξαν. αὐτή δὲ ἅμαξα ἔβαλε βέλεα ὅ διεπεῖρε τὸν μεγάλον διὰ φρενός. σφαλλόμενος δ' ἐτραγῴδει, ὡς ἔθανε.

Γ. ἀληθῶς τέθνηκεν.

Β. τέθνηκεν.

Vocabulary

ἅμαξα wagon
ἀνθρωποειδής humanoid
βέλος -εος (n, 3) missile ~*ballistic*
διαπείρω pierce ~*pierce*
ἐπύθου aorist of πυνθάνομαι, to learn, inquire, (+gen) hear of ~*buddha*
ἑώρακας have (you) seen (perfect tense of ὁράω)
θνήσκω die ~*euthanasia*
μάχη battle
νεκρός corpse ~*necrotic*
οἶδα I know (perfect tense of a verb that has no present tense)
πυνθάνομαι learn, inquire, (+gen) hear of ~*buddha*
σφάλλω overthrow, balk, stagger
τέθνηκεν is dead (perfect tense of θνήσκω, to die)
τραγῳδέω declaim tragically

Pattern recognition

The perfect tense normally has a stem that is formed by adding another syllable on the front, according to a pattern called *reduplication*, as in these examples:

ποιέω	I do	πεποίηκα	I have done
βαίνω	I walk	βέβηκα	I have walked
τάσσω	I arrange	τέταχα	I have arranged
φύω	I grow	πέφυκα	I have grown
φαίνω	I appear	πέφηνα	I have appeared
θνήσκω	I died	τέθνηκα	I am dead
χαίρω	I rejoice	κεχάρηκα	I have rejoiced
ἁμαρτάνω	I missed	ἡμάρτηκα	I have missed
γράφω	I write	γέγραφα	I have written

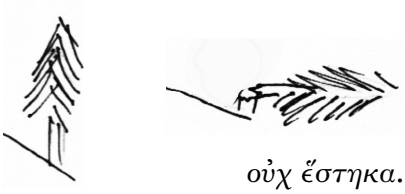
The basic pattern is that if the first letter is a consonant, we stick a second copy of the consonant on the front, followed by ε. The aspirated letters get their unaspirated counterparts, so φ/θ/χ becomes πεφ/τεθ/κεχ. In the active voice usually there is a κ on the end of the stem. If the word starts with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened, in the same way as for the augment used in past tenses. For a more detailed discussion, see Major and Laughy ch. 42, or Smyth sec. 439ff.

The verb ἵστημι

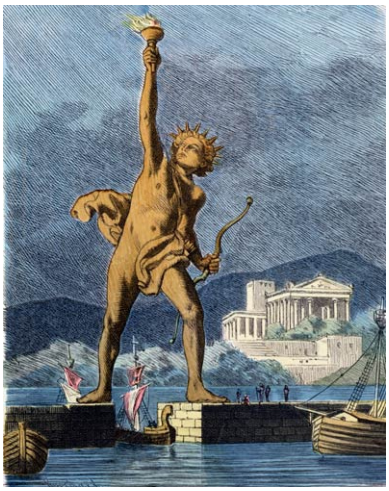
The perfect stem of this verb is ἑστη-.



ὁ τροχὸς κυλίνδεται.
τὸ ξύλον ἵστησι τὸν τροχόν.
ὁ τροχὸς ἵσταται.



οὐχ ἕστηκα.
τὸ δένδρον ἕστηκα.



16

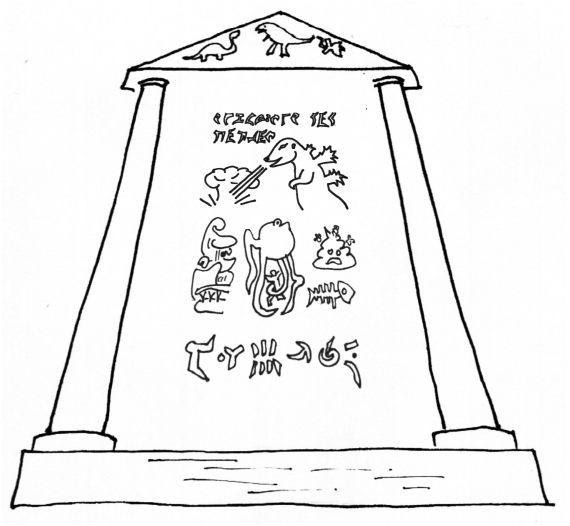
ὁ κολοσσὸς τῆς Ῥόδου ἕστηκεν ἐπὶ θαλάσσῃ. 17

Pattern recognition

The perfect tense, like the present, has a middle voice that serves as both the middle and the passive. The perfect is usually easy to recognize because of the reduplication in the stem, and the endings are almost identical to those of tenses that are already familiar. The following examples, using verbs from the readings in this lesson, illustrate the patterns to recognize.

infinitive	active	νενικηκέναι, to have triumphed	-αι as in aorist infinitives
	middle	δεδέσθαι, to have been bound	-σθαι as in the present
finite	active	τέθνηκεν, is dead	same endings as aorist, except for 3rd person plural -ασιν
	middle	γέγραπται, is written	same endings as present, but with no thematic vowel, and 2nd person -σαι
participle	active	ἀποδεδειλιακότας, having shown cowardice	masc.: -κοτ- + 3rd declension; sing. nom.-κως
		ἀποδεδειλιακυῖας	fem.: -κυι-
	middle	ἀνηρτημένους, hanging	like the aorist

In memoriam



Perfect forms are underlined.

ὁ βασιλεὺς λέγεται νενικηκέναι κατεσθίων τοὺς πρώτους τῶν κακῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐνθάδε εἰσαφικομένων. ὡς γέγραπται ἐν τῷ μνήματι τοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὅτι τοὺς ἀποδεδειλιακότας οὐκ ἠξίωσεν ἐσθίεσθαι, ἀλλα ἔλιπεν τούτους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνηρτημένους ἐν δένδροις, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἑλώρια ἐποίησεν οἰωνοῖς, εἰπὼν ὡς Ὅμηρος. ἀξιοῦμεν τὸν τυραννόσαυρον τὸν ἐθνικὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρεσχημένον.

Vocabulary

ἀναρτάω attach to, make dependent upon
ἀξιόω consider worthy, fitting ~*axiom*
ἀποδειλιάω be very fearful, chicken out
ἀσφάλεια defense
γράφω write; scratch ~*photograph*
ἐθνικός national ~*ethnic*
εἰπὼν participle of εἶπον, which supplies the aorist of λέγω, to say ~*epic*
εἰσαφικνέομαι arrive at
ἔλιπεν aorist of λείπω, leave ~*eclipse*
ἑλώριον prey, booty
ἐνθάδε here, hither
μνῆμα -*τος* (n, 3) reminder, memorial ~*mnemonic*
νικέω win, defeat ~*Nike*
οἰωνός vulture
παρεσχημένον perfect participle of παρέχω, to provide

The Gadarene swine — Mark 5:1-19

Jesus and his followers have crossed the Sea of Galilee in boats. They land in a gentile area.

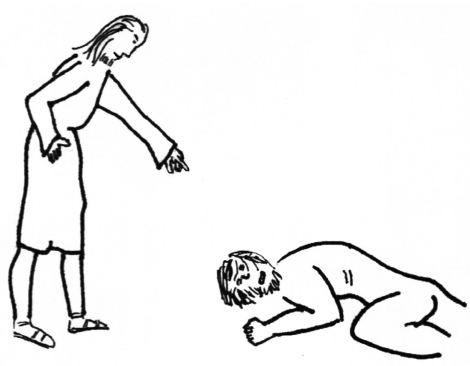


καὶ ἦλθον εἰς τὸ πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν Γερασηνῶν. καὶ ἐξελθόντος αὐτοῦ[1] ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου εὐθὺς ὑπήντησεν αὐτῷ ἐκ τῶν μνημείων ἄνθρωπος ἐν πνεύματι ἀκαθάρτῳ, ὃς τὴν κατοίκησιν εἶχεν ἐν τοῖς μνήμασιν, καὶ οὐδὲ ἁλύσει οὐκέτι οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο αὐτὸν δῆσαι διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν[2] πολλάκις πέδαις καὶ ἁλύσεσι δεδέσθαι καὶ διεσπάσθαι ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ τὰς ἁλύσεις καὶ τὰς πέδας συντετρῖφθαι, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἴσχυεν αὐτὸν δαμάσαι· καὶ διὰ παντὸς νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας ἐν τοῖς μνήμασιν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἦν κράζων καὶ κατακόπτων ἑαυτὸν λίθοις.

Vocabulary

ἅλυσις -*ος* (f) chain
δαμάζω subdue, tame ∼*tame*
δεδέσθαι perfect middle infinitive of δέω, bind
δῆσαι aorist infinitive of δέω, bind
διεσπάσθαι perfect middle infinitive of διασπάω, tear apart ∼*spatula*
ἰσχύω be strong; prevail over
κατακόπτω cut up, a strengthened form of κόπτω, cut
κατοίκησις -*τος* (f) a dwelling
μνῆμα tomb, memorial ∼*mnemonic*
μνημεῖον tomb, memorial ∼*mnemonic*
οὐδέ not even; and not
οὐκέτι no more
πέδη shackles
πέραν (α) on the other side, across
συντετρῖφθαι perfect middle infinitive of συντρίβω, break into pieces
ὑπαντάω meet

[1]Jesus
[2]"because the man..." What the man has done is described in a series of perfect infinitives.



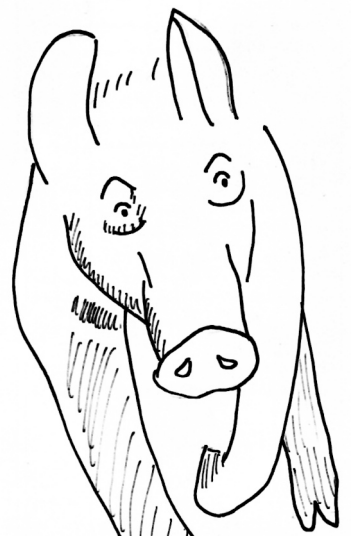
καὶ ἰδὼν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἀπὸ μακρόθεν ἔδραμεν καὶ προσεκύνησεν αὐτόν, καὶ κράξας φωνῇ μεγάλῃ λέγει· «τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί, Ἰησοῦ υἱὲ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ὑψίστου; ὁρκίζω σε τὸν θεόν, μή με βασανίσῃς.»

ἔλεγεν γὰρ αὐτῷ· «ἔξελθε τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἀκάθαρτον ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.» καὶ ἐπηρώτα αὐτόν· «τί ὄνομά σοι;»

καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· «Λεγιὼν ὄνομά μοι, ὅτι πολλοί ἐσμεν·[3]»

Vocabulary

βασανίσῃς that you not torture (subjunctive of βασανίζω, torture)
ἔδραμεν he ran, aorist of τρέχω
ἐπερωτάω consult, ask
λεγεών legion, as in a Roman legion; here made into a personal name
μακρόθεν from afar
προσκυνέω kow tow to; kiss



[3]My name is Legion, for we are many.

καὶ παρεκάλει αὐτὸν πολλὰ ἵνα μὴ αὐτὰ ἀποστείλῃ ἔξω τῆς χώρας. ἦν δὲ ἐκεῖ πρὸς τῷ ὄρει ἀγέλη χοίρων μεγάλη βοσκομένη· καὶ παρεκάλεσαν αὐτὸν λέγοντες· «πέμψον ἡμᾶς εἰς τοὺς χοίρους, ἵνα εἰς αὐτοὺς εἰσέλθωμεν.»

καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἐξελθόντα τὰ πνεύματα τὰ ἀκάθαρτα εἰσῆλθον εἰς τοὺς χοίρους, καὶ ὥρμησεν ἡ ἀγέλη κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ὡς δισχίλιοι, καὶ ἐπνίγοντο ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.

καὶ οἱ βόσκοντες αὐτοὺς ἔφυγον καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀγρούς· καὶ ἦλθον ἰδεῖν τί ἐστιν τὸ γεγονός. καὶ ἔρχονται πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ θεωροῦσιν τὸν δαιμονιζόμενον καθήμενον ἱματισμένον καὶ σωφρονοῦντα, τὸν ἐσχηκότα τὸν λεγιῶνα, καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν. καὶ διηγήσαντο αὐτοῖς οἱ ἰδόντες πῶς ἐγένετο τῷ δαιμονιζομένῳ καὶ περὶ τῶν χοίρων. καὶ ἤρξαντο παρακαλεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων αὐτῶν.

καὶ ἐμβαίνοντος αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον παρεκάλει αὐτὸν ὁ δαιμονισθεὶς ἵνα μετ᾽ αὐτοῦ ᾖ. καὶ οὐκ ἀφῆκεν αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ λέγει αὐτῷ· «ὕπαγε εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου πρὸς τοὺς σούς, καὶ ἀπάγγειλον αὐτοῖς ὅσα ὁ κύριός σοι πεποίηκεν καὶ ἠλέησέν σε.»

Vocabulary

ἀγέλη herd ~*demagogue*
ἀπαγγέλλω announce, order, promise ~*angel*
ἀπέρχομαι go away, depart
ἀποστέλλω send away, dispatch; put on clothes
ἄρχω (act) lead; (act/mid) begin ~*oligarch*
ἀφῆκεν aorist of ἀφίημι, allow
ἀφίημι throw, release, use up ~*jet*
βόσκω feed, tend ~*bovine*
δαιμονίζομαι be possessed by a demon
διηγέομαι detail, describe
εἰσέρχομαι enter; come to mind
ἐλεέω pity, have mercy on ~*alms*
ἐμβαίνω step on, board ~*basis*
ἔξω outward, outside
ἐπέτρεψεν aorist of ἐπιτρέπω, allowed
ἐσχηκότα perfect active participle of ἔχω, had possessed
ᾖ that he might be (subjunctive of εἰμί)
θεωρέω be sent to consult an oracle; observe, contemplate
ἱματισμένον perfect middle participle ἱματίζω, to clothe
ἵνα where, when; so that
κάθημαι sit ~*sit*
κρημνός cliff
κύριος lord
ὅριον boundary
ὁρμάω set in motion, rush at ~*hormone*
ὅσος as many/much as
παρακαλέω beg
πέμψον aorist imperative of πέμπω, send
πεποίηκεν perfect of ποιέω
πνίγω (ῑ) strangle; stew; (p) drown
πῶς how? why?
σός your
σωφρονέω be sane, moderate
ὑπάγω lead under the yoke, lead away from ~*demagogue*
φοβέω scare, scare away ~*phobia*
χοῖρος young fattened pig; vulva

Croesus's dream

[Adapted from Herodotus 1.6, 1.35-43.]

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδὸς μὲν γένος, τύραννος δὲ ἐθνῶν τῶν ἐντός Ἅλυος ποταμοῦ. οὗτος ὁ πλουσιώτατος 18

ἀνθρώπων ἐβασίλευεν ἐν πόλει Σάρδι. ἔλαβέ δὲ ἐκ θεοῦ νέμεσις μεγάλη Κροῖσον. οἱ δὲ ἐπέστη ὄνειρος, ὅς οἱ τὴν ἀληθείην ἔφαινε τῶν μελλόντων γενέσθαι κακῶν κατὰ τὸν παῖδα τῷ ὄνομα ἦν Ἄτυς.

τοῦτον δὴ οὖν τὸν Ἄτυν σημαίνει τῷ Κροίσῳ ὁ ὄνειρος, ὡς ἀπολέει αὐτὸν αἰχμῇ σιδηρέᾳ βληθέντα. ὃ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἠγέρθη καὶ ἑαυτῷ λόγον ἔδωκε, καταρρωδήσας τὸν ὄνειρον ἄγεται μὲν τῷ παιδὶ γυναῖκα, ἐωθότα δὲ στρατηγέειν αὐτὸν τῶν Λυδῶν οὐδαμῇ ἔτι ἐπὶ τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα ἐξέπεμπε· ξίφεα δὲ καὶ δόρατα δὲ καὶ τά τοιαῦτα πάντα τοῖσι χρέωνται εἰς πόλεμον ἄνθρωποι, εἰς τοὺς θαλάμους συνένησε, μή τί οἱ κρεμάμενον τῷ παιδὶ ἐμπέσῃ.

Vocabulary

αἰχμή spear; point, edge ~*acute*
ἀπόλλυμι (ῡ) destroy, kill, lose; pf=passive
βληθέντα passive aorist participle of βάλλω
γένος -*ους* (n, 3) race, kind, generation, birth, offspring ~*genus*
ἔθνος -*ους* (n, 3) tribe, company, flock ~*ethnic*
ἐκπέμπω send forth ~*pomp*
ἐφίστημι set; (mp) come/be near, direct, stop ~*station*
ἔωθα be accustomed, in the habit
καταρρωδέω fear, dread
κρεμάννυμι (ῡ) hang
μέλλω will, be fated, probably, get ready to
νέμεσις -*ος* (f) indignation; punishment ~*nemesis*
οἱ a specialized dative pronoun, not the plural article οἱ
οὐδαμῇ nowhere
πρᾶγμα -*τος* (n, 3) deed, fact, thing, affair; difficulty ~*practice*
σημαίνω give orders to; show; mark ~*semaphore*
σιδήρεος of iron
στρατηγέω be a general

ἔχοντι δέ οἱ ἐν χερσὶ τοῦ παιδὸς τὸν γάμον, ἀφικνεῖται εἰς τὰς Σάρδις ἀνὴρ συμφορᾷ ἐχόμενος καὶ οὐ καθαρὸς χεῖρας, ὢν Φρὺξ μὲν γενεᾷ, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιληίου. ἐλθὼν δὲ οὗτος εἰς τὰ Κροίσου οἰκία κατὰ νόμους τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους καθαρσίου ἐδεῖτο κυρῆσαι, Κροῖσος δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκάθηρε. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ νομιζόμενα ἐποίησε ὁ Κροῖσος, ἐπυνθάνετο ὁπόθεν τε καὶ τίς εἴη, λέγων τάδε· «ὦ ἄνθρωπε, τίς τε ἐὼν καὶ πόθεν τῆς Φρυγίης ἥκων ἐφέστιός μοι ἐγένου; τίνα τε ἀνδρῶν ἢ γυναικῶν ἐφόνευσας;»

ὁ δὲ ἠμείβετο «ὦ βασιλεῦ, Γορδίεω μὲν τοῦ Μίδεω εἰμὶ παῖς, ὀνομάζομαι δὲ Ἄδρηστος, φονεύσας δὲ ἀδελφὸν ἐμαυτοῦ ἄκων πάρειμι ἐξεληλαμένος τε ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ ἐστερημένος πάντων.»

Κροῖσος δὲ αὐτὸν ἠμείβετο τοῖσιδε· «ἀνδρῶν τε φίλων τυγχάνεις ἔκγονος ὢν καὶ ἐλήλυθας εἰς φίλους, ἔνθα ἀμηχανήσεις χρήματος οὐδενὸς μένων ἐν ἡμετέρου, συμφορήν τε ταύτην ὡς κουφότατα φέρων κερδανεῖς πλεῖστον.»

Vocabulary

ἄκων unwilling
ἀμείβω exchange; mp: answer, take turns ~*amoeba*
ἀμηχανάω be helpless, resourceless
γάμος wedding, sex ~*bigamy*
γενεά birth, race ~*genus*
ἔκγονος offspring, descendant ~*genus*
ἐπιχώριος native
ἐφέστιος hearthside
καθαίρω clean
καθάρσιος cleansing
κερδαίνω profit, take advantage

κοῦφος light, nimble
κυρέω come upon, come up against; obtain
νόμος custom, law
οἰκίον abode, nest ∼*economics*
ὁπόθεν whence
πλεῖστος most numerous ∼*plethora*
στερέω steal, take
συμφορά collecting; accident, misfortune
τυγχάνω meet, find, obtain; succeed, happen, happen to exist
χρῆμα -τος (n, 3) possession, money, business ∼*chresard*

ὃ μὲν δὴ δίαιταν εἶχε ἐν Κροίσου. ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἐν τῷ Μυσίῳ Ὀλύμπῳ ὑὸς χρῆμα γίνεται μέγα· ὁρμώμενος δὲ οὗτος ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους τούτου τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα διέφθειρεν. πολλάκις δὲ οἱ Μυσοὶ ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐξελθόντες ἐποίουν μὲν κακὸν οὐδέν, ἔπασχον δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ. τέλος δὲ ἀφικόμενοι παρὰ τὸν Κροῖσον τῶν Μυσῶν ἄγγελοι ἔλεγον τάδε.

«ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὑὸς χρῆμα μέγιστον ἀνεφάνη ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, ὃς τὰ ἔργα διαφθείρει. τοῦτον προθυμούμενοι ἑλεῖν οὐ δυνάμεθα. νῦν οὖν προσδεόμεθά σοῦ τὸν παῖδα καὶ λογάδας νεανίας καὶ κύνας συμπέμψαι ἡμῖν, ὡς ἄν αὐτὸν ἐξέλωμεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας.»

οἳ μὲν δὴ τούτων ἐδέοντο, Κροῖσος δὲ μνημονεύων τοῦ ὀνείρου τὰ ἔπεα ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε.

«παιδὸς μὲν πέρι τοῦ ἐμοῦ μὴ μνησθῆτε ἔτι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὑμῖν συμπέμψαιμι· νεόγαμός τε γὰρ ἐστὶ καὶ ταῦτά οἱ νῦν μέλει. Λυδῶν μέντοι λογάδας καὶ τὸ κυνηγέσιον πᾶν συμπέμψω, καὶ διακελεύσομαι τοῖσι ἰοῦσι εἶναι ὡς προθυμοτάτοισι συνεξελεῖν ὑμῖν τὸ θηρίον ἐκ τῆς χώρας.»

ταῦτα ἠμείψατο· ἀποχρεωμένων δὲ τούτοισι τῶν Μυσῶν, ἐπεισέρχεται ὁ τοῦ Κροίσου παῖς ἀκηκοὼς τῶν ἐδέοντο οἱ Μυσοί. οὐ φαμένου δὲ τοῦ Κροίσου τόν γε παῖδά σφι συμπέμψειν, λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ νεανίας τάδε.

Vocabulary
ἄν would
ἀναφαίνω reveal, shine ∼*phenomenon*
γε particle: at least; emphatic
δίαιτα way of life; home; arbitration ∼*diet*
διακελεύομαι give orders to, encourage
διαφθείρω destroy, corrupt; (pf.) to be beside oneself
ἐξαιρέω pick, steal; dedicate; destroy; draw ∼*heresy*
ἐπεισέρχομαι come in also
ἔπος ἔπους (n, 3) speech, story ∼*epic*
ἔργον work, strife, tilled land, affairs, habits ∼*ergonomics*
κυνηγέσιον hunt
λογάς -δος (m, 3) picked, chosen
μέντοι however
μιμνήσκω remind; (mid) remember, turn one's thoughts to ∼*mnemonic*
μνημονεύω remember, remind
νεανίας -ου (ᾱα, m) young person
νεόγαμος newlywed
νῦν now; command or wish
πάσχω be affected ∼*pathos*
προθυμέομαι (ῠ) be eager
πρόθυμος (ῠ) willing, eager ∼*fume*
συμπέμπω send with ∼*pomp*
συνεξαιρέω help in removing
τέλος -ους (n, 3) end; military post ∼*apostle*

«ὦ πάτερ, τὰ κάλλιστα πρότερον κοτὲ καὶ γενναιότατα ἡμῖν ἦν ἔς τε πολέμους καὶ εἰς ἄγρας φοιτάοντας εὐδοκιμεῖν· νῦν δὲ ἀμφοτέρων με τούτων ἀποκλείσας ἔχεις, οὔτε τινὰ δειλίαν μοι παριδὼν οὔτε ἀθυμίην νῦν τε σοῖς με χρὴ ὀφθαλμοῖς εἴς τε ἀγορὰν καὶ ἐξ ἀγορᾶς φοιτάοντα φαίνεσθαι; ποῖος μέν τις τοῖσι πολίταις δόξω εἶναι, ποῖος δέ τις τῇ νεογάμῳ γυναικί; ποίῳ δὲ

ἐκείνη δόξει ἀνδρὶ συνοικεῖν; ἐμὲ οὖν σὺ ἢ μέτες ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήραν, ἢ λόγῳ ἀνάπεισον ὅπως μοι ἀμείνω ἐστὶ ταῦτα οὕτω ποιεόμενα.» 57 58

ἠμείβεται Κροῖσος τοῖσιδε. «ὦ παῖ, οὔτε δειλίαν οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἄχαρι παριδών, τοι ποιέω ταῦτα, ἀλλά μοι ὄψις ὀνείρου ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ ἐπιστᾶσα ἔφη σε ὀλιγοχρόνιον ἔσεσθαι· ὑπὸ γὰρ αἰχμῆς σιδηρέης ἀπολεῖσθαι. πρὸς ὧν τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τόν τε γάμον τοι τοῦτον ἔσπευσα καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ παραλαμβανόμενα οὐκ ἀποπέμπω, φυλακὴν ἔχων, εἴ πως δυναίμην ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς σε ζώης διακλέψαι.» 59 60 61 62 63

ἠμείβεται ὁ νεανίας τοῖσιδε. «συγγνώμη μὲν ὦ πάτερ τοι, ἰδόντι γε ὄψιν τοιαύτην, περὶ ἐμὲ φυλακὴν ἔχειν· τὸ δὲ οὐ μανθάνεις ἀλλὰ λέληθέ σε τὸ ὄνειρον, ἐμέ τοί δίκαιον ἐστί φράζειν. φής τοι τὸ ὄνειρον ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς σιδηρέης φάναι ἐμὲ τελευτήσειν. ὑὸς δὲ ποῖαι μὲν εἰσὶ χεῖρες, ποίη δὲ αἰχμὴ σιδηρέη τὴν σὺ φοβέει; εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ ὀδόντος τοι εἶπε τελευτήσειν με, ἢ ἄλλου σοῦ ὅ τι τούτῳ ἔοικε, χρῆν δή σε ποιεῖν τὰ ποιεῖς· νῦν δὲ ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς. ἐπεὶ οὖν οὐ πρὸς ἄνδρας ἡμῖν γίνεται ἡ μάχη, μέτες με.» 64 65 66 67 68 69

ἠμείβεται Κροῖσος «ὦ παῖ, ἔστι τῇ με νικᾷς γνώμην ἀποφαίνων περὶ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου. ὡς οὖν νενικημένος ὑπὸ σέο μεταγινώσκω, μεθίημί τε σὲ ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἄγραν.» 70 71

Vocabulary

ἀμείνων comparative of ἀγαθός, noble
ἀμφότερος both ∼*amphora*
ἀναπείθω (aor, plupf) seduce, persuade; (mp, pf, aor ppl) trust, obey, be confident in
ἀποκλείω shut out; (+acc) close
ἀποφαίνω display, declare
ἄχαρις -δος (f) ungracious; displeasing
γενναῖος noble, sincere ∼*genesis*
γνώμη sign, mind, will, decision ∼*gnostic*
δειλία cowardice
διακλέπτω steal, evade, save by stealth
ἐνύπνιος seen in dreams
ἔοικα seem like (+dat), seem likely (+inf), beseem ∼*icon*
εὐδοκιμέω be esteemed
θήρα hunt ∼*fierce*
μανθάνω learn, be trained ∼*math*
μεθίημι let go, cease; (mid) speed off ∼*jet*
νικάω (ī) win, defeat ∼*Nike*
ὀλιγοχρόνιος short-lived; within a short time
ὅπως as, so that
ὄψις ὄψεως (f) sight, view ∼*thanatopsis*
παροράω notice; overlook, neglect
πολίτης -ου (ī, m, 1) townsman, freeman, compatriot ∼*Minneapolis*
πότε when?
πρότερος sooner, earlier
πως in any way, at all, by any means, somehow
σπεύδω 'push on,' get going, hurry ∼*repudiate*
συγγνώμη sympathy, leniency
τοιοῦτος strengthened form of τοῖος, such
φοιτάω go back and forth
φράζω declare; (mp) consider, notice, plan ∼*phrase*
χρή it is necessary, must, should ∼*chresard*

εἶπας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Κροῖσος μεταπέμπεται τὸν Φρύγα Ἄδρηστον, ἀφικομένῳ δέ οἱ λέγει τάδε. «Ἄδρηστε, ἐγώ σε συμφορῇ, πεπληγμένον ἀχάρι, τήν τοι οὐκ ὀνειδίζω, ἐκάθηρα καὶ οἰκίοισι ὑποδεξάμενος ἔχω, παρέχων πᾶσαν δαπάνην. νῦν ὧν ὀφείλεις γὰρ ἐμοῦ προποιήσαντος χρηστὰ εἰς σὲ χρηστοῖσί με ἀμείβεσθαι φύλακα παιδός σε τοῦ ἐμοῦ χρηίζω γενέσθαι εἰς ἄγραν ὁρμωμένου, μή τινες κατ᾽ ὁδὸν κλῶπες κακοῦργοι ἐπὶ δηλήσι φανῶσι ὑμῖν. πρὸς δὲ τούτῳ καὶ σέ τοι χρεών ἐστι ἰέναι ἔνθα ἀπολαμπρυνέαι τοῖσι χρεών πατρώιόν τε γάρ τοι ἐστὶ καὶ προσέτι ῥώμη ὑπάρχει.» 72 73 74 75 76 77 78

ἠμείβεται ὁ Ἄδρηστος «ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἄλλως μὲν ἔγωγε ἂν οὐκ ἦν εἰς ἆθλον τοιόνδε· οὔτε γὰρ 79
συμφορῇ τοιᾷδε κεχρημένον ἐοικός ἐστι εἰς ὁμήλικας εὖ πράσσοντας ἰέναι, οὔτε τὸ βούλεσθαι 80
πάρα, πολλαχῇ τε ἂν ἧσσον ἐμαυτόν. νῦν δέ, ἐπεὶ σὺ σπεύδεις καὶ δεῖ τοί χαρίζεσθαι ὀφείλω γάρ 81
σε ἀμείβεσθαι χρηστοῖσι, ποιεῖν εἰμὶ ἕτοιμος ταῦτα, παῖδα τε σόν, τὸν διακελεύῃ φυλάσσειν, 82
ἀπήμονα τοῦ φυλάσσοντος ἕνεκα προσδόκα τοι ἀπονοστήσειν.» 83

Vocabulary

ἆθλος *ἀέθλου* contest, trial ∼*athlete*
ἀπήμων unharmed, not harmful
ἀπολαμπρύνω become famous
ἀπονοστέω go home ∼*nostalgia*
δαπάνη cost, funds, extravagance
δήλησις mischief; harm
ἕνεκα because, that
εὖ well
ἴσχω hold back
κακοῦργος causing evil ∼*ergonomics*
μεταπέμπω send; (mid) summon ∼*pomp*
ὁμῆλιξ -*κος* (m) of the same age
ὀνειδίζω upbraid, reproach
ὀφείλω owe, should, if only, be certain
πατρώιος of the father(s), ancestral ∼*paternal*
πλήσσω hit ∼*plectrum*
πολλαχῇ in many places or ways
πράσσω (ᾰ) do, perform ∼*practice*
προποιέω do beforehand
προσδοκάω expect
προσέτι in addition
ῥώμη strength, might
συμφορέω collect
τοιόσδε such
ὑπάρχω there is ∼*oligarch*
ὑποδέχομαι welcome, accept, suffer, intercept ∼*doctrine*
φύλαξ -*κος* (m) guard; sentry ∼*phylactery*
χαρίζομαι gratify ∼*charisma*
χρεών it is necessary, must, should ∼*chresard*
χρῄζω need ∼*chresard*
χρηστός useful; brave, worthy

τοιούτοισι ἐπεὶ οὗτος ἠμείψατο Κροῖσον, ᾖσαν μετὰ ταῦτα ἐξηρτυμένοι λογάσι τε νεανίαις καὶ 84
κυσί. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ εἰς τὸν Ὄλυμπον τὸ ὄρος ἐζήτεον τὸ θηρίον, εὑρόντες δὲ καὶ περιστάντες 85
αὐτὸ κύκλῳ εἰσηκόντιζον. ἔνθα δὴ ὁ Ἄδρηστος ἀκοντίζων τὸν ὗν τοῦ μὲν ἁμαρτάνει, τυγχάνει 86
δὲ τοῦ Κροίσου παιδός. ὃ μὲν δὴ βληθεὶς τῇ αἰχμῇ ἐξέπλησε τοῦ ὀνείρου τὴν φήμην, ἔθει δέ 87
τις ἀγγελέων τῷ Κροίσῳ τὸ γεγονός, ἀφικόμενος δὲ εἰς τὰς Σάρδις τήν τε μάχην καὶ τὸν τοῦ 88
παιδὸς μόρον ἐσήμηνέ οἱ. 89

ὁ δὲ Κροῖσος λυπούμενος τὸν θάνατον τοῦ παιδὸς καὶ περιημεκτέων ἐκάλει Δία. ὁ δὲ φονεύς 90
παρεδίδου ἑαυτὸν Κροίσῳ προτείνων τὰς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ Κροῖσος τόν Ἄδρηστον κατοικτείρει. 91
ἐπεὶ δὴ ἡσυχία τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐγένετο περὶ τὸν τύμβον, ἐπικατασφάζει Ἄδρηστος ὁ Γορδίεω 92
τοῦ Μίδεω. 93

Vocabulary

ἀκοντίζω throw, (+gen) at ∼*acute*
ἁμαρτάνω miss, fail, lose; sin
εἰσακοντίζω shoot
ἐκπίμπλημι fulfil, accomplish
ἐξαρτύω (ῡ) train, equip
ἐπικατασφάζω slay also
θέω run, run for
κατοικτείρω have mercy, compassion
μόρος portion, lot in life
παραδίδωμι hand over
περιημεκτέω be aggrieved
περιίστημι be around; turn out ∼*station*
προτείνω hold out, offer
τύμβος grave mound ∼*tomb*
φήμη speech, rumor ∼*fame*
φονεύς -*ως* (m) killer ∼*offend*

Explanation

4 The word τέθνηκεν is the perfect tense corresponding to present tense θνήσκει, dies. The perfect tense tells us that the tyrannosaurus is in a certain state, the state of someone who did the verb θνήσκω in the past and completed the action. The fact that that action occurred in the past is felt in the present.

5 The verb οἶδα, *I know*, is in the perfect tense. This verb has no present tense. It says that I'm in the mental state of knowing something.

7 The verb ἀκήκοα is the perfect of the verb ἀκούω, to hear. She uses the perfect to say that this is where she got the information, without emphasizing the narrative process of getting it.

The verb ἑώρακας is the perfect of ὁράω. It means *have you seen*. The woman isn't asking for the narrative but merely inquiring whether the brontosaurus is in the mental state of having seen the body.

9 The brontosaurus responds with a narrative, so it uses εἶδον, the aorist of ὁράω. It's telling a story now, not just announcing its state of being someone who saw something.

Similarly, when the brontosaurus says ἔθανε, *he died*, it is relating the process of the death, not just stating that the tyrannosaurus is now in a state of death.

How to use this book

You have a lot of options for how to learn Greek. You can pick and choose, mix and match, jump around. Don't believe people online who say there is only One True Way to learn a second language. Appendix C lists some resources that are free and that I think are of high quality. References below to titles or names of authors are to resources in that appendix.

If you aren't already familiar with the Greek alphabet, you can read my intro in appendix B, which also covers pronunciation. However, you might be better off starting with the excellent video series "Alpha with Angela."

If you are particularly interested in reading Homer, there is a textbook by Pharr that introduces the language from scratch using that dialect. I used it and liked it.

There is a lot of internet hype around a language learning philosophy called comprehensible input (CI), associated with Stephen Krashen. The CI zealots tend to pose the situation as a binary opposition between CI and the method called grammar-translation (GT). In reality, there has been a long list of techniques that have been tested by language learners, of which these are just two. Research does not clearly support one method over another. Anecdotally, people who attempt CI with ancient Greek almost universally report failing. The only CI-ish book that I've heard of people succeeding with is Zuntz. A good, old GT book is Blackie. Two modern books that are free online are Peek, and Major and Laughy.

If you decide to start with the present book or use it as one arrow in your quiver, then the idea is that you start with Lesson 1, which has three sections: reading in Greek, vocabulary, and explanation. You can read them in any order you like. I've tried to construct the reading so that the meaning of almost all the words can be guessed from context, repetition, or looking at the pictures, but inevitably there will be times when that doesn't work for you. Whatever sequence you use, you will probably want to cycle through and read each portion more than once until you feel comfortable with the reading.

The alphabet and pronunciation

Choosing how to pronounce your ancient Greek is one of the least consequential decisions you will ever make. Nobody is going to hear or criticize your accent. However, you need to choose a system, which is what your brain will be using to hear the language in your internal voice as you read. The most common choice, shown below, is called the Erasmian system. Some people instead use a pronunciation that is intended to be a reconstruction of speech during the golden age of Athens, but this has the disadvantage that many of the sounds are difficult for English speakers to pronounce, distinguish by ear, and classify mentally. The English words used as examples of the sounds are from my Californian dialect, but for the vowels I have also given the symbols in the International Phonetic Alphabet. There is a Wikipedia article, "IPA vowel chart with audio," with clickable recordings.

α	father (IPA ɑ)	ν	no
β	by	ξ	mix
γ	go	ο	IPA ɔ
δ	doe	π	pie
ε	echo (IPA ɛ)	ρ	like Spanish "r"
ζ	adze	σ	so
η	lay (IPA e)	τ	toe
θ	thin	υ	like French "chute," IPA y
ι	ski (IPA i)	φ	foe
κ	kilo	χ	Scottish "loch"
λ	law	ψ	lips
μ	me	ω	low (IPA o)

The letter σ (sigma) is written ς at the end of a word.

Vowels have different lengths in time. In poetry, long vowels take exactly twice as much time as short ones. The vowels ε and ο are always short, and the names of the Greek letters show that they were thought of as the short versions of η and ω, which are always long. However, the ε/η and ο/ω pairs differ not just in length but also in quality, as indicated by the table above. The vowels α, ι, and υ can be either short or long, depending on the word. For example, πυρός with a long υ means "wheat," but with the short version it means "of fire." Although these three vowels have long and short versions, they have exactly the same quality regardless of length.

The combinations αι, οι, and αυ are dipthongs like English "buy," "boy," and "cow." There are also dipthongs υι, ευ, ηυ, and ωυ.

In most periods and many dialects, ει was pronounced exactly the same as long ι, and it was not a diphthong.

The sound in English "blue" was written as ου, and is not a diphthong.

You are free to make personal tweaks to the system to make it easier for your own brain to produce and categorize. I pronounce ει as a diphthong like IPA əi, and υ as the vowel in "book" (IPA ʊ).

There is an "h" sound, but people stopped pronouncing it in the Christian era. It occurs only at the beginning of words before a vowel or ρ, and it is indicated by a rough breathing mark, as in ὁδός, "path." Vowels without the "h" sound are written with the smooth breathing mark, as in ὀδός, "threshold."

Double consonants are pronounced double, e.g., ἄλλος, "other," has a double λ sound, as in "all lost." Some consonant pairs involving γ have special pronunciation. The pair γγ is pronounced "ng," as in "anger," and γκ, γξ, and γχ are similarly nasalized.

Almost every Greek word has exactly one accented syllable, which in a long word must lie on one of the last three syllables. In the word λογιζόμενος, the acute accent marks a high point in musical pitch, a target which in normal speech might typically be approached by coming up to it stepwise and then coming back down stepwise. Using the symbols L, M, and H for low, medium, and high pitch, the five syllables might then be realized as LMHML. However, the only real hard and fast rule is that the syllable with an acute accent has to be higher than the one after it, so that this word could also be spoken with a pitch pattern like MMHML. All of these pitch changes are superimposed on top of the kind of broader sentence-wide modulation that is used in expressive speech in all languages. It is not accurate to pick two pitches and ping-pong back and forth between them as if droning on a bagpipe, LHL HLL LHL ... If you hear a well-informed teacher doing this, it's only because they're trying to make the concept clear. In addition to the acute accent, there is the circumflex accent, which can occur only on long vowel, as in the word ᾖ (smooth breathing with a circumflex stacked on top of it). This is pronounced with a pitch drop such as HM, both pitches occurring during the same vowel, which can happen because in a long vowel there is enough time for it. When a word has an acute accent on its final syllable, but is followed immediately by another word, then the syllable is treated the same as an unaccented one, and this is indicated in writing with a grave accent, just so the reader can tell more easily what word it is. For example, καὶ μόνος could be done as MHM, while ἀγαθὸν δύναται could be LLM HMM, with the "-òν" simply interpolating in pitch in the same way that one could have done if it had been an unaccented "-ον."

Resources

"Alpha with Angela" (video series),
youtube.com/@AlphawithAngela

Blackie, *Greek primer: Colloquial and constructive*,
gutenberg.org/cache/epub/69656/pg69656-images.html

Butterfield, "Ancient Greek accents in ten rules,"
antigonejournal.com/2021/06/greek-accents-ten-rules/

Dik et al., Logeion, Morpho, and Retro (software with a browser interface),
logeion.uchicago.edu

Gerber, ὁ κατάσκοπος (The spy),
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KOFige6ZoPeYpEzyKYLAfIvHsLaq4X70

Major and Laughy, *Ancient Greek for everyone: Essential morphology and syntax for beginning Greek*,
pressbooks.pub/ancientgreek/

Peek, *Ancient Greek I: A 21st century approach*,
www.openbookpublishers.com/books/10.11647/obp.0264

Pharr, *Homeric Greek*,
archive.org/details/homericgreekabo00phargoog

Smyth, *Greek grammar for colleges*,
archive.org/details/agreekgrammarfo02smytgoog/page/n10/mode/2up

Wikipedia, "IPA vowel chart with audio,"
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPA_vowel_chart_with_audio

Wiktionary,
en.wiktionary.org

Zuntz, *Greek course* (English version also available from Christopher Alderman),
www.digitale-sammlungen.de/en/details/bsb00049372

Sound changes

Consonants

There is a type of endangered animal called Przewalski's horse. English speakers have trouble pronouncing certain consonant clusters like this one and will tend to simplify or alter the sounds. An ancient Greek would have similar problems with English words like "bats" and "after," and would change them to "bas" and "apter." When consonants butted up against each other in these forbidden ways because prefixes and suffixes were added onto words, predictable sound changes would take place. The following table is an abbreviated summary of some of the most common cases that come up in practice. For a more general discussion, see Smyth 77ff, "Euphony of consonants."

	π	β	φ	σ	τ	κ
π, β, φ				ψ	πτ	
τ, δ, θ				σ	στ	
κ, γ, χ				ξ	κτ	
ν	μπ	μβ	μφ	ς*		γκ†

*at the end of a word
†and similarly before γ, χ, and ξ

These rules come up frequently for third-declension nouns, since the nominative singular has an -σ ending. The dictionary head-word therefore reflects the sound after a sound change has happened, and there is no way to guess the underlying stem from it. This is why the dictionary lists the genitive as well. For example, αἴξ, "goat," actually comes from an underlying stem αἰγ-. Finding the row for γ in the table, and reading across to the column for σ, we find αἴξ. The genitive listed in the dictionary, αἰγός, is the information that we need in order to find out that the stem is αἰγ- rather than αἰκ- or αἰχ-.

The bottom row of the table comes into play for compounds made with the preposition ἐν, which is why we say "empathy" and "emporium" rather than "enpathy" and "enporium."

Sometimes when consonant clusters become simplified, the preceding vowel is lengthened, as if to make up for the lost length of the word. For example, δαίμων, "spirit," is the result of δαίμον-σ (genitive δαίμονος). This is how we end up with participles like βαίνων (genitive βαίνοντος).

The τ column is needed for middle perfect verbs such as γέγραπται=γέγραφ-ται (it is written) and ᾄσται=ᾄδ-ται (it has been sung).

Vowel contraction

Vowels in Attic combine according to the following rules. This is called contraction of vowels. Contraction of vowels is optional, and dictionary head-words are always uncontracted.

	short α	long α	αι	ε	ει	η	ι	ο	οι	ου	ω
short α	α	α	αι	α	ᾳ,α	α	αι	ω	ῳ	ω	ω
long α	α		ᾳ	η			ᾳ	ω		ω	ω
ε	η	η	ῃ	ει	ει	η	ει	ου	οι	ου	ω
ι	ι			ι			ι				
ο	ω			ου	οι,ου	ω	οι	ου	οι	ου	ω

The resulting vowel is always long. In addition to the contractions shown in the table above, η and ω always absorb the following vowel completely, but if the second vowel vowel has an iota, the result is ῃ or ῳ, and ηοι makes ῳ, not ῃ.

Example: The verb λυπέω, to vex, has third-person singular λυπέει. The vowel combination ε-ει is found on the chart by reading across the row for ε and finding the column for ει, which gives the result ει. Therefore the contracted form is λυπεῖ. The circumflex accent occurs in this example because the uncontracted word had a high-low pitch pattern, and that is preserved in the contracted word.

There are various complications and exceptions not shown here, and other dialects have different rules. The Wikipedia article "Appendix:Ancient Greek contraction" has a more complete and detailed presentation.

Summary of declensions

First declension

First declension, feminine

The vast majority of first-declension words are feminine, and all of those have the same declension pattern in the plural, which is shown below for γλῶσσα. The singular forms follow four different patterns.

Short alpha - ἡ γλῶσσα, tongue, language

γλῶσσα	γλώσσης	γλώσσῃ	γλῶσσαν
γλῶσσαι	γλωσσῶν	γλώσσαις	γλώσσας

Long alpha - ἡ χώρα, place

χώρα	χώρας	χώρᾳ	χώραν

Most words with stems ending in ε, ι, or ρ.[4]

"Short-and-long" - ἡ γέφυρα, dam, dike; bridge

γέφυρα	γεφύρας	γεφύρᾳ	γέφυραν

Like long alpha, but α is short in nom. and acc.

Eta - ἡ ἀκμή, point, edge, top, culmination

ἀκμή	ἀκμῆς	ἀκμῇ	ἀκμήν

Guessing the declension of a feminine word, if you don't know the genitive

If the nominative singular ends in -η, the word follows the eta pattern, like ἀκμή. If a feminine word ends in -α, it's one of the following three patterns instead.

If the stem ends in the "s" sound, ζ, or λλ, the short-alpha pattern probably applies. Double-check using the accent. The accent should be recessive, i.e., it goes as early as possible. In a word like γλῶσσα, we can also tell that the alpha is short, because otherwise the accent would have to be acute rather than circumflex.

If the stem ends in ε, ι, or ρ, then the word is probably either long-alpha, like χώρα, or short-and-long, like γέφυρα. If the noun ends in -ια and has a short alpha, then it is short-and-long.

Otherwise, ε/ι/ρ words are usually long-alpha. This can often be verified based on the accent. For example, in the word χώρα, the accent indicates that the alpha must be long. If the word

[4] In Ionic, the singular forms have η rather than α. Epic Greek has η for adjectives like ἀργυρέη (silver) when the lemma is in -ος, but not for nouns like θεά (goddess)

had had a long-short pattern, the accent would have been circumflex (the "sotera rule").

First declension, masculine

Less common than feminines in this declension. The plurals are like those of feminine words, except that in some cases the dative plural can be ῃς as an alternative to or (for some participles) instead of αις.

ης pattern - ὁ πολίτης, townsman, freeman, compatriot

πολίτης	πολίτου	πολίτῃ	πολίτην

Nouns. Adjectives like ἀληθής are third declension.[5]

ας pattern - ὁ νεανίας, young person

νεανίας	νεανίαος	νεανίᾳ	νεανίαν

Some non-Greek personal names have genitive -α: Ἀννίβα.

Second declension

ος pattern - ὁ κύβος, cube, die

κύβος	κύβου	κύβῳ	κύβον
κύβοι	κύβων	κύβοις	κύβους

By far the most common pattern for masculine nouns and adjectives.[6]

ον pattern - τὸ φύλλον, leaf

φύλλον	φύλλου	φύλλῳ	φύλλον
φύλλα	φύλλων	φύλλοις	φύλλα

The nominative and accusative are always the same for neuters, not just in this pattern.

Attic declension - ὁ νεώς, temple, shrine

νώς	νώ	νῷ	νώ
νῴ	νεών	νῴς	νώς

Rare.

[5]The genitive is -αο in epic Greek.

[6]The genitive can also be -οιο in epic Greek.

Third declension

σ pattern - ὁ αἴξ, goat

αἴξ	αἰγός	αἰγί	αἰγά
αἰγές	αἰγῶν	αἰξί	αἰγάς

Feminines like ἡ ἄιξ, she goat, have the same endings.

α/ατος pattern - τὸ σῶμα, body, person, thing

σῶμα	σώματος	σώματι	σῶμα
σώματα	σωμάτων	σώμασι	σώματα

ας/ατος pattern - τὸ τέρας, omen, fetish

τέρας	τέραος	τέραϊ	τέρας
τέρα	τεράτων	τέρασι	τέρα

Neuter ος pattern - τὸ ἔγχος, spear

ἔγχος	ἔγχεος	ἔγχει	ἔγχος
ἔγχεα	ἐγχέων	ἐγχέεσι	ἔγχεα

In Attic, the genitive is contracted to ους and plural εα to η.

ης pattern - ἀληθής, true; careful

ἀληθής	ἀληθέος	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέα
ἀληθέες	ἀληθέων	ἀληθέσι	ἀληθέες

Masculine and feminine adjectives. In Attic, εες contracts to εις.

ες pattern - ἀληθής, true; careful

ἀληθές	ἀληθέος	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθές
ἀληθέα	ἀληθέων	ἀληθέσι	ἀληθέα

Neuter adjectives.

ις/εως pattern - ἡ πόλις, city

πόλις	πόλεως	πόλει	πόλιδα
πόλεις	πόλεων	πόλεσι	πόλεις

Usually feminine nouns, but masculine nouns like μάντις, seer, have the same endings.

ις/ιδος pattern - ἡ ἀσπίς, shield

ἀσπίς	ἀσπίδος	ἀσπίδι	ἀσπίδα
ἀσπείς	ἀσπίδων	ἀσπίσι	ἀσπίδας

Mainly feminine nouns.

υς/υος pattern

ἰχθύς	ἰχθύος	ἰχθύι	ἰχθύν
ἰχθύες	ἰχθύων	ἰχθύσι	ἰχθῦς

Maculine and feminine nouns.

υς/εως pattern - ὁ πῆχυς, forearm, cubit

πῆχυς	πηχέος	πήχει	πῆχυν
πήχεις	πήχεων	πηχέσι	πήχεις

Masculine nouns.

υς/εος adj - ἡδύς, sweet, pleasant

ἡδύς	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖ	ἡδύν
ἡδεῖς	ἡδεων	ἡδέσι	ἡδεῖς

Masculine adjectives.

ευς pattern - ὁ βασιλεύς, king, lord

βασιλεύς	βασιλέος	βασιλεῖ	βασιλέα
βασιλῆς	βασιλέων	βασιλεῦσι	βασιλεῖς

Use of the cases with prepositions

Greek has a bunch of prepositions, but 19 of them are very common and important, and of these, 9 are used with a single case, while the other 10 are used with multiple cases. Prepositions take as their objects only the oblique cases: genitive, dative, and accusative. The following is a guide to the most frequent usages in Attic and koine prose. There are many exceptions not shown here.

Used with the genitive

ἀπό - from
ἀντί - instead of, in return for, equivalent to; facing, on the opposite side
ἐκ - from, out of; (time) since, during
πρό - in front of

Used with the dative

ἅμα - along with, at the same time as
ἐν - in[7]
σύν - with

Used with the accusative

εἰς - into
ἀνά - up along, throughout

Used with multiple cases

Spatial:

[7]also ἐν + acc.=into, on, for

	genitive	dative	accusative
ἀμφί	around	around, near	around
διά	through		
ἐπί		upon	onto
κατά	down from		down, towards, down along
μετά	among		after, behind
παρά	from the side of	at the side of	to the side of; beyond (implying too far)
πρός	from, by, towards	close by, among	towards
περί			around
ὑπέρ	over, above, across		beyond
ὑπό		under	

Causality:

	genitive	dative	accusative
διά	through, by		
ὑπέρ			on behalf of
ὑπό	tags the agent of a passive verb		

Interpersonal:

	genitive	dative	accusative
ἐπί		against	against
κατά	against		
ὑπέρ			on behalf of
ὑπό		under	

Time:

	genitive	dative	accusative
διά	between, after, every		during
ἐπί		after	during, until
κατά			during
ὑπέρ			before
ὑπό			just after

Other relations:

	genitive	dative	accusative
κατά			according to, conforming with
περί	about, concerning		

Art credits

Lesson 2

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  John Flaxman, Jr., 1810
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  based on https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sargon_II#/media/File:Sargon_II,_Iraq_Museum_in_Baghdad.jpg
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Artemis
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dog chasing rabbit
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woman in peplos
  based on an ancient vase, https://archive.org/details/outlinesfromfigu00hami/page/n163/mode/1up
demon in good/bad
  based on https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gorgona_pushkin.jpg

Lesson 3

map:
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body:
  https://archive.org/details/outlinesfromfigu00hami/page/n190/mode/1up

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  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Picography-dog-yawning-1.jpg

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sour grapes
  my drawing, after Crane
  https://archive.org/details/babyquotsownAes00Cran/page/n13/mode/2up

Akhenaten
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:La_salle_dAkhenaton_(1356-1340_av_J.C.)_(Mus%C3%A9e_du_Caire)

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frog jumping
  based on https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Frog_jumping_contest#/media/File:Frog_jum
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Lesson 4

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crescent-moon.jpg
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Crescent_moon_2025.jpg
  CC0

slave-girl
  Delacroix
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jeune_Orpheline_au_cimeti%C3%A8re_-_Eug%C3%A8ne_Delacr

zeus and hera
  based on an ancient bas relief, Bologna

hebe
  based on an oil painting by Carolus-Duran, d. 1917

ares
  based on a statue by Alkamenes
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ares_Argentina_Montemartini.jpg

athena
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PSF_A-50010.png

medusa
  Caravaggio
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Caravaggio_-_Medusa_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg
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Lesson 5

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ants-and-grasshopper.jpg
  Milo Winter, https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/19994/pg19994-images.html#Page_34

odysseus-and-nausicaa
  Veber, 1888
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jean_Veber_-_Ulysses_and_Nausicaa,_1888.jpg

colossus
  Knab, 1886
  https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Colossus_of_Rhodes_by_Ferdinand_Knab_(1886)_cropped.pn
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Lesson 6

aor-1-act- .jpg
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/98/William-Adolphe_Bouguereau_%281825-1905%29_-_A_Li

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aor-1-act- .jpg
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mice
Brepols

octopus
octopus - https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e5/Octopus_%28PSF%29.png/960px-Octop

jesus-in-the-wilderness.jpg
Ivan Kramskoy, 1872
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Christ_in_the_Wilderness_-_Ivan_Kramskoy_-_Google_Cultural_In

Lesson 7

frogs
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Lesson 8

tortoise-and-hare.jpg
milo winter, 1919
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Tortoise_and_the_Hare_-_Project_Gutenberg_etext_19994.jpg

Glossary

Words listed with a star are among the 1000 most common words in Greek.

⋆ **ἀγαθός** brave, noble
ἄγαμαι wonder, admire; resent, begrudge
ἀγγέλλω carry a message, announce ~*angel*
⋆ **ἄγγελος** (f) messenger ~*angel*
ἀγέλη herd ~*demagogue*
⋆ **ἅγιος** holy, pure ~*hagiography*
ἄγκυρα (ῠ) anchor
⋆ **ἀγορά** open assembly; place of, speech in ~*agora*
ἄγρα hunting, prey
ἄγριος wild, savage ~*agriculture*
⋆ **ἀγρός** field, wild ~*agriculture*
⋆ **ἄγχι** (adv) near, nigh ~*angina*
ἀγχοῦ near, nigh; like ~*angina*
⋆ **ἄγω** lead, bring ~*demagogue*
⋆ **ἀδελφή** sister
⋆ **ἀδελφός** brother ~*Philadelphia*
⋆ **ἀδικέω** be, do wrong; wrong someone
⋆ **ἀεί** always, forever ~*eon*
ἀέκων unwilling
ἆθλος *ἀέθλου* contest, trial ~*athlete*
ἀθροίζω press close together; (mid) muster
αἰδέομαι respect, be ashamed
αἴξ *αἰγός* (m) goat
αἰπόλος goatherd
⋆ **αἱρέω** take, kill; mid: take, choose ~*heresy*
⋆ **αἰτέω** ask for ~*etiology*
αἰχμή spear; point, edge ~*acute*
ἀκάθαρτος not pure
ἀκοή hearing ~*acoustic*
ἀκοντίζω throw, (+gen) at ~*acute*
⋆ **ἀκούω** hear, listen ~*acoustic*
⋆ **ἀλήθεια** truth
⋆ **ἀληθής** true; careful
⋆ **ἀλλά** but
⋆ **ἀλλήλων** of each other ~*allele*
ἅλλομαι to jump ~*sally*
⋆ **ἄλλος** other ~*alien*
ἅλυσις -*ος* (f) chain
ἀλύσκω avoid, be a shirker ~*swelter*
ἀλώπηξ -*εκος* (f) fox ~*alopecia*
⋆ **ἅμα** at the same time, along with ~*hamadryad*
ἅμαξα wagon
⋆ **ἁμαρτάνω** miss, fail, lose; sin
⋆ **ἀμείβω** exchange; mp: answer, take turns ~*amoeba*
⋆ **ἀμείνων** comparative of ἀγαθός, noble
ἀμελέω disregard; (impers.) of course
ἀμηχανάω be helpless, resourceless
ἄμπελος (f) vine
ἀμφιβάλλω wrap ~*ballistic*
⋆ **ἀμφότερος** both ~*amphora*
⋆ **ἄν** particles marking conditionals
⋆ **ἀνά** adv: up, back, throughout; prep: (+dat) on, (+acc) onto, through
⋆ **ἀναβαίνω** go up, embark ~*basis*
ἀναβλέπω look up; gain sight, open one's eyes
ἀναγνώστης -*ου* (m, 1) slave whose job is to read aloud
⋆ **ἀνάγω** lead up; (mp) set sail ~*demagogue*
⋆ **ἀναιρέω** take up ~*heresy*
ἀνακόπτω thrust back
ἀνακράζω yell, scream
ἀναπείθω (aor, plupf) seduce, persuade; (mp, pf, aor ppl) trust, obey, be confident in
ἀναρτάω attach to, make dependent upon
ἀναφαίνω reveal, shine ~*phenomenon*
ἀναφέρω raise an issue, refer to, propose; (mp) take a deep breath ~*bear*
ἀνδραποδίζω enslave
ἀνεγείρω awaken
⋆ **ἀνήρ** *ἀνδρός* (m) man ~*androgynous*
ἄνθος flower
ἀνθρωποειδής humanoid
⋆ **ἄνθρωπος** (f) human being ~*anthropology*
⋆ **ἀντί** instead of, in return for, equivalent to
ἄνω (ᾰ) accomplish, pass, waste; upwards, out to sea
⋆ **ἄξιος** worthy ~*axiom*
⋆ **ἀξιόω** consider worthy, fitting ~*axiom*
⋆ **ἀπαγγέλλω** announce, order, promise ~*angel*
ἀπαγορεύω forbid; fail, be worn out
ἀπαλλάσσω free from, remove; be freed, depart
⋆ **ἅπας** (αᾰ) all, the whole
⋆ **ἄπειμι** be absent, go away, return ~*ion*
ἀπελαύνω expel, exclude, ward off; (intrans)

ride away
⋆ **ἀπέρχομαι** go away, depart
ἀπήμων unharmed, not harmful
⋆ **ἀπό** from
ἀπογίγνομαι be taken away; be absent
ἀποδειλιάω be very fearful, chicken out
⋆ **ἀποδίδωμι** repay; give back ∼*donate*
ἀποκλείω shut out; (+acc) close
ἀπολαμπρύνω become famous
⋆ **ἀπόλλυμι** (ῡ) destroy, kill, lose; pf=passive
ἀπονοστέω go home ∼*nostalgia*
⋆ **ἀποπέμπω** send away ∼*pomp*
ἀποπέτομαι fly away ∼*petal*
⋆ **ἀποστέλλω** send away, dispatch; put on clothes
ἀποτρέχω run away
ἀποφαίνω display, declare
⋆ **ἅπτω** set on fire; attach; mid: touch, seize ∼*haptic*
⋆ **ἀργύριον** small coin
ἀριθμός number
⋆ **ἅρμα** -*τος* (n, 3) chariot
ἀρουραῖος rustic, country
⋆ **ἀρχή** beginning; domain, authority ∼*archetype*
⋆ **ἄρχω** (act) lead; (act/mid) begin ∼*oligarch*
ἀσεβής profane
⋆ **ἀσπάζομαι** greet, salute
⋆ **ἀστήρ** -*έρος* (m) star
ἀστικός city, urban
ἀστραπή lightning
⋆ **ἄστυ** -*εος* (n, 3) town ∼*Vesta*
ἀσφάλεια safeguard
ἀτιμάζω (ῐ) insult, dishonor
⋆ **αὖ** again; on the other hand; in return; next ∼*after*
αὐλέω play (blow, toot)
αὐλίζομαι live, lodge at
⋆ **αὐξάνω** strengthen; (mp) become greater ∼*augment*
αὐτόνομος autonomous
⋆ **ἀφίημι** throw, release, use up ∼*jet*
⋆ **ἀφικνέομαι** arrive
ἄχαρις -δος (f) ungracious; displeasing
ἄχθομαι be burdened with; be vexed
⋆ **βαίνω** go, walk, stand, start to (+inf), get on or off ∼*basis*
βάλανος (f) acorn; nut; pin, bolt
⋆ **βάλλω** throw, hit, put; throw into one's mind; fall ∼*ballistic*
βαρβαρικός non-Greek
⋆ **βάρβαρος** non-Greek
βασανίζω interrogate, test, torture
βασίλεια noblewoman
βασίλειος kingly
⋆ **βασιλεύς** -*ως* (m) king, lord
⋆ **βασιλεύω** be king
βάτραχος frog
⋆ **βέλος** -*εος* (n, 3) missile ∼*ballistic*
⋆ **βλέπω** see, look at
⋆ **βοάω** shout
βόσκω feed, tend ∼*bovine*
βότρυς cluster of grapes
⋆ **βουλεύω** (mp) take counsel, deliberate, determine ∼*volunteer*
⋆ **βούλομαι** wish, want ∼*volunteer*
⋆ **βοῦς** *βοός* (f) cow, ox; shield ∼*bovine*
βραβεῖον prize
βραδύτης -*τος* (f, 3) slowness
βροντή thunder ∼*brontosaurus*
⋆ **βροτός** mortal ∼*ambrosia*
⋆ **γαμέω** marry, take as a lover ∼*bigamy*
⋆ **γάμος** wedding, sex ∼*bigamy*
⋆ **γάρ** for
⋆ **γε** particle: at least; emphatic
⋆ **γελάω** laugh, smile, laugh at
⋆ **γενεά** birth, race ∼*genus*
γενναῖος noble, sincere ∼*genesis*
⋆ **γένος** -*ους* (n, 3) race, kind, generation, birth, offspring ∼*genus*
γέφυρα (ῡ) dam, dike; bridge
⋆ **γῆ** earth; a country ∼*geography*
⋆ **γίγνομαι** happen, be born, be, beget; supplies an aorist for εἰμί ∼*genesis*
⋆ **γιγνώσκω** know, perceive ∼*gnostic*
γλαῦξ owl
γλαύξ owl
⋆ **γλῶσσα** tongue, language ∼*glossary*
⋆ **γνώμη** sign, mind, will, decision ∼*gnostic*
γραμματεύς -*ως* (m) secretary, bureaucrat, clerk; schoolmaster
γραμμή line
⋆ **γράφω** write; scratch ∼*photograph*

γυμνάζω exercise, do training ~*gymnasium*
γυμνός naked, unarmed ~*gymnasium*
⋆ **γυνή** woman ~*queen*
δαιμονίζομαι be deified, possessed
⋆ **δαίμων** -*ονος* (m, 3) a god, fate, doom ~*demon*
δάκτυλος finger, toe ~*pterodactyl*
⋆ **δαμάζω** act/mid: subdue; appease; kill ~*tame*
δαπάνη cost, funds, extravagance
δαρεικός Persian coin
δασμός portion, tax, tribute
δάφνη laurel
⋆ **δέ** but, and
δειλία cowardice
⋆ **δεινός** terrible, great, able ~*dinosaur*
⋆ **δέκα** ten ~*decimal*
δεκάδραχμος worth 10 drachmas; a coin of that value
δένδρον tree ~*philodendron*
δέσποινα lady ~*despot*
δεσπότης -*ου* (m, 1) master, despot ~*despot*
⋆ **δεύτερος** second
⋆ **δέχομαι** accept, receive, await ~*doctrine*
⋆ **δέω** (impersonal) should; bind; need, lack, fail
⋆ **δή** indeed, truly
δήλησις mischief; harm
δημοτικός common, popular, democratic ~*democracy*
⋆ **διά** among, through, during ~*diameter*
διαβάλλω set someone against someone; deceive; slander ~*ballistic*
δίαιτα way of life; home; arbitration ~*diet*
διακελεύομαι give orders to, encourage
διακλέπτω steal, evade, save by stealth
διακονέω (ᾱ) serve, minister to
διαλείπω leave a gap, space apart
διαπείρω pierce ~*pierce*
διαρπάζω plunder; tear apart ~*harpoon*
διασπάω tear apart ~*spatula*
διατέμνω cut apart
⋆ **διαφθείρω** destroy, corrupt; (pf.) to be beside oneself
⋆ **διδάσκω** teach ~*didactic*
διδαχή teaching ~*didactic*
⋆ **δίδωμι** give; permit ~*donate*
⋆ **διηγέομαι** detail, describe
⋆ **δίκαιος** proper, right
δικαιόω demand/make justice
δικαστήριον court
διπλάσιος twofold, double
δισχίλιοι 2000 ~*kilo-*
⋆ **διώκω** chase
⋆ **δοκέω** seem, have an opinion, suppose ~*doctrine*
⋆ **δόρυ** δουρός (n) spear shaft, plank ~*druid*
⋆ **δοῦλος** born enslaved, servile
δράκων -*οντος* (m, 3) serpent ~*dragon*
δραχμή drachma
δρομεύς -*ος* (m) runner
δρόμος race, running, racing ground ~*hippodrome*
δρυοκολάπτης -*ου* (m, 1) woodpecker
⋆ **δύναμαι** be able ~*dynamic*
⋆ **δυνατός** powerful, possible ~*dynamic*
⋆ **δύο** two
⋆ **δύω** (ῠ) enter, put on, strip off; set
⋆ **ἑαυτοῦ** reflexive pronoun
⋆ **ἐγείρω** rouse
⋆ **ἐγώ** I, me ~*ego*
ἔδαφος -*ους* (n, 3) ground, floor ~*edifice*
⋆ **ἕζομαι** act: set, seat; pass: sit down, sit up ~*sit*
⋆ **ἐθέλω** consent, be willing; want to; (rarely) be able to
⋆ **ἔθνος** -*ους* (n, 3) tribe, company, flock ~*ethnic*
⋆ **εἰ** if
⋆ **εἴκοσι** twenty ~*icosahedron*
⋆ **εἰμί** be, exist, have; ἔξ̄ν+inf: it is possible to
⋆ **εἶμι** go, come ~*ion*
εἴπερ if indeed
⋆ **εἶπον** say, speak
⋆ **εἴρω** declare; (mp) ask; (pf) string together ~*rhetoric*
⋆ **εἷς** one
⋆ **εἰς** into
εἰσακοντίζω shoot
εἰσαφικνέομαι arrive at
⋆ **εἰσέρχομαι** enter; come to mind
εἰσοράω look at, see; treat with respect ~*panorama*
εἰστίθημι put in
⋆ **ἐκ** from ~*ecstatic*

ἑκάς afar, far off
⋆ **ἕκαστος** each
⋆ **ἑκατόν** hundred
⋆ **ἐκβάλλω** throw out, fell, let fall ∼*ballistic*
ἔκγονος offspring, descendant ∼*genus*
⋆ **ἐκεῖ** there
⋆ **ἐκπέμπω** send forth ∼*pomp*
ἐκπίμπλημι fulfil, accomplish
ἐκπλήσσω panic, be knocked out ∼*plectrum*
ἔλαφος (f) deer
⋆ **ἐλαχύς** small; comp.: less ∼*light*
⋆ **ἐλεέω** pity, have mercy on ∼*alms*
ἐλευθερία freedom
⋆ **ἕλκω** drag, pull, hoist; rape
ἑλώριον prey, booty
⋆ **ἐμαυτοῦ** myself
ἐμβαίνω step on, board ∼*basis*
⋆ **ἐμός** possessive pronoun
⋆ **ἐν** in ∼*in*
⋆ **ἕνεκα** because, that
ἐνενήκοντα ninety
⋆ **ἔνθα** then, there; when, where
⋆ **ἐνθάδε** here, hither
⋆ **ἐννέα** nine
ἐνοικέω dwell in
⋆ **ἐνταῦθα** there, here
ἐντεῦθεν thence
⋆ **ἐντός** within
ἐνύπνιος seen in dreams
ἕξ six ∼*hexagon*
ἐξαιρέω pick, steal; dedicate; destroy; draw ∼*heresy*
ἐξαρτύω (ῡ) train, equip
ἐξελαύνω drive out, exile ∼*elastic*
⋆ **ἐξέρχομαι** go out
⋆ **ἐξουσία** authority, office
⋆ **ἔξω** outward, outside
⋆ **ἔοικα** seem like (+dat), seem likely (+inf), beseem ∼*icon*
⋆ **ἐπεί** after; because
⋆ **ἔπειμι** lie upon; approach ∼*ion*
ἐπεισέρχομαι come in also
⋆ **ἐπερωτάω** consult, ask
⋆ **ἐπί** on, at ∼*epitaph*
ἐπιβουλεύω plot, plan, harm ∼*volunteer*
ἐπιβουλή a plot, scheme ∼*volunteer*
⋆ **ἐπιθυμέω** (ῡ) wish, covet
ἐπικατασφάζω slay also
ἐπισκοπέω look upon, inspect
ἐπιτάσσω enjoin; place near
ἐπιτιμάω honor, blame
⋆ **ἐπιτρέπω** entrust, decide, allow ∼*trophy*
ἐπιχώριος native
⋆ **ἕπομαι** follow, support, chase ∼*sequel*
⋆ **ἔπος** ἔπους (n, 3) speech, story ∼*epic*
⋆ **ἑπτά** seven
ἐργαστήριον workshop
⋆ **ἔργον** work, strife, tilled land, affairs, habits ∼*ergonomics*
ἐρεθίζω annoy, excite ∼*Eris*
ἐρίζω struggle, contend
ἐρυθρός red
ἐρυμνός fortified, impregnable
⋆ **ἔρχομαι** go, walk, leave, come
⋆ **ἐσθίω** eat ∼*eat*
⋆ **ἔτι** still, yet ∼*eddy*
⋆ **ἑτοῖμος** ready; fulfilled
⋆ **εὖ** well
εὐδοκιμέω be esteemed
⋆ **εὐθύς** straight; immediately ∼*justice*
εὐνάζω lay down; (mp) have sex
⋆ **εὑρίσκω** chance upon, find out, obtain ∼*eureka*
ἐφέστιος hearthside
⋆ **ἐφίστημι** set; (mp) come/be near, direct, stop ∼*station*
⋆ **ἔχω** have, hold, hold back
ἔωθα be accustomed, in the habit
ζεῦγος -ους (n, 3) team of animals; any pair ∼*zygote*
⋆ **ζητέω** seek ∼*zeal*
⋆ **ζωή** life ∼*zoo*
ἥδομαι be pleased, enjoy ∼*hedonism*
⋆ **ἥκω** be present, have arrived
⋆ **ἥλιος** sun ∼*helium*
⋆ **ἡμέρα** day
ἥμερος gentle; domesticated, cultivated
⋆ **ἡμέτερος** our, my
ἡσυχία peace and quiet
ἥσυχος quiet
θάλαμος bedchamber ∼*thalamus*
⋆ **θάλασσα** sea
θαμβέω be amazed

⋆ **θάνατος** death ∼*Thanos*
⋆ **θαυμάζω** marvel ∼*theater*
θαυμαστός wonderful; admirable
⋆ **θεά** goddess ∼*theology*
⋆ **θεός** god ∼*theology*
θεράπαινα female slave ∼*therapy*
θερμός warm, hot ∼*thermos*
θέρος -εος (n, 3) summer ∼*thermos*
⋆ **θέω** run, run for
⋆ **θεωρέω** be sent to consult an oracle; observe, contemplate
⋆ **θήρα** hunt ∼*fierce*
θηρεύω hunt, fish ∼*fierce*
⋆ **θηρίον** wild animal ∼*fierce*
θνήσκω die ∼*euthanasia*
θρηνέω sing a dirge; lament ∼*threnody*
⋆ **θρόνος** seat, chair, throne ∼*throne*
⋆ **θυγάτηρ** -ρός (f) daughter ∼*daughter*
ἰάομαι (ῑ) cure ∼*pediatrician*
ἰατρός (ᾰ) physician
⋆ **ἱερός** (ῑ) (adj) holy, (pl noun) sacrifices; holy place ∼*hieroglyph*
ἵζω to seat ∼*sit*
⋆ **ἵημι** (ῑι) release, utter; desire, aim at ∼*jet*
⋆ **ἱκνέομαι** reach, arrive at
⋆ **ἵνα** where, when; so that
⋆ **ἱππεύς** -ως (m) rider ∼*hippo*
⋆ **ἵππος** (f) horse ∼*hippo*
⋆ **ἵστημι** stand, set; cause ∼*station*
ἱστίον sail ∼*stand*
ἱστός mast, loom ∼*stand*
⋆ **ἰσχυρός** (ῡ) strong, forceful, violent
⋆ **ἰσχύω** be strong; prevail over
ἴσχω restrain, hold back ∼*ischemia*
⋆ **ἰχθύς** -ος (m) fish ∼*ichthyology*
καθαίρω clean
⋆ **καθαρός** clean, pure
καθάρσιος cleansing
⋆ **κάθημαι** sit ∼*sit*
⋆ **καί** and
⋆ **καινός** new, fresh, strange
καίπερ even if
⋆ **κακός** bad, evil, ugly, base ∼*cacophony*
κακοῦργος causing evil ∼*ergonomics*
⋆ **καλέω** summon, name ∼*clamor*
καλιά barn, nest, niche
κάλλος -ους (n, 3) beauty ∼*kaleidoscope*
⋆ **καλός** (ᾰ) good, beautiful, noble ∼*kaleidoscope*
καρκίνος crab; cancer
⋆ **καρπός** wrist; fruit, grain ∼*carpe diem*
κάρφος -ους (n, 3) twig, straw; (pl) ripe fruit
⋆ **κατά** (+acc) throughout, upon, in accord with; (+gen) down into/through/over/from ∼*cataract*
⋆ **καταβαίνω** go down ∼*basis*
καταβάλλω throw down, cast off ∼*ballistic*
κατάκειμαι lie down
κατακόπτω cut down, shatter
καταπίπτω fall down ∼*petal*
καταρρήγνυμι (ῡ) break down; break off and fall
καταρρωδέω fear, dread
καταφέρω bring down, kill ∼*bear*
κατεσθίω devour ∼*eat*
κατοίκησις -τος (f) a dwelling
κατοικτείρω have mercy, compassion
⋆ **κεῖμαι** lie
⋆ **κελεύω** command, urge
κερδαίνω profit, take advantage
⋆ **κεφαλή** head; height ∼*gable*
⋆ **κίνδυνος** danger
κλάδος branch, shoot
κλάζω scream, clang ∼*klaxon*
κλέπτω steal ∼*kleptomaniac*
κλώψ thief ∼*kleptomaniac*
⋆ **κοιμάω** put to sleep; (pass) lie down, have sex
κόμη hair ∼*comet*
⋆ **κομίζω** tend; bring back/away; (mp) travel
κόρη girl
κοῦφος light, nimble
κράζω croak, scream
⋆ **κρέας** -ως (n) meat ∼*creatine*
κρεμάννυμι (ῡ) hang
κρημνός cliff
⋆ **κρύπτω** hide, cover ∼*cryptic*
κύβος cube, die
κύκλος circle, wheel ∼*cycle*
κύλινδρος cylinder, roller
κυλίνδω roll ∼*cylinder*
κυνηγέσιον hunt
κυρέω come upon, come up against; obtain
⋆ **κύριος** (ῡ) empowered, legitimate; lord
⋆ **κύων** dog ∼*hound*

κῶνος pine cone; cone ∼*cone*
λάβρος blustering, torrential
λαγῶς hare ∼*lagomorph*
⋆ ***λαμβάνω*** take, grasp ∼*epilepsy*
λάμπω shine ∼*lamp*
⋆ ***λανθάνω*** escape notice; (mp+gen) forget ∼*Lethe*
⋆ ***λέγω*** say; lay; gather; count ∼*legion*
⋆ ***λείπω*** leave something; depart ∼*eclipse*
⋆ ***λευκός*** white ∼*light*
⋆ ***λέων*** lion
⋆ ***λίθος*** (f) stone ∼*monolith*
λογάς -δος (m, 3) picked, chosen
λογίζομαι reckon, consider
⋆ ***λόγος*** word ∼*monolog*
λούω wash, bathe ∼*ablution*
λύκος wolf ∼*lycanthropy*
λυπέω (ῠ) annoy, distress
⋆ ***λύω*** loosen, free, ransom ∼*loose*
μαίνομαι be berserk ∼*maenad*
μακρόθεν from afar
⋆ ***μακρός*** long, tall
⋆ ***μανθάνω*** learn, be trained ∼*math*
⋆ ***μάχη*** battle
⋆ ***μέγας*** big, great, marvelous ∼*megaton*
μεθίημι let go, cease; (mid) speed off ∼*jet*
⋆ ***μέλας*** (α) dark ∼*melanin*
⋆ ***μέλλω*** will, be fated, probably, get ready to
⋆ ***μέλος*** -ους (n, 3) limb; melody
⋆ ***μέλω*** concern, interest, be one's responsibility
⋆ ***μέν*** indeed; but yet; rather; know you
⋆ ***μέντοι*** however
⋆ ***μένω*** stay, wait for, stand firm ∼*remain*
⋆ ***μέρος*** -ους (n, 3) part ∼*Moira*
⋆ ***μετά*** (dat) among; (gen) accompanied by; (acc) after, second-best to
μεταβουλεύω change one's mind ∼*volunteer*
μεταλαμβάνω share in; swap
μεταπέμπω send; (mid) summon ∼*pomp*
μετασχηματίζω metamorphisize, disguise
μετριότης -τος (f, 3) moderation; elegance
⋆ ***μή*** no, not, lest
⋆ ***μηδείς*** no one
⋆ ***μήν*** indeed; month ∼*moon*
⋆ ***μήτηρ*** -ρός (f) mother ∼*maternal*
μηχανάομαι build, contrive ∼*mechanism*
μηχανή machine; mechanism, way
⋆ ***μικρός*** small ∼*microscope*
⋆ ***μιμνήσκω*** remind; (mid) remember, turn one's thoughts to ∼*mnemonic*
μνῆμα -τος (n, 3) reminder, memorial ∼*mnemonic*
μνημεῖον memorial
μνημονεύω remember, remind
⋆ ***μόνος*** alone, only
μόρος portion, lot in life
μουσική art, music
μυῖα fly
μύρμηξ ant
μῦς mouse
⋆ ***ναῦς*** νεώς (f) ship ∼*navy*
ναύτης -ου (m, 1) sailor ∼*navy*
νεανίας -ου (ᾱα, m) young person
⋆ ***νεκρός*** corpse ∼*necrotic*
νέμεσις -ος (f) indignation; punishment ∼*nemesis*
⋆ ***νέμω*** to allot, to pasture ∼*nemesis*
νεόγαμος newlywed
νεῦρον tendon ∼*neuro*
⋆ ***νήπιος*** foolish, childish, naive, credulous
⋆ ***νῆσος*** (f) island ∼*Polynesia*
⋆ ***νικάω*** (ῐ) win, defeat ∼*Nike*
νικέω win, defeat ∼*Nike*
⋆ ***νίκη*** (ῐ) victory ∼*Nike*
νιφάς -δος (f, 3) snowflake; snow
⋆ ***νομίζω*** consider customary; believe ∼*nemesis*
⋆ ***νόμος*** custom, law
νοστέω go home ∼*nostalgia*
⋆ ***νῦν*** now; command or wish
⋆ ***νύξ*** νυκτός (f) night ∼*nocturnal*
νῶτον back of the body; rear of an army; top of a box
ξανθός yellow
ξένη foreign woman; foreign country ∼*xenophobe*
ξένιος of hospitality ∼*xenophobe*
⋆ ***ξένος*** ξείνου guest-friend, host, stranger ∼*xenophobe*
ξηρός dry, the land ∼*xeriscape*
ξίφος -εος (n, 3) sword
⋆ ***ὁ*** demonstrative; pronoun; article
ὄγδοος eighth ∼*octopus*

⋆ **ὅδε** this
⋆ **ὁδός** (f) road, journey ∼*odometer*
ὀδούς -*ντος* (m) tooth ∼*dental*
⋆ **οἶδα** pf, fut: know, know of, recognize, meet, know how (+acc), have a character trait; mid: be seen, seem, (+inf) seem/pretend to, (+dat) imitate, resemble ∼*wit*
⋆ **οἰκέω** inhabit ∼*economics*
οἰκίον abode, nest ∼*economics*
⋆ **οἶκος** house ∼*economics*
οἴμοι woe is me
⋆ **οἶνος** wine ∼*wine*
⋆ **οἴομαι** think, suppose
οἰωνός vulture, large bird, bird of prey; omen ∼*avis*
ὀκτώ eight ∼*octopus*
⋆ **ὀλίγος** small, few, a little ∼*oligarch*
ὀλιγοχρόνιος short-lived; within a short time
⋆ **ὅλος** complete, generally, actually
ὁμῆλιξ -*κος* (m) of the same age
⋆ **ὅμοιος** like ∼*homoerotic*
⋆ **ὁμολογέω** agree with/to
ὁμῶς together, equally, alike ∼*homoerotic*
ὀνειδίζω upbraid, reproach
ὄνειρος dream (also τὸ ὄνειρον)
⋆ **ὄνομα** name ∼*name*
⋆ **ὀνομάζω** to address, name ∼*name*
ὄνος (f) donkey ∼*onager*
ὀξύτης -*τος* (f, 3) sharpness; quickness
⋆ **ὁπλίτης** -*ου* (ī, m, 1) hoplite, heavy infantryman ∼*hoplite*
ὁπόθεν whence
⋆ **ὅπως** as, so that
⋆ **ὁράω** see ∼*panorama*
⋆ **ὀρθός** upright, straight; correct, just ∼*orthogonal*
ὅριον boundary
⋆ **ὁρμάω** set in motion, rush at ∼*hormone*
ὄρνις -*θος* (ī, f) bird ∼*ornithology*
⋆ **ὄρος** *ὄρους* (n, 3) mountain, hill ∼*hormone*
ὀρχέομαι dance
⋆ **ὅς** this; which
ὁσάκις as often as, whenever
⋆ **ὅσος** as many/much as
⋆ **ὅτι** in respect that
⋆ **οὐ** not
οὐδαμῇ nowhere
⋆ **οὐδέ** not even; and not
⋆ **οὐδείς** no one, never, nothing
⋆ **οὐκέτι** no more
⋆ **οὖν** affirm. pcl.; then, so
⋆ **οὐρανός** sky ∼*Uranus*
⋆ **οὖς** *οὔατος* (n) ear
⋆ **οὔτε** neither, nor
⋆ **οὗτος** this
⋆ **οὕτως** thus, then, so
⋆ **ὀφείλω** owe, should, if only, be certain
⋆ **ὀφθαλμός** eye ∼*opthamology*
ὄφις -*ος* (m) serpent ∼*ophidian*
ὄψις *ὄψεως* (f) sight, view ∼*thanatopsis*
ὄψον piece of cooked meat, relish
⋆ **παῖς** -*δός* (m) child ∼*pediatrician*
⋆ **πάλιν** back, again ∼*palindrome*
παλλακή sex slave; concubine
πανταχοῦ everywhere; completely
⋆ **παρά** (+gen) from, because of; (+dat/acc) near; (+acc) contrary to ∼*parallel*
παράδεισος park ∼*paradise*
⋆ **παραδίδωμι** hand over
⋆ **παρακαλέω** summon, exhort, (pass) repent
⋆ **παραλαμβάνω** receive, undertake, associate with
παρασάγγης -*ου* (m, 1) Persian unit, ca. 5 km
⋆ **παρασκευή** preparation
παρατίθημι put near; (mp) put at risk, deposit ∼*thesis*
παρατρέχω run past
⋆ **πάρειμι** be present, available ∼*ion*
⋆ **παρέχω** furnish ∼*ischemia*
παροράω notice; overlook, neglect
⋆ **πᾶς** all, every, whole
⋆ **πάσχω** be affected ∼*pathos*
⋆ **πατήρ** father ∼*paternal*
πατρώιος of the father(s), ancestral ∼*paternal*
πεδάω impede, chain ∼*impede*
πέδη shackles ∼*pedal*
⋆ **πείθω** (aor, plupf) persuade; (mp, pf, aor ppl) trust, obey, be confident in
πεινάω be hungry
πειράζω test a person ∼*pierce*
⋆ **πειράω** try, test ∼*empirical*
πείρω pierce, run through ∼*pierce*

πελταστής -οῦ (m, 1) light troops ∼*pelt*
⋆ **πέμπω** send; conduct, guide ∼*pomp*
⋆ **πέντε** five ∼*pentagon*
πεντεκαίδεκα 15
πέπων familiar, 'softie'
πέραν (ᾱ) on the other side, across
⋆ **περί** around, about, concerning; (+gen) more than; very much ∼*perimeter*
περιέχω (mid) protect
περιημεκτέω be aggrieved
περιίστημι be around; turn out ∼*station*
περίχωρος (adj) local, regional; (noun) the nearby country
πετάννυμι (ŭ) spread, spread out
πέτασος type of broad-brimmed hat
πέτομαι to fly ∼*petal*
⋆ **πηγή** headwaters, fountain
πηλός clay, mud
πίθηκος monkey ∼*australopithecus*
⋆ **πίνω** (ĭ) drink ∼*potion*
⋆ **πίπτω** fall ∼*petal*
⋆ **πιστεύω** put faith in
⋆ **πιστός** faithful; trustworthy
πιστόω reassure; also (pass) promise
πλάνης -τος (m, 3) wanderer ∼*planet*
⋆ **πλεῖστος** most numerous ∼*plethora*
⋆ **πλήν** except
πλησιάζω bring/be near; have sex
⋆ **πλησίος** near, neighboring
πλήσσω hit ∼*plectrum*
⋆ **πλοῖον** ship ∼*float*
πλούσιος rich ∼*plutocrat*
⋆ **πλοῦτος** wealth ∼*plutocrat*
⋆ **πνεῦμα** -τος (n, 3) wind, breath, spirit ∼*pneumatic*
πνίγω (ĭ) strangle; stew; (p) drown
πόα grass
⋆ **ποιέω** make ∼*poet*
⋆ **ποιμήν** -ένος (m, 3) shepherd ∼*pastor*
ποίμνη flock ∼*pastor*
⋆ **ποῖος** what kind
⋆ **πολέμιος** enemy, hostile; warfare
⋆ **πόλεμος** war, battle ∼*polemic*
⋆ **πολιορκέω** besiege ∼*oath*
⋆ **πόλις** -ος (f) city ∼*Minneapolis*
⋆ **πολίτης** -ου (ĭ, m, 1) townsman, freeman, compatriot ∼*Minneapolis*
⋆ **πολλάκις** often
πολλαχῆ in many places or ways
⋆ **πολύς** many, large, most of ∼*polygon*
⋆ **πόντος** the open sea, Mediterranean ∼*Hellespont*
⋆ **πορεύω** carry; (mp) march, hike
⋆ **πόσις** -ος (m) (m) husband, master; (f) a drink ∼*potent*
⋆ **ποταμός** river ∼*hippopotamus*
πότε when?
⋆ **ποῦ** where?
⋆ **πούς** foot, leg ∼*pedal*
⋆ **πρᾶγμα** -τος (n, 3) deed, fact, thing, affair; difficulty ∼*practice*
⋆ **πράσσω** (ᾰ) do, perform ∼*practice*
προθεσμία appointed time ∼*thesis*
προθυμέομαι (ŭ) be eager
⋆ **πρόθυμος** (ŭ) willing, eager ∼*fume*
προποιέω do beforehand
⋆ **πρός** toward ∼*prospective*
προσάπτω attach to ∼*haptic*
προσδοκάω expect
πρόσειμι approach, draw near; add ∼*ion*
⋆ **προσέρχομαι** come forward, surrender, come in
προσέτι in addition
⋆ **προσκυνέω** kow tow to; kiss
προσπλάσσω form or mold onto ∼*plaster*
προτείνω hold out, offer
⋆ **πρότερος** sooner, earlier
προτιμάω (ĭ) prefer, pay attention to
⋆ **πρῶτος** first, foremost ∼*prototype*
πτωχός poor, beggarly ∼*pudendum*
⋆ **πυνθάνομαι** learn, inquire, (+gen) hear of ∼*buddha*
⋆ **πῦρ** fire, pyre ∼*pyre*
⋆ **πῶς** how? why?
⋆ **πως** in any way, at all, by any means, somehow
ῥάβδος (f) rod, wand
⋆ **ῥᾴδιος** easy
⋆ **ῥέω** flow ∼*rheostat*
ῥίς ῥινός (ĭ, f) nose, nostrils ∼*rhinoceros*
ῥοδοδάκτυλος rosy-fingered
ῥώμη strength, might

⋆ **σάββατον** sabbath
σατραπεύω be a satrap
σατράπης -ου (m, 1) satrap, Persian governor
σαῦρος lizard ∼*dinosaur*
σειρά cord, rope
σείω shake ∼*seismic*
σελήνη moon
σημαίνω give orders to; show; mark ∼*semaphore*
σιδήρεος of iron ∼*siderite*
σιδηρεύς -ος (m) smith
σιδηροῦς of iron
⋆ **σῖτος** grain, bread, food ∼*parasite*
σκέλος -ους (n, 3) leg ∼*scoliosis*
σκευή equipment
σκηνή tent; stage ∼*scene*
⋆ **σός** your
σπαράσσω tear, rend
σπάω draw, pull out, pluck ∼*spatula*
⋆ **σπεύδω** 'push on,' get going, hurry ∼*repudiate*
σπλάγχνον (pl) innards, (fig) feelings
σταθμός cottage; post
στερέω steal, take
στέφανος ring
⋆ **στόμα** -τος (n, 3) mouth ∼*stomach*
⋆ **στρατεύω** make an expedition, war, campaign ∼*strategy*
στρατηγέω be a general
⋆ **στρατηγός** leader, general ∼*strategy*
⋆ **στρατιά** army ∼*strategy*
⋆ **στρατιώτης** -ου (m, 1) soldier, mercenary ∼*strategy*
στρέφω turn, veer ∼*atrophy*
⋆ **σύ** you
συγγνώμη sympathy, leniency
συζητέω discuss together, dispute
⋆ **συλλαμβάνω** seize, capture; understand ∼*epilepsy*
συλλέγω collect, assemble ∼*legion*
συμπέμπω send with ∼*pomp*
συμπράσσω cooperate
συμφορά collecting; accident, misfortune
συμφορέω collect
⋆ **σύν** with
συνάγνυμι (υῡ) shatter, shred
⋆ **συναγωγή** assembly; contraction; collection; logical conclusion
συνεξαιρέω help in removing
σύνοιδα know about someone; think proper
συνοικέω live together
συντρίβω pulverize
συστρατεύω join in an expedition ∼*strategy*
σφαῖρα ball ∼*sphere*
σφάλλω overthrow, balk, stagger
⋆ **σφεῖς** they, themselves
⋆ **σφόδρα** very much
σχίζω split ∼*schism*
σχολάζω have leisure
σωφρονέω be sane, moderate
⋆ **τάχα** quickly, soon; perhaps ∼*tachometer*
⋆ **τε** and
τελευταῖος last, final
⋆ **τελευτάω** bring about, finish ∼*apostle*
⋆ **τέλος** -ους (n, 3) end; military post ∼*apostle*
⋆ **τέμνω** cut, sacrifice, solemnize ∼*tonsure*
⋆ **τέρπω** gratify, satiate, comfort ∼*terpsichorean*
⋆ **τεσσαράκοντα** forty ∼*trapezoid*
⋆ **τέσσαρες** four ∼*trapezoid*
τέττιξ -γος (m) cicada
⋆ **τίθημι** put; cause; endow; cause to be, make ∼*thesis*
⋆ **τίκτω** beget ∼*oxytocin*
⋆ **τιμάω** (ī) honor, exalt
⋆ **τίς** which? who? what?
⋆ **τις** someone, something
⋆ **τοιόσδε** such
⋆ **τοιοῦτος** strengthened form of τοῖος, such
τοῖχος wall of a house
τόξευμα -τος (n, 3) arrow
τοξεύω shoot an arrow at ∼*toxic*
τοξότης -ου (m, 1) archer ∼*toxic*
⋆ **τόπος** place
τοσαυτάκις τοσσάκι...ὁσσάκι...: each time
⋆ **τότε** at that time, after that
τραγῳδέω declaim tragically
τράπεζα a table ∼*trapezoid*
τραῦμα -τος (n, 3) injury; defeat ∼*trauma*
τραυματίζω wound ∼*trauma*
⋆ **τρεῖς** three ∼*three*
⋆ **τρέφω** nurture; solidify ∼*atrophy*
τρέχω run, spin
⋆ **τριάκοντα** thirty ∼*three*
τροφή food, upkeep ∼*atrophy*

τροχός wheel
τρυφή softness, luxury
τρώγλη animal's hole ∼*troglodyte*
⋆ ***τυγχάνω*** meet, find, obtain; succeed, happen, happen to exist
τύμβος grave mound ∼*tomb*
τύραννος tyrant
ὑβρίζω insult, treat outrageously ∼*hubris*
ὑγιής sound, profitable ∼*hygiene*
ὑγρός wet ∼*hygroscopic*
⋆ ***ὕδωρ*** water, rain ∼*hydrogen*
⋆ ***υἱός*** *ὑοῦ* son, child
⋆ ***ὕλη*** (ῡ) forest, firewood
⋆ ***ὑπάγω*** lead under the yoke, lead away from ∼*demagogue*
⋆ ***ὑπακούω*** listen, reply ∼*acoustic*
ὑπαντάω meet
⋆ ***ὑπάρχω*** there is ∼*oligarch*
⋆ ***ὑπέρ*** above; beyond ∼*hyperactive*
⋆ ***ὕπνος*** a sleep
⋆ ***ὑπό*** (+dat) under; (+acc, gen) moving to/from under; (+gen) under the power of; (+dat, gen) tagging the agent of a passive verb ∼*hypothermia*
ὑποδέχομαι welcome, accept, suffer, intercept ∼*doctrine*
ὑποζύγιον beast of burden ∼*zygote*
ὑποπτεύω guess, observe, be suspicious of
⋆ ***ὗς*** pig ∼*sow*
ὑστεραῖος the next; later
⋆ ***ὑψηλός*** high
⋆ ***φαίνω*** passive: appear; active: show ∼*phenomenon*
φάτνη manger, crib
⋆ ***φέρω*** bring, carry; (impv) let ∼*bear*
⋆ ***φεύγω*** flee, escape ∼*fugitive*
φήμη speech, rumor ∼*fame*
φθονέω envy
⋆ ***φιλέω*** love ∼*philanthropy*
φίλημα -*τος* (n, 3) kiss
φιλία friendship ∼*philanthropy*
φίλιος friendly ∼*philanthropy*
⋆ ***φίλος*** friend; beloved, pleasant, satisfactory, friendly ∼*philanthropy*
φιλοφρονέομαι be friendly, treat kindly, favor ∼*philanthropy*
φιμόω (ῐ) muzzle an animal; shut someone up
⋆ ***φοβέω*** scare, scare away ∼*phobia*
⋆ ***φόβος*** fear, rout, panic ∼*phobia*
φοιτάω go back and forth
φονεύς -*ως* (m) killer ∼*offend*
φονεύω kill
φορτίον burden, load
⋆ ***φράζω*** declare; (mp) consider, notice, plan ∼*phrase*
⋆ ***φρήν*** midriff, mind (pl=sing) ∼*frenzy*
φρίσσω be rough; shudder
φρούραρχος garrison commander
⋆ ***φυλακή*** guard, prison, watch ∼*phylactery*
φύλαξ -*κος* (m) guard; sentry ∼*phylactery*
⋆ ***φυλάσσω*** guard, be on guard; watch, observe ∼*phylactery*
φυσικός natural ∼*physics*
⋆ ***φωνέω*** sound, speak ∼*megaphone*
⋆ ***φωνή*** sound; voice ∼*megaphone*
⋆ ***χαίρω*** rejoice ∼*eucharist*
⋆ ***χαρίζομαι*** gratify ∼*charisma*
⋆ ***χάρις*** -*τος* (f) grace, service, thanks, delight, a Grace ∼*eucharist*
⋆ ***χειμών*** -*ος* (m, 3) winter, storm
⋆ ***χείρ*** hand ∼*chiral*
χελιδών -*όνος* (ῐ, f, 3) swallow (bird)
χελώνη tortoise
⋆ ***χέω*** pour, scatter
⋆ ***χίλιοι*** (ῑ) thousand ∼*kilo-*
χοίρειος pork
χοῖρος young fattened pig; vulva
⋆ ***χράω*** (+dat) use, experience; (+gen) desire, need; (act) prophecy ∼*chresard*
χρεών it is necessary, must, should ∼*chresard*
⋆ ***χρή*** it is necessary, must, should ∼*chresard*
χρήζω need ∼*chresard*
⋆ ***χρῆμα*** -*τος* (n, 3) possession, money, business ∼*chresard*
χρηστός useful; brave, worthy
⋆ ***χρόνος*** time ∼*chronology*
⋆ ***χρύσεος*** (ῠ) golden
⋆ ***χρυσός*** (ῠ) gold
χωλός lame
⋆ ***χώρα*** place
χωρίζω divide; distinguish, pull down
⋆ ***χωρίον*** area; downwards
ψευδής lying, false ∼*pseudo-*

ψεῦδος -*ους* (n, 3) a lie ∼*pseudo-*
ψύχω (ῠ) breathe, blow ∼*psychology*
⋆ **ὧδε** thus
ὠκύτης -*τος* (f, 3) speed
ὠνέομαι buy
ᾠόν egg
⋆ **ὥρα** season, time ∼*horoscope*
⋆ **ὡς** as, thus, seeing that, as to, so that
⋆ **ὥστε** so that