An Introduction to Ancient Greek

Sappho entertains her students (Bell krater, ca. 460 BCE, attributed to the Danae Painter)

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Session 1: The Greek Alphabet

Capital	Lower case	Name	Pronunciation	Transliteration
Α	α	alpha	l**a**rd/c**u**p	a
Β	β	beta	**b**at	b
Γ	γ	gamma	**g**oat	g
Δ	δ	delta	**d**og	d
Ε	ε	epsilon	b**e**t	e
Ζ	ζ	zeta	wi**sd**om/li**ds**	z
Η	η	eta	n**a**g	ē
Θ	θ	theta	**th**in[1]	th
Ι	ι	iota	b**i**d/**ea**t	i
Κ	κ	kappa	**k**it	c/k
Λ	λ	lambda	**l**ot	l
Μ	μ	mu	**m**at	m
Ν	ν	nu	**n**ot	n
Ξ	ξ	xi	a**x**e	x
Ο	ο	omicron	l**o**g	o
Π	π	pi	**p**at	p
Ρ	ϱ	rho	**r**ot	rh/r
Σ	σ/ς[2]	sigma	**s**it	s
Τ	τ	tau	**t**op	t
Υ	υ	upsilon	Fr. l**u**ne	y
Φ	φ	phi	**f**at[1]	ph
Χ	χ	chi	lo**ch**[1]	ch/kh
Ψ	ψ	psi	dy**ps**omaniac	ps
Ω	ω	omega	r**a**w	ō

1. The pronunciations given are not earlier than Hellenistic times (3rd c. BCE). In Classical Attic these were: $\theta = t^h$; $\varphi = p^h$; $\chi = k^h$.

2. The second form (ς) is used at the end of a word, e.g. Σίσυφος *Sisyphus*

Diphthongs

αι	**ai**sle	ai/ae/e	οι	b**oy**	oi
αυ	**ou**t	au	ου	t**oo**l[3]	u
ει	**e**ver (said long)[3]	ei/i	υι	q**ui**t	ui
ευ	e + oo	eu/ev			

3. ει represents ε + ε; ου represents ο + ο. These are called *spurious diphthongs* (they are written as if they were diphthongs, but in fact represent pure vowels).

Other signs

1. *Breathings:* There is no letter 'h' in Greek, but some words have an *h* sound at the beginning, before a vowel. If so, the vowel has the sign ʽ over it, e.g. ὁ *ho*. This is called the *hard breathing*. If a word starts with a vowel without the h sound this is marked with the sign ʼ e.g. ὁ *o*. This is called the *soft breathing*.

Note that:

1. Every word beginning with a vowel must have one or the other breathing.
2. When a word begins with ῥ this has a hard breathing, e.g. ῥυθμός *rhythmos.*
3. In a diphthong the breathing appears on the *second* element (e.g. αὐτός).
4. Breathings are placed before capital letters (e.g. Ἰξίων).

2. *Accents:* There are three accents: acute ΄ grave ` and circumflex ˜. These represent a tonal accent, not a stress accent, and we can ignore these signs except in those very few cases when they help to distinguish two words (e.g. εἰ *if*, εἶ *you are*).

3. *Iota subscript:* When iota is the second element of a diphthong starting with a long vowel it is written as a subscript under the long vowel. This can only happen with α, η and ω, so the forms to look out for are ᾳ, ῃ and ῳ. While you may for the most part ignore accents, *you must not ignore the iota subscripts*.

Exercise 1

A. Transliterate the following into Latin letters, using the rules given above:

(a) ψυχη	(b) πατηρ	(c) κοσμος
(d) καταστροφη	(e) Οὐρανος	(f) γενος
(g) λογος	(h) ἀγγελος	(i) μυθος
(j) εὐ	(k) γενεσις	(l) ἐξοδος
(m) νομος	(n) δευτερος	(o) γεωργος
(p) δραμα	(q) πολις	(r) ἑξ
(s) πεντε	(t) αὐτος	(u) βιος
(v) ζωον	(w) ἰατρος	(x) δενδρον
(y) χρονος		

B. Transliterate into Greek letters:

(a) cyclos	(b) evangelistēs	(c) thēsauros
(d) cardia	(e) anemos	(f) nekros
(g) gymnos	(h) despotēs	(i) hippos
(j) potamos	(k) hodos	(l) ichthys
(m) phōnē	(n) arachnēs	(o) ophthalmos
(p) sōma	(q) ochlos	(r) didaskalos
(s) anthrōpos	(t) mathētēs	(u) cleptēs
(v) parabolē	(w) hypnos	(x) tauros
(y) philos		

C. Write the following in Greek capital letters:

(a) θεος	(b) ξενος	(c) ἡμερα	(d) οἰκος	(e) ἀδελφος
(f) ζυγον	(g) ψευδω	(h) βαπτιζω	(i) γυνη	(j) λυκος

D. Many English words are compounds of Greek words, e.g. *geology* < γῆ earth + λόγος account; *rhinoceros* < ῥιν- *nose* + κέρας *horn*. Write down as many English words as you can which have any of the words in A as one of its parts.

Early Greek letter forms and their origin in the Phoenician script

Phoenician		Ionian	Athenian	Euboean	Corinthian			
	'alef	A A	A A	A A	A A	Αα	*alpha*	a
	bet	B	B	B	ᗺ	Ββ	*beta*	b
	gimel	Γ	Λ	< C	C <	Φγ	*gamma*	g
	dalet	Δ	Δ	D Δ	Δ	Δδ	*delta*	d
	he	E	E	E	ᗷ	Εε	*epsilon*	e
	waw	—	F	F	F	F	*digamma*	w
	zayin	I	I	I	I	Ζζ	*zeta*	z
	het	H	H	H	H	Ηη	*eta*	ê
	tet	⊗ ⊕ ⊙	⊗ ⊕ ⊙	⊗ ⊕ ⊙	⊗ ⊕ ⊙	Θθ	*theta*	th
	yod	I	I	I	ξ	Ιι	*iota*	i
	kaf	K	K	K	K	Κκ	*kappa*	k
	lamed	Γ Λ	L	L	Γ Λ	Λλ	*lamda*	l
	mem	M M	M M	M M M	M M	Μμ	*mu*	m
	nun	N N	N N	N N	N N	Νν	*nu*	n
	samek	Ξ	(XS)	X	Ξ	Ξξ	*xi*	x
	'ayin	O	O	O	O	Οο	*omicron*	o
	pe'	Γ	Γ	Γ Γ	Γ	Ππ	*pi*	p
	sade	—	—	M (?)	M	ϡ	*san*	s
	qof	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	ϙ	*koppa*	q
	res	P D	P R	P	P R	Ρρ	*rho*	r
	sin	Σ	S	S	—	Σσς	*sigma*	s
	taw	T	T	T	T	Ττ	*tau*	t
		V Y	Y V	Y V	Y V	Υυ	*upsiolon*	u
		Φ	Φ Ⓘ	Φ Ⓘ	Φ Ⓘ	Φφ	*phi*	ph
		X	X	Y Ψ	X	Χχ	*chi*	ch
		Ψ Ψ	(ΦS)	(ΦS)	Ψ Ψ	Ψψ	*psi*	ps
		Ω Ω	—	—	—	Ωω	*omega*	ô

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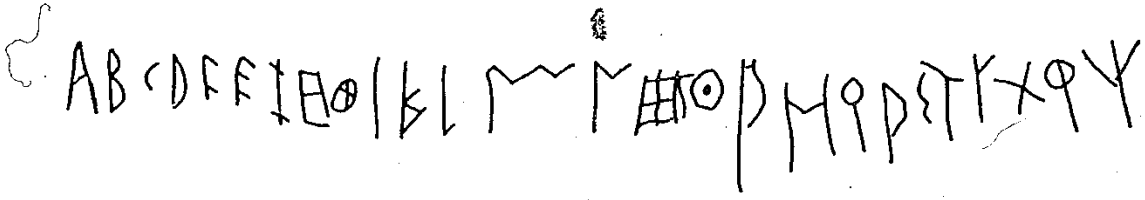

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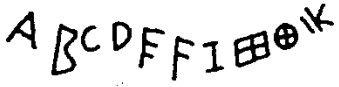

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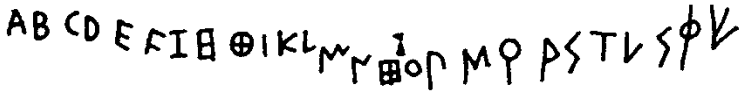

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Etruria: **18.** Ivory school-tablet, *c.* 700–650?

19. Bucchero bottle, incised, *c.* 650–600?

20. Bucchero amphora, incised, *c.* 650–600?

21. Bucchero goblet, incised, *c.* 650–600?

22. Bucchero bottle, incised, *c.* 550–500?

23. Painted inscription (*lost*), *c.* 500–450?

Match the noise with the animal.

One clue to the sounds represented by the letters of the ancient Greek alphabet is the way the sounds of animals (and birds) are written. See if you can work out which animal makes each of these sounds:

αὖ αὖ
βῆ
βαῦ βαῦ
ἐποποῖ ποποποποποποποῖ

βρεκεκεκὲξ κοὰξ κοάξ
γρῦ γρῦ
τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιὸ τιό

Clue: there are two dogs, a sheep, a frog, a pig and two birds (one is a hoopoe).

Some bird names clearly derive from the sounds they make – e.g. the hoopoe is called ἔποψ (like the English, and the Latin upupa).

Try to match the names to the birds, and find the odd word out which means 'cheep':

κόκκυξ πιππίζω κρέξ κόραξ κιχλή

The birds are corncrake, raven, cuckoo and thrush.

Some words sound like the thing they denote (onomatopoeia < ὀνοματ- name + ποιέ- make). Try your hand at these: use the sounds of the words to help you match them with their meanings:

καγχαλάω παφλάζω ψιθυρίζω
καχάζω χρέμπτομαι πτύω

bluster; whisper; rejoice/exult; laugh aloud/jeer; spit; clear the throat.

Session 2: Discovering Greek Grammar

1.	ὄνον ἵππος φεύγει.	A horse is fleeing an ass.
2.	φεύγει ὄνος κροκόδειλον.	An ass is fleeing a crocodile.
3.	ὄνος ἵππον διώκει.	_____ is chasing a horse.
4.	λύκος διώκει κροκόδειλον.	A wolf _____
5.	ταῦρος κροκόδειλον διώκει.	_____
6.	λύκος φεύγει κροκόδειλον.	_____
7.	_____	A crocodile is chasing a wolf.
8.	_____	A wolf is fleeing a bull.
9.	ταῦρον ἵπποι φεύγουσι.	Horses are fleeing a bull.
10.	_____	Wolves are chasing a horse.
11.	ἀνθρώπους ἐσθίουσι κροκόδειλοι.	_____ eat humans.
12.	_____	Wolves eat bulls.
13.	ἄγγελος λέγει μύθους ὄχλῳ.	A messenger tells stories to a crowd.
14.	γεωργὸς φίλῳ ἵππους πέμπει	A farmer is sending _____ to a friend.
15.	_____	A friend sends a bull to a farmer.
16.	ταύρους θύουσι θεοῖς γεωργοί	Farmers sacrifice _____ to gods.
17.	_____	A god tells a story to farmers.
18.	λύκοι δάκνουσι ταύρου κέρκον.	Wolves are biting a bull's tail.
19.	γεωργοῦ υἱὸς ἵππους ἔχει.	A farmer's son has horses.
20.	_____	Crocodiles are eating a farmer's son.
21.	παιδεύουσι γεωργῶν υἱοὶ ἵππους.	Farmers' sons train horses.
22.	_____	Sons of gods tell tales to humans.

Table 1: Declension of o-stem masculine/feminine nouns

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	ὁ ταῦρος	οἱ ταῦροι
Vocative	ὦ ταῦρε	ὦ ταῦροι
Accusative	τὸν ταῦρον	τοὺς ταύρους
Genitive	τοῦ ταῦρου	τῶν ταύρων
Dative	τῷ ταύρῳ	τοῖς ταύροις

Some uses of the cases

Nominative

For the subject of the verb (ὁ ταῦρος φεύγει *the bull flees*)

Vocative

For addressing someone (ὦ Πέτρε, μένε *Peter, wait.*)

Accusative

For the object of a verb (λύουσι τὸν ἵππον *they are loosing the horse*)
To express motion towards something (πρὸς τὸν Κόρινθον *to Corinth*)

Genitive

To express possession (ὁ τοῦ γεώργου υἱός *the farmer's son*)
To express motion away from something (πρὸς τοῦ Κορίνθου *from Corinth*)

Dative

For the indirect object (θύει ἵππους τοῖς θεοῖς *he is sacrificing horses to the gods*)
For the instrument (λόγοις πείθει *he persuades with words*)
To express rest at a place (πρὸς τῷ Κορίνθῳ *at Corinth*)

Translation Exercise 1

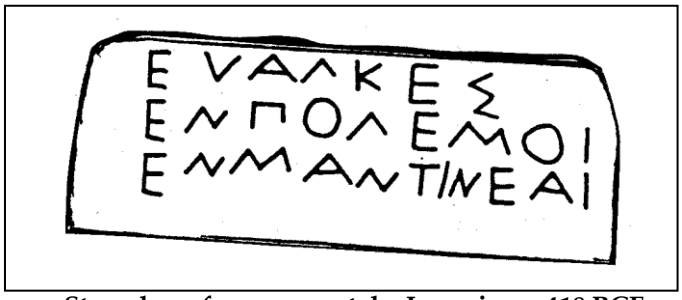
1. Some daft things to do:

1. ἄνεμον διώκει.
2. ἀνέμους γεωργεῖ. (Zenodotus)
3. ὄνον κείρει. (Aristotle)
4. ὄνου πόκον ζητεῖ. (Diogenes the Cynic)
5. πηλῷ πηλὸν καθαίρει. (a proverb)
6. ἐλαίῳ πῦρ σβεννύει. (Zenodotus)
7. εἰς ψάμμον σπείρει. (a proverb)
8. εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν τοξεύει. (Zenodotus)
9. εἰς οὐρανὸν πτύει. (a proverb)
10. ἀπὸ νεκρῶν φορολογεῖ. (Aristotle)

2. Some sayings and proverbs:

1. νεκρὸς οὐ δάκνει.
2. καρκῖνος λαγωὸν οὐχ αἱρεῖ.
3. ἐν τοῖς τόποις τῶν τυφλῶν στραβὸς βασιλεύει.
4. ἀεὶ κολοιὸς πρὸς κολοιὸν ἱζάνει. (Diogenes the Cynic)
5. ἀφροδίσιος ὅρκος οὐκ ἐμποίνιμος. (Sophocles fr.525)

3. An inscription:



Stone base for a grave stele, Laconia ca. 418 BCE

Table 2: Declension of o-stem neuter nouns

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	τὸ ζυγόν	τὰ ζυγά
Vocative	ὦ ζυγόν	ὦ ζυγά
Accusative	τὸ ζυγόν	τὰ ζυγά
Genitive	τοῦ ζυγοῦ	τῶν ζυγῶν
Dative	τῷ ζυγῷ	τοῖς ζυγοῖς

Note: nominative, vocative and accusative are always identical in neuter nouns.

Table 3: Present indicative active of verbs in –ω

	Singular	*Plural*
1st person	λύω *I loose*	λύομεν *we loose*
2nd person	λύεις *you loose*	λύετε *you loose*
3rd person	λύει *he/she/it looses*	λύουσι(ν) *they loose*

Infinitive λύειν *to loose*

Note: The 3rd person plural ends in –ν before a vowel and at the end of a sentence.

Table 4: Present indicative active of the verb *to be* (stem εσ-)

	Singular	*Plural*
1st person	εἰμί *I am*	ἐσμέν *we are*
2nd person	εἶ *you are*	ἐστέ *you are*
3rd person	ἐστί(ν) *he/she/it is*	εἰσί(ν) *they are*

Infinitive εἶναι *to be*

Note: The forms in –ν are used before a vowel and at the end of a sentence.

Translation Exercise 2

1. οὐρανός ἐστι θρόνος τοῦ Θεοῦ. (Matt.5.34)
2. κροκόδειλος ἐστι κνώδαλον ἰοβόλον[1].
3. πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζεις.
4. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ ἐκβάλλει ἀγαθά[2], καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ θησαυροῦ ἐκβάλλει πονηρά[2]. [Matt. 12.35]
5. ὁ ὕπνος ἰατρὸς νόσου.[3]
6. δύσκολα τὰ καλά.[4] (Solon)
7. τὰ καλὰ τὰ δεινά. (Bias)
8. ἀλάβαστρον εἰ μὴ λευκὸν, οὐ καλόν.
9. κύκλος τὰ ἀνθρώπινα. (Pindar)
10. κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.
11. χρόνος παιδεύει τοὺς σόφους.
12. οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐλεύθερος;[5] οὐκ εἰμὶ ἀπόστολος; ... οὐ τὸ ἔργον μου ὑμεῖς ἐστε ἐν κυρίῳ; (1 Corinthians 9.1)

Notes:

1. Observe that adjectives agree in case and number with their nouns.
2. ἀγαθά/ πονηρά are neuter plural forms of the adjective, so this means good/wicked *things.*
3. The verb 'is' is regularly omitted ('John good' = 'John is good').
4. In expressions of the form '(the) A is X' the subject (A) has the article.
5. The Greek question mark looks like the English semicolon.

Session 3

Table 5: Declension of a-stem feminine nouns

Type 1

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	ἡ νύμφη	αἱ νύμφαι
Accusative	τὴν νύμφην	τὰς νύμφας
Genitive	τῆς νύμφης	τῶν νυμφῶν
Dative	τῇ νύμφῃ	ταῖς νύμφαις

Type 2

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	ἡ χώρα	αἱ χῶραι
Accusative	τὴν χώραν	τὰς χώρας
Genitive	τῆς χώρας	τῶν χωρῶν
Dative	τῇ χώρᾳ	ταῖς χώραις

Likewise all stems ending in ε, ι and ρ.

Type 3

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	ἡ Μοῦσα	αἱ Μοῦσαι
Accusative	τὴν Μοῦσαν	τὰς Μούσας
Genitive	τῆς Μούσης	τῶν Μουσῶν
Dative	τῇ Μούσῃ	ταῖς Μούσαις

Likewise all stems ending in λλ and σ (including the double consonants ζ, ξ, ψ)
Note: in feminine a-stem nouns the vocative has the same form as the nominative.

Translation Exercise 3

1. ἀρχὴ σοφίας φόβος Κυρίου. (Proverbs 1.7)

2. πενία τέχνας ἐγείρει.

3. πενία αὐτοδίδακτος[1].

4. γλυκαίνει βουλιμία κυάμους.

5. οἶνος καὶ μουσικὴ[2] εὐφραίνουσι καρδίαν.

6. ἀρχὴ φιλίας ἔπαινος, ἔχθρας δὲ[3] ψόγος. (Isocrates)

7. ὁ βίος ἀληθῶς οὐ βίος, ἀλλὰ συμφορά. (Euripides)

8. καὶ σωφροσύνης κόρος ἐστί. (Moschus)

9. ταμεῖόν ἐστιν ἀρετῆς ἡ σωφροσύνη. (Menander)

10. τὰ ὀψώνια τῆς ἁμαρτίας θάνατος. (Romans 6.23)

Notes:

1. Many compound adjectives have no feminine forms, using masculine forms to qualify feminine nouns.
2. μουσικὴ sc. τέχνη 'the art to do with the Muses', i.e. *music.*
3. Like many Greek conjunctions, δέ may not come first in its clause (usually it comes second in the clause).

Table 6: Declension of adjectives of 1st & 2nd declensions

		Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
	N	καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
Sing.	G	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
	D	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
	N/V	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
Plur.	G	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

Note: the masculine and neuter endings are those of the o-stem nouns, while the feminine endings are those of the a-stem nouns. In the latter case there will also be adjectives declined like χῶρα (table 5 type 2), e.g. πονηρός *wicked* fem. πονηρά.

Translation Exercise 4

1. ἄλλος βίος, ἄλλη δίαιτα.
2. λύπης ἰατρός ἐστιν ὁ χρηστὸς φίλος.
3. στρατεία μακρὰ καὶ ποικίλη ἐστιν ὁ βίος. (Arrian)
4. μανία ὀλιγοχρόνιός ἐστιν ὁ θυμός. (Basil)
5. θερμὴ βουλή, θερμὸν ἔργον.
6. ἐν λευκῷ λίθῳ λευκὴ στάθμη.
7. μακάριοι οἱ πτῶχοι, ὅτι ὑμέτερα ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ. (Luke 6.20)

Table 7: Declension of a-stem masculine nouns

	Type 1		**Type 2**	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
N	ναύτης	ναῦται	νεανίας	νεανίαι
V	ναῦτα	ναῦται	νεανία	νεανίαι
A	ναύτην	ναύτας	νεανίαν	νεανίας
G	ναύτου	ναυτῶν	νεανίου	νεανιῶν
D	ναύτῃ	ναύταις	νεανίᾳ	νεανίαις

Likewise all stems ending in ε, ι and ρ.

Translation Exercise 5

1. ἱκέται ἱεροί τε καὶ ἁγνοί. (Pausanias)
2. οὐκ ἔστι μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον. (Matt.10.24)
3. ἄξιος ὁ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ. (Luke 10.7)
4. κακὸν φέρουσι καρπὸν οἱ κακοὶ φίλοι. (Menander)
5. καλὸν φέρουσι καρπὸν οἱ σεμνοὶ τρόποι. (Menander)
6. τοῖς μὲν δούλοις ἡ ἀνάγκη νόμος, τοῖς δὲ ἐλευθέροις ἀνθρώποις ὁ νόμος ἀνάγκη.[1]

Note:

1. μέν ... δέ ... mark contrasting clauses (each appearing second in their clauses). Translate 'X, but Y' or 'While X, Y'. E.g. οἱ μὲν θεοὶ μακάριοι, οἱ δὲ ἄνθρωποι ἀθλιοί *The gods are blessed, but humans are wretched.*

Session 4

Table 8: Third declension nouns

The basic endings are as follows:

	1. Masculine/feminine		**2. Neuter**	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
N	-ς	-ες	-	-α
V	- / -ς	-ες	-	-α
A	-ν / -α[1]	-ας	-	-α
G	-ος	-ων	-ος	-ων
D	-ι	-σι(ν)[2]	-ι	-σι(ν)[2]

Note: 1. -ν after a vowel stem; -α after a consonant stem.

2. ν before a vowel or at the end of the sentence.

e.g.

	ὁ φύλαξ (stem φυλακ-)		**τὸ δρᾶμα (stem δραματ-)**	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
N	φύλαξ	φύλακες	δρᾶμα	δράματα
V	φύλαξ	φύλακες	δρᾶμα	δράματα
A	φύλακα	φύλακας	δρᾶμα	δράματα
G	φύλακος	φυλάκων	δράματος	δραμάτων
D	φύλακι	φύλαξι(ν)	δράματι	δράμασι(ν)

Translation Exercise 6

1. σάλπιγξ ὄργανόν ἐστι τοῦ πολέμου. (Tatius)
2. ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματός ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός. (Matthew 6.22)
3. νόσος ταραγμὸς σώματος. (Diocles)
4. παθήματα μαθήματα. (Sophocles)
5. κόποι καὶ ὕπνοι μαθήμασι πολέμιοι. (Plato *Republic* 537b)
6. ὡς ποικίλον πρᾶγμ᾽ ἐστι καὶ πλάνον τύχη. (Menander)
7. οἶνος φλύαρον τὸ στόμα ποιεῖ.
8. ξίφος τιτρώσκει σῶμα, τὸν δὲ νοῦν λόγος.
9. θάνατός ἐστι λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος. (Plato)
10. ἀναφαίρετον κτῆμ᾽ ἔστι παιδεία βροτοῖς. (Menander)
11. κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν ᾠόν. (Gellius)
12. ἐκ τῶν ὀνύχων τὸν λέοντα γινώσκομεν.
13. ἐλέφαντα ἐκ μυίας ποιεῖς.
14. στέφανος γερόντων τέκνα τέκνων. (Proverbs17.6)
15. σκιᾶς ὄναρ ἄνθρωπος. (Pindar)

Some fragments of Heraclitus (fl. mid-5th c. BCE)

1. τῷ οὖν τόξῳ ὄνομα βίος, ἔργον δὲ θάνατος. (fr.48)
2. ὁ θεὸς ἡμέρη εὐφρόνη, χειμὼν θέρος, πόλεμος εἰρήνη, κόρος λιμός. (fr. 67)
3. ὁδὸς ἄνω κάτω μία[1] καὶ ὠυτή[2]. (fr. 60)

Notes: 1. μία fem. < εἷς; 2. ὠυτός Ionic for ὁ αὐτός *the same*

Man and woman

	ἀνήρ (stem ἀνδρ-)		**γυνή (stem γυναικ-)**	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
N	ἀνήρ	ἄνδρες	γυνή	γυναῖκες
V	ἄνερ	ἄνδρες	γύναι	γυναῖκες
A	ἄνδρα	ἄνδρας	γυναῖκα	γυναίκας
G	ἄνδρος	ἀνδρῶν	γυναικός	γυναίκων
D	ἄνδρι	ἀνδράσι(ν)	γυναικί	γυναῖξι(ν)

Translation Exercise 7

1. ἀνὴρ χρηστὸς χρηστὸν οὐ μισεῖ ποτέ. (Menander)
2. γυνὴ γυναικὶ σύμμαχος. (Menander)
3. γυνὴ χρηστὴ πηδάλιον ἐστ' οἰκίας.
4. ταμεῖον ἀρετῆς ἐστι γενναία γυνή.
5. πῦρ, γυνή, θάλασσα, τρία κακά. (Euripides)
6. θησαυρός ἐστι τῶν κακῶν κακὴ γυνή.
7. ὁ ἀνήρ ἐστι ξηρὸς καὶ θερμὸς, ἡ δὲ γυνὴ ψυχρὰ καὶ ὑγρά. (Aristotle)
8. ἀνήρ ἐστιν κεφαλὴ τῆς γυναικός. (Ephesians 5.23)
9. οὐ γάρ ἐστιν ἀνὴρ ἐκ γυναικὸς ἀλλὰ ἡ γυνὴ ἐξ ἀνδρός. (I Corinthians 11.8)
10. γύναι, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ σίγη φέρει. (Sophocles *Ajax* 293)

Sessions 1-4 Revision Exercise

1. οἱ πόνοι τίκτουσι τὴν εὐδοξίαν. [Euripides fr.237]
2. γλώσσης περίπατός ἐστιν ἀδολεσχία. [Astydamas fr.6]
3. ἡ παιδεία τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεύτερος ἥλιος. [Plato]
4. θύελλά ἐστιν ἄνεμος βίαιος. [Aristotle]
5. ἔστι γὰρ λήθη μνήμης ἔξοδος. [Plato *Philebus* 33e]
6. ἡ παιδεία ὁμοία ἐστὶ χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ· καὶ γὰρ τιμὴν ἔχει καὶ πολυτελείαν.[1] [Diogenes]
7. πολιτεία γὰρ ἀνατροφὴ ἀνθρώπων ἐστιν, καλὴ μὲν ἀγαθῶν, μὴ καλὴ δὲ κακῶν. [Plato *Menexenus* 238c]
8. ἄνθρωπος ὡσεὶ χόρτος καὶ ἄνθος τοῦ ἀγροῦ. [Psalm 103.17]
9. ἀεργοῖς αἰὲν ἑορταί. [Theocritus]
10. δόξα καὶ ἀτιμία ἐν λαλίᾳ. [Syrianus 5.15]
11. φίλος πίστος σκέπη κραταιά. [Syrianus 6.15]
12. φιλοσοφία βίου κυβερνήτης. [Demosthenes *Erotic Essay* 38]
13. εἰς ὕδωρ γράφει. (Lucian)
14. ἐκ τῆς ψάμμου[2] σχοινίον πλέκει.
15. οὐκ ἔστιν ὀργῆς φάρμακον ἄλλ' ἢ λόγος σπουδαῖος ἀνθρώπου φίλου. [Menander fr.84]

Notes:

1. καὶ … καὶ … = both … and ….
   The punctuation mark · represents a colon or semicolon.
2. A feminine o-stem noun.

Session 5

Table 9: Present active participle of verbs in -ω

9.1 (Masculine)

	Singular	*Plural*
N	λύων	λύοντες
V	λύων	λύοντες
A	λύοντα	λύοντας
G	λύοντος	λυόντων
D	λύοντι	λύουσι(ν)

9.2 (Feminine)

Singular	*Plural*
λύουσα	λύουσαι
λύουσα	λύουσαι
λύουσαν	λυούσας
λυούσης	λυουσῶν
λυούσῃ	λυούσαις

9.3 (Neuter)

	Singular	*Plural*
N	λῦον	λύοντα
V	λῦον	λύοντα
A	λῦον	λύοντα
G	λύοντος	λυόντων
D	λύοντι	λύουσι(ν)

Note: the participle of the verb *to be*

The root of εἰμί is ἐσ-, so the participle will originally have been ἐσοντ- / ἐσουσ- / ἐσοντ -. But –σ- between vowels disappears, leaving the forms ἐοντ - / ἐουσ- / ἐοντ - , which are found in Homer and Herodotus. In Attic the ἐ- also disappears, leaving only the bare endings ὀντ- / οὐσ- / ὀντ-.

The uses of the participle

1. The **attributive participle** qualifies a noun, like an attributive adjective. It may often be translated by a relative and a finite verb.

e.g. οἱ φεύγοντες στρατιῶται οὐκ ἔχουσι τὰ ὅπλα *The fleeing soldiers do not have their arms,* or: *The soldiers who are fleeing do not have their arms.*

Frequently the noun is omitted (as with other adjectives):

e.g. οἱ θύοντες τοῖς θεοῖς οὐκ ἀεὶ ἀγαθοί *Those who sacrifice to the gods are not always good.*

2. The **circumstantial participle** defines the circumstances of an action:

e.g. ᾄδουσαι ὕμνους θύουσι τῇ Ἥρᾳ *The women sacrifice to Hera while singing hymns.*

3. The **supplementary participle** completes the verb by showing to what the action relates:

e.g. παύει ὁ ναύτης τὸν ἰατρὸν λέγοντα *The sailor stops the doctor talking.*

The genitive absolute participle

When the subject of a circumstantial participle is grammatically unrelated to the main verb, the participle (and its subject) have the genitive case:

e.g. πινόντων τῶν φυλάκων οἱ δεσμῶται ἀποφεύγουσιν. *While the guards are drinking the prisoners are escaping.*

Translation Exercise 8

1. ἄλλος ἐστιν ὁ σπείρων, καὶ ἄλλος ὁ θερίζων.

2. ἰατρὸς ἀδόλεσχος νοσοῦντι[1] πάλιν νόσος. (Menander)

3. ὁ σπείρων φαῦλα θερίζει κακά. (Proverbs 22.8)

4. ὁ δύο πτῶκας διώκων οὐδέτερον καταλαμβάνει. (Diogenes)

5. οἱ τοῦ λύχνου χρείαν ἔχοντες ἔλαιον ἐπιχέουσι. (Plato)

6. φίλους ἔχων νόμιζε[2] θησαυρὸν ἔχειν[3]. (Menander)

7. ἄρκτου παρούσης τὰ ἴχνη[4] ζητεῖ.

8. ποταμοῖσι τοῖσιν αὐτοῖσιν[5] ἐμβαίνουσιν ἕτερα καὶ ἕτερα ὕδατα[6] ἐπιρρεῖ. (Heraclitus fr.12)

9. οὐ τοῖς κούφοις ὁ δρόμος καὶ οὐ τοῖς δυνατοῖς ὁ πόλεμος καί γε οὐ τοῖς σοφοῖς ἄρτος καί γε οὐ τοῖς συνετοῖς πλοῦτος καί γε οὐ τοῖς γινώσκουσιν χάρις. (Ecclesiastes 9.11)

Notes: 1. νοσοῦντι contracted < νοσέ-οντι (εο regularly contracts to ου in Attic).

2. The 2.s. present imperative ending is –ε.

3. The present active infinitive ending is –ειν.

4. 3rd declension neuters in –ος are declined thus:

	Sing.	*Pl.*
NVA	ἴχνος	ἴχνη (< ἴχνεα)
G	ἴχνους (< ἴχνεος)	ἰχνῶν (< ἰχνέων)
D	ἴχνει	ἴχνεσι(ν)

5. Ionic Greek for ποταμοῖς τοῖς αὐτοῖς; the expression ὁ αὐτὸς X or X ὁ αὐτὸς means 'the same X'

6. The oblique cases (gen. & dat.) of ὕδωρ have the stem ὕδατ-.

Table 10: The future indicative active

	10.1 verbs in -ω		**10.2** the verb *to be* (εἰμί)	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
1	λύσω	λύσομεν	ἔσομαι	ἐσόμεθα
2	λύσεις	λύσετε	ἔση / ἔσει	ἔσεσθε
3	λύσει	λύσουσι(ν)	ἔσται	ἔσονται

Translation Exercise 9

1. κριτὴς σοφὸς παιδεύσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ. (Wisdom of Sirach 10.1)

2. ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρός σου, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία σου. (Matt. 6.21)

3. οὐ φονεύσεις. οὐ μοιχεύσεις.[1] (Exodus 20.13)

4. μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ λατρεύσεις. (Matt. 4.10)

5. μῶρα μῶρος λαλήσει.[2]

6. θᾶττον ποιήσει μέλι κάνθαρος, ἢ γάλα κώνωψ.

7. βασιλεῦς σήμερον, καὶ αὔριον τελευτήσει.

8. ἄλυπον ἄξεις[3] τὸν βίον χωρὶς γάμου. (Menander)

9. ἀγαπᾷ[4] μέλι ἄρκτος.

Notes: 1. The future is often used as an imperative.

2. When a verb stem ends in -α, -ε, or –ο, the final vowel is lengthened before the σ of the ending: α and ε to η; ο to ω.

3. Future < ἄγω (γσ becomes ξ).

4. ἀγαπᾷ contracted < ἀγαπά-ει .

Session 6

Table 11: The adjective πολύς *much, many*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	N/V	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
	A	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Sing	G	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
	D	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
	N/V	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
	A	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
Plur	G	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
	D	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

Translation Exercise 10

1. πολλοὶ γάρ εἰσιν κλητοί, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἐκλεκτοί. (Matt. 22.14)
2. ἰδοὺ γὰρ ὁ μισθὸς ὑμῶν[1] πολὺς ἐν τῷ οὐράνῳ. (Luke 6.23)
3. πολλοὶ λογισμοὶ ἐν καρδίᾳ ἀνδρός, ἡ δὲ βουλὴ τοῦ κυρίου εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα[2] μένει. (Proverbs 19.18)
4. ἡ γλῶσσα πολλῶν ἐστιν αἰτία κακῶν.
5. θηρεύουσι τοῖς μὲν κυσὶ[3] τοὺς λαγωοὺς οἱ κυνηγοί, τοῖς δὲ ἐπαίνοις τοὺς ἀνοήτους οἱ πολλοί. [Socrates]
6. οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῶν μὲν ἰδίων ἁμαρτημάτων συνήγοροι, τῶν δὲ ἀλλοτρίων κατήγοροι.

Notes:

1. You (pl.) is declined ὑμεῖς ὑμᾶς ὑμῶν ὑμῖν.
2. εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα *forever.*
3. κυσί dat.pl. < κύων.

Table 12: The adjective πᾶς (stem παντ-) *all*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	N/V	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
	A	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Sing	G	παντός	πάσης	παντός
	D	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
	N/V	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
	A	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Plur	G	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
	D	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσαις	πᾶσι(ν)

Translation Exercise 11

1. πάντα καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαροῖς. (Titus 1.15)
2. πάντες ἴσοι νεκύων. (Phocylides)
3. παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ πάντα δυνατά ἐστι.[1]
4. στιγμὴ χρόνου πᾶς ἐστιν ὁ βίος. (Plutarch)
5. φιλάργυρον πᾶν βάρβαρον καὶ μαντικὸν γένος. (Sophocles)
6. χρυσὸς δ᾽ ἀνοίγει πάντα, κ᾽ Ἀΐδου πύλας.[2] (Menander)
7. ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκόρπιος καθεύδει.
8. ἀρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός.
9. πόλεμος πάντων μὲν πατήρ ἐστι. (Heraclitus fr.53)
10. εὐσέβεια ἀρχὴ καὶ τελευτὴ πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἐστι.

(Gregorius)

Notes:

1. Neuter plural subjects regularly take singular verbs.
2. δ᾽ for δὲ; κ᾽ for καὶ.

Table 13: Present indicative passive of verbs in –ω

	Singular	*Plural*
1st person	λύομαι	λυόμεθα
2nd person	λύῃ / λύει	λύεσθε
3rd person	λύεται	λύονται
	Infinitive λύεσθαι	

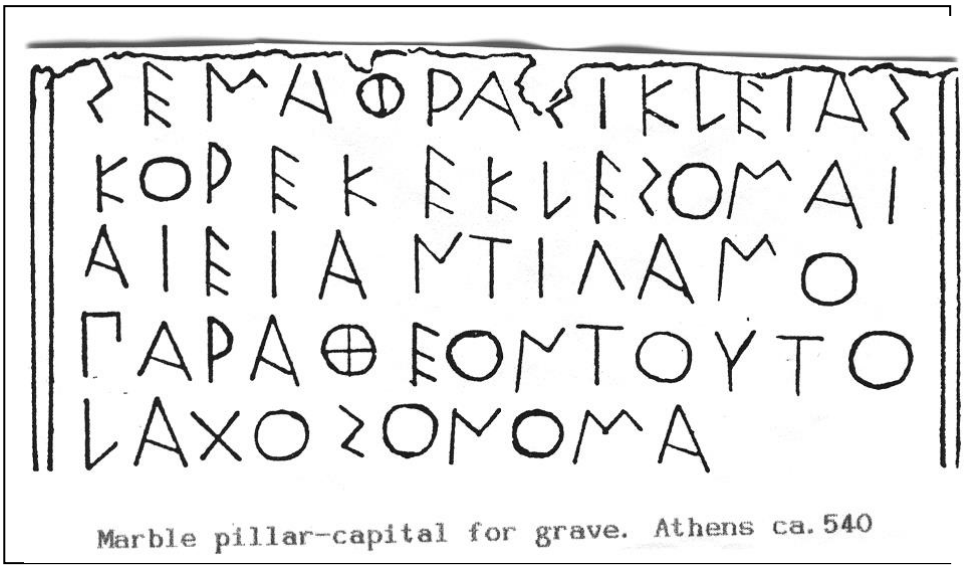
Compare the endings with those of the future of the verb *to be* (table 10.2).

Translation Exercise 12

1. χρόνῳ τὰ πάντα κρίνεται.

2. ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δένδρον γινώσκεται. (Matt. 12.33)

3. ὁ χρυσὸς οὐ μιαίνεται.

4. 

σῆμα (σηματ-) *tomb;*
κόρη *maiden;*
κεκλήσομαι fut.pass. < καλέω *call;*
αἰεί = ἀεί *always;*
ἀντί (+ gen.) *instead of;*
γάμος *marriage;*
τοῦτο neut. < οὗτος *this;*
λάχουσα part. < λαγχάνω *obtain by lot; by fate; by the will of the gods*

The middle voice

The endings of the middle voice present tense are identical with those of the passive voice. The meanings of the middle voice include:

1. Intransitive or reflexive sense, e.g. λούω (act.) *I wash*;

   λούομαι (pass.) *I am being washed;* λούομαι (mid.) *I wash (myself).*

2. Deponent: the sense of the verb is active, e.g.

ἔρχομαι *go*; γίγνομαι *become, be;* δύναμαι *be able;* ὀρχέομαι *dance.*

Translation Exercise 13

1. ἄλλο γλαῦξ, ἄλλο ἀηδὼν, ἄλλο κορώνη φθέγγεται. (Suidas)
2. ἐκ σκίλλης ῥόδον οὐ φύεται (Theocritus)
3. τὴν αὑτοῦ[1] σκίαν φοβεῖται. (Socrates)
4. ἰχθὺς ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς ὄζειν ἄρχεται.
5. μῦες ὀρχοῦνται αἰλούρου ἀπόντος.
6. ὕες βορβόρῳ ἥδονται μᾶλλον ἢ καθαρῷ ὕδατι. (Heraclitus fr. 13)
7. κακῆς ἀπ᾽ ἀρχῆς γίγνεται τέλος κακόν. (Euripides fr. 32)
8. ἢ ποιήσατε[2] τὸ δένδρον καλὸν καὶ τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῦ καλόν, ἢ ποιήσατε τὸ δένδρον σαπρὸν καὶ τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῦ σαπρόν· ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δένδρον γινώσκεται. γεννήματα ἐχιδνῶν, πῶς δύνασθε ἀγαθὰ λαλεῖν πονηροὶ ὄντες; ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ περισσεύματος τῆς καρδίας τὸ στόμα λαλεῖ. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ ἐκβάλλει ἀγαθά, καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ θησαυροῦ ἐκβάλλει πονηρά. (*Matthew* 12.33-5)

Notes: 1. αὑτοῦ of himself; his own.
2. –σατε is the ending of a 2nd person plural imperative.

Homework Exercise 1

1] αἱ μὲν ἡδοναὶ θνηταί, αἱ δ' ἀρεταὶ ἀθάνατοι.

2] μίσθος ἀρετῆς ἔπαινος, κακίας δὲ ψόγος.

3] ἀετὸς μυίας οὐ θηρεύει.

4] νέκρον μαστίζεις.

5] πρὸ τῆς νίκης τὸ ἐγκώμιον ᾄδεις.

6] ἐν ἓξ ἡμέραις ποιεῖ ὁ Κύριος τὸν οὐρανὸν και τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν.

7] καλὸν δὲ καὶ γέροντι μανθάνειν σοφά.

8] φαῦλος κρίτης καλοῦ πράγματος ὄχλος.

9] ἀπὸ τῆς διπλασίας γραμμῆς οὐ διπλάσιον ἀλλὰ τετραπλάσιον χωρίον γίγνεται. (Plato *Meno*)

10] οἱ μὴ κολάζοντες τοὺς κακοὺς βούλονται ἀδικεῖσθαι τοὺς ἀγαθούς. [Pythagoras]

ἡδονή *pleasure;*
θνητός *mortal;*
ἀρετή *excellence, virtue;*
ἀθάνατος *immortal;*
μίσθος *pay, reward;*
ἔπαινος *praise;*
κακία *vice;*
ψόγος *blame;*
ἀετὸς *eagle;*
μυῖα *fly;*
θηρεύω *hunt;*
μαστίζω *flog, whip;*
πρό (+ gen.) *before;*
νίκη *victory;*

ἐγκώμιον *song in honour of a victor;*
ᾄδω *sing;*
ἓξ *six;*
ἡμέρα *day;*
ποιέω *do, make;*
Κύριος *Lord;*
οὐρανός *sky, heaven;*
γῆ *earth;*
θάλασσα *sea;*
γέρων (γέροντος) *old man;*
μανθάνω *learn, understand;*
σοφός *wise;*

φαῦλος *bad;*
κρίτης *judge;*
πρᾶγμα (πράγματος) *thing, affair;*
ὄχλος *crowd, mob;*
ἀπό (+ gen.) *from;*
διπλάσιος *double;*
γράμμη *line;*
τετραπλάσιος *quadruple;*
χωρίον *area;*
γίγνομαι *be, become;*
κολάζω *punish;*
βούλομαι *wish;*
ἀδικεῖσθαι < ἀδικέ-εσθαι pass. inf. < ἀδικέω *wrong.*

Session 7

Table 14: Imperfect indicative

1. Imperfect active of verbs in –ω

	Singular	*Plural*
1	ἔλυον	ἐλύομεν
2	ἔλυες	ἐλύετε
3	ἔλυε(ν)	ἔλυον

2. Imperfect of the verb εἰμί to be

	Singular	*Plural*
1	ἦν/ἦ	ἦμεν
2	ἦσθα	ἦτε/ ἦστε
3	ἦν	ἦσαν

3. Imperfect middle/passive of verbs in –ω

	Singular	*Plural*
1	ἐλυόμην	ἐλυόμεθα
2	ἐλύου	ἐλύεσθε
3	ἐλύετο	ἐλύοντο

The imperfect expresses (i) continuing action in the past (I was loosing); (ii) habitual past action (I used to loose); the inception of an action (I began to loose.)

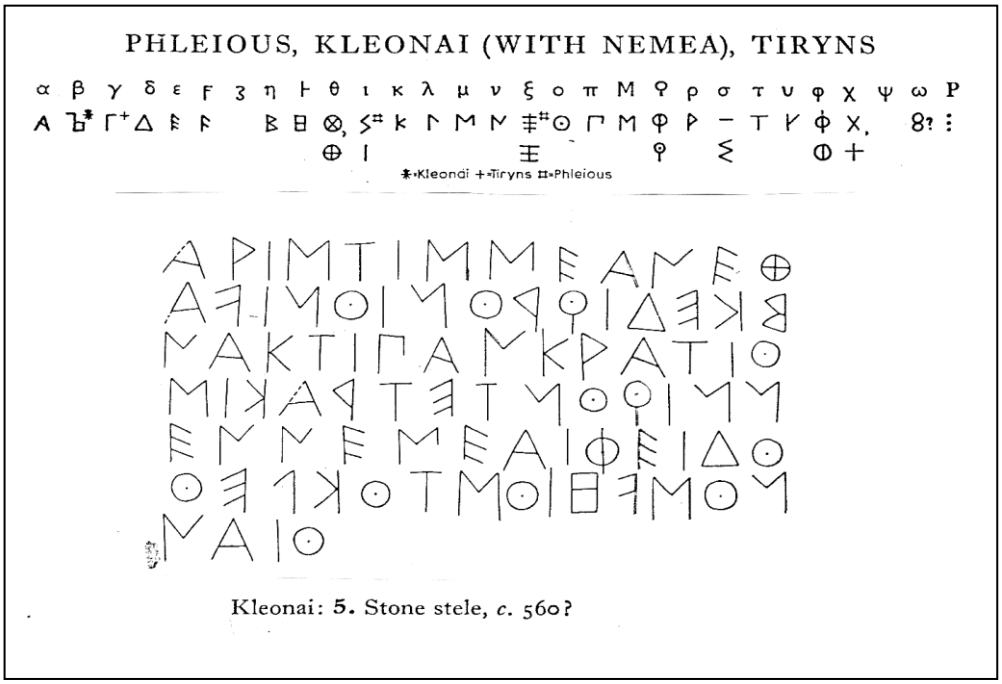
Translation Exercise 14

1. πέντε δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἦσαν μωραὶ καὶ πέντε φρόνιμοι. [Matt. 25.2]

2. καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς, Κυριός ἐστιν τοῦ σαββάτου ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. (Luke 6.5)

3. Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴκαζε τοῖς ἑρμαῖς ὡς στόμα μόνον ἔχουσι καὶ αἰδοῖα μεγάλα. [Stobaios iii.iv.66]

4. παραλαμβάνουσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα ἦν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ γίνεται λαῖλαψ μεγάλη ἀνέμου, καὶ τὰ κύματα ἐπέβαλλεν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ὥστε ἤδη γεμίζεσθαι τὸ πλοῖον. καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἐν τῇ πρύμνῃ ἐπὶ τὸ προσκεφάλαιον καθεύδων· καὶ ἐγείρουσιν αὐτὸν καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτῷ Διδάσκαλε, οὐ μέλει σοι ὅτι ἀπολλύμεθα; (Mark 4.36-8)



A herm

ἀνέθηκε *set up; dedicated;* Δί dat. < Ζεῦς; Κρονίων (-ιωνος) *son of Kronos;* (Ϝ)άναξ (-ακτος) *king;* τὸ παγκράτιον *pancration* (contest involving wrestling and boxing); νικάω *win;* τετράκις *four times;* (Ϝ)υἱός *son.*

The articular infinitive

The infinitive is a verbal noun and as such sometimes takes the (neuter) definite article, e.g. τοῦ πίειν ἐπιθυμία *a desire to drink* or *a desire for drinking*. (Note that English –ing is ambiguous: e.g. 'loitering' might be a participle 'the loitering man looked suspicious' or a noun 'loitering is forbidden there.')

Translation Exercise 15

1. οὐ πρέπει ἄνακτι τὸ κλαίειν, οὐδὲ τὸ κράζειν.
2. καλὸν δὲ καὶ γέροντι μανθάνειν σοφά. (Menander)
3. καλὸν τὸ νικᾶν ἀλλ' ὑπερνικᾶν κακόν. (Menander)
4. νέοις τὸ σιγᾶν κρεῖττόν ἐστι τοῦ λαλεῖν.[1] (Menander)
5. νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν καὶ γέροντα νουθετεῖν ταὐτόν ἐστι.[2] (Diogenes)

6. πολυμαθίη νόον ἔχειν οὐ διδάσκει.[3] (Heraclitus fr. 40)

7. γυναῖκα θάπτειν κρεῖσσον ἢ γαμεῖν. (Euripides)

8. κρεῖττον οἰκεῖν ἐπὶ γωνίας δώματος, ἢ μετὰ γυναικὸς λοιδόρου ἐν οἰκίᾳ κοινῇ. (Proverbs 25.24)

9. δεῖ[4] μάλιστα[5] τὸ μίκρον φυλάττειν. (Athenagoras)

10. ἄρκτου παρούσης οὐ δεῖ ἴχνη ζητεῖν.

Notes:

1. The genitive is used for comparison ('than X').
2. ταὖτον for τὸ αὐτό *the same thing*.
3. In Ionic Greek η is retained even after ε-, ι- and ρ- (so no type 2 a-stem nouns).
4. δεῖ impersonal 'it binds' i.e. 'it is necessary'
5. μάλιστα superlative adverb 'most'

Scolion 890 (A drinking song)

ὑγιαίνειν μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ,

δεύτερον δὲ καλὸν φυὰν[1] γενέσθαι,[2]

τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως,

καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβᾶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.

Notes:

1. ἡ φύα Doric = Attic φυή *growth; stature* (this is an accusative of respect);
2. γενέσθαι infinitive < γίγνομαι.

Session 8

Comparison of adjectives

Most adjectives add τερος to the stem to form the comparative, and τατος to form the superlative. Stems in ο with a short penultimate syllable lengthen the ο to ω before τερος and τατος. For example:

δεινός *terrible;*	δεινότερος *more terrible;*	δεινότατος *most terrible*
σοφός *wise;*	σοφώτερος *wiser;*	σοφώτατος *wisest*

Comparison can be expressed by ἤ *than,* but this is more frequently expressed using the genitive case, e.g.

λέοντος δεινότερος *more terrible than a lion*.

Translation Exercise 16

1. ἄλλων δὲ πάντων δυσμαχώτατον γυνή. (Euripides fr.544)
2. ἀναγκαιότερος πυρὸς καὶ ὕδατος ὁ φίλος. (Plutarch)
3. τῆς ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν κτῆμα σεμνότερον, οὐδὲν βεβαιότερον. (Isocrates)
4. γυνή τε πάντων ἀγριώτατον κακόν. (Euripides *Phoiniki* fr.808)
5. ὤτων[1] πιστότεροι ὀφθαλμοί.
6. γλῶσσα κακὴ ὀξυτέρα ἀκμῆς ξίφεος. (Aristotle)
7. αἱ μὲν βρονταὶ παῖδας μάλιστα[2], αἱ δὲ ἀπειλαὶ τοῦς ἄφρονας καταπλήττουσιν. (Socr.)
8. ὀξύτερον[3] οἱ γείτονες βλέπουσιν τῶν ἀλωπέκων.

Notes:

1. οὖς (ὠτός) n. ear
2. The neuter plural adjective is used for the superlative adverb.
3. The neuter singular adjective is used for the comparitive adverb.

Homework Exercise 2

1. δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες. (Menander)
2. ὄργανον τῆς παιδείας οὐχ ἡ κτῆσις, ἀλλ᾽ ἡ χρῆσις τῶν βιβλίων. (Plutarch)
3. οὐδὲν σιωπῆς χρησιμώτερον. (Euripides)
4. ὁ μείζων δουλεύσει τῷ ἐλάσσονι. (Romans 9.12)
5. πρόϊξ πολλὴ τέκνα βελτίονα οὐ ποιεῖ. (Zenodotos)
6. ἄριστος ἐρίφου φύλαξ ὁ λύκος.
7. ἕκαστος αὐτὸς αὑτῷ μάλιστα φίλος. (Aristotle)
8. ὅπλον μέγιστόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀρετὴ βροτοῖς. (Menander)

1. Vocabulary

δίς *twice;*	τὸ ὄργανον *tool;*	ἡ παιδεία *education;*
ἡ κτῆσις *acquisition; possession;*	ἡ χρῆσις *use;*	τὸ βίβλιον *book;*
ἡ σιωπή *silence;*	χρησιμός *useful;*	δουλεύω *serve* (+ dat.)
ἡ πρόϊξ *gift;*	τὸ τέκνον *child;*	ποιέω *make; do;*
ὁ ἔριφος *young goat, kid;*	ὁ φύλαξ *guard;*	ὁ λύκος *wolf;*
ἕκαστος *each;*	αὐτὸς αὑτῷ *himself to himself;*	τὸ ὅπλον *weapon; tool;*
ἡ ἀρετὴ *virtue;*	ὁ βροτός *mortal man.*	

2. Grammar

(i) Irregular comparative and superlative

Regular comparatives add –τερος, regular superlatives add –τατος to the adjective. Another form adds –ιων (-ιονος) and –ιστος respectively. Many common adjectives form irregular comparatives/superlatives this way, e.g.

μέγας *large, great*	μείζων *larger, greater*	μέγιστος *largest, greatest*
μικρός *small; little*	ἐλάσσων *smaller; lesser*	ἐλάχιστος *smallest, least*
ἀγαθός *good;*	βελτίων *better*	ἄριστος *best*

(ii) an adverb

μάλα *very*	μᾶλλον *more*	μάλιστα *most*

Middle/passive present participle

Present middle and passive participles are constructed by adding –ομενος/-ομενη/-ομενον to the verb stem, e.g.

λυόμενος / λυομένη / λυόμενον

This declines like the adjectives in Table 6.

Translation Exercise 17

1. λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος οὐ ποιεῖ.
2. κύων ὀσφραινόμενος τοῦ λαγὼ βαύζει.
3. ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος πλουσιώτατος. (Socrates)
4. ὁ Ἰωάνης βλέπει τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτόν, καὶ λέγει Ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ αἴρων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου. (John 1.29)
5. πᾶν τὸ γιγνόμενον ὑπ' αἰτίου τινὸς ἐξ ἀνάγκης γίγνεται. (Plato *Tim.* 28a)
6. ἀθλιώτερος ὁ νομιζόμενος ἐνδοξότερος. (Philo)

Two epigrams

ὁ στέφανος περὶ κρατὶ μαραίνεται Ἡλιοδώρας,
αὐτὴ δ' ἐκλάμπει τοῦ στεφάνου στέφανος. (Meleager)

κρατί dat.s. < ἡ κράς *head;* μαραίνω *quench* (pass. *die away, decay, wither*); ἐκλάμπω *shine out.*

Πρώταρχος καλός ἐστι καὶ οὐ θέλει· ἀλλὰ θελήσει
ὕστερον, ἡ δ' ὥρη λαμπάδ' ἔχουσα τρέχει. (Alceus)

ὕστερον (adv.) *later;* ὥρη = Attic ὥρα hour; time; season; λαμπάς *torch;* τρέχω *run.*

Session 9

Table 15: Weak aorist indicative active and middle.

1. Active			**2.** Middle		
	Singular	*Plural*		*Singular*	*Plural*
1	ἔλυσα	ἐλύσαμεν	1	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλυσάμεθα
2	ἔλυσας	ἐλύσατε	2	ἐλύσω	ἐλύσασθε
3	ἔλυσε(ν)	ἔλυσαν	3	ἐλύσατο	ἐλύσαντο

The aorist is a simple past tense 'I loosed' (ἀόριστος = undefined).

Translation Exercise 18

1. τέχνη τύχην ἔστερξε καὶ τύχη τέχνην. (Agathon fr.6)

2. τύχη τέχνην ὤρθωσεν,[1] οὐ τέχνη τύχην.

3. τότε ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς διέρρηξεν τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ λέγων Ἐβλασφήμησεν· τί ἔτι χρείαν ἔχομεν μαρτύρων; ἴδε νῦν ἠκούσατε[1] τὴν βλασφημίαν. [Matthew 26.65-6]

4. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν. ἡ δὲ γῆ ἦν ἀόρατος καὶ ἀκατασκεύαστος, καὶ σκότος ἐπάνω τῆς ἀβύσσου, καὶ πνεῦμα θεοῦ ἐπεφέρετο[2] ἐπάνω τοῦ ὕδατος. (Genesis 1.1-2)

5. κόσμον (τόνδε), τὸν αὐτὸν ἁπάντων, οὔτε τις θεῶν, οὔτε ἀνθρώπων ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἦν ἀεὶ καὶ ἔστιν καὶ ἔσται πῦρ ἀείζωον, ἁπτόμενον μέτρα καὶ ἀποσβεννύμενον μέτρα. (Heraclitus fr. 30)

Notes:

1. If a verb begins with a vowel the vowel is lengthened instead of adding the temporal augment ε. So α becomes η; ε becomes η; ο becomes ω. (η and ω remain unchanged; ι and υ are lengthened but there is no separate letter for the long forms – a defect of the Greek alphabet.)
2. Compound verbs are taken apart and the prepositional part added to the past form of the verbal part, e.g. the aorist of κατα-λύω is κατ-έλυσα.

Rules of vowel contraction

Some verbs have stems ending in the vowels *α*, ε or ο (e.g. *ἀγαπά-ω I love; ποιέ-ω I make/do; πληρό-ω I fill*). In these verbs the vowel at the end of the verb coalesces with the vowel at the start of the verb ending. The rules of contraction which govern this are as follows:

α + ε → α	ε + ε → ει	ο + ε/ο → ου
α + ει → ᾳ	ε + ο → ου	ο + ει → οι
α + ο/ου/ω → ω	ε + ου/ω → ου/ω	ο + ου/ω → ου/ω

This results in the following forms:

	α-stems	**ε-stems**	**ο-stems**
	ἀγαπῶ	ποιῶ	πληρῶ
	ἀγαπᾷς	ποιεῖς	πληροῖς
	ἀγαπᾷ	ποιεῖ	πληροῖ
	ἀγαπῶμεν	ποιοῦμεν	πληροῦμεν
	ἀγαπᾶτε	ποιεῖτε	πληροῦτε
	ἀγαπῶσι(ν)	ποιοῦσι(ν)	πληροῦσι(ν)
Infinitive:	ἀγαπᾶν	ποιεῖν	πληροῦν

The infinitive ending -ειν is already contracted from -εεν (it doesn't really have an ι in it).

The 2.s. imper. is ἀγάπα (< ἀγάπα-ε); ποίει (< -ποίε-ε); πλήρου (< -πλήρο-ε):

1. ἄκουε πολλὰ, λάλει καίρια. (Eur.)
2. ἀρχὴν ἁπάντων καὶ τέλος ποίει Θεόν. (Naz.)

Homework Exercise 3: New Testament sentences

1. καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὑρίσκοντες αὐτήν.
2. Ἰερουσαλὴμ Ἰερουσαλήμ, ἡ ἀποκτείνουσα τοὺς προφήτας.
3. μακάριοι οἱ πενθοῦντες.[1]
4. Σὺ εἶ ὁ χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ζῶντος.
5. ἀσθενοῦντας[1] θεραπεύετε, νεκροὺς ἐγείρετε, λεπροὺς καθαρίζετε, δαιμόνια ἐκβάλλετε.
6. οὐ γὰρ ὑμεῖς ἐστὲ οἱ λαλοῦντες[1] ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν τὸ λαλοῦν ἐν ὑμῖν.
7. Μακάριοι οἱ πλύνοντες τὰς στολὰς αὐτῶν.
8. ὁ ἐμὲ μισῶν καὶ τὸν πατέρα μου μισεῖ.
9. ὁμοία ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν ἐμπόρῳ ζητοῦντι[1] καλοὺς μαργαρίτας.

Note:
1. The rules of contraction apply: πενθέ-οντες → πενθοῦντες; ζά-οντων → ζώντων; etc. See overleaf.

Vocabulary:

εὑρίσκω *find*
ἀποκτείνω *kill*
πενθέω *mourn*
μακάριος *blessed*
χριστός *annointed*
υἱός *son*
ζῶ < ζάω *live*
ἀσθενέω *be weak, ill*
θεραπεύω *heal*
ἐγείρω *stir, raise*
δαιμόνιον *demon*
ἐκβάλλω *cast out*
λαλέω *speak*
πλύνω *wash*
στολή *garment*
μισέω *hate*
ὁμοῖος *like*
βασιλεία *kingdom*
ἔμπορος *merchant*
ζητέω *seek*
μαργαρίτης *pearl*

Session 10

Strong aorist indicative of verbs in -ω

Some very common verbs form their aorist by using a different stem with the imperfect endings. So ἐσθίω (present) = *I eat,* ἤσθιον (imperfect) = *I was eating,* ἔφαγον (strong aorist, stem φαγ-) *I ate*. Some other such verbs are:

1.s.pres.act.	*Aorist stem*	*1.s.aor.act.*	
ἄγω	ἀγαγ-	ἤγαγον	*lead*
βάλλω	βαλ-	ἔβαλον	*throw, hit*
ἔρχομαι	ἐλθ-	ἦλθον	*go, come*
(ἀπο)θνήσκω	(ἀπο)θαν-	(ἀπ)έθανον	*die*
γίγνομαι	γεν-	ἐγενόμην	*be, become*
εὑρίσκω	εὑρ-	εὗρον	*find*
ἔχω	σχ-	ἔσχον	*have*
κάμνω	καμ-	ἔκαμον	*toil*
λαμβάνω	λαβ-	ἔλαβον	*take, get*
λέγω	εἰπ-	εἶπον	*say*
λείπω	λιπ-	ἔλιπον	*leave*
μανθάνω	μαθ-	ἔμαθον	*learn*
ὁράω	ἰδ-	εἶδον	*see*
πάσχω	παθ-	ἔπαθον	*suffer*
πίνω	πι-	ἔπιον	*drink*
πίπτω	πεσ-	ἔπεσον	*fall*
τέμνω	τεμ-	ἔτεμον	*cut*
τρέχω	δραμ-	ἔδραμον	*run*
φεύγω	φυγ-	ἔφυγον	*flee*

Translation Exercise 19

1. καπνὸν φεύγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἔπεσεν.

2. ἡ γλῶττα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.

3. διπλοῦν ὁρῶσιν[1] οἱ μαθόντες γράμματα. (Polybius)

4. πολλὰ πιὼν καὶ πολλὰ φαγὼν καὶ πολλὰ κάκ' εἰπὼν ἀνθρώπους κεῖμαι Τιμοκρέων Ῥόδιος. (Simonides 37)

5. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Ἀμήν σοι λέγω, σήμερον μετ' ἐμοῦ[2] ἔσῃ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. [Luke 23.43]

6. Πυθαγόρας εἶπεν εἰσιέναι[3] εἰς τὰς πόλεις πρῶτον τρυφήν, ἔπειτα κόρον, εἶτα ὕβριν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὄλεθρον. [Stobaios iv.i.80]

7. Διογένης τὴν παιδείαν εἶπε τοῖς μὲν νέοις σωφροσύνην, τοῖς δὲ πρεσβυτέροις παραμυθίαν, τοῖς δὲ πένησι πλοῦτον, τοῖς δὲ πλουσίοις κόσμον εἶναι[4].

8. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἕν. ὃ[5] γέγονεν[6] ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων. καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν. (John 1.1-5)

Notes:

1. ὁρῶσιν contracted < ὁρά-ουσιν (αου contracts to ω in Attic)
2. The cases of ἐγώ are: ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί *or* με, μου, μοι (enclitic).
3. εἰσ-ιέναι infinitive < εἰσ-εῖμι *go into, enter*.
4. εἶναι infinitive < εἰμί.
5. ὅ neut.s. < ὅς relative personal pronoun *who, which.*
6. γέγονεν 3..s.perfect < γίγνομαι.

Translation Exercise 20: readings from the New Testament

1. ἐγὼ τὸ Ἄλφα καὶ τὸ Ω, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἔσχατος, ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος. (Ἀποκαλύψις Ἰωάννου 22.13)

2. ᾿ΙΑΚΩΒΟΣ Θεοῦ καὶ Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χρίστου δοῦλος ταῖς δώδεκα φυλαῖς ταῖς ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ χαίρειν. (Ἰακώβου Ἐπιστολή 1.1)

3. ᾿Εγώ εἰμι ἡ ἄμπελος ἡ ἀληθινή, καὶ ὁ πατήρ μου ὁ γεωργός ἐστιν. (Κατὰ Ἰωάννην 15.1)

4. καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ μέτωπον αὐτῆς ὄνομα γεγραμμένον[1], μυστήριον, ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝ Η ΜΕΓΑΛΗ, Η ΜΗΤΗΡ ΤΩΝ ΠΟΡΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΒΔΕΛΥΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΗΣ. καὶ εἶδον τὴν γυναῖκα μεθύουσαν ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν ἁγίων καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν μαρτύρων Ἰησοῦ. καὶ ἐθαύμασα ἰδὼν αὐτὴν θαῦμα μέγα. καὶ εἶπέν μοι ὁ ἄγγελος, Διὰ τί ἐθαύμασας; ἐγὼ ἐρῶ σοι τὸ μυστήριον τῆς γυναικός καὶ τοῦ θηρίου τοῦ βαστάζοντος αὐτὴν τοῦ ἔχοντος τὰς ἑπτὰ κεφαλὰς καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα. (Ἀποκαλύψις Ἰωάννου 17.5-7)

5. ὁ τρώγων μου τὴν σάρκα καὶ πίνων μου τὸ αἷμα ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον, κἀγὼ[2] ἀναστήσω[3] αὐτὸν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. ἡ γὰρ σάρξ μου ἀληθής ἐστιν βρῶσις, καὶ τὸ αἷμά μου ἀληθής ἐστι πόσις. ὁ τρώγων μου τὴν σάρκα καὶ πίνων μου τὸ αἷμα ἐν ἐμοὶ μένει κἀγὼ ἐν αὐτῷ. (Κατὰ Ἰωάννην 6.54-6)

6. διὰ τί τὴν λαλιὰν τὴν ἐμήν οὐ γινώσκετε; ὅτι οὐ δύνασθε ἀκούειν τὸν λόγον τὸν ἐμόν. ὑμεῖς ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ διαβόλου ἐστὲ καὶ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν θέλετε ποιεῖν. ἐκεῖνος ἀνθρωποκτόνος ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ οὐκ ἕστηκεν[4], ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλήθεια ἐν αὐτῷ. ὅταν λαλῇ τὸ ψεῦδος, ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων λαλεῖ, ὅτι ψεύστης ἐστὶν καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ. ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι τὴν ἀλήθειαν λέγω, οὐ πιστεύετέ μοι. τίς ἐξ ὑμῶν ἐλέγχει με περὶ ἁμαρτίας; εἰ ἀλήθειαν λέγω, διὰ τί ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετέ μοι; ὁ ὢν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ τὰ ῥήματα τοῦ θεοῦ ἀκούει· διὰ τοῦτο[5] ὑμεῖς οὐκ ἀκούετε ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ οὐκ ἐστέ. (Κατὰ Ἰωάννην 8.43-7)

Notes:

1. γεγραμμένον (from γε-γραφ-μένον) is the perfect passive participle from γράφω. The Greek perfect tense expresses a present state which is the result of a previous action. E.g. ὁ παῖς ἐδιώκεν τοὺς λελυμένους ταύρους *the boy was chasing the loosed bulls.*
2. κἀγώ = καὶ ἐγώ.
3. ἀναστήσω *I shall raise.*
4. ἕστηκεν *stood.*
5. τοῦτο neut.acc. < οὗτος.

Inscription on a Roman mosaic from excavations in the Appian Way, Rome.

Session 11

Table 16: The adjective μέγας (μεγαλ-) *large*

		Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
	N	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
	A	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
Sing	G	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
	D	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
	N	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
	A	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
Plur	G	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
	D	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

The comparitave is μείζων (stem μειζον-), the superlative is μέγιστος.

Translation exercise 21

1. καλὸν γὰρ τὸ ἆθλον, καὶ ἡ ἐλπὶς μεγάλη. (Plato *Phaedo* 114c)

2. μέγας γὰρ ἀγὼν γάμος ἀνθρώπῳ.

3. ἐρημία μεγάλη ἐστὶν ἡ μεγάλη πόλις.

4. ὄχλος σῦν ἀμαθίᾳ μέγιστον κακόν. (Herodotus)

5. παιδεία τῶν ἀγαθῶν το μέγιστον. (Euripides)

6. πλεονεξία μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν. (Euripides)

7. ψυχῆς μέγας χαλινὸς ἀνθρώποις ὁ νοῦς. (Menander)

8. Ἀρκεσίλαος ἔλεγεν, ὥσπερ ὅπου φάρμακα πολλὰ καὶ ἰατροὶ πολλοί, ἐνταῦθα νόσοι πλεῖσται, οὕτω δὴ καὶ ὅπου νόμοι πλεῖστοι, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἀδικίαν εἶναι μεγίστην. (Stobaios iv.i.92)

Table 17: Kinship terms

father *mother* *daughter*

	N	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ
	V	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ
Sing.	A	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα
	G	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός
	D	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί
	N/V	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες
	A	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας
Plur.	G	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων
	D	πατράσι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)

Translation exercise 22

1. Υἱὸς σοφὸς εὐφραίνει πατέρα, υἱὸς δὲ ἄφρων λύπη τῇ μητρί. [Proverbs 10.1]

2. πρὸς υἱὸν ὀργὴν οὐκ ἔχει χρηστὸς πατήρ. (Chairemon fr.35)

3. στῦλοι γὰρ οἴκων παῖδές εἰσιν ἄρσενες. (Euripides)

4. θυγάτηρ ἡ φήμη τῆς διαβολῆς. (Tatius 1.6)

5. καθὼς ἡ μήτηρ, καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ. (Ezekiel 16.43)

6. ὁ Θεός ἐστι πατὴρ τῶν ὀρφανῶν, καὶ κριτὴς τῶν χηρῶν. (Ps. 7.6)

7. πατρὸς σωφροσύνη μέγιστον τέκνοις παράγγελμα. (Democr.)

8. πειθαρχία τῆς εὐπραξίας μήτηρ. (Aischines)

9. πολυαρχία μήτηρ ἀναρχίας. (Nicetas)

Some notes on Comparative Etymology

1. Initial sV → hV (I.-E. → Greek)	ἅλς	*salt*
	ἕξ	*six*
2. Loss of digamma (I.-E. → Greek)	(ϝ)οἶνος	*wine*
	νέ(ϝ)ος	*new*
3. Prothetic vowels	ἀστήρ	*star*
	ἀνήρ	Welsh *ner*

4. Germanic consonant shift:

	Dentals	Labials	Velars
aspirated → voiced	θ → d	φ → b	χ → g
voiced → unvoiced	δ → t	β → p	γ → k
unvoiced → fricative	τ → th	π → f	κ → h

Find English words cognate with these Greek words:

θύρα	θυγάτηρ	μέθυ	οὔθαρ	ὀφρύς
ἀγρός	γένος	γέρανος	γιγνώσκω	γόνυ
(ϝ)ἔργον	δύω	δέκα	δρῦς	ἔδομαι
ὀδοντ-	(ϝ)ἰδεῖν	(ϝ)ὕδωρ	(σϝ)ἡδύς	(σϝ)ὗς
τρία	μήτηρ	πατήρ	ποδ-	κυν-
κάνναβις	καρδία	κάρπος	κόραξ	ἐρύθρος

Table 18: The Relative Personal Pronoun

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	N	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	A	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
Sing	G	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
	D	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
	N	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
	A	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ
Plur	G	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
	D	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

Relative clauses are those like: (i) He ordered the man *who drank the wine* to stay.
(ii) The women *which you saw* are slaves.

The words *who, which* are relative personal pronouns.

The noun which a relative pronoun picks up is called the *antecedent* - e.g.
in (i) the antecedent to 'who' is 'the man';
in (ii) the antecedent to 'which' is 'the women'

In Greek,

(a) the *gender* and *number* of the relative must match the gender and number of the antecedent. So in (i) *who* would be masculine singular, in (ii) *which* would be feminine plural.

(b) the *case* of the relative is determined by its grammatical function in its relative clause; in (i) *who* is the subject of *drank* and so would be nominative; in (ii) *which* is the object of *saw* and so would be accusative.

So (i) would be ἐκέλευσε τὸν ἄνδρα ὅς τὸν οἶνον ἔπιε μένειν.
(ii) would be αἱ γυναῖκες ἃς εἶδες δοῦλοι.

Translation exercise 23

1. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνῄσκει νέος. (Men. *Monostichoi* 583)

2. τί δέ με καλεῖτε, Κύριε, Κύριε, καὶ οὐ ποιεῖτε ἃ λέγω; (Luke 6.46)

3. ὁ ἄναξ οὗ τὸ μαντεῖόν ἐστι τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς, οὔτε λέγει οὔτε κρύπτει ἀλλὰ σημαίνει.[1] (Heraclitus fr. 93)

4. δύστηνος ὅστις[2] ζῇ θαλάττιον βίον. (Antiphon)

5. νήπιος ὃς τὰ ἕτοιμα λιπὼν, ἀνέτοιμα διώκει. (Hesiod)

6. τὸ θηρίον ὃ εἶδες ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν, καὶ μέλλει ἀναβαίνειν ἐκ τῆς ἀβύσσου. (Revelation 17.8)

7. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν εἶδες ἔστιν ἡ πόλις ἡ μεγάλη ἡ ἔχουσα βασιλείαν ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλέων τῆς γῆς. (Revelation 17.18)

8. γαμεῖν ὃς ἐθέλει εἰς μετάνοιαν ἔρχεται. (Stobaios iv.xxii.51)

9. Ἀγαπητοί, οὐκ ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἐντολὴν παλαιὰν ἣν εἴχετε ἀπ' ἀρχῆς· ἡ ἐντολὴ ἡ παλαιά ἐστιν ὁ λόγος ὃν ἠκούσατε. πάλιν ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν, ὅ ἐστιν ἀληθὲς ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἡ σκοτία παράγεται καὶ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινὸν ἤδη φαίνει. ὁ λέγων ἐν τῷ φωτὶ εἶναι καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ μισῶν ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ ἐστὶν ἕως ἄρτι. ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ μένει, καὶ σκάνδαλον ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν· ὁ δὲ μισῶν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ ἐστὶν καὶ ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ περιπατεῖ, καὶ οὐκ οἶδεν ποῦ ὑπάγει, ὅτι ἡ σκοτία ἐτύφλωσεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ. (1 John 2.7)

Notes: 1. οὔτε … οὔτε *neither … nor*

2. ὅστις *whoever* (with double declension ὅντινα, οὕτινος, etc.)

Some Greek Weights & Measures

Numerals:

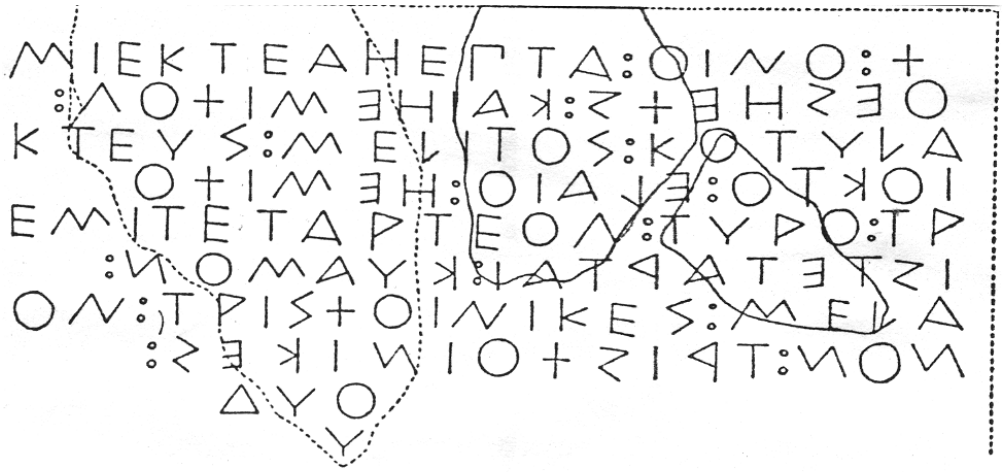
1 εἷς / μία / ἕν;	**2** δύω	**3** τρεῖς / τρία	**4** τέτταρες / τέτταρα	**5** πέντε
6 ἕξ	**7** ἑπτά	**8** ὀκτώ	**9** ἐννέα	**10** δέκα

Measures of capacity:

τὸ μύστρον	*spoon*		1/48 pint
ἡ κόγχη	*mussel*	Shell-full, a small measure of capacity	1/24 pint
ὁ κύαθος	*ladle*	Attic measure holding 2 κόγχαι	1/12 pint
ἡ κοτύλη	*cup*	liquid measure = 6 κύαθοι or ½ ξέστης	½ pint
ἡ χοῖνιξ		dry measure = 1 man's daily corn allowance	2 pints
ὁ χοῦς		= 12 κοτύλαι	6 pints
τὸ ἡμιέκτεων (acc.s. –εων, gen.s. –εω) = τὸ ἡμίεκτον = half ἕκτευς			4 pints
ἡ ἕκτευς		corn measure = 1/6 μέδιμνος	8 pints
ὁ μέδιμνος		corn measure	48 pints
ἡ τετάρτη (μοῖρα)			liquid measure
ἡ ἀρτάβη		Persian measure ≅ 1 μέδιμνος + 3 χοίνικες	

Weights:

ἡ δράχμη *as much as one can hold in the hand* (δράσσομαι)
τὸ ἡμιτέαρτον 1/8 μνᾶ,
ἡ μνᾶ, 100 δράχμαι
τὸ τάλαντον *balance* commercial weight = 60 μναῖ



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44. Part of inscribed marble altar (?), *c.* 500–480.

Session 12

Table 19: The demonstrative pronoun οὗτος this

		Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
	N	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	A	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
Sing	G	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
	N	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
Plur	G	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

There are two ways of saying 'this X': either οὗτος ὁ X or ὁ X οὗτος

e.g. αὕτη ἡ γυνὴ κακή. This woman is evil.

ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος ταύτας τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἔγραψεν. This man wrote those letters.

[The nominative forms of οὗτος are also used as personal pronouns, e.g. αὕτη καμήλους ἤσθιεν she used to eat camels.]

The corresponding adverb ('thus', 'in this way') is οὕτως.

Translation exercise 24

1. ἡ σοφία τοῦ κόσμου τούτου μωρία παρὰ τῷ θεῷ ἐστι. (1 Cor. 3.19)
2. καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἃ εἶδες καὶ τὸ θηρίον, οὗτοι μισήσουσιν τὴν πόρνην. (Revelation 17.16)
3. ὥσπερ ἐνώτιον ἐν ῥινὶ ὑός, οὕτως γυναικὶ κακόφρονι κάλλος. (Proverbs 11.22)

The Eucharist

1. Ἐσθιόντων δὲ αὐτῶν λαβὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἄρτον καὶ εὐλογήσας ἔκλασεν καὶ δοὺς τοῖς μαθηταῖς εἶπεν Λάβετε φάγετε, τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ σῶμά μου. καὶ λαβὼν ποτήριον καὶ εὐχαριστήσας ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς λέγων Πίετε ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες, τοῦτο γάρ ἐστιν τὸ αἷμά μου τῆς διαθήκης τὸ περὶ πολλῶν ἐκχυννόμενον εἰς ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν· (Matthew 26.26-8)

2. Καὶ ἐσθιόντων αὐτῶν λαβὼν ἄρτον εὐλογήσας ἔκλασεν καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ εἶπεν Λάβετε, τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ σῶμά μου. καὶ λαβὼν ποτήριον εὐχαριστήσας ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔπιον ἐξ αὐτοῦ πάντες. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ αἷμά μου τῆς διαθήκης τὸ ἐκχυννόμενον ὑπὲρ πολλῶν· (Mark 14.22-4)

3. καὶ λαβὼν ἄρτον εὐχαριστήσας ἔκλασεν καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς λέγων Τοῦτό ἐστιν τὸ σῶμά μου τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν διδόμενον· τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. καὶ τὸ ποτήριον ὡσαύτως μετὰ τὸ δειπνῆσαι, λέγων Τοῦτο τὸ ποτήριον ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη ἐν τῷ αἵματί μου, τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐκχυννόμενον. (Luke 22.19-20)

4. ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ᾗ παρεδίδετο ἔλαβεν ἄρτον καὶ εὐχαριστήσας ἔκλασεν καὶ εἶπεν Τοῦτό μού ἐστιν τὸ σῶμα τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν· τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. ὡσαύτως καὶ τὸ ποτήριον μετὰ τὸ δειπνῆσαι, λέγων Τοῦτο τὸ ποτήριον ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ αἵματι· (1 Corinthians 11.23-5)

ἄρτος bread
εὐλογέω praise, honour; (NT bless)
κλάω break
δοὺς nom.s.aor.part. < δίδωμι give (stem δο / δω)
ποτήριον cup
εὐχαριστέω give thanks
ἔδωκεν 3.s.aor.indic.act. < δίδωμι
διαθήκη agreement, covenant
ἐκχύνω later Greek for ἐκχέω pour out
ἄφεσις taking away
διδόμενον neut.pres.pass.part. < δίδωμι
ᾗ in which (fem.dat.s. < ὅς)
ἀνάμνησις recollection
ὡσαύτως likewise
δειπνέω dine
καινός new
παρεδίδετο 3.s.imperf.pass. < παραδίδωμι *betray.*

How Sir Isaac learned Greek

Among Sir Isaac Newton's books kept in the Wren Library of Trinity College Cambridge is a Greek primer called Ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Ἑλλάδος φωνῆς (A Handbook of the Greek Language), published in 1653. In it are thousands of Greek sentences with their Latin translations on the facing page. Here are some sentences from this 350 year-old Greek course:

1. ἀγαθοὶ δύο ὑπὲρ τὸν ἕνα. (Homer)
2. ἄλλος βίος, ἄλλη δίαιτα.
3. ἀναγκαιότερος πυρὸς καὶ ὕδατος ὁ φίλος. (Plutarch)
4. γυναῖκα θάπτειν κρεῖσσον ἢ γαμεῖν. (Euripides)
5. γυνὴ γυναικὶ σύμμαχος. (Menander)
6. γυνὴ χρηστὴ πηδάλιον ἐστ' οἰκίας.
7. γλυκαίνει βουλιμία κυάμους.

ὑπέρ + acc. beyond;
ἄλλος (an)other;
δίαιτα way of life, regimen;
ἀναγκαιότερος comparative < ἀναγκαῖος necessary;
πυρός gen.s. < τὸ πῦρ fire;
ὕδατος gen.s. < τὸ ὕδωρ water;
θάπτω bury;
κρεῖσσον (adv) better;
ἤ than;
σύμμαχος ally;
πηδάλιον steering oar;
γλυκαίνω sweeten;
βουλιμία ravenous hunger;
κύαμος bean.

Homework Exercise 4

ὁ Πλάτων λέγει ὅτι Θαλῆς ὁ φιλόσοφος ἀστρονομῶν καὶ ἄνω βλέπων εἰς φρέαρ ἔπεσεν. θεράπαινα δέ τις ἰδοῦσα ἔσκωψεν αὐτόν, τοιάδε λέγουσα, "σὺ μὲν φιλόσοφος καλεῖ, ἀληθῶς δὲ μωρὸς εἶ. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐν οὐρανῷ θέλεις εἰδέναι, τὰ δὲ παρὰ πόδας σε λανθάνει." λέγει δὲ καὶ Πλάτων, ὅτι πάντες οἱ φιλόσοφοι πάσχουσι ταὐτόν, ὅπερ ὁ Θαλῆς. περὶ γὰρ τῶν μὴ παρόντων σπεύδουσι, τῶν δὲ παρόντων οὐ μέλει αὐτοῖς.

ἀστρονομέω do astronomy;
τὸ φρέαρ (φρέατος) well, cistern;
ἡ θεράπαινα maidservant;
X τις (τινος) a certain X;
σκώπτω mock;
τοιάδε as follows (lit. 'this sort of things) neut.pl. < τοιόσδε;
ἀληθῶς (adv) truly;
εἰδέναι infin. < οἶδα know;
λανθάνω escape notice (αὐτὸν λανθάνει escapes his notice;)
ταὐτόν = ταὐτό = τὸ αὐτό the same thing;
ὅπερ which;
παρόντων part. < πάρειμι be present;
σπεύδω strive after;
μέλει αὐτοῖς be a care to them.

Session 13

Table 20: Nouns with stems ending in –ι and -υ

ἡ πόλις (stem **πολι-**)

	Singular	Plural
Nom	πόλις	πόλεις
Voc	πόλι	πόλεις
Acc	πόλιν	πόλεις
Gen	πόλεως	πόλεων
Dat	πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)

τὸ ἄστυ (stem **ἀστυ-**)

Nom	ἄστυ	ἄστη
Voc	ἄστυ	ἄστη
Acc	ἄστυ	ἄστη
Gen	ἄστεως	ἄστεων
Dat	ἄστει	ἄστεσι(ν)

Notes:

1. As these are vowel stems, the acc.s. is in –ν
2. The gen.s. in –εως derives from an original –ηος by exchange of quantity (the e becomes short and the o becomes long).
3. The ending of the stems changes to –ε in gen. & dat. singular and throughout the plural.
4. The plural forms of nom. and acc. are the result of vowel contractions:
   ε-ες → εις (the acc. has the same form); ε-α → η

The noun πόλις denotes the city as a political entity. Derived from this are the terms πολίτης citizen; πολιτικός civic; πολιτεία government, constitution among many others. The word ἄστυ generally refers to the city as a place, rather than a political entity, and only to that part of the territory which is urban.

Translation exercise 25

1. αἱ γὰρ πόλεις εἴσ᾽ ἄνδρες, οὐκ ἐρημία. [Euripides fr. 622]
2. **Ἀτόσσα**: ἔτ᾽ ἆρ᾽ Ἀθηνῶν ἔστ᾽ ἀπόρθητος πόλις;

   Ἄγγελος: ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ὄντων ἕρκος ἐστὶν ἀσφαλές

   [Aeschylus *Persians* 348-9]
3. τῶν γὰρ δυναστῶν πλεῖστος ἐν πόλει λόγος. [Alcmene fr.94]
4. ἐμοι πόλις ἐστὶ καὶ καταφυγὴ καὶ νόμος

   καὶ τοῦ δικαίου τοῦ τ᾽ ἀδίκου παντὸς κριτὴς

   ὁ δεσπότης [Menander fr. 581]
5. Βίων ὁ σοφιστὴς τὴν φιλαργυρίαν μητρόπολιν ἔλεγε πάσης κακίας εἶναι. [Stob. iii.x.37]
6. ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον. [Sophocles *Oedipus the King* 873]
7. τόν τοι τύραννον εὐσεβεῖν οὐ ῥᾷδιον. [Sophocles *Ajax* 1350]
8. ὡς ὄψις ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ, νοῦς ἐν ψυχῇ. [Aristotle *Topics* i.17 108a11]
9. ἰσχὺς καὶ τεῖχος καὶ ὅπλον σοφοῦ ἡ φρόνησις. [Pythagoras]
10. πολιτεία ἐστὶ τῆς πόλεως τάξις. (Plato)

ἐρημία desert;
ἔτι still, yet;
ἀπόρθητος unsacked;
ἕρκος bulwark;
ἀσφαλές neut.nom.s. < ἀσφαλής secure;
δυνάστης master, ruler;
πλεῖστος superlative < πολύς much;
καταφυγή refuge;
δεσπότης master;
σοφιστής wise man; sophist;
φιλαργυρία love of money;
ὕβρις violence, arrogance;
φυτεύω beget;
τύραννος tyrant;
τοι conversational particle 'you know';
εὐσεβέω act/live religiously;
ῥᾷδιος easy; (ῥᾷδιον ἐστι X [acc.] Y [infin.] = it is easy for X to Y);
ὄψις sight;
νοῦς mind, intelligence;
ἰσχύς strength;
τὸ τεῖχος wall;
φρόνησις prudence, practical wisdom
πολιτεία form of government; constitution
τάξις an arranging.

Table 21: Personal Pronouns

		1st person	2nd person
	N	ἐγώ	σύ
	A	με/ἐμέ	σέ
Sing	G	μοῦ/ἐμοῦ	σοῦ
	D	μοί/ἐμοί	σοί
	N	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
	A	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς
Plur	G	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
	D	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν

Note: The longer forms of the first person singular are emphatic.

		3rd person		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	N	οὗτος/αὐτός	αὕτη/αὐτή	τοῦτο/αὐτό
	A	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
Sing	G	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	D	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
	N	οὗτοι/αὐτοί	αὗται/αὐταί	ταῦτα/αὐτά
	A	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
Plur	G	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	D	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

Note: The first forms given for the nominative are those regularly used in Attic Greek (these are forms borrowed from the demonstrative pronoun). The second forms are used in Hellenistic Greek.

Translation exercise 26

1. ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν ἔσται. [Luke 12.34]
2. λέγει αὐτῷ, Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρινῶ σε, πονηρὲ δοῦλε. [Luke 19.22]
3. ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ παρελεύσονται, οἱ δὲ λόγοι μου οὐ μὴ παρελεύσονται. [Luke 21.33]

4. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Ἀμήν σοι λέγω, σήμερον μετ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἔσῃ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. [Luke 23.43]

5. εἰ ὁ κόσμος ὑμᾶς μισεῖ, γινώσκετε ὅτι ἐμὲ πρῶτον ὑμῶν μεμίσηκεν. [John 15.18]

ὅπου wherever;
στόματος gen.s. < τὸ στόμα mouth;
κρινῶ 1.s.fut. < κρίνω judge;
παρελεύσονται 3.pl.fut. < παρέρχομαι pass away;
οὐ μή used with the future to express an emphatic negative;
ἀμήν truly (an Aramaic word);
σήμερον today;
ὁ κόσμος world;
ὁ παράδεισος garden;
γινώσκετε 2.pl.imperative < γινώσκω know;
ὅτι that;
μεμίσηκεν 3.s.perfect < μισέω.

Homework exercise 5

μετὰ δὲ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς θάνατον ὁ Ξέρξης ἦρχε τῶν Περσῶν. ὅτι δὲ ἤθελε κολάσαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας διὰ τὰς ἀδικίας, ἐβούλευσε διαβῆναι τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ ἄγειν στράτευμα διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· ἐκέλευσεν οὖν Φοίνικας καὶ Αἰγυπτίους δύο γεφύρας κατασκευάσαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔπραξαν τὸ ἔργον, χειμὼν μέγιστος διέλυσε τὰς γεφύρας. ὁ οὖν Ξέρξης, ὅτε ἔμαθεν, μάλιστα ἐχαλέπαινε καὶ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἄνδρας οὐ μόνον τόν τε Ἑλλήσποντον τριακοσίαις πληγαῖς τύψαι καὶ δύο πέδας εἰς αὐτὸν βαλεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποτεμεῖν τὰς τῶν ἐπιστατῶν κεφαλάς. ἔπειτα δὲ ἄλλους ἐπιστάτας ἐκέλευσε κατασκευάσαι τὰς γεφύρας.

ἄρχω rule over (+ gen.);
Πέρσης (-ου) Persian;
κολάζω punish;
ἀδικία injustice;
βουλεύω plan; decide
Φοῖνιξ (Φοίνικος) Phoenician;
Αἰγύπτιος Egyptian;
γεφύρα (-ας) bridge
ἔπραξαν 3.pl.aor. < πράττω (root πραγ -);
μέγιστος very great;
διαλύω destroy;
οὖν so, then, therefore;
χαλεπαίνω get angry;
μόνον (adv.) only;
τριακόσια three hundred;
πλήγη stroke;
πέδη fetter;
ἀποτέμνω cut off;
ἐπιστάτης (-ου) overseer;
ἔπειτα then, next;
ἄλλος other.

Session 14

Table 22: The Future Passive

	Singular	Plural
1st person	λυθήσομαι	λυθησόμεθα
2nd person	λυθήσῃ	λυθήσεσθε
3rd person	λυθήσεται	λυθήσονται

e.g. λυθήσεται *she will be loosed;*

δοθήσεται *it will be given* [δίδωμι give (root δο-)];

κοιμηθήσεσθε *you will sleep* [= *you will be put to sleep;* κοιμάω *put to sleep*]

Some verbs with stems ending in consonants drop the θ:

e.g. γραφήσεται *it will be written;*

ἀνοιγήσεται *it will be opened* [ἀνοίγω *open*];

ἀλλαγήσονται *they will be changed* ἀλλάσσω *to change* (root ἀλλαγ)]

Αἰτεῖτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν· ζητεῖτε, καὶ εὑρήσετε· κρούετε, καὶ ἀνοιγήσεται ὑμῖν. πᾶς γὰρ ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει καὶ ὁ ζητῶν εὑρίσκει καὶ τῷ κρούοντι ἀνοιγήσεται. (Matt. 7.7 –8)

αἰτεῖτε, ζητεῖτε, κρούετε 2.pl. imperatives < αἰτέω ask; ζητέω seek; κρούω knock; εὑρήσετε 2.s.fut. < εὑρίσκω find.

The impersonal use of δεῖ

The verb δέω (to bind) is used in the third person singular to express necessity:

e.g. δεῖ τὸν ἄνδρα γράψαι *The man must write* [lit. 'it is binding to write in respect of the man'] The construction is δεῖ + accusative + infinitive.

1. δεῖ τοῖσι πολλοῖς τὸν τύραννον ἀνδάνειν. [Eur. fr.171]
2. δεῖ μάλιστα τὸ μίκρον φυλάττειν. (Athen.)

τοῖσι early form of τοῖς; ἀνδάνω please; μάλιστα (adv) most

A libretto

ἰδοὺ μυστήριον ὑμῖν λέγω· πάντες οὐ κοιμηθησόμεθα, πάντες δὲ ἀλλαγησόμεθα, ἐν ἀτόμῳ, ἐν ῥιπῇ ὀφθαλμοῦ, ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι· σαλπίσει γάρ, καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ ἐγερθήσονται ἄφθαρτοι, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀλλαγησόμεθα. δεῖ γὰρ τὸ φθαρτὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀφθαρσίαν καὶ τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀθανασίαν. ὅταν δὲ τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσηται ἀθανασίαν, τότε γενήσεται ὁ λόγος ὁ γεγραμμένος,

Κατεπόθη ὁ θάνατος εἰς νῖκος.

ποῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ νῖκος;

ποῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ κέντρον;

τὸ δὲ κέντρον τοῦ θανάτου ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ δὲ δύναμις τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὁ νόμος· τῷ δὲ θεῷ χάρις τῷ διδόντι ἡμῖν τὸ νῖκος διὰ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. [Πρὸς Κορινθίους 1 15.51-8]

ἄτομος indivisible (τὸ ἄτομον instant);
ῥίπη rapid movement; blink;
σαλπίζω trumpet;
νεκρός corpse (οἱ νεκροί the dead);
ἄφθαρτος incorruptible, imperishable;
ἐνδύσασθαι aor.mid.inf. < ἐνδύομαι put on (clothes);
ἀφθαρσία incorruption;
θνητός mortal; ἀθανασία immortality;
ὅταν when(ever);
τότε then;
γενήσεται 3.s.fut. < γίγνομαι become; be;
γεγραμμένος perf.pass.part. < γράφω;
κατεπόθη is swallowed up;
θάνατος death;
νῖκος = νική victory;
κέντρον goad, sting;
ἁμαρτία mistake, error; sin;
δύναμις power, capacity, potentiality;
χάρις thanks;
διδόντι masc.dat.s.part. < δίδωμι give.

More sentences from Seidel's Ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Ἑλλάδος φωνῆς (1653)

1. ἀρχὴ σοφίας φόβος Κυρίου. (Prov. 1.7)
2. ἐν τοῖς τόποις τῶν τυφλῶν στραβὸς βασιλεύει.
3. καρκῖνος λαγωὸν οὐχ αἱρεῖ.
4. κώνωπας ἐλέφας οὐκ ἀλεγίζει.
5. αἱ ὁδοὶ ἀσεβῶν σκότειναι. (Pro. 4.19)
6. ἅπας ἐχίνος τραχύς. (Aristoph.)
7. ἄνθρωπος ὡσεὶ χόρτος καὶ ἄνθος τοῦ ἀγροῦ. (Ps. 103.15)
8. ἀνήρ ἐστιν κεφαλὴ τῆς γυναικός. (Eph. 5.23)
9. ἄρχων Θεοῦ διάκονός ἐστι. (Rom. 13.4)
10. ἀθάνατον χρῆμα ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἀΐδιον. (Epictetus)

ἀρχή beginning;
τόπος place;
τυφλός blind;
στραβός squinting;
καρκῖνος crab;
λαγωός hare;
κώνωψ gnat;
ἐλέφας elephant;
ἀλεγίζω trouble oneself about;
ἀσεβής impious;
σκότεινος dark;
ἐχίνος hedgehog;
τραχύς rough;
χόρτος fodder;
ἄνθος flower;
ἄρχων (-οντος) magistrate;
διάκονος deacon;
χρῆμα thing;
ἀΐδιος everlasting.

Homework exercise 6: Hermes and craftsmen

Ζεὺς Ἑρμῇ προσέταξε πᾶσι τοῖς τεχνίταις ψεύδους φάρμακον χέαι. ὁ δὲ τοῦτο τρίψας καὶ μέτρον ποιήσας ἴσον ἑκάστῳ ἐνέχει. ἐπεὶ δέ, μόνου τοῦ σκυτέως ὑπολειφθέντος, πολὺ φάρμακον κατελείπετο, λαβὼν ὅλην τὴν χύσιν κατ' αὐτοῦ κατέχεεν. ἐκ τούτου συνέβη τοὺς τεχνίτας πάντας ψεύδεσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ πάντων τοὺς σκυτέας.

Πρὸς ἄνδρα ψευδολόγον ὁ λόγος εὔκαιρος. [Aesop]

προστάσσω assign to (+ dat.)
τεχνίτης craftsman
ψεύδους gen.s. < ψεύδος lie, falsehood
χέαι aor.inf. < χέω pour
τρίψας aor.part. τρίβω < grind, crush
ἐνέχει imperf. < ἐγχέω pour in
σκυτέως gen.s. < σκυτεύς cobbler
ὑπολειφθέντος gen.s.aor.pass.part. < ὑπολείπω leave remaining
καταλείπω leave remaining
ὅλος whole
χύσις pouring (i.e. thing to be poured)
καταχέω κατ' αὐτοῦ pour down on him
συνέβη 3.s.aor. < συμβαίνω happen, turn out
ψεύδομαι lie
ψευδολόγος liar
εὔκαιρος timely

Session 15

Table 23: The future and aorist middle

	Future		Aorist	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1	-σομαι	-σομεθα	-σαμην	-σαμεθα
2	-σει/σῃ	-σεσθε	-σω (< -σασο)	-σασθε
3	-σεται	-σονται	-σατο	-σαντο
Infinitive	-σεσθαι		-σασθαι	

Notes:

(1) The future middle inserts -σ- between stem and ending (like the active).

(2) The aorist middle substitutes -σα- for the thematic vowel (-ο-/-ε-) of the imperfect.

(3) Middle verbs with strong aorists are constructed as in the active: the imperfect endings are added to the aorist stem. Some of these are very common verbs:

αἰσθάνομαι aor. ᾐσθόμην; γίγνομαι aor. ἐγενόμην

(4) One very common verb has a middle present but an active strong aorist:

ἔρχομαι aor. ἦλθον

(5) Some verbs have middle presents and passive aorists:

βούλομαι aor. ἐβουλήθην;

οἴομαι aor. οἰήθην;

ἀποκρίνομαι aor. ἀπεκρίθην

Translation exercise 27

1. Λεωνίδης ἀκούσας ἐπισκιάζεσθαι τὸν ἥλιον τοῖς Περσῶν τοξεύμασιν "χαρίεν" ἔφη "ὅτι καὶ ὑπὸ σκιᾷ μαχούμεθα." [Stob.iii.vii.45]

2. Ἄγις ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφη τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ ἐρωτᾶν ὁπόσοι εἰσίν, ἀλλὰ ποῦ εἰσὶν οἱ πολέμιοι. καὶ ἐρωτῶντός τινος πόσοι εἰσὶν Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἔφη "ἱκανοὶ τοὺς κακοὺς ἀπερύκειν." [Stob.iii.vii.47]

3. οὐκ αἰσχύνεται ὁ φιλόσοφος τῇ φιλοτεκνίᾳ, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ τε καὶ φιλολογίᾳ. [Themistius Metriopathes p.363C]

4. ἁλωτὰ γίνετ᾽ ἐπιμελείᾳ καὶ πόνῳ ἅπαντα. [Menander]

5. Πλάτων παρεκελεύετο τοῖς μαθηταῖς τρία ταῦτα ἔχειν· ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς γνώμης σωφροσύνην, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς γλώττης σιγὴν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ὀφθαλμίων αἰδῶ. [Stob. ii.xxxi.62]

ἐπισκιάζω cast in shadow;
τοξεῦμα arrow;
χαρίεν neut.nom.s. < χαρίεις lovely;
μαχούμεθα (< μαχεσόμεθα) fut. < μάχομαι *fight;*
ἐρωτάω ask;
ὁπόσος how much (pl. how many);
ἱκανός enough;
ἀπερύκω keep off;
αἰσχύνομαι be ashamed;
φιλοτεκνία love of children;
φιλολογία love of learning;
ἁλωτός attainable;
ἐπιμέλεια care, attention;
πόνος toil;
παρακελεύομαι advise;
γνώμη mind; judgment;
σωφροσύνη good sense;
τὰ ὀφθαλμία the region about the eyes;
αἰδῶ acc.s. < αἰδώς shame, modesty, self-respect.

Homework exercise 7

ὁ οὖν Κῦρος αὐτὸν ἔλυσε καὶ ἐγγὺς καθεῖσεν. ὁ δὲ Κροῖσος αὖθις ἔλεξεν· ὦ Κῦρε, τί πράττουσιν οἱ στρατιῶταί σου; τὴν πόλιν σου, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, ἁρπάζουσι καὶ τὸν πλοῦτόν σου ἐκφέρουσιν. οὐχ ἁρπάζουσι τὴν πόλιν μου, ἔφη ὁ Κροῖσος, οὐδὲ τὸν πλοῦτον· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐμοί ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ σὲ φέρουσί τε καὶ ἄγουσιν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο φίλος ἦν αὐτῷ· τὴν γὰρ σοφίαν αὐτοῦ ἐν τιμῇ εἶχεν ὁ Κῦρος.

ἐγγύς *nearby*;
καθεῖσεν 3.s.aor. < καθίζω *make sit*;
αὖθις *again; next;*
τί *what?*
πράττω *do;*
πόλις *city;*
ἔφη 3.s.aor. < φημί *say;*
ἁρπάζω *seize; plunder;*
ἐκφέρω *carry out;*
οὐδέν *nothing;*
ἐμοί possessive dative 'mine';
ἄγω καὶ φέρω *plunder and carry off;*
ἦν 3.s.imperfect < εἰμί;
τιμή *honour;*
εἶχεν 3.s.imperfect < ἔχω *have, hold.*

Table 24: Aorist active of verbs like βαίνω

The verbs given below form their aorist active with the following endings:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	-ν	-μεν
2nd person	-ς	-τε
3rd person	-	-σαν

present active		*aorist active*	
βαίνω	go	ἔβη-ν	went
γιγνώσκω	know	ἔγνω-ν	knew
τρέχω	run	ἔδρα-ν	ran
δύω	enter	ἔδυ-ν	entered
τλάω	endure	ἔτλη-ν	endured
φθάνω	overtake, outstrip	ἔφθη-ν	overtook, outstripped
φύω	produce, grow	ἔφυ-ν	grew

e.g.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ἔβην	ἔβημεν
2nd person	ἔβης	ἔβητε
3rd person	ἔβη	ἔβησαν

Translation exercise 28

1. καὶ ἀπολύσας τοὺς ὄχλους ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος κατ᾽ ἰδίαν προσεύξασθαι. (Matt. 14.23)
2. Καὶ ἀπολύσας τοὺς ὄχλους ἐνέβη εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὰ ὅρια Μαγαδάν. (Matt. 15.39)
3. καὶ ἀνέβη πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, καὶ ἐκόπασεν ὁ ἄνεμος. (Mark. 6.51)

4. Ἄνθρωποι δύο ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν προσεύξασθαι, ὁ εἷς Φαρισαῖος καὶ ὁ ἕτερος τελώνης. (Luke 18.10)

5. Ὡς δὲ ὀψία ἐγένετο κατέβησαν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, 17 καὶ ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον ἤρχοντο πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς Καφαρναούμ. (John 6.17)

6. ὅτε οὖν εἶδεν ὁ ὄχλος ὅτι Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκεῖ οὐδὲ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ, ἐνέβησαν αὐτοὶ εἰς τὰ πλοιάρια καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Καφαρναοὺμ ζητοῦντες τὸν Ἰησοῦν. (John 6.24)

7. Ὡς δὲ ἀνέβησαν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν, τότε καὶ αὐτὸς ἀνέβη, οὐ φανερῶς ἀλλ᾽ ἐν κρυπτῷ. (John 7.10)

ἀπολύω disband, dismiss
ὄρος (gen. ὄρους) mountain
προσεύξασθαι aor.inf. < προσεύχομαι pray
ὅρια frontier (pl. < ὅριον boundary)
πλοῖον vessel
κοπάζω grow weary; abate
τελώνης tax-collector
ὡς when
ὀψία late
ἐμβαίνω embark
πέραν (adv) on the other side; beyond
ὅτε when
ἐκεῖ there
πλοιάριον small boat (dim. < πλοῖον)
ζητέω seek
ἑορτή festival
τότε then
φανερῶς openly
ἐν κρυπτῷ secretly (κρυπτός hidden)

Table 25: The perfect active

	Singular	Plural
1st person	λέλυκα	λελύκαμεν
2nd person	λέλυκας	λελύκατε
3rd person	λέλυκε(ν)	λελύκασι

Translation exercise 29

1. καὶ οὐδεὶς ἀναβέβηκεν εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν εἰ μὴ ὁ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβάς, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. (John 3.13)

2. Ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ὁ τὸν λόγον μου ἀκούων καὶ πιστεύων τῷ πέμψαντί με ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον, καὶ εἰς κρίσιν οὐκ ἔρχεται ἀλλὰ μεταβέβηκεν ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου εἰς τὴν ζωήν. (John 5.24)

3. Ἐγόγγυζον οὖν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅτι εἶπεν, Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ἄρτος ὁ καταβὰς ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἔλεγον, Οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν Ἰησοῦς ὁ υἱὸς Ἰωσήφ, οὗ ἡμεῖς

οἴδαμεν τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα; πῶς νῦν λέγει ὅτι Ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβέβηκα; (John 6.41-2)

Session 16

Table 26: Weak aorist indicative passive

This is constructed by adding - θη - to the stem and then the endings of the aorist of βαίνω given above (p.61).

	Singular	Plural
1	ἐ-λύ-θη-ν I was loosed	ἐ-λύ-θη-μεν
2	ἐ-λύ-θη-ς	ἐ-λύ-θη-τε
3	ἐ-λύ-θη-	ἐ-λύ-θη-σαν

infinitive λυ-θῆ-ναι

participle λυ-θ-είς λυ-θ-εῖσα λυ-θ-έν (stem λυ-θ-έντ-)

Translation exercise 30

1. οὐ γὰρ τὸ μὴ λαβεῖν τἀγαθὰ οὕτω χαλεπὸν ὡς τὸ λαβόντα στερηθῆναι. [Xenophon Cyr. vii.5.82]

2. Θαλὴς ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐρωτηθεὶς πόσον ἀπέχει τὸ ψεῦδος τοῦ ἀληθοῦς "ὅσον" ἔφη "ὀφθαλμοὶ τῶν ὤτων."

3. Δημοσθένης ὁ ῥήτωρ ἔφη πόλεως εἶναι ψυχὴν τοὺς νόμους· 'ὥσπερ γὰρ σῶμα στερηθὲν ψυχῆς πίπτει, οὕτω καὶ πόλις μὴ ὄντων νόμων καταλύεται.' [Stob. iv.i.144]

4. Ἀριστοτέλης φησὶν ὅτι ὀκτώ τινες κοινῇ ληστεύοντες ἐστασίασαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τῶν σύλων καὶ τέσσαρες αὐτῶν κατελείφθησαν· πάλιν οὗτοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους διηνέχθησαν, καὶ δύο κατελείφθησαν, εἶτα εἷς· καὶ τί ὑπόλοιπον ἢ στασιάσαι τὰ δεξιὰ πρὸς τὰ εὐώνυμα; [Stob. iii.x.49]

5. Ἀρκεσίλαος ὁρῶν τινα νεανίσκον φιλοσόφων λόγων κατακούοντα πρὶν παιδευθῆναι, οὐδὲ τοὺς τῆς Δήμητρος, ἔφη, καρποὺς καλλίστους καὶ τροφιμωτάτους ὄντας εὐθὺς ἐκ γενετῆς τοῖς παισὶν ἁρμόζειν, τὸ δὲ γάλα τῶν τιτθῶν. [Stob.ii.xxxi.28]

6. Ἀνάχαρσις ὁ Σκύθης ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπό τινος, τί πολέμιον ἀνθρώποις, "αὐτοί" ἔφη "ἑαυτοῖς" [Stob. iii.ii.42]

7. Περίανδρος ἐρωτηθείς, τί μέγιστον ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ, εἶπε "φρένες ἀγαθαὶ ἐν σώματι ἀνθρώπου." [Stob.iii.iii.45]

8. πολλοὶ ἀδικηθέντες ὑπὸ ῥητόρων τοὺς υἱοὺς ῥήτορας διδάσκουσιν, οὐδεὶς δὲ δηχθεὶς ὑπὸ λύκου αὐτὸς λύκος γίνεται καὶ ἀντιδάκνει. [Aristonymus]

9. Θεόκριτος ἐρωτηθεὶς ποῖα τῶν θηρίων ἐστὶ τὰ χαλεπώτατα, εἶπεν "ἐν μὲν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἄρκτοι καὶ λέοντες. ἐν δὲ ταῖς πόλεσι τελῶναι καὶ συκοφάνται" [Stob. iii.ii.33]

10. Ἀριστοτέλης ὁ Περιπατητικὸς ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπό τινος, τί μάλιστα δεῖ ἀσκεῖν τοὺς νέους, εἶπε "παιδείαν". [Stob.ii.xxxi.30]

λαβεῖν aor.inf. < λαμβάνω *take, sieze*
χαλεπός *harsh, difficult*
στερηθῆναι aor.pass.inf. < στερέω *deprive*
ἐρωτηθείς aor.pass.part. < ἐρωτάω *ask*
πόσος *how much*
ἀπέχω *be distant from* (+ gen.)
τὸ ψεῦδος *falsehood*
ἀληθοῦς neuter gen.s. < ἀληθής *true*
ὅσος *as much as*
ἔφη 3.s.aor. < φημί *say*
ὤτων gen.pl. < οὖς *ear*
ῥήτωρ *orator*
πίπτω *fall*
καταλύω *destroy*
φησίν 3.s. < φημί
ληστεύω *practise piracy; be a brigand*
στασίαζω *rebel, revolt; fall out*
σῦλον *booty*
κατελείφθησαν 3.pl.aor.pass. < καταλείπω *leave behind*
ἀλλήλους *one another*
διηνέχθησαν 3 pl.aor.pass. < διαφέρω *differ*
εἶτα *then, next*
ὑπόλοιπος *left behind*
εὐώνυμος *of good name* (euphemism for *on the left*)
ὁρῶν part. < ὁράω *see*
νεανίσκος *young man*
κατακούω *hear and obey; give ear to*
πρίν *before* (+ infin.)
παιδευθῆναι aor.pass.inf. < παιδεύω *educate*
εὐθύς *straight away*
γενετή *the hour of birth*
ἁρμόζω *be adapted for* (+ dat.)
τὸ γάλα (γάλακτος) *milk*
τίτθη *nurse*
ἑαυτόν *himself*
φρένες *mind, sense* (pl. < ἡ φρήν)
ἀδικέω *do wrong*
διδάσκω *teach*
οὐδείς *no-one*
ἀντιδάκνω *bite in return*
ποῖος *what sort*
θηρίον *beast*
ὄρεσιν dat.pl. < τὸ ὄρος *mountain*
τελῶνης *tax-gatherer*
συκοφάντης *informer*
ἀσκέω *practise, pursue; train*

Hellenistic Greek examples

1. οὐκέτι εἰμὶ ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱός σου. (Luke 15.19)

2. ὠργίσθη δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἤθελεν εἰσελθεῖν, ὁ δὲ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἐξελθὼν παρεκάλει αὐτόν. (Luke 15.28)

3. εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς, Οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι μου οὓς ἐλάλησα πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔτι ὢν σὺν ὑμῖν, ὅτι δεῖ πληρωθῆναι πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα ἐν τῷ νόμῳ Μωϋσέως καὶ τοῖς προφήταις καὶ ψαλμοῖς περὶ ἐμοῦ. (Luke 24.44)

4. καὶ πολλοὶ λεπροὶ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ Ἰσραὴλ ἐπὶ Ἐλισαίου τοῦ προφήτου, καὶ οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἐκαθαρίσθη εἰ μὴ Ναιμὰν ὁ Σῦρος. (Luke 4.27)

οὐκέτι no longer;
ἄξιος worthy;
κληθῆναι aorist pass. of καλέω call;
ὀργίζω make angry (pass. grow angry);
παρακαλέω summon; invite; exhort;
ἔτι still;
πληρόω fill; fulfill;
γεγραμμένα perf.pass.part. < γράφω;
Μωϋσέως gen. < Μωϋσής;
καθαρίζω purify.

Some sayings attributed to Diogenes the Cynic (late 4th c. BC)

1. πενία αὐτοδίδακτος.
2. νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν καὶ γέροντα νουθετεῖν ταὐτόν ἐστι.
3. ἀεὶ γέροντι νέαν ἐπιβάλλει κόρην.
4. ἀεὶ κολοιὸς πρὸς κολοιὸν ἱζάνει.
5. ὁ δύο πτῶκας διώκων οὐδέτερον καταλαμβάνει.
6. ὁ πίθηκος οὐκ αὖθις ἁλίσκεται πάγῃ.
7. ἐν μέλιτι σαυτὸν καταπάττει.
8 ἐν ἐλεφαντίνῳ κολεῷ μολυβδίνη μάχαιρα.
9. ὄνου πόκον ζητεῖ.

αὐτοδίδακτος self-taught;
ἰατρεύω treat (medically);
νουθετέω give advice;
ταὐτον the same;
ἐπιβάλλω lay on (as a penalty or tax);
κόρη young girl;
κολοιός jackdaw;
ἱζάνω sit;
πτώξ hare;
πίθηκος ape;
αὖθις again;
ἁλίσκομαι be caught;
πάγη trap.
σαυτόν yourself;
καταπάττω bespatter;
ἐλεφαντίνος ivory;
κολεόν scabbard;
μολυβδίνος of lead;
μάχαιρα sword;.
πόκος fleece.

Τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν ἀποφθέγματα

1. Κλεόβουλος Εὐαγόρου Λίνδιος ἔφη·
   Μέτρον ἄριστον.
   Φιλήκοον εἶναι καὶ μὴ πολύλαλον.

2. Σόλων Ἐξηκεστίδου Ἀθηναῖος ἔφη·
   Ἡδονὴν φεῦγε, ἥτις λύπην τίκτει.
   Συμβούλευε μὴ τὰ ἥδιστα, ἀλλὰ τὰ βέλτιστα.

3. Χείλων Δαμαγήτου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἔφη·
   Τῷ δυστυχοῦντι μὴ ἐπιγέλα.
   Ἡ γλῶσσά σου μὴ προτρεχέτω τοῦ νοῦ.

4. Θαλῆς Ἐξαμίου Μιλήσιος ἔφη·
   Χαλεπὸν τὸ εὖ γνῶναι.
   Μὴ πᾶσι πίστευε.

5. Πιττακὸς Ὑρραδίου Λέσβιος ἔφη·
   Ὃ μέλλεις ποιεῖν, μὴ λέγε· ἀποτυχὼν γὰρ καταγελασθήσῃ.
   Πιστὸν γῆ, ἄπιστον θάλασσα.

6. Βίας Τευταμίδου Πριηνεὺς ἔφη·
   Οἱ πλεῖστοι ἄνθρωποι κακοί.
   Μίσει τὸ ταχὺ λαλεῖν, μὴ ἁμάρτῃς· μετάνοια γὰρ ἀκολουθεῖ.

7. Περίανδρος Κυψέλου Κορίνθιος ἔφη·
   Μὴ μόνον τοὺς ἁμαρτάνοντας κόλαζε, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς μέλλοντας κώλυε.
   Δυστυχῶν κρύπτε, ἵνα μὴ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς εὐφράνῃς.

ἀποφθέγμα *terse, pointed statement*
συμβουλεύω *counsel*
δυστυχέω *be unlucky*
ἐπιγελάω *laugh at*
καταγελασθήσῃ 2.s.fut.pass. < καταγελάω *mock*
πιστός *trustworthy*
ἄπιστος *untrustworthy*
πλεῖστος superlative < πολύς
ἁμάρτῃς 2.s.aor.subjunctive < ἁμαρτάνω *miss the mark*
μετάνοια *change of mind; repentance*
ἀκολουθέω *follow*
προτρεχέτω 3.s.imperative < προτρέχω *run in front*
ἀποτυχών aor.part. < ἀποτυγχάνω *miss, lose, fail*
κωλύω *hinder, prevent*
κρύπτω *hide*
ἵνα *in order that* (introducing purpose clause)
ἐχθρός *emeny*
εὐφράνῃς 2.s.aor.subjunctive < εὐφραίνω *cheer, please*

Greek-English Vocabulary

A

ἄβυσσος (-ου) f. bottomless pit
ἀγαθός good
ἀγαπάω love
ἀγαπή (-ης) love
ἀγαπήτος beloved
ἀγγέλλω announce, report
ἄγγελος (-ου) messenger
ἅγιος holy (οἱ ἅγιοι saints)
ἁγνός sacred
ἀγορά (-ας) market-place
ἄγριος living in the fields; wild, savage
ἀγρός (-ου) field
ἄγω (ἤγαγον) bring, fetch, lead
ἀγών (-ωνος) struggle, trial
ἀδελφός (-ου) brother
ἀδικέω do wrong
ἀδικία (-ας) injustice; vice
ἀδολεσχία (-ας) idle talk
ἀδόλεσχος (-ου) idle talker, chatterer
ἄδολος without guile; honest
ἀεί always; continually; from time to time
ἀείζωος ever-living
ἀεργός (-ου) unemployed; idle
ἀηδών (-ονος) nightingale
ἀθλιός wretched, miserable
ἆθλον (-ου) prize
αἰδοῖα n.pl. private parts
αἰέν = ἀεί
αἴλουρος (-ου) cat
αἷμα (-ατος) n. blood
αἱρέω seize, take, capture
αἴρω lift up, raise; bear
αἰτία (-ας) reason; cause
αἴτιον (-ου) reason; cause
αἰών (-ῶνος) m./f. lifetime; era
αἰώνιος eternal
ἀκατασκεύαστος unmade, unprepared
ἀκίνητος unmoving
ἀκμή (-ης) point; highest point
ἀκούω hear
ἀλάβαστρον (-ου) alabaster
ἀλήθεια (-ας) truth
ἀληθής true
ἀληθινός true
ἀληθῶς truly
ἀλλά but
ἄλλ' ἤ other than, except
ἄλλος (an)other
ἀλλότριος of another
ἄλυπος without grief
ἀλώπηξ (-εκος) fox
ἀμαθία (-ας) ignorance
ἁμάρτημα (-ματος) n. error, mistake; sin
ἁμαρτία (-ας) error, mistake; sin
ἀμην truly (NT - a Hebrew word)
ἄμνος (-ου) lamb
ἄμπελος (-ου) f. vineyard
ἀναβαίνω climb, mount up, board (a ship)
ἀνάγκη (-ης) necessity. compulsion
ἄναξ (ἄνακτος) king
ἀνάξιος unworthy
ἀναρχία (-ης) anarchy
ἀνατροφή (-ης) rearing, education
ἀναφαίρετος which cannot be taken away
ἄνεμος (-ου) wind

ἀνέτοιμος not ready; unobtainable
ἄνευ without (+ gen.)
ἀνήρ (ἀνδρός) man; husband
ἄνθος (-εος) n. flower
ἀνθρώπινος human
ἀνθρωποκτόνος homicidal
ἄνθρωπος (-ου) human being
ἀνόητος foolish
ἀντί instead of (+ gen.)
ἄνω upward
ἄξιος worthy
ἀόρατος invisible
ἀπαραίτητος pitiless
ἅπας quite all
ἀπειλή (-ης) threat
ἀπό (+ gen) from
ἀποθνήσκω die
ἀποκαλύψις (-εως) an uncovering
ἀπόλλυμι destroy (mid. perish, die)
ἀποσβέννυμι extinguish
ἀποστέλλω send away
ἀπόστολος (-ου) apostle
ἀποτρέχω run off;
ἅπτω kindle
ἆρα particle marking a question;
ἀράχνης spider
ἀργός idle;
ἀρέσκω be pleasing
ἀρετή (-ης) excellence, virtue
ἄριστος best
ἀρκέω suffice; (pass.) be satisified with (+dat.)
ἄρκτος (-ου) bear
ἄρσην (ἄρσενος) male
ἄρτι just now, even now
ἄρτος (-ου) bread, loaf of bread
ἀρχή (-ης) beginning; rule; office
ἀρχιερεύς (-εως) high priest
ἄρχομαι (mid.) begin
ἀτιμία (-ας) dishonour
αὔριον tomorrow
αὐτοδίδακτος self-taught
αὐτός / αὐτή / αὐτό he / she / it
ἀφροδίσιος to do with sex
ἄφρων (-ονος) foolish

B

βαδίζω walk, go
βαίνω (ἔβην) go
βάλλω (ἔβαλον) throw, hit
βαπτίζω baptise
βάρβαρος foreign
βασιλεία (-ας) kingdom
βασίλεια τά palace
βασιλεύς (-εως) king
βασιλεύω be king
βαστάζω lift, raise, bear, carry
βάτραχος frog;
βαύζω bark
βδέλυγμα (-ατος) n. abomination
βέβαιος firm, secure, sure, steadfast
βίαιος violent
βίος (-ου) life, livelihood
βιός (-ου) bow
βλασφημέω speak amiss of sacred things
βλασφημία (-ας) blasphemy
βλέπω look, see
βόρβορος (-ου) mud, mire
βούλη (-ης) will; counsel
βουλιμία ravenous hunger
βούλομαι wish, want
βροντή (-ης) thunder
βροτός (-ου) mortal; human
βρῶσις (-εως) f. food

Γ

γάλα (γάλακτος) n. milk
γαμέω marry
γάμος (-ου) marriage
γάρ because, for (conj.) (2nd in clause)
γε particle emphasising the previous word
γείτων (-ονος) neighbour
γεμίζω fill up
γένεσις (-εως) origin, creation
γενναῖος noble
γεννῆμα (-ατος) n. offspring
γένος (-ους) n. race, family
γέρων (-οντος) old man
γεωργός (-ου) farmer
γεωργέω farm
γῆ (-ης) land, country, earth
γίγνομαι / γίνομαι (ἐγενόμην) become, be
γιγνώσκω / γινώσκω (ἔγνων) know
γλαῦξ (-κος) grey owl
γλυκαίνω sweeten
γλυκύς sweet
γλῶσσα (Att. γλῶττα) tongue
γράμμα (-ατος) n. thing drawn; letter
γράφω write, draw
γυμνός naked
γυνή (γυναικός) woman; wife
γωνία (-ας) f. corner

Δ

δάκνω (ἔδακον) bite
δέ but (2nd in clause)
δεῖ it is necessary
δεινός terrible; clever
δένδρον (-ου) tree
δεσπότης (-ου) master
δεύτερος second
δέω bind, tie
δή (emphasising particle) 'in fact'
διά (+ gen) through; (+ acc) on account of (but in NT διά + gen = on account of)
διαβαίνω cross
διαβολή (-ης) slander
διαθήκη (-ης) will, testament; covenant
δίαιτα (-ης) regimen, diet
διαρρήγνυμι (διέρρηξα) split, tear
διασπορά (-ας) dispersion
διδάσκαλος (-ου) teacher
διδάσκω teach
δίδωμι (ἔδωκα) give (root δο- / δω-)
δίκαιος just;
δίκη (-ης) justice
διότι because
διπλοῦς twofold, double
δίς twice
διώκω pursue; persecute
δοκέω seem; seem right
δόμος (-ου) house
δόξα (-ης) reputation; glory
δοῦλος (-ου) slave; (NT) servant
δρᾶμα (δραματος) deed, act; drama
δραστήριος active;
δρόμος (-ου) race; race-course
δύναμαι (mid.) be able
δύναμις (-εως) f. power
δυνατός possible; able; powerful
δύο two
δύσκολος difficult
δύσμαχος hard to fight with; difficult
δύστηνος wretched
δώδεκα twelve
δῶμα (-ατος) n. room; (pl.) house

E

ἐγείρω stir; raise
ἐγώ I
(ἐ)θέλω be willing, wish
εἰ if
εἶδον aor. < ὁράω see
εἰκάζω liken, compare
εἰμί be (inf. εἶναι)
εἰρήνη (-ης) peace
εἰς / ἐς (+ acc) to, into
εἷς / μία / ἕν one
εἶτα next
εἴτε ... εἴτε either ...or (εἰ + τε)
ἐκ (+ gen.) from; out of
ἕκαστος each
ἐκβάλλω throw out; produce
ἐκεῖ there
ἐκλεκτός chosen
ἐκπλήττω astound
ἐκχύνω pour out
ἔλαιον (-ου) olive-oil
ἐλάχιστος least
ἐλέγχω refute
ἐλεύθερος free
ἐλέφας (-αντος) elephant; ivory
ἐλπίς (-ιδος) f. hope
ἐμβαίνω step into
ἐμποίνιμος liable to punishment
ἔμπροσθεν (+ gen) in front of, before
ἐν (+ dat) in, at
ἔνδοξος of high repute
ἐνταῦθα there
ἐντολή (-ης) command
ἐνώτιον (-ου) ear-ring
ἐξ / ἐκ (+ gen) from; out of
ἔξοδος a going out; a way out
ἑορτή (-ης) festival, holiday
ἔπαινος (-ου) praise
ἐπάνω upon
ἐπεί when; since
ἐπειδή when (ἐπεί + δή)
ἐπί (+ acc) to, up to, towards, against; (+ gen) on; (+ dat) on, over, at
ἐπιβαίνω mount
ἐπιβάλλω cast upon
ἐπιθυμία (-ας) desire
ἐπιρρέω flow upon (+ dat.)
ἐπιστολή (-ης) letter
ἐπιφέρω (ἐπήνεγκα) bring, put or lay upon
ἐπιχέω pour over
ἐργάτης (-ου) workman
ἔργον (-ου) work, deed, function
ἐρημία (-ας) desert
ἐρῆμος (Att. ἔρημος) bereft, deserted
ἑρμής herm
ἐρῶ future < λέγω
ἔρχομαι (ἦλθον) come, go
ἐσθίω (ἔφαγον) eat
ἔσχατος last
ἕτερος other; different
ἔτι yet, still, any longer
ἕτοιμος ready, at hand, feasible
εὖ (adv.) well
εὐαγγελιστής bringer of good news
εὐδοξία (-ας) good repute, honour, glory
εὐλογέω bless
εὐπραξία (-ας) good conduct
εὑρίσκω (ηὗρον) find
εὐσέβεια (-ας) piety
εὐφραίνω gladden
εὐφρόνη (-ης) night
εὐχαριστέω give thanks

ἔχθρα (-ας) hostility
ἐχθρός hostile
ἔχιδνα (-ης) viper
ἔχω (ἔσχον) have, hold
ἕως (+ gen) until

Z

ζάω (ἔζην) live
ζητέω seek
ζυγόν (-ου) yoke
ζωή (-ης) life
ζῶον (-ου) animal

H

ἤ than; or (ἤ... ἤ either...or)
ἦ / ἦν 1.s.imperf. < εἰμί
ἡβάω be young
ἤγαγον aor. < ἄγω
ἤδη now, already
ἥδομαι be pleased, take pleasure
ἡδύς (-εια / -υ) sweet, pleasant
ἦλθον aor. < ἔρχομαι
ἥλιος (-ου) sun
ἡμέρα (-ας) day
ἥμισυς (-εια / -υ) half
ηὗρον aor. < εὑρίσκω

Θ

θάλασσα / θάλαττα (-ης) sea
θαλάττιος seafaring
θάνατος (-ου) death
θάπτω (ἔταφον) bury
θᾶττον more quickly
θαῦμα (-ατος) wonder, prodigy
θαυμάζω wonder; be amazed
(ἐ)θέλω (ἤθελον) be willing, wish
θεός (-ου) god
θεραπεῖα (-ας) service; care; (medical) treatment
θεραπεύω serve; worship; nurse
θεράπων (-οντος) m. servant
θερίζω harvest, reap
θερμός hot
θέρος (-ους) n. summer
θῆρ (θηρός) m. beast
θηρεύω hunt
θηρίον (-ου) diminutive < θῆρ
θησαυρός (-ου) treasury, storehouse treasure
θρόνος (-ου) seat
θυγάτηρ (θυγατρός) daughter
θύελλα (-ας) hurricane
θυμός (-ου) impulse; spirit; anger
θύρα (-ας) door
θύω sacrifice

I

ἰατρεύω cure, heal, treat medically
ἰατρός (-ου) doctor
ἴδε see, behold! (imperative < ὁράω)
ἰδεῖν aor.inf. < ὁράω
ἴδιος private, one's own
ἰδού see, behold! (imperative < ὁράω)
ἱερεύς (-εως) m. priest
ἱερός holy
ἱζάνω sit
ἱκανός enough
ἱκέτης (-ου) a suppliant
ἱμάτιον (-ου) an outer garment; (pl. clothes)
ἰοβόλος poisonous
ἵππος (-ου) horse
ἴσος equal
ἰχθύς (-υος) m. fish
ἴχνος (-ους) n. track, spoor

Κ

καγχαλάω rejoice, exult
καθαίρω purify; purge
καθάπερ just as (κατά + ἅπερ)
καθαρός pure
καθεύδω sleep
καθώς just as
καί and; also; even
καινός new
καίπερ although (+ participle)
καιρός right time
κακός evil, bad, cowardly, base
κακόφρων (-ονα) malicious
καλέω call
κάλλος (-ους) n. beauty
καλός fine, beautiful
κάνθαρος (-ου) beetle
καπνός (-ου) smoke
καρδία (-ας) heart
καρκίνος (-ου) crab
καρπός (-ου) harvest, fruit
κατά (+ acc) according to; (+ gen) down along
καταλαμβάνω catch, seize; understand
καταπλήττω astound; terrify
καταστροφή (-ης) a sudden end
κατηγορέω accuse, denounce
κατήγορος (-ου) prosecutor
κάτω downward; below
καχάζω laugh aloud; jeer
κεῖμαι lie
κείρω shear, clip (the hair)
κελεύω command, order
κέντρον (-ου) any pointed thing; goad; sting; centre (of a circle)
κέρας (-ατος) n. horn
κέρκος (-ου) tail
κεφαλή (-ης) head
κῆρυξ (-υκος) m. herald
κίνδυνος (-ου) danger
κιχλή thrush
κλάω break, break off
κλαίω cry, weep
κλέπτης (-ης) thief
κλέπτω steal
κλητός called
κνώδαλον (-ου) monster
κοινός common, shared
κόκκυξ (κοκκῦγος) m. cuckoo
κολοιός jackdaw
κομίζω carry, bring
κόπος (-ου) beating; fatigue
κόραξ (-ακος) raven, crow, rook
κόρος (-ου) surfeit
κορώνη (-ης) chough, sea-crow
κόσμος (-ου) order; world; adornment
κούφος light; nimble
κράζω shriek
κραταιός strong, mighty
κρείσσων (κρεῖσσον) (Attic κρείττων) stronger; better
κρέξ corncrake
κρίνω (ἔκρινα) judge
κριτής (-ου) judge
κροκόδειλος (-ου) crocodile
κρύπτω hide
κτῆμα (-ατος) n. possession
κυάμος (-ου) bean
κυβερνήτης (-ου) helmsman, captain
κύκλος (-ου) circle
κυλίνδω roll
κῦμα (-ατος) n. wave
κυνηγός (-ου) huntsman

κύριος (-ου) lord
κύων (κυνός) hound
κώνωψ (-ωπος) m. gnat

Λ

λαγωός (-ου) hare
λαγώς (λαγώ) hare
λαῖλαψ (-απος) f. tempest
λακτίζω kick
λαλέω chatter; speak (NT)
λαλία (-ας) chatter, gossip (NT speech)
λαμβάνω (ἔλαβον) take. seize
λαμπάς (-αδος) f. torch
λαός (-ου) (Att. λεώς) army; people
λατρεύω serve; worship
λέγω (εἶπον) say
λείπω (ἔλιπον) leave
λευκός white
λέων (-οντος) lion
λήθη (-ης) forgetting
λίθος (-ου) stone
λίμνη (-ης) marsh
λιμός (-ου) famine
λογισμός (-ου) calculation
λόγος (-ου) word, speech
λοίδορος abusive
λύκος (-ου) wolf
λύπη (-ης) sorrow, grief
λύσις (-εως) loosing, releasing
λύχνος (-ου) lamp
λύω loose

Μ

μάθημα (-ατος) lesson; learning
μαθητής (-ου) pupil; disciple
μακάριος blessed, happy
μακρός long
μάλα rather, much
μάλιστα most (superlative < μάλα)
μᾶλλον more; rather (comparative < μάλα)
μανθάνω (ἔμαθον) learn
μανία (-ας) madness
μαντεῖον (-ου) oracle
μαντικός of soothsayers
μάρτυρ (-υρος) m. witness
μέ acc. < ἐγώ
μέγας / μεγάλη / μέγα great; large
μεθύω be drunk
μείζων greater
μέλας / μελαίνα/ μέλαν black
μέλι (μέλιτος) n. honey
μέλλω be about to
μέλω be a care
μέν ... δέ come second in each of two contrasted clauses
μένω (ἔμεινα) remain
μετά (+ acc) after; (+ gen) with
μετάνοια (-ας) change of mind; repentance
μέτρον (ου) measure
μέτωπον (ου) forehead
μή not
μήτηρ (μητρός) mother
μηχανή (-ης) device
μιαίνω stain, defile
μικρός small
μισέω hate
μισθός (-ου) pay, reward
μνήμη (-ης) memory
μοιχεύω commit adultery
μόναρχος monarch;
μόνος alone
μου my (gen. < ἐγώ)
Μοῦσα (-ης) Muse
μουσικός to do with the Muses
μῦθος (ου) word; tale

μυία (-ας) fly
μῦς (μυός) mouse
μυστήριον (-ου) mystery
μωρία (-ας) folly
μωρός foolish

N
ναύτης (-ου) sailor
νεανίας (-ου) young man
νεκρός (-ου) corpse
νέκυς (-υος) corpse
νέος new; young
νήπιος infantile; foolish
νῆσος (-ου) f. island
νικάω win, defeat
νίκη (-ης) victory
νομίζω reckon, consider;
νόμος (-ου) law
νοσέω be ill
νόσος (-ου) f. illness, disease, plague
νουθετέω advise; admonish
νοῦς (νοῦ) m. mind
νῦν now (of time)
νύξ (νυκτός) f. night

Ξ
ξένος (-ου) stranger, guest
ξηρός dry
ξίφος (-ους) sword
ξύλον (-ου) wood; log

O
ὅδε this
ὁδός (-ου) f. way, road
ὄζω smell
οἶδα know
οἰκέω inhabit, dwell in
οἰκία (-ας) house
οἶκος (-ου) house
οἶνος (-ου) wine
ὄλεθρος (-ου) ruin, destruction
ὀλέθριος destructive
ὀλίγος little; (pl.) few
ὀλιγοχρόνιος of short duration
ὅλος whole
ὅμοιος like
ὄναρ (-αρος) n. dream
ὄνομα (-ατος) name
ὄνος (-ου) ass
ὄνυξ (-ύχος) nail, claw, talon
ὀξύς sharp, keen, swift
ὅπου where/wherever
ὁράω (εἶδον) see
ὄργανον (-ου) tool, instrument, organ
ὀργή (-ης) anger
ὀρθόω set straight; guide aright
ὅρκος (-ου) oath
ὀρφανός without parents
ὀρχέομαι (mid.) dance
ὅς / ἥ /ὅ who, which (relative pronoun)
ὀσφραίνομαι (+ gen.) catch scent of; track
ὅτε when
ὅτι because; that
οὐ / οὐκ / οὐχ not
οὐδέ nor; not even
οὐδείς / οὐδεμία / οὐδέν no one, nothing
οὐδέτερος neither
οὖν so, therefore, then
οὐρανός (-ου) heaven, sky
οὖς (ὠτός) n. ear
οὔτε neither, nor
οὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο this
οὕτως / οὕτω thus, in the same way
ὀφθαλμός (-ου) eye

ὄχλος (-ου) mob, crowd
ὀψώνιον (-ου) pay

Π

πάθημα (-ατος) suffering
παιδεία (-ας) education
παιδεύω teach, train
παῖς (παιδός) child
παλαιός old, ancient
πάλιν again
παράγγελμα (ατος) n. message passed on
παρά beside (+ acc. to the side; + gen. from the side; + dat. at the side)
παραβολή (-ης) comparison
παράγομαι pass away
παράδεισος (-ου) park; paradise
παραδίδωμι hand over
παραλαμβάνω take along
παραμυθία (-ας) consolation, diversion
πάρειμι be present
παρέχω supply
παρθένος (-ου) f. virgin, maid
πᾶς / πᾶσα / πᾶν all, every (stem παντ-)
πάσχω (ἔπαθον) suffer, experience
πατήρ (πατρός) father
παύω stop
παφλάζω bluster
πειθαρχία (-ας) obedience to command
πέμπω send
πένης (-ητος) m. day-labourer; poor man
πενία (-ας) poverty
πέντε five
περί (+ acc) about, near; (+ gen) about, concerning; (+ dat) about, around, concerning
περιπατέω walk about
περίπατος (-ου) walking about
περίσσευμα (-ατος) n. abundance
πηδάλιον (-ου) steering oar, rudder
πηλός mud; mire;
πίνω (ἔπιον) drink
πιππίζω cheep
πίπτω (ἔπεσον) fall
πιστεύω trust, believe (+ dat.)
πίστις (-εως) f. faith
πίστος faithful, trustworthy
πλάνος wandering; leading astray
πλεῖστος most
πλέκω weave, plait
πλεονεξία (-ας) greed
πλήν (+ gen) except
πλοῖον (-ου) vessel, merchant ship
πλούσιος wealthy
πλουτέω be rich
πλοῦτος (-ου) wealth
πνεῦμα (-ατος) breath, spirit
ποιέω do, make
ποικίλος embroidered, variegated, changeful, intricate
πόκος (-ου) fleece
πολέμιος hostile
πόλεμος (-ου) war
πόλις (-εως) f. city
πολίτης (-ου) citizen
πολιτεία form of government, constitution
πολλάκις often
πολυαρχία (-ας) the government of many
πολυμαθία much learning
πολύς / πολλή / πολύ much, many
πολυτέλεια (-ας) great expense
πονηρός wicked

πορεύομαι (mid.) march, go
πόρνη (-ης) harlot
πόσις (-εως) f. drink
ποταμός (-ου) river
ποτέ once; ever
ποτήριον (-ου) cup
ποῦ where
πρᾶγμα (-ατος) thing, matter, affair
πράσσω (Att. πράττω) do, act
πρέπω be fitting
πρεσβύτερος (-ου) elder
προδίδωμι betray
πρός (+ acc) towards, with; (+ gen) from, facing towards; (+ dat) at
πρόσωπον (-ου) face
πρύμνη (-ης) stern
προσκεφάλαιον (-ου) pillow
πρόσωπον (-ου) face
πρῶτος first
πτύω spit
πτωχός (-ου) beggar; (NT poor)
πτώξ (πτωκός) hare
πύλη (-ης) gate
πῦρ (πυρός) n. fire
πῶς how

Ρ

ῥάδιος easy
ῥῆμα (-ατος) thing said; word, saying
ῥίπτω throw
ῥίς (ῥινός) f. nose
ῥόδον (-ου) rose

Σ

σάββατος (-ου) sabbath
σάλπιγξ (-ιγγος) f. trumpet
σαπρός rotten
σάρξ (σαρκός) flesh
σαφηνίζω make clear;
σβεννύω extinguish
σελήνη (-ης) moon
σεμνός revered, wonderful; reverend, solemn; haughty
σημαίνω indicate, show by a sign
σήμερον today
σιγάω be silent
σιγή (-ης) silence
σκανδαλίζω cause to stumble
σκάνδαλον (-ου) cause of stumbling
σκέπη (-ης) shelter, covering
σκιά (-ας) shadow
σκίλλη (-ης) sea-onion
σκόρπιος (-ου) scorpion
σκοτία (-ας) darkness
σκότος (-ου) darkness
σοί dat. < σέ
σοῦ your (gen. < σύ)
σοφία (-ας) wisdom
σοφός wise
σπείρω (ἔσπειρα) sow
σπέρμα (-ατος) n. seed
σπουδαῖος earnest, serious; good
στάθμη (-ης) chalked line
στέργω be fond of
στέφανος (-ου) crown; wreath
στιγμή (-ης) point
στόμα (-ατος) n. mouth
στραβός squinting
στρατεία military campaign
στρατηγός (-ου) general
στρατιώτης (-ου) soldier
στῦλος (-ου) pillar
σύ you
σύμμαχος (-ου) ally
συμφορά (-ας) mishap, misfortune
σύν (+ dat) with

συνετός intelligent
συνήγορος (-ου) advocate
σφόδρα (adverb) very much;
σχοινίον (-ου) rope;
σῶμα (-ατος) n. body
σωφροσύνη (-ης) moderation, temperance, good sense

Τ

ταλαιπωρία distress;
ταμεῖον (-ου) treasury
ταραγμός (-ου) disturbance
ταῦρος (-ου) bull
ταχέως adverb < ταχύς
ταχύς (-εῖα -ύ) quick;
τε and (τε ... καί both ... and)
τέκνον (-ου) child
τέλος (-ους) n. end
τελευτάω end; die
τελευτή (-ης) end
τέταρτος fourth
τέχνη (-ης) art, skill
τί; why?
τίκτω (ἔτεκον) beget/bear a child
τιμή (-ης) honour
τις (stem τιν-) anyone, anything
τίς; who? what?
τί why?
τιτρώσκω wound
τοιοῦτος such a sort;
τόξον (-ου) bow
τοξεύω shoot (an arrow)
τόπος (-ου) place
τότε then
τρεῖς / τρία three
τρέχω (ἔδραμον) run
τρίτος third
τρόπος (-ου) way, manner, habit
τρυφή (-ης) luxury
τρώγω nibble, munch; (NT) eat
τυρός (-ου) cheese
τυφλός blind
τυφλόω make blind
τύχη (-ης) fortune

Υ

ὕβρις (-εως) f. wanton violence; insolence
ὑγιαίνω be healthy
ὑγρός wet, moist
ὕδρα (-ας) water-snake;
ὕδωρ (ὕδατος) n. water
υἱός (-ου) son
ὑμεῖς you (pl.)
ὑμέτερος your, yours (plural)
ὑπάγω go
ὑπέρ (+ acc.) above; (+ gen) for, on behalf of
ὑπερνικάω win by far
ὕπνος (-ου) sleep
ὑποπτεύω be suspicious
ὗς (ὑός) swine
ὕστερον (adverb) later

Φ

φαίνω (ἔφηνα) (act.) shine, show; (pass.) appear
φάρμακον (-ου) drug; poison; charm;
φαῦλος paltry, mean, poor
φέρω (ἤνεγκα) bear, carry, bring, endure
φεύγω (ἔφυγον) flee
φήμη (-ης) rumour; report; fame
φημί (ἔφην) say
φθέγγομαι (mid.) utter a sound, speak
φιλάργυρος (-ου) lover of money

φιλέω love
φιλία (-ας) friendship
φίλος dear; friend
φλύαρος (-ου) silly talker, babbler
φοβέομαι fear
φόβος (-ου) fear
φονεύω murder
φορολογέω levy tribute
φρόνησις (-εως) f. wisdom
φρόνιμος wise
φῦκος (-ους) n. sea-weed
φύλαξ (-ακος) m. guard
φυλάσσω (Att. -ττω) guard, watch
φυλή (-ης) race, tribe
φύω (ἔφυν) grow; be
φῶς < φάος (φάους/φωτός) n. light

Χ

χαίρω rejoice (used as a greeting in letters)
χαλεπός difficult
χαλινός (-ου) bridle, bit
χάρις (-ιτος) f. grace, favour; χάριν ἔχω be grateful
χειμών (-ωνος) m. winter, storm
χῆρα (-ας) widow
χόρτος (-ου) fodder
χρεία (-ας) use, need
χρέμπτομαι clear the throat
χρήζω need (+ gen.)
χρηστός useful, good
χρυσός gold, golden
χρόνος (-ου) time
χωρίς (+ gen) without
χωρισμός (-ου) separation

Ψ

ψάμμος (-ου) f. sand
ψευδής lying
ψεύδω cheat by lies
ψιθυρίζω whisper
ψόγος blame
ψύχη (-ης) soul
ψυχρός cold

Ω

ὠόν (-ου) egg
ὥρα (-ας) time, hour, season
ὡς when; that; because; how
ὡσεί as if, like
ὥσπερ just as
ὥστε so that; so as to

Useful websites

Textkit: http://www.textkit.com/

Ancient Greek Tutorials: http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~ancgreek/ancient_greek_start.html

Perseus: http://perseus.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/

LATO: https://sites.google.com/site/ancienttexts/

Listen to Greek: http://www.rhapsodes.fll.vt.edu/Greek.htm