Beginning Greek (II)

Study Guides

Contents

CHAPTER VII
Participles

Present Active and Middle-Passive,
Future and Aorist, Active and Middle

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

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

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

  GENITIVE ABSOLUTE: a **noun** / **pronoun** + a **participle** in the genitive form a clause which gives the circumstances of the action in the main sentence. In the genitive absolute, the noun is the subject of the participle.
  <u>noun in the genitive | participle in the genitive</u>

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

3. *Translation*:
 <u>Present</u>: _____ing
 <u>Future</u>: **in order to** _____ (shows purpose)
 <u>Aorist</u>: _____ing, **having** _____, **after** _____ing

4. *Forms*:

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

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

	Singular			Plural	
-ων	-ουσα	-ον	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα
-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος	-οντων	-ουσῶν	-οντων
-οντι	-ουση	-οντι	-ουσι	-ουσαις	-ουσι
-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον	-οντας	-ουσας	-οντα

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

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

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

        -ομενος, -ομένη, -ομενον

        For the first aorist (remove the augment) add:
        -αμενος, -αμένη, -αμενον

2

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

1. ἀκούω
> hearing
> in order to hear
> after hearing

> 1. (While we were) <u>hearing the philosophers</u>, we fell asleep.

> 2. <u>After hearing</u> the poets, the women went home.

> 3. She is going to the island <u>in order to hear</u> Sappho (Σαπφώ, Σαπφοῦς, ἡ).

> 4. Did you speak <u>to the women</u> (who were) <u>hearing</u> the philosophers? ... <u>to the men</u> (who had) [<u>having</u>] <u>heard</u> ...

2. πέμπω
> sending
> sending for
> being sent
> in order to send
> in order to send for
> after sending
> after sending for

> 1. <u>After sending</u> for the book, I waited.

> 2. Did you buy a stamp <u>in order to send for</u> a new tent?

> 3. We women will stop (middle) <u>sending gifts to the men</u> (who are) <u>not sending gifts</u> to us (to us = ἡμῖν).

> 4. Are y'all leading the children (who are) <u>being sent to the island</u>.

> 5. We will hear <u>the woman</u> (who is) <u>sending for a priest</u>.

> 6. Did you see <u>the man</u> (after he had) [<u>having</u>] <u>sent the books</u>.

CHAPTER VIII

A. **Pronouns**

    1. *Indefinite*: τις, τι (base: τιν-), enclitic

    2. *Interrogative*: τίς, τί (base: τίν-), retains acute accent

    3. *Relative indefinite*: ὅς, ἥ, ὅ combines with τις, τι > to become ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι. Both parts are declined. It is accented like the relative pronoun.

    Review rules for enclitics (p. 58)

ἄνθρωπός τις	ξένοι τινές	θεοί τινες
Ἀθηναῖός τις	ξένος τις	θεῶν τινων

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

    1. *Meaning*:

        Perfect: a primary tense, referring to the present: a permanent condition or a completed action in the present (*is _____, has _____*).

        Pluperfect: a completed action in the past (*had _____*).

        Future Perfect: a completed action in the future (*will have _____*).

    2. *Formation*:

<div align="center">PERFECT</div>

    Regular: **reduplication** (p. 180) + stem + κ + endings:

-α	-αμεν
-ας	-ατε
-ε	-ασι

        -έναι infinitive

        -ώς -υῖα -ός (base: -οτ-) participle

    Irregular: the same endings. Learn the principal parts.

<div align="center">PLUPERFECT</div>

augment + **reduplicated** perf. stem (reg. with κ) + endings

-η	-εμεν	
-ης	-ετε	
-ει	-εσαν	There is no infinitive or participle.

<div align="center">FUTURE PERFECT</div>

perfect participle + the *future* of εἰμί[1]

<div align="center" style="font-size:smaller">Be sure to make the participle agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb.</div>

To find the perfect stem, remove **-α** from the fourth principal part.

---

[1] ἔσομαι -- ἔσει -- ἔσται --- ἐσόμεθα -- ἔσεσθε -- ἔσονται; infinitive: ἔσεσθαι.

REVIEW OF PRONOUNS

1. **Demonstratives** (chapter 3, p. 84)
   οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο   this
   ὅδε ἥδε τόδε   this
   ἐκεῖνος ἐκείνη ἐκεῖνο   that

2. **Relative** (chapter 2, p. 65)
   ὅς ἥ ὅ   who, which, that

3. **Reciprocal** (chapter 8, p. 195)
   ἀλλήλων   each other

4. **Interrogative** (chapter 8, p. 173)
   τίς, τί   who? what? why?

5. **Indefinite** (chapter 8, p. 173)
   τις, τι   someone, anyone, anything, something

6. **Relative Indefinite** (chapter 8, p. 174)
   ὅστις ἥτις ὅ τι   anyone who, whoever
                            anything which, whatever

7. **Personal** (chapter 9, p. 195)
   ἐγώ -- ἡμεῖς   I -- we
   σύ -- ὑμεῖς   you -- y'all
   αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ -- αὐτῶν   him her it --- them

8. **Intensive** (chapter 9, pp. 195-6)
   αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό   -self

9. **Reflexive** (chapter 9, pp. 196-7)
   ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμαυτῆς -- ἡμῶν αὐτῶν   myself, ourselves
   σεαυτοῦ σεαυτῆς -- ὑμῶν αὐτῶν   yourself, yourselves
   ἑαυτοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἑαυτοῦ   him/her/it-self, themselves

10. **Negative** (chapter 10, p. 226)
    οὐδείς οὐδεμία οὐδέν   no one, nothing, no
    μησείς μηδεμία μηδέν   no one, nothing, no

CHAPTER IX

1. **Pronouns**

Personal pronouns (p. 195)
Reflexive pronouns are found only in the oblique cases (the cases other than the nominative) and refer back to the subject.

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

Uses of αὐτός (pronoun and adjective)
1. In all cases αὐτός can mean *-self*.

   Whose self depends on what it agrees with: αὐτός βούλει ταῦτα πράττειν; ("Do you wish to do these things yourself?") If used with a noun the intensive αὐτός (meaning *-self*) goes into the predicate position:
   > αὐτὴ ἡ γυνή "the woman herself"
   > ἡ γυνὴ αὐτή "the woman herself"

   Αὐτός may also agree with a pronoun or with the unexpressed subject of a verb, αὐτὸς ἔφη ("he himself said [it]").
2. In all cases, after the article (i.e, in the attributive position) αὐτός means *same*.
   > πάντες εἴδομεν τὴν αὐτὴν γυναῖκα. ("We all saw the same woman.")
   > ὁ αὐτός "the same man"
   > ταῦτα τὰ αὐτά (often seen as ταῦτα ταὐτά by crasis), "these same things"
3. In the oblique cases, ***him, her, it, them***, κτλ.
   > *His, her, its, their* go into the genitive and are put into the predicate position.

* * *

Exercises for practice and clarification

Translate into Greek:

1. They themselves wish to do these things.

2. We saw them. We saw ourselves. They saw themselves.

3. He saw her father. He saw his own father.

4. He [Socrates] saw his [Plato's] brother.

5. He trusts his own father. She trusts her own father.

6. The same men knew each other.

7. Those men do not know themselves.

8. You yourself can see them.

9. That woman herself wishes to see us and you.

10. The gift itself leads the children to itself.

11. Living things (ζῷα) have growth (αὔξησις) through themselves. (See # 15, p. 204.)

12. Are the mind and the soul the same thing?

13. The young man has many hopes concerning his own soul.

14. <u>She</u> has leisure, but <u>he</u> has toil. (Use the dative of possession.)

15. The same men are learning the same things.

16. We ourselves will lead them.

17. They will lead them.

18. They will lead themselves.

19. This is my book. I had my book.

20. We want to have our own possessions. All people want to have their own possessions. Unjust men also want to have each other's possessions. (For *possessions*, use τά with the genitive; e.g. τὰ ὑμῶν means "your possessions".)

Correct these:
1. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ εἶδον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα.
2. πείθει τὴν ἐμαυτῆς μητέρα.
3. πείθονται τῷ ἑαυτῷ πατρί.
4. πάντες βουλόμεθα τὰ ἑαυτῶν.
5. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄρχει αὐτῶν.
6. ἡ τραγῳδία ἔσχε τὴν αὐτῆς φύσιν.

2. The **Perfect Middle-Passive** (the Fifth Principal Part)

Easy: Vowel stems

Perfect

Reduplication + Stem + Primary endings for the MIDDLE

πε- παυ	-μαι	-μεθα
	-σαι	-σθε
	-ται	-νται

infinitive -σθαι   participle -μένος

Do not add κ. Do not add the thematic vowel.

Pluperfect

Augment + Reduplication + Stem + Secondary MIDDLE endings

ἐ-πε- παυ	-μην	-μεθα
	-σο	-σθε
	-το	-ντο

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

Future Perfect

Reduplication + stem + σ + ο/ε + Primary MIDDLE endings

πε- παυ σ	-ομαι	-όμεθα
	-ει	-εσθε
	-εται	-ονται

Infinitive -εσθαι   Participle -όμενος

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

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

LABIALS (π, β, φ)

-μμαι -ψαι -πται   -μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι εἰσί   -φθαι
-μμην -ψο -πτο   -μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι ἦσαν

PALATALS (κ, γ, χ)

-γμαι -ξαι -κται   -γμεθα -χθε -γμένοι εἰσί -χθαι
-γμην -ξο -κτο   -γμεθα -χθε -γμένοι ἦσαν

DENTALS (τ, δ, θ)

-σμαι -σαι -σται   -σμεθα -σθε -σμένοι εἰσί -σθαι
-σμην -σο -στο   -σμεθα -σθε -σμένοι ἦσαν

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

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

COMBINATIONS

L	**P**	**D**
πτ	κτ	στ
μμ	γμ	σμ
φθ	χθ	σθ
ψ	ξ	σ

PRACTICE: Correct these forms (the accents are right)

ἦρχμαι	ἤρχμεθα	ἠρχμένος	< ἄρχω
ἦγται	ἦρχται	πέπραγται	< ἄγω ἄρχω πράττω
ἦγσθε	ἦγσθαι	ἦρχσθε	
πέπραγσο	ἦγσαι	ἦρχσο	
πεπεμπμεθα	γέγραφμαι	ἐγεγράφμην <πέμπω, γράφω
εἴληβται	εἰλήβμεθα	ἐγέγραφνται	< λαμβάνω, γράφω
γέγραφσθε	πέπεμπσθαι	ἐγέγραφσο	

CHAPTER X

1. **Comparison of Adjectives**

Regular

        Comparative (*-er*, "more")

                -ώ-/-ό-τερος, -τέρα, -τερον

        Superlative (*-est*, "most")

                -ώ-/ό-τατος, -τάτη, -τατον

        Use **-ω-** if the syllable before the comparative or superlative suffix is short; **-o-** if the syllable before it is long.

Irregular and Adjectives in -υς and -ρος

        -ίων, -ιον

        -ιστος, -ίστη, -ιστον

Adjectives in -ων, -ον and -ης, -ες

        -έστερος, -εστέρα, -έστερον

        -έστατος, -εστάτη, -έστατον

Adverbs

        -ως -ω-/-ο-τερον   -ω-/-ο-τατα

            -ιον   -ιστα

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

Than

        1. with ἤ the same case for both things being compared

                οὗτός ἐστι νεώτερος <u>ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός</u>.

        2. without ἤ, use the GENITIVE of COMPARISON.

                οὗτός ἐστι νεώτερος <u>τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ</u>.

<u>PARTITIVE GENITIVE</u>, the whole of which a part is designated, is frequently used with adjectives, nouns, and especially with τις and superlatives. Translate "of"_____.

        θεῶν τις

        σοφώτατος ἀνθρώπων

Negative pronoun / adjective:

        οὐδείς οὐδεμία οὐδέν

        μηδείς μηδεμία μηδέν

                οὐδέν / μηδέν *nothing, in no way, not at all* **THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!!!**

2. **Aorist Passive** (Sixth Principal Part) and **Future Passive**

Aorist Passive

> augment + stem + -θη- / -θε- + endings (secondary)
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | -ν | -μεν |
> | -ς | -τε |
> | __ | -σαν |
>
> These are basically active endings without the thematic vowel.
>
> infinitive (no augment) -ναι
> participle (no augment) -είς (-έντ-), -εῖσα (-εισ-), -έν (-εντ-)
>
> **-θη-** is used in the indicative and infinitive and throughout the future passive.
> **-θε-** is used in the participle, subjunctive, and optative of the aorist passive.
>
> Some verbs do not add θ. For these the passive system is identified by η / ε. Study the principal parts on p. 237.

Future Passive

> stem + θη + σ + ο/ε + primary middle endings
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | -ομαι | -όμεθα | Endings with |
> | -ει | -εσθε | the Thematic |
> | -εται | -ονται | Vowel |
>
> infinitive -εσθαι
> participle -όμενος, -η, -ον

REVIEW OF TENSES and VOICES

A. γράφω: active, *write*; middle, *take notes*; passive *be written*.
   Identify using abbreviationsthe tense and voice of each and then **translate** it into Greek.:
   PR = present; **IMP** = imperfect; **FUT** = future; **AOR** = aorist; **PF** = perfect; **PPF** = pluperfect;
   FPF = future perfect
   A = active; **M** = middle; **P** = passive

   1. I am writing
   2. it is being written
   3. I am taking notes
   4. it is written (for all time)
   5. written (i.e. participle, "after being written")
   6. it was written
   7. it was being written
   8. I have written
   9. I had written (I had gotten it written)
   10. I will have written
   11. it will have been written
   12. I had taken notes
   13. I will take notes
   14. it will be written
   15. (the woman) taking notes
   16. (the men) for (the purpose of) taking notes
   17. (the things) written
   18. (the things) being written
   19. (the things) written for all time
   20. I wrote
   21. I took notes
   22. (the things) to be written
   23. They want to keep writing (to be writing).
   24. They want to write.
   25. They want to take notes -- to be taking notes.
   26. We want this to be written (once) -- to be written (over and over).
   27. He said that he had written -- was writing -- would write -- had gotten (it) written.
   28. She said that she had taken notes -- was taking notes -- would take notes -- had (gotten the notes) written.
   29. They said that these things had been written -- were being written -- would be written -- had been written (once for all).
   30. If these things had been written, we would have seen them.

B. **Various verbs**: translate

   1. we were captured
   2. they will be released
   3. I was not released
   4. we were suffering
   5. we were taking (them) captive
   6. Who was being stopped?
   7. What was he doing?
   8. Why was he stopped?
   9. What was being done?
  10. What did they say?
  11. What was done?
  12. What was heard?
  13. Did you go?
  14. Whom did you hear? [what case?]
  15. I heard her.
  16. Are you going?
  17. Will all things be known? (γιγνώσκω)
  18. Many things were known by them.
  19. By whom were you stopped?
  20. By whom was he killed?
  21. Who is not dead?
  22. What have you suffered?
  23. I do not know what you have suffered.
  24. What did they suffer?

CHAPTER XI

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

-αω

ι > subscript

α + O-sound > ω

α + E-sound > α

1. -α-εις > -ᾳς, -α-ει > -ᾳ   But **not** infinitive: -α-ειν > -ᾶν
2. -α-ω > -ῶ, -α-ομεν > -ῶμεν, -αουσι > -ῶσι, -α-ομεθα > -ώμεθα, -α-ον > -ων
3. -α-ετε > -ᾶτε, -α-εσθε > -ᾶσθε, -α-ες > -ας, -α-ε > -α

-εω

ε + ε > ει

ε + ο > ου

ε is absorbed before a long vowel or diphthong.

1. -ε-ετε > -εῖτε, -ε-εσθε > -εῖσθε, -ε-ες > -εις, -ε-ε > -ει
2. -ε-ομεν > -οῦμεν, -ε-ον > -ουν, -ε-όμην > οὔμην, -ε-όμεθα > -ούμεθα
3. -εω > ῶ, -ε-εις > εῖς, -ε-ει > -εῖ, -ε-ουσι > -οῦσι, -ε-ειν > -εῖν

-οω

ο + η or ω > ω

ο + ε, ο, or ου > ου

ο + ι-diphthong > οι

1. -ο-ω > ῶ
2. -ο-ετε > -οῦτε, -ο-ομεν > -οῦμεν, -ο-ουσι > -οῦσι, -ο-ον > -ουν, -ο-ες > -ους,
       -ο-ε > ου
3. -ο-εις > -οῖς, -ο-ει > -οῖ   But **not** infinitive: -ο-ειν > **-οῦν**

Present active participle:

-αω: -ῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν: M, N base is -ωντ- F base is -ωσ-

-εω: -ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν: M, N base -ουντ-, F base -ουσ-

-οω: -ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν: M, N base -ουντ-, F base -ουσ-

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

Contract verbs with regular principal parts follow this pattern:

-αω -ήσω ἐ--ησα redup-ηκα redup-ημαι ἐ--ήθην
-εω -ήσω ἐ--ησα redup-ηκα redup-ημαι ἐ--ήθην
-οω -ωσω ἐ--ωσα redup-ωκα redup-ωμαι ἐ--ώθην

2. **Contract Futures**: most follow the -εω type. Exceptions are ἐλαύνω and verbs with presents ending in -άννυμι, see chapter 12).

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

νομίζω -- νομιῶ
κομίζω -- κομιῶ
κρίνω -- κρινῶ
φαίνω -- φανῶ
ἀγγέλλω -- ἀγγελῶ
βάλλω -- βαλῶ
τείνω -- τενῶ (*stretch*)
ἀποκρίνομαι -- ἀποκρινοῦμαι
ἀποθνήσκω -- ἀποθανοῦμαι
ἀποκτείνω -- ἀποκτενῶ
διαφθείρω -- διαφθερῶ (*destroy*)
καλέω -- καλῶ
γαμέω -- γαμῶ

CHAPTER XII

Athematic Verbs

1. **Things to notice** about **-μι** verbs:

-μι verbs are a second conjugation. The first is the thematic or -ω conjugation. The endings of -μι verbs are added directly to the stem without a thematic vowel.

The special conjugation occurs in the tenses of the present system (present and imperfect) and in the second aorist and sometimes in the perfect system.

Other tenses are like those of -ω verbs. For example:

Futures: λύσω: στήσω, δώσω, θήσω, -ἥσω, δείξω, φήσω

First Aorists: ἔλυσα: ἔστησα, ἔδειξα, ἔφησα

Perfects: λέλυκα: δέδωκα, τέθηκα, -ἧκα, δέδειχα

λέλυμαι: δέδομαι, τέθειμαι, -εἷμαι, δέδειγμαι

Aorists passive: ἐλύθην: ἐστάθην, ἐδόθην, ἐτέθην, -εἵθην, ἐδείχθην

2. There are **three types** of **-μι** verbs:

1. *Irregular*: εἰμί, φημί, εἰμί
2. *Reduplicating*: ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι. An extra syllable is added in the present system and **must be dropped** in the other tenses.
3. *Regular*: verbs in -νυμι

3. **Endings:** (new endings are highlighted)

Primary (Active)

-μι	-μεν
-ς	-τε
-σι	-ασι(ν)
Infinitive:	-ναι

Secondary (Active)

-ν	-μεν
-ς	-τε
__	-σαν
Infinitive (aorist):	-ναι

Middle

Primary		Secondary	
-μαι	-μεθα	-μην	-μεθα
-σαι	-σθε	-σο	-σθε
-ται	-νται	-το	-ντο
-σθαι		-σθαι	

4. Special remarks about the verbs of **type 2**:

ἵστημι stem: στη- / στα-

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

δίδωμι stem: δω- / δο-

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

τίθημι stem θη- / θε-

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

ἵημι stem ἡ- / ἑ-

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

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

Add to the vocabulary:

ῥήγνυμι, ῥήξω, ἔρρηξα, -ἔρρωγα, _, ἐρράγην *break, shatter, tear*

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέτηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην *set, place, put, make*

ἀνατίθημι *lay upon, refer, dedicate, attribute, set up*

1. Give principal parts (think about the compound verbs; please ask if you are not sure):
Omission of breathing marks will be counted wrong. Pay attention to the breathing marks in the uncompounded forms. This will help when you add the prefix.

1. ἵστημι
2. καθίστημι
3. δίδωμι
4. παραδίδωμι
5. τίθημι
6. ἀνατίθημι
7. ἵημι
8. ἀφίημι
9. δείκνυμι
10. ἐπιδείκνυμι

1a. A second chance, if you got some wrong. Do not do these until you have handed in part 1 and are sure that they are right.

11. ἀφίστημι
12. ἀποδίδωμι
13. κατατίθημι
14. ἐφίημι (ἐπι-)
15. καταδείκνυμι *show clearly, establish, prove*

2. Recognition of forms: identify and translate.

1. ἐτίθεις
2. στῆναι
3. ἔδομεν
4. ἵστασαν
5. θείς
6. στῆσαι
7. ἐδίδομεν
8. ἑστᾶσι
9. τιθείς
10. ἱστάναι

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

ἵστημι

      ἑστάναι στᾶναι ἱστῆναι στήσας ἵστησι ἵστας ἵσταμαι ἱστάς

τίθημι

      ἔθου ἔθεσο ἐτίθου ἐθήκαμεν τιθέναι τιθεῖναι ἔθηκε θεῖναι

δίδωμι

      δίδουσθαι δοῦσθαι ἐδίδου ἐδοῦναι δέδωκας ἔδωκας δώσεις ἐδιδώμην

4. Write synopses of

ἵστημι in the first person plural
δίδωμι second singular
τίθημι third singular
ἵημι third plural
ἵστημι first singular
δείκνυμι second plural

5. Turn in a translation of # 24 on page 281. You may work in groups on this.

EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA: list and identify all the verb forms in # 24 on page 281.

CHAPTER XIII

1. **Subjunctive**

TENSES: present (going on), aorist (simple/single act), perfect (completed state).

FORMS: use tense stems, no augment for aorist; the perfect stem includes the reduplication.

ENDINGS: primary endings for all tenses with lengthened thematic vowel (even for non-thematic verbs and tenses). ο/ε > ω/η

Active

-ω	-ωμεν
-ῃς	-ητε
-ῃ	-ωσι(ν)

Middle, Middle-Passive

-ωμαι	-ωμεθα
-ῃ	-ησθε
-ηται	-ωνται

NOTES:

1. The perfect subjunctive is usually the perfect participle with the subjunctive of εἰμί.

2. The **subjunctive of** εἰμί:

ὦ	ὦμεν
ᾖς	ἦτε
ᾖ	ὦσι

3. The **aorist passive subjunctive** acts as an -ε-contract verb: -θε- + the endings > -θῶ -θῇς -θῇ -- -θῶμεν -θῆτε -θῶσι

4. **Contract verbs** use the same rules as are listed in Chapter XI:

-εω: -ε- is absorbed before any long vowel: -ῶ -ῇς -ῇ -- -ῶμεν -θῆτε -ῶσι

-αω: 1. -α- + "O" > 2. -α- + "E" > ι > subscript; the subjunctive is identical to the indicative: -ῶ -ᾷς -ᾷ -- -ῶμεν -ᾶτε -ῶσι

-οω: 1. ο + η, ω > ω 2. ι-diphthong > οι: -ῶ -οῖς -οῖ --ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶσι

5. **-μι verbs**

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

ἱστῶ -- στῶ   τιθῶ -- θῶ
ἱστῇς -- στῇς   τιθῇς -- θῇς

δίδωμι uses -ω- throughout the subjunctive: -ῶ -ῷς -ῷ ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶσι

The only verbs which do not use the regular endings are δίδωμι, -α-contracts and -ο-contracts.

USES: Find and fill in an example of each in the readings:

1. "let us" HORTATORY

2. "Don't do it" PROHIBITIVE (μή + aorist subjunctive)

3. "Are we to ...?" DELIBERATIVE

4. FUTURE MORE VIVID CONDITIONS (*will, shall* in the conclusion) ἐάν + the subjunctive --- FUTURE INDICATIVE

5. PRESENT GENERAL CONDITIONS (*whenever, if ever*) ἐάν + subjunctive --- PRESENT INDICATIVE

6. PURPOSE CLAUSES)*in order to, to*) ἵνα or ὅπως + the subjunctive if the main verb is PRIMARY (present, future, or perfect)

7.   With verbs of FEARING (in primary sequence) μή or μὴ οὐ + the subjunctive.

2. **Optative**

TENSES: present, future, aorist, perfect

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

ENDINGS: secondary endings of two types, **-ι-** and **-ιη-**

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

Active (thematic: present, future, 2nd aorist)

-οιμι	-οιμεν
-οις	-οιτε
-οι	-οιεν

Middle (thematic)

-οιμην	-οιμεθα
-οιο	-οισθε
-οιτο	-οιντο

First Aorist

Active			Middle	
-αιμι	-αιμεν		-αιμην	-αιμεθα
(-αις) -ειας	-αιτε		-αιο	-αισθε
(-αι) -ειε	(-αιεν) -ειαν	-αιτο	-αιντο	

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

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

-ιην	-ιμεν (-ιημεν)
-ιης	-ιτε (-ιητε)
-ιη	-ιεν (-ιησαν)

The optative of ἐιμί:

εἴην	εἶμεν (εἴημεν)
εἴης	εἶτε (εἴητε)
εἴη	εἶεν (εἴησαν)

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

α-contracts: α + ο + ι > -ω-
ε-contracts: ε + οι > οι (ε is absorbed before the diphthong)
ο-contracts : ο + οι > οι

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

Aorist passive: -θε- + ιη + -ν -σ -- in the singular
                               + ι + -μεν -τε -εν in the plural

USES: Find and fill in an example of each in your readings:

1. POTENTIAL (*maybe*) with ἄν.

2. WISH (*if only, would that*) without ἄν (may be introduced by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ).

3. FUTURE LESS VIVID CONDITIONS (*should...would*): εἰ + optative ... optative + ἄν.

4. PAST GENERAL CONDITIONS (*whenever*) εἰ + optative ... imperfect indicative.

5. PURPOSE when the main verb is in the past (with ἵνα or ὅπως).

6. With verb of FEARING in a past tense (with μή or μὴ οὐ).

7. With the ὅτι construction in indirect statement after a past verb of thinking or saying. Also in indirect question after a past tense.

ASSIGNMENT: add examples of each kind.

1. **Contrary to fact** (p. 143)

> Present time:
> > εἰ + imperfect ... imperfect + ἄν
> > > were doing   would be doing

> Past time:
> > εἰ + aorist indicative ... aorist indicative + ἄν
> > > had done   would have done

2. **Future Conditions**

> More Vivid (289-90)
> > ἐάν + subjunctive ... future indicative
> > > (translate as present indicative) ... will/shall

> Less Vivid (300-301)
> > εἰ + optative ... optative + ἄν
> > > should ... would

3. **General Conditions**

> Present General (290)
> > ἐάν + subjunctive ... present indicative
> > > if ever, whenever + present ... present

> Past General
> > εἰ + optative ... imperfect indicative
> > > if ever, whenever + past ... past progressive (or "used to")

CHAPTER XIV

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

   FORMS:
   Thematic (present, second aorist)
Active	-ε	-ετε
Middle	-oυ	-εσθε

   First Aorist
Active	(σ)-oν	(σ)-ατε
Middle	(σ)-αι	(σ)-ασθε

   Perfect
Active	pf. act. ptcpl. + ἴσθι	... + ἔστε
Middle	-σο	-σθε

   Aorist Passive
	(θ)-ητι	(θ)-ητε

2. **Vocative**
   USE: for addressing someone or something

   FORMS:

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

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

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

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

3. Verbal
   -τέον added to a verb stem to mean "it is necessary". It is used with the dative.

Chapter VIII: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

  λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα

  παύω

  βουλεύω

  βασιλεύω

  πιστεύω

  θύω

  παιδεύω

  κελεύω

Irregular:

  ἄγω

  ἀκούω

  ἄρχω

  γίγνομαι

  γράφω

  διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8)

  ἐθέλω

  ἔρχομαι

  εὑρίσκω

  ἔχω

  λαμβάνω

  λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἶπον εἴρηκα

  λείπω

  μανθάνω

  πάσχω

  πείθω

  πέμπω

  πίνω πίομαι ἔπιον πέπωκα (8)

  πράττω

  τυγχάνω

  φέρω

  φεύγω φεύξομαι ἔφυγον πέφευγα

φύω φύσω ἔφυσα πέφυκα (8)

Chapter IX: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα λέλυμαι

παύω

βουλεύω

βασιλεύω

πιστεύω

θύω

παιδεύω

κελεύω

Irregular: Be able to recognize others on p. 210-211 for parsing.

αἰσθάνομαι αἰσθήσομαι ᾐσθόμην ᾔσθημαι (7)

ἄγω

ἄρχω

βούλομαι βουλησομαι βεβούλημαι {ἐβουλήθην, 10}

γίγνομαι

γράφω

δέχομαι

διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8) δεδίδαγμαι

εὑρίσκω

ἔχω

θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα --- τέθαμμαι

λαμβάνω

λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἶπον εἴρηκα (λέλεγμαι) εἴρημαι

λείπω

πείθω

πέμπω

πράττω

πυνθάνομαι πεύσομαι ἐπυθόμην πέπυσμαι

στρέφω στρέψω ἔστρεψα --- ἔστραμμαι

φέρω

Chapter X: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in complete principal parts

       λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα λέλυμαι ἐλύθην

       παύω

       βουλεύω

       βασιλεύω

       πιστεύω

       θύω

       παιδεύω

       κελεύω

Irregular:

       ἄγω

       αἰσθάνομαι αἰσθήσομαι ᾐσθόμην ᾔσθημαι (7)

       ἀκούω ἀκούσομαι ἤκουσα ἀκήκοα (ἠκηκόη) _____ ἠκούσθην

       ἄρχω

       βούλομαι βουλησομαι βεβούλημαι ἐβουλήθην

       γίγνομαι γενήσομαι ἐγενόμην γέγονα (*am, have been*) γεγένημαι [ἐγενήθην]

       γράφω   ἐγράφην

       δέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδεξάμην δέδεγμαι (-εδέχθην)

       διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα δεδίδαγμαι ἐδιδάχθην

       ἐθέλω (4)

       ἔρχομαι (4)

       εὑρίσκω

       ἔχω

       θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα --- τέθαμμαι ἐτάφην

       λαμβάνω

       λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἶπον εἴρηκα λέλεγμαι ἐλέχθην

       λείπω

       μανθάνω (4)

       πάσχω (4)

       πείθω

       πέμπω

       πίνω πίομαι ἔπιον πέπωκα -πέπομαι -ἐπόθην

       πράττω πράξω ἔπραξα πέπραχα / πέπραγα ἐπράχθην

       πυνθάνομαι (4) πεύσομαι ἐπυθόμην πέπυσμαι

       στρέφω στρέψω ἔστρεψα --- ἔστραμμαι ἐστέφθην

       τυγχάνω (4) τεύξομαι ἔτυχον τετύχηκα

       φέρω

       φεύγω (4) φεύξομαι ἔφυγον πέφευγα

       φύω φύσω ἔφυσα / ἔφυν (*grew*) πέφυκα (*am by nature, am*)

Chapter XI: Principal Parts to be Learned

1. Verbs with contract Futures

ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελῶ ἤγγειλα ἤγγελκα ἤγγελμαι ἠγγέλθην
ἀποθνῄσκω ἀποθανοῦμαι ἀπέθανον τέθνηκα
ἀποκρίνομαι ἀποκρινοῦμαι ἀποκέκριμαι ἀπεκρίθην
ἀποκτείνω ἀποκτενῶ ἀπέκτεινα ἀπέκτονα
βάλλω βαλῶ ἔβαλον βέβληκα βέβλημαι ἐβλήθην
γαμέω γαμῶ ἔγημα γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι
διαφθείρω
καλέω
κομίζω
κρίνω
κομίζω
μένω (4)
νομίζω
φαίνω

ἐλαύνω ἐλῶ (-άω) ἤλασα -ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι ἠλάθην

2. Regular

ἀγαπάω ἀγαπήσω ἠγάπησα ἠγάπηκα ἠγάπημαι ἠγαπήθην
διψάω (irreg. pres.)
ἐρωτάω
πεινάω (irreg. pres.)
τιμάω τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα τετίμημαι ἐτιμήθην
νικάω
γεννάω
σιγάω
σιωπάω
τολμάω

ἀδικέω ἀδικήσω ἠδίκησα ἠδίκηκα ἠδίκημαι ἠδικήθην
διανοέομαι διανοήσομαι διενοήθην
ζητέω
ἡγέομαι ἡγήσομαι ἡγησάμην ἥγημαι (ἡγήθην, in passive sense)
μισέω
νοέω
ποιέω ποιήσω ἐποίησα πεποίηκα πεποίημαι ἐποιήθην
φιλέω

φοβέομαι φοβήσομαι πεΦόβημαι ἐφοβήθην
φρονέω
νοσέω
οἰκέω
τελέω

ἀξιόω ἀξιώσω ἠξίωσα ἠξίωκα ἠξίωμαι ἠξιώθην
δηλόω
δουλόω
τεκνόω

3. Irregular
αἱρέω
ἀφικνέομαι
δοκέω
δράω
ἐάω (impf. εἴων) ἐάσω εἴασα εἴακα εἴαμαι εἰάθην
ἐράω (impf. ἤρων) ἠράσθην
ζάω
ὁράω
βοάω
θέω
πλέω
πνέω
῾ρέω
ὑπισχνέομαι ὑποσχήσομαι ὑπεσχόμην ὑπέσχημαι

Principal Parts: Chapter XII

δείκνυμι δείξω ἔδειξα δέδειχα δέδειγμαι ἐδείχθην

δίδωμι δώσω ἔδωκα (δω/δο) δέδωκα δέδομαι ἐδόθην

ἵημι -ἥσω -ἧκα (ἡ/ἑ) -εῖκα -εῖμαι -εῖθην

ἵστημι στήσω ἔστησα (1) ἔστην (2) ἔστηκα (ἔσταμαι) ἐστάθην

      ἀφίστημι ἀποστήσω ἀπέστησα / ἀπέστην ἀφέστηκα ἀφέσταμαι ἀπεστάθην

τίθημι θήσω ἔθηκα (θη/θε) τέθηκα τέθειμαι ἐτέθην

πίμπλημι πλήσω ἔπλησα πέπληκα πέπλησμαι ἐπλήσθην

ὄλλυμι ὀλῶ ὤλεσα / ὠλόμην ὀλώλεκα ὄλωλα

Deponents:

δύναμαι δυνήσομαι δέδυνημαι ἐδυνήθην

ἐπίσταμαι (ἠπιστάμην) ἐπιστήσομαι ἠπιστήθην

κάθημαι

κεῖμαι κείσομαι

Verbs with athematic second aorists:

ἁλίσκομαι ἁλώσομαι ἑάλων ἑάλωκα

βαίνω βήσομαι ἔβην βέβηκα

γιγνώσκω γνώσομαι ἔγνων ἔγνωκα ἔγνωσμαι ἐγνώσθην

Beginning Greek (II): Review

I--VERB forms

A. conjugate in full:

παύω
ποιέω

B. write synopses (using the forms) of:

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

II--PRONOUNS -- review pages 5-6 in study guide (esp. the uses of αὐτός). Translate the underlined words.
1. By whom were you sent?
2. The woman by whom we were sent has left.
3. I myself saw them.
4. The same people said the same things to the same people.
5. Did you see these women?
6. No one knows what[ever] you think.
7. Anyone who says this is right.
8. Someone might say that.
9. No one knows himself.
10. They devoured each other.

II B-- review uses of the cases, pp. 328-341 and prepositions, pp. 341-3.

III--Constructions: translate
1. Indirect statement:
VERB OF SAYING:
              omit subject (if the same) | INFINITIVE
              ACCUSATIVE | INFINITIVE
VERB OF PERCEPTION:
              omit subject (if the same)
                      \ PARTICIPLE (Nominative)
              ACCUSATIVE
                \ PARTICIPLE (Accusative)

   1. They said that they had not done anything evil.
   2. We think that they did nothing evil.
   3. I know (+ ptcpl) that he is noble.

2. Genitive Absolute:

> Noun (genitive)| Participle (genitive) =
> Noun (genitive)
> > \Participle (genitive)

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

3. Conditions:

CONTRARY-TO-FACT

> Present   ἐι + imperfect (**were**) -- imperfect (**would**) + ἄν
> Past   ἐι + aorist (**had**) -- aorist (**would have**) + ἄν

FUTURE CONDITIONS

> More Vivid
> > ἐάν + subjunctive (present or aorist) -- future
> Less Vivid
> > ἐι + optative (**should**) -- optative (**would**) + ἄν

GENERAL CONDITIONS ("if ever", "whenever")

> Present   ἐάν + subjunctive -- present indicative
> Past   ἐι + optative -- imperfect

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

4. Sequence of Moods: Find examples in your readings.

If the leading verb is primary use the subjunctive in the subordinate clause. [MAY]
> **PRIMARY**: present, future, perfect, future perfect

If the leading verb is secondary, use the optative in the subordinate clause. [MIGHT]
> **SECONDARY**: imperfect, aorist, pluperfect

ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ 320c-e

ἦν γάρ ποτε (1) χρόνος, ὅτε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θνητὰ δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν.(2) ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνος ἦλθεν εἱμαρμένος γενέσεως τυποῦσιν (3) αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἔνδον, ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μίξαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ (4) καὶ γῇ κεράννυται. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἄγειν αὐτὰ πρὸς φῶς ἔμελλον, (5) προσέταξαν Προμηθεῖ καὶ Ἐπιμηθεῖ κοσμῆσαί τε καὶ νεῖμαι (6) δυνάμεις ἑκάστοις ὡς πρέπει. Προμηθέα δὲ παραιτεῖται Ἐπιμηθεὺς (7) αὐτὸς νεῖμαι, νείμαντος δέ μου, ἔφη, ἐπίσκεψαι· καὶ οὕτως πείσας (8) νέμει. νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰσχὺν ἄνευ τάχους προσῆπτεν, τὰ δ' (9) ἀσθενέστερα τάχει ἐκόσμει· τὰ δὲ ὥπλιζε, τοῖς δ' ἄοπλον διδοὺς (10) φύσιν ἄλλην τιν' αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανᾶτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν.(11)

1 ποτε *once* ὅτε *when* 2 θνητὰ γένη *mortal kinds/creatures*
3 ἐπειδή *when* τούτοις *for these* (dative). εἱμαρμένος *fated, appointed, decreed*
γένεσις, γενέσεως, ἡ *birth, generation* τυποῦσιν *they stamp/form, mould*
4 αὐτά *them* ἔνδον *within* πῦρ, πυρός, τό (πυρί dative) *fire*
μίγνυμι, μίξω, ἔμιξα (aor. ptcpl. μίξαντες) *mix* ὅσος, -η, -ον *as much as, as many as*
5 κεράννυται < κεράννυμι *mix, blend* ἔμελλον *they were going to*
6 προατάττω, -ταξω, προσέταξα *assign, appoint* κοσμέω (aor. inf. κοσμῆσαι) *embellish*
νέμω νεμῶ ἔνειμα *distribute*
7 ὡς πρέπει *as is fitting* παραιτέομαι *beg for something* (*and get it*) δύναμις *power, ability*
ἔκαστος *each*
8 αὐτός *he himself* νείμαντος δέ μου *when I have distributed* [*them*]
ἔφη *he said* ἐπίσκεψαι *imperative, look them over* πείσας *after persuading* [*him*]
9 ἰσχύς, ἰσχύος ἡ *strength* ἄνευ *without* τάχος, τάχους, τό *swiftness*
προσάπτω *fasten to, confer upon* τὰ μέν...τὰ δέ *some ... others*
10 ὁπλίζω *equip, arm* ὅπλον *tool, armor* ἄοπλος *unarmed* διδούς *giving*
11 μηχανάομαι *contrive, devise* σωτηρία *survival*

ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ 320e-321c

ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἤμπισχεν, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οἴκησιν
ἔνεμεν· ἃ δὲ ηὖξε μεγέθει, τῷδε αὐτῷ αὐτὰ ἔσῳζεν· καὶ τἄλλα οὕτως
ἐπανισῶν ἔνεμεν. ταῦτα δὲ ἐμηχανᾶτο εὐλάβειαν ἔχων μή τι γένος
ἀϊστωθείη· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀλληλοφθοριῶν διαφυγὰς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς τὰς
5 ἐκ Διὸς ὥρας εὐμαρίαν ἐμηχανᾶτο ἀμφιεννὺς αὐτὰ πυκναῖς τε θριξὶν καὶ
στερεοῖς δέρμασιν, ἱκανοῖς μὲν ἀμῦναι χειμῶνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καύματα,
καὶ ἐς εὐνὰς ἰοῦσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα στρωμνὴ οἰκεία τε καὶ
αὐτοφυὴς ἑκάστῳ· καὶ ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὁπλαῖς, τὰ δὲ δέρμασιν στερεοῖς καὶ
ἀναίμοις. τοὐντεῦθεν τροφὰς ἄλλοις ἄλλας ἐξεπόριζεν, τοῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς
10 βοτάνην, ἄλλοις δὲ δένδρων καρπούς, τοῖς δὲ ῥίζας· ἔστι δ' οἷς ἔδωκεν εἶναι
τροφὴν ζῴων ἄλλων βοράν· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ὀλιγογονίαν προσῆψε, τοῖς δ'
ἀναλισκομένοις ὑπὸ τούτων πολυγονίαν, σωτηρίαν τῷ γένει πορίζων. ἅτε δὴ
οὖν οὐ πάνυ τι σοφὸς ὢν ὁ Ἐπιμηθεὺς ἔλαθεν αὐτὸν καταναλώσας τὰς
δυνάμεις· λοιπὸν δὴ ἀκόσμητον ἔτι αὐτῷ ἦν τὸ ἀνθρώπων γένος, καὶ ἠπόρει
15 ὅ τι χρήσαιτο.

1 σμικρότης -ότητος, ἡ *smallness*   ἀμπίσχω *surround, cover*
πτηνός -όν *winged*   φυγή *flight, escape*
κατάγειος, -ον *underground*
2 * νέμω, νεμῶ, ἔνειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην *distribute*
αὐξάνω /αὔξω *increase*   μέγεθος -ους, τό *largeness, size*
3 ἐπανισόω *make equal*   εὐλάβεια, -ας, ἡ *caution*
4 ἀϊστόω *make unseen, cause to become extinct*
ἀλληλοφθορία *mutual destruction*
5 ἐπαρκέω *supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount)*
εὐμαρία *ease, comfort, provision for protection against*   ἀμφιέννυμι *put round,
clothe*
6 πυκνός *thick, close*   θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ *hair*
στερεός -ά -όν *solid, firm, stiff*   δέρμα, -ατος, τό *skin, hide*
* ἱκανός, ή, όν *sufficient, enough*   ἀμύνω *ward off*
7 χείμων -ῶνος, ὁ *winter*   καῦμα, -ματος, τό *burning heat*
εὐνή *bed, lair*   ἰοῦσιν < εἶμι *go*
8 ὑπάρχω *begin, be, belong to, become, be sufficient for*
στρωμνή *bedding* οἰκεῖος -α -ον *one's own, private*
αὐτοφυής -ές *self-growing, natural*
9 ὑποδέω *bind over, shoe*   ὁπλή *hoof* ἄναιμος *bloodless*
10 τουντεῦθεν = τὸ ἐντευθεν *then, next* ἐκπορίζω *invent, contrive*
βοτάνη *grass, pasture*   δένδρον *tree*   καρπός *fruit*   ῥίζα *root*

12 βορά *food* ὀλιγογονία *producing few offspring*
13 προσῆψε < προσάπτω *fasten to, confer upon*
ἀναλίσκομαι *be consumed* πολυγονία *producing many offspring*
14 πορίζω *bring, furnish, supply* ἅτε with participle, *since*
15 λανθάνω *escape the notice of* καταναλίσκω *squander, use up*
ἀκόσμητος *unadorned*
16 ἀπορέω *be at a loss*

ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ 321c-322a

ἀποροῦντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἔρχεται Προμηθεὺς ἐπισκεψόμενος τὴν νομήν, καὶ ὁρᾷ τὰ
μὲν ἄλλα ζῷα ἐμμελῶς πάντων ἔχοντα, τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον γυμνόν τε καὶ
ἀνυπόδητον καὶ ἄστρωτον καὶ ἄοπλον· ἤδη δὲ καὶ ἡ εἱμαρμένη ἡμέρα παρῆν,
ἐν ᾗ ἔδει καὶ ἄνθρωπον ἐξιέναι ἐκ γῆς εἰς φῶς. ἀπορίᾳ οὖν ἐχόμενος ὁ
5 Προμηθεύς, ἥντινα σωτηρίαν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ εὕροι, κλέπτει Ἡφαίστου καὶ
Ἀθηνᾶς τὴν ἔντεχνον σοφίαν σὺν πυρί--ἀμήχανον γὰρ ἦν ἄνευ πυρὸς αὐτὴν
κτηνήν τῳ ἢ χρησίμην γενέσθαι--οὕτω δὴ δωρεῖται ἀνθρώπῳ. τὴν μὲν οὖν
περὶ τὸν βίον σοφίαν ἄνθρωπος ταύτῃ ἔσχεν, τὴν δὲ πολιτικὴν οὐκ εἶχεν· ἦν
γὰρ παρὰ τῷ Διΐ· τῷ δὲ Προμηθεῖ εἰς μὲν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὴν τοῦ Διὸς
10 οἴκησιν οὐκέτι ἐνεχώρει εἰσελθεῖν· πρὸς δὲ καὶ αἱ Διὸς φυλακαὶ φοβεραὶ
ἦσαν· εἰς δὲ τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἡφαίστου οἴκημα τὸ κοινόν, ἐν ᾧ
ἐφιλοτεχνείτην, λαθὼν εἰσέρχεται, καὶ κλέψας τήν τε ἔμπυρον τέχνην τὴν
τοῦ Ἡφαίστου καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τὴν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώπῳ, καὶ ἐκ
τούτου εὐπορία μὲν ἀνθρώπῳ τοῦ βίου γίγνεται, Προμηθέα δὲ δι' Ἐπιμηθέα
15 ὕστερον, ᾗπερ λέγεται, κλοπῆς δίκη μετῆλθεν.

1 νομή *pasture, distribution*
2 ἐμμελῶς *harmoniously, gracefully, regularly*
      ἐμμελῶς πάντων ἔχοντα gen. with adverb of manner, "being harmonious in all
      things"
3 ἀνυπόδητος *without shoes, unshod* ἄστρωτος *without a bed*
5 ἀπορία *difficulty, want of resource* ἔντεχνος *invented by art, within the range of
art*
7 κτητός *that may be acquired*
10 Ζεύς Διός Διί Δία *Zeus*
11 ἐγχωρέω *make room for, concede, allow*
13 φιλοτεχνέω *practice an art*
14 ἔμπυρος *in/on/of fire*
15 εὐπορία *facility, means, resources*

16 ᾗπερ adverb *in which way, as*
17 μετέρχομαι *come along, go after, pursue, visit* [as an avenger]