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 OpenBook 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.

Cover image: Athenian Fragmentary votive sculpture of Dionysus (?), Greek Ashmolean Museum. Photo by Mary Harrsch. Cover Design by Anna Gață.
Module 17

The Future Indicative and Infinitive Active of ἔχω, ἐλαύνω, ἔρχομαι and the Dynamic Infinitive

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.

The Future Indicative Active

The future tense refers to actions that will occur in the future. The future tense stems have a temporal value but no aspect, showing no distinction between the imperfective (incomplete) and perfective (completed) aspect (CGCG 33.4–6). To review what is meant by the aspect of verbs, reread Verb Tense-Aspect in Module 9.

Future Tense Stems

To obtain the future tense stem remove the ending from the second principal part. What remains is the future active and middle tense stem. To this stem, add the future tense endings.
Future Tense Endings

Add to the correct tense stem.

**Primary Active** (use for the present and future active tenses)

|   | S  | Pl  |
|---|----|-----|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | -ω | -ομεν |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | -εις | -ετε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | -ει | -ουσι (ν) |

**Infinitive Active** (use for the present and future active tenses)

-ειν

1. Almost all verb forms have recessive accent.
2. The letter nu in the third person plural, present indicative active is a nu-movable. It may be added to the ending when the following word begins with a vowel or at the end of clauses or verses. Otherwise it is left off.

**Primary Middle and Passive** (use to form the active voice of deponent verbs)

|   | S  | Pl  |
|---|----|-----|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | -ομαι | -ομεθα |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | -ει or -η (-εσαι) | -εσθε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | -εται | -ονται |

**Infinitive Active** (use to form the active voice of deponent verbs)

-εσθαι

1. Almost all verb forms have recessive accent. 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.
2. In the second person singular intervocalic sigma dropped out (-εσαι), resulting in the two endings -ει and -η.
3. Deponent verbs are active in meaning and middle and passive in form.
The Conjugation of ἔχω

All ω-verbs combine their stems and endings just as ἔχω does. In the readings that follow, use your knowledge of ἔχω to recognize and translate the forms of other ω-verbs.

Future Indicative Active of ἔχω

To the future active and middle tense stems ἕξ- or σχήσ-, add the correct endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἕξω       | I will have        | 1st person singular|
| ἕξεις     | you will have      | 2nd person singular|
| ἕξει      | he, she, it will have | 3rd person singular|
| ἕξομεν    | we will have       | 1st person plural  |
| ἕξετε     | you will have      | 2nd person plural  |
| ἕξουσι (v)| they will have     | 3rd person plural  |

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| σχήσω     | I will have        | 1st person singular|
| σχήσεις   | you will have      | 2nd person singular|
| σχήσει    | he, she, it will have | 3rd person singular|
| σχήσομεν  | we will have       | 1st person plural  |
| σχήσετε   | you will have      | 2nd person plural  |
| σχήσουσι (v)| they will have    | 3rd person plural  |

Future Infinitive Active of ἔχω

To the future active and middle tense stems ἕξ- or σχήσ-, add ειν.

εξειν or σχήσειν to be about to have unmarked

1. Only the tense stem distinguishes the future indicative active from the present indicative active. Contrast the present stem of ἔχω with the future stem of ἕξω and σχήσω.
The Conjugation ἐλαύνω, ἐλάω

ἐλάω is referred to as a contract ω-verb because its stem ends in alpha in the first person singular, future indicative active of the second principal part. When the stem of principal part I or II ends in alpha, the alpha may contract with the endings in accordance with the chart below. In the readings that follow, use your knowledge of ἐλάω to recognize and translate the forms of other alpha contract ω-verbs.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἐλῶ (ἐλάω) | I will march | 1st person singular |
| ἐλᾶς (ἐλάεις) | you will march | 2nd person singular |
| ἐλᾶ (ἐλάει) | he, she, it will march | 3rd person singular |
| ἐλῶμεν (ἐλάομεν) | we will march | 1st person plural |
| ἐλᾶτε (ἐλάετε) | you will march | 2nd person plural |
| ἐλῶσι (ν) (ἐλάουσι (ν)) | they will march | 3rd person plural |

Future Indicative Active of ἐλαύνω, ἐλάω

To the future active and middle tense stem ἐλα-, add the correct endings.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἐλῶ (ἐλάω) | I will march | 1st person singular |
| ἐλᾶς (ἐλάεις) | you will march | 2nd person singular |
| ἐλᾶ (ἐλάει) | he, she, it will march | 3rd person singular |
| ἐλῶμεν (ἐλάομεν) | we will march | 1st person plural |
| ἐλᾶτε (ἐλάετε) | you will march | 2nd person plural |
| ἐλῶσι (ν) (ἐλάουσι (ν)) | they will march | 3rd person plural |

Future Infinitive Active of ἐλαύνω, ἐλάω

To the future active and middle tense stem ἐλα-, add ειν.

| Verb Form | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἐλῶν (ἐλάειν < ἐλάεεν) | to be about to march | unmarked |
The Conjugation of ἐρχόμαι

Deponent ω-verbs are similar to ω-verbs except that they have middle and passive forms but active meanings. All deponent ω-verbs form their present and future indicative actives just as ἐρχόμαι does. In the readings that follow, use your knowledge of ἐρχόμαι to recognize and translate the forms of other deponent ω-verbs.

Future Indicative of ἐρχόμαι

To the future tense stem ἐλεύσ-, add the correct endings.

| Verb Form         | English Equivalent | Person and Number |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ἐλεύσομαι         | I will go          | 1st person singular |
| ἐλεύσει, ἐλεύσῃ  | you will go        | 2nd person singular |
| ἐλεύσεται         | he, she, it will go| 3rd person singular |
| ἐλευσόμεθα        | we will go         | 1st person plural  |
| ἐλεύσεσθε         | you will go        | 2nd person plural  |
| ἐλεύσονται         | they will go       | 3rd person plural  |

Future Infinitive of ἐρχόμαι

To the future tense stem ἐλεύσ-, add -εσθαι.

ἐλεύσεσθαι to be about to go unmarked

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 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 that exist potentially or ἐν δυνάμει.
The Dynamic Infinitive

The dynamic infinitive refers to actions that exist potentially, ἐν δύναμι. It is negated by the abverb μή not and not οὐ not. For more on the dynamic infinitive, see CGCG 51. Consider its use as a complement in these examples.

1. As a complement to modal verbs:

- δεῖ it is necessary
  - δεῖ ποιέειν It is necessary to create.
- δύναμαι be able
  - δύναμαι αἱρέσθαι I am able to choose.
- ἐξεστὶ it is possible
  - ἐξεστὶ πειράειν It is possible to try.
- ἔχω be able
  - ἔχω μμυνήσκειν I am able to remember.
- κινδυνεύω risk
  - κινδυνεύω θανεῖν I run the risk of dying.
- προσήκει it is fitting
  - προσήκει μανθάνειν It is fitting to learn.
- χρή it is necessary
  - χρή αἰσθάνεσθαι It is necessary to perceive.

2. As a complement to verbs of wishing and desiring:

- αἱρέομαι choose
  - αἱρέομαι ὁρχέεσθαι I choose to dance.
- βουλεύω resolve
  - βουλεύω βαδίζειν I resolve to go.
- βούλομαι want, prefer
  - βούλομαι ἔσθειν I want to eat.
- διανοέομαι decide, intend
  - διανοέομαι διδόναι I intend to give.
- δοκέει it seems best
  - δοκέει πλέειν It seems best to sail.
- έθέλω be willing, wish
  - έθέλω λείπειν I wish to leave.
- σπουδάζω strive, be eager
  - σπουδάζω φέρειν I strive to endure.

3. As a complement to knowledge verbs:

- διδάσκω teach, teach how
  - διδάσκω ἔλληνιζειν I teach how to speak Greek.
- ἐπίσταμαι know, know how
  - ἐπίσταμαι ἀείδειν I know how to sing.
- μανθάνω learn, learn how
  - μανθάνω πείθειν I learn how to persuade.

4. As a complement to verbs of command, compulsion, and persuasion:

- αἰτέω ask, require
  - αἰτέω σὲ νομίζειν I ask you to believe.
- ἀναγκάζω force, compel
  - ἀναγκάζω σὲ λύειν I compel you to free.
- δέομαι ask, require
  - δέομαι σὸν γράφειν I ask you to write.
- κελεύω command, bid
  - κελεύω σὲ πέμπειν I bid you to send.
- πείθω persuade
  - πείθω σὲ διδόναι I persuade you to give.
- ποιέω cause
  - ποιέω σὲ ἐρχεσθαι I cause you to go
5. As a complement to verbs of starting and stopping:

| Verb      | Infinitive   | Translation               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ἄρχομαι   | εἰδέναι      | I begin to know.          |
| μέλλω     | πείσεσθαι    | I am about to suffer.     |
| παύω      | σὲ μάχεσθαι  | I stop you from fighting. |

6. Epexegetically as a complement to adjectives and nouns:

| Adjective | Infinitive   | Translation               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ἀγαθόν   | οἴεσθαι      | It is good to think.      |
| ἀξίον     | λέγειν       | It is worthy to say.      |
| δεινόν    | ὁράειν       | It is awesome to see.     |
| καλόν     | πράττειν     | It is good to act.        |
| καιρός    | συμβαίνειν   | There is an opportunity to come to terms. |
| νομός     | εὑρίσκειν    | It is custom to discover. |
| σχολή    | ἀκούειν      | There is time to listen.  |
| ὥρα       | ἀρχεῖν       | It is time to begin.      |

7. As a complement of purpose often with verbs of giving, motion, receiving, and taking:

| Verb      | Infinitive   | Translation               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ἔρχομαι   | σῖτον ἐσθίειν ἔρχομεθα | we go to eat food.       |
| δίδωμι    | χώραν δίδωμι αὐτοῖς διαρπάσαι | I give them the country to plunder. |

Practice Translating the Infinitive. Translate each of the below, which have been adapted from folk songs and a variety of ancient Greek writers. Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded; genitive endings are italicized; dative endings are highlighted; and accusative endings are underlined. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. 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.

Praxilla of Sikyon, Πράξιλλα Σικυών c. 451 BCE. Praxilla was a Greek lyric poet of high renown. Only a few fragments of her work have survived. Antipater of Thessalonike (c. 15 BCE) lists her as one of the nine immortal-tongued female poets. Aristophanes parodies her in two of his comedies. The famous sculptor Lysippos (c. 350 BCE) sculpted her in bronze.
Athenaios of Naukratis, Ἀθήναιος ὁ Ναυκρατίτης, c. 190 CE. Athenaios was a Greek rhetorician and grammarian. His fifteen-volume Scholars at Dinner, Δειπνοσοφισταῖ, on the art of dining, mostly survives. Among other things, the work provides information about Greek literature, quoting from the works of about 700 Greek authors and 2,500 different works. Topics discussed in the volumes include, art, food, music, philology, sex, and wine.

Julian, Flavius Claudius Julianus, c. 331 CE. Julian was Roman emperor from 361 to 363 CE. He was also a philosopher and author of many works written in Greek. About fifteen have survived. Julian rejected Christianity and promoted Neoplatonic Hellenism. For this the Christian Church named him Julian the Apostate. His work, The Caesars, quoted below, was a satire that describes Roman emperors vying for the title of best emperor.

| Case      | Ending | Function                          |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Nominative| -α, -ις, -ο, -ον, -ος, -ω, -ων | subject of the verb               |
| Genitive  | -ου     | dependence, possession; object of a preposition |
| Dative    | -α, -ι, -ο | indirect object; object of a prefix, preposition |
| Accusative| -α, -αν, -ας, -ην, -ον, -ος, -ους | object of a verb |

1. ἀγαθὸν ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκορπίων φυλάσσειν (Praxilla).
2. οὐ βουλομαι κάλλιστον μὲν ἐγὼ λείπειν φάος ἠλίου (Praxilla).
3. ὁ θάνατός μοι κελεύει ἀστρα φαείνα λείπειν (Praxilla).
4. ἄρχομαι καὶ ὑπαίνυς σικύους καὶ μῆλα καὶ ὑπαίνυς λείπειν (Praxilla).
5. ἐρχεται χελιδῶν καλὰς ώρας ἄγειν (Folk Song).
6. νόμος ἀνοιγνύναι τὴν θύραν χελιδόν (Folk Song).
7. ἕριφανις ἐπίσταται τοὺς ἀνημερωτάτους συνδικρύσαι τῷ πάθει (Athenaios, Scholars at Dinner, quoting Klearkhos speaking about Eriphanis).
8. θέλει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ὀρθὸς διὰ μέσου βαδίζειν (Athenaios, Scholars at Dinner, quoting Semos of Delos, speaking about the Ithyphalloi).
9. καιρός δὲ καλέει μηκέτι μέλλειν (Julian, The Caesars).
10. Ρέα ἐν Φρυγίᾳ μὲν τοὺς Κορύβαντας ὀρχέεσθαι πείθει (Lucian, The Dance).

Adverbs and Verbs

*ἄγω, ἀξω do, drive, lead

λείπω, λείψω leave

ἄνοιγνυμι open

*μέλλω, μελλήσω be about to, be going to; be likely to + inf. (fut. inf. in Attic)
Module 17 | The Future Indicative and Infinitive Active of ἔχω, ἐλαύνω, ἔρχομαι

*ἀρχομαι, ἀρξομαι begin

βαδίζω, βαδιέω or βαδίσω go

*βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι want, prefer; wish, be willing

*ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι come, go

*θέλω, θελήσω be willing, wish

*καλέω, καλέω call

*κελεύω, κελεύσω bid, order, command

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

| Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | English Equivalent |
|------------|----------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| *άγαθόν   | ἀγαθοῦ   | ἀγαθῷ  | ἀγαθόν    | good, noble         |
| ἀνημερώτατοι | -τάτων | -τάτοις | -τάτους | most savage         |
| ἀστρα     | ἀστρων   | ἀστροις | ἀστρα    | stars               |
| ἥλιος     | ἥλιοι    | ἥλιῳ   | ἥλιον    | sun                 |
| Ἡριφανίς   | Ἡριφανίδος | Ἡριφανίδι | Ἡριφανίδα | Eriphonis           |
| θάνατος    | θανάτου    | θανάτῳ | θάνατον   | death               |
| *θεός      | θεοῦ      | θεῷ    | θεόν     | god, goddess, deity |
| θύρα       | θύρας     | θύρᾳ   | θύραν    | door, gate          |
| *καιρός    | καιροῦ     | καιρῷ   | καιρόν    | right moment, critical time, opportunity |
| κάλλιστον  | καλλίστου  | καλλίστῳ | κάλλιστον | most beautiful     |
| *καλαί     | καλῶν      | καλαῖς | καλᾶς     | beautiful, good     |
| *καλόν     | καλῶ      | καλῷ   | καλὸν     | beautiful, good     |
| Κορύ-βαντες | -βάντων | -βάντοις | -βάντους | Korybants          |
| λίθος      | λίθου      | λίθῳ   | λίθον     | stone               |
| μέσον see τὸ μέσον the middle |

μήλα   μήλων | μήλοις | μήλα | apples |

*νόμος | νόμου | νόμῳ | νόμον | law, custom |

δύχναι | δύχνων | δύχναις | δύχνας | pears |
| Case          | Ending       | Function                                      |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Nominative    | -αι, -ες, -η, -οι, -ος | subject of the verb                           |
| Genitive      | -ος, -ου, -ους, -ων | dependence, possession; object of a preposition, adjective |
| Dative        | -αις, -ι, -οις, -σιν, -ῳ | means or instrument; object of an adverb or adjective; place where |
| Accusative    | -α, -αν, -ας, -ε, -η, -ην, -ν, -ο, -ον, -ος, -υ | object of a verb, preposition, prefix, adjective |

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

**Practice Translating.** Translate the sentences below adapted from Euripides’ *Bakkhai (Βάκχαι)*. Remember the meanings and functions of the cases presented in Module 7. Nominative case endings are bolded; genitive endings are italicized; dative endings are highlighted; and accusative endings are underlined. Note that the third declension increases the number of possible endings for the nominative singular. Check your understanding with the translations in the Answer Key. 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.
Module 17 | The Future Indicative and Infinitive Active of ἔχω, ἐλαύνω, ἔρχομαι

Διόνυσος: ἀδελφαὶ μητρὸς φάσκουσιν ὅτι Διόνυσος οὐκ ἐκφύει Διὸς ἀλλὰ ἐκ θνητοῦ καὶ ὅτι ἡ Σεμέλη ἐς Ζήν’ ἀναφέρει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν λέχουσ. αὐτὴν αἱ ἀδελφαὶ ἐκκαυχάονται ὅτι κτείνει Ζεύς ἀστραπηφόρῳ ποιεῖ τὸ γάμους ψεύδει. τοιγάρ αὐτὰς ἐκ δόμων οἰστράω ἐγὼ μανίσας, ὅρος δ’ οἰκέουσι παράκοποι φρενών. σκευὴν τ’ ἔχειν αὐτὰς ἀναγκάζω ὁργίας ἐμὸς. τὸ θῆλυ σπέρμα Καδμείων, ὅσια γυναῖκες εἰσι, ἐκμαίνοι δωμάτων ὤμος δὲ Κάδμου παιδὶ ἁμαρτεὶν ἀναμείγνυται καὶ χλωραῖς ἄτελεστον τοῖς ἐλάταις ἀναφέρει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν. ἀδελφαὶ ἐκκαυχάονται ὅτι κτείνει Ζεὺς ἀστραπηφόρῳ ποιεῖ τὸ γάμους ψεύδει. τοιγάρ αὐτὰς ἐκδόμων ἀναγκάζω ὁργίας ἐμὸς. τὸ θῆλυ σπέρμα Καδμείων, ὅσια γυναῖκες εἰσι, ἐκδόμωρα ὁμοῦ δὲ Κάδμου παισὶ ἁμαρτεὶν ἀναμείγνυται καὶ χλωραῖς ἄτελεστον τοῖς ἐλάταις ἀναφέρει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν. ἀδελφαὶ ἐκκαυχάονται ὅτι κτείνει Ζεὺς ἀστραπηφόρῳ ποιεῖ τὸ γάμους ψεύδει. τοιγάρ αὐτὰς ἐκδόμων ἀναγκάζω ὁργίας ἐμὸς. τὸ θῆλυ σπέρμα Καδμείων, ὅσια γυναῖκες εἰσι, ἐκδόμωρα ὁμοῦ δὲ Κάδμου παισὶ ἁμαρτεὶν ἀναμείγνυται καὶ χλωραῖς ἄτελεστον τοῖς ἐλάταις ἀναφέρει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν.

Adverbs and Verbs

ἀναγκάζω, ἀναγκάσω compel, force ἥμαί sit

ἀναμείγνυμι, -μείξω mix up, mix *θέλω, θελήσω wish, be willing together

ἀναφέρω, -οίσω bring up or back; kteínw, ktenev w kill place upon; refer

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

*εἰμί, έσομαι be, be possible oikéw, oikhísw inhabit, settle; manage, dwell, live

έκκαυχάομαι, -καυχήσομαι boast ὅμοι at the same place, together + dat.

έκμαίνω drive mad τίκτω, τέξω bear, give birth

έκμανθάνω, -μαθήσομαι learn, know, examine τοιγάρ therefore, accordingly

έκφυω, -φύσω be born from; beget, produce; grow φάσκω claim, allege, assert

*ἐχω, ἔξω or σχήσω have, hold; be able + inf.; καλῶς ἔχειν to be well ψεύδω, ψεύσω cheat, beguile; falsify, lie about

Adjectives, Nouns, Pronouns

Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative English Equivalent

ἀδελφαί ἀδελφῶν ἀδελφαῖς ἀδελφάς sisters

ἀμαρτία ἀμαρτίας ἀμαρτίαν ἁμαρτία mistake, sin
| Nominative | Genitive  | Dative  | Accusative | English Equivalent   |
|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| ἀνόροφοι | ἀνορόφων  | ἀνορόφοι | ἀνορόφους | roofless            |
| ἀστραφόρον | ἀφόρον   | ἀφόρος   | ἀφόρον   | lightning-bearing   |
| ἀτέλεστος | ἀτελέστου | ἀτελέστῳ | ἀτελέστον | without end; uninitiated |
| *αὐταῖ | αὐτῶν   | αὐταῖς   | αὐτάς    | they, them, theirs  |
| *αὐτή    | αὐτῆς   | αὐτή    | αὐτῆν    | she, her, hers      |
| βακχεύματα | βακχευμάτων | βακχεύμασι | βακχεύματα | rites, mysteries    |
| γάμοι    | γάμων   | γάμοι    | γάμους    | wedding, marriage   |
| γυναῖκες | γυναικῶν | γυναιξά (ν) | γυναίκας | women               |
| δαίμων   | δαίμονος | δαίμονι   | δαίμονα   | god, deity          |
| Διόνυσος | Διονύσου | Διονύσῳ   | Διόνυσον  | Dionysos            |
| δόμοι    | δόμων   | δόμοι    | δόμους    | house, houses       |
| δώματα   | δωμάτων | δώμασι (ν) | δώματα   | houses              |
| *ἐγὼ     | ἐμοῦ    | ἐμοὶ     | ἐμέ      | I, me, mine         |
| ἐλάτη    | ἐλάτης  | ἐλάτη    | ἐλάτην   | pine-tree           |
| ἐμοί     | ἐμῶν    | ἐμοῖς    | ἐμοῦς    | my                  |
| ἐμφανής  | ἐμφανέος (-οῦς) | ἐμφανεῖ | ἐμφανέα (-ή) | clear, manifest     |
| *Ζεὺς    | Διός (Ζηνός) | Δί (Ζηνί) | Δία (Ζήνα) | Zeus                |
| θῆλυ     | θήλεος  | θήλει    | θῆλυ     | female              |
| θνητός   | θνητοῦ  | θνητῷ    | θνητόν   | mortal              |
| Καδμεῖοι | Καδμείων | Καδμεῖοι | Καδμείους | Kadmeian            |
| Κάδμος   | Κάδμου  | Κάδμῳ    | Κάδμον   | Kadmos              |
| λέχος    | λέχεος (-ους) | λέχει | λέχος    | bed, marriage-bed   |
| μανίαι   | μανιῶν  | μανίας    | μανίας    | madness, frenzy     |
| *μήτηρ  | μητρός  | μητρί    | μητέρα    | mother              |
| δργία    | ὀργίων  | ὀργίους  | ὀργία    | rites, mysteries    |
| όρος     | ὀρεός (-ους) | ὀρεί | ὀρός    | mountain            |
| *ὁσαι    | ὁσῶν   | ὁσαίς    | ὁσᾶς    | so many, as many    |
| *παῖς    | παιδός  | παιδί     | παίδα     | child               |
| παράκοποι | παρακόπων | παρακόποις | παρακόπους | frenzied + gen.     |
| πέτραι  | πετρῶν  | πέτραις  | πέτρας    | rocks               |
| *πόλις   | πόλεως  | πόλει     | πόλιν     | city                |
225

Module 17

The Future Indicative and Infinitive Active of ἔχω, ἐλαύνω, ἔρχομαι

| Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | English Equivalent |
|------------|----------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| πῦρ        | πυρός     | πυρί    | πῦρ        | fire               |
| Σεμέλη     | Σεμέλης   | Σεμέλη  | Σεμέλην    | Semele             |
| σκευή      | σκευῆς    | σκευή   | σκευήν     | garb, dress        |
| σπέρμα     | σπέρματος | σπέρματι σπέρμα | seed |
| φρένες     | φρενῶν    | φρεσί (v) | φρένας     | mind               |
| χλωραι     | χλωρῶν    | χλωραῖς χλωράς | greenish-yellow |

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 the case and function. For verbs, give the 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.

Ῥέα ἐν Φρυγίᾳ μὲν τοὺς Κορύβαντας ὀρχέεσθαι πείθει.

αὐτὴν αἱ ἄδελφαι ἐκκαυχάονται ὅτι κτείνει Ζεὺς ἀστραπηφόρῳ πυρὶ ὅτι γάμους ψεύδει.

Check your answers with those in the Answer Key.

Papyrology

Papyrus, πάπυρος, is paper made from the papyrus plant. Ancient Egyptians used this plant to make reed boats, mats, rope, sandals, and baskets. They used papyrus paper to write down many things, including lists, records, and literary works. They also used it to wrap mummies. In hot and dry climates, papyrus survives, offering us a window into the past. Papyrologists study the writings these papyri record. Module 30 offers a recently discovered poem by Sappho, preserved on papyrus.

Module 17 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

ἀριθμός, ἀριθμοῦ ὁ number

βίος, βίου ὁ life
δίκη, δίκης ή custom, usage; judgment; order, right; penalty, sentence; lawsuit

Verbs

ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω be unjust, do wrong
αἱρέω, αἱρήσω take, seize, grab, capture; (mid.) choose
γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι know, recognize; decide + inf.
ἐλαύνω, ἐλάω drive, march
κελεύω, κελεύσω bid, order, command

Etymology Corner XVII by Dr. E. Del Chrol

Technical Terms 13, Parts of Speech

Nouns, Pronouns, and Cases, cont. In Greek the genitive is called γενική πτώσις a case that indicates a belonging to the γένος kind, type, origin, source. The etymology of the genitive is a bit screwed up because the Latin grammarians didn’t fully understand Greek grammar. Nonetheless, if we think of genus in genus and species, meaning a kind or class or clan, it will get us most of the way there. Genitives tell us about possession or source or type, so, Jayden’s gloves, or a piece of pie, or a loaf of bread specify whose glove or what kind of piece or loaf it is.

What to Study and Do 17. Before moving on to the next module, make sure that you have learned the endings for the future indicative and infinitive active of ἔχω and ἔρχομαι and that you can conjugate these verb forms. Make sure that you can identify a verb by person, number, tense, mood, and voice. Finally, make sure that you understand the function of the dynamic infinitive.

Learning Tip 17: Memorize Word for Word. You can use the memory palace technique to memorize poems, short stories, novels, and even complete dictionaries. Want to memorize the Oxford English Dictionary or Liddell and Scott’s Greek Lexicon? Try using this learning tip for memorizing a poem by Robert Frost. You can use this same technique for memorizing works of any length. Conversely you can use repetition to fix this poem in your memory. Repetition is time-consuming and its results do not necessarily last long, unless you continue to repeat the poem for an extended period. As an alternative to repetition, try using the memory palace and SEE strategies. Both methods require repetition and review. The memory place and SEE strategies are longer-lasting and easier to recall. Note the highlighted words:

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound’s the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

On the grille of our car, we place woods with an owl perched on a tree, crying who, who. On the hood we place a house located in a small village. At the electric car charging port we place a big round eye which sees me and has red knotted veins popping out. In the driver’s seat is a big paper trashbag with woods drawn on it and filling up with snow. The trash bag is wearing a giant watch around its waist. On the dash is a little horse, prancing about and wearing a lightbulb for a hat. The horse calls out in a hoarse voice, queer, queer, queer. In the passenger’s seat is an empty field of snow with a big red zero melting into the snow. In the middle of the zero is the roof of a collapsed farmhouse. Attached to the rooftop is a stop sign. Between the seats is a console, made out of sweet-smelling cherry wood and filled with frozen ice. On the floor of the backseat is a flashlight peering up at the dark roof from which an evenly balanced scale hangs. The trunk is filled with liberty bells, held together with harnesses, and shaking so much that their cracks are widening. At the back bumper is a car jack with a stake for a lever. The jack is misplaced and unable to lift the car. Up the tailpipe climbs a chimney sweep making a sweeping sound as he cleans the outside of the pipe. Out of the tailpipe are blowing an easy wind and downy feathers and flakes of cereal. On one bumper sticker are the words love trumps hate and on another dark lives matter and on a third Deep Purple. The license plate has the word promises with a picture of two entwined rings. On the rubber of one of the wheels is written in red the words lifetime warranty and unlimited miles. Pay attention to how long it takes you to commit the poem to memory. Also note how easy it is to recall the poem verbatim. Try recalling the poem the next day to see how much you have remembered. Try again in a week and then again in a month. Enjoy knowing that you can memorize anything and carry it with you for as long as you wish.
