



Teach Yourself Books

Greek

F. Kinchin Smith

T. W. Melliish

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GREEK

Many people who would welcome an opportunity to get on nodding terms with Greek are repelled by the austerity of the traditional Greek Course. They want to be able to read, not to write, Greek. The long apprenticeship of translating sentences from English into Greek is for them a tedious irrelevance that stands between them and their limited objective. Many, it is to be feared, turn away sorrowfully from the prospect, and are the poorer in consequence.

It is primarily for this class that the authors of this book have endeavoured to cater. They believe that it is possible to introduce simple pieces of actual Greek from the very beginning. They provide no translation from English into Greek. **They expect no previous knowledge of Latin or any other inflected language.**

TEACH YOURSELF BOOKS

GREEK

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and

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οὐ γὰρ τι νῦν γε κάχθες, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ποτε ζῆ ταῦτα.
Soph. Ant. 456

'For these things live not today or yesterday,
but for all time.'



TEACH YOURSELF BOOKS

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PREFACE

MANY people who would welcome an opportunity to get on nodding terms with Greek are repelled by the austerity of the traditional Greek Course. They want to be able to read, not to write, Greek. The long apprenticeship of translating sentences from English into Greek is for them a tedious irrelevance that stands between them and their limited objective. Many, it is to be feared, turn away sorrowfully from the prospect, and are the poorer in consequence.

It is primarily for this class that the authors of this book have endeavoured to cater. They believe that it is possible to introduce simple pieces of actual Greek from the very beginning. They provide no translation from English into Greek. They expect no previous knowledge of Latin or any other inflected language. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to include the whole of the grammar; the Dual, for instance, is omitted; the syntax is but sketchily outlined. It is not, indeed, a book for the scholar or the specialist.

One of the most familiar experiences of the teacher of Greek is the delight and surprise of pupils upon discovering that they have actually been using Greek words in the English language without being aware of it. M. Jourdain's pleasure on learning that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it is only faintly comparable. The authors have tried

to make capital out of this attraction by **stressing** from the outset the close connection **between Greek and English**. In fact, for the first few chapters Greek is taught through English, and a systematic attempt is made to build up a vocabulary in this way.

The original intention in writing this book was to admit no made-up Greek. Unfortunately it proved impossible to adhere strictly to this resolution. To give practice in the verb, "synthetic" Greek was employed in the chapters on the Middle and Passive. With the greatest reluctance it was then decided to give further practice in the fresh points of Grammar made by inserting exercises, which should have the extra function of preparing the reader for each piece of translation. It has not been possible to include extracts from all the great writers such as Homer, Æschylus, and Thucydides, but less-known writers such as Strabo, Menander, Plutarch, and Euclid have been drawn upon, and easy passages included from Euripides and the New Testament. Simple lines from the tragedians are given with the object of facilitating the approach to Greek Drama. Occasionally the text has been slightly adapted or simplified. Here and there a phrase from modern Greek has been included where it resembles the ancient usage. Greek is a living language, and has changed less in two thousand years than any other spoken tongue.

The translations in the Key are, for the most part, literal, it being assumed that this is what the reader wants rather than an elegant or polished rendering.

Accents have been omitted. If Ancient Greek is pronounced as Modern Greek there is a case for their retention. Otherwise there is no case for them whatever. They were not written originally in Greek. Greek is always intelligible without them. They were introduced by an Alexandrian grammarian to guide foreigners in a pronunciation which to us now must be largely a matter of conjecture. If Plato and Euripides did not need them, why should we?

The price which must be paid for variety of reading matter is a large vocabulary. An *ad hoc* vocabulary of new words has been added to most chapters, and there is a general vocabulary at the end of the book. The difficulty of Greek to most beginners is not the script (which is a fascination if thoroughly mastered at the beginning by practice in reading and writing) or the syntax (which is simpler than that of Latin and more like English), but the large variety of the verb forms and the number of irregular verbs. The commonest of these have been listed in Chapter XXV, and the student is advised to read them over and over again, until he can recognise any part of them in a passage of Greek.

Finally, it is hoped that for his interest and enlightenment the reader will study the notes given on the texts. They contain a good deal of information more or less relevant, and are meant to interest the student of literature at large no less than one whose interest is directed in particular to the social life and history of the Greeks. And if, as the result of this book, here and there a casual reader may be tempted to struggle on yet further towards the

treasure he has glimpsed from afar, the authors of this volume will feel that their labours have not been wholly in vain. "Greek is a door that opens straight to Paradise."

F. K. S.
T. W. M.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

MR. Francis Kinchin Smith died on October 16th 1958, but his bright spirit, I am sure, lives on in these pages.

Experience has shown that the omission of English meanings to the Greek words of the Vocabulary proves a hindrance to the rapid reading of the book. I have therefore decided, though fully aware of the weaknesses of an "Ad hoc" vocabulary of this kind, to insert the English meanings, in order to help the reader as much as possible.

T. W. M.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

1. I suggest that you make a resolution at the start (and stick to it !) that you will not use the Key at the back until you have done all in your power to manage without. If you constantly have one eye on the Greek in front and the other on the English at the back, you will no more make progress than if you tried to learn to swim always keeping one foot on the bottom of the bath. Making the Greek fit the English merely retards progress.

2. Make sure you have thoroughly mastered the grammatical explanation. Then attempt the exercise, where there is one, placing a piece of paper over the Key underneath, and jotting down on it your attempt. If you come across a word you don't know, look for it in the vocabulary at the end of the next piece of connected Greek. If it is not there, you have had it before ; turn to the general vocabulary at the end of the book, which will indicate the meaning and where it first occurs. Then look it up. Never be slack about looking things up. Do not remove the paper which covers the Key until you have made a full attempt on that piece of paper.

3. When you have mastered the grammar, learnt what you have been told to learn, and done the preliminary exercise, you will be in a fitter state to tackle the piece of actual Greek. Read it through two or three times before beginning the translation. You will find it comes easier that way. Use the notes. They will give you much assistance. Again we insist, when you are

given a cross reference, look it up. When you think you understand the Greek, write down the translation on a piece of paper. Then compare it with the Key. Have it in writing. Don't look at the Key and say to yourself, "Well, that's roughly the idea that I had in my mind." Lay not that flattering unction to your soul.

4. If any piece of Greek seizes your fancy, learn it by heart. It's good to have Greek inside you. Recite it constantly to yourself, letting your mind linger on its meaning and getting its full flavour. Repeat it to your friends, wife, children, mother, or long-suffering landlady. You will be surprised how extraordinarily fond of Greek you will grow in the process.

5. Don't bite off more than you can chew. Work slowly through the book section by section, never passing on to new work till you have thoroughly mastered the old. Constantly revise.

6. This book does not require you to write much Greek. It is obvious, however, that the alphabet must be learnt, and the best way to do this is to practise writing a number of Greek words. This has the additional advantage that it enables you to remember them.

7. Try to acquire a vocabulary as you go along. The most important words have been underlined for you. Whenever you come across a word that is new to you in your reading—let us say "allergic" or "pædiatrician"—try to think of it in terms of its Greek components. It will pay you to look it up in an English etymological dictionary. You will find thus that English will become for you a language richer and lovelier far than it was before.

INTRODUCTION

ISOLATIONISM we hope is dead and buried for ever. No one believes now that it is possible or proper to withdraw from the world of his fellow human-beings, confining his interest to his country-men, his habits of thought and his own language. Suppose that this view is denied. We will return with another question. Does it pay to be an Isolationist in time? Is it possible, in other words, to believe that the achievements of the age in which we happen to live alone merit our attention? Is it right to allow greatness to the twentieth century only? Unless this insular view is taken, one must concede that humanity has had its great moments before today, and that these are as well worth our study as we hope our own will be worth posterity's.

The Greeks.—The truth is that, boast as we may of our technicolour talkies or our atomic bombs, many centuries ago there lived in the Mediterranean a people whose achievements were no less remarkable. They were the Ancient Greeks. History tells us that half way through the thirteenth century B.C. a tall fair-haired race came down from the North to settle in the Greek peninsula and on the coasts of Asia Minor. They had much to learn from

the inhabitants they met, much too, perhaps, to give. Their coming caused a ferment in Greece, and an age followed of expansion, adventure and colonisation, in token of the restless activity which always characterised the Greeks. By the eighth or ninth century there had already appeared one who seems to mark the culmination of a brilliant, if forgotten, epoch. The two poems of Homer, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, long epics telling of the fortunes of the Greeks before Troy, and of the adventures of Odysseus on his way home from Troy, have deservedly won for their reputed author the title of "the father of poetry". Not only have these poems provided for the delight of succeeding ages a rich store-house of fireside yarns and bedtime stories, but they are acknowledged by all to be literary masterpieces.

Greek Ancient and Modern.—Many are under the impression Greek is a dead language. But it is spoken today by millions round the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. Every week there is printed in London a newspaper in Greek which Plato would have had no difficulty in reading. Notices in trains in Greece, such as "Don't lean out of the window" or "Don't spit" are written in good classical Greek. An ancient and a modern Greek greeting each other with a "Good day" (*kalê [h]êméra*) would use exactly the same words, although the ancient might be a little surprised at the modern's pronunciation. Of course new words have been added to the language, and many grammatical forms have been changed, but the language

has changed less in 2000 years than any other spoken tongue. Modern Greek is nearer to the Greek of Homer than modern English is to Chaucer. The alphabet and the script are the same.

Greek Words in the English Language.—Moreover every Englishman uses every day, possibly without knowing it, many words in “broken Greek”—e.g. telephone, cinema, theatre, gyroscope, atomic, and hundreds of others. We are going more and more to Greek for new words. “At no other time in our history have there been so many words of Greek origin on the lips of the English-speaking peoples,” says Mr. Bodmer in the *Loom of Language*. Greek is by no means “dead” in English.

Pronunciation.—The biggest change wrought by the years has been in the pronunciation of Greek. The modern Greek pronounces according to the accents on his words, and there has been some change in the value of the vowels. A guide to the modern Greek pronunciation is provided in Chapter II. At one time schoolboys were taught to pronounce Greek exactly as if it were English, and to this day many retain the English pronunciation they learnt in their schools. Since the beginning of this century, however, a committee of experts has given guidance in the pronunciation of Greek, which, as far as is known, will enable those who use it to pronounce Greek at least approximately as it was spoken by the Greeks of Classical times. This is called the Revised Pronunciation, and it is given here. At the same time, it is admitted that much of it is uncertain,

and if you should decide to pronounce Greek as if it were English, you will not find your enjoyment greatly hampered.

Accents.—If you have seen Greek written elsewhere, you will be surprised at this book, because Greek is here written without accents. This has been done deliberately. The writing of accents on Greek is a conservative tradition from which we might with advantage break away. The ancient Greeks themselves never wrote them. They are said to be the invention of a grammarian named Aristophanes of Byzantium (260 B.C.) who wanted to guide his readers in the reading of Homer. Accents do not appear in manuscripts before the seventh century A.D. The Greek language, however, is quite intelligible without accents. Sappho and Plato did not need them. We may well be rid of an unnecessary burden.

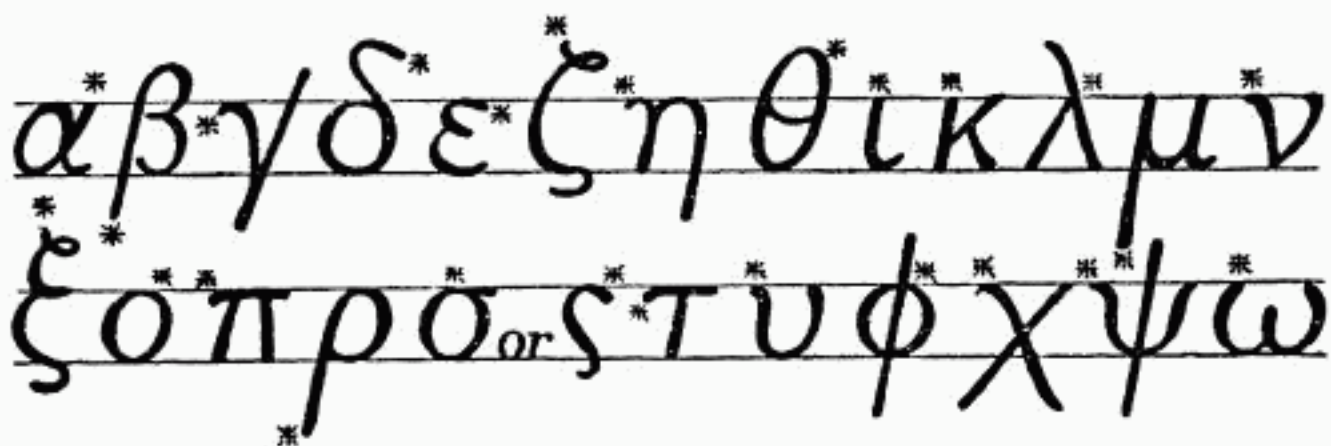
CHAPTER I
THE ALPHABET

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Greek small.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
Alpha	a	α	Α
Beta	b	β	Β
Gamma	g	γ	Γ
Delta	d	δ	Δ
Epsilon	e (short)	ε	Ε
Zeta	z	ζ	Ζ
Eta	e (long)	η	Η
Theta	th	θ	Θ
Iota	i	ι	Ι
Kappa	k	κ	Κ
La(m)bda	l	λ	Λ
Mu	m	μ	Μ
Nu	n	ν	Ν
* Xi	x	ξ	Ξ
Omikron	o (short)	ο	Ο
Pi	p	π	Π
Rho	rh	ρ	Ρ
Sigma	s	σ or ς	Σ
Tau	t	τ	Τ
Upsilon	u	υ	Υ
Phi	ph	φ	Φ
Chi	ch	χ	Χ
Psi	ps	ψ	Ψ
Omega	o (long)	ω	Ω or Ω

Names of the Letters.—Here is a jingle to help you remember the names of the Greek letters, and the order in which they come :—

“ This is Greek, and how they spelt her—
 Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta,
 Epsilon, Zeta,
 Eta, Theta,
 Then Iota, Kappa too,
 Followed up by Lambda, Mu,
 Nu, Xi,
 Omikron, Pi,
 After that, Rho, Sigma, Tau,
 Upsilon, Phi, and still three more,
 Chi, Psi, and Omega's twenty-four.”

How to Write Greek.—Draw a double line across the paper, and practise writing the letters thus :—



It is best to begin making the letter at the point indicated by the asterisk. Nearly all the letters can be made without lifting the pen from the paper, and should be so made. Do not attempt to join one letter to another. Keep the letters close together, however, with good spaces between the words. Greek small letters are really a development of hastily written Greek capitals, which was the only form of writing the Greeks themselves knew before the seventh century A.D. You will

notice that the letters β δ ζ θ λ ξ ϕ and ψ protrude above the top line, and β γ ζ η μ ρ ϕ χ and ψ below. Greek is usually written with a very slight slope. Be careful not to give too large a tail to ζ and ξ and ς ; distinguish between the rounded and pointed bottoms of υ and ν ; and don't give omikron a peaked cap, or he will look like sigma.

Capitals.—Don't worry too much about the capitals at first. You will find that you can pick them up as you go along. You need only use capital letters to begin proper names with, as in English, but it is not necessary to begin a sentence with a capital. Many of them are identical, of course, with the English forms, but beware of H P X and Y. What sounds do they represent in Greek? How would you write in Greek the English letters P and X?

Breathings.—As a matter of fact in the very earliest times H represented the aitch sound. But you must remember that the Greek language travelled both East and West. The Ionians to the East had no use for aspirates, and transferred the symbol H to another sound, the long E (as in *père*). The Greeks of Italy, however, liked to distinguish between an aspirated and an unaspirated vowel, took the old symbol H and chopped it in half, using h in front of a vowel which was preceded by the aitch sound, and ̄ before a vowel with no aitch sound. It was not long before these signs were being written thus— h and ̄ before the vowel. In the standardised script they are written like commas h and ̄ over the vowel, or just in front

if they are used with capital letters. Thus the Greek for a horse, hippos, is written ἵππος, and Hector is written Ἑκτωρ. This sign is called a 'rough breathing'. If a word begins with a vowel, it must have either a 'rough breathing' or a 'smooth breathing'. A smooth breathing is the ' sign placed over a vowel not preceded by the aitch sound. Thus 'alpha' is written ἄλφα, and Agamemnon Ἀγαμέμνων. The Greek ρ at the beginning of a word always has a rough breathing—e.g. ῥητορικη (rhetoric). That is why so many English words begin with rh-.

Vowels.—Greek not only has the same vowels as English (α ε ι ο υ), but two of the vowels have separate letters for the short and long sounds, viz. ε (short e) and η (long e), also ο (short o) and ω (long o). The letter ι, never dotted in Greek (so sensible!), when it follows a long vowel at the end of a word is written in miniature underneath the vowel, and is called '*Iota subscript*'. In capitals it must be written on the line—e.g. to Daphne, Δαφνη or ΔΑΦΝΗΙ. Iota subscript also occurs in the middle of one or two words—e.g. ᾠον, an egg; ᾠιδειον, the Odeon.


The letter s is written as ς when it is the last letter of a word, but in all other positions it is written as σ. E.g. stasis—a revolt—is written in Greek ΣΤΑΣΙΣ.

Notes on the Alphabet.

α β, A B Now you know why the alphabet is so called.

- γ Γ Gammadion is another name for a swastika, formed by four Γs. There was an ancient letter in Greek called Digamma, Ϝ, formed by placing one gamma on another. It had the sound of W, but dropped out of Greek, although it frequently shows up again in Latin words beginning with v: e.g. Ϝοινος, wine; Latin, vinum.
- δ Δ Its Hebrew counterpart, Daleth, meant the 'tent-door'. Upside-down it is the shape of the island at the mouth of the Nile, the Delta.
- ε E ἐψιλον—'simple' e, so called to distinguish it from a diphthong which had the same sound in later Greek.
- ζ Z English zed.
- η H Don't confuse with the English 'n'—it's easily done!—nor its capital H with the English aspirate. The counterpart of H in Russian is И, 'ee'.
- θ Θ An ominous letter—the initial letter of θανατος (death). Scratched on a potsherd, it was the juror's vote for the death-penalty.
- ι I So insignificant was the iota subscript that in English the word is 'jot' or 'particle'. The above four letters ζηθι mean "Live!" in Greek.
- κ K Always hard in Greek.
- λ Λ The Chinese are prone to lambdacism!

- μ M Written in earliest times thus—M.
 ν N Don't confuse with the English 'v', and don't write carelessly, or it will be confused with 'υ'.
 ξ Ξ This difficult letter needs practice.
 ο Ο ο-mikron means little (short) 'o'.
 π Π An old friend of geometry students!
 ρ Ρ Don't confuse it with its predecessor.
 σς Σ Another common form of the capital was C, which survives in Russian. ς only at the end of the word.
 τ Τ St. Anthony's cross was a tau-cross.
 υ Υ u-psilon. 'Simple' u, to distinguish it from a similar sound in late Greek, represented by a diphthong (see Epsilon). Υ is called the Pythagorean letter, as it was used by Pythagoras to teach the divergent paths of Good and Evil.
 φ Φ Phi Beta Kappa—an American College Society—from Φιλοσοφία Βίου Κυβερνητης—Philosophy (is) of Life the Governour.
 χ Χ Do not confuse with the English 'x'. Chiasmus is a parallelism which has become crossed like a chi (χ)—e.g. Do not live to eat, but eat to live.
 ψ Ψ Survives in English in words such as psalm, psychology, etc.
 ω Ω o-mega. Big 'o'. The ω shape was formed by running two o's together, thus oo.

The first two letters of the name of Christ (ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ) are sometimes seen in churches as a monogram, ; sometimes also the first three letters of the name Jesus, 'ΙΗΣ (ους) or IHS.

The Christians frequently used the sign of a fish as a mark of their faith. The Greek for a fish is 'ΙΧΘΥΣ, said to be the initial letters of 'Ιησους Χριστος Θεου Υιος Σωτηρ, Jesus Christ, Son of God (and) Saviour.

An illiterate rustic in Euripides' play "Theseus" tries to describe a word of six capital letters that he has seen in lines that might be translated like this—

“ Oi baint no scholard in my chriss-cross-row,
 The shapes Oi'll tell thee, an' thee'll know for sure.
 A ring, marked out, as 'twere, wi' pin and string,
 Slap in 'er middle wur a mark to see.
 The second it wur first a brace o' stroaks,
 Kept wonn from t'other by a bar midmoast.
 The third were curly as a twist o' hair.
 The fourth wur straight an' uproight as a poast,
 Three traverse beams a-jointed to it athwart.
 The fifth to tell aroight be moighty hard,
 A pair o' stroaks that start from East and West
 Run plumb together to a single foot.
 The last, the selfsame letter as the third.”

What word did the rustic see?

A short invitation to lunch—η β π !

CHAPTER II

PRONUNCIATION

HERE is a guide to help you with the pronunciation of Greek. The pronunciation is the Revised Pronunciation, as recommended some years ago by a Committee of the Classical Association. For your interest the modern Greek pronunciation is added.

VOWELS

<i>Ancient Greek.</i>	<i>Modern Greek.</i>
α (i) Long as in father. (ii) Short as in <i>aha</i> .	α As in father, but shorter.
ε As in fret.	ε As in fret.
ι (i) Long as in <i>feed</i> . (ii) Short as in <i>pit</i> .	ι As in <i>feed</i> .
ο As in <i>not</i> .	ο As in <i>not</i> .
υ (i) Long as in French <i>rue</i> . (ii) Short as in French <i>du pain</i> .	υ As in <i>feed</i> .
η As in French <i>père</i> .	η As in <i>feed</i> .
ω As in <i>home</i> .	ω As in <i>fortune</i> .

DIPHTHONGS

<i>Ancient Greek.</i>	<i>Modern Greek.</i>	
αι As in <i>Isaiah</i> .	αι As in fret.	
οι As in <i>boil</i> .	οι As in <i>feed</i> .	
υι As in French <i>lui</i> .	υι As in <i>feed</i> .	
	Before vowels and γβδζλμνρ	Before κπτχφθσξψ
αυ As in <i>gown</i> .	αυ = av.	αυ = af.
ευ As in <i>few</i> .	ευ = ev.	ευ = ef.
ηυ As in <i>few</i> .	ηυ = iv.	ηυ = if, some- times iv.
ου As in <i>moon</i> .	ου As in <i>put</i> .	
ει As in <i>grey</i> .	ει As in <i>feed</i> .	

It will be noticed that there are six ways of representing the sound 'ee' in Modern Greek. There are no real diphthongs in Modern Greek, and no distinction between long and short vowels.

CONSONANTS

Ancient Greek.

- β As in *bad*.
- γ As in *get*.
When γ precedes another γ it is pronounced as 'ng' in 'anger', before κ, as 'ngk' in *Chungking*, before χ, as 'nkh' in *monkhood*, before ξ, as 'nx' in 'lynx'.
- δ As in *does*.
- ζ As 'zd' in *Mazda*.
- θ As 'th' in *thin*.
- κ As in *king*.
- λ As in *lyre*.
- μ As in *muse*.
- ν As in *now*.
- ξ As in *wax*.
- π As in *push*.
- ρ As in *rich* (trilled).
- ρ̄ As in *rhombus*.
- σς As in *mouse*.

Before β γ δ or μ as English 's' in *has been*, *has gone*, *has made*.

Modern Greek.

- β As v in *vase*. The English 'b' sound is represented by μπ. Thus 'bar' is spelt in Modern Greek μπαρ.
- γ As in *get*.
Also γ and γι sometimes represent the 'y' sound, as in English 'yes'. γγ is pronounced as 'ng' in 'anger'.
- δ As 'th' in *father*. The English 'd' sound is represented by ντ. A Greek official may write the name *Dodd* thus—Ντοντυτ!
- ζ As in *zeal*.
- θ As in *thin*.
- κ As in *king*.
- λ As in *lyre*.
- μ As in *muse*.
- ν As in *now*.
- ξ As in *wax*.
- π As in *push*.
- ρ As in *rich* (trilled).
- σς As in *mouse*.

Before β γ δ μ or ν pronounced as English 'z'.

Ancient Greek.

τ As in *tap*.
 φ As in *fish*.
 χ As in *loch*.

ψ As in *lapse*.

Modern Greek.

τ As in *tap*.
 φ As in *fish*.
 χ As in *loch*; also soft as
 in the German '*ich*',
 '*recht*'.

ψ As in *lapse*.

Note.—In giving the Revised Pronunciation, consideration has been given to the convenience of the student as well as to strict accuracy. It is probable, for instance, that θ and φ were pronounced by the ancient Greeks themselves as the 'th' in 'pothook' and the 'ph' in 'haphazard'. In view of the difficulty of English readers in pronouncing an aspirated consonant, it has been thought wiser to retain the modern Greek pronunciation of those letters.

Pronunciation Exercise.—Read the Greek of the Lord's Prayer, keeping the English pronunciation covered up: then test your pronunciation by reference to the next line.

ê = è as in *père*; î = i as in *mine*; ô = o as in
 home; ā = a as in *father*.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Πατέρ ημῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ἀγίασθητω τό
 Pater hēmōn ho en tois ooranois, hagiasthêtō to
 ὄνομα σου. Ἐλθετω ἡ βασιλεια σου. γενηθητω
 onoma soo. Elthetō hê basilaya soo. genêthêtō
 το θελημα σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῶ και ἐπι γῆς· τον
 to thelêma soo, hōs en ooranō kī epī gês; ton
 ἄρτον ημῶν τον ἐπιουσιον δος ἡμιν σημερον.
 arton hēmōn ton epioosion dos hēmeen sēmeron;
 και ἀφες ἡμιν τα ὀφειληματα ημῶν ὡς και
 kī aphas hēmeen ta ophaylêmata hēmōn hōs kī

ἡμεῖς ἀφηκάμεν τοῖς ὀφειλεταῖς ἡμῶν. καὶ μὴ
 hêmace arhêkamen tois orhayletice hêmōn. Kī mē
 εἰσενεγκῆς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμον, ἀλλὰ ῥύσαι ἡμᾶς
 ace-enengkês hêmās ace payrazmon, alla rhoosī hêmās
 ἀπο τοῦ πονηροῦ. ὅτι σου ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία
 apo too ponêroo. Hoti soo estin hê basilaya
 καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας.
 kī hê dewnamis kī hê doxa ace toos iōnas.
 ἀμην.
 amên.

Exercise 2.—Pronounce the following words—cover up the key until you have made your attempt.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. υἱός. | 2. ναυτοῦ. | 3. φαλαγξ. |
| 4. σπογγός. | 5. βρογχία. | 6. Ἄμαζων. |
| 7. ἀσβεστός. | 8. ηὔρηκα. | 9. χάσμα. |
| 10. εὐπέψια. | 11. χαρακτήρ. | 12. ἐμισγόν. |

KEY

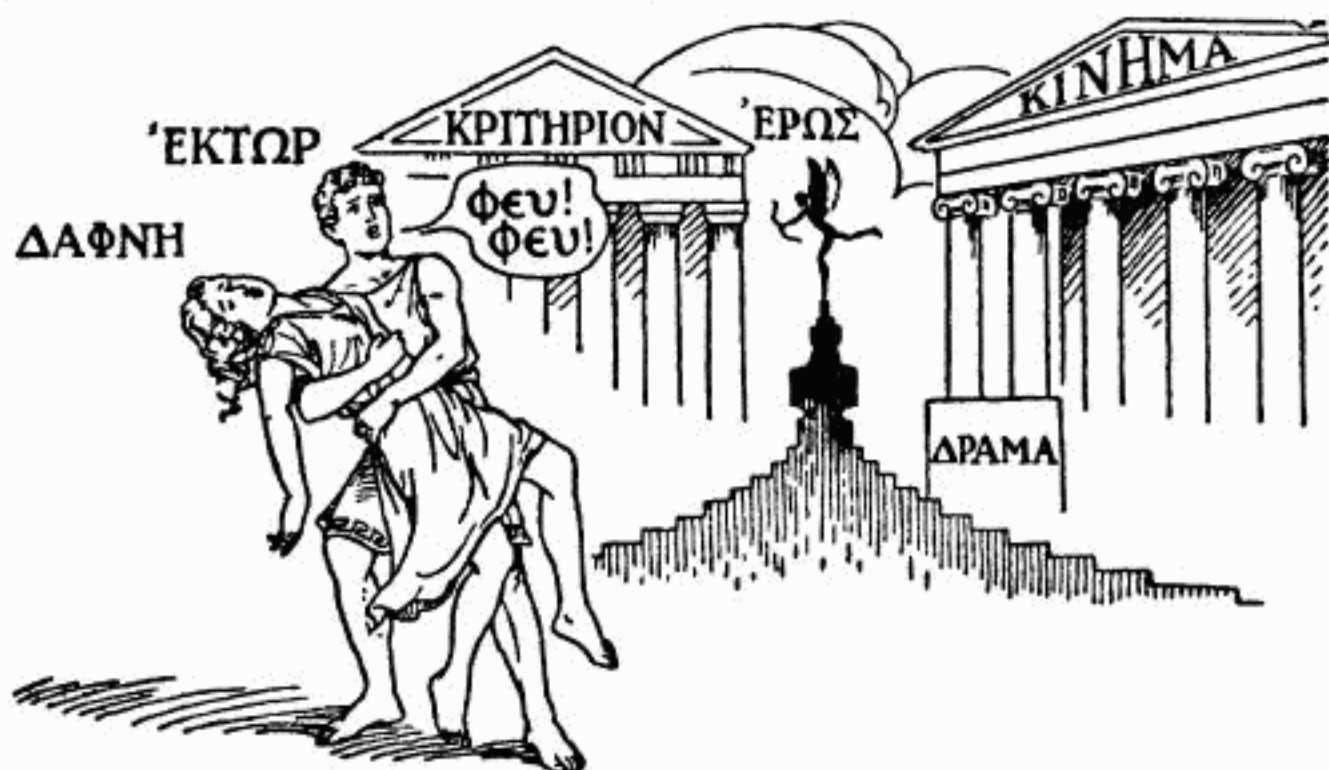
- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Hweeos. | 2. Now-too. | 3. Phalanx. |
| 4. Spon-gos. | 5. Bronchia. | 6. Amazdōne. |
| 7. Azbestos. | 8. Heurêka. | 9. Chasma. |
| 10. Eupepsia. | 11. Charactêr. | 12. Emizgon. |

CHAPTER III

READING PRACTICE

Exercise I

THIS story contains every letter of the alphabet in words that are identical with English words. Read it, transliterating the Greek letters. Then correct your solution from the key at end of book.



ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΟΦΗ

Ἐκτωρ and Δαφνη were exploring the μητροπολις. They dined at the Κριτηριον on ἀμβροσια,

μητροπολις from μητηρ (mother) and πολις (city).

κριτηριον See κρισις. 'A means of judging, standard, test.'

ἀμβροσια a heavenly food, the food of the immortals. ἀμ- or ἀ at the beginning of a word negatives the rest of the word (cf. 'un-' in Engl.), βροτος (a mortal).

drank a delicious νεκταρ and listened to the ὄρχηστρα. After that their ἰδεα was to go to a κινημα to see a δραμα. But before they got there things reached a horrid κλιμαξ for poor Δαφνη, who was overcome with κωμα accompanied by strange convulsions of the θωραξ. She collapsed in the arms of the faithful Ἐκτωρ, who exclaiming “φευ, φευ,” called a physician, whose διαγνωσις, after a careful ἀναλυσις of the symptoms, was that the γενεσις of her trouble was not her ψυχη but δυσπεψια contracted from a long

ὄρχηστρα	originally the circular dance-floor in front of the stage, where the chorus danced.
ἰδεα	‘form’ a favourite word of Plato. He is famous for his ‘theory of ideas’.
κινημα	‘a thing moved’ (hence a ‘moving picture’ in mod. Gk.).
δραμα	‘a thing done or acted’. The termination -μα regularly has this sense at end of a Gk. root. δρα—the root of the verb δραν, ‘to do’.
κλιμαξ	originally ‘a ladder’, later ‘a gradual ascent to a climax’.
κωμα	‘deep sleep, slumber’—a word as old as Homer.
φευ	Phew, but in Gk. the exclamation for grief or anger. φευ = ‘oh!’ ‘ah!’.
διαγνωσις	δια—preposition meaning ‘through’. γνωσις—‘the process of investigating’, ‘knowing’. So δια-γνωσις, ‘distinguishing’ or ‘looking right through’ something. An <i>agnostic</i> is ‘one who does not know’. The termination -σις denotes the ‘active’ process of a verb.
ἀναλυσις	‘taking to pieces’. ἀνα, prep. ‘up’, ‘from bottom to top’. λυσις, ‘a setting free’, ‘loosing’, ‘unravelling’.
γενεσις	‘origin, source, manner of birth’.
ψυχη	a very common Gk. word for which Engl. has no equivalent—neither exactly ‘breath’,

sojourn in the tropic ζωνη. Daphne's ἀσβεστος digestion had not been proof against the νεκταρ. She reached and passed the κρισις three days later, although the affair nearly ended in a καταστροφη. Fate, however, was determined to punish her, in spite of the fact that ἀμβροσια was ἀναθεμα to her afterwards; for it was soon found that she was suffering

'life', 'spirit', nor 'soul', yet something of each. In Homer it is 'the life or spirit of man which survives death', almost 'ghost'. In Gk. philosophy 'the vital principle, the animating spirit (e.g. of the Universe)'. In Gk. art frequently represented as a butterfly. Cf. the lovely story of Cupid (or rather Eros) and Psyche (ΨΥΧΗ) in the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius.

- δυσπεψια 'indigestion'. δυσ-πεπτος, adj. 'hard to digest'. The prefix δυσ- common in Gk. has the notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky, etc.'. Cf. our *un-* or *mis-* (e.g. in unrest, mischance, etc.).
- ζωνη In Gk. a 'belt or girdle'. So 'zone' in Eng. 'a girdle of the earth, or the part which the girdle encloses'.
- ἀσβεστος
κρισις 'inextinguishable', and so 'incombustible originally the process of separating, distinguishing. Its translation 'judgment' in the N.T. disguises the true meaning of the word, which contains no idea of condemnation, but means 'separating' (e.g. sheep from goats). So 'crisis', frequently wrongly used in English, should be kept for 'turning-points that necessitate a parting of the ways'.
- καταστροφη κατα (down) στροφη (turning). 'Overturning, sudden end'.
- ἀναθεμα an interesting word. Originally 'anything offered up or dedicated'. In the N.T. 'an accursed thing' because pagan votive offerings were regarded as such.

from ἀφασία brought on by the νεκταρ, which left its στιγμα upon her for the rest of her life. The ἦχω of her hollow groans used to scare the passers-by, who wondered what strange χαρακτηρ dwelt there. At last νεμεσις overtook her, and she faded away, the sad σκηνη reaching the ἀκμη of παθος.

ἀφασία	'speechlessness'. α (not) φασις (the process of speaking, speech).
νεκταρ	Homer's word for the 'drink of the gods', as ἀμβροσια was their food.
στιγμα	'a thing pricked, tattooed', so 'a tattoo mark', 'a brand'. From root στιγ—'to brand'. Cf. St. Francis and his stigmata.
ἦχω	the Greeks personified Echo. 'Lost Echo sits amid the voiceless mountains', Shelley, <i>Adonais</i> .
χαρακτηρ	'a mark engraved, impress, stamp'. So 'a distinctive mark', 'the peculiar nature of someone'.
νεμεσις	'righteous indignation of the gods', 'divine vengeance'—one of the many words for which we have no exact equivalent. Others are ὕβρις, ἦθος, ἀρετη, σωφροσυνη.
σκηνη	originally the hut or dressing-room at the back of the Gk. stage, which was painted to represent a 'scene' or 'scenery'.
ἀκμη	'highest or culminating point' of anything.
παθος	'experience', gen. calamitous experience, so 'suffering'.

Exercise 2

Here are some more actual Greek words that are the same in English, to give you practice in reading. Look up any that you don't know in an *English* dictionary. It is good to transliterate them into English, and then back again into Greek without looking at the Greek words.

κωλον	κανων	<i>For practice in capitals.</i>
μιασμα	θερμος	
ἀντιθεσις	στολη	
βαθος	πνευμονια	
φαλαγξ	ἀσθμα	
ἴβις	φθισις	
ἐμφασις	χαος	
αὐτοματον	ἀποθεωσις	
δογμα	διπλωμα	
ἦθος	φαντασια	
ὑβρις	συγκοπη	
κοσμος	δελτα	
ὄνουξ	κυδος	
ὑποθεσις		
		ἙΛΛΑΣ
		ΠΗΝΕΛΟΠΗ
		ΔΩΡΟΘΕΑ
		ΖΩΗ
		ἌΓΑΘΑ
		ΧΛΟΗ
		ΛΗΘΗ
		ΚΥΚΛΩΨ
		ΦΟΙΝΙΞ
		ΣΕΙΡΗΝ
		ἌΚΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ

The following table of equivalents should be carefully studied :—

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
υ	y	e.g. Ψυχη = Psyche.
αι	ae	Αἴγινα = Ægina.
ει	i	Εἰρηνη = Irene.
οι	oe or sometimes e	Φοιβη = Phœbe
		but
ου	u	οἰκονομια = economy.
γγ	ng	Οἰδιπους = Œdipus.
γξ	nx	ἄγγελος = Angelus.
γκ	nc	Σφιγξ = Sphinx.
		Ἄγκυρα = Ancyra.

Exercise 3

The following story contains more words which were originally Greek, and which we have introduced into our language. Try to read them, and where you can't, write the letters in English and they will become clear.

Daphne's Mishap

Early one morning, taking her ἄτλας,¹ Δαφνη wandered down to the βασίς² of the κρατήρ³ to write the συνοψίς⁴ of her θέσις⁵ on the ὕδρα⁶ of the Παρθενών. The ἴρις and ἀνεμώνη⁷ and ἄστηρ⁸ were in bloom, and she thought of all the ἥρωες⁹ who had trod this ζώνη before. With this ἰδέα in her νους,¹⁰ she heard from over the water a χορός¹¹ as if from the μαρτυρές.¹² Suddenly to her great διλημμα¹³ near the ὀρίζων¹⁴ what should she see but a πυθών, a πανθήρ, a λυγξ and a βίσων making their ἐξοδος¹⁵ from Ἄιδης!¹⁶ In her screams she burst her λαρυγξ and was taken with acute παραλυσίς¹⁷

1. Called after the Titan who held up the sky.
2. Originally a 'stepping' or 'step', then 'what you step on', a 'pedestal' or 'base'.
3. Originally a 'mixing-bowl', or large 'cup'.
4. Lit. 'a seeing together' or 'general view'. Cf. the synoptic Gospels.
5. Lit. a 'placing' or 'arranging'.
6. 'Watersnake', der. from ὕδωρ, 'water' (why is *hydrogen* so named?).
7. Lit. 'wind-flower' (ἀνεμος, 'wind'). Olympia is carpeted with them (red and blue) in April.
8. Lit. 'star'.
9. Nom. plur. of ἥρως (3rd decl.).
10. 'Mind'.
11. Originally 'dance', then 'those who made up the dance'.
12. Nom. plur. of μαρτυς, 'a witness'. In Eng. there is of course no 'e'. Very common word in the N.T.
13. Lit. 'double proposition'.
14. Participle from ὀρίζειν, to 'bound'.
15. ὁδός 'way', ἐξ 'out' (prep.). At the exit of the Underground Station in Athens today is a notice ΕΞΟΔΟΣ.
16. Eng. has dropped the 'i' in this word.
17. Lit. 'a loosening by the side of', so 'a disabling of the nerves in the limbs of one side'.

of the σπλην. Hearing her cries, Φοιβη hastened to offer her a τηλεφωνη,¹⁸ but found she had succumbed already to the βακτηρια¹⁹ of χολερα, leaving only an ισοσκελες²⁰ σκελετον behind.

18. Lit. τηλε 'from afar' (adv.), φωνη 'voice'. A mod. Gk. compound from two classical Gk. words.

19. Lit. 'little sticks', as microbes appear to be when seen through a microscope. Latin 'bacilli'.

20. ισος, 'equal'; σκελος, 'leg'.

CHAPTER IV

INFLECTIONS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

1. ἀγαθή κόρη λεισσει κακόν άνθρωπον.
(A) good girl sees (a) bad man.
2. ὦ ἀγαθή κόρη, φυλασσου!
O good girl, be careful!
3. ὁ κακος άνθρωπος ἀρπαζει την ἀγαθην κόρην.
The bad man seizes the good girl.
4. “ὦ κακέ άνθρωπε,” λεγει ἡ κόρη τῷ κακῷ
“O bad man,” says the girl to the bad
ἀνθρωπῷ, “ἀπιθι”.
man, “go away!”
5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος κλεπτει τον της ἀγαθης κορης
The man steals the {of the good girl}
 good girl's }
ἄσκον
bag
6. και λεγει τη ἀγαθη κορη κακον λόγον.
And says to the good girl (a) bad word.
7. ἡ ἀγαθη κορη τυπτει το του κακου ἀνθρωπου
The good girl smacks the {of the bad man }
 bad man's }
πρόσωπον.
face.

Let us follow the fortunes of the good girl in this human drama. You will observe that she undergoes some surprising transformations. In the first sen-

tence she is just ἀγαθή κορη. In the second she is much the same, except that we try to attract her attention by prefacing with the word ὦ (O). In the third sentence she has become, however, τὴν ἀγαθὴν κορὴν, although the English still seems to regard her as the same good girl. Omit for a moment the fourth. In the fifth sentence she has become τῆς ἀγαθῆς κορῆς. Well, but hasn't 'girl' become 'girl's'? True, but 'good', we notice, has changed in the Greek as well. In the sixth the good girl has broken out into a rash of iotas subscript, as τῆ ἀγαθῆ κορῆ.

What is the explanation of all this?

You cannot have failed to notice that in each of these sentences, although she is the same girl, she plays a different part.

For instance, in sentence 1 she does the seeing. She is the *doer* of the action implied in the verb. The word or words representing the *doer* is called the *subject*.

In sentence 2 she is the person addressed.

In sentence 3 she is the person immediately affected by the action of the *doer*. A person or thing suffering the action of the *doer* is said to be the *object*.

In sentence 5 she is simply the owner of the bag.

In sentence 6 she is the person indirectly affected by the *doer's* action. The *doer* is 'the man'. What he does is 'says'. The thing immediately suffering his action is 'a bad word' (it gets said). The good girl is indirectly affected by his saying the bad word, because he says it *to* her. She is therefore called the *indirect object*.

In English we have two ways (or even three) of showing the part played by a word in a sentence. We usually find the subject or object of a verb by the order of the words; the subject usually precedes, the object usually succeeds the verb. The way to get at this is to ask Who? or What? in front of the verb to get the subject, and Whom? or What? after the verb. Try it. "My mother bids me bind my hair." Who bids me bind my hair? Subject. Bids whom or what bind my hair? Object. If we deviate from the natural order of the words, as we often do, we have to rely on the sense of the passage to tell us which is the subject, and which the object. It may be obvious ("Hell!" said the Countess), less obvious ("Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed"), or not obvious at all ("And all the air a sudden stillness holds").

Secondly, prepositions like 'to' or 'of' may denote the indirect object or the owner, respectively. "The ploughman . . . leaves the world *to* darkness and *to* me." "The bosom *of* his Father and his God."

Thirdly, the actual form of the word may, in one or two words, change in accordance with the part played by the word: e.g., subject, 'girl'—possessor, 'girl's'; subject, 'he'—object, 'him'—possessor, 'his'.

Inflections.—It is on this third method that Greek relies. Greek indicates the part that a word plays in the sentence by having a fixed part of the word (called the stem) into which a number of different

tailpieces can be slotted as the word is required to do one job or another. These endings are called case-endings. The cases are five.

Cases.—NOMINATIVE to represent the SUBJECT.

VOCATIVE to represent the PERSON ADDRESSED.

ACCUSATIVE to represent the OBJECT.

GENITIVE to represent the POSSESSOR.*

DATIVE to represent the INDIRECT OBJECT.

There is a different set of endings for the plural.

The Importance of Endings.—Remember that it is not the order of the words, as in English, that decides the meaning of the sentence in Greek. If sentence 3 ran: *την αγαθην κορην αρπαζει ο κακος ανθρωπος* (as it well might), the meaning would be almost the same. It follows that the exact form of the word-ending is of paramount importance. Small boys who have learnt the difference between the doer and the sufferer of an action soon become sensitive as to their endings.

Prepositions are sometimes used in Greek in addition to case-endings of nouns, but they only serve to define with a little more exactness the case already shown by the ending. There are a good many other meanings of the five cases besides those given. You will meet them later.

Adjectival Agreement.—You will have already noticed that *αγαθη* changes in the same way as

* Note the curious order of Sentence 7. Frequently in Greek a genitive comes in between the article and the noun on which it depends.

κορη. κορη is a noun, but ἀγαθη (good) an adjective describing the noun. An adjective always adopts a similar case-ending to the noun which it describes. It is then said to *agree* with the noun. Although at first the noun endings and the adjective endings are similar in sound, it will not always be so—but where an adjective qualifies a noun it will always be in the same case, number, and gender. Thus, when ‘girl’ becomes ‘girl’s’ κορη becomes κορης, and when ‘good girl’ becomes ‘good girl’s’ ἀγαθη κορη becomes ἀγαθης κορης.

Number.—What do we mean by number? Number is the quality of being one (singular) or more (plural). In English we add ‘s’ on to the noun to show the plural number—e.g. boy, boys; or it may be -en, e.g. ox, oxen. Greek has various plural endings which you will learn later.

Gender.—Let us turn to the villain of the bag-snatching episode. You will observe that he undergoes even more transformations than his fair victim. See if you can identify the cases of the κακος ανθρωπος from what you already know of their functions.

In sentence 1 he is the object of her gaze. Case?

In sentence 3 he does the seizing. Case?

In sentence 4 he is first addressed by her. Case?

In sentence 4 she says “Go away!” to him.

Case?

In sentence 7 he owns a smacked face. Case?

One thing you cannot fail to have noticed: that the man possesses an entirely different set of tail-pieces

from the girl. Why is this? The answer is to be found in the difference between the man and the girl. The man possesses *masculine* endings (-ος -ε -ον -ου -ω), the girl *feminine* (-η -η -ην -ης -η). There is a further category that is neither masculine nor feminine, which is called *neuter*. Its endings (-ον -ον -ον -ου -ω), differ only in the nominative and vocative singular, and nominative, vocative and accusative plural. All nouns come into one or another of these three classes. Sometimes the meaning, as in man and girl, will enable you to at once determine what gender the noun is. But more often you will not know whether the word is masculine, feminine, or neuter until you have seen the actual Greek word. What, for instance, is the difference between a man's face and a bag? (We are speaking grammatically.) Yet Greek has it that the man's face is *neuter* (το προσωπον), and the girl's bag is masculine (ὁ ἄσκος). It is mainly the form of the word itself which will enable you to determine whether the word is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

1st and 2nd Declension.—It is time now to tabulate the endings met so far. As it happens, the feminine, masculine, and neuter endings of the adjective κακος (bad) exactly correspond with the feminine nouns of the 1st declension and the masculine and neuter nouns of the 2nd declension. If, therefore, you learn the word across (κακος, κακη, κακον), you will have an adjective at your fingertips, and if you also learn it downwards (κακος, κακε, κακον . . . κακη, κακη, κακην), you will have three nouns.

Κακος—Bad

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Nom.	ΚΑΚ-ΌΣ.	ΚΑΚ-Η.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΝ.
Voc.	ΚΑΚ-Έ.	ΚΑΚ-Η.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΝ.
Acc.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΝ.	ΚΑΚ-ΗΝ.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΝ.
Gen.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΥ.	ΚΑΚ-ΗΣ.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΥ.
Dat.	ΚΑΚ-Ω.	ΚΑΚ-Η.	ΚΑΚ-Ω.
<i>Plur.</i>			
Nom.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΙ.	ΚΑΚ-ΑΙ.	ΚΑΚ-Α.
Voc.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΙ.	ΚΑΚ-ΑΙ.	ΚΑΚ-Α.
Acc.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΥΣ.	ΚΑΚ-ΑΣ.	ΚΑΚ-Α.
Gen.	ΚΑΚ-ΩΝ.	ΚΑΚ-ΩΝ.	ΚΑΚ-ΩΝ.
Dat.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΙΣ.	ΚΑΚ-ΑΙΣ.	ΚΑΚ-ΟΙΣ.

Note.—(1) It is always true of the neuter that the nominative, vocative, and accusative are always the same, whether in the singular or the plural.

(2) The dative case always has an iota. It is subscript in the singular of the 1st and 2nd declension.

(3) The plural of the adjective, if used alone, or with the article, often means that the word 'men' has to be supplied for the masculine, 'women' for the feminine, and 'things' for the neuter, e.g. κακα, evil things—i.e. troubles, evils. οἱ κακοι, the wicked; bad men.

CHAPTER V

SECOND DECLENSION (continued)

THE Greeks to-day still use cases. In the Underground in Athens you can read the notice ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ near the electrified rail. It means 'danger of death'. In the railway carriages you will see ΜΗ ΠΤΥΕΤΕ—i.e. 'do not spit', and :—

θεσεις καθημενων 16,
θεσεις ορθιων 40,

i.e. 'sitters' places 16, standing-room for 40'.

In the following story are a number of 2nd declension Greek nouns and some adjectives in various cases. Look carefully at the ends of the words, referring, if necessary, to the declension of *κακος* for the case and its meaning. Use the notes and an English dictionary to translate the story. Most of the words have derivatives in English.

Stephan's Secret Weapon

(N.B.—*The words italicised should, of course, be in Greek.*)

Στεφανος ην (was) νεος ιατρος ος (who) *lived* μονος

English derivatives, which will help you to discover the meaning of the Gk. words. Where there is no derivative, the meaning is given.

<i>Greek.</i>		<i>Derivative.</i>
νεος	a.	neo-Gk., neophyte, neo-Platonist.
ιατρος	s.	a psychiatrist is a <i>mind-doctor</i> .
μονος	a.	monologue, monogamy, monoplane.
	s. =	substantive.
	a. =	adjective.

ἐν (in) παλαιῶ οἰκῶ ἐν μεσῇ τῇ νησῶ. Γεωργὸς ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἦν τυραννὸς καὶ *sat* ἐπὶ (on) Ὀλυμπικοῦ θρόνου, ἀλλὰ πάντες (all) οἱ ἀριστοὶ τοῦ δήμου *thought* Στεφάνον ἴσον θεῶ καὶ ἀξίον χλωροῦ στεφάνου. εἶχε (he had) κρυπτον (secret) ὄπλον, φαρμακὸν κρυπτον (hidden) παρὰ (against) τὸν νομὸν ἐν ποταμῶ. ἐπεὶ

<i>Greek.</i>		<i>Derivative.</i>
παλαιὸς	a.	palæography, palæolithic (λίθος, stone).
οἶκος	s.	economy (management of the <i>house</i>),
μεσὸς	a.	Mesopotamia (ποταμὸς, river). Note that in Greek the order is 'middle the island'.
νησὸς	fem. s.	Dodecanese (12 —). Polynesia (many —). Peloponnese (— of Pelops).
Γεωργὸς	s.	George (γῆ—land, ἔργον—work. So 'farmer').
ἀδελφὸς	s.	Adelphi (called after the Adam <i>brothers</i>), Philadelphia, Christadelphians.
τυραννὸς	s.	tyrannical.
θρόνος	s.	means 'throne'.
ἀλλὰ	conj.	means 'but'.
ἀριστὸς	a.	aristocratic, aristocracy (government by the <i>best</i>).
δημὸς	s.	democracy.
ἀξίος	a.	worthy (takes gen.).
στεφάνος	s.	means 'a crown'. Green olive crowns were the prizes at the Olympic games.
χλωρὸς	a.	chlorine (so called from its yellow-green colour).
κρυπτός	a.	cryptic, crypt.
ὄπλον	s.	panoply, hoplite. <i>ναρην</i>
φαρμακὸν	s.	pharmacist (because he sells <i>drugs</i> or <i>poison</i>).
νομὸς	s.	Deuteronomy (second —). <i>lag</i>

s. = substantive.

a. = adjective.

(when) ὁ ἀδελφος ἦν ἐν μακρῷ ὑπνῷ Στεφανος said τη καθαρά και καλή Δαφνη ὅτι (that) *he would give her ὅλον ὦρον εἰ (if) she would be his ἀγγελος και run ὁμοια τῷ ἀνεμῷ και get τον θησαυρον ὅς ἦν κρυπτος ὑπο (under) λευκῷ λιθῷ. Δαφνη began ἔργον at once, ἄλλα what should she see but πολεμιον ταυρον having προσωπον ὁμοιον μισανθρωπῷ στρατηγῷ. ἄλλα το εἶδωλον του κακου ζωου frightened την ἀγαθην νυμφην so much that she could not utter λογον, ἄλλα*

<i>Greek.</i>		<i>Derivative.</i>
μακρος	a.	macrometer, macrocosm.
ὑπνος	s.	hypnotic (because causing <i>sleep</i>).
καθαρος	a.	Katharine, cathartic. (For this ending of dat. fem. v. next chapter.)
καλος	a.	kaleidoscope (<i>beautiful</i> —patterns—see).
ὅλος	a.	holocaust (because the <i>whole</i> is burnt). catholic (over (κατα) the <i>whole</i>).
ὦρον	s.	oval, ovum (originally written ὠρον v. ch. I under γ, notes on Alphabet).
ἀγγελος	s.	an angel is a <i>messenger</i> of God.
ὁμοιος	a.	homœopathic (because such drugs excite symptoms <i>like</i> the disease).
θησαυρος	s.	a thesaurus is a <i>treasury</i> of knowledge. So = treasure.
λευκος	a.	leucocyte (<i>white</i> corpuscle of blood.)
λιθος	s.	lithograph.
ἔργον	s.	erg (unit of <i>work</i>), energy (something that works in you).
πολεμιος	a.	polemical.
ταυρος	s.	Minotaur, Taurus.
μισανθρωπος	a.	misanthropic (μισος = hate).
στρατηγος	s.	strategic, strategy. So one who <i>leads</i> a στρατος (army).
εἶδωλον	s.	idol, originally 'representation, likeness, image'.
ζωον	s.	what is kept in the Zoo?
νυμφη	s.	nymph.

s. = substantive.

a. = adjective.

held up her βιβλιον εὐαγγελικων ὕμνων μετεωρον ὃ
(which) το ζων swallowed thinking ὅτι ἐστι δωρον
σιτου.

A Limerick

An author with fancy αἰσθητικ(ος)
 Once developed ambitions κοσμητικ(ος).
 After agonies χρονικ(ος)
 And results ἐμβρυονικ(ος)
 His exit was truly παθητικ(ος).

In the following exercise the missing words are English words derived from Greek words listed below. Can you discover them? E.g. the first is 'plutocrat', derived from πλουτος (wealth) and κρατειν (to have power over), and the third is an animal derived from two Greek words. Some letters are given as a help.

The missing English words are each derived from two Greek words, except those marked with a ', which are derived from one. The dots represent the number of letters contained in the English words. Read the Greek words below the exercise and their meanings several times before attempting to fill in the missing words.

Greek.		Derivative.
βιβλιον	s.	Bible, bibliography, bibliomania.
εὐαγγελικος	a.	for εὐ see eulogy, euthanasia, eurhythmics. Why is εὐαγγελιον the Gk. for gospel?
ὕμνος	s.	hymnal.
μετεωρος	a.	a meteor is a star that shoots <i>in mid air</i> .
δωρον	s.	Dorothy, Theodore—a <i>gift</i> from God.
σιτος	s.	parasite (one who is at hand to pick up the <i>food</i>).

s. = substantive.

a. = adjective.

Hector's Misadventure

Ἐκτωρ was a pl..... who grew prize ch..... He kept a pet h....p..... and owned the H..... θεατρον. As if this wasn't enough for one man, he studied o....d.. th..l..., and what with walking among the r..... brandishing a s'....., declaiming t'..... e'..... before the m....., and calling upon the h...a.... to e.orc... his βακτηρια, it was all too much for the poor creature, and he became an a'..... and interested in p...g.... But after that it became worse, for he used to ride a c'.... round the c...t..., studying a'..... and b..l... aloud and declaring that he was a m'..... m'.....t. Then he tried c'..... and s'....., contracted o'..... and ch'..... h....ph.... and turned a d'.....l h....t.... colour.

<u>ἀνθος</u>	} flower.	δρομος	racecourse.
ἀνθεμον		ἐξ	out of.
<u>ἀριθμος</u>	{ number. to do with numbers.	ἐπιταφιος	lit. on a tomb.
ἀριθμητικος		<u>ἡλιος</u>	sun.
<u>ἀρχη</u>	} beginning, first place or power.	<u>θεος</u>	god
ἀθεος		<u>ἱερος</u>	sacred.
	non-believer in God.	<u>ἵππος</u>	horse.
<u>βιος</u>	life.	<u>κενος</u>	empty.
<u>γαμος</u>	marriage.	κοσμος	{ order, adorn- ment. things that adorn
<u>δενδρον</u>	tree.	κοσμητικα	
<u>διαβολος</u>	devil, lit. slanderer.	<u>κρατειν</u>	to have power over.
<u>δοξα</u>	opinion.	κυκλος	circle, wheel.

<u>λογος</u>	word, reason.	<u>στρατηγος</u>	a general.
<u>μεθοδος</u>	scientific en- quiry.	<u>ταφος</u>	tomb.
<u>μικρος</u>	small.	<u>τοπος</u>	{ place.
<u>μυστικος</u>	a mystic.	<u>τοπικος</u>	{ to do with a place, local.
<u>ορθος</u>	right, straight.	<u>τροπος</u>	turning.
<u>ορκος</u>	oath.	<u>υδωρ</u>	water.
<u>οφθαλμος</u>	eye.	<u>φοβος</u>	fear.
<u>πλουτος</u>	wealth.	<u>φωνη</u>	voice.
<u>πολυ</u>	much.	<u>χρυσος</u>	gold.
<u>ποταμος</u>	river.	<u>χρονος</u>	{ time.
<u>ροδον</u>	rose.	<u>χρονικος</u>	{ to do with time.
<u>σκηπτρον</u>	sceptre.		

CHAPTER VI

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

GREEK has a word for 'the', but not for 'a', unless there is special need to express 'a' as meaning 'a particular or certain (person or thing)', when τις is used following the noun (see c. 24). This is one of the many examples where the Greek language avoids ambiguity and makes for definiteness. ὁ, ἡ, το, called the *definite article*, is declined like κακος in all cases except the nominative and accusative singular and the nominative plural. It is well worth learning its declension by heart. Learn it across.

DEFINITE ARTICLE—'THE'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	το
Acc.	τον	την	το
Gen.	του	της	του
Dat.	τω	τη	τω
 <i>Plur.</i>			
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τα
Acc.	τους	τας	τα
Gen.	των	των	των
Dat.	τοις	ταις	τοις

As a general rule use the definite article in Greek whenever you have the definite article in English. Note, however, the following :—

1. *Abstract Nouns.* Abstract nouns (those like wisdom, faith, courage, honour, etc.) usually have the definite article, e.g. wisdom—ἡ σοφία, courage—ἡ ἀρετή.

2. *Whole Classes.* When a plural noun denotes all members of a class, use the definite article, e.g. Horses are noble animals; i.e. all horses; translate οἱ ἵπποι.

3. *Proper Names.* The definite article is often used with proper names, e.g. Greece—ἡ Ἑλλάς, Hector—ὁ Ἑκτώρ.

A FLOWER SONG

Here are two lines of an ancient Flower Song, which Greek children used to sing—like our 'Nuts in May':—

(Leader)	που μοι τα ῥόδα;	που μοι τα ἴα;
	where for me the roses?	violets?
	= where are my roses	
	που μοι τα καλά σελίνα;	
	beautiful parsley?	

(Chorus) ταδε τα ῥόδα, ταδε τα ἴα, ταδε τα καλά
(i.e. here) these are the roses, etc., σελίνα.

Parsley was admired by the Greeks because of its feathery leaves, and used to make the victors' crowns at the Isthmian games. A town in Sicily was called after this word.

Greek Punctuation.

Comma (,) and full-stop (.) are the same as in English.

The sign (;) is used as a question mark.

A point above a line (·) is used for the semi-colon or colon.

ORIGINAL GREEK

You should now be able to translate some original Greek. ἔστι (is) is understood in 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7.

1. μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον.—Callimachus.
2. ὁ ἀνεξεταστος (unexamined) βιος οὐ βιωτος (livable) ἀνθρωπω.—Plato.
3. ἀνθρωπος πολιτικον ζωον.—Aristotle.
4. ὁ φιλος ἔστιν ἄλλος (another) αὐτος (self).
5. ἄθλιος (wretched) ὁ βιος των ἀθεων.
6. χρονος παιδευει (educates) τους σοφους.
7. ὁ ὑπνος ἰατρος νοσου.
8. ἐν ἀρχῃ ἦν (was) ὁ λογος, και ὁ λογος ἦν προς τον Θεον, και Θεος ἦν ὁ λογος.—S. John I. 1.
9. ἐγω εἰμι (am) το Ἄλφα και το Ὠμεγα, ἀρχη και τελος, ὁ πρωτος και ὁ ἐσχατος.

1. μεγα, 'big' (megaphone). It is neuter of μεγας, a 2nd declension adj.

βιβλιον, 'book' (hence bible).

2. Said by Socrates at his trial.

βιος. What does 'biology' mean?

οὐ = 'not' (οὐκ before a vowel, οὐχ before an aspirate).

4. φιλος. What does 'philanthropist' mean? Here ὁ φιλος is the generic use of the definite article, and = 'friends'. Gk. says 'the friend,' when we say 'friends' (generally)'.
 5. ἀθεος, 'not godly', so 'godless' (atheist).

6. σοφος, adj. 'wise' (philosophy).

7. νοσος (f.) 'disease'. In Gk. the article goes with the subject (not with the complement as in Eng.). See next section.

8. ἀρχη, subs. 'beginning'.

προς, prep., 'towards, near, relating to'.

9. τελος, 3rd decl. neuter subs. = 'end.'

πρωτος, 'first' (prototype).

ἐσχατος, 'last' (eschatology).

Three Lines from Greek Plays

Read these aloud, and you will notice a similarity of rhythm. They are in the *iambic* metre, the usual metre of dialogue in Greek drama.

1. κακὸν φέρουσι καρπὸν οἱ κακοὶ φίλοι.—Menander.
2. παντων ἰατρος των ἀναγκαιων κακων
χρονος ἔστιν.—Menander.
3. τα βαρβαρων γαρ δουλα παντα πλην ἑνος.
Euripides.

THE VERB 'TO BE'

ἔστι (he, she, it) is.	εἰσι (they) are.
ἦν „ was.	ἦσαν „ were.

The verb 'to be' is unlike most verbs, inasmuch as it does not express action. Its chief use in statements is to tell us, in conjunction with other words, something about the state, condition, or character of the person or thing indicated in the subject: e.g. The man *is* bad; Stephan *was* a doctor. The words *bad* and *a doctor* therefore do not stand for a person or thing affected by an action; they are *not* objects

1. φέρουσι, 'they bring', or 'bear'.
καρπὸν, acc. of καρπος, subs., 'fruit'.
2. παντων, gen. plur. of adj., πας, 'all'.
ἀναγκαιος, adj., 'necessary'.
3. τα βαρβαρων, lit. 'the things of barbarians'.
γαρ conj. = for (usually placed second word in a sentence—never first).
δουλος, adj., 'enslaved', as a noun, 'a slave'.
παντα, neut. plur. of πας ('all').
πλην ἑνος, 'except one man', πλην, prep., 'except (takes gen.)'.
ἑνος, gen. of εἷς, 'one'.

(see c. 4); and consequently their equivalents in Greek are *not* put in the accusative case. They merely *complete* the meaning of *is* and *was*; they constitute what is called the *complement*; and in Greek statements their equivalents are put in the same case as the word to which they refer in the subject—namely, the nominative.

1. The complement, whether noun or adjective, cannot be in the accusative case after the verb 'to be'. 'To be' takes the same case after it as before it.

e.g. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ κακός.

The man (nom.) is bad (nom.).

ὁ Στεφανὸς ἦν ἰατρός.

Stephan was a doctor.

2. The complement never has a definite article, even though there is one in the corresponding English.

e.g. ὁ Γεωργὸς ἦν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Στεφανοῦ.

George was *the* brother of Stephan.

CHAPTER VII

THE FIRST DECLENSION

You have learnt *κακος, κακη, κακον*, and in doing so you have learnt not only an adjective, but also the case endings of a masculine noun of the 2nd declension (*κακος*); a feminine noun of the 1st declension (*κακη*); and a neuter noun of the 2nd declension (*κακον*).

(Although the nouns ending in *-ος* in the 2nd declension are mostly masculine, there are a few ending in *-ος*, declined in exactly the same way, which are feminine—e.g. *νησος* (island), *οδος* (way), *νοσος* (disease).)

The First Declension.

1. *Nouns declined like κακη* are many; here are some examples; *τεχνη* (art), *λυπη* (grief), *οργη* (anger), *γη* (earth), *ψυχη* (soul), *σιγη* (silence), *μελετη* (practice).

τεχνη is declined thus :—

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.V.	ΤΕΧΝΗ	ΤΕΧΝΑΙ
A.	ΤΕΧΝΗΝ	ΤΕΧΝΑΣ
G.	ΤΕΧΝΗΣ	ΤΕΧΝΩΝ
D.	ΤΕΧΝΗ	ΤΕΧΝΑΙΣ

2. *Nouns ending in α*. There is also, however, a large number of 1st declension nouns that end in *α*. These fall into two classes :—

(i) *-α after ρ or a vowel*. If the final *α* follows the

letter ρ or a vowel, the word is declined like τεχνη, except that η is everywhere replaced by α. Examples of this kind are πετρα (a rock). (Do you remember St. Peter—"On this rock I will build my Church"?) and φιλια (friendship). Only the singular is given below; the plural of *all* 1st declension nouns is always the same.

N.V.	πετρα	N.V.	φιλια
A.	πετραν	A.	φιλιαν
G.	πετρας	G.	φιλιας
D.	πετρα	D.	φιλια

Further nouns of this kind are :—

<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Derivative.</i>
χωρα	country	—
θυρα	door	—
ωρα	hour	hour
ημερα	day	ephemeral
σκια	shadow	skiagraphy
εσπερα	evening	Hesperus
αιτια	cause	—

Adjectives with ρ or a vowel preceding the ending are similarly declined—e.g. μικρος (small).

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N.	μικρος	μικρα	μικρον
V.	μικρε	μικρα	μικρον
A.	μικρον	μικραν	μικρον
G.	μικρου	μικρας	μικρου
D.	μικρω	μικρα	μικρω

Other adjectives of this kind are :—

<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Derivative.</i>
ὅμοιος	like	homœopathic (suffering the like)
ἄξιος	worthy	—
φίλιος	friendly	philanthropic (loving mankind)
νεός	young	neolithic (new stone)
παλαιός	ancient	palæolithic (old stone)
δεύτερος	second	Deuteronomy (second law)
ἱερός	sacred	hieroglyph (sacred carving)
ἕτερος	other	heterodox (other opinion)
καθαρός	pure	Catharine

(ii) *Nouns ending in α after a consonant (not ρ).* All nouns of this declension in which the final α is not preceded by a vowel or ρ, but by a consonant, decline in the nominative, vocative, and accusative like πετρα, but in the genitive and dative like τεχνη, e.g. θαλασσα (sea).

N.V.	θαλασσα
A.	θαλασσαν
G.	θαλασσης
D.	θαλασση

Other examples are :—

<i>Noun.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Derivative.</i>
γλωσσα	tongue	glossary
δοξα	opinion	orthodox
μουσα	muse	music

3. *Masculine nouns of the first declension.* The 1st declension should really have been a purely feminine affair, and would have been but for the unwarranted intrusion of a few male characters, ending in -ης, and a few in -ας. These males are a mixed lot, and may remind you of the English jingle :—

“ Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor.”

Here are a few examples :—

ὑποκριτης,	ἄθλητης,	στρατιωτης,	ναυτης,
actor,	athlete,	soldier,	sailor,
ποιητης,	προφητης,	ληστης,	κλεπτης,
poet,	prophet,	pirate,	thief,
κριτης,	δεσποτης,	πολιτης,	
judge,	master,	citizen,	
ταμιας,	νεανιας,	Νικιας.	
steward,	young man,	Nicias.	

The singular of the two kinds is thus declined; the plural, of course, is like all other 1st declension nouns.

N.	πολιτης	νεανιας
V.	πολιτα	νεανια
A.	πολιτην	νεανιαν
G.	πολιτου	νεανιου
D.	πολιτη	νεανια

Notice three things :—

- (1) To show that they were masculine, these nouns had to import from the 2nd declension the genitive in -ου.
- (2) The vocative is rather odd.

- (3) In νεανίας the α, following a vowel, replaces η all the way through.

ὑποκριτής has an interesting history. It originally meant 'the answerer', and was the title of the person 'who replied' to the song and dance of the Chorus in the beginnings of Greek drama. Later it came to mean 'actor', and later still, 'one who pretends to be what he isn't', 'a hypocrite'.

Now you should be able to translate the following sentences from actual Greek writers:

From Greek Literature

1. ἡ γλῶσσα πολλῶν ἐστὶν αἰτία κακῶν.
2. ὁ βίος βραχὺς, ἡ τέχνη μακρά.—Hippocrates.
3. λυπῆς ἰατρός ἐστὶν ὁ χρηστός φίλος.—Menander.
4. πολλ' ἔχει σιγή καλά.

Sentence 1. ν is added to ἐστὶ for euphony, i.e. to sound better. The Greeks dislike a short open -ι at the end of a word when followed by another word beginning with a vowel. The same is true, you will find later, of -ε in the verb 3rd person singular.

Sentence 2. βραχὺς, a 3rd declension adjective. See 'brachycephalic'. The Latin 'Ars longa, vita brevis' is well-known.

Sentence 3. χρηστός, good, useful. What is 'chrestomathy'? When the Romans first heard the name of Christ they did not understand its meaning (the Anointed One); they thought the name must be Chrestus, i.e. the Useful, a name that might well be given to slaves.

Sentence 4. Poetry and late Gk. frequently omit the article with abstract nouns. πολλ' for πολλά. When a vowel at the end of one word is followed by a vowel at the beginning of the next, in certain cases it is dropped, and an apostrophe is substituted. The vowel is then said to be 'elided'. Elision of α and ε is frequent, especially in poetry.

5. ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν, καὶ ὁ μένων (he that remains) ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ μένει ἐν τῷ θεῷ, καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἐν αὐτῷ (him).

6. θησαυρὸς ἐστὶ τῶν κακῶν κακὴ γυνή.

7. εὐδαιμονία ἐστὶ ἐνεργεῖα τῆς ψυχῆς κατ' ἀρετὴν ἐν τῷ τελειῷ βίῳ.—Aristotle's Ethics.

8. ἴσον ἐστὶν ὄργη καὶ θαλάσσα καὶ γυνή.

Proper Names

Many English proper names are derived from Greek words of the 1st and 2nd declensions, e.g. :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>From.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>
Margaret	μαργαριτῆς	a pearl
Eunice	εὖ (well) νίκη (victory)	
Dorothy	δῶρον (gift) θεοῦ (of God)	
Phœbe	Φοῖβη (bright)	the moon
Christopher	Χριστὸς (Christ) φέρω (I carry)	

Can you discover the meanings of :—

Agatha, Zoe, Daphne, Cora, Irene, Iris, Penelope, Philip, and Timothy—by looking in an English dictionary?

Sentence 5. ἀγάπη. See the word 'Agape' in the dictionary, which is used of a 'love-feast' of the Early Christians, at which contributions for the poor were collected, and also of 'Love', as in I Corinthians xiii.

Sentence 6. For the word γυνή see 'gynæcology', 'misogyny'.

Sentence 7. εὐδαιμονία, the state of having a good spirit (demon) in you, and so 'happiness'. κατ' ἀρετὴν, 'according to right functioning'. There is no exact equal of ἀρετὴ in English. 'Fitness for purpose' comes nearest to its meaning. The ἀρετὴ of a soldier is 'bravery'. The ἀρετὴ of a knife is 'sharpness'. τελειός, complete.

Sentence 8. The neuter ending of adjective may surprise you, but the adjective is here being used almost as a noun, i.e. an equal thing'. ὄργη = in anger.

The Story of the Archbishop

Fill in the missing English words, as in the Exercise in Chapter V.

Ὁ ἈΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ

To illustrate first declension nouns.

(Some of the Greek words below would be in other cases if the whole was in Greek.)

It was the fault του ἀρχιεπισκοπου. If he hadn't started running a c....., οἱ παιδες would never have developed a μανια for γεωμετρια.¹ ἡ Δαφνη was listening to a διατριβη ἣν ὁ Φιλιππος ὁ ποιητης was delivering at a late ὥρα περι ιστοριας, in the course of which he said that ὁ ἀρχιεπισκοπος ἐστιν ὁμοιοτερος (comp.) μηχανη ἢ (than) ἀνθρωπω ἐκκλησιαστικῳ.

Of course Γεωργος ὁ τυραννος, ὅς ἦν νυν (now) μαλλον (more) δεσποτης than ever, and becoming something of a k.....m.....c, added his remarks περι της τραγωδιας.² He said that ὁ ἀρχιεπι-

1. γεωμετρια. Lit.: 'earth measuring' (γη = earth, μετρειν = to measure). At the entrance to Plato's Academy was written up, μηδεις ἀγεωμετητος εἰσιτω, 'let none who cannot do geometry enter'.

2. τραγωδια, κωμωδια. The derivation of both these words is uncertain. τραγος means 'a goat'. If τραγωδια originally meant 'goat-song', it may be because at early tragedies a goat was the prize, or because the actors dressed in goat skins.

κωμος means 'revel'.

κωμη „ 'village'.

Aristotle prefers the 'village-song' theory.

σκοπος had c.....c trouble through bringing n.....l expressions into his sermons in the c.....l. There had been an awful σκηνη one Sunday, when, forgetting his usual p... of manner, he had produced a λυρα and discoursed on it in a very t.....³ way; and even then, he made no ἀπολογία for his lapse. He then quarrelled with the ποιητης, ὅς ἦν somewhat of an a....., and had written quite a ἀγαθην ᾠδην περι διαιτης which really wasn't in his s..... at all. This κωμωδια ἦν too much for Δαφνη, ἡ being e.....l, και ο.....x had an ἰδεα και married a c.....c φιλοσοφιας and finally took to h..... and t.....y.⁴

ἀθλητης	athlete.	ἐπισκοπος	one who watches (σκοπος) over (ἐπι), so overseer (Eng. deriv. 'bishop').
διαιτα	way of life.	διατριβη	a wearing away (of time).
δεσποτης	a despot.	ἐκκλησια	assembly (of citizens at Athens). The Christians took over the word for 'church'.
δοξα	opinion.		
καθεδρα	seat.		
καρδια	heart.		
κλεπτης	a thief.		
κλινη	{ bed.		
κλινικος	{ to do with beds.		
κριτης	{ decider, judge.		
κριτικος	{ able to discern.		
ἡμερα	{ day.		
ἐφημερος	{ living but a day.		

3. τεχνη. 'Craftsmanship', the skill or 'art' of making anything from a pot to a poem. Art with a capital 'A' has no equivalent in Greek.

4. τηλεφωνια. A modern Greek word, derived from the ancient τηλε = far off. φωνη = voice. So 'a voice from afar'.

ιστορια	learning by en- quiry (' his- tory ' to the Gks. means ' finding out ' things).	περι	preposition 'about' (takes gen).
μανια	madness.	πομπη	mission, escort, pomp.
<u>ναυτης</u>	{ a sailor. to do with a	<u>σοφια</u>	wisdom.
<u>ναυτικος</u>		σφαιρα	a ball, globe.
<u>μαλλον</u>	sailor. rather, here = 'more of a '.	<u>τεχνη</u>	craftsmanship, skill, art.
ορθος	straight, correct.	τηλε	adv. far off.
		<u>υγεια</u>	health.
		φωνη	voice.
		ωδη	ode.

CHAPTER VIII

THE VERB—PRESENT AND FUTURE

JUST as nouns and adjectives in Greek alter their endings to express cases (although in English we do not now do this to any great extent, but put 'of', 'by', 'to', etc., in front of a word), so the Greeks alter the ends of the words that express actions (called *verbs*) when they denote *who* does anything, or *when* anyone does it. Sometimes we do this in English—e.g. we say "I dance", "you dance", "they dance", but we do not say "he dance". Nevertheless, there is not much difference in the endings in English, and 'dance' would remain exactly the same whether 'I', 'you', 'we', or 'they' preceded it. This is not so in Greek. Each person, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, singular and plural, in the present and future, at any rate, has an entirely distinct ending. These endings speak so much for themselves that it is not necessary to have a pronoun in front of them, as in English. In English, the meaning of the word 'dance' would probably be incomplete until 'I' or 'you' had been put in front. In Greek, χορεύω means 'I dance' because of the termination -ω. It would be possible to say ἐγὼ χορεύω, but it is not necessary to use the pronouns, and, in fact, they are not used unless a special emphasis is intended, as if we were to say, "It is *I* who am dancing." Look carefully at the endings of the following six words, which make up what is

called the *present* tense of the verb in -ω. Learn it thoroughly.

Termination of—

Sing.

1st person	-ω	χορεύω	I dance.
2nd person	-εις	χορεύεις	you dance (referring to a single person; we used to say "thou dancest".)
3rd person	-ει	χορεύει	he (or she) dances.

Plur.

1st person	-ομεν	χορευομεν	we dance.
2nd person	-ετε	χορευετε	you dance (two more people).
3rd person	-ουσι(ν)	χορευουσι(ν)	they dance.

N.B.—ν is added for euphony (εὖ, well; φωνη, voice; pleasant sound) if the following word begins with a vowel—e.g. χορευουσιν ἄβρως, they dance delicately.

The present tense in Greek describes action going on at the time of the speaker, and in English is equivalent to 'I dance', 'I do dance', or 'I am dancing'.

You should now be able to read an actual Greek poem, or at any rate the first five lines of it. It is an ancient drinking song, and we do not know who wrote it. Look for the verb in the first two lines.

Ἡ γη μελαινα¹ πινει,²
πινει δε³ δενδρε⁴ αὐτην.⁵*

1. μελαινα, 'black'. It is the nominative feminine singular of an irregular adj., μελας, μελαινα, μελαν. Why are the Melanesian Islands in the S. Pacific so called?

2. πινω means 'I drink'. So what does 'πινει' mean?

3. δε means 'and' or 'but', whichever is appropriate. It must be second word in the sentence. If a vowel follows

C

ΠΙΝΕΙ θαλασσα κρουνους, ⁶
 ὁ δ' ἡλιος θαλασσαν,
 τον δ' ἡλιον σεληνη. ⁷
 Τι ⁸ μοι μαχεσθ, ⁹ ἑταιροι,
 καὺτῶ ¹⁰ θελοντι πινειν ; ¹¹

If you would like to learn this poem by heart, you will find that the metre will help you. It is interesting to compare this song with Shelley's poem, "The fountains mingle with the river," and to notice his characteristically less bibulous ending.

it, as in lines 4 and 5, it loses its final vowel, and an apostrophe is put instead. This is called 'elision'. See lines 2 and 6

4. Loses an α by elision. In Attic Gk. the plural of δενδρον would be δενδρα. δενδρεα is an Ionic and older form.

5. αὺτος can be used in two ways. It can mean -self in all cases, 'myself', 'himself', etc., in accordance with the pronoun expressed or implied with which it is used (see line 6), or in the accusative, genitive, and dative, it can mean 'him, her, it, them, etc.'. Our word 'it' in English suggests a neuter gender, but in Gk. 'it' must be in the gender of the noun to which it refers; here 'earth', feminine.

6. κρουνος, 'spring'.

7. What drinks (i.e. takes the light from) the sun?

8. "Why with me do you fight, comrades, when I too wish to drink?" (Lit. with me myself also wishing to drink).

9. This is the 2nd person pl. of the Middle verb (see c. 14) μαχομαι in the present, 'you fight'.

10. καὺτῶ is what is called crasis (κρασις, 'mixing'). The vowel of και is mixed with the first syllable of αὺτῶ. When this happens, the smooth breathing is retained, although the word now starts with a kappa.

11. Notice the ending -ειν, which is the form of the present infinitive.

NEUTER PLURAL SUBJECT AND SINGULAR
VERB

One thing should have puzzled you if you translated the drinking song properly. δένδρα is plural, 'trees', but πίνει is singular. Why not πίνουνσι? This is due to a very curious rule in Greek. If the subject is neuter plural, the verb is singular. This seems a very puzzling habit, hard to explain, easy to forget. The explanation may be something like this. Neuter plurals usually stand for things, and things in the plural are likely to be thought of as quantity or mass, like the Gadarene swine, and not as individuals. If the neuter plural subject does refer to people, the verb sometimes is plural.

κακου γὰρ ἀνδρὸς δῶρ' ὀνησὶν οὐκ ἔχει.

For the gifts (δῶρα) of a bad man do not bring
(singular) blessing.

FUTURE TENSE

You have now had the whole of the *present* tense. If you can recognise the six personal endings of this tense, you should have no difficulty in recognising any of the *future* tense, as the terminations are the same, with merely the insertion of the letter σ between the stem (e.g. χορεύ-) and the termination (-ω -εις -ει, etc.). Thus χορεύσεις; means 'Will you dance?' (; is the Greek form of a question mark) and χορεύσομεν = 'We will dance'.

If the stem of the verb ends in a short vowel, as in ποιε-ω, 'I do' or 'make', τιμα-ω, 'I honour', λυ-ω, 'I loose', it is replaced by the corresponding longer vowel in the future, η being considered a longer form of both α and ε, e.g. ποιη-σω τιμη-σω, λυ-σω.

If the stem ends in a consonant, the effect of adding σ will necessarily change the consonant :—

π, πτ, β, φ + σ	=	ψ, e.g. κλεπτω, fut. κλεψω, 'steal'.
κ, γ, χ, + σ	=	ξ, e.g. πράττω, fut. πραξω, 'do' (stem πραγ-).
θ or ζ + σ	=	σ, e.g. πειθω, fut. πεισω, 'persuade'.

Here is the Septuagint Version of the 20th chapter of Exodus, containing the Ten Commandments. You are probably familiar with the English already. So much the better. It will enable you to see the parts of some of the tenses you have already learned in action. You will also get a foretaste of some you have not yet learned. In particular, notice the 2nd person of the future indicative in verbs with vowel stems and consonantal stems.

Note.—The Septuagint is the name given to a translation from Hebrew into Greek of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha. The translation of the first five books at least was made, according to tradition, for Ptolemy Philadelphus in the third century B.C. by seventy Jews on the island of Pharos. Hence came the name, Septuaginta, being Latin for 70; it is often referred to as LXX. There are other traditions, one being that the work was completed in seventy days, another that each translator was kept in solitary confinement while the work was in progress, but that upon emerging the translators all produced versions that were

word for word identical! One or two very unimportant changes have been made here for the sake of clarity.

Exodus XX. 2.

2. Ἐγώ εἰμι Κύριος ¹ ὁ Θεός σου, ὅστις ² ἐξηγαγον (led) σε ⁴ ἐκ γῆς Αἴγυπτου, ἐξ οἴκου δουλείας.

3. Οὐκ ἔσονται ³ σοι ⁴ θεοὶ ἕτεροι πλην ἐμοῦ ⁵.

4. Οὐ ποιήσεις σεαυτῷ ⁶ εἰδωλον, οὐδε ⁷ παντος ⁸ ὁμοιωμα, ⁹ ὅσα ¹⁰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ¹¹ ἄνω, ¹² καὶ ὅσα ἐν τῇ γῇ κατω, καὶ ὅσα ἐν τοῖς ὕδασιν (waters) ὑποκατω τῆς γῆς.

5. Οὐ προσκυνήσεις ¹³ αὐτοῖς, οὐδε λατρεύσεις ¹⁴ αὐτοῖς· ἐγώ γὰρ εἰμι Κύριος ὁ Θεός σου, Θεός

1. Κύριος. Catholics will recognise the vocative of this word in the Kyrie Eleison. The 'Κυριακή οἰκία', 'the Lord's House', survives more obviously in the Scot. 'kirk' than in the Eng. 'church'. K. before modern Gk. names is an abbreviation for Κύριος, equivalent to 'Mr.'. 2. ὅστις, an emphatic form of ὅς, see lesson 5. 3. ἔσονται, 3rd person plural of the future of εἶμι. 4. σοι, dative of σὺ, which goes N. σὺ, Acc. σε, Gen. σου, D. σοι. This dative indicates possession—e.g. οἰκία ἐστὶ σοι, lit. 'a house is to you', which is another way of saying, "You have a house". 5. ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ, which goes thus, N. ἐγώ, A. (ἐ)με, G. (ἐ)μου, D. (ἐ)μοι. πλην (6) is always followed by gen. 6. σε + αὐτόν became one word, with the gen. σεαυτοῦ, dat. σεαυτῷ. 7. οὐ + δε = οὐδε. 8. παντος here means 'of anything'. Lit. 'of everything'. The former meaning occurs several times in this passage, but it is late Gk., and would not be allowed in Classical Gk., which in a case like this regularly uses a double negative, and says 'of nothing', οὐδενός. 9. ὁμοιωμα, the noun from ὁμοίος (c. 5). 10. ὅσα, n. pl. 'as many things as'. Supply ἐστί (are). Why not εἰσι? 11. What planet was named the old god who symbolised 'Heaven', οὐρανός? 12. ἄνω, κατω, adverbs from the prepositions ἀνά, κατά (up, down), meaning 'above, below'. The form ὑποκατω, 'underneath', is rare. 13. προσκυνεῶ, 'bow down', 'make obeisance'. 14. λατρεύω, 'worship'. Idolatry has become corrupted through the French. It should have been Idololatry = εἰδωλον + λατρεύω.

ζηλωτης,¹⁵ ἀποδιδους (referring) ἁμαρτίας¹⁶
 πατερων¹⁷ ἐπι τεκνα,¹⁸ ἕως (until) τριτης και
 τεταρτης γενεας²⁰ τοις μισουσι²¹ (for those hating)
 με. —

6. Και ποιων ἔλεος²² εἰς χιλιαδας²³ τοις ἀγαπωσι²⁴
 με και τοις φυλασσουσι²⁵ τα προσταγματα²⁶ μου.

7. Οὐ ληψει³² (2nd pers. sing. fut. middle
 λαμβανω—take: see c. 14) το ὄνομα Κυριου του Θεου
 σου ἐπι ματαιω²⁷ οὐ γαρ καθαρει²⁸ Κυριος ὁ Θεος
 σου τον λαμβανοντα²¹ το ὄνομα αὐτου ἐπι ματαιω.

15. ζηλωτης, 'jealous', is derived from ζηλος, 'rivalry', 'zealous'. 16. ἁμαρτία, 'a miss', 'error', 'sin'. 17. πατερων, gen. pl. of πατηρ. See first word of your Pronunciation Exercise. 18. τεκνον, 'child'. Caesar did *not* say, "Et tu, Brute" when he was murdered. He spoke in Gk., as many cultured Romans often did, and said to Brutus, "και συ, τεκνον" ("You too, son!"). 20. For τριτος, τεταρτος, see Numerals. γενεα, 'generation'; cf. genealogy, a study of the family. 21. The article and the participle, ὁ μισων, means 'The man hating', i.e. 'He who hates', or, in the plural, 'Those who hate'. This construction is very common in Gk. It occurs twice in the next verse. For the meaning cf. miso-gynist, μισω-γυνη, 'woman-hater'. 22. This is the noun (mercy), which is to be seen in the verb Eleison of the Kyrie Eleison. It is close to the Gk. word ἐλεημοσυνη, which became shortened in Eng. to 'alms' (a *singular* word). 23. χιλιαδες, 'thousands'. 24. Ἀγαπωσι. You have seen the noun before (c. 7). The verb has an α in the stem, and in the dat. pl. of the participle might have been ἀγαπα-ουσι, like μισουσι and φυλασσουσι, but the vowels run together to form -ω. 25. φυλασσουσι, 'guard'. The imperative middle 'guard yourself!' was used in the second sentence of c. 4. 26. προσταγματα, 'commands'. 27. ματαιος, 'vain', 'useless'. ἐπι ματαιω, 'for a vain (purpose)'. 28. καθαρει, 'will make καθαρως' (c. 5), 'unstained with guilt'. This verb is future, although it has no 'σ'. Though other verbs whose stem ends in ζ have σ in the future, all verbs ending in -ιζω have the following endings in the future: -ιω, -ιεις, -ιει, -ιουμεν, -ιειτε, -ιουσι.

8. Μνησθητι (remember) την ἡμέραν των σαββατων,²⁹ ἁγιάζειν³⁰ αὐτήν.

9. Ἐξ³¹ ἡμέρας ἐργάσει³² (middle) και ποιήσεις παντα τα ἔργα σου

10. Τῇ δε ἡμέρᾳ τῇ ἑβδομῇ³³, σαββατα Κυριῷ τῷ Θεῷ σου· οὐ ποιήσεις ἐν αὐτῇ παν⁸ ἔργον, συ και ὁ υἱός σου, και ἡ θυγατηρ³⁴ σου, ὁ παῖς³⁵ σου, και ἡ παιδισκη σου, ὁ βους³⁶ σου και το ὑπόζυγιον³⁷ σου, και παν κτηνος³⁸ σου, και ὁ προσηλυτης³⁹ ὁ παροικων²¹ ἐν σοι

11. Ἐν γὰρ ἐξ³¹ ἡμέραις ἐποίησε (made) Κυριος τον οὐρανον και την γην και την θαλασσαν και παντα τα ἐν αὐτοῖς, και κατεπαυσε (paused, rested*) τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ ἑβδομῇ· δια τουτο⁴⁰ εὐλόγησε⁴¹ Κυριος την ἡμέραν την ἑβδομην και ἡγίασεν (made holy) αὐτήν.

29. Σαββατα. The word is usually plural in Gk. In Hebrew it means 'rest'. 30. ἁγιος, 'holy'. Look up Hagiology. ἁγιάζω, 'to make holy'; notice the Infinitive ending in -ειν. 31. ἐξ. See Numerals. Extent of time *over* which something happens is shown by the accusative case in Gk. 32. ἐργάσει. Do one's ἔργα. Be careful of this 2nd pers. fut. mid.—it looks like 3rd sing. fut. active (see c. 14). 33. See Numerals—how often does the French journal 'Hebdomadaire' appear? 34. θυγατηρ. Ger. tochter, Scot. dochter, Eng. daughter. 35. παῖς, means a servant in the house, as well as a 'boy'. We sometimes refer to natives as 'boys'. The next noun is its feminine counterpart. 36. βους. The digamma reappears in the Lat. bos, bovis. Cf. Eng. 'bovine'. 37. ὑπόζυγιον ὑπο, 'under', and ζυγον, 'yoke' = a beast of burden. 38. κτηνος, neuter, 'possession', nearly always of cattle. 39. προσηλυτης, lit. one who comes to you. Look up 'proselyte'. He has his house alongside in your land. 40. δια τουτο, lit. 'on account of this', i.e. therefore. 41. εὐλόγησε, eulogy is a 'speaking well of someone'—'blessed'.

* This Intransitive meaning to an Active form is late Gk.; in Classical Gk. it would more likely be Middle (see c. 14).

12. Τιμα⁴² (imperative) τον πατερα σου και την μητερα σου ινα (in order that) ευ σοι γενηται (subjunctive, see c. 28 : it may become, or be) και ινα μακροχρονιος⁴³ γενη (2nd pers. γενηται) επι της γης της αγαθης ην Κυριος ο Θεος σου διδωσι (gives) σοι.

13. Ου μοιχευσεις.⁴⁴

14. Ου κλεψεις.

15. Ου φονευσεις.⁴⁵

16. Ου ψευδομαρτυρησεις⁴⁶ κατα⁴⁷ του⁴⁸ πλησιον σου μαρτυριαν⁴⁶ ψευδη (acc. fem.).

17. Ουκ επιθυμησεις⁴⁹ την γυναικα⁵¹ του πλησιον σου, ουκ επιθυμησεις την οικιαν του πλησιον σου, ουτε τον αγρον⁵⁰ αυτου, ουτε τον παιδα αυτου, ουτε την παιδισκην αυτου, ουτε τον βουν αυτου, ουτε το υποζυγιον αυτου, ουτε παν κτηνος αυτου, ουτε οσα τω πλησιον σου εστιν.

Exercise

Translate into English :—

1. οι βαρβαροι λατρευουσι τω ειδωλω. 2. ο Αγαμεμνων ου θελει φονευειν το τεκνον. 3. τα

42. The imperative is used when one gives a command—'honour'. 43. You have had both μακρος and χρονος before. This adjective is a combination of both. 44. μοιχευσεις, 'commit adultery'. 45. φονευσεις, 'shed blood'—i.e. 'do murder'. 46. ψευδομαρτυρησεις. See Eng. words beginning pseudo-. You have had μαρτυς (c. 3). What does this mean? (For ψευδη, see c. 12.) 47. κατα, 'against'. The prepositions have many meanings, and need very careful learning (see c. 22). 48. ο πλησιον, lit. 'the one near'—i.e. neighbour. πλησιον is an adverb, and therefore does not change its ending. 49. επιθυμησεις. Θυμος, 'heart', 'soul'—επι, 'on', 'to set one's heart on', 'covet'. 50. αγρος, Lat. ager—cf. 'agriculture—tilling of the field'.

51. γυναικα

ὑποζυγία πίνει τον κρουνον. 4. τι οὐ χορευετε, ὦ ἔταιροι; 5. φυλασσομεν τα δενδρα ἐν τοις ἀγροισ. 6. οὐ κλεψεις το βιβλιον μου. 7. οὐ προσκυνησομεν τῷ ἡλιῷ, ὦ βάρβαροι. 8. ἀβρως χορευσουσιν αἱ γυναικες περι το δενδρον. 9. ὁ πάτηρ οὐ τιμησει τα τεκνα, τα δε τεκνα μισησει τον πατερα. 10. οὐ πραξω το ἔργον τη ἑβδομη ἡμερα. 11. τις πεισει τον ποιητην κλεπτειν το του ἑταιρου ἀγαθον ὄνομα; 12. παντες (all) ποιησετε το του στρατηγου ἔργον. 13. ὁ στρατήγος πίνει τον των στρατιωτων οἶνον. 14. φονευουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τα ὑποζυγία. 15. πεισομεν την παιδισκην ποιειν το ἔργον. 16. ἀγαθα ἔστι τα του Κυριου ἔργα. 17. τη ἑβδομη ἡμερα, ὦ βαρβαροι, κλεψει ὁ Κυριος την σεληνην. 18. αὐτος λυσω το ὑποζυγιον. 19. θελομεν χορευειν παντες ἐν κυκλῷ. 20. τυπτει τα τεκνα την κορην.

KEY

1. The barbarians serve the idol. 2. Agamemnon does not wish to slay the child. 3. The beasts of burden are drinking the stream. 4. Why do you not dance, comrades? 5. We guard the trees in the fields. 6. You shall not steal my book. 7. We shall not bow down to the sun, barbarians. 8. The women will dance delicately round the tree. 9. The father will not honour the children, and the children will hate the father. 10. I shall not do the task on the seventh day. 11. Who will persuade the poet to steal the good name of the (i.e. his) comrade? 12. You will all do the general's task. 13. The general is drinking the soldiers' wine. 14. The men are slaying the beasts. 15. We shall persuade the maid to do the task. 16. Good are the works of the Lord. 17. On the seventh day, barbarians, the Lord will steal the moon. 18. I myself shall loose the beast. 19. We all wish to dance in a ring. 20. The children are striking the girl.

CHAPTER IX

THIRD DECLENSION. CONSONANT STEM

THE 3rd declension is a portmanteau one, and includes all nouns not belonging to the 1st and 2nd. It is consequently a large one, and far commoner in Greek than either of the first two. One standard Greek Grammar (Abbott and Mansfield) gives no fewer than forty-five different forms, another (Rutherford) sixty, and if you wanted to write Greek correctly or get full marks on a senseless grammar paper, you would have to know all these, including the declension of the Greek words for 'mustard', 'fore-arm', and 'liver'! But if you want to *read* Greek, all that matters is that you recognise a 3rd declension word when you see it in all the cases, and be able to find the word in a dictionary if you do not know its meaning. The first of these two things is comparatively simple, since as far as the termination of the cases goes, the many apparent forms can be reduced to *two main types* :—

1. So-called Consonantal stems (this chapter will deal only with these).
2. Vowel or Diphthong stems.

But because the 3rd declension has so many variations for the termination of the nominative singular, and dictionaries list words by the nominative singular and not by the stem, therefore a

nodding acquaintance at least must be made with the commonest of the forms, in the nominative, if you want to acquire any facility in reading Greek.

I. THE CONSONANTAL STEMS

These can be reduced to five masculine and feminine types and one neuter, though each type in all cases, except the nominative singular, ends in the same letter (or letters), thus :—

<i>Masc. or Fem. Nouns.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Masc. or Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
Nom.	many forms	-μα	Nom. stem.	+ ες	-ματα
Acc.	stem + α	-μα	Acc.	„ + ας	-ματα
Gen.	„ + ος	-ματος	Gen.	„ + ων	-ματων
Dat.	„ + ι	-ματι	Dat.	„ + σι(ν)	-μασι(ν)

How to Find the Stem.—The stem is that part of the word to which the case-endings are added. It cannot always be found from the nominative singular, but it can be found by dropping the -ος of the genitive. E.g. ἔλπις, 'hope'—genitive ἐλπίδος. ∴ stem ἐλπίδ-; χρῆμα, 'thing'—genitive χρηματος. ∴ χρηματ-.

How to Find the Nominative

Singular Nominative. The numerous forms are best learnt by practice, but it is sometimes formed by adding 'ς' to the stem after dropping the consonant—e.g. ἐλπις—and sometimes by adding 'ς' and making the necessary euphonic changes—

e.g. stem γυπ- : nom. γυψ (for γυπς), 'vulture'.

„ φλεβ- : „ φλεψ (for φλεβς), 'vein'
(phlebitis).

„ νυκτ- : „ νυξ (for νυκτς), 'night'.

Masculine and feminine stems in ν, ρ and ς lengthen the final vowel of the stem if it is short, but keep it if it is long.

e.g. stem δαιμον- : nom. δαιμων—'divinity' (demon),
gen. δαιμονος.

stem λιμεν- : nom. λιμην—'harbour', gen. λιμενος.

but stem λειμων- : nom. λειμων—'meadow', gen.
λειμωνος.

stem θηρ- : nom. θηρ—'beast', gen. θηρος.

Dative Plural. N.B.—When -σι is added to the stem, euphonic change must frequently be made thus :—

ἐλπις : ἐλπισι(ν) instead of ἐλπιδ-σι(ν).

γυψ : γυψι(ν).

νυξ : νυξι(ν).

We can now take examples of the five commonest *Consonantal (M. & F.) types*.

I. *Stem in -ντ.*

λεων, 'lion' (leonine).

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.	λεων	λεοντες
A.	λεοντα	λεοντας
G.	λεοντος	λεοντων
D.	λεοντι	λεουσι (note this carefully— euphonic change for λεοντ-σι).

Similarly,

Nom.	Stem.	Gen. sing.	Dat. plur.	Eng.	Eng. Deriv.
γερων	γεροντ-	γεροντος	γερουσι	old man	gerontocratic
δρακων	δρακοντ-	δρακοντος	δρακουσι	snake	dragon
ελεφας	ελεφαντ-	ελεφαντος	ελεφασι	elephant	elephantine
γιγας	γιγαντ-	γιγαντος	γιγασι	giant	gigantic

N.B.—In the following examples practise declining aloud the words, and try to discover for yourself the English derivative. In each of the five types, nouns that you have already met are placed first. Incidentally in Chapter III, out of fifty-one words thirty-eight are 3rd declension—which all goes to show how common this declension is!

2. Stems in Gutturals (-γ, -κ, -χ).

Nom.	Stem.	Gen. sing.	Dat. plur.	Eng.	Deriv.
γ {	φλοξ	φλογος	φλοξι	flame	phlox
	φαλαγξ	φαλαγγος	φαλαγξι	phalanx	—
	λαρυγξ	λαρυγγος	λαρυγξι	larynx	—
	συριγξ	συριγγος	συριγξι	pipe	syringe
	πτερυξ	πτερυγγος	πτερυγξι	wing	pterodactyl
αιξ	αιγος	αιξι	goat	—	
κ {	κλιμαξ	κλιμακος	κλιμαξι	ladder	climax
	ανθραξ	ανθρακος	ανθραξι	ashes	anthracite
	σαρξ	σαρκος	—	flesh	sarcophagus
	φυλαξ	φυλακος	φυλαξι	guard	prophylactic
χ ονυξ	ονυχ-	ονυχος	ονυξι	nail	onyx

3. Stems in Dentals (-δ, -τ, -θ). *N.B.*—A few nouns ending in -ις make the accusative singular in -ιν.

Nom.	Stem.	Acc. sing.	Gen. sing.	Dat. plur.	Eng.	Deriv.
ερις	εριδ-	εριν	εριδος	—	strife	—
χαρις	χαριτ-	χαριν	χαριτος	χαρισι	grace or favour	—
ορνις	ορνιθ-	ορνιν	ορνιθος	ορνισι	bird	ornithology

BUT

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Stem.</i>	<i>Acc. sing.</i>	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Dat. plur.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>
ἐλπίς ἀσπίς παις	ἐλπίδ- ἀσπίδ- παιδ-	ἐλπίδα ἀσπίδα παιδα	ἐλπίδος ἀσπίδος παιδος	ἐλπίσι ἀσπίσι παισι	hope shield child or boy	— aspidistra peda- gogue
Ἑλλάς λαμπάς ἔρως γέλως πούς	Ἑλλαδ- λαμπαδ- ἔρωτ- γελωτ- ποδ-	Ἑλλαδα λαμπαδα ἔρωτα γελωτα ποδα	Ἑλλαδος λαμπαδος ἔρωτος γελωτος ποδος	— λαμπασι ἔρωσι — ποσι	Greece torch love laughter foot	Helladic lamp erotic — octopus, chiropodist

4. *Stems ending in ρ.* Most lengthen the final vowel to form the nom. A few are irregular in the cases underlined, though the longer forms (πατερός, ἀνέρος * etc.) are sometimes found in poetry.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat. sing.</i>	<i>Dat. plur.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>
ἀήρ	ἀέρα	ἀέρος	ἀέρι	—	air	{ aerial aeroplane
αἴθηρ	αἴθερα	αἴθερος	αἴθερι	—	upper air		ether, ethereal
<u>χεῖρ</u>	χεῖρα (poet.)	χείρος	χειρι	χερσι	hand	chiro- podist
πατήρ	χερά πατέρα	χερός <u>πατρός</u> *	χερι <u>πατρι</u>	<u>πατρασι</u>	father	patriarch
μητήρ	μητέρα	<u>μητρός</u>	<u>μητρι</u>	<u>μητρασι</u>	mother	metro- polis
θυγατήρ	θυγατέρα	<u>θυγατρός</u>	<u>θυγατρι</u>	<u>θυγατρασι</u>	daughter	—
γαστήρ	γαστέρα	γαστρός	γαστρι	—	stomach	gastritis
<i>but</i> ἀνήρ omits ε throughout, and inserts δ, thus :—						
—	ἄνδρα	ἄνδρος *	ἄνδρι	ἄνδρασι	man	philander
ἀστήρ	ἀστερά	ἀστερός	ἀστερι	ἄστρασι	star	aster
ἦρ, ἔαρ (π.)	ἦρ	ἦρος	ἦρι	—	spring	—
θηρ	θηρα	θηρός	θηρι	θηρσι	beast	—
κρατήρ	κρατήρα	κρατήρος	κρατήρι	κρατήρσι	bowl	crater
πυρ (π.)	πυρ	πυρός	πυρι	—	fire	{ pyrex, pyro- technics
ῥητωρ	ῥητορά	ῥητορός	ῥητορι	ῥητορσι	speaker		rhetoric

Translate :—

1. οἱ μὲν ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσι χεῖρας καὶ ποδας, οἱ δὲ θηρὲς μόνον ποδας.

2. τοῖς μὲν ὄρνιθιν εἰσὶ πτερυγες, τῷ δὲ λέοντι οὐ.

3. αἱ λαμπάδες λαμπουσὶν ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἑλληνῶν χερσίν.

4. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐλευθεροῦσι τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς παῖδας ἐκ τῶν τοῦ πυρὸς φλογῶν.

5. τὰ τοῦ γεροντοῦ ὄμματα ἐλάμπει πολλὴ ἐλπίδι.

6. δύο (two) ἄνθρωποι παρεκύψαν (looked out) ἐκ δεσμωτηρίου (prison) ὁ μὲν εἰς πηλὸν ἐβλέπε (looked), ὁ δὲ ἄστερας.

KEY

1. Men have hands and feet, but wild beasts only feet.
2. Birds have wings (lit. to birds there are wings), but the lion has not.
3. The torches shine in the hands of the Greeks.
4. The men free the women and children from the flames of the fire.
5. The old man's eyes were shining with much hope.
6. Two men looked out from a prison; one saw mud, the other stars.

Passages from Greek Literature

1. οὐ παντὸς ἄνδρος εἰς Κορινθὸν ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.
2. Ἑλληνας αἰεὶ παῖδες, γέρον δὲ Ἑλλήν οὐκ ἔστιν. Plato.
3. δις παῖδες οἱ γέροντες.
4. ἔλεφαντα ἐκ μίας ποιεῖ.

1. Proverb. 'Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum'—'We can't all go to New York.' ἔστι with gen. often means, 'it is the characteristic, duty, fate, etc., of'—as if that 'belongs to him'.

2. Said by an Egyptian priest to Solon. Keats understood this quality of the Greeks—'for ever panting and for ever young'.

3. Sc. εἰσι. How can you tell which word is the subject?

4. Proverb. Cf. our 'he makes a mountain out of a molehill'.

5. ἄλλ' εἰσι μητρι παιδες ἄγκυραι βίου.—Soph.
 6. ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πασα γη ταφος.—Thuc.
 7. και γαρ χερσος χειρ και ποδος πους ἐνδεης.
 8. ὦ παιδες Ἑλληνῶν ἴτε,
 ἐλευθερουτε πατριδ', ἐλευθερουτε δε
 παιδας, γυναικας, θεων τε πατρῶων ἑδρας,
 θηκας δε προγονων· νυν ὑπερ παντων ἄγων.
Æsch.
 9. ὦ βαρβαρ' ἐξευροντες Ἑλληνες κακα.—Eur.

Epigrams

On a Boy of Twelve

10. Δωδεκετη τον παιδα πατηρ ἀπεθηκε Φιλιππος
 ἐνθαδε την πολλην ἐλπιδα, Νικοτελην.
Callimachus.

6. From the famous Funeral Oration of Pericles. These words are inscribed over the War Memorial in front of the Palace in Athens. Sc. ἐστι, as frequently.

8. The war-cry of the Gk. sailors at the battle of Salamis (from the play celebrating the victory—the 'Persians' of Æschylus). νυν ὑπερ παντων ἄγων, 'the fight now is for your all'. Metaxas, the Prime Minister of Greece, quoted these words in his proclamation to the Gk. people in Oct., 1940, when Italy invaded Greece, and Greece refused to give in. γυναικας, C. 7, c. 13.

9. ἐξευροντες, aor. part. from ἐξευρισκω—find out, devise. A line from 'The Trojan Women', by Euripides.

10-12. Three 'Epigrams', the first by Callimachus (an epitaph on a boy of twelve), the next two by Plato. They come from a collection of over 6000 short elegiac poems, known as the *Palatine Anthology*, because it was discovered in the Palatine Library at Heidelberg by a young scholar of nineteen in 1606. Over 300 writers are included, ranging from about 700 B.C. to A.D. 900. The collection consists of epitaphs, dedications, love-poems, reflections on life and death and other subjects—thus giving us a glimpse into the Gk. mind through seventeen centuries. The word 'epigram' is misleading. In Gk., ἐπιγραμμα means only a 'thing written—on (something)', and has none of the straining

Star-gazing

11. Ἄστερας εἰσαθρεῖς, Ἄστηρ ἔμος· εἶθε γενοίμην
οὐρανός, ὡς πολλοῖς ὀμμασὶν εἰς σε βλέπω.
Plato.

Aster

12. Ἄστηρ πρὶν μὲν ἔλαμπες ἐνὶ ζῳοῖσιν Ἐῶσος
νῦν δὲ θανῶν λαμπεῖς Ἐσπερὸς ἐν φθιμένοισι.
Plato.

after cleverness, sting-in-the-tail aim of Eng. epigrams. These three little gems are good examples of the directness and simple charm of the Gk. which is so difficult to reproduce in Eng. When you have puzzled them out, you might like to compare the well-known renderings by Shelley of the two from Plato with a more literal translation.

11. " Sweet child, thou star of love and beauty bright,
Alone thou lookest on the midnight skies;
Oh, that my spirit were yon heaven of light,
To gaze upon thee with a thousand eyes."
—SHELLEY.

This is at least twice as long as the Gk., which contains, for instance, nothing of 'love and beauty bright'. S. misses the play upon the words in Gk., ἄστερας, ἄστηρ, and his last two lines have less simplicity and restraint. Ἄστηρ is a boy's name, as well as meaning 'a star'. 'Stella' is perhaps the nearest Eng. equivalent. Try to make your own translation. Criticise the following attempt:—

- " Gazing at stars, my Stella? Might I be
The sky with many eyes to gaze on thee."—F. K. S.
12. " Thou wert the morning star among the living,
Ere thy fair light had fled;
Now having died thou art as Hesperus giving
New splendour to the dead."—SHELLEY.

S. misses ἔλαμπες, λαμπεῖς, 'fair light', 'new splendour', not in the Gk. Try to improve on—

- " Aster, once our Morning Star,
What light on men you shed;
Now having died, an Evening Star
You shine among the dead."—F. K. S.

VOCABULARY

πλους, voyage.

Ἕλλην, a Greek (v. c. 10).

ἀει, adv. always.

δισ, twice.

μυια, -ας, fly.

ἐκ, prep. with gen., out of
(written ἐξ before vowel).

ἀγκυρα, -ας, anchor.

ἐπιφανης, adj. appearing
manifest, conspicuous
(epiphany), famous.

ἐνδεης, adj. (with gen.) lack-
ing, in need (of).

ἴτε, go (ye), imper. of εἶμι (ibo).

ἐλευθερουτε, free (ye).

πατρις, -ιδος, country.

πατρως, paternal, ancestral.

ἔδρα, -ας, seat, so (of the gods)
temples.

θηκη, -ης, chest, tomb.

προγονος, -ου, ancestor (born
before).

νυν, adv., now.

ὑπερ, prep. with gen. 'on
behalf of'.

ἄγων, contest, c. 10.

δωδεκετης, twelve years old
(why the Dodecanese?).

ἐνθαδε, adv., here.

ἀπεθηκε, laid by (v. c. 16).

πολλην, acc. fem. sing. of
πολυς, much. Here =
great.

εἰσαθρεω, I gaze on.

ἔμος, my.

εἶθε γενοιμην, would I were I
(εἶθε, a particle expressing
a wish.)

ὥς, conj. that (expressing
purpose).

ὄμμα, eye.

βλεπω, I see, look.

πριν, adv. formerly.

μεν, particle pointing the way
to a following δε, 'On the
one hand' but better
omitted in Eng.

ἐλαμπες, you were shining.
Impf. tense (v. c. 11).

λαμπω, I shine (lamp).

ἐνι, poet. for ἐν.

Ἔως, adj. of Dawn.

ἀποθνησκω (see c. 15).

θανων, having
died. } (both
φθιμενοις, the } irregular
dead. } verbs).

CHAPTER X

THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS (continued)

5. *Stems in Nasal v.* There is a large number of nouns ending in *v* (mostly *-ην* or *-ων*) which are not declined like *λεων* (see previous chapter), but thus:—

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. λιμην (harbour)	λιμενες	μην (month, deriv. moon)	μηνες
A. λιμενα	λιμενας	μηνα	μηνας
G. λιμενος	λιμενων	μηνος	μηνων
D. λιμενι	λιμεσι	μηνι	μησι
<i>Like λιμην</i> are declined—		<i>Like μην</i> —	
<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>
ποιμην, shepherd	(Philopoemen)	Ἕλλην, a Greek	(Hellenic)
φρην, mind	(phrenology)	Σειρην, a Siren	(siren)
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. λειμων (meadow)	λειμωνες	ἀηδων (nightingale)	ἀηδονες
A. λειμωνα	λειμωνας	ἀηδονα	ἀηδονας
G. λειμωνος	λειμωνων	ἀηδονος	ἀηδονων
D. λειμωνι	λειμωνσι	ἀηδονι	ἀηδοσι
<i>Like λειμων</i> are declined—		<i>Like ἀηδων</i> —	
<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>
ἀγων, { contest struggle	(agony)	τεκτων, craftsman	(architect)
χειμων, winter, storm		χθων, earth	(chthonian)
χιτων, tunic	(chiton)	ἡγεμων, general	(hegemony)
πυλων, gateway	(pylon)	δαιμων, divinity	(demon)
		εικων, image	(iconoclast)
		χιων, snow	

Can you now translate this lovely fragment of Sappho?

ἦρος ἄγγελος ἱμεροφωνος ἀηδων

ἱμερος, 'yearning'. ἱμεροφωνος adj. 'of lovely voice'—the voice of desire.

6. *Neuter nouns with termination in -μα*. There are hundreds of these—we had twelve in the early chapters. How many of them can you remember, and what does the ending -μα usually denote? (See c. 3.) They all have stem -ματ- and decline like (το) χρημα, 'thing' (in plur. often 'money').

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.V.A.	χρημα	χρηματα
G.	χρηματος	χρηματων
D.	χρηματι	χρημασι

Note that the final consonant of stem drops out before the termination -σι of the dative plural.

Here are some common examples with English derivatives. Cover up all but the first column, and try to discover their meanings. The first four you have had already.

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>
δραμα	—	—	ἀνεστραφη γαρ παντα νυν τα πραγματα.—Palladas. "All the world is now upside down."
κυμα	—	kymograph	
στιγμα	—	—	
δογμα	—	—	
πραγμα	deed, matter, affair	pragmatic	
γραμμα	writing	grammar, telegram	
σχημα	figure	scheme, show	
μαθημα	lesson, learning	mathematics	τα μαθηματα, 'mathematics'.

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>
παθημα	suffering	sympathy	Gk. proverb—παθηματα μαθηματα—experientia docet.
σωμα χρωμα	body colour	chromosome panchro- matic	
σημα	sign, tomb	semantics	το σωμα σημα, 'the body is a tomb', because it imprisons the spirit.
ονομα	name	anonymous onomato- pœia	} and many medical terms.
αινιγμα χασμα	riddle a yawning hollow	enigma chasm	
ρευμα στομα αιμα	stream, flow mouth blood	rheum stomata hæmorrhage	
πνευμα δερμα	breath skin	pneumatic dermatitis	
σπερμα τερμα	seed boundary	sperm term	

7. *Neuter nouns with terminations in -ος.* Also a very common type, but must be carefully distinguished from 2nd declension *masculine* nouns ending in -ος. You have had the following six already. What do they mean? τέλος, παθος, χασος, βαθος, φεγγος, θερος, and ήθος. They all decline like μέρος, 'share' or 'part'.

Sing.

N.V.A. μέρος
G. μερους (contracted from μερε-ος).
D. μερει (contracted from μερε-ι).

Plur.

N.V.A. μερη (contracted from μερε-α)
G. μερων (contracted from μερε-ων).
D. μερεσι.

Learn this carefully by heart, and notice the dative plural. Similarly are declined :—

	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>N. & A. plur.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>
(το) ἔτος κερδος κλεος λεχος μενος τειχος σκευος	ἔτους κερδους λεχους μενους τειχους	ἔτη κερδη κλεα (irreg.) λεχη τειχη σκευη	year. gain. glory. bed. might, strength. city wall. implement (pl. gear).

And many other words with English derivatives, e.g.:—

	<i>Engl.</i>	<i>Deriv.</i>	
(το) ἄλγος ἄνθος ἔθνος <u>γενος</u> ἔπος μελος ἔθος πληθος ειδος βαρος ἄχος ἄκος μισος παθος ψευδος <u>ὄρος</u> κρατος καλλος σθενος	grief, pain flower nation, race family word song custom crowd, multitude form weight pain cure hate suffering falsehood mountain might, rule beauty strength	neuralgia {anthology polyanthus ethnology genealogy epic melic plethora kaleidoscope barometer ache panacea misogyny sympathy pseudonym an Oread democracy. } callisthenics	τα ἔπη = epic poetry. τα μελη = lyric poetry. 'ethics' is derived from ἠθος = moral character. Latin. mores. cures all.

Translate :—

1. παντων χρηματων ανθρωπος μετρον εστιν.

2. η Σφιγξ ειχε¹ προσωπον μεν γυναικος,² στηθος δε και ουραν λεοντος,³ και πτερυγας⁴ ορνιθος.⁵

3. HOW TO CATCH A CROCODILE

(adapted from Herodotus)

Ἐν τῷ Νειλῷ κροκοδειλοι πολλοι εἰσιν· οἱ γὰρ Αἴγυπτιοι οὐκ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτούς, ἱεροὺς νομίζοντες. τοῦ δε κροκοδειλου ἡ φύσις⁶ ἐστὶ τοιαυδε.⁷ τοὺς τοῦ χειμῶνος μηνᾶς⁸ ἐσθίει οὐδεν· τικτεῖ δε ὥρα ἐν τῇ γῆ, καὶ ἐκλεπτεῖ, καὶ τὸ πολὺ τῆς ἡμέρας⁹ διατριβεῖ ἐν τῇ γῆ, τὴν δε νυκτᾶ¹⁰ πᾶσαν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ· θερμότερον¹¹ γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ὕδωρ¹² τοῦ τε αἰθέρος¹³ καὶ τῆς δροσού.

ἔχει δε ὁ κροκοδειλος ὀφθαλμοὺς ὕψος, μεγάλους¹⁴ δε ὀδοντάς κατα λόγον¹⁵ τοῦ σώματος.¹⁶ γλῶσσαν δε μόνον θηρῶν οὐκ ἔχει, οὐδε κινεῖ τὴν κατω γναθον.¹⁷ ἔχει δε καὶ ὄνυχας¹⁸ καρτεροὺς καὶ δερμα¹⁹ παχὺ. τυφλὸν δε ἐν τῷ ὕδατι, ἐν δε τῷ ἄερι²⁰ ὄξυ βλέπει. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ὀρνιθες καὶ θηρες φευγουσιν αὐτον, ὁ δε τροχιλος εἰρηναῖος αὐτῷ ἐστὶ· ὁ γὰρ κροκοδειλος

(Numbers refer to chapter and section.)

1. Impf. of ἔχω, 'I have'. 2. v. 12. 5. 3. v. 9. 1. 4. v. 9. 2. 5. v. 9. 3. 6. v. 13. 1. 7. Of such a kind (referring to what follows). v. 24. Correlatives. 8. v. 10. 5, acc. of duration of time, v. 22. 1. 9. Large part of the day. 10. v. 9. 1. 11. Comparative of θερμός, hotter. 12. v. 12. 5. 13. v. 9. 4, 'than the air', v. 19. 14. Acc. plur. of μέγας, great. 15. In proportion to, lit. according to the reckoning of, v. 22 B. 16. v. 10. 6. 17. The lower jaw (lit. the below jaw). Gk. uses an adv. in between the article and a noun as equivalent to an adj. 18. v. 9. 2. 19. v. 10. 6. 20. v. 9. 4.

ὦν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ στόμα ²¹ ἔχει μέστον βδελλων, ἐκβας ²² δε εἰς ²³ τὴν γῆν ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος, ἐπειτα χασκεῖ· ἐνταυθα ὁ τροχιλος εἰσδυνων εἰς τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ καταπίνει τὰς βδέλλας, ὁ δε κροκοδειλος οὐ βλαπτει αὐτον. τῶν μεν κροκοδειλων ἀγραι ²⁴ εἰσι πολλαι και παντοιαι, ταυτην ²⁵ δε μονην γραφω. νωτον ὕος ὁ θηρευτης ²⁶ δελεαζει ²⁷ περι ἀγκιστρον, και ριπτει εἰς μέσον τὸν ποταμον, ²⁸ αὐτος ²⁹ δε ἐπι ³⁰ τοῦ χειλους τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἔχων ³¹ ὕν ζωην ³² ταυτην τυπτει. ὁ δε κροκοδειλος ἀκουει τὴν φωνην και ᾄσσει εἰς αὐτην, ἐντυγχανων δε τῷ νωτῷ καταπίνει· ὁ δε θηρευτης ἔλκει αὐτον εἰς τὴν γῆν.

ἐνταυθα δε πρωτον πηλῶ πλαττει τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ· τοῦτο δε ποιησας ³³ ῥαδιως αὐτον ἀποκτεινει.

VOCABULARY

ἀγκιστρον, a hook.

ἀγρα, hunting.

Αἰγυπτιος, -ου, an Egyptian.

ἀκουω, I hear.

ἀποκτεινω, I kill.

ἄσσω, I dart or rush forward.

βλαπτω, I hurt.

βδέλλα, -ης, leech.

γραφω, I write.

διατριβω, I spend.

δροςος, -ου, dew.

εἰρηναιος, *adj.* of peace, peaceful (Irene).

εἰσδυνω, I enter.

ἐκλεπω, I hatch.

ἔλκω, I drag.

ἐνταυθα, then.

ἐντυγχανω, I meet (*dat.*).

21. v. 10. 6. 22. ἐκβας, aor. partic. of βαινω, 'getting out'. 23. εἰς, prep. (with acc.) 'into', 'on to'. 24. ἀγραι, here = ways of catching. 25. ταυτην, sc. ἀγραν. ταυτην is acc. fem. sing. of the demonstrative adj. οὗτος, 'this', v. 24. 26. θηρευτης, the man who hunts θηρες—i.e. a 'hunter'. 27. δελεαρ is a bait. ∴ δελεαζω = 'use as a bait'. 28. Gk. says, 'middle the river'; we say 'middle of the river'. 29. αὐτος, 'he himself', v. prons. 24. 30. ἐπι with the gen. means 'on', v. preps. 22 D. 31. ἔχων, pres. partic. 'having'. 32. Adj., 'alive', 'living'. 33. ποιησας, aor. partic. of ποιω—'having done'.

ἐπειτα, *adv.* next, there-
 upon.
 ἐσθίω, I eat
 καταπίνω, I drink down, or
 swallow.
 καρτερός, *adj.* strong.
 κινέω, I move.
 κροκοδείλος, -ου, crocodile.
 μέστος, *adj.* full (*gen.*).
 μέτρον, -ου, measure.
 Νεῖλος, -ου, River Nile.
 νομίζω, I think.
 νωτόν, -ου, back, chine.
 ὄδους, ὄδοντος, tooth.
 ὄξυς, ὄξεια, ὄξυ, *adj.* sharp,
 keen.
 ὄρνις, -ιθος, bird.
 οὐρά, -ας, tail.
 οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one,
 nothing.

οὐδέ, *neg.*
 παντοῖος, *adj.* of all sorts.
 παχύς, παχία, παχύ, *adj.*
 thick.
 πηλός, -ου, mud.
 πλαττώ, I mould (plastic),
 smear.
 ῥαδίως, easily, *adv.*
 ῥίπτω, I throw.
 στήθος, -ους, breast (stetho-
 scope).
 τικτώ, I bring forth.
 τροχίλος, sand-piper or wag-
 tail.
 τυφλός, *adj.* blind.
 ὑς, ὑός, pig (another form of
 σὺς), *acc.* is ὑν.
 φεύγω, I flee from (*acc.*).
 χασκώ, I gape.
 χείλος, -ους, lip.

CHAPTER XI

THE VERB ; 1ST AND 2ND AORIST AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE, INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES

A WORKING knowledge of the Ten Commandments should enable you to recognise your future at once. This may sound ambiguous, but you have seen λατρευ-ω become λατρευσ-ω, and κλεπτω become κλεψω (κλειπτ-σ-ω), and ἐργαζομαι (Middle; see c. 14) ἐργασομαι. It is but a step from the future to the past. The tense by which the Greeks indicated that someone did something in the past is called the AORIST. The same process of adding σ to the stem must be followed. There is also a different set of terminations in which the letter α predominates. But this time it is not merely a question of pinning a tail on the donkey. We have also to tie something on in front. This something is called the AUGMENT, a sign of the past tense in Greek, consisting usually of the letter ε attached as a prefix to the front of the verb. Thus χορευω, 'I dance'; χορευσω, future, 'I shall dance'; ἐ-χορευσα, aorist, 'I danced'. Here is the tense with its endings :—

ἐχορευσα, I danced.

ἐχορευσας, you danced (referring to a single person).

ἐχορευσε(ν), he (or she) danced.

ἐχορευσαμεν, we danced.

ἐχορευσατε, you danced (referring to two or more).

ἐχορευσαν, they danced.

If, however, the verb begins with a vowel, the effect of the augment is to lengthen the vowel, in the same way that you saw a vowel in the stem lengthen when the verb became future—i.e. α and ε become η; ο, ι and υ become ω, ῖ, ῦ respectively. Thus ἀγιάζω in c. 8 became ἡγιάσα, and ὀρίζω, c. 3, would be ὠρίσα. (N.B.—This means that if you have a past tense beginning with η, you may have to look up a word beginning either with α or with ε.)

Sometimes a verb is a *compound* verb—i.e., it consists of a main verb and a preposition (see c. 21). In that case the augment comes in between the preposition and the verb, replacing the final vowel if the preposition has two syllables—e.g. ‘I rest’ (see note * on c. 8), κατα-παύω, ‘he rested,’ κατ-επαύσε. This is of the utmost importance to remember; if you have a word in a past tense, you must take away the augment in looking for the present tense, the form in which the verb will be found in a word list.

IMPERFECT TENSE

When the Greeks wished to express a *continuous* action in the past, they used a tense called the imperfect, implying something begun, but not finished, in the past. This tense was formed from the *present* with the augment prefixed. Here are

its forms—you will notice that the 1st person singular is identical with the 3rd person plural.

ἔχορευον, I was dancing.

ἔχορευες, you (sing.) were dancing.

ἔχορευε(ν), he (or she) was dancing.

ἔχορευομεν, we were dancing.

ἔχορευετε, you (plur.) were dancing.

ἔχορευον, they were dancing.

It is important to grasp the distinction between the aorist and the imperfect, especially as there are many translations of the latter. The aorist narrates a fact that is instantaneous, single, and finished; the imperfect describes an action that is prolonged, sustained, and repeated, or any one of these. Thus ἔχορευον may mean 'I was dancing', 'I used to dance', 'I began to dance', 'I was for dancing', and so on. Here is a sentence which well illustrates the difference between the imperfect and aorist tenses. The Persian aristocrat, Orontas, who had been considered friendly to the Greeks, is convicted of treachery. As he is led to execution, he is still accorded the honours due to his rank. "And when they saw him (those) who previously were in the habit of bowing down (imperfect) also then bowed down (aorist)." ἐπει δε ειδον αυτον οϊπερ προσθεν προσεκυνουν (προσεκυνε-ον) και τοτε προσεκυνησαν. (Notice the position of the augment in the compound verb.)

EXERCISE. FIRST AORIST AND IMPERFECT

Translate :—

1. ἡ γυνὴ ἐφόνευσεν τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα. 2. ἤκουσας τοὺς τοῦ κριτοῦ λόγους. 3. οἱ παῖδες ἐχορεύον ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ. 4. οὐδεὶς ἐπράξεν τὸ ἔργον ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. 5. οἱ δούλοι προσεκύνησαν τῷ δεσποτῇ. 6. ἕξ ἡμέρας ἐφυλάσσετε τὴν πόλιν, ὦ φυλάκες. 7. ὁ τῶν θεῶν πατήρ κατέπινε τοὺς παῖδας. 8. αὐτοὶ οὐκ ἐκλεψάμεν τὸν χρυσόν. 9. ὁ δεσποτὴς ἐκομίζεν τὸ δείπνον τῷ κυνί. 10. αἶψά πεβαλλόμεν κακὸν κρέας. 11. οὐχ ὠρίσατε τούδε τὸν νόμον ἔμοι, ὦ θεοί. 12. τὸ ῥεῦμα κατέσυρε τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ κεφαλὴν.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. The woman slew Agamemnon. 2. You heard the words of the judge. 3. The children were dancing in the road. 4. No one did the task on that day. 5. The slaves bowed down to the master. 6. For six days you were guarding the city, guards. 7. The father of the gods used to devour the (i.e. his) children. 8. We ourselves did not steal the gold. 9. The master was bringing the meal for the dog. 10. We were always throwing away bad meat. 11. You did not define this law for me, gods. 12. The stream was sweeping down the head of the poet.

SECOND AORIST

The aorist you have learned is called the 1st or the weak aorist. It is formed regularly. But there is another large class of aorists called the 2nd or strong aorist. There are no rules for forming the stems of these. 2nd aorists are like the Cyclops of old: they are each a law unto themselves. You have to learn each one as you come to it. Their

endings, however, are always those of the *imperfect* tense. Thus εἶδον, the 2nd aorist, from ὄραω, 'I see', goes εἶδ-ον, -ες, -ε, -ομεν, -ετε, -ον. The augment, by the way, of εἶδον and εἶχον is irregular, εἰ replacing ι and η respectively. The 2nd Aor. Participle ends in -ων, and is declined like the noun γερων.

EXERCISE. SECOND AORIST

Translate :—

1. ὁ κυων ἀπεβᾶλε το κρεας. 2. ὁ δεσποτης παρεβᾶλε το κρεας τῷ κυνι. 3. εἶδομεν την του κροκοδειλου σκιαν. 4. οἱ στρατιωται οὐκ ἔλαβον την πολιν. 5. τι ποτε (επει) ὑπελαβετε την σκιαν εἶναι; 6. οὐκ εἶδες τον κυνα διαβαινοντα τον ποταμον. 7. ἐγῶ, ὦ πολιται, ἐπει ἐν τοις Λακεδαιμονιοις ἦν αἰ εἴσω εἶχον το δειπνον. 8. ἐκελευσα τον δουλον παιειν τον ὄνον.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. The dog threw away the meat. 2. The master threw down the meat before the dog. 3. We saw the shadow of the crocodile. 4. The soldiers did not take the city. 5. What ever did you suppose the shadow to be? 6. You did not see the dog crossing the river. 7. I, citizens, when I was among the Spartans, always had my dinner outside. 8. I ordered the slave to strike the ass.

Two Fables from Æsop

Æsop was said to be a deformed Phrygian slave of about the sixth century B.C. He was freed by his Samian master, and came to the court of king Croesus, the fabulously wealthy despot of Lydia. Tradition says that Æsop went to Delphi, where he was put to death for sacrilege. We do not know

for certain whether Æsop wrote anything, but these fables have been ascribed to him.

Κυων και Δεσποτης

ΕΙΧΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΟΤΕ¹ ΚΥΝΑ² ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΟΝ³ ΚΑΙ ΟΝΟΝ.⁴ ΑΙ ΔΕ ΠΡΟΣΠΑΙΖΕ⁵ ΤΩ ΚΥΝΙ. ΚΑΙ ΕΙ ΠΟΤΕ⁶ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΝ ΕΞΩ⁷ ΕΙΧΕ, ΕΚΟΜΙΖΕ ΤΙ ΑΥΤΩ⁸ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΙΟΝΤΙ⁹ ΠΑΡΕΒΑΛΕ.¹⁰ Ο ΔΕ ΟΝΟΣ ΕΖΗΛΩΣΕΝ, ΩΣΤΕ¹¹ ΠΡΟ-ΕΔΡΑΜΕ¹² ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ.¹³ ΚΑΙ ΣΚΙΡΤΩΝ¹⁴ ΕΛΑΚΤΙΣΕ¹⁵ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΝ. ΚΑΙ ΟΥΤΟΣ

1. ποτε, 'once', 'ever'. But as first word of a sentence, it asks a question, 'When?' 2. Κυων, 3rd declension stem, κυν-; Lat. *canis*. The *Cynics* were a school of philosophers, who snarled like dogs. 3. Μελιταιιον. See Acts 28. 1. Maltese lapdogs were favourite pets of Roman ladies. 4. ονος. See list of proverbs about the ass. 5. προσπαιζω. Notice the position of the augment. παις, 'boy'; hence παιζω, 'play', προσπαιζω, 'play with'. 6. ει ποτε, if ever = whenever. 7. εξω—i.e. not at home. 8. αυτω. Not *to* him, which would require a prep. with the accus., but *for* him. 9. προσιοντι. See participles in this chapter. 'For it (the dog) approaching'—i.e. 'As it approached'. 10. παρεβαλε, from παρα, 'alongside', 'near', and βαλλω, 'throw'. Here literal. What kind of aor. is παρεβαλε? Where is the augment? What would the imperf. be? This word has an interesting history. From 'throw alongside', comes the idea 'compare'; hence παραβολη, 'a comparison', 'a parable'; then in Latin, *parabolari*, 'to speak in parables', and then just 'to speak', which gives us the French *parler*, and survives in the English 'parliament'. 11. ωστε, 'so that', leads to a Clause of Result. 12. προ-εδραμε. A very irregular verb; προ-τρεχω, fut. -δραμουμαι, aor. -εδραμον. Run up, cf. the word δρομος, 'a place for running'—e.g. Hippodrome. But the word 'drome' is (alas!) frequently used nowadays where no sense of running is required. 13. και αυτος, 'himself, too'. 14. σκιρτων. Another pres. partic. Originally σκιρτα-ων, 'skipping', 'leaping', but the α has become swallowed up in the ω. 15. λακτιζω, 'kick with the heel'.— Cf. Acts 26, 14. προς κεντρα λακτιζειν, 'to kick against the pricks'.

ἠγανακτησε¹⁶ και ἐκελευσε παιοντα¹⁷ αὐτον ἀναγειν
προς τον μυλωνα¹⁸ και προς τουτον δησαι.¹⁹

Κυων και Σκια

Κυων ὅς κρεας ἔφερε ποταμον διεβαινε.²⁰ ἔπει δε
εἶδε την ἑαυτου²¹ σκιαν ἐπι του ὕδατος ὑπελαβεν²²
ἕτερον κυνα εἶναι²³ κρεας κατεχοντα.²⁴ ἀπεβαλεν¹⁰
οὖν το ἴδιον²⁵ κρεας και ὠρμησε²⁶ το ἐκεινου λαβειν.²⁷
ὥστε ἀπωλεσεν²⁸ ἀμφοτερα. το μεν²⁹ γαρ οὐκ ἦν, το
δε²⁹ τῷ ῥευματι³⁰ κατεσυρετο.³¹

16. ἠγανακτησε, from ἀγανακτεω, 'I grow annoyed'. Notice the effect of the augment on the vowel. 17. παιοντα. Another partic. From παιω, 'I strike' (not connected with παις!). There is no expressed object to ἐκελευσε, 'he ordered'; it is left to be understood. 'He gave orders (for someone) striking it, to take it, etc.'—i.e. 'to beat it and take it'. 18. μυλων, cf. Fr. *moulin*. 19. δησαι, aor. infin., see below. There is no time difference between the pres. and the aor. infin.

20. From βαινω and δια, go through or across. Notice the position of the augment. 21. ἑαυτου, gen. of reflex. pron., 'of himself'—i.e. 'his'. 22. ὑπο and λαμβανω, aor. ἔλαβον, 'suppose'. A very frequent meaning of this word is 'to answer'. 23. εἶναι, 'to be'; infin. of εἰμι, 'I am'. You will have to supply the word 'it' in translating. 24. κατεχοντα. For form see c. 18. 25. ἴδιος, 'private', 'one's own'. Our word 'idiot' comes from the Gk. ἰδιωτης, a person who took no part in public affairs, for whom the Gks. had a great contempt. What is an 'idiom'? 26. ὠρμησε. What tense? What is ω when the augment is removed? 27. Aor. infin. (which aor.?) from λαμβανω. See c. 25. 28. ἀπ-ολλυμι, 'lose or destroy'. Bunyan called the Destroying One Apollyon. Aor. ἀπωλεσε. 29. ἀμφοτερα, 'both'; το μεν . . . το δε. 'The one . . . the other.' 30. ῥευματι. Rheum is 'a flowing' of the mucus, associated with rheumatism. 31. κατεσυρετο, imperf. passive.

VOCABULARY

<u>ἀει</u> , always.	<u>ἐπει</u> , when, since.
<u>δειπνον</u> , dinner.	<u>κατεχω</u> , hold, possess.
<u>ἔξω</u> , outside.	<u>ἀποβαλλω</u> , throw away.
<u>κομιζω</u> , bring, carry.	<u>ὄρμαω</u> , start towards.
<u>ζηλοω</u> , envy, grow jealous.	<u>ἐκεινος-η-ον</u> , that (one), the other.
<u>ἀναγω</u> , take up.	<u>ὥστε</u> , so that.
<u>μυλων</u> , -ωνος, a mill.	<u>κατασυρω</u> , sweep down.
<u>δεω</u> , bind.	<u>οὖν</u> , accordingly.
<u>κελευω</u> , order.	<u>ὀρίζω</u> , define.
<u>κρεας</u> , -ως (<i>n.</i>), meat.	

The Classical Ass

In a land of poor communications like Greece, the ass then, as now, played an important part. The habits of this refractory beast must have appealed to the Greek sense of humour, to judge from the numerous proverbial expressions which introduce it.

1. ὄνος λυρας ἀκουων. An ass hearing the lyre—unappreciative. Pearls before swine.
2. περι ὄνου σκιας. About an ass's shadow—a trivial cause for dispute.
3. ὄνου ποκαί. An ass's wool-clippings—an impossibility. Pigeon's milk.
4. ἀπ' ὄνου καταπεσειν. To fall from an ass—to make a stupid blunder. Put one's foot in it.
5. ὄνος ὑεται. An ass is rained on—insensitive. The hide of an elephant.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 6. ὄνος ἄγω μυστη-
ρια. | I celebrate the mysteries as
an ass. I do the donkey
work. Busman's holiday. |
| 7. ὄνου ὑβριστοτερος. | More destructive than an
ass. A bull in a china
shop. |
| 8. ὡτ' ὄνου λαβειν. | To get an ass's ears. To
be stupid, wear the
dunce's cap. |
| 9. ὄνος εἰς ἄχυρα. | An ass into the chaff—gets
what he wants. A pig
in clover. |
| 10. ὄνου γναθος. | The jaw of an ass. Said of
gluttons. A horse's ap-
petite. |
| 11. ὄνος ἐν μελισσαις. | An ass in bees—in trouble.
Stirring up a hornet's
nest. |
| 12. ὄνος ἐν πιθηκοις. | An ass among monkeys.
Said of somebody very
ugly. |
| 13. ὄνος ἐν μυρω. | An ass in perfume. Wasted
luxury. A clown at a
feast. |
| 14. εἰς ὄνους ἀφ' ἵππων. | To come down from horses
to asses. To come down
in the world. |

INFINITIVES

“Remember to keep holy the day of the Sabbath.” Do you recollect the Greek word for ‘to keep holy’? Look it up again. What is the end-

ing? If a Greek wanted to say, "I wish to dance," he would use (say) *θελω*, for 'I wish', and for 'to dance', *χορευειν*. 'To keep holy', 'to dance' and so on, are called infinitives; and the ending (always keep your eye on the rudder!) *-ειν*, to be attached to the present stem.

But Greek had a whole set of infinitives—more than we have, in fact. A man may appear *to be going to say* something. You may observe a man *to be on the point of jumping* into the water. The Greeks had an infinitive for it. This is the future infinitive, formed as simply as was the future tense. Just insert a *σ* into the present infinitive. Thus *χορευσειν* means 'to be about to dance'—a cumbrous English expression for an idea readily expressed in Greek.

There is also an aorist infinitive. In most of the uses of the aorist infinitive there is little TIME difference between the present and the aorist infinitive. Very often it makes little difference to the sense whether the present or the aorist infinitive is employed. The exactness of the Greek language, however, *may* draw an interesting distinction between the present and the aorist infinitive, which it is difficult to bring out in English. The aorist often expresses a single act, whereas the present infinitive expresses a continuous one. Thus, "I love dancing" would be *φιλω χορευειν*, but "I want to dance (this dance)" would be *θελω χορευσαι*. Notice how to form the aorist infinitive:—

1st Aorist. *εχορευσαι*; infinitive (no augment), *χορευσαι*. Greek is exceedingly fond of the 2nd

aoiist infinitive. The Greeks seemed, in those verbs which have a 2nd aoiist, to use the aoiist infinitive in preference to the present infinitive. The ending of the 2nd aoiist infinitive is the same as that of the present -ειν, the difference being, of course, that it is added to the aoiist stem and not the present.

You may observe this 2nd aoiist infinitive in three words of the utmost importance which you have already had :—

λαμβανω, ' I take ', βαλλω, ' I throw ', and οραω, ' I see '.

λαμβανω, aoiist, ελαβον; aoiist infinitive, λαβειν.

βαλλω, aoiist, εβαλον; aoiist infinitive, βαλειν.

οραω, aoiist, ειδον; aoiist infinitive, ιδειν.

EXERCISE. INFINITIVES

Translate :—

1. ο ήλιος έστι καλος ιδειν. 2. αι κοραι φιλουσιν εν κυκλω χορευειν. 3. ωρμησεν ο κυων λαβειν το κρεας. 4. τι αι θελετε βαλλειν λιθους, ω παιδες; 5. εκελευσε τον αδελφον ο τυραννος κλεψαι το φαρμακον. 6. ο κυων θελει προδραμειν προς τον δεσποτην. 7. κακον εστιν, ω τεκνον, λακτισαι τον αδελφον. 8. ωρα νυν εστι καλους λογους λεξαι.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. The sun is beautiful to see. 2. The maids love to dance in a ring. 3. The dog started forward to take the meat. 4. Why do you always wish to throw stones, boys? 5. The king ordered his brother to steal the drug. 6. The dog wishes to run up to the master. 7. It is a bad thing, child, to kick your brother. 8. It is now the season to speak fine words.

The following is a fragment from the *Danaë*, one of the many lost plays of Euripides. It is not unlike Masefield's poem 'I have seen dawn and sunset . . . but the most beautiful thing to me is . . .', only in this poem it is children. Read it through several times, and see how much you can understand, before consulting the translation. The metre is the six-foot Iambic line (— —, and sometimes — —), the normal metre of Greek drama, into which the language fell so naturally, as English does into blank verse. 'Ī dō | nōt thīnk | thāt it | wīll raīn | tōday', only Greek adds another foot 'again'.

CHILDREN

Φιλὸν μὲν ἔστι φεγγὸς ¹ ἡλίου τοδε,
 καλὸν δε ποντοῦ ² κυμ' ⁴ ἰδεῖν ³ εὐηνεμον, ⁵
 γη τ' ἡρινον ⁶ θαλλουσα, ⁷ πλουσιον ⁸ θ' ὕδωρ,
 πολλων τ' ἔπαινον ⁹ ἔστι ¹⁰ μοι λεξαι ¹¹ καλων.
 ἄλλ' οὐδεν οὕτω ¹² λαμπρον, ¹³ οὐδ' ἰδεῖν καλον
 ὡς τοῖς ἀπαισι ¹⁴ και ποθῶ ¹⁵ δεδηγμενοις ¹⁶
 παιδων νεογνων ¹⁷ ἐν δομοῖς ἰδεῖν φας. ¹⁸

1. Light. 2. The sea. 3. To see. 4. κυμα (κυ-ω, 'I swell'), a swelling, usually of the sea = a wave. 5. Compound adj. no Eng. equiv., 'with a fair wind'. 6. Adj. from ἡρ (spring) lit. (blooming), 'a spring thing' (acc. neuter). 7. Blooming. 8. Adj. of πλοῦτος = rich. Any traveller in Greece will appreciate this epithet for water. ἄριστον ὕδωρ (water is best) is a Gk. proverb. 9. Praise. 10. It is possible. 11. Aor. inf. of λέγω (λεγσαι becomes λεξαι). 12. So. 13. Bright. 14. To the childless (α = not, παις = child). 15. Yearning. 16. To those bitten (perf. part. pass. for δακνω = I bite). 17. Contr. for νεογενων, newly born. 18. Uncontracted form of φως = light.

Translation (not literal) :—

Sweet is the sunlight, and lovely the sea when the wind blows soft, and earth spring-blooming, and rich, fresh streams. Many beauties could I praise, but no sight is so bright or beautiful, as to the childless and heart-wrung with longing the light of children new-born about the house.

(Literal) :—

Dear on the one hand is this light of the sun, and beautiful to see the fair-winded wave of ocean, and (beautiful is) earth with the bloom of spring (upon her), and rich water, and of many beautiful (things) could I tell the praise. But nothing is so bright, or fair to see, as to the childless, and those bitten with yearning, to see the light of new-born babies in the house.

PARTICIPLES

'A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.'

Methinks the poet would have changed his mind

If he had found some fellow feeling in his coat behind.

The operative words, as they say, are 'fellow feeling'. They do not seem to mean the same thing the second time. Why not? The answer is partly that they are different parts of speech. 'Fellow' in the first line is an adjective, qualifying 'feeling'. In the third it is a noun, object of 'found'. What about 'feeling'? In the first line it is the subject of the verb 'makes'. (What part of speech?) In the third line, what does it do? Well, it does two things. (a) It tells us something about the 'fellow', thus doing the work of an adjective. (b) It

is obviously connected with the verb 'I feel'. In other words, this word shares or participates in two parts of speech—a verb, and an adjective; which is why it is called a participle.

We don't think much of participles in English. We have only two worthy of the name. There is the present participle—'He paused with his hand upon the door, *musiug* a-while'—or the past participle—'There's that *cursed* knocker again!' We may consider the present participle to be active, and the past to be passive. But we are abominably casual about the time of our participles. We have to use our own discretion in order to find out the time of an action referred to in a participle. Look at these :—

- (1) He went out, *crying* bitterly.
- (2) *Saying* "Bah!" she swept out.

In the first sentence we may have a moist trail of evidence to prove that the exit and the tears were simultaneous. But nobody will imagine in the second that the lady's departure was accompanied by a prolonged and continuous "Bah!", like a benighted sheep with a faulty sound-box. Yet there is nothing in the form of these two participles to suggest that their times, relative to that of their main verbs, are different.

The fact is, that we English are suspicious of a lot of fancy participles, and make one or two do all the work.

The Greeks, on the other hand, had stacks of them, "all carefully packed, with the name clearly

written on each ". What is more, they used them with fantastic precision. In the active voice alone, not only did they have a present and past, but also a future and perfect participle. For the moment, let us postpone the perfect. The future participle is difficult to render in English, because we haven't got one, in consequence of which we must have recourse to the cumbrous English expression " *About to* do something or other ". The thing to remember about the present and aorist participles is that :—

(a) The present participle refers to an action going on at the same time as that of the main verb.

(b) The aorist participle refers to an action preceding the time of the main verb.

It must also be remembered that the participle is an adjective, and must therefore fully agree in number, gender, and case with the word it qualifies.

- (a) διαβαινων τον ποταμον ειδε κυνα.
Crossing the river he saw a dog.
- (b) ακουσας τουτο απεβη.
Having heard this, he went away.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Present	χορευ-ων, -οντος	χορευ-ουσα, -ουσης	χορευ-ον, -οντος
Future	χορευ-σων, -σοντος	χορευ-σουσα, -σουσης	χορευ-σον, -σοντος
Aorist	χορευ-σας, -σαντος	χορευ-σασα, -σασης	χορευ-σαν, -σαντος

The masculine and neuter genders are declined like λεων (c. 9), except for the neuter nom., voc. and

acc. which ends -ον or -αν, and the plural -οντα or -αντα. The feminine goes like θαλασσα (c. 7).

EXERCISE. PARTICIPLES

Translate :—

1. λιθους βαλλων ὁ παις εἶδε τον δεσποτην. 2. ἄκουσαντες του κιθαρῳδου, ἀπεβησαν. 3. λιθον λαβων ὁ παις ἔβαλε προς τον ἀδελφον. 4. κιθαριζων ὁ κιθαρῳδος οὐκ ἤκουσε του κωδωνος. 5. ἐκελευσας τον κιθαρῳδον κιθαριζειν τοις χορευουσιν. 6. ἀπιοντες οἱ παιδες ἐχορευσαν. 7. κελευσας τους ἄλλους ἀκουειν, τι αὐτος ἀπηλθες ; 8. ὁ ποιητης ἔλαβε τους παιδας τους χορευσοντας εἰς το θεατρον. 9. τοιαυτα ἀκουσασαι αἱ γυναικες ἐφυγον. 10. εἶδομεν το ζῳον την ἡπειρον διαβαινον.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. (While) throwing stones the boy saw his master. 2. Having heard the harp-player, they went away. 3. Taking up a stone, the boy threw (it) at his brother. 4. (While) playing the harp, the harp-player did not hear the bell. 5. You bade the harp-player to play to those dancing. 6. (While) departing the boys danced. 7. Having ordered the others to hear, why did you go away yourself? 8. The poet took the boys who were going to dance into the theatre. 9. Hearing such things, the women fled. 10. We saw the animal crossing the mainland.

“ Caller Herring ”

[Strabo was a Greek geographer who lived between 69 B.C. and A.D. 20. He wrote two important works : a History, up to the death of Caesar, now lost, and a Geography, almost entirely preserved in 17 books. Strabo's Geography was largely based on his own personal travels in Europe, Asia and Africa. Here

(slightly adapted) is an anecdote about Iasus, a town in Asia Minor.]

Ἴασος ἐπὶ νησῶ κείται,¹ προσκειμένη τῇ ἡπείρῳ. ἔχει δὲ λιμένα, καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ βίου τοῖς² ἐνθάδε ἔστιν ἐκ θαλάσσης. καὶ δὴ καὶ³ διηγήματα τοιαῦτα πλαττοῦσιν εἰς αὐτήν. ἐκίθαριζε γὰρ ποτε κιθαρῶδος, ἐπιδειξὶν παρεχῶν. καὶ τεῶς μὲν ἤκουον πάντες, ὡς δ' ὁ κῶδων ὁ κατὰ τὴν ὄψοπωλίαν⁴ ἐψοφησε, καταλιπόντες ἀπηλθον⁵ ἐπὶ τὸ ὄψον πλὴν ἑνὸς δυσκῶφου. ὁ οὖν κιθαρῶδος προσίων⁶ εἶπεν, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, πολλὴν σοὶ χάριν οἶδα⁷ τῆς πρὸς με τιμῆς καὶ φιλομουσίας. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι, ἅμα τῷ κῶδωνος ἀκουσαι,⁸ ἀπιόντες οἴχονται. ὁ δὲ Τι λέγεις; ἔφη· ἤδη γὰρ⁹ ἐψοφηκεν; ¹⁰ εἰπόντος δὲ αὐτοῦ,¹¹ Εὐ σοὶ εἶη,¹² ἔφη, καὶ ἀναστὰς¹³ ἀπηλθε καὶ αὐτός.¹⁴

1. κείται, 'lies'; partic. κείμενος, προσ- 'near by'. 2. οἱ ἐνθάδε, lit. 'those there' = inhabitants. 3. See c. 15, 1, 8. 4. 'The bell, the one to do with (κατὰ) the sale of fish'. ὄψον is a vague word in Gk., meaning any non-cereal food other than meat; hence it was often used for fish. A bell rang here to announce the return of the fishermen. 5. 'Went away.' Note this irregular verb, ἔρχομαι, aor. ἦλθον. 6. 'As he approached', *present* partic. 7. Lit. 'I know gratitude—i.e. 'I feel gratitude for'—followed by gen. 8. 'Along with the hearing of the bell'—i.e. as soon as they heard the bell. ἀκουσαι is aor. infin., which, together with the neuter article το, makes a verbal noun in Gk., 'the hearing'. 9. γὰρ is often difficult to translate and sometimes best omitted. It often explains words to be supplied—e.g. '(I ask) for . . .'. 10. Perfect tense. *Has* it rung? See next chapter. 11. 'Upon his saying (that it had).' An expression like this with a partic. is often put into the gen. case. It stands for "When he said . . ." It is equivalent to the abl. abs. in Latin. 12. "Good for you! (may it be)". 13. "Having stood up." Aor. partic. from ἀνίστημι. 14. See n. 13. in *Κυῶν καὶ δεσποτῆς*.

VOCABULARY

ἀκουω, hear (acoustics) (takes gen. case).

ἅμα, along with, at the same time as.

ἀνίστημι, rise up.

ἀπερχομαι, go away.

διήγημα, story.

δυσκωφος, hard of hearing, deaf.

εἷς, one.

ἐνθαδε, here.

ἐπιδειξις, recital.

ἤδη, already.

ἠπειρος (*f*), mainland (Epirus, N.W. Greece).

καταλείπω, I leave behind (*aor.*, κατελιπον).

κιθαρίζω, play the lyre.

κιθαρωδος, singer, accompanying himself on the lyre.

κωδων, bell.

οἶδα (*irreg.*), I know.

οἶχομαι, I am gone.

ὄψον, fish (see note).

ὄψοπωλια, fish-market.

παρεχω, provide.

πλαττω, invent.

πλειστος (superlative ἵπολυς), most.

προσερχομαι, approach.

τεως, for a while.

τοιουτος, -αυτη, -ουτο, of such a kind.

φιλομουσια, love of music.

χαρις, thanks.

ψοφεω, ring, sound.

CHAPTER XII

THE VERB : PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE

THE perfect tense in Greek corresponds to our past tense preceded by the auxiliary 'have'. It expresses a *present* state resulting from a *past* act—e.g. *τεθνηκε*, is perfect: it means 'he has died', i.e. 'he is dead'. It must be remembered that the perfect tense views the action from the present only. If you have done any Latin, do not run away with the idea that the perfect (as in Latin) can serve to relate an action in the past. That is the aorist's job.

The perfect tense is formed by a sort of grammatical stutter, by putting in front of the verb the first letter of the verb, if it begins with a consonant, followed by the letter *ε*. Thus *λυω*, 'I loose', has the perfect *λελυκα*, and *ποιεω* has *πεποιηκα*. This is called 'reduplication', because it doubles the first letter. When the verb begins with an aspirated consonant—e.g. *χορευω*, *φιλεω*—the 'h' of the initial letter is dropped in reduplication, its unaspirated equivalent being substituted. Thus *χορευω* becomes *κεχορευκα*, *φιλεω* *πεφιληκα*, and *θαυμαζω* *τεθαυμακα*. Verbs beginning with a vowel lengthen it as they do in the case of an augment. Verbs beginning with two consonants (unless the second be *ρ*, *λ*, or *ν*) or a double consonant (*ξ*, *ζ*, *ψ*) prefix an *ε* instead of reduplicating—e.g. *εϋρισκω*, 'perfect'—*ηϋρηκα*

(Heureka! "I've found it!" as Archimedes said, when he jumped out of his bath). σπευδω, 'I hasten', becomes ἔσπευκα, and ζωγρεω, 'I capture', becomes ἔζωγρηκα.

PERFECT TENSE

λελυκα, I have loosened.

λελυκας, you (singular) have loosened.

λελυκε(ν), he (or she) has loosened.

λελυκαμεν, we have loosened.

λελυκατε, you (plur.) have loosened

λελυκασι(ν), they have loosened.

The participle from this form has a first declension ending in the feminine, but a third declension ending in the masculine and neuter.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. λελυκως	-κοτες	λελυκεια	-αι	λελυκος	-κοτα
A. λελυκοτα	-κοτας	λελυκειαν	-ας	λελυκος	-κοτα
G. λελυκοτος	-κοτων	λελυκειας	-ων	λελυκοτος	-κοτων
D. λελυκοτι	-κοσι	λελυκεια	-αις	λελυκοτι	-κοσι

It describes, of course, a state resulting from a past action; thus λελυκως means 'having loosed'—i.e. 'being a deliverer', and πεπωκως (from πινω, 'I drink') really means 'having drunk and still feeling the effects of it'.

PLUPERFECT TENSE

There *is* another tense in the active, called the pluperfect. We are sure of your enthusiastic support when we counsel you *not* to learn this horror. It is included here in case you want at any time to refer to it. Although it means 'had', and is the perfect tense viewed from the past, it does not occur with sufficient frequency in Greek to warrant your making a special study of it. It is a spluttering business, because it requires you to put an augment on top of a reduplication.

ἔπεπαιδευκη, I had trained.

ἔπεπαιδευκης, you (singular) had trained.

ἔπεπαιδευκει, he (or she) had trained.

ἔπεπαιδευκεμεν, we had trained.

ἔπεπαιδευκετε, you had trained (plur.).

ἔπεπαιδευκεσαν, they had trained.

The real meaning of the first person of this tense is, however, more like 'I used to be (someone's) ex-trainer'. The aorist is frequently used to translate the English 'had'.

EXERCISE. PERFECT TENSE

Translate :—

1. νενικηκαμεν τους πολεμιους. 2. ἐζωγρηκασι τον των Ἀθηναιων στρατηγον. 3. τι ποτε γεγονεν ἐν τη πολει; 4. πολλακις τεθυμακα τι θελεις τοιαυτα λεγων. 5. ἀποβεβληκας ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ παντα τα ἱματια. 6. τοις νενικηκοσιν αὐτος ὁ στρατηγος ἀγγελλει την νικην. 7. ἀκηκοατε ὅτι ὁ ῥητωρ

ᾠφληκε την δικην; 8. τεθνηκοτος του βασιλεως, καινον ἔχομεν ἡγεμονα. 9. ὀρω τας γυναικας τα προσωπα μεταβεβληκυιας. 10. τι κακον πεποιηκας τους πολεμιους;

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. We have conquered the enemy. 2. They have captured the general of the Athenians. 3. Whatever has happened in the city? 4. I have often wondered what you mean (lit. wish) in saying such things. 5. You have lost all your clothes in the river. 6. The general himself is announcing the victory to those who have conquered. 7. Have you heard that the orator has lost his suit? 8. The king being dead, we have a new leader. 9. I see the women have changed their faces. 10. What harm have you done the enemy?

The Careless Talker

From Theophrastus's *Characters*.

Theophrastus was born in 370 B.C. at Eresus in Lesbos. He came to Athens, and studied philosophy, first under Plato and then under Aristotle, who persuaded him to change his name from Tyrtamus to Theophrastus (divinely eloquent). He became one of the Peripatetic School of philosophers, who derived their name from the practice of walking up and down as they taught in the Lyceum or the Garden, whose colonnades and porticoes provided a famous resort for all men of learning and culture all the world over. It must be remembered that the term 'philosophy' embraced in those days nearly every branch of then existing knowledge, of which one of the most important was what we now term Science. Men of learning in those days seemed to take all knowledge in their stride. The vast mass of

accumulated knowledge which Aristotle, for instance, had at his fingers' ends is truly staggering. Theophrastus himself wrote two hundred works, and is said to have had two thousand pupils, when he eventually became President of the Lyceum. Among his pupils was Menander, who has been already quoted. The chief fame of Theophrastus rested on a Botanical Work in two volumes, in which he catalogued many kinds of plants. His other and better known extant work is called the Characters—a series of short sketches in which he delineates with wonderful artistry and humour various "types" of city life. Perhaps this literary form had its origin in an after-dinner game beginning with questions—What is Meanness? What is Cowardice etc.? Each sketch begins with a definition, and then proceeds to illustrate from real life the behaviour of the Mean Man, the Coward, and so on. Here is that well-known scourge of modern times, the spreader of false rumours. From the Characters of Theophrastus we are able to gather a good deal about contemporary Athenian life, and we shall see that the Athenian of more than 2000 years ago does not differ much from his modern counterpart in any country. Theophrastus died probably about 287 B.C.

ΛΟΓΟΠΟΙΙΑ

ἡ δε λογοποιια ¹ ἐστι συνθεσις ² ψευδων λογων και πραξεων ὡσπερ θελει ὁ λογοποιος. ὁ δε λογοποιος

1. λογοποιια, 'making of tales', 'manufacture of rumours'. 2. Cf. 'synthesis', 'a putting together'.

τοιουτος³ τις οίος ἀπαντησας τῷ φιλῷ, εὐθύς καταβαλῶν το ἦθος⁴ το ἐπι του προσωπου και μειδιασας, ἐρωτησαι 'Ποθεν συ; και Πως ἔχεις;⁵ και 'Ἐχεις τι περι τουδε εἶπειν καινον;⁶ και οὐκ ἔασας ἀποκρινασθαι (to answer), εἶπειν 'Τι λεγεις; οὐδεν ἀκηκοας;⁷ μελλῶ⁸ σε εὐωχησειν καινων λογων.' και ἐστιν αὐτῷ ἡ στρατιωτης τις ἡ παις 'Ἀστειου του αὐλητου⁹ ἡ Λυκων ὁ ἐργολαβος¹⁰ ὅς παραγεγονεν ἐξ αὐτης της μαχης. 'Ἀπο τουτου γαρ' φησιν 'ἀκηκοα.' αἱ μεν οὖν ἀναφοραι¹¹ των λογων τοιαυται εἰσιν αὐτῷ ὧν οὐδεις οίος τ' ἐστιν¹² ἐπιλαβεσθαι (to lay hands on). λεγει δε ὅτι οὔτοι ἀγγελλουσιν ὡς

3. τοιουτος . . . οίος, 'of such a kind . . . as to'. Th.'s Characters are all based on this formula. Usually a string of infinitives follows. 4. See c. 3 and c. 10. Here it means the 'customary expression'. His face lights up when he sees a victim. 5. 'How *are* you?' but ancient, as well as modern Gk., used ἔχω. 6. Cf. A. R. Burn, *The Modern Greeks*, Nelson, 1944. "One finds also (i.e. in Modern Greece) what amuses the English reader of Greek Tragedy—the torrent of questions that welcomes each new arrival on the scene. Where do you come from? Where are you going to? What is your name? How old are you? What is your profession? Why have you come here? etc."; cf. also Acts 17, 21. 7. The perfect of ἀκουω, ἀκηκοα, is irregularly formed, though its endings are, of course, regular. 8. μελλῶ, 'I am going to', is usually followed in Gk by a fut. infin. 9. A son of the man who played in the regimental band would be *bound* to know—like the charwoman at the War Office! 10. 'A contractor'. A big man connected with the Ministry of Supply, who had just come from the Front Line (from the battle, αὐτης, itself). 11. ἀναφοραι. ἀνα + φερω = re-fer. His authorities, to which he refers. Always unget-at-able! 12. οίος τ' εἰμι, a fixed expression = 'I am able'. 13. ὁ βασιλευς, the four-year-old son of Alexander, supported by the general Polysperchon. His claim to the throne and defeat of Cassander, son of the regent, would be as fantastic as it would be distasteful to Theophrastus and his friends.

Πολυσπερχων και ὁ βασιλευς¹³ νενικηκε και Κασανδρον¹⁴ ἐζωγρηκασιν. εἰποντος δε τινος¹⁵ 'Συ δε ταυτα πιστευεις;' ὑπολαμβάνει¹⁶ ὅτι 'Γεγονε το πραγμα' παντες γαρ ἐν τη πολει βωωσι και συμφωνουσιν.¹⁷ ὁ λογος ἐπεντεινει. ταῦτα¹⁸ γαρ λεγουσι παντες περι της μαχης· πολυς ὁ ζωμος¹⁹ γεγονε. σημειον²⁰ δε μοι τα προσωπα των ἐν τοις πραγμασιν.²¹ ὁρω γαρ αὐτων παντων μεταβεβληκοτα.²² παρακηκοα δε και παρα²³ τουτοις κρυπτομενον (is in hiding) τινα ἐν οἰκια ἡδη πεμπτην ἡμεραν,²⁴ ἡκοντα ἐκ Μακεδονιας, ὅς παντα ταυτα οἶδε. δει δ' αὐτον σε μονον εἶδεναι.'²⁵ πασι δε τοις ἐν τη πολει προσδεδραμηκε²⁶ λεγων.

14. Cassander was in favour at Athens at the time. When Cassander was a young man Alexander is said to have banged Cassander's head against a wall, because he laughed at the Persian mode of prostration (see προσκυνεω, c. 8 and 11). 15. "Upon someone saying . . ." (see c. 11, Strabo, n. 11). Gen. abs. 16. See c. 11, Æsop, n. 22. 17. "All voice (the story) together." A symphony is an agreement of sound. 18. ταῦτα, Crasis (c. 8) for τα αὐτα, 'the same (things)'. Distinguish between the uses of αὐτος; ὁ αὐτος ἀνηρ, 'the same man', and ὁ ἀνηρ αὐτος, or αὐτος ὁ ἀνηρ, 'the man himself'. 19. 'There's been buckets of soup.' Lit. ζωμος, 'the gravy'—a slangy euphemism for 'bloodshed'—has become (pf. of γιγνομαι) widespread, πολυς'. 20. Understand ἐστι. Lit. 'it's a sign (sema-phore) for me, their faces'—'I can see it in the faces'. 21. οἱ ἐν τοις πραγμασιν: those in affairs—'the high-ups'. 22. 'Having changed', here intrans., though the verb is usually trans. 23. παρα with dat. 'at the house of'. He is saying that a messenger from Macedonia with all this news has been locked up by the authorities, and deliberately kept incommunicado. 24. 'Already for the fifth day'; the expression is equivalent to πεντε ἡμερας, which expresses extent of time in the accus. case. 25. δει. Lit. 'It binds you alone to know'—i.e. It is necessary for you alone to know. 'Don't tell anyone else' is the talemonger's invariable injunction. 26. See c. 11, Æsop, n. 12, This is the perf. of προστρεχω, 'run up to'.

των τοιούτων ἀνθρώπων τεθαυμακά τι ποτε θελουσι λογοποιουντες. οὐ γὰρ μόνον ψευδή λεγουσιν ἄλλα καὶ ἄλυσιτελή²⁷ πλαττουσι. πολλακίς γὰρ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν²⁸ ἐν τοῖς βαλανείοις²⁹ περιστάσεις³⁰ ποιουντες τὰ ἱματῖα ἀποβεβληκασιν, οἱ δ'²⁸ ἐν τῇ στοᾷ³¹ πεζομαχίᾳ καὶ ναυμαχίᾳ νικωντες ἔρημους δικὰς ὠφληκασιν.³² πανυ δὴ ταλαιπωρον ἔστιν αὐτῶν τὸ ἐπιτηδεύμα.³³

VOCABULARY

ἀγγελλω, report.

ἀπανταω, meet.

ἀποβαλλω (*pf.* -βεβληκα),
lose.

ἀποκρινομαι, answer.

Ἄστειος, an Athenian.

αὐλητής, -ου, flute-player.

βαλανειον (*n. pl.*), bath.

βασιλευς, -εως, king.

βοαω, shout, cry.

δικη, lawsuit.

ἔαω, allow.

εἶδεναι, *inf.* of οἶδα, know.

ἐπεντεινω, gain ground,
spread.

ἐπιλαμβανομαι, catch hold
of.

ἐπιτηδεύμα, -ατος, way of life.

27. ἀ-, 'not', -λυσι, 'paying', -τελής, 'what is due'—unprofitable. 28. οἱ μὲν, 'some' . . . οἱ δε, 'others'. See c. 11, Æsop, n. 29. 29. The baths were always the resort of idlers. 30. περιστάσις, 'a standing round'—i.e. a crowd. While he assembles a crowd, someone gets away with his cloak. The clothes-stealer was a common nuisance at the baths. 31. ἡ στοᾶ, 'the porch'. A well-known public place in Athens. It was decorated with frescoes, depicting the victories of the Athenians over the Persians at Marathon, etc. A school of philosophers meeting there gained the name Stoic; their professed indifference to pain gave us the adj. 'stoical'. 32. ὠφλισκανω (*pf.* ὠφληκα) ἔρημον δικην. Notice the ending of the adj. Some 2nd declens. adjs. have no separate fem. form. Lit. 'I lose an undefended suit'. To fail to turn up when one's case is called in the law-courts, and so let judgment go against one by default. Litigation was so frequent at Athens that any citizen had to be ready at any time to defend himself. The rumour-monger has become so engrossed in imaginary victories that he has forgotten his case. 33. 'Way of life.'

<u>έρημος</u> , -ον, deserted, of a law-suit at which one of the parties fails to appear (<i>der.</i> eremite).	<u>μειδιαω</u> , smile.
<u>έρωταω</u> , ask (a question).	<u>μαχη</u> , battle.
<u>εὐθύς</u> , immediately.	<u>ναυμαχια</u> , sea-fight.
<u>εὐώχεω</u> , give a feast of.	<u>νικαω</u> , conquer.
<u>ζωγρεω</u> , take alive.	<u>ὄφλισκανω</u> (pf. ὠφληκα), lose.
<u>ἤ</u> , either, or.	<u>παραγιγνομαι</u> (pf. -γεγονα), come from.
<u>ἦκω</u> , I have come—used as pf. of <u>έρχομαι</u> , come, go.	<u>παρακουω</u> , hear on the side.
<u>θαυμαζω</u> , wonder.	<u>πεζομαχια</u> , infantry battle.
<u>ἱματιον</u> , cloak.	<u>πεμπτος</u> , -η, -ον, fifth.
<u>καινος</u> , -η, -ον, new.	<u>πιστευω</u> , believe, trust.
<u>Κασανδρος</u> , son of Antipater, regent of Macedonia.	<u>ποθεν</u> , whence?
<u>καταβαλλω</u> , cast down, drop, relax.	<u>πολλακις</u> , often.
<u>κρυπτω</u> , conceal.	<u>Πολυπερχων</u> , a general.
<u>Λυκων</u> , business man at Athens.	<u>πραγμα</u> , -ατος, affair.
	<u>πραξις</u> , -εως, deed.
	<u>προστρεχω</u> , run up to.
	<u>πως</u> , how?
	<u>ταλαιπωρος</u> , -α, -ον, hard.
	<u>ψευδης</u> , false.
	<u>ὡσπερ</u> , just as.

The Cicada

Here is a simple little poem, of unknown authorship, to the τεττιξ, often wrongly translated 'grasshopper', that 'tick-ticks' or rather 'tet-tinks' all day, unseen among the asphodel, on any Greek hillside, especially at Pan's noon-time. Its metre is very simple—two short syllables, followed by three trochees, the last syllable being either long or short, e.g. 'How we | bless you, | dear cic | ada'—but the metre in English has an unfortunate resemblance to *Hiawatha*.

*Literal Translation.*¹

<u>Μακαριζομεν</u> σε <u>τεττιξ</u>	We bless you, cicada,
<u>ὅτε δενδρεων</u> ἐπ' <u>ἄκρων</u>	when on the tree tops
<u>ὀλιγην</u> δροσον <u>πεπωκως</u>	having drunk a little dew

¹ A verse translation is given in the key.

Literal Translation.

βασιλευς ὅπως αἰδεῖς·
 σα γὰρ ἔστι κείνα πάντα,
 ὅποσα βλέπεις ἐν ἀγροῖς,
 ὅποσα τρέφουσιν ὕλαι.

like a king you are singing;
 For yours are those things all,
 all that you see in the fields,
 all that the woods nourish.

συ δε τιμιος βροτοισιν,
 θερεος γλυκὺς προφητης.
 φιλεουσι μεν σε Μουσαι,
 φιλεει δε Φοιβος αὐτος,
 λιγυρην δ' ἔδωκεν οἴμην.
 το δε γηρας οὐ σε τειρει,
 σοφε, γηγενης, φιλυμνε,
 ἀπαθης δ', ἀναιμοσαρκε,²
 σχεδον εἰ θεοῖς ὁμοιος.

You are respected by mankind,
 sweet prophet of summer.
 The Muses love you,
 and Phœbus himself loves you,
 and he gave you a sweet voice.
 Old age doesn't wear you,
 wise one, earth-born, music-lover,
 passionless, with bloodless flesh,
 you are almost equal to the gods.

Edmund Blunden has translated the poem (*Oxford Book of Greek Verse in Translation*, p. 225), the end being as follows:—

“ Tiny philosopher,
 Earth-child, musician,
 The world, flesh, and devil,
 Accost you so little,
 That you might be a god.”

² Compound of αἷμα, ‘blood’ (anæmic, hæmorrhage) and σαρκ- root of σαρξ ‘flesh’ (sarcophagus, sarcology, etc.).

CHAPTER XIII

THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS (continued)

VOWEL STEMS, DIPHTHONGS AND IRREGULARS

1. The other main type of the 3rd declension consists of *vowel stems*, of which by far the commonest have the termination *-σις*. There are twelve in Chap. 3. How many can you remember? And what does the termination denote? E.g. *διαγνωσις*, *ἀναλυσις*, *κρίσις*, *ὑπόθεσις*, *φθίσις*, *στάσις*.

They are declined thus : *πολις*, 'city' (*politics*).

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.	πολις	πολεις (for ε-ες)
V.	πολι	
A.	πολι <u>ν</u>	πολεις (for ε-ας)
G.	πολε <u>ως</u>	πολεων
D.	πολει (for ε-ι)	πολεσι

Notice the accusative singular termination *-ιν*, the genitive singular *-εως*, the accusative plural the same as the nominative plural, and the uncontracted genitive plural.

Here are some examples. They are all feminine.

	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Derivative</i>
ἡ πίστις τερψις λυσις	πιστεως τερψεως λυσεως	belief, trust, faith delight a loosing, freeing	— Terpsichore analysis
δυναμις	δυναμεως	power	{ dynamic dynamite dynamo

	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Derivative</i>
φυσις	φυσσεως	growing, evolu- tion, nature	physics
ὕβρις	ὕβρεως	pride	hubris
μνησις	μνησεως	remembering, memory	{ amnesia amnesty
ὄψις	ὄψεως	sight	Cyclops, optical
αἰσθησις	αἰσθησεως	perception	aesthetic
ταξις	ταξεως	arranging	syntax
στασις	στασεως	revolt	—

2. A few *masc. and fem.* nouns in *-υς*, and neuters in *-υ* are declined like *πολις*—e.g.

	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Derivative</i>
πελεκυς	πελεκεως	axe	—
πρεσβυς	πρεσβεως	old man	presbyter
ἄστυ	ἄστεως	city	—

But others in *-υς* and *-υ* are declined with stem in *-υ*, e.g.

	<i>Gen. sing.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Derivative</i>
ὕς	ὕος	pig	—
ἰχθυς	ἰχθυος	fish	Ichthyosaurus (lizard- fish)
δρυς	δρυος	oak	—
δακρυ	δακρυος	tear	—

Thus *ἰχθυς* and *δακρυ* are declined thus:—

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.V.	ἰχθυς	ἰχθυες	δακρυ	δακρυα
Acc.	ἰχθυν	ἰχθυας or ἰχθυσ	δακρυ	δακρυα
Gen.	ἰχθυος	ἰχθυων	δακρυος	δακρυων
Dat.	ἰχθυι	ἰχθυσι	δακρυι	δακρυσι

3. Many nouns ending in -εὺς ('the man who') are declined thus :—

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. βασιλεὺς (king)	N. βασιλῆς (note this— for ε -εσ)
V. βασιλεὺ	A. βασιλεὺς (note that this does not contract)
A. βασιλεᾶ	G. βασιλεῶν
G. βασιλεῶς	D. βασιλευσιν
D. βασιλεῖ	

Similarly, ἵππευς, horseman.
ἱερεὺς, priest.
γονεὺς, parent.
Ἄχιλλεὺς, Achilles.
φονεὺς, murderer.

4. Nouns ending in -ης. They are really contracted, and are most easily learnt from the uncontracted forms—e.g. τριηρης (trireme), and many proper names, such as Δημοσθενης and Σωκράτης, the σ dropping out between two vowels and contraction resulting.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	
N. τριηρης	N.V. τριηρεις	Δημοσθεν-ης
V. τριηρες	—	-εσ
A. τριηρη (for ε-α)	A. τριηρεις	-η
G. τριηρους (for ε-ος)	G. τριηρων	-ους
D. τριηρει (for ε-ι)	D. τριηρεσι	-ει

(For rules of contraction, see c. 20.)

5. We now have left only some irregular nouns, but they are common. Here are a few that you will frequently meet :—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>			
		<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
αἰδώς	sense of shame, modesty, re- spect	αἰδῶ	αἰδούς	αἰδοί	—	—	—	—
ἤχῳ	echo	ἤχῳ	ἤχους	ἤχοι	—	—	—	—
ἥρω	hero	{ ἥρωα ἥρω }	ἥρωος	{ ἥρωι ἥρω }	ἥρωες	ἥρωας	ἥρωων	ἥρωσι
θρίξ	hair	τριχά	τριχός	τριχί	τριχες	τριχάς	τριχῶν	θρίξι
ναύς	ship	ναύν	νεώς	νηί	νηες	ναύς	νεῶν	ναύσι
βούς	ox	βούν	βόος	βοί	βοες	βούς	βῶν	βούσι
ὕδωρ	water	ὕδωρ	ὕδατος	ὕδατι	ὕδατα	ὕδατα	ὕδατων	ὕδασι
γυνή	woman	γυναῖκα	γυναῖκος	γυναῖκι	γυναῖκες	γυναῖκας	γυναικῶν	γυναιξί
Ζεὺς	Zeus	Δία	Διός	Διί	—	—	—	—
κύων	dog	κύνα	κύνος	κύνι	κύνες	κύνας	κύνων	κύσι

Translate :—

1. ἔπει ποταμοὶ εἰσὶ κενοὶ ὕδατος, οἱ ἰχθυεὶς οὐ ζῶσιν (live).

2. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ παῖδες τῆ μητρὶ τερψίν φέρουσιν, οἱ δὲ κακοὶ δακρυα.

3. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἵππεας σῶζειν πάντας τοὺς ὄϊας καὶ τοὺς αἰγας.

4. ἡ τοῦ Ἀχιλλεῶς ὕβρις ἔφερε μυρία κακά τοῖς Ἑλλησιν.

5. οἱ κύνες, ὡσπερ οἱ πρεσβεις, μαλιστα φιλοῦσι σιτον καὶ ὕπνον.

Key

1. When rivers are empty of water, fish do not live.
2. Good children bring delight to their mother, but naughty ones tears.
3. The king ordered the cavalry to save all the sheep and goats.
4. The pride of Achilles brought a thousand woes to the Greeks.
5. Dogs, like old men, like especially food and sleep.

From Greek Writers

Translate :—

1. ἄνδρες¹ εἰσὶ πολῖς, οὐ τειχῆ² οὐδὲ νηεσ³ ἀνδρων κεναι.

2. οἱ ἀμαθεισ ὡσπερ ἐν πελαγει καὶ νυκτι φερονται⁴ ἐν τῷ βίῳ.

3. οἱ γονεισ⁵ καὶ οἱ διδασκαλοὶ αἰδουσ⁶ ἀξιοὶ εἰσιν.

4. παντ' ἐκ-καλυπτων ὁ χρόνος εἰς τὸ φῶς ἄγει.

Sophocles.

1. Nom. plur. of ἀνὴρ, c. 9. 4. 2. c. 10. 7. 3. c. 13. 5.
4. Pres. ind. pass. of φέρω, 'I carry'. 5. c. 13. 3. 6. c. 13. 5.

A Strong Hairwash.

την κεφαλὴν βαπτῶν τις⁷ ἀπώλεσε⁸ τὰς τριχὰς⁹
αὐτάς,¹⁰
καὶ δασυς ὦν¹¹ λιανὸν ἄπας γέγονεν.¹²

Woman.

δεινὴ μὲν ἄλκη κυμάτων θαλασσιῶν,
δεινὰ δὲ ποταμῶν καὶ πῦρος θερμοῦ πνοαί,
δεινὸν δὲ πένια, δεινὰ δ' ἄλλα μυρία,
ἄλλ' οὐδὲν οὕτω δεινὸν, ὡς γυνή, κακόν.—Euripides.

Man.

ἄνηρ γὰρ ἄνδρα καὶ πόλις σώζει πόλιν.
ἄπασα δὲ χθῶν¹³ ἄνδρι γενναίῳ πατρί.¹⁴

*Two Fragments of Sappho (atticised).**Evening.*

Ἔσπερε πάντα φέρων,¹⁵ ὅσα¹⁶ φαινολὶς ἔσκεδασ'¹⁷
ἦως,
φέρεις οἶνον, φέρεις αἶγα,¹⁸ φέρεις ἄπο¹⁹ μητέρι παιδᾶ.

Night.

Ἄστερες²⁰ μὲν ἄμφι καλὴν σελήνην

7. τις, indef. pron., v. 24. 8. ἀπώλεσε, 3rd sing. aor. ind. act. of ἀπολλυμι, 'destroy' or 'lose'. 9. c. 13. 5. 10. Reflexive 'themselves', c. 24. 11. ὦν, pres. part. of εἶμι, 'I am'. 12. γέγονε(ν), 3rd sing. strong perf. of γιγνομαι, 'has become'. 13. c. 10. 14. c. 9. 15. Pres. partic. of φέρω. 16. ὅσα, c. 8 and 24, correlatives. 17. aor. of σκεδαννυμι, 'I scatter'. 18. c. 9. 19. ἄπο, usually a preposition, here equivalent to an adv. φέρεις, ἄπο = ἄπο-φέρεις, 'thou bringest back'. 20. This lovely fragment has only come down to us because it was quoted by an ancient commentator to explain a certain line of Homer

ἄψ²¹ ἀποκρυπτοῦσι φαεινὸν εἶδος,
ὅπποτε πληθούσα μάλιστα λαμπει
γῆν ἐπὶ²² πᾶσαν.

Sappho lived in Lesbos c. 600 B.C. Of her many poems ('speech mixed with fire' says one ancient critic, 'a few, but roses' says another) only fragments remain. Her language has 'the simplicity of plain speech raised to the highest pitch of expressiveness,' says Dr. Bowra.

VOCABULARY

ἄγω, I bring, bear.	Ἑσπερος, -ου, Evening Star, Hesperus.
ἄλκη, -ης, might, strength.	ἠώς, dawn (Eothen).
ἀμαθής, -ες, unlearned, ignorant.	θαλασσιος, -ια, -ιον, of the sea (θαλασσα).
ἄμφι (<i>prep.</i>), around.	κεφαλή, -ης, head (brachycephalic).
ἄπας, stronger form of πᾶς.	λαμπω, I shine (lamp).
ἀποκρυπτοῦ, I hide (apocrypha, things hidden away, secret).	λίαν (<i>adv.</i>), very, exceedingly.
βαπτω, I wash (baptise), dye.	μάλιστα (<i>adv.</i>), especially, most, very much.
γενναίος, -α, -ον, noble.	μυριοι, -αι, -α, 10,000, myriad, and so, countless.
δάσυς, -εῖα -υ, shaggy.	οἷς (orig. ὄφεις, Lat. ovis), sheep.
δεινός (<i>adj.</i>), strange, terrible.	ὅπποτε, whenever, (ὅποτε in Attic).
διδασκαλός, -ου, teacher (from διδάσκω, I teach).	οὕτω, so (followed by an <i>adj.</i>), thus.
εἶδος, -ους, appearance.	
ἐκ-καλυπτοῦ, I uncover, reveal (Apocalypse = Revelation).	

about the stars under a full moon. The metre is Sapphic—her favourite one. The text here has been atticised. Sappho wrote in the Æolic dialect thus:—

Ἄστερες μὲν ἄμφι κάλαν σελανναν
ἄψ ἀποκρυπτοῖσι φαεινὸν εἶδος
ὅπποτα πληθοῖσα μάλιστα λαμπή
γᾶν ἐπὶ πᾶσαν

²¹ ἄψ = ἀπο *adv.* as 19. ²² Order is ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν, 'over the whole earth', for use of ἐπὶ with *acc.*, v. 22.

πελαγος, -ους, sea.

πενια, -ας, poverty.

πληθω, I am full (plethora).

πνοη, -ης, breath, blast.

σωζω, I save.

φαινος, -α, -ον, bright.

φαινολις (*poet. adj.*), light-bringing.

φως (contr. for φας), φωτος, light.

ωσπερ, just as.

CHAPTER XIV

THE MIDDLE VOICE

Active and Passive

Most people are familiar with the active and passive voices in English. The active voice of the verb shows the subject as acting; and the same is true of Greek—e.g. The boy leads the dog, ὁ παῖς ἄγει τὸν κύνᾱ; the passive voice shows the subject as acted upon—e.g. The dog is led by the boy, ὁ κύων ἄγεται ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς.

Middle

Greek, however, has also a middle voice, in which, roughly speaking, the subject acts, directly or indirectly, upon itself. This occurs in several ways, of which the following are the most important :—

Reflexive. ἐνδύω (like the English 'endue'), I clothe another (active).

ἐνδύομαι, I clothe myself in

Indirect Reflexive. Far more common than this, however, is the middle voice, used in the sense of doing a thing for one's self, or in one's own interest.

E.g., φέρω, I bring.

φερομαι, I bring for myself = I win.

μεταπέμπω, I send A after B.

μεταπέμπομαι, I send A after B to bring him back to me—I send for B.

Intransitive. Sometimes the middle represents an intransitive meaning of a transitive verb—e.g.

παυω τον ιππον, I stop the horse.

ο ιππος παυεται, the horse makes itself to stop
—i.e. stops (intrans.).

Causative. Sometimes, too, the middle implies getting a thing done for one's self—having it done.

λυω, I free.

λυομαι, I get freed for myself = I ransom.

διδασκω, I teach.

διδασκομαι, I get (my son) taught.

Possessive. Occasionally the middle voice conveys the force of a possessive pronoun, so that—

λουω τους ποδας, I wash the feet (of others).

λουομαι τους ποδας, I wash my own feet.

Reciprocal. Often in the plural the middle voice implies a reciprocal reflexive pronoun—

ασπαζονται, they embrace one another.

διαλεγονται, they talk with one another.

Developed Meaning. In many verbs it will be found that the development of the meaning of the middle voice has in the long run led to a sense far removed from that of the active.

αιρεω = αιρω, I take.

αιρομαι = αιρουμαι, I choose, elect, prefer.

γραφω, I write.

γραφομαι, I get someone's name entered on a
list = I accuse.

δανειζω, I lend.

δανειζομαι, I get someone to lend to me = I borrow.

It is all a little frightening at first, but no one will expect you to deduce the sense of the middle from the active—so don't worry. As you learn more and more Greek verbs, you will see how the principle works out.

Deponent Verbs. Besides the above, however, there is a very large number of Greek verbs which are middle in their form but active in their meaning. These are called *deponent* verbs; the word means 'laying aside', and you may think of them as laying aside the meaning that is appropriate to their form (as middle), and hence as having acquired a new active meaning.

Here, then, are the forms. You will have to learn them carefully and be sure of them, so that you can recognize them again, as it is hardly possible to find a page of Greek in which they do not occur everywhere. The future is again formed by the addition of a single letter—the aorist and imperfect tenses must have their augment; we will leave the perfect until later.

MIDDLE VOICE

Present Tense

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1. λυομαι	λυομεθα
2. λυει οτ λυη	λυεσθε
3. λυεται	λυονται

Infinitive λυεσθαι; participle λυομενος, -η, -ον.

Future Tense

1. λυσομαι	λυσομεθα
2. λυσει ογ λυση	λυσεσθε
3. λυσεται	λυσονται

Infinitive λυσεσθαι ; participle λυσομενος, -η, -ον.

Aorist Tense

1. ἔλυσαμην	ἔλυσαμεθα
2. ἔλυσω (originally ἔλυσαο)	ἔλυσασθε
3. ἔλυσατο	ἔλυσαντο

Infinitive λυσασθαι ; participle λυσαμενος, -η, -ον.

Imperfect Tense

1. ἔλυομην	ἔλυομεθα
2. ἔλυου (originally ἔλυεο)	ἔλυεσθε
3. ἔλυετο	ἔλυοντο

THE WRATH OF ACHILLES—I

One of the literary wonders of the world is the *Iliad* of Homer. The *Iliad* is an epic poem dealing with the exploits of the Greeks before Troy. It is written in hexameters in 24 books of some 600 lines each. Standing at the very dawn of history, it nevertheless shows no crudity of form or thought, no uncertainty of touch, no barbarism. It is a technical masterpiece, illuminated by flashes of genius never surpassed. Who wrote it? Who was Homer? One or many? When was it written? Was it committed to writing by its composer, or composers? These are baffling questions, to which none can give a certain answer. You will very soon be able to read the actual Greek of Homer.

In the meanwhile, the piece of Greek below deals with some of the subject matter of the 1st Book of the *Iliad*. It has been specially written to give you practice in the forms of the Middle Voice.

The Greek leaders quarrel before Troy

Δεκα μὲν ἔτη ¹ ἔμαχοντο περὶ τὴν Τροίαν οἱ Ἀχαιοί.²
 τῷ δὲ δεκατῷ ἤδη ἔτει ³ οὔτε εἰσεβίασαντο εἰς τὴν
 πόλιν, οὔτε κατεστρέψαντο τοὺς Τρῶας· ἤμυναντο
 γὰρ αἶψα αὐτοὺς οἱ τ' ἄλλοι καὶ ⁴ ὁ Ἔκτωρ. κακῶς ⁵
 δὲ καὶ ⁶ ἄλλως ἐγίνετο τὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πράγματα·
 ὁ γὰρ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς, ἡγεμόνες ὄντες
 τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ὁμῶς διεφεροντο ἀλλήλοις περὶ παρθενού-
 τινος. ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο ἐγένετο, εὐθύς ἀκούσεσθε.⁷

Chryses' plan to recover his daughter

Χρῦσης, ὁ τοῦ Ἀπολλῶνος ἱερεὺς, οὗ ⁸ τὴν θυγα-
 τέρα ἔλησατο ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων, ἔπει βουλευεταί ἀνακομιζ-
 εσθαι τὴν παρθένον, οὕτως βουλευεταί.⁹ 'αὐτὸς
 παρὰ ¹⁰ τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς βησομαί,⁷ πολλὰ καὶ ¹¹ καλὰ
 δῶρα φέρων. εἰ δὲ δεξόνται τὰ ἔμα δῶρα, οὐκ ἔστιν

1. See c. 12, n. 25. 2. An early name for the fair-haired race, which, coming down from the north, joined with the Mediterranean peoples to form the Hellenes. 3. Dat. of time *at* which something occurs. 4. οἱ τ' ἄλλοι καὶ. See c. 15, n. 24. 5. The adverbial ending is -ως; see also ἄλλως, φιλιῶς and αἰσχρῶς. 6. καὶ often means 'also'. 7. Many active verbs have a future deponent; cf. βησομαί (βαινώ) λησομαί (λαμβάνω). 8. οὗ. Notice the breathing carefully; not οὐ, but οὗ, gen. of ὅς, 'whose'. 9. Don't confuse βουλευομαί ('plan') with βουλομαί ('wish'). 10. The meaning of this prep. depends on the case that follows. With the dat. it means 'along with'. Lines that are παρ' ἀλλήλοις are 'alongside one another'. (Now you won't misspell it!) With the acc. it means 'to'. 11. Two adjs. with one noun must usually be coupled with 'and' in Gk.

ὅπως οὐ¹² λυσομαι την κορην. εἰ δ' αὖ μη¹³ λυσουσιν αὐτην, συγε,¹⁴ ὦ 'Απολλον, (ὡδε γαρ ἔλισσεται τον θεον) ἀποτεισει αὐτους.'

Agamemnon rejects Chryses' plea—

ὦ σχετλιοι 'Αχαιοι! δια τι οὐ φιλιως ἔδεξασθε τον γεροντα; αἰσχρως γαρ ἀπεωσασθε¹⁵ αὐτον. παντων δε μαλιστα συγ', ὦ 'Αγαμεμνον. ποιοις λογοις ἀπεκρινω προς τον γεροντα! σκυθρωπος γαρ ἔφαινου τη ὄψει και εἶπας¹⁶ τοιαδε —

' ἄρ' οὐκ¹⁷ αἰσχυνει, ὦ γερον, τοιαυτα λεγων; ἡμεις γαρ οἱ 'Αχαιοι οὐ ματην μαχομεθα. εἰ τινα κορην ἐν τη μαχη φερομεθα, οὐποτε ἀποπεμπομεθα.'

—and dismisses him with threats, to the displeasure of Apollo

' 'Αλλ' οὐδε ἐβουλομην', ἀπεκρινατο ὁ γερων, ' ἄνευ λυτρου κτησασθαι αὐτην· και δια τουτο ταυτα τα δωρα παρεσκευασαμην.'

' Ὅπως μη ἡμεις (see that we don't) αὐθις ληψομεθα⁷ σε παρα ταις ναυσιν', ἔφη ὁ 'Αγαμεμνων. ' νυν μεν γαρ ὀλοφυρει, εἶτα δε οὐδεποτε παυσει ὀλοφυρομενος· τοιαυτα κακα πεισει.'

Ταυτ' ἀκουσας, ὦ 'Απολλον, πως οὐκ¹⁸ ἤχθου και ὑπεσχου ἀποτεισεσθαι¹⁹ τους 'Αχαιους;

12. Lit. 'It is not how not . . .' a Gk. idiom for 'assuredly'.
13. Negative after εἰ is μη, not οὐ. 14. Emphatic for συ.
15. This word has a curious double augment. ἀπωθεω, ἀπεωσαμην, 'I thrust away from myself'. 'Osmosis', a scientific term derived from this verb, denotes the penetrating power of some liquids. 16. The 2nd person is irregular; εἶπας for εἶπες. 17. Are you *not* = Lat. *nonne*? ἄρα μη would mean—'You aren't ashamed, are you?' 18. Lit. 'How not?' a way of saying, 'Of course . . .' 19. Verbs of promising must always take a *future* infin. after them. They refer, of course, to the future.

VOCABULARY

<u>αἰσχρος</u> (<i>adv.</i> -ως), shameful.	<u>κταομαι</u> , I get for myself.
<u>αἰσχυνομαι</u> , I am ashamed.	<u>ληζομαι</u> , win as booty.
<u>ἄλληλους</u> , -ας, -α, one another.	<u>λυομαι</u> , I loose for myself, I ransom.
<u>ἄλλως</u> (<i>adv.</i>), otherwise.	<u>λισσομαι</u> , I beseech.
<u>ἄμυνομαι</u> , keep off from oneself.	<u>λυτρον</u> , -ου (<i>n.</i>), a ransom.
<u>ἀνακομιζομαι</u> , get back for oneself.	<u>μαλιστα</u> (<i>adv.</i>), most.
<u>ἀνευ</u> (<i>gen.</i>), without.	<u>ματην</u> (<i>adv.</i>), in vain.
<u>ἀποπεμπομαι</u> , send away from oneself.	<u>μη</u> , no, not.
<u>ἀποτινομαι</u> (<i>fut.</i> τεισομαι), get one to pay back = punish.	<u>ναυς</u> , νεως, <i>f.</i> a ship.
<u>αὐ</u> , αὐθις, again.	<u>ὄλοφυρομαι</u> , bewail.
<u>Ἄχαιος</u> , Achæan.	<u>ὅμως</u> , nevertheless.
<u>ἀχθομαι</u> , be vexed.	<u>ὅπως</u> , how.
<u>βαινω</u> (<i>fut.</i> βησομαι), go.	<u>οὐποτε</u> } never.
<u>βουλευομαι</u> , plan.	<u>οὐδεποτε</u> }
<u>βουλομαι</u> , wish.	<u>ὄψις</u> , -εως, <i>f.</i> face.
<u>δεκα</u> , ten.	<u>παρασκευαζομαι</u> , get ready for oneself, prepare.
<u>δεκατος</u> , tenth.	<u>παρθενος</u> , -ου, <i>f.</i> maiden.
<u>δεχομαι</u> , receive.	<u>πασχω</u> (<i>fut.</i> πεισομαι), suffer
<u>διαφερομαι</u> , differ, quarrel.	<u>παυομαι</u> , stop (<i>intrans.</i>).
<u>εἰσβιαζομαι</u> , force one's way into.	<u>ποιος</u> , -α, -ον, what sort of?
<u>εἶτα</u> , then.	<u>σκυθρωπος</u> , -η, -ον, scowling.
<u>ἱερευς</u> , -εως, <i>m.</i> priest.	<u>σχετλιος</u> , rash, stubborn.
<u>κακως</u> (<i>adv.</i>), badly.	<u>ὑπισχνουμαι</u> (<i>aor.</i> ὑπεσχομην), promise.
<u>καταστρεφομαι</u> , I overturn for myself = I subdue.	<u>φερομαι</u> , take for oneself, win.
	<u>φημι</u> (<i>aor.</i> ἔφη), say.
	<u>φιλιω</u> (<i>adv.</i>), kindly.
	<u>ὥδε</u> , thus.

THE WRATH OF ACHILLES—II

Apollo's vengeance and the seer's advice

Οὕτως δε ὠργιζετο ὁ Ἄπολλων τοις Ἄχαιοις, ὥστε¹ πολλους νυκτωρ ἐξερχομενος διειργασατο.²

1. ὥστε. See. II Æsop. II. 2. Notice an irreg. augment on -εργαζομαι, making the aor. -ειργασαμην.

πολλαι δε ἐγενοντο αἱ πυραι³ των ἀει⁴ καιομενων.⁵ τέλος⁶ δε ὁ Ἀχιλλευσ, 'Οὐποτε φευξομεθα', ἔφη, 'τον θανατον, εἰ μη ἐρωτησομεν δια⁷ μαντεως τινος τον θεον τι μεμφεται ἡμιν.'⁸ ἔπειτα δε ὁ Καλχας (μαντις γαρ ἦν) ἐμαντευσατο τοιαδε —

'Συ δη, ὦ Ἀγαμεμνον, οὐτ' ἐδεξω τα δωρα, οὐτ' ἔλυσας την του ἱερεως θυγατερα. τοιγαρουν οὐδε ἄπωσει⁹ τον λοιγον. εἰ δε ἀποπεμψει⁹ αὐτην, παντα καλως εὐθυσ ἔσται.'

The dispute between Achilles and Agamemnon

ἤχθετο οὖν ὁ Ἀγαμεμνων και ἀπεκρινατο — 'Ἐπει λισσεσθε ἔμε παντες, την μεν του γεροντος παρθενον ἀποπεμφομαι, την δε Βρισηϊδα, την του Ἀχιλλεως κορην, ἀντι τηςδε ληφομαι. ἄλλως γαρ το ἀθλον¹⁰ ὁ¹¹ ἐν τη μαχη ἠνεγκαμην,¹² μονος των Ἀχαιων οὐχ ἔξω.'¹³ προς ταυτα¹⁴ ὁ Ἀχιλλευσ, ἰσην ὀργην

3. The invading Northerners burnt their dead, while the Mediterranean races buried theirs. 4. ἀει, 'from time to time'. There must have been a time when Apollo, who came with the Achæans, was a strange and fearful god to the Greeks. Then he is spoken of as the god who slays with 'the arrow that flieth by night'. Only when the Greeks got to know their Apollo better did they identify him with the sun and the arts. 5. καιω (*act.*), 'I burn'; καιομαι (*intrans.*), 'I burn'. Fut. καυσω, aor. ἔκαυσα; hence 'caustic'—encausticum—the purple ink used by Roman Emperors, which seemed to 'burn into' the paper; hence Fr. 'encre', Eng. 'ink'! 6. τέλος is often used adverbially, 'at last'. 7. δια + gen. 'through', 'by means of'. 8. ἡμιν, 'us,' μεμφομαι takes the dat. 9. Be careful of, ἀπωσει (ἀπωθεομαι) and ἀποπεμψει; they are 2nd person, not 3rd. 10. What a pity that our word 'athletics' is so bound up with ἀθλον, a prize! 11. ὁ neuter relative pron.—not masc. 12. Irreg. aor. of φερομαι. 13. ἔχω becomes ἔξω in the future. Notice effect on οὐκ. 14. προς ταυτα, 'in reply to this'.

φαινων, εἶπεν, 'Ἄρ' ἀφαιρήσει¹⁵ με την ἔμην παρθε-
νον; ἄλλα λεγω σοι τοδε· ἡμεις οὐχ ἔσπομεθα¹⁶
μετα σου¹⁷ Τροιανδε¹⁸ των πολεμιων ἕνεκα¹⁹ ἄλλα
της ληϊδος, ὡστε εἰ ἀφαιρήσει τηνδε, οὐκετι ἐγωγε
ὑπερ σου βουλομαι μαχεσθαι. ὑμεις δε κακα πολλα
πεισεσθε, ἀλλ' ἐγω ἀφεξομαι του πολεμου.'

Οὕτως δε, κατα²⁰ τον Ὅμηρον, ἤρξατο ἡ του
'Αχιλλεως μηνις.

VOCABULARY

<u>ἀθλον</u> , -ου (<i>n.</i>), prize.	μετα (<i>gen.</i>), with.
ἀντι, prep. (<i>gen.</i>), instead of.	μηνις, -εως, <i>f.</i> wrath.
ἀπεχομαι, withhold oneself.	νυκτωρ (<i>adv.</i>), by night.
ἀρχομαι, begin.	ὀργιζομαι, be angry.
ἀφαιρεομαι, take away from.	<u>οὐκετι</u> , no longer.
διεργαζομαι, kill.	πυρα, -ας, <i>f.</i> a pyre.
ἕνεκα (<i>gen.</i>), for the sake of.	<u>τελος</u> (<i>adv.</i>), at last.
ἐξερχομαι, come out.	τοιγαρουν, therefore.
<u>ἐπειτα</u> , then.	ὑμεις (<i>pron.</i>), you (<i>pl.</i>).
<u>ἔπομαι</u> , follow.	ὑπερ (<i>prep. gen.</i>), on behalf of.
καιομαι, I burn (<i>intrans.</i>).	<u>φαινω</u> , show.
ληϊς, -ιδος, <i>f.</i> booty.	φευγω (<i>f.</i> φευξομαι), flee.
λοιγος, plague, pestilence.	Βρισηϊς, -ιδος, <i>f.</i> Briseïs, captive maid of Achilles.
μαντις, -εως, <i>m.</i> seer.	Καλχας, -αντος, <i>m.</i> Calchas, a Greek prophet.
μαντευομαι, to prophesy.	
μεμφομαι (<i>dat.</i>), to blame.	

15. ἀφαιρεομαι, takes two accusatives: (1) what you take away, (2) whom you take it from. 16. Aor. ἔπομαι. 17. μετα + *gen.*, 'with'. 18. -δε is attached to a word to indicate direction towards it. Τροιανδε, to Troy. So Ἀθηναςδε = Ἀθηναζε, to Athens. 19. ἕνεκα, 'for the sake of', always follows its *gen.* 20. κατα, 'according to'.

CHAPTER XV

THE PASSIVE VOICE

In the passive voice the subject is represented as acted upon—e.g.

ὁ παῖς παιδεύεται—the boy is being trained. If the 'agent', by whom an action is performed, is mentioned, the word ὑπό ('by') precedes it, and it is put in the genitive case—e.g.

ὁ παῖς παιδεύεται ὑπό του διδασκαλου.

The boy is being trained by the master.

Agent and Instrument. Distinguish carefully between the agent *by whom* a thing is done, and the instrument *with which* it is done. It was a secret agent *by whom* the plans were stolen (ὑπό + genitive), but a blunt instrument *with which* (simple dative) the murder was done. Remember an agent must *live*, as the insurance man said when he was kicked out.

Instrument. ἡ θάλασσα ταρασσεται τοῖς ἀνεμοῖς.
The sea is disturbed by the winds.

Agent. ἡ θάλασσα ταρασσεται ὑπό του Ποσειδωνος.
The sea is disturbed by Poseidon.

Tense Forms

It will occasion you much pleasure to know that you have already learnt the

Present Passive

Imperfect Passive

because these tenses are identical with the present middle and the imperfect middle. The passive forms, however, of the future and aorist are different from those of the middle.

Aorist	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἔλυθην	ἔλυθημεν
ἔλυθης	ἔλυθητε
ἔλυθη	ἔλυθησαν
Future	
λυθησομαι	λυθησομεθα
λυθηση οἱ -ει	λυθησεσθε
λυθησεται	λυθησονται

Note that -θη- is a characteristic sign of tenses peculiar to the passive, and that the endings of the aorist passive are like the endings of an *active* tense.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.—I

Ἦν¹ δε ποτε ἀοιδος² τις,³ Ὀρφευς⁴ ὀνοματι, ὅς

1. Ἦν ' (There) was '. Gk. has no introductory word to correspond with the Eng. preparatory 'there'. 2. ἀοιδος, 'minstrel'. If you remember that α + ο = ω, you will see that this word is connected with ᾠδη = Eng. 'ode'. 3. τις, 'a certain'; the nearest thing the Gks. had to an indef. article. Do not confuse with the other τις τι, meaning 'who? what? or why?'. 4. Ὀρφευς. See the pretty song in *K. Henry VIII*, 3. 1. 3, "Orpheus with his lute. . . ." Also *Merchant of Venice*, 5. 1. 79. Orpheus was the reputed founder of a mysterious association which had members all over Ancient Greece. They had a secret ritual, and bound themselves to a certain way of life. They believed in

οὕτω ⁶ καλῶς ἐκιθαρίζε ⁷ τῆ λυρᾷ, ὥστε πάντα τὰ ζῶα καὶ τὰ δένδρα καὶ δὴ καὶ ⁸ τὰ ὄρη εἶπετο αὐτῷ θαυμάζοντα. τούτου δὲ ἡ γυνὴ, ὡς ἐν τῷ κηπῷ περιπατεῖ, ⁹ ὑπὸ δράκοντος ¹⁰ δακνεται· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ ἰατρευεται τὸ ἔλκος, ¹¹ τέλος ¹² ἀποθνήσκει. ἄγεται τε ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ, ¹³ τοῦ ψυχοπομπῆ, εἰς Ἄιδου. ¹⁴ καὶ τοιαῦτα ὠλοφυρετο ὁ Ὀρφεύς —

‘ὦ μοι ¹⁵ ἐγὼ· δια τι ¹⁶ οὕτως, ὦ Εὐρυδικῆ, ὑπὸ δράκοντος ἐδηχθῆς; δια τι ὑφηρπασθῆς ἐμου; εἰ γὰρ ¹⁷ καὶ ¹⁸ ἐγὼ γε μετὰ σου ἐτρωθῆν, εἴπερ ἐξεστίν ²⁰

original sin, purification, and the transmigration of souls. They eventually became connected with a similar brotherhood founded by Pythagoras. 6. οὕτω . . . ὥστε. ‘So . . . that (as a result).’ The clause introduced by ὥστε is called a consecutive clause, because it shows the consequence or result. 7. κιθαρίζω, ‘To play on the κιθάρα’—the word which became both ‘zither’ and ‘guitar’. 8. καὶ δὴ καὶ, ‘and what is more’, is a phrase which adds something emphatic. 9. περιπατεῖ. Aristotle founded a school of Peripatetic philosophers, who used to walk up and down the Lyceum at Athens while instructing their pupils. Hence ‘peripatetic’ means ‘wandering’ or ‘itinerant’. 10. δράκων, ‘dragon’ or ‘snake’, is derived from the aor. part. of δερκομαι, ‘look’, and means ‘the one with the piercing glance’. 11. ἔλκος, Latin *ulcus*; Eng. ‘ulcer’ and so ‘wound’. 12. τέλος used as an adv. ‘at last’. 13. Ἑρμοῦ, Hermes had many functions, being the god of merchants, travellers and thieves. He was also the official escort of the souls of the dead to Hades, ψυχοπομπῆς, a task which kept him very busy. 14. εἰς Ἄιδου. εἰς normally takes the accus. case, but sometimes the gen. follows εἰς, when the word ‘house’ is to be understood. Hades in Gk. is a person, not a place. He was the king of the underworld. So the Gks. talked of going to Hades’s, just as we might talk of going to Woolworth’s. 15. ὦ μοι, ‘alas’. This word is said to be the ancestor of the Eng. ‘Ah me!’ 16. δια τι, ‘owing to what? = why?’ although the word τι alone is frequently used in the sense of ‘why’? 17. εἰ γὰρ, these words, which do not here

ὄφεσι¹⁹ δις δακνεῖν. νυν δε²¹ σφοδρα βαρυνομαι τῷ σῷ πενθει²² τοιουτον δε ἄλγος ἔχω οἴου²³ οὔποτε ἀπαλλαχθησομαι.'

Τελος δε ἐβουλευετο αὐτος καταβαινειν εἰς 'Αιδου. 'Λυθησεται γαρ,' φησιν, 'ἡ Εὐρυδικη τη ἐμη λυρα' θελχθησονται δε ταις ἐμαῖς ᾠδαῖς οἱ τε ἄλλοι²⁴ κατω θεοι και ὁ Πλουτων.' ὅπερ και ἐγενετο. δια βραχεος²⁵ γαρ οἱ μεν²⁶ νεκροι ἠναγκαζοντο

bear their normal meanings, 'if' and 'for', are used in Gk. to introduce a wish for the past, now impossible of fulfilment. They are to be translated 'Would that . . .'. The aor. indic. which follows carries a meaning similar to the English pluperfect 'Would that I had been wounded'. 18. και frequently means 'also' as well as 'and'. 19. ὄφεσι. Compare ophicleide in an orchestra, derived from ὄφης, 'serpent', and κλεις, -δος, 'key'. 20. ἐξεστιν, an impersonal verb—i.e. one with no expressed subject—' (it) is possible'. 21. νυν δε, 'but as it is'. 22. τῷ σῷ πενθει, lit. 'by your grief', but that is an idiomatic way of saying in Gk., 'by my grief for you'. 23. οἴου, 'as' corresponds to τοιουτον, 'such'. The gen. is used to express 'from', the idea of separation contained in the verb. You will meet other instances of this. 24. οἱ τε ἄλλοι κατω θεοι και ὁ Πλουτων, 'The infernal gods and especially Pluto.' Notice this Gk. way of mentioning others first with the object of drawing attention to a single instance. This means literally 'Both (τε) the other gods below and Pluto'. Observe also how an adverb may be put in between an article and a noun, and have the effect of an adjective. οἱ κατω θεοι, 'the gods below'. So οἱ νυν στρατηγοι, 'present-day generals'. 25. δια βραχεος, 'in a short (time)': so, δια πολλου, 'after a long (interval)'. 26. μεν . . . δε, lit. 'on the one hand . . . on the other hand'. These words always stand second in their clauses. The Greeks loved to think of things as contrasted pairs. It is part of that mental balance which their philosophers thought so important. You will find it too clumsy to translate μεν and δε literally, and you may have to content yourself with simply 'but' in the second half. But you should bear the meaning in mind.

ἐπακουειν, ὁ δε²⁶ κυων, ὁ Κερβερος,²⁷ κατειχέτο του ὑλακτειν.²⁸

VOCABULARY

ἄγω, lead, take, drive.
 ἀναγκάζω, force, compel.
 ἀπαλλάσσω, rid, free.
 ἀποθνήσκω, die, be killed.
 βαρυνω, weigh down.
 δις, twice.
 εἶπερ, if, in fact.
 ἐπακουω, listen to.
 Εὐρυδικη, -ης, Eurydice, wife
 of Orpheus.
 θελγω, charm, soften.
 ἰατρευω, cure, heal.
 καταβαινω, go down.
 κηπος, -ου (m.), garden.
 νεκρος, -ου (m.), body, corpse.
 νεκροί, the dead.

Πλουτων, -ωνος (m.), Pluto,
 god of the underworld.
 Ποσειδων, -ωνος (m.),
 Poseidon, god of the sea,
 Neptune.
 σος, -η, -ον (poss. pron.), your,
 (of one person).
 σφοδρα, exceedingly, very.
 τιτρωσκω (aor. pass. ἔτρωθην),
 I wound.
 ὑπο (gen.), by (of the
 agent).
 ὑφαρπαζω, snatch away
 from.
 ὡς (conj.), as, when.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.—II

Τελος δε εἶπεν ὁ Πλουτων ταδε — ' και ¹ ἡμεις τεγγο-
 μεθα τη ση λυπη· τοιγαρουν ληψει την γυναικα· εἰ
 δε βλεψεις ἐν τη ἀνοδῳ ² προς την γυναικα, ἀφαιρε-
 θεσεται παλιν ³ ἀπο σου.' ἦσθη ⁴ δε τουτοις τοις

27. Κερβερος, Cerberus, the fearsome three-headed hound who guarded the gates of Hell, could only be appeased by giving him something to eat. Only thus was it possible to slip by him. Hence the phrase, 'A sop to Cerberus.' 28. του ὑλακτειν, 'from barking'. The article and the infin. is equivalent to a verbal noun in English ending in -ing. See note 23 for the gen.

1. Και, see note 18 above. 2. ἀνοδος, 'the road up'; cf. the anode and the kathode in electrolysis. 3. παλιν, 'back again'. A palindrome is a word or sentence that runs backward as well as forward—e.g. Adam's words of self-introduction to his wife: "Madam, I'm Adam." A famous Gk. palindrome is to be seen on many baptismal fonts; thus, ΝΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΤΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ = νιψον

λογοις ὁ Ὀρφεὺς καὶ ἐξηλθον, ὁ μὲν ἐμπροσθε κιθαριζων, ἡ δὲ ὀπισθεν ἔπομενη.

ὦ ματαιοὶ ⁵ ἄνθρωποι ! ἄρ' αἰ νικηθησεσθε ὑπο τοῦ Ἑρωτος ; ⁶ οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ὀρφεὺς ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἐξοδῶ οὐ κατειχεν ἑαυτον, ἀλλὰ ποθῶ τῆς γυναικος περιεβλεψεν. ἡ δὲ εὐθύς ἠφανισθη.⁷

καὶ τουτῶ τῶ τροπῶ ὁ Ὀρφεὺς παλιν ἐχωρισθη τῆς γυναικος.⁸ ἀκουσαντες δὲ οἱ τῶν Θρακῶν νεανιαὶ, 'Οὐ δητὰ', ἔφασαν, 'συ μόνος χωρισθησει τῆς γυναικος· ἡμεῖς γὰρ βουλομεθα μετεχειν τῆς λυπῆς⁹ μετὰ σου. αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες οἴκοι καταλειφθησονται.'

πρὸς δὲ ταῦτα ¹⁰ ὠργιζοντο αἱ γυναῖκες, λεγουσαι, 'Ἄρ' οὐ δεινὸν εἰ ¹¹ ἀοιδου τινος ἐνεκα αἰ νοσφισθησομεθα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ;'

ὥστε προσεδραμον ¹² πρὸς τὸν Ὀρφεα καὶ διεσπαραξαν αὐτοῦ τὰ μέλη.¹³ ἡ δὲ κεφαλὴ ἐβλήθη ¹⁴

(aor. imper. of νιπτω, 'wash') ἀνομηματα ('sins', 'lawlessnesses', ἄ + νομος), μη μόναν (for μονην), ὄψιν ('not only <my> face'). 4. Aor. pass. from ἡδομαι. What is a 'hedonist'? 5. Adj. from ματην, c. 14. 6. Ἑρως, son of Aphrodite; the Gk. original of Cupid. Most Londoners call their favourite statue in Piccadilly Circus, Eeros, but the Greeks pronounced it E-rose. 6. περιεβλεψεν. The final -i of περι does not give place to an augment, nor can it be elided. 7. From ἀ-φανίζω, 'to make to disappear'. The story is reminiscent of that of Lot's wife. 8. τῆς γυναικος is called the gen. of separation—the case used when one person or thing is removed *from* another. Other examples occur here. See if you can find them. 9. τῆς λυπῆς is called the partitive gen., where a part or share of the whole is involved. 10. πρὸς ταῦτα, see c. 14. 11. Is it not shameful that . . . ? Notice the delicate Gk. εἰ ('if') instead of our blunter 'that'. 12. προσεδραμον, see c. 12, n. 26. 13. μέλη, from μέλος, 'a limb'; don't confuse with the other μέλος, 'a melody'. 14. ἐβλήθη, aor. pass. of βαλλω.

εἰς τον ποταμον. και μην¹⁵ ὡς κατα τον ποταμον¹⁶
 ἔφερετο, ἀει ἦδεν ἢ κεφαλη ἢ τμηθαισα¹⁷ πανυ καλη¹⁸
 δη τη φωνη.

VOCABULARY

ἄδω, (ἀειδω), sing.	λαμβάνω (<i>fut.</i> ληψομαι), get, take.
ἀπο, (<i>gen.</i>), away from.	μελος, -ους (<i>n.</i>), a limb.
βάλλω (<i>aor. pass.</i> ἐβληθην), throw.	μετα (<i>gen.</i>), with.
βλεπω, look.	μετεχω, share in (<i>takes</i> <i>gen.</i>).
δεινος, -η, -ον, terrible, strange.	νοσφιζω, separate from.
δη, indeed, of course.	ὀπισθε(v) (<i>adv.</i>), behind.
διασπαρασσω, tear in pieces.	πανυ (<i>adv.</i>), very, exceed- ingly.
ἐμπροσθε(v) (<i>adv.</i>), before, in front.	περιβλεπω, look round.
ἠδομαι (<i>aor.</i> ἠσθην), I am pleased.	τεγγω, melt, soften.
ἡμεῖς (<i>pers. pron.</i>), we.	τμηθεις, -εισα, -εν (<i>aor. pass.</i> <i>ptcple.</i> from τεμνω), cut, severed.
καταλειπω, leave behind.	χωριζω, separate, put apart.
κεφαλη, -ης, <i>f.</i> head.	

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES

We do not know exactly who wrote the poem about the Cicada. It is one of a number of poems that used to be ascribed to a poet named Anacreon. It is almost certain, however, that these poems, of which the following is another example, were the products of a later imitator of Anacreon. Anacreon

15. και μην, 'and lo!'. This phrase is often used to attract the attention of the reader or hearer to something fresh. 16. κατα τον ποταμον, 'down stream'. What is the opposite? See n. 2. 17. τμηθαισα, fem. aor. ptcple. pass. from τέμνω, 'I cut'. 18. Lit. 'with the voice very beautiful'. This is called a predicative position of the adj., and is common in Gk. It has almost the effect of adding a further statement, 'which was very beautiful'.

himself was born at Teos, and wrote many love-poems. He was a friend of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, and of Hipparchus, who ruled at Athens. He is said to have died through being choked by a grapestone. The spurious poems have not the virtues of the master, though Cowley and Tom Moore, the Irish poet, translated them.

This poem will give you practice in the forms of the aorist passive and aorist passive participle.

Ἔρωσ ποτ' ἐν ῥοδοῖσι ¹
 κοιμωμένην ² μελιτταν ³
 οὐκ εἶδεν, ἀλλ' ἔτρωθη.
 τον δακτυλον ⁴ δε δηχθεις ⁵
 της χειρος ὠλολυξε. ⁶
 δραμων δε και πετασθεις ⁷
 προς την καλην Κυθηρην, ⁸
 Ὀλωλα, ⁹ μητερ, εἶπεν,

1. An extra ι is frequently added to the dative case in poetry. 2. κοιμα-ομένην, 'sleeping'. A κοιμητηριον (cemetery) is a sleeping-ground. 3. μελισσα, see 'The Ass,' c. 11. $\sigma\sigma$ and $\tau\tau$ are interchangeable in Gk., the difference being one of dialect. 4. 'In the finger.' The part of the body affected by a verb or an adj. is usually in the accus. case in Gk. This word means either 'finger' or 'toe'. There is a pretty Homeric epithet of the Dawn, ῥοδοδακτυλος, 'rosy-fingered'; cf. Pterodactyl. The foot, a dactyl, consisting of a long syllable and two short ones, was held to represent the joints of the finger. 5. Aor. pass. ptcple. from δακνω. See Orpheus 1. 6. Another onomatopœic word like ὄλοφυρομαι. 7. Tr. 'having flown', lit. 'spread wide his wings', from πεταννυμι, 'to spread'. 8. A name for Venus, who was worshipped at the island of Cythera, off the south coast of Greece. 9. 'I am done for.' This perf. tense from ὄλλυμι, 'I destroy', is always used in an intrans. way in Gk. It always has this significance of being ruined or finished.

ὄλωλα, κάποθνησκω.
 ὄφεις μ' ἔτυψε μικρός
 πτερωτός, ὃν καλοῦσι
 μελιτταν οἱ γεωργοί.
 ἡ δ' εἶπεν, Εἰ τὸ κέντρον ¹⁰
 πονεῖ ¹¹ τὸ τῆς μελιττῆς,
 ποσόν, δοκεῖς, πονοῦσιν,
 Ἔρως, ὅσους ¹³ σὺ βάλλεις ; ¹²

VOCABULARY

ὄλολυζω, cry aloud.
 πτερωτός, winged.
 καλεῶ, call.

δοκῶ, think.
 ποσός, -η, -όν, how much?

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

Another tense whose forms are common to both middle and passive is the perfect. The endings, which are of great antiquity, are easy to learn: -μαι, -σαι, -ται, -μεθα, -σθε, -νται. As in the active perfect, the first syllable is reduplicated; if the word begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened for reduplication.

Agent. With the 3rd person singular and plural of the perfect passive, and the perfect passive participle the agent may be indicated by the dative case instead of ὑπό with the genitive.

E.g. λελύται σοι, He has been freed by you.

10. See 11. Æsop. 15. 11. πονεῶ is used in two senses here: (a) 'hurt', (b) 'suffer'. 12. Besides 'throw', this verb means to strike 'with a missile'. 13. ὅσους, 'those whom', 'as many as'.

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

1. λελυμαι
2. λελυσαι
3. λελυται
1. λελυμεθα
2. λελυσθε
3. λελυνται

Participle λελυμενος, -η, -ον

Infinitive λελυσθαι

If, however, the verbal stem ends with a consonant instead of a vowel as in λυω, the perfect middle and passive become a little more complicated, because the final consonant causes modification of the endings. For instance, the perfect passive of πρᾶττω is πεπραγ-μαι. If the 3rd person plural were like that of λυω, it would have to be πεπραγ-νται. But to a Greek γντ as a combination was an impossibility. Therefore they used in such cases the perfect participle, with εἶσι as an auxiliary.

These perfects with consonantal stems fall into five classes, according to the consonant modifying the ending. Below is a sample of each.

πρᾶττω, do.	πειθω, persuade.
1. πεπραγμαi	1. πεπεισμαi
2. πεπραξαι	2. πεπεισαι
3. πεπρακται	3. πεπεισται
1. πεπραγμεθα	1. πεπεισμεθα
2. πεπραχθε	2. πεπεισθε
3. πεπραγμενοι εἶσιν	3. πεπεισμενοι εἶσιν
Infinitive. πεπραχθαι	Infinitive. πεπεισθαι
Participle. πεπραγμενος	Participle. πεπεισμενος

πεμπω, send.

1. πεπεμμαι
 2. πεπεμψαι
 3. πεπεμπται
 1. πεπεμμεθα
 2. πεπεμφθε
 3. πεπεμμενοι εισιν
 Infin. πεπεμφθαι
 Ptcple. πεπεμμενος

ἀγγελλω, announce.

1. ἠγγελμαι
 2. ἠγγελσαι
 3. ἠγγελτῶ
 1. ἠγγελμεθα
 2. ἠγγελθε
 3. ἠγγελμενοι εισιν
 Inf. ἠγγελθῶ
 Ptcple. ἠγγελμενος

φαινω, show.

1. πεφασμαι
 2. πεφανσαι
 3. πεφανται
 1. πεφασμεθα
 2. πεφανθε
 3. πεφασμενοι εισιν
 Infin. πεφανθαι
 Ptcple. πεφασμενος

CHAPTER XVI

THE -μι VERBS

BABY says, "Me want some". He does so because he has reached a definite stage in the development of his growing consciousness. First of all, when he was quite helpless, he was interested in action only in terms of its effect on 'me'. Gradually, however, he becomes aware of his own identity and individuality; passivity passes into activity, and in this second stage 'me' (the only personal pronoun he has) actively wants something. This, however, is only a transitory stage. It is not long before imitation and possibly parental correction lead him to make the proper distinction between the pronoun as subject and the pronoun as object. But the persons have to be sorted out in Baby's mind first.

The same is roughly true of the infancy of the Greek language. In the prehistoric stage of the language's development there was probably only one voice and one tense. This consisted of the stem, indicating generally the nature of the verb's action, and endings, consisting of personal pronouns affected by external causes. Most probably the earliest endings ran thus:—

-μαι, me.

-σαι, you (cf. σὺ).

-ταί, that one (cf. το).

But when baby Greek got to the second stage, distinguishing active from passive (the 'me-want-some' stage), it used the endings it knew, only

slightly modified. In fact, the -μαι, -σαι, -ται endings became -μι, -σι, -τι, the former being kept for the passive or middle. Later the 1st person pronoun, ἐγώ, came into use, and verbs in consequence acquired a new ending in -ω. This became by far the commonest ending, ousting in most verbs the old -μι ending. Yet even in Homer it can be seen that some verbs are wobbling uneasily between a -μι and an -ω termination, and by the time of the New Testament some of the most diehard μι's of the classical tradition have forsaken their old form. Even so does a language develop from age to age.

But some baby habits stick. And there stuck in the Greek language a number of verbs of the old -μι type, still lingering on from that second stage we have mentioned. They are all, as you would expect, transitive, with the exception of the two εἰμι(s), meaning 'I am' and 'I go', verbs so elemental in their meaning that it is hardly surprising that their endings are of great antiquity. It is generally true of all languages that the more simple in meaning the verb is, the more irregular are its forms, since they have had a longer passage of time to get knocked about in. Of course, the lapse of years had some effect, too, on the old -μι, -σι, -τι system, although it is still partly recognisable.

There are not many of these verbs, but, being of great antiquity, they are all the more important as their meanings are primary—e.g. I put, set, give, let go, show, say, etc. One can hardly open a page of Greek without coming across some part of either τιθημι or ἵστημι, especially in the aorist forms.

They are not easy, but if you wish to make any progress in Greek, you had better brace yourself to the effort of learning them, for you are hardly likely to make progress without.

They fall into four divisions according to the prevailing vowel, and there are also some odd ones, lying outside these categories : —

τιθημι, prevailing vowel—ε.

διδωμι, prevailing vowel—ο.

ιστημι, prevailing vowel—α.

δεικνυμι, prevailing vowel—υ.

ACTIVE

	I place.	I give.	I set up.	I show.
	τιθημι	διδωμι	ιστημι	δεικνυμι
PRESENT.	1. τιθημι 2. τιθης 3. τιθησι 1. τιθεμεν 2. τιθετε 3. τιθεασι	διδωμι διδως διδωσι διδομεν διδοτε διδοασι	ιστημι ισθης ισθησι ισταμεν ιστατε ιστασι	δεικνυμι δεικνυς δεικνυσι δεικνυμεν δεικνυτε δεικνυασι
IMPERFECT.	1. ἐτιθην 2. ἐτιθης 3. ἐτιθη 1. ἐτιθεμεν 2. ἐτιθετε 3. ἐτιθεσαν	ἐδιδουν ἐδιδους ἐδιδου ἐδιδομεν ἐδιδοτε ἐδιδοσαν	ιστην ισθης ιστη ισταμεν ιστατε ιστασαν	ἐδεικνυν ἐδεικνυς ἐδεικνυ ἐδεικνυμεν ἐδεικνυτε ἐδεικνυσαν
INFIN.	τιθεναι	διδοναι	ισταναι	δεικνυναι
PTCPLE.	τιθεις	διδους	ιστας	δεικνυς

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

PRESENT.	1. τιθεμαι 2. τιθεσαι 3. τιθεται 1. τιθεμεθα 2. τιθεσθε 3. τιθενται	διδομαι διδοσαι διδοται διδομεθα διδοσθε διδονται	ισταμαι ιστασαι ισταται ισταμεθα ιστασθε ιστανται	δεικνυμαι δεικνυσαι δεικνυται δεικνυμεθα δεικνυσθε δεικνυνται
IMPERFECT.	1. ἐτιθεμην 2. ἐτιθεσο 3. ἐτιθετο 1. ἐτιθεμεθα 2. ἐτιθεσθε 3. ἐτιθεντο	ἐδιδομην ἐδιδοσο ἐδιδοτο ἐδιδομεθα ἐδιδοσθε ἐδιδοντο	ισταμην ιστασο ιστατο ισταμεθα ιστασθε ισταντο	ἐδεικνυμην ἐδεικνυσο ἐδεικνυτο ἐδεικνυμεθα ἐδεικνυσθε ἐδεικνυντο
INFIN.	τιθεσθαι	διδοσθαι	ιστασθαι	δεικνυσθαι
PTCPLE.	τιθεμενος	διδομενος	ισταμενος	δεικνυμενος

NOTES ON THE CONJUGATION OF THE
-μι VERBS

1. In the present and imperf. active the vowels are long in the singular, η, ω, η, ὄ, but short in the plural, ε, ο, α, ὄ.

2. The 3rd person sing. of the present -σι was originally made plural by adding -ν, making -νσι. α was prefixed to this ending, and the ν eventually disappeared. The α of -ασι coalesced with the α of the stem in ἴστημι, but it remained apart from ε, ο and υ in the other verbs.

3. In the imperf. the initial ι of ἴστημι becomes long by the augmentation.

4. Even *τιθημι* was beginning to lose its old *-μι* forms in classical times, and Greeks began to think of it as if it were *τιθεω*. The result is that the forms *ἐτιθεις* and *ἐτιθει* are quite common for the imperf. (see Contracted Verbs, c. 20). Similarly the imperf. of *διδωμι* should have been *ἐδιδων*, *-ως*, *-ω*, but that form had been replaced by *ἐδιδουν*, *-ους*, *-ου*, as if it came from a contracted verb, *διδωω*.

5. *δυναμαι* ('I am able') and *ἐπισταμαι* ('I understand'; the Greeks said 'over-stand', rather more sensibly!) are conjugated like *ισταμαι*, but generally have *ἐδυνω* and *ἠπιστω* instead of *ἐδυνασο* and *ἠπιστασο* in the 2nd person sing. of the imperf.

EXERCISE ON THE *-μι* VERBS

Translate :—

1. τα προβατα οὐ δυναται φευγειν τον λυκον τον ερχομενον. 2. τι ἀφης την ποιμνην, ὦ μισθωτε; 3. οὐκ ἐπισταμεθα την φωνην την του ἄλλου ποιμενος. 4. ὁ πατηρ μου ἐδεικνυ τα προβατα τοις παισι. 5. ὁ Ἀγαμεμνων ἰσταται ἡγεμων παντων των Ἑλληνων. 6. οἱ φευγοντες ἐδιδουσαν παντα τοις λυκοις. 7. δει σε ἀφιεναι τον ἰχθυον. 8. οὐ δυναμενοι ἄλλω τινι διδουσαι τον χρυσον, ἀει ἀπετιθεσαν. 9. τῷ πολλὰ ἔχοντι πολλὰ πολλακις διδοται. 10. συντιθεντος τους νομους του ἡγεμονος, εἰδωλον ἰστατο ὑπο των πολιτων

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. The sheep are unable to escape the wolf which is coming. 2. Why do you let go your flock, hireling? 3. We do not understand the voice of the other shepherd. 4. My father was showing the sheep to the boys. 5.

Agamemnon is being set up as leader of all the Greeks. 6. Those running away were giving everything to the wolves. 7. It is necessary that you let go the fish. 8. Not being able to give the gold to another person, they always used to put it away. 9. To him that has much, much is frequently given. 10. While the leader was putting together the laws (genitive absolute), an idol was being set up by the citizens.

This passage from St. John x. 11 illustrates the μι-verbs.

Ὁ ΑΓΑΘΟΣ ΠΟΙΜΗΝ

Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ¹ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός. ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τιθεῖσιν ² ὑπὲρ τῶν προβάτων.

Ὁ μισθωτὸς καὶ οὐκ ὢν ³ ποιμὴν, οὐ οὐκ ἔστι τὰ πρόβατα ἴδια, ⁴ θεωρεῖ ⁵ τὸν λύκον ἐρχομένον, καὶ ἀφίησιν ⁶ τὰ πρόβατα καὶ φεύγει.

Καὶ ὁ λύκος ἀρπάζει αὐτὰ καὶ σκεδαννύσιν ⁷ τὰ πρόβατα. ὁ δὲ μισθωτὸς φεύγει, ὅτι ⁸ μισθωτὸς ἔστι, καὶ οὐ μέλει ⁹ αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν προβάτων.

Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός· καὶ γινώσκω τὰ ἔμα, ¹⁰ καὶ γινώσκομαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν, καθὼς γινώσκει με ὁ πατήρ, καὶ γώ γινώσκω τὸν πατέρα, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν μου τιθεῖσιν ὑπὲρ τῶν προβάτων.

1. See c. 6. Only late Gk. permitted the article with the complement. 2. 'Puts', but throughout this passage in the sense of 'lays down'. 3. Pres. ptcple. of εἶμι, 'I am—being'. 4. See c. 11, n. 25, here 'private property'. 5. θεωρεῶ, 'I watch', gives us θεωρημα, 'something to be investigated', a theorem, and θεωρία, 'speculation', as opposed to 'practice'—i.e. theory. 6. 'Lets go.' ἵημι is one of the most important of the -μι verbs. It is conjugated like τιθεῖσιν. 7. See c. 13. The original New Testament uses a later and rarer word with this meaning. 8. This word means both 'that' and 'because'. 9. Impersonal verb, 'it does not concern him' = 'he has no care for'. 10. ἐμός, 'my', nearly always has the article in Gk.

Και άλλα προβατα έχω ἃ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τῆς αὐλῆς ταυτῆς· κάκεινα δει με ἀγαγεῖν ¹¹ και τὴν φωνὴν μου ἀκουσονται, και γενησεται ¹² μια ¹³ ποιμνη, εἰς ποιμην. δια τουτο ὁ πατηρ με ἀγαπα ¹⁴ ὅτι ἐγὼ τιθημι τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἵνα (in order that) παλιν λαβῶ (I may take) αὐτήν.

Οὐδεὶς αἶρει ¹⁵ αὐτὴν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τιθημι αὐτὴν ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ. ἐξουσιαν ¹⁶ έχω θειναι αὐτὴν, και ἐξουσιαν έχω παλιν λαβεῖν αὐτὴν. ταυτην τὴν ἐντολὴν ἔλαβον παρα του πατρος μου.

VOCABULARY

ἀγαπαω, I love.
αὐλή, -ης, fold, pen.
γιγνωσκω, realise, recognise.
ἐντολή, -ης, command.
ἐξουσία, -ας, power, permission.

καθως (*conj.*), just as.
λυκος, -ου, a wolf.
μισθωτος, a hired man, hired.
ποιμνη, -ης, a flock.
προβατα, -ων (*n. pl.*), sheep.
σκεδαννυμι, I scatter.

Literary Fragments

Single lines and fragments of lost plays are preserved for us in large numbers, because they have been quoted by other authors in their books. Very often the reason for their preservation is none other than that the author wishes to illustrate some sentiment, rare word, or unusual construction. They provide, however, a peep, tantalisingly narrow, into a vast treasure-house to which we cannot gain access.

11. ἀγω, see c. 13. Aor., ἤγαγον; aor. inf., ἀγαγεῖν.
12. γενησομαι, fut. of γιγνομαι. 13. εἰς, see c. 11. Strabo (vocabulary), has fem. μια and neuter ἐν. 14. ἀγαπαω, see the noun, c. 7. 15. αἶρω, literally 'lift'; hence 'take away'. 16. ἐξουσία, the noun from ἐξεστι (see c. 15).

Jack of All Trades

1. πολλ' ἠπιστάτο ἔργα, κακῶς δ' ἠπιστάτο πάντα.

From the Margites (the Madman), a mock-heroic poem, ascribed to Homer.

Time's Daughter, Justice

2. τὴν τοι¹ Δικὴν λεγουσι παῖδ' εἶναι χρόνου.

δεικνυσι δ' ἡμῶν² ὅστις³ ἔστ' ἢ μὴ⁴ κακός.

1. A particle—a class of words in Gk. which indicate the tone in which a remark is made—it might be translated, 'I tell you'. 2. Gen. of ἡμεῖς, see c. 15. 3. Who? τις; asks the question, who?, but when the question is governed by a verb (δεικνυσι), τις may become ὅστις. 4. Here = οὐ.

Ruling Class

3. τὸ τ' εὐγενές¹

πολλὴν διδωσιν ἐλπίδ' ὥς² ἄρξουσι³ γῆς.

1. εὐγενής means well-born (cf. Eugene—eugenics). The neuter article and adj. often correspond to an abstract noun. Thus τὸ εὐγενές, 'nobility', 'good birth'. 2. ὥς, besides meaning 'as' or 'when', frequently means 'that'. 3. ἄρχω, 'I rule' (but remember ἄρχομαι, 'I begin') is seen in Eng. in such words as arch-duke, arch-fiend. It is followed by the gen.

Tomorrow We'll Be Sober

4. ἡ γὰρ Κυπρίσις¹ πέφυκε² τῷ σκοτῷ³ φίλη

τὸ φῶς⁴ δ' ἀνάγκην⁵ προστιθήσι σωφρονεῖν.⁶

1. The Cyprian—a name for Venus, who was worshipped at Cyprus. 2. There are many perfects of transitive verbs which are intrans. φυῶ means, 'I plant' or 'beget', but the intrans. πέφυκα means 'I have grown', or just 'I am'. 3. σκοτός (also σκοτία), 'darkness'. An old riddle used to run:—

"Scotland, how thee a double darkness mocks!
Thy name is σκοτία, and thy teacher (K)nox."

4. φῶς, 'light', φωσφορός (Phosphorus), the Morning Star, brings the light. What is photography? 5. Necessity, see ἀνάγκαιος, c. 6. 6. σωφρονεῖν, 'to be temperate', 'safe-minded'. σωφροσύνη was a great Gk. virtue.

Fatal Cleverness

5. το δ' ὤκυ¹ τουτο και το λαιψηρον² φρενων
εἰς συμφοραν³ ἴστησι πολλα δη⁴ βροτους.

1. ὤκυσ, 'swift'; what, then, is το ὤκυ? 2. λαιψηρος, 'nimble'. 3. συμφορα, 'disaster'. 4. πολλα δη, 'oft, indeed'. The neuter plural frequently has an adverbial sense.

Time, the Healer

6. μελλων¹ ἱατρος και νοσω διδους χρονον
ἱασατ'² ἤδη μαλλον ἢ τεμνων³ χροα.⁴

1. Besides meaning 'to intend', μελλω often means 'delay, linger'. 2. ἱαομαι = ἱατρευω. The aor. means 'has done so ere now' (ἤδη), and refers generally to all occasions—probably the earliest and truest use of the aor. 3. See τμηθεις, c. 15. 4. χρωσ, -ωτος (also χροος), *m.* flesh. Gk. surgery was perhaps more daring than successful. For instance, an attempt to remove a fish-bone by opening the larynx proved fatal. Plato considered that a doctor needed a course of oratory to persuade the patient to adopt the course of treatment which he recommended.

Fame

7. φημη¹ τον ἐσθλον² κἀν μυχω³ δεικνυσι γης.

1. φημη, 'good report'. 2. ἐσθλος, 'good, worthy'. 3. μυχος, 'corner'. κἀν = και ἐν, 'even in'.

Necessity Knows No Law

8. προς την ἀναγκην οὐδ' Ἄρης¹ ἀνθισταται.²

1. Ares = Mars, god of war. 2. Stands against, opposes.

Women Good and Bad

9. ὅστις¹ δε πασας συντιθεις ψεγει² λογω
γυναικας ἐξης³ σκαιος⁴ ἐστι κού σοφος
πολλων γαρ οὐσων⁵ την μεν⁶ εὕρησεις κακην
την δ',⁶ ὡσπερ αὐτη,⁷ λημ'⁸ ἐχουσαν εὐγενες.

1. Whoever. 2. ψεγω, 'blame'. 3. ἐξης, 'in order'—*i.e.* in a class. 4. Lit. left-handed; hence, 'silly'; *cf.*

gauche. 5. Gen. absolute, see c. 11. 'There being many.'
 6. τὴν μὲν . . . τὴν δέ, 'the one . . . the other'. 7. As
she is. 8. λήμα, 'spirit'.

-MI VERBS—THE AORISTS

More important, perhaps, than the present tenses of the -μι verbs are the aorist systems linked with these words. These are difficult to understand, but they occur so frequently that it will amply repay you for your trouble to give them close attention. No aorist forms are given for the δεικνυμι verb, as they are quite regular—thus δεικνυμι has an aorist active ἔδειξα, future δειξω, aorist middle ἔδειξαμην, aorist passive ἔδειχθην, future passive δειχθησομαι, and so on.

Aorist Active. Note that in the singular τιθημι and δίδωμι both form an aorist ending in -κα instead of in the usual -σα. In the plural it will be seen that the endings of these two verbs are like the endings of the imperfect tense—that is to say, they are 2nd aorist endings.

ἵστημι has two aorists: 1st and 2nd. The 1st is transitive, and means 'I set up'; the 2nd is intransitive, and means 'I stood'. The 1st aorist is quite regular, and goes like ἔχορευσα, but the 2nd aorist, whose endings you should carefully memorise, is, on account of its meaning, more important. In particular notice the infinitive and participle of this tense.

Aorist Middle. In the middle voice the aorists of τιθημι and δίδωμι are 2nd aorists (with endings like their imperfects). These verbs have no 1st aorist middle. On the other hand, ἵστημι, while it

(contd. p. 160)

TEACH YOURSELF GREEK
AORIST SYSTEM -μι VERBS
Active

	τιθημι.	διδωμι.	ιστημι. (Trans.)	ιστημι (Intrans.).
INDICATIVE.	1. ἔθηκα 2. ἔθηκας 3. ἔθηκε 1. ἔθεμεν 2. ἔθετε 3. ἔθεσαν	ἔδωκα ἔδωκας ἔδωκε ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν	1. ἔστησα ἔστησας ἔστησε ἔστησαμεν ἔστησατε ἔστησαν	2. ἔστην ἔστης ἔστη ἔστημεν ἔστητε ἔστησαν
INFIN.	θειναι	δουναι	στησαι	στηναι
PTCPLE.	θεις, -εισα, -εν	δους, -ουσα, -ον	στησ-ας, στησασα στησαν	στας, στασα, σταν

Middle

	2nd Aorist Middle.	2nd Aorist Middle.	1st Aorist Middle.	2nd Aorist Middle, 'I bought'.
INDICATIVE.	1. ἔθεμην 2. ἔθου 3. ἔθετο 1. ἔθεμεθα 2. ἔθεσθε 3. ἔθεντο	ἔδομην ἔδου ἔδοτο ἔδομεθα ἔδοσθε ἔδοντο	ἔστησαμην ἔστησω ἔστησατο ἔστησαμεθα ἔστησασθε ἔστησαντο	[ἔπριαμην * ἔπριω ἔπριατο ἔπριαμεθα ἔπριασθε ἔπριαντο
INFIN.	θεσθαι	δοσθαι	στησασθαι	πριασθαι
PTCPLE.	θεμενος, -η, -ον	δομενος, -η, -ον	στησαμενος, -η, -ον	πριαμενος, -η, -ον] * see p. 160.

Passive

INDIC.	ἐτεθην, etc.	έδοθην, etc.	έσταθην, etc.
INFIN.	τεθηναι	δοθηναι	σταθηναι
PTCPLE.	τεθ-εις, -εισα, -εν	δοθ-εις, -εισα, -εν	σταθ-εις, -εισα, -εν

PERFECT

έστηκα (Intrans.)
' I stand '.

I.	2.
1. έστηκα	—
2. έστηκας	—
3. έστηκε	—
1. έστηκαμεν	έσταμεν
2. έστηκατε	έστατε
3. έστηκασι	έστασι
έστηκεναι	έσταναι
έστηκ-ως, -υια, -ος	έστ-ως, -ωσα, -ος

OTHER TENSES

Future :

Act.	θησω	δωσω	στησω
Mid.	θησομαι	δωσομαι	στησομαι
Pass.	τεθησομαι	δοθησομαι	σταθησομαι

(Infinitives of Future regularly formed.)

Perfect :

Act.	τεθηκα (Trans.)	δεδωκα (Trans.)	έστηκα (Intrans. ' I stand '.)
Ptcple.	τεθηκως, -υια, -ος	δεδωκως, -υια, -ος	έστηκως, -υια, -ος, οι έστως, -ωσα, -ος.
Infin.	τεθηκεναι	δεδωκεναι	έστηκεναι, οι έσταναι

has a 1st aorist middle ἔστησαμην (transitive, 'I set up for myself'), has no 2nd aorist middle. There is a verb, however, which goes like ἴστημι, which has got a 2nd aorist middle; the verb is 'I bought', ἐπρίαμην, which has no present. It is included here to show you how such a tense goes.

Future. Futures exist in all voices, with regular endings.

Aorist Passive. Notice the short vowels ε, ο, α, preceding the characteristic θ of the aorist passive.

Perfect. While the perfects of τιθημι and διδωμι are regular and transitive, the perfect of ἴστημι is intransitive, and means 'I stand'. Another and shortened form of the plural is given, which is constantly used as an alternative in Gk.

EXERCISE. AORIST OF -μι VERBS

Translate :—

1. ἐφίσταμεν τον δουλον ὡς παιδαγωγον των παιδων. 2. ἔδομεν πολυν χρυσον τοις δουλοις. 3. ἐπεστησαν τον Κυρον στρατηγον των Ἑλληνων. 4. ἐπεθηκε πολλας πληγας τοις κακοις παισι. 5. καλον θεις κλεπτειν, εἶτα κολαζεις τους ἀλισκομενους. 6. ἀπεθηκας τους τυρους εἰς τον ἄσκον. 7. ὁ Σωκρατης ἔστη πολυν χρονον ἀνευ ὑποδηματων. 8. οὔτε ἐπριατο ἱματια οὔτε ὑποδηματα. 9. παντα δοθησεται τοις μενουσι. 10. ἐφιετο ὡς ταχιστα ἀποδουναι παντα ἃ εἶχε.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. We are appointing the slave as an attendant of the boys. 2. We gave much gold to the slaves. 3. They appointed Cyrus general of the Greeks. 4. He inflicted

many blows on the bad boys. 5. (After) laying it down as honourable to steal, then you punish those who are caught. 6. You put the cheeses away into the bag. 7. Socrates stood for a long time without sandals. 8. He bought neither clothes nor sandals. 9. Everything will be given to those who wait. 10. He made it his aim to give away as quickly as possible everything that he had.

SPARTAN EDUCATION

(Adapted from Xenophon's *Lacedæmonian Republic*.)

One of the best known of Athenian prose writers was Xenophon. Born about 430 B.C., as a young man he became a friend of Socrates, of whom he wrote some affectionate Memoirs. In 401 he joined the expedition of Cyrus, who was marching against his brother Artaxerxes, to wrest from him the throne of Persia. The death of Cyrus in the battle and the murder of the Greek generals by Persian treachery provided a chance for the young Xenophon to exhibit his leadership and skill by organizing the retreat of the famous Ten Thousand through the mountains of Armenia to the Euxine Sea, where they could take a vessel for Greece. We are indeed lucky to possess the exciting narrative of these adventures as told by the principal actor in the play, Xenophon himself, who in the *Anabasis* gives a thrilling log of all that happened to this mercenary army. On his return to Greece, he accepted service with the Spartans, and was exiled from Athens. The Spartans provided him with an estate, where he lived the next twenty years of his life as a country gentleman, writing of his military adventures,

political and educational theories, sporting books on hunting, horses, dogs, and so on. He was a firm admirer of the Spartans (Lacedæmonians) and particularly of their system of Education, which is here described in a piece, adapted from his *Spartan Constitution*. The rigorous discipline, hard training, scanty fare, and frequent floggings were all directed towards producing in the Spartans a military race of invincible soldiers. The educational theory underlying such training was not altogether unknown in some of our public schools in the last century. It failed, of course, as more recently it has failed in National Socialist Germany. History has yet to produce an example of the success of this brutal form of specialized training.

Ἐγὼ μὲντοι βουλομαι τὴν παιδεῖαν τῶν τ' ἄλλων καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σαφηνίσαι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι ἔπειταχίστα¹ οἱ παῖδες τὰ λεγόμενα² συνίασιν, εὐθύς μὲν ἔπ' αὐτοῖς παιδαγωγούς³ θεραπεύοντας ἐφίστασιν, εὐθύς δὲ πεμπουσὶν εἰς διδασκαλῶν,⁴ μαθησομένους⁵ καὶ γράμματα καὶ μουσικὴν⁶ καὶ τὰ ἐν παλαιστρᾷ.

1. 'When quickest', 'as soon as'. 2. 'The things said'—i.e. what is said to the child. 3. The παιδαγωγός ('pedagogue') was a slave who, at Athens, took the child to and from school and exercised a strict supervision over his habits and manners. 4. Why gen.? See c. 14. 5. Lit. 'about to learn'. The future part. is often used to indicate a purpose—'in order to learn.' 6. This word has a wider significance than our word 'music'. It comprises much of what we should class nowadays as Literature. The Gks., and particularly Plato, laid equal stress in their education on the training of the body (what happened in the gymnasium—τὰ ἐν παλαιστρᾷ) and the training of the mind with literature. Thus they aspired to produce the balanced man.

προς δε τουτοις ⁷ των παιδων ποδας μεν ὑποδημασιν ⁸ ἀπαλυνουσι, σωματα δε ἱματιων μεταβολαις διαθρυπτουσι· σιτου γε μην αὐτοις γαστερα ⁹ μετρον νομιζουσιν. ὁ δε Λυκουργος, ¹⁰ ἀντι μεν του ἰδια ἕκαστον παιδαγωγους δουλους ἐφισταναι, ¹¹ ἀνδρα ἐπεστησε ¹² κρατειν αὐτων ἐξ ὧνπερ ¹³ αἱ μεγαισται ἀρχαι καθιστανται, ὅς δη και παιδονομος καλειται. οὗτος δε κατεστη ¹⁴ κυριος ὡστε ἀθροιζειν τους παιδας, και, εἰ τις ῥαδιουργει, ἰσχυρως κολαζειν. ἔδωκε δ' αὐτῷ και ὁ Λυκουργος των ἡβωντων ¹⁵ μαστιγοφορους, οἵτινες τιμωρησονται ¹⁶ τους παιδας ἀντι γε

7. 'In addition to this.' 8. Socrates used habitually to go about without sandals, even in the depth of winter. 9. 'They consider their belly the measure of their food'—i.e. they give the children as much as they can eat. 10. Lycurgus—the almost legendary founder of the Spartan Constitution. The Greeks liked attaching their laws to the name of some person, but we are not sure that there ever was such a person as Lycurgus, whose name suggests a tribal wolf-god. 11. 'Instead of each one setting up. . . .' το with the infin. is equivalent to a verbal noun (or gerund) in English, ending in -ing. The subject of this infin. is often put into the *accusative* case, as here ἕκαστον. 12. First aor. active from ἐφιστημι, 'appoint'. The passive and intrans. aor. from καθιστημι, seen below, are used as the passive of the verb 'to appoint'. 13. The highest offices were not open to all those who lived in Sparta. Only pure-blooded Spartans could have such a privilege. The Perioeci 'dwellers round about' had few rights, and the Helots, the serf population, none at all. 14. He was set up (intrans. aor.), κυριος, with authority. 15. οἱ ἡβωντες, the Youths' class, some of whom had responsibility in the training and supervision of the younger boys. ἡβη, youth; cf. Hebe, the personification of Youth, who acted as wine-bearer to the gods. 16. ὅστις + the future indic., lit. 'who shall punish . . .', is often used as a purpose clause = in order to punish. What other way have you already had of expressing purpose? See note 5 above. Severe floggings were administered as part of a system intended to toughen the boys.

μην του ἀπαλυνειν τους ποδας ὑποδημασιν, ἀει ἐφιετο¹⁷ ἀνυποδησια κρατυνειν. και ἀντι γε του τοις ἱματιοις διαθρυπτεσθαι, ἐνομισεν ἐνι ἱματιῳ δι' ἔτους προσεθιζεσθαι, ὡς οὕτως βελτιον παρασκευαζομενος προς ψυχη¹⁸ και προς θαλπη. σιτον γε μην ἐκελευσε δουναι¹⁹ τοσουτον ὡστε²⁰ ὑπο πλησμονης μεν μηποτε βαρυνεσθαι, του δε ἐνδεεστερωσ ἐχειν μη ἀπειρωσ ἐχειν.²¹ ὡς δε μη ὑπο λιμου ἀγαν πιεζοιντο,²² ἀπραγμονωσ μεν αὐτοις οὐκ ἔδωκε²³ λαμβανειν τον ὄψον,²⁴ κλεπτειν δ' ἔφηκεν ἐστιν ἅ²⁵ τῳ λιμῳ ἐπικουρουντας. ἐρει δ' οὖν τις — τι²⁶ δητα, εἴπερ το κλεπτειν ἀγαθον ἐνομιζε, πολλας πληγας ἐπεθηκε τῳ ἀλισκομενω ;²⁷ ὅτι, φημι ἐγω, και τάλλα²⁸ ὅσα ἀνθρω-

17. ἐφιετο, imperf. mid. of ἐφίημι, 'he made it his aim'.
 18. Plural of ψυχός—cold spells. Don't confuse with ψυχή, 'life', 'soul', etc. 19. 'He gave orders to give—i.e. that they (subject unexpressed) should give. 20. Such a quantity as . . . 21. ἔχω with an adv. is equivalent to εἶμι with an adj. Xenophon is very fond of this construction, and uses it twice here, 'as not to be without experience of being in want'. 22. 'In order that they should not be pinched by hunger.' This is a final clause of purpose, the third different way you have had of expressing such an idea in this same piece. It is here used with the optative mood, concerning which you should be well content for the present to remain in blissful ignorance. 23. Here used in the sense of 'granted'. 24. Their 'extra' over and above their plain rations. Spartan fare was plain to the point of being nasty. A visitor who tasted the famous Spartan black broth is said to have observed that he did not wonder that the Spartans were not afraid to die, if such was the only food they had to live on. 25. ἐστιν ἅ, two words used together in Gk., lit. 'there are things which'—an equivalent for 'some things', the object of κλεπτειν. 26. Notice these two uses of τις. The first is an indef., 'someone,' but the second, in view of the mark ; at the end, a question, 'Why'? 27. 'The one caught.' They advised them to steal if they were hungry, but

ποι διδασκουσι, κολαζουσι τον μη καλως ὑπηρετουντα. κάκεινοι²⁹ οὖν τους ἀλισκομενους ὡς κακως κλεπτοντας τιμωρουνται. και καλον θεις³⁰ ὡς πλειστους³¹ ἀρπασαι τυρους παρ' Ὀρθιας,³² εἶτα μαστιγουν³³ τουτους ἄλλοις ἐπεταξε. βελτιον³⁴ γαρ ἔστιν, ὡς φασιν, ὀλιγον χρονον ἀλγησαντα,³⁵ πολυν χρονον εὐδοκιμουντα εὐφραινεσθαι.

VOCABULARY

ἀγαν, too much, excessively.	δητα, indeed.
ἀθροισω, gather, muster.	διαθρυπτω, pamper (lit. break down).
ἀλγεω, grieve, feel pain.	διδασκω, teach.
ἀλισκομαι, be caught.	ἐκαστος, -η, -ον, each.
ἀνυποδησια, -ας, a going barefoot.	ἐνδεεστερος, -α, -ον, comparative ἐνδεης, c. 9.
ἀπαλυνω, soften.	ἐπικουρεω, help against.
ἀπειρος, without experience.	ἐπιτασσω, give orders to.
ἀπραγμονως, without trouble.	ἐπιτιθημι, put upon, inflict.
ἀρχη, office, rule.	ἐρω, fut. of λεγω.
βελτιων, -ον, better.	εὐδοκιμεω, have a good reputation.
γε μην, yet, nevertheless.	

punished them for being caught. 28. τᾶλλα = τα ἄλλα, 'as regards the other things'; this neuter plural is in the accus., acc. of reference. 29. κάκεινοι = και ἐκεινοι, they too. 30. θεις τιθημι is often used in the sense of 'reckon' or 'deem'. Here the ptcple. has the force of although: 'Although having deemed it honourable.' 31. 'As many as possible.' 32. At the altar of Artemis Orthia, boys underwent endurance tests in being whipped. Some even died under the ordeal. From this passage it would appear that as a test of their cunning boys had to steal the sacrificial cheeses from her altar. 33. Infinit., 'to whip'. 34. Neuter of βελτιων, the comparative degree of ἀγαθος. 35. ἀλγησαντα is accus., agreeing with 'one' understood, and subject of εὐφραινεσθαι. 'It is better, as they say, for one having suffered a short time (acc.) to enjoy having a good reputation for a long time.' This is called the accus. and infin. construction, and corresponds to a noun clause in English.

- εὐφραίνομαι, enjoy.
 ἐφίημι (*act.*), command, (*mid.*)
 make it one's aim.
 ἐφίστημι, set up, appoint.
 ἦβᾶω, be youthful.
 θάλπος, -ους (*n.*), heat.
 θεραπῶν, -οντος (*m.*), atten-
 dant.
 ἰδίᾳ (*adv.*), privately.
 ἰσχυρός, -α, -ον, violent.
 καθίστημι, appoint (*pass.* and
intrans. tense, be ap-
 pointed).
 κάλεω, call.
 κολάζω, punish.
 κρατυνῶ, make strong.
 κύριος, -α, -ον, with authority.
 Λακεδαιμόνιος, Lacedæ-
 monian, Spartan.
 λιμός, -ου (*m.*), hunger.
 Λυκούργος, Lycurgus.
 μανθάνω, μαθησομαι, learn.
 μαστιγοφόρος, -ου (*m.*), whip-
 bearer.
 μαστιγῶ, I whip.
 μεντοι, however.
 μεταβολή, -ης (*f.*), change.
 μουσική, -ης (*f.*), music,
 literature.
- ὀλίγος, -η, -ον, small, little.
 Ὀρθία, -ας (*f.*), Orthia, name
 of Artemis.
 παιδαγωγός, -ου (*m.*), slave-
 tutor.
 παιδεία, -ας (*f.*), education.
 παιδονόμος, -ου (*m.*), educa-
 tional supervisor.
 παλαιστρά, -ας (*f.*), gymnasia-
 sium.
 πέμπω, send.
 πιέζω, press, pinch.
 πληγή, -ης (*f.*), blow, lash.
 πλησμονή, -ης (*f.*), fullness,
 satiety.
 προς + *dat.*, in addition to.
 προσεθίζομαι (*mid.*), accus-
 tom oneself.
 ῥαδιουργέω, take it easy.
 σαφηνίζω, explain, make
 clear.
 συνιημι, understand.
 ταχίστα (*superlative adv.*),
 soonest, most quickly.
 τιμωρομαι, punish.
 τυρός, -ου (*m.*), cheese.
 ὑπόδημα, -ατος (*n.*), sandal.
 ὑπηρετέω, serve.
 ψυχός, -ους (*n.*), cold.

CHAPTER XVII

MORE -μι VERBS

Compounds.

1. You have already seen the -μι verbs in action, and you may have noticed that they seem to appear more in the form of compounds than as simple verbs. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that a preposition in front of a μι- verb changes in appearance a good deal as the verb changes. For example, κατά plus ἴστημι = καθίστημι, and since the 2nd aorist participle of ἴστημι is στας, that of καθίστημι is καταστας. The 2nd aorist indicative similarly is κατά plus ἔστην = κατεστην, while the perfect, κατά plus ἔστηκα, gives us καθεστηκα. These compound forms are very common indeed.

2. Like τιθημι is ἴημι (' I let go '). For clarity this is given as a simple verb, but a good many of its tenses are only to be found in Greek literature in compounds. As its correspondence with τιθημι is almost exact, it will be sufficient to give the 1st person singular only of each tense.

1. ἴημι, ' I let go. '

Active.

Present : ἴημι, etc., but 3rd person plural, ἴασι,
not ἴεασι.

Imperfect : ἴην, but 2nd and 3rd singular always
ἴεις, ἴει.

Infinitive : ἴεναι.

Participle : ἴεις.

Middle and Passive

Present : ἴεμαι, etc., regular like τιθεμαι.

Imperfect : ἴεμην, etc.

Infinitive : ἴεσθαι.

Participle : ἴεμενος.

AORIST SYSTEM**Active.**

1st Aorist : ἤκα, ἤκας, ἤκε, ἤκαμεν, ἤκατε, ἤκαν.

2nd Aorist : No singular, εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.

Infinitive : εἶναι.

Participle : εἶς.

Middle.

1st Aorist : ἤκαμην, etc.

2nd Aorist : εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶτο, εἶμεθα, εἶσθε, εἶντο.

Infinitive : ἔσθαι.

Participle : ἔμενος.

Passive.

Aorist : εἶθην.

Infinitive : ἔθηναι.

Participle : ἔθεις.

OTHER TENSES

Active. Future : -ήσω. Perfect : εἶκα.

Middle. Future : -ήσομαι.

Passive. Future : -έθησομαι.

3. There are no verbs resembling δίδωμι.

4. A number of verbs resemble δεικνυμι, such as ἀπολλυμι ('destroy'), ζευγνυμι ('yoke'), ὀμνυμι ('swear'), σκεδαννυμι ('scatter'), ἀνοιγνυμι ('open'), and μειγνυμι ('mix'). All these, however, resemble δεικνυμι only in the present and imperfect tenses, the aorist and the other tenses being quite regular.

5. The two εἶμι's (' I am ' and ' I go ') are obviously of great importance. They are like twins who, upon first acquaintance, appear to be indistinguishable, but when you become intimate with them you so readily recognize their peculiar features that you wonder how confusion was possible. There is no aorist or perfect of εἶμι (' I am ') because of its meaning. εἶμι (' I go ') has a future sense, and is usually employed as the future of ἔρχομαι. For the aorist ἦλθον is used, and for the perfect ἤκω (' I have come '), conjugated like χορεύω.

II. (a) εἶμι, ' I am.'

Present.	Future.	Imperfect.
1. εἶμι	ἔσομαι	ἦν or ἦ
2. εἶ	ἔσῃ or ἔσει	ἦσθα
3. ἔστι	ἔσται	ἦν
1. ἔσμεν	ἔσομεθα	ἦμεν
2. ἔστε	ἔσεσθε	ἦτε
3. εἶσι	ἔσονται	ἦσαν
Infinitive : εἶναι	ἔσεσθαι	—
Participle : ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν	ἔσομενος	—

(b) εἶμι, ' I go.'

Present.	Imperfect.
1. εἶμι	ἦα or ἦειν
2. εἶ	ἦεισθα
3. εἶσι	ἦει
1. ἴμεν	ἦμεν or ἦειμεν
2. ἴτε	ἦτε or ἦειτε
3. ἴασι	ἦσαν or ἦεσαν

Infinitive : ἵεναι —
 Participle : ἴων, ἴουσα, ἴον —

6. φημι (' I say '), though in some respects resembling ἴστημι, must be considered an irregular verb. Notice in particular that the participle which you would expect, φας φασα φαν, is not used in Attic Prose, its place being usually taken by φασκων.

III. φημι, ' I say. '

Present.	Imperfect.
1. φημι	ἔφην
2. φης	ἔφησθα
3. φησι	ἔφη
1. φαμεν	ἔφαμεν
2. φατε	ἔφατε
3. φασι	ἔφασαν

Infinitive : φαναι

Future : φησω

Participle : φασκων,
 -ουσα, -ον

Aorist (very rare : usually
 imperfect) : ἔφησα.

Homer has some middle forms of φημι used in the same sense as the active : Infinitive φασθαι, participle φαμενος, imperfect ἔφαμην, and, especially, 3rd person ἔφατο or φάτο.

7. καθημαι (' I sit ') and κειμαι (' I lie ' or ' I am placed '), used as the passive of τιθημι) are perfect passives of -μι verbs used with a present sense.

IV. καθημαι, 'I sit.' κειμαι, 'I lie.'

Present (Perfect Form).

Imperfect.

1. καθημαι	ἐκαθημην	οἱ καθημην
2. καθησαι	ἐκαθησο	καθησο
3. καθηται	ἐκαθητο	καθηστο
(but ἦσται in simple verb)		οἱ καθητο
1. καθημεθα	ἐκαθημεθα	καθημεθα
2. καθησθε	ἐκαθησθε	καθησθε
3. καθηνται	ἐκαθηντο	καθηντο

Infinitive: καθησθαι

Participle: καθημενος

The simple verb ἦμαι is used mainly in poetry.

Present.

Imperfect.

1. κειμαι	ἐκειμην
2. κεισαι	ἐκεισο
3. κειται	ἐκειτο
1. κειμεθα	ἐκειμεθα
2. κεισθε	ἐκεισθε
3. κεινται	ἐκειντο

Infinitive: κεισθαι

Future: κεισομαι

Participle: κειμενος

8. A difficult -μι verb is οἶδα ('I know'). It is one of many intransitive perfect forms in Greek with a present meaning (see πεφυκα and ἔστηκα). Its infinitive and participle show its perfect form. The pluperfect, which is used to represent the past, is full of variant forms. Note that there is only -σ- in the plural of this tense in the shorter form, to distinguish it from the imperfect of εἶμι ('I go').

V. Οἶδα, 'I know.'

Perfect (Present meaning)	Pluperfect (Past meaning)
1. οἶδα	ἤδη or ἤδειν
2. οἶσθα	ἤδεισθα
3. οἶδε	ἤδει
1. ἴσμεν	ἤσμεν or ἤδειμεν
2. ἴστε	ἤστε or ἤδειτε
3. ἴσασι	ἤσαν or ἤδεσαν

Infinitive : εἶδεναι Future : εἶσομαι

Participle : εἶδως, εἶδυσια, εἶδος.

EXERCISE. MORE -μι VERBS

Translate :—

1. ἀπιμεν εἰς τας σκηνας. 2. ἐσεσθε λοχαγοι της στρατιας. 3. το ὄρος ἦν ὑπερυψηλον τοις ἀναβαινουσι. 4. ἀφηκαμεν τας ἀγκυρας εἰς το ὕδωρ. 5. οὐ ῥαδιως εἶσομεθα το του ποταμου βαθος. 6. ἴστε ὅτι οὐ καταδυσεσθε. 7. ἤσθα στρατηγος παντων των Ἑλληνων. 8. παντες οἱ βοες ἤσαν εἰς τον ποταμον. 9. ἴσασι γαρ ὅτι δυνανται διαβαινειν. 10. 'τι φησ συ;' ἔφασαν. ὁ δε 'Ὀδυσσευς εἶμι' ἔφη.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. We shall depart into the tents. 2. You will be captains of the army. 3. The mountain was exceedingly high for those going up it. 4. We let down the anchors into the water. 5. We shall not easily know the depth of the river. 6. You know that you will not sink. 7. You were general of all the Greeks. 8. All the oxen went into the river. 9. For they know that they can cross. 10. 'What do you say?' they said. And he said, 'I am Odysseus.'

A BRIGHT IDEA

(From Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Bk. III, c. 5.)

(The Greeks come to an impassable river; a Rhodian's scheme for crossing it is rejected.)

Ἐπει δε ἐπι τας σκηνας¹ ἀπηλθον, οἱ μεν ἄλλοι περι² τα ἐπιτηδεια ἦσαν, στρατηγοι δε και λοχαγοι συνησαν.³ και ἐνταυθα πολλη ἀπορια ἦν. ἐνθεν μεν⁴ γαρ ὄρη ἦν ὑπερυψηλα, ἐνθεν δε⁴ ὁ ποταμος τοσουτος το βαθος⁵ ὡστε μηδε το δορατα ὑπερεχειν πειρωμενοις του βαθους.⁶

Ἀπορουμενοις⁷ δ' αὐτοις προσελθων τις ἀνηρ Ῥοδιος εἶπεν, Ἐγω θελω, ὦ ἄνδρες, διαβιβασαι ὑμας κατα τετρακισχιλιους⁸ ὄπλιτας. ἄλλα πρωτον δει ὑμας ἐμοι ὦν⁹ δεομαι ὑπηρετειν, και ταλαντον¹⁰

1. τας σκηνας. Probably vaguely for 'quarters' here. Actually their 'tents' (see c. 3) had been burned by the Persians. 2. περι, 'engaged on', 'busy with'. 3. συνησαν. Notice the two contrasted imperf.s., the first from εἶμι, 'be', and the second from συνειμι, 'come together'. 4. ἐνθεν μεν . . . ἐνθεν δε, 'on the one side . . . on the other side'. The Greeks were marching up the left bank of the Tigris (ὁ ποταμος), with the high mountains of Kurdistan (τα ὄρη) on their right, gradually closing in on them, to make progress impossible. 5. το βαθος, 'in depth'. In giving measurements the dimension is usually put into the accus. case. 6. του βαθους. The gen. is used after πειρασομαι, when it means 'to make trial of'. The soldiers failed to find the bottom of the river by testing it with their spears. 7. This word is usually used in the active voice with this meaning. The dat. is governed by προσελθων. 8. κατα τετρακισχιλιους. By four thousands—in companies of 4000. κατα often has this distributive sense. 9. ὦν δεομαι, 'what I want'; ὦν is the gen. case of the neuter plural relative pron. = 'the things which'. δεομαι, 'I stand in need of', is always followed by the gen. of the thing wanted. 10. ταλαντον, 'a talent'—a fairly large sum, corresponding to about £240 of English money before 1914. μισθον is in apposition to it = 'as a reward'.

μισθον ποριζειν. ἐρωτωμενος δε ὅτου¹¹ δειται, ἄσκων, ἔφη, δισχιλιων δεησομαι· πολλα δ' ὄρω προβατα και αἴγας και βους και ὄνους, ἃ ἀποδαρεντα¹² και φυσηθεντα ῥαδιως παρεξει την διαβασιν. δεησομαι δε και των δεσμων οἷς¹³ χρησθε περι τα ὑποζυγια· τουτοις¹⁴ ζευξας τους ἄσκους προς ἀλληλους, ὀρμισας ἕκαστον ἄσκον, λιθους ἀρτησας και ἀφεις¹⁵ ὡσπερ ἀγκυρας εἰς το ὕδωρ, διαγαγων¹⁶ και ἀμφοτερωθεν δησας, ἐπιβαλω¹⁷ ὕλην και γην ἐπιφορησω· ὅτι μεν οὖν¹⁸ οὐ καταδυσεσθε αὐτικα μαλα εἰσεσθε·¹⁹ πας γαρ ἄσκος δυο ἀνδρας ἔξει²⁰ του μη καταδυναι. ὡστε δε μη ὀλισθανειν ἡ ὕλη και ἡ γη σχησει.²⁰

Ἄκουσασι²¹ ταυτα τοις στρατηγοις το μεν ἐνθυμημα²² χαριεν ἔδοκει εἶναι, το δ' ἔργον ἀδυνατον.

11. ὅτου, gen. of ὅστις ἢ τις ὅτι, 'who? what?'. 12. Tr., 'Which, being skinned and blown up'. It is the skins, of course, that are to be blown up. Xenophon has, naturally enough, forgotten that 'animals', and not 'skins,' is the subject of his verb. 13. οἷς: χρᾶμαι (irreg., 'I use') takes the dat. case. 14. τουτοις, 'by means of these', the instrumental dat. 15. ἀφεις, aor. active participle of ἀφιημι. 16. διαγαγων, 'carrying the skins across'. 17. ἐπιβαλω, fut. tense. 18. μεν οὖν, 'however'. 19. αὐτικα μαλα, 'in a moment—presently'. εἰσεσθε, fut. of οἶδα. 20. ἔξει and σχησει. There are two futs. of ἔχω, both with the same meaning: ἔξω and σχησω. ἔχω often has the meaning of 'keep from' or 'restrain', in which sense it is usually followed by the gen. 'Every skin will keep two men from sinking'. For το with the infin. = -ing, see c. 16—Spartan education, n. 11. Notice the μη, which does not seem to be wanted. The Gk. habit of looking at the result of an action often had an effect on their idiom. The *result* of using the skins was that the men did *not* sink. Hence a superfluous or redundant μη. So also in the next sentence: 'The wood and earth will keep them so that they do not slip'. 21. ἀκουσασι, dat. plur. of the aor. participle. 22. ἐνθυμημα, 'something considered'; hence, 'a plan'—a piece of reasoning. An 'enthymeme' in English is a kind of logical syllogism, in particular a faulty one.

ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ κωλυσοντες²³ περὰν πολλοὶ ἵππεις, οἱ εὐθύς ἐμέλλον τοὺς πρῶτους παύειν ταῦτα ποιοῦντας.

VOCABULARY

<u>ἀδυνατος</u> , -η, -ον, impossible.	<u>καταδυσσομαι</u> (<i>fut.</i>), <u>κατεδυν</u>
<u>ἀμφοτερωθεν</u> , from both sides.	(<i>aor.</i>) (intransitive).
<u>ἀποδερω</u> (<i>aor. pass.</i> ἀπεδερην), cf. <u>δερμα</u> , take the skin off, flay.	<u>κωλυω</u> , prevent.
<u>ἀπορεω</u> , be at a loss.	<u>λοχαγος</u> (<i>m.</i>), captain.
<u>ἀπορία</u> , -ας (<i>f.</i>), perplexity.	<u>μισθος</u> (<i>m.</i>), pay, reward.
<u>ἀρταω</u> , tie, bind.	<u>ὀλισθανω</u> , slip.
<u>δεομαι</u> (<i>gen.</i>), want, need.	<u>ὀπλιτης</u> , -ου (<i>m.</i>) hoplite, heavy-armed soldier.
<u>δεσμος</u> , cable, bond.	<u>ὀρμιζω</u> , to anchor.
<u>διαβασις</u> , -εως (<i>f.</i>), a crossing.	<u>πειραομαι</u> , try, test.
<u>διαβιβαζω</u> , convey across.	<u>περαω</u> , I cross.
<u>διαγω</u> , carry across, spend (of time).	<u>τοσουτος</u> , <u>τοσαυτη</u> , <u>τοσουτο</u> , so great, so much.
<u>δισχιλιοι</u> , two thousand.	<u>ὕλη</u> , -ης (<i>f.</i>), wood.
<u>δορυ</u> , -ατος (<i>n.</i>), a spear.	<u>ὑπερεχω</u> , protrude above.
<u>ἐπιβαλλω</u> , cast upon.	<u>ὑπερυψηλος</u> , -ον, exceedingly high.
<u>ἐπιφορεω</u> , put upon.	<u>ὑπηρετεω</u> , to furnish to.
<u>καταδυνω</u> , sink (transitive).	<u>φυσαω</u> , to blow out.
	<u>χαριεις</u> , -εσσα, -εν, pleasing.
	<u>χραομαι</u> (<i>dat.</i>), use.

23. οἱ κωλυσοντες, 'those who were going to stop them'.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE ADJECTIVE

IF you have mastered the declension of nouns, you should have no difficulty with adjectives, as there are no new forms to be learnt. What matters is that you should be able to recognise an adjective and its case when you meet one. Most adjectives are of three terminations, and are a combination of the 1st and 2nd declensions, being declined like *κακος* or, if the termination *-ος* is preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, like *μικρος* (c. 7). But there are others of two terminations, the masculine and feminine being the same, and a few of one termination only. This applies also to adjectives of the 3rd declension. Let us take the types in order.

2nd Declension Types

I. Contracted. e.g. *χρυσους* (golden), being contracted for *χρυσεος*. The nom. and acc. sing. are different, but other cases go like *κακος*. Similarly, *αργυρους* (silver) goes like *μικρος*.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Sing.</i>		
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N.V.	<i>χρυσ-ους</i>	<i>χρυσ-η</i>	<i>χρυσ-ουν</i>	<i>αργυρ-ους</i>	<i>αργυρα</i>	<i>αργυρουν</i>
Acc.	<i>χρυσουν</i>	<i>χρυσην</i>	<i>χρυσουν</i>	<i>αργυρουν</i>	<i>αργυραν</i>	<i>αργυρουν</i>
Gen.	<i>χρυσου</i>	<i>χρυσης</i>	<i>χρυσου</i>	<i>αργυρου</i>	<i>αργυρας</i>	<i>αργυρου</i>
Dat.	<i>χρυσω</i>	<i>χρυση</i>	<i>χρυσω</i>	<i>αργυρω</i>	<i>αργυρα</i>	<i>αργυρω</i>

2. Compound adjectives in -ος are mostly of Two Terminations, thus :—

<i>Mas., Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
ἀθανατος	ἀθανατον	immortal
ἐφημερος	ἐφημερον	<i>v. c.</i> 7
ἄθεος	ἄθεον	<i>v. c.</i> 5
ἄπειρος	ἄπειρον	inexperienced (in), <i>v. c.</i> 16
βαρβαρος	βαρβαρον	<i>v. c.</i> 6
but εὖνους	εὖνουν	well-disposed (decl. like χρυσοῦς, but without the fem. forms).

3. Two very common adjectives (μεγας, great, and πολυς, much) which are irregular in the nom. and acc. sing., but regular in all other cases, thus :—

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>		<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N.V.	μεγας	μεγαλη	μεγα	|	πολυς	πολλη	πολυ
Acc.	μεγαν	μεγαλην	μεγα	|	πολυν	πολλην	πολυ
Gen.	μεγαλου	μεγαλης	μεγαλου, etc.	|	πολλου	πολλης	πολλου etc.

3rd Declension

1. One Termination.

ἄπαις (Gen. ἀπαιδος), 'childless'; decl. like παις.
 ἄγνως (Gen. ἄγνωτος), 'unknown' or 'unknowing'.
 πενης (Gen. πενητος), 'poor'.

2. Two Terminations.

(a) Adjectives that are compounded of two words have only two terminations, e.g. σωφρων, because it is compounded of σως ('sound', 'safe', 'healthy'), and φρην ('mind'). For meaning *v.* σωφροσυνη (c. 3). Similarly declined is εὐδαιμων, 'happy' (in the true sense, i.e. having 'a good spirit' inside you).

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	σωφρων	σωφρον	σωφρονες	σωφρονα
<i>Acc.</i>	σωφρονα	σωφρον	σωφρονας	σωφρονα
<i>Gen.</i>	σωφρονος		σωφρονων	
<i>Dat.</i>	σωφροني		σωφροσι	

(b) Mostly stems in -ες, and declined in mas. and fem. like τριηρης or Σωκρατης, e.g. ἀληθης, 'true.'

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀληθης	ἀληθες	ἀληθεις	ἀληθη
<i>Acc.</i>	ἀληθη	ἀληθες	ἀληθεις	ἀληθη
<i>Gen.</i>	ἀληθους		ἀληθων	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀληθει		ἀληθεσι	

Similarly are declined εὐγενης, 'well-born' (eugenics), εὐτυχης, 'fortunate', ψευδης, 'false' (pseudo-), συγγενης 'related to'.

(c) Stems in -ι, -τ, -δ, or -ρ are declined like πολις (c. 13), e.g. φιλοπολις, 'patriotic'.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>N.V.</i>	φιλοπολις	φιλοπολι	φιλοπολεις	φιλοπολη
<i>Acc.</i>	φιλοπολιν	φιλοπολι	φιλοπολεις	φιλοπολη
<i>Gen.</i>	φιλοπολεως		φιλοπολεων	
<i>Dat.</i>	φιλοπολει		φιλοπολεσι	

but εὐελπις, 'hopeful', is declined like ἐλπις (c. 9, 3), —i.e. acc. εὐελπιδα, etc.

3. Three Terminations.

Stems in -υ. Masc. and neuter are 3rd declension (like πελεκυς and ἄστυ, except that the gen. sing.

ends in -ος, and the neut. plur. in -εα (not contracted)). The fem. is 1st declension—e.g. ἡδυσ, 'pleasant', βραχυσ, 'short' (brachycephalic), γλυκυσ, 'sweet' (glucose), ὀξυσ, 'sharp' (oxygen), ταχυσ, 'swift'.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Sing. N.V.</i>	ἡδυσ	ἡδεια	ἡδु
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡδυν	ἡδειαν	ἡδु
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡδεος	ἡδειας	ἡδεος
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡδει	ἡδεια	ἡδει
<i>Plur. N.V.</i>	ἡδεις	ἡδειαί	ἡδεα
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡδεις	ἡδειας	ἡδεα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡδεων	ἡδειων	ἡδεων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡδεσι	ἡδειαίς	ἡδεσι

4. Irregular.

μελας, 'black' (melancholy).

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	μελας	μελαινα	μελαν
<i>Acc.</i>	μελανα, etc.	μελαιναν, etc.	μελαν, etc.

ταλας, 'wretched'.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ταλας	ταλαινα	ταλαν
<i>Acc.</i>	ταλανα, etc.	ταλαιναν, etc.	ταλαν, etc.

χαριεις, 'pleasing'.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	χαριεις	χαριεσσα	χαριεν
<i>Acc.</i>	χαριεντα, etc.	χαριεσσαν, etc.	χαριεν, etc.

Declension of Participles

Participles are so common in Greek that it is well to take their declension together, even though you have met some of them separately already.

Three are 3rd declension in the masc. and neut. and 1st declension in the fem.—viz.

(1) Present participle active (e.g. λυων, 'loosing').

(2) Aorist participle active (e.g. λυσας, 'having loosed').

(3) Aorist participle passive (e.g. λυθεις, 'having been loosed').

All these three are declined like λεων in the masc. and neut., and like μουσα in the fem., thus :—

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N.	λυων	λυουσα	λυον	λυοντες	λυουσαι	λυοντα
A.	λυοντα	λυουσαν	λυον	λυοντας	λυουσας	λυοντα
G.	λυοντος	λυουσης	λυοντος	λυοντων	λυουσων	λυοντων
D.	λυοντι	λυουση	λυοντι	λυουσι	λυουσαις	λυουσι

Contracted Participles.

1.	<u>τιμαω</u>	τιμων	τιμωσα	τιμων
2.	<u>φιλεω</u>	φιλων	φιλουσα	φιλουν
3.	<u>δουλοω</u>	δουλων	δουλουσα	δουλουν

Similarly, λυσας λυσασα λυσαν
 λυσαντα λυσασαν λυσαν, etc.
 and λυθεις λυθισα λυθεν, etc.

Note.—And the adj. πας (*all*), πασα, παν,
παντα, πασαν, παν, etc.

The perf. ptcple. λευκως goes thus :—

Nom. Sing.	λευκως	λευκυια	λευκος
Acc. Sing.	λευκοτα	λευκυιαν	λευκος
Gen. Sing.	λευκοτος	λευκυιας	λευκοτος
Dat. Plur.	λευκοσι	λευκυiais	λευκοσι

Present participles of -μι verbs (*v.* chap. 16), go more or less like λυσας, thus :—

Nom. Sing.	διδους (' giving ')	διδουσα	διδον
Acc. Sing.	διδοντα	διδουσαν	διδον, etc.
Nom. Sing.	δεικνυς (' showing ')	δεικνυσα	δεικνυν
Nom. Sing.	τιθεις (' placing ')	τιθειςα	τιθεν

You will meet these forms so often that it will pay you to learn them thoroughly.

Translate :—

1. ἡδεια τοις ναυταις ἐστιν ἡ της χθονος ὄψις ἐκ χειμωνος σωζομενοις.

2. ὁ ἱερευς κηρυξας την του νοσηματος λυσιν παση τη πολει μελαιναν ὑν ἐθυσε (θυω = I sacrifice) τω Διι.

3. εὐτυχει πολις εἰ οἱ πολιται εἰσι σωφρονες και εὐνοι.

KEY

1. Sweet to sailors is the sight of land when they are being saved from a storm.

2. The priest, having proclaimed release from the disease to the whole city, sacrificed a black pig to Zeus.

3. A city is fortunate if the citizens are sensible and patriotic.

Lines from Greek Drama

The following iambic lines (you have had many already) from Greek drama will not only give you

practice in adjectives, but help you to read plays later. As they are poetry, the order of words, which, as always in Greek, is the order of thought, is not always what you might expect in prose, but if you *pay attention to the terminations*, you should be able to translate them correctly. It is helpful to learn them by heart, feeling the beat of the six-foot line, thus :—

1. τῶν εὐτυχούν|των ¹ || πάν|τες εἰσ|ι σύγ|γενεῖς.
2. βραχῆια τερψῖς ἐστὶν ἡδονῆς κακῆς.
3. ὁ γραμματῶν ἀπειρος ² οὐ βλέπει βλέπων.
4. καὶ πολλ' ἀπ' ἐχθρῶν μανθάνουσιν οἱ σοφοί.
5. φθειρῶσιν ἡθῆ χρησθ' ὀμίλια κακά.
6. εἰ θεοὶ τι δρῶσι ³ φαῦλον, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί.
7. θεοῦ θελοντος ⁴ δυνάτα πάντα γίγνεται.
8. ἐνεστί γὰρ πῶς τοῦτο τῆ τυραννίδι
νοσημα, τοῖς φίλοισι μὴ πεποιθῆναι. ⁵

From Prose Writers

9. ἡ μεγάλη πόλις ἐρημία μεγάλη ἐστὶ ⁶ (said of Megalopolis).

1. εὐτυχούντων, gen. plur. of present ptcple. of εὐτυχεῖν.
 v. Contracted verbs 20. 2. We say 'unskilled in', Gk., says, 'unskilled of'. 3. δρῶσι, contracted from δραουσι, v. 20. 4. Gen. abs. 'if god wishes'. 5. πεποιθῆναι, strong perf. inf. from πειθῶ, 'I persuade'. Strong perfects are usually intransitive, therefore this means 'to trust'. Why μὴ and not οὐ? v. 28 (end). 6. Megalopolis was a city in Arcadia founded by Epaminondas, the Theban, after the defeat of Sparta at Leuctra in 370 B.C. His idea was to build an 'enormous city' to hold the forty scattered communities of Arcadia as a protection against Sparta, but it was not a success. The walls were 6 miles in circuit, but the city was largely uninhabited, and so a 'desolation'. British archaeologists have excavated it and found the foundations of a hall large enough to hold 10,000 people.

10. το μεν σωμα θνητον, ἡ δε ψυχη ἀθανατος.
 11. ἡ φιλια περιχορευει την οἰκουμενην,⁷ κηρυτ-
 τουσα δη⁸ πασιν ἡμιν⁹ ἐγειρεσθαι ἐπι τον
 μακαρισμον.—Epicurus.
 12. παντες φυσει παντα¹⁰ ὁμοιως¹¹ πεφυκαμεν¹²
 εἶναι και¹³ βαρβαροι και Ἕλληνες.—Antiphon.
 13. (From the newspaper *Hellas*, 16 ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ,
 1945.):

Νεαι Ελπιδες

Ἔχομεν¹⁴ ἤδη ἀνα¹⁵ χειρας το πληρες κειμενον¹⁶
 της συμφωνιας μεταξυ των Ἀντιπροσωπων
 (representatives) της Ἑλληνικης Κυβερνησεως
 και της Ἀντιπροσωπειας (delegation) του
 ΕΑΜ¹⁷—ΕΛΑΣ.¹⁸

7. Sc. γην, 'the inhabited', common Gk. expression for 'the world'. 8. δη, particle difficult to translate. It often, as here, has the force of underlining the word it follows—'proclaiming loudly'. Sometimes it is ironical. 9. ἡμιν, 'to us', *v.* Pronouns 24. 10. παντα, adverbial acc. 'in everything'. 11. Adv. from ὁμοιος, *v.* 5. 12. πεφυκα is the perfect of φυω ('I grow'), and used intransitively to mean 'I have grown to be', and so, 'I am by nature'. Here the inf. εἶναι depends on it. 13. και . . . και, 'both . . . and'. This is a remarkable admission of the equality of man by a Greek of the fifth century B.C. 14. This sentence from the newspaper *Hellas* is good classical Gk. with the exception of the two words with Eng. translations. 15. ἀνα, prep. 'through', originally 'up', *v.* 22. 16. κειμενον in classical Gk., 'thing lying', and so 'fixed' here = 'text'. 17. E.A.M. stands for ἔθνικον ἀπελευθερωτικον μετωπον, National Liberation Front. 18. E.L.A.S. stands for Ἑλληνικος λαϊκος ἀπελευθερωτικος στρατος, National Popular Liberation Army.

VOCABULARY

ἀθάνατος, -ον, not mortal, immortal.

δυνατός, -η, -ον, possible, powerful.

ἐγείρω, I awaken. Mid. I awake.

ἐνείμι, I am in.

ἐρημία, desolation (ἐρημος, *adj.* desolate).

εὐτυχεῶ, I am fortunate (εὖ, well; τυχή, fortune).

ἐχθρός, enemy, also (as *adj.*) hateful.

ἡδονή, -ης, pleasure (hedonist).

ἦθος, -ους, no Eng. equivalent. Therefore we have taken over the word as 'ethos'. Sometimes = disposition, character, manners. *Adj.* ἠθικός. τὰ ἠθικά, 'a treatise on morals' (e.g. Aristotle's *Ethics*).

θνητός, -η, -ον, mortal (θνησκῶ, θάνατος).

κηρυττω } I proclaim (κηρυξ,
κηρυσσω } a herald).

κυβερνήσις, -εως, a steering guiding (κυβερνήτης is a pilot). So in Mod. Gk. = Government (Lat. Gubernator, etc.).

μακαρισμός, -ον, a pronouncing happy (μακάριος), a blessing, here 'the praises of a happy life'.

μεταξύ, between (*gen.*).

νοσημα, -ατος, disease (νοσεῶ, I am sick).

οἰκῶ, I inhabit.

ὄμιλία, -ας, converse, intercourse (ὄμιλεω, I associate with). ['Homily' is a sermon to a crowd].

περιχορεύω, I dance round.

πληρής, -ες (*adj.*), full.

πῶς (*adv.*), somehow.

συμφωνία, -ας, harmony (symphony, 'a sound together').

τυραννίς, -ίδος, tyranny.

φαυλός, -η, -ον (*adj.*), base, disgraceful.

φθείρω, I destroy, corrupt.

CHAPTER XIX

DEGREES OF COMPARISON, AND ADVERBS

THE grammatical terms 'comparative' and 'superlative' reveal their meaning from examples in English. If you want to say shortly that John is more wealthy than Peter, but Michael is the most wealthy of the three, you can say that John is wealthier than Peter, but Michael is the wealthiest. In the same way in Greek you can either say that J. is μάλλον (*v. c.* 7) πλουσιος than P., but M. is μάλιστα πλουσιος, or (as is more common) J. is πλουσιωτερος than P., but M. is πλουσιωτατος. In other words, you can change the termination of the adj. to express *the comparative degree* when *two* things are being compared, and the *superlative degree* when *more than two* are involved. So far the English (and Latin) usage resembles the Greek, but 'than Peter' can be expressed in two ways in Greek, which are equally common.

(1) by the conjunction ἢ (meaning 'than') without altering the construction of the word that follows it, e.g. J. is πλουσιωτερος ἢ Πετρος, or

(2) when the first person or thing to be compared is in the nom. or acc. case, by omitting ἢ and putting the second member to be compared into the gen, e.g. J. is πλουσιωτερος Πετρου.

Rules for Forming the Comparative and Superlative

1. The commonest way is by the termination -τερος (declined like μικρος) for the comp., and -τατος (declined like κακος) for the superl., affixed to the masc. stem of the adj.—e.g.

θερμος, 'warm';	θερμο-τερος,	θερμο-τατος	(stem θερμο-)
μακρος, 'long';	μακρο-τερος,	μακρο-τατος	(stem μακρο-)
ἀληθης, 'true';	ἀληθεσ-τερος,	ἀληθεσ-τατος	(stem ἀληθες-)
ὀξυς, 'sharp';	ὀξυ-τερος,	ὀξυ-τατος	(stem ὀξυ-)

but in the case of adjs. ending in -ος, which have the preceding vowel short the ο becomes ω.

e.g. σοφος, 'wise'; σοφωτερος, σοφωτατος
 ἄξιος, 'worthy'; ἄξιωτερος, ἄξιωτατος.

2. In some adjs. the ο is dropped altogether.

e.g. φιλος, 'friendly'; φιλτερος, φιλτατος

[also sometimes φιλαιτερος, φιλαιτατος]

γεραιος, 'old'; γεραιτερος, γεραιτατος,

but ἀρχαιος, 'ancient'; σπουδαιος, 'earnest';
 δικαιος, 'just', follow rule 1.

3. Stems ending in -ον insert ες before the termination, thus :—

εὐδαιμων, 'fortunate'; εὐδαιμον-εστερος, εὐδαιμον-εστατος

σωφρων (v. σωφροσυνη, ch. 3), σωφρον-εστερος,
 σωφρον-εστατος.

4. A few adjs. (mostly ending in -υς or -ρος) adopt a different procedure altogether. They drop the vowel of the stem, and for the comparative add

-ίων, and for the superlative -ιστος. Stems in -ρο drop the -ρ also.

E.g. ἡδύς, 'sweet'; ἡδιων, ἡδιστος
 ταχύς, 'swift'; θάσσων (for ταχ-ίων), ταχιστος
 μέγας, 'big'; μείζων (for μεγ-ίων), μεγιστος
 αἰσχρός, 'shameful'; αἰσχιων, αἰσχιστος
 ἐχθρός, 'hostile'; ἐχθίων, ἐχθιστος

These comparatives are thus declined, eliding the υ and contracting in acc. sing. (masc. and fem.) and in nom. and acc. plur.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
	<i>Mas., Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Mas., Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N.V.	ΜΕΙΖΩΝ	ΜΕΙΖΟΝ	{ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΕΣ ΟΙ	{ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΑ ΟΙ
Acc.	{ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΑ ΟΙ ΜΕΙΖΩ	ΜΕΙΖΟΝ	{ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΑΣ ΟΙ ΜΕΙΖΟΥΣ	{ ,, ,,
Gen.		ΜΕΙΖΟΝΟΣ		ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ
Dat.		ΜΕΙΖΟΝΙ		ΜΕΙΖΟΣΙ

5. Some of the commonest adjs. behave irregularly, employing different stems, as in English 'good, better, best', 'bad, worse, worst'. Sometimes this is the result of words in commonest use getting their less important syllables slurred over, and harsh sounds getting worn away soonest. Here are some irregulars, which are so common that it is worth studying them carefully. Otherwise you may not recognise them in a sentence.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>	<i>Derivative.</i>
ἀγαθος, 'good'	{ ἀμεινων βελτιων κρεισσων	ἀριστος βελτιστος κρατιστος	aristocrat
κακος, 'bad'	{ κακιων χειρων	κακιστος χειριστος	
καλος, 'beautiful'	{ καλλιων	καλλιστος	
ὀλιγος, 'little', 'few'	{ ἡσσων ἐλασσων	ὀλιγιστος ἐλαχιστος	[ἡκιστα only as adverb, 'in the least degree,' 'not at all'.]
μικρος, 'little'	{ μικροτερος μειων	μικροτατος,	microphone
πολυς, 'much', 'many'	πλειων οἱ πλεων	πλειστος,	pleonastic
ῥαδιος, 'easy'	ῥαων	ῥαστος	—
—	προτερος (former)	πρωτος (first)	protoplasm, etc.
—	ὑστερος (later)	ὑστατος (last)	—
—	—	ἔσχατος (last)	eschatology

ADVERBS

The normal way to form adverbs is to cut off the last syllable of the gen. sing. of the adj. and add -ως. Their comps. are the same as the neut. *sing.* of the comp. adj., and their superls. as the neut. *plur.* of the superl. adj.—e.g.

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
σοφ-ος,	-ου	σοφως	σοφωτερον	σοφωτατα
ἡδ-υς,	-εος	ἡδεως	ἡδιον	ἡδιστα
κακ-ος,	-ου	κακως	κακιον	κακιστα
σωφρ-ων,	-ονος	σωφρονως	σωθρονεστερον	σωφρονεστατα

A Few Irregulars

εὖ, 'well'	ἀμεινον	ἀριστα	
ἀγχι, 'near'	ἀσσον	ἀγχιστα	
μαλα, 'much'	μαλλον ('rather')	μαλιστα	('especially')
			(v. p. 1 of this chap.)
ἄνω, 'up'	ἄνωτερω	ἄνωτατω	

N.B.—(1) The neut. acc. of an adj. (sing. or plur. is often used as adv.—e.g. πολυ and πολλα, 'much'; μεγα, 'greatly'; μονον, 'only'.

(2) ὡς or ὅτι with a superl. express 'as — as possible'—e.g. ὡς ταχιστα = 'as quickly as possible'.

Lines from Plays

Translate :—

1. κρεισσον σιωπαν ἔστιν ἢ λαλειν ματην.
2. αἰσχιον ἔστιν οὐδεν¹ ἢ ψευδη λεγειν.
3. οὐδεις ἀναγκης μειζον² ἰσχυει νομος.
4. αἱ δευτεραι πως φροντιδες σοφωτεραι.
5. ὁ πλειστα πραττων πλεισθ'² ἁμαρτανει βροτων.
6. ἦν Οἰδιπους³ το πρωτον⁴ εὐτυχης ἀνηρ, εἴτ' ἔγενετ'⁵ αὐθις ἀθλιωτατος βροτων.

Epigrams

7. πας τις ἀπαιδευτος⁶ φρονιμωτατος ἔστι σιωπων, τον λογον ἐγκρυπτων, ὡς⁷ παθος αἰσχροτατον.⁸—Palladas.
8. ἔστιν ὁ μεν⁹ χειρων, ὁ δ'⁹ ἀμεινων ἔργον¹⁰ ἕκαστον.¹⁰
οὐδεις δ' ἀνθρωπων αὐτος ἅπαντα¹⁰ σοφος.—
Theognis.

1. οὐδεν is the subject. 2. μειζον and πλειστα—here adv. 3. A reference to the unhappy fate of Œdipus. The Delphic Oracle had foretold that he would kill his father and marry his mother. When he did both of these things, not knowing who his parents were, he put his eyes out. The story is told by Sophocles in his play Οἰδιπους Τυραννος. 4. Adverbial use, 'at first'. 5. Aor. of γιγνομαι. 6. ἀ-, 'not'; παιδευτος, 'educated'. 7. ὡς, 'just as'. 8. Poetical form for αἰσχιστον. 9. ὁ μεν . . . ὁ δε, 'the one . . . the other'. 10. Acc. after ἀμεινων, 'better at'; sometimes called the 'acc. of the part concerned'. Similarly, ἅπαντα, 'wise in everything'.

From Greek Writers

9. χρησμος Ἀπολλωνος ἦν ἐν Δελφοῖς·
σοφος Σοφοκλῆς, σοφωτερος δ' Εὐριπίδης,
ἀνδρῶν δε παντῶν Σωκράτης σοφωτάτος.¹¹
10. πλεον ἡμισυ παντός, ὡς Ἡσίοδος λέγει.
11. ἀριστον¹² ὕδωρ, ὡς Πινδαρος λέγει.
12. δεινοτάτον ἐστὶ τοὺς χεῖρους τῶν βελτιονῶν¹³
ἀρχεῖν.
13. ἐστὶ¹⁴ ἡ ἐσχάτη πλανῆ χειρῶν τῆς πρώτης.
—New Testament.
14. ἐλευθερῶς δουλεύε· δούλος οὐκ ἐσεῖ.¹⁴—Men-
ander.
15. ἡ πόλις, τὴν καλλίστην πολιτείαν ὡς ταχίστα¹⁵
καὶ ἀρίστα λαβούσα,¹⁶ εὐδαιμονεστάτα
διαξεί.

VOCABULARY

ἀμαρτανῶ, I miss the mark,
'err', perhaps 'do wrong'
(but it does not mean
'sin' in classical Gk.).

Ἀπολλων, -ωνος, Apollo.
Δελφοί, -ων (*plur. noun*),
Delphi.

διαγῶ, I pass (time). Supply
βίον (frequently omitted).

δουλεύω, I am a slave (δου-
λος).

ἐγκρύπτω, I hide.

ἡμισυ, half.

ἰσχυῶ, I am strong, powerful.

λάλεω, I talk.

πλανῆ, error, wandering
(planet, why so called?).

πολιτεία, -ας, citizenship,
government (policy).

σιωπῶ, I am silent.

φρονιμος, -ον, wise.

φροντις, -ιδος (*f.*), thought.

χρησμος, -ου, oracle.

11. Sc. ἐστὶ. The Delphic Oracle had declared Socrates the wisest of men. When asked why, he said that, while other men thought they were wise and were not, he knew he wasn't.

12. Sc. ἐστὶ. This is inscribed on the Pump Room at Bath.

13. Acc. and inf. construction (*v. c.* 26). τοὺς χ. τῶν β. ἀρχεῖν, 'that the . . . should rule the', is a noun clause equivalent to the subject of ἐστὶ. 14. Fut. of εἶμι, 'I am'.

15. *v.* Adverbs in this chapter. 16. Aor. ptcple. of λαμβάνω.

CHAPTER XX

CONTRACTED VERBS

Vowels. Vowels are the fluids of a language. They are likely to alter their shape according to the vessel (or verb) in which you use them. They are also liable to run into one another. Look at Chapter 12. In the piece from Theophrastus you have the words βωσι, ποιουντες, and νικωντες. In Chapter 14 αῖρεομαι you were told = αῖρουμαι, and in Chapter 15 κοιμομενην = κοιμωμενην. In Chapter 16 you had ἐπικουρουντας, and in Chapter 17 ἀπορουμενοις and ἐρωτωμενος. What is the reason for these strange antics on the part of the vowel?

Contracted Verbs. If the stem of a verb ends with a diphthong (as ευ in χορευ-ω), η, ω or υ (as υ in κωλυ-ω); or a consonant (as ττ in πραττω), the endings will be regular. These you have already learnt (let us hope). If, on the other hand, the stem of the verb ends in α, ε, or ο, this vowel tends to melt and run into the vowel of the regular ending. The vowel resulting from this amalgamation of the stem and the ending is called a 'contracted' vowel, and a verb evincing this regrettable tendency to fuse at the joint is called a 'contracted' verb. In the poetry of Homer, and poetry imitating an archaic style, and in the Ionic dialect employed by Herodotus, we are at a stage of Greek where the contraction has not yet taken place. In the poem on the Tettix, for example (c. 12), in the words φιλει, φιλεουσι

and even the noun $\delta\epsilon\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\omega\nu$, contraction has not yet taken place.

How to Learn. There are three possible ways to deal with contracted verbs. You may come to the conclusion that the vagaries of the vowel in a contracted verb are incalculable anyway, and that as long as you keep a rough idea of the personal ending of a verb you cannot go far wrong in being prepared for any old vowel to turn up. That is an understandable but dangerously casual view to take. After all, there is a divinity that shapes these ends, rough-hew them how we will. But offend that deity, and you will find Nemesis lurking among the subjunctives and optatives. The second view is that these contracted verbs represent three more mountainous obstacles to surmount, and that one had better get down to the solid learning of them in all their arid detail without further ado. This is heroic, but rather unnecessarily laborious. The third way, and the one we recommend, is to learn the principle of contraction so thoroughly that its application to any verb form (or noun form for that matter, for the same rules apply to some nouns) is the work of a split second. Just as it becomes an automatic reaction to anyone with an elementary knowledge of colour to see not merely orange and green, but at the same moment the constituent red and yellow or blue and yellow, so you should be able instinctively to resolve the vowel of a contracted verb into the constituent vowels of stem and ending.

Tenses not Affected. As the future, aorist, and perfect stems do not end with a vowel, it will be

seen that there is no contraction in these tenses. It has already been pointed out in Chapter 8, on the future tense, that where a verb stem ends in a short vowel, the method of forming the future, aorist and perfect, is to lengthen the vowel, α and ϵ both changing to η , and \omicron to ω , and to add σ for the future and aorist, and κ for the perfect. Thus the unaffected tenses of the three model contracted verbs will be as follows :—

PRES.	FUT.	AOR.	PERF.	AOR. PASS.
τιμα-ω	τιμησω	έτιμησα	τετιμηκα	έτιμηθην
φιλε-ω	φιλησω	έφιλησα	πεφιληκα	έφιληθην
δουλο-ω	δουλωσω	έδουλωσα	δεδουλωκα	έδουλωθη

Principles of Vowel Mixing. The three vowels of the stem are α , ϵ , and \omicron . The changes they undergo in contraction are best learnt as a series of equations, thus :—

' α ' stems.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \alpha + \omicron, \omicron\upsilon \text{ or } \omega = \omega; & \alpha + \epsilon\iota \text{ or } \eta = \alpha \\ \alpha + \epsilon \text{ or } \eta = \alpha; & \alpha + \omicron\iota = \omega \end{array}$$

' ϵ ' stems.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \epsilon + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon. & \epsilon \text{ before any long vowel or} \\ \epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon\iota & \text{diphthong disappears.} \end{array}$$

' \omicron ' stems.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \omicron + \epsilon\iota, \eta \text{ or } \omicron\iota = \omicron\iota; & \omicron + \epsilon, \omicron, \text{ or } \omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon \\ \omicron + \omega \text{ or } \eta = \omega. & \end{array}$$

Note that Iota subscript in contraction has always the same force as the full Iota.

CONTRACTED VERBS

τιμα-ω, 'honour'; φιλε-ω, 'love'; δουλο-ω, 'enslave'

<p style="text-align: center;">Present Active</p> <p>I. (α-ω) τιμω 2. (α-εις) τιμας 2. (α-ει) τιμα I. (α-ομεν) τιμωμεν 2. (α-ετε) τιματε 3. (α-ουσι) τιμωσι</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Present Active</p> <p>I. (ε-ω) φιλω 2. (ε-εις) φιλεις 3. (ε-ει) φιλει I. (ε-ομεν) φιλουμεν 2. (ε-ετε) φιλειτε 3. (ε-ουσι) φιλουσι</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Present Active</p> <p>I. (ο-ω) δουλω 2. (ο-εις) δουλοις 3. (ο-ει) δουλοι I. (ο-ομεν) δουλουμεν 2. (ο-ετε) δουλουτε 3. (ο-ουσι) δουλουσι</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Imperfect Active</p> <p>I. (α-ον) έτιμων 2. (α-ες) έτιμας 3. (α-ε) έτιμα I. (α-ομεν) έτιμωμεν 2. (α-ετε) έτιματε 3. (α-ον) έτιμων</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Imperfect Active</p> <p>I. (ε-ον) έφιλουν 2. (ε-ες) έφιλεις 3. (ε-ε) έφιλει I. (ε-ομεν) έφιλουμεν 2. (ε-ετε) έφιλειτε 3. (ε-ον) έφιλουν</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Imperfect Active</p> <p>I. (ο-ον) έδουλουν 2. (ο-ες) έδουλους 3. (ο-ε) έδουλου I. (ο-ομεν) έδουλουμεν 2. (ο-ετε) έδουλουτε 3. (ο-ον) έδουλουν</p>

⁹ Present Infinitive Active (α- <i>*ειν</i>) τιμᾶν	Present Infinitive Active (ε-εἶν) φιλεῖν	Present Infinitive Active (ο- <i>*ειν</i>) δουλοῦν
Present Participle Active (α-ων) τιμών (α-ουσα) τιμῶσα (α-ον) τιμών	Present Participle Active (ε-ων) φιλῶν (ε-ουσα) φιλοῦσα (ε-ον) φιλῶν	Present Participle Active (ο-ων) δουλῶν (ο-ουσα) δουλοῦσα (ο-ον) δουλοῦν
Present Mid. and Pass. 1. (α-ομαι) τιμῶμαι 2. (α-ει, -η) τιμᾶ 3. (α-εται) τιμάται 1. (α-ομεθα) τιμῶμεθα 2. (α-εσθε) τιμάσθε 3. (α-ονται) τιμῶνται	Present Mid. and Pass. 1. (ε-ομαι) φιλοῦμαι 2. (ε-ει, -η) φιλεῖ 3. (ε-εται) φιλεῖται 1. (ε-ομεθα) φιλοῦμεθα 2. (ε-εσθε) φιλεισθε 3. (ε-ονται) φιλοῦνται	Present Mid. and Pass. 1. (ο-ομαι) δουλοῦμαι 2. (ο-ει, -η) δουλοῖ 3. (ο-εται) δουλοῦται 1. (ο-ομεθα) δουλοῦμεθα 2. (ο-εσθε) δουλοῦσθε 3. (ο-ονται) δουλοῦνται

* As this εἶν is itself a contraction of ε-εἶν, no iota appears in the infinitives, τιμᾶ -ε-εἶν = τιμᾶν, δουλοῖ -ε-εἶν = δουλοῦν.

CONTRACTED VERBS—*continued*

<p>Imperfect Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>1. (α-ομην) ἔτιμωμην 2. (α-ου) ἔτιμω 3. (α-ετο) ἔτιματο 1. (α-ομεθα) ἔτιμωμεθα 2. (α-εσθε) ἔτιμασθε 3. (α-οντο) ἔτιμωντο</p>	<p>Imperfect Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>1. (ε-ομην) ἐφιλουμην 2. (ε-ου) ἐφιλου 3. (ε-ετο) ἐφιλειτο 1. (ε-ομεθα) ἐφιλουμεθα 2. (ε-εστι) ἐφιλεισθε 3. (ε-οντο) ἐφιλουντο</p>	<p>Imperfect Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>1. (ο-ομην) ἐδουλουμην 2. (ο-ου) ἐδουλου 3. (ο-ετο) ἐδουλουτο 1. (ο-ομεθα) ἐδουλουμεθα 2. (ο-εσθε) ἐδουλουσθε 3. (ο-οντο) ἐδουλουντο</p>
<p>Present Infin. Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>(α-εσθαι) τιμασθαι</p>	<p>Present Infin. Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>(ε-εσθαι) φιλεισθαι</p>	<p>Present Infin. Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>(ο-εσθαι) δουλουσθαι</p>
<p>Present Participle Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>(α-ομενος, -η, -ον) τιμωμενος, -η, -ον</p>	<p>Present Participle Mid. and Pass.</p> <p>(ε-ομενος, -η, -ον) φιλουμενος, -η, -ον</p>	<p>(ο-ομενος, -η, -ον) δουλουμενος, -η, -ον</p>

EXERCISE. CONTRACTED VERBS

Translate :—

1. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔδειπνουν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 2. ὁ Μητιόχος ἐπώπῃ τοὺς ἄρτους. 3. ἡγούμεθα τοὺς στεφανοὺς συρφετὸν εἶναι. 4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πολλακίς ἐνίκων τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνιους. 5. ὁ Θεαγενὴς ἐδήλου τὸ ἄγαν φιλοτιμον. 6. ὁ ἀθλητὴς ἀξιοὶ νενίκηκεναι. 7. λόγοι ἄει ποιοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν ῥητορῶν. 8. πολλακίς ἐνικά ὁ ἥρως τὴν πυγμὴν. 9. δούλοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δεσποτοῦ, ὦ νεανία. 10. τιμᾶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ὦ ἀθλητᾶ. 11. οἱ ἄγαν πολιτικοὶ οὐκ ἐφιλοῦντο ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν. 12. τοῦτο ἐδήλουτο τοῖς παισὶν ὑπὸ τοῦ διδασκαλοῦ. 13. ἐρωντες τῆς πατρίδος, ὦ πολῖται, οὐ μαχεσθε ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς; 14. κακὸν ἐστὶ δουλοῦσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις. 15. τίς οὐκ ἐπιθυμεῖ φιλεισθαι ὑπὸ παντῶν; 16. τιμωμένος ὑπὸ τῶν κριτῶν ἠθροῖσε πολλοὺς στεφανοὺς. 17. ἄγαν ἐτιμῶ, ὦ Θεαγενες. 18. ὁ Περικλῆς εἰώθεν ἡγεῖσθαι τῷ δήμῳ. 19. οὐκ ἄει ἐπῆνου ὑπὸ τῶν ἡγεμονῶν, ὦ Περικλείς. 20. ἄγαν ῥαδίον ἐστὶν ἐπιφθονῶς χρῆσθαι * τῇ δυνάμει.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. The Spartans used to dine in the roads. 2. Metiochus supervises the bread. 3. We consider the garlands to be rubbish. 4. The Athenians often used to conquer the Spartans. 5. Theagenes used to display excessive ambition. 6. The athlete claims to have won. 7. Speeches are always being made by orators. 8. The hero often won the boxing. 9. You are being enslaved by the master, young man. 10. You are honoured by the poet, athlete. 11. Excessively political people were not loved by the many. 12.

* In the verb χρωμαι (χρα-ομαι) η is everywhere found where there would be an α in τιμωμαι (τιμαομαι).

This was being shown to the boys by the teacher. 13. (While) loving your country, citizens, do you not fight on behalf of it? 14. It is evil to be enslaved to the enemy. 15. Who does not desire to be loved by all? 16. Being honoured by the judges, he amassed many garlands. 17. You were honoured too much, Theagenes. 18. Pericles is accustomed to lead the people. 19. You were not always praised by the leaders, Pericles. 20. It is too easy to use power unpopularity.

POT-HUNTER AND POOH-BAH

(From Plutarch)

Plutarch, who lived from A.D. 48 to about A.D. 120, was a native of Chæronea in Bœotia. His two main works are the *Parallel Lives* and the *Moralia*, the first a series of biographies of famous Greeks and Romans compared with one another, the second a collection of eighty-three essays on a wide range of subjects, from "Advice to Married Couples" to "The Face of the Moon". The "Lives" of Plutarch have become familiar to English readers from North's translation. Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Browning all drew from Plutarch's well. The Essayists, especially Montaigne and Francis Bacon, were profoundly influenced by the *Moralia*. The following passage, which has been somewhat adapted, not only gives some useful practice in the contracted verbs, but also illustrates Plutarch's chatty and anecdotal style.

Οὐδε γὰρ τοῦ Θεαγενοῦς¹ τὸ ἄγαν φιλοτιμον καὶ

1. Theagenes was a native of Thasos, and was reputed to be a son of Hercules. At the tender age of nine he carried home on his shoulders one of the bronze statues in the market-place. His superhuman strength and speed won

φιλονεικὸν ἐπαινοῦμεν. οὗτος γὰρ οὐ μόνον τὴν
περιοδὸν² ἐνικα ἄλλα καὶ πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας, οὐ παγ-
κρατιῶ³ μόνον ἄλλα καὶ πυγμῆ καὶ δολιχῶ.⁴ τέλος
δε, ὡς ἦρωα ἐπιταφίου τινος ἐδειπνεῖ,⁵ προτεθεισῆς
ἅπασι κατὰ τὸ εἶωθος τῆς μερίδος,⁶ ἀναπηδησας
διεπαγκρατίαςεν.⁷ καὶ οὕτως ἐδήλου ὅτι ἀξιοὶ αὐτὸς
μόνος νικᾶν οὐδ' εἶα οὐδενᾶ ἄλλον κρατεῖν αὐτοῦ
παροντος.⁸ ὅθεν ἠθροῖσε χιλίους καὶ διακοσίους

for him not only 1200 prizes, but also, as may be readily
inferred from this passage, many enemies. One man
visited a statue of Theagenes for the express purpose
of occasionally whipping it, until the outraged effigy got
its own back by falling one night on its owner and killing
him. Nor did the aggrieved relatives have the last word
when they threw the statue into the sea, for a famine
ensued which, according to Delphi, could only be averted
by the restoration of Theagenes. Shortly afterwards the
triumphant image was miraculously hauled up in some
fishermen's nets. In spite of Plutarch's strictures, it would
appear that the gods are on the side of the big biceps!

2. "The whole round" comprises the four big games
meetings, the Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean.

3. The Pancratium was a brutal kind of 'all-in' contest,
with no inhibitions or Queensberry rules. In the "boxing"
(πυγμῆ) leathern thongs were wound round the fists of the
combatants. In both kinds of contest the fight went on
uninterruptedly until one of the competitors owned himself
beaten.

4. The "long" race was about two and a quarter
miles. What does the anthropologist term 'dolichocephalic'
mean?

5. Lit. "He was eating the 'hero' feast of some
funeral-games celebration." As early as Patroclus in the
Iliad, games contests were held to celebrate the passing of
a hero. Theagenes was attending the banquet which would
naturally accompany such a celebration.

6. "A share
having been placed before all"—Genitive Absolute; see
c. 11, Strabo, n. 11; c. 12, Theophrastus, n. 15.

7. "He
went through the whole Pancratium." This is not very
clear. It takes two to make a Pancratium, and Plutarch
does not tell us who his opponent was. It almost looks as
if Theagenes assaulted his fellow-guests.

8. It is true
that a garland of leaves was the only prize for victory in

στεφανους, ὧν συρφετον⁹ ἡμεῖς ἡγουμεθα τους πλεισ-
τους. οὐδεν οὖν τουτου διαφερουσιν οἱ προς πασαν
ἀποδυομενοι¹⁰ πολιτικην πραξιν, ἄλλα μεμπτους τε
ταχυ ποιουσιν ἑαυτους τοις πολλοις ἐπαχθεις τε
γιγνονται. εἰ μεν γαρ τις των τοιουτων κατορθοι,
ἐπιφθονος γιγνεται. εἰ δ' αὖ σφαλλεται, ἐπιχαρτος.
και το θαυμαζομενον¹¹ αὐτων ἐν ἀρχῇ της ἐπιμελειας
εἰς χλευασμον ὑπονοσται και γελωτα. τοιουτον¹² το
'Μητιοχος μεν γαρ στρατηγει, Μητιοχος δε τας
ὁδους,¹³ Μητιοχος δ' ἄρτους ἐπωπα, Μητιοχος δε

the festivals. Too much should not be made of this, however, as the home town of the victor frequently rewarded him lavishly. At Athens an Olympic victor received a purse of 500 drachmas and a free dinner in the Town Hall for the rest of his life, an honour which, incidentally, Socrates claimed he should receive, when his accusers required him to fix his own penalty. The crown at the Olympic games was of wild olive, at the Pythian, bay, at the Isthmian, parsley and pine, and at the Nemean, parsley.

9. "Rubbish" because they were easy or empty victories.

10. "Stripping for"—i.e. getting ready for. Plutarch still has the games in mind. The Greeks, sensibly enough, had no qualms about complete nudity, and the wearing of any sort of clothing at games would perhaps have surprised them as much as the reverse would us. Indeed, the only event in which the competitors wore clothes (i.e. armour) was a comic event.

11. "That which was admired"—their readiness to assume the burden of office.

12. "Of such a kind as . . ." where we should say "for instance." Thucydides tells us that the democracy in the time of Pericles was practically a rule by one man, Pericles. Metiochus, whom Pericles defended in the law-courts, seems to have been Pericles' right-hand man, responsible for carrying out the chief's decisions. According to the anonymous Comic Poet whom Plutarch quotes, he was Lord This and That, and Lord High Everything Else. His habit of "seeing to" everything would one day make him say "oimoi"—i.e. be sorry for himself.

13. Object of ἐπωπα. Not only was he in the War Office, but he was Minister for Transport.

τάλφιτα,¹⁴ Μητιοχος δε παντ' ἀκειται, Μητιοχος δ' οἰμωζεται.'

των Περικλεους οὔτος εἰς ἦν ἑταιρων, τη δι' ἑκείνον δυναμει¹⁵ ἐπιφθονως χρωμενος και κατακορωως. δει¹⁶ δε τον πολιτικον ἔρωντι τῷ δημῷ προσφερεσθαι και, εἰ μη παρεστι, ποθον ἑαυτου ἑναπολειπειν.

VOCABULARY

ἀθροίζω, amass, collect.	ἐπιφθονος (<i>adv.</i> -ως), unpopular, odious.
ἀκεομαι, see to, remedy.	ἐπιχαρτος (<i>adj.</i>), rejoiced over, an object of malignant joy.
ἀλφιτα (<i>n. pl.</i>), barley.	ἐπωπαω, supervise.
ἀναπηδαω, leap up.	ἔραω (<i>gen.</i>), love.
ἀξιοω, think right, claim.	ἤγεομαι, consider, (with <i>dat.</i>) lead.
ἅπας, -σα, -ν, every, all (longer form of πας).	ἦρων (<i>n.</i>), a hero's feast.
ἀποδυομαι, take clothes off, strip.	Θεαγενης, Theagenes, a remarkable athlete.
ἄρτος (<i>m.</i>), bread.	κατακορωως, immoderately, to excess.
δειπνεω, dine, have a dinner.	κατορθωω, succeed.
δηλωω, show, make clear.	μεμπτος, -η, -ον, contemptible.
διακοσιοι (<i>adj.</i>), two hundred.	μερις, -ιδος (<i>f.</i>), share, portion.
διαπαγκρατιαζω, perform the whole Pancratium.	ὄθεν, whence.
διαφερω (<i>gen.</i>), differ from.	οἰμωζω (<i>fut.</i>), -ξομαι, lament, regret.
εἰωθα (<i>perf.</i>), I am accustomed; (<i>n. ptiple.</i>) το εἰωθος, custom.	οὔδε, nor, neither, not even.
ἑναπολειπω, leave behind in one.	παγκρατιον (<i>n.</i>), an 'all-in' boxing contest.
ἐπαινεω, praise.	παρειμι, be present.
ἐπαχθης, -ες, annoying, offensive.	Περικλης, -εους, Pericles, famous Greek statesman.
ἐπιμελεια, office, ministry.	
ἐπιταφιος (<i>sc.</i> ἄγων), commemorative celebration.	

14. For τα ἀλφιτα, he was Minister of Food, and Agriculture as well. 15. For χρωμαι, taking the dative, see c. 17, n. 13. 16. δει, "It is right that. . ." is followed by the accus. of the person and the infin. of the verb.

περιοδος (f.), sequence, series.	σφαλλομαι, fail.
προσφερομαι, 'find' a person to be so and so in one's relations towards him.	ὑπονοστεω, sink to, come down to.
προτιθημι, put before.	φιλονεικος, contentious, fond of winning; το -ον, the competitive spirit.
πυγμα, boxing.	φιλοτιμος, ambitious; το -ον, vaulting ambition.
στεφανος (m.), a garland.	χιλιος (adj.), thousand.
στρατηγεω, be a general.	χλευασμος (m.), scorn, mock- ery.
συρφετος (m.), sweepings, rubbish.	

THE CONTRACTED FUTURE

1. If the stem of a verb ends in λ, μ, ν or ρ, the Future Tense is frequently formed by adding not -σ but -ε to the stem—e.g. μενω (I remain), Fut. μενε-ω. This, of course, contracts and is conjugated like the Present tense of φιλεω. In the same way the Future of some verbs ending in one of the above consonants (called 'liquids') in the Middle is conjugated like φιλουμαι—e.g. φαινομαι (I appear), Fut. φανουμαι.

2. καλεω (I call), and τελεω (I complete), in some dialects of Greek have Futs. καλεσω and τελεσω. But in Attic Greek the -σ- dropped out, and the fut. καλω and τελω is conjugated like φιλεω. In many of these verbs the form of the Future is indistinguishable from that of the Present. In Attic the Future of ὀλλυμι is ὀλω, and of μαχομαι, μαχουμαι.

3. All words that end in -ιζω or -ιζομαι form Futures with a contracted ε instead of σ—e.g. νομιζω, νομι-εω = νομιω, and . . . κομιζομαι, κομιουμαι.

4. One or two verbs with α in the stem, making a future in -ασω, dropped the σ and contracted the future like the present tense of τιμαω—e.g. σκεδαν-

νυμι—(I scatter), Fut. σκεδαω (σκεδω); ἔλαυνω (I drive), Fut. ἔλαω, ἔλω.

FURTHER NOTES ON CONTRACTED VERBS

1. A few verbs have -η instead of -α all the way through, though conjugated like τιμαω—e.g. διψαω (I am thirsty, cf. dipsomaniac), infin. διψην, etc.; ζαω (I live) and χραιομαι (I use).

2. Two-syllabled verbs in -εω, like πλεω (I sail) and πνεω (I breathe), contract ε + ε to ει and ε + ει to ει, but leave ε + ο or ου, uncontracted—i.e. πλεω, πλεις, πλει, πλεομεν, πλειτε, πλεουσι.

CHAPTER XXI

IMPERATIVES

‘Και λεγω τουτω,’ said the centurion, ‘Πορευθητι, και πορευεται· και αλλω, ‘Ερχου, και ερχεται· και τω δουλω μου, Ποιησον τουτο, και ποιει’ (Matt. viii. 9 or Luke vii. 8). One suspects that the centurion must have frequently been in this imperative mood, grammatically as well as mentally. At any rate, he uses three forms of it here. The Imperative Mood, then, expresses a command. In Greek, not only is the Present Tense of the Imperative used, but also quite as commonly the Aorist Tense. There was a distinction, though it is not one of time. The distinction is the same as that which applied to the Infinitives. Strictly speaking, the Aorist Imperative should be used for an instantaneous command relating to a specific action, the Present for a general injunction, or one calling for continuous action. Doubtless, however, the distinction became blurred in the course of time, and it will be noted that our centurion hops about quite unconcernedly from Aorist to Present, and back to Aorist again, although he can hardly have intended any difference from a grammatical point of view between ‘come’, ‘go’, and ‘do’.

Here, then, are the Imperatives. Only the 2nd persons are given in full, for they are obviously the most common. Greek did employ a 3rd person singular and plural of the Imperative, to be trans-

lated in English, 'Let him, her, or it loose, honour, love, etc. Let them loose, etc.' You are recommended to learn the 2nd persons thoroughly, but the 3rd persons are not of such frequent occurrence as to warrant your spending much time on them. The 3rd person forms of λυω are given here, and it will not be difficult to infer the corresponding forms for the other verbs. The Irregular Imperatives must be noted very carefully, as they are important.

A Present (not Aorist) Imperative is negatived by putting μη before the verb. This is called a Prohibition. An instantaneous and specific prohibition involves the use of μη with the Aorist Subjunctive, and that must be learned later.

Learn first the regular Imperatives pp. 206-7, and then return to these, from the -μι verbs.

1. ἴημι	ἴει	ἴεσο (ἴου)	ἔς	οὐ	-έθητι
	ἴετε	ἴεσθε	έτε	έσθε	-έθητε

2. εἶμι (' I am ')

Present Imper.	Sing. 2. ἴσθι	Plur. 2. έστε
	3. έστω	3. όντων (ογ έστωσαν)

3. εἶμι (' I go ')

Present Imper.	Sing. 2. ἴθι	Plur. 2. ἴτε
	3. ἴτω	3. ἴοντων

4. φημι

Present Imper.	Sing. φαθι	Plur. φατε
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5. καθημαι	Sing. καθησο	Plur. καθησθε, κειμαι
	κεισο	κεισθε

6. οἶδα	Sing. ἴσθι	Plur. ἴστε.
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THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

<i>Verb.</i>	PRESENT.		AORIST.		
	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Middle and Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Middle.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
λυω	S. λυε P. λυετε	λυου λυεσθε	λυσον λυσατε	λυσαι λυσασθε	λυθητι λυθητε
τιμαω	S. τιμα P. τιματε	τιμω τιμασθε	τιμησον τιμησατε	τιμησαι τιμησασθε	τιμηθητι τιμηθητε
φιλεω	S. φιλει P. φιλειτε	φιλου φιλεισθε	φιλησον φιλησατε	φιλησαι φιλησασθε	φιληθητι φιληθητε
δουλωω	S. δουλου P. δουλουτε	δουλου δουλουσθε	δουλωσον δουλωσατε	δουλωσαι δουλωσασθε	δουλωθητι δουλωθητε
τιθημι	S. τιθει P. τιθετε	τιθου τιθεσθε	θες θετε	θου θεσθε	τεθητι τεθητε

διδωμι	S. διδου P. διδοτε	διδουσο διδουσθε	δος δοτε	δου δουσθε	δοθητι δοθητε
ιστημι	S. ιστη P. ιστατε	ιστασο ιστασθε	1. S. στησον P. στησατε 2. S. στηθι P. στητε	1. S. στησαι P. στησασθε 2. S. _____ P. _____	σταθητι σταθητε
δεικνυμι	S. δεικνυ P. δεικνυτε	δεικνυσο δεικνυσθε	δειξον δειξατε	δειξαι δειξασθε	δειχθητι δειχθητε

IMPERATIVE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR AND PLURAL

λυω	S. λυετω P. λυοντων οι λυετωσαν	λυεσθω λυεσθων οι λυεσθωσαν	λυσατω λυσαντων	λυσασθω λυσασθων	λυθητω λυθεντων οι λυθητωσαν
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EXERCISE. IMPERATIVES

Translate :—

1. τιμα τον πατερα σου και την μητερα σου. 2. δος την βασιλειαν τω ξενω. 3. μη δηλου την θησαυρον τοις πολιταις. 4. εϋθυς ιθι προς την πολιν και ταυτα ἀγγειλον τοις πολιταις. 5. παιδες μικροι φιλουντων ἀλληλους. 6. πειθου τοις του βασιλεως λογοις. 7. παυεσθε μαχομενοι τοις Λακεδαιμονιοις, ὡ Ἀθηναιοι. 8. ἀνδρειοι ἐστε, ὡ στρατιωται. εϋθυς δειξατε τοις πολεμοις την ἀρετην. 9. ιστε ὅτι οϋποτε ἀποδωσω το ἀργυριον. 10. εἰ δακνει σε ὁ ἰχθυς, ἀφες. 11. καθησθε, ὡ παιδες, και σιωπατε. 12. εϋδαιμων ισθι, ὡ παι, παντα τον βιον. 13. λυετε τους ἰππους ἐκ των ἀγρων. 14. μη φαθι τουτο· αἰσχρον γαρ ἐστι. 15. ἀγε· στηθι ἐν τη ὁδῳ· μεγαλη δε τη φωνη βοα.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. Honour thy father and thy mother. 2. Give the kingdom to the stranger. 3. Do not show the treasure to the citizens. 4. Go at once to the city and announce these things to the citizens. 5. Let little children love one another. 6. Obey the words of the king. 7. Stop fighting the Spartans, Athenians. 8. Be brave, soldiers. Show your courage at once to the enemy. 9. Know that I shall never give back the money. 10. If the fish is biting you, let it go. 11. Sit down, boys, and be quiet. 12. Be happy, my boy, all your life. 13. Release the horses from the fields. 14. Do not say this, for it is disgraceful. 15. Come, stand in the road, and shout with a loud voice.

Inveni Portum

1. Ἐλπις και συ Τυχη μεγα¹ χαιρετε· τον λιμεν' εϋρον·
οϋδεν ἐμοι χ'² ὑμιν· παιζετε τους μετ'³ ἐμε.

1. As adv., a 'long' farewell. 2. For και. 3. See c. 22.
A Latin translation of this anonymous epitaph is to be found on the statue of Lord Brougham at Cannes.

Inveni portum : Spes et Fortuna valete ;
Sat me lusistis ; ludite nunc alios.

Perhaps : So farewell, Hope, for ever,
Fond Fortune, fare thee well,
For I have found a harbour,
To shelter from the swell ;
And others will come after,
Your jest and sport to be.
But I am nought to you again,
And ye are nought to me.—T. W. M.

Point d'Appui

2. δος μοι που στω¹ και κινησω την γην.—Archimedes.

1. Subjunctive, 'I am to stand.' See c. 27.

Archimedes was illustrating the principle of the lever. A fulcrum and a *locus standi* would give him power to wobble the earth. Luckily no one was prepared to make these concessions to the reckless scientist.

Mehr Licht !

3. μικρον απο του ηλιου μεταστηθι.—Diogenes.

Diogenes the Cynic philosopher is said to have lived in a tub. Alexander the Great came to visit him, and asked what favour he could bestow on him. This is Diogenes' reply.

Benefits Forgot

4. χαριν λαβων μεμνησο¹ και δους επιλαθου.²

1. μεμνημαι, a perf. with pres. meaning, is conjugated like καθημαι. 2. It will be observed that parts derived from the

2nd aor. have endings like the pres.—e.g. the aor. of λαμβανω is ἔλαβον, the aor. imper. λαβε. The aor. of ἐπιλανθανομαι is ἐπέλαθομην (mid.). This is the aor. mid. imper.

Be Sober, be Vigilant

5. ναφε και μεμνας' ἀπιστειν.—Epicharmus.

Epicharmus, a comic poet of the fifth century B.C., lived in Sicily, where the sound η was broadened to α. An Athenian would have pronounced this νηφε and μεμνησο. This has been suggested as the motto of a NAAFI canteen!

Compulsory Maths.

6. ἀγεωμετρητος μηδεις¹ εἰσιτω (see c. 7).

1. Not only is μη used to negative an imper., but compounds of οὐ like οὐδεις ('no one'), οὐποτε ('never'), etc., change their οὐ to μη.

Proper Study

7. γνωθι¹ σεαυτον.

1. Imper. from ἐγνων, aor. of γιγνωσκω. This advice was written up in the temple of Delphi, together with the other great maxim, μηδεν ἄγαν, 'nothing in excess' (see note above for μηδεν).

Après Nous le Déluge

8. ἐμου θανοντος¹ γαια² μιχθητω³ πυρι·
οὐδεν μελει⁴ μοι· τάμα⁵ γαρ καλως ἔχει.

1. Gen. abs. 2. Another form of γη. 3. 3rd person aor. pass. imper. of μιγνυμι or μαιγνυμι. 4. An impers. verb — i.e. one without a subject for which we supply the word 'it'—'it concerns'. οὐδεν is here a kind of adv., 'in no way'. 5. = τα ἔμα, 'my affairs'. This verse was frequently quoted by the Roman Emperors Tiberius and Nero.

Divine Protection

9. ἐνδυσασθε την πανοπλιαν του Θεου—Eph. vi. 11.

On the Spartans Who Fell at Thermopylae¹

10. ὦ ξειν²,² ἀγγειλον³ Λακεδαιμονιοις ὅτι τηδε
κειμεθα τοις κεινων⁴ ῥημασι πειθομενοι.
Simonides.

1. The story of Leonidas, who with 300 Spartans kept the Persians at bay in 480 B.C., is too well known to require repeating. The simplicity and restraint of this epitaph of Simonides have been universally admired. 2. ξεινος (voc. ξεινε), a form of ξενος, a word of many meanings: 'stranger', 'friend', 'host', 'guest'. Here it refers to a bypasser. 3. ἀγγειλον, aor. imper. of ἀγγελλω—though some read here ἀγγελλειν—an infin. for imper., a construction common in French: 'Ne pas parler au Wattman'. 4. = ἐκεινων. See c. 24. 4.

Blind Bartimeus

11. Ye that have eyes, yet cannot see,
In darkness and in misery
Recall those mighty voices three—
' Ἰησου,¹ ἔλεησον² με '—
' Θαρσει, ἐγειραι '—' Ὑπαγε,³
' Ἡ πιστις σου σεσωκε σε.'—Longfellow.
See Mark x. 46–52.

1. Vocative. 2. Aor. imper. of ἐλεεω. This word is known to Catholics in the transliterated form 'Kyrie, eleison'. 3. ὑπαγω was used in late Gk. frequently in an intrans. sense, as 'move along', 'go away'.

The Lord's Prayer

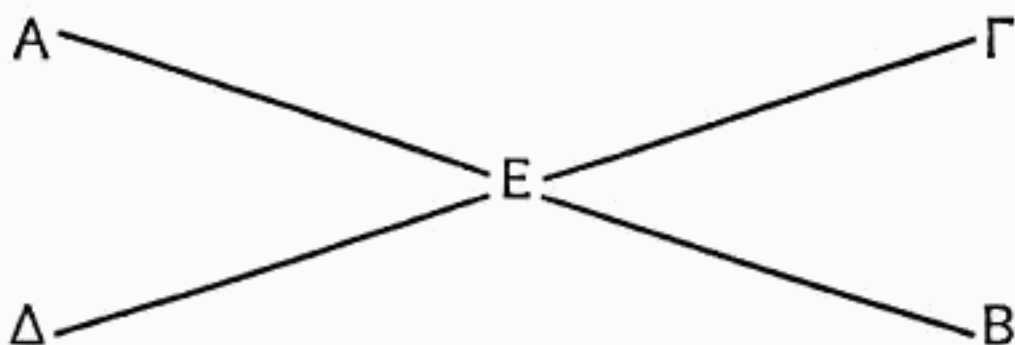
12. Οὕτως οὖν προσευχεσθε ὑμεις· Πατερ ἡμων ὁ
ἐν τοις οὐρανοις, ἁγιασθιτω¹ το ὄνομα σου, ἐλθετω

1. 3rd person aor. pass. imper.

ἡ βασιλεια σου, γενηθητω² το θελημα σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῳ, και ἐπι γης· τον ἄρτον ἡμων τον ἐπιουσιονδος ἡμιν σημερον· και ἄφες³ ἡμιν τα ὀφειληματα ἡμων, ὡς και ἡμεις ἀφιεμεν τοις ὀφειλεταις ἡμων· και μη εἰσενεγκης⁴ ἡμας εἰς πειρασμον, ἄλλα ῥυσαι⁵ ἡμας ἀπο του πονηρου.⁶—Matt. vi. 9–13.

2. The aor. ἐγενηθην (a pass. form) is late Gk. for the classical ἐγενομην. 3. Aor. imper. of ἀφιημι. 4. This is the aor. subjunct. of εἰσφέρω—another way in Gk. of saying, Don't do something or other, see c. 28. 5. ῥυσαι, aor. mid. imper. from ῥυομαι, 'draw away', 'rescue'. 6. It is not easy to say whether this is neuter 'evil', or mas., 'the evil one'.

EUCLID. ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ Α' ΙΕ'



Ἐαν δυο εὐθειαι τεμνωσιν¹ ἄλληλας, τας κατα κορυφην² γωνιας ἰσας ἄλληλαις ποιουσιν.

So departmental is education today that it is frequently overlooked that Euclid was a Gk. philosopher who lived about 300 B.C. and whose series of essays in deduction provided the only geometrical textbook for generations of schoolboys until 1886. Eucleides called his work Στοιχεια, which means 'the elements'. He regarded them as the elements of deductive proof. The above proposition is from Bk. I, No. 15 (in Gk. numerals α' ιε').

1. τεμνωσιν. Subj., required by the word εἰν, 'if'. You may, however, translate it exactly as if it were the indic. How many Eng. words can you think of with the root TEM or TOM in, meaning 'cut'? 2. Lic. 'at the peak' or 'vertex'. We talk about 'vertically opposite angles'.

Δυο γαρ εὐθελαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ τεμνετωσαν³ ἀλληλας κατα το Ε σημειον· λεγω ὅτι ἰση ἔστιν ἡ μεν ὑπο⁴ ΑΕΓ γωνια τη ὑπο ΔΕΒ, ἡ δε ὑπο ΓΕΒ τη ὑπο ΑΕΔ.

Ἐπει γαρ εὐθελαι ἡ ΑΕ ἐπ' εὐθελαιαν την ΓΔ ἐφεστηκε,⁵ γωνιας ποιουσα τας ὑπο ΓΕΑ, ΑΕΔ, αἱ ἄρα⁶ ὑπο ΓΕΑ, ΑΕΔ γωνιαι δυσιν⁷ ὀρθαις ἰσαι εἰσιν. παλιν, ἐπει εὐθελαι ἡ ΔΕ ἐπ' εὐθελαιαν την ΑΒ ἐφεστηκε,⁵ γωνιας ποιουσα τας ὑπο ΑΕΔ, ΔΕΒ, αἱ ἄρα ὑπο ΑΕΔ, ΔΕΒ γωνιαι δυσιν ὀρθαις ἰσαι εἰσιν. ἐδειχθησαν δε και αἱ ὑπο ΓΕΑ, ΑΕΔ δυσιν ὀρθαις ἰσαι· αἱ ἄρα ὑπο ΓΕΑ, ΑΕΔ ταις ὑπο ΑΕΔ, ΔΕΒ ἰσαι εἰσιν. κοινη ἀφηρησθω⁸ ἡ ὑπο ΑΕΔ. λοιπη ἄρα ἡ ὑπο ΓΕΑ λοιπη τη ὑπο ΒΕΔ ἰση ἔστιν· ὁμοιωσ δη δειχθησεται, ὅτι και αἱ ὑπο ΓΕΒ, ΔΕΑ ἰσαι εἰσιν.

Ἐαν ἄρα δυο εὐθελαι τεμνωσιν ἀλληλας, τας κατα κορυφην γωνιας ἰσας ἀλληλαις ποιουσιν· ὅπερ ἐδει δεῖξαι.⁹

VOCABULARY

ἀπιστεω, disbelieve.

ἄρα, after all, you see.

ἀφιημι, let go, forgive.

βασιλεια (*f.*), kingdom.

γωνια (*f.*), angle.

δυο, two.

ἐαν (*conj.*), if.

εἰσφερω, bring into.

ἐλεεω, pity, have mercy on.

ἐνδυομαι, put on.

3. 3rd pers. plur. of the pres. imper. 4. Euclid always uses ὑπο when denoting angles: ἡ ὑπο ΑΕΓ γωνια is short for ἡ ὑπο ΑΕΓ περιεχομενη γωνια—i.e. the angle enclosed by ΑΕΓ. 5. Lit. 'stands on'. 6. ἄρα is a particle meaning 'then', 'you see'. 7. δυσιν is a late dat. plur. of δυο. ὀρθη, 'right', is, of course, short for ὀρθη γωνια, 'right angle'. 8. This is a rare form which you have not been given. It is the 3rd sing. imper. of the perf. pass. of ἀφαιρω. 'Let (it) be taken away'. 9. = Q.E.D. (quod erat demonstrandum), lit. 'which it was necessary to show'. Note the active infin. δεῖξαι in the Gk.

- ἐπιλανθανομαι, forget.
 ἐπιουσιος, sufficient for the coming day (*adj.*), from ἡ ἐπιουσα (ἡμερα), the on-coming (day).
 εὐθεια (*f.*), line.
 θαρσεω, cheer up.
 θελημα (*n.*), will, wish.
 κοινος, -η, -ον, common.
 κορυφη (*f.*), apex, vertex.
 λοιπος, -η, -ον, remaining.
 μεθιστημι (*intrans.* tenses), shift, move.
 μεμνημαι (*perf.*), I remember.
 νηφω, be sober.
 ξεινος, ξενος (*m.*), stranger, host, guest.
 ὀφειλετης, debtor.
 ὀφειλημα (*n.*), debt.
 παιζω, play with, mock.
 πανοπλια (*f.*), a full suit of armour.
- πειθομαι, I obey (*c. dat.*).
 πειρασμος (*m.*), temptation.
 πονηρος, -α, -ον, wicked, evil.
 πορευομαι (*aor.* ἐπορευθη), go, march.
 προσευχομαι, pray.
 πυρ (*n.*), fire.
 ρημα (*n.*), command, ordinance.
 ρυομαι, rescue, deliver.
 σημειον (*n.*) (see *c.* 12), point.
 σημερον (*adv.*), today.
 στοιχειον (*n.*), element.
 σωζω, save.
 τηδε, here.
 τυχη (*f.*), fortune.
 ὑπαγω, move, go one's way.
 χαιρω, farewell, rejoice.

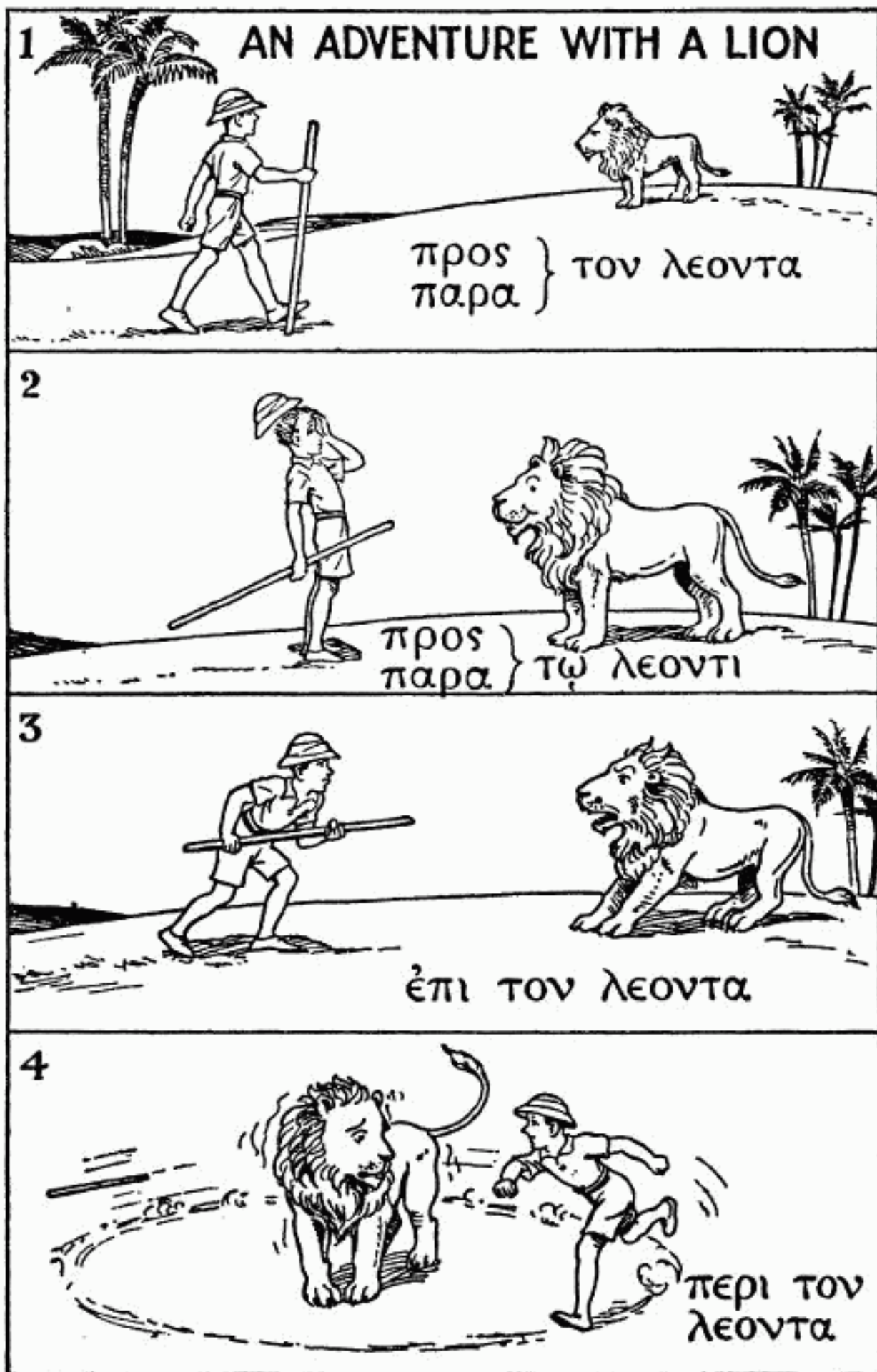
CHAPTER XXII

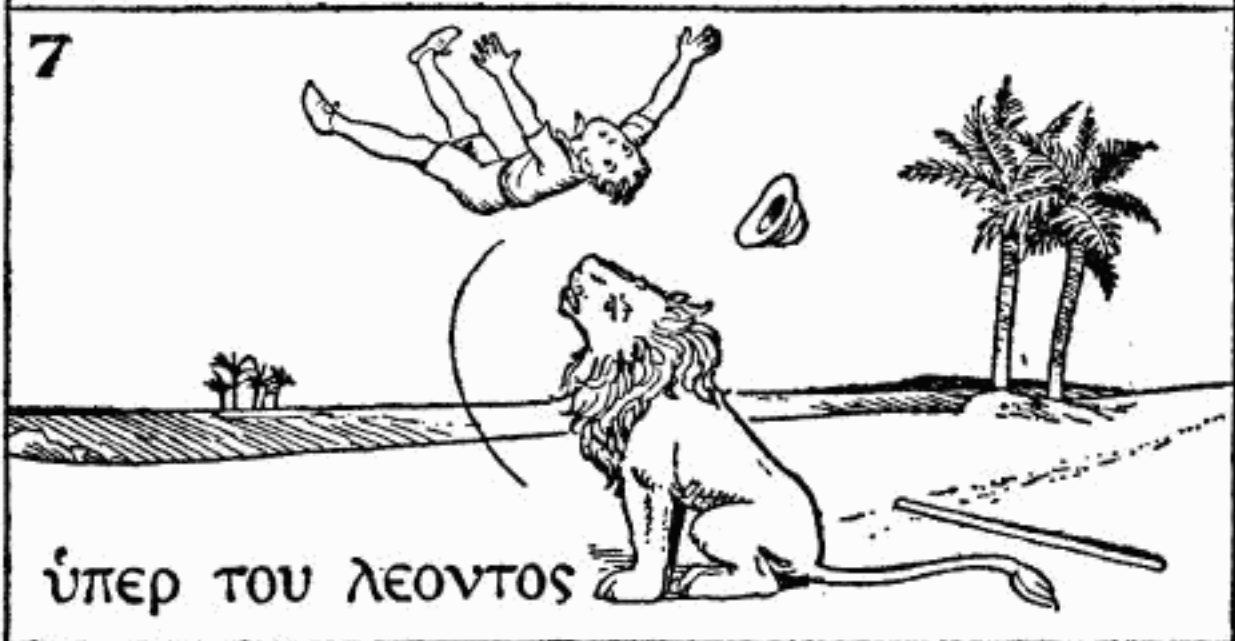
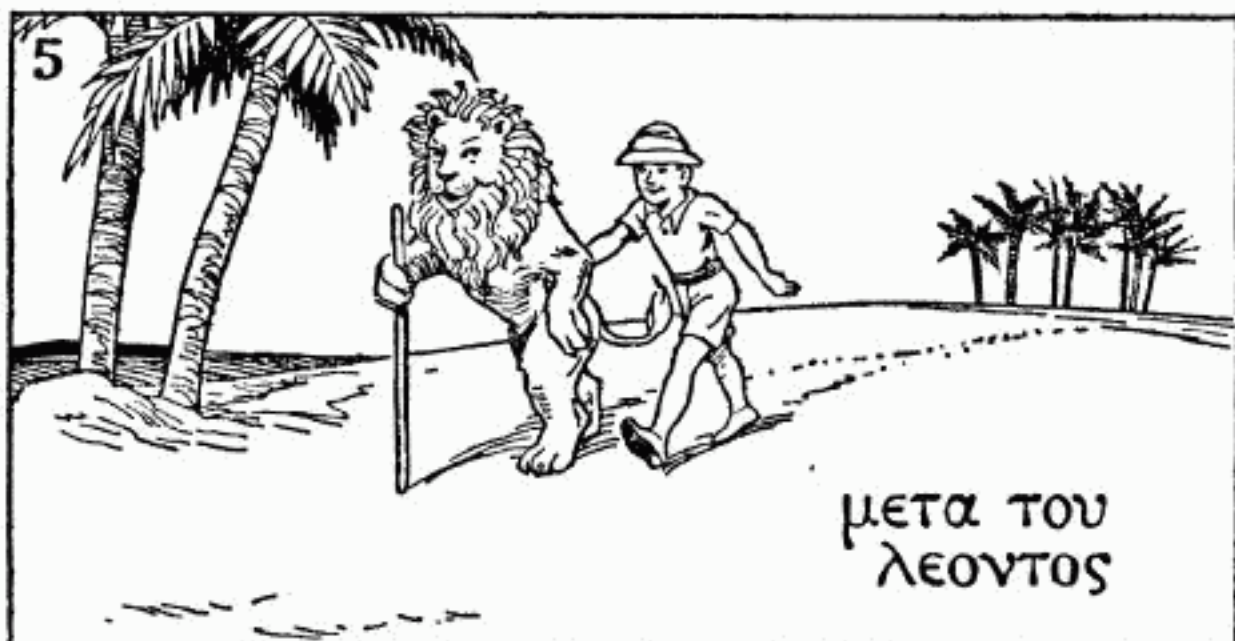
PREPOSITIONS

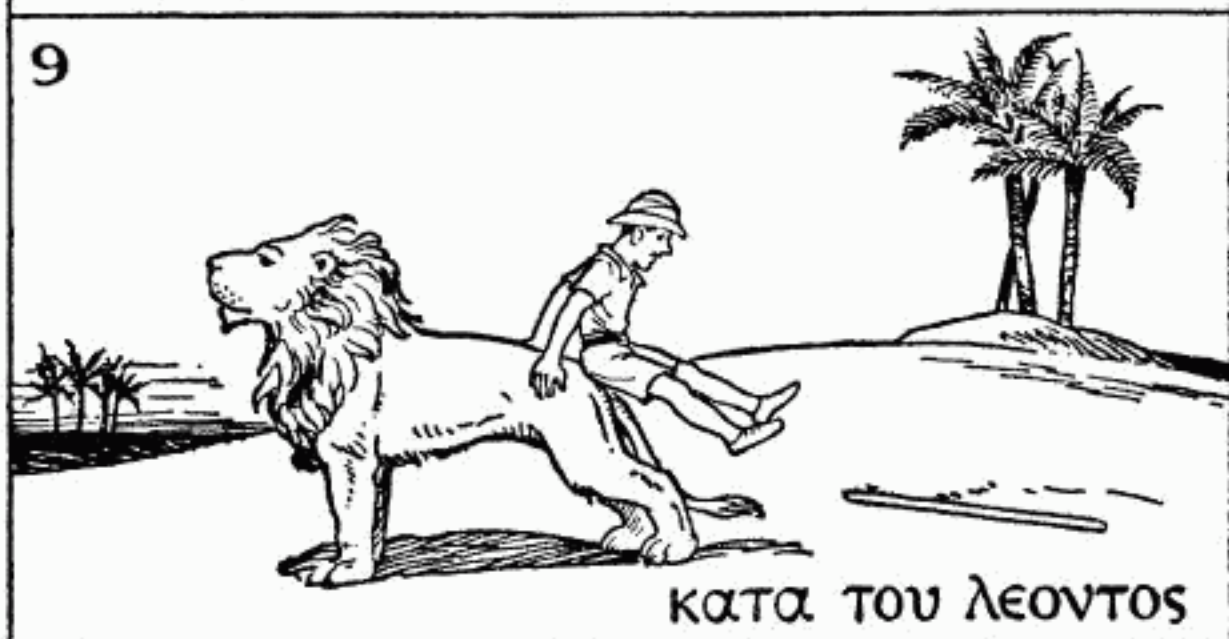
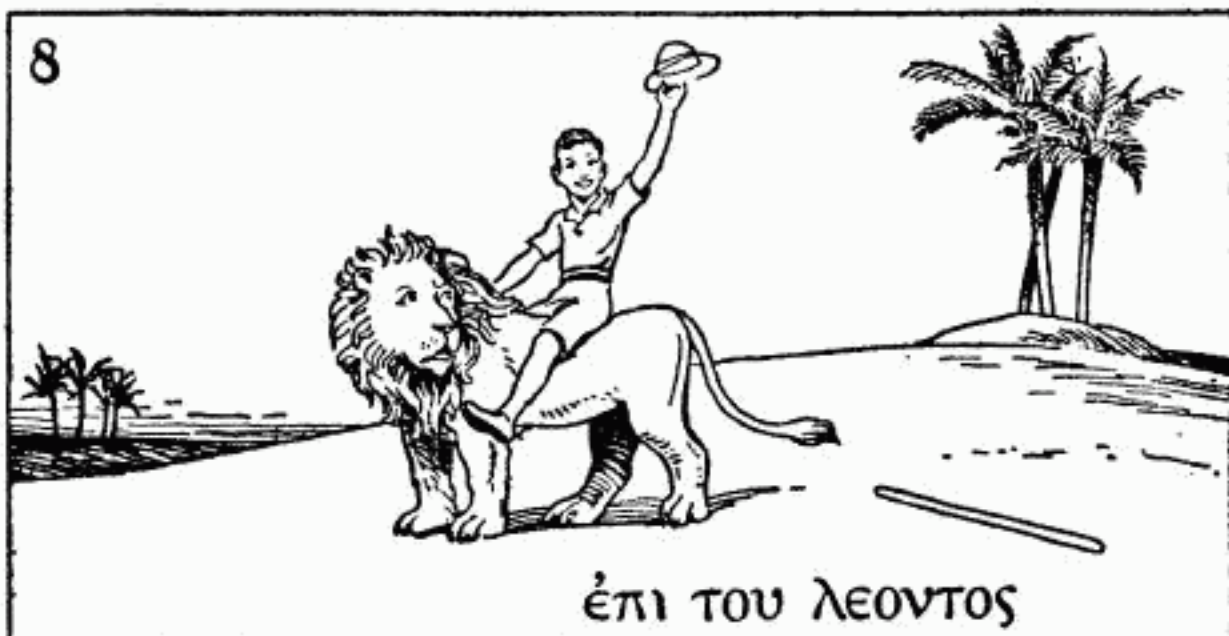
(Also rules for expressing Time and Space, and prepositions compounded with verbs.)

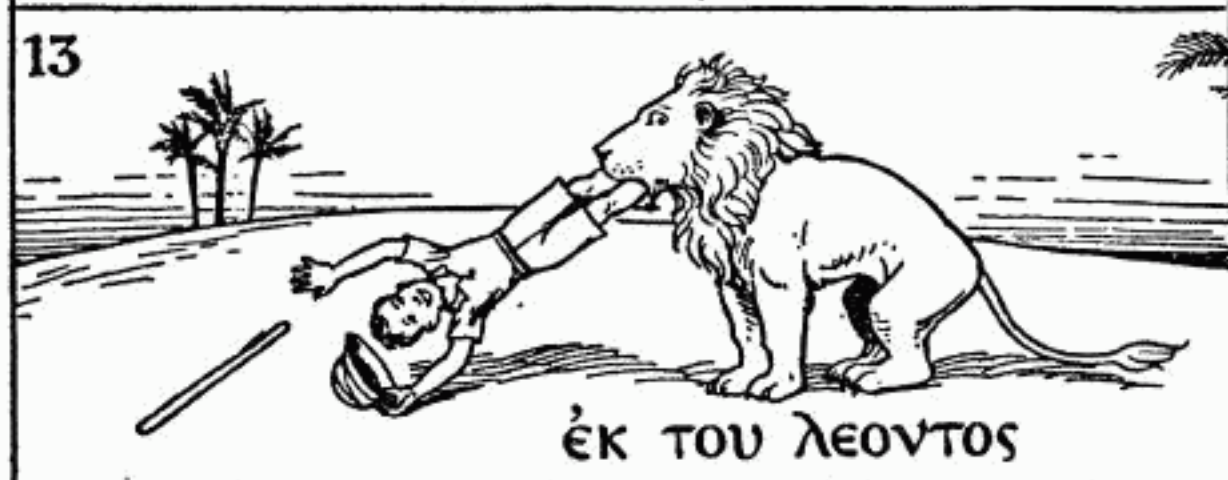
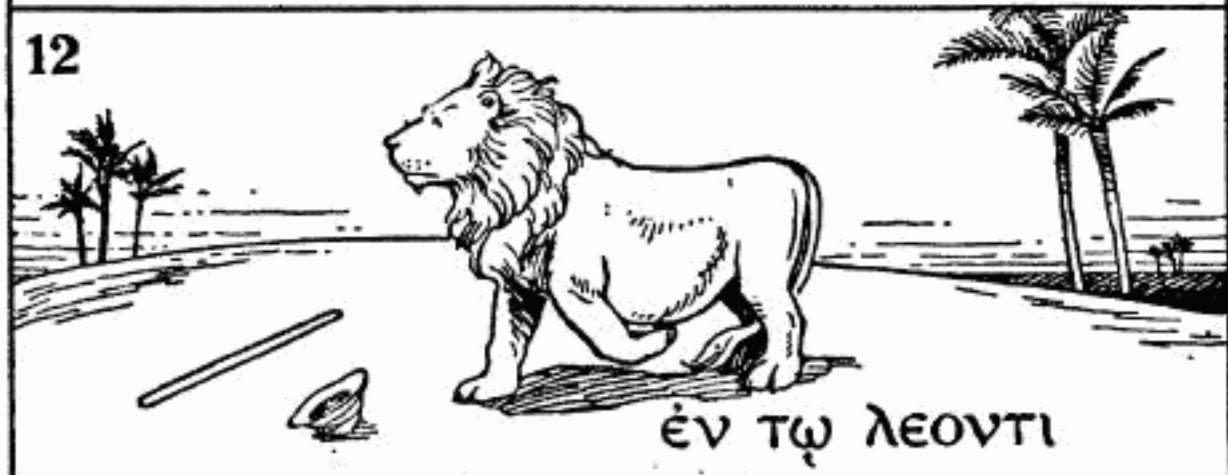
PREPOSITIONS are so common in Greek that it has been impossible to avoid them in the previous extracts. In the Crocodile story, for instance (ch. 10), they occur sixteen times. Some (e.g. ἐν, ἐξ, etc.) take only one case, some (e.g. κατά, δια, etc.) two, and others (e.g. ἐπι, παρά, etc.) three. The important thing in the case of these two latter classes is to notice what case they take when you meet them, because *the meaning of the preposition is decided by the case which it governs*. Originally they were a sort of *adverbs of place*, used to make the meanings of the cases more clear. Therefore εἰς, 'into', only takes an acc., ἐξ, 'out of', a gen., and ἐν, 'in', dat. But παρά, 'alongside of', can be used with all three cases, and has a different meaning with each.

At first sight this may sound confusing, but if you once understand the fundamental meaning of the cases, difficulties disappear. This is best seen in reference to the ideas of Place and Time.









Meaning of the Cases in Reference to Place and Time

(a) *Place.*

The acc.	means originally	<i>motion to.</i>
„ gen.	„	<i>motion from.</i>
„ dat.	„	<i>rest at.</i>

ἤλθομεν τὴν πόλιν means (in poetry, at any rate) 'we came to the city'. So does ἤλθομεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

ποιᾶς γῆς ἤλθες means 'from what kind of land did you come?'

αἰθέρι ναίων means 'dwelling in the sky' (Homer), but in prose writers prefer, ἐν αἰθέρι.

Similarly,

παρα τοὺς πολεμίους means 'towards the enemy'.

παρα τῶν πολεμίων means 'from the enemy'.

παρα τοῖς πολεμοῖς means 'near or by the enemy'.

(b) *Time.*

The acc. implies *extension over*. τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἔμεινα, 'I remained three days'. (Also of space—e.g. ἰεῖναι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, 'to go the same way'.)

The gen. implies *during a part of*—e.g. τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους, 'in the same year', i.e. 'at some time *within* the year'. Compare the colloquial Eng. 'of a morning'.

The dat. implies *a point of time*—e.g. τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ, 'on the second day'.

So νυκτᾶ = 'all night long'; νυκτός, 'during part of the night'.

These three basic ideas are at the root of the preps., and apply to most of them. But there are also—unfortunately for the learner!—many derived and

less obvious meanings, some of which are commoner than the original meanings. You are therefore recommended to study very carefully the following table. Preps. are frequently compounded with verbs. In some cases Eng. derivs. are a help to learning their meaning. The numbers in brackets refer to chapters of this book (e.g. 18, 4 = ch. 18, extract 4).

Before proceeding to the prepositions with three cases, you may like to test your memory. How many of these can you get right?

EXERCISE. PREPOSITIONS (I)

Translate :—

1. δι' ἔρωτα.
2. μετὰ τοῦ γεροντος.
3. ἀνά το ὄρος.
4. ὑπὲρ τῶν πολιτῶν.
5. κατὰ τὴν ἀληθειαν.
6. ὑδῶρ ἀντι πυρος.
7. δι' ἀσπίδος.
8. μετὰ τὸν θηρα.
9. προ τοῦ φυλακος.
10. ὑπὲρ το τερμα ἵεναι.
11. κατὰ τῆς μητρος λεγειν.
12. ἀπο τῆς Ἑλλαδος ἤκω.
13. θελομεν ἔχειν εἰρηνην ἀντι πολεμου.
14. οἱ μὲν ἀμφι τὸν στρατηγον ἔμενον συν αὐτῶ ἀνευ σιτου μεχρι νυκτος, οἱ δε ἄλλοι ἐφευγον ἐφ' ἵππου κερδους ἔνεκα προς τὴν πολιν.
15. προς δε τουτοις οἱ κακοι παιδες ἀνα κλιμακα ἀναβαντες λιθους ἐφ' ἡμας κατεβαλλον παρα νομον.

(Contd. p. 226.)

THE PREPOSITIONS

A. Governing One Case Only

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>Examples (basic).</i>	<i>Idiomatic Uses.</i>	<i>Eng. Deriv.</i>	<i>Compounds.</i>
<i>(1) With the Accusative</i>					
1.	<i>'into', 'to'</i>	εις το στομα (10, 3) εις το φως (13, 4) εις τον ποταμον (22, 1)	εις μαρτυριαν (22, 5), 'for a witness' εις τριακοσιους, 'up to 300' εις το λοιπον, 'for the future'	None Stamboul is derived from εις την πολιν	εισογειν, 'to bring into'
2.	'up' (opp. of κατα) 'back again'	ἀνα τον ποταμον, 'up stream'	ἀνα εκατον, 'by hundreds'	anabasis (go- ing up) anathema anachronism (time-back)	ἀναβαινειν, 'to go up'
<i>(2) With the Genitive</i>					
3.	(original meaning, 'against'), 'opposite to', 'instead of'	πολεμος ἀντι ειρηνης, 'war instead of peace'	—	antitoxin antidote antipathy antiseptic antipodes	In compounds often means 'in return' ἀντιδοσις, 'a giving in return', 'ex- change'
4.	'away from', 'from'	ἀπο ἐχθρων (18, 4), 'from foes' ἀπο θεου, 'from god'	—	apostasy apostle apostrophe	ἀποστατειν, 'to stand away from', 're- volt' ἀποστελλειν, 'to send away'

					ἀποστρέφω, 'turn away' In compounds often means 'back'; ἀποδίδωμι, 'give back'
5.	'out of'	ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος (IO, 3), 'out of the water' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ('from the city')	ἐκ παιδός, 'from boyhood' ἐκ Διὸς ὄναρ, 'a dream from Zeus' (Homer)	ecstasy exodus	ἐξίστημι, 'I make to stand out of'—i.e. 'drive out of'; e.g. φρένων, 'wits' So ἑκστασις, 'standing outside oneself'
6.	'before' (either of place or of time)	πρὸ τῆς θύρας, 'be- fore the door' πρὸ τῆς μάχης, 'be- fore the battle'	—	prognostic prologue	προδίδωμι, 'betray' προλεγεῖν, 'foretell'
7.	(3) <i>With the Dative</i> 'in'	ἐν τῷ Νεῖλῳ (IO, 3) ἐν τῇ γῇ (IO, 3) ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ (IO, 3)	ἐν τῷ παρόντι, 'at present' οἱ ἐν τελεῖ, 'those in power, the authorities'	endemic energy	ἐνδημος, 'dwelling in', 'native' ἐνεργεῖα, lit. 'in work', so 'activity'
8.	'with'	In prose 'with' is usually expressed by μετὰ with gen. (<i>v. sup.</i>)	σὺν θεοῖς, 'with the help of the gods'	synchronise synonym synopsis syntax synthetic syllabus symmetry sympathy symposium	συλλαμβανῶ, 'collect' συμπόσιον, 'a drink- ing party' συντιθεῖμι, 'put to- gether'

B. Governing Two Cases (Acc. and Gen.).

	Meaning.	Examples (basic).	Idiomatic Uses.	Eng. Deriv.	Compounds.	
9.	(1) <i>With the Accusative</i>					
	δια	'on account of', 'owing to'	δια την φύσιν (22, 3), 'on account of nature' δια την ἀρετήν (22, 3)	δια ταῦτα, 'therefore'	Meaning 'right through' diaphanous diameter Meaning 'thoroughly', usual meaning in Gk. compounds—e.g. διαφθείρω, 'destroy utterly'	διαφανῶ, 'show through' δια μέτρον, 'transverse measurement'
	(2) <i>With the Genitive</i>					
	'by means of', 'through'	(of place) δια τῆς πόλεως, 'through the city' (of time) δια νυκτός, 'through the night'	δι' αὐτοῦ (22. 5), 'by means of him' δι' ὀλίγου, 'after a short interval'	Meaning 'separation, division'—e.g. διαγιγνώσκω, 'distinguish', διαίρεω, 'divide' (diæresis)		
10.	'down'	—	καθ' ἡμέραν, 'day by day'	catastrophè	καταστρεφῶ, 'I turn upside down'	
10.	(1) <i>With the Accusative</i>					
	κατά	(a) 'down along'	κατά ποταμόν, 'down-stream'	κατά γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, 'by land and sea'	cataract	—
		(b) 'according to'	κατά τὸν Ὅμηρον, 'according to Homer' (14. n. 20) κατά νόμον, 'according to law'	κατά λόγον (10, 3), 'in proportion to' καθ' ὅλον, 'wholly'	catalogue cataclysm catalepsy	κατάλογος, 'list' κατακλύζω, 'wash down' καταλαμβάνω, 'seize'

(2) <i>With the Genitive (vertically)</i>				
	(a) 'down from'	κατα του τειχους, 'down from the wall'	—	—
	(b) 'against'	κατα σου λεγω, 'I speak against you'	—	—
(1) <i>With the Accusative</i>				
11.	μετα	μετα τουτο (22, 5), 'after this' μετα τον πολεμον, 'after the war' μεθ' ημας, 'in search of us'	—	metaphysics τα μετα φυσικα, 'things after physics'
	(2) <i>With the Genitive</i>	μετα σου, 'with you' (14, n. 17)	—	metabolic μεταβαλλω, 'throw together', so 'change'
	'with'	μετα των φιλων, 'with his friends' (23, 1)	—	In compounds frequently denotes 'change'—e.g. μετανοια, 'changing one's mind', and so 'repentance' Sometimes 'search'—e.g. μεταπεμπομα, 'send for'
(1) <i>With the Accusative</i>				
12.	υπερ	υπερ την θαλασσαν, 'beyond the sea' υπερ βορειαν, 'beyond the North Wind'	υπερ δυναμιν, 'beyond one's power'	hyperbole hypercritical hyperborean hypermetrical N.B.—In compounds it has the idea of 'excess'
	(2) <i>With the Genitive</i>	υπερ της γης, 'above the earth'	—	—
	'above'	—	—	—
	'on behalf of'	—	υπερ της πατριδος, 'on behalf of one's country'	—

KEY

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. On account of love. | 12. I have come from Greece. |
| 2. With the old man. | 13. We wish to have peace instead of war. |
| 3. Up the mountain. | 14. Those around the general remained with him, without food, until night, but the others fled on horseback, for the sake of reward, to the city. |
| 4. On behalf of the citizens. | 15. But in addition to these things, the naughty boys, having climbed up a ladder, threw down stones on us, against the law. |
| 5. According to the truth. | |
| 6. Water instead of fire. | |
| 7. Through a shield. | |
| 8. After the beast. | |
| 9. In front of the guard. | |
| 10. To go beyond the boundary. | |
| 11. To speak against mother. | |

C. 'Improper Prepositions'

With gen. (1) The following words take a *genitive* case, but cannot be compounded with verbs. Therefore grammarians call them 'improper'.

ἀνευ, 'without' (ἀνευ φωνης, 22, 2).

ἐνεκα, 'for the sake of' (generally follows its case: μισθου ἐνεκα, 'for the sake of reward').

μεχρι, 'as far as', 'until' (μεχρι της πολεως).

χαριν, 'for the sake of' (μνημης χαριν, 'for memory's sake').

πλην, 'except' (πλην ἐμου, 'except me').

With acc. (2) ὡς, 'to', takes the *accusative*, but is used only with persons.

ὡς τον βασιλεα ἦλθον, 'I came to the king'.

With dat. (3) ἅμα, 'at the same time as', takes a *dative*: ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, 'at dawn'.
ὅμου, 'together with', takes a *dative*.

D. Adverbs used as Prepositions

Some adverbs are used as prepositions, and take a *genitive*. They include:—

μεταξυ, 'between'.

ἐμπροσθεν, 'in front of'
(μου, 22, 5).

περαν or περα, 'beyond'
(του Ἰορδανου, 22, 5).

ἐντος, 'within' (της ψυχης,
22, 2).

ἐγγυς } 'near'.
πλησιον }

εἰσω } 'inside'.
ἐνδον }

ἐξω } 'outside'.
ἐκτος }

ὀπισθεν, 'behind'.

ἐναντιον, 'opposite
to'.

χωρις, 'apart from'.

E. Governing Three Cases

[N.B.—Examples of basic meanings given first, then idiomatic usages. Try to discover from which meaning the English derivative (on pages 229, 231) is taken.]

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>With Accusative.</i>	<i>With Genitive.</i>
13. παρα	'alongside' [In compounds, 'beside', 'past', 'wrongly', 'amiss']	παρα την θαλασσαν, 'by the seaside' παρα δυναμιν, 'beyond one's power' (22, 3) παρα τον νομον, 'contrary to the law' παρα δοξαν, 'contrary to expectation'	παρα Θεου, 'at the hands of' or 'from God' (22, 15)
14. ἀμφι	'on both sides', 'around'	οι ἀμφι Σωκρατη, 'those around Socrates' ἀμφι σεληνην, 'around the moon' (13, 10)	(rare in prose) ἀμφι γυναικος 'about a woman'
15. περι	'around', 'about' [In compounds, also idea of 'excess', or 'survival']	περι ἀγκιστρον, 'around the hook' (10, 3) περι την πρωτην ωραν, 'about the first hour'	περι του φωτος, 'about the light' (22, 5) περι του πραγματος, 'about the matter' περι πολλου ποιεισθαι, 'to value highly'

E. Governing Three Cases—continued

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>With Dative.</i>	<i>Eng. Deriv.</i>	<i>Compounds.</i>
13. παρα	'alongside' [In compounds 'beside', 'past', 'wrongly', 'amiss']	παρ' ἐμοί, 'chez moi' παρ' ἀλλήλοις, 'alongside one another' (14, n. 10)	parasite (παρασιτον) parallel parable paragraph paraclete paradox	παρα-διδωμι, 'betray' παρα-βάλλω, 'compare' παρα-καλεω, 'encourage' παρα-βαίνω, 'transgress'
14. ἀμφι	'on both sides', 'around'	ἀμφι ὤμοις, 'around the shoulders' (Homer)	amphibrach amphitheatre amphibious amphisbaena, 'an animal that walks two ways' (ἀμφι-βαίνω)	ἀμφι-θεατρον, 'a round or oval theatre' ἀμφι-βίος, 'living a double life', i.e. 'on land and sea'
15. περι	'around', 'about' [In compounds also idea of 'excess', or 'survival']	(chiefly poetic)	peripatetic perimetre periphrasis periscope	περι-παττω, 'walk round' περιγιγνεσθαι, 'survive', 'ex- cel' περι-σκοπεω, 'look around'

E. Governing Three Cases—continued

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>With Accusative.</i>	<i>With Genitive.</i>
16. ὑπο	'under' [In compounds also 'secretly', 'slightly', 'gradually']	ὑπο κλίμακα βαινειν, 'to go under a ladder' ('motion') ὑπο νυκτα, 'about nightfall'	ὑπο γης, 'underground' ὑπ' αὐτου θανειν, 'to be killed by him' ὑπο δεους πραττειν, 'to act through fear'
17. προς	'at' or 'by'	προς την πολιν, 'towards the city' προς ἑσπεραν, 'towards evening' προς τους πολεμιους, 'against the enemy' προς ταυτα, 'with reference to this' προς χαριν, 'with a view to giving pleasure'	προς μητρος, 'at the hands of', also 'in favour of a mother' προς Θεων, 'in Heaven's name!' (in oaths)
18. ἐπι	'on', 'over'	ἐπι πλοιον, 'on to a boat' (22, 4) ἐφ' ἵππον ἀναβαιναι, 'mount a horse' ἐπι πασαν γην, 'over the whole earth' (13, 10) ἐπι τους πολεμιους, 'against the enemy' ἐφ' ὕδωρ, 'to fetch water' ἐπι το πολυ, 'for the most part'	ἐφ' ἵππου, 'on horseback' (22, 4) (you can only sit <i>on a part of a horse</i>) ἐπ' ἐμου, 'in my time', but ἐπ' ἐμοι 'in my power' ἐπ' οἴκου, 'homewards' [N.B.—ἐπι is the bad boy of the prepositions, and breaks all the 'rules' of grammar. The variety of its meanings covers five columns in the lexicon !]

E. Governing Three Cases—*continued*

	<i>Meaning.</i>	<i>With Dative.</i>	<i>Eng. Deriv.</i>	<i>Compounds.</i>
16. ὑπο	'under' [In compounds also 'secretly', 'slightly', 'gradually']	ὑπ' Ἀθηναίους, 'subject to the Athenians'	hypothesis hypodermic δερμα, 'skin'	ὑπο-τίθημι, 'place under' ὑπο-μειδῶ, 'smile slightly'
17. προς	'at' or 'by'	προς τὴν θύραν, 'near the door' προς τοῦτοις, 'in addition to these things' (a com- mon meaning)	proselyte prosody (ῶδη) (These appear to be the only Eng. derivs. Don't confuse <i>πρὸ</i> with <i>πρὸς</i>)	προς-εἶθαι, 'to come to' προς-γίγνομαι, 'be added' προσβαλλῶ, 'attack'
18. ἐπι	'on', 'over'	ἐπὶ τῇ τραπεζῇ, 'on the table' ἐπι γέλωτι, 'to cause a laugh' ἐπι τοῦτοις, 'on these con- ditions'	epidemic, ἐπι and δῆμος, 'among the people' epidermis, 'on top of the skin'—i.e. 'outer layer' epilogue, 'on top of a speech', or 'spoken in addition' epigram epidiascope [Gk. can have two preps. in com- pound, sometimes three, e.g.— episcopal epitaph, etc. ἐξαγω, 'I lead out' παρεξαγω, 'I lead out in line' ἀντιπαρεξαγω, 'I lead out in line against']	

EXERCISE. PREPOSITIONS (2)

Translate :—

A Famous Saying of Heracleitus—Two Versions

1. (a) οὐκ ἔστι¹ δις εἰς τον αὐτον² ποταμον ἔμβηναι.³

(b) τοις εἰς τον αὐτον ποταμον εἰσβαινουσι⁹ ἕτερα και ἕτερα ὕδατα ἐπιρρει.

Heracleitus, the philosopher, lived about 500 B.C. Only fragments of his writings survive, of which *παντα ῥει*, 'everything is in a state of flux (lit. flows)', is the most famous. These are two versions of his discovery that matter itself is continually changing—e.g. the water in a river.

What is Thought?

2. διανοια ἔστιν ἐντος της ψυχης προς αὐτην διαλογος ἀνευ φωνης.—Plato.

The Greeks

3. (a) και παρα δυναμιν τολμηται και παρα γνωμην⁴ κινδυνευται και ἐν τοις δεινοις⁵ εὐελπιδες.—Thucydides.

(b) και γαρ τοι ἀγηρατοι μεν αὐτων αἱ μνημαι, ζηλωται δε ὑπο⁶ παντων ἀνθρωπων αἱ τιμαι· οἱ⁷ πενθουνται μεν δια την φυσιν ὡς θνητοι, ὕμνουνται δε ὡς ἀθανατοι δια την ἀρετην.—Lysias.

1. ἔστι, 'here' = ἔξεστι, 'it is possible' (v. c. 15). 2. v. c. 24 under ὁ αὐτος. 3. ἔμβηναι, aor. inf. of ἔμβαινω ('I walk', or 'step in'). ἔμβαινουσι is not 3rd plur. of the pres. ind. What is it? 4. Here 'judgment'. 5. ἐν τοις δεινοις, 'in extremities'—Latin, *in extremis*. 6. For ὑπο with gen., see c. 22, § E. 7. οἱ comes from ὅς, the rel. pron. δια with acc. = owing to, v. c. 22, B.

A Learned Fool

4. σχολαστικός τις, ποταμόν περὰν⁸ βουλομένος, ἔπεβη⁹ ἐπὶ πλοῖον ἐφ' ἵππου¹⁰ καθημένος. πυθόμενου¹¹ δὲ τίνος διὰ τι ἐφ' ἵππου, ἔφη¹² σπουδαζειν.¹³

From the Fourth Gospel

5. ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος¹⁴ παρὰ Θεοῦ,¹⁵ ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης. οὗτος ἦλθεν¹⁶ εἰς μαρτυρίαν, ἵνα μαρτυρησῆ¹⁷ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστευσωσὶ¹⁷ δι' αὐτοῦ . . . Ἰωάννης μαρτυρεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ, λέγων, Ὁ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος ἔμπροσθεν¹⁸ μου γέγονεν¹⁹ . . . ταῦτα ἐν Βηθαβαρᾷ ἐγένετο περὰν¹⁸ τοῦ Ἰορδάνου . . . καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς τρίτης γάμος ἐγένετο ἐν Κανά τῆς Γαλιλαίας²⁰ καὶ ἦν ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐκεῖ . . . ἦσαν δὲ ἐκεῖ ὑδρῖαι λιθιναὶ ἕξ κείμεναι κατὰ τὸν καθαρισμόν²¹ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, χωρῆσαι ἀνα μετρητάς²² δύο ἢ τρεῖς . . . καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο κατέβη εἰς Καπερναοῦμ,²³ καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ.—ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΝ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ.

8. περὰν can either be a prep. (*v.* 22, c. 4) or the pres. inf. of περᾶω. Which is it here? 9. ἔπεβη, 3rd sing. of ἔπεβην, aor. ind. of ἐπιβαίνω. 10. *v.* c. 22, E, for meaning of ἐπὶ with gen. 11. Aor. ptcple. of πυθθάνομαι, 'enquire'. 12. Impf. of φημι, 'I say'. 13. Inf. because indirect speech, *v.* c. 26. 14. Perf. ptcple. pass. from ἀποστελλῶ ('I send away'), here just 'send'. Why is 'apostle' so called? 15. *v.* c. 22, E 13, for meaning of παρὰ with gen. 16. ἦλθεν, aor. ind. of ἐρχομαι, *v.* c. 25. 17. Purpose clause, *v.* c. 28, 'to witness'; μαρτυρησῆ, subj. mood., also πιστευσωσὶ, 'that they might believe'. 18. *v.* c. 22, D. 19. Irreg. perf. of γίγνομαι, 'has become'—i.e. 'is'. 20. Gk. says, 'Cana of Galilee' (partitive gen.), we say 'C. in G.' 21. 'According to the purification rite'—i.e. for like purpose of it. 22. ἀνα with acc., 'up to' (of numbers). 23. Indeclinable—a Hebrew, not a Gk. word.

VOCABULARY

- ἀγήρατος, -ον (*adj.*), ageless
 (ἀ- not, γηρας, 'old age').
 διαλογος, -ου, conversation
 (dialogue).
διανοια, -ας, thought (what
 goes through the νους).
 ἐκει (*adv.*), there.
 ἐπιβαινω, I go on to.
 ἐπιρρεω, flow over.
έρχομαι, I come.
 εὐαγγελιον, gospel (lit., good
 news).
 ζηλωτος, -η, -ον, enviable
 (ζηλω, I envy).
 Ἰορδανος, Jordan (river).
 Ἰουδαιος, a Jew.
 Ἰωαννης, -ου, John.
 κινδυνευτης, -ου, an adven-
 turer, *v. c.* 7 (κινδυνευω,
 I run a risk).
 λιθινος, -η, -ον (*adj.*), made
 of stone (λιθος).
 μαθητης, -ου, learner, disciple.
 μαρτυρεω, I witness (martyr).
 μαρτυρια, -ας, witness, testi-
 mony.
- μετρητης, -ου, a measure
 holding 9 gallons.
 μνημη, -ης, memory.
 ὀπισω, *with gen.* after, be-
 hind.
 οὗτος, this (man), *v. c.* 24.
 πενθεω, I mourn (πενθος,
 grief).
 περαν, prep. *with gen.*
 across.
 περαω, I cross.
 πλοιον, -ου, boat (πλεω, I
 sail).
 σχολαστικος, -ου, a learned
 man (scholastic).
 σπουδαζω, I am in a hurry.
 τιμη, -ης (*f.*), honour (τιμαω,
 I honour).
 τολμητης, -ου, a daring man,
v. c. 7 (τολμαω, I dare).
 ὕδρια, -ας, a water-pot.
 ὕμνεω, I sing of (hymn).
χωρεω, I make room for, *and*
hence, hold (of measure).
Usually means I go, ad-
 vance.

CHAPTER XXIII

NUMERALS

MOST of the Gk. numerals are easy to learn through Eng. derivatives or similar forms in Latin. The Cardinals from 5 to 100 are indeclinable. The Ordinals (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) decline like regular adjs. in -ος (*e.g.*, πρωτος, -η, -ον, δευτερος, -α, -ον, etc.). The advs. from 'four times' (τετρακις) onwards end in -ακις. If you read them carefully through several times, you should have no difficulty in recognising them in a sentence. The Gks. used letters (with accents) instead of numbers (*e.g.*, α' for 1, β' for 2, etc.), but you need not know these, as, except in Euclid, you are not likely to meet them in Gk. authors.

Translate :—

1. Ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει εἰσὶ πλείονες ἢ διακοσμία νῆσοι, αἱ δὲ πλείστα οὐ μεγάλαι, μεγίστη δὲ ἡ Εὐβοία ἐστίν.

2. τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον ἔχει ὀκτώ καὶ εἴκοσι μέρη, τοδε δὲ μέρος ἐστὶ τρίτον καὶ εἴκοστον.

3. αἱ ἔννεα Μοῦσαι ἦλθον ποτε πρὸς τὰς τρεῖς Χαρίτας, αἱ ἔφερον καλάθους. ἐν δὲ τοῖς καλάθοις μήλα ἦν. τούτων δὲ τίνα ἔδοσαν αἱ Χάριτες ταῖς Μοῦσαις.

KEY TO EXERCISE

1. In the Ægean Sea are more than two hundred islands, and most (are) not big, but the biggest is Euboea.

	<i>Cardinals.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>	<i>Ordinals.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>
1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	—	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ (once)	Deuteronomy (νόμος)
2	δύο	dual	δεύτερος	δύς	
3	τρεις, τρία	tripod	τρίτος	τρίς	
4	τέτταρες, τέτταρα (οἱ τέσσαρες)	tetrarch, tessellated	τέταρτος	τέτρακις	
5	πέντε	pentagon, pentameter	πέμπτος	πεντακις	hebdomadal (weekly)
6	ἕξ	hexagon, hexameter	ἕκτος	ἕξακις	
7	ἑπτά	heptarchy	ἕβδομος	ἑπτακις	
8	ὀκτώ	octopus	ὀγδοός	ὀκτακις	
9	έννεα	—	ἐνάτος	ἐνακις	
10	δέκα	decatalogue, decade	δεκάτος	δεκακις	
11	ένδεκα	hendeca- syllables	ένδεκατος	ένδεκακις	
12	δωδεκα	Dodecanese	δωδεκατος	δωδεκακις	
13	τρεις και δέκα, etc.	— —	τρίτος και δεκάτος	τρίς και δεκακις	

					<i>Declension of First Four Cardinals.</i>		
20	είκοσι	—	είκοστος	είκοσακίς etc.	N. εἰς	μία ἐν	} οὐδεις (no one) simi- larly de- clined, οὐ- δεμία, οὐδεν
30	τριάκοντα	—	τριάκοστος		A. ἕνα	μῖαν ἐν	
40	τεσσαράκοντα	—	τεσσαράκοστος		G. ἑνός	μίας ἑνός	
					D. ἓν	μῖα ἓν	
50	πεντήκοντα	Pentecost	πεντήκοστος		N. }		
60	ἑξήκοντα	—	etc.		A. }	δυο	
70	ἑβδομήκοντα	—			G. }		
80	ὀγδοήκοντα	—			D. }	δυοῖν	
90	ἐνενήκοντα	—			N. }		
100	ἑκατόν	hecatomb			A. }	τρεις	τρια
200	διακοσιοί, -αί, -α	—			G. }		τριῶν
300	τριακοσιοί, -αί, -α, etc.	—			D. }		τριᾶσι
1,000	χίλιοι, -αί, -α	kilo, kilo- metre			N. τετταρες	τετταρα	
2,000	δισχίλιοι	—			A. τετταρας	τετταρα	
10,000	μυριοί	myriad		μυριακίς	G. τετταρων		
100,000	δεκα μυρια- δες	—			D. τετταρσι		

2. This book has twenty-eight parts, and this part is the twenty-third.

3. The nine Muses once came to the three Graces, who were carrying baskets. And in the baskets were apples, and the Graces gave some of them to the Muses.

The Four Best Things in Life

Translate :—

1. ὕγαινειν μὲν ἀριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ,
 δευτερον δὲ φῆν ¹ καλον γενεσθαι,
 το τριτον δὲ πλουτειν ἀδολως,
 και το τεταρτον ἦβαν μετα των φιλων.

Robert Herrick has translated this as follows :—

‘ Health is the first good lent to men ;
 A gentle disposition then :
 Next, to be rich by no by-ways ;
 Lastly, with friends to ‘ enjoy our dayes ’.

Epigram on an Unhappy Man

2. Ἐξηκοντουτης ² Διονυσιος ἐνθαδε κειμαι,
 Ταρσευς, μη γημας ³ εἶθε ⁴ δε μηδ’ ὁ πατηρ.

An Unpopular Lecturer

3. Χαῖρετ’ Ἀριστειδου του ῥητορος ἑπτα μαθηται,
 τεσσαρες οἱ τοιχοι και τρια συψελια. ⁵

1. Acc. of the part concerned. ‘ As to ’ and so ‘ in ’ nature. 2. Contracted for ἑξηκοντο-ετης, adj. = sixty years old. 3. Strictly speaking, μη with the ptcple. should mean ‘ if I had not married ’, but after the Classical Age μη is often used for οὐ. γημας, aor. ptcple. from γαμew. 4. εἶθε with an aor. ind. (sc. here ἐγημε) expresses an unfulfilled wish. v. c. 28, § 6, μηδε for οὐδε because in a ‘ wish ’ clause. 5. συψελια is not really a Gk. word at all, but a Gk. transliteration of the Latin word subsellia, ‘ benches ’.

Proverb

4. μια χελιδων οὐκ ἔαρ ποιει.

Elementary Mathematics

5. τα δωδεκα ἐστι δις ἕξ, τρις τετταρα, ἕξακις δυο, τετρακις τρια.

A Riddle ⁶

6. αἱ Χαριτες μηλων καλαθους φερων,⁶ ἐν δε
 ἑκαστῷ
 ἴσον ἔην⁷ πληθος. Μουσαι σφισιν⁸ ἀντε-
 βολησαν
 ἔννεα, και μηλων⁹ σφεας ἦτεον· αἱ δ' ἄρ'
 ἔδωκαν¹⁰
 ἴσον ἑκαστῇ πληθος, ἔχον⁶ δ' ἴσα ἔννεα και
 τρεις.¹¹
 εἶπε,¹² ποσον¹³ δωκαν,⁶ και ὅπως¹³ δ' ἴσα¹¹
 πασαι ἔχεσκον.¹⁴

(a) How many apples did the Graces have at first in each basket?

(b) How many apples did each give to each Muse?

(c) How many did each have at the end?

6. This riddle is written in hexameters, the 'six-foot' metre of Homer, Gk. oracles, etc. φερων is for ἔφερον. In Homer the augment is frequently dropped. Similarly ἔχον is for εἶχον, and δωκαν (l. 5) for ἔδωκαν. 7. ἔην, poetic form of ἦν, 'was'. 8. σφισιν, poetic for αὐτοῖς, 'them', dat. after ἀντεβολησαν, 'met'. 9. μηλων (*partitive gen.*), 'asked them (σφεας) for some of their apples'. σφεας = αὐτας. ἦτεον, impf. from αἰτεω, 'I ask . . . for'. 10. Aor. from διδωμι, *v. c.* 16. 11. Notice gender of τρεις. What does it agree with? ἔννεα is also the subject. ἴσα, 'equal things', i.e. 'an equal amount'. 12. εἶπε, 'tell' (me). Imperat. from εἶπον, 'I said'. 13. ποσον, *v. c.* 24, correlatives. Also ὅπως, *c.* 24. 14. ἔχεσκον, poet. for εἶχον. Answer to riddle in key.

7. δια τοδε, Ζηνων ἐφη, δυο μεν ὠτα ἔχομεν, στομα δε ἓν, ἵνα πλειω μεν ἀκουωμεν,¹⁵ ἥσσονα δε λεγωμεν.¹⁵

A Happy Mother

8. Εἴκοσι Καλλικρατεια και ἔννεα τεκνα τεκουσα,¹⁶
οὐδ' ἑνος οὐδε μιας ἔδρακομην¹⁷ θανατον·
ἄλλ' ἑκατον και πεντε διηνυσαμην¹⁸ ἑνιαυτους,
σκιπωνι τρομεραν οὐκ ἐπιθεισα¹⁹ χερα.

Another Riddle

ἄνθρωπου μερος εἶμι, ὁ και τεμνει με σιδηρος.²⁰
γραμματος αἶρομενου δυεται ἡελιος.

'I am a part of a man ; iron sometimes cuts me.
When one letter is removed, the sun sets.'

VOCABULARY

ἀδολως (*adv.*), not treacherously (ἀ-, not, δολος, guile).

αἶτεω, I ask . . . (for).

Impf. ἦτεον.

ἄρα (*particle*), thereupon, after all.

γαμew, I marry.

διανυω, I bring to an end, conclude.

ἐνθαδε (*adv.*), here.

ἑνιαυτος, -ου, a year.

Ζηνων, Zeno, a philosopher.

καλαθος, -ου, basket.

μαθητης, learner, student, disciple (in N.T.).

μηλον, an apple.

Μουσα, as a proper noun 'Muse'.

πληθος, -ους, n. number, quantity, crowd.

πλουτεω, I am rich.

ῥητωρ, -ορος, lecturer, public speaker.

σκιπων, -ωνος, a staff (Lat. Scipio).

Ταρσευς (*adj.*), of Tarsus.

τοιχος, -ου, wall.

τρομερος, -α, -ον, trembling.

ὑγαινω, I am in good health (ὑγεια).

φυη, -ης, nature.

Χαρις, -ιτος, as a proper noun in plur., the Graces.

χελιδων, -ονος, swallow.

ὠτα from οὐς, ὠτος (n.) an ear. (See p. 100.)

15. Subj. in purpose clause, *v. c.* 28, 'in order that we may . . .' 16. τεκουσα, fem. aor. part of τικτω, 'bring forth'. 17. ἔδρακομην, aor. of δερκομαι, 'I see', *v. c.* 15. 18. Aor. mid. from διανυω. 19. ἐπιθεισα, from ἐπιτιθημι, *v. c.* 16. 20. Here is another riddle with translation. The answer is a Gk. word that occurs in c. 9 with a guttural stem.

CHAPTER XXIV

PRONOUNS AND CORRELATIVES

PRONOUNS are very common in Greek. You have had several already: *ἐκεῖνος*, *ἑαυτου* in c. 11; *οἷος* in c. 12; *ποιος*, *ἄλληλους* in c. 14; *ἡμεῖς* and *σος* in c. 15—can you remember their meanings? You must expect irregularities among such well-worn words. But you should not find them difficult to recognise whatever the case-ending may be if you study them carefully as set out below.

1. *Personal Pronouns.*

<i>Sing.</i> N. <i>ἐγώ</i> , 'I'	<i>σύ</i> , 'thou'
A. <i>ἐμέ</i> (or <i>με</i>), 'me'	<i>σε</i>
G. <i>ἐμου</i> (or <i>μου</i>), 'of me'	<i>σου</i>
D. <i>ἐμοί</i> (or <i>μοί</i>), 'to me'	<i>σοί</i>
<i>Plur.</i> N. <i>ἡμεῖς</i> , 'we'	
A. <i>ἡμᾶς</i> , 'us'	<i>ὑμᾶς</i>
G. <i>ἡμῶν</i> , 'of us'	<i>ὑμῶν</i>
D. <i>ἡμῖν</i> , 'to us'	<i>ὑμῖν</i>

(1) The alternative *με*, *μου*, *μοί* forms are less emphatic, and are called 'enclitic' (*ἐν-κλινω*, 'bending-in') forms because they are attached for pronunciation to the word which governs them, and which they must follow and not precede. Cf. 'thee' in 'pritheē'. Also they are not used with prepositions—e.g. *δι' ἐμέ*, 'on account of me'.

'Remember me' could be either ἐμου μεμνησο or μεμνησο μου.

(2) There is, properly speaking, no 3rd personal pron. in Attic Gk., its place being taken by αὐτος in all cases except the nom. αὐτος declines like the article (τον, την, το) with the syllable αὐ- in front of it—αὐτος, αὐτη, αὐτο, etc. For the nom. case (sing. and plur.), the Gks. used the Demonstrative pron. οὗτος ('this man') or ἐκεῖνος ('that man'), though ὁ and οἱ survive in the usage ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δὲ ('the one . . . the other') and οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ ('some . . . others'). Thus (ἐγω) ἐβλαψα αὐτον, 'I hurt him'. (οὗτος) ἐβλαψε με, 'he hurt me.'

2. Possessive Pronouns.

These are adjectives formed from the personal pronouns and declined like regular adjectives. They have the article preceding them.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
ὁ ἐμος ('my')	ἡ ἐμη	το ἐμον
ὁ σος ('thy')	ἡ ση	το σον
ὁ ἡμετερος ('our')	ἡ ἡμετερα	το ἡμετερον
ὁ ὑμετερος ('your')	ἡ ὑμετερα	το ὑμετερον.

So 'my brother' is either ὁ ἐμος ἀδελφος or ὁ ἀδελφος μου. The gen. of αὐτος is used for the possessive of the 3rd person—e.g. :—

'his brother',	ὁ ἀδελφος αὐτου.
'her brother',	ὁ ἀδελφος αὐτης.
'their brother',	ὁ ἀδελφος αὐτων.

3. *Reflexive Pronouns.* These are made up of the personal pronouns and αὐτος, thus :—

	<i>1st Person</i> (' myself ').	<i>2nd Person</i> (' thyself ').	<i>3rd Person.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> A.	ἑμαυτον (-ην)	σεαυτον ΟΓ σαυτον (-ην)	ἑαυτον, -την, -το ΟΓ αὐτον
G.	ἑμαυτου (-ης)	σεαυτου ΟΓ σαυτου (-ης)	ἑαυτου, -της, -του, etc., ΟΓ αὐτου
D.	ἑμαυτω (η)	σεαυτω ΟΓ σαυτω -(η)	
<i>Plur.</i> A.	ἡμας αὐτους (our- selves)	ὑμας αὐτους, etc.	ἑαυτους, -τας, -τα, etc., ΟΓ αὐτους
G.	ἡμων αὐτων	ὑμων αὐτων	ἑαυτων ΟΓ αὐτων
D.	ἡμιν αὐτοις (-αις)	ὑμιν αὐτοις (-αις)	ἑαυτοις, -αις, -οις, ΟΓ αὐτοις

Another form of the 3rd person reflexive pronoun in the plural only, is

σφας αὐτους (' themselves ')
σφων αὐτων
σφισιν αὐτοις

and there is a reflexive or possessive adj. (suus in Lat.) σφετερος, ' their own. . . . '

There is a reciprocal pronoun, ' each other ', ' one another ', which is thus declined. You had it in Ch. 14.

Plur.

A. ἄλληλους, -ας, -α
G. ἄλληλων, -ων, -ων
D. ἄλληλοις, -αις, -οις

The word is formed by a reduplication of ἄλλος.

ἘΑΥΤΟΣ Ὁ—AND Ὁ ἘΑΥΤΟΣ

Where in English we use ' —self ' to intensify a noun or pronoun, Greek uses αὐτος. Thus αὐτος ὁ

ἄνθρωπος = 'the man himself' (autobiography).
 But ὁ αὐτός (or αὐτός, as it is often contracted to)
ἄνθρωπος = 'the same man', v. ch. 12, 18. Neuter
 would be το αὐτό or ταῦτο (note the breathing)
 (Eng. tautology). Acc. τον αὐτον, etc.

4. Demonstrative Pronouns.

There are only three main ones—οὗτος and ὅδε
 'this', ἐκεῖνος 'that'.

Sing.

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
A.	τούτον	ταυτήν	τούτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο
G.	τούτου	ταυτῆς	τούτου	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου
D.	τούτῳ	ταυτῇ	τούτῳ	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ

Plur.

N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταυτά	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
A.	τούτους	ταυτάς	ταυτά	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
D.	τούτοις	ταυταῖς	τούτοις	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς

Notes on Demonstratives

1. Like οὗτος are declined τοσούτος, 'so great', and τοιοῦτος, 'such'.

2. Another word for 'this' is ὅδε, which is declined exactly like ὁ, ἡ, το with -δε tacked on. οὗτος and its compound refer back, ὅδε looks forward, thus:—

Ταυτά μὲν ἔλεξε, ἔδρασε δὲ ταυδε
 = This is what he said, but he did as follows.

So τοιοσδε ('such as this'). ἔλεξε τοιαυτά, 'he spoke as above', but ἔλεξε τοιαδε, 'he spoke as follows'.

3. The article always goes in between the demonstrative and the noun, thus—

οὗτος ὁ ἄνηρ, } 'this man'.
 or ὅδε ὁ ἄνηρ }

Originally the demonstrative may have been regarded as a substantive: 'this one (I mean), the man'.

Exercise I

Translate :—

1. τουτ' ἔστι το ζην¹ οὐχ ἑαυτῷ ζην μονον.—
Menander.

2. γνωθι σεαυτον.

3. ὁ φθονερος αὐτῷ πολεμιος καθισταται.²

4. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις παντ'³ ἄνηρ εὐδαιμονει.

5. οὐ σπειρουσιν, οὐδε θεριζουσιν, οὐδε συναγουσιν
εἰς ἀποθηκας, και ὁ πατηρ ὑμων ὁ οὐρανιος τρεφει
αὐτα· οὐχ ὑμεις μαλλον διαφερετε αὐτων ;

6. βαλλων⁴ τις λιθῶ τον κυνα, εἶθ' ἁμαρτων και
την μητρειαν παταξας, οὐδ' οὕτως, ἔφη, κακως.

7. Σοφοκλης ἔφη αὐτος⁵ μεν οἴους δει⁶ ποιειν,
Εὐριπιδην δε οἴοι εἰσιν.—Aristotle, *Poetics*.

War Profiteers

8. ὅτῳ συνενηνοχασιν⁷ οἱ αὐτοὶ καιροὶ και τοις⁸

1. Pres. inf. of ζῶ, 'I live', *v. c.* 20 on why it is not ζῶν.
2. καθισταται, pres. ind. mid. of καθιστημι, 'establishes himself', 'becomes', so 'is'. 3. Adverbial acc. 'in all things'. 4. βαλλων means 'throwing at', as well as 'throwing', and can take an acc. of the thing 'aimed at'.
5. αὐτος, for the significance of the nom. with the inf. after verbs of saying, *v. c.* 26. 6. οἴους δει is ambiguous. The Gk. says only, 'that he made his characters as it was necessary'. An inf. must be understood after δει. This is usually thought to be εἶναι, and the sense to be 'as they ought to be'—i.e. idealised characters, as opposed to the realistic ones of Euripides ('as they were'). But the Gk. could also mean 'as he needed to make them' (understanding ποιειν)—i.e. as he needed for dramatic reasons. Which interpretation do you prefer? 7. συνενηνοχασιν 3rd plur. perf. ind. act. of the very irregular verb συμφερῶ (*v.* 25), which means to 'be an advantage to (dat.)', 'be useful to'. The order of words in Engl. is οὐκ ἔνεστι (= ἔξεστι, 'it is not possible', *v.* 26) τουτον ('that this man') εἶναι . . . ('should be') . . ., ὅτῳ ('to whom').
8. Gk. says 'same . . . and to the . . .', we say, 'same

της πολεως ἐχθροῖς, οὐκ ἐνεστι τουτον εὖνουν εἶναι τη πατριδι.—Demosthenes.

Epigrams

On the statue of a dog placed on the grave of Diogenes.

9. α. εἶπε, κυον,⁹ τινος ἀνδρος ἐφεστως¹⁰ σημα φυλασσεις ;
 β. του κυνος.¹¹ α. ἄλλα τις ἦν οὗτος ἀνηρ ὁ κυων ;
 β. Διογενης· α. γενος εἶπε. β. Σινωπευς.¹²
 α. ὅς πιθον ᾤκει ;
 β. και μαλα,¹³ νυν δε θανων ἀστερας οἶκον¹⁴ ἔχει.

Wheel of Fortune

10. χρυσον ἀνηρ εὖρων¹⁵ ἔλιπε βροχον· αὐταρ ὁ χρυσον,¹⁶
 ὄν λιπεν, οὐχ εὖρων, ἦψεν, ὄν εὖρε, βροχον.¹⁷
 —Plato.

as to the . . .'. Demosthenes was the greatest of the orators of Athens, and warned his countrymen of the black marketers of his day. 9. κυον, voc. τινος = interrogative pronoun, *v.* following section. Also τις next line. 10. ἐφεστως, 2nd perf. part. of ἐφιστημι (*v.* 16), 'standing'. 11. του κυνος, of the dog, i.e. the Cynic. For Diogenes, *v.* 21. 12. Of Sinope, a town on the south shore of the Black Sea. 13. και μαλα, 'yes, certainly'. 14. 'As a home', οἶκον in apposition to ἀστερας. 15. εὖρων, 2nd aor. part. of εὕρισκω, 'I find'. 16. The order is ὁ χρυσον οὐχ εὖρων, 'the original owner who did not find the gold'. For ὄν see following paragraph. 17. The point of this anecdote of Thief and Miser is that the latter committed suicide because he did not find the gold which he had left. Coleridge on one occasion translated the couplet extemporarily thus:—

Jack finding gold left a rope in the ground ;
 Bill missing his gold used the rope which he found.

VOCABULARY

ἀποθηκη, -ης, storehouse, granary, barn (ἀποτιθημι, I store away).

ἀπτω, I fasten, fasten to (aor. ἦψα).

αὐτάρ, but.

βροχος, -ου, noose, halter.

διαφέρω, (1) I differ from, (2) I am superior to.

εὐδαιμονεω, I am happy (lit. have a good spirit inside me).

θερίζω, I reap or harvest (θερος, summer).

καιρος, -ου, occasion, opportunity.

μητρικια, -ας, mother-in-law. οἰκεω, I dwell in, live in, inhabit.

οὐρανιος, -α, -ον (*adj.*), heavenly, of heaven (οὐρανος).

πατασσω, παταξω, ἐπαταξα, strike.

πιθος, -ου, cask, tub, large earthenware jar.

σπειρω, I sow.

συναγω, I bring together.

τρεφω, I nourish.

φθονερος (*adj.*), jealous.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

In this last extract you have had in 'ὄν' the acc. masc. sing. of the relative ὅς, 'who' or 'which'. It declines like κακος, except that, like all pronouns, it drops the *v* in the nom. and acc. neuter sing. Thus:—

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὄ	οἱ	αἱ	ὄ
A.	ὄν	ἦν	ὄ	οὓς	ἄς	ἄ
G.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἥ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

Note the rough breathing, which enables you to distinguish the relative from οὐ ('not'), ὦν ('being'), ἦ ('than'), etc. The relative agrees in gender with the word to which it refers (called the antecedent), but takes its case from its own clause. Thus ὁ ἄνηρ, ὄν ἐβλεψα; 'the man whom I saw', but ἡ γυνη, ἦν ἐβλεψα. Sometimes the suffix -περ is added to make the relative more emphatic—e.g., ὅσπερ, 'the very man who', ἦπερ, ὄπερ.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

The direct interrogative is *τις* ('who?'), *τι* ('what?'), which is declined thus:—

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>	
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N.	ΤΙΣ		ΤΙ	ΤΙΝΕΣ	ΤΙΝΑ
A.	ΤΙΝΑ		ΤΙ	ΤΙΝΑΣ	ΤΙΝΑ
G.	ΤΙΝΟΣ (ΟΓ ΤΟΥ)			ΤΙΝΩΝ	
D.	ΤΙΝΙ (ΟΓ ΤΩ)			ΤΙΣΙ	

E.g. *τις ἐστίν οὗτος*; = 'who is this man?'

τι ἐστὶ τοῦτο = 'what is this (thing)?'

The indirect interrogative is *ὅστις* (*whoever*), made up of *ὅς* and *τις*, declined separately but written (except in the neut. nom. and acc. sing.) as one word:—

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὅ, τι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα (ΟΓ ἅττα)
A.	ὄντινα	ἦντινα	ὅ, τι	οὗστινες	ἄστινας	ἅτινα (ΟΓ ἅττα)
G.	ὄτου	ἦστινος	ὄτου	ὄντινων (ΟΓ ὄτων)		
D.	ὄτῳ	ἦτινι	ὄτῳ	οἴστισι	αἴστισι	οἴστισι
				(ΟΓ ὄτοις)		(ΟΓ ὄτοις)

The neut. sing. is written *ὅ, τι* or *ὅ τι*, to distinguish it from the conjunction *ὅτι* ('that', or 'because'). *Λεγε μοι ὅστις ἐστίν οὗτος* = tell me who this man is. But you can equally well say, *Λεγε μοι τις ἐστίν οὗτος* = tell me who this man is. *ὅστις* is also used as a relative—e.g. *ὅστις εἶ, λεγε* = 'whoever you are, speak'.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

τις is also the *indefinite pronoun* meaning 'anyone'. You may think, "How confusing!", but

you can always tell which it is, because when an indefinite pronoun, it is an enclitic (*v.* note 1 of Section 1 of this chapter), and therefore can never be the first word in a sentence, as it usually is when an interrogative.

E.g. ἔλεγε κακὸν τι, 'he was saying something bad.'

But τι κακὸν ἔλεγε; 'what bad (thing) was he saying?'

It is declined in the same way whichever pronoun it is.

Correlatives.—The following table will show you at a glance the commonest of the correlative pronouns. They occur so frequently that it is worth studying them carefully. What do you notice about the first letters of the words in each class (reading downwards)? What idea does this denote?

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS

	<i>Interrogative.</i>		<i>Relative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>
	<i>Direct.</i>	<i>Indirect.</i>			
1.	τις; who?	ὅστις, who	ὅς, who	τις, any, anyone	ὅδε, οὗτος, this
2.	ποσος; how big? how many?	ὅποσος, how big, how many	ὅσος (as big or many) as	—	τοσσοῦδε, τοσοῦτος, so big, so many
3.	ποιος; of what kind?	ὅποιος, of what kind	οἷος, such as	—	τοιοῦδε, τοιοῦτος, such, of such kind
4.	ποτερος; which of two?	ὅποτερος, which (of two)	—	—	ὁ ἕτερος the one (or other) of two

Except in the case of ι , the direct interrogatives begin with the letters $\pi\omicron$ - (Lat. *qu*-).

Except in the case of ι , the indirect interrogatives begin with the letters $\delta\pi\omicron$ -.

All the relatives begin with the letter δ -.

Except in the case of ι and η , the demonstratives begin with the letters $\tau\omicron$ -.

CORRELATIVE ADVERBS

<i>Interrogative.</i>		<i>Relative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>
<i>Direct.</i>	<i>Indirect.</i>			
$\pi\omicron\upsilon$; where ?	$\delta\pi\omicron\upsilon$, where	$\omicron\upsilon$, where	$\pi\omicron\upsilon$, { somewhere anywhere	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\upsilon\theta\alpha$, there $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota$,
$\pi\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu$; whence ?	$\delta\pi\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu$, whence	$\delta\theta\epsilon\nu$, whence	$\pi\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu$, from somewhere	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\nu$ } thence
$\pi\omicron\iota$; whither ?	$\delta\pi\omicron\iota$, whither	$\omicron\iota$, whither	$\pi\omicron\iota$, to some place	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$, thither
$\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon$; when ?	$\delta\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon$, when	$\delta\tau\epsilon$, when	$\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon$, at some time or other, once	$\tau\omicron\tau\epsilon$, then
$\pi\omicron\omega\varsigma$; how ?	$\delta\pi\omicron\omega\varsigma$, how	$\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, as	$\pi\omicron\omega\varsigma$, some- how	$\acute{\omega}\delta\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$ } thus
$\pi\eta$; which way ?	$\delta\pi\eta$, where	$\acute{\eta}$, where	$\pi\eta$, some- way	$\tau\eta\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$ } by this way, thus

Examples :—

$\pi\omicron\upsilon \acute{\epsilon}\iota$; = 'where are you?'

$\omicron\upsilon\kappa \omicron\iota\delta\alpha \delta\pi\omicron\upsilon \acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\iota$ = 'I don't know where I am.'

$\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron \acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$; = 'when did you do this?'

$\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron \acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\alpha \pi\omicron\tau\epsilon$ = 'I did this once.'

Exercise 2

(Μαθημα τεταρτον και εικοστον)

Translate :—

1. A. τινος ἐστὶν ὁδε ὁ ταφος ;
 B. ταφος ἐστὶ ναυηγου, ὦ φιλε.
 A. τι ἦν το ὄνομα τουτου ;
 B. οὐκ οἶδα, πειρασομαι δε ἐξευρειν.
 A. ποι ἐποντοπορει ἡ ναυς, ὅτε οὗτος ὦλετο ;
 B. οὐκ οἶδα ὅποι, ὅποθεν δε ἦλθεν δυναμαι λεγειν.
2. οὐκ οἶδα, ὦ Ἡρακλειτε, ὅπως ἡ ὅπου ἀπεθανες, ἄλλ' οὐδ' Ἀϊδης αὐτος δυνησεται χειρα ἐπιβαλειν ταις σαις ἀηδοσιν.

KEY (THE 24TH LESSON)

1. A. Whose is this tomb ?
 B. It is the tomb of a shipwrecked (man), oh, friend.
 A. What is his name ?
 B. I don't know, but I will try to find out.
 A. Whither was the ship sea-sailing when he perished ?
 B. I don't know whither, but whence he came I can say.
2. I don't know how or where you died, but not even Hades himself will be able to lay a hand on your nightingales.

On a Sailor's Grave

Translate :—

1. Ναυηγου¹ ταφος εἶμι· συ δε πλεε² και γαρ
 ὅθ'³ ἡμεις
 ὠλομεθ',⁴ αἱ λοιπαι⁵ νηες ἐποντοπορουν.⁶

1. Ionic form of ναυαγος, 'a shipwrecked man'. 2. Imperative. 3. The elided letter is ε. The ι of ὅτι is never elided. 4. ὠλομην is the strong aor. middle of ὀλλυμι, 'I destroy'. In the middle it means 'perish'. 5. 'Remaining'. 6. 'Were sailing the sea', deriv. ποντος, v. c. 11, and πορος, 'way, passage, ford'.

' A shipwrecked sailor's tomb am I,
But thou sail on ; the day
We sank, the convoy's other ships
Kept on their ocean way.'—Michanopoulos.

A Dead Friend *

2. εἶπε τις, Ἡρακλείτε, ⁷ τεον ⁸ μορον, ἐς δε με δακρυ
ἤγαγεν ⁹ ἐμνησθην ¹⁰ δ' ὄσσακίς ἀμφοτεροί
ἥλιον ἐν λεισχῇ κατεδυσάμεν ¹¹ ἄλλα συ μεν που, ¹²
ξειν' ¹³ Ἀλικαρνησσευ, ¹⁴ τετραπαλαί ¹⁵ σποδιη.

* This little poignant lyric by Callimachus, who lived about 250 B.C., on the death of a scholar friend is well known from the translation by Cory, but lovely as his version is it lacks the simplicity of the Gk., and verges on sentimentality. Contrast the repetitions in the Eng. with the restraint of the Gk. H.'s 'nightingales' are probably his poems. One still survives.

They told me, Heracleitus, they told me you were dead ;
They brought me bitter news to hear and bitter tears to shed.
I wept, as I remembered how often you and I
Had tired the sun with talking and sent him down the sky.
And now that thou art lying, my dear old Carian guest,
A handful of grey ashes, long, long ago at rest,
Still are thy pleasant voices, thy nightingales awake,
For Death, he taketh all away, but them he cannot take.
Cory.

7. Not the philosopher (500 B.C.). 8. τεον, poetic form of σου, so τεαι forσαι. 9. ἐς governs δακρυ, 'brought me to a tear'. ἤγαγεν, strong aor. of ἄγω ('I bring'). 10. ἐμνησθην, aor. of μεμνημαι ('I remember'), which is the perfect passive of μιμνησκω ('I remind'), 'I have been reminded', and so 'remember'. 11. Lit. 'we made the sun to set', i.e. talked the sun down. 12. που, an expressive little word at the end of a line, full of pathos. 'I suppose' is perhaps the nearest Eng. equivalent. 13. ξεινε, another form of ξενε. Gk. uses the same word for 'guest' and 'host'—so sacred did they regard that relationship. 14. 'Of Halicarnassus', town in Caria. εἰ, 'you are', is understood. 15. τετραπαλαί, a rare word meaning literally 'four times long ago' (παλαί, 'long ago').

αἱ δὲ τεαῖ⁸ ζῶουσιν¹⁶ ἀηδονες, ἧσιν¹⁷ ὁ παντῶν¹⁸
 ἄρπακτῆς Ἄϊδης οὐκ ἐπι χεῖρα βαλεῖ.¹⁹
 Callimachus.

VOCABULARY

ἄρπακτῆς, -ου, stealer, robber (harpḗ).	ὄσσοκις or ὄσακις (in prose), how often.
ζῶω, I live.	πλεῶ, I sail.
λεσχῆ, -ης, place where people talk, so conversation	που, somewhere.
μορος, -ου, death.	σποδία (σποδιῆ, Ionic), heap of ashes.
ναηγος, <i>v. note 1.</i>	

16. ζῶουσι = ζαουσι. 17. ἧσιν, Ionic for αἷς, 'relative',
 dat. gov. by ἐπι . . . βαλεῖ, tmesis (i.e. 'cutting off', 'separ-
 ating') for ἐπιβαλεῖ. Originally the preps. were advs. of
 place (*v. c. 22*). 18. Lit. 'snatcher of all things'. ὁ goes
 with Ἄϊδης. Ἄϊδης is a poetry form for the more usual
 Ἄϊδης. 19. Fut. of βαλλῶ, here 'will lay a hand'.

CHAPTER XXV

IRREGULAR VERBS

A HYPHEN preceding a word indicates that it is only found in compound forms.

* Conjugated like φιλεω.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
ἄγω, lead, bring (mid.), marry	ἄξω	ἤγαγον ἤχθην	-ηχα ἤγμαι
αἶνεω, praise, advise	-αινέσομαι	ἤνεσα ἤνεθην	ἤνεκα ἤνημαι
αἶρω, take (mid. choose) (pass)	αἶρησω	εἶλον εἶλομην ἤρεθην	ἤρηκα ἤρημαι
αἰσθάνομαι, perceive	αἰσθησομαι	ἤσθομην	ἤσθημαι
ἄκουω, hear	ἄκουσομαι	ἤκουσα ἤκουσθην	ἄκηκα
ἄλισκομαι, be caught	ἄλωσομαι	ἔαλων	ἔαλωκα or ἤλωκα
ἄμαρτανω, miss, sin	ἄμαρτησομαι	ἤμαρτον	ἤμαρτηκα
βαίνω, come, go	βησομαι	ἔβην	βεβηκα
βάλλω, throw, shoot, pelt	βαλω*	ἔβαλον ἔβληθην	βεβληκα βεβλημαι
βλάπτω, harm	βλαψω	ἔβλαψα ἔβλαβην	βεβλαφα βεβλημαι
βουλομαι, wish	βουλησομαι	ἔβουληθην	βεβουλημαι
γαμέω, marry (governs acc. of woman)	γαμω*	ἔγημα	γεγαμηκα
γαμῶμαι (gov- erns dat. of man)			

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
γιγνομαι, be- come	γενησομαι	ἔγενομην (ἔγενηθην late)	γεγενημαι γεγονα
γιγνωσκω, realise, recognise	γνωσομαι	ἔγνω ἔγνωσθην	ἔγνωκα ἔγνωσμαι
γραφω, write	γραψω	ἔγραψα ἔγραψην	γεγραφα γεγραμμαι
δακνω, bite	δηξομαι	ἔδακον ἔδηχθην	δεδηγμαι
διδασκω, teach	διδασξω	ἔδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
διδωμι, give	δωσω	ἔδωκα	δεδωκα
δοκεω, think (Impersonal, it seems good)	δοξω	ἔδοξα	δεδογμαι
δυναμαι, be able	δυνησομαι	ἔδυνηθην	δεδυνημαι
ἐγείρω, waken (trans.) (mid. in- trans.)	ἐγερω*	ἤγειρα	ἐγρηγορα
ἐθέλω (also θέλω), wish, be willing —know	ἐθελησω	ἤθελησα	ἤθεληκα
εἶμι, be	εἶσομαι	—	οἶδα (pres. meaning)
ἐλαυνω, drive	ἔλω (like τιμαω)	ἤλασα ἤλασθην	ἔληλακα ἔληλαμαι
ἐπισταμαι, un- derstand	ἐπιστησομαι	ἤπιστηθην (imperfect ἤπισταμην)	—
ἔπομαι, follow	ἔψομαι	ἔσπομην (im- perfect εἶπομην)	—
έρχομαι, come, go —ask	εἶμι ἐρησομαι	ἦλθον ἦρομην	ἔληλυθα or ἦκω —
ἔσθιω, eat	ἔδομαι	ἔφαγον	ἔδηδοκα

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
εύρισκω, find	εύρησω	ηύρον ηύρεθην	ηύρηκα ηύρημαι
έχω, have (mid. hold on to)	έξω σχησω	έσχον (imperfect είχον)	έσχηκα -εσχημαι
ζαω, live	ζησω, ζησομαι, βιωσομαι	έβιων	βεβιωκα βεβιωται (impers.)
θαπτω, bury	θαψω	έθαψα έταφην	τεθαμμαι —
-θνησκω, die, be killed	-θανουμαι*	-εθανον	τεθνηκα
ίημι, let go, make for (mid.)	-ησω	-ηκα -ειμην (mid.) -ειθην (pass.)	-εικα — -ειμαι
άφ-ικνεομαι, arrive	άφ-ιξομαι	άφ-ικομην	άφ-ιγμαι
ιστημι Trans. set up Intrans. stand	στησω	έστησα (trans.) έστην (in- trans.) έσταθην (pass.)	έστηκα (in- trans.) " I stand "
καιω, burn (trans.)	καυσω	έκαυσα	-κεκαυκα
καλεω, call	καλω*	έκαλεσα έκληθην	κεκληκα κεκλημαι
καμνω, labour, be weary	καμουμαι*	έκαμον	κεκμηκα
κεραννυμι, mix	κερω (like τιμαω)	έκερασα έκραθην	— κεκραμαι
κλαιω, weep	κλαυσομαι	έκλαυσα	— κεκλαυμαι
κλεπτω, steal	κλεψω	έκλεψα έκλαπην	κεκλοφα κεκλεμμαι
κλινω, bend, incline	-κλινω*	έκλινα -εκλινην	— κεκλιμαι
κρινω, distin- guish, judge	κρινω*	έκρινα έκριθην	κεκρικα κεκριμαι
-κτεινω, kill	-κτενω*	-εκτεινα	-εκτονα
λαγχανω, get (by lot)	ληξομαι	έλαχον έληχθην	είληχα είληγμαι
λαμβάνω, take	ληψομαι	έλαβον έληφθην	είληφα είλημμαι

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
λανθανω, elude, escape notice ἐπιλανθανομαι, forget λεγω, say	λησω ἐπιλησομαι λεξω ἔρω * (Pass.) λεχθησομαι εἴρησομαι ῥηθησομαι	ἔλαθον ἐπελαθομην ἔλεξα εἶπον (Pass.) ἔλεχθην ἔρρηθην	λεληθα ἐπιλελησομαι εἴρηκα εἴρημαι λελεγμαι
-αγορευω λειπω, leave	-λειψω μαθησομαι μαχομαι * μειξω	ἔλιπον ἔλειφθην ἔμαθον ἔμαχεσαμην ἔμειξα (ἔμιξα) ἔμιγην (ἔμιχθην)	λελοιπα λελειμμαι μεμαθηκα μεμαχημαι μεμειγμαι
μανθανω, learn μαχομαι, fight μειγνυμι or μιγνυμι, mix	μελλησω	ἔμελλησα or ἤμελλησα	—
μελλω, be about to, intend, delay μενω, wait ἀναμιμνησκω, remind μιμνησκομαι, remember	μενω * ἀναμνησω μνησθησομαι (μεμνησομαι)	ἔμεινα ἀνεμνησα ἔμνησθην	μεμενηκα — μεμνημαι (used as present)
νεμω, allot, distribute ἀν-οιγνυμι, open	νεμω * ἀν-οιξω	ἔνειμα ἔνεμηθην ἀν-εωξα (impf. ἀνεωγον) Pass. ἀνεω- χθην	-νενεμηκα νενεμημαι — ἀνεωγμαι
οἶομαι, think οἶχομαι, be gone ἀπ-ολλυμι, destroy	οἶησομαι οἶχησομαι ἀπ-ολω *	ᾤηθην (Imperf. ᾤχομην) ἀπ-ωλεσα ἀπ-ωλομην (intr. perish)	— οἶχωκα ἀπ-ολωλεκα ἀπ-ολωλα (intr. I am undone !)
ὀμνυμι, swear	ὀμουμαι *	ὤμοσα ὤμοθην	ὀμωμοκα ὀμωμομαι

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
ὄραω, see	ὄψομαι	εἶδον ὠφθην	έορακα έωρακα έωραμαι ὠφειληκα
ὀφειλω, owe	ὀφειλησω	ὠφειλησα ὠφελον ὠφλον	έορακα or έωρακα έωραμαι ὠφειληκα
ὀφλισκανω, incur a charge of	ὀφλησω	έπαθον	ὠφληκα ὠφλημαι
πασχω, suffer, be treated	πεισομαι	έπεισα έπεισθην	πεπονθα
πειθω, Act. persuade, Pass. obey	πεισω	έπεισα έπεισθην	πεπεικα πεπεισμαι
πεμπω, send	πεμψω	έπεμψα έπεμφθην	πεπομφα πεπεμμαι
έμ-πιμπλημι, fill	έμ-πλησω	έν-επλησα έν-επλησθην	έμπεπληκα έμπεπλησμαι
πινω, drink	πιομαι	έπιοι έποθην	πεπωκα πεπομαι
πιπτω, fall	πεσουμαι *	έπεσον	πεπτωκα
πλεω, sail	πλευσομαι	έπλευσα	πεπλευκα
πνεω, breathe	-πνευσομαι	έπνευσα	-πεπνευκα
πυνθανομαι, enquire, learn	πευσομαι	έπυθομην	πεπυσμαι
πωλεω άποδομομαι, sell	πωλησω άποδωσομαι	— άπεδομην	πεπρακα
πιπρασκομαι, be sold	πεπρασομαι	έπραθην	πεπραμαι
ρηγνυμι, break	ρηξω	έρρηξα έρραγην	έρρωγα (intr.)
ριπτω, hurl	ριψω	έρριψα έρριφην	έρριφα έρριμμαι
σκοπεω, inspect, examine, consider	σκεψομαι	έσκεψαμην	έσκεμμαι
σπειρω, sow	σπερω *	έσπειρα έσπαρην	έσπαρμαι
σπενδω, pour a libation (mid.) make a tune	σπεισω	έσπεισα	—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
ἀπο-στέλλω, send forth στρέφω, turn	-στέλω * -στρέψω	-εστείλα -εστάλην ἔστρεψα ἔστραφην ἔσφηλα ἔσφαλην ἔτελεσα ἔτελεσθην	-εστάλκα -εστάλμαι ἔστραμμαι — ἔσφαλμαι τέτελεκα τέτελεσμαι
σφαλλώ, trip up, cheat τέλεω, com- plete, fin- ish, pay τεμνώ, cut	σφαλώ * τέλω * τεμώ *	ἔτεμον ἔτμηθην ἔθηκα ἔθεμην (mid.) ἔτεθην (pass.)	τέτμηκα τέτμημαι τέθηκα τέθειμαι (mid.) κειμαι (used for pass.) τέτοκα
τιθημι, put	θήσω	ἔτεκον	τέτεικα τέτεισμαι τέτροφα τέτραμμαι
τικτώ, beget or bear τινώ, pay, re- quite τρέπω, turn	τέξομαι τείσω or τίσω τρέψω τρέψομαι	ἔτεισα (ἔτισα) -ετεισθην ἔτρεψα ἔτρεψαμην (I put to flight) ἔτραπομην (I fled) ἔτραπην (I was turned) also ἔτρεφθην	τέτεικα τέτεισμαι τέτροφα τέτραμμαι
τρέφω, rear, nourish τρέχω, run τυγχάνω, hap- pen, light upon, hit τυπτώ, strike	θρέψω θρέψομαι δραμουμαι * τεύξομαι	ἔθρεψα ἔτραφην ἔδραμον ἔτυχον	τέτροφα τέθραμμαι δεδραμηκα τέτυχηκα
φαίνω, show	πάταξω φάνω *	ἔπαταξα ἔπληγην ἔφηνα	πέπληγα πέπληγμαι πέφηνα (intr.)
φαίνομαι, ap- pear	φανήσομαι	ἔφανην (I ap- peared) ἔφανθην (I was shown)	πέφασμαι (intr. and pass.)

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
φέρω, bear (mid.) win	οἴσω	ἤνεγκα οἶ ἤνεγκον	ἔνηνοχα
φευγῶ, flee, be exiled, be a defendant	οἴσομαι φευξομαι	ἤνεχθην ἔφυγον	ἔνηνεγμαι πέφευγα
φημι, say (pres. ptcple. φασκων)	φησω	ἔφην	—
φθάνω, antici- pate	φθησομαι	ἔφθασα ἔφθην	— —
φθείρω, destroy, corrupt.	φθέρω * φθερουμαι * -φθαρησομαι	-ἔφθειρα ἔφθαρην	-εφθαρκα -εφθαρμαι
φύω, beget (intr.) be	φύσω (tr.) φύσομαι (intr.)	ἔφυσα (tr.) ἔφυν (intr.)	— πέφυκα (intr. " I am ")
χαίρω, rejoice, farewell	χαίρησω	ἔχαρην	κέχαρηκα
χράομαι, use	χρησομαι	ἔχρησαμην ἔχρησθην (pass.)	κέχρημαι —
ώθειω, push	ώσω	ἔωσα ἔωσθην	ἔωσμαι —
ώνεομαι, buy	ώνησομαι	ἔπριαμην ἔωνηθην (pass.)	ἔωνημαι (mid. and pass.)

CHAPTER XXVI

THE INFINITIVE, VERBAL ADJECTIVE, AND IMPERSONAL VERBS

Syntax.

So far this book has been mainly devoted to what is called the 'accidence' of the Greek language—that is, the grammatical forms of the words. In the remaining chapters you will have a few hints on the 'syntax'—that is, the arrangement whereby the words are put together to convey a certain sense. If the accidence of a language represents the building materials, the syntax is the architecture. It is, of course, impossible within the compass of this small book to deal even adequately with the syntax; nevertheless a few remarks will assist you towards the translation of Greek of a slightly more complicated structure than that which you have hitherto met.

The Infinitive.

The infinitive, 'to live', 'to have acted', 'to be beaten', etc., is used in a number of ways in Greek that will cause little difficulty in translation, since they closely resemble the English. Thus the Infinitive may be used with an *adjective*—πραγμα χαλεπον ποιειν, a thing difficult to do; or a *noun*—ἀναγκη ἐστιν ἀποθανειν, 'it is necessary (lit. there is necessity) to die'. It may be the object of a *verb of wishing*, βουλεται ἀπιεναι, 'he wishes to go away'; or of *commanding*, ἐκελευσε με πινειν; 'he bade me drink';

of *attempting*, ἐπειρασάμεθα φυγεῖν, 'we tried to escape'; or of *ability*, οὐκ ἔδυνατο τὸν ἀδελφὸν εὔρειν, 'he could not find his brother'. The infinitive may be the subject of a verb, as in ἔξεστι δειπνεῖν, 'it is possible to have dinner'. Such uses as these require little comment, for they are almost self-evident. What is less so, however, is the point that arises when the infinitive as subject of a verb itself has a subject; this is put into the accusative case. For example, δεῖ σε ἐγείρεσθαι, 'you must wake up', takes the form in Greek 'you (acc.) to wake up (infin.) is necessary' (verb). This is called the accusative and infinitive construction, and is of paramount importance in Greek.

Verbs of Saying, Thinking, Knowing, etc. This accusative and infinitive construction is used frequently after verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, etc., where we use a subordinate clause beginning with the word 'that'. Greek drops the word for 'that' (in this construction) and changes the subject into the accusative case, and the verb into the infinitive; at least, it does so from our point of view—e.g. φάσι με πλουτεῖν, 'they declare me to be rich'—'they say that I am rich'. If the subject of the main verb is the same as the subject of the infinitive (e.g. 'he said he was in a hurry'), Greek omits the subject of the infinitive (ἔφη σπουδαζειν). If it were put in (which happens when there is great need for emphasis) it would be in the nominative—e.g. ἔφη αὐτὸς ποιησαί, 'he said that he himself did it'. Remember, however, that if the subject of the main

verb differs from the subject of the infinitive, the accusative and infinitive construction is used. ἐνομισα αὐτον παρειναι, 'I thought that he was present'. If the verb in the subordinate clause is negated, the οὐ is usually pushed up forward in front of the verb of saying—e.g. οὐκ ἔφη μαινεσθαι, 'he said that he was not mad'.

Verbs of promising, hoping, expecting, etc., usually refer to the future, even though followed by the present infinitive in English. They are usually followed by the future infinitive in Greek—e.g. ὑπεσχετο τουτο ποιησειν, 'he promised to do this'.

The Article with the Infinitive. One important way in which the Greek usage differs from the English is the use of the neuter article with the infinitive, corresponding to our verbal noun ending in -ing. Thus, το ἀποθανειν means 'dying'; καλον ἐστι το ὑπερ της πατριδος ἀποθανειν, 'noble is dying for one's country'. As before, the subject of such an infinitive, where not the same as that of the main verb, will be in the accusative case—οὐδεν θαυμαστον τους κεραμεας των κεραμεων διαφερεσθαι, 'no wonder that potters fall out with potters'.

Infinitive after Verbs of Preventing. Where we say, 'I prevented him *from doing* the work', Greek uses a simple infinitive—ἐκωλυσα αὐτον το ἔργον ἐκτελειν. Sometimes a seemingly unwanted μη is slipped in, because the Greeks looked to the result in their thought. εἰρξουσιν ἡμας μη ἀθροιζεσθαι, 'they will prevent us from assembling'.

The Infinitive in Clauses of Result. The infinitive

is also used in clauses indicating the result of something previously asserted, especially when introduced by τοιουτος . . . οίος or by ούτως . . . ὥστε, or even by ὥστε by itself. ὁ λογοποιος τοιουτος τις ἐστιν οίος ἐρωτησαι Ποθεν συ; 'the rumour-monger is the kind of fellow to ask Where are you from?' οὐχ ούτως μωρος εἰμι ὥστε ἀποφευγειν, 'I am not so foolish as to run away'. The negative is μη, and the subject of the infinitive is accusative unless it is the same as the subject of the main verb.

Exclamatory Infinitive. The use of the infinitive as a kind of shriek is natural enough; το ἔμε τοιαυτα παθειν, 'fancy me being treated like that!' and for the infinitive as *imperative*, see c. 21.

Translate :—

Irresistible Right

1. τοις γαρ δικαιοις ἀντεχειν οὐ ῥαδιον.

Sophocles.

'A Time to Embrace . . .'

2. ὥρη ¹ ἔραν, ὥρη δε γαμειν, ὥρη δε πεπαυσθαι.²

Timon (of Athens).

1. Said of one who turned to pleasure in old age. A dialect form of the more usual ὥρα. 2. πεπαυσθαι, 'to have done', perfect infinitive middle.

The Gentler Sex

3. οὔτοι ¹ συνεχθειν ² ἄλλα συμφιλειν ἐφυν.³

Soph., *Antigone*.

1. οὔτοι (not, mark you). Don't confuse with οὔτοι (these). 2. Notice the force of the συν, to share in. 3. ἐφυν, I was born to . . ., intrans. of φυω, see c. 25.

Riotous Living

4. σωματα πολλα τρεφειν¹ και δωματα πολλ'
 ανεγειρειν²
 ατραπος εις πενιην εστιν ετοιμοτατη.

1. I.e. in entertaining guests. 2. In building ventures.

'Scruciating Idle'

5. εις φυλακην βληθεις ποτε Μαρκος ο αργος,
 εκοντι,¹
 οκνων² εξελθειν, ωμολογησε φονον.

1. Adv. 'voluntarily'. 2. Lit. 'hesitating, shrinking'.
 He was too idle to walk out, so confessed to murder.

Black Market

6. τας τριχας, ω Νικυλλα, τινες βαπτειν σε λεγου-
 σιν,¹
 ας συ μελαινοτατας² εξ αγορας επριω.³

1. Yet λεγω does not often take the acc. and infin. construction. It is usually followed by οτι (that). 2. Acc. fem. plur. 3. See ωνεομαι, c. 25.

Last Scene of All

7. γεροντες ουδεν εσμεν αλλο πλην¹ ψοφος
 και σχημ', ονειρων δ' ερπομεν μιμηματα,²
 νους δ' ουκ ενεστιν, οιομεσθα³ δ' ευ φρονειν.
 Euripides.

1. Here a conjunction = than. 2. Cf. Tennyson's Tithonus, "A white-haired shadow, roaming like a dream."
 3. οιομεσθα, a poetic form of οιομεθα, whose subject is also the subject of ευ φρονειν.

'Cold Cascade'

8. τις γλυψας τον 'Ερωτα παρα κρηνησιν¹ ἔθηκεν,
οἶομενος παυσειν² τουτο το πυρ ὑδατι ;

On a statue of Eros near a fountain. 1. Poetic form for κρηναις. 2. Thinking that he would check—fut. infin. whose subject is the same as the subject of the main verb.

Life and Death

9. Τις δ' οἶδεν εἰ το ζην¹ μεν ἔστι κατθανειν,²
το κατθανειν δε ζην κατω³ νομιζεται ;

Euripides.

1. ζω is irregular, having η instead of α all through. This of course is the infin. 2. Short form of καταθανειν, a verse equivalent of ἀποθανειν. 3. Below—in Hades.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES

There are two kinds of verbal adjective in Greek :
(1) ending in -τος, -τη, -τον, implying possibility ;
(2) ending in -τεος, -τεα, -τεον, implying necessity.
They are adjectives, derived from verbs, formed by adding the above suffixes to the stem. They are passive in voice. We are familiar with (1). All our words ending in -ible and -able are parallel.

Translate :—

- (a) το της Τυχης¹ γαρ ἀφανες οἱ² προβησεται
κάστ'³ οὐ διδακτον,⁴ οὐδ' ἀλίσκεται τεχνη.

Euripides.

1. The quality of Fortune. 2. Not masculine plural. Then what else? 3. = και ἔστι. 4. Verbal adj. from διδασκω.

- (b) κακοι γαρ εὐ πραττοντες οὐκ ἀνασχετοι.¹

1. Verbal adjective from ἀνεχω, 'to put up with'.

(i) The adjectives ending in -τεος have no parallel form in English, but you must imagine one, meaning 'must-be-'. The person by whom the thing must be done is put into the dative case.

ὠφελητεα σοι ἢ πολις ἐστιν

The city is to-be-helped by you.

ὁ λεγω ῥητεον ἐστιν

What I say is to-be-spoken = must be spoken.

(ii) If the verb is intransitive, the neuter of the adjective must be used.

οὐχι ὑπεικτεον οὐδε ἀναχωρητεον

There must be no yielding or retreating.

(iii) The neuter of this adjective (either singular or plural) may also be used transitively, governing an object—e.g. οἴστεον ταδε (one) must bear these things.

Translate :—

(a) οὐ δουλευτεον τους νουν ἔχοντας τοις κακως φρονουσιν.

(b) Ὅπῃ ἂν¹ ὁ λογος, ὡσπερ πνευμα, φερῆ¹ ταυτη ἴτεον.—Plato.

1. ἂν with the subjunctive makes the sentence unspecific. 'Wheresoever.' For ἂν, see c. 28.

VOCABULARY

ἀγορα, -ας (*f.*), market-place.

ἀνασχετος (*vb. adj.*), from

ἀνεχω, to endure.

ἀναχωρεω, retreat.

ἀνεγειρω, raise up.

ἀντεχω, resist.

ἀποφευγω, escape.

ἀργος (ἀ-ἔργον), lazy.

ἀτραπος (*f.*), path.

ἀφανης, -εις (*adj.*), obscure.

γλυφω, carve (hieroglyph).

δωμα, -ατος (*n.*), house.

εἰργω, prevent.

ἔκοντι (*adv.*), willingly.

ἐκτελεω, do thoroughly,
complete.

έρπω, creep.

έτοιμος, -η, -ον, ready.

ίτεον (*vb. adj.* from είμι), go.

καταθησκω, die.

κεραμευς, -εως (*m.*), potter.

κρηνη, -ης (*f.*), spring, fountain.

μαινομαι, be mad.

μιμημα, -ατος (*n.*), imitation.

μωρος, -ον (*m.*), a fool (*moron*).

όκνεω, hesitate, be unwilling or too lazy.

όμολογεω, confess.

όνειρος, -ου (*m.*), dream.

ράδιος, -α, -ον, easy.

ρήτεος (*v. adj.*), from λεγω (έρω), must be spoken.

συνεχθω, join in hating.

συμφιλεω, join in loving.

ύπεικω, yield.

ύπισχνεομαι, promise.

φονος, -ου (*m.*), murder.

φρονεω, to be minded. κακα

φρονεω, to be ill-disposed.

ψοφος, -ου (*m.*), sound, noise, opp. to reality.

ώφελεω, help.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

If you were to say "It looks like rain", some wit might enquire, "What looks like rain?" You should then lead your questioner gently but firmly aside and expound to him fully the significance of the grammatical term 'an impersonal verb'. Ignoring his attempt to disengage, you would explain that such verbs are to be found in every language, but more particularly in ancient languages, while in our own they have become for the most part confined to meteorological phenomena, 'it thunders', 'it is snowing', and so on. "Even the word 'please'," you would continue, "which you keep anxiously repeating, is an elliptical form of the phrase 'if you please', or, better still, 'if it please you', the impersonal nature of which is more clearly seen in the French 's'il vous plait' than in our native tongue. What then is an impersonal verb? It is a verb in the third person singular, which may be in any tense, but has no personal

subject, for lack of which we are constrained in English to substitute the dummy word 'it' owing to a feeling in our language that a word in the indicative must have a subject of some sort."

You would then invite your limp auditor to consider with you the Greek impersonal verb. Firstly you would list the weather verbs like ὕει, 'it is raining', and ἀστραπτει, 'there is lightning'. Secondly, you would remind him of two important words, δει and χρη, which are followed by the accusative of the person and the infinitive thus—δει (imperf. ἔδει) δει με ἀπιεναι, 'it is necessary for me—I must depart.' (ἐ)χρην σε ἀκουειν αὐτου, 'it was right that you—you should have heard him'. You would then proceed to the class of impersonals which are followed by the dative of the person and the genitive or an infinitive. He should then be woken up and the following list placed in his hands.

1. ὕει, 'it rains'; ἀστραπτει, 'it lightens'; βροντει, 'it thunders'.

2. δει, 'it is necessary'; χρη, 'it is right', accusative and infinitive.

3. δοκει μοι, 'it seems (good)', 'I am resolved'; μελει μοι, 'it concerns me', dative of person.

μεταμελει μοι, 'it repents me', 'I regret'	} τουτου, 'this'
μετεστι μοι, 'there is a share to me', 'I share'	

λυσιτελει, 'it is profitable'; συμφερει, 'it is expedient'; πρεπει, 'it is proper'; προσηκει, 'it is fitting'; μοι τουτο ποιειν.

ἔξεστι, ἐνεστι, and παρεστι (all meaning 'it is possible) μοι τουτο ποιειν. ὑπαρχει μοι, 'it belongs to me.'

The noun ἀνάγκη and the participle χρεων (from χρη) are followed by the dative and the infinitive and accusative and infinitive, respectively, meaning 'it is necessary' and 'one should'.

CHAPTER XXVII

PARTICIPLES

IN Chapter XI you were told that participles played a more prominent part in Greek than they do in English. Before you can tackle Greek of much greater complexity, it would be well to study some of the ways in which these participles are used. Remember what a participle is—it is a part of a verb which has all the qualities of an adjective; it says something more about the circumstances in which an action takes place; and it often completes the meaning of a verb in the same way that an Infinitive does.

I. Participle with the Article.

When the participle has an article in front, it is equivalent to an adjectival clause—he who, or those who—

ὁ μενων ἐν τη ἀγαπη μενει ἐν τῷ Θεῷ. (c. 7.)

‘He who remains in love remains in God.’

ἡ κεφαλη ἣ τμηθαισα ἀει ᾄδεν. (c. 15.)

‘The head which had been cut off kept constantly singing.’

ἐπει οἱ παιδες συνιασι τα λεγομενα. (c. 16.)

‘As soon as the children understand what is said to them.’

II. Participle Representing Various Clauses.

(a) As an attribute it may qualify a noun—

τι μοι μαχεσθ', ἔταιροι, καὺτῳ θελοντι πινειν ;
(c. 8.)

'Why do you quarrel with me, friends, myself too wishing to drink?'

(b) It may show a time relation between two events—

σκιρτων ἔλακτισε τον δεσποτην. (c. 11.)

'While skipping about he kicked his master.'

καταλιποντες αὺτον ἀπηλθον ἐπι το ὄψον. (c. 11.)

'After abandoning him they went for the fish.'

This is perhaps the commonest relation, although the participle may have many and mixed shades of meaning.

(c) It may show a relation of Cause, Manner, or Means—

τιμωρουνται τους ἀλισκομενους ὡς κακως κλεπτον-
τας. (c. 16.)

'They punish those caught *on the ground that* they steal badly.'

νυν δε θανων ἀστερας οἶκον ἔχει (c. 24.)

'But as it is, since he is dead, he has his home among the stars.'

μελλων και διδους χρονον, ἰασατο ἱατρος. (c. 16.)

'By delaying and *by* allowing time, the doctor has healed.'

(d) The future participle frequently indicates purpose, especially with ὡς—

οἱ κωλυσοντες περαν ἦσαν πολλοι ἵππεις . . .
(c. 17.)

'The ones to stop them from crossing were numerous cavalry. . . .'

ἦλθε λυσομενος θυγατερα.

'He came to ransom his daughter.'

(e) The participle is sometimes used where we should use a conditional or 'if' clause—

θεου θελοντος δυνατα παντα γιγνεται. (c. 18.)

'If the god wills, everything becomes possible.'

πολλα ὄρω προβατα ἃ ἀποδαρεντα . . . παρεξει
την διαβασιν. (c. 17.)

'I see many beasts which, *if* skinned . . . will facilitate the passage.'

(f) Concession. Often you must translate the participle by 'although'. The word for 'although' is *καιπερ*, which is only used with a participle. Frequently, however, the participle without *καιπερ* will have this concessive force.

δασυς ὦν λιαν ὦρον ἀπας γεγονεν. (c. 13.)

'*Though* being excessively hairy, he has become bald as an egg all over.'

III. Genitive Absolute.

The participle may have any of the above meanings, but if it goes with a noun or pronoun which is not connected grammatically with the rest of the sentence (i.e. not subject, object, or indirect object) it is put into the genitive case, and the whole construction is called the genitive absolute.

εἰποντος δε αὐτου, Εὐ σοι εἶη, ἔφη . . . (c. 11.)

'He saying (= when he said) that it had, "Good for you!" said the other.'

πολλων μεν οὔσων την μεν εὕρησεις κακην, την δε λημ' ἔχουσαν εὐγενες . . . (c. 16.)

'There being many women (as there are many women), you will find one bad, and another with noble spirit.'

IV. Accusative Absolute.

If the verb of the participle is an *impersonal verb* (see c. 26), instead of going into the genitive absolute in the circumstances mentioned above, it is put into the accusative case of the neuter singular—e.g.

δεον ἀποφευγειν ἔκαυσαν την πολιν.

'It being necessary to escape, they burnt the city.'

So similarly παρασχον, an opportunity having offered, εἰρημενον it having been told them, ἀδυνατον ὄν it being impossible, ἔξον, it being possible.

V. Participle Completing Sense of Verbs.

(a) The participle continues the meaning of certain verbs such as 'continue', 'cease', 'begin', 'be ashamed' and so on.

ἄρ' οὐκ αἰσχυνει τοιαυτα λεγων; (c. 14.)

'Are you not ashamed *to say* such things?'

οὐδεποτε παυσει ὀλοφυρομενος. (c. 14.)

'You will never stop wailing.'

(b) The participle is used with the object of verbs of finding and perceiving, denoting the state in which the object is found or perceived.

Ἔρωσ ποτ' ἐν ῥοδοισι
κοιμωμένην μελιτταν
οὐκ εἶδεν . . . (c. 15.)

'Love once failed to see a bee sleeping amid the roses.'

(c) The verbs τυγχάνω, λανθάνω and φθάνω are used in an idiomatic way in Greek, so that the main force of the expression is thrown on to the participle—

λανθάνω, 'escape notice of', ἔλαθε τους φυλακὰς διαβαινῶν τον ποταμον.

'He crossed the river without being seen by the guards (lit. he escaped the notice of the guards, crossing the river).'

φθάνω, 'anticipate', ἐφθασαν τους Περσας ἀφικομενοι.

'They arrived before the Persians (lit. they anticipated the Persians arriving).'

τυγχάνω, 'happen', ἐτυχεν ἐγγυς που καθημενος.
'He chanced to be sitting somewhere near.'

VI. Participle after Verbs of Knowing and Perceiving.

When a verb of saying or thinking takes the nominative and infinitive or accusative and infinitive construction (see c. 26) verbs meaning to see (αἰσθάνομαι), know (οἶδα), hear (ἀκούω), learn (γίγνωσκω), remember, forget, show, appear, prove, acknowledge, and announce, take the participle instead of the infinitive. The question of whether the participle is nominative or accusative is decided on the same principles as those laid down in c. 26.

παρακηκοα δε και παρα τουτοις κρυπτομενον τινα.
(c. 12.)

'I have heard on the side, moreover, that someone is in hiding in their house.'

χαριν λαβων μεμνησο και δους ἐπιλαθου. (c. 21.)

'Remember that you have received a favour, and forget that you have granted one.'

(Nominative participles, because the subject of the verb 'remember' is the same as the subject of λαβων, etc.)

φαινεται μαινομενος.

'He is obviously mad.'

Sagacious Elephants

(from Plutarch)

I. Ἐν Ῥωμῇ οὐ παλαι, πολλων ἔλεφαντων προδιδασκομενων¹ στασεις τινας ἰστασθαι² παραβολους,³ και κινησεις δυσεξελικτους ἀνακυκλειν,⁴ εἰς, ὃ δυσμαθεστατος, ἀκουων κακως⁵ ἕκαστοτε και κολαζομενος πολλακις, ὠφθη⁶ νυκτος αὐτος ἐφ' ἑαυτου⁷ προς την σεληνην⁸ ἀναταττομενος τα μαθηματα και μελετων.

1. Genitive absolute; προ-, 'beforehand'—i.e. before the performance. 2. Lit. 'to stand certain standings', στασεις being what is called a cognate accus. after the verb—i.e. an object suggested by the verb itself. στασις, which means 'an uprising' in the sense of civil warfare, had a sinister meaning in the fifth century B.C.—that propensity to violent political faction which has dogged the Gks. throughout history. 3. 'Difficult', even 'dangerous'. The adj. is one of those which has no separate feminine ending. 4. Tr. 'to execute in a circle complicated movements'. ἀνακυκλειν, 'to go through a cycle', is a word appropriate to a circus. Words beginning δυσ- mean 'hard to' or 'difficult at'. The prefix implies difficulty or distress; cf. 'dyspepsia' of indigestion, or 'dysentery' of bowel trouble. δυσεξελικτος means 'hard to unwind'. Later 'δυσμαθης', 'slow of study'. 5. κακως ἀκουω is an idiomatic phrase meaning 'I am reproached'. Literally 'to hear badly', it has the sense of 'to be spoken ill of'. 6. See ὄραω. 7. 'Himself of himself'—i.e. it was his own idea. 8. προς, 'by the light of'.

2. Ἐν δε Συρια προτερον, τρεφομενου κατ' οἰκίαν ἔλεφαντος,¹ ὁ ἐπιστατης λαμβανων κριθων μετρον ὑφαιρει και χρεωκοπει² μερος ἡμισυ καθ' ἡμεραν.³ ἔπει δε, του δεσποτου παροντος¹ ποτε και θεωμενου,¹ παν το μετρον προὔθηκεν,⁴ ἐμβλεψας και διαγαγων την προβοσκιδα των κριθων,⁵ ἀποδιεστησε, και διεχωρισε το μερος, ὡς ἐνην λογιωτατα⁶ κατειπων του ἐπιστατου την ἀδικίαν.

VOCABULARY

ἀδικία (<i>f.</i>), guilt, wrong-doing.	κίνησις, -εως (<i>f.</i>), movement.
ἀνακυκλεω, go through an evolution.	κριθη (<i>usu. pl.</i>), barley.
ἀναταττομαι, rehearse.	λογίος (<i>adj.</i>), verbal, in words.
ἀποδιεστημι, separate in half.	μελετω, practise.
διαγω, draw through.	παραβολος (<i>adj.</i>), difficult, dangerous.
διαχωρίζω, separate off.	προβοσκίς, -ίδος (<i>f.</i>), trunk.
δυσεξελικτός, hard to unwind, complicated.	προδιδασκω, teach beforehand.
δυσμαθής, -ες, dull, stupid.	Ῥώμη, -ης (<i>f.</i>), Rome.
ἐκαστοτε (<i>adv.</i>), on each occasion.	στάσις, -εως (<i>f.</i>), posture, stance.
ἐμβλεπω, look earnestly at.	ὑφαιρω, take away surreptitiously.
ἐπιστατης, -ου (<i>m.</i>), keeper.	χρεωκοπεω, defraud (cut down a debt).
θεαομαι, look at (cf. theatre).	
καταγορευω (aor. κατειπον), condemn.	

1. Gen. abs. 2. Literally, to cut down debts, and so in any way 'to defraud'. 3. Every day. 4. προ before the augment ε becomes πρου-. 5. The gen. is governed by the δια of διαγω, 'Drawing his trunk through the barley'. ἀλφίτα is the 'meal' of κριθη. 6. Lit. 'as verbally as possible'—i.e. as near in words as he could. ὡς λογιωτατα by itself would do for this meaning, but frequently the impersonal ἐξην or ἐνην was added.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

I. THE Greek verb has two more 'Moods', which it uses frequently to express such moods as those of possibility, uncertainty or desirability. In English we use words such as 'would' or 'might', but Greek expresses these by terminations of the verb. For instance, 'Let us go' is expressed by one word in Greek, ἴωμεν, which is the 1st person plur. of the present *subjunctive* (the traditional name in grammar books for this mood, but not an expressive one) of εἶμι, 'I go'. A wish such as 'may you perish!' can be expressed by the one word ὀλοιο, which is the 2nd person singular of the aorist *optative* (this is a better name, as it comes from a Latin word meaning 'wishing') of ὀλλυμαι, 'I perish' (which, incidentally, is the 'middle' of ὀλλυμι, 'I destroy'). Although this book has deliberately avoided examples of these moods up to now (it has not been easy, because you will meet them on every page of a Greek author), and although their uses are a little complicated, it will repay you to master them if you want to appreciate the exactness and subtlety with which the Greek verb can express the finest shades of thought. Books have been written on the refinements of Greek syntax, but all we can claim to do in one chapter is to introduce you to the forms of these two moods and their commonest uses.

If you happen to have learnt Latin, you will recognise them as (roughly) the equivalent of one mood in Latin—the *conjunctive* (or, as now called in most grammars, the *subjunctive*), and you will understand when we say that the subj. is *primary* (corresponding to the pres. and perf. subj. in Latin), and the optative *historic* (corresponding to the imperf. and pluperf. in Latin). If this means nothing to you, no matter. But what does matter is that you recognise the forms when you meet them, and something of their significance.

We will therefore deal with the subjunctive first. Look carefully at the following table, and note where the terminations differ from the indic. Learn, at any rate, the λυω forms by heart, and you should have no difficulty with the rest.

3. How to Recognise the Subjunctive.

The long vowel of the ending is the key in every case. There is no exception. Every person of the present subjunctive, except the 1st, is different from the indic. As to the 1st person, in practice there is no ambiguity, as you will find in reading. To form the aor. subj. (which, like the imperative, has an instantaneous, and not a past sense) drop the augment of the aor. ind. and change the termination -α into -ω.

e.g. λυωμεν δουλους means 'let us set free slaves' as a general rule.

λυσωμεν δουλους means 'let us set free slaves' on a particular occasion.

2. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

VERB.	<i>Present Active.</i>	<i>Present Middle and Passive.</i>	<i>Aorist Active.</i>	<i>Aorist Middle.</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>
λυω 'I loose'	λυω λυης λυη λυωμεν λυητε λυωσι	λυωμαι λυη λυηται λυωμεθα λυησθε λυωνται	λυσω λυσης λυση λυσωμεν λυσητε λυσωσι	λυσωμαι λυση λυσηται λυσωμεθα λυσησθε λυσωνται	λυθω λυθης λυθη λυθωμεν λυθητε λυθωσι
τιμαω 'I honour'	(αω) τιμαω (αης) τιμας (αη) τιμα (αωμεν) τιμαμεν (αητε) τιματε (αωσι) τιμασι	(αωμαι) τιμαμαι (αη) τιμα (αηται) τιμαται (αωμεθα) τιμαμεθα (αησθε) τιμασθε (αωνται) τιμωνται	τιμησω, etc. (as λυσω)	τιμησωμαι, etc. (as λυσω- μαι)	τιμηθω, etc. (as λυθω)
φιλω 'I love'	(εω) φιλω (εης) φιλης (εη) φιλη (εωμεν) φιλωμεν (εητε) φιλητε (εωσι) φιλωσι	(εωμαι) φιλωμαι (εη) φιλη (εηται) φιληται (εωμεθα) φιλωμεθα (εησθε) φιλησθε (εωνται) φιλωνται	φιλησω, etc.	φιλησωμαι, etc.	φιληθω, etc.
δουλωω 'I enslave'	(οω) δουλωω (οης) δουλωωσις (οη) δουλωω	(οωμαι) δουλωωμαι (οη) δουλωω (οηται) δουλωωται	δουλωσω, etc.	δουλωσωμαι, etc.	δουλωθω, etc.

	(οωμεν) (οητε) (οωσι)	δουλωμεν δουλωτε δουλωσι	(οωμεθα) (οησθε) (οωνται)	δουλωμεθα δουλωσθε δουλωνται			
τιθημι	τιθω τιθης τιθη τιθωμεν τιθητε τιθωσι		τιθωμαι τιθη τιθηται τιθωμεθα τιθησθε τιθωνται		θω θης θη θωμεν θητε θωσι	θωμαι θη θηται θωμεθα θησθε θωνται	τεθω, etc.
ιημι	ιω ιης, etc.		ιωμαι ιη, etc.		ώ ής, etc.	ώμαι ή, etc.	έθω, etc.
ιστημι	ιστω ιστης, etc.		ιστωμαι ιστη, etc.		στησω, etc.	στησωμαι, etc.	σταθω, etc.
διδωμι	διδω		διδωμαι		δω	δωμαι	δοθω
δεικνυμι	δεικνυω		δεικνυωμαι		δειξω	δειξωμαι	δειχθω
ειμι ' I am '	ώ ής, etc.		—		—	—	—
ειμι ' I will go '	ιω ιης, etc.		—		—	—	—
φημι	φω φης, etc.		—		—	—	—
οίδα	ειδω		—		—	—	—

Middle and Passive.

For the pres. subj. change -ομαι into -ωμαι, but the *aor. passive subj.* needs watching. As with the indic., you can always recognise it by the θ, but it is *conjugated* as if it were an *active* tense, λυθω, λυθης, λυθη, etc.

Subjunctive of -μι verbs.

Verbs in -υμι form their subj. like λυω, but the other -μι verbs drop the stem vowel and add -ω—e.g. stem τιθη-, pres. subj. τιθω.

4. Three Ways in which the Subjunctive is used in Simple Sentences.

(a) *To express exhortation* (1st person only).
Negative μη.

ἴωμεν, 'let us go'.

μη φιλωμεν, 'let us not love'.

(b) *To express particular prohibitions* (2nd pers. of aor. only).

μη τουτο ποιησης, 'don't do this'.

(c) *To express a deliberative question*, i.e. one of doubt or uncertainty.

τι φω; 'what am I to say?'

τι μη ποιησω; 'what am I not to do?'

5. The Optative.

The optative mood can be recognised, as in every tense and person *it has the letter ι* (in the case of -αω verbs, an iota subscript) *inserted into the ending*, making with another vowel a diphthong. Study

carefully the following table, noticing especially the unexpected form in the act. pres. opt. of contracted verbs (termination -οιην instead of -οιμι). Similarly, -ειην, -αιην, or -οιην with the -μι verbs. For the perf. pass. (both subj. and opt.) the perf. ptiple. + subj. (or opt.) of εἶμι is used, e.g. *subj.* λελυμένος ὦ, ἦς, ἦ, etc., and *opt.* λελυμένος εἶην, but this tense is rare, just as in English. The alternative forms in the aor. act. (λυσαις, λυσαι, λυσαιεν) are commoner in poetry than in prose.

6. Uses of the Optative.

(a) *To express a wish.* Neg. μη. μη γενοιτο, 'may it not happen', 'God forbid!' Wishes are sometimes introduced by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, with the opt. for a wish in the future, but the aor. ind. for a wish in the past (i.e. an unfulfilled wish).

εἴθε γενοιμην, 'would I were!' (9. 11). See Rupert Brooke's poem, 'Granchester', but εἴθε μη ἦλθον, 'I wish I had not come'.

(b) With ἄν to express 'would' or 'might'—a 'possibility' idea.

έλθοιμι ἄν, 'I might come', or 'I would come, if . . .'

The important little word ἄν has no English equivalent, but is very common in Greek, and has several uses. The best way to understand them is by examples. It is never used with the present, fut. (except in Homer), perf. indic., or imperat., but *with the aor. indic.* it has the sense of 'would have', and it can have a similar force if used with an inf. or participle.

THE OPTATIVE MOOD

VERB.	<i>Present Active.</i>	<i>Present Middle and Passive.</i>	<i>Aorist Active.</i>	<i>Aorist Middle.</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>
λυω	λυοιμι λυοις λυοι λυοιμεν λυοιτε λυοιεν	λυοιμην λυοιο λυοιτο λυοιμεθα λυοισθε λυοιντο	λυσαιμι λυσειας ος λυσαις λυσειε ος λυσαι λυσαιμεν λυσαιτε λυσειαν ος λυσαιεν	λυσαιμην λυσαιο λυσαιτο λυσαιμεθα λυσαισθε λυσαιντο	λυθειην λυθειης λυθειη λυθειημεν ος λυθειμεν λυθειητε ος λυθειτε λυθειεν
τιμαω	(αιοην) τιμωην (αιοης) τιμωης (αιοη) τιμωη (αιομεν) τιμωμεν (αιοτε) τιμωτε (αιοεν) τιμωεν	(αιομην) τιμωμην etc. τιμωο τιμωτο τιμωμεθα τιμωσθε τιμωντο	τιμησαιμι, etc.	τιμησαιμην, etc.	τιμηθειην, etc.
φιλεω	(εοιην) φιλοην φιλοης φιλοη φιλομεν φιλοιτε φιλοεν	(εοιμην) φιλοιμην etc. φιλοιο φιλοιο φιλοιτο φιλοιμεθα φιλοισθε φιλοιντο	φιλησαιμι	φιλησαιμην	φιληθειην
δουλω	(οοιην) δουλοην etc. etc.	(οοιμην) δουλοιμην etc. etc.	δουλωσαιμι etc.	δουλωσαιμην	δουλωθειην

τιθημι	τιθειην τιθειης τιθειη τιθειμεν τιθειτε τιθειεν	τιθειμην τιθειο, etc.	θειην θειης, etc.	θειμην θειο, etc.	τιθειην
λημι	ληην ληης, etc.	λειμην λειο, etc.	ειην ειης, etc.	ειμην ειο	εθειην
ιστημι	ισταιην ισταιης, etc.	ισταιμην ισταιο	σταιην	No strong aor. middle στησαιμην is trans. (place for myself)	σταθειην
διδωμι	διδοιην, etc.	διδοιμην, etc.	δοιην, etc.	δοιμην, etc.	δοθειην
δεικνυμι	<u>δεικνυοιμι</u> (like λυοιμι)	<u>δεικνυοιμην</u>	δειξαιμι	δειξαιμην	δειχθειην
ειμι (' be')	ειην ειης, etc.	—	—	—	—
ειμι, (' I will go')	ιοιμι ιοις, etc.	—	—	—	—
φημι	φαιην, etc.	—	—	—	—
οιδα	ειδειην, etc.	—	—	—	—

(c) *With ἄν in conditions.*

E.g. εἰ τουτο ποιησαιμι, ἁμαρτοιμι ἄν.

If I should do this, I *should* do wrong.
(or were to)

But εἰ τουτο ἐποιησα, ἥμαρτον ἄν.

If I had done this, I *should have* done wrong.

When joined to εἰ (i.e. ἔαν) it introduces a future 'if' clause, and in this case takes the subj.

ἔαν τουτο ποιῆς (or ποιήσης), ἁμαρτησεῖ.

If you do this, you will be doing wrong.

Other uses of ἄν will be found in the following section.

7. Other Uses of Subjunctive and Optative.

(a) *In purpose clauses.* Introduced by ἵνα or ὅπως (in order that). If the main verb is 'primary' (i.e. pres., fut. or perf.), the subj. is used in the 'purpose' clause.

ΤΟΥΤΟ ΠΟΙΩ	}	ἵνα ὦ ἄγαθος.
ΠΟΙΗΣΩ		
ΠΕΠΟΙΗΚΑ		

I	}	this, in order that I may be good.
do		
will do have done		

But if the main verb is 'historic' (i.e. imperf. or aor.), the opt. is generally used. Sometimes however the subj. is used in historic sequence to obtain **more vivid effect.**

ΤΟΥΤΟ ἔΠΟΙΟΥΝ } ἵνα εἶην ἀγαθος.
 ἔΠΟΙΗΣΑ } (or ὦ)

I was doing } this, in order that I might be
 did } good.

(b) *After verbs of fearing.* Mood as in 'purpose' clauses.

E.g. φοβουμαι μη πεσω, 'I fear that I may fall'
 (μη here is equivalent to 'lest' in Eng.).

ἐφοβουμην μη οὐ σε ἴδοιμι, 'I feared that I
 might not see you'.

(c) *In '-ever' clauses.*

Rule.—Primary sequence, ἄν with subj.

Historic sequence, opt. without ἄν.

E.g. ὅστις ἄν ἔλθῃ, εὐδαιμονεῖ.

'Whoever comes, is fortunate'.

ὅστις ἔλθοι, ἠὺδαιμονεῖ.

'Whoever came, was fortunate.'

Similarly with ὅτε or ὅποτε (whenever), ὅπου (wherever), etc. ὅταν is written for ὅτε ἄν.

(d) *Temporal clauses.* When referring to the future, ἕως (until, or as long as) follows the same rule. So does πρὶν (before) when the main verb is negative. But when it is affirmative, πρὶν takes the infinitive.

μενε ἕως ἄν ἔλθω, 'Wait until I come'.

νομιζε πρὶν λεγειν, 'think before speaking'.

μη ἀπελθῆς πρὶν ἄν σε ἴδω, 'don't go away
 before I see you'.

(e) *In reported speech and indirect questions.* The opt. can be used, instead of the indic., in historic sequence; but the subj. is never used in primary sequence.

ἔλεξα ὅτι τουτο ἀληθες εἶη, 'I said that this was true',

but λεγω ὅτι τουτο ἀληθες ἐστι, 'I say that this is true'.

οὐκ ἤδη που εἶην, 'I did not know where I was'.

(f) οὐ μη followed by the aorist subjunctive is a strong negation.

οὐ μη φαγω, 'I won't eat'.

Note on οὐ and μη

Generally speaking, οὐ denies, μη forbids. Thus οὐ is used in direct statements (τουτ' οὐκ ἐστιν ἀληθες—this is not true) and is the neg. of the indic. mood. μη is used in wishes, prohibitions, hypotheses, etc., and regularly with the infin. except in reported speech—

μη κλεπτε, 'don't steal'.

ἐαν μη τουτο ποιης, οὐ σε φιλησω, 'if you don't do this, I will not love you'.

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION, ILLUSTRATING SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS

I. φαγωμεν¹ και πιωμεν² αὐριον γαρ ἀποθνησκομεν.—I Cor. 15. 32.

1. Aor. subj. from ἐσθιω ('I eat'). 2. Aor. subj. from πινω ('I drink').

2. οἱ μὲν κύνες τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δακνύουσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σωσῶ.—Diogenes.

3. τὸν εὐτύχειν δοκούντα μὴ ζηλοῦ, πρὶν ἂν θάνοντ' ἰδῆς.—Eur., *Heracleidæ*, 865.

4. μὴ κρινετέ ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε.

Father to Son

5. ὦ παι, γενοιο πατρός εὐτυχεστέρος,
τα δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος· καὶ γενοί' ἂν οὐ κακός.

Soph., *Ajax* 550.

The Athenians' Reply to Xerxes

6. Ἀπαγγέλλε Μαρδονίῳ, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι λέγουσι,
ἕως ἂν ὁ ἥλιος τὴν αὐτὴν ἴῃ ὁδὸν καὶ νῦν, μηποτέ
ὁμολογήσειν ἡμᾶς Ξερξῆ.—*Herodotus*.

A Lover's Wish

7. Ἡ Τανταλοῦ³ ποτ' ἔστη
λίθος⁴ Φρυγῶν⁵ ἐν ὄχθαις,
καὶ παῖς ποτ' ὄρνις ἔπτη⁷
Πανδιονοῦ⁶ χελιδῶν.
ἐγὼ δ' ἔσοπτρον εἶην
ὅπως ἄει βλεπτῆς με,

3. The article with the gen. often means 'the son' of, so ἡ Τανταλοῦ = the daughter of Tantalus, Niobe, who boasted of her large family; whereat Apollo and Artemis killed them with their arrows. Niobe wept for them till she was turned into stone, from which her tears went on flowing. 4. λίθος, 'as a stone'. 5. Goes with ἐν ὄχθαις, 'in the hills of the Phrygians' (in Asia Minor). 6. Pandion's daughter, Procne, was turned into a nightingale. For her story (also called Philomela), v. a book of mythology, and countless references in Eng. Literature. 7. ἔπτη, 2nd aor. of irreg. verb πετομαι, 'flew away'.

ἔγω χιτων γενοιμην
 ὅπως ἄει φορης με.
 ὕδωρ θελω γενεσθαι,
 ὅπως σε χρωτα⁸ λουσω·
 μυρον, γυναι, γενοιμην,
 ὅπως ἔγω σ' ἄλειψω.—Anacreontea.

Tennyson's poem, 'The Miller's Daughter' echoes the same idea.

' That I would be the jewel
 That trembles in her ear . . .
 And I would be the girdle
 About her dainty waist,
 And her heart would beat against me
 In sorrow and in rest. . . .

A Bad Boy's Letter to His Father

8. There have recently been discovered in the sands of Egypt a number of letters written on papyrus by Greeks living there in the 3rd or 2nd century B.C., which throw much light on the daily life of that age. They include invitations to dinner and weddings, mothers' letters to a son; and sons' to mothers. One boy ends a letter home with the request 'μνημονευσατε των περιστεριδιων', 'remember our pigeons'. The following letter from a boy called Theon is full of spelling and grammatical mistakes here corrected (e.g. θελις for θελεις, μετ' ἔσου for μετα σου), but it shows how little bad boys have changed in 2000 years!

8. χρωτα acc. of respect, 'as to your flesh'.

Θεων Θεωνι τῷ πατρι χαιρεῖν⁹

καλῶς ἐποίησας,¹⁰ οὐκ ἐπενεγκας¹¹ με μετὰ σου εἰς πολιν. εἰ μὴ θελεις ἀπενεγκεῖν μετὰ σου εἰς Ἀλεξανδρείαν, οὐ μὴ γραψῶ¹² σοι ἐπιστολήν, οὔτε λαλῶ σοι, οὔτε ὑγιαίνω¹³ σε εἶτα. ἐάν δε ἔλθῃς εἰς Ἀλεξανδρείαν, οὐ μὴ λαβῶ χεῖρα παρὰ σου, οὔτε παλιν χαιρῶ σε λοιπόν.¹⁴ ἐάν μὴ θελῃς ἀπενεγκαι με, ταῦτα γίνεταί.¹⁵ καὶ ἡ μητὴρ μου εἶπε Ἀρχιλαῶ, ὅτι ἀναστατοὶ με ἄρον αὐτόν. καλῶς δε ἐποίησας. δῶρα μοι ἐπέμψας μεγάλα ἄρακια.¹⁶ πεπλανηκεν ἡμᾶς ἐκεῖ¹⁷ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅτε ἐπλευσας.¹⁸ λοιπόν πεμψόν εἰς με,¹⁹ παρακαλῶ²⁰ σε. ἐάν μὴ πεμψῃς, οὐ μὴ φαγῶ, οὐ μὴ πινῶ. ταῦτα. ἐρρωσθαι²¹ σε εὐχομαι.

The Prayer of Socrates

9. In Plato's dialogue, 'The Phædrus', Socrates and Phædrus have been walking on a spring morn-

9. χαιρεῖν, the inf. is frequently used as an imper., 'Greetings!' 10. Sarcastic. 11. ἐπενεγκας, aor. part of ἐπι-φέρω, *v.* 25. 12. For the force of οὐ μὴ with the aor. subj. *v.* § 7 *f.* of this chapter. Instead of continuing with the aor. subj., he changes to the present ind. (λαλῶ, ὑγιαίνω, and χαιρῶ, πινῶ later). Colloquial usage often simplifies syntax. 13. ὑγιαίνω, here = I wish you good health. 14. λοιπόν, abbrev. for ἐπὶ το λοιπόν, 'for the future', 'for the rest'. 15. Surprisingly like our modern idiom, 'that's that!' So ταῦτα by itself four lines down. 16. ἄρακια, 'beans'. The significance of a present of big beans to keep the boy quiet on the day his father went off is not clear. Anyhow, they 'diddled' him (πεπλανηκε). 17. ἐκεῖ, 'there'—i.e. at home. 18. ἐπλευσα, aor. of πλεῶ. 19. εἰς με, here 'for me'. 20. παρακαλῶ σε (lit. 'call to', so 'invite', 'invoke'), 'I beg you'. This is still the mod. Gk. word for 'please!' 21. ἐρρωσθαι, perf. inf. pass. of ῥωννυμι, 'I make strong'. The pass., especially the perfect, is used idiomatically like the Latin 'vale', 'farewell'. ἐρρωσο imper. means 'good-bye').

ing along the banks of the Ilissus, and at midday rest under a plane tree to continue their talk about love and beauty and the purpose of life. Before they part, Socrates offers this prayer to Pan and the other tutelary deities of so beautiful a spot, which gives us a glimpse of Socrates' greatness of soul.

ὦ φιλε Παν τε και ἄλλοι ὅσοι τηδε ²² θεοι, διοητε ²³ μοι καλω γενεσθαι τάνδοθεν·²⁴ ἐξωθεν δε ὅσα ἔχω, τοις ἐντος εἶναι μοι φιλια.²⁵ πλουσιον δε νομιζοιμι τον σοφον· το δε χρυσου πληθος εἴη μοι, ὅσον μητε φερειν μητε ἄγειν δυναιτ' ἄλλος ἢ ὁ σωφρων.—Plato, *Phædrus*.

VOCABULARY

αἶρω, I raise, lift, take away

(ἄρον, imperat. of aor. ἦρα).

ἀλειφω, I anoint.

ἀναστατω, I upset.

ἀπαγγελλω, I announce.

αύριον (*adv.*), tomorrow.

ἐπιστολη, -ης, letter (epistle

—something 'sent to').

ἔσοπτρον, mirror (something you look into).

εὐχομαι, I pray (εὐχη, a prayer).

μηποτε, never.

φορεω, frequentative of φερω, 'bear constantly,' so 'wear'.

22. τηδε, sc. εἰσι, 'are here'. 23. διοητε, aorist optative (of wishing) 'may you grant'. 24. τάνδοθεν = τα ἐνδοθεν, 'as to the things within' (i.e. the soul). 25. φιλια, 'friendly to', so 'in harmony with'. He prays that he may regard wisdom as the only riches, and that his wealth may be such as only the temperate can bear.

VOCABULARY

The figure after each word indicates the chapter in which it first occurs.

	CHAP.		CHAP.
A		ἄδω, sing	15
ἄβρῶς, delicately	8	ἄει, always	9
Ἄγαθά, Agatha	3	ἄηδων, nightingale, <i>f.</i>	10
ἀγαθός, good	4	ἄηρ, air, <i>m.</i>	9
Ἄγαμέμνων, Agamemnon	1	ἄθανατος, immortal	18
ἄγαν, too much	16	ἄθεος, not believing in God	5
ἀγανακτέω, grow annoy- ed	1	ἄθλητης, athlete, <i>m.</i>	7
ἀγαπάω, love	8	ἄθλιος, wretched	6
ἀγάπη, love, <i>f.</i>	7	ἄθλον, prize, <i>n.</i>	14
ἀγγέλλω, report	12	ἄθροίζω, collect	16
ἄγγελος, messenger, <i>m.</i>	5	Αἴγυπτος, Egypt	8
ἀγεωμετρητός, without geometry	7	Ἄϊδης, Hades	3
ἀγηρατός, ageless	22	αἰδώς, sense of shame, modesty, <i>f.</i>	13
ἀγιάζω, make holy	8	αἶθηρ, upper air, <i>m.</i>	9
ἄγιος, holy	8	αἷμα, blood, <i>n.</i>	10
ἀγκιστρον, hook, <i>n.</i>	10	αἰνεω, praise, advise	25
ἄγκυρα, anchor, <i>f.</i>	9	αἰνιγμα, riddle, <i>n.</i>	10
ἀγνώς, unknowing	18	αἰξ, goat, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	9
ἀγορά, market place, <i>f.</i>	26	αἰρέω, take	14
ἄγρα, hunting, <i>f.</i>	10	αἰσθανομαι, perceive	25
ἄγρος, field, <i>m.</i>	8	αἰσθησις, perception, <i>f.</i>	13
ἄγω, bring	11	αἰσθητικός, aesthetic	5
ἄγων, contest, <i>m.</i>	9	αἰσχρος, shameful	14
ἄδικία, wrongdoing, <i>f.</i>	27	αἰσχυνομαι, be ashamed	14
ἄδολως, without fraud	23	αἰτέω, ask, request	23
ἄδύνατος, impossible	17	αἰτία, cause, <i>f.</i>	7
		ἄκεομαι, remedy	20
		ἄκμη, peak, <i>f.</i>	3

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ἄκος, cure, <i>n.</i>	10	ἀναλυσις, loosing up, <i>f.</i>	3
ἀκουω, hear	10	ἀναμιμνησκω, remind	25
ἀλγεω, grieve, feel pain	16	ἀναπηδαω, leap up	20
ἄλγος, grief, pain, <i>n.</i>	10	ἀνασχετος, tolerable	26
ἀλειφω, anoint	28	ἀναταττομαι, rehearse	27
ἀληθης, true	18	ἀναφορα, reference, <i>f.</i>	12
Ἄλικαρνησσευς, of Hali- carnassus	22	ἀναχωρεω, retreat	26
ἀλισκομαι, be caught	16	ἀνεγειρω, rouse up	26
ἀλκη, strength, <i>f.</i>	13	ἀνεμωνη, anemone, <i>f.</i>	3
ἀλλα, but	5	ἀνεμος, wind, <i>m.</i>	3
ἀλληλους, one another	14	ἀνεξεταστος, unexamined	6
ἄλλος, another, other	6	ἀνευ, without	14
ἄλλως, otherwise	14	ἄνηρ, man, <i>m.</i>	9
ἄλυσιτελης, unprofitable	12	ἀνθεμον, flower, <i>n.</i>	5
Ἄλφα, Alpha	6	ἀνθισταμαι, oppose	16
ἄλφιτον, barley, <i>n.</i>	20	ἄνθος, flower, <i>n.</i>	5
ἅμα, along with, at the same time	11	ἄνθραξ, ashes, <i>m.</i>	9
ἀμαθης, unlearned	13	ἄνθρωπος, man, <i>m.</i>	4
ἀμαρτανω, make a mis- take	19	ἀνιστημι, rise up	11
ἀμαρτια, mistake, <i>f.</i>	8	ἀνοδος, way up, <i>f.</i>	15
ἀμβροσια, ambrosia, <i>f.</i>	3	ἀνοιγνυμι, open	17
ἀμεινων, better	19	ἀντεχω, hold out against	26
ἀμυνομαι, keep from self	14	ἀντι, instead of	14
ἀμφι, around	13	ἀντιβολεω, beseech, note	23
ἀμφοτεροι, both	11	ἀντιθεσις, opposition, <i>f.</i>	3
ἀνα, up	3	ἀνυποδησια, going bare- foot, <i>f.</i>	16
ἀναγκαζω, compel	15	ἀξιος, worthy	5
ἀναγκαιος, necessary	6	ἀξιοω, think right, claim	20
ἀναγκη, necessity, <i>f.</i>	16	ἄοιδος, minstrel, <i>m.</i>	15
ἀναγω, lead up	11	ἀπαγγελω, tell	28
ἀναθεμα, anathema, <i>n.</i>	3	ἀπαις, childless	11
ἀνακομιζομαι, get back for self	14	ἀπαλυνω, soften	16
ἀνακυκλεω, go through evolutions	7	ἀπανταω, meet	12
		ἀπαξ, once	23
		ἀπας, every, all	13
		ἀπειρος, inexperienced	16
		ἀπερχομαι, go away	11

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ἀπεχομαι, keep away		ἀριθμος, number, <i>m.</i>	5
from	14	Ἄριστειδης, Aristides	23
ἀπιθι, go away!	4	ἀριστος, best	5
ἀπιστεω, disbelieve	21	ἀρπαζω, seize	4
ἀπο, away from	15	ἀρπακτης, robber, <i>m.</i>	24
ἀποβαινω, go away	11	ἀρταω, tie, bind	17
ἀποβαλλω, lose	12	ἄρτος, loaf, <i>m.</i>	20
ἀποδερω, flay	17	ἀρχαιος, old	19
ἀποδιδομαι, sell	25	ἀρχη, beginning, rule, <i>f.</i>	5
ἀποδιδωμι, give back	8	ἀρχιεπισκοπος, arch- bishop, <i>m.</i>	7
ἀποδιϊστημι, divide in half	27	ἀρχομαι, begin	14
ἀποδυομαι, strip	20	ἀρχω, rule	16
ἀποθεωσις, apotheosis <i>f.</i>	3	ἀσβεστος, unquenched	3
ἀποθηκη, store, <i>f.</i>	24	ἀσθμα, asthma, <i>n.</i>	3
ἀποθνησκω, die	15	ἄσκος, bag, <i>m.</i>	4
ἀποκρινομαι, answer	12	ἄσπις, shield, <i>f.</i>	9
ἀποκτεινω, kill	10	Ἄστειος, Asteios	12
ἀπολλυμι, destroy	11	ἄστηρ, star, <i>m.</i>	3
Ἄπολλων, Apollo	19	ἄστραπτει, it lightens	26
ἀποπεμπομαι, dismiss	14	ἄστυ, city, <i>n.</i>	13
ἀπορεω, be at loss	17	ἄτλας, atlas	3
ἀπορία, perplexity, <i>f.</i>	17	ἄτραπος, path, <i>f.</i>	26
ἀπροστελλω, send away	22	αὐ, back, again	14
ἀποτιθημι, put away	9	αὐθις, back, again	14
ἀποτινομαι, punish	14	αὐλη, courtyard, <i>f.</i>	16
ἀποφερω, carry off	28	αὐλητης, flute player, <i>m.</i>	12
ἀποφευγω, escape	26	αὐριον, tomorrow	28
ἀπραγμονως, easily	16	αὐτοματον, self-moving	3
ἄπτω, fasten	24	αὐτος, self	6
ἄρα, after all	21	ἄφαιρομαι, take away	14
ἄρακιον, bean, <i>n.</i>	28	ἄφανης, unseen	26
ἄργος, lazy	26	ἄφανιζω, destroy	15
ἄργυρους, silver	18	ἄφασια, speechlessness	3
ἄρετη, virtue, <i>f.</i>	7	ἀφιημι, send away, drop 16, 21	
Ἄρης, Ares	16	Ἄχαιος, Achaean	14
ἀριθμητικος, concerning numbers	5	ἄχθομαι, be vexed	14

	CHAP.		CHAP.
'Αχιλλεύς, Achilles	13	Γ	
ἄχος, ache, <i>n.</i>	10	Γαλιλαία, Galilee	22
ἄχυρον, chaff, <i>n.</i>	11	γαμέω, marry	23
ἄψ, backwards	13	γάμος, marriage, <i>m.</i>	5
		γάρ, for	6
		γαστήρ, stomach, <i>f.</i>	9
B		γε μὴν, yet, nevertheless	16
βάθος, depth, <i>n.</i>	3	γελῶς, laughter, <i>m.</i>	9
βαίνω, go	14	γενεά, birth, race, <i>f.</i>	8
βακτηρία, staff, <i>f.</i>	3	γενεσίς, genesis, birth, <i>f.</i>	3
βαλανεῖον, bath, <i>n.</i>	12	γενναῖος, noble	15
βάλλω, throw, aim	15	γένος, race, <i>n.</i>	10
βαπτῶ, wash, dye	13	γεραιός, old	19
βαρβαρός, foreign	6	γερῶν, old man, <i>m.</i>	9
βάρος, weight, <i>n.</i>	10	γεωμετρία, geometry, <i>f.</i> . . .	7
βαρύνω, weigh down	15	γεωργός, farmer, <i>m.</i>	5
βασίλεια, kingdom, <i>f.</i>	21	γῆ, land, <i>f.</i>	5
βασίλευς, king, <i>m.</i>	12	γίγας, giant	9
βασίς, step, pedestal, <i>f.</i> . . .	3	γίγνομαι, become	8
βδέλλα, leech, <i>f.</i>	10	γίγνωσκω, understand	16
βελτιῶν, better	16	γλυκύς, sweet	18
βελτιστός, best	19	γλυφῶ, carve	26
Βηθαβάρᾳ, Bethabara	22	γλῶσσα, tongue, <i>f.</i>	7
βιβλίον, book, <i>n.</i>	5	γναθός, jaw, <i>f.</i>	10
βίος, life, livelihood, <i>m.</i> . . .	1	γνώμη, opinion, <i>f.</i>	22
βιωτός, to-be-lived	6	γνώσις, enquiry, <i>f.</i>	3
βίσων, bison, <i>m.</i>	3	γονεύς, ancestor, <i>m.</i>	13
βλαπτῶ, harm, hurt	10	γράμμα, letter, <i>n.</i>	10
βλέπω, see, look	9	γράφω, write	10
βοᾶω, shout, cry	12	γυνή, woman, wife, <i>f.</i>	7
βουλευομαι, plan	14	γυψ, vulture, <i>m.</i>	9
βουλομαι, wish	14	γωνία, angle, <i>f.</i>	21
βους, ox, <i>m.</i> ; cow, <i>f.</i>	8		
βραχύς, short	7	Δ	
Βρισηῖς, Briseïs	14	δαίμων, divinity, <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i>	9
βροντεῖ, it thunders	26	δάκνω, bite	11
βροτός, mortal, <i>m.</i>	3	δάκρυ, tear, <i>n.</i>	13
βροχός, noose, <i>m.</i>	24		

	CHAP.		CHAP.
δακτυλος, finger, <i>m.</i>	15	διαγνωσις, distinguish-	
δασυς, shaggy	13	ing, <i>f.</i>	3
Δαφνη, Daphne	1	διαγω, carry across,	
δε, and, but	8	spend	17, 27
δει, it is necessary	12	διαθρυπτω, pamper	16
δεικνυμι, show	16	δαιτα, way of life, <i>f.</i>	7
δεικνυς, showing (part.)	18	διακοσιοι, two hundred	20
δεινος, strange, terrible	13	διαλογος, conversation,	
δειπνεω, dine	20	<i>m.</i>	22
δειπνον, meal, dinner, <i>n.</i>	11	διανοια, thought, <i>f.</i>	22
δεκα, ten	14	διανυω, bring to an end	23
δεκακις, ten times	23	διαπαγκρατιαζω, per-	
δεκατος, tenth	14	form the pancratium	20
δελεαζω, entice	10	διασπαρασσω, tear in	
δελτα, delta, <i>n.</i>	3	pieces	15
Δελφοι, Delphi	19	διατριβη, wearing away,	
δενδρον, tree, <i>n.</i>	5	harangue, <i>f.</i>	7
δεομαι, need	17	διατριβω, spend (time)	10
δερκομαι, look	15	διαφερομαι, differ, quar-	
δερμα, skin, <i>n.</i>	10	rel	14
δεσμος, cable, bond, <i>m.</i>	17	διαφερω, differ from	20
δεσμωτηριον, prison, <i>n.</i>	9	διαχωριζω, separate	27
δεσποτης, despot, master,		διδασκαλος, teacher, <i>m.</i>	13
<i>m.</i>	7	διδασκω, teach	13
δευτερος, second	7	διδους, giving	18
δεχομαι, receive	14	διδωμι, give	16
δεω, bind	11	διεργαζομαι, kill	14
δη, indeed, of course. . . .	15	διηγημα, story, <i>n.</i>	11
δηλωω, show, make clear	20	δικαιος, just, right	19
δημος, people, <i>m.</i>	5	δικη, lawsuit, <i>f.</i>	12
Δημοσθενης, Demos-		διλημμα, dilemma, <i>n.</i>	3
thenes	13	διπλωμα, diploma, <i>n.</i>	3
δητα, indeed	16	Διογενης, Diogenes	24
διαβαινω, cross	11	Διονυσιος, Dionysius	23
διαβασις, crossing, <i>f.</i>	17	δισ, twice	9
διαβιβαζω, convey across	17	δισχιλιοι, two thousand	17
διαβολος, devil, slanderer		δογμα, dogma	3
<i>m.</i>	5	δοκει, it seems (good)	26

	CHAP.		CHAP.
δοκεω, think, seem . . .	25	ἐβδομος, seventh . . .	8
δολιχος, long course, <i>m.</i> . .	20	ἐγειρω, arouse . . .	18
δομος, house, <i>m.</i> . . .	11	ἐγκρυπτω, hide . . .	19
δοξα, opinion, <i>f.</i> . . .	5	ἐγω, I myself . . .	6
δορυ, spear, <i>n.</i> . . .	17	ἐδρα, seat, temple . . .	9
δουλεια, slavery, <i>f.</i> . . .	8	ἐθελω, wish, be willing . . .	25
δουλευω, be a slave . . .	19	ἐθνος, nation, race, <i>n.</i> . .	10
δουλος, slave, <i>m.</i> . . .	6	ἐθος, custom, <i>n.</i> . . .	10
δρακων, snake | . . .	9	ει, if	5
δραμα, deed, acting, <i>n.</i> . .	3	ει γαρ, would that . . .	15
δραω, do	18	ειδεναι, to know	12
δρομος, racecourse, <i>m.</i> . .	5	ειδον (I) saw	11
δροσος, dew, <i>f.</i>	10	ειδος, appearance, <i>n.</i> . .	10
δρυς, oak, <i>f.</i>	13	ειδωλον, shape, image, <i>n.</i> .	5
δυναμαι, be able	25	ειθε, would that	9
δυναμις, strength, power, <i>f.</i>	13	εικων, image, <i>f.</i>	10
δυνατος, able, powerful . . .	18	ειμι, I am	6
δυο, two	21	ειμι, I go	17
δυσεξελικτος, complicated	27	ειναι, to be	11
δυσκωφος, hard of hear- ing	11	ειπερ, if in fact	15
δυσμαθης, stupid	27	ειργω, prevent	26
δυσπεψια, dyspepsia, <i>f.</i> . .	3	ειρηναιος, peaceful	10
δωδεκα, twelve	23	εις, into	9
δωδεκακις, twelve times . .	23	εις, one	6
δωδεκατος, twelfth	23	εισαθρεω, gaze on	9
δωμα, house, <i>n.</i>	26	εισβιαζομαι, force way in- to	14
Δωροθεα, Dorothea	3	εισδυνω, enter	10
δωρον, gift, <i>n.</i>	5	εισφερω, bring into	21
		ειτα, then	14
		ειωθα, I am accustomed to	20
E		εκ, out of, from	9
εαν, if	21	εκαστος, each	16
εαρ, spring, <i>n.</i>	9	εκαστοτε, on each occa- sion	27
εαυτον, himself	11	εκατον, one hundred	23
εαω, allow	12	εκβαινω, go out	10
εβδομηκοντα, seventy . . .	23		

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ἐκεῖ, there	22	ἐνδεεστερος, more in need	
ἐκεῖθεν, thence	24	of	16
ἐκεῖνος, that one, the		ἐνδεης, lacking	9
other	11	ἐνδεκα, eleven	23
ἐκείσε, thither	24	ἐνδεκακις, eleven times	23
ἐκκαλυπτω, reveal	13	ἐνδεκατος, eleventh	23
ἐκλεπω, hatch	10	ἐνδοθεν, within	28
ἐκοντι, willingly	26	ἐνδυομαι, put on	21
ἐκτελεω, do thoroughly	26	ἐνεκα, for the sake of	14
ἐκτος, sixth	23	ἐνειμι, I am in	18
Ἐκτωρ, Hector	1	ἐνενηκοντα, ninety	23
ἐλασσων, smaller	19	ἐνεργεια, action, <i>f.</i>	7
ἐλαυνω, drive	25	ἐνεστι, it is possible	26
ἐλαχιστος, smallest	19	ἐνθαδε, here	9
ἐλεεω, pity	21	ἐνθεν, thence	17
ἐλευθερος, free	9	ἐνθυμημα, thought, <i>n.</i>	17
ἐλευθερωω, set free	9	ἐνιαυτος, year, <i>m.</i>	23
ἐλεφας, elephant, <i>m.</i>	9	ἐνταυθα, then	10
ἐλκος, wound, <i>n.</i>	15	ἐντευθεν, thence	24
ἐλκω, drag	10	ἐντολη, command, <i>f.</i>	16
Ἐλλας, Hellas, <i>f.</i>	3	ἐντος, within	22
Ἕλλην, Greek, <i>m.</i>	9	ἐντυγχανω, meet	10
ἐλπις, hope, <i>f.</i>	9	ἕξ, six	8
ἐμαυτον, myself	24	ἕξαγω, lead, carry out	8
ἐμβαινω, step in	22	ἕξακις, six times	23
ἐμβλεπω, look earnestly		ἕξερχομαι, come out	14
at	27	ἕξεστι, it is possible	15
ἐμβρυονικος, embryonic	5	ἕξηκοντα, sixty	23
ἐμπιμπλημι, fill	25	ἕξηκοντουτης, sixty years	
ἐμπροσθε, before, in front	15	old	23
ἐμος, my	9	ἕξης, in order	16
ἐμφασις, emphasis, <i>f.</i>	3	ἕξοδος, a way out, <i>f.</i>	3
ἐν, in	5	ἕξουσια, power, resources,	
ἐν, one, <i>n.</i>	23	<i>f.</i>	16
ἐνακις, nine times	23	ἕξω, outside	11
ἐναπολειπω, leave behind		ἕξωθεν, from without	28
in	20	ἐπαινεω, praise	20
ἐνατος, ninth	23	ἐπαινος, approval, <i>m.</i>	11

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ἐπακουω, listen, obey	15	ἐπιχαρτος, rejoiced over	20
ἐπαχθης, annoying, of- fensive	20	ἐπομαι, follow	14
ἐπει, when, since	11	ἐπος, word, <i>n.</i>	10
ἐπειτα, next, thereupon	10	ἐπτα, seven	23
ἐπεντεινω, going round, spread	12	ἐπτακις, seven times	23
ἐπι, on, against, towards	5	ἐπωπαω, supervise	20
ἐπιβαινω, go on to	22	ἐραω, love	20
ἐπιβαλλω, cast upon	17	ἐργαζομαι, work	8
ἐπιδειξις, recital, <i>f.</i>	11	ἐργολαβος, contractor, <i>m.</i>	12
ἐπιθυμew, long for, covet	8	ἐργον, work, <i>n.</i>	5
ἐπικουρεω, help against	16	ἐρεω, future of λεγω	16
ἐπιλαμβανομαι, catch hold of	12	ἐρημια, desert, <i>f.</i>	18
ἐπιλανθανομαι, forget	21	ἐρημος, deserted, unat- tended	12
ἐπιμελεια, office, ministry <i>f.</i>	20	ἐρις, strife, <i>f.</i>	9
ἐπιουσιος, enough for the day	21	Ἑρμης, Hermes	15
ἐπιρρεω, flow over	22	ἐρπω, creep	26
ἐπισκοπος, overseer, <i>m.</i>	7	ἐρχομαι, come, go	25
ἐπισταμαι, understand	16	ἐρωσ, love, <i>m.</i>	9
ἐπιστατης, keeper, <i>m.</i>	27	ἐρωταω, ask	12
ἐπιστολη, letter, <i>f.</i>	28	ἐσθιω, eat	10
ἐπιτασσω, give orders to	16	ἐσθλος, noble, good	16
ἐπιταφιος, on or over a tomb	5, 20	ἐσοπτρον, mirror, <i>n.</i>	28
ἐπιτηδειος, necessary (supplies)	17	ἐσπερα, evening, <i>f.</i>	7
ἐπιτηδευμα, way of life, <i>n.</i>	12	ἐστι, (he, she, it) is	6, 22
ἐπιτιθημι, put upon, in- flict	16	ἐσχατος, last	6
ἐπιφανης, conspicuous	9	ἐταιρος, companion, <i>m.</i>	8
ἐπιφερω, take to	28	ἕτερος, the other	7
ἐπιφθονος, odious	20	ἑτοιμος, ready	26
ἐπιφορεω, put upon	17	ἑτος, year, <i>n.</i>	10
		εὖ, well	7
		εὐαγγελικος, giving good news	5
		εὐαγγελιον, gospel, <i>n.</i>	22
		εὐγενης, noble	18
		εὐδαιμονew, be happy	24
		εὐδαιμονια, happiness, <i>f.</i>	7

VOCABULARY

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	CHAP.		CHAP.
εὐδαιμων, fortunate,		ζηλωτης, rival, <i>m.</i>	8
happy	18	ζηλωτος, enviable	22
εὐδοκιμεω, have good re-		Ζηνων, Zeno	23
putation	16	ζωγρεω, take alive	12
εὐελπιδης, cheerful	18	ζωη, life, <i>f.</i>	3
εὐηνεμος, serene	11	ζωμος, soup, sauce, <i>m.</i>	12
εὐθεια, line, <i>f.</i>	21	ζωνη, girdle, <i>f.</i>	3
εὐθυς, immediately	12	ζωον, living being, ani-	
Εὐκλειδης, Euclid	21	mal, <i>n.</i>	5
εὐνους, kindly	18	ζωος, living	10
Εὐριπιδης, Euripides	19		
εὐρισκω, find	25	H	
Εὐρυδικη, Eurydice	15	ἢ, either, or	12, 19
εὐτυχεω, be lucky, suc-		ἡ, feminine article	4
ceed	18	ἢ, where	24
εὐτυχησ, lucky	18	ἡβαω, be young	16
εὐφραينوμαι, enjoy	16	ἡγεμων, leader, <i>m.</i>	10
εὐχομαι, pray, wish for	28	ἡγεομαι, consider, lead	20
εὐωχεω, give a feast	12	ἡδε, this (<i>fem.</i>)	6
ἐφημερος, short-lived	7	ἡδη, already	11
ἐφιημι, command	16	ἡδομαι, enjoy oneself	15
ἐφιστημι, set up, ap-		ἡδονη, delight, <i>f.</i>	18
point	16	ἡδυσ, sweet	18
ἐχθρος, hostile	19	ἡθος, accustomed place,	
ἐχω, have	5	habit	3
ἐως, of Dawn	9	ἡκιστα, least	19
ἐως, while, until	8	ἡκω, have come	12
		ἡλιος, sun, <i>m.</i>	5
Z		ἡμεις, we	15
ζαω, live	24	ἡμερα, day, <i>f.</i>	Intro.
ζευγνυμι, yoke together,		ἡμετερος, our	24
join	17	ἡμισυ, half, <i>n.</i>	19
Zeus, Zeus	13	ἦν, was	5
ζηθι, live! (<i>imperative</i>)	1	ἡπειρος, mainland, <i>f.</i>	11
ζηλος, rivalry, jealousy,		ἡρινος, in the spring	11
<i>m.</i>	8	ἡρωον, hero's feast, <i>n.</i>	20
ζηλωω, envy	11	ἡρωσ, hero, <i>m.</i>	3

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ἦσαν, they were	6	θυρα, door, <i>f.</i>	7
Ἡσιόδω, Hesiod	19	θώραξ, breastplate, <i>m.</i>	3
ἡσσων, weaker, less	19		
ἤχω, echo, <i>f.</i>	3	I	
ἠώς, dawn, <i>f.</i>	13	ἰαομαι, heat	16
Θ		Ἰάσος, Iasus	11
θαλασσα, sea, <i>f.</i>	7	ἰατρεῦω, heal	15
θαλασσιος, of the sea	13	ἰατρος, doctor, <i>m.</i>	5
θαλλω, flourish	11	ἰβις, ibis, <i>f.</i>	3
θαλπος, warmth, <i>n.</i>	16	ἰδεα, form, <i>f.</i>	3
θανατος, death, <i>m.</i>	1	ἰδιᾶ, privately	16
θανων, having died	9	ἰδιος, private	11
θαπτω, bury	25	ἱερεὺς, priest, <i>m.</i>	13
θαρσεω, be of good		ἱερος, sacred	5
cheer	21	ἵημι, let go	17
θαυμαζω, wonder	12	Ἰησους, Jesus	1
Θεαγενής, Theagenes	20	-ἴκνεομαι, arrive	25
θεαομαι, view, behold	27	ἱματιον, cloak, <i>n.</i>	12
θελημα, will, <i>n.</i>	21	ἱμερος, yearning, <i>m.</i>	10
θελω, wish, be willing	8	ἵνα, in order that	8
θεος, god, <i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i>	5	ἰον, violet, <i>n.</i>	6
θεραπων, servant, <i>m.</i>	16	Ἰορδανος, R. Jordan	22
θεριζω, reap, harvest	24	Ἰουδαϊος, Jew	22
θερμος, hot	3	ἵππευς, horseman, <i>m.</i>	13
θεσις, placing, <i>f.</i>	3	ἵππος, horse, <i>m.</i>	5
Θεων, Theon	28	ἰρις, rainbow, <i>f.</i>	3
θεωρεω, be a spectator	16	ἴσος, equal	3
θηκη, tomb, box	9	ἰσοσκελης, with equal	
θηρ, wild beast, <i>m.</i>	9	sides	3
θηρευτης, hunter, <i>m.</i>	10	ἱστημι, set up, stand	16
θησαυρος, treasure, <i>m.</i>	5	ἱστορια, learning by in-	
θνησκω, die	25	quiry	7
θνητος, mortal	18	ἰσχυρος, strong	16
θριξ, hair, <i>f.</i>	13	ἰσχυω, be strong	19
θρονος, seat, <i>m.</i>	5	ἴτεον, one must go	26
θυγατηρ, daughter, <i>f.</i>	8	ἰχθυς, fish, <i>m.</i>	1
		Ἰωαννης, John	22

	CHAP.		CHAP.
Κ			
καθαριζω, cleanse . . .	8	καταβνησκω, die . . .	26
καθαρισμος, cleansing, <i>m.</i>	22	κατακορω, immoder-	
καθαρος, clean, spotless .	5	ately	20
καθεδρα, seat, <i>f.</i> . . .	7	καταλειπω, leave behind	15
καθημαι, sit	17	καταπαυω, assuage . . .	8
καθιστημι, appoint . . .	16	καταπινω, swallow . . .	10
καθως, according as . . .	16	καταπιπτω, fall down . .	11
και, and, also, even . . .	5	καταστρεφομαι, subdue .	14
καινος, new	12	καταστροφη, catastrophe,	
καιρος, occasion, <i>m.</i> . . .	24	<i>f.</i>	3
καιω, burn	14	κατασυρω, sweep down .	11
κακος, bad	4	κατεχω, hold, possess . .	11
κακως, badly	14	κατορθω, succeed . . .	20
καλεω, call	16	κατω, below, downwards	8
Καλλικρατεια, Callicratea	23	κειμαι, lie down	17
καλλιστος, most beauti-		κειμενον, lying	18
ful	19	κελευω, command	11
καλλιων, more beautiful	19	κενος, empty	5
καλλος, beauty, <i>n.</i> . . .	10	κεραμευς, potter, <i>m.</i> . .	26
καλος, beautiful	5	κεραννυμι, mix	25
Καλχας, Calchas	14	Κερβερος, Cerberus, <i>m.</i>	15
καμνω, labour, be weary	25	κερδος, profit, gain, <i>n.</i>	10
Κανα, Cana	22	κεφαλη, head, <i>f.</i>	13
κανων, bar, rod, ruler, <i>n.</i>	3	κηπος, garden, <i>m.</i> . . .	15
Καπερναουμ, Capernaum	22	κηρυττω, proclaim . . .	18
καρδια, heart, <i>f.</i>	7	κιθαριζω, play the lyre .	11
καρπος, fruit, <i>m.</i>	6	κιθαρωδος, singer, <i>m.</i>	11
καρτερος, strong	10	κινδυνευτης, adventurer,	
Κασανδρος, Cassander .	12	<i>m.</i>	22
κατα, according to, down		κινεω, move	10
	3, 7, 8	κινημα, something mov-	
καταβαινω, come down .	15	ing, <i>n.</i>	3
καταβαλλω, cast down,		κινησις, motion, <i>f.</i> . . .	27
drop	12	κλαιω, weep	25
καταγορευω, denounce .	27	κλεος, glory, fame, <i>n.</i>	10
καταδυνω, sink	17	κλεπτης, thief, <i>m.</i> . . .	7
		κλεπτω, steal	4
		κλιμαξ, ladder, <i>f.</i>	3

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ληζομαι, plunder . . .	14	μακρος, long . . .	5
λημα, spirit, courage, <i>n.</i>	16	μαλιστα, most, especially	13
ληστης, robber, <i>m.</i> . .	7	μαλλον, more, rather . .	7
ληψομαι, fut. of λαμβανω	15	μανθανω, learn . . .	16
λιαν, very, exceedingly .	13	μανια, madness, <i>f.</i> . .	7
λιθινος, made of stone .	22	μαντευομαι, prophesy .	14
λιθος, stone, <i>m.</i> . . .	5	μαντις, seer, prophet .	14
λιμην, harbour, <i>m.</i> . .	9	μαργαριτης, pearl, <i>m.</i> .	7
λιμος, hunger, <i>m.</i> . . .	16	Μαρδονιος, Mardonios .	28
λισσομαι, pray, beg . . .	14	μαρτυρεω, witness . . .	22
λογιος, skilled in words .	27	μαρτυρια, testimony, <i>f.</i> .	8
λογοποιια, tale-making <i>f.</i>	12	μαρτυς, witness, <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i>	3
λογοποιος, tale-teller <i>m.</i>	12	μαστιγοφορος, whip-	
λογος, word, speech,		bearer, <i>m.</i>	16
story, <i>m.</i>	4	μαστιγωω, whip	16
λοιγος, plague, <i>m.</i> . . .	14	ματαιος, foolish	8
λοιπος, remaining	21	ματην, in vain	14
λουω, wash	28	μαχη, battle, <i>f.</i>	12
λοχαγος, captain, <i>m.</i> . .	17	μαχομαι, fight	8
λυγξ, lynx, <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> . . .	3	μεγας, great	6
λυκος, wolf, <i>m.</i>	16	μεγιστος, greatest	19
Λυκουργος, Lycurgus . .	16	μεθιστημι, shift, move .	21
Λυκων, Lycon	12	μεθοδος, following after <i>f.</i>	5
λυομαι, ransom	14	μειγνυμι, mix	17
λυπη, pain, <i>f.</i>	7	μειδιαω, smile	12
λυρα, lyre, <i>f.</i>	7	μειζων, bigger	19
λυσις, setting free, <i>f.</i> . .	13	μελας, black	8
λυσιτελει, it profits . . .	26	μελει, it concerns	16
λυτρον, ransom, <i>n.</i> . . .	14	μελεταω, practise	27
λυω, loose	8	μελετη, care, attention <i>f.</i>	7
		μελισσα, bee, honey, <i>f.</i> .	11
		Μελιταιος, of Malta . . .	11
		μελλω, intend, delay . . .	12
		μελος, limb, <i>n.</i>	10, 15
		μεμνημαι, remember . . .	21
		μεμπτος, contemptible . .	20
		μεμφομαι, blame	14
		μεν, on the one hand . . .	9

M

μαθημα, learning, <i>n.</i> . . .	10
μαθητης, learner, disciple,	
<i>m.</i>	22
μαινομαι, be mad	26
μακαρισμος, blessing, <i>m.</i>	18

	CHAP.		CHAP.
μεν οὖν, now, indeed	17	μιμνησκω, recall, remind	22
μενος, strength, <i>n.</i>	10	μισανθρωπος, hating mankind	5
μεντοι, however	16	μισεω, hate	8
μενω, wait	7	μισθος, pay, reward, <i>m.</i>	17
μερις, share, portion, <i>f.</i>	20	μισθωτος, hired man, <i>m.</i>	16
μερος, part, share, <i>n.</i>	10	μισος, hate, <i>n.</i>	10
μεσος, middle	5	μνημη, memory, <i>f.</i>	22
μεστος, full	10	μνησθητι, remember	8
μετα, with, after	14, 15	μνησις, memory, <i>f.</i>	13
μεταβαλλω, change	12	μοι, to or for me	6
μεταβολη, change, <i>f.</i>	16	μοιχευω, commit adultery	8
μεταμελει, it repents (me)	26	μονος, alone	5
μεταξυ, between	18	μορος, death, fate, <i>m.</i>	24
μετεστι, there is a share for	26	μουσα, muse, <i>f.</i>	7
μετεχω, share	15	μουσικη, music, <i>f.</i>	16
μετεωρος, in mid-air	5	μυια, fly, <i>f.</i>	9
μετρειν, measure	7	μυλων, mill, <i>m.</i>	11
μετρητης, measure, <i>m.</i>	22	μυριακις, ten thousand times	23
μετρον, measure, <i>n.</i>	10	μυριοι, ten thousand	13
μη, no, not	14	μυρον, sweet oil, myrtle, <i>n.</i>	11
μηλον, apple, <i>n.</i>	23	μυστηριον, secret rite, <i>n.</i>	11
μην, month, <i>m.</i>	10	μυστικος, secret	5
μηνις, anger, <i>f.</i>	14	μυχος, corner, <i>m.</i>	16
μητηρ, mother, <i>f.</i>	3	μωρος, fool, <i>m.</i>	26
Μητιοχος, Metiochos	20		
μητροπολις, mother-city, <i>f.</i>	3	N	
μητρυια, stepmother, <i>f.</i>	24	ναυαγος, shipwrecked man, <i>m.</i>	24
μηχανη, instrument, way, <i>f.</i>	7	ναυμαχια, sea-battle, <i>f.</i>	12
μια, one, <i>f.</i>	23	ναυς, ship, <i>f.</i>	13
μιασμα, stain, pollution, <i>n.</i>	3	ναυτης, sailor, <i>m.</i>	7
μιγνυμι, mix	17	ναυτικος, of a ship	7
μικρος, small	5	νεανιας, young man, <i>m.</i>	7
μικροτερος, smaller	19	νεκρος, corpse, <i>m.</i>	15
μιμημα, imitation, <i>n.</i>	26		

	CHAP.		CHAP.
νεκταρ, nectar, <i>n.</i>	3	οί, who (rel. pron. <i>m. pl.</i>)	24
νεμεσις, just indignation <i>f.</i>	3	οίδα, I know	11
νεμω, allot, distribute	25	οίκεω, dwell, live in	18
νεογνος, new-born	11	οίκος, house, <i>m.</i>	5
νεος, young, new	5	οίκουμενη, inhabited	18
νησος, island, <i>f.</i>	5	οίμωζω, lament, regret	20
νηφω, be sober	21	οίνος, wine, <i>m.</i>	1
νικαω, conquer	12	οίομαι, think	25
νικη, victory, <i>f.</i>	7	οίος, such as	12
Νικίας, Nicias	7	οίος τ' είμι, I am able	12
νομίζω, think	10	οἷς, sheep, <i>m. & f.</i>	13
νομος, law, <i>m.</i>	5	οίχομαι, be gone	11
νοσημα, disease, <i>n.</i>	18	ὀκνεω, hesitate, shrink	26
νοσος, sickness, <i>f.</i>	6	ὀκτακίς, eight times	23
νοσφίζω, separate from	15	ὀκτω, eight	23
νοῦς, mind, <i>m.</i>	3	ὀλιγιστος, least	19
νυκτωρ, by night	14	ὀλιγος, small, little	16
νυμφη, bride, <i>f.</i>	5	ὀλισθανω, slip	17
νυν, now	9	ὀλλυμι, destroy, lose	24
νυν δε, but as it is	15	ὄλος, whole	5
νυξ, night, <i>f.</i>	9	ὀλοφυρξιαί, beware	14
νωτον, back, chine, <i>n.</i>	10	Ὀλυμπικός, Olympic	5
		ὀμιλία, converse, <i>f.</i>	18
		ὀμμα, eye, <i>n.</i>	9
		ὀμνυμι, swear	17
		ὀμοίος, like	5
		ὀμοιωμα, image, <i>n.</i>	8
		ὀμοίως, in like manner	18
		ὀμολογεω, confess, agree	26
		ὀμως, nevertheless	14
		ὄνειρος, dream, <i>m.</i>	26
		ὄνησις, profit, <i>f.</i>	8
		ὄνομα, name, <i>n.</i>	10
		ὄνος, ass, <i>m. & f.</i>	11
		ὄνυξ, claw, nail, <i>m.</i>	3
		ὄξυς, sharp	10
		ὄπη, where	24
		ὀπισθε, behind	15

Ξ

ξείνος	} stranger, host	21
ξένος		
Ξέρξης, Xerxes		28

Ο

ὀ, the, <i>m.</i>	6
ὀγδοηκοντα, eighty	23
ὀγδοος, eighth	23
ὀδε, this one, <i>m.</i>	6
ὀδος, way, <i>f.</i>	3
ὀδους, tooth, <i>m.</i>	10
ὀθεν, whence	20

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ὀπισω, after, behind	22	οὔποτε, never	14
ὀπλιτης, hoplite, <i>m.</i>	17	οὔρα, tail, <i>f.</i>	10
ὀπλον, tool, arms (pl.) <i>n.</i>	5	οὔρανιος, of heaven, sky	24
ὀποθεν, whence	24	οὔρανος, heaven, <i>m.</i>	8
ὀποι, whither	24	οὔς, ear, <i>n.</i>	23
ὀποιος, of what sort	24	οὔτε, neither, and not	8
ὀποσος, as great (many)		οὔτος, this	22
as	24	οὔτως, thus, so	15
ὀποτε, whenever	24	ὀφειλετης, debtor, <i>m.</i>	21
ὀποτερος, which of two	24	ὀφειλημα, debt, <i>n.</i>	21
ὀπου, where	24	ὀφειλω, owe	25
ὀπως, how	14	ὀφεις, serpent, <i>m.</i>	15
ὀραω, see	11	ὀφθαλμος, eye, <i>m.</i>	5
ὀργη, anger, <i>f.</i>	7	ὀφλισκανω, incur a charge	
ὀργιζομαι, grow angry	14	of	12
Ὀρθια, Orthia	16	ὀχθη, hill, bank, <i>f.</i>	28
ὀρθος, straight	5	ὀψις, face, <i>f.</i>	13
ὀριζω, define	11	ὀψον, non-cereal food,	
ὀριζων, defining, horizon	3	fish, <i>n.</i>	11
ὀρκος, oath, <i>m.</i>	5	ὀψοπωλια, fish-market, <i>f.</i>	11
ὀρμαω, start towards	11		
ὀρμιζω, anchor	17	Π	
ὀρνις, bird, <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i>	9	παγκρατιον, pancratiun,	
ὀρος, mountain, <i>n.</i>	10	<i>n.</i>	20
Ὀρφευς, Orpheus	15	παθημα, suffering, <i>n.</i>	10
ὀρχηστρα, orchestra, <i>f.</i>	3	παθος, suffering, <i>n.</i>	3
ὀς, who, which	5	παιδαγωγος, slave, tutor	
ὀσακις, how often	24	<i>m.</i>	16
ὀσος, how great	8	παιδεια, education, <i>f.</i>	16
ὀστις, whoever, who	24	παιδευω, educate, rear	6
ὀτε, when	24	παιδισκη, maiden, <i>f.</i>	8
ὀτι, that, because	5	παιδονομος, supervisor,	
οὔ, οὔκ, not	6	<i>m.</i>	16
οὔ, where	24	παιζω, play with, mock	21
οὔδε, not even, neither	20	παις, boy, son, slave, <i>m.</i>	7
οὔδεις, no one, no	10	παιω, strike	11
οὔδεποτε, never	14	παλαιος, aged	5
οὔκετι, no longer	14		

	CHAP.		CHAP.
παλαιστρα, gymnasium, <i>f.</i>	16	πειρασμος, temptation, <i>m.</i>	21
παλιν, back again . . .	15	πελεκυς, two-edged axe . .	13
Παν, Pan	28	πελαγος, sea, <i>n.</i>	13
Πανδιων, Pandion . . .	28	πεμπτος, fifth	12
πανθηρ, panther, <i>m.</i> . .	3	πεμπω, send, escort . . .	15
πανοπλια, full armour, <i>f.</i>	21	πενης, poor man, <i>m.</i> . . .	18
παντοιος, of all sorts . .	10	πενθεω, mourn	22
πανυ, very, exceedingly .	15	πενθος, grief, <i>n.</i>	15
παρα, beside, with, to, from	12	πενια, poverty, <i>f.</i>	13
παραβαλλω, throw be- side, compare	11	πεντακις, five times . . .	23
παραβολος, difficult . . .	27	πεντε, five	23
παραγιγνομαι, come from	12	πεντηκοντα, fifty	23
παρακαλεω, summon . . .	22	πεντηκοστος, fiftieth . .	23
παρακουω, hear on the side	12	περαν, across	22
παρασκευαζομαι, prepare	14	περαω, cross	17
παρειμι, be present . . .	20	περι, round, about	7
παρεστι, it is possible . .	26	περιβλεπω, look round . .	15
παρεχω, provide, offer . .	11	Περικλης, Pericles	20
παρθενος, maiden, <i>f.</i> . .	14	περιοδος, sequence, <i>f.</i> . .	20
Παρθενων, Parthenon . . .	3	περιπατεω, walk around	15
παροικεω, dwell near . . .	8	περιστασις, crowd, <i>f.</i> . .	12
πας, every, all	5	περιχορευω, dance around	18
πασχω, suffer, be treated	14	πετομαι, fly	7
πατασσω, strike	24	πετρα, rock, <i>f.</i>	7
πατηρ, father, <i>m.</i>	8	πη, which way	24
πατρις, country, <i>f.</i>	9	πηλος, mud, <i>n.</i>	9
πατρως, paternal	9	Πηνελοπη, Penelope . . .	3
παυομαι, stop (intr.) . . .	14	πιεζω, press, pinch	16
παχυς, thick	10	πιθηκος, ape, <i>m.</i>	11
πεζομαχια, infantry- battle, <i>f.</i>	12	πιθος, cask, jar, <i>n.</i> . . .	24
πειθομαι, obey	21	-πιμπλημι, fill	25
πειθω, persuade	8	Πινδαρος, Pindar	19
πειραομαι, try, test . . .	17	πινω, drink	8
		πιπρασκομαι, be sold . . .	25
		πιπτω, fall	25
		πιστευω, believe, trust . .	12
		πιστις, trust, <i>f.</i>	13

	CHAP.		CHAP.
πλαναω, mislead, (mid) wander	28	πολιτικός, political, gre- garius	6
πλανη, error, <i>f.</i>	19	πολλακις, often	12
πλαττω, mould, invent .	10	πολυ, much, far	5
πλειστος, most	11	Πολυσπερχων, Polysper- chon	12
πλειων, larger	19	πολυς, much, many	7
πλεω, sail	24	πομπη, escort, proces- sion, <i>f.</i>	7
πληγη, blow, lash, <i>f.</i> .	16	πονηρος, wicked	21
πληθειω, be full	13	ποντοπορευω, pass over sea	24
πληθος, number, <i>n.</i> . .	10	ποντος, sea, <i>m.</i>	11
πλην, except	6	πορευομαι, go, march . . .	21
πληρης, full	18	ποριζω, supply	17
πλησιον, near	8	Ποσειδων, Poseidon, <i>m.</i> .	15
πλησμονη, fullness, <i>f.</i> .	16	ποσος, how much, great . .	24
πλοιον, boat, <i>n.</i>	22	ποταμος, river, <i>m.</i>	5
πλους, voyage, <i>m.</i>	9	ποτε, when, once	11
πλουσιος, rich	11	ποτερος, which of two . . .	24
πλουτεω, be rich	23	που, where, somewhere . . .	6
πλουτος, wealth, <i>m.</i> . . .	5	πους, foot, <i>m.</i>	9
Πλουτων, Pluto	15	πραγμα, affair, <i>n.</i>	10
πνευμα, wind, spirit, <i>n.</i> .	10	πραξις, deed, <i>f.</i>	12
πνευμονια, pneumonia, <i>f.</i>	3	πραττω, do	8
πνεω, breathe	25	πρεπει, it beseems	26
πνοη, wind, <i>f.</i>	13	πρεσβυς, old man, <i>m.</i> . . .	13
ποθεν, whence	12	πριν, before, formerly . . .	9
ποθος, desire, <i>m.</i>	11	προβατα, sheep, <i>n. pl.</i> . .	16
ποι, whither	24	προβοσκis, trunk, <i>f.</i> . . .	27
ποιεω, do, make	8	προδιδασκω, teach be- forehand	27
ποιητης, poet, <i>m.</i>	7	προς, to, in addition to . .	6
ποιμην, shepherd, <i>m.</i> . .	10	προσεθιζομαι, accustom oneself	16
ποιμνη, flock, <i>f.</i>	16	προσερχομαι, approach . .	11
ποιος, what sort of	14	προσευχομαι, pray to . . .	21
ποκη, wool, <i>f.</i>	11	προσηκει, it is fitting . . .	26
πολεμιος, hostile, enemy .	5		
πολεμος, war, <i>m.</i>	14		
πολις, city, <i>f.</i>	3		
πολιτεια, citizenship, <i>f.</i> .	19		
πολιτης, citizen, <i>m.</i> . . .	7		

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	CHAP.		CHAP.
προσηλυτης, newcomer		ῥητωρ, public speaker, <i>m.</i>	9
<i>m.</i>	8	ῥιπτω, hurl	10
προσθεν, before	11	ῥοδον, rose, <i>n.</i>	5
προσκυνεω, prostrate		ῥυομαι, deliver	21
oneself	8	Ῥωμη, Rome	27
προσπαιζω, play with	11	ῥωννυμι, strengthen	28
προστιθημι, put to	16		
προστρεχω, run to	12	Σ	
προσφερομαι, find	20	σαββατον, Sabbath, <i>n.</i>	8
προσωπον, face, <i>n.</i>	4	σαρξ, flesh, <i>f.</i>	9
προτερος, earlier	19	σαφηνιζω, explain	16
προτιθημι, put before	20	σαφης, dear, distinct	16
προτρεχω, outrun	11	σεαυτον, thyself (acc.)	8
προφητης, prophet, <i>m.</i>	7	Σειρην, Siren	3
πρωτος, first	6	σεληνη, moon, <i>f.</i>	8
πτερυξ, wing, <i>f.</i>	9	σελινον, parsley, <i>n.</i>	6
πυγμα, boxing, <i>f.</i>	20	σημα, mark, <i>n.</i>	10
πυθων, python, <i>m.</i>	3	σημειον, point, sign, <i>n.</i>	12, 21
πυλων, gate, <i>m.</i>	10	σημερον, today	21
πυνθανομαι, enquire,		σθενος, strength, <i>n.</i>	10
learn	22	σιγη, silence, <i>f.</i>	7
πυρ, fire, <i>n.</i>	9	Σινωπευς, of Sinope	24
πυρα, funeral pyre, <i>f.</i>	14	σιτος, wheat, <i>m.</i>	5
πωλεω, sell	25	σιωπαω, be silent	19
πως, how, somehow	12	σκαιος, left	16
		σκεδαννυμι, scatter	13
Ρ		σκελετον, skeleton, <i>n.</i>	3
ῥαδιουργεω, take it easy	16	σκελος, leg, <i>n.</i>	3
ῥαδιος, easy	19	σκευος, vessel, tool, <i>n.</i>	10
ῥαδιως, easily	10	σκηνη, tent, <i>f.</i>	3
ῥαστος, most easy	19	σκηπτρον, staff, <i>n.</i>	5
ῥαων, more easy	19	σκια, shadow, <i>f.</i>	7
ῥευμα, river, <i>n.</i>	10	σκιπων, staff, <i>m.</i>	23
ῥηγνυμι, break	25	σκιρταω, spring, leap	11
ῥημα, command, word	21	σκοπεω, inspect, con-	
ῥητεος, must be spoken	26	sider	25
ῥητορικη, rhetoric, <i>f.</i>	1	σκοτος, darkness, <i>m.</i>	16

	CHAP.		CHAP.
σκυθρωπος, scowling	. 14	συνοψις, synopsis, <i>f.</i>	. 3
σος, thy, thine . . .	. 15	συντιθημι, put together	. 16
σοφια, wisdom, <i>f.</i>	. 6	συριγξ, pipe, <i>f.</i>	. 9
σοφος, wise, clever	. 6	συρφετος, sweepings, <i>m.</i>	20
Σοφοκλης, Sophocles	. 19	συψελιον, bench, <i>n.</i>	. 23
σπειρω, saw . . .	. 24	σφαιρα, ball, globe, <i>f.</i>	. 7
σπενδω, pour a libation	. 25	σφαλλομαι, fail . . .	. 20
σπερμα, seed, <i>n.</i>	. 10	σφαλλω, trip up, cheat	. 25
σπλην, spleen, <i>m.</i>	. 3	σφεας, themselves . . .	. 23
σποδια, heap of ashes, <i>f.</i>	. 24	σφοδρα, very, exceed-	
σπουδαιος, earnest	. 19	ingly . . . . .	. 15
σπουδαζω, be in a hurry	. 22	σχετλιος, rash, stubborn	. 14
στασις, posture, revolt	. 27	σχημα, form, <i>n.</i>	. 10, 26
-στελλω, send forth . . .	. 25	σχολαστικος, learned	
Στεφανος, Stephen . . .	. 5	man, <i>m.</i>	. 22
στεφανος, garland, <i>m.</i>	. 20	σωζω, save, keep . . .	. 13
στιγμα, mark, prick, <i>n.</i>	. 3	Σωκρατης, Socrates . . .	. 13
στοα, porch, <i>f.</i>	. 12	σωμα, body, <i>n.</i>	. 10
στοιχειον, element, <i>n.</i>	. 21	σωφρονεω, be discreet	. 16
στολη, dress, robe, <i>f.</i>	. 3	σωφροσυνη, moderation,	
στομα, mouth, <i>n.</i>	. 10	<i>f.</i> . . . . .	. 3
στρατηγεω, be a general	. 20	σωφρων, moderate . . .	. 18
στρατηγος, general, <i>m.</i>	. 5		
στρατιωτης, soldier, <i>m.</i>	. 7	T	
στρεφω, twist, turn . . .	. 25	ταλαιπωρος, hard . . .	. 12
συ, thou, you . . . . .	. 8	ταλαντον, talent, <i>n.</i>	. 17
συγγενης, inborn, kin	. 18	ταλας, suffering, wretch-	
συγκοπη, cutting short, <i>f.</i>	. 3	ed . . . . .	. 18
συμφερω, agree with, suit	. 24	ταμιας, steward, <i>m.</i>	. 7
συμφιλεω, join in loving	. 26	Τανταλος, Tantalus . . .	. 28
συμφορα, event, <i>f.</i>	. 16	ταξις, rank, line, <i>f.</i>	. 13
συμφωνεω, be in harmony	. 12	ταρασσω, disturb . . .	. 15
συμφωνια, harmony, <i>f.</i>	. 18	Ταρσευς, of Tarsus . . .	. 23
συναγω, being together	. 24	ταυρος, bull, <i>m.</i>	. 5
συνειμι, be with . . . . .	. 17	ταυτη, in this way . . .	. 24
συνεχθω, join in hating	. 26	ταφος, tomb, burial, <i>m.</i>	. 5
συνθεσις, composition, <i>f.</i>	. 12	ταχιστα, soonest . . .	. 16
συνιημι, understand . . .	. 16		

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ταχυς, swift	18	το, neut. article, the	6
τε, and, both	15	τοδε, this, <i>n.</i>	6
τεγγω, melt, soften	15	τοι, mark you, indeed	16
τειχος, wall, <i>n.</i>	10	τοιγαρουν, therefore	14
τεκνον, child, <i>n.</i>	8	τοιοσδε, of such a kind	24
τελειος, complete	7	τοιουτος, of such a kind	11
τελεω, complete, pay	25	τοιχος, wall, <i>m.</i>	23
τελος, end, <i>n.</i> , at last	6, 14	τολμητης, daring man	22
τεμνω, cut	15	τοπικος, local	5
τεος, yours = σος	24	τοπος, place, <i>m.</i>	5
τερμα, end, <i>n.</i>	10	τοσοσδε, so great	24
τερψις, gladness, <i>f.</i>	13	τοσουτος, so great	17
τεταρτος, fourth	8	τοτε, then	24
τετρακις, four times	23	τραγωδια, tragedy, f.	7
τετρακισχιλιοι, four thou- sand	17	τρεις, three	22
τετραπαλαι, long, long ago	24	τρεπω, turn	25
τετταρακοντα, forty	23	τρεφω, nourish, rear	24
τετταρες, four	23	τρεχω, run	25
τεττιξ, cicada, <i>m.</i>	12	τριακοντα, thirty	23
τεχνη, skill, art, <i>f.</i>	7	τριακοσιοι, three hundred	23
τεως, for a while	11	τριηρης, galley, <i>f.</i>	13
τηδε, here	21	τρις, thrice	23
τηλε-, far off	7	τριτος, third	8
τηλεφωνη, voice from far, <i>f.</i>	3	τρομερος, trembling	23
τηλεφωνια, telephone, <i>f.</i>	7	τροπος, way, <i>m.</i>	5
τιθεις, placing	18	τροχιλος, sandpiper, <i>m.</i>	10
τιθημι, put	16	τυγχανω, happen, hit	25
τικτω, beget, bear	10	τυπτω, strike	4
τιμαω, honour	8	τυραννος, tyrant, <i>m.</i>	5
τιμωρομαι, punish	16	τυρος, cheese, <i>m.</i>	16
τινω, pay, requite	25	τυφλος, blind	10
τις, someone, anyone	24	τυχη, fortune, <i>f.</i>	21
τις; who?	24		
τιτρωσκω, wound	15		
τμηθεις, cut, severed	15		

Υ

υβρις, pride, violence, <i>f.</i>	3
υβριστος, insolent	11
υγιαινω, be in good health	23

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ὑγίεια, health, <i>f.</i>	7		
Ἵδρα, Hydra, <i>f.</i>	3	Φ	
ὑδρία, water-pot, <i>f.</i>	22	φαεινος, bright	13
ὑδωρ, water, <i>n.</i>	3	φαινολις, light-bringing .	13
ὑει, it rains	26	φαινομαι, appear	25
υἱος, son, <i>m.</i>	8	φαινω, show	14
ὑλακτεω, bark	15	φαλαγξ, phalanx, <i>f.</i> . . .	3
ὑλη, wood, <i>f.</i>	17	φαντασια, display, <i>f.</i> . . .	3
ὑμεις, you, <i>pl.</i>	24	φαος, light, <i>n.</i>	11
ὑμετερος, your	24	φαρμακον, drug, <i>n.</i>	5
ὑμνεω, sing of	22	φauλος, base, mean	18
ὑμνος, song, <i>m.</i>	5	φεγγος, light, <i>n.</i>	11
ὑπαγω, move, go one's way	21	φερομαι, win	14
ὑπαρχει, it belongs to . . .	26	φερω, bear	6
ὑπαικω, yield	26	φευ, alas!	3
ὑπερ, on behalf of	9	φευγω, flee, be exiled . . .	10
ὑπερεχω, protrude above .	17	φημη, speech, <i>f.</i>	16
ὑπηρετεω, serve	16	φημι, say	14
ὑπισχνεομαι, promise	14	φθανω, anticipate	25
ὑπνος, sleep, <i>m.</i>	5	φθειρω, destroy, corrupt .	18
ὑπο, by	5, 15	φθισις, decay, <i>f.</i>	3
ὑποδημα, sandal, <i>n.</i>	16	φθονερος, jealous	24
ὑποζυγιον, beast of bur- den, <i>n.</i>	8	φιλια, love, friendship, <i>f.</i>	7
ὑποθεσις, foundation, principle, <i>f.</i>	3	φιλιος, friendly	7
ὑποκριτης, interpreter, actor, <i>m.</i>	7	φιλιως, in a kindly way .	14
ὑπολαμβάνω, undertake . .	11	φιλομουσια, love of the Muses	11
ὑπονοστεω, sink to	20	φιλονεικος, contentious . .	20
ὑς, pig, <i>m. & f.</i>	10	φιλοπολις, patriotic	18
ὑστατος, last	19	φιλος, dear, loved	6
ὑστερος, latter	19	φιλοσοφια, philosophy, <i>f.</i>	1
ὑφαιρεω, take away sec- retly	27	φιλοτιμος, ambitious	20
ὑφαρπαζω, snatch away . .	15	φλεψ, vein, <i>f.</i>	9
ὑω, rain	11	φλοξ, flame, <i>f.</i>	9
		φοβεομαι, fear	28
		φοβος, fear, <i>m.</i>	5
		Φοιβη, Phoebe = Diana . . .	3
		φοινιξ, purple-red, <i>m.</i> . . .	3

	CHAP.		CHAP.
φονευς, murderer, <i>m.</i>	13	χειριστος, worst	19
φονευω, kill	8	χειρων, worse	19
φονος, murder, <i>m.</i>	26	χελιδων, swallow, <i>f.</i>	23
φορεω, bear constantly	28	χθων, earth, <i>f.</i>	10
φρην, heart, <i>f.</i>	10	χιλιοι, thousands	20
φρονεω, be minded, think	26	χιτων, tunic, <i>m.</i>	10
φρονιμος, wise	19	χιων, snow, <i>f.</i>	10
φροντις, thought, care <i>f.</i>	19	χλευασμος, scorn, <i>m.</i>	20
Φρυξ, Phrygian	28	Χλοη, Chloe	3
φυση, nature, <i>f.</i>	23	χολερα, cholera, <i>f.</i>	3
φυλακη, watching, guard,		χορευω, dance	8
<i>f.</i>	26	χορος, dance, <i>m.</i>	3
φυλαξ, guard	9	χραομαι, use	17
φυλασσομαι, be on one's		χρεωκοπεω, defraud	27
guard	4	χρη, it is necessary	26
φυλασσω, watch	8	χρημα, thing, matter, <i>n.</i>	9
φυσω, blow out	17	χρησμος, oracle, <i>m.</i>	19
φυσις, nature, <i>f.</i>	10	χρηστος, useful	7
φυω, beget, <i>n.</i>	16	Χριστος, Christ	1
φωνη, voice, <i>f.</i>	3	χρονικος, concerned with	
φως, light, <i>n.</i>	16	time	5
φωσφορος, bringing light	16	χρονος, time, <i>m.</i>	5

X

χαιρω, rejoice, bid fare-		χρωμα, colour, <i>n.</i>	10
well	21	χρωσ, skin, <i>m.</i>	16
χαος, chaos, <i>n.</i>	3	χωρα, place, space, <i>f.</i>	7
χαρακτηρ, mark, charac-		χωρεω, go, make room	
ter, <i>m.</i>	3	φοι	22
χαριεις, pleasing	17	χωριζω, separate	15
χαρις, thanks, delight, <i>f.</i>	9		
Χαρις, (pl.) Graces	23		
χασκω, gape	10		
χασμα, chasm, <i>n.</i>	10		
χειλος, lip, <i>n.</i>	10		
χειμων, winter, storm, <i>m.</i>	10		
χειρ, hand, <i>f.</i>	9		

Ψ

ψεγω, blame	16
ψευδης, false	8
ψευδομαρτυρεω, be false	
witness	8
ψευδος, falsehood, <i>n.</i>	10

	CHAP.		CHAP.
ψιλος, bare	I	ώθειω, push	25
ψοφεω, ring, sound	11	ΰιδειον, Odeon	I
ψοφος, sound, <i>m.</i>	26	ώκυς, swift	16
ψυχη, spirit, breath	3	ΰμεγα, Omega	6
ψυχοπομπος, escort of ghosts	15	ώμοι, Ah me!	15
ψυχος, cold, <i>n.</i>	16	ών, being (participle)	13
		ώνεομαι, buy	25
		ών, egg, <i>n.</i>	I
		ώρα, season, hour, <i>f.</i>	7
		ώς, as, when	9
		ώσπερ, just as	12
		ώστε, so that, as	11
		ώφελεω, help, benefit	26
ω			
ώ, O! (interjection)	4		
ώδε, thus	14		
ώδη, song, strain, <i>f.</i>	7		

KEYS

KEY TO EXERCISES. CHAPTER I

THE word seen by the rustic was Theseus, the title of the play, written probably with an ancient form of the Theta, not very different from the later form. Note the C form of the sigma :

⊗HCEYC

Eat a bit o' pie !

CHAPTER III

Exercise 1. Key to Greek Words

Hector	cinema	diagnosis	crisis	character
Daphne	drama	analysis	catastrophe	Nemesis
metropolis	climax	genesis	ambrosia	scene
Criterion	Daphne	psyche	anathema	acme
ambrosia	coma	dyspepsia	aphasia	pathos
nectar	thorax	zone	nectar	
orchestra	Hector	asbestos	stigma	
idea	phew phew	nectar	echo	

Exercise 2. Key to Greek Words

colon	dogma	stole	syncope	Chloe
miasma	ethos	pneumonia	delta	Lethe
antithesis	hubris	asthma	kudos	Cyclops
bathos	cosmos	phthisis	Hellas	Phœnix
phalanx	onyx	chaos	Penelope	S(e)iren
ibis	hypothesis	apotheosis	Dorothea	Acropolis
emphasis	canon	diploma	Zoe	
automaton	thermos	phantasia	Agatha	

Exercise 3

Early one morning, taking her *atlas*, *Daphne* wandered down to the *basis* of the *crater* to write the *synopsis* of her *thesis* on the *hydra* of the *Parthenon*. The *iris* and *anemone* and *aster* were in bloom, and she thought of all the *heroes* who had trod this *zone* before. With this *idea* in her "*nous*," over the water came a *chorus* as if from the *martyrs*. Suddenly to her great *dilemma* near the *horizon* what should she see but a *python*, a *panther*, a

lynx and a *bison* making their *exodus* from *Hades*. In her screams she burst her *larynx* and was taken with acute *paralysis* of the *spleen*. Hearing her cries, *Phæbe* hastened to offer her a *telephone*, but found she had succumbed already to the *bacteria* of *cholera*, leaving only an *isosceles skeleton* behind.

CHAPTER V

Key to Piece 1

Stephan was a young doctor who lived alone in an ancient house in the middle of the island. His brother George was a tyrant, and sat on an Olympic throne, but all the best of the people thought Stephan equal to a god, and worthy of a green crown.

He had a secret weapon (in the form of) a drug, hidden, against the law, in a river. When his brother was in a long sleep, Stephan told the pure and beautiful Daphne that he would give her a whole egg if she would be his messenger and run like the wind, and get the treasure which was hidden under a white stone.

Daphne began the work at once, but what should she see but a hostile bull with a face like a misanthropic general! But the image of the wicked animal frightened the good girl so much that she could not utter a word, but held up her evangelical hymn book in mid-air, which the animal swallowed thinking it was a gift of food.

Key to Piece 2

Hector was a plutocrat and grew prize chrysanthemums. He kept a pet hippopotamus and owned the Hippodrome theatre. As if this wasn't enough for one man, he studied orthodox theology, and what with walking among the rhododendrons brandishing a sceptre, declaiming topical epitaphs before the microphone, and calling upon the hierarchy to exorcise his bacteria, it was all too much for the poor creature, and he became an atheist and interested in polygamy. But after that it became worse, for he used to ride a cycle round the cenotaph, studying arithmetic and biology aloud and declaring that he was a mystical methodist. Then he tried cosmetics and strategy, contracted ophthalmia and chronic hydrophobia and turned a diabolical heliotrope colour.

Limerick

An author with fancy æsthetic
 Once developed ambitions cosmetic
 After agonies chronic
 And results embryonic
 His exit was truly pathetic.

KEY TO SENTENCES. CHAPTER VI

1. A big book (is) a big evil.
2. The unexamined life is no life for a man.
3. Man is a political animal.
4. A friend is a second self.
5. The life of the godless is a wretched one.
6. Time schools the wise.
7. Sleep is the healer of sickness.
8. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
9. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

Page 55. Lines from Greek Plays

1. Bad friends bear bad fruit.
2. Time is a cure for all inevitable evils.
3. Among barbarians all are slaves save one.

KEY TO SENTENCES. CHAPTER VII

1. The tongue is the cause of many evils.
2. Life is short, art long (*vita brevis, ars longa*).
3. The good friend is the healer of grief.
4. Silence is golden (*lit. : has many beautiful things*).
5. God is love, and he who remains in love remains in God, and God in him.
6. A bad woman is a treasure-house of ills.
7. Happiness is activity of the soul in accordance with its right functioning in the complete life.
8. The sea and a woman have the same temper (*lit. : is an equal thing in anger*).

KEY TO EXERCISE. CHAPTER VII

The Archbishop

It was the Archbishop's fault. If he hadn't started running a clinic, the children would never have developed a mania for geometry. Daphne was listening to a diatribe that Philip the poet was delivering at a late hour on history, in the course of which he said that the Archbishop was more like a machine than an ecclesiastic.

Of course the tyrant George, who was now more of a despot than ever, and becoming something of a kleptomaniac, added his remarks on the tragedy. He said the Archbishop had cardiac trouble through bringing nautical expressions into his sermons in the cathedral.

There had been an awful scene one Sunday, when, forgetting

his usual pomp of manner, he had produced a lyre and discoursed on it in a very technical way; and even then, he made no apology for his lapse. He then quarrelled with the poet who was somewhat of an athlete, and had written quite a good ode about diet, which really wasn't in his sphere at all.

This comedy was too much for Daphne, who being ephemeral and orthodox had an idea and married a critic of philosophy and finally took to hygiene and telephony.

KEY TO CHAPTER VIII

- (1) The black earth drinks (i.e. the rain),
 The trees drink it (absorb the moisture).
 The sea drinks the springs,
 The sun drinks the sea.
 The moon drinks the sun.
 Why do you quarrel with me, messmates,
 Myself too wishing to drink?

- (2) Exodus, XX.

I am the Lord your God, who led you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.

There shall not be for you other gods apart from me.

You shall not make for yourself an idol, nor yet a likeness of anything, (of) all the things that (are) in the heaven above, and that (are) in the earth beneath, and that (are) in the waters underneath the earth.

You shall not make obeisance to them, nor be a servant to them; for I am the Lord your God, a jealous God, referring the sins of fathers upon children, until the third and fourth generation, for those that hate me,

and shewing (lit. making) pity to thousands for those that love me, and those keeping my commandments.

You shall not take the name of the Lord your God for a vain purpose, for the Lord your God will not consider unspotted the one who takes his name for a vain purpose.

Remember the day of the Sabbath, to keep it holy.

For six days you shall work and do all your tasks,

But on the seventh day, (it is) Sabbath to the Lord your God. You shall not do on it any work, you and your son, and your daughter, your servant, and your maidservant, your ox, and your beast of burden, and any animal of yours, and the stranger that lives with you in your house.

For in six days the Lord made the heaven and the earth and the sea and all the things in them, and he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and he made it holy.

Honour your father and your mother so that it may be well

for you, and that you may become long-lived upon the good earth, which the Lord your God gives you.

You shall not commit adultery.

You shall not steal.

You shall not do murder.

You shall not give false evidence against your neighbour.

You shall not set your heart on your neighbour's wife. You shall not set your heart on your neighbour's house, nor his estate, nor his servant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his beast of burden, nor any animal of his, nor all the things that are your neighbour's.

KEY TO CHAPTER IX

1. Not every man can go to Corinth.

2. The Greeks are always children, and no Greek is an old man.

3. Old men are twice children.

4. He makes the elephant out of a fly.

5. Children are a mother's life-anchors.

6. All the earth is a grave of famous men.

7. Hand needs hand and foot foot.

8. Ye children of the Greeks, forward! Free your fatherland and free your children, wives, the temples of your paternal gods and the tombs of your ancestors. Now everything is at stake (lit.: the contest is on behalf of all).

9. Ye Greeks that have devised barbarous evils.

10. Philip, a father, laid here his twelve-year-old boy, his great hope, Nicoteles.

11. You are gazing at stars, my Star; would I were Heaven that I might look at you with many eyes!

12. Formerly you shone as the Eastern star among the living, but now having died you shine as Hesperus among the dead.

KEY TO CHAPTER X

1. Man is the measure of all things.

2. The sphinx had a woman's face, a lion's breast and tail, and a bird's wings.

3. *How to catch a crocodile.*

In the Nile are many crocodiles, for the Egyptians do not kill them, thinking them sacred. The nature of the crocodile is as follows:—

During the months of winter he eats nothing; but lays eggs on the ground and hatches them. For most part of the day he lives on land but spends all night in the river; for the water is hotter than the air and the dew.

The crocodile has the eyes of a pig and large teeth in proportion to its body. Alone of beasts it has no tongue, nor does

it move the lower jaw. It has also strong claws and a thick hide. In the water it is blind but in the air it sees keenly. The other birds and beasts fly from it, but the sand-piper is at peace with it. When the crocodile is in the water, it has its mouth full of leeches, but when it comes out on to the land from the water, then it opens its mouth. Thereupon the sand-piper entering its mouth swallows the leeches, and the crocodile does not harm it.

There are many and all sorts of ways of catching crocodiles, but I write only of this way. The hunter puts a pig's chine as a bait on a hook and throws it into the middle of the river, while he himself having on the bank of the river a live pig beats it. The crocodile hears the pig's cries and dashes after it, and when it reaches the chine swallows it. Then the hunter drags it ashore. Thereupon he first smears its eyes with mud, and having done this he easily kills it.

KEY TO CHAPTER XI

Æsop.

Dog and Master

(1) A certain man once had a Maltese dog and an ass. And he always used to play with the dog. And if ever he had dinner out, he used to bring something (home) for it and throw it before the dog as it approached. And the ass grew jealous, so that he himself ran forward as well. And while skipping about he kicked his master. And the latter became angry and gave orders to beat it (lit. : beating it) and take it to the mill, and tie it up to this.

Dog and Shadow

(2) A dog who was carrying meat was crossing a river. And when he saw his own shadow on the water he supposed it to be another dog holding meat. Accordingly he threw away his own meat and started forward to grab the other's. So that he lost both. For the one did not exist, and the other was being swept down by the stream.

Strabo.

"Caller Herring"

Iasos lies on an island, lying close to the mainland. And it has a harbour, and for the inhabitants the greatest part of their livelihood comes from the sea. In fact, they invent stories of the following kind against it. Once upon a time a singer was playing the lyre, giving a recital. And for a while all listened to him, but when the bell rang for the fish-market, they abandoned him and went off for the fish, except one very deaf man. So the singer approaching him said, "Sir, I feel great gratitude towards you for the honour you do me and for your appreciation

of music. For the others, as soon as they heard the bell were off and away." "What's that you say?" said he. "Has the bell gone already?" Upon the other saying (that it had), "Good for you!" he said, and he got up and went off himself as well.

KEY TO CHAPTER XII

Theophrastus.

Rumour-mongering

Rumour-mongering is the putting together of false stories and events just as the rumour-monger feels inclined. The rumour-monger is the kind of person who upon meeting his friend, immediately dropping the wonted expression on his face, and breaking into a smile, asks "Where are you from?" and "How is it with you?" and "Have you any news to tell me about this?" and not allowing you to reply he says, "What's that you say? Haven't you heard anything? I'm going to give you a feast of the latest stories." And he has either some soldier or the servant of Asteios the bandsman, or Lycon the contractor, who has just come from the battle itself. "I have heard it from him," he says. Now the references for his stories are such that no-one can lay hands on them. He says that these tell him that Polyperchon and the king have won the day and that they have taken Cassander prisoner. And when someone says "Do you believe that?" he replies "The thing has happened. Everybody in the city is shouting it, and they agree. The story is gaining ground. All say the same about the battle. It has been a shocking mess. A sure sign for me is the faces of those in affairs. I observe the faces of them all have changed. I have also heard on the side that with them in hiding in their house is a certain person who has been there now for five days, having come from Macedonia, who knows all of this. But you yourself must be the only one to know." And he has run up to everybody in the city saying that.

I have marvelled at such people, whatever they mean by their rumour-mongering. For not only do they tell falsehoods, but they actually invent things that bring them no profit. Many a time some of them by causing crowds at the baths have lost their cloaks, and others in the Portico, while winning (imaginary) land-battles and sea-engagements, have let lawsuits go against them in default of their appearance. Indeed theirs is an exceedingly hard life.

The Cicada.

Tettix

What a happy little tettix!
Like a monarch on a treetop

You imbibe a little dewdrop,
 And indulge in operatics.
 You are lord of all the manor,
 Of the things howe'er so many
 Seen in field, or grown in spinney;
 And we mortals give you honour,
 Sweet fore-runner of the reaping,
 And the darling of the Muses,
 Whom himself Apollo prizes,
 Whom he gave a treble piping.
 Whom old age will never wither,
 Son of Earth, and sage musician,
 Body void of blood and passion,
 Why, you're all but God's own brother!

T. W. M.

KEY TO CHAPTER XIII

1. A city consists of men, not walls or ships empty of men.
2. The ignorant move about in life as it were in the sea and in the night.
3. Parents and teachers are deserving of respect.
4. Revealing time brings everything to light.
5. A man washing his head lost his hair (itself), and though he was (lit.—being) very shaggy he became all of him an egg.
6. Terrible is the might of sea waves and terrible the blasts of rivers and hot fire, and terrible is poverty, and terrible ten thousand other ills, but nothing is such a terrible evil as a woman.
7. Man saves man and city city.
8. Every country is a fatherland to a noble man.
9. Evening, thou bringest everything that bright dawn scattered. Thou bringest the sheep, thou bringest the goat, thou bringest the child back to its mother.
10. The stars around the lovely moon hide away their bright light (lit.—form) when the moon at her fullest shines over the whole earth.

KEY TO CHAPTER XIV

The Wrath of Achilles.—I

For ten years the Achæans fought around Troy. And already in the tenth year they had neither forced their way into the city, nor subdued the Trojans. For others and Hector always kept them off. And in other respects too the affairs of the Achæans were going badly. For Agamemnon and Achilles, being leaders of the Achæans, nevertheless had a difference with each other about a certain maiden. And how this happened you will hear at once.

Chryses, the priest of Apollo, whose daughter Agamemnon had won as spoil, when he wishes to retrieve his maiden, plans thus. "I myself shall go to the Achæans, bearing many beautiful gifts. If they (shall) receive my gifts I shall assuredly ransom the girl. But if again they do not free her, thou, O Apollo, for thus he besought the god, wilt punish them."

O stubborn Achæans! Why did you not receive the old man amicably? For you shamefully thrust him forth. Most of all, you, O Agamemnon, with what words did you make reply to the old man? For you appeared scowling in countenance, and said as follows—"Are you not ashamed, old man, to say such things? For we Achæans do not fight fruitlessly. If we win any girl in fight, we never send her away from us."

"But neither did I wish," answered the old man, "to get her without ransom. And for this reason I prepared these presents." "See that we don't catch you again near the ships," said Agamemnon. "For now you wail, but then you will never stop wailing. Such evil things will you suffer."

When, Apollo, thou heardest this, thou wert assuredly enraged and didst promise to punish the Achæans.

KEY TO CHAPTER XIV

The Wrath of Achilles.—II

Apollo was so angry with the Achæans that coming out by night he slew many. And many were the pyres of those being burnt from time to time. And at last Achilles said, "We shall never escape from death unless we ask the god by means of some seer why he reproaches us. Then Calchas (for he was a seer) prophesied thus—

"You indeed, O Agamemnon, neither received the gifts nor freed the daughter of the priest. Therefore you will not ward off the plague. But if you (shall) send her away from you, all will be well immediately."

Agamemnon was accordingly vexed and answered, "Since you all beseech me, I will dismiss the daughter of the old man, but the daughter of Brises, the maiden of Achilles, I will take instead of her. For otherwise I alone of the Achæans will not have the prize which I won in battle." In answer to this Achilles, showing equal wrath, said, "Will you take away from me my maiden? But I tell you this. We did not accompany you to Troy because of your enemies but because of booty, so that if you take away this girl I no longer wish to fight on your behalf. And you will suffer many afflictions, but I shall refrain from the war."

And in this way, according to Homer, began the wrath of Achilles.

KEY TO CHAPTER XV

Orpheus and Eurydice.—I

And there was once a certain minstrel, by name Orpheus, who played so well on the lyre, that all the animals and the trees and in fact the mountains followed him marvelling. And the wife of this man, while she wanders in the garden, is bitten by a snake. And when the wound is not healed, at last she dies. And she is led by Hermes, the escort of souls, to the house of Hades. And Orpheus bewailed her in such words—

“ Ah, me ! Why, Eurydice, were you bitten thus by a snake ? Why were you snatched from me ? Would that I too had been wounded with you, if in fact it is possible for snakes to bite twice. But as it is, I am made exceedingly heavy by grief for you. And I have such grief as I shall never be rid of.”

And at last he planned himself to go down to the house of Hades. “ For Eurydice,” he says, “ will be freed by my lyre. And the other gods below and Pluto will be charmed by my lays.” Which in fact actually happened. For in a short while the dead were forced to listen, and the dog Cerberus refrained from howling.

Orpheus and Eurydice.—II

And at last Pluto said this: “ We too are melted by your grief. Therefore you will take your wife. But if you (shall) look at your wife on the way up, she will be taken away again from you.” And Orpheus was pleased at these words, and they went out, he in front playing the lyre, and she following behind.

Ah, foolish men ! Will you always be conquered by Love ? So too Orpheus at the very exit did not restrain himself, but in yearning for his wife looked round. And she was immediately spirited away.

And in this way Orpheus was again separated from his wife. And hearing it the young men of the Thracians said, “ Not indeed shall you alone be parted from your wife. For we wish to share your grief with you. And our wives shall be left at home.”

With regard to this the women grew angry saying—“ Is it not scandalous if because of some minstrel we are to be deprived for ever of our husbands ? ” Accordingly they rushed at Orpheus and tore his limbs asunder. And his head was thrown into the river. And lo ! as it was being borne down the river the severed head kept singing with a voice that was very beautiful.

Love Among the Roses.

Love once upon a time failed to see a bee sleeping among the roses, but was stung. And being bitten in the finger of his hand cried aloud. And running and spreading wide his wings to

lovely Cythera, he said, "Mother, I am ruined. I am ruined and am dying. A tiny winged serpent has smitten me, whom the farmers call a bee. And she said, "If the sting of the bee hurts, how much do you think they suffer, Love, whom you hit (with your arrows)."

KEY TO CHAPTER XVI

The Good Shepherd.

I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep.

The hireling and he who is not a shepherd, whose own sheep they are not, sees the wolf coming, and lets go his sheep and flees.

And the wolf seizes them and scatters the sheep. And the hireling flees, because he is a hireling, and he has no concern for the sheep.

I am the good shepherd. And I know my (sheep), and am known by my (sheep), just as the father knows me and I know the father, and I lay down my life for the sheep.

And other sheep I have which are not from this fold. And those I must lead, and they will hear my voice, and there shall be one flock, one shepherd. Therefore my father loves me, because I lay down my life in order that I may receive it again.

No-one takes away my life from me, but of myself I lay it down. I have power to lay it down, and I have power again to receive it. This commandment I received from my father.

Literary Fragments

1. He understood many works, but he understood them all badly.

2. They say that Justice is the daughter of Time, and reveals which of us is base or not.

3. Noble birth offers a large hope that they will rule the earth.

4. The Cyprian (Venus) is a friend of the dark, but the light brings the necessity to be sober.

5. This swiftness and nimbleness of mind full oft brings mortals to disaster.

6. By delaying and allowing time to a malady rather than by cutting the flesh, the doctor has wrought a cure ere now.

7. Fame reveals the good man even in earth's darkest place.

8. Not even the War god resists Necessity.

9. Whoever lumping all women together in a class reproaches them in his words is a fool and no wise man. For there being many women, one you will find wicked, and another like this one, possessed of a noble spirit.

Spartan Education

However, I want to explain the Education of others and of the Spartans. For others, as soon as the children understand what is said to them, immediately they set servants over them as tutors, and immediately send them to schoolmasters' houses, to learn their letters, and literature, and exercises in the gymnasium. And in addition to this they soften their children's feet with sandals, and pamper their bodies with changes of clothing. And again they consider their belly the index of their food requirements. But Lycurgus, instead of each man privately appointing slaves as tutors, appointed a man to rule those from whom the highest appointments are made, who in fact is called a boy-trainer. And this man was appointed with power to assemble the boys, and if anyone slacks to punish him vigorously. And further Lycurgus provided for him out of the youths' class whippers to punish the boys. Again, instead of softening their feet with sandals, he always made it his aim to strengthen them by (their) going barefoot. And instead of being pampered with clothes, he thought to accustom them to one garment throughout the year, as thus better preparing them against cold and heat. Again, he gave orders to provide just so much food that they were never made heavy with satiety, but that they should not be without experience of going short. But in order that they might not be too pinched by hunger, he did not give them leave to partake of delicacies without trouble to themselves, but told them to steal some things, thus helping out their hunger. Now someone will say, "Why indeed, if he thought stealing good, did he inflict many blows on him who was caught?" Because, I say, in respect of other things also that men teach, they punish one who does not serve efficiently. They too, then, punish those who are caught, as stealing inefficiently. And though he reckoned it a fine achievement to steal as many cheeses as possible from Artemis Orthia, thereupon he ordered others to whip those (who did). For it is better, as they say, enduring pain for a short time, to enjoy being honoured for a long time.

KEY TO CHAPTER XVII

A Bright Idea

And when they departed to their quarters, the others busied themselves about the food, but the generals and captains met together. And then there was great perplexity. For on one side were mountains, exceedingly high, and on the other side the river so great in depth that not even the spears of those who were testing the depth protruded (from the water).

And while they were in this perplexity a certain man of Rhodes

coming up said, "I am willing, gentlemen, to convey you across by companies of four thousand hoplites. But first you must provide me with what I require, and must pay me a talent as reward." And when he was asked what he required he said, "I shall require two thousand skins. And I observe many sheep and goats and oxen and asses which if they were skinned and blown up would easily afford a transit. And I shall further require the ropes which you use round your pack-mules. With these ropes tying the skins to one another, mooring each skin, by attaching stones thereto and letting them go like anchors into the water, taking the skins across and attaching them from both banks, I shall put wood on top and cover with earth. That you will not sink you will be well assured straight away. For every skin will keep two men from sinking. And the wood and the earth will keep them from slipping. When they heard this the generals thought the idea a pleasing one but its performance impossible. For there were those there to stop them from crossing (in the shape of) numerous cavalry who were likely immediately to stop those at the head from doing this.

KEY TO CHAPTER XVIII

1. All men are relations of the fortunate.
2. Short is the delight of wicked pleasure.
3. He who is ignorant of letters has eyes but sees not (lit.: seeing does not see).
4. The wise learn many things from their enemies.
5. "Evil communications corrupt good manners."
6. If the gods do anything base, they are not gods.
7. When God wills, all things are possible.
8. This disease is somehow in tyranny, not to trust one's friends.
9. The great city is a great desolation.
10. The body is mortal but the soul immortal.
11. Friendship dances round the world proclaiming to all of us to awake to the praises of a happy life.
12. We are all by nature made in the same way in everything, both foreigners and Greeks.
13. NEW HOPES. We have now in our hands the full text of the agreement between the representatives of the Greek Government and the delegation of E.A.M. and E.L.A.S.

KEY TO CHAPTER XIX

1. It is better to be silent than to talk in vain.
2. Nothing is more disgraceful than to tell lies.
3. No law has greater power than necessity.

4. Second thoughts are somehow wiser.
5. The man (lit. : he of mortals) who does most things makes the most mistakes.
6. Œdipus was at first a happy man; then he became the most miserable of men.
7. Every uneducated man is wisest when he keeps quiet, and concealing his words as if they were a most shameful disaster.
8. One man is worse, another better at each work; but no man himself is wise in everything.
9. There was an oracle of Apollo in Delphi—Sophocles is wise and Euripides wiser, but Socrates is wisest of all men.
10. Half is more than the whole, as Hesiod says.
11. Water (is) best, as Pindar says.
12. It is a most terrible thing for the worse to rule the better.
13. The last error shall be worse than the first.
14. If you are a slave with a free spirit, you won't be a slave (lit. : be a slave freely; you won't be a slave).
15. The city which gets the fairest constitution in the quickest and best way will continue most blessed.

KEY TO CHAPTER XX

Pot-hunter and Pooh-Bah

Nor again do we approve of the excessive ambition and competitive spirit of Theagenes. For he not only won the whole round but also many contests not only in the Pancratium, but also in boxing and the long-distance race. And at last, when he was eating the "hero-feast" of some funeral games celebration, when a portion had been placed before everybody according to the custom, he leaping up performed a whole Pancratium. And thus he showed that he claimed himself alone to be a winner, and did not allow anybody else to conquer if he were present. By this means he amassed one thousand two hundred garlands, of which we consider the majority to be rubbish. In no way different from these, therefore, are those who strip for every political venture, but they quickly render themselves open to criticism by the many, and they become odious. For if one of such people succeed, he becomes envied, but if again he fail, the object of malicious glee. And that which was considered remarkable at the beginning of their term of office ends up by being abused and ridiculed. Of such a kind is—

"Metiochus is general, and Metiochus looks after roads,
Metiochus inspects the bread, and Metiochus the barley-meal,
Metiochus looks to all things, Metiochus will rue the day."

This man was one of Pericles' friends, who used the power he derived from him unpopularity and excessively. The politician

should find the people loving him, and if he is not present he should leave in them a yearning after him.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXI

1. Hope and Fortune, a long farewell. I have found the haven. There is nothing between you and me. Make a mock of those after me.

2. Give me somewhere to stand and I will move the world.

3. Shift a little away from the sunlight.

4. Remember that you have received a favour, and forget that you have granted one.

5. Be sober, and remember to credit nothing.

6. Let no-one enter without a knowledge of geometry.

7. Know thyself.

8. When I am dead, let earth be confounded with fire. In no way does it concern me, for my estate is well.

9. Put you on the full armour of God.

10. Stranger, tell the Spartans that we lie here in obedience to their ordinances. A familiar translation is—

Go, tell the Spartans, thou that passest by,
That here obedient to their laws we lie.

11. "Jesus, have mercy on me!"

"Take heart, awaken."

"Go along; your faith has saved you."

12. Pray, then, in this way. Our father in heaven, may your name be kept holy, may your kingdom come, may your will be brought to pass, as in heaven so also on earth. Give us today our bread for the coming day, and forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors; and do not bring us into temptation, but deliver us from evil (or "the evil one").

Euclid.—Elements I. 15

If two straight lines intersect one another they make the vertically opposite angles equal to one another.

For let two lines AB , CD intersect one another at the point E . I say that the angle AEC is equal to the angle DEB , and the angle CEB to AED .

For since the line AE stands on the line CD , making the angles CEA , AED , then the angles CEA , AED are equal to two right (angles). Again, since the line DE stands on the line AB , making the angles AED , DEB , then the angles AED , DEB are equal to two right (angles). But the angles CEA , AED also were shown (to be) equal to two right (angles). Then the angles CEA , AED are equal to the angles AED , DEB . Let the common angle AED be taken away. Then the remaining angle CEA is

equal to the remaining angle BED . Similarly of course it will be shown that the angles CEB , DEA are equal.

If then two straight lines intersect one another, they make the vertically opposite angles equal to one another. Which it was necessary to show.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXII

Exercise 2

1. (a) It is not possible to step into the same river twice.
(b) Different waters flow over those who step into the same river.
2. Thought is the converse of the soul with itself without speech.
3. (a) (They are) both daring beyond their strength, and adventurous beyond their judgment, and hopeful in dangers.
(b) (For I tell you) their memory never grows old, their honour is envied by all men; they (lit. : who) are mourned as mortal on account of their nature, but they are sung of as immortal on account of their bravery.
4. A certain learned man, wishing to cross a river, got on to a boat sitting on a horse. When someone asked him for what purpose he was on a horse, he said that he was in a hurry.
5. There was a man sent from God (his name John). This man came for a witness in order that he might witness about the Light, that all men might believe through Him. . . . John witnesses about Him saying, "He who comes behind me is in front of me." . . . These things happened in Bethabara beyond the Jordan. . . . And on the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee and the mother of Jesus was there. . . . And there were six water jars of stone lying there for the purification of the Jews (each) holding (lit. : having room for) two or three 'measures.' . . . After this He went to Capernaum and the disciples with Him.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXIII

1. (First) to be healthy is best for a mortal man, and second to be beautiful in nature, and third to be rich without deceit, and fourth to be young with one's friends.
2. Here I lie, Dionysius, of sixty years, a man of Tarsus, unmarried. Would that my father had not (married) either!
3. Hail, seven pupils of the lecturer Aristeides, four walls and three benches!
4. One swallow does not make a spring.

5. Twelve is twice six, three times four, six times two, four times three.

6. A RIDDLE. The Graces were carrying baskets of apples and in each there was an equal number. The nine Muses met them and asked them for some apples. The Graces thereupon gave each an equal number. And then the nine (Muses) and the three (Graces) had equal. Tell me how many they gave, and how all had an equal number.

Answer: (a) 12, (b) 1, (c) 3.

Answer to second riddle: ὄνυξ (ωνξ).

7. For this reason, said Zeno, we have two ears and one mouth, that we may hear more and speak less.

8. I, Callicratea, having borne twenty-nine children, did not see the death of either one boy or one girl. But I passed 105 years without supporting my trembling hand on a staff.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXIV

Exercise I

1. This is life, not to live only for oneself.
2. Know yourself.
3. The jealous man becomes an enemy to himself.
4. There is not a man who is fortunate in everything.
5. They do not sow nor reap nor gather into barns, and your Father in Heaven looks after them. Are you not much more different from them?
6. A certain man, aiming at a dog with a stone, then missed it and hit his mother-in-law. "Not such a bad shot," said he.
7. Sophocles said that he himself made his characters as they needed to be, but Euripides as they were.
8. It is not possible for a man (lit. : this man) who has made a profit out of the same opportunities as his country's enemies to be patriotic (lit. : loyal to his country).
9. A. Tell me, dog, over the tomb of what man do you stand on guard? (lit. : guard standing).
 B. (Do you mean) the dog's tomb?
 A. Who was this dog man?
 B. Diogenes.
 A. Tell me his family.
 B. From Sinope.
 A. (Do you mean) the one who lived in a tub?
 B. Yes, and now having died he has the stars as his home.
10. A man because he found gold, left behind a halter; but the other man, because he didn't find the gold which he had left, put on the halter which he found.

Exercise 3

On a Sailor's Grave

1. I am the tomb of a shipwrecked man. But do you sail on. For when we died the other ships continued their sea journey.

A Dead Friend

2. Someone mentioned your death, Heracleitus, and brought me to tears and I remembered how often we both had let the sun sink in our conversation; but you, I suppose, my friend from Halicarnassus, are four-times-long-ago dust, but your night-ingales live on, on which Hades who snatches everything will never lay a hand.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXVI

1. For it is not easy to resist the just.
2. A time to love, a time to wed, a time to have done.
3. I was not born to join in hating but to join in loving.
4. To feed many bodies and rear many houses is the readiest road to poverty.
5. Being cast into prison once lazy Marcus, of his own free will, being too idle to come out, confessed to murder.
6. Some people say, Nicylla, that you dye your hair, which you bought in all its blackness from the market.
7. We old men are nothing else but noise and show, and we creep like imitations of dreams. Intelligence is not in us, but we think we are wise.
8. Who, after carving Love, placed him by the fountains, thinking that he would stop this fire with water?
9. Who knows if life is death, and death is considered life in the world below?

Verbal adjectives.

(a) The quality of Fortune is obscure, whither it will go forward, and it is not capable of being taught, and is not captured by any art.

(b) Evil men when successful are intolerable.

(a) We must not enslave the intelligent to the ill-disposed.

(b) Wherever the argument like a breeze takes us, that way must we go.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXVII

Sagacious Elephants

1. In Rome not long ago, when many elephants were being trained beforehand to adopt certain difficult postures, and wheel through complicated movements, one, the dullest, being reproached on each occasion and frequently punished, was seen

by night of his own accord rehearsing his lessons by the light of the moon and practising them.

2. In Syria formerly, when an elephant was being brought up at home, the keeper who brought its measure of grain abstracted and embezzled a half share every day. But when, upon the master once being present and watching, the keeper put the whole measure before the elephant, looking earnestly at it and drawing its trunk through the barley, it divided it in two and separated off its portion, as nearly in words as possible condemning the villainy of the keeper.

KEY TO CHAPTER XXVIII

1. Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die.

2. Dogs bite their enemies, but I my friends, in order to save them.

3. Don't envy the man who seems to be happy until you see that he has died.

4. Don't judge lest you be judged.

5. O son, may you be more lucky than your father but in other things like him; and then you would not be a bad man.

6. Tell Mardonius that the Athenians say that, as long as the sun goes the same way as now, we will never submit to Xerxes.

7. The daughter of Tantalus once stood as a stone in the hills of Phrygia, and the child of Pandion once flew away as a swallow bird. But may I be a mirror that you may always look at me; may I be a garment that you may always wear me; water I should like to be that I may wash your skin; may I be perfume that I may anoint you.

8. Theon to Theon, his father—Greetings,

You did a fine thing when you didn't take me with you to town! If you are not willing to take me with you to Alexandria, I shall never, never write you a letter again, or speak to you, or say "Good morning" to you (lit. : wish you good health). If you go to Alexandria, I shall never, never take your hand or welcome you again for the rest (of my life). If you refuse to take me, that's that!

Even my mother said to Archelaus, "He thoroughly upsets me. Take him away!"

You did a nice thing when you sent me a present of big beans! Yes, they took me in all right at home on the day that you sailed.

Well, please send for me, I beg you. If you don't send for me, I won't eat, I won't drink. There!

Goodbye (lit. : I pray for your health).

9. Dear Pan and all the other gods who (dwell) here,

Grant to me to be beautiful (in my soul) within; that all the things that I have outside may be in harmony with the inner man (lit. : things inside). And may I regard the wise man as rich, and may there be to me only the amount of wealth (lit. : gold) which the healthy-minded man can bear or possess.