In this elementary textbook, Philip S. Peek draws on his twenty-five years of teaching experience to present the ancient Greek language in an imaginative and accessible way that promotes creativity, deep learning, and diversity.

The course is built on three pillars: memory, analysis, and logic. Readers memorize the top 250 most frequently occurring ancient Greek words, the essential word endings, the eight parts of speech, and the grammatical concepts they will most frequently encounter when reading authentic ancient texts. Analysis and logic exercises enable the translation and parsing of genuine ancient Greek sentences, with compelling reading selections in English and in Greek offering starting points for contemplation, debate, and reflection. A series of embedded Learning Tips help teachers and students to think in practical and imaginative ways about how they learn.

This combination of memory-based learning and concept- and skill-based learning gradually builds the confidence of the reader, teaching them how to learn by guiding them from a familiarity with the basics to proficiency in reading this beautiful language.

Ancient Greek I is written for high-school and university students, but is an instructive and rewarding text for anyone who wishes to learn ancient Greek. This is the author-approved edition of this Open Access title. As with all Open Book publications, this entire book is available to read for free on the publisher's website. Printed and digital editions, together with supplementary digital material, can also be found at http://www.openbookpublishers.com.
Module 27
Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs; Dative of Degree of Difference

Adjectives
Remember that Greek and English adjectives have the same function, though the Greek adjective has endings and the English adjective does not. Adjectives in both languages are words that describe nouns. In the phrase the happy and sad blues, the, happy, and sad describe the noun blues. The Greek adjective has endings because the endings enable it to agree in gender, case, and number with the noun it modifies.

Adjectives and Degree
English and Greek adjectives have three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative. English creates the three degrees of the adjective through suffixes or with the adverbs more and most:

- **Positive**: happy
- **Comparative**: happier, more happy
- **Superlative**: happiest, most happy

Greek does the same.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degree
Adjectives show degrees by using one of two sets of suffixes or by using the adverb μᾶλλον more for the comparative degree and the adverb μᾶλιστα most for the superlative degree.
The comparative degree suffixes -τερος, -τέρα, -τερον decline like first and second declension adjectives.

The superlative degree suffixes -τατος, -τάτη, -τατον decline like first and second declension adjectives.

The comparative degree suffixes -ων, -ον decline like third declension nouns with some alternate forms.

The superlative degree suffixes -ιστος, -ιστη, -ιστον decline like first and second declension adjectives.

An additional way to form the comparative and superlative is to use the adverbs μᾶλλον or μάλιστα, along with the positive degree of the adjective.

μᾶλλον + the positive degree of the adjective.
μάλιστα + the positive degree of the adjective.

Declining Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

To form the comparative and superlative degrees of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives, obtain the stem by dropping -ος from the masculine nominative singular.

If the stem ends in a long syllable (a long vowel or diphthong or a short vowel followed by two consonants or by the double consonants -ζ, -ξ, or -ψ), add to it -ότερος, -οτέρα, -ότερον for the comparative and -ότατος, -οτάτη, -ότατον for the superlative.

If the stem ends in a short syllable, add to it -ώτερος, -ωτέρα, -ώτερον for the comparative, and -ώτατος, -ωτάτη, -ώτατον for the superlative.

Consider the following examples.

Comparative degree

| M          | F          | N                      |
|------------|------------|------------------------|
| δηλότερος  | δηλοτέρα  | δηλότερον              | clearer, more clear |
| σοφώτερος  | σοφωτέρα  | σοφώτερον              | wiser, more wise    |
Superlative degree

| M    | F                | N                |
|------|------------------|------------------|
| δηλότατος | δηλοτάτη | δηλότατον          |
| σοφώτατος | σοφωτάτη | σοφώτατον          |

clearest, most clear

wisest, most wise

Declining Comparative and Superlative Adjectives in
-ης, -ες and in -ύς, -εία, -ύ

To form the comparative and superlative degrees of 3rd declension adjectives ending in -ης, -ες and of adjectives ending in -ύς, -εία, -ύ, add the suffixes directly to the stem without any intervening vowel. The stem of these adjectives is taken from the neuter singular nominative.

Comparative degree

| M    | F                | N                |
|------|------------------|------------------|
| ἀκριβέσ-τερος | ἀκριβεστέρα | ἀκριβέστερον     |
| ἀληθέσ-τερος | ἀληθεστέρα | ἀληθεστερόν     |
| εὐθύ-τερος | εὐθυτέρα | εὐθύτερον         |

preciser, more precise

truer, more true

straighter, more straight

Superlative degree

| M    | F                | N                |
|------|------------------|------------------|
| ἀκριβέσ-τατος | ἀκριβεστάτη | ἀκριβεστάτον     |
| ἀληθέσ-τατος | ἀληθεστάτη | ἀληθεστάτον     |
| εὐθύ-τατος | εὐθυτάτη | εὐθυτάτον         |

precisest, most precise

truest, most true

straightest, most straight

Declining Comparative and Superlative Adjectives
-ίων, -ίον and -ίστος, -ίστη, -ίστον

Adjectives that take -ίων, -ίον in the comparative degree take -ίστος, -ίστη, -ίστον in the superlative degree. The comparative degree declines like a third
declension noun with a few alternate forms. The superlative degree declines like 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} declension adjectives.

### Comparative degree

|       | Singular            | Plural            |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|
|       | M/F N               | M/F N             |
| N     | ἡδίων ἠδίον         | ἡδίονες ἡδίους ἡδίων |
| A     | ἡδίονα, ἡδίω         | ἡδίονας ἡδίους ἡδίω |
| G     | ἡδίονος ἡδίονος      | ἡδίόνων ἡδίόνων   |
| D     | ἡδίονι ἡδίονι        | ἡδίοσι (v) ἡδίοσι (v) |
| V     | ἡδίον ἡδίον          | ἡδίονες, ἡδίους ἡδίω |

### Superlative degree

|       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
|       | M/F   | F     | N     |
| N     | ἡδίστος | ἡδίστη | ἡδίστον |

### Adverbs

Unlike nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, adverbs do not have gender, number, or case. Adverbs modify adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. Like adjectives, adverbs have three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative.

For the positive degree English typically adds the suffix -ly. English uses the suffixes -er and -est or more and most to create the comparative and superlative degrees of the adverb:
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- **Positive:** loudly
- **Comparative:** loudlier, more loudly
- **Superlative:** loudliest, most loudly

Greek creates the three degrees by adding a suffix.

**Adverbs of the Positive Degree**

Most adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding -ως to the stem, found by dropping the ending from the masculine genitive singular of the adjective.

| Adjective | Positive | Adjective | Positive |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| ἀξιος, ἀξια, ἀξιον | worthy | ἀξιως | worthily |
| κακος, κακη, κακον | bad | κακως | badly |
| ευδαιμονος, ευδαιμον | happy | ευδαιμονως | happily |
| ευγενης, ευγενες | noble | ευγενως | nobly |

1. Adverbs in -ως accented on the ultima always have a circumflex: κακως.

**Adverbs of the Comparative Degree**

Adverbs formed from adjectives use as their comparative degree the neuter accusative singular of the comparative degree of the adjective.

| Adjective | Comparative | Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| δικαιως | justly | δικαιότερον | more or rather justly |
| σοφως | wisely | σοφωτερον | more or rather wisely |
| ἀληθως | truly | ἀληθεστερον | more or rather truly |
| ηδεως | sweetly | ηδιον | more or rather sweetly |

**Adverbs of the Superlative Degree**

Adverbs formed from adjectives use as their superlative degree the neuter accusative plural of the superlative degree of the adjective.
Comparison with ἦ and the Genitive Case

When you compare two things as in these sentences,

laughter is stronger than tears,

and

the whole is greater than the part,

using the comparative degree, you may do so by using the word ἦ than or by using the genitive case without ἦ, called a genitive of comparison.

Consider these examples. The underline marks the second item in the comparison.

1. ὁ γέλως κρείττων ἦ οἰμωγή.
   *Laughter is stronger than tears.*

2. ὁ γέλως κρείττων οἰμωγῆς.
   *Laughter is stronger than tears.*

3. καὶ τὸ ὅλον μεῖζον τοῦ μέρους ἐστί.
   *The whole is greater than the part.*

4. καὶ τὸ ὅλον μεῖζον ἦ τὸ μέρος ἐστί.
   *The whole is greater than the part.*

Note that when you use ἦ, the two things being compared are always in the same case.

Dative of Degree of Difference

If you want to state the degree by which one thing is more than another, use the dative case. In this sentence,

πολλῷ ἦ δε σοφωτέρα τῆς μητρός ἐστι,
   *she is much wiser than her mother,*

the πολλῷ by much is the dative of degree of difference.
Adjectives and Adverbs in Summary

The chart below contains all the information found above, and information on adjectives from other modules, but in a condensed form. Look it over, making sure that you understand how to read it.

### Third Declension Adjectives

|          | M/F | N   | M/F | N   | M/F | N   |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| N        | άφρον | άφρον | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής/ή |
| A        | άφρονα | άφρονα | άγηθής/ή | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής/ή |
| G        | άφρονος | άφρονον | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής/ή |
| D        | άφρονι | άφροσι (v) | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής/ή |
| V        | άφρον | άφρον | άγηθής/ή | άγηθής | άγηθής | άγηθής/ή |

### First and Second Declension Adjectives of the Positive Degree

#### Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

| M/F | N   | M   | N   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| N   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιον |
| A   | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον |
| G   | ήδιονος | ήδιονον | ήδιονος/ον |
| D   | ήδιονι | ήδιοσι (v) | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |
| V   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |

#### Adverbs

| M/F | N   | M   | N   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| N   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιον |
| A   | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον |
| G   | ήδιονος | ήδιονον | ήδιονος/ον |
| D   | ήδιονι | ήδιοσι (v) | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |
| V   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |

### Third Declension Adjectives

|          | M/F | N   | M/F | N   |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| N        | άφρον | άφρον | άγηθής | άγηθής |
| A        | άφρονα | άφρονα | άγηθής | άγηθής |
| G        | άφρονος | άφρονον | άγηθής/ον |
| D        | άφρονι | άφροσι (v) | άγηθής/ον |
| V        | άφρον | άφρον | άγηθής/ον |

### First and Second Declension Adjectives of the Positive Degree

#### Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

| M/F | N   | M   | N   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| N   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιον |
| A   | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον |
| G   | ήδιονος | ήδιονον | ήδιονος/ον |
| D   | ήδιονι | ήδιοσι (v) | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |
| V   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |

#### Adverbs

| M/F | N   | M   | N   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| N   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιον |
| A   | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον | ήδιονα/ήδιον |
| G   | ήδιονος | ήδιονον | ήδιονος/ον |
| D   | ήδιονι | ήδιοσι (v) | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |
| V   | ήδιον | ήδιον | ήδιονας/ήδιονας |
Practice Translating Comparative and Superlative Adjectives. Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from a variety of ancient Greek authors. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key, making sure that you understand why each word translates as it does. Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

Satyros of Kallatis, Σάτυρος Κάλλατις c. 150 BCE. Satyros was a philosopher, historian, and biographer whose subjects included kings, philosophers, poets, orators, and statesmen. Fragments of his biography on Euripides were found on a papyrus scroll at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt in the early 1900s.

1. τί νομίζεις τὴν δημοκρατίαν πολλῷ ἡδίονα τυραννίδος;
2. μικροὶ γέροντι παῖδες ἡδίους πατρὶ καὶ μητρὶ τινο (Satyros).
3. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς ἐφι αὐτὸς κρεῖττων ὕδατον.
4. θάνατος ἡμᾶς ταῦτα ἀναμιμνήσκει ὅτι ὁ πλοῦτος χείρων ἢ ὑγίεια.
5. τίνι τρόπῳ εἶ τρόπου ἡσυχίου ἐπεὶ τάχιστα εἰς ὀργὴν σπεύδεις;
6. ἐφι μέγιστον γὰρ ἐλκός πόλεως κακὰς ὑδαγωγόν· ὅς γὰρ δήμου πείθει κακὰ ποιεῖν (Satyros).
7. ταῦτα γὰρ ἐστὶ δήποτε ἡσυχία τῆς νεωτέρας κωμωδίας καὶ ἡ πρὸς ἄκρον ἠγαγεν Εὐριπίδης (Satyros).
8. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ κινδυνεύσεις ἐγεῖραί τινα ὡς τὰ χρήματα πλεῖστα καὶ κρατιστὴ ἡ ἀνδραγαθία;
9. σκοπέειν δ’ ἄξων. τί γὰρ εὐλογώτερον ἐπεὶ τάς γε κακίας καὶ τάς ἄρετας, καθάπερ ἐλεγεν ὁ Σωκράτης, τάς αὐτάς ἐν καὶ ἄνδρι καὶ γυναικεὶ ἐστὶν εὗρεῖν (Satyros);
10. ἦ δὲ μεταπέμπει τὴν ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἱδοῦσα τὸ κάλλος, “χαῖρε,” φησίν, “γύναι· ἴπνεις ἥρ’ οἱ διαβολαι· σὺ γὰρ ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ τῷ σῷ καὶ τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔχεις φάρμακα κάλλιστα (Satyros).

Vocabulary

*ἀγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγω do, drive, lead;
χάριν ἄγω I give thanks

άκρον άκρον τό top, furthest point;
mountain top

ἀναμιμνήσκω call to mind, remind

ἀνδραγαθία, ἀνδραγαθίας ἡ
courage, bravery

*λέγω, λέξω or ἐρέω, ἔλεξα or εἶπον say, tell, speak

μέγιστος, μεγίστη, μέγιστον greatest

μεταπέμπω send for, send after

*μήτηρ, μητέρος (μητρός) ἡ mother
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*ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός о man, husband
*ἀνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου ὁ о human, person
*ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον worthy, deserving + gen.

*ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς ἡ virtue; excellence
γέρων, γέροντος ὁ old man
*γυνή, γυναικός ἡ woman, wife
δημαγωγός, δημαγωγοῦ ὁ demagogue

dήμοκρατία, δήμοκρατίας ἡ democracy
*δήμος, δήμου ὁ people
dήπου surely

διαβολή διαβολῆς ἡ slander

ἐγείρω, ἐγερέω, ἠγείρα awaken, rouse

έλκος, ἐλκεος (-ους) τὸ wound

ἐυλογωτέρος, εὐλογωτέρον more reasonable

Εὐριπίδης, Εὐριπίδου ὁ Euripides, tragic playwright from Athens, c. 450 BCE

*εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, ἦρον find

*ἐφη he, she, it said

*ἐχὼ, ἔχω or σχήσω, σχῦσσαν have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well

*μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν small
νεώτερος, νεωτέρα, νεώτερον newer

*νομίζω, νομιέω, ἐνόμισα believe, think, have the custom of, hold as custom

*ὄργη, ὀργῆς ἡ mood; anger, wrath
*ὁράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον (ἰδεῖν) see

*ὀφθαλμός, ὀφθαλμοῦ ὁ eye

παίζω play, sport, dance

*πιάς, παιδὸς ὁ child

*πατήρ, πατρός ὁ father

*πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα persuade + inf.; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey + dat. or gen.

*πλεῖστος, πλείστη, πλεῖστον most, greatest, largest

πλοῦτος, πλουτοῦ ὁ wealth

*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider

*πόλις, πόλιος (πόληος, πόλεως) ἡ city

πρόσωπον, προσώπου τὸ face

*ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος ὁ rhetor, speaker

*σκοπέω, σκοπήσω, ἐσκόπησα look at; examine; consider

*σός, σή, σόν your
The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

Practice Translating. Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Homer's Odysseus (Ὀδύσσεια). Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Use your memory to identify endings and their functions. If you forget an ending or a function, consult the Adjective, Adverb, Noun, and Pronoun Chart in Appendix VIII and the Case and Function Chart in Appendix I. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key, making sure that you understand why each word translates as it does.
Now go back and read each sentence two or three times, noticing with each rereading how much better your understanding of the sentence becomes. Make this a habit and you will improve quickly.

Πηνελόπεια: δοιαὶ γὰρ τε πύλαι ἀμενὴν ἐισὶν ὀνείρων· αἰ μὲν γὰρ κεράεσαι τεύχονται, αἱ δ’ ἐλέφανται διὰ πριστοῦ ἐλέφαντος. οὔτι τί ἐλεφαίρονται καὶ ἐπε’ ἀκράαντα φέρουσιν. οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστῶν κεράων ἐρχονται θύραζε. οὔτι τί ἐπε’ ἐπε’ ἀκράαντα φέρουσιν. οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστῶν κεράων ἐρχονται θύραζε. οὔτι τί ἐπε’ ἀκράαντα φέρουσιν.

Πηνελόπεια: εἰ ἐθέλεις παρὰ μοι, ξεῖνε, ἥσθαι ἐν μεγάροις καὶ τέρπειν, οὐκ οἴομαί μοι ὑπόνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις χυθῆσεσθαι.

Adverbs and Verbs

- ἀμφαφάω touch, feel, handle
- ἀναβάλλω, -βαλέω, -έβαλον strike up; throw up; delay
- ἀνευθε far away, distant
- ἄπέχω keep off or away from
- *γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην be, be born
- *δεῖ it is necessary + ‘x’ in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come
- διαρριπτάσκω shoot through, cast
- ἂν ἐλέψη τε ἀντὶ παλάμαις καὶ διοϊστεύει πελέκεων δυοκαίδεα πάντων, τούτῳ αὐτῇ ἄμ’ ἐψιν. καὶ νοφίσομαι τόδε δῶμα κουρίδιον, μάλα καλόν, ἐνίπλειον βιώτου, οὗ ποτὲ μνήσεσθαι οἴομαι ἐν περ ὀνείρῳ.

Ὀδυσσεύς ξεῖνος: ὦ γύναι αἰδοίη Λαερτιάδου Ὀδυσσέως, δεῖ μηκέτι νῦν ἀναβάλλειν δόμοις ἐν τοῦτον ἄεθλον. πρὶν γὰρ πολύμητις ἐλεύσεται ἐνθάδ Ὀδυσσεύς, πρὶν τούτους τόδε τόξον ἐὔξοον ἀμφαφάειν τε σιδήρου ἐντανύσαι διοϊστεῦσαί τε σιδήρου.

Πηνελόπεια: ἦσθαι ἐν μεγάροις καὶ τέρπειν, οὐκ οἴομαι ὑπόνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις χυθῆσεσθαι.
διοίστεύω shoot an arrow through + gen.

*εἰμι, ἔσομαι be, be possible

*έθελω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέλησα wish, be willing

έλεφαίρομαι cheat with empty hopes

ένθάδε here, there; hither, thither

ένι = ἐν

έντανυόμεθα stretch, bend, string

έντευθεν (ένθευτεν) thence, hence

έξεις in order, in a row

*έπομαι (imp. εἰπόμην), ἔψομαι, ἐσπόμην follow + dat.

*έρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον (ἔλθεῖν) come, go

έφημι, ἕσω, ἕκα send on, against; let go, yield; (mid.) command, give orders; (mid.) aim at, long for + gen.; (mid.) allow, permit + ‘x’ in dat. + inf.

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

ἀεθλον, ἀέθλου τὸ prize, contest

αἰδοῖος, αἰδοία, αἰδοῖον: deserving of awe, respect; valuable, excellent; bashful, modest; τὰ αἰδοία private parts

αἰνός, αἰνή, αἰνὸν dread, dire, grim

ἀκράντος, ἀκράντον unfulfilled, fruitless

μάλα very

μηκέτι no longer

μιμνήσκω, μνήσω, ἔμνησα remember + gen.

νοφίζω, νοφιέω νοφίσομαι, ἐνόφισα turn away, shrink back; forsake, abandon

*ὁίομαι (ὁίμαι), οἰήσομαι, ὕσάμην think, suppose, believe

ρηῖτατα most easily

τέρπω, τέρψω, ἐτερψά delight, cheer; enjoy + dat.

τεύξω, τεύξω, ἐτεύξα make ready, make, produce; cause, bring to pass

*φέρω, οἶσω, ἧγεικα or ἧγεκον bring, bear, carry; endure

χέω, χέω, ἔχεα, κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην pour; (pass.) be heaped up

*ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον (ἔλθεῖν) come, go

κυρίος, κυρίος τὸ dawn

καλός, καλή, καλὸν beautiful, good, noble

κείνος, κείνου ὁ he, that one

κέρας, κέραος τὸ horn of an animal
*ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο another, other
κουριδίος, κουριδία, κουριδίον wedded, nuptial, bridal

ἀμενηνός, ἀμενηνόν powerless, fleeting, feeble
Δαερτιάδης, Δαερτιάδου ὁ son of Laertes

ἁσπαστός, ἁσπαστή, ἁσπαστόν welcome
μέγαρον, μεγάρου τὸ megaron, great hall

βιός, βιοῦ ὁ bow
μνηστήρ, μνηστῆρος ὁ (epic dat. pl. μνηστῆρεσσιν) suitor

βίστος, βιότου ὁ life
νευρή, νευρῆς ἡ sinew, bow-string; cord

βλέφαρα, βλεφάρων τὰ eyelids, eyes
ξείνος (ξένος), ξείνου (ξένου) ὁ stranger; guest-friend

βροτός, βροτοῦ ὁ mortal
ξεστός, ξεστή, ξεστόν smooth, polished, wrought

*γυνή, γυναικός ἡ woman, wife
ΟΔυσσεύς, ΟΔΥΣΣΕΩΣ ὁ Odysseus

δοιός, δοιά, δοιόν two
οἶκος, οἴκου ὁ house, palace

δόμος, δόμου ὁ house
οἰστός, οἰστοῦ ὁ arrow

δρύοχοι, δρυόχων oi props, stays, shores (on which the frame of a ship is propped)
οἴνειρος, νείρου ὁ dream

δυοκαίδεκα twelve
*παῖς, παιδός ἡ ὁ child

δυσώνυμος, δυσώνυμον bearing an ill name, ill-omened
παλάμη, παλάμης ἡ palm, hand

δώδεκα twelve
πέλεκυς, πελέκεως ὁ axe

δώμα, δώματος τὸ house
πολύμητις, πολυμήτιος of many counsels

έλεφας, ἐλέφαντος ὁ elephant; elephant’s tusk; ivory
πριστός, πριστῆ, πριστόν sawn

ένιπλειος, ἐνίπλειον full of + gen.
πῦλη, πύλης ἡ gate

ἐπος, ἐπεος (ἐπους) τὸ word, speech; song; saying; verse
σίδηρος, σιδήρου ὁ iron

ἐτυμος, ἐτύμον true, real, actual
τόξον, τόξου τὸ bow

ἐυξοος, ἐυξοον polished
ὑπνος, ὑπνου ὁ sleep
1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

**Practice Parsing Greek Sentences.** Parse each word of the sentences found below. For nouns and pronouns, give their case and function. For verbs, their give person, number, tense, mood, and voice. For adverbs and conjunctions, identify them. For prepositional phrases, give the preposition and the preposition’s object. For adjectives, tell what noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

οὖν τι βούλη περὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ φράζειν ἐμοί ἢ ἅπειμι;
εἰ ἐθέλεις παρὰ μοι, ξεῖνε, ἥσθαι ἐν μεγάροις καὶ τέρπειν, οὐκ οἴομαι μοι ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις χυθῆσθαι.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

**Boustrophedon**

Boustrophedon is a way of writing that starts in the way that we are used to but upon reaching the end of the line the writing turns back on itself with the letters facing in the new direction, much as a farmer, plowing a field, turns his cow at row’s end.

Fig. 2 Schematic of reverse boustrophedon text, in the fashion of rongorongo, but using the Latin alphabet. Created by Kwamikagami, 2008, Wikimedia, public domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reverse_boustrophedon.png
In cultures where books are expensive and difficult to acquire, one book serves many readers and people learn how to read words from many different angles, including upside down. For them, reading upside down is as rightside up as reading rightside up is to us. As you consider the many ways that people differ from each other, also consider how culture determines much of what we assume, believe, desire, think about, and value. These differences represent the vast range of human potential and possibility.

**Module 27 Top 250 Vocabulary to be Memorized.** Like learning the alphabet and endings, memorizing vocabulary is essential to acquiring language. The better you memorize the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary words the greater mastery of the language you will have.

**Adjectives**

λοιπός, λοιπή, λοιπόν *left, remaining*

μέσος, μέση, μέσον *middle, middle of + gen.*

μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν *small, little, short*

**Verbs**

εἶμι *come, go*
ἔρομαι (εἴρομαι), ἐρήσομαι (εἰρήσομαι), ἦρόμην, -----, -----, ----- ask, ask ‘x’ in acc. about ‘y’ in acc.

εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, ἦὑρων, ἦὑρηκα, ἦὑρημαι, ἦὑρέθην find out, discover

ἥκω, ἥξω, -----, -----, -----, ----- have come, be present

πάρειμι go in, enter; pass by

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Technical Terms 23, Parts of Speech

Verbs, cont. As we learned in Module 17, infinitives can be dynamic, or potential in their meaning, which is a good translation of the Greek ἐν δυνάμει. Think of the English dynamic meaning powerful or having capacity/potential to act, or a dynamo, a type of generator for electricity (i.e. power). Some infinitives we see in Module 24 are declarative, in that they make clear (from Latin clarare, which gives us the English clarify) what is introduced by the verb of saying, thinking or perceiving. Declarative infinitives are used in some types of indirect statement, that is, statements (utterances that stand firmly, Latin stare) that come not from a straight path (in, not, dis, apart from, regere, to keep in a straight line, which gives us regular, rule, and ruler). A direct statement is a quotation, a straight-forward repeating of an utterance. An indirect statement requires someone to report what someone said, adding one layer of complexity, which makes it not a straight quotation. What someone said is made clear with their declarative infinitive.

What to Study and Do 27. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you refresh your memory on noun and adjective agreement and how adjectives can function as substantives. Memorize the definition of the positive, comparative, and superlative adjectives and adverbs. Memorize the function of the genitive of comparison and the dative of degree of difference. Finally make sure that you understand how to read the chart on adjectives and adverbs.

Learning Tip 27: Learn to Engage in Debate and Disagreement. When considering life’s essential problems that admit of no one right solution, seek to understand before being understood. Understand the arguments of the other so well that you can reproduce them to the other’s satisfaction. Help others clarify their arguments so that they are not misunderstood. Debate so as to bring out the best in others and let others bring out the best in you. Learn how to disagree without being disagreeable. Debate and disagreement help us to learn deeply and well.