ANCIENT GREEK I

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.

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Cover image: Athenian Fragmentary votive sculpture of Dionysus (?), Greek Ashmolean Museum. Photo by Mary Harrsch. Cover Design by Anna Gač.
The Verb

In Greek and in English verbs have the same definition and functions. Verbs are words that represent actions (throw) and states of being (be or exist). They differ in the same fundamental way that Greek nouns differ from their English counterparts: they use endings to create meaning in a way that English does not. The Greek verb (ῥῆμα) in its finite form has an ending that indicates what person and number the subject is. The Greek infinitive has an ending that indicates that it is unmarked for person and number.

µι-Verbs Contrasted with ω-Verbs

µι-Verbs conjugate in the same way that ω-verbs do but employ different stems and endings in some tenses. With regard to the concepts of aspect and time, ω-verbs and µι-verbs are the same. They are also the same in how they form their augments. As is the case with ω-verbs, to conjugate µι-verbs with accuracy, you must add the correct ending to the correct tense stem.

The Past Indicative Augment

Past time is indicated in verbs that begin with a consonant by adding the prefix, ἐ-, called the past indicative augment. In verbs that begin with a vowel or diphthong the past indicative augment is created as outlined in the chart found below.
The imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative tenses have a past indicative augment. Consider the different ways that the English verb creates past tenses and compare and contrast them with how the Greek verb does. Also take note that when a verb has a prefix, the accent never moves beyond the past indicative augment,

προειδον I or they foresaw.

**Tense-Aspect**

Time (tense) refers to the past, present, and future. Aspect refers to whether an action is incomplete (imperfective), complete (perfective), or in a state (stative). The present tense stem, which is used to form the present and imperfect tenses, communicates an incomplete action. The beginnings and ends of the action are undefined. Thus the tense-aspect for the present is present ongoing or repeated and the tense-aspect for the imperfect is past ongoing or repeated (imperfective). The aorist tense stem communicates a completed action as a single whole. The boundaries of the action’s beginning and end define the action as complete (perfective). The future tense stems have a temporal value but no aspect,
showing no distinction between the imperfective (incomplete) and perfective (complete) aspect (CGCG 33.4–6).

**The Gnomic Aorist**

When it refers to actions that state a general truth or commonality, the aorist tense stresses the universality of the verb’s action or state of being. Read the following sentences,

τέχνη τύχην ἐστερξὲ καὶ τύχη τέχνην (Agathon, fragment 6 TrGF 39F6),
*Skill loves fortune and fortune loves skill;*

and

ῥώμη δὲ μετὰ μὲν φρονήσεως ὡφέλησεν (Isokrates, To Demonikos 5–8),
*Strength combined with intelligence creates;*

and

παθόντες ἐμάθομεν (Greek proverb),
*From suffering we learn.*

In each sentence the aorist tense—ἐστερξὲ (loves), ὡφέλησεν (creates), ἐμάθομεν (learn)—is used to express a timeless truth. For more examples, see CGCG 33.31.

**The Aorist Contrasted with the Imperfect Tense**

Both tenses typically refer to actions that have occurred in past time. The aorist and the imperfect differ in aspect in accordance with what you have just read.

**The First Aorist and the Second Aorist**

If the third principal part ends in –α or –αμην, it is called a first aorist and if it ends in –ον or –ομην, it is referred to as a second aorist. There is no difference in meaning. Consider the following verbs. Look at the third principal part and note whether it ends in –α, –αμην or –ον, –ομην. First aorist endings are highlighted. Second aorist endings are underlined.

- ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον do, drive, lead
- αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ἡσθόμην perceive
- βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, ἐβουλεύσα plan
- γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα write
ἐργάζομαι, ἔργάσομαι, ἥργασάμην be busy, first aorist
work at; do

------, ἐρέω, εἶπον say second aorist
ἐχω, ἐξω or σχῆσω, ἐσχαν have, hold second aorist
ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἥλθον come, go second aorist
θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα sacrifice first aorist
λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα say, tell, speak first aorist

1. In the top 250 vocabulary, this textbook combines the principal parts of λέγω and ------, ἐρέω.

The Aorist of μι-Verbs

The type of aorist a μι-verb has is often ambiguous. Consider these μι-verbs,

| δίδωμι | δώσω | ἐδωκα* | δέδωκα | δέδομαι | ἐδόθην |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| δείκνυμι | δείξω | ἐδείξα | δέδειξα | δέδεικμαι | ἐδείχθην |
| ἵημι | ἰστησα | ἐστησα | ἐστησα | ἐσταμαι | ἐστάθην |
| ἵθημι | θησα | ἐθηκα* | τέθηκα | τέθειμαι | ἐτέθην |
| τίθημι | φησι | ἐφησα | ----- | ----- | ----- |

noting that the forms marked by a single asterisk, ἐδωκα, ἐθηκα, and -ίκα, are referred to as mixed aorists because they use a combination of endings from ω-verbs and μι-verbs. These third principal parts are indistinguishable from first aorist forms. For this reason, you must memorize which μι-verbs have a mixed aorist. The form marked by two asterisks, ἐστην, is called a root aorist because it uses a long-vowel grade in forming the singular and plural of the aorist active and middle. Unmarked forms ἐδείξα, ἐστησα, ἐφησα are first aorists and are conjugated just like first aorists of ω-verbs.

The Infinitive

Remember that in English and in Greek the infinitive is unmarked for person and for number. It is classified as a verbal noun and is best understood by thinking
of its function as completing or enhancing the meaning of adjectives, clauses, nouns, and verbs. This is why the infinitive is referred to as a complement. Sometimes classified as a mood, the infinitive is potential in meaning, ἐν δυνάμει, because its action may or may not be realized. There are two types of infinitives, the declarative and the dynamic. Both the declarative and the dynamic infinitives refer to actions which exist potentially or ἐν δυνάμει. The dynamic infinitive is negated by the adverb μὴ not and not οὐ not. οὐ not typically negates the declarative infinitive with some exceptions.

The Aorist Infinitive Contrasted with the Present Infinitive

Except in indirect statements, covered in detail in Module 25, where the infinitive stands for an original finite verb, the only difference in meaning between the aorist and present infinitives is aspectual: the aorist infinitive communicates a completed aspect as a single whole; the present infinitive has an incomplete action, whose beginnings and ends are undefined.

Compare and contrast the forms and aspects of the two infinitives:

- λέψειν to say (incomplete aspect)
- λέξαι to say (completed aspect)
- εἰπέιν to say (completed aspect)
- ἔχειν to have (incomplete aspect)
- σχέιν to have (completed aspect)
- ἔργαζεσθαι to do (incomplete aspect)
- ἔργασασθαι to do (completed aspect)
- δίδοναι to give (incomplete aspect)
- δοῦναι to give (completed aspect)

Stems for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of ω-Verbs

Imperfect Active, Middle, and Passive Tense Stem. To obtain the imperfect tense stem of ω-verbs, remove the ending from the first principal part. What remains is the present and imperfect active, middle, and passive tense stem. If the stem begins with a consonant, add the past indicative augment, ἐ-, to the stem’s beginning. If the stem begins with a vowel or diphthong, augment it in accordance with the past indicative augment chart found above.
The Aorist Active, Middle, and Passive Tense Stem of ω-verbs. The aorist tense stems are formed from principal part III (active and middle) and principal part VI (passive). To obtain the aorist tense stem of ω-verbs, remove the ending from the third or sixth principal part. What remains is the aorist tense stem. In the lexical entries, these forms are already augmented. Consider the principal parts of λύω,

λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα (active and middle), λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἔλυθην (passive), noting that the third and sixth principal parts are already augmented and that the augmented aorist stems are ἔλυσ- and ἔλυθ-.

Endings for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of ω-Verbs

| Secondary Active | Secondary Active |
|------------------|------------------|
| (imperfect and second aorist) | (first aorist) |
| **S** | **Pl** | **S** | **Pl** |
| 1st | -ον | -ομεν | 1st | -α | -αμεν |
| 2nd | -ες | -ετε | 2nd | -ας | -ατε |
| 3rd | -ε (v) | -ον | 3rd | -ε (v) | -αν |

| Secondary Middle and Passive | Secondary Middle |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (imperfect and second aorist) | (first aorist) |
| **S** | **Pl** | **S** | **Pl** |
| 1st | -ομην | -ομεθα | 1st | -αμην | -αμεθα |
| 2nd | -ου (-εςο) | -εσθε | 2nd | -ω (-αςο) | -ασθε |
| 3rd | -ετο | -οντο | 3rd | -ατο | -αντο |

1. In the second person singular of secondary middle and passive and secondary middle endings, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron, ε + ο, becomes the diphthong ou and alpha and omicron, α + ο, becomes omega, ω.
Secondary Passive

(Aorist)

|   | S  | PI |
|---|----|----|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | -ην | -ημεν |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | -ης | -ητε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | -η | -ησαν |

First Aorist Infinitive Active
-αι (accent fixed on the penult)

Second Aorist Infinitive Active
-είν (accent fixed on the ultima)

First Aorist Infinitive Middle
-ασθαί

Second Aorist Infinitive Middle
-έσθαί (accent fixed on the penult)

Aorist Infinitive Passive
-ηναί (accent fixed on the penult)

In what follows you learn how to combine stems and endings and how to translate each form into its English equivalent.

Secondary Middle and Passive Endings

The following secondary middle and passive endings are used in forming many of the tenses you learn for the middle and passive voices.

Secondary Middle and Passive

|   | S  | P  |
|---|----|----|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | -μην | -μεθα |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | -σο | -σθε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | -το | -ντο |

It is a good idea to memorize them now.
Endings in Summary

The charts below restate the same information as is found above, but in a condensed form. Look over the chart and make sure that you understand how to read it.

| Indicative |
|------------|
| **Imperfect** – I + p.i.a. | **Middle** | **Passive** |
| ὁν | ὡμεν | ὡμην |
| ἐς | ἐτε | ἐτο |
| ἐ {ν} | ὕν | ὑν |

| **1 Aorist** – III/III/VI + p.i.a. | **2 Aorist** – III/III/VI + p.i.a. |
| α | ἀμεν | ἀμεν |
| ας | ἀτε | ἀτο |
| ε {ν} | ἄν | ἄν |

These ending sets form two past tenses, the imperfect and the aorist, each differing from the other in terms of aspect not time.

| Infinitive |
|-----------|
| **1st Aorist** remove p.i.a. | **2nd Aorist** remove p.i.a. |
| έαι | έσθαι | ήναι |
| έιν | έσθαι | ήναι |

Use these endings to form the aorist infinitive. Memorizing the endings now before reading on is recommended.

Conjugation of λέγω, ἔχω, and ἔργαζομαι

The principal parts are these:

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, ------, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην
ἔχω (imp. ἔχον), ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, -ἔσχημαι, ------
ἔργαζομαι (augments to ει and ή), ἐργάσομαι, ἑργασάμην (εἰργασάμην), ------, εἰργασμαι, ἑργάσθην

1. In the top 250 vocabulary, this textbook combines the principal parts of λέγω and ------, ἐρέω: λέγω, ἐρέω or λέξω, εἶπον or ἔλεξα, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι or λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην or ἑρρήθην say, tell, speak;

Remember that to conjugate correctly, you need to combine the correct stem with the correct endings.
Imperfect Indicative Active of λέγω

To obtain the imperfect tense stem of λέγω, remove the ending -ω from the first principal part. What remains is the present and imperfect active, middle, and passive tense stem, λεγ-. To this stem, λεγ-, add the past indicative augment, ἐ-, and the imperfect and second aorist active endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| ἔλεγον    | I said, was saying, used to say | 1st person singular |
| ἔλεγες    | you said, were saying, used to say | 2nd person singular |
| ἔλεγε (v) | he, she, it said, was saying, used to say | 3rd person singular |
| ἔλεγομεν  | we said, were saying, used to say | 1st person plural |
| ἔλεγετε   | you said, were saying, used to say | 2nd person plural |
| ἔλεγον    | they said, were saying, used to say | 3rd person plural |

Imperfect Indicative Middle of λέγω

Use the same augmented stem as you did for the active voice, ἐλεγ-. To this stem, add the imperfect and second aorist middle and passive endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| ἐλεγόμην  | I chose, was choosing, used to choose | 1st person singular |
| ἐλέγου (εσο) | you chose, were choosing, used to choose | 2nd person singular |
| ἐλέγετο    | he, she, it chose, was choosing, used to choose | 3rd person singular |
| ἐλεγόμεθα  | we chose, were choosing, used to choose | 1st person plural |
| ἐλέγεσθε   | you chose, were choosing, used to choose | 2nd person plural |
| ἐλέγοντο   | they chose, were choosing, used to choose | 3rd person plural |
Imperfect Indicative Passive of \( \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \)

Use the same augmented stem as you did for the active and middle voices, \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma - \). To this stem, add the imperfect and second aorist middle and passive endings.

| Verb Form     | English Equivalent                      | Person and #          |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omicron \nu \)  | I was said, used to be said             | 1st person singular   |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \nu (\varepsilon \sigma) \) | you were said, used to be said          | 2nd person singular   |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \)        | he, she, it was said, used to be said   | 3rd person singular   |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omicron \mu \epsilon \theta \alpha \) | we were said, used to be said           | 1st person plural     |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \omicron \theta \epsilon \) | you were said, used to be said          | 2nd person plural     |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omicron \nu \nu \omicron \omicron \) | they were said, used to be said         | 3rd person plural     |

First Aorist Indicative Active of \( \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \)

To obtain the aorist tense stem of \( \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \), remove the ending -\( \alpha \) from the third principal part. What remains is the unaugmented aorist active and middle tense stem, \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi - \). To this stem, \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi - \), add the first aorist active endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi \alpha \)  | I said              | 1st person singular|
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi \alpha \varsigma \) | you said             | 2nd person singular|
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi \zeta (\nu) \) | he, she, it said      | 3rd person singular|
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi \alpha \omicron \nu \epsilon \) | we said               | 1st person plural   |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi \alpha \omicron \upsilon \epsilon \) | you said              | 2nd person plural   |
| \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi \alpha \omicron \nu \omicron \nu \omicron \) | they said             | 3rd person plural   |

First Aorist Infinitive Active of \( \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \)

To obtain the stem, remove the past indicative augment from \( \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \xi - \). What remains, \( \lambda \epsilon \xi - \), is the unaugmented stem. To this stem, add the first aorist active infinitive ending, -\( \alpha \).
Module 23 | The Imperfect and Aorist Indicative of λέγω, ἔχω, ἐργάζομαι, δίδωμι, τίθημι

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| λέξαι     | to say             | unmarked          |

1. Note that the first aorist infinitive active is ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus its accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

First Aorist Indicative Middle of λέγω

Use the same stem as you did for the active voice, ἐλεξ-. To this augmented stem add the first aorist middle endings.

| Verb Form      | English Equivalent | Person and Number    |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ἐλεξάμην        | I chose            | 1st person singular  |
| ἐλέξω (ασο)    | you chose          | 2nd person singular  |
| ἐλέξατο         | he, she, it chose  | 3rd person singular  |
| ἐλεξάμεθα       | we chose           | 1st person plural    |
| ἐλέξασθε        | you chose          | 2nd person plural    |
| ἐλέξαντο        | they chose         | 3rd person plural    |

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: alpha and omicron, α + ο, to ω.

First Aorist Infinitive Middle of λέγω

To obtain the stem remove the past indicative augment from ἐλεξ-. What remains is the unaugmented stem, λεξ-. To this stem add the first aorist middle infinitive ending, -ασθαι.

| Verb Form      | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| λέξασθαι       | to choose          | unmarked          |

1. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.
Aorist Indicative Passive of λέγω

To obtain the aorist tense stem of λέγω, remove the ending -ην from the sixth principal part. What remains is the augmented aorist passive tense stem, ἐλέχθ-. To this stem, ἐλέχθ-, add the aorist passive endings.

| Verb Form   | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἐλέχθην     | I was said         | 1st person singular|
| ἐλέχθης     | you were said      | 2nd person singular|
| ἐλέχθη      | he, she, it was said| 3rd person singular|
| ἐλέχθημεν   | we were said       | 1st person plural  |
| ἐλέχθητε    | you were said      | 2nd person plural  |
| ἐλέχθησαν   | they were said     | 3rd person plural  |

Aorist Infinitive Passive of λέγω

To obtain the stem remove the past indicative augment from ἐλέχθ-. What remains is the unaugmented stem, λέχθ-. To this stem, add the aorist passive infinitive ending, -ῆναι.

| Verb Form   | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| λεχθῆναι    | to be said         | unmarked          |

1. Remember that the aorist infinitive passive is ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus its accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

Imperfect Indicative Active of ἔχω

To obtain the imperfect tense stem of ἔχω, remove the ending -ω from the first principal part to obtain the stem ἔχ-. Augment the stem, noting that the augmented stem is not the expected eta η-, but rather the diphthong ει-. To this augmented stem, εἰχ-, add the imperfect active endings.

| Verb Form   | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| εἶχον       | I have, was having, used to have | 1st person singular |
### Verb Form

| Greek Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| εἶχες       | you have, were having, used to have | 2nd person singular |
| εἶχε (v)    | he, she, it has, was having, used to have | 3rd person singular |
| εἴχομεν    | we have, were having, used to have | 1st person plural |
| εἴχετε    | you have, were having, used to have | 2nd person plural |
| εἴχον     | they have, were having, used to have | 3rd person plural |

1. Note that according to the chart the expected past indicative augment for ἔχω is η-. ἔχω is an exception to the general rule for augmenting verbs that begin with vowels.

### Imperfect Indicative Middle of ἔχω

Use the same augmented stem as you used for the active voice, εἰχ-. To this stem, add the imperfect middle and passive endings.

| Greek Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| εἴχόμην    | I clung, was clinging, used to cling | 1st person singular |
| εἴχου (εσο) | you clung, were clinging, used to cling | 2nd person singular |
| εἴχετο    | he, she, it clung, was clinging, used to cling | 3rd person singular |
| εἴχόμεθα    | we clung, were clinging, used to cling | 1st person plural |
| εἴχεσθε    | you clung, were clinging, used to cling | 2nd person plural |
| εἴχοντο    | they clung, were clinging, used to cling | 3rd person plural |

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron, ε + ο, to ου.

### Imperfect Indicative Passive of ἔχω

Use the same stem as you used for the active and middle voices, εἰχ-. To this stem, add the imperfect middle and passive endings.
Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number
--- | --- | ---
εἰχόμην | I was held, used to be held | 1<sup>st</sup> person singular
εἴχου (εσο) | you were held, used to be held | 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular
εἴχετο | he, she, it was held, used to be held | 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular
εἰχόμεθα | we were held, used to be held | 1<sup>st</sup> person plural
εἴχεσθε | you were held, used to be held | 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural
εἴχοντο | they were held, used to be held | 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron, ε + ο, to ου.

Second Aorist Indicative Active of ἔχω

To obtain the aorist tense stem of ἔχω, remove the ending -ον from the third principal part. What remains is the augmented aorist active and middle tense stem, ἐσχ-. To this stem, ἐσχ-, add the second aorist active endings.

Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number
--- | --- | ---
ἔσχον | I had | 1<sup>st</sup> person singular
ἔσχες | you had | 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular
ἔσχε (ν) | he, she, it had | 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular
ἔσχομεν | we had | 1<sup>st</sup> person plural
ἔσχετε | you had | 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἔσχον | they had | 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural

Second Aorist Infinitive Active of ἔχω

To obtain the stem, remove the past indicative augment from ἐσχ-. To this unaugmented stem, σχ-, add the second aorist active infinitive ending, -εῖν.
| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| σχεῖν     | to have           | unmarked          |

1. Note that the second aorist infinitive active is ALWAYS accented on the ultima. Thus its accent is persistent.

**Second Aorist Indicative Middle of ἔχω**

Use the same stem, ἐσχ-, as you used for the active voice. To this augmented stem, ἐσχ-, add the second aorist middle endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἐσχόμην   | I clung            | 1st person singular |
| ἐσχοῦ     | you clung          | 2nd person singular |
| ἐσχέτο    | he, she, it clung  | 3rd person singular |
| ἐσχόμεθα  | we clung           | 1st person plural  |
| ἐσχέσθε   | you clung          | 2nd person plural  |
| ἐσχοντο   | they clung         | 3rd person plural  |

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron, ε + ο, to ου.

**Second Aorist Infinitive Middle of ἔχω**

To obtain the stem, remove the past indicative augment from ἐσχ-. To this unaugmented stem, σχ-, add the second aorist middle infinitive ending, -έσθαι.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| σχέσθαι   | to cling           | unmarked          |

1. Note that the second aorist infinitive middle is ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus its accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.
Imperfect Indicative of ἐργάζομαι

To obtain the imperfect tense stem of ἐργάζομαι, remove the ending -ομαι from the first principal part to obtain the stem ἐργαζ-. Augment the stem to an eta, η-. To this augmented stem, ηργαζ-, add the imperfect middle and passive endings. Remember that deponent verbs are similar to ω-verbs, except that they have middle and passive forms but active meanings. Deponent ω-verbs conjugate just as ἐργάζομαι does. In the readings use your knowledge of ἐργάζομαι to recognize and translate the forms of other deponent ω-verbs.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and #           |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|
| ἠργαζόμην  | I did, was doing, used to do | 1st person singular    |
| ἠργάζου    | you did, were doing, used to do | 2nd person singular    |
| ἠργάζετο   | he, she, it did, was doing, used to do | 3rd person singular    |
| ἠργαζόμεθα | we did, were doing, used to do | 1st person plural      |
| ἠργάζεσθε   | you did, were doing, used to do | 2nd person plural      |
| ἠργάζοντο   | they did, were doing, used to do | 3rd person plural      |

1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: epsilon and omicron, ε + ο, to ου.

Aorist Indicative of ἐργάζομαι

To obtain the aorist tense stem of ἐργάζομαι, remove the ending -αμην from the third principal part to obtain the augmented stem ἡργασ-. To this stem, ηργασ-, add the aorist middle endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἡργασάμην | I did              | 1st person singular|
| ἡργάσω    | you did            | 2nd person singular|
| ἡργάσατο   | he, she, it did    | 3rd person singular|
| ἡργασάμεθα | we did            | 1st person plural  |
| ἡργάσασθε   | you did           | 2nd person plural  |
| ἡργάσαντο   | they did          | 3rd person plural  |
1. In the second person singular, intervocalic sigma drops out and the vowels contract: alpha and omicron, α + ο, to ω.

**Aorist Infinitive of ἐργάζομαι**

To obtain the stem of ἐργάζομαι, remove the augment from ἡργασ-. To this unaugmented stem, ἡργασ-, add the first aorist middle infinitive ending, -ασθαι.

| Verb Form    | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἡργασθαι     | to do              | unmarked          |

1. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

**Stems for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of δίδωμι**

**Imperfect Tense Stems for the Active Voice of δίδωμι:**

- **long vowel grade**
  (use for the singular)
  διδου-

- **short vowel grade**
  (use for the plural)
  διδο-

**Imperfect Tense Stem for the Middle and Passive Voice of δίδωμι:**

- **short vowel grade**
  (use for the singular and plural)
  διδο-

**Aorist Tense Stems for the Active Voice of δίδωμι:**

- **ω-verb consonant stem**
  (use for the singular)
  δωκ-

- **short vowel grade**
  (use for the plural)
  δο-
Aorist Tense Stem for the Middle Voice of δίδωμι:

short vowel grade
(use for the singular and plural)
δο-

Aorist Tense Stem for the Passive Voice of δίδωμι:

ω-verb consonant stem
(use for the singular and plural)
δοθ-

Endings for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of δίδωμι
Add these endings and the past indicative augment to the correct tense stem.

Secondary Active
(use for the imperfect active)

|   | S       | PL     |
|---|---------|--------|
|   | -ν      | -μεν   |
|   | -ς      | -τε    |
|   | ---     | -σαν   |

(use for the aorist active)

|   | S       | PL     |
|---|---------|--------|
|   | -α      | -μεν   |
|   | -ας     | -τε    |
|   | -ε (ν)  | -σαν   |

Secondary Middle and Passive
(use for the imperfect middle and passive and the aorist middle)

|   | S       | PL     |
|---|---------|--------|
|   | -μην    | -μεθα  |
|   | -σο     | -σθε   |
|   | -το     | -ντο   |
Secondary Passive
(use for the aorist passive)

| S  | Pl  |
|----|-----|
| -ν | -μεν |
| -ς | -τε  |
| -η | -σαν |

Conjugation of δίδωμι
The principal parts are these:

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην

Remember that to conjugate correctly, you need to combine the correct stem with the correct endings.

Imperfect Indicative Active of δίδωμι

Singular: long vowel grade, διδο- + past indicative augment and secondary active endings. Plural: short vowel grade, διδο-, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.

| Verb Form  | English Equivalent                  | Person and #         |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ἐδίδουν    | I was giving, used to give          | 1st person singular  |
| ἐδίδους    | you were giving, used to give       | 2nd person singular  |
| ἐδίδου     | he, she, it was giving, used to give| 3rd person singular  |
| ἐδίδομεν    | we were giving, used to give        | 1st person plural    |
| ἐδίδοτε     | you were giving, used to give       | 2nd person plural    |
| ἐδίδοσαν    | they were giving, used to give      | 3rd person plural    |

Imperfect Indicative Middle of δίδωμι
Short vowel grade stem, διδο-, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.
| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| ἐδιδόμην   | *I was devoting, used to devote* | 1st person singular |
| ἐδίδοσο    | *you were devoting, used to devote* | 2nd person singular |
| ἐδίδοτο    | *he, she, it was devoting, used to devote* | 3rd person singular |
| ἐδιδόμεθα   | *we were devoting, used to devote* | 1st person plural |
| ἐδίδοσθε    | *you were devoting, used to devote* | 2nd person plural |
| ἐδίδοντο    | *they were devoting, used to devote* | 3rd person plural |

**Imperfect Indicative Passive of δίδωμι**

Short vowel grade stem, διδο-, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| ἐδιδόμην   | *I was being given, used to be given* | 1st person singular |
| ἐδίδοσο    | *you were being given, used to be given* | 2nd person singular |
| ἐδίδοτο    | *he, she, it was being given, used to be given* | 3rd person singular |
| ἐδιδόμεθα   | *we were being given, used to be given* | 1st person plural |
| ἐδίδοσθε    | *you were being given, used to be given* | 2nd person plural |
| ἐδίδοντο    | *they were being given, used to be given* | 3rd person plural |

**Aorist Indicative Active of δίδωμι**

*Singular*: ω-verb augmented stem, ἐδωκ-, + first aorist endings. **Plural**: short vowel grade stem, δο-, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.
### Aorist Infinitive Active of δίδωμι

Long vowel grade, δου-, + active infinitive ending, -ναι.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| δοῦναι     | to give            | unmarked          |

1. Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

### Aorist Indicative Middle of δίδωμι

Short vowel grade, δο-, + past indicative augment and secondary middle endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and #   |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| εδόμην     | I devoted          | 1st person singular |
| εδοῦ (εδοσο) | you devoted         | 2nd person singular |
| εδοτο       | he, she, it devoted | 3rd person singular |
| εδομεθα     | we devoted          | 1st person plural |
| εδοσθε      | you devoted         | 2nd person plural |
| εδοντο      | they devoted        | 3rd person plural |
1. Note that in the second person singular intervocalic sigma drops out and the two omicrons, \( \omicron + \omicron \), contract to the diphthong \( \omega u \).

### Aorist Infinitive Middle of \( \delta\dot{i}\delta\omega\mu\)

Short vowel grade, \( \delta\omicron \)-, + middle infinitive ending, \( -\sigma\tau\alpha \).

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| \( \delta\sigma\theta\alpha \) | to devote | unmarked |

### Aorist Indicative Passive of \( \delta\dot{i}\delta\omega\mu\)

\( \omega \)-verb augmented consonant stem, \( \epsilon\delta\theta\omicron \)-, + \( \omega \)-verb aorist passive endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| \( \epsilon\delta\delta\eta\nu \) | I was given | 1st person singular |
| \( \epsilon\delta\delta\eta\zeta \) | you were given | 2nd person singular |
| \( \epsilon\delta\delta\eta\eta \) | he, she, it was given | 3rd person singular |
| \( \epsilon\delta\delta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu \) | we were given | 1st person plural |
| \( \epsilon\delta\delta\eta\zeta\epsilon \) | you were given | 2nd person plural |
| \( \epsilon\delta\delta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu \) | they were given | 3rd person plural |

### Aorist Infinitive Passive of \( \delta\dot{i}\delta\omega\mu\)

\( \omega \)-verb consonant stem, \( \delta\theta\omicron \)-, + aorist passive infinitive ending, \( -\eta\nu\alpha \).  

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| \( \delta\theta\nu\alpha\nu \) | to be given | unmarked |

1. Note that infinitives with the ending \( -\nu\alpha \) are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final \(-\alpha \) and \(-\omicron \) count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.
Stems for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of τίθημι

Imperfect Tense Stems for the Active Voice of τίθημι:

| long vowel grade                  | short vowel grade                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (use for the singular)            | (use for the plural)              |
| τιθη- or τιθει-                    | τιθε-                             |

Imperfect Tense Stem for the Middle and Passive Voice of τίθημι:

| short vowel grade                  |
|-----------------------------------|
| (use for the singular and plural)  |
| τιθε-                             |

Aorist Tense Stems for the Active Voice of τίθημι:

| ω-verb consonant stem              | short vowel grade                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (use for the singular)            | (use for the plural)              |
| θηκ-                              | θε-                               |

Aorist Tense Stem for the Middle Voice of τίθημι:

| short vowel grade                  |
|-----------------------------------|
| (use for the singular and plural)  |
| θε-                               |

Aorist Tense Stem for the Passive Voice of τίθημι:

| ω-verb consonant stem              |
|-----------------------------------|
| (use for the singular and plural)  |
| τεθε-                             |

Endings for the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses of τίθημι

Add these endings to the correct tense stem.
### Secondary Active
(use for the imperfect active)

| S  | PL  |
|----|-----|
| -ν | -μεν |
| -ζ | -τε |
| --- | -σαν |

(use for the aorist active)

| S  | PL  |
|----|-----|
| -α | -μεν |
| -ας | -τε |
| -ε (ν) | -σαν |

### Secondary Middle and Passive
(use for the imperfect middle and passive and the aorist middle)

| S  | PL  |
|----|-----|
| -μην | -μεθα |
| -σο | -σθε |
| -το | -ντο |

### Secondary Passive
(use for the aorist passive)

| S  | PL  |
|----|-----|
| -ην | -ημεν |
| -ης | -ητε |
| -η | -ησαν |

### Conjugation of τίθημι

The principal parts are these:

τίθημι, θήσω, ἐθηκα, τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην

Remember that to conjugate correctly, you need to combine the correct stem with the correct endings.

### Imperfect Indicative Active of τίθημι

**Singular:** long vowel grades, τιθη- and τιθει-, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings; **plural:** short vowel grade, τιθε-, + past indicative augment and secondary active endings.
### Imperfect Indicative Middle of τίθημι

Short vowel grade stem, τιθε-, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| ἐτιθέμην  | I was setting, used to set | 1st person singular |
| ἐτιθεσο | you were setting, used to set | 2nd person singular |
| ἐτιθετο | he, she, it was setting, used to set | 3rd person singular |
| ἐτιθεμεθα | we were setting, used to set | 1st person plural |
| ἐτιθεσθε | you were setting, used to set | 2nd person plural |
| ἐτιθεντο | they were setting, used to set | 3rd person plural |

### Imperfect Indicative Passive of τίθημι

Short vowel grade stem, τιθε-, + past indicative augment and secondary middle and passive endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| ἐτιθέμην  | I was being placed, used to be placed | 1st person singular |
| ἐτιθεσο | you were being placed, used to be placed | 2nd person singular |
| ἐτιθετο | he, she, it was being placed, used to be placed | 3rd person singular |
Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and #
--- | --- | ---
ἐτιθέμεθα | we were being placed, used to be placed | 1<sup>st</sup> person plural
ἐτίθεσθε | you were being placed, used to be placed | 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural
ἐτίθεντο | they were being placed, used to be placed | 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural

**Aorist Indicative Active of τίθημι**

**Singular:** augmented ω-verb stem, ἐθηκ-, + first aorist active endings. **Plural:** short vowel grade stem, θε-, + past indicative augment + secondary active endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ἐθήκα | I placed | 1<sup>st</sup> person singular |
| ἐθηκας | you placed | 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular |
| ἐθηκε (v) | he, she, it placed | 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular |
| ἐθημεν | we placed | 1<sup>st</sup> person plural |
| ἐθετε | you placed | 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural |
| ἐθεσαν | they placed | 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural |

**Aorist Infinitive Active of τίθημι**

Long vowel grade, θει-, + active infinitive ending, -ναι.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θεῖναι | to place | unmarked |

1. Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

**Aorist Indicative Middle of τίθημι**

Short vowel grade, θε-, + past indicative augment and secondary middle endings.
### Aorist Infinitive Middle of τίθημι

Short vowel grade, θε-, + aorist middle infinitive ending, -σθαι.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| θέσθαι | to set | unmarked |

### Aorist Indicative Passive of τίθημι

ω-verb augmented consonant stem, ἐτεθ-, + ω-verb aorist passive endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and # |
|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ἐτέθην | I was placed | 1st person singular |
| ἐτέθης | you were placed | 2nd person singular |
| ἐτέθη | he, she, it was placed | 3rd person singular |
| ἐτέθημεν | we were placed | 1st person plural |
| ἐτέθητε | you were placed | 2nd person plural |
| ἐτέθησαν | they were placed | 3rd person plural |
Aorist Infinitive Passive of τίθημι

ω-verb unaugmented consonant stem, τεθ-, + aorist infinitive passive ending, -ήναι.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| τεθῆναι   | to be placed       | unmarked          |

1. Note that infinitives with the ending -ναι are ALWAYS accented on the penult. Thus their accent is persistent. Remember that final -αι and -οι count as short for purposes of accentuation except in the optative, a mood learned in Part II of the 21st-Century series.

Practice Translating the Imperfect and Aorist Indicative Active. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key.

1. ημᾶς κακὰ ἐποίουν.
2. αὐτοὺς ἔρχεσθαι ἐπειθον.
3. αὐτοὺς ἔλαυνειν ἐπεισα.
4. τί ἐφυγον ἐρομαι.
5. ταῦτα σφίσιν ἔγραψας;
6. αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ ἠὗρον.
7. πολλὰ ὑπὸ ἐκεῖνων ἑπάθομεν.
8. ζάειν εἰς aiei θέλησαν.
9. αὐτοὺς παρασχεῖν τὰ χρήματα ἐκέλευσε.
10. ταῦτα αἰρήσειν ἐμέλλομεν.

Vocabulary

*αἱρέω, αἱρῆσω, εἶλον take, seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose
*γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα write
*ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, θελήσα wish, be willing
*ἐρομαι (εἰρομαι), ἐρήσομαι (εἰρήσομαι), ἠρόμην ask
*εὑρίσκω, εὑρήσω, ἠὗρον find
*ἐχω, ἐξω ορ σχῆσω, ἐσχον have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well
*ζάω live
*κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα bid, order, command
*μέλλω, μελλήσω, εμέλλησα be about to, be going to; be likely to + inf. (fut. inf. in Attic)
*πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον suffer, have done to one
*πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα persuade; (mid. or pass.) listen to, obey + dat. or gen.
*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider
*φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον flee

1. The asterisk indicates the top 250 most frequently occurring vocabulary, which you are to memorize.

**Philoktetes, Φιλοκτήτης.** Philoktetes was born in Thessaly to Poias and Demonassa, king and queen of Meliboia, a Thessalian city. A Greek hero, Philoktetes was a famous archer, a suitor to Helen, and a participant in the Trojan War. At least four different tragic plays told his story. Sophokles’ version is the only one to survive. In Iliad Book 2, Homer mentions his exile on the island of Lemnos, his snake-bite, and his recall from Lemnos back to Troy. Philoktetes enters the story of Herakles when Herakles, in pain from wearing a shirt poisoned by the blood of Nessos, asks him to end his agony by lighting his funeral pyre. Previously, Herakles had asked several people for assistance but they all refused. Philoktetes agrees to help him and lights the pyre. In gratitude Herakles gives him his bow and poisoned arrows. Philoktetes was also a suitor to Helen. All suitors swore an oath to Helen’s mortal father, Tyndareus, promising that they would defend Helen and the suitor chosen to be her spouse. Menelaos was chosen and married her. When Paris abducted Helen, Philoktetes honored his oath and participated in the quest to reclaim Menelaos’ bride. En route to Troy with many other Greeks, Philoktetes suffered a wound to his foot. The wound festered. The smell was so foul and Philoktetes’ suffering so loud that the Greeks left him stranded on the island of Lemnos. Ten years later because there was a prophecy that they would not conquer Troy without his help and his bow, the Greeks returned to Lemnos to ask Philoktetes to help them win the war and Helen back. Sophokles’ play, Philoktetes, concerns convincing, forcing, or tricking Philoktetes into returning to Troy. Odysseus counsels using trickery. Neoptolemos, Akhilleus’ son, counsels force and transparency.

**Practice Translating.** Translate the sentences below, which have been adapted from Sophokles’ Philoktetes (Φιλοκτήτης). 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.
Νεοπτόλεμος: οὐκ αἰσχρόν ἢμιν δήτα τὸ ψευδὲς λέγειν;
Ὀδυσσεύς: οὐκ εἰ τὸ σωτήριον γε τὸ ψεύδος φέρει.
Νεοπτόλεμος: πῶς οὖν ἔχει τις βλέπων ταῦτα τολμᾶ λακεῖν;
Ὀδυσσεύς: εἰ τι δρᾶς εἰς κέρδος, οὐκ ὡκνεῖν πρέπει.

5 Νεοπτόλεμος: κέρδος δ’ ἔμοι τι εἰ οὗτος ἐς Τροίαν μολεῖ;
Ὀδυσσεύς: εἴ τι δρᾷς εἰς κέρδος, οὐκ ὀκνεῖν πρέπει.
Νεοπτόλεμος: ποία; ἐκ σοῦ ταῦτα μανθάνον, οὐκ ἄρνησομαι δράν.
Ὀδυσσεύς: σὲ σοφὸν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν σὲ καλοῦσιν ἀμα.
Νεοπτόλεμος: οἴμοι. ταῦτα ποιήσω καὶ πάσαν αἰσχύνην ἄφησω.
Ὀδυσσεύς: ἦ μνημονεύσεις οὖν ἃ σοὶ παρῄνεσα;

10 Ὅδυσσεύς: τούτο γ’ ἔρδων, δύο οἴσεις δωρήματα.
Νεοπτόλεμος: ποία; ἐκ σοῦ ταῦτα μανθάνον, οὐκ ἄρνησομαι δράν.
Ὀδυσσεύς: σὲ σοφὸν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν σὲ καλοῦσιν ἀμα.
Νεοπτόλεμος: οἴμοι. ταῦτα ποιήσω καὶ πάσαν αἰσχύνην ἄφησω.
Ὀδυσσεύς: ἦ μνημονεύσεις οὖν ἃ σοὶ παρῄνεσα;

15 Ὅδυσσεύς: σάφ’ οίσθα, ἐπείτερ εἰσάπαξ συνήνεσα.

Adverbs and Verbs

*αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, εἶλον take, seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose

άρα indicates a question, often expects the answer no; ἀρα οὖ expects a yes

ἄρνέομαι, ἄρνησομαι, ἄρνησμαι deny, disown; decline, refuse + inf.

ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφῆκα send forth, discharge, let go, call off; suffer, permit

βλώσκω, μολέομαι, ἔμολον come, go

*δεῖ it is necessary + ‘χ’ in gen. or dat. or acc. + inf., δεῖ ἐλθεῖν it is necessary to come

μνημονεύω, μνημονεύσω, ἐμνημόνευσα remember; mention, say

οἴμοι alas

ὄκνεω, ὀκνήσω, ὀκνησάμην shrink, scruple, hesitate + inf.

παραινέω, -αινέσω, -ἡνεσα exhort, advise + inf.

πέρθω, πέρσω, ἐπερσα waste, ravage, sack, destroy

*ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα do, make, cause; (mid.) consider
δήτα certainly, of course

δρᾶω, δράσω, ἔδρασα do, accomplish, act

*εἰμί, ἐσομαι be, be possible

εἰςάπαξ at once, once, already

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

*καλέω, καλέω, ἐκάλεσα call

λακέω scream, shout; utter

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

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

*ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν good, noble

αἰσχρός, αἰσχρά, αἰσχρόν shameful, disgrasceful, ugly, base

αἰσχύνη, αἰσχύνης ἡ shame, dishonor

βλέπων, βλέποντος ὁ looking at, seeing

*δύο two

δώρημα, δωρήματος τὸ gift, present

ἔρδων, ἔρδοντος ὁ doing

*κεῖνος = ἐκεῖνος

κέρδος, κέρδεος (-ους) τὸ gain, profit

*μανθάνων, μανθάνοντος ὁ learning, learning how to; understanding

πρέπει (impers.) it is fitting + inf.

σάφα clearly, evidently

συνανέω, -αινέω, -ήνεσα praise; concede, give; agree, consent + inf.

τολμάω (τολμέω Ionic), τολμήσω, ἔτολμησα dare, be daring, undertake + inf.

φάσκω say, affirm, assert

*φέρω, οἴσω, ἴνεγκα or ἴνεγκον bring, bear, carry; endure

χωρίς apart from, seperately + gen.

ὅδε in this wise, thus

*μόνος, μόνη, μόνον only, sole, alone, solitary; one

*πᾶς, πάσης ἡ all, each, whole

ποίος, ποία, ποίον of what sort

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν wise

σωτήριον, σωτηρίου τὸ safety, security

τόξον, τόξου τὸ bow

Τροία, Τροίας ἡ Troy

ψεύδος, ψεύδεος (-ους) τὸ falsehood, lie
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 sentence found below. For nouns and pronouns, give case and function. For verbs, 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, specify the noun they agree with in gender, number, and case.

σὲ σοφὸν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν σὲ καλέουσιν ἅμα.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

**Module 23 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.

**Nouns**

δῆμος, δήμου ὁ people

στρατηγός, στρατηγοῦ ὁ general

τρόπος, τρόπου ὁ way, manner, turn; (pl.) character

υἱός, υἱοῦ ὁ son, child

ψυχή, ψυχῆς ἡ life, soul, spirit

**Verbs**

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέω, ἀπώλεσα (trans.) or ἀπωλόμην (intrans.), ἀπολὼλεκα (trans.) or ἀπόλωλα (intrans.), -----, ----- kill, lose; (mid. and intrans.) die, cease to exist

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, ἔγραμμαι, ἔγραφην write

δείκνῡμι, δείξω (δέξω), ἔδειξα (ἔδεξα), δέδειχα, δέδειγμαι, ἐδείχθην show, display

χρῆ (inf. χρῆναι < χρῆ + εἶναι; imp. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν < χρῆ + ἤν; fut. χρῆσει), χρῆσται (χρῆ + ἔσται) it is necessary + inf.
are not about how a verb is feeling, but which *mode of expression* it is in. In fact, *mode* shifted to *mood* in Middle English and is attested in grammatical texts around 1450 CE. Though identifying *indicatives*, *optatives*, and *subjunctives* may make you cranky some days, that’s your problem, not Greek’s. Those poor verbs are just trying to signify a quality of the verb. Each of the moods is aptly named as well.

- We already discussed *infinitives* a little bit earlier. *Imperatives* come from the Latin *command* (*imperare*) and are used for ordering people to do things. The Greek for *imperative* is προστακτικός, and you can see what gives us the English *tactic* at the root of it. Think of the English adjective *imperative* meaning something that you have to do as if you were commanded to do it.

- *Indicative* statements *indicate* something about *reality*, that is, they *speak towards* something (Latin *in + dicare*). Your pointer finger is also called your index finger, and comes from the same root. It makes sense because when you are *pointing something out, speaking towards* an object, you are probably pointing at it with your index finger. *Indicatives* point at what happens or happened for real (at least as the speaker asserts it).

- *Optatives* and *subjunctives* feel similar in their ways of describing hypothetical or supposed situations, though be careful because sometimes it’s for primarily grammatical reasons as you will see. The *opt* part of *optative* you recognize as meaning to *choose*, or *desire*, or *wish for*, hence its use in Greek grammar, the term deriving from Latin. *Subjunctive* is a little trickier. It comes from *joined underneath* (*jungere*, like in junction or *conjunction* which we met before + *sub*, like a submarine which goes under the water). Even though there are a few independent uses of the *subjunctive*, they are mostly found in *subordinate clauses*, so they are in a way *attached under* the main idea.

**What to Study and Do 23.** Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have memorized the verb endings for the imperfect and the aorist and that you can decline these tenses from memory. Also make sure you know how to put augments on and take them off when forming the imperfect and aorist tenses. Finally, have a good understanding of the aspectual differences between the aorist and the imperfect tenses.

**Learning Tip 23: Use Word Numbers.** Remembering dates and long strings of numbers is challenging. Consider the phrase,

American presidential candidates

and this number

347 294 012 157 211 10
Which is easier to remember, the number or the phrase? The phrase, of course. In this
learning tip, you learn how to use word numbers in order to remember dates. Each
number from 0–9 represents specific sounds.

0 = soft c (dice), s, and z
1 = d and t
2 = n
3 = m
4 = r
5 = l
6 = soft ch (Chicago), sh, soft g (gym), and j
7 = hard c (coat), hard g, k
8 = f and v
9 = b and p

The vowel sounds, a, e, i, o, u and the letters w, h, y are not represented by a number.
They are blanks. The word cave represents the number 78. The word lamely from
stepping into Herakleitos’ river represents the number 535. The words leaven from
Anne of Green Gables’ making bread as she reads Anakreon’s lost corpus represents
the number 582. For Mimnermos the word James of Jesse James’ making fun of me
because I’m nervous to eat a bun filled with snake eyes represents the number 630.
Shims that I use to remove sap from my shoe for Sappho also represents the number
630. The television was invented in 1926. Punch represents the number 926. You
can imagine yourself punching the TV to make it come to life. For the number 1926,
we only represent the last three numbers. In 1942 the first computer was invented.
Imagine a computer the shape and size of a barn being assembled in an even bigger
barn by barn yard animals. The one is again omitted. Remember this number,

347 294 012 157 211 10?

The phrase American presidential candidates represents it:

Am (3) er (4) ic (7) an (2) p (9) r (4) es (0) id (1) en (2) t (1) id (5)
c (7) an (2) d (1) id (1) at (1) es (0).

For additional strategies in using numbers as a way to remember essential information,
read Kevin Horsley’s book Unlimited Memory (2014) and Tony Buzan’s Use Your Perfect
Memory (1990).