Greek – An Intensive Course

Some short notes on diphthongs:

There's a handful of diphthongs in Ancient Greek: —

αι	→	αιθήρ
ει	→	εἰρήνη
οι	→	οἶνος
υι	→	Εἰλείθυια
αυ	→	αὐτόνομος
ευ	→	Ὀδυσσεύς
ηυ	→	ηὔρεκα
ου	→	Οὐρανός

Iota subscript

When the long vowels ᾱ, η and ω are combined with a short iota, the iota is written beneath the long vowel and is not pronounced → ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ

~~Ace~~ Accent

Greek words had an accent on one syllable of a word; that ~~been~~ accent, however, was a musical pitch rather than just an increased stress on that particular syllable as in English.

It is thus customary, to simply stress that syllable which has an accent in Ancient Greek as you would in English.

Ancient Greek had three different types of accents:

Acute : ´
Grave : `
Circumflex : ~

Rules regarding the placement of accents

General rule: No matter how many syllables a word may have, the accent can appear only over one of the last three syllables.

Acute ~~over~~ accent:

Appears over: ultima, penult, antepenult

and

short vowels, long vowels and diph-thongs

Restrictions:

Can appear over the __ultima__
only when a pause follows
(end of sentence, comma...)

Cannot appear over the __penult__
when it is accented and contains
a __long__ vowel or diphthong and
the ultima contains a short vowel

Can appear over the __antepenult__
only when the __ultima contains__
a __short vowel__.

Grave accent:

Appears __only__ over the __ultima__
and over short vowels, long vowels
and diphthongs

Restrictions:

__Must__ __replace__ an __acute accent__ over
the ultima when another word

follows directly without a pause

Cannot appear otherwise

Circumflex accent:

Appears only over the ultima
and penult

Appears only over long vowels
or diphthongs

Restrictions:

Must appear over the penult when
the penult is accented and contains
a long vowel or diphthong; and
the ultimate contains a short
vowel

Cannot appear over the penult when
the ultima contains a long vowel
or diphthong

Ancient Greek has two types
of accents, namely recessive and
persistent. A short overview of
both types: —

Recessive Accents

An accent is recessive when it goes
back from the end of the word
as far as the rules permit
- Most verb forms have a
  recessive accent

Examples:

ἔσταυσα → ἔσταύσω
↳ The ultima is a long vowel
  so the accent can't go past
  the penult. Because the ultima
  is a long vowel, the accent
  cannot be a circumflex

Rules for accent placement in words which have a recessive accent and have.

... Three or more syllables:

◊ Check the ultima

If the ultima is a short vowel then the word receives an acute accent on the ~~ante~~ ante-penult.

If the ultima is a long vowel or diphthong, the accent will be acute on the penult

... Two syllables:

◊ Check the penult first

If it has a short vowel, the accent is acute.

If the penult has a long vowel or a diphthong

then check the ultima's vowel
length.
If the ultima has a short vowel,
the accent is circumflex.
If the ultima contains a long vowel,
the accent is acute.

◊ In two syllable words which
have a recessive accent,
the accent must be on the
-penult an be either an acute
or circumflex

Accent Drill I:
1. λῦω, λῦομεν, λῦετε, λυέτω.
   λῦσον λῦσον
2. παιδεύω, ἐπαίδευον, παιδεύσεις,
   παίδευσον, παιδεύσαι
3. δίδασκει, δίδασκε, δίδαξον,
   διδάξω

4. τάττειν, τάττομεν, ταττόντων, τάττης, τάττε

5. βλάψης, βλάψομεν, ἐβλάβην

6. ἔπεισα, ἐπείσατε, πείσωμεν, ~~ἐπείσθην~~ ἐπείσθην

7. δουλεύεις, ~~(ἐ)~~ ἐδούλευον, ~~ἐδούλευσε~~ ἐδουλεύετε

8. κλέπτω, κλέψεις, ἔκλεπτον, ἐκλέπτετε

9. ἀγγέλλω, ἤγγελλον, ἠγγέλλετε

10. ἔλτης, ἦλθον, ἤλθετε

Persistent Accent

Persistent accents attempt to ~~so~~ stay fixed on the same syllable — they may even change their form to stay on the same syllable (i.e. circumflex to acute etc). Only when there is absolutely no way for

a particular syllable to be accented,
the accent changes its position.

~~Unit~~ II. Unit 1.

Nouns

Greek nouns have gender, number
and case. There are three genders. (
masculine, feminine and neuter), three
numbers - only two of which
are used commonly, namely
singular and plural - and a bunch
of cases (five to be exact).

The function of those cases is
largely similar to that of German
or Russian and thus only ~~that~~
outliers will be specifically
commented upon herein: —

Genetive

Besides its usual function of showing possession, the genetive is used to indicate motion away from or separation (English "away from", "out of" – German uses the Dative here; Russian would use the Genetive as well → Я выхожу из дома)

Dative

⚡ Also used to show instrumentality, such as "by" and "with" (same as in German → „Mit dir"; ~~Russian~~ Russian has its own case for this)

Additionally, it is used place where or time when; English "at" or "in" (same as German → „In dem Jahr")

Accusative

Same as German. Shows direct objects of verbs or conveys the idea of motion toward or length of space or of time.

Vocative

Used to show that the noun is being addressed directly.

Use of prepositions

Prepositions are used somewhat similarly to how they are in German or Russian — but not entirely the same.

For example, when the Dative is used to show instrumentality, Greek does not use a preposition in that case when the Dative is used to describe where something is — ⊕ ἐν, English equivalent of "in" —, a preposition is used, however.

Using cases to express motion or position

The cases in Greek are used differently from those in German in regards to motion and position.

Acc.	Dat.	Gen.

motion to →

motion into →

in

→ motion away

→ motion out of
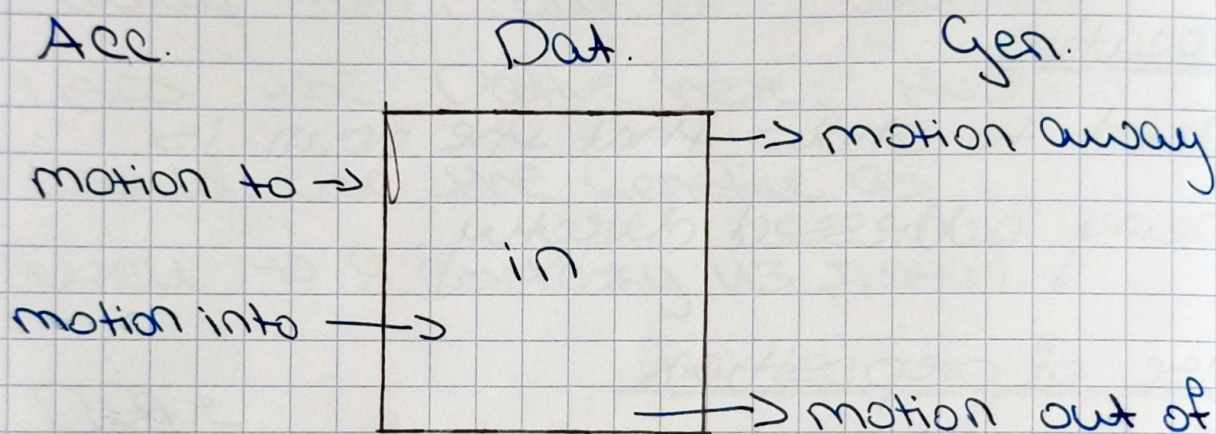
The above illustration gives a quick overview of how which case is used.

Declension of nouns

This is where the fun begins. Firstly, it is important to grasp the structure in which this book presents its vocabulary,

namely thus: ~~τέχχχ~~ τέχνη, τέχνης, ή

The structure of this is: Nom. S.,
Gen. S. , Article.

8 To decline any noun, take the
  Genetive Singular, remove the
  Genetive Singular endings to get
  the stem, and then add the proper
  endings to the stem.

Ancient Greek nouns belong to one
of three declension classes; those
nouns most of whose endings ~~is~~
use the vowels "-η-" or "ᾱ"
belong to the first declension.
Those nouns most of whose endings
use the vowel "-o-" belong to
the second declension.
The remaining nouns form the third
~~declension~~ declension.

Declension of first-declension nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	-η , -ᾱ	-αι
Gen.	-ης, -ᾱς	-ῶν
Dat.	-η, -ᾱ	-αις
Acc.	-ην, -ᾱν	-ᾱς
Voc.	-η, -ᾱ	-αι

Thus, to decline τεχνη, τεχνης, ἡ ("art"), take the Genetive Singular τεχνης, remove its ending (-ης) to get the stem τεχν- and add the appropriate endings to the stem.

Example declension of τεχνη:

Nominative S. :	τέχνη
Genetive	: τέχνης
Dative	: τέχνη
Accusative	: τέχνην

Vocative : τέχνη

Nominative P. : τέχναι

Genetive : τεχνῶν

Dative : τέχναις

Accusative : τέχνᾱς

Vocative : τέχναι

Observations:

① Greek does not have an indirect article like English or German.

② The accent of nouns is as a rule persistent. Thus, the accent of τέχνη is given by the Nominative Singular and stays on the -ε- of the penult except in the Genetive Plural, which is an exception ~~#~~ to the rule. The Genetive Plural of all first-declension nouns is -ῶν- with a circumflex accent on the ultima.

Compare the declension of τέχνη with that of χώρᾱ, χώρᾱς, ἡ. ("land").

Nom./Voc. S.	:	τέχνη	χώρᾱ
Gen.	:	τέχνης	χώρᾱς
Dat.	:	τέχνῃ	χώρᾱͅ
Acc.	:	τέχνην	χώρᾱν

Nom./Voc. P.	:	τέχναι	χῶραι
Gen.	:	τέχνῶν	χωρῶν
Dat.	:	τέχναις	χώραις
Acc.	:	τέχνᾱς	χώρᾱς

Observations:

① The Vocative is the same as the Nominative

② There is no difference in meaning between first-declension nouns ending in -η and those in -ᾱ.

Originally, all such nouns ended in $-\bar{\alpha}$. In Attic Greek, this $-\bar{\alpha}$ changed to $-\eta$ except after ε, ι or ρ.

③ First-declension nouns differ only in the singular.

<u>All first-declension nouns follow the same pattern in the plural.</u>

④ Note that the form χώρᾱς can be either genetive singular or Accusative Plural. Context usually allows one to distinguish the two cases.

⑤ Once again, note that, as with all first-declension nouns, the Genetive Plural ending is $-\widetilde{ων}$ with a circumflex accent on the ultima.

⑥ The diphthong -αι when final
(at the end of a word) counts
as a short vowel ᾰ (for purposes
of accentation).

Hence, in the Nominative Plural,
χῶραι, the accent changes
from an acute to a circumflex,
since the penult is accented
and contains a long vowel,
and the diphthong of the ultima
counts as a short vowel for
purposes of accentuation.

When a first-declension noun has
an acute accent on the ultima in
the Nominative, the accent is
changed to a circumflex in
the Genetive and Dative, both in
the singular and Plural.

Compare the declension of
ψῡχή, ψῡχῆς, ἡ ("soul") and
ἀγορᾱ, ἀγορᾱς, ἡ ("market place")
with those words learned thus
far.

~~ψῡχ~~ ~~ψῡχ~~

~~ψῡχή~~ vs. τέχνη

Nom./Voc. S.:	τέχνη	ψῡχή
Gen. :	τέχνης	ψῡχῆς
Dat. :	τέχνῃ	ψῡχῇ
Acc. :	τέχνην	ψῡχήν
Nom./Voc. P :	τέχναι	ψῡχαί
Gen. :	τεχνῶν	ψῡχῶν
Acc. :	τέχναις	ψῡχαῖς
Dat. :	τέχνᾱς	ψῡχᾱς

χώρα vs. ἀγορά

Nom./Voc. S.	:	χώρα	ἀγορά
Gen.	:	χώρᾱς	ἀγορᾶς
Dat.	:	χώρᾳ	ἀγορᾷ
Acc.	:	χώρᾱν	ἀγορᾱν
Nom./Voc. P.	:	χῶραι	ἀγοραί
Gen.	:	χωρῶν	ἀγορῶν
Dat.	:	χώραις	ἀγοραῖς
Acc.	:	χώρᾱς	ἀγοράς

Drills I.1 - 10

1. Τέχναι
   a.) feminine, singular, nominative, "arts"
   b.) τέχνη

2. ψῡχήν
   a.) feminine, singular, accusative, "soul" (as direct object)
   b.) ψῡχάς

3. τεχνῶν
   a.) feminine, plural, genetive, "of (the) arts"
   b.) τέχνης

4. ἀγοράς
   a.) feminine, plural, accusative, "market places" (as direct obj.)

5. ἀγορᾶς
   a.) feminine, singular, genetive, " of (the) market place"
   b.) ἀγορῶν

6. ψῡχαῖς
   a.) feminine, ~~singular~~ plural, dative, "to (the) soul"
   b.) ψῡχη

7. τέχνη
   a.) feminine, singular, dative, "to (the) art"
   b.) τέχναις

8. χώρᾱ
   a.) feminine, singular, nominative,
      "land"

   b.) χῶραι

9. ἀγορᾱ
   a.) feminine, singular, dative, "in
      (the) market place"

   b.) ἀγοραῖς

10. τέχνᾱς
    a.) feminine, ~~singular~~ Plural, accusative,
       "art" (as direct object)

    b.) ~~τέχνᾱς~~ τέχνην

Second-declension nouns

These nouns have either the en-
ding "-ος" (masculine) and
rarely feminine) or "-ον" (neuter).
Its endings are as follows:

	M/F	N
Nom. S.	-ος	-ον
Gen.	-ου	-ου
Dat.	-ῳ	-ῳ
Acc.	-ον	-ον
Voc.	-ε	-ον
Nom. P.	-οι	-α
Gen.	-ων	-ων
Dat.	-οις	-οις
Acc.	-ους	-α
Voc.	-οι	-α

Thus, to decline λόγος, λόγου, ὁ, "word",
take the Genetive Singular, remove its
"-ου" ending to get the stem "λογ-"
and add the masculine / feminine
declension endings. to get the
following declined forms:

Nom. s. : λόγος
Gen. : λόγου
Dat. : λόγω
Acc. : λόγον
Voc. : λόγε

Nom. P. : λόγοι
Gen. : λόγων
Dat. : λόγοις
Acc. : λόγους
Voc. : λόγοι

Observations

① The vocative singular has a form different from that of the plural.

⑧ The vocative plural is always the same — in every declination — as the nominative plural.

② Unlike first-declension nouns, the vocative singular is different from the nominative singular.

③ Note that the accent does <u>not</u> shift to a circumflex in the ultima of the genetive plural.

To decline the neuter noun ἔργον, ἔργου, τό, "work", remove the genetive "-ου" ending to get the stem "ἐργ-" and add the neuter <u>endings</u> onto it:

Nom. S. : ἔργον

Gen. : ἔργου

Dat. : ~~ἔργῳ~~ ἔργῳ

Acc. : ἔργον

Nom. P. : ~~α~~ ἔργα

Gen. : ~~ἔργον~~ ~~ἔργῳ~~ ἔργων

Dat. : ἔργοις

Acc. : ἔργα

Observations:

① The vocative is the same as the nominative

② In all neuter nouns, the accusative and the vocative are the same as the nominative, both in the singular and the plural

③ The nominative/vocative and accusative plural ending of all neuter nouns is "-a"

~~Accentuation of declensions~~

Changes to accentuation of nouns of the second-declension

The accentuation of the previously discussed second-declension nouns was quite straight-forward.

Thus, here is a comparison of accentual changes of the following nouns:

I. ~~οἱ~~ ἄνθρωπος

1. ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου, ὁ, "man"
2. ἀδελφός, ἀδελφοῦ, ὁ, "brother"
3. νῆσος, νήσου, ἡ, "island"
4. δῶρον, δώρου, τό, "gift"

Nom. S.:	ἄνθρωπος	ἀδελφός
Gen. :	ἄθρώπου	ἀδελφοῦ
Dat. :	ἀνθρώπω	ἀδελφῷ
Acc. :	ἄνθρωπον	ἀδελφόν
Voc. :	ἄνθρωπε	ἄδελφε
Nom. P.:	ἄνθρωποι	ἀδελφοί
Gen. :	ἀνθρώπων	ἀδελφῶν
Dat. :	ἀνθρώποις	ἀδελφοῖς
Acc. :	ἀνθρώπους	ἀδελφούς
Voc. :	ἄνθρωποι	ἀδελφοί

Nom. S.	:	νῆσος	δῶρον
Gen.	:	νήσου	δώρου
Dat.	:	νήσῳ	δώρῳ
Acc.	:	νῆσον	δῶρον
Voc.	:	νῆσε	δῶρον
Nom. P.	:	νῆσοι	δῶρα
Gen.	:	νήσων	δώρων
~~Ac~~ Dat.	:	νήσοις	δώροις
Acc.	:	νήσους	δῶρα
Voc.	:	νῆσοι	δῶρα

Observations

① The accent of nouns is by rule
persistent, and is given by the
nominative singular. Thus, in
"ἄνθρωπον", the accusative singular
~~is~~ " of "ἄνθρωπος", the accent
is the same as in the
nominative, since the ending
"-ον" contains a short vowel.

In those endings which contain a long vowel, the accent can't remain on the antepenult and has to move to the penult.

② Just as the diphthong ~~ᾱ~~ "αι" when final counts as a short vowel, so too the diphthong "-οι ~~και~~ counts as a short vowel when final."

This allows the accent to remain an acute on the antepenult in the nominative plural "ἄνθρωποι"

③ As in the first declension, when a second-declension noun has an acute accent on the ultima in the nominative singular, it is changed to a circumflex in the genetive and dative (sing. + pl.)

(~~ψυχ~~ ψῡχή → ψῡχῆ)

④ The accent on the vocative
singular "ἄδελφε" is an exception
and must be learnt ~~spe~~ separ-
ately.

Other words, however, of the
second declension which accent
the ultima of the nominative,
do keep the accent on the
ultima in the vocative

⑤ The changing accents on
"νῆσος" and "δῶρον" ~~ε~~ are
governed by the rules for
the circumflex accent.

In the nominative singular
of both nouns, the penult
is accented and contains
a long vowel, whilst the
ultima contains a short
vowel; the circumflex is thus
required.

Whenever the ending contains a long vowel or diphthong, the accent cannot remain a circumflex on the penult, but must change to an acute.

Drills I. 11 - 25 and II

11. λόγων
    a.) masculine, plural, genetive, "of words"
    b.) λόγου

12. ἀνθρώποις
    b.) masculine, plural, dative, "to men"
    a.) ἀνθρώπω

13. ἄνθρωπον
    a.) masculine, singular, accusative "man" (as direct obj.)
    b.) ἀνθρώπους

14. λόγῳ

   a.) masculine, singular, dative,
    "with (the) word"

   b.) λόγοις

15. ἔργα

   a.) neuter, plural, nominative,
    vocative or accusative,
    "work"

   b.) Nom.: ἔργον

   ~~Voc.: ἔργε~~ ↑

   Acc.: ἔργον

16. ἀδελφοῦ

   a.) masculine, genetive, singular,
    "of (the) brother"

   b.) ἀδελφῶν

17. λόγου

   a.) masculine, singular, accusative,
    "word" (as direct obj.)

   b.) λόγους

18. <u>δῶρον</u>
<u>neuter</u>

a.) ~~masculine~~, singular, nominative, accusative or vocative

b.) Nom./Voc.: δῶρα

Acc.   : ~~δώρους~~

δῶρα

⊽ Accusative and nominative plural of neuter (τό) nouns is the same and differs from ὁ nouns. The ending here is −a in all the above cases.

19. <u>ἀδελφοί</u>

a.) masculine, plural, nominative or vocative

b.) Nom.: ἀδελφός

Voc.: ἀδελφε

20. ἔργων
    a.) neuter, plural, genetive,
       "of (the) works"

    b.) ἔργου

21. χώρᾱς
    a.) feminine, genetive singular
       or accusative plural,
       "of (the) land" or "lands"
       (as direct obj.)

    b.) Gen. P.: χωρῶν
       Acc. S.: χώρᾱν

22. δῶρας
    a.) neuter, plural, dative, "with
       (the) presents"

    b.) δώρῳ

23. ἄνθρωπε∃στε
    a.) masculine, singular, vocative,
       "(O) man!" (being addressed
       directly)

    b.) ἄνθρωποι

24. ἀδελφοῖς
   a.) masculine, plural, dative,
      " with brothers"
   b.) ἀδελφῷ

25. δῶρα
   a.) neuter, plural, accusative,
      nominative, or vocative,
      " gifts" (subj, direct obj. or
      being addressed directly)
   b.) δῶρον (Nom. S., Acc. S. and
      Voc. S.)

Drill II — Accents

1. Ὅμηρος
   a.) ~~Ὁμηρῷ~~ Ὁμήρῳ
   b.) Ὅμηρον

2. θεός
   a.) θεῷ
   b.) θεοί

3. νῆσος
   a.) ~~νῆσο~~ ≠ νήσω
   b.) νῆσοι

4. βιβλίον
   a.) βιβλίων
   b.) βιβλία

5. τέχνη
   a.) τεχνῶν
   b.) τέχναις

6. χώρα
   a.) ~~χωραί~~   χῶραι
   b.) χωρῶν

7. ἀγορά
   a.) ἀγοραίς
   b.) ἀγορᾶς

8. δῶρον
   a.) δώρου
   b.) δῶρα

9. <u>ἀδελφός</u>
    a.) ἀδελφῶν
    b.) ἀδελφούς

10. <u>ψῡχή</u>
    a.) ψῡχαί
    b.) ψῡχαῖς

The Article

	M	F	N
Nom. S.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
Nom. P.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά

Observations:

① The similarity of the endings of the article to those of the nouns should be obvious. Note, however, the absence of the final "-s" in the masculine singular nominative; and the absence of final "-v" in the neuter singular nominative and accusative.

② The masculine and feminine nominative, both singular and plural, have neither the initial "τ-" which appears in the rest of the forms nor an accent. Such words without accents, which are pronounced closely with the following word, are called proclitics.

③ Note the change in accent
from an acute to a circum-
flex in the genetive and
dative, both singular and
plural.

Div III

1. <u>ἀδελφός</u>

   a.) ἀδελφός, ἀδελφοῦ, ἀδελφῷ,
   ἀδελφόν, ἄδελφε ; ἀδελφοί,
   ἀδελφῶν, ἀδελφοῖς, ἀδελφούς.
   αδελφοί

   b.) ἀδελφός, αδελφοί, nominative;
   ἀδελφοῦ, ἀδελφῶν, genetive;
   ἀδελφῷ, ἀδελφοῖς, dative;
   ἀδελφον, αδελφούς, accusative;
   ἄδελφε, αδελφοί, vocative

2. ψῡχή

   a) ψῡχή, ψῡχῆς, ψῡχῇ, ψῡχήν;
      ψῡχαί, ψῡχῶν, ψῡχαῖς, ψῡχάς

   b) ψῡχή, ψῡχαί, nominative;
      ψῡχῆς, ψῡχῶν, genetive;
      ψῡχῇ, ψῡχαῖς, dative;
      ψῡχήν, ψῡχάς, accusative

3. ἡ χώρᾱ

   a) ἡ χώρᾱ, τῆς χώρᾱς, τῇ
      χώρᾱ, τήν χώρᾱν, αἱ χῶραι,
      τῶν χωρῶν, ταῖς χωραις,
      τάς χώρᾱς

   b) ἡ χώρᾱ, αἱ χῶραι, nominative
      τῆς χώρᾱς, τῶν χωρῶν, gen.
      τῇ χώρᾱ, ταῖς χωραις, dat.
      τήν χώραν, τάς χώρας, acc.

4. Τὸ δῶρον
   a.) Τὸ δῶρον, τοῦ δώρου, τῷ
   δώρῳ, τὸ δῶρον, τά δῶρα,
   τῶν δώρων, τοῖς δώροις,
   τά δῶρα

   b.) Τὸ δῶρον, τά δῶρα, nom.
   τοῦ δώρου, τῶν δώρων, gen.
   τῷ δώρῳ, τοῖς δώροις, dat.
   τὸ δῶρον, τά δῶρα, acc.

5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος
   a.) ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου,
   τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, τόν ἄνθρωπον,
   οἱ ἄνθρωποι, τῶν ἀνθρώπων,
   τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, τούς ἀνθρώπους

   b.) ὁ ἄνθρωπον, οἱ ἄνθρωποι, nom.
   τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τῶν ἀνθρώπων,
   genetive
   τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις,
   dative
   τόν ἄνθρωπον, τούς ἀνθρώπους,

6. ἡ ὁδός

a) ἡ ὁδός, τῆς ὁδοῦ, τῇ ὁδῷ,
τὴν ὁδόν, αἱ ὁδοί, τῶν ὁδῶν,
ταῖς ~~ὁδα~~ ὁδοῖς, τάς ὁδούς

b) ἡ ὁδός, αἱ ὁδοί, nominative
τῆς ὁδοῦ, τῶν ὁδῶν, genetive
~~τῶ~~ τῇ ὁδῷ, ταῖς ὁδοῖς, dat.
τὴν ὁδόν, τάς ὁδούς, acc.

~~Attributive~~ Attributive position

Any words which limit or depend
upon a ~~word~~ noun (e.g. genetives,
prepositional phrases, and adjectives)
and which are preceded by an
article which agrees in gender,
number and case with that noun,
are ~~to be said~~ said to be in the
attributive position. There are three
varieties of attributive position.

The three varieties:

① Words in the attributive position can appear between the article and the noun ~~is~~ with which it agrees:

    a.) οἱ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ λόγοι

      "The words of the brother"

    b.) οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἀδελφοί

      "The brothers in the country"

② Sometimes the article is repeated after the noun and the words in the attributive position follow the repeated article:

    a.) οἱ λόγοι οἱ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ

      "The words of the brother"

    b.) οἱ ἀδελφοί οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ

      "The brothers in the country"

~~In the last two examples~~

When the article is repeated and the words in the attributive

position follow it, greater em-
phasis is placed on the noun,
and the words in the attributive
position seem to come as an
afterthought. To translate the
last example given ⌗ above, as
"the brothers, [I mean] the ones
in the country", would be to
exaggerate the effect, but it gives
some idea of the two sentences.

③ Sometimes, the article does not
appear before the noun, but only
after it.

a) λόγοι οἱ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
"Words, the ones of the
brother"

b) αδελφοί οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾱ
"Brothers, the ones in the
country"

In the last two examples, the words in the attributive position are even more of an afterthought.

Use of the article

① The article is used in Greek to point out particular individuals.

ὁ ἀδελφός, "the brother"

τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, "for the men"

② The article is used also with generic classes.

τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, "for men"

③ The article is used with abstract nouns

ἡ ἀρετή   virtue

(The article of abstract nouns is sometimes omitted in Greek, as it is always in English)

④ The article can be used
with names of persons famous
or previously mentioned:
  ὁ Ὅμηρος

⑤ Where the context makes it clear,
the article can be used where
English uses the possessive pronoun:
  ὁ Ὅμηρος παιδεύει τόν
  ἀδελφόν; "Homer educates his
  brother"
  ὁ Ὅμηρος δῶρα τῶ ἀδελφῶ
  πέμπει; "Homer sends gifts to
  his brother"

⑥ The article is frequently left out
with words that refer to some-
thing unique and well-known:
  ἐν ἀγορᾶ; "in the market place"

Word order

The basic grammatical relations of subject, verb and direct object are shown in Greek by the inflection of nouns and verbs; therefore, word order frequently expresses other things — such as emphasis, contrast, balance and variety. Consider the following variations of "Homer educates his brother":

a.) ὁ Ὅμηρος τὸν ἀδελφὸν παιδεύει.

b.) παιδεύει ὁ Ὅμηρος τὸν ἀδελφόν.

c.) τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὁ Ὅμηρος παιδεύει.

The first example can be considered neutral word order. The subject more often than not does precede the verb, as does the dir. ob.

The second example puts more
emphasis on the verb and would
be a good answer to the question,
"What does Homer do?". The third
example puts emphasis on the direct
object and would be a good answer
to the question, "Whom does Homer
educate". All in all, quite similar to
German.

Drill IV — Translate

1. τούς ἀδελφούς, "the brother"
   (as direct object)

2. ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, "on (lit. in) the
   island"

3. ἐν ~~τῇ~~ νήσοις, "on (lit. in)
   islands"

4. τέχναι, "arts"

5. εἰς ἀγοράν, "into the market
   place"

6. ἀδελφῶν, "of brothers"

7. τὴν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ψυχήν, "the soul of the brother" (as direct obj.)

8. τὴν ψυχήν τοῦ Ὁμήρου, "the soul of Homer" (as direct obj.)

9. ἔργω, "for work / with work)

10. τὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν δῶρα, "the presents of the brothers"

11. τὰ δῶρα τὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν, "the presents, those of the brothers"

12. τὰ τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς δῶρα, "the presents for the brothers"

13. δῶρα τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, "presents for the brothers"

14. τὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν δῶρα τὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, "the presents of the brothers for the men / people"

15. τὰ τοῖς θεοῖς δῶρα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, "The presents for the gods of the men / people"

16. Τὰ τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς δῶρα τὰ ἐν ἀγορᾶ, " the presents for the brothers in the market place "

17. Τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὁ Ὅμηρος παιδεύει, " ~~His brother teach~~ Homer teaches his brother "

18. ὁ ἀδελφὸς τὰ δῶρα ~~εἰ~~ εἰς τὰς νήσους πέμπει, " The brother sends the present to the island "

Excercises - Translation

①. ὁ Ὅμηρος τὸν ἄνθρωπον παιδεύει, " Homer teaches the man "

②. ὁ Ὅμηρου ἀδελφὸς παιδεύει τὸν ἄνθρωπον, " Homer's brother teaches the man "

③. Τὸν Ὅμηρον παιδεύει ὁ ἄνθρωπος, " The man teaches Homer "

4. Ὅμηρος τοὺς ἀνθρώπους παιδεύει,
"Homer teaches the men"

5. Ὅμηρος τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ παιδεύει; "Homer teaches the men in the market place"

6. ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Ὁμήρου παιδεύει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ; "Homer's brother ~~teah~~ teaches the men in the market place"

7. ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς τὰς τῶν ἀνθρώ-πων ψυχὰς ὁ Ὅμηρος τοῖς βιβλίοις παιδεύει; "Homer teaches the souls of the people in the marketplace with his books"

8. ὁ θεὸς δῶρον τῷ ~~δ~~ Ὁμήρου ~~ἀδελφοι~~ ἀδελφῷ ~~τη~~ πέμπει εἰς τήν χώραν, "The God sends gifts to the brother of Homer into the (his) country / land."

9. ὦ Ὅμηρε, ἡ θεός τοῖς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἀνθρώποις δῶρα πέμπει.

"O Homer, the Goddess sends gifts for the people of the country"

10. τὰ τῶν θεῶν δῶρα πέμπει ὁ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀδελφός ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας εἰς τὰς νήσους.

"The brother of the man sends the presents of the Gods from the house to the island" (or "his house")

11. ὁ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνθρωπος τοὺς ἀδελφούς εἰς μάχην πέμπει.

"The man on the island sends his / the brothers into battle"

12. ὁ ἀδελφός δῶρα, τὰ βιβλία τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, πέμπει εἰς τὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἰκίας.

"The brother sends gifts the books
of Homer, to the houses of the men"

(13) ὁ ἀδελφός ὁ Ὁμήρου βιβλίον ἐκ
τῆς ἀγορᾶς εἰς τὴν νῆσον πέμπει.

"Homer's brother sends a book
from the market place to the
island"

(14.) ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ὁ ἄνθρώπος τὸν
ἀδελφὸν λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ
παιδεύει.

" In the house, the man teaches
his brother speech and work"

(15.) ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς καὶ
λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ παιδεύει.

"The man teaches his brothers
both speech and work"

(16.) ὦ ἄδελφε, καὶ ἐν μάχῃ ὁ θεὸς τοὺς
ἀνθρώπους, τοὺς τοῦ Ὁμήρου
ἀδελφούς, παιδεύει.

"O brother, even in battle,
God teaches the men, (namely)
the brothers of Homer"

(17.) ὦ θεοί, τοῖς λόγοις παιδεύει ὁ
Ὅμηρος τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοὺς ἐν
ταῖς ὁδοῖς.
" O gods, Homer teaches the men,
those in the street, with words"

(18.) τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ ἐξ ἀγορᾶς εἰς
τὴν χώραν πέμπει Ὅμηρος
τὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δῶρα.
" Homer sends the presents to
the men by the road from
the market place into the
country"

(19.) τέχνη καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν παιδεύει
ὁ Ὅμηρος.
" Homer teaches his brother
even art"

20. ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ τοῦ ἀδελφὸν
    βιβλίῳ παιδεύει ὁ Ὅμηρος.
    "Homer educates his brother in
    the art with a book"

21. ὁ Ὅμηρος βιβλίοις παιδεύει
    τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὴν τέχνην.
    "Homer teaches his brother the
    art with a book"

22. ὁ θεὸς λόγους εἰς τὰς τῶν
    ἀνθρώπων ψυχάς πέμπει.
    "God sends words into the
    soul of the man"

Translation English → Greek

1. The God educates the men.
   "ὁ θεὸς παιδεύει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους"
   "ὁ θεὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους παιδεύει"

2. The man sends Homer's brother
   to the market place.
   "ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν τοῦ Ὁμήρου
   ἀδελφὸν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν πέμπει"

③ Man, Homer's brother sends to
the gods a gift from the
island.

" ὦ ἄνθρωπε, ὁ τοῦ Ὁμήρου
ἀδελφὸς ~~θεοῖς~~ δῶρον Ξ τοῖς θεοῖς
ἐκ τῆς νήσου πέμπει "

④ With his stories, Homer educates
his brothers on the islands

" ὁ Ὅμηρος τοῖς λόγοις τοὺς
ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀδελφοὺς παιδεύει "

Unit 2 - Verbs Introduction

Most verbs have

① Person

② Number

③ Tense (which can show
aspect and time)

④ Mood

⑤ Voice

	Simple Aspect	Progressive aspect	Completed aspect
Present		Present tense "I am falling" "I fall"	Perfect tense "I have fallen"
Past	Aorist tense "I fell"	Imperfect tense "I was fall-ing" "I used to fall"	Pluperfect tense "I had fallen"
Future	Future tense "I shall fall"	Future tense "I shall be falling"	Future perfect tense "I shall have fallen"

Past indicative augment

In the indicative mood, the secondary tenses of the verb, those which express past time, receive the past indicative augment. This consists of the vowel "$\acute{\epsilon}$-" prepended to the appropriate stem where that stem begins with a consonant.

The past indicative augment is the sign of a factual statement or question in past time.

Verbs' principal parts

The minimum number of forms which one must know in order to generate all possible forms of a verb are called the principal parts.

The Greek word has six principal parts and all must be learnt whenever a new ~~verb~~ verb is encountered

From these six forms, ~~that~~ according to
the rules which will be ~~pr~~ pre-
sented below, various tense stems
are derived. To these sets, various
endings are added in order to
produce all possible forms of
a verb.

Here <u>are the principal parts of</u>
<u>a Greek verb</u>:

① παιδεύω , I educate

Present indicate active

② παιδεύσω , I shall educate

Future indicative active

③ ἐπαίδευσα , I educated

Aorist indicative active

④ πεπαίδευκα , I have educated

~~Pre~~ Perfect indicative active

⑤ πεπαίδευμαι , I have been
educated

⑥ Ἐσταιδεύθην

I was educated, Aorist indicative passive

Present indicative active

To form the present indicative active, obtain the present tense stem by dropping the ending "-ω" from the Principal Part 1 and add the following endings:

~~1st ps.~~	Singular	Plural
1st ps.	-ω	-ομεν
2nd. ps.	-εις	-ετε
3rd. ps.	-ει	-ουσι(ν)

Note:

The letter "ν", called nu-movable, may be added to certain endings of nouns and verbs when the following word begins with a vowel or at the end of a sentence.

Henceforth in paradigms this letter, which may be added to the third person plural ending above, will be indicated in parentheses. <u>The present indicative forms of "παιδεύω"</u>

<u>are as follows:</u>

	Sg.	Pl.
1st.	παιδεύω	παιδεύομεν
2nd.	παιδεύεις	παιδεύετε
3rd.	παιδεύει	παιδεύουσι(ν)

<u>Remember that the accent of most verbs is recessive!</u>

Imperfect indicative tense

To form this tense, ~~pe~~ prefix the past indicative augment "ἐ-" to the present tense stem. To that stem, add the following endings:

	Sg.	Pl.
1st.	-ον	-ομεν
2nd.	-ες	-ετε
3rd.	-ε(ν)	-ον

The augmented present tense stem of
παιδεύω is ἐπαίδευ-, and the
forms of the imperfect indicative are
as follows:

	Sg	Pl.
1st.	ἐπαίδευον	ἐπαιδεύομεν
2nd	ἐπαίδευες	ἐπαιδεύετε
3rd	ἐπαίδευε(ν)	ἐπαίδεον

Future indicative active

To form this, obtain the future
tense stem by dropping the "-ω"
from Principal Part II and add
the same endings as were employed
in forming the present indicative.

Thus, the future tense stem of
"παιδεύω" is "παιδευσ-" and the forms
of the future indicative active are
as follows:

	Sg.	Pl.
1st.	παιδεύσω	παιδεύσομεν
2nd.	παιδεύσεις	παιδεύσετε
3rd.	παιδεύσει	παιδεύσουσι(ν)

Aorist indicative active

To form the aorist indicative active,
drop the ending from principal
part III. There remains the aorist
tense stem together with the pre-
fixed past indicative augment. To this
augmented aorist tense stem add:..:

	Sg.	Pl.
1st	-α	-αμεν
2nd	-ας	-ατε
3rd	-ε(ν)	-αν

Thus the augmented aorist tense stem ~~is~~ of "παιδεύω" ~~of~~ is "ἐπαίδευσ-"
and the forms of the aorist indicative active are as follows:

	Sg.	Pl.
1st	ἐπαίδευσα	ἐπαιδεύσαμεν
2nd	ἐπαίδευσας	ἐπαιδεύσατε
3rd	ἐπαίδευσε(ν)	ἐπαίδευσαν

<u>Observation:</u>

Compare the endings of the aorist indicative active with those of the present and imperfect indicative active. Note that, except for the third person singular, all of the aorist indicative active endings begin with the ~~thematic~~ tense vowel "-α" instead of the thematic vowel ε/ο. All of the sets of endings seen so far use the person markers -ς, μεν and -τε.

τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔργα τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς παιδεύει.

"The deeds of the gods educate men"

Questions

Questions are indicated either by a simple question mark or the introductory word ἆρα.
This is quite similar to Hindi's क्या (क्या तुम ... हो ?).

Infinitives and their use

The Greek verb has non-finite forms which do not specify person or number. One of these is the infinitive, which can usually be translated by the English infinitive ("to be").
The infinitive only has tense and voice; its function is to name a verbal action

Present Infinitive active

To form this infinitive, add "-ειν"
to the present tense stem. The ~~infinitive~~
present active infinitive of "παιδεύω"
is thus "παιδεύειν". "to educate"
This infinitive is in the active voice
(cf. the infinitive passive "to be
educated") and is in the present
tense. But in the infinitive, the
present tense does not indicate time
but aspect only; its aspect is
always progressive / repeated.

Aorist Infinitive Active

To form this infinitive, obtain the
unaugmented aorist tense stem
by dropping from Principal Part III
both the ending "-α" and the
augment "+ ἐ-"; to this stem,
add the ending "-αι"

Agreement of subject and verb

When a noun or pronoun in the nominative case accompanies the verb in order to specify more clearly or emphatically the subject, that noun or pronoun becomes the only subject and overrides the less definitive information conveyed by the verb form is itself.

παιδεύει → He/she/it educates

ὁ ἄνθωπος παιδεύει → The man educates.

▽ A singular (pro-)noun requires a singular verb; a plural one requires a plural verb.

▽▽ But neuter plural nouns take singular verbs:

οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς παιδεύουσιν.

"The men educate their brothers"

In. The aorist infinitive active is
always accented on the penult.
The accent on this verbal form
is not recessive.
Thus, the unaugmented aorist tense
stem of "παιδεύω" is "παιδευσ-",
and the aorist infinitive active is:

παιδεῦσαι

to educate

In the aorist infinitive active, as in
the present infinitive active, tense
does not indicate time but aspect
only. The aorist infinitive active has
simple aspect: "to educate (once and
for all)". Contrast this to the
~~presso~~ previously discussed infinitive
which has progressive aspect:
"to educate (habitually)". Note that
the English infinitive can be equivalent
to either of these depending on context

Use of the infinitive

Greek employs the infinitive just as English does with certain ~~verbs~~ verbs of ordering or commanding. One such Greek verb is "κελεύω" (order, command). The Greek infinitive can, where appropriate, take on indirect or ~~direct~~ direct object.

Perfect Indicative Active

To form the perfect indicative active, obtain its stem by dropping the ending "-α" from Principal Part IV and adding the following endings:

	S.	P.
1st	-α	-αμεν
2nd	-ας	-ατε
3rd	-ε(ν)	-ᾱσι(ν)

Thus, the perfect active indicative stem is σταυδεύω is πεσταυδευκ- and its conjugated as follows:

1st στεσταίδευκα

2nd στεσταίδευκας

3rd στεσταίδευκε(ν)

1st. στεσταιδεύκαμεν

2nd. στεσταιδεύκατε

3rd. στεσταιδεύκασι(ν)

Observations

(1.) This ~~tense shows~~ indicates an
action complete from the point
of view of present time, e.g.
στεσταίδευκα, "I have (now)
educated". The time is present;
the aspect completed.

(2.) The endings of this tense are
identical with those of the
aorist indicative active ~~except~~
except in the third person
plural. στεσταιδεύκασι(ν) →
ἐσταίδευσαν

③ Many perfect tense stems are
formed by reduplicating the
initial consonant of the present
tense stem with the letter
-ε- inserted between the two,
e.g. στεσταίδευκα (σταιδεύω),
λέλυκα (λύω). There are
patterns for the formation
of the perfect tense stem, but
they are not predictable.

Pluperfect Indicative Active

To form this tense, add the past
indicative augment ἐ- to the perfect
active tense stem and add the
following endings:

	S.	P.
1st	-η	- εμεν
2nd	- ης	- ετε
3rd	- ει(ν)	- εσαν

Observations

1. The pluperfect indicative active indicates an action completed from the point of view of the past. e.g. ἐτεπαιδεύκη → "I had (by then) educated". The time of the tense is past; the aspect completed.

2. With the exception of -ει of the third person singular, the tense vowel of the pluperfect indicative active shows an alternation between -η- in the singular and -ε- in the plural.

Perfect Infinitive Active

To form the perfect infinitive active, add to the perfect active tense stem the ending -έναι.

Thus, the perfect infinitive active of
παιδεύω is

   πεπαιδευκέναι

   to have educated

The perfect infinitive active is always
accented on the penult.

Like other infinitives learnt so far,
the tense of the perfect infinitive
shows aspect only, not time.

Compare:

παιδεύειν	to be educating
	(progressive aspect)
παιδεῦσαι	to ~~educted~~ educate
	(simple aspect)
πεπαιδευκέναι	to have educated
	(completed aspect)

Subjunctive and Optative Moods
Present Subjunctive Active

The subjunctive and optative, in contrast to the indicative, show that the speaker views the action as non-factual; i.e. non-indicative. The translation of subjunctives and optatives varies greatly depending upon the type of clause they appear in.

The first type of ~~the~~ clause the subjunctive and optative appear in is the "purpose clause".

The ~~tense~~ of a ~~sub~~ subjunctive or optative does not indicate factual time, but only aspect.. the present tense shows progressive aspect; the aorist simple aspect; and the perfect tense ~~a~~ completed aspect

Of these three, the perfect is rarely used and will thus not be discussed.

To form the present subjunctive active, add the following endings to the present tense stem:

	S		P
1st	-ω		-ωμεν
2nd	-ῃς		-ητε
3rd	-ῃ		-ωσι(ν)

Observations:

(1) The endings of the subjunctive active are the same as those of the present indicative active, except that, where possible, the thematic vowel of the ending has been lengthened. In the second and third person singular endings, when the -ε- of the -ει- is lengthened to -η-, the

-ι- is becomes an iota subscript. Note that, when the -ε- of the second person plural ending ~~ἐς~~ -ετε is lengthened to -η, there is no iota subscript.

② The first person singular of the present subjunctive active has the same form as the first person singular of the present indicative active. Context ~~is both~~ ~~usually~~ usually helps to ~~do~~ distinguish between the two.

Aorist subjunctive active

Add to the unaugmented aorist tense stem the following endings:

	S.		P.
1st	-ω		-ωμεν
2nd	-ης		-ητε
3rd	-η		-ωσι(ν)

Observations

(1.) Both subjunctives discussed use the same set of endings

(2.) The past indicative augment is not used in the aorist subjunctive

(3.) There is no future ~~sub~~ subjunctive

Present Optative Active

Add the following endings to the present tense stem:

	S.	P.
1st.	-οιμι	-οιμεν
2nd.	-οις	-οιτε
3rd.	-οι	-οιεν

Observations

(1.) Note that all the endings of the present optative begin with the diphthong -οι-.

Compare the following first
person plural forms:
Pres. Ind. Act. : παιδεύομεν
Pres. Sub. Act. : παιδεύωμεν
Pres. Opt. Act. : παιδεύοιμεν

③ The diphthong -οι- in the
third person singular of the
present active optative counts
as long for purposes of
accentuation.

Aorist Optative Active

Add the following endings to the
unaugmented aorist tense stem:

	S.	P.
1st.	-αιμι	-αιμεν
2nd	-αις/-ειας	-αιτε
3rd	-αι/-ειε(ν)	-αιεν/-ειαν

Observations

(1.) The past indicative augment is not used in the aorist optative

(2.) Note that, with the exception of the alternative forms, all the endings of the aorist optative active begin with the diphthong -αι-; compare:

Ao. Ind. Act. : ἐπαιδεύσαμεν

Ao. Sub. Act. : παιδεύσωμεν

Ao. Obj. Act. : παιδεύσαιμεν

Pres. Obt. Act. : παιδεύοιμεν

(3.) The final -αι counts as a long vowel for purposes of accentuation.

(4.) The alternative forms have no distinction in meaning, but both were commonly used; hence, both must be learnt.