

Greek 101

Review for Midterm 2

Chapter 1-7

* = new for this test

VERBS: Active

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Present Tense:	stem + -ω -εις -ει	-ομεν -ετε -ουσι(ν)	E.g., "I hurry" "you hurry" "s/he hurries"	"we hurry" "you (pl) hurry" "they hurry"

Uncontracted verbs	σπεύδ + ω σπεύδ + εις σπεύδ + ει	σπεύδ + ομεν σπεύδ + ετε σπεύδ + ουσι(ν)	σπεύδω σπεύδεις σπεύδει	σπεύδομεν σπεύδετε σπεύδουσι(ν)
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ε-Contract verbs	φιλέ + ω φιλέ + εις φιλέ + ει	φιλέ + ομεν φιλέ + ετε φιλέ + ουσι(ν)	φιλῶ φιλεῖς φιλεῖ	φιλοῦμεν φιλεῖτε φιλοῦσι(ν)
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*α-Contract Verbs	τιμά + ω τιμά + εις τιμά + ει	τιμά + ομεν τιμά + ετε τιμά + ουσι(ν)	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾶ	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι(ν)
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Irregular verbs:

εἶμι	ἔσμεν
εἶ	ἔστε
ἔστί(ν)	εἰσί(ν)

Imperatives:	stem + ε σπεύδ + ε φιλέ + ε τιμά + ε	-ετε σπεύδ + ετε φιλέ + ετε τιμά + ετε	E.g., "hurry!" σπεῦδε φίλει τίμα ἴσθι	"hurry!" σπεύδετε φιλεῖτε τιμᾶτε ἔστε
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Infinitives:	stem + ειν σπεύδ + ειν φιλέ + ειν τιμα + ειν	E.g., "to hurry" σπεύδειν φιλεῖν τιμᾶν εἶναι	to hurry to love to honor to be
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*VERBS: Middle

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Present Tense:	stem + ομαι -ε(σα)ι -εται	-ομεθα -εσθε -ονται	E.g., "I obey" "you obey" "s/he obeys"	"we obey" "you (pl) obey" "they obey"

Uncontracted Verbs	πειίθομαι	πειθόμεθα
	πειίθει	πειθεσθε
	πειίθεται	πειθονται

ε-Contract verbs	φοβέ + ομαι	φοβέ + ομεθαι	φοβοῦμαι	φοβούμεθα
	φοβέ + εσαι	φοβέ + εσθε	φοβεῖ	φοβεῖσθε
	φοβέ + εται	φοβέ + ονται	φοβεῖται	φοβοῦνται

α-Contract Verbs	όρμά + ομαι	όρμά + ομεθα	όρμῶμαι	όρμώμεθα
	όρμά + εσαι	όρμά + εσθε	όρμᾶ	όρμᾶσθε
	όρμά + εται	όρμά + ονται	όρμᾶται	όρμῶνται

Imperatives:	stem + εσο	-εσθε	E.g., "obey!"	"obey!"
	πειίθ + ε(σ)ο	πειίθ + εσθε	πειίθου	πειίθεσθε
	φοβέ + ε(σ)ο	φοβέ + εσθε	φοβοῦ	φοβεῖσθε
	όρμά + ε(σ)ο	όρμά + εσθε	όρμῶ	όρμᾶσθε

Infinitives:	stem + εσθαι			
	πειίθ + εσθαι	πειίθεσθαι		"to obey"
	φοβέ + εσθαι	φοβεῖσθαι		"to fear/be afraid"
	όρμά + εσθαι	όρμᾶσθαι		"to rush, start"

NOUNS:

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

Masculine: ό δεσπότης

ο-declension (second): masculine and neuter ό άγρός, τὸ δένδρον

Exceptions: ή όδος (4β), ή νήσος (6α)

***Consonant declension (third):** masculine (e.g. ό άνήρ του άνδρός), feminine (e.g., ή νύξ της νυκτός) and neuter (e.g. τὸ όνομα του όνόματος)

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 ό παις is τοῖς παι(δ)σι.

Case

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

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

Motion from (with prepositions ἀπό, ἐκ):

ἡ γυνὴ ἐκβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου. "The woman goes out of the house"

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

Indirect Object: ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς οἶνον τῷ Κύκλωπι παρέχει.

"Odysseus offers wine to the Cyclops."

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

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

Exception: μετὰ + genitive: e.g., μετὰ 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 ὑστεραίᾳ 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 ὑδρίαν φέρει. "The girl is carrying the water jar."

Motion toward (with preposition ἀνά, εἰς, ἐπί, κατά, μετὰ, πρὸς, ὑπό): βαδίζουσι πρὸς τὸν ἀγρὸν. "They are walking to the field."

Vocative: **Direct address,** usually in questions or commands

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

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

*third declension (e.g. σώφρων σῶφρον, genitive σώφρονος)

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

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

ὁ Φίλιππος αὐτός 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: Who am I? (Ariadne, Chapter 6-7 audio)

CULTURE: gods, myth, myth of Ariadne and Odysseus, Homer