

Chapter 11

2025/1/1 ← Happy new year!

*Middle & Passive Voices

Hoo, boy

- Active: subject does action

Middle: subject has special interest in action (?)

Passive: action done on subject

| | Present middle/passive | Future middle | Imperfect middle/passive |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Sg. 1st person | παλδεύομαι -ομαι | -σομαι | ἐπαλδεύομην -ομην |
| 2nd | παλδεύῃ/-ει -η/-ει | -ση/-σει | ἐπαλδεύου -ου |
| 3rd | παλδεύεται -εται | -σεται | ἐπαλδεύετο -ετο |
| pl. 1st person | παλδευόμεθα -ομεθα | -σομεθα | ἐπαλδευόμεθα -ομεθα |
| 2nd | παλδεύεσθε -εσθε | -σεσθε | ἐπαλδεύεσθε -εσθε |
| 3rd | παλδεύονται -ονται | -σονται | ἐπαλδεύοντο -οντο |

Indicatives

*Should be similar to how active indicatives are formed.

*Future middle & future passive are distinct.

• Pres. Middle/Passive inf: παλδεύεσθαι -εσθαι

• Fut. Middle inf: παλδεύσεσθαι -σεσθαι

→ "to teach for oneself" /
"to be taught"

↓
"to be going to be teaching for oneself"



• Pres. Middle/Passive imperative

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| sg. 2nd person | παλδένου | -ου | "teach for yourself" / "be taught" |
| 3rd | παλδεύσθω | -εσθω | Let him + ... ↑ |
| pl. 2nd person | παλδεύεσθε | -εσθε | "teach for yourselves" / "be taught" |
| 3rd | παλδεύσθων | -εσθων | Let them + ... ↑ |

• 2nd person παλδεν + ε+σθαι contracted to ε+σθαι = ?

In Attic, often contracted to -ει (παλδευη vs παλδευει)

• Genitive of personal agent

↳ To identify person doing action (agent) in passive sentence

↳ ὑπό (by) + Noun in gen. case

e.g. πατέσεινομαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

↳ Distinguish gen. of personal agent (person) from dat. of means (instrument/tool)

βλάπτομαι ὑπὸ τῶν νεανίων (I am being hurt by young men)

βλάπτομαι τοῖς λίθοις (I am being hurt by stones)

※ Gen. of agent is a sign that verb's voice is passive, not middle.

In middle voice the subject itself would be the agent.

※ Direct obj. is a sign that verb's voice is middle.

In passive voice, subject (not direct obj.) receives action.

• Special senses of middle voice

↳ Reflexive relationship

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| ↳ αὐλαίττομαι | "I change for myself" | "I take [acc.] in exchange for [gen.]" |
| γράφομαι | "I write for myself" | "I indict [acc.]" |
| πατέσεινομαι | "I teach for myself" | "I have [acc.] taught" |
| φυλάίττομαι | "I guard for myself" | "I am on guard against [acc.]" |

• Uses of ὑπό (basic meaning "under")

+ gen: motion away from

+ acc: motion towards

+ dat: no motion, staying at loc. ("under")

ὑπὸ τῆς ἀμαξῆς φεύγω (I flee from under the wagon)

ὑπὸ τῆς ἀμάξης εὑρίσκομαι (I am found under the wagon)

ὑπὸ τὴν ἀμαξην σπεύδω (I hasten [to a place] under the wagon)

ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν φυλάίττομαι (I am guarded by [under the agency of] the gods)

How gen. of personal agent works

* Vocab

- τείχω, τείω acc.+inf. persuade to; mid.+dat. obey
- τρέπω, τρέψω turn [something]; (mid.) betake oneself, move
- ὄχιξης, -ῆς, ἡ cart, wagon
- λίμνη, -ῆς, ἡ marsh, lake, pond
- τόπος, -ου, ὁ place, passage [in a book]
- τρόπος, -ου, ὁ turn, way, manner, habit; (pl.) character
- μακρός, -ά, -όν long, long-lasting
- μικρός, -ά, -όν small, little
- πόρρω (adv.) far, far off; (prep.+gen.) far away from
- ὑπὸ (ὑπ' or υφ') (prep. + gen.) from under; by
(prep. + dat.) under
(prep. + acc.) to a place under

* Misc practice

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | παίδευω | παίδευομαι | παίδευομαι | παίδευομαι | I teach |
| | παίδευεις | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευομηται | taught ^{οὐδὲ} ἔραφομην |
| | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευομηται | ἔραφον |
| | παίδευομεν | παίδευομεν | παίδευομεν | παίδευομηται | ἔραφετο |
| | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευομηται | ἔραφεται |
| | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευομεν | παίδευομηται | ἔραφομεν |
| | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | ἔραφονται |
| pres. | pres. ind. act. | pres. ind. mid. | pres. ind. pass. | pres. ind. pass. | τρέφομαι I draw |
| | act. | mid. | pass. | τρέφομαι I draw | τρέφεται |
| | ἐπαίδευω | ἐπαίδευομαι | ἐπαίδευομαι | ἐπαίδευομαι | ἐπαίδευονται |
| | ἐπαίδευεις | ἐπαίδευει | ἐπαίδευει | ἐπαίδευομηται | ἐπαίδευομεν |
| | ἐπαίδευει | ἐπαίδευει | ἐπαίδευει | ἐπαίδευομηται | ἐπαίδευομηται |
| | ἐπαίδευομεν | ἐπαίδευομεν | ἐπαίδευομεν | ἐπαίδευομηται | ἐπαίδευομηται |
| | ἐπαίδευεται | ἐπαίδευεται | ἐπαίδευεται | ἐπαίδευομηται | ἐπαίδευομηται |
| | ἐπαίδευονται | ἐπαίδευονται | ἐπαίδευονται | ἐπαίδευονται | ἐπαίδευονται |
| Imp. | ἐπαίδευονται(v) | | | | |
| | act. | mid. | pass. | τρέφομαι I draw | τρέφεται |
| | παίδευω | παίδευομαι | παίδευομαι | παίδευομαι | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευεις | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευομεν | παίδευομεν | παίδευομεν | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται |
| Fut. | παίδευονται(v) | | | | |
| | act. | mid. | pass. | τρέφω I exch. — πόρρω ἐλήσει τ. | |
| | παίδευω | παίδευομαι | παίδευομαι | παίδευομαι | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευεις | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευει | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευομεν | παίδευομεν | παίδευομεν | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευεται | παίδευομηται | παίδευονται |
| | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται | παίδευονται |

*Exercises

1. We have the small girls taught in the place free of dangers.
2. But the fine horses were being stolen away from the tent by the servants.
3. Do the gods take gifts of men in exchange for leisure?
4. Worthy servants, obey no longer the unworthy lady, but move by the large road into the countryside.
5. Were you obeying the former master when he was ordering? I was not obeying.
6. Do not be moved, child, under the wagon; you possess the former place.
7. Do you indict the young men since they harm the horse with stones?
8. Let long griefs not be sent to the slaves by Fate.
9. He was wishing to persuade the young men to be moved out of the pond, but they were not listening.
10. The small plants are guarded by the servants far away from the house.

1. τρεπόμεθα ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας, ὃ φίλοι ἄδελφοι. θυσόμεθα πόρρω τῶν Θεραποίνων.
2. οἱ μὲν τὰ μικρὰ δῶρα ὑπὸ τῆς κάλης δεσποίνης ἐπεκπόνται· οἱ δὲ μακραῖς εργοτολίαι ἐγράφονται.
3. τῷ δεσπότῳ πεισονται; τρεπόντων τὴν ἄμμον ἀπὸ τῆς λίμνης καὶ λειπόντων ὅπὸ τῷ φυτῷ.
4. τὴν κορήν ἐν τὸν τόπος παίδευη; τοὺς κινδύνους φυλάττει, ὃ ἔνθρωπε.
5. ἐπεὶ τῇ ἐλήθειᾳ οὐ βλάπτεται ὅπὸ τοὺς προτέρους φίλους, οὐ ἐθέλομεν γραφέσθαι τοὺς νεανίας.

*Aesop 70 read ✓

4 Frogs

poor Frog is

Chapter 12

2025/1/2

*Eἰμί and enclitics

- Eἰμί = I am/exist (-μι verb conjugation)

↳ Irregular

| | Pres. Active | Fut. Middle | Impf. Active |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Sg. 1st person | Εἰμί | ἔσομαι | ἦ / ἦν (I was) |
| 2nd | εἶ | ἔσῃ / ἔσει | ῆσθα (you were) |
| 3rd | ἔστι(v) | ἔσται | ῆν (he was) |
| pl. 1st person | ἔσμεν | ἔσόμεθα | ῆμεν (we were) |
| 2nd | ἔστε | ἔσεσθα | ῆτε / ἔστε (you [pl.] were) |
| 3rd | εἰσί(v) | ἔσονται | ῆσαν (they were) |

• Pres. Active Inf.: ἐίναι

• Fut. Middle Inf.: ἔσεσθαι

• Pres. Active Imperative

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Sg. 2nd person | ἴσθι (be!) |
| 3rd | ἔστω (let him be!) |
| pl. 2nd person | ἔστε (be!) |
| 3rd | ἔστων (let them be!) |

* Pres. & impf. tenses never have middle/passive endings

Future tense never has active endings (future deponent)

↳ Pretend it's active.

↳ other examples: ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι (I hear)

φεύγω, φεύγομαι (I flee)

*Enclitics

- Words attaching themselves closely to prev. word
"Lean on it"
- All pres. Active forms of εἰπεί in indicative are enclitics
except εἰ, which is contracted from ἐστι

- Scenario #1 : accent on word's ultima
 - ↳ Accent of enclitic vanishes
 - ↳ Word's accent grave → acute if needed, else no change
 - ↳ e.g. ὅπο σκηνῇ εἰσι and μικρός γε

- Scenario #2: acute on antepenult or circumflex on penult
 - ↳ Accent of enclitic vanishes
 - ↳ Word receives acute on ultima (and accent!)
 - ↳ Even if preceding word is enclitic or proclitic
 - ↳ e.g. ἔνθρωπός ἐστι or δῶρόν γε
ἔνθρωποί ἐστέ γε or οὐκ ἐσμεν

- Scenario #3 : acute on penult
 - ↳ Accent of 1-syllable enclitic vanishes
 - ↳ Ultima accented for 2-syllable enclitic (acute over short vowel, circumflex over long)
 - ↳ e.g. φίλη εἰπί or φίλων τινῶν
φίλη εἰπί τοῖς θεοῖς

※ If prev. word is elided, 2-syllable enclitic accented
↳ e.g. δ' ἐστί

*vocab

- εἰμί, ἔσται be; exist; (3rd person sg. + acc.&inf.) it is possible to
 - ↳ 3rd person sg. ἔσται(v) sometimes stops behaving like enclitic
 - Takes acute on penult for greater emphasis - ἔσται(v)
 - ↳ Whenever: 1st word in sentence
 - Means "there exists"/"it is possible to"
 - Preceded by ἀλλ', καὶ, μή, οὐκ
- λύω, λύσω loosen, release, destroy (cf. analysis)
- ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ beginning, power, rule
- εἰρήνη, -ῆς, ἡ peace (cf. Irene, irenic)
- λόγος, -ου, ὁ word, speech, argument, story
- πόλεμος, -ου, ὁ war
- ἐκθερός, -ά, -ον (+dat.) hateful to, hostile to
 - (substantive) enemy
- πολέμιος, -ά, -ον (+dat.) at war with, hostile to
 - (substantive) enemy [in war]
- διά (δι') (prep. + gen.) through, throughout
 - (prep. + acc.) on account of
- γε (γ') (enclitic) at least
 - ↳ Generally put after word it emphasizes
 - ↳ If it affects whole clause: put after conjunction that starts clause

Chapter 13

6/18/2025 (summer break)

*Demonstratives

- οὗδε, οἵδε, τοῦδε (this, these)

↳ Can point to what will follow next

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|------|----------|-------|-------|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Nom. | οὗδε | οἵδε | τοῦδε | | οἵδε | οἵδε | τοῦδε |
| Gen. | τοῦδε | τησδε | τοῦδε | | τῶνδε | τῶνδε | τῶνδε |
| Dat. | τῷδε | τῇδε | τῷδε | | τοῖσδε | ταῖσδε | τοῖσδε |
| Acc. | τόνδε | τήνδε | τόδε | | τούσδε | τάσδε | τόδε |
| | Singular | | | | Plural | | |

- οὗτος, οὕτη, τοῦτο (this, these)

↳ Can point to what was said previously

↳ Can mean "the latter"

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|------|----------|--------|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Nom. | οὗτος | οὕτη | τοῦτο | | οὗτοι | οὕται | τοῦτα |
| Gen. | τοῦτου | ταύτης | τούτου | | τούτων | ταύτων | τούτων |
| Dat. | τοῦτῳ | ταύτῃ | τούτῳ | | τούτοις | ταύταις | τούτοις |
| Acc. | τοῦτον | ταύτην | τοῦτο | | τούτους | ταύτας | τοῦτα |
| | Singular | | | | Plural | | |

- ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο (that, those)

↳ Can mean "the former"

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|------|----------|---------|---------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Nom. | ἐκεῖνος | ἐκεῖνη | ἐκεῖνο | | ἐκεῖνοι | ἐκεῖναι | ἐκεῖνα |
| Gen. | ἐκεῖνου | ἐκεῖνης | ἐκεῖνου | | ἐκεῖνων | ἐκεῖνων | ἐκεῖνων |
| Dat. | ἐκεῖνῳ | ἐκεῖνῃ | ἐκεῖνῳ | | ἐκεῖνοις | ἐκεῖναις | ἐκεῖνοις |
| Acc. | ἐκεῖνον | ἐκεῖνην | ἐκεῖνο | | ἐκεῖνους | ἐκεῖνας | ἐκεῖνα |
| | Singular | | | | Plural | | |

*Vocab

- βλέπω, βλέψομαι — see, behold. (with *eis*+acc.: look at)
 - σοφία, -ίς, ἡ — wisdom
 - φιλόσοφία, -ίς, ἡ — philosophy
 - σοφός, -ή, -όν — wise
 - φιλόσοφος, -όν — philosophical, (as substantive) philosopher
 - νῦν — (adv.) now
 - τότε (τότ', τόθ') — then
 - γάρ — for
-
- οὗδε, ηὗδε, τοῦδε — this, the following
 - οὗτος, οὗτη, τοῦτο — this, the aforesaid, the latter
 - ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο — that, the former

*Exercises

1. We were hastening to flee, for then dangers were in this place
2. The latter, betake yourself into the former house and look at these good beds.
3. They intend to flee the philosopher, for he harms the young men.
4. Not far from this river, you will discover these small plants.
5. The evil boy will harm these maidens with these stones.
6. Since we shall behold the soldiers, we shall flee into the pond.
7. Then, she was a slave to that master, but is now a free woman.
8. Both the maidens and the young men are good, for they sacrifice to the gods, who guard the marketplace.
9. The lady says these: while these servants possess wisdom, this one does not.
10. Rejoice in (your) gifts, philosopher, for in truth you are worthy of them.

1. Τάδε τῆς οἰκέτου ἔρω· πέμπε τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τῇ τούτον δεσπότῃ.
2. φιλοσοφία φίλη τοῖς μαθηταῖς· παρέδευνται γὰρ τῷ καλῷ φιλοσόφῳ.
3. οἱ μὲν σοφοὶ, οἱ δ' οὐ. οὗτοι μὲν ἐβλαπτούσι κάλους ἵππους· ἔκείνοις δ' οὐ.
4. ἔπει βλεψόμεθα εἰς τὰς τῶνδε τῶν πολεμίων ὅμαξας· ἔκείνους λύσομεν.
5. τότε γε· ἔκείνος ὁ νεανίας οπεύδεται εἶναι ἀράθον· πράξεται γὰρ κάλους ἔργους.

Chapter 14

6/22/2025

*Personal Pronouns

| | | Singular | Plural |
|------------|------|------------------|---------------|
| 1st Person | Nom. | ἐγώ (I) | ἡμεῖς (we) |
| | Gen. | ἐμοῦ/μου (of me) | ἡμῶν (of us) |
| | Dat. | ἐμοί/μοι (to me) | ἡμῖν (to us) |
| | Acc. | ἐμέ/με (me) | ἡμᾶς (us) |
| 2nd Person | Nom. | σύ (you) | ὑμεῖς (you) |
| | Gen. | σοῦ/σου (of you) | ὑμῶν (of you) |
| | Dat. | σοί/σοι (to you) | ὑμῖν (to you) |
| | Acc. | σέ/σε (you) | ὑμᾶς (you) |

• 1st form (persistent accent) is emphatic

2nd form (enclitic) is less so

• Usage of αὐτός, -ή, -ό

1. When in attributive pos. & modifying noun, means "same"

e.g. Τὰ αὐτὰ βιβλία (the same books)

2. When in predicate pos., intensive adj. "-self" or "very"

e.g. αὐτός ὁ νεανίας (the youth himself)

3. When acting as noun in gen/dat/acc, substitute for 3rd

person pronoun - "him", "it", etc.

e.g. αὐτοῖς αὐτὸν πέμπω (I send it to them)

• Dative of possession

↳ 3rd person form of εἰμί + dat. case identifying possessor

↳ e.g. ὁ ἵππος ἐμοὶ ἔστι = the horse (belongs) to me

↳ Nom. indicates thing possessed.

↳ Dat. indicates possessor.

• αὐτός, -ή, -ό

| | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. | Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|------|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nom. | αὐτός | αὐτή | αὐτό | αὐτοί | αὐται | αὐτά |
| Gen. | αὐτοῦ | αὐτῆς | αὐτοῦ | αὐτῶν | αὐτῶν | αὐτῶν |
| Dat. | αὐτῷ | αὐτῇ | αὐτῷ | αὐτοῖς | αὐταις | αὐτοῖς |
| Acc. | αὐτόν | αὐτήν | αὐτό | αὐτούς | αὐτας | αὐτά |
| | Singular | | | Plural | | |

*Vocab

- πλήττω, πλήξω: strike (ἐπιπλήττω+dat. = strike at)
- φέρω, οἴω: bear, bring, carry
- βιβλίον, -ου, τό: book
- ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό: cloak, (plural) clothes
- ἐγώ: I, me
↳ ἐγώ+γέ → ἐγώγε, ἐμοί+γέ → ἐμοίγε
- ἡμεῖς: we, us
- σύ: you (sg.)
- ὑμεῖς: you (pl.)
- αὐτός, -ή, -ό: same; -self, very ; him, her, it, them
- ἐπί (ἐπ', ἐφ'): (tgen.) upon, in the time of
(+dat.) on, by (location)
(+acc.) against, to

*Exercises

1. I am a student, you are a servant, but the same characters are for us [we have the same character]
2. And dangers shall be in the houses, but the gods themselves shall protect and carry you(pl.) to the river.
3. We were writing great letters, and I was not willing to carry those to them for us.
4. Since the small girl is to this servant, shall she teach her?
5. The evil books and evil clothes were belonging to the philosopher.
6. This book, not worthy, is to be struck, harm it no longer.
7. Do not strike at the students, for they possess wisdom.
8. He is not persuading me at least, I shall hear him no longer.
9. In the time of peace your friends were on the sea, and in war they shall be your enemies.
10. Speak to me, the latter, the truth. Did you intend to steal this cloak? On account of this I have an enemy, at least.

1. Εγώ ἔχω τὸ τράζιον αὐτοῖς, λλα υμεῖς ἔχουσι τὰ βίβλια αὐτῶν;
2. οὐκ ἔστι ὁ αὐτός ἡπος φέρειν καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ αὐτήν τῷ ποτάρῳ.
3. ᾁκούετε ἡμῶν, ὦ θέοι. Πέρπετε αὐτήν εἰρήνην ἡμῖν καὶ μὲ ἐπιπλήσσετε ἡμᾶς λύπην.
4. Ἐπὶ τοῦ πολέμου αὗτοὶ τοὶ νεανῖοι σπεύσουσι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ λύσουσι αὐτούς.
5. σέ·σὺ βλέψει εἰς ἐρειδή λέγω σοι; ἔχεις ἄμαξαν; μοι φέγγε.

Chapter 15

6/23/2025

* Contract verbs & contracted futures

- Contract verb: a verb whose stem ends in -α, -ε, or -ο
 - ↳ whenever regular endings for pres. & imperf. tense are added, final vowel contracts

• Contracting rules

1. Result of contraction is either long vowel (ᾳ, η, ω) or diphthong (ᾳ, η, ω, ει, οι, ου)
2. ο/ω sound wins over α/ᾳ-sound or ε/η-sound, regardless which came first
3. When α/ᾳ-sound combines w/ ε/η-sound, first of the two prevail (e.g. α+ε=ᾳ, not η)
4. iota in diphthong never lost through contraction, but may be written as subscript if new diphthong begins w/ long vowel (α+ει=ᾳ, e.g.)
5. ε+ε → ει, not η
ο+ο → ου, not ω
ε+ο = ο+ε → ου, not ω

• Accent rules

1. Long vowel/diphthong resulting from contraction takes acute if 2nd of 2 contracted letters had acute
If 1st letter had acute → circumflex
 - ↳ e.g. $\tilde{\tau}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ from $\tau\mu\alpha\acute{e}\tau\omega$
 - ↳ $\tilde{\tau}\mu\ddot{\alpha}$ from $\tau\mu\acute{e}\iota$

2. Contract verbs contract only in pres. & imperf.

- ↳ Tenses built on present stem

- ↳ Otherwise, final vowel of stem lengthened and normal endings
 - ↳ α → ᾳ if ε, ι, ρ precedes, else η
 - ↳ ε → η, ο → ω
 - ↳ e.g. $\tau\mu\eta\omega$, $\varphi\iota\lambda\eta\omega$

• Contractions

$$\alpha + \epsilon \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$$

$$\epsilon + \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon\iota$$

$$\sigma + \epsilon \rightarrow \sigma\upsilon$$

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

$$\epsilon + \epsilon\iota \rightarrow \epsilon\iota$$

$$\sigma + \epsilon\iota \rightarrow \sigma\iota$$

$$\alpha + \eta \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$$

$$\epsilon + \eta \rightarrow \eta$$

$$\sigma + \eta \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\alpha + \eta \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}$$

$$\epsilon + \eta \rightarrow \eta$$

$$\sigma + \eta \rightarrow \sigma\iota$$

$$\alpha + \sigma \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\epsilon + \sigma \rightarrow \sigma\upsilon$$

$$\sigma + \sigma \rightarrow \sigma\upsilon$$

$$\alpha + \sigma\iota \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\epsilon + \sigma\iota \rightarrow \sigma\iota$$

$$\sigma + \sigma\iota \rightarrow \sigma\iota$$

$$\alpha + \sigma\upsilon \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\epsilon + \sigma\upsilon \rightarrow \sigma\upsilon$$

$$\sigma + \sigma\upsilon \rightarrow \sigma\upsilon$$

$$\alpha + \omega \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\epsilon + \omega \rightarrow \omega$$

$$\sigma + \omega \rightarrow \omega$$

• Contracted futures

↳ For stems ending in liquid (λ, ρ), nasal (μ, ν), or ζ, future looks like present tense of -έω contract verb

↳ e.g. βάλλω (pres.) → βαλῶ (fut.) from βαλέω
 βάλλεις → βαλεῖς from βαλέεις

↳ fut. built on (basic stem) + εσ + (primary ending), but σ drops out.

↳ Verbs in -ζω form fut. by adding σ → ζ drops out

↳ Sometimes ε inserted: κορίζ-σω → κορίσεω → κοριώ

*Vocab

Uncontracted • ξρπάζω, ξρπάσω: seize, plunder (cf. Harpies)

Shown in • βάλλω, βαλῶ: throw, hit

vocab list for ease → • γελάω, γελάσσομαι: laugh, (ετί + dat.) ridicule

↳ Exception to α → η in fut.

• δηλώω, δηλώσω: explain, show

• κορίζω, κοριώ: care for, escort
 (mid.) acquire

• τιμάω, τιμήσω: honor, value

• φιλέω, φιλήσω: love, kiss

(+inf.) be fond of _____

- ὠφελέω, ὠφελήσω: help, aid
- τιμή, -ῆς, ἡ: honor, price
- δῆλος, -η, -ον: clear, evident

• Infinitives (e.g. τιμά+ειν) have their "ειν" treated as "εν" (single ε, since ε+ε→ει)

So inf. of τιμῶ→τιμᾶν (τιμάω)

δηλῶ→δηλοῦν (δηλών)

• Verbs in -ζω all form futures with -οω (no lengthening, -ζοω)

↳ But sometimes -οεω and ο drops out

↳ e.g. κομίζω→κομίω→κομιζέω→κομιῶ

*Exercises

1. You will snatch, good friend, the clothes out of the very tent of the enemy.
2. I shall say to you the clear truth: the gods help some, but not others
3. The same aforesaid masters were both loving and honoring us
4. We do not intend; at least, to throw her treasure into the sea
5. Do not be accustomed to striking horses with stones, for on account of this it shall acquire that honor
6. The youth is helped by the brother and carried out of danger
7. we are not fond of laughing at this philosopher, for we care for him.
8. Are the bad plants, servant, clear to you? Explain them to me.
9. Do you love your sister? Then help her and do not laugh at her.
10. Are you able, good students, to explain these passages in the books?

1. Ἡ κόρη οὖν ἐφιλεῖται γελᾶν ἐπὶ τῷ μικρῷ ἀδελφῷ. ὅλα νῦν αὐτὴ φιλεῖ ἀφελεῖν αὐτὸν.
2. ὁ θέοι· αρπάζε ἐκ τοῦ μακροῦ πολέμου· βλεψέσθω τὴν εἰρήνην ἡμῖν.
3. αἱ αὗται νεανίοι ἐράλλονται τὴν οἰκίαν τοῖς λιθοῖς καὶ δηλοῦν τὸν κακὸν τρόπον ὑμῶν.
4. τότε ὁ ἀξιὸς φιλόσοφος ἐκομίζεται τίμης καὶ φιλεῖται τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ.
5. ὁ δέσποτε· κομιῶ οὐ σὺ, ἔγωγε οὐκέτι τίμω σὲ.