

# Chapter 16

6/25/2025

\* Third Declension: stop, liquid, nasal stems

- Nouns whose stems end in a consonant

- Not categorized according to gender

↳ Categorized by type of consonant/vowel in stem

- Endings

	Masc/Fem		Neuter	
Nom.	-/-ς	-ες	—	-α
Gen.	-ος	-ων	-ος	-ων
Dat.	-ι	-σι(ν)	-ι	-σι(ν)
Acc.	-α/-ν	-ας	—	-α
Voc.	-/-ς	-ες	—	-α
	(sg.)	(pl.)	(sg.)	(pl.)

- Nominative rules

↳ Masc/Fem nouns w/ stems ending in a stop adds -ς

Labial/palatal combines w/ -ς → ψ or ξ, dental drops out

e.g. ξονίδς → ξονίς

↳ Masc/Fem nouns w/ stems ending in liquid/nasal lengthen the final vowel & don't add endings

e.g. ἐγίτορ- → ἐγίτωρ

If stem ends in -οντ, τ drops & ο lengthened

e.g. λέοντ → λέων

↳ Neuter nouns use pure stem as nom, but leaves out the final consonant

e.g. ὄνοματ → ὄνομα

- Vocative rules

↳ Vocative sg. = nominative sg. except:

1. Masc/Fem nouns w/ stems ending in dental

2. Masc/Fem nouns w/ stems ending in unaccented vowel + liquid/nasal (so not ἐγίτωρ, -οπος)

↳ If pure stem ends in const. other than V, P, S, Σ, Ψ, it drops out

e.g. ἀσπίς → ἀσπί

↳ Voc. pl. = Nom. pl.

- Accusative rules

↳ Singular:

↳ Masc/Fem: add -α if stem ends in consonant, -V if vowel

If stem ends in unaccented vowel + dental, drop it

↳ e.g. ἀσπίδ- → ἀσπίδα

χάριτ- → χάριν

↳ In neuter nouns, acc. forms = nom. forms

☒ Find stem by dropping -ΟΣ from genitive

☒ Classification

↳ Stop (π, β, φ, τ, σ, θ, κ, γ, χ)

↳ Labial (π, β, φ)

↳ Dental (τ, σ, θ)

↳ Palatal (κ, γ, χ)

↳ Liquid (λ, ρ)

↳ Nasal (μ, ν)

### \*Vocab

• ποιέω, ποιήσω: make, do

• ἀγών, -ῶνος, ὁ: contest, struggle

• ἀσπίς, -ίδος, ᾧ: shield

• κλέψυ, κλέψυτος, ὁ: thief

• λέων, -οντος, ὁ: lion

• ὄνομα, -ατος, τό: name

• ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ὁ: orator

• φύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ: guard, guardian

• Χάρις, -ίτος, ἡ: grace, favor

↳ Χάριν ἔχειν (+dat.): be grateful to —

↳ (postpositive) Χάριν + gen.: for the sake of

• ἢ: or

↳ ἢ...ἢ: either...or

### \*Exercises

1. I order you, good youth, to seize the shield and lead the lion out of the field.

2. Some of the aforementioned names of the children are long, but the children themselves are small.

3. With these very rocks let the servants make either houses or roads.

4. On account of us, worthy orator, will you write a letter to the enemies and persuade them to make peace?

5. The students were having grace to me at least, for then they were teaching for themselves under my agency.

6. Stones are to the thieves, shields are to the guards.

7. In this struggle either you will acquire a honorable and brave name, or you will discover death

8. and the servants ridicule the orators and do not honor them

9. The master was indicting both the thieves and the bad guards.

10. On account of the students the orator was making a long speech in the marketplace.

1. ἢ αὐτὸν δεσπότης ἐπολεῖ λγῶν τοῖς ἕγιοποι καὶ ἐτίμῃ τοῖς δύροις.

2. τὰς μαθητὰς γε οὐ εἰσιν ἢ λέγειν τὰ μόκρα ὄνομα ἢ τοὺς τόπους δηλοῦν.

3. Χάριν ἔχειν τῷ φύλαξι ἔμοι, ὥ νεανίας, τῷ ἀστίῳ γαρ ἐφυλάττετο σὲ.

4. Ὡς καλοὶ φυλάκες, μέλλουσι βάλλειν τὸνδε τὸν ἄναξιον  
κλήπτας εἰς τῆς θαλάττης;

5. τῶν τέκνων χάριν, ἵμεις τούςδε τοὺς λέοντας  
φυλαξόμεθα.

### \*misc. Scratch work

	Sg.	Pl.	Sg., Pl.
Nom	-	-ες	- -α
Gen	-ος	-ων ?	-ος -ων
Dat	-ι	-οι(ν)	-ι -οι(ν)
Acc	-α/-ν	-ας	- -α
Voc	-/-ς	-ες	- -α
M/F			Neut

χρών, -ώνος, ὁ

Num	χρών	χρώνες	Num	-	-ες	-	-α
Gen	χρώνος	χρώνων	Gen	-ος	-ων	-ος	-ων
Dat	χρώνι	χρώνι	Dat	-ι	-οι(ν)	-ι	-οι(ν)
Acc	χρώνα	χρώνας	Acc	-α/-ν	-ας	-	-α
Voc	χρών	χρώνες	Voc	-/-ς	-ες	-	-α
			Sg.	pl.	pl.	Sg.	pl.
						Neut.	

Χάριν ἔχειν (+dat) = be grateful to  
(gen) + χάριν(ν) on acc. of

ποιέω, ποιήσω - make, do (cf. past)

ω? ουφίδα, -ας, ἥ  
cf. φιλοουφίδα, -ας, ἥ  
cf. φιλοοφρός, -ος

	-εο		-αο		οο		
	M/F	Neut	Neut		Fem (only one word)		
Num	-ης	-εις	-ος	-η	-ας	-α	-ως
Gen	-ονς	-ων	-ονς	-ων	-ων	-ων	-ονς
Dat	-ει	-εοι(ν)	-ει	-αοι(ν)	-αει/α	-αοι(ν)	-οι
Acc	-η	-εις	-ος	-η	-ας	-α	-ω
Voc	-ες	-εις	-ος	-η	-ας	-α	-ως

# Chapter 17

6/26/2025

## \*3rd declension: Sigma Stems

- Uses same endings as stop, liquid, nasal-stem nouns, but whenever an ending beginning w/ vowel is added, σ drops out  
↳ σ is "intervocalic" here: between 2 vowels

## • Contractions (some are new)

$\alpha + \alpha \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \alpha \rightarrow \eta$	$\omega + \alpha \rightarrow \omega$
$\alpha + \epsilon \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon\iota$	$\omega + \epsilon \rightarrow \omega\iota$
$\alpha + \epsilon\iota \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}\iota$	$\epsilon + \epsilon\iota \rightarrow \epsilon\iota$	$\omega + \epsilon\iota \rightarrow \omega\iota$
$\alpha + \eta \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \eta \rightarrow \eta$	$\omega + \eta \rightarrow \omega$
$\alpha + \eta\iota \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}\iota$	$\epsilon + \eta\iota \rightarrow \eta\iota$	$\omega + \eta\iota \rightarrow \omega\iota$
$\alpha + \iota \rightarrow \alpha\iota$	$\epsilon + \iota \rightarrow \epsilon\iota$	$\omega + \iota \rightarrow \omega\iota$
$\alpha + \omega \rightarrow \omega$	$\epsilon + \omega \rightarrow \omega\iota$	$\omega + \omega \rightarrow \omega\iota$
$\alpha + \omega\iota \rightarrow \omega\iota$	$\epsilon + \omega\iota \rightarrow \omega\iota$	$\omega + \omega\iota \rightarrow \omega\iota$
$\alpha + \omega\bar{\iota} \rightarrow \omega$	$\epsilon + \omega\bar{\iota} \rightarrow \omega$	$\omega + \omega\bar{\iota} \rightarrow \omega$
$\alpha + \omega \rightarrow \omega$	$\epsilon + \omega \rightarrow \omega$	$\omega + \omega \rightarrow \omega$

## • Endings of σ-stem nouns

	Εστem	Εστem	αστem	ωστem
	Masc/Fem	Neut	Neut	Fem
Sg.	Nom. -ης ( $\epsilon \rightarrow \eta$ )	-ος (pure)	-ας (pure)	-ως ( $\omega \rightarrow \omega$ )
	Gen. -ους	-ους	-ως	-ους
	Dat. -ει	-ει	-αι / $\bar{\alpha}\iota$	-οι
	Acc. -η	-ος	-ας (pure)	-ω
	Voc. -εις (pure)	-ος	-ας (pure)	-ως ( $\omega \rightarrow \omega$ )
Pl.	Nom. -εις	-η	-α	
	Gen. -ων	-ων	-ων	
	Dat. -εις(v)	-εις(v)	-αις(v)	None
	Acc. -εις	-η	-α	
	Voc. -εις	-η	-α	

• Only -ος stem noun is *αἰδώς*, -ούς, ἥ (shame), not used in plural

• In nom. sg., masc/fem εο- stems and *αἰδώς* lengthen their stem vowel, and neuter nouns use -ος

• *τριήρης*, -ους, ἥ is only fem. εο- stem

- 3rd dec. adjectives

1. Nasal stem endings, e.g. *εὐδαίμων*, -ον (happy)

2. εο- stem, e.g. *ἀληθής*, -ές (true)

• Fit with appropriate endings as usual

### \* Vocab

- *αἰδώς*, -ούς, ἥ: shame, modesty

- *γέρας*, -ως, τό: prize, privilege

- *δαίμων*, -ονος, ὁ, ἥ: divine being, guardian spirit

- *Σωκράτης*, -ους, ὁ: Socrates

- *τεῖχος*, -ους, τό: wall (of a city)

- *τριήρης*, -ους, ἥ: trireme

- *ἀληθής*, -ές: true, sincere

- *εὐδαίμων*, -ον: happy, fortunate

- *εὖ*: (adv.) well, kindly

- *κακῶς*: (adv.) badly, wickedly

- *πρός*: (+gen.) from, by (in oaths, e.g. *πρὸς θεῶν*=by the gods)

- (+dat.) at, near

- (+acc.) towards, against

## \*Exercises

1. You were acquiring prizes in the struggle, you were being honored in the marketplace by the orator. On account of these you were happy.
2. You pretend to be well, Socrates, but in truth you are unwell.  
Be honest and explain your sadness to me.
3. Guard the walls well, guards, and do not leave the fields.
4. This girl has respect, for she does not ridicule the undying guardian spirits.
5. Since we are near the sea, we are able to see the beautiful triremes.
6. I shall not throw the same evil name to you, for I possess shame.
7. Do not send, spirits, good life to these former unworthy thieves
8. Flee, by the gods, flee: for the lion intends to strike you.
9. The students love to be taught by Socrates, for they hear from him honest words.
10. Now let the guard snatch the shield and betake himself to the wall.

1. αἱ ἀστικὲς ἐπέμπεται ἔμοι πρὸς τῇ δεσμοτῇ· πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους οἴσσομεν.
2. σπευδέτω τὴν τριήρη ἐκείνην διὰ τῆς θαλάττης, αὐτὴν γαρ μελλει προσβαλεῖν ταῦτη τῇ τριήρει.
3. οἱ μὲν ἀληθῆ ἔργανα πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἐποιοῦντο, οἱ δὲ ἐπροσποιοῦντο πολεῖν αὐτα.
4. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι ἦ κακῶς καὶ θάνατον εὑρήσω ἢ εὖ καὶ κομιοῦμαι γέρα ποιήσω.
5. πρὸς θεῶν, ὦ Σόκρατες, εὐδαιμόνα βἰον ἔχεις, πείθομαι γὰρ τῷ δαιμονὶ καὶ τῇ αἰδοῖ λέγεις.

# Chapter 18

6/28/2025

\* Ω-verbs: 1st aorist

- Aorist tense: action occurred in past & is complete

↳ e.g. "I walked", "I talked"

↳ Most Greek verbs have a 1st aorist (sigmatic/weak aorist)

↳ Some have a 2nd aorist (asigmatic/strong aorist)

↳ Some have both ⇡

- Indicative Mood (1st aorist)

	Active	Middle
Sg.	1st ἐπαίδευσα, -σα	ἐπαίδευσάμην, -σαμήν
	2nd ἐπαίδευσας, -σας	ἐπαίδεύω, -σω
	3rd ἐπαίδευσε(ν), -σε(ν)	ἐπαίδευσατο, -σατο
pl.	1st ἐπαίδευσαμεν, -σαμεν	ἐπαίδευσάμετα, -σαμέτα
	2nd ἐπαίδευσατε, -σατε	ἐπαίδευσασθε, -σασθε
	3rd ἐπαίδευσαν, -σαν	ἐπαίδευσαντο, -σαντο

- Infinitives

↳ 1st aorist active: παίδευσαι, -σαι ("to teach")

↳ 1st aorist middle: παίδευσασθαι, -σασθαι ("to teach for oneself")

• Note: no augments

- Imperative (1st aorist)

	Active	Middle
Sg.	2nd παίδευσον, -σον	παίδευσαι, -σαι
	3rd παίδευσάτι, -σατι	παίδευσάσθω, -σασθω
pl.	2nd παίδευσατε, -σατε	παίδευσασθε, -σασθε
	3rd παίδευσαντων, -σαντων	παίδευσασθαν, -σασθαν

- Euphonic changes

  - ↳ Labials ( $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ) or  $\pi\tau$  +  $\sigma\alpha$  →  $\psi\alpha$

  - ↳ Dentals ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ) or  $\zeta$  +  $\sigma\alpha$  →  $\sigma\alpha$

  - ↳ Palatals ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ) or  $\tau\tau$  +  $\sigma\alpha$  →  $\xi\alpha$

- Genitive of value

  - ↳ Context of buying / selling

  - ↳ Gen. +  $\ddot{\alpha}\xi\iota\sigma$ ,  $-\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $-ov$  → indicate what something is worth

  - ↳ or use δραχμή (drachma) and ὄβολός (obol), e.g.

τὴν ἀσπίδα πωλῶ δραχμῆς (I sell the shield for a drachma)

### \* Vocab

- ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελω, ἔγγειλα: announce, report

- ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, ἐρώτησα: (+double acc.) ask

- πωλέω, πωλήσω, ἐπωλησα: sell

- ἀγγελος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ: messenger

- δραχμή, -ῆσ, ἡ: drachma (weight = 6 obols)

- ὄβολός, -οῦ, ὁ: obol

- μόνος, -η, -ον: alone, only

- ὥλιγος, -η, -ον: few

- πολύς, πολλή, πολύ: (irreg. adj.) much, many

  - ↳ Irreg. in masc. sg. nom & acc (πολύς, πολύν)

  - neut. sg. nom & acc (πολύ, πολύ)

  - ↳ Else, stem is πολλ- and normal -ος, -η, -ον endings

- μόνον: (adv.) only

  - ↳ Neut. sg. acc. of μόνος used as adv.

- πολύ / πολλά: (adv.) much

  - ↳ Neut. sg./pl. acc. of πολύς used as adv.

- περί: (+gen.) about, (+dat./+acc.) around

  - ↳ Never elided

## \*Exercises

1. They asked me this: do you sell these books for many obols?
2. By the gods, guards, hasten to the wall, for it is time to guard.
3. The orators have many drachmas, but the messengers have few.
4. Let the philosopher himself ask this; do you have many worthy students?
5. After we heard these things, we rebuked the messengers much.
6. In war much danger to the people, but in peace, much leisure.
7. Turn yourself into the market and sell the shields, not only the good ones but also those of little worth.
8. This same messenger announced many things to us concerning the previous war.
9. You chased the thieves worth not [even] an obol around the walls and seized [them]
10. You acquired not only many prizes in the contest, but also much honor.

1. Ως ἄγγελε φίλε ἔμοι, σὺ μόνος ἐφίλησας εἶναι ἀλήθη.  
τὴν ἀλήθην τοῦ ἄγινος ἄγγέλλε.
2. τὰ καλὰ βιβλία ἐπωλήσομεν τῆς πολλῆς δραχμῆς, τὰ  
κακὰ ἴματα τοῦ ὀλίγου ὄβολου.
3. Οὗτος ὁ κακὸς κλάψ οὐ μόνον τὴν ἀσπίδα ἐκλεψεν ὡλλὰ καὶ  
αὐτὴν ἔλυσεν.
4. οἱ πολλοὶ ἐγέλασαν πολὺ ἐπὶ Σοκράτει καὶ αὐτὸν τῷ  
θανάτῳ ἐπέμψαν.
5. ἡρώτησα αὐτὰ οὕτε· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ ἐφυλάξας η  
περὶ τὰ τείχη ἐτρέψω;

# Chapter 19

6/29/2025

\*Ω-verbs: 2nd aorist

• Indicative (w/ ἐ + stem)

	Active	Middle
Sg.	1st -OV	-ΟΥΝΥ
	2nd -ΕΣ	-ΟΥ
	3rd -Ε(ν)	-ΕΤΟ
Pl.	1st -ΟΥΕV	-ΟΥΕΘΩ
	2nd -ΕΤΕ	-ΕΘΕ
	3rd -OV	-ΟΥΤΟ

• Infinitives

↳ Active: -ΕΙV (-ΕEV)

↳ Middle: -ΕΘΩ

• Imperatives

	Active	Middle
Sg.	2nd -Ε	-ΟΥ
	3rd -ΕΤΩ	-ΕΘΩ
Pl.	2nd -ΕΤΕ	-ΕΘΕ
	3rd -ΟΥΤΩV	-ΕΘΩV

※ Looks similar to imperfects, but stem is diff: often letters have to be removed from basic stem

e.g. βαλλ- → βαλ-

εὐρισκ- → εὐρ-

※ Vowel graduation: if verb's pres. stem has Ε, the 2nd aorist will probably not have one.

## \* Reflexive Pronouns

### • 1st Person

	Singular	Plural
(Gen.)	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς ("of myself")	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, -ῶν ("of ourselves")
(Dat.)	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ ("to myself")	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -ᾶῖς ("to ourselves")
(Acc.)	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν ("myself")	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς ("ourselves")

### • 2nd Person ("of yourself", "of yourselves", etc.)

	Singular	Plural
(Gen.)	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς [σαυτοῦ, -ῆς]	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, -ῶν
(Dat.)	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ [σαυτῷ, -ῇ]	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, -ᾶῖς
(Acc.)	σεαυτόν, -ήν [σαυτόν, -ήν]	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς

### • 3rd Person ("of himself", "of themselves", "of itself", etc.)

	Singular	Plural
(Gen.)	ἔαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ [αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ]	ἔαυτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν [αὐτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν]
(Dat.)	ἔαυτῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ [αὐτῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ]	ἔαυτοῖς, -ᾶῖς, οῖς [αὐτοῖς, -ᾶῖς, -οῖς]
(Acc.)	ἔαυτόν, -ήν, -ό [αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό]	ἔαυτούς, -άς, -ά [αὐτούς, -άς, -ά]

❖ Each form is personal pronoun or ἐ- with αὐτός

❖ Neuter endings only needed in 3rd person ("it")

❖ Contracted form in brackets

❖ Usage confusion

↳ In 3rd person, personal & reflexive pronouns have diff, e.g.

αὐτούς τιμῶσι = they honor them

ἔαυτούς τιμῶσι = they honor themselves

↳ In 1st & 2nd person, can be used interchangeably.

## \*Genitive of Possession

- Reflexive pronoun is put in attributive position, personal pronoun in predicate position.

- Examples:

### 1. Reflexive Pronoun

↳ τὸ ἑρμητοῦ ὄνομα λέγω = I speak my own name

↳ τὸ ἔρυτοῦ ὄνομα λέγει = He speaks his own name

### 2. Personal Pronoun

↳ τὸ ὄνομά μου λέγω = I speak my own name

↳ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ λέγει = He speaks his [not his own] name

## \*Vocab

- λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλασον: take, grasp, understand

↳ συλλαμβάνω, συλλήψομαι, συνέλασον: gather together, arrest

- μένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα: remain stay

(+acc.) wait for

- δῖτία, -ᾶς, ἵ: blame, responsibility, accusation

- δῖτιος, -ᾶς, -ον: blameworthy

(+gen.) guilty of

- μετά(μετ', μεθ'): (+gen.) among, with

(+acc.) after

- σύν: (+dat.) with

## \*Exercises

1. On account of his own guilt, the thief fled and threw himself into the pond.
2. Grasp the shields, good youths, and wait for the enemies.
3. He sold many books, and gathered many drachmas.
4. Is she able to carry your small son into our house?
5. After we reported the death of the master to the aforementioned brother, he said: His life was long.
6. Will you take the letter of this girl and carry [it] with yourself?
7. They were responsible for this war, but now they hope to possess peace.
8. With my own friendly spirit, I discovered the treasure under the rock.
9. The philosophers themselves remained in the marketplace among the same students.
10. Among these, the people threw worthless accusations against Socrates.

1. Εἰς τὴν ὄμαξαν ἑαυτοῦ ἔβαλον, οὐ γὰρ ἤθέλησαν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἑαυτῶν.
2. Ἐπεὶ τοῦτ' εἶπομεν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς· ἐπειδὴ μετ' ἡμᾶς αὐτούς οἱ ἔχθροι ἐλοί, ὥρα φεύγειν.
3. ἡρώτησα ἔμαυτόν τὸνδε· ἀπολείπω ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τὸν ἵππον ἐμοῦ;
4. ἡ διτία τούτε τοῦ δούλου δηλοῦ· εἰοῖν διτίοι, ἥνεγκον γὰρ τὸν θησαύρον αὐτῆς.
5. οὐν τῷ θεῷ, εὖρον εἰρήνην καὶ ἥνεγκον χαρὰς σεαυτῷ.

# Chapter 20

7/4/2025

## \*Ω-verbs: perfect & pluperfect

- Perfect: e.g. "I have won" (cf. aorist "I won")

↳ Aorist: action completed, perfect: state in present as result of completed action

- Pluperfect: "I had won"

### • Reduplication

1. If basic stem starts w/ one consonant (not φ) or a stop (π, β, γ, τ, δ, θ, κ, ρ, χ) + liquid/nasal (λ, ψ, μ, ν)

↳ Add initial consonant + ε

↳ If φ, θ, χ (aspirated), use π, τ, κ (unaspirated)

2. Else, augment stem.

☒ e.g. παιδεύω → πεπαιδεύκα, θώ → τέθυκα

ἔρωτάω → ἔρωτάκα

### • Endings

	Perfect Active	Indicative	Pluperfect Active	Indicative
Sg.	1st	-κα	-κη [-εα]	-κη [-εα]
	2nd	-κας		-κης [-εας]
	3rd	-κε(ν)		-κει(ν) [-εε]
Pl.	1st	-καμεν	-κεμεν	-κεμεν
	2nd	-κατε		-κετε
	3rd	-κασι(ν) [-α(ν)σι]		-κεσαν

☒ Perfect active inf: -κέντι (to have taught; e.g.)

☒ K is left out when reduplicated stem ends in labial/palatal

☒ ε-grade verb in pres. Stem often becomes ο-grade in perfect active stem, e.g. λείπω → λέλοιπα

- Verbs w/ 1st perfects (K added)

↳ Basic stem ends in vowel: Contract verbs lengthen stem vowel

↳ Basic stem ends in dental or Σ: dental/Σ drops out

e.g. ἔρπαξω → ἤρπακα

πείθω → πέπεικα/πέποικα

↳ Basic stem ending in liquid/nasal: η sometimes inserted between liquid/nasal and K

e.g. ἔγγελλω → ἤγγελκα

ἔθέλω → ἵθέληκα

- Verbs w/ 2nd perfects (no K)

↳ Basic stem ends in labial/-πτ: T drops out, Π/Φ often → Φ

↳ Basic stem ends in palatal /-ττ: K/Y often → X

↳ Basic stem ends in digamma: F drops out

- Verbs w/ no 4th principal part: γελῶ, μέλλω, σπεῦδω

### \*Vocab

- ζητέω, ζητήσω, ἐζητησά, ἐζητηκα: seek, search for  
(+inf) seek to

- ἔρπιω, ῥίψω, ἔρριψα, ἔρριψα: throw, hurl

- γῆ, γῆς, γῆ, γῆν, ἥ: earth, land

- δένδρον, -ου, τό: tree

- Ἑλλάς, -άσος, ἥ: Hellas, Greece

- Ἑλλην, -ηνος, ὁ, ἥ: Greek (person)

- οὐρανός, -οῦ, ὁ: sky, heaven

- Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν: Hellenic, Greek

- κατά (κατ', καθ'): (+gen.) down from, against

- (+acc.) down along, according to, by

- ὅπερ: (+gen.) over, on behalf of

- (+acc.) over, beyond

## \*Exercises

1. On behalf of the Greeks they not only said much but also did much
2. They were hastening down the sea, you betake yourselves down the earth.
3. Since they had heard those things, they have cast down their shields and have fled.
4. She has written the letter according to your words, lord, but not her
5. Have you trusted the previous thieves to bear your prize? They will steal it and laugh at you.
6. Fate had wished to have aided Greece and had sent peace to the Greeks down from the sky.
7. We have seen a lion under the tree and thrown stones against it.
8. Since you have taught the child well, you shall take many gifts from us at least.
9. I seek to ask, Socrates, concerning the charges against you. Say to me: have you harmed the youth, or not?
10. The philosopher is said to have discovered the truth and to have said, I have discovered.

1. Ο σόφος Έλληνες, ἐν τοῖς ὥμων αὐτῶν βίβλοις τοὺς λόγους ἀληθεῖς· ἐπειδὴ τὸν βίον ἑμοῦ Σητήσω φέρειν Ἑλληνικόν.
2. κατὰ Σωκράτη, ἔμεινας ἐν Ἑλλαδα ὑπὲρ οἵμου καὶ τετίμηκε τοὺς δαιμόνας τοὺς γῆς.
3. φίλους οἵμου κεκομίκαμεν κατὰ τὴν ὄδον μακρὰν καὶ πεπόμφαμεν αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ τὸν πόταρον.
4. Ο πολλοὶ βεβλήκασιν διτίας κατὰ τὸν Σωκράτη, ὅλα ὥμεις γε, οἱ μαθῆται, οὐδὲ απολελοίπαμεν αὐτὸν.
5. ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ὑπὲρ τοὺς δένδρους βεβλέφει τὸν καλὸν ὕγγελον τὰν θεῶν καὶ κεχαρήκειν.