

Study Guide

Athenaze, Chapters 18-20

-μι VERBS

1. The stem has long vowels in the singular, short vowels in the plural.
2. The present stem is reduplicated; the aorist stem is unreduplicated.
3. The future tense is formed as usual, adding -σ- to the unreduplicated stem plus primary (present) endings (δώσω, θήσω, στήσω, ἤσω, δείξω).
4. In the imperfect, add secondary (past) endings directly to the stem vowel.

δίδωμι "I give" δίδωσ δίδωσι δίδομεν δίδοτε διδόασι	τίθημι "I put, place" τίθησ τίθησι τίθεμεν τίθετε τιθέασι	ἵστημι "I make X stand" ἵστησ ἵστησι ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστᾶσι	δείκνυμι "I show" δείκνυσ δείκνυσι δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δεικνύασι
δώσω "I will give" δώσεισ δώσει δώσομεν δώσετε δώσουσι	θήσω "I will put" θήσεισ θήσει θήσομεν θήσετε θήσουσι	στήσω "I will make X stand" στήσεισ στήσει στήσομεν στήσετε στήσουσι	δείξω "I will show" δείξεισ δείξει δείξομεν δείξετε δείξουσι
ἔδιδουν "I was giving" ἔδιδου ἔδίδομεν ἔδίδοτε ἔδιδουσαν	ἐτίθην "I was putting" ἐτίθει ἐτίθεμεν ἐτίθετε ἐτίθεσαν	ἵστην "I was making X stand" ἵστη ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστασαν	ἔδεικνυν "I was showing" ἔδεικνυ ἔδεικνυμεν ἔδεικνυτε ἔδεικνουσαν
ἔδωκα "I gave" ἔδωκασ ἔδωκε ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν	ἔθηκα "I put, placed" ἔθηκασ ἔθηκε ἔθεμεν ἔθετε ἔθεσαν	ἔστησα "I made X stand" ἔστησασ ἔστησε ἔστήσαμεν ἔστήσατε ἔστησαν	ἔδειξα "I showed" ἔδειξασ ἔδειξε ἔδείξαμεν ἔδείξατε ἔδειξαν
δίδου δίδοτε "give!" διδόναι "to give" διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν "giving"	τίθει τίθετε τιθέναι τιθείς τιθείσα τιθέν	ἵστη ἵστατε ἱσάναι ἱστάς ἱστᾶσα ἱσταν	δείκνυ δείκνυτε δεινύναι δεικνύς δεικνύσα δεικνύν

δός δότε "give!" δοῦναι "to give" δούς δοῦσα δόν "having given"	θές θέτε θεῖναι θεῖς θεῖσα θέν	σῆθι σῆτε σῆναι στάς σῆσα σάν	δείξον δείξατε δείξαι δείξας δείξασα δείξαν
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Comparing ἴημι "I let go, send," εἶμι "I am," and εἶμι "I will go"

Don't look at this section until you know the four verbs above!

1. ἴημι "I let go, send" always has a rough breathing; the stem has -ι except in the aorist singular (and future). It usually appears in compounds (see below). (Chapter 20d)
2. εἶμι "I am" always has smooth breathing. Learn this verb. It is your friend!
3. εἶμι "I will go" always has smooth breathing, the stem always has -ι. In Attic Greek, it is used for the future and imperfect of ἔρχομαι "I go." (Chapter 13a)

ἴημι "I let go, send" ἴης infin. ἰέναι ἴησι partic. ἰεῖς ἰεῖσα ἰέν ἴεμεν ἴετε ἴασι	εἶμι "I am" εἶ infin. εἶναι ἐστί partic. ὄν οὔσα ὄν ἐσμέν ἐστέ εἰσί	ἔρχομαι "I go" ἔρχει infin. ἰέναι ἔρχεται partic. ἰών ἰούσα ἔρχομεθα ἰόν ἔρχεσθε ἔρχονται
ἴσω "I will let go, send" ἴσεις ἴσει ἴσομεν ἴσετε ἴσουσι	ἔσομαι "I will be" ἔσει ἔσεται ἔσόμεθα ἔσεσθε ἔσονται	εἶμι "I will go" εἶ εἶσι ἴμεν ἴτε ἴασι
ἴην "I was letting go, sending" ἴεις ἴει ἴεμεν ἴετε ἴεσαν	ἦν or ἦ "I was" ἦσθα ἦν ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν	ἦα "I was going" ἦεις ἦει ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν
ἦκα "I let go, sent" ἦκας infin. εἶναι ἦκε partic. εἶς εἶσα ἔν εἶμεν εἶτε εἶσαν		ἦλθον "I went" ἦλθες infin. ἐλθεῖν ἦλθε partic. ἐλθών ἦλθομεν ἐλθοῦσα ἐλθόν ἦλθετε ἦλθον

The Meaning of the Verb ἵστημι (Chapter 19a)

1. ἵστημι in the active and 1st aorist always takes a direct object (transitive)
2. ἵστημι in the middle and 2nd aorist need not take a direct object (intransitive)

ἵστημι "I make X stand" ἵστης ἵστησι ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστασθε	ἵσταμαι "I stand (myself), I stop (myself)" ἵστασαι ἵσταται ἵστάμεθα ἵστασθε ἵστανται
ἔστησα "I made X stand" ἔστησας ἔστησε ἔστήσαμεν ἔστήσατε ἔστησαν	ἔστην "I stood, stopped" ἔστης ἔστη ἔστημεν ἔστητε ἔστησαν

-μι Verb Compounds

ἀποδίδωμι I give back, return, pay

ἀποδίδωμαι I sell

παραδίδωμι I hand over, give

ἀνατίθημι I set up, I dedicate

ἐπιτίθημι I put X (acc.) on Y (dat.)

ἀνίστημι I make X stand up, I raise X; when no direct object: I stand up

καθίστημι I set X up, I establish X, I appoint X, I put X into a certain state; when no direct object: I am established, appointed, I get/fall into a certain state (cf. p. 51)

ἀφίσταμαι I stand away from, I revolt from

ἀφίημι I let go, release, send, throw

ἐφίημι I throw at (ἐπί + acc.)

συνίημι I understand

Genitive Absolute (Chapter 19a)

Greek sometimes uses a noun-participle phrase in the genitive case instead of a subordinate clause. The noun that the participle modifies cannot be part of the structure of the rest of the sentence. It may be translated by “with, as, when, since, or although.”

Examples:

πάντων ὄντων ἐτοίμων, ὁ ἱερεὺς τὴν σπονδὴν ἐποιήσατο. “When everyone was ready, the priest made a libation.”

προσχωροῦντος τοῦ νεανίου, ἡ κύων ἀγρίως ὑλάκτει καὶ ὀρμᾶται ἐπ’ αὐτούς. “As the young man approaches, the (his) dog barks fiercely and rushes at them.”

Verbs that take a supplementary participle (Chapter 20d)

λανθάνω “escapes the notice of,” τυγχάνω “happens to be doing X,” φαίνομαι “is shown to be,” φθάνω “anticipates” have their meaning completed with a participle that agrees with the subject.

Examples:

ὁ Φίλιππος καὶ ὁ Δικαιοπόλις τὰς Ἑρινύας ἔλαθον τὰς Μυκῆνας λιπόντες. “Philip and Dikaiopolis escape the notice of the Furies (by) leaving Mycenae.”

ὁ ἰκέτης ἔτυχεν εὐχόμενος. “The suppliant happens to be praying.”

ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος φαίνεται ἐχθρὰ οὔσα. “The wife of Agamemnon shows herself to be/is clearly hateful.”

ὁ Φίλιππος τὸν πάππον φθάνει κατὰ το ὄρος τρέχων. “Philip anticipates grandpa running down the mountain; i.e., he runs down the mountain before grandpa.”

CULTURE: the cult of Asclepius at Epidaurus, Sparta and Corinth, hospitality and homecomings