

Greek 101
 Review for Final Exam
 Chapter 7-10

* = new for this test

VERBS: Active		Middle	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
*Future Tense:			
Pres stem + σ + ω	-ομεν	-ομαι	-ομεθα
-εις	-ετε	-ε(σα)ι	-εσθε
-ει	-ουσι(ν)	-εται	-ονται

Uncontracted verbs

βασιλεύσω	βασιλεύσομεν	δέξομαι	δεξόμεθα
βασιλεύσεις	βασιλεύσετε	δέξει	δέξεσθε
βασιλεύσει	βασιλεύσουσι(ν)	δέξεται	δέξονται

Contract verbs: No contractions in the future!

Present stem + Lengthen the stem vowel (ε/α) to η + σ + personal endings

φιλή + σ + ω	φιλή + σ + ομεν	φιλήσω	φιλήσομεν
φιλή + σ + εις	φιλή + σ + ετε	φιλήσεις	φιλήσετε
φιλή + σ + ει	φιλή + σ + ουσι(ν)	φιλήσει	φιλήσουσι(ν)

Verbs with liquid and nasal stems: Look like ε-contract verbs

Since adding a σ to the stem would be difficult, Greek adds an ε before the σ.

Then the intervocalic σ drops out and a contract verb results.

μεν + ε + (σ) + personal endings

μεν + ε + (σ) + ω	μεν + ε + (σ) + ομεν	μενῶ	μενοῦμεν
μεν + ε + (σ) + εις	μεν + ε + (σ) + ετε	μενεῖς	μενεῖτε
μεν + ε + (σ) + ει	μεν + ε + (σ) + ουσι(ν)	μενεῖ	μενοῦσι(ν)

Irregular verbs:	future of ἔρχομαι	εἶμι	ἴμεν
		εἶ	ἴτε
		εἶσι(ν)	ἴασι(ν)

Imperatives: No future imperatives

Infinitives:	stem + σ + ειν/εσθαι	E.g., "to be about to ____"	
	σπεύ(δ) + σ + ειν	σπεύσειν	to be about to hurry
	δεχ + σ + εσθαι	δεξεσθαι	to be about to receive
		ἰέναι	(to be about) to go

PARTICIPLES

Participle is a verbal adjective.

It is formed by combining a verb stem and an adjective ending.

Like a verb, it may have a direct object or prepositional phrase.

Like an adjective, it modifies a noun. Therefore, the participle must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case.

Present Participle Active

Formation: Present stem + -ων -ουσα -ον

Endings: 1st and 3rd declension (like πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν)

Nom. βάλλων βάλλουσα βάλλον, Gen. βάλλοντος βαλλούσης βάλλοντος

Nom. φιλῶν φιλοῦσα φιλοῦν, Gen. φιλοῦντος φιλούσης φιλοῦντος

Nom. τιμῶν τιμῶσα τιμῶν, Gen. τιμῶντος τιμώσης τιμῶντος

Meaning: throwing, loving, honoring

Present Participle Middle

Formation: Present stem + -όμενος -ομένη -όμενον

Endings: 1st and 2nd declension (like καλός καλή καλόν)

Nom. ἐργαζόμενος ἐργαζομένη ἐργαζόμενον, Gen. ἐργαζομένου

ἐργαζομένης ἐργαζομένου

Nom. φοβούμενος φοβουμένη φοβούμενον, Gen. φοβουμένου φοβουμένης φοβουμένου

Nom. θεώμενος θεωμένη θεώμενον, Gen. θεωμένου θεωμένης θεωμένου

Meaning: working, fearing, watching

Examples:

αἱ γυναῖκες, ταῖς ἑταίραις ἐπομέναι, εἰς τὴν κρήνην ἀφικνοῦνται. "The women, following their friends, arrive at the fountain."

ταῖς ἑταίραις ἐπομέναι is the entire participial phrase; companions are dative because ἔπομαι takes the dative. ἐπομέναι is nominative, describing αἱ γυναῖκες, the subject of the sentence.

βουλόμενοι ἡσυχάζειν, καθίζονται ἐν τῇ στοᾷ καὶ θεῶνται τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σπεύδοντας καὶ βοῶντας καὶ θόρουβον ποιοῦντας. "Wishing to rest, they sit in the stoa and watch the people hurrying and shouting and making a din."

There are four participial phrases in this sentences, two that are just the participle and two that have additional ideas connected to them (wishing to rest and making a din). The first participle, βουλόμενοι, is nominative and describes the implied subject of the sentence while the last three are accusative and describe τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, the direct object.

NOUNS:

α-declension (first): feminine ἡ κρήνη, ἡ ὑδρία (When the stem of a noun or an adjective ends with ε, ι, ρ, the ending η --> α), ἡ μέλιττα

Masculine: ὁ δεσπότης

ο-declension (second): masculine and neuter ὁ ἄγρός, τὸ δένδρον

Exceptions: ἡ ὁδός (4β), ἡ νῆσος (6α)

Consonant declension (third): masculine (e.g. ὁ ἀνήρ τοῦ ἀνδρός), feminine (e.g., ἡ νύξ τῆς νυκτός) and neuter (e.g. τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ὀνόματος)

When the stem of a 3rd declension noun ends with a dental (δ θ τ) or nasal (μ ν), the dental or nasal consonant drops out. E.g. the dative plural of ὁ παῖς is τοῖς παῖ(δ)σι.

***Third declension, vowel stems:** be able to recognize ὁ βασιλεύς τοῦ βασιλέως, ἡ πόλις τῆς πόλεως, τὸ ἄστυ τοῦ ἄστεως. These words have an -ως for their genitive singular because Greek does not like to have two short vowels in a row. In the nominative plural and sometimes in the accusative plural, their endings contract.

Case

Nominative: **Subject, complement:** ἡ Μυρρίνη ἐστὶ σοφὴ. "Myrrhine is wise."

Genitive:

Possessive: τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς ἐστὶ ἡ Μέλιττα. "Her name is Melissa."

***Partitive:** πολλοὶ τῶν παρόντων "many of those present"

Motion from (with prepositions ἀπό, ἐκ): ἡ γυνὴ ἐκβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου. "The woman goes out of the house"

***With certain prepositions** (διά through, μετά with, ὑπέρ on behalf of)

ὁ Φίλιππος φοβούμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ νεανίου προστρέχει. "Philip, fearing for the young man, runs toward him."

***With certain verbs:** e.g., ἀκούω (people), ἐράω, λαμβάνομαι

ἀκουομεν τοῦ ἀγγέλου. "We hear the messenger."

***Time within which:** (no preposition)

ὁ Κύκλωψ ἐσθίει ἕξ ἐταίρους μιᾶς ἡμέρας. "The Cyclops eats six companions in one day (within one day)."

Dative:

Reference: refers to people ("to/for"), no preposition

Indirect Object: ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς οἶνον τῶν Κύκλωπι παρέχει. "Odysseus offers wine to the Cyclops."

Possessor: τὰ πρόβατά ἐστὶ τῶν Κύκλωπι. "There are sheep [belonging] to the Cyclops." "The Cyclops has sheep."

Instrumental: refers to things ("by/with"), no preposition

Exception: μετά + genitive: e.g., μετά τῶν ἐταίρων "with the companions"

Means: ὁ νεανίας τὸν λύκον λίθοις βάλλει. "The young man pelts the wolf with rocks."

Respect: ὁ νεανίας, ὁ Φίλιππος ὀνόματι, τὸν λύκον λίθοις βάλλει. The young man, Philip by name [in respect to his name], pelts the wolf with rocks."

Location: "in/on/at"

Spatial: (with prepositions ἐν, ἐπί, πρὸς, ὑπό)

ὁ δεσπότης καθεύδει ὑπὸ τῷ δένδρῳ. "The master is sleeping under the tree."

*Temporal: no preposition

τῇ ὑστεραία ὁ Κύκλωψ τὸν λίθον ἐξαίρει ἐκ τῆς τοῦ ἄντρου εἰσόδου. "The next day the Cyclops lifts the rock from the entrance of the cave."

With special verbs: no preposition. βοηθέω, ἔπομαι, ἡγέομαι, πείθομαι, προσχωρέω, συλλαμβάνω

αἱ κόραι τῇ κρήνῃ προσχωροῦσιν. "The girls are approaching the fountain."

Accusative:

Direct object: ἡ κόρη τὴν ὕδριαν φέρει. "The girl is carrying the water jar."

Motion forward: spatial (with preposition ἀνά, εἰς, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, πρὸς, ὑπό):
βαδίζουσι πρὸς τὸν ἀγρόν. "They are walking to the field."

***Motion forward: temporal** (no preposition):

ὁ αὐτουργὸς παᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν πονεῖ. "The farmer works all day."

Vocative:

Direct address, usually in questions or command

ἔλθε δεῦρο, ὦ Φίλιππε. "Come here, Philip."

ADJECTIVES: first and second declension (e.g., καλός καλή καλόν, ῥάδιος ῥαδία ῥάδιον)

third declension (e.g. σώφρων σωφρον, genitive σώφρονος)

*First and third declension: παῶς παῶσα παῶν and present active participles

Agreement: Adjectives must agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

PRONOUNS: (Cf. 5b, 7a)

Personal (I, we, you, he, she it): ἐγώ, ἡμεῖς; σύ, ὑμεῖς; αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό

Reflexive (refers to the subject: myself, yourself, himself, herself): ἐμ-αυτοῦ, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν; σε-αυτοῦ, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν; ἐ-αυτοῦ ἐ-αυτῆς ἐ-αυτοῦ

Uses of αὐτός

1. Personal pronoun (in genitive, dative, or accusative):

ὁ λύκος πάρεστιν. ὁ Φίλιππος αὐτὸν ὄρα. "The wolf is present. Philip sees him."

2. Intensive (usually in the nominative, always predicate position):

ὁ Φίλιππος αὐτὸς τὴν μάχαιραν λαμβάνει. "Philip himself takes the knife."

3. "The Same" (always in the attributive position, i.e., immediately after the article):

ὁ Φίλιππος τὴν μάχαιραν λαμβάνει καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν λύκον τύπτει. "Philip takes the knife and strikes the same wolf."

INTERROGATIVES: ποῖ (where to?), ποῦ (where?), πόθεν (from where?), ποῖος (what kind of?), πῶς (how?), τί (what? why?) (Ch 7b)

	Sing.		Plural
Nom.	τίς	who?	τίνες
Gen.	τίνος	whose/of whom	τίνων
Dat.	τίνι	to whom?	τίσι
Acc.	τίνα	whom?	τίνας

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: a story about Dikaiopolis' and his family's trip to Athens

CULTURE: history of Athens; city of Athens, esp. the Acropolis; and festivals, esp. the City Dionysia