

# Chapter 2

2024/12/29

## \*Accents

- 1 syllable (exceptions, exceptions, exceptions)
- Acute: antepenult, penult, ultima
- Circumflex: penult, ultima
- Grave: ultima\*
- Only when the word would have an acute there, but followed by another word
  - ἀγαθή ΤÚΧη vs. ἀγαθή ; ΤÚΧη
- Predicting accent positions
  1. Assume it wants to be on antepenult
  2. Stay if ultima is short by nature/position, else go to penult
  3. Assume it wants to be on penult
  4. Circumflex if penult is long by nature & ultima has short vowel /ends in -αL or -οL
    - ↳ e.g. δῶρον, κῆρυξ, παῦε, ἐκεῖνοι

otherwise acute

↳ e.g. ΤÓΤE, ΥπνοL, παÚΕLς, ἐκεÍνος

\* Long by nature: contains long vowel (e.g. χú-pa, κλí-vη)

or diphthong (e.g. μoí-pa)

↳ αL and οL are short when at end (e.g. ΥπνοL)

\* Long by position: vowel/diphthong followed by two consonants or double consonant

(e.g. ὁρ-χή, ἑτ-τον, λεί-ψω)

\* Long by nature takes precedence over position

↳ e.g. ψύλαξ (alpha short by nature, though long by position)

\*Exercises

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. harmoniā → Ήμερονία   | 9. exangeliā → Ἐγγυηλία       |
| 2. ainigma → Αἴνιγμα     | 10. kīnēsis → κίνησις         |
| 3. glottā → Γλωττά       | 11. syllogismos → συλλόγισμος |
| 4. mēchanē → Μηχανή      | 12. zōion → ζῷον              |
| 5. rhapsōidia → ραπσοδία | 13. autarkeia → αυτάρκεια     |
| 6. symptōma → σύμπτομα   | 14. haima → Ημέρα             |
| 7. ichthys → Ἰχθύς       | 15. basileus → βασίλευς       |
| 8. thēipsis → Θλίψις     |                               |

B.

- |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. κάρηλον  | 2. ἐπίθυμοι | 3. σώματος   |
| 4. ἀφείλετο | 5. ὕδωρ     | 6. προσνείμη |
| 7. αὐτή     | 8. τούτων   | 9. ἐρικέσθαι |
| 10. ταῦρον  |             |              |

on my way to do this once then never use it again

# Chapter 3

2024/12/29

## \* Present Active Infinitive

### \* Singular

1st person	παλδεύω	-ω
2nd person	παλδεύεις	-εις
3rd person	παλδεύει	-ει

### Plural

1st person	παλδεύομεν	-ομεν
2nd	παλδεύετε	-ετε
3rd	παλδεύονται(v)	-ονται(v)

\* Present active infinitive: παλδεύειν -ειν

### \* Pres. active imperative

Sing.	2nd person	παίσει	-ει	("teach")
	3rd	παλδεύετω	-ετω	("let him/her teach")
Addressed to multiple people	plur. 2nd person	παλδεύετε	-ετε	("teach")
	3rd	παλδευόντων	-οντων	("let them teach")

Addressed to someone not being spoken to

### \* Vocab

- γράφω (write)
- ἐθέλω (+inf, be willing to/wish to)
- θύω (sacrifice)
- κλέπτω (steal)
- παλδεύω (teach)
- σπεύδω (+inf, hasten to)
- φυλάττω (stand guard)
- μή (+imperative mood, not)
- οὐ (οὐχ for rough breathing, οὐκ for smooth. + indicative mood, not)
- καὶ (and; also, even)

## \*Exercises

1. You are teaching and not stealing
2. Do not write. Hasten to stand guard.
3. Let them both sacrifice and learn.
4. Are you willing to steal? They are not willing.
5. He is hastening to learn. Let him not steal.
6. We wish to both sacrifice and draw.
7. Do not steal. He stands guard.
8. Are they even willing to draw? Let them draw.
9. I teach. Let him sacrifice.
10. we stand guard. Do not hasten to steal.

1. θύετε καὶ μη κλέπτετε.

2. καὶ σπεύδετε παρδεύετεν

3. ἐθέλει φυλάττετεν; μη γράφετε.

4. οὐκ γράφετε; καὶ παρδεύετε καὶ θύετε.

5. κλεπτονταν· οὐκ ἐθέλει φυλάττετεν.

(misc. practice)

θύε (imp. sing. 2nd) γράφε ἐθελε κλέπτε

θῦέτω (imp. sing. 3rd) γραφέτω ἐθελέτω κλεπτέτω

θύετε (imp. pl. 2nd) γραφέτε ἐθελέτε κλέπτετε

θύε~~όντων~~ (imp. pl. 3rd) γραφόντων ἐθελόντων κλεπτόντων

# Chapter 4

2024/12/30

## \*First Declension Feminine Nouns

- Dative can function like Latin's ablative

Sing. Nom	-ᾱ	-η	θεᾱ	σκηνή
Gen	-ᾱς	-ης	θεᾱς	σκηνῆς
Dat	-ᾱ	-ῃ	θεᾱ	σκηνῇ
Acc	-ᾱν	-ην	θεᾱν	σκηνήν
Voc	-ᾱ	-η	θεᾱ	σκηνή
Pl. Nom	-ᾱι	-ᾱι	θεᾱι	σκηναῖ
Gen	-ᾱνν	-ᾱνν	θεᾱνν	σκηνῶν
Dat	-ᾱς	-ᾱς	θεᾱς	σκηναῖς
Acc	-ᾱς	-ᾱς	θεᾱς	σκηναῖς
Voc	-ᾱι	-ᾱι	θεᾱι	σκηναῖ

- ᾱ-based endings if preceding letter is E, L, or P

- Persistent accent: location in nom. is where accent wants to "persist"

- Peculiarity #1: if accent falls on ultima of gen/dat,  
acute → circumflex

- Peculiarity #2: ultima receives accent for gen. pl.  
(used to be -ᾱνν → -ᾱ̄ν)

## • Def. Article

Sing. Nom	τη̄	pl. Nom	ταῑ
Gen	τῆς	Gen	τῶν
Dat	τῇ	Dat	ταῖς
Acc	τήν	Acc	τάῖς

\* Stems ending in -E, -L, or -P have ᾁ rather than η  
(usually, probably, maybe)

## \*Vocab

- πέμπω (send)
- ἀγορά, -ᾶς, ḡ (marketplace)
- ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, ḡ (letter)
- ἀνουχία, -ᾶς, ḡ (leisure)
- θεά, -ᾶς, ḡ (goddess)
- σκηνή, -ῆς, ḡ (tent)
- χώρα, -ᾶς, ḡ (land, country)
- εἰς (+acc. into)
- ἐκ (+gen. out of)
  - ↳ ἐξ when word starts w/ vowel
- ἐν (+dat. in)
- οὐ (O! Interjection, or just leave out)

## \*Exercises

1. Let him not send the letters out of the tent.
2. In the marketplace we do not hasten to guard.
3. Send, goddess, leisure to the land.
4. You hasten out of the tent and into the marketplace.
5. Do you also write a letter for the goddess?
6. Guard, goddesses, the letters in the tents.
7. Steal the the tents out of the marketplace?
8. He sends the letters of the goddess into the land.
9. The goddess guards both the marketplace and the land.
10. I hasten to sacrifice for the goddesses; The goddesses send leisure.

1. γράφομεν, καὶ θύέλομεν πέμπειν τὴν ἐπιστολήν εἰς τὴν χώραν.

2. τῇ θεᾶ τῆς αγορᾶς θῦεις;

3. οὐ φυλάττει τὰς σκηνάς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ.

4. με κλεπτόντας τὰς επιστολὰς ἐκ τῶν αγορῶν.

5. οὐ ηνουχία, σπεύδε εἰς τὴν χώραν τῆς θεᾶς.

\*misc. practice

Χωρά (Nom)	Sing.	Χωραῖ
Χωρᾶς (Gen)		Χωρῶν
Χωρᾷ (Dat)		Χωραῖς
Χωρᾶν (Acc)		Χωρᾶς

Χωραῖ	Plural.
Χωρῶν	
Χωραῖς	
Χωρᾶς	

ἡ (Nom)	δι	ἡ	δι
τῆς (Gen)	τῶν	τὰς	τούν
τῇ (Dat)	τοῖς	τῷ	τοῖς
τήν (Acc)	τάς	την	τάς

(Nom) ἡ αὔτορα	ἡ επιστολῆ
(Gen) τὰς αὔτορας	τὰς επιστολῆς
(Dat) τῇ αὔτορᾳ	τῷ επιστολῇ
(Acc) την αὔτοραν	τήν επιστολὴν

sing. pl. gen: circumflex  
acc, dat: ultima acute

(Nom) δι αὔτορας	δι επιστολᾶς	→ circumflex
(Gen) τῶν αὔτορῶν	τῶν επιστολῶν	θέσις θεῶν
(Dat) τοῖς αὔτοροις	τοῖς επιστολαῖς	χωρᾶς χωρᾶν
(Acc) τάς αὔτοράς	τάς επιστολάς	δι τῶν τῆς τῇ

περπατεῖ	Imperative	τὰς θεᾶς	θεά	θεατήν
περπατεῖ	περπατεῖ	τὰς θεᾶς	θεάς	θεατής
περπατεῖς	περπατεῖς	τὰς θεᾶς	θεάτη	θεατή
περπατεῖτε	περπατεῖτε	τὰς θεᾶς	θεάτη	θεατή
περπατοῦντες	-	παλσευτεῖτε ← indicative pl. 2nd person,		
		παλσευτεῖτε ← imperative pl. 2nd person,		
περπατοῦντες	περπατοῦντες			

περπατεῖτε

# Chapter 5

2024/12/30

## \*Feminine Nouns Part 2

- Short alpha in nom, acc, voc sing. endings of - $\bar{\alpha}$  and - $\eta$  nouns (Attic dialect)

Sing.	Nom	- $\alpha$	- $\alpha$
	Gen	- $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	- $\eta\varsigma$
	Dat	- $\bar{\alpha}\iota$	- $\eta\iota$
	Acc	- $\alpha\nu$	- $\alpha\nu$
	Voc	- $\alpha$	- $\alpha$
Pl.	Nom	- $\alpha\iota\iota$	- $\alpha\iota\iota$
Same Shift	Gen	- $\omega\nu$	- $\omega\nu$
	Dat	- $\alpha\iota\varsigma$	- $\alpha\iota\varsigma$
	Acc	- $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	- $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$
	Voc	- $\alpha\iota\iota$	- $\alpha\iota\iota$

## \*Circumflexes on ultima of gen & dat (if accented)

Gen. pl. always accented on ultima

## \*Vocab

- $\dot{\alpha}koúw$  (hear, listen to)

↳ +gen. if person being heard, +acc. if actual sound

"hear (the sound) of \_\_\_\_" vs. "hear (the sound) \_\_\_\_"

- $\beta\lambdaántw$  (harm)

- $\kappa\lambdaéúw$  (+acc./+dat. + inf. order to, command to)

Doesn't really matter { ↳ acc. if person receiving order does the inf. action

{ ↳ Dat. if person is recipient of order (indirect obj.)

- $\deltaéópolva$ , - $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (mistress, lady)

- $\thetaáλáptva$ , - $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (sea)

- $\kappa\lambdaívn$ , - $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (bed, couch)

- $\muóipva$ , - $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (destiny, fate)

- $\circ\wpá$ , - $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (season, hour), (acc/dat + inf. "it is time to")

- $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon i$ / $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\delta\dot{\eta}$  (when, after, since, because)

• Θεράποντα, -ης, η (servant (fem.))

### \*Exercises

1. Is it time to order the ladies to sacrifice to the goddesses?
2. They hasten out of the sea and they steal the beds.
3. O Fate, let her not be willing to steal leisure out of the land.
4. Because the lady teaches, we hasten to hear.
5. Harm not, lady Fate, the Servants.
7. Guard, goddess of the land, the tents in leisure
8. Servant, do you write in the bed? It is not time to send letters.
9. Hear of the goddess since she orders: hasten out of the bed.
10. They even order the servants into the land.
6. I am not willing to write the letter to the lady.

1. Καὶ κελευόντων τὰς θεραπόντας σκέψειν ἐκ τῶν κλίνεων.
2. Ὡ Δέσποινα, τὴν επιστολὴν εἰς τὴν χώραν ἔθελεις πεμπεῖν;
3. ἐπεὶ τὴν αγορᾶν φυλαττοῦσσιν, γράφομεν ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ.
4. ὡρὰ θύειν τῇ δεσποινῇ Μοίρᾳ. τῆς θεᾶς ακούων.
5. με βλαπτέτω ἡ θάλαττα τὰς θεραπόντας.

### \*Aesop 55

After the lady hears of the rooster, she orders the servants to hasten out of the bends and work. The servants of the lady wish not to work; they sacrifice the rooster. The lady, since she does not hear of the rooster, does not know the time and orders the servants to work earlier in the morning. Their own plan harms the servants.

σεκυήσειν πέλλομεν, η τι;

# Chapter 6

2024/12/30

## \*Future active verbs

Sing.	1st person	παρδεύω	-ΩW
	2nd	παρδεύσεις	-ΟΕΙΣ
	3rd	παρδεύει	-ΟΕΙ
Pl.	1st person	παρδεύσομεν	-ΟΜΕΝ
	2nd	παρδεύσετε	-ΟΤΕ
	3rd	παρδεύσουσι(v)	-ΟΥΟΣΙ(v)

\*Translate shall/will/are going to

\*If pres. stem ends in vowel/diphthong; add sigma

Else: if ends in consonant, use euphony

(Labial)	-π -β -φ + σ	= ψ
(Palatal)	-κ -γ -χ + σ	= ξ
(Dental)	-τ -δ -θ + σ	= σ
Ending in πτ	-πτ + σ	= ψ
Ending in ττ	-ττ + σ	= ξ

• Future active inf.: παρδεύσειν (to be about to teach)

• μέλλω: +fut. inf. = intend to, e.g. μέλλω παρδεύσειν

+pres. inf. or by itself = I delay/hesitate

e.g. μέλλω παρδεύειν

## \*Vocab

• ἀλλάζω, ἀλλάξω (change, alter \_\_\_\_")

• διώκω, διώξω (chase)

• ἔχω, ἔχειν/σχίζω (have, hold, possess)

(+inf. be able to \_\_\_\_")

• μέλλω, μελλήσω

• κόρη, -ης, ἡ (maiden, girl, daughter)

• οἰκία, -ᾶς, ἡ (house, household)

• ἔτι (adv, still, yet, longer)

Breathing  
change!

- μηκέτι (adv, no longer) ← when μή is appropriate (imperative)
- οὐκέτι (adv, no longer) ← when οὐ is appropriate (indicative)
- πάλιν (adv, back, backwards, again)
- ἀλλά (ἀλλα') (conjunction, but)
  - ↳ ἀλλ' before vowel

### \*Exercises

1. Do you intend to sacrifice again to the goddess? We shall guard the tent.
2. I will teach and order, but you are not willing to listen.
3. Do not hesitate to send the servants into the house again.
4. In the tent I am able to write letters, but I am not able to sacrifice.
5. Let the lady order the servants to guard the house still.
6. When it is time to write a letter to the maiden, I shall not hesitate to write.
7. The goddesses will hasten out of the land and into the sea.
8. Does he intend to pursue the girl? We shall no longer have leisure.
9. Hear of the servant, lady, and harm no longer.
10. Do you intend to steal the couches out of the market again?

1. διώγομεν τὰς κορᾶς εἰς τὴν αροπᾶν;
2. Ὡδέσκοντα, μέλλω παρεύσειν τὰς κορᾶς, ἐπεὶ τὴν ήσυχιὰν ἔχω ἔτι.
3. τὰς σκηνὰς φυλαγόμεν, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς οὐ γραψούσιν.
4. ἔξεις τὴν μοίραν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἀλλάττειν;
5. έρα τῇ θεῇ θύειν· μὴ μελλόνταν ἐξ ὄκις σπεύσειν.

\*Aesop 50

Η Ἀφροδίτη γαλῆν εἰς κόρην ἀλλάττει. τὴν κόρην νεᾶνις γαμεῖ. ἀλλ' ἡ θεὰ μέλλει τῆς κόρης πειράσειν. τοὺς τρόπους τῆς γαλῆς ἔτι ἔχει ἡ κόρη; ἡ Ἀφροδίτη μὲν πέμπει εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τῆς κόρης. τὸν μὲν ἡ κόρη διώξει; μή διώκει, ὁ κόρη· γαλῆ οὐκετὶ εἶ. ἀλλ' ἡ κόρη τὸν μὲν διώκει. ἡ θεὰ τὴν κόρην εἰς γαλῆν πάλιν ἀλλάττει. οὐκ ἔχει καὶ ἡ Ἀφροδίτη ἀλλάττειν τοὺς τρόπους.

Aphrodite turns a weasel into a maiden. A young man marries the girl. But the goddess intends to make trial of the girl. Will the girl still have the habits of a weasel? Aphrodite sends a mouse into the house of the girl. Will the girl chase the mouse? Do not chase, girl. You are no longer a weasel. But the girl chases the mouse. The goddess again changes the girl into a weasel. Even Aphrodite is not able to change habits.

# Chapter 7

2024/12/30

## \*2nd Declension Masculine Nouns

• Sing. Nom	-ος	ἄνθρωπος	ποταμός
Gen	-ου	ἀνθρώπου	ποταμοῦ
Dat	-ῷ	ἀνθρώπῳ	ποταμῷ
Acc	-ον	ἀνθρώπον	ποταμόν
Voc	-ε	ἄνθρωπε	ποταμέ
pl. Nom	-οι	ἄνθρωποι	ποταμοί
Gen	-ων	ἀνθρώπων	ποταμῶν
Dat	-οῖς	ἀνθρώποις	ποταμοῖς
Acc	-ούς	ἀνθρώπους	ποταμούς
Voc	-οι	ἄνθρωποι	ποταμοί

\* Gen & Dat have circumflex instead of acute when accent falls on ultima (just like 1st dec. fem. nouns)

Difference: Circumflex doesn't always go on the gen. pl. ending.

Remain at preferred pos. when possible.

## • Definite article (masc. forms)

Sing. Nom	ὁ	pl. Nom	οἱ
Gen	τοῦ	Gen	τῶν
Dat	τῷ	Dat	τοῖς
Acc	τόν	Acc	τούς

• Some nouns have -ο stem but are fem.

e.g. ὁ λόγος vs. ἡ ὄδος

• Dative of means/manner: basically Latin's abl. of means/manner but w/ dative case. Use "with" or "by" prepositions.

## \*Vocab

- χαίρω, χαρήσω (be happy, +dat. rejoice in)
- ἀδελφή, -ῆς, ἡ (sister)
- ἀδελφός, -οῦ, ὁ (brother)
  - ↳ Voc. sg. ἀδελφε has recessive accent
- ἄνθρωπος, -ου, ὁ, ἡ (human)
- θεός, -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ (god)
- ἵππος, -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ (horse)
- λίθος, -ου, ὁ (stone)
- λύπη, -ης, ἡ (pain, grief)
- ὁδός, -οῦ, ὁ (way, path)
- ποταμός, -οῦ, ὁ (river)
- χαρά, -ᾶς, ἡ (joy, delight)
- ἀπό (ἀπ', ἀφ') (preposition+gen.: away from)
  - ↳ ἀπ' before smooth breathing
  - ↳ ἀφ' before rough

## \*Exercises

1. Do not hesitate to send the servants away from the path.
2. Since you no longer listen, write the letter to your sister no more.
3. The gods are able to change both seasons and men.
4. Brother, do you intend to harm the houses with stones?
5. Listen, gods: guard the maidens both in the path and in the marketplace.
6. I shall order the horse to hasten away from the river and into the marketplace.
7. Rejoice in fate, lady: the goddess will send joys into the household.
8. It is time for the horses to once again hasten my brothers into joy.
9. Let them sacrifice with joy to the god and chase grief away from the houses.
10. Do you steal stones from the marketplace, man? Do you wish to harm the paths?

## \*Aesop 13

Fishermen drag the net in the river. Because they intend to have many fish, they rejoice and dance. But when they look into the net, it is not the time to rejoice: they have stones, not fish. They rejoice no longer; they dance no longer in the path. However the experience will teach the fishermen. The gods send joys to the men, but also griefs. Pain is the sister of joy.

### \*Misc. practice

χαρά, χαρήσω

(ἀδελφή, ἥς, ἡ  
ἀδελφός, οῦ, ὁ)

ἀπό the preposition gen.  
away from

λύπη (f.) grief

sing. Nom ἀδελφή ἀδελφός ἔδος (f.) way/path

Gen ἀδελφῆς ἀδελφοῦ χαρά (f) joy/delight

Dat ἀδελφῇ ἀδελφῷ

Acc ἀδελφήν ἀδελφόν

Voc ἀδελφή ἀδελφε

Pl. Nom ἀδελφαί ἀδελφοί

Gen ἀδελφῶν ἀδελφῶν

Dat ἀδελφαῖς ἀδελφοῖς

Acc ἀδελφάς ἀδελφούς

Voc ἀδελφαί ἀδελφοί

ἀδελφός αδελφοί

ἀδελφούς αδελφῶν

ἀδελφᾶς αδελφοῖς

ἀδελφῶν αδελφούς

ἀδελφε αδελφοῖς

λύπη (f)

ἔδος (f)

χαρά

ἡ λύπη αἱ λύπαι

ὁ ἵππος οἱ ἵπποι

τῆς λύπης τῶν λύπων

τοῦ ἵππου τῶν ἵππων

τῇ λύπῃ τοῖς λύπαις

τῷ ἵππῳ τοῖς ἵπποις

την λύπην τὰς λύπας

τὸν ἵππον τοὺς ἵππους

# Chapter 8

2024/12/31

## \*2nd Declension Neuter Nouns

• Sg.	Nom.	-OV	δῶρον	φυτόν
	Gen.	-OV	δώρου	φυτοῦ
	Dat.	-Ω	δώρῳ	φυτῷ
	Acc.	-OV	δῶρον	φυτόν
	Voc.	-OV	δῶρον	φυτόν
pl.	Nom.	-Α	δῶρα	φυτά
	Gen.	-ΩΝ	δώρων	φυτῶν
	Dat.	-ΟΙΣ	δώροις	φυτοῖς
	Acc.	-Α	δῶρα	φυτά
	Voc.	-Α	δῶρα	φυτά

\* Same as 2nd dec. masc. but -OV for sg. nom/acc/voc  
and -Α for pl. Nom/acc/voc

\* Like how short alpha is in sg. Nom/acc/voc of some 1st dec

## • Def. article neuter forms

Sg.	Nom	Τό	pl.	Nom	Τά
	Gen	ΤΟΥ		Gen	ΤΩΝ
	Dat	Τῷ		Dat	ΤΟΙΣ
	Acc	Τό		Acc	Τα

\* when neuter noun is used as plural subject, it is  
regarded as a single unit → main verb is singular  
(usually)

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		
Sg. Nom	-ΟΣ	-ΔΥ/Γ	-OV	pl. Nom	-ΟΙ	-ΔΛ	-Α
Gen	-ΟΥ	-ΔΣ/ΗΣ	-ΟΥ	Gen	-ΩΝ	-ΩΝ	-ΩΝ
Dat	-Ω	-Δ/Γ	-Ω	Dat	-ΟΙΣ	-ΔΛΣ	-ΟΙΣ
Acc	-ΟΥ	-ΔΥ/ΓΥ	-ΟΥ	Acc	-ΟΥΣ	-ΔΣ	-Α
Voc	-Ε	-Δ/Γ	-ΟΥ	Voc	-ΟΙ	-ΔΛ	-Α

• Agreement of noun & adj.

↳ e.g. ἀγέλος ἵππος (works for male horse)

ἀγαθὴ ὄδος (works b.c. ὄδος is f.)

• Attributive pos. (form noun phrase)

↳ Tὸ ἀγαθὸν τέκνον } "the good child"  
Tὸ τέκνον τὸ ἀγαθόν } uses Tὸ ἀγαθόν (def. article + adj.)  
Tέκνον τὸ ἀγαθόν

adj.

• Predicate pos. (part of the verbal idea)

↳ Tὸ τέκνον ἀγαθόν } "the child is good"  
ἀγαθὸν τὸ τέκνον } Uses ἀγαθόν by itself (no def. article)

※ If both indefinite → rely on context. e.g. "ἀγαθὸν τέκνον"

#### \*Vocab

• εὑρίσκω, εὑρίσω (find, discover)

• λείπω, λείψω (leave behind)

• βίος, -ου, ὁ (life, lifetime)      Biology reference

• δῶρον, -ου, τό (gift)

• ἔργον, -ον, τό (work, task, deed)

• θησαυρός, -οῦ, ὁ (treasure, treasury) ← Thesaurus

• τέκνον, -ου, τό (child)

• φυτόν, -οῦ, τό (plant, tree)

• ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν (good, brave)

adjectives      • ἀξιός, -α, -όν (+gen. or inf. worthy of \_\_\_\_\_ / worthy to \_\_\_\_\_)

• καλός, -ή, -όν (beautiful, fair, (morally) good)

※ ἀπολείπω → stronger form of λείπω

(leave, leave behind, abandon)

### \*Exercises

1. Send grief no longer, gods, to the good men.
2. I wish to steal the beautiful plants out of the land.
3. Leave behind the house of the worthy lady and hasten into the marketplace.
4. Do you intend, Fate, to change the life of the good women?
5. The child hastens away from the house and no longer guards the storehouse.
6. Do not intend, man, to chase the good horse out of the path.
7. It is time to learn, but we are not able to find the child in the tent.
8. The maidens shall seek good couches in the house.
9. The good servant is worthy of both the gifts and joys.
10. Hello, brother; the land is fair; life is beautiful; the storehouse (has) leisure.

1. Οἱ καλοί αδελφοί τὰ καλὰ φυτὰ καὶ τοὺς ἴnnους τοὺς καλοὺς ἔχει.
2. Τὰ δῶρα τὰ ἄγα τῇ καλῇ αδελφῇ πάλιν πεμπέτω.
3. Τὸν ἔργον λείπε, καλὴ κόρη, καὶ ἐν βίῳ χαίρε.
4. Ἐπεὶ τὴν ὄδον τὴν σταθῆν εὐρήσω, εἰς τὴν Χώραν χαρὰ σπεύσω.
5. Τὰ τέκνα ἔτι μέλλεις ἀπολεῖψεν, ὡς ὀνθόψω;

### \*Aesop 42

The worthy farmer intends to leave behind life and make trial of his sons. I will abandon life, sons, but in the vineyard, seek treasure. Goodbye. After the good farmer leaves life, the brothers hasten to dig in the vineyard. They are not able to find the good treasure, but by their good work they make beautiful plants of the vineyard. The good gift of the farmer is clear to the sons; for men, treasure is good work.

# Chapter 9

2024/12/31

## \*1st Decl. Masc. Nouns

Sg. Nom.	-ης	-ᾶς	μαθητής	VEĀVIĀS
Gen.	-ον	-ον	μαθητοῦ	VEĀVIΟΥ
Dat.	-ῃ	-ᾳ	μαθητῇ	VEĀVIῃ
Acc.	-ην	-ᾶν	μαθητήν	VEĀVIĀN
Voc.	-α/η	-ᾶ	μαθητά	VEĀVIĀ
pl. Nom.	-ατ	-ατ	μαθηταῖ	VEĀVIĀI
Gen.	-ων	-ων	μαθητῶν	VEĀVIĀWON
Dat.	-ατς	-ατς	μαθηταῖς	VEĀVIĀIS
Acc.	-ᾶς	-ᾶς	μαθητᾶς	VEĀVIĀS
Voc.	-ατ	-ατ	μαθηταῖ	VEĀVIĀI

Same  
Shit

\* Voc. sg. for -η stem ends in -d if Nom. ends in -Tης  
or word is compound or is name of nationality  
↳ e.g. μαθητής, βυρσοδέψης, Πέρσες

Else -η.

\* Ending in -Tης = similar to -er: learner, doer, thinker..

Identifies as agent of action

\* Two-ending adjectives: use masc. endings to modify both  
masc. and fem. nouns.

↳ E.g. ἀθάνατος, -ον | ἀνάξιος, -ον

\* Attributive vs. predicate positions in prepositional phrases

predicate

↳ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ θύουσιν

(The people are sacrificing in the tent)

Attributive

↳ οἱ ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ ἄνθρωποι θύουσιν

οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ θύουσιν

οἱ ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ θύουσιν

The people in the tent

are sacrificing

• Genitive of possession

↳ ἡ οἰκία τοῦ δεσπότου } what we've seen  
τοῦ δεσπότου ἡ οἰκία }

↳ ἡ τοῦ δεσπότου οἰκία } other options  
↳ ἡ οἰκία ἡ τοῦ δεσπότου } "the master's house"  
    permitted since def. articles  
    aren't the same

\* Vocab

- δουλεύω, δουλεύων (+dat. be a slave to, serve)
- δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ (master, lord, despot)
- μαθητής, -οῦ, ὁ (student, disciple)
- νεανίας, -ου, ὁ (young man, youth)
- οἰκέτης, -ου, ὁ (servant of household, family member)

↳ weird definitions

- ἀθάνατος, -ον (immortal)
- ἀνάγλιος, -ον (worthless +gen./+inf.) (undeserving of/to \_\_\_\_)
- δουλος, -η, -ον (enslaved)
- ἐλεύθερος, -α, -ον (+gen free of/from)
- κακός, -ή, -όν (ugly, bad, evil)
- πρότερος, -α, -ον (former, earlier)

## \*Exercises

1. Fate of unworthy students is evil. The immortals intend to send griefs, not joys.
2. The slaves no longer listen of the good lady.
3. Since it is time to guard the tent, abandon, good young men, the sea.
4. Send, slave, the letter and gift to my former master.
5. The girl is both free and not fit to serve.
6. Will the stones in the river harm the child and servants?
7. Hasten, good student, into the house of the master.
8. We wish to serve once more the good and undying goddess.
9. Did you steal the handsome treasury, evil youth, from the servants?
10. Let the slaves not abandon their labors; let the free not hesitate to hasten into the market place with their horses.

1. αἱ δεσποίναι τὴν ὁγίαν μαθητὴν ἔχει παλδεύειν;
2. ἐκ τῆς ὄδου τοὺς καλοῦς ιππούς μέλλω διώγειν. Χαῖρε,  
ὦ δεσπότα.
3. ὦ τοὺς δούλους προτέρους, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι τὸν ἀνάγον  
δεσπότον δουλεύομεν, ὥρᾳ λείπειν τὴν οἰκίαν.
4. τοὺς βίους ἐν τῇ Χώρᾳ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀναγίου  
ἔργου, τὰ τέκνα χαῖρόντων ἐν τὴν ἡσυχίαν.
5. ὦ νεανία, κελεύε τοὺς δούλους καὶ σπεύδειν εἰς τὰς σκήνας  
καὶ θύειν τὰς ἀθάνατος θέας.

## \*Aesop 190

The donkey serves the gardener. Since he has many griefs from the labor, he prays to the undying: the master is evil. I no longer wish to serve a gardener. The gods order the donkey to serve a potter. But again, since the donkey is still not free from labor, he prays to the immortals. The gods send the donkey to a tanner. The donkey, after he sees the deeds of the master misses his former masters. Do not hasten, servants, to change your masters.

# Chapter 10

2024/12/31

## \* Imperfect Active Indicative

### • Augmentation rules

↳ Pres. stem begins w/ consonant: add  $\overset{\circ}{\epsilon}$ - prefix

↳ Pres. stem begins w/ rho: add 2nd rho, like  $\overset{\circ}{\epsilon}\rho$ - prefix

↳ Vowel or diphthong?

α → η

αι → ηι

ε → ι

ει → ιι (sometimes stays ει)

υ → υ

υι → ηυ (sometimes stays υι)

ο → ω

οι → ωι (sometimes stays οι)

\* If pres. stem already begins w/ η, ι, υ, ω, ηι, ιι, υι, ωι, no change

### • Secondary endings used:

Sg. 1st person	ἐναιίδευον	-ον	cf. -ω
2nd	ἐναιίδευες	-ες	cf. -εις
3rd	ἐναιίδευε(ν)	-ε(ν)	cf. -ει
pl. 1st person	ἐπαιδεύομεν	-ομεν	
2nd	ἐναιίδευτε	-ετε	
3rd	ἐναιίδευον	-ον	cf. -ουσι(ν)

• Compound verbs: augment between prefix & stem, last letter of prefix drops if vowel, e.g. ἀπολείπω → ἀπέλειπον

• Exception: ἔχω → εἰχον, not ἤχον

εὕρισκω → εὕρισκον or ηὕρισκον

### • Correlative: μὲν... δέ

(and... but) or (on the one hand... on the other hand)

Just use λέγω

### \*Vocab

### Scary stuff

- λέγω, ἔρω/λέγω (say, speak) ← (*ἔρω* is contracted future)
- πράττω, πράξω (do, act)
- φεύγω, φεύγομαι (flee, avoid, be in exile)
- ἀλήθεια, -ίας, ἡ (truth)
  - ↳ Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ = in truth, truly
- θάνατος, -ου, ὁ (death)
- κίνδυνος, -ου, ὁ (danger, risk)
- φίλος, -η, -ον (+dat. dear to)
  - ↳ φίλος, -ου, ὁ = friend (male)
  - ↳ φίλη, -ῆς, ἡ = friend (female)
- δέ (δ') (but, and)
- μὲν (indeed)
  - ↳ ὁ μὲν... ὁ δέ (this one... that one)
  - μὲν... δέ (on the one hand... on the other hand)
- οὖν (therefore, then) ← postpositive particle

### \*Misc. practice

πράττω	φεύγω → ἔφευγον
ἐπράστον	ἔφευγον
ἐπράττεις	ἔφευγες
ἐπράττεις(v)	ἔφευγε(v)

κίνδυνος -ου ὁ	φίλον?	ἀλήθεια, -ίας, ἡ
μαθητῶν μαθητῶν	φίλον φίλα	short alpha
μαθητῶν μαθητῶν κίνδυνος κίνδυνοι	φίλον φίλων	ἀληθεῖα αληθεῖαις
μαθητῆς μαθητᾶς κίνδυνος κίνδυνος	φίλω φίλων	ἀληθεῖας αληθεῖων
μαθητᾶς μαθητᾶς κίνδυνον κίνδυνος	φίλον φίλα	ἀληθεῖα αληθεῖας
κίνδυνος κίνδυνοι	φίλον φίλα	ἀληθεῖαν αληθεῖας
μαθητής, -ου, ὁ	λέγων νωτί	ἀληθεῖα αληθεῖαις
οὖν (thus therefore)	πράττων δοῦσιν	φίλος +dat
postpositive	ἀλήθεια (truth)	-η
	θάνατος, -ου, ὁ (death)	οὖν

## \*Exercises

1. Some were doing work in the land, others were not.
2. But the roads have both stones and dangers; therefore we flee to the river.
3. Let the worthy servant not tell the truth to the unworthy lady.
4. Some children from the house were chasing the horses into the road, others in the house were harming the good beds.
5. Were you intending, young men, to change evil words into good (ones)?
6. On the one hand the brother is a slave, on the other hand the free sister is a friend.
7. Because the friends were finding dangers in the sea, they were hastening to sacrifice to the immortals and flee death.
8. Some will guard the beautiful tree, others will steal the treasure.
9. When I say good things, bad student, you do not listen. Therefore in truth I am not able to teach.
10. Do not hasten, Death, to steal life from the men.

1. οἱ μὲν ἔχαιρουσιν ἐν ταῖς καλᾶς ὄψισι· οἱ δὲ ἔφεύγουσι καὶ τοῖς φίλοις οὐ ἔχοντο λέγειν.
2. Ἐπράττε μὲν τὰ ἔργα ὁ μαθητής· οὐ γάρ τις σὲ πράττειν τὸ ἔργον.
3. Ἐπεὶ τὸν δεσπότην ἔδουλεύομεν· τὰ τέκνα τὰς καλὰς γίππας ἀπὸ κίνδυνον ἐδίωκον.
4. οἱ θέοι ἔχουσι φεύγειν τὸν θάνατον ἀλλ' οὐ μοῖρα· την οὖν αληθείᾳ καὶ οἱ θάνατοι οὐ ἐλεύθεροι.
5. ὅκουέ, νεᾶνια. ἐβέλεις τὸν κακὸν ἔργον πράττειν; τὴν ἀληθείην οὖν λέγε.

\*Aesop 66 goes here but I'm out of room so I'll just read it myself.