

Study Guide for Luschnig, *An Introduction to Ancient Greek*, 2nd edition

Part Two: Lessons VII- XIV



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Lesson VII

Participles

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

Summary of Forms and Uses

1. **Definition:** A **participle** shares two parts of speech. It is a verbal adjective.

As an **adjective** it has gender, number, and case.

As a **verb** it has tense and voice, and may take an object (in whatever case the verb takes).

2. **Uses:** In general there are three uses: **attributive**, **circumstantial**, and **supplementary**.

Attributive: with the **article**, the participle is used as a **noun** or **adjective**. Examples: οἱ ἔχοντες, τὰ ὄντα, ὁ μέλλων χρόνος.

Circumstantial: 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) [ἄμα, αὐτίκα, μεταξύ]

CAUSE: (since) [ἄτε, 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.

noun in the genitive | participle in the genitive

The participle is an adjective depending on the noun.

Supplementary: 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:**

Present: _____ **ing**

Future: **in order to** _____ (shows purpose)

Aorist: _____ **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

Practice Exercises and Sample Test

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) hearing the philosophers, we fell asleep.
2. After hearing the poets, the women went home.
3. She is going to the island in order to hear Sappho (Σαπφώ, Σαπφούς, ἡ).
4. Did you speak to the women (who were) hearing the philosophers? ... to the men (who had) [having] heard ...

2. πέμπω

sending

sending for

being sent

in order to send

in order to send for

after sending

after sending for

1. After sending for the book, I waited.
2. Did you buy a stamp in order to send for a new tent?
3. We women will stop (middle) sending gifts to the men (who are) not sending gifts to us (to us = ἡμῖν).
4. Are y'all leading the children (who are) being sent to the island.
5. We will hear the woman (who is) sending for a priest.
6. Did you see the man (after he had) [having] sent the books.

Participles — Work Sheet

I Translate into Greek (use nom. singular, m. f. n.)

E.g. *leading* ἄγων ἄγουσα ἄγον

1. freeing
2. ransoming
3. being released
4. in order to release
5. in order to ransom
6. after freeing
7. after ransoming
8. in order to send for
9. after learning
10. suffering

II Identify case, gender, tense, and verb

E.g. ἀγαγόντι — dative m/n aorist ἄγω

1. παθόντος
2. πραξάσαις
3. βαλλούση
4. βάλοντος
5. λείποντος
6. λιποῦσι
7. οὔσαν
8. οἴσων
9. λαμβάνοντες
10. λαβόντα

III In the sentences in VII exercise 4 find examples of:

1. attributive participle
2. supplementary participle
3. circumstantial participle used for purpose
4. participle expressing cause
5. genitive absolute
6. participle used for a condition

IV Translate your examples.

V Translate into Greek: I happen to be a wise woman/ wise man.

Sample Quiz on participles

1. Translate into English (7)

γράφων - ουσια - ον

γραφόμενος - η - ον [1]

γραφόμενος - η - ον [2]

γράψας - ασα - αν

γραφάμενος - η - ον

γράφων - ουσια - ον

γραφόμενος - η - ον

2. Translate into Greek (6)

1. sending

2. after sending

3. in order to send for

3. Identify **tense and verb** (32)

E.g. πέμψοντι fut. πέμπω

1. ἀκουσομένην

2. ἀγαγόντος

3. μανθανούση

4. μαθοῦσι

5. παθουσῶν

6. ἄρξαντι

7. ὄντα

8. ἐλθῶν

4. Decline in full the **present active participle of πέμπω** (24)

5. Uses: Explain each use and give an example in English. EXTRA: give examples in GREEK.

1. Attributive participle

2. Circumstantial participle

3. Supplementary participle

4. Genitive absolute

6. Translate:

1. πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος, τῶν μὲν ὄντων ὡς ἔστιν, τῶν δὲ οὐκ ὄντων ὡς οὐκ ἔστιν. [ὡς *how, that, as*]

2. ὁ γέρον ἦλθε ὡς τὴν παῖδα λυσόμενος.

3. τῶν παιδῶν μὴ ὄντων καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν, ἢ μήτηρ καὶ ὁ πατήρ οὐκ εἰσὶν εὐδαίμονες.

Lesson VIII

A. Pronouns

1. *Indefinite*: τις, τι (base: τιν-), enclitic
2. *Interrogative*: τίς, τί (base: τίν-), retains acute accent
3. *Relative indefinite*: ὅς, ἧ, ὅ [the relative pronoun] combines with τις, τι > to become ὅστις, ἧτις, ὅ τι. Both parts are declined. It is accented like the relative pronoun.

Review rules for enclitics (Lesson II)

ἄνθρωπός τις	ξένοι τινές	θεοί τινες
Ἄθηναίός τις	ξένος τις	θεῶν τινῶν

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* _____, *will be*).

2. Formation:

PERFECT

Regular: **reduplication** + 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.

PLUPERFECT

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

-η	-εμεν
-ης	-ετε
-ει	-εσαν

There is no infinitive or participle.

FUTURE PERFECT

perfect participle + the *future* of εἰμί

Be sure to make the participle agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb.
ἔσομαι – ἔσει – ἔσται — ἐσόμεθα – ἔσεσθε – ἔσονται; infinitive: ἔσεσθαι.

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

The Perfect: a primary tense and notes on aspect

Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses (GMT)*

42. The perfect represents an action as already finished at the *present* time; as γέγραφα, *I have written* (that is, *my writing is now finished*).

43. The pluperfect represents an action as already at a given past time; as [ἔγγραφη], *I had written* (that is, *my writing was finished at some specified past time*).

44. The perfect, although it implies the performance of the action in past time, yet states only that it *stands completed* at the *present* time. That explains why the perfect is classed with the present as a primary tense, that is a tense in *present* time.

Aspect:

1. going on – present, imperfect
2. single act – aorist
3. completed – perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

GMT 57

Since the same event may thus (1) be stated by the aorist or the imperfect according to the writer's point of view, it is natural that it should occasionally be a matter of indifference which form is used, especially when the action is of such a nature that it is not important to distinguish its duration from its occurrence.

(1) One of the examples is ἔβασίλευσε δέκα ἔτη which means *he had a reign of ten years* (which is viewed as a single past event), while ἐβασίλευε δέκα ἔτη might refer to the same reign in the sense *he was reigning during ten years*. *GMT 56*

Infinitives:

Present and aorist infinitives not in indirect statement do not express time except as implied by the context. Verbs of wishing, for example, refer to a future action. The difference is one of aspect: **present** for an action perceived as going on; the **aorist** for an action seen as a single occurrence.

The **perfect infinitive** is used to show that the action is finished. A good example comes from *Crito* οὐδὲ βουλευέσθαι ἔτι ὥρα, ἀλλὰ βεβουλευῆσθαι. . . *It is no longer time to be making plans, but to have them already made.*

The **future infinitive** is rarely used except in indirect statement and with μέλλω in the periphrastic future.

Review of Pronouns

1. **Demonstratives** (Lesson III)

οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο	this
ὅδε ἤδε τόδε	this
ἐκεῖνος ἐκεῖνη ἐκεῖνο	that

2. **Relative** (Lesson II)

ὅς ἢ ὃ	who, which, that
--------	------------------

3. **Reciprocal** (Lesson VIII)

ἀλλήλων	each other
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4. **Interrogative** (Lesson VIII)

τίς, τί	who? what? why?
---------	-----------------

5. **Indefinite** (Lesson VIII)

τις, τι	someone, anyone, anything, something
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6. **Relative Indefinite** (Lesson VIII)

ὅστις ἤτις ὅ τι	anyone who, whoever anything which, whatever
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7. **Personal** (Lesson IX)

ἐγώ — ἡμεῖς	I — we
σύ — ὑμεῖς	you — y'all
αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ — αὐτῶν	him her it — them

8. **Intensive** (Lesson IX)

αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό	-self
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9. **Reflexive** (Lesson IX)

ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμαυτῆς — ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	myself, ourselves
σεαυτοῦ σεαυτῆς — ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	yourself, yourselves
ἐαυτοῦ ἐαυτῆς ἐαυτοῦ	him/her/it-self, themselves

10. **Negative** (Lesson X)

οὐδεὶς οὐδεμία οὐδέν	no one, nothing, no
μησεῖς μηδεμία μηδέν	no one, nothing, no

Sample Test and Exercises for Lesson VIII

Sample Test

1. Principal Parts of Verbs — Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these:

παύω

ἄγω

φέρω

γράφω

λείπω

λύω

θύω

λαμβάνω

2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle: βουλεύω

3. Identify **VERB and TENSE** (only)

1. πεπονθῶς ἔσομαι

2. ἐπεποίθεμεν

3. ἀκηκόατε

4. ἴσασιν

5. ἐλήλυθας

6. ἦχα

4. Translate these sentences.

1. τί γεγράφατε; λόγον τινά γεγράφαμεν.

2. τίνος ἀκηκόαμεν; ἀκηκόατε γυναικός τινος λεγούσης περὶ τῶν μεγάλων κυνῶν.

3. εἶδομεν {Σωκράτην} πίνοντα καὶ πεπωκότα ...

4. ἀπεκρίθη [answered] ὁ Πιλάτος, “ὁ γέγραφα, γέγραφα.” [ὁ Πιλάτος, Pontius Pilate]

5. τίς οὐ τέθνηκε;

6. ὅτι πεπόνθατε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν κατηγορῶν [my accusers] οὐκ οἶδα.

7. Δ. εἶρηκα τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον. Σ. εἶρηκεν; Σμ. οὐκ ἤκουσας; εἶρηκεν.

8. ἔστιν οὖν ὅστις βούλεται ὑπὸ τῶν συνόντων βλάπτεσθαι; (βλάπτω harm)

5. Fill in the blanks.

1. Who _____ ἔρχονται;

2. Who _____ ἔρχεται;

3. οὐ μεμαθήκαμεν what (whatever) _____ εἶπες (= ἔλεξας).

4. ἐπαίδευον some (people) _____.

5. Whom _____ οἶδε οἱ παῖδες πιστεύουσι; (What case do verbs of trusting take?)

Exercises for Lesson VIII

1. Principal Parts of Verbs — Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these:

κελεύω

ἀκούω

φέρω

πάσχω

ἔρχομαι

ἔχω (5)

θύω

λαμβάνω

2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle; pluperfect active indicative, and future perfect active indicative:

παύω

3. Identify **VERB and TENSE** (only)

1. πεπονθῶς ἔσται

2. οἶδε

3. ἔοικας

4. ἴστε

5. εἴληφε

6. πεπωκότα

7. ἐπεπόνθεμεν

8. εἶρηκεν

9. πεπόνθατε

10. γεγράφασι

4. Readings from Lesson VIII (pp. 171-2): Translate # 3 and 4.

Lesson IX

1. Pronouns

Personal pronouns

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:

αὐτῇ ἡ γυνή “the woman herself”

ἡ γυνὴ αὐτῇ “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 εἶδομεν τὴν αὐτὴν γυναῖκα. (“We all saw the same woman.”)

ὁ αὐτός “the same man”

ταῦτα τὰ αὐτά (often seen as ταῦτα ταῦτά 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 know each other.
7. Those men do not know themselves.
8. You yourself saw them.
9. That woman herself wishes to see us and you.
10. The gift itself leads the children to itself.

11. Living things (ζῶα) have growth (αὔξησις) through themselves.
12. Are the mind and the soul the same thing?
13. The young man has many hopes concerning his own soul.
14. She has leisure, but he 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 a 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 τὰ with the genitive; e.g. τὰ ὑμῶν means “your possessions”.)

Correct these:

1. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ εἶδον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα.
2. πείθει τὴν ἑμαυτῆς μητέρα.
3. πείθονται τῷ ἑαυτῷ πατρί.
4. πάντες βουλόμεθα τὰ ἑαυτῶν.
5. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄρχει αὐτῶν.
6. ἡ τραγωδία 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 (accented on penult) 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 εισί -φθαι
-μμην -ψο -πτο	-μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι ἦσαν

PALATALS (κ, γ, χ)

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

DENTALS (τ, δ, θ)

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

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

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

COMBINATIONS REVIEWED

Labials	Palatals	Dentals
πτ	κτ	στ
μμ	γμ	σμ
φθ	χθ	σθ
ψ	ξ	σ

PRACTICE: Correct these forms (the accents are right)

ἤρχμαι	ἤρχμεθα	ἤρχμένος	< ἄρχω
ἤγται	ἤρχται	πέπραγται	< ἄγω ἄρχω πράττω
ἤγσθε	ἤγσθαι	ἤρχσθε	
πέπραγσο	ἤγσαι	ἤρχσο	
πεπεμπμεθα	γέγραφμαι	ἐγεγράφημην	<πέμπω, γράφω
εἴληβται	εἰλήβμεθα	γέγραφνται	< λαμβάνω, γράφω
γέγραψθε	πέπεμπσθαι	ἐγέγραψο	

Sample Quiz for Lesson Nine

I. Pronouns:

A. Translate the underlined words:

1. I myself heard them. (“hear” + _____ case)
2. We on the one hand have money, but you have friends.
3. This is my husband, Agamemnon.
4. Did they see you all?
5. The (masculine) lemmings killed themselves.
6. She said to the big dog, “Sir, I want you to leave.”

7. We all saw the same women, but everyone described them differently.

8. Did he (Oedipus) kill his (Creon's) father or his own (Oedipus')?

B. The uses of **αὐτός**: Describe in your own words the three uses and how you can tell them apart:

1. -self
2. same
3. 3rd person personal pronoun

II. Verb forms

A. Conjugate the perfect middle/passive of **παύω** (indicative, infinitive, participle). Extra: conjugate in pluperfect and future perfect middle/passive.

B. Identify verb:

1. ἐγεγράμμεθα
2. ἦξαι
3. ἦρκεται
4. ἐνηνεγμένοι ἦσαν
5. ἐπεπείσμην

C. Give principal parts

1. παύω
2. θύω
3. πέμπω
4. αἰσθάνομαι (4)
5. λείπω

III. Translate:

1. ἔστιν ὁ φίλος ἄλλος αὐτός.

2. τὴν παῖδα τὴν σὴν τὴν τε ἐμὴν μέλλεις κτενεῖν (= ἀποκτενεῖν);

3. οἱ αὐτοὶ λέγουσι τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν.

4. ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς ἢ αὐτῆ ἀρετῆ.

5. περὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ ψυχῆς οὐ πολλὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχω.

Lesson 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; -ο- 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, -εξ

-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 ἢ the same case for both things being compared

οὗτός ἐστι νεώτερος ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός.

2. without ἢ, use the GENITIVE of COMPARISON.

οὗτός ἐστι νεώτερος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

PARTITIVE GENITIVE, 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:

οὐδεὶς οὐδεμία οὐδέν

μηδεὶς 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-), -είσα (-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.

Future Passive

stem + **θη** + **σ** + **ο/ε** + primary middle endings

-ομαι	-όμεθα	Endings with the Thematic Vowel
-ει	-εσθε	
-εται	-ονται	

infinitive -εσθαι

participle -όμενος, -η, -ον

Review of Tenses and Voices

1. **γράφω**: active, *write*; middle, *take notes*; passive *be written*.

Using abbreviations identify the 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.

2. **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? (γινώσκω)
 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?

Sample Quiz on Lesson Ten

1. Conjugate in the aorist and future passive, πέμπω (16 forms, include infinitive and participle).
2. Identify TENSE, VOICE, VERB
Example: πέπραγμαi PERFECT MIDDLE πράττω
σωθήσεσθαι
ἐλελύμην
γραφησόμεθα
ἠνέχθησαν
ἀχθῆναι
3. Principal parts (number is the number of forms)
παιδεύω (5)
ἔχω (6)

βούλομαι (3)

4. Translate

1. ἀναρχίας δὲ μείζον οὐκ ἔστιν κακόν.
2. οὐ γὰρ οἶμαι θεμιτὸν εἶναι ἀμείνονι ἀνδρὶ ὑπὸ χείρονος {ἀνδρὸς} βλάπτεσθαι.
[θεμιτός *lawful, natural*]
3. οὐδὲν γλυκύτερόν ἐστιν ἢ πάντα εἰδέναι.
4. βροτοῖς ἥδιστον αἰδεῖν. [αἰίδω *sing*]
5. εἶδον γὰρ θεὸν πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον, καὶ ἐσώθη μου ἡ ψυχὴ. [πρόσωπον *face*]
6. τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν τότε λεχθέντων, τὰ μὲν ἀληθῆ ἐστιν, τὰ δὲ ψευδῆ.
- 7-8. Θαλῆς ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε τάδε· [Θαλῆς, Thales, a Milesian philosopher]
πρεσβύτατον τῶν ὄντων {ἐστι} θεός, ἀγενητὸς γάρ. [πρεσβύτατον, *oldest*;
ἀγενητὸς *unborn*]
κάλλιστον κόσμος, ποίημα γὰρ θεοῦ. [ποίημα, *creation*]
σοφώτατον χρόνος, εὕρισκει γὰρ πάντα.
9. σοφώτατος πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶν ὁ Σωκράτης, οὐδὲν γὰρ οἶδε.
10. οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἄμεινον εἰρήνης. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κτῆμα κάλλιον φίλου.

Lesson 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 > -ᾶς, -α-ει > -ᾶ But **not** infinitive: -α-ειν > -ᾶν
2. -α-ω > -ῶ, -α-ομεν > -ῶμεν, -αουσι > -ῶσι, -α-ομεθα > -ῶμεθα, -α-ον > -ων
3. -α-ετε > -ᾶτε, -α-εσθε > -ᾶσθε, -α-εζ > -αζ, -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-εζ > -ειζ, -ε-ε > -ει
2. -ε-ομεν > -οῦμεν, -ε-ον > -ουν, -ε-όμην > οῦμην, -ε-όμεθα > -οῦμεθα
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-εζ > -ουζ, -ο-ε > ου
3. -ο-εις > -οῖς, -ο-ει > -οῖ But **not** infinitive: -ο-ειν > -οῖν

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-ῆσα redup-ῆκα redup-ῆμαι ἐ-ῆθην
-εω -ήσω ἐ-ῆσα redup-ῆκα redup-ῆμαι ἐ-ῆθην
-οω -ωσω ἐ-ῶσα redup-ῶκα redup-ῶμαι ἐ-ῶθην

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

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 — ἀγγεῶ
βάλλω — βαλῶ
τείνω — τενῶ (*stretch*)
ἀποκρίνομαι — ἀποκρινοῦμαι
ἀποθνήσκω — ἀποθανοῦμαι
ἀποκτείνω — ἀποκτενῶ
διαφθείρω — διαφθερῶ (*destroy*)
καλέω — καλῶ
γαμέω — γαμῶ

Sample Test on Lesson XI

Forms:

1. Conjugate ὀράω in the present active and middle/passive. Give principal parts. [Hint: this verb has an irregular augment].
2. Conjugate ποιέω in the present and imperfect active and m-p.

Translation: Translate the sentences and perform chores

1. λίαν φιλῶν σεαυτὸν οὐχ ἔξεις φίλον.

λίαν “too much”

φιλῶν: identify form _____

ἔξεις: tense and verb _____

2. ἔστιν ὀφθαλμὸς Δίκης ὃς τὰ πάντα ὀρᾷ.

ὄς what form is this?
πάντα what form is this?

3. ὦρα ἐρᾶν, ὦρα δὲ γαμῆν, ὦρα δὲ πεπαῦσθαι.

Hint: ὦρα is a 1st d. noun

What verb must be supplied? _____

Explain the use of the tenses of the infinitives.

Give two other verbs meaning “to love” in Greek. _____

4. πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, “πολλοὶ σε ἐπαινοῦσι,” “τί γάρ,” ἔφη “κακὸν πεποίηκα;” ἐπαινέω
praise

Give the principal parts of ποιέω

Identify the form εἰπόντα

5. τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἀπειθεῖν τῷ βέλτιονι—καὶ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ—ὅτι κακὸν καὶ
αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶν οἶδα.

ἀπειθέω *disobey* (+ dat.)

ἀδικέω: give principal parts

6. ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἤδη ὦρα ἀπιέναι, ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀποθανουμένῳ, ὑμῖν δὲ βιωσομένοις· ὅπότεροι
δὲ ἡμῶν ἔρχονται ἐπὶ ἄμεινον πράγμα, ἄδηλον παντὶ πλὴν ἢ τῷ θεῷ.

ἀπιέναι *to go away* ὅπότερος *which* (of two persons things or groups) πλὴν ἢ *except*
ἀποθανουμένῳ what tense and why? _____

Give the principal parts of the verb.

βιωσομένοις what noun is this derived from?

Principal parts and meanings:

αἶρέω

ἀποκρίνομαι

δοκέω

μένω

Meanings:

δέομαι

ἄξιόω

δηλόω

ἐρωτάω

τιμάω

ζητέω

καλέω

ἔάω

ἠγέομαι

μισέω

Lesson XII

Athematic Verbs: Summary

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, -ήσω, δείξω, φήσω

First Aorists: ἔλυσα: ἔστησα, ἔδειξα, ἔφησα

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

λέλυμαι: δέδομαι, τέθειμαι, -εῖμαι, δέδειγμαι

Aorists passive: ἐλύθη: ἐστάθη, ἐδόθη, ἐτέθη, -εῖθη, ἐδείχθη

2. There are three types of -μι verbs:

1. **Irregular:** εἰμί, φημί, εἰμί

2. **Regular:** verbs in -νυμι

3. **Reduplicating:** ἴστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἴημι. An extra syllable is added in the present system and **must be dropped** in the other tenses.

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. εἰστήκη *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 ἦ- / ἐ-

The second aorist ἦκα is irregular. -κ- is dropped from all forms except the active singular. In all other forms of the aorist the stem is ἦ- /ἐ-.

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*

Work Sheet for Lesson XII

1. Give principal parts. Pay attention to the breathing marks in the uncompounded forms. This will help when you add the prefix.

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

1a. A second chance, if you got some wrong.

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. στήναι
3. ἔδομεν
4. ἴστασαν
5. θείς
6. στήσαι
7. ἐδίδομεν
8. ἐστάσι
9. τιθείς
10. ἱστάναι

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

ἴστημι

ἑστάναι στάναι ἰσῆναι στήσας ἴστησι ἴστας ἴστημαι ἰστάς

τίθημι

ἔθου ἔθεσο ἐτίθου ἐθήκαμεν τιθέναι τιθεῖναι ἔθηκε θεῖναι

δίδωμι

δίδουσθαι δοῦσθαι ἐδίδου ἐδοῦναι δέδωκας ἔδωκας δώσεις ἐδιδώμην

4. Write synopses of
ἴστημι in the first person plural
δίδωμι second singular
τίθημι third singular
ἴημι third plural
ἴστημι first singular
δείκνυμι second plural

5. Translate (based on Diodorus Siculus):

Λαΐος ὁ Θηβῶν βασιλεὺς γήμας Ἰοκάστην τὴν Κρέοντος καὶ χρόνον πόλυν ἄπαις ὦν, ἠρώτησε τὸν θεὸν περὶ τέκνων γενέσεως. ἡ μάντις αὐτῷ χρησμὸν ἔδωκε μὴ τεκνοῦν τέκνα. “ὁ γὰρ παῖς σου,” ἔφη, “σε ἀποκτενεῖ καὶ πᾶς ὁ οἶκος πλησθήσεται μεγάλων ἀτυχημάτων.” Λαΐος δὲ ἐπιλαθόμενος τοῦ χρησμοῦ καὶ γεννήσας υἱόν, ἐξέθηκε τὸ παιδίον. οἱ δὲ οἰκέται λαβόντες τὸ παιδίον οὐκ ἠθέλησαν ἐκθεῖναι. ἔδοσαν οὖν αὐτόν γυναικὶ Πολύβου τοῦ Κορινθίων βασιλέως.

Θῆβαι, Θηβῶν, αἱ = ἡ τοῦ Κάδμου πόλις
τὴν Κρέοντος = τὴν Κρέοντος παῖδα
ἄπαις: ἄ- = -less
τὸν θεόν: ὁ θεός ἐστιν Ἄπόλλων.
τέκνον -ου τό = παῖς, παιδός ὁ / ἡ
χρησμός = ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ λόγος
τεκνόω = ποιέω τέκνα
πλησθήσεται < πίμπλημι
ἐπιλαθόμενος < ἐπιλανθάνομαι *forget*
ἐξέθηκε < ἐκ - τίθημι
οἰκέται *servants*

Lesson 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
-ης	-ητε
-η	-ωσι(ν)

Middle, Middle-Passive

-ωμαι	-ωμεθα
-η	-ησθε
-ηται	-ωνται

NOTES:

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

2. The **subjunctive of εἰμί**:

ῶ	ῶμεν
ῆς	ῆτε
ῆ	ῶσι

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

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

-εω: -ε- is absorbed before any long vowel: -ῶ -ῆς -ῆ — -ῶμεν -θῆτε -ῶσι

-αω: 1. -α- + “O” > 2. -α- + “E” > ι > subscript; the subjunctive is identical to the indicative: -ῶ -ᾶς -ᾶ — -ῶμεν -ᾶτε -ῶσι

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

5. -μι verbs

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

ἴστω — στῶ	τιθῶ — θῶ
ἴστης — στης	τιθής — θής

δίδωμι uses -ω- throughout the subjunctive: -ῶ -ῶς -ῶ -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) ἔάν + the subjunctive — FUTURE INDICATIVE
5. PRESENT GENERAL CONDITIONS (*whenever, if ever*) ἔάν + 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 μή 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 Optative			
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 εἰμί:

εἶην	εἶμεν (εἶημεν)
εἶης	εἶτε (εἶητε)
εἶη	εἶεν (εἶησαν)

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 μή 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.

Review of Conditions

ASSIGNMENT: add examples of each kind.

1. **Contrary to fact** (VI)

Present time:

εἰ + imperfect ... imperfect + ᾗν
were doing would be doing

Past time:

εἰ + aorist indicative ... aorist indicative + ᾗν
had done would have done

2. **Future Conditions**

More Vivid (XIII)

ἐάν + subjunctive ... future indicative
(translate as present indicative) ... will/shall

Less Vivid (300-301)

εἰ + optative ... optative + ᾗν
should ... would

3. **General Conditions**

Present General (XIII)

ἐάν + subjunctive ... present indicative
if ever, whenever + present ... present

Past General

εἰ + optative ... imperfect indicative
if ever, whenever + past ... past progressive (or “used to”)

Sample Tests and Quizzes for Lesson XIII

1. Quiz on forms of the subjunctive

1. Translate:

1. ταῦτα πράττωμεν. _____

2. μὴ ἐκεῖνα ποιήσης _____

3. τί νομίζωμεν περὶ τοῦδε; _____

2. Which is the use of the subjunctive in each of the sentences? Prohibitive ___ Deliberative ___ Hortatory ___

3. Give all the subjunctive forms of γράφω: Present active and m/p; Aorist active, middle, passive Perfect active, m-p.

2. Quiz on the Optative

1. Translate:

1. γένοιο εὐδαίμων
2. εἰ γὰρ δῶρα λαμβάνοιμεν.
3. λέγοιεν ἄν τινες τάδε.

Find an example of: potential optative ____ optative of wish ____ ____

2. Give all optative forms of πέμπω: present active, m/p; future active, middle, passive; aorist active, middle, passive; perfect active, m/p; future perfect

3. Sample test on Lesson XIII

A. Identify the tense, voice, mood and verb

Example: πεμφθῆς aorist passive subjunctive of πέμπω

1. λυθῆτε _____
2. γένοιτο _____
3. ἦ _____
4. ποιῶμεν _____
5. πέμψαιμι _____
6. λειφθεῖεν _____
7. γράφωσι _____
8. ἀκουσοίμην _____
9. ἀκουσαίμην _____
10. νικῶτε _____
11. ὦ _____
12. εἶη _____
13. βουληθῆς _____
14. ἀγάγοι _____
15. ἴδοιο _____

B. Give the **present subjunctive and optative** forms of βάλλω (active and m/p) 24 forms.

Give the **aorist subjunctive and optative** forms of παύω (active, middle, and passive) 36 forms.

C. Translate and answer questions:

1. ἐὰν δ' ἔχωμεν χρήματα, ἔξομεν φίλους.

Identify the condition: ___ contrary to fact ___ future less vivid ___ future more vivid

2. νῦν ἴωμεν καὶ ἀκούσωμεν τοῦ ἀνδρός.

What use of the subjunctive? ___ deliberative ___ hortatory ___ purpose

3. ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος.

What use of the optative? ___ potential ___ wish

4. θεῶν διδόντων οὐκ ἂν ἐκφύγοις κακά.

θεῶν διδόντων what construction?

What use of the optative? ___ potential ___ wish

5. οὐκ ἂν εἶη ἄλογον εἰ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν θάνατον φοβοῖτο;

What kind of condition: ___ past general ___ contrary to fact ___ future less vivid

Lesson XIV

1. Imperatives (second person)

TENSES: present, aorist, perfect

FORMS:

Thematic (present, second aorist)

Active	-ε	-ετε
Middle	-ου	-εσθε

First Aorist

Active	(σ)-ον	(σ)-ατε
Middle	(σ)-αι	(σ)-ασθε

Perfect

Active pf. act. ptcl. + ἴσθι	... + ἔσθε	
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 -ος 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.

Principal Parts

Lesson 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 διδάζω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8)

ἐθέλω

ἔρχομαι

εὐρίσκω

ἔχω

λαμβάνω

λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἶπον **εἶρηκα**

λείπω

μανθάνω

πάσχω

πείθω

πέμπω

πίνω πίομαι ἔπιον πέπωκα (8)

πράττω

τυγχάνω

φέρω

φεύγω φεύζομαι ἔφυγον πέφευγα

φύω φύσω ἔφυσα πέφυκα (8)

Lesson IX: Principal Parts to be Learned

Regular: fill in

λύω λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα **λέλυμαι**
παύω
βουλεύω
βασιλεύω
πιστεύω
θύω
παιδεύω
κελεύω

Irregular:

αἰσθάνομαι αἰσθήσομαι ἤσθόμην ἤσθημαι (7)
ἄγω
ἄρχω
βούλομαι βουλήσομαι βεβούλημαι [ἐβουλήθην, 10]
γίγνομαι
γράφω
δέχομαι
διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα (8) δεδίδαγμα
εὕρισκω
ἔχω
θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα — τέθαμμαι
λαμβάνω
λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἶπον **εἶρηκα** (λέλεγμαι) **εἶρημαι**
λείπω
πείθω
πέμπω
πράττω
πυνθάνομαι πεύσομαι ἐπυθόμην πέπυσμαι
στρέφω στρέψω ἔστρεψα — ἔστραμμαι
φέρω

Lesson 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 ἤσθόμην ἤσθημαι (7)

ἀκούω ἀκούσομαι ἤκουσα ἀκήκοα (ἠκηκότη) _____ ἠκούσθην

ἄρχω

βούλομαι βουλήσομαι βεβούλημαι **ἐβουλήθην**

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

γράφω

ἐγράφην

δέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδεξάμην δέδεγμαι (-εδέχθην)

διδάσκω διδάξω ἐδίδαξα δεδίδαχα δεδίδαγμαι ἐδιδάχθην

ἐθέλω (4)

ἔρχομαι (4)

εὕρισκω

ἔχω

θάπτω θάψω ἔθαψα — τέθαμμαι ἐτάφην

λαμβάνω

λέγω λέξω ἔλεξα / εἶπον **εἶρηκα** 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*)

Lesson XI: Principal Parts to be Learned

1. Verbs with contract Futures

ἀγγέλλω **ἀγγελῶ** ἤγγειλα ἤγγελκα ἤγγεμαι ἤγγέλθην
ἀποθνήσκω **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
-άω Future:
ἐλαύνω ἐλῶ (-άω) ἤλασα -ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι ἤλάθην

2. Regular

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

ἀδικέω ἀδικήσω ἠδίκησα ἠδίκηκα ἠδίκημαι ἠδικήθην
διανοέομαι διανοήσομαι διενοήθην
ζητέω
ἠγέομαι ἠγήσομαι ἠγησάμην ἠγῆμαι (ἠγήθην, in passive sense)
μισέω
νοέω
ποιέω ποιήσω ἐποίησα πεποίηκα πεποίημαι ἐποιήθην
φιλέω
φοβέομαι φοβήσομαι πεφόβημαι ἐφοβήθην
φρονέω

νοσέω
οϊκέω
τελέω

ἀξιόω ἀξιόσω ἡξιόωσα ἡξιόωκα ἡξιόωμαι ἡξιόωθην
δηλόω
δουλόω
τεκνόω

3. Irregular

αἰρέω

ἀφικνέομαι

δοκέω

δράω

ἔάω (impf. εἶων) ἔάσω εἶασα εἶακα εἶαμαι εἶάθην

ἔράω (impf. ἤρων) ἔράσθην

ζάω

ὀράω

βοάω

θέω

πλέω

πνέω

ῥέω

ὑπισχνέομαι ὑποσχίσομαι ὑπεσχόμην ὑπέσχημαι

Principal Parts: Lesson XII

δείκνυμι δείξω ἔδειξα δέδειχα δέδειγμαι ἐδείχθην
δίδωμι δώσω ἔδωκα (δω/δο) δέδωκα δέδομαι ἐδόθην
ἴημι -ἦσω -ἦκα (ἦ/έ) -εἶμαι -εἶθην
ἴστημι 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 ὀλώ ὤλεσα / ὀλόμην ὀλώλεκα ὄλωλα

Deponents:

δύναμαι δυνήσομαι δέδυνημαι ἐδυνήθην
ἐπίσταμαι (ἠπιστάμην) ἐπιστήσομαι ἠπιστήθην
κάθημαι
κείμαι κείσομαι

Verbs with athematic second aorists:

ἀλίσκομαι ἀλώσομαι ἐάλων ἐάλωκα
βαίνω βήσομαι ἔβην βέβηκα
γιγνώσκω γνώσομαι ἔγνω ἔγνωκα ἔγνωσμαι ἐγνώσθην

Review

I VERB forms

παύω
ποιέω

A. conjugate in full:

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 9, 12 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 and prepositions in the Appendices.

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 εἰ + imperfect (**were**) — imperfect (**would**) + ᾗν
Past εἰ + aorist (**had**) — aorist (**would have**) + ᾗν

FUTURE CONDITIONS

More Vivid

ἐάν + subjunctive (present or aorist) — future

Less Vivid

εἰ + optative (**should**) — optative (**would**) + ᾗν

GENERAL CONDITIONS (“if ever”, “whenever”)

Present ἐάν + subjunctive — present indicative
Past εἰ + 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 χρόνος, ὅτε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θνητὰ δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνος ἦλθεν εἰμαρμένος γενέσεως τυποῦσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἔνδον, ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μίξαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ καὶ γῆ κεράννυται.

ποτε *once* **ὅτε** *when* **θνητὰ γένη** *mortal kinds/creatures* **ἐπειδὴ** *when* **τούτοις** *for these (dative).* **εἰμαρμένος** *fated, appointed, decreed.* **γένεσις,** *γενέσεως, ἡ birth, generation.* **τυποῦσιν** *they stamp/form, mould.* **αὐτὰ** *them* **ἔνδον** *within* **πῦρ,** *πυρός, τό (πυρὶ dative) fire* **μίγνυμι,** *μίξω, ἔμιξα (aor. ptcl. μίξαντες) mix* **ὅσος, -η, -ον** *as much as, as many as.* **κεράννυται** *< κεράννυμι mix, blend.*

ἐπειδὴ δ' ἄγειν αὐτὰ πρὸς φῶς ἔμελλον, προσέταξαν Προμηθεὶ καὶ Ἐπιμηθεὶ κοσμήσαι τε καὶ νεῖμαι δυνάμεις ἐκάστοις ὡς πρέπει. Προμηθεὶ δὲ παραιτεῖται Ἐπιμηθεὺς αὐτὸς νεῖμαι, νείμαντος δέ μου, ἔφη, ἐπίσκεψαι καὶ οὕτως πείσας νέμει.

ἔμελλον *they were going to.* **προσάττω,** *-τάξω, προσέταξα assign, appoint.* **κοσμέω** *(aor. inf. κοσμήσαι) embellish.* **νέμω** *νεμῶ ἔνειμα distribute.* **ὡς πρέπει** *as is fitting.* **παραιτέομαι** *beg for something (and get it).* **δύναμις** *power, ability* **ἕκαστος** *each.* **αὐτός** *he himself.* **νείμαντος δέ μου** *when I have distributed [them].* **ἔφη** *he said.* **ἐπίσκεψαι** *imperative, look them over.* **πείσας** *after persuading [him].*

νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰσχὺν ἄνευ τάχους προσήπτεν, τὰ δ' ἀσθενέστερα τάχει ἐκόσμη' τὰ δὲ ὤπλιζε, τοῖς δ' ἄοπλον διδοὺς φύσιν ἄλλην τιν' αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανάτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν.

ἰσχύς, *ἰσχύος ἡ strength.* **ἄνευ** *without.* **τάχος,** *τάχους, τό swiftness.* **προσάπτω** *fasten to, confer upon.* **τὰ μὲν...τὰ δέ** *some ... others.* **ὀπλίζω** *equip, arm.* **ὄπλον** *tool, armor.* **ἄοπλος** *unarmed.* **διδούς** *giving.* **μηχανάομαι** *contrive, devise.* **σωτηρία** *survival.*

ἄ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἤμπισχεν, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οἴκησιν ἔνεμεν· ἄ δὲ ἠύξε μεγέθει, τῷδε αὐτῷ αὐτὰ ἔσωζεν· καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτως ἐπανισῶν ἔνεμεν. ταῦτα δὲ ἐμηχανάτο εὐλάβειαν ἔχων μὴ τι γένος ἀιστωθείη· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀλληλοφθοριῶν διαφυγὰς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Διὸς ὥρας εὐμαρίαν ἐμηχανάτο ἀμφιεννὺς αὐτὰ πυκναῖς τε θριξίν καὶ στερεοῖς δέρμασιν, ἱκανοῖς μὲν ἀμύναι χειμῶνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καύματα, καὶ ἐς εὐνάς ἰούσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα στρωμνὴ οἰκεία τε καὶ αὐτοφυῆς ἐκάστω·

σμικρότης -ότητος, ἢ *smallness*. **ἀμπίσχω** *surround, cover*. **πτηνός** -όν *winged*. **φυγὴ** *flight, escape*. **κατάγειος**, -ον *underground*. **νέμω**, νεμῶ, ἔνειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην *distribute*. **αὐξάνω** /αὔξω *increase*. **μέγεθος** -ους, τό *largeness, size*. **ἐπανισόω** *make equal*. **εὐλάβεια**, -ας, ἢ *caution*. **ἀιστόω** *make unseen, cause to become extinct*. **ἀλληλοφθορία** *mutual destruction*. **ἐπαρκέω** *supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount)*. **εὐμαρία** *ease, comfort, provision for protection against*. **ἀμφιέννυμι** *put round, clothe*. **πυκνός** *thick, close*. **θρίξ**, τριχός, ἢ *hair*. **στερεός** -ά -όν *solid, firm, stiff*. **δέρμα**, -ατος, τό *skin, hide*. * **ἱκανός**, ἢ, ὄν *sufficient, enough*. **ἀμύνω** *ward off*. **χειμῶν** -ῶνος, ὁ *winter*. **καύμα**, -ματος, τό *burning heat*. **εὐνή** *bed, lair*. **ιούσιν** < εἶμι *go*. **ὑπάρχω** *begin, be, belong to, become, be sufficient for*. **στρωμνὴ** *bedding*. **οἰκείος** -α -ον *one's own, private*. **αὐτοφυῆς** -ές *self-growing, natural*.

καὶ ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὀπλαῖς, τὰ δὲ δέρμασιν στερεοῖς καὶ ἀναίμοις. τούντεϋθεν τροφὰς ἄλλοις ἄλλας ἐξεπόριζεν, τοῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς βοτάνην, ἄλλοις δὲ δένδρων καρπούς, τοῖς δὲ ῥίζας· ἔστι δ' οἷς ἔδωκεν εἶναι τροφήν ζῶων ἄλλων βοράν· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ὀλιγογονίαν προσήψε, τοῖς δ' ἀναλίσκομένοις ὑπὸ τούτων πολυγονίαν, σωτηρίαν τῷ γένει πορίζων. ἄτε 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 ὃ τι χρῆσαιτο.

ὑποδέω *bind over, shoe*. **ὀπλή** *hoof*. **ἄναιμος** *bloodless*. **τουντεϋθεν** = τὸ ἐντεϋθεν *then, next* **ἐκπορίζω** *invent, contrive*. **βοτάνη** *grass, pasture*. **δένδρον** *tree*. **καρπός** *fruit*. **ῥίζα** *root*. **βορά** *food*. **ὀλιγογονία** *producing few offspring*. **προσήψε** < προσάπτω *fasten to, confer upon*. **ἀναλίσκομαι** *be consumed*. **πολυγονία** *producing many offspring*. **πορίζω** *bring, furnish, supply*. **ἄτε** with participle, *since*. **λανθάνω** *escape the notice of*. **καταναλίσκω** *squander, use up*. **ἀκόσμητος** *unadorned*. **ἀπορέω** *be at a loss*.

ἀποροῦντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἔρχεται Προμηθεὺς ἐπισκεψόμενος τὴν νομήν, καὶ ὄρᾳ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ζῶα ἑμμελῶς πάντων ἔχοντα, τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον γυμνόν τε καὶ ἀνυπόδητον καὶ ἄστρωτον καὶ ἄοπλον· ἤδη δὲ καὶ ἡ εἰμαρμένη ἡμέρα παρῆν, ἐν ἧ ἔδει καὶ ἄνθρωπον ἐξιέναι ἐκ γῆς εἰς φῶς. ἀπορία οὖν ἐχόμενος ὁ Προμηθεύς, ἦντινα σωτηρίαν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ εὖροι, κλέπτει Ἡφαίστου καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς τὴν ἔντεχνον σοφίαν σὺν πυρί— ἀμήχανον γὰρ ἦν ἄνευ πυρὸς αὐτὴν κτητὴν τῷ ἢ χρησίμην γενέσθαι—οὕτω δὲ δωρεῖται ἀνθρώπῳ.

νομή *pasture, distribution*. **ἑμμελῶς** *harmoniously, gracefully, regularly*. **ἑμμελῶς πάντων ἔχοντα** *gen. with adverb of manner, “being harmonious in all things.”*

ἀνυπόδητος *without shoes, unshod* **ἄστρωτος** *without a bed*. **ἀπορία** *difficulty, want of resource* **ἔντεχνος** *invented by art, within the range of art*. **κτητός** *that may be acquired*.

τὴν μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν βίον σοφίαν ἄνθρωπος ταύτη ἔσχεν, τὴν δὲ πολιτικὴν οὐκ εἶχεν· ἦν γὰρ παρὰ τῷ Διὶ· τῷ δὲ Προμηθεὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὴν τοῦ Διὸς οἴκησιν οὐκέτι ἐνεχώρει εἰσελθεῖν· πρὸς δὲ καὶ αἱ Διὸς φυλακαὶ φοβεραὶ ἦσαν· εἰς δὲ τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἡφαίστου οἴκημα τὸ κοινόν, ἐν ᾧ ἐφιλοτεχνεῖτην, λαθῶν εἰσέρχεται, καὶ κλέψας τὴν τε ἔμπυρον τέχνην τὴν τοῦ Ἡφαίστου καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τὴν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώπῳ, καὶ ἐκ τούτου εὐπορία μὲν ἀνθρώπῳ τοῦ βίου γίγνεται, Προμηθεῖα δὲ δι' Ἐπιμηθεῖα ὕστερον, ἧπερ λέγεται, κλοπῆς δίκη μετήλθεν.

Ζεὺς Διὸς Δί Δία *Zeus*. **ἐγχωρέω** *make room for, concede, allow*. **φιλοτεχνέω** *practice an art*. **ἔμπυρος** *in/on/of fire*. **εὐπορία** *facility, means, resources*. **ἧπερ** *adverb in which way, as*. **μετέρχομαι** *come along, go after, pursue, visit [as an avenger]*.

PROTAGORAS PASSAGES VOCABULARY

- ἀιστόω *make unseen, cause to become extinct* Protag.
ἀκόσμητος *unadorned* Protag.
ἀλληλοφθορία *mutual destruction* Protag.
ἀπίσχω *surround, cover* Protag.
ἀμύνω *ward off* Protag.
ἀμφιέννυμι *put round, clothe* Protag.
ἄναιμος *bloodless* Protag.
ἀναλίσκομαι *be consumed* Protag.
ἀνυπόδητος *without shoes, unshod* ἄστρωτος *without a bed* Protag.
ἄοπλος *unarmed* Protag.
ἀπορέω *be at a loss* Protag.
ν ἀπορία *ADD want of resource*
ν ἄτε *with participle, ADD since*
αὐτοφυής -ές *self-growing, natural* Protag.
βορά *food* Protag.
βοτάνη *grass, pasture* Protag.
δένδρον *tree* Protag.
δέρμα, -ατος, τό *skin, hide* Protag.
ἐγχωρέω *make room for, concede, allow* Protag.
ἑμμελῶς *harmoniously, gracefully, regularly* Protag.
ἔμπυρος *in/on/of fire* Protag.
ἔντεχνος *invented by art, within the range of art* Protag.
ἐπανισόω *make equal* Protag.
ἐπαρκέω *supply, furnish (in a sufficient amount)* Protag.
ἐπίσκεψαι *aor. imperative of ἐπισκοπέω*
ἐπισκοπέω, ἐπισκέψομαι, ἐπεσκεψάμην, *look over* Protag.
εὐλάβεια, -ας, ἡ *caution* Protag.
εὐμαρία *ease, comfort, provision for protection against* Protag.
εὐπορία *facility, means, resources* Protag.
ἦπερ *adverb in which way, as* Protag.
put under θνητός: θνητὰ γένη *mortal kinds/creatures* Protag.
κατάγειος, -ον *underground* Protag.
καταναλίσκω *squander, use up* Protag.
καῦμα, -ματος, τό *burning heat* Protag.
κεράννυμι *mix, blend* Protag.
κοσμῶ (aor. inf. κοσμήσαι) *embellish* Protag.
κτητός *that may be acquired* Protag.
μέγεθος -ους, τό *largeness, size* Protag.
μετέρχομαι *come along, go after, pursue, visit [as an avenger]* Protag.
μηχανάομαι *contrive, devise* Protag.
μίγνυμι, μίξω, ἔμιξα (aor. ptcpl. μίξαντες) *mix* Protag.
νέμω, νεμῶ, ἔνειμα, νενέμηκα, νενέμημαι, ἐνεμήθην *distribute*

νομή *pasture, distribution* Protag.
οἰκείος -α -ον *one's own, private* Protag.
ὀλιγογονία *producing few offspring* Protag.
ὄπλή *hoof* Protag.
ὄπλίζω *equip, arm* ὄπλον *tool, armor* Protag.
παραιτέομαι *beg for something (and get it)* Protag.
πολυγονία *producing many offspring* Protag.
πρέπει *it is fitting.* ὡς πρέπει *as is fitting*
προσάπτω *fasten to, confer upon* Protag.
πυκνός *thick, close* Protag.
σμικρότης -ότητος, ἡ *smallness* Protag.
στερεός -ά -όν *solid, firm, stiff* Protag.
στρωμνή *bedding* Protag.
τοῦντεῦθεν = τὸ ἐντεῦθεν *then, next*
τυπόω *they stamp/form, mould* Protag.
ὑποδέω *bind over, shoe* Protag.
φιλοτεχνέω *practice an art* Protag.
φυγή *flight, escape* Protag.