

Language Reference Book for *Reading Greek*, Sections 1-9

*Originally prepared for Open University students by James Robson and Jeremy Taylor,
with the help of the Reading Classical Greek: Language and Literature module team*

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Introduction

This Language Reference Book is aimed at anyone learning classical Greek using the Cambridge University Press *Reading Greek* textbooks. The primary aim of this book is to set out in clear and legible form the tables of verbs, nouns and adjectives met in *Reading Greek* Sections 1-9. It also provides summaries of key grammatical concepts and aims to answer some of the specific, more complex, questions occasionally raised by students. In addition, it contains a list of all the learning vocabulary met in *Reading Greek* Sections 1-9.

As you learn the language, you are advised to use the *Reading Greek* volumes (*Grammar and Exercises*, abbreviated here to *G&E*, and *Text and Vocabulary*) as your first port of call. You can then use this book as a point of reference in which all the tables of grammar and vocabulary relevant to your study are collected in one place. You may also wish to use this book in the following ways: to see tables of grammatical forms laid out clearly, to expand on a point of grammar you have already begun to master, or to help in your revision in the later stages of your study. However you use the book, we hope that you will find it helpful.

Please note that some of the information in this Language Reference Book has been included for reference only: that is to say, it is material which is **not covered** in Sections 1-9 of *Reading Greek*, but included for interest or the sake of completeness (e.g. irregular aorist and future forms of verbs met in the Learning Vocabulary).

This additional material is labelled **for information** only. When noun-, adjective- and verb-forms or other vocabulary not met in *Reading Greek* Sections 1-9 appear, these items are also marked with an **asterisk** (*).

A note on accents. The acute (´) circumflex (~) and grave (`) accents have been included in the tables laid out in this booklet. It is not always considered necessary for learners to reproduce these accents when writing Greek (the exception being the rare occasions when the presence or absence of an acute accent is decisive for the sense of a word, e.g. τίς, *who?* and τις, *someone*). Please bear in mind, however, that you should always aim to reproduce the rough breathing (ρ), smooth breathing (ϱ) and iota subscript (ϣ).

Finally, the decision has been taken not to provide 'meanings' for most of the verb forms listed in the tables in this book. This is for the sake of space, practicality, and to discourage the notion that there is one 'right' way of translating a given verb form.

1 Letters and sounds

The alphabet

The following table provides a pronunciation guide for each letter of the Greek alphabet, along with examples of words starting with that letter. (Note that some of the pronunciations suggested here differ slightly from those recommended in *Reading Greek*.)

Letter	Name	Vowel or consonant	Sound	Example words
A α	alpha	v.	a as in 'cap' or 'rather'	ἀκούω, <i>I hear</i> ; ἄνθρωπος, <i>man</i>
B β	beta	c.	b	βαίνω, <i>I go</i> ; βάρβαρος, <i>barbarian</i>
Γ γ	gamma	c.	g as in 'get'	γεωργός, <i>farmer</i> ; γῆ, <i>land</i>
Δ δ	delta	c.	d	δεσπότης, <i>master</i> ; δεῦρο, <i>here</i>
Ε ε	epsilon	v.	short e as in 'jet'	ἐλεύθερος, <i>free</i> ; ἐν, <i>in</i>
Ζ ζ	zeta	c.	z as in 'zebra'; sd as in 'wisdom'	Ζεὺς, <i>Zeus</i> ; ζητέω, <i>I look for</i>
Η η	eta	v.	ē as in 'air'	ἤδη, <i>already</i> ; ἡδέως, <i>sweetly</i>
Θ θ	theta	c.	th as in 'thin'	θάλαττα, <i>sea</i> ; θεά, <i>goddess</i>
Ι ι	iota	v.	i as in 'sin' or 'seed'	ἴσως, <i>perhaps</i> ; ἵππος, <i>horse</i>
Κ κ	kappa	c.	k	καί, <i>and</i> ; καλός, <i>beautiful</i>
Λ λ	lambda	c.	l	λέγω, <i>I say</i> ; λόγος, <i>story</i>
Μ μ	mu	c.	m	μένω, <i>I wait</i> ; μῶρος, <i>stupid</i>
Ν ν	nu	c.	n	ναί, <i>yes</i> ; ναύτης, <i>sailor</i>
Ξ ξ	xi	c.	x as in 'box'	ξένος, <i>foreigner</i> ; ξύλον, <i>wood</i>
Ο ο	omicron	v.	o as in 'box'	ὀρθός, <i>straight</i> ; ὀράω, <i>I see</i>
Π π	pi	c.	p	περί, <i>about</i> ; ποιέω, <i>I make, do</i>
Ρ ρ	rho	c.	r	ρίπτω, <i>I throw</i> ; ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i>
Σ σ ς ¹	sigma	c.	s	σαφῶς, <i>clearly</i> ; σῶος, <i>safe</i>
Τ τ	tau	c.	t	τέχνη, <i>skill</i> ; τίς, <i>who?</i>
Υ υ	upsilon	v.	oo as in 'shoe' (or, better, as in French 'lune' or German 'Müller')	ὑβρις, <i>aggression</i> ; ὑμεῖς, <i>you (pl.)</i>
Φ φ	phi	c.	ph/f as in 'feel'	φεύγω, <i>I flee</i> ; φίλος, <i>friend</i>
Χ χ	khi	c.	kh as in 'loch'	χωρέω, <i>I go</i> ; χρηστός, <i>fine</i>
Ψ ψ	psi	c.	ps	ψεудῶς, <i>falsely</i> ; ψυχή, <i>soul</i>
Ω ω	omega	v.	long o as in 'bought'	ὢν, <i>being</i> ; ὥσπερ, <i>like</i>

¹ σ and ς are distinguished by their position in a word. If the letter comes at the beginning or within a word, σ form is used; if it comes at the end of a word, ς is used – e.g. στάσις.

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels pronounced as one sound (like the letters ‘ou’ in the word ‘pronounced’). The Greek diphthongs are set out below.

Diphthong	Sound	Example words
αι	as in ‘ <u>h</u> igh’	αἰτία, <i>reason</i> ; βαίνω, <i>I go</i>
αυ	as in ‘ <u>n</u> ow’	αὔθις, <i>again</i> ; ναύτης, <i>sailor</i>
ει	as in ‘fian <u>c</u> ée’	εἰς, <i>into</i> ; ὕμεῖς, <i>you (pl.)</i>
ευ	(pronounce both elements separately, starting with ‘e’, as in ‘be <u>d</u> ’, and ending with ‘ou’, as in ‘sh <u>ou</u> ld’)	εὐχή, <i>prayer</i> ; δεῦρο, <i>here</i>
ηυ	like ευ, but with the first part longer	ἦϋρον, <i>I found</i>
οι	as in ‘b <u>o</u> y’	οἶδα, <i>I know</i> ; ποιέω, <i>I make, do</i>
ου	as in ‘ <u>to</u> o’	οὐδέν, <i>nothing</i> ; ἀκούω, <i>I hear</i>
υι	like in French ‘ <u>h</u> uit’	υἱός, <i>son</i>

Consonantal combinations with γ (gamma)

γ combines with γ, κ, ξ and χ to produce an ‘n’ sound.

γ + consonant	Sound
γγ	‘ng’ as in ἄγγελος, angelos, <i>messenger</i> (pronounced like ‘ng’ in anger)
γκ	‘nk’ as in ἄγκυρα, ankura, <i>anchor</i>
γξ	‘nx’ as in σφίγξ, sphinx

Iota subscript

Iota (ι) after a lower case η (eta) or ω (omega) is written underneath the letter – η, ω. It is also written thus if it follows a long α (alpha) – α (i.e. when alpha is pronounced like the ‘a’ in ‘father’ rather than ‘cap’). This represents the trace of an original iota sound attached to some words, which eventually became so weak that it was retained only in the spelling; for example:

ἐν τῇ γῇ, *on the land*

λέγω τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, *I speak to the man*

ὁρᾷ, *he sees*.

Breathings

Every word beginning with a vowel (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω) or a rho (ρ) has a mark above it called a ‘breathing’. A ‘rough’ breathing (᾿) indicates that the word is pronounced with an initial ‘h’ sound, whereas a ‘smooth’ breathing (᾿) indicates the absence of an ‘h’ sound. Thus:

ἡδέως, *sweetly*

ὁράω, *I see*;

cf. ἤδη, *already*

ὄνομα, *name*.

When the initial letter is a capital, the breathing appears to the left of the letter rather than above it:

Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*

Ἑλλήν, *Greek*.

If a word starts with a diphthong (i.e. two vowels pronounced as one sound), the breathing appears above the second letter:

οἰκία, *house*

αἰρέω, *take, capture*.

Note that words beginning with upsilon (υ) or rho (ρ) always take a rough breathing:

ῥάδιος, *easy*

ῥβρις, *violence*.

Punctuation

Greek is punctuated using full stops and commas, as in English. An English semicolon (;) is the sign for a question mark (?), and a raised dot (·) is used as a colon (:) or semicolon (;).

Accents

Beginners are not normally expected to reproduce the three accents of ancient Greek when writing: the acute (´), grave (`) and circumflex (~). They were invented in antiquity to help readers pronounce every Greek word with the correct 'pitch' (i.e. with a rising or falling tone). The acute accent marks a rising tone, the circumflex a rising and falling tone, and the grave either a falling or a neutral tone. As English is pronounced with stress rather than pitch, accents are difficult for English speakers to use as intended, and are mostly of interest to specialists. Nevertheless, as almost all ancient Greek is printed with accents (including the Greek in *Reading Greek*), it is worth becoming familiar with their appearance, even if you do not make use of them.

2 Word shape

The definite article

ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

Note 1 ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this*, follows the same pattern of declension.

Nouns

1st declension nouns

ἡ βοή (1a), *shout*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	βο-ή	βο-αί
acc.	βο-ήν	βο-άς
gen.	βο-ῆς	βο-ῶν
dat.	βο-ῇ	βο-αῖς

ἡ ἀπορία (1b), *perplexity*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ἀπορί-α	ἀπορί-αι
acc.	ἀπορί-αν	ἀπορί-ας
gen.	ἀπορί-ας	ἀπορι-ῶν
dat.	ἀπορί-α	ἀπορί-αις

ἡ θάλαττα, (1c), *sea*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	θάλαττ-α	θάλαττ-αι
acc.	θάλαττ-αν	θαλάττ-ας
gen.	θαλάττ-ης	θαλαττ-ῶν
dat.	θαλάττ-η	θαλάττ-αις

ὁ ναύτης (1d), *sailor*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ναύτ-ης	ναῦτ-αι
acc.	ναύτ-ην	ναύτ-ας
gen.	ναύτ-ου	ναυτ-ῶν
dat.	ναύτ-η	ναύτ-αις

ὁ νεανίας (1d), *young man*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	νεανί-ας	νεανί-αι
acc.	νεανί-αν	νεανί-ας
gen.	νεανί-ου	νεανι-ῶν
dat.	νεανί-α	νεανί-αις

Note 1 All type 1a, 1b and 1c nouns are feminine; all type 1d nouns are masculine.

Note 2 All 1st declension nouns are declined in the same way in the plural.

Note 3 Distinguish between type 1b and 1c nouns, both of whose nominative singular forms end in -α. Type 1b noun stems end in ε, ι or ρ; thus: ἡ θεά (1b), *goddess*; ἡ οἰκία (1b), *house*; ἡ πυρά, (1b), *funeral pyre, fire signal*. Unlike type 1c nouns, they add -ας to their stem to form the genitive singular and -α to form the dative singular.

Note 4 NB the genitive singular of type 1d nouns (-ου).

Note 5 Type 1d nouns are generally 'agent' nouns and so are often job titles: ὁ κυβερνήτης (1d), *captain*; ὁ ποιητής (1d), *poet*; ὁ οἰκέτης (1d), *house-slave*.

Note also ὁ κλέπτης (1d), *thief*; ὁ θεατής (1d), *spectator*; ὁ ἰκέτης (1d), *suppliant*. νεανίας is the only 1d noun ending in -ας that you meet in *G&E* Sections 1-9.

*2nd declension nouns**ὁ ἄνθρωπος (2a), man*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ἄνθρωπ-ος	ἄνθρωπ-οι
acc.	ἄνθρωπ-ον	ἀνθρώπ-ους
gen.	ἀνθρώπ-ου	ἀνθρώπ-ων
dat.	ἀνθρώπ-ω	ἀνθρώπ-οις

Note 1 The vast majority of type 2a nouns are masculine. A small group, however, are feminine. The two examples of feminine 2a nouns that you meet are given in the tables below. Please note that while these nouns decline no differently from their masculine counterparts, they must, of course, where appropriate, be preceded by the feminine definite article.

ἡ νῆσος (2a), island

	sing.	pl.
nom.	νῆσ-ος	νῆσ-οι
acc.	νῆσ-ον	νῆσ-ους
gen.	νῆσ-ου	νῆσ-ων
dat.	νῆσ-ω	νῆσ-οις

ἡ νόσος (2a), illness, plague

	sing.	pl.
nom.	νόσ-ος	νόσ-οι
acc.	νόσ-ον	νόσ-ους
gen.	νόσ-ου	νόσ-ων
dat.	νόσ-ω	νόσ-οις

Note 2 You also meet the noun θεός, which means ‘god’ when masculine and ‘goddess’ when feminine.

For information: the noun ὁ νοῦς, *mind* (a contraction of νό-ος) declines in the following way.

ὁ νοῦς (2a), mind

	sing.	pl.
nom.	νοῦς	νοῖ
acc.	νοῦν	νοῦς
gen.	νοῦ	νοῶν
dat.	νοῷ	νοῖς

τὸ ἔργον (2b), *task, deed*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ἔργον	ἔργα
acc.	ἔργον	ἔργα
gen.	ἔργου	ἔργων
dat.	ἐργῷ	ἐργοῖς

Note 1 All type 2b nouns are neuter. Both in the singular and plural the endings of neuter nouns are always the same in the nominative and accusative.

3rd declension nouns

ὁ λιμήν (λιμεν-) (3a), *harbour*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	λιμήν	λιμέν-ες
acc.	λιμέν-α	λιμέν-ας
gen.	λιμέν-ος	λιμέν-ων
dat.	λιμέν-ι	λιμέσι (ν)

ἡ νύξ (νυκτ-) (3a), *night*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	νύξ	νύκτ-ες
acc.	νύκτ-α	νύκτ-ας
gen.	νυκτ-ός	νυκτ-ῶν
dat.	νυκτ-ί	νυξι(ν)

Note 1 Type 3a nouns may be either masculine, like λιμήν, or feminine, like νύξ: the gender of each noun must be learnt when met. The dative plural results from a combination of the stem plus the ending σι; e.g. λιμέν-σι: λιμέσι. The ways in which the stem and ending combine are laid out in Appendix Two of this book.

ὁ πατήρ (πατ(ε)ρ-) (3a), *father*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	πατήρ	πατέρ-ες
acc.	πατέρ-α	πατέρ-ας
gen.	πατρ-ός	πατέρ-ων
dat.	πατρ-ί	πατράσι(ν)

Note 1 πατήρ is exceptional amongst the nouns that you meet, in that its stem is syncopated (i.e. a syllable drops out) in the genitive and dative singular and in the dative plural: it is πατρ- rather than πατερ-. It is for this reason that the noun is laid out here.

Note 2 **For information:** πατήρ is a member of the so-called 'family group'. ἡ μήτηρ* (μητ(ε)ρ-), *mother* and ἡ θυγάτηρ* (θυγατ(ε)ρ-), *daughter* behave in the same way – as does ἡ γαστήρ* (γαστ(ε)ρ-), *stomach*.

τὸ πρᾶγμα (πραγματ-) (3b), *thing, matter*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	πρᾶγμα	πράγματ-α
acc.	πρᾶγμα	πράγματ-α
gen.	πράγματ-ος	πραγμάτων
dat.	πράγματ-ι	πράγμασι(ν)

Other 3b nouns met are: τὸ δρᾶμα (δραματ-), *play, drama*; τὸ κτῆμα (κτηματ-), *possession*; τὸ ὄνομα (ὀνοματ-), *name*; τὸ πῦρ (πυρ-), *fire*.

Note 1 All type 3b nouns are neuter.

Note 2 Be careful not to confuse 3b nouns with 1c nouns like ἡ θάλαττα, *sea*.

τὸ πλῆθος (3c), *number, crowd, the people*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	πλῆθ-ος	πλήθ-η
acc.	πλῆθ-ος	πλήθ-η
gen.	πλήθ-ους	πληθ-ῶν
dat.	πλήθε-ι	πλήθεσι(ν)

Other 3c nouns met are: τὸ μέρος, *part, share*; τὸ πάθος, *suffering, experience*; τὰ σκεύη (pl.), *gear, furniture*.

Note 1 All type 3c nouns are neuter.

Note 2 Do not confuse type 3c nouns with type 2a nouns such as ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *man*.

ἡ τριήρης (3d), *trireme*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	τριήρ-ης	τριήρ-εις
acc.	τριήρ-η	τριήρ-εις
gen.	τριήρ-ους	τριήρ-ων
dat.	τριήρ-ει	τριήρεσι(ν)

Other 3d nouns met are: ὁ συγγενής, *relation*; ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*.

Note 1 Type 3d nouns may be masculine or feminine: the gender of each noun must be learnt when met.

Note 2 Do not confuse type 3d nouns with type 1d nouns such as ὁ ναύτης, *sailor*.

ὁ Περικλῆς (3d uncontracted), *Pericles*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	Περικλῆς	no plural
acc.	Περικλέα	no plural
gen.	Περικλέους	no plural
dat.	Περικλεῖ	no plural

The other 3d (uncontracted) noun met is: ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, *Heracles*.

ἡ πόλις (3e), *city-state*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	πόλι-ς	πόλεις
acc.	πόλι-ν	πόλεις
gen.	πόλε-ως	πόλε-ων
dat.	πόλε-ι	πόλεσι(ν)

Other 3e -ις nouns met are: ἡ οἴκησις, *dwelling*; ἡ τάξις, *order, rank, battle array*; ἡ ὕβρις, *aggression, violence, insult, humiliation*.

Note 1 All 3e nouns ending in -ις in the nominative singular are feminine.

ὁ πρέσβυς (3e), *old man*; pl. *ambassadors*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	πρέσβυ-ς	πρέσβεις
acc.	πρέσβυ-ν	πρέσβεις
gen.	πρέσβε-ως	πρέσβε-ων
dat.	πρέσβε-ι	πρέσβεσι(ν)

ὁ πρέσβυς is the only 3e -υς noun met.

τὸ ἄστυ (3f), *city*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ἄστυ	ἄστ-η
acc.	ἄστυ	ἄστ-η
gen.	ἄστ-εως	ἄστ-εων
dat.	ἄστ-ει	ἄστεσι(ν)

τὸ ἄστυ is the only 3f noun met.

ὁ βασιλεύς (3g), *king*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	βασιλεύ-ς	βασιλῆς (or βασιλεῖς)
acc.	βασιλέ-α	βασιλέ-ας
gen.	βασιλέ-ως	βασιλέ-ων
dat.	βασιλε-ῖ	βασιλεῦσι(ν)

ὁ βασιλεύς is the only 3g noun met.

ἡ ὄφρῦς (3h), *eyebrow*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ὄφρύ-ς	ὄφρύ-ες
acc.	ὄφρύ-ν	ὄφρῦ-ς
gen.	ὄφρύ-ος	ὄφρύ-ων
dat.	ὄφρύ-ι	ὄφρύσι(ν)

ἡ ὄφρῦς is the only 3h noun met.

*Irregular nouns**ἡ ναῦς, ship*

	sing.	pl.
nom.	ναῦς	νηῖες
acc.	ναῦν	ναῦς
gen.	νεώς	νεῶν
dat.	νηί	ναυσί(ν)

ὁ Ζεὺς, Zeus

	sing.	pl.
nom.	Ζεὺς	no plural
acc.	Δί-α	no plural
gen.	Δι-ός	no plural
dat.	Δι-ί	no plural

Note 1 The endings of ὁ Ζεὺς are the same as for regular type 3a nouns. It is classed as irregular because of the unusual change in its stem.

Vocative forms of nouns

The vocative is the case used when a person or thing is directly addressed (as in 'grandmother' in 'O grandmother, what big teeth you have!'). The vocative form of nouns is often the same as the nominative in the singular and always the same as the nominative in the plural.

Those noun types which display different nominative and vocative singulars are as follows.

1d	ναῦτα νεανία
2a	ἄνθρωπε
3d	τριῖρες Περικλείς
3e	πόλι
3g	βασιλεῦ
3h	ὄφρῦ

The vocatives of type 3a nouns are less easy to predict, although they are easily recognisable. Here are some examples.

ὁ ἀνὴρ (ἀνδρ-) ἄνερ, <i>man</i>
ἡ γυνή (γυναικ-) γύναι, <i>woman</i>
ὁ δαίμων (δαιμον-) δαῖμον, <i>god</i>
ὁ Ἕλλην (Ἑλλην-) Ἑλλην, <i>Greek</i>
ἡ νύξ (νυκτ-) νύξ, <i>night</i>
ὁ παῖς (παιδ-) παῖ, <i>child, slave</i>
ὁ πατήρ (πατ(ε)ρ-) πάτερ, <i>father</i>
ὁ σωτήρ (σωτηρ-) σῶτερ, <i>saviour</i>

Adjectives

Type 1/2 adjectives

You will sometimes find these described as '212' adjectives, since their declension follows that of type 2 masculine, type 1 feminine and type 2 neuter nouns.

καλ-ός ή όν, *beautiful, fine*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	καλ-ός	καλ-ή	καλ-όν
acc.	καλ-όν	καλ-ήν	καλ-όν
gen.	καλ-οῦ	καλ-ῆς	καλ-οῦ
dat.	καλ-ῶ	καλ-ῇ	καλ-ῶ

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	καλ-οί	καλ-αί	καλ-ά
acc.	καλ-ούς	καλ-άς	καλ-ά
gen.	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν
dat.	καλ-οῖς	καλ-αῖς	καλ-οῖς

ήμέτερ-ος α ον, *our*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ήμέτερ-ος	ήμετέρ-α	ήμέτερ-ον
acc.	ήμέτερ-ον	ήμετέρ-αν	ήμέτερ-ον
gen.	ήμετέρ-ου	ήμετέρ-ας	ήμετέρ-ου
dat.	ήμετέρ-ω	ήμετέρ-α	ήμετέρ-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ήμέτερ-οι	ήμέτερ-αι	ήμέτερ-α
acc.	ήμετέρ-ους	ήμετέρ-ας	ήμέτερ-α
gen.	ήμετέρ-ων	ήμετέρ-ων	ήμετέρ-ων
dat.	ήμετέρ-οις	ήμετέρ-αις	ήμετέρ-οις

Note 1 Adjectives of the ήμέτερ-ος α ον type may be easily identified since their stems end in ε, ι or ρ. Thus νέ-ος α ον, *young*; άνδρεῖ-ος α ον, *brave*; πολέμι-ος α ον, *hostile*; and μῶρ-ος α ον, *stupid*. σῶ-ος α ον, *safe*, decline in the same way, with α rather than η in all cases of the feminine singular.

Type 3 adjectives

You will sometimes find these described as ‘333’ adjectives, since their declension follows that of type 3a masculine/feminine and type 3b neuter nouns.

εὖφρων, εὖφρον (εὖφρον-), *well-disposed*

sing.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	εὖφρων	εὖφρον
acc.	εὖφρον-α	εὖφρον
gen.	εὖφρον-ος	εὖφρον-ος
dat.	εὖφρον-ι	εὖφρον-ι

pl.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	εὖφρον-ες	εὖφρον-α
acc.	εὖφρον-ας	εὖφρον-α
gen.	εὖφρόν-ων	εὖφρόν-ων
dat.	εὖφροσι(ν)	εὖφροσι(ν)

βελτίων, βέλτιον (βελτιον-), *better* (comparative of ἀγαθός)

sing.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	βελτίων	βέλτιον
acc.	βελτίον-α or βελτίω	βέλτιον
gen.	βελτίον-ος	βελτίον-ος
dat.	βελτίον-ι	βελτίον-ι

pl.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	βελτίον-ες or βελτίους	βελτίον-α or βελτίω
acc.	βελτίον-ας or βελτίους	βελτίον-α or βελτίω
gen.	βελτιόν-ων	βελτιόν-ων
dat.	βελτίοσι(ν)	βελτίοσι(ν)

Note 1 The alternative forms are found in relation to comparative adjectives and do *not* apply to other type 3 adjectives.

*Other adjectives*πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (πολλ-), *much, many*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	πολύς	πολλ-ή	πολύ
acc.	πολύν	πολλ-ήν	πολύ
gen.	πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ
dat.	πολλ-ῶ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῶ

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά
acc.	πολλ-ούς	πολλ-άς	πολλ-ά
gen.	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν
dat.	πολλ-οῖς	πολλ-αῖς	πολλ-οῖς

Note 1 Apart from the masculine and neuter nominative and accusative singular forms, this adjective declines like an adjective of the καλ-ός ή όν type, with stem πολλ-.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (μεγαλ-), *big, great*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	μέγας	μεγάλ-η	μέγα
acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγα
gen.	μεγάλ-ου	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ου
dat.	μεγάλ-ω	μεγάλ-η	μεγάλ-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	μεγάλ-οι	μεγάλ-αι	μεγάλ-α
acc.	μεγάλ-ους	μεγάλ-ας	μεγάλ-α
gen.	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
dat.	μεγάλ-οις	μεγάλ-αις	μεγάλ-οις

Note 1 Like πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, apart from the masculine and neuter nominative and accusative singular forms, this adjective declines like an adjective of the καλ-ός ή όν type, with stem μεγαλ-.

παῖς, παῖσα, παῖν, (παντ-), *all (whole)*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παῖς	παῖσ-α	παῖν
acc.	πάντ-α	παῖσ-αν	παῖν
gen.	παντ-ός	πάσ-ης	παντ-ός
dat.	παντ-ί	πάσ-η	παντ-ί

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	πάντ-ες	παῖσ-αι	πάντ-α
acc.	πάντ-ας	πάσ-ας	πάντ-α
gen.	πάντ-ων	πασ-ῶν	πάντ-ων
dat.	παῖσι(ν)	πάσ-αις	παῖσι(ν)

Note 1 In its masculine forms this adjective changes like 3a nouns, in its feminine forms like type 1c nouns, and in the neuter like type 3b nouns. This is an important adjective type as the same pattern of declension is found in both present and aorist participles. μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, *black*, and τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, *wretched, unhappy*, decline in the same way.

Further adjective types

For information: a handful of the adjectives you meet in Sections 1-9 of *G&E* do not follow these patterns of declension.

ἄγρoικ-ος ον, *from the country, boorish*

ἄδικ-ος ον, *unjust*

ἀδύνατ-ος ον, *impossible*

ἐμπειρ-ος ον, *skilled, experienced*

These are ‘two-termination’ adjectives; i.e. there are no distinct feminine forms. For information on these, see *G&E*, p. 230 §226.

Two further adjective types, γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ, *sweet*, and ἀμελής, ἀμελής, *uncaring*, are dealt with in *G&E*, pp.214-15 §215. In *G&E* Sections 1-9, you meet ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ, *sweet, pleasant*, which changes like γλυκύς, and ἀμαθής, ἀμαθής, *ignorant*, which changes like ἀμελής.

πλέως, πλέα, πλέων, *full*, also has a distinctive declension: it is a contract adjective, not set out in *G&E*.

Vocative forms of adjectives

For information: vocative forms of adjectives are the same as the nominative except, occasionally, in the masculine singular. Of the adjective types you meet in Sections 1-9 of *G&E*, the following have distinct masculine singular vocative forms:

καλ-ός η ον	→	καλέ
ἡμέτερ-ος α ον	→	ἡμέτερε
εὖφρων ον	→	εὖφρον

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Regular formation: type 1/2 adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative
σοφ-ός, <i>wise</i>	σοφ-ώτερ-ος α ον, <i>wiser</i>	σοφ-ώτατ-ος η ον, <i>wisest</i>
δειν-ός, <i>terrible</i>	δειν-ότερ-ος α ον, <i>more terrible</i>	δειν-ότατ-ος η ον, <i>most terrible</i>

Note 1 The general rule is that when the last syllable of the adjective's stem is short (i.e. contains a single short vowel as in σοφ-ός), -ώτερος and -ώτατος are added to form the comparative and superlative adjectives; when this syllable is long (i.e. contains a diphthong (double vowel), as in δειν-ός, or a long vowel, as in δῆλ-ος), -ότερος, -ότατος are added. (Note that there are a small number of exceptions to this rule, not met in Reading Greek Sections 1-9.)

Regular formation: type 3 adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative
εὖφρων (εὖφρον-), <i>well-disposed</i>	εὖφρον-έστερ-ος α ον, <i>more well-disposed</i>	εὖφρον-έστατ-ος η ον, <i>most well-disposed</i>

Note 1 Type 3 adjectives add -εστερος and -εστατος to the stem to form the comparative and superlative adjectives.

Note 2 All regular comparative adjectives (whatever type of adjectives they are in their 'positive' form) decline in the same way as ἡμέτερ-ος α ον, and all superlative adjectives decline like καλ-ός ή όν.

Note 3 See *G&E*, p. 137 §157 for alternative translations of comparative and superlative adjectives.

Irregular formation of adjectives

Please note that some of the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives are not met in Reading Greek Sections 1-9 and are given **for information** only (*).

positive	comparative	superlative
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	ἀμείνων, ἄμεινον (ἀμεινον-) or βελτίων, βέλτιον (βελτιον-), <i>better</i>	ἄριστ-ος η ον or βέλτιστ-ος η ον, <i>best</i>
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κακίων, κάκιον (κακιον-) or χείρων, χεῖρον (χειρον-), <i>worse</i>	κάκιστ-ος η ον or χείριστ-ος η ον, <i>worst</i>
καλός, <i>beautiful, fine</i>	καλλίων, κάλλιον (καλλιον-), <i>more beautiful, finer</i>	κάλλιστ-ος η ον, <i>most beautiful, finest</i>
μέγας, <i>big</i>	μείζων, μεῖζον (μειζον-), <i>bigger</i>	μέγιστ-ος η ον, <i>biggest</i>
ὀλίγος, <i>small, little (few)</i>	ἐλάττων, ἔλαττον (ἐλαττον-)*, <i>less, fewer</i>	ἐλάχιστ-ος η ον*, <i>least, fewest</i>
πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων, πλεῖον (πλειον-), <i>more</i>	πλεῖστ-ος η ον, <i>most</i>
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i>	ῥάων, ῥᾶον (ῥαον-)*, <i>easier</i>	ῥᾶστ-ος η ον*, <i>easiest</i>

Note 1 For the declension of irregular comparative adjectives, see p.22 above. Please note that the stem of irregular comparatives ends in ν (and not ντ).

Note 2 Like regular superlative adjectives, irregular superlatives also decline like καλ-ός ή όν.

Note 3 In Sections 1-9 of *Reading Greek*, you also meet the comparatives κρείττων, κρεῖττον (κρειττον-), *stronger, greater* (used as a comparative of ἀγαθός-ή όν) and ἥττων, ἥττον (ήττον-), *lesser, weaker* (a comparative of ὀλίγ-ος η ον, *few*).

Adjectives/Pronouns

Indefinite adjective/pronoun

τις, τι (τιν-)

as adjective: *a, a certain* (in plural: *some*)

as pronoun: *someone, something, anyone, anything*

sing.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	τις	τι
acc.	τιν-ά	τι
gen.	τιν-ός	τιν-ός
dat.	τιν-ί	τιν-ί

pl.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	τιν-ές	τιν-ά
acc.	τιν-άς	τιν-ά
gen.	τιν-ῶν	τιν-ῶν
dat.	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)

Note 1 As adjective: δοῦλος τις, *a (certain) slave*; πλοῖόν τι, *a (certain) ship*.

As pronoun: ἀφικνεῖται τις, *someone is arriving*; ὁρᾷς τι; *do you see anything? (can you see anything?)*

Interrogative adjective/pronoun

τίς, τί (τίν-)

as adjective: *which? what?*

as pronoun: *who? what?*

sing.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	τίς	τί
acc.	τίν-α	τί
gen.	τίν-ος	τίν-ος
dat.	τίν-ι	τίν-ι

pl.

	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	τίν-ες	τίν-α
acc.	τίν-ας	τίν-α
gen.	τίν-ων	τίν-ων
dat.	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)

- Note 1 As adjective: τίς δοῦλος, *what slave?*; τί πλοῖον, *what ship?*
As pronoun: τίς ἀφικνεῖται, *who is arriving?*; τί ὁρᾷς, *what do you see?* (*what can you see?*)
- Note 2 The accentual difference means that a classical Athenian would have *heard* the difference in sense between τις, τι and τίς, τί. There are a number of words in Greek distinguishable only by their accents, such as οὐκοῦν, *therefore*, and οὐκουν, *not... therefore*.

Negative adjective/pronoun

οὐδείς, οὐδεμί-α, οὐδέν (οὐδεν-)

as adjective: *no*

as pronoun: *no one, nothing* (no plural)

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	οὐδείς	οὐδεμί-α	οὐδέν
acc.	οὐδέν-α	οὐδεμί-αν	οὐδέν
gen.	οὐδεν-ός	οὐδεμι-ᾶς	οὐδεν-ός
dat.	οὐδεν-ί	οὐδεμι-ᾷ	οὐδεν-ί

- Note 1 As adjective: οὐδείς δοῦλος πάρεστιν, *no slave is here*; οὐδέν πλοῖον ὁρῶ, *I see no ship*.
As pronoun: οὐδείς πάρεστιν, *no one is here*; οὐδέν ὁρῶ, *I see nothing*.
- Note 2 See *G&E*, p. 64 §75 for the use of οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν with a negative:
οὐ μάχεται οὐδείς, *no one is fighting*
compared with
οὐδείς οὐ μάχεται, *everybody is fighting (no one is not fighting)*.

Demonstrative adjective/pronoun

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο

as adjective: *this*

as pronoun: *this man/woman/thing; he/she/it*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	οὗτ-ος	αὕτ-η	τοῦτ-ο
acc.	τοῦτ-ον	ταύτ-ην	τοῦτ-ο
gen.	τούτ-ου	ταύτ-ης	τούτ-ου
dat.	τούτ-ω	ταύτ-ῃ	τούτ-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	οὗτ-οι	αὕτ-αι	ταῦτ-α
acc.	τούτ-ους	ταύτ-ας	ταῦτ-α
gen.	τούτ-ων	τούτ-ων	τούτ-ων
dat.	τούτ-οις	ταύτ-αις	τούτ-οις

Note 1 As with the definite article, all forms except the nominative masculine and feminine singular and plural begin with τ-. τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, *of such a kind*, follows a similar pattern of declension.

Note 2 NB the spelling of the feminine genitive plural: τούτ-ων.

ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο

as adjective: *that*

as pronoun: *that man/woman/thing, he/she/it*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ἐκεῖν-ος	ἐκεῖν-η	ἐκεῖν-ο
acc.	ἐκεῖν-ον	ἐκεῖν-ην	ἐκεῖν-ο
gen.	ἐκεῖν-ου	ἐκεῖν-ης	ἐκεῖν-ου
dat.	ἐκεῖν-ω	ἐκεῖν-ῃ	ἐκεῖν-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ἐκεῖν-οι	ἐκεῖν-αι	ἐκεῖν-α
acc.	ἐκεῖν-ους	ἐκεῖν-ας	ἐκεῖν-α
gen.	ἐκεῖν-ων	ἐκεῖν-ων	ἐκεῖν-ων
dat.	ἐκεῖν-οις	ἐκεῖν-αις	ἐκεῖν-οις

Note 1 αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, *same, self*, and ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *other*, follow the same pattern of declension.

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

ἐγώ, *I/me*

nom.	ἐγώ
acc.	με or ἐμέ
gen.	μου or ἐμοῦ
dat.	μοι or ἐμοί

Note 1 ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί are emphatic forms; με, μου, μοι are unemphatic.

σύ, *you* (sing.)

nom.	σύ
acc.	σέ
gen.	σοῦ
dat.	σοί

ἡμεῖς, *we/us*

nom.	ἡμεῖς
acc.	ἡμᾶς
gen.	ἡμῶν
dat.	ἡμῖν

ὅμοις, *you* (pl.)

nom.	ὅμοις
acc.	ὅμᾶς
gen.	ὅμῶν
dat.	ὅμῖν

αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, *him, her, it*

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	—	—	—
acc.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
gen.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
dat.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ

αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, *them*

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	—	—	—
acc.	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
gen.	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
dat.	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

Note 1 Forms of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος are also often best translated as *him/her/it/them* and are found at least as often as αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, etc.

Reflexive pronouns

ἐμαυτόν, ἐμαυτήν, *myself*

	masc.	fem.
nom.	—	—
acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν
gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς
dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ

σεαυτόν, σεαυτήν, *yourself*

	masc.	fem.
nom.	—	—
acc.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν
gen.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς
dat.	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ

ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ἡμᾶς αὐτάς, *ourselves*

	masc.	fem.
nom.	—	—
acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς
gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς

ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, ὕμᾶς αὐτάς, *yourselves*

	masc.	fem.
nom.	—	—
acc.	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς	ὕμᾶς αὐτάς
gen.	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
dat.	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὕμῖν αὐταῖς

ἐαυτόν, ἐαυτήν, ἐαυτό, *himself, herself, itself*

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	—	—	—
acc.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό
gen.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ
dat.	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ

ἐαυτούς, ἐαυτάς, ἐαυτά, *themselves*

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	—	—	—
acc.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά
gen.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
dat.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς

αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, *himself, herself, itself*

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	—	—	—
acc.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
gen.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
dat.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ

αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, *themselves*

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	—	—	—
acc.	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
gen.	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
dat.	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

Note 1 ἐαυτόν, ἐαυτήν, ἐαυτό, and αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό are alternative forms: there is no difference in meaning.

Note 2 A further reflexive pronoun met in Sections 1-9 of *Reading Greek* is ἀλλήλους, *each other*. This declines like καλ-ός ή όν, but is found only in the accusative, genitive and dative plural.

Note 3 Be careful to distinguish between forms of αὐτόν, *him*, etc. and αὐτόν, *himself*, etc.

Verbs

The present tense

Present active

παύω, *I stop*

	indicative	imperative
sing.	παύ-ω	
	παύ-εις	παῦ-ε, <i>stop!</i> (s.)
	παύ-ει	παυ-έτω, <i>let him/her stop!</i>
pl.	παύ-ομεν	
	παύ-ετε	παύ-ετε, <i>stop!</i> (pl.)
	παύ-ουσι(ν)	παυ-όντων, <i>let them stop!</i>
	infinitive	
	παύ-ειν, <i>to stop</i>	
	participle	
	παύ-ων, παύ-ουσα, παῦ-ον (παυοντ-), <i>stopping</i>	

Note 1 The movable nu (ν) of παύ-ουσι(ν) and various other verb forms is often (but not always) used when the verb in question comes at the end of a sentence or precedes a vowel (διώκουσιν οἱ ἄνδρες, *the men are pursuing*). It does not affect the meaning of the verb, nor is it wrong to omit it.

Note 2 Remember that παύω (etc.) may be translated *I stop*, *I am stopping*, or *I do stop*, according to context.

Note 3 παύων, παύουσα, παῦον (παυοντ-) is laid out in full on p.66.

ποιέω, *I make, do* (contract verb in ε)

	indicative		imperative
sing.	ποιέ-ω	→	ποιῶ
	ποιέ-εις	→	ποιεῖς
	ποιέ-ει	→	ποιεῖ
	ποιέ-ε	→	ποιείτω
pl.	ποιέ-ομεν	→	ποιοῦμεν
	ποιέ-ετε	→	ποιεῖτε
	ποιέ-ουσι(ν)	→	ποιοῦσι(ν)
	ποιέ-οντων	→	ποιούντων
	infinitive		
	ποιέ-ειν → ποιεῖν		
	participle		
	ποιέ-ων οὐσα ον (-οντ-) → ποιῶν, ποιοῦσα, ποιοῦν (ποιουντ-)		

Note 1 Note the difference in accentuation between ποιεῖ, *(s)he does* and ποίει, *do!* (s.).

Note 2 **For information:** the verb πλέω contracts only when the verb ending begins with ε. Thus:

πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι(ν)

infinitive: πλεῖν

imperatives: πλεῖ, πλείτω, πλεῖτε, πλεόντων

participle: πλέων, πλέουσα, πλέον (πλεοντ-)

Note 3 ποιῶν, ποιοῦσα, ποιοῦν (ποιουντ-) is laid out in full on p.67.

τιμάω, *I honour* (contract verb in α)

	indicative		imperative	
sing.	τιμά-ω	→ τιμῶ		
	τιμά-εις	→ τιμᾷς	τίμα-ε	→ τίμα
	τιμά-ει	→ τιμᾷ	τιμα-έτω	→ τιμάτω
pl.	τιμά-ομεν	→ τιμῶμεν		
	τιμά-ετε	→ τιμᾶτε	τιμά-ετε	→ τιμᾶτε
	τιμά-ουσι(ν)	→ τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμα-όντων	→ τιμώντων
	infinitive			
	τιμά-ειν	→ τιμᾶν		
	participle			
	τιμά-ων ουσά ον (-οντ-)	→ τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν		
		(τιμωντ-)		

Note 1 There is no iota subscript in the infinitive.

Note 2 τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν (τιμωντ-) is laid out in full on p.67.

δηλόω, *I show, reveal* (contract verb in ο)

	indicative		imperative	
sing.	δηλό-ω	→ δηλῶ		
	δηλό-εις	→ δηλοῖς	δήλο-ε	→ δήλου
	δηλό-ει	→ δηλοῖ	δηλο-έτω	→ δηλούτω
pl.	δηλό-ομεν	→ δηλοῦμεν		
	δηλό-ετε	→ δηλοῦτε	δηλό-ετε	→ δηλοῦτε
	δηλό-ουσι(ν)	→ δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλο-όντων	→ δηλούντων
	infinitive			
	δηλό-ειν	→ δηλοῦν		
	participle			
	δηλό-ων -ουσα -ον (-οντ-)	→ δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν		
		(δηλουντ-)		

Note 1 There is no iota subscript in the infinitive.

Note 2 The only ο contract active verbs met in *G&E* Sections 1-9 are δηλόω, *I show* and ἐλευθερώω, *I free*.

Note 3 δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν (δηλουντ-) is laid out in full on p.68.

Present middle

παύομαι, *I stop (myself)*

	indicative	imperative
sing.	παύ-ομαι παύ-η (or παύ-ει) παύ-εται	παύ-ου, <i>stop! (s.)</i> παυέσθω, <i>let him/her stop!</i>
pl.	παυ-όμεθα παύ-εσθε παύ-ονται	παύ-εσθε, <i>stop! (pl.)</i> παυ-έσθων, <i>let them stop!</i>
	infinitive παύ-εσθαι, <i>to stop</i>	
	participle παυ-όμεν-ος η ον, <i>stopping</i>	

φοβέομαι, *I fear (contract verb in ε)*

	indicative	imperative
sing.	φοβέ-ομαι → φοβοῦμαι φοβέ-η → φοβῇ φοβέ-εται → φοβεῖται	φοβέ-ου → φοβοῦ φοβε-έσθω → φοβεῖσθω
pl.	φοβε-όμεθα → φοβούμεθα φοβέ-εσθε → φοβεῖσθε φοβέ-ονται → φοβοῦνται	φοβέ-εσθε → φοβεῖσθε φοβε-έσθων → φοβεῖσθων
	infinitive φοβέ-εσθαι → φοβεῖσθαι	
	participle φοβέ-ομεν-ος η ον → φοβούμεν-ος η ον	

θεάομαι, *I watch* (contract verb in -α-)

	indicative		imperative	
sing.	θεά-ομαι	→	θεῶμαι	
	θεά-η	→	θεῖ	θεά-ου → θεῶ
	θεά-εται	→	θεῖται	θεα-έσθω → θεάσθω
pl.	θεα-όμεθα	→	θεώμεθα	
	θεά-εσθε	→	θεῖσθε	θεά-εσθε → θεῖσθε
	θεά-ονται	→	θεῶνται	θεα-έσθων → θεάσθων
infinitive				
	θεά-εσθαι	→	θεῖσθαι	
participle				
	θεά-ομεν-ος η ον	→	θεώμεν-ος η ον	

Note 1 The only α contract middle verbs met in *G&E* Sections 1-9 are θεάομαι, *I watch*; πειράομαι, *I try*; and χράομαι, *I use*.

Note 2 **For information:** χράομαι follows a slightly different pattern of conjugation from most α contract verbs: η is found instead of α when the verb ending begins with ε. Thus:

χρῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρώμεθα, χρῆσθε, χρώνται

imperatives: χρῶ, χρήσθω, χρῆσθε, χρήσθων

infinitive: χρῆσθαι; participle: χρώμεν-ος η ον

δουλόομαι, *I enslave* (contract verb in ο)

	indicative		imperative	
sing.	δουλό-ομαι	→	δουλοῦμαι	
	δουλό-η	→	δουλοῖ	δουλό-ου → δουλοῦ
	δουλό-εται	→	δουλοῖται	δουλο-έσθω → δουλούσθω
pl.	δουλο-όμεθα	→	δουλούμεθα	
	δουλό-εσθε	→	δουλοῖσθε	δουλό-εσθε → δουλοῖσθε
	δουλό-ονται	→	δουλοῦνται	δουλο-έσθων → δουλούσθων
infinitive				
	δουλό-εσθαι	→	δουλοῦσθαι	
participle				
	δουλό-ομεν-ος η ον	→	δουλούμεν-ος η ον	

Note 1 δουλόομαι is the only middle ο contract verb met in *G&E* Sections 1-9.

Present active optative

παύω, *I stop*

sing.	παύ-οιμι
	παύ-οις
	παύ-οι
pl.	παύ-οιμεν
	παύ-οιτε
	παύ-οιεν

ποιέω, *I make, do* (contract verb in ε)

sing.	ποιε-οίην	→	ποιοίην
	ποιε-οίης	→	ποιοίης
	ποιε-οίη	→	ποιοίη
pl.	ποιέ-οιμεν	→	ποιοῖμεν
	ποιέ-οιτε	→	ποιοῖτε
	ποιέ-οιεν	→	ποιοῖεν

τιμάω, *I honour* (contract verb in α)

sing.	τιμα-οίην	→	τιμῶην
	τιμα-οίης	→	τιμῶης
	τιμα-οίη	→	τιμῶη
pl.	τιμά-οιμεν	→	τιμῶμεν
	τιμά-οιτε	→	τιμῶτε
	τιμά-οιεν	→	τιμῶεν

δηλόω, *I show, reveal* (contract verb in ο)

sing.	δηλο-οίην	→	δηλοίην
	δηλο-οίης	→	δηλοίης
	δηλο-οίη	→	δηλοίη
pl.	δηλό-οιμεν	→	δηλοῖμεν
	δηλό-οιτε	→	δηλοῖτε
	δηλό-οιεν	→	δηλοῖεν

Note 1 In the singular the endings of contract verbs differ from those of non-contract verbs.

Note 2 For uses of the optative, see *G&E*, p.169 §186.

Note 3 **For information:** the present optative of πλέω, *I sail*, is: πλέοιμι, πλέοις, πλέοι, πλέοιμεν, πλέοιτε, πλέοιεν.

Present middle optative

παύομαι, I stop

sing.	παυ-οίμην
	παύ-οιο
	παύ-οιτο
pl.	παυ-οίμεθα
	παύ-οισθε
	παύ-οιντο

ποιέομαι, I make, do (contract verb in ε)

sing.	ποιε-οίμην	→	ποιοίμην
	ποιέ-οιο	→	ποιοῖο
	ποιέ-οιτο	→	ποιοῖτο
pl.	ποιε-οίμεθα	→	ποιοίμεθα
	ποιέ-οισθε	→	ποιοῖσθε
	ποιέ-οιντο	→	ποιοῖντο

θεάομαι, I watch (contract verb in α)

sing.	θεα-οίμην	→	θεώμην
	θεά-οιο	→	θεῶο
	θεά-οιτο	→	θεῶτο
pl.	θεα-οίμεθα	→	θεώμεθα
	θεά-οισθε	→	θεῶσθε
	θεά-οιντο	→	θεῶντο

δουλόομαι, I enslave (contract verb in ο)

sing.	δουλο-οίμην	→	δουλοίμην
	δουλό-οιο	→	δουλοῖο
	δουλό-οιτο	→	δουλοῖτο
pl.	δουλο-οίμεθα	→	δουλοίμεθα
	δουλό-οισθε	→	δουλοῖσθε
	δουλό-οιντο	→	δουλοῖντο

Note 1 For uses of the optative, see *G&E*, p.169 §186.

Note 2 Optatives of irregular and athematic verbs are included on pp.56-9 and pp.64-5 below.

The imperfect tense

Imperfect active

παύω, *I stop*

sing.	ἔ-παυ-ον
	ἔ-παυ-ες
	ἔ-παυ-ε(ν)
pl.	ἐ-παύ-ομεν
	ἐ-παύ-ετε
	ἔ-παυ-ον

ποιέω, *I make, do* (contract verb in ε)

sing.	ἐ-ποίε-ον	→	ἐποίουν
	ἐ-ποίε-ες	→	ἐποίεις
	ἐ-ποίε-ε	→	ἐποίει
pl.	ἐ-ποιέ-ομεν	→	ἐποιοῦμεν
	ἐ-ποιέ-ετε	→	ἐποιεῖτε
	ἐ-ποιέ-ον	→	ἐποίουν

τιμάω, *I honour* (contract verb in α)

sing.	ἐ-τίμα-ον	→	ἐτίμων
	ἐ-τίμα-ες	→	ἐτίμας
	ἐ-τίμα-ε	→	ἐτίμα
pl.	ἐ-τιμά-ομεν	→	ἐτιμῶμεν
	ἐ-τιμά-ετε	→	ἐτιμᾶτε
	ἐ-τίμα-ον	→	ἐτίμων

δηλόω, *I show, reveal* (contract verb in ο)

sing.	ἐ-δήλο-ον	→	ἐδήλουν
	ἐ-δήλο-ες	→	ἐδήλους
	ἐ-δήλο-ε	→	ἐδήλου
pl.	ἐ-δηλό-ομεν	→	ἐδηλοῦμεν
	ἐ-δηλό-ετε	→	ἐδηλοῦτε
	ἐ-δήλο-ον	→	ἐδήλουν

Note 1 Take care not to confuse imperfect and second aorist forms since these share the same endings. The imperfect, unlike the second aorist, is based on the *present* stem.

Note 2 Few verbs show any irregularity in the imperfect. These are listed on pp.56-9.

Note 3 There is no imperfect infinitive or participle.

- Note 4 For ways of translating the imperfect, see *G&E*, p.93 §103 and p.98 §109.
- Note 5 The verbs above begin with consonants and so take a ‘syllabic’ augment: ἐ-. Remember that verbs beginning with a vowel take a ‘temporal’ augment; i.e. the initial vowel lengthens if it can. For the rules of augmentation, see Appendix One.
- Note 6 **For information:** ὀράω and πλέω have slightly quirky imperfects. As in the present, πλέω contracts only when the ending begins with an ε: see p. 35, note 2 (top of page). Thus in the imperfect: ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλεῖτε, ἔπλεον. ὀράω takes a double augment, both ‘syllabic’, ἐ-, and ‘temporal’: ο → ω. Thus: ἐώρα-ον, etc., contracts to ἐώρων, ἐώρας, ἐώρα, ἐωρῶμεν, ἐωρᾶτε, ἐώρων.

Imperfect middle

παύομαι, *I stop*

sing.	ἐ-παυ-όμην
	ἐ-παύ-ου
	ἐ-παύ-ετο
pl.	ἐ-παυ-όμεθα
	ἐ-παύ-εσθε
	ἐ-παύ-οντο

φοβέομαι, *I fear* (contract verb in ε)

sing.	ἐ-φοβε-όμην	→	ἐφοβούμην
	ἐ-φοβέ-ου	→	ἐφοβοῦ
	ἐ-φοβέ-ετο	→	ἐφοβεῖτο
pl.	ἐ-φοβε-όμεθα	→	ἐφοβούμεθα
	ἐ-φοβέ-εσθε	→	ἐφοβεῖσθε
	ἐ-φοβέ-οντο	→	ἐφοβοῦντο

θεάομαι, *I watch* (contract verb in α)

sing.	ἐ-θεα-όμην	→	ἐθεώμην
	ἐ-θεά-ου	→	ἐθεῶ
	ἐ-θεά-ετο	→	ἐθεᾶτο
pl.	ἐ-θεα-όμεθα	→	ἐθεώμεθα
	ἐ-θεά-εσθε	→	ἐθεᾶσθε
	ἐ-θεά-οντο	→	ἐθεῶντο

δουλόομαι, *I enslave* (contract verb in ο)

sing.	ἐ-δουλο-όμην	→	ἐδουλούμην
	ἐ-δουλό-ου	→	ἐδουλοῦ
	ἐ-δουλό-ετο	→	ἐδουλοῦτο
pl.	ἐ-δουλο-όμεθα	→	ἐδουλούμεθα
	ἐ-δουλό-εσθε	→	ἐδουλοῦσθε
	ἐ-δουλό-οντο	→	ἐδουλοῦντο

Note 1 See notes 1-5 about the imperfect tense on pp.40-1.

Note 2 **For information:** as in the present, *χράομαι, I use*, behaves slightly differently from other α contract verbs (p. 37, note 2). Its imperfect forms are:
ἐχρώμην, ἐχρῶ, ἐχρῆτο, ἐχρώμεθα, ἐχρῆσθε, ἐχρῶντο.

Note 3 Imperfects of irregular verbs (εἰμί, εἶμι, οἶδα, φημί) and athematic verbs (δύναμαι, ἀνίσταμαι) are listed on pp.56-9 and 64-5 below.

The aorist

There is no fail-safe method of predicting which verbs have a first (weak) aorist and which a second (strong) aorist. First aorists, which the majority of verbs display, are dealt with on pp.43-7, second aorists on pp.48-9 and root aorists on p.50. The more you read, the more familiar you will become with the aorist forms of all verbs.

First aorists are formed in the following ways.

First (weak) aorists

Non-contract verbs with vowel stems

In the case of our model verb *παύω*, *I stop*, we take the present stem *παυ-*, and add a *σ* to form the aorist stem, *παυσ-*. To form an indicative verb in the aorist (a form such as 'I stopped', 'he stopped') the stem is augmented, *ἐ-παυσ-*, and then the appropriate ending is added. (However, note that first aorist stems are also used *without* augments to form the aorist imperative, infinitive and participle.)

present			aorist
κελεύ-ω, <i>I order</i>	κελευ + σ	→	ἐ-κέλευσ-α, <i>I ordered</i>
λύ-ω, <i>I release</i>	λυ + σ	→	ἔ-λυσ-α, <i>I released</i>
ἀκού-ω, <i>I hear</i>	ἄκου + σ	→	ἤκουσ-α, <i>I heard</i>

Contract verbs

To form the aorist stem of a contract verb, take the present stem, lengthen the last vowel, then add the *σ*. *ε* and *α* lengthen to *η*, *ο* lengthens to *ω*:

present		aorist stem	aorist
φιλέ-ω, <i>I love</i>	(ε → η)	φιλησ-	ἐ-φίλησ-α, <i>I loved</i>
τιμά-ω, <i>I honour</i>	(α → η)	τιμησ-	ἐ-τίμησ-α, <i>I honoured</i>
δηλό-ω, <i>I show</i>	(ο → ω)	δηλωσ-	ἐ-δήλωσ-α, <i>I showed</i>

Contract verbs whose stems end in εα or ρα

One group of contract verbs is slightly more complex. These are contract verbs in α, where the α is preceded in the stem by an ε or ρ. When these conditions are met, the α remains an α rather than lengthening into an η as might be expected (although the α preceding the σ would have been pronounced as a long vowel: $\bar{\alpha}$ e.g. ἔδρᾱσα). Observe the following:

present	aorist stem	aorist
δράω, <i>I do, act</i>	δρασ-	ἔδρασα, <i>I did, acted</i>
ἐάω, <i>I allow</i>	ἐασ-	εἶασα, <i>I allowed</i>
θεάομαι, <i>I watch</i>	θεασ-	έθεασάμην, <i>I watched</i>
πειράομαι, <i>I try, test</i>	πειρασ-	έπειρασάμην, <i>I tried, tested</i>

Note 1 χράομαι, *I use*, is irregular in this respect, its aorist being ἐχρησάμην. See p.37, note 2 above on the odd behaviour exhibited by χράομαι in the present tense.

Note 2 These verbs follow the same principle in the future: δράσω, ἐάσω, etc.

Verbs with consonant stems

Adding a σ on the end of the present stem to form the aorist stem will often produce a new consonant.

Verbs whose present stems end in β, π or φ (or πτ)

In the case of verbs whose present stems end in β, π or φ (or πτ), these consonants combine with the σ to produce a ψ:

present		aorist
πέμπ-ω, <i>I send</i>	πεμπ + σ →	ἔ-πεμψ-α, <i>I sent</i>
βλέπ-ω, <i>I look</i>	βλεπ + σ →	ἔ-βλεψ-α, <i>I looked</i>
γράφ-ομαι, <i>I charge</i>	γραφ + σ →	έ-γραψ-άμην, <i>I charged</i>

(These are *labial* consonants, pronounced on the lips.)

Verbs whose present stems end in γ, κ or χ

In the case of verbs whose present stems end in γ, κ or χ, these consonants combine with the σ to produce a ξ. Verbs whose stems end in -ττ- usually behave in this way too:

present		aorist
δέχ-ομαι, <i>I receive</i>	δεχ + σ →	έ-δεξ-άμην, <i>I received</i>
διώκ-ω, <i>I pursue</i>	διωκ + σ →	έ-διώξ-α, <i>I pursued</i>
φυλάττ-ω, <i>I guard</i>	φυλακ + σ →	έ-φύλαξ-α, <i>I guarded</i>

(These are *guttural* or *velar* consonants, pronounced in the throat.)

Verbs whose present stems end in δ, ζ, θ or τ

In the case of verbs whose present stems end in δ, ζ, τ or θ, these consonants drop out altogether and are replaced by the σ:

present			aorist
φροντίζ-ω, <i>I worry</i>	φροντιζ + σ	→	ἐ-φρόντισ-α, <i>I worried</i>
πείθ-ω, <i>I persuade</i>	πειθ + σ	→	ἔ-πεισ-α, <i>I persuaded</i>
ᾄδ-ω, <i>I sing</i>	ᾄδ + σ	→	ᾄσα, <i>I sang</i>

(These are *dental* consonants, pronounced on the teeth.)

Verbs whose stems end in λ, μ, ν or ρ

A more awkward group of verbs consists of those whose stems end in ν and μ (*nasal* consonants, pronounced through the nose) or λ and ρ (*liquid* consonants, properly pronounced by running the tongue over the roof of the mouth above the teeth). When a verb's stem ends in ν, μ, λ or ρ, it cannot form its aorist by simply adding a σ. Instead the verb's stem either remains unchanged or, if the final vowel in the present stem is short, it lengthens. Only a few such verbs are met in Sections 1-9 of *G&E*.

present	aorist stem	aorist
ἀποκρίνομαι, <i>I answer</i>	ἀποκριν-	ἀπεκρινάμην, <i>I answered</i>
ἀποκτείνω, <i>I kill</i>	ἀποκτειν-	ἀπέκτεινα
(or as a second aorist	ἀποκταν-	ἀπέκτανον, <i>I killed</i>)
διαφθείρω, <i>I destroy</i>	διαφθειρ-	διέφθαιρα, <i>I destroyed</i>
μένω, <i>I stay, wait</i>	μειν-	ἔμεινα, <i>I stayed, waited</i>
οἰκτ(ε)ίρω, <i>I pity, lament</i>	οἰκτ(ε)ιρ-	ᾔκτ(ε)ιρα, <i>I pitied</i>

Note also how the following two verbs form their aorists.

present	aorist stem	aorist
ἐθέλω, <i>I wish</i>	ἐθελησ-	ἠθέλησα, <i>I wished</i>
μέλλω, <i>I intend</i>	μελλησ-	ἐμέλλησα, <i>I intended</i>

Unpredictable first aorists

For information: some verbs met in *G&E* Sections 1-9 have a first aorist but undergo an unpredictable stem change. These are listed below.

present	aorist stem	aorist
(ἐπ)αἰνέω, <i>I praise</i>	(ἐπ)αἰνεσ-	(ἐπ)ῆνεσα, <i>I praised</i>
(ἀφ)ἔλκω, <i>I drag (off)</i>	(ἀφ)έλκυσ-	(ἀφ)εῖλκυσα, <i>I dragged (off)</i>
γελάω, <i>I laugh</i>	γελασ-	ἐγέλασα, <i>I laughed</i>
καλέω, <i>I call</i>	καλεσ-	ἐκάλεσα, <i>I called</i>
μάχομαι, <i>I fight</i>	μαχεσ-	ἐμαχεσάμην, <i>I fought</i>
πλέω, <i>I sail</i>	πλευσ-	ἔπλευσα, <i>I sailed</i>
φθάνω, <i>I anticipate</i>	φθασ-	ἔφθασα, <i>I anticipated</i>

Note 1 σῶζω, *I save*, drops its iota subscript in the aorist to give ἔσωσα, stem σωσ-. ῥίπτω, *I throw*, has the aorist stem ῥιψ- and forms its aorist as ἔρριψα; this duplication of the ρ is regular after the augment for verbs beginning with this letter.

Note 2 Some verbs such as λέγω and ἐρωτάω have both first and second aorists. Such verbs, along with other verbs with irregular and quirky aorists, are included in the list of irregular verbs on pp.60-3 below.

First aorist active

	indicative	imperative
sing.	ἔ-παυσ-α ἔ-παυσ-ας ἔ-παυσ-ε(ν)	παῦσ-ον, <i>stop!</i> (s.) παυσ-άτω, <i>let him/her stop!</i>
pl.	ἐ-παύσ-αμεν ἐ-παύσ-ατε ἔ-παυσ-αν	παύσ-ατε, <i>stop!</i> (pl.) παυσ-άντων, <i>let them stop!</i>
	infinitive παῦσ-αι, <i>to stop</i>	
	participle παύσ-ας ασα αν (παυσαντ-), <i>having stopped, on stopping, stopping</i>	

First aorist middle

	indicative	imperative
sing.	ἐ-παυσ-άμην ἐ-παύσ-ω ἐ-παύσ-ατο	παῦσ-αι, <i>stop!</i> (s.) παυσ-άσθω, <i>let him/her stop!</i>
pl.	ἐ-παυσ-άμεθα ἐ-παύσ-ασθε ἐ-παύσ-αντο	παύσ-ασθε, <i>stop!</i> (pl.) παυσ-άσθων, <i>let them stop!</i>
	infinitive παύσ-ασθαι, <i>to stop</i>	
	participle παυσάμεν-ος η ον, <i>having stopped, on stopping, stopping</i>	

Note 1 There is no augment on aorist imperatives, infinitives or participles, only on indicative forms of the verb: that is, ἔπαυσα, *I stopped*, ἔπαυσας, *you stopped*, etc.

Note 2 The difference between present and aorist imperatives is one of aspect: see *G&E*, pp.190-1 §200. In practice, it is usually easiest to translate aorist imperatives in the same way as present imperatives. Note that you do not learn how to issue a negative command with aorist aspect in *G&E* Sections 1-9. For all negative commands, use μή + present imperative: μή παῦε, μή παύετε, etc.

Note 3 Note that the form παῦσαι can signify both *to stop* (active infinitive) and *stop!* (middle sing. imperative).

Note 4 First aorist participles are laid out in full on p.70 below.

Second aorists

The following is a list of second aorist forms met in *G&E* Sections 1-9. As with the first aorist, the augmented stem is used to form the indicative forms of the verb: *I led, you took*, etc. Note, however, that it is the unaugmented stem that is used to form the aorist imperative, infinitive and participle.)

present	aorist stem	aorist
(ἀπ)ἄγω, <i>I lead, take (away)</i>	(ἀπ)άγαγ-	(ἀπ)ἤγαγον
αἰρέω, <i>I take</i>	έλ-	εἶλον
ἀποθνήσκω, <i>I die</i>	ἀποθαν-	ἀπέθανον
ἀφικνέομαι, <i>I arrive</i>	ἀφικ-	ἀφικόμην
(ἐκ)βάλλω, <i>I throw (out)</i>	βαλ-	(ἐξ)έβαλον
γίγνομαι, <i>I become</i>	γεν-	έγενόμην
δάκνω, <i>I bite, worry</i>	δακ-	έδακον
ἔπομαι, <i>I follow</i>	σπ-	έσπόμην
έρχομαι, <i>I come, go</i>	έλθ-	ἦλθον
έρωτάω, <i>I ask</i> (also a first aorist)	έρ- έρωτησ-	ήρόμην ήρώτησα)
έσθίω, <i>I eat</i>	φαγ-	έφαγον
(έξ)εὐρίσκω, <i>I find (out)</i>	(έξ)εὐρ-	(έξ)ηῦρον
έχω, <i>I have</i>	σχ-	έσχον
λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i>	λαβ-	έλαβον
λανθάνω, <i>I escape the notice of</i>	λαθ-	έλαθον
λέγω, <i>I say, speak</i> (also a first aorist)	εἰπ- λεξ-	εἶπον έλεξα)
μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i>	μαθ-	έμαθον
όράω, <i>I see</i>	ιδ-	εἶδον
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i>	παθ-	έπαθον
πείθομαι, <i>I believe, trust, obey</i>	πιθ-	έπιθόμην
πίπτω, <i>I fall</i>	πес-	έπεσον
τρέπομαι, <i>I turn, turn in flight</i> (also a first aorist)	τραπ- τρεψ-	έτραπόμην έτρεψάμην)
τρέχω, <i>I run</i>	δραμ-	έδραμον
τυγχάνω, <i>I happen</i>	τυχ-	έτυχον
φέρω, <i>I carry</i> (also a first aorist)	ένεγκ-	ήνεγκον ήνεγκα)
(άπο)φεύγω, <i>I flee (escape)</i>	(άπο)φυγ-	(άπ)έφυγον

Note 1 έρχομαι, *I come/go*, a middle verb in the present, becomes active in the aorist: ἦλθον, *I came/went*, with no change of nuance.

Note 2 The aorist imperatives of ὁράω are most often the middle forms ἰδοῦ and ἰδέσθε.

Note 3 Some aorist stems are borrowed from what were once separate verbs: e.g. λέγω (εἶπ-).

Second aorist active

λαμβάνω, *I take*

	indicative	imperative
sing.	ἔ-λαβ-ον	
	ἔ-λαβ-ες	λαβ-έ, <i>take!</i> (s.)
	ἔ-λαβ-ε(ν)	λαβ-έτω, <i>let him/her take!</i>
pl.	ἐ-λάβ-ομεν	
	ἐ-λάβ-ετε	λάβ-ετε, <i>take!</i> (pl.)
	ἔ-λαβ-ον	λαβ-όντων, <i>let them take!</i>
	infinitive	
	λαβ-εῖν, <i>to take</i>	
	participle	
	λαβ-ών οὔσα ὄν (λαβοντ-), <i>having taken, on taking, taking</i>	

Second aorist middle

γίγνομαι, *I become*

	indicative	imperative
sing.	ἐ-γεν-όμην	
	ἐ-γέν-ου	γεν-οῦ, <i>become!</i> (s.)
	ἐ-γέν-ετο	γεν-έσθω, <i>let him/her become!</i>
pl.	ἐ-γεν-όμεθα	
	ἐ-γέν-εσθε	γέν-εσθε, <i>become!</i> (pl.)
	ἐ-γέν-οντο	γεν-έσθων, <i>let them become!</i>
	infinitive	
	γεν-έσθαι, <i>to become</i>	
	participle	
	γενόμεν-ος η ὄν, <i>having become, on becoming, becoming</i>	

Note 1 See notes 1 and 2 on p.47 above.

Note 2 Second aorist participles decline in the same way as present participles. λαβ-ών οὔσα ὄν (λαβοντ-) and γενόμεν-ος η ὄν are set out in full on p.71 below.

Root aorists

A very small number of verbs take what is called a 'root' aorist. The only such verbs met in Sections 1-9 of *G&E* are βαίνω, *I go*, and γινώσκω, *I know, realise*. Their roots, βα/βη and γνω/γνο, are used to form the aorist indicative, infinitive and participle in the following way.

βαίνω, *I go*

	indicative
sing.	ἔ-βη-ν, <i>I went</i> , etc.
	ἔ-βη-ς
	ἔ-βη
pl.	ἔ-βη-μεν
	ἔ-βη-τε
	ἔ-βη-σαν
	infinitive
	βῆ-ναι, <i>to go</i>
	participle
	βάς, βάσσα, βάν (βαντ-), <i>having gone, on going, going</i>

γινώσκω, *I know, realise*

	indicative
sing.	ἔ-γνω-ν, <i>I knew, realised</i> , etc.
	ἔ-γνω-ς
	ἔ-γνω
pl.	ἔ-γνω-μεν
	ἔ-γνω-τε
	ἔ-γνω-σαν
	infinitive
	γνῶ-ναι, <i>to realise</i>
	participle
	γνούς, γνοῦσα, γνόν (γνοντ-), <i>having realised, on realising, realising</i>

Note 1 The root aorist participle declines in the same way as the first aorist active participle. It is laid out in full on p.72 below.

Note 2 **For information:** the aorist imperative forms of βαίνω are βῆθι, βήτω, βῆτε, βάντων, and those of γινώσκω are γνῶθι, γνώτω, γνῶτε, γνόντων.

Note 3 **For information:** other verbs which take root aorists include ἀλίσκομαι, *I am convicted/caught* (ἔάλων, etc.; ἀλῶναι; ἀλούς, ἀλοῦσα, ἀλόν [άλοντ-]).

The future tense

The stem of the future is formed in a similar way to the stem of the first aorist (see pp.43-6 above); that is, a σ is added to the present stem. Thus the future stem of $\pi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omega$, *I stop*, is $\pi\alpha\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}$; the future stem of $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, *I order*, is $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}$. To this stem are added the same endings as we find in the present: thus $\pi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\sigma\omega$, *I shall stop*; $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *you will order*; and so on.

Non-contract verbs with vowel stems

As outlined above, verbs like $\pi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omega$ simply add σ to their present stem.

present			future
$\pi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\text{-}\omega$, <i>I stop</i>	$\pi\alpha\upsilon + \sigma$	\rightarrow	$\pi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega$, <i>I shall stop</i>

Contract verbs

With contract verbs, the last vowel of the stem is lengthened before the σ is added:

ϵ and α lengthen to η ; o lengthens to ω :

present		future
$\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, <i>I love</i>	$(\epsilon \rightarrow \eta)$	$\phi\iota\lambda\eta\sigma\text{-}$ $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, <i>I shall love</i>
$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$, <i>I honour</i>	$(\alpha \rightarrow \eta)$	$\tau\iota\mu\eta\sigma\text{-}$ $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, <i>I shall honour</i>
$\delta\eta\lambda\acute{o}\text{-}\omega$, <i>I show</i>	$(o \rightarrow \omega)$	$\delta\eta\lambda\omega\sigma\text{-}$ $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, <i>I shall show</i>

Contract verbs whose stems end in $\epsilon\alpha$ or $\rho\alpha$

As with the first aorist, when a verb's stem ends in $\epsilon\alpha$ or $\rho\alpha$, the alpha does not lengthen into an η (see p. 44 above). As with the aorist, the α preceding the σ would have been pronounced as a long vowel: $\bar{\alpha}$, e.g. $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$.

present	future
$\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, <i>I do, act</i>	$\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, <i>I shall do, act</i>
$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I watch</i>	$\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I shall watch</i>

Verbs with consonant stems

As with the first aorist, the addition of a σ may result in the production of a new consonant.

Verbs whose present stems end in β , π or ϕ (or $\pi\tau$)

β , π or ϕ (and $\pi\tau$: *labial* consonants) combine with the σ to produce a ψ :

present			future
πέμπ-ω, <i>I send</i>	πεμπ + σ	→	πέμψ-ω, <i>I shall send</i>

Verbs whose present stems end in γ , κ or χ

γ , κ or χ (and usually $-\tau\tau$:- *guttural* or *velar* consonants) combine with the σ to produce a ξ :

present			future
δέχ-ομαι, <i>I receive</i>	δεχ + σ	→	δέξ-ομαι, <i>I shall receive</i>

Verbs whose present stem ends in δ , ζ , θ or τ

δ , ζ , τ or θ , (*dental* consonants) drop out altogether and are replaced by the σ :

present			future
πείθ-ω, <i>I persuade</i>	πειθ + σ	→	πείσ-ω, <i>I shall persuade</i>

Verbs whose stems end in λ , μ , ν or ρ

Verbs whose stems end in ν or μ (*nasal* consonants) or λ or ρ (*liquid* consonants) cannot form their future stems by simply adding a σ . These commonly become contract verbs in ϵ with the stem either undergoing a subtle vowel change or remaining the same as the present.

present			future
διαφθείρω, <i>I destroy</i>	διαφθερέω	→	διαφθερῶ, <i>I shall destroy</i>
μένω, <i>I wait</i>	μενέω	→	μενῶ, <i>I shall wait</i>

Verbs whose stems end in $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$

For information: verbs which end in $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ generally become contract verbs in ϵ in the future (and are thus conjugated like ποιέω), the ζ dropping out:

present			future
ἐλπίζω, <i>I hope</i>	ἐλπιέω	→	ἐλπιῶ, <i>I shall hope</i>
νομίζω, <i>I think</i>	νομιέω	→	νομιῶ, <i>I shall think</i>
φροντίζω, <i>I worry</i>	φροντιέω	→	φροντιῶ, <i>I shall worry</i>

Verbs which display middle endings in the future

Note, too, that some active verbs (both regular and irregular) display middle endings in the future, but with no change of nuance.

present	future
ἀκούω, <i>I hear</i>	ἀκούσομαι, <i>I shall hear</i>
μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i>	μαθήσομαι, <i>I shall learn</i>
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i>	πείσομαι, <i>I shall suffer</i>

Verbs with irregular futures

Finally, some verbs simply have irregular futures which have to be learnt. Below is a full list of the irregular and unexpected futures to which you are introduced in Sections 1-9 of *G&E*.

present	future
ἀκούω, <i>I hear</i>	ἀκούσομαι
βαίνω, <i>I go</i>	βήσομαι
βοάω, <i>I shout</i>	βοήσομαι
γινώσκω, <i>I learn</i>	γνώσομαι
διαφθείρω, <i>I destroy</i>	διαφθερέω → διαφθερῶ
ἔρχομαι, <i>I come, go</i>	εἶμι (or ἐλεύσομαι)
λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i>	λήψομαι
λανθάνω, <i>I escape the notice of</i>	λήσω
λέγω, <i>I say, speak</i>	ἔρέω → ἐρῶ or λέξω
μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i>	μαθήσομαι
μένω, <i>I wait</i>	μενέω → μενῶ
νομίζω, <i>I think</i>	νομιέω → νομιῶ
ὁράω, <i>I see</i>	ὄψομαι
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i>	πείσομαι
σιωπάω, <i>I am silent</i>	σιωπησομαι
φέρω, <i>I carry</i>	οἴσω
φεύγω, <i>I flee</i>	φεύξομαι

Future active

παύω, *I stop*

sing.	παύσ-ω
	παύσ-εις
	παύσ-ει
pl.	παύσ-ομεν
	παύσ-ετε
	παύσ-ουσι(ν)
	infinitive
	παύσ-ειν

Future middle

παύομαι, *I stop (myself)*

sing.	παύσ-ομαι
	παύσ-η (or παύσ-ει)
	παύσ-εται
pl.	παυσ-όμεθα
	παύσ-εσθε
	παύσ-ονται
	infinitive
	παύσ-εσθαι

Note 1 You should note in particular the use of the future infinitive after the following verbs: ἐλπίζω, *I hope/expect to*; μέλλω, *I am about to*; ὑπισχνέομαι, *I promise to*. See *G&E*, p.200 §208(c).

Irregular verbs

Please note that some of the forms of these irregular verbs are not met in Sections 1-9 and are given **for information** only (*).

εἰμί, I am

present			
	indicative	imperative	optative*
sing.	εἰμί		εἴην
	εἶ	ἴσθι, <i>be!</i> (s.)	εἴης
	ἐστί(ν)	ἔστω, <i>let him/her be!</i>	εἴη
pl.	ἐσμέν		εἴμεν
	ἐστέ	ἔστε, <i>be!</i> (pl.)	εἴτε
	εἰσί(ν)	ἔστων, <i>let them be!</i>	εἴεν
infinitive			
εἶναι, <i>to be</i>			
participle			
ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν (όντ-), <i>being</i>			
imperfect			
sing.	ἦ(ν)		
	ἦσθα		
	ἦν		
pl.	ἦμεν		
	ἦτε		
	ἦσαν		
future			
sing.	ἔσομαι		
	ἔσῃ (or ἔσει)		
	ἔσται		
pl.	ἐσόμεθα		
	ἔσεσθε		
	ἔσονται		
infinitive			
ἔσεσθαι			

Note 1 ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν (όντ-) is set out in full on p.66 below.

Note 2 Both ὄντων and ἔστων are found as the third person plural imperative.

εἶμι, *I shall go*

present

	indicative	imperative	optative*
sing.	εἶμι		ῥοιμι
	εἶ	ῖθι, <i>go! (s.)</i>	ῥοις
	εἶσι(ν)	ῖτω, <i>let him/her go!</i>	ῥοι
pl.	ῖμεν		ῥοιμεν
	ῖτε	ῖτε, <i>go! (pl.)</i>	ῥοιτε
	ῖασι(ν)	ῖόντων, <i>let them go!</i>	ῥοιεν
infinitive			
ιέναι, <i>to go</i>			
participle			
ιών, ιοῦσα, ἰόν (ιοντ-), <i>going</i>			

imperfect

sing.	ἦα (or ἦειν)
	ἦεισθα (or ἦεις)
	ἦει(ν)
pl.	ἦμεν
	ἦτε
	ἦσαν

Note 1 The infinitive, imperative and participle of εἶμι are present in meaning. ἰών, ιοῦσα, ἰόν (ιοντ-) declines like all present participles.

Note 2 Be careful not to confuse εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι with εἰμί, *I am*, εἶ, *you are* and εἰσί, *they are* (with εἶ, only context can help). Also note the differences between ἦσαν, *they were*, and ἦσαν, which can mean either *they went* (from εἶμι) or *they knew* (from οἶδα).

οἶδα, *I know*

present			
	indicative	imperative	optative*
sing.	οἶδα		εἰδείην
	οἶσθα	ἴσθι, <i>know!</i> (s.)	εἰδείης
	οἶδε	ἴστω, <i>let him/her/it know!</i>	εἰδείη
pl.	ἴσμεν		εἰδείμεν
	ἴστε	ἴστε, <i>know!</i> (pl.)	εἰδείτε
	ἴσασι(ν)	ἴστων, <i>let them know!</i>	εἰδείεν
infinitive			
εἰδέναί, <i>to know</i>			
participle			
εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, εἰδός (εἰδοτ-), <i>knowing</i>			
imperfect			
sing.	ἤδη (or ἤδην)		
	ἤδησθα (or ἤδεις)		
	ἤδει(ν)		
pl.	ἤσμεν		
	ἤστε		
	ἤσαν (or ἤδεσαν)		
future*			
sing.	εἴσομαι	or	εἰδήσω
	εἴσῃ (or εἴσει)	or	εἰδήσεις
	εἴσεται	or	εἰδήσει
pl.	εἰσόμεθα	or	εἰδήσομεν
	εἴσεσθε	or	εἰδήσετε
	εἴσονται	or	εἰδήσουσι(ν)
future infinitive*			
εἴσεσθαι or εἰδήσειν			

Note 1 **For information:** it is because οἶδα is in fact a perfect form that its participle looks unusual. (Do not let this affect the way you translate it, however.) Like all active participles, εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, εἰδός (εἰδοτ-) is declined in the same way as πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (παντ-).

Note 2 **For information:** the masculine and neuter dative plural of εἰδώς is εἰδόσι(ν).

φημί, *I say*

present

	indicative	imperative	optative*
sing.	φημί		φαίην
	φής or φής	φαθί*, <i>say!</i> (s.)	φαίης
	φησί(v)	φάτω*, <i>let him/her/it say!</i>	φαίη
pl.	φάμεν		φαίμεν
	φατέ	φάτε*, <i>say!</i> (pl.)	φαίτε
	φασί(v)	φάντων*, <i>let them say!</i>	φαίεν
infinitive			
φάναι, <i>to say</i>			
participle			
φάσκ-ων ουσά ον (φασκοντ-) or φάς, φᾶσα, φάν (φαντ-), <i>saying</i> (sometimes φάμεν-ος η ον)			

imperfect

sing.	ἔφην
	ἔφησθα or ἔφης
	ἔφη
pl.	ἔφαμεν
	ἔφατε
	ἔφασαν

future (regular)

sing.	φήσω
	φήσεις
	φήσει
pl.	φήσομεν
	φήσετε
	φήσουσι(v)

aorist (regular)

sing.	ἔφησα
	ἔφησας
	ἔφησε(v)
pl.	ἐφήσαμεν
	ἐφήσατε
	ἔφησαν

List of irregular verbs

This is a list of all the verbs from Sections 1-9 of *G&E* which have an irregular or unexpected future and/or aorist. Please note that your books do not inform you of a number of the future and aorist forms given below, and so many are given **for information** only (*). (You will find separate lists of the irregular aorist and future forms you actually meet in *Reading Greek* in the sections on the formation of the aorist and future above.)

Bear in mind, too, that it's often more important to be able to recognise forms than to reproduce them.

present	future	aorist stem	aorist
ἄγω, <i>I lead, take</i>	ἄξω	ἄγαγ-	ἤγαγον
ᾄδω (ἀείδω), <i>I sing</i>	ᾄσομαι*	ᾄσ-	ᾄσα
(ἐπ)αίνέω, <i>I praise</i>	(ἐπ)αἰνέσω*	(ἐπ)αἰνεσ-	(ἐπ)ῆνεσα
αἰρέω, <i>I take</i>	αἰρήσω	έλ-	εἶλον
ἀκούω, <i>I hear, listen (to)</i>	ἀκούσομαι	ἀκουσ-	ἤκουσα
ἀνίσταμαι ¹ , <i>I get up, emigrate</i>	ἀναστήσομαι*	ἀναστησ-*	ἀνέστην ^{2*}
ἀποθνήσκω, <i>I die</i>	ἀποθανέομαι*	ἀποθαν-	ἀπέθανον
ἀποκρίνομαι, <i>I answer</i>	ἀποκρινέομαι*	ἀποκριν-	ἀπεκρινάμην
ἀποκτείνω, <i>I kill</i>	ἀποκτενέω*	ἀποκτειν- ἀποκταν-*	ἀπέκτεινα ἀπέκτανον*
ἀφικνέομαι, <i>I arrive</i>	ἀφίξομαι*	ἀφικ-	ἀφικόμην
βαίνω, <i>I go</i>	βήσομαι	βα-	ἔβην ³
(ἐκ)βάλλω, <i>I throw (out)</i>	(ἐκ)βαλέω*	(ἐκ)βαλ-	(ἐξ)έβαλον
βούλομαι, <i>I wish</i>	βουλήσομαι*	–	ἐβουλήθην ^{2*}
γελάω, <i>I laugh</i>	γελάσομαι*	γελασ-*	ἐγέλασα*
γίγνομαι, <i>I become</i>	γενήσομαι*	γεν-	ἐγενόμην
γινώσκω, <i>I learn</i>	γνώσομαι	γνο-	ἔγνων ³

present	future	aorist stem	aorist
δάκνω, <i>I bite</i>	δήξομαι*	δακ-	ἔδακον
δεῖ, <i>it is necessary</i>	δεήσει*	δεησ-*	ἐδέησε*
διαφθείρω, <i>I destroy</i>	διαφθερέω	διαφθειρ-	διέφθαιρα
δοκέω, <i>I seem</i>	δόξω*	δοξ-*	ἔδοξα*
δράω, <i>I do, act</i>	δράσω	δρασ-	ἔδρασα
δύναμαι ¹ , <i>I am able</i>	δυνήσομαι*	–	ἐδυνήθην ² *
ἐάω, <i>I allow</i>	ἐάσω*	ἐασ-*	εἵασα*
ἐθέλω, <i>I wish</i>	ἐθελήσω*	ἐθελησ-*	ἠθέλησα*
(ἀφ)ἔλκω, <i>I drag (off)</i>	(ἀφ)ἔλξω* ((ἀφ)ἐλκύσω*)	(ἀφ)ἐλκυσ-*	(ἀφ)εἵλκυσα*
ἐλπίζω, <i>I hope</i>	ἐλπιέω*	ἐλπισ-	ἤλπισα
ἐπίσταμαι ¹ , <i>I know</i>	ἐπιστήσομαι*	–	ἠπιστήθην ² *
ἔπομαι, <i>I follow</i>	ἔψομαι*	σπ-	ἐσπόμεν
ἔρχομαι, <i>I come, go</i>	ἐλεύσομαι* (εἶμι)	ἐλθ-	ἦλθον
ἐρωτάω, <i>I ask</i>	ἐρήσομαι* ἐρωτήσω	ἐρ- ἐρωτησ-	ἠρόμεν ἠρώτησα
ἐσθίω, <i>I eat</i>	ἔδομαι	φαγ-	ἔφαγον
(ἐξ)εὐρίσκω, <i>I find (out)</i>	(ἐξ)εὐρήσω*	(ἐξ)εὐρ-	(ἐξ)ηὔρον
ἔχω, <i>I have</i>	ἔξω*	σχ-	ἔσχον
ἡδομαι, <i>I enjoy</i>	ἡσθήσομαι*	–	ἡσθην ² *
θεάομαι, <i>I watch</i>	θεάσομαι*	θεασ-*	έθεασάμεν*
καθίζω, <i>I sit down</i>	καθιέω* (καθίσω)	καθισ-	ἐκάθισα
καλέω, <i>I call</i>	καλέω*	καλεσ-*	ἐκάλεσα*
λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i>	λήψομαι	λαβ-	ἔλαβον
λανθάνω, <i>I escape the notice of</i>	λήσω	λαθ-	ἔλαθον
λέγω, <i>I say, speak</i>	ἐρέω λέξω	εἰπ- λεξ-	εἶπον ἔλεξα

present	future	aorist stem	aorist
μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i>	μαθήσομαι	μαθ-	ἔμαθον
μάχομαι, <i>I fight</i>	μαχέ(σ)ομαι*	μαχεσ-	ἐμαχεσάμην
μέλλω, <i>I intend</i>	μελλήσω*	μελλησ-*	ἐμέλλησα*
μένω, <i>I stay, I wait</i>	μενέω	μειν-	ἔμεινα
νομίζω, <i>I think</i>	νομιέω	νομισ-	ἐνόμισα
οἰκτ(ε)ίρω, <i>I pity, lament</i>	οἰκτιρέω*	οἰκτ(ε)ιρ-	ᾠκτ(ε)ιρα
οὔμαι, <i>I think (usually contracts as οἶμαι)</i>	οἰήσομαι*	–	ᾠήθην ² *
ὁράω, <i>I see</i>	ὄψομαι	ιδ- ⁴	εἶδον
ὀφείλω, <i>I owe</i>	ὀφειλήσω*	ὀφελ-*	ᾠφελον* (ᾠφείλησα)
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i>	πείσομαι	παθ-	ἔπαθον
πείθομαι, <i>I believe, trust, obey</i>	πείσομαι	πιθ-	ἐπιθόμην
πείθω, <i>I persuade</i>	πείσω	πεισ- (πιθ-)*	ἔπεισα (ἔπιθον)*
πειράομαι, <i>I try, test</i>	πειράσομαι	πειρασ-	ἐπειρασάμην
πίπτω, <i>I fall</i>	πεσέομαι*	πεσ-	ἔπεσον
πλέω, <i>I sail</i>	πλεύσομαι*	πλευσ-	ἔπλευσα
πορεύομαι, <i>I march, journey</i>	πορεύ(θη)σομαι*	(πορευσ-)	ἐπορεύθην ² *
σκοπέω, <i>I view</i>	σκέψομαι*	σκεψ-*	ἐσκεψάμην*
σπένδω, <i>I pour a libation</i>	σπείσω*	σπεισ-*	ἔσπεισα*
σώζω, <i>I save</i>	σώσω*	σωσ-*	ἔσωσα*
τρέπομαι, <i>I turn (in flight)</i>	τρέψομαι	τραπ-	ἐτραπόμην
τρέχω, <i>I run</i>	δραμέομαι*	δραμ-	ἔδραμον
τυγχάνω, <i>I happen</i>	τεύξομαι*	τυχ-	ἔτυχον
τύπτω, <i>I strike</i>	τυπτήσω*	τυπτησ-*	ἐτύπτησα*
ὑπισχνέομαι, <i>I promise</i>	ὑποσχήσομαι*	ὑποσχ-*	ὑπεσχόμην*

present	future	aorist stem	aorist
φαίνομαι, <i>I appear, seem</i>	φανέομαι*	φαν-*	ἐφάνην*
φέρω, <i>I carry</i>	οἴσω	ένεγκ-	ἤνεγκον (ἤνεγκα)
φεύγω, <i>I flee</i>	φεύξομαι	φυγ-	ἔφυγον
φθάνω, <i>I anticipate</i>	φθήσομαι*	φθασ-*	ἔφθασα* ἔφθην ^{2*}
φροντίζω, <i>I worry</i>	φροντιέω*	φροντισ-	ἐφρόντισα
χράομαι, <i>I use</i>	χρήσομαι*	χρησ-*	ἐχρησάμην*
χρή, <i>it is necessary</i>	χρήσει*	–	(ἐ)χρήν* (impf.)

¹ So-called 'athematic' verbs: see pp.64-5.

² Deponent: these aorist forms are not met until Section 17D of *G&E*.

³ Root aorist: see p.50.

⁴ Aorist imperative in Attic Greek is ἰδοῦ, ἰδέσθε (as if middle): ἰδέ, ἰδέτε is found in some Greek authors, such as Homer.

Note 1 The endings of the verbs in the aorist form indicate whether a given verb is first active (-α), first middle (-αμην), second active (-ον), second middle (-ομην), etc. The aorist stem – without augmentation – is used for aorist infinitives, participles and imperatives.

Note 2 All verbs in the present and future are given in their non-contracted form (where appropriate): e.g. καλέω, *I call/I shall call*, would appear in a text as καλῶ.

Note 3 The four irregular verbs εἰμί, εἶμι, οἶδα and φημί have not been included in this list. These verbs were laid out in full on pp.56-9 above.

Note 4 **For information:** στένω, *I groan*, is not included in this list: it has no aorist or future form and appears only in the present and imperfect. Nor is ὀλοφύρομαι, *I lament*, which appears only rarely outside the present; future: ὀλοφυρέομαι, aorist: ὠλοφυράμην.

Athematic verbs

‘Athematic’ is the term used to denote a verb which does not conjugate in the same pattern as παύω/παύομαι. In *G&E* Sections 1-9 you meet a handful of such verbs: δύναμαι, *I am able*; ἀνίσταμαι, *I get up, stand up, emigrate*; and ἐπίσταμαι, *I know how to, understand*.

δύναμαι, *I am able*

present		
	indicative	optative
sing.	δύναμαι	δυναίμην
	δύνασαι	δύναιο
	δύναται	δύναιτο
pl.	δυνάμεθα	δυναίμεθα
	δύνασθε	δύναισθε
	δύνανται	δύναιντο
infinitive		
δύνασθαι		
participle		
δυνάμεν-ος η ον		
imperfect		
sing.	ἐδυνάμην	
	ἐδύνασο (or ἐδύνω)	
	ἐδύνατο	
pl.	ἐδυνάμεθα	
	ἐδύνασθε	
	ἐδύναντο	
future (regular)		
sing.	δυνήσομαι	
	δυνήσῃ (or δυνήσει)	
	δυνήσεται	
pl.	δυνησόμεθα	
	δυνήσεσθε	
	δυνήσονται	

ἀνίσταμαι, *I get up*

present

	indicative	optative
sing.	ἀνίσταμαι	ἀνισταίμην
	ἀνίστασαι	ἀνίσταιο
	ἀνίσταται	ἀνίσταιτο
pl.	ἀνιστάμεθα	ἀνισταίμεθα
	ἀνίστασθε	ἀνίσταισθε
	ἀνίστανται	ἀνίσταιντο
	infinitive	
	ἀνίστασθαι	
	participle	
	ἀνιστάμεν-ος η ον	

imperfect

sing.	ἀνιστάμην
	ἀνίστασο
	ἀνίστατο
pl.	ἀνιστάμεθα
	ἀνίστασθε
	ἀνίσταντο

future (regular)

sing.	ἀνιστήσομαι
	ἀνιστήση (or ἀνιστήσει)
	ἀνιστήσεται
pl.	ἀνιστησόμεθα
	ἀνιστήσεσθε
	ἀνιστήσονται

Note 1 ἐπίσταμαι, *I know how to, understand*, is conjugated like ἀνίσταμαι. These three verbs are in fact middle verbs and their participles decline like all middle participles.

Note 2 **For information:** you also meet parts of the ‘athematic’ verb τίθημι, *I put, place*; for the declension of this verb, see *G&E*, pp.251-3.

Participles

Present active participles

ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν (όντ-), *being* (from εἰμί)

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ὢν	οὔσα	ὄν
acc.	όντ-α	οὔσα-ν	ὄν
gen.	όντ-ος	οὔσ-ης	όντ-ος
dat.	όντ-ι	οὔσ-ῃ	όντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	όντ-ες	οὔσαι	όντ-α
acc.	όντ-ας	οὔσας	όντ-α
gen.	όντ-ων	οὔσ-ῶν	όντ-ων
dat.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσ-αις	οὔσι(ν)

παύ-ων, παύ-ουσα, παῦ-ον (παυοντ-), *stopping*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παύ-ων	παύ-ουσ-α	παῦ-ον
acc.	παύ-οντ-α	παύ-ουσ-αν	παῦ-ον
gen.	παύ-οντ-ος	παυ-ούσ-ης	παύ-οντ-ος
dat.	παύ-οντ-ι	παυ-ούσ-ῃ	παύ-οντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παύ-οντ-ες	παύ-ουσ-αι	παύ-οντ-α
acc.	παύ-οντ-ας	παυ-ούσ-ας	παύ-οντ-α
gen.	παυ-όντ-ων	παυ-ουσ-ῶν	παυ-όντ-ων
dat.	παύ-ουσι(ν)	παυ-ούσ-αις	παύ-ουσι(ν)

Note 1 ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν (όντ-) and παύων, παύουσα, παῦον (παυοντ-), like all active participles, follow the same '313' pattern of declension as πᾶς, πᾶσα, τᾶν (παντ-).

Present active participles of contract verbs

The way in which contract verbs form their participles is set out at *G&E*, pp.83-4 §91. Below are the participles of active contract verbs laid out in full.

ποιέ-ων ουσα ον (οντ-) contracts to:

ποιῶν, ποιοῦσα, ποιοῦν (ποιουντ-), *making, doing*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ποιῶν	ποιοῦσα	ποιοῦν
acc.	ποιοῦντ-α	ποιοῦσ-αν	ποιοῦν
gen.	ποιοῦντ-ος	ποιούσ-ης	ποιοῦντ-ος
dat.	ποιοῦντ-ι	ποιοῦσ-ῃ	ποιοῦντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	ποιοῦντ-ες	ποιοῦσ-αι	ποιοῦντ-α
acc.	ποιοῦντ-ας	ποιούσ-ας	ποιοῦντ-α
gen.	ποιούντ-ων	ποιουσ-ῶν	ποιούντ-ων
dat.	ποιοῦσι(ν)	ποιούσ-αις	ποιοῦσι(ν)

τιμά-ων ουσα ον (οντ-) contracts to:

τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν (τιμωντ-), *honouring*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
acc.	τιμῶντ-α	τιμῶσ-αν	τιμῶν
gen.	τιμῶντ-ος	τιμώσ-ης	τιμῶντ-ος
dat.	τιμῶντ-ι	τιμώσ-ῃ	τιμῶντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	τιμῶντ-ες	τιμῶσ-αι	τιμῶντ-α
acc.	τιμῶντ-ας	τιμώσ-ας	τιμῶντ-α
gen.	τιμώντ-ων	τιμωσ-ῶν	τιμώντ-ων
dat.	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμώσ-αις	τιμῶσι(ν)

δηλό-ων ουσιαστικόν (οντ-) contracts to:

δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν (δηλουντ-), *showing, revealing*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
acc.	δηλοῦντ-α	δηλοῦσ-αν	δηλοῦν
gen.	δηλοῦντ-ος	δηλούσ-ης	δηλοῦντ-ος
dat.	δηλοῦντ-ι	δηλούσ-ῃ	δηλοῦντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	δηλοῦντ-ες	δηλοῦσ-αι	δηλοῦντ-α
acc.	δηλοῦντ-ας	δηλούσ-ας	δηλοῦντ-α
gen.	δηλούντ-ων	δηλουσ-ῶν	δηλούντ-ων
dat.	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλούσ-αις	δηλοῦσι(ν)

*Present middle participles*παυ-όμεν-ος η ον, *stopping*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παυ-όμεν-ος	παυ-ομέν-η	παυ-όμεν-ον
acc.	παυ-όμεν-ον	παυ-ομέν-ην	παυ-όμεν-ον
gen.	παυ-ομέν-ου	παυ-ομέν-ης	παυ-ομέν-ου
dat.	παυ-ομέν-ω	παυ-ομέν-η	παυ-ομέν-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παυ-όμεν-οι	παυ-όμεν-αι	παυ-όμεν-α
acc.	παυ-ομέν-ους	παυ-ομέν-ας	παυ-όμεν-α
gen.	παυ-ομέν-ων	παυ-ομέν-ων	παυ-ομέν-ων
dat.	παυ-ομέν-οις	παυ-ομέν-αις	παυ-ομέν-οις

Note 1 All middle participles are declined in the same way as καλ-ός ή όν.

Note 2 The participles of middle contract verbs are formed in the following way:

φοβε-όμεν-ος η ον contracts to φοβούμεν-ος η ον, *fearing*

θεα-όμενος η ον contracts to θεώμεν-ος η ον, *watching*

δηλο-όμεν-ος η ον on contracts to δηλούμεν-ος η ον, *showing, revealing*

First aorist active participles

παύσ-ας, παύσ-ασ-α, παῦσ-αν (παυσ-αντ-), *stopping, on stopping, having stopped*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παύσ-ας	παύσ-ασ-α	παῦσ-αν
acc.	παύσ-αντ-α	παύσ-ασ-αν	παῦσ-αν
gen.	παύσ-αντ-ος	παυσ-άσ-ης	παύσ-αντ-ος
dat.	παύσ-αντ-ι	παυσ-άσ-ῃ	παύσ-αντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παύσ-αντ-ες	παύσ-ασ-αι	παύσ-αντ-α
acc.	παύσ-αντ-ας	παυσ-άσ-ας	παύσ-αντ-α
gen.	παυσ-άντ-ων	παυσ-ασ-ῶν	παυσ-άντ-ων
dat.	παύσ-ασι(ν)	παυσ-άσ-αις	παύσ-ασι(ν)

Note 1 Like all active participles, first aorist active participles follow a '313' pattern of declension.

First aorist middle participles

παυσ-άμεν-ος η ον, *having stopped, on stopping, stopping*

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παυσ-άμεν-ος	παυσ-αμέν-η	παυσ-άμεν-ον
acc.	παυσ-άμεν-ον	παυσ-αμέν-ην	παυσ-άμεν-ον
gen.	παυσ-αμέν-ου	παυσ-αμέν-ης	παυσ-αμέν-ου
dat.	παυσ-αμέν-ω	παυσ-αμέν-ῃ	παυσ-αμέν-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	παυσ-άμεν-οι	παυσ-άμεν-αι	παυσ-άμεν-α
acc.	παυσ-αμέν-ους	παυσ-αμέν-ας	παυσ-άμεν-α
gen.	παυσ-αμέν-ων	παυσ-αμεν-ῶν	παυσ-αμέν-ων
dat.	παυσ-αμέν-οις	παυσ-αμέν-αις	παυσ-αμέν-οις

Note 1 Like all middle participles, first aorist middle participles are declined in the same way as καλ-ός ή όν.

Second aorist active participles

λαβ-ών λαβ-οῦσα, λαβ-όν (λαβ-οντ-), *having taken, on taking, taking*
(from λαμβάνω)

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	λαβ-ών	λαβ-οῦσα	λαβ-όν
acc.	λαβ-όντ-α	λαβ-οῦσ-αν	λαβ-όν
gen.	λαβ-όντ-ος	λαβ-ούσ-ης	λαβ-όντ-ος
dat.	λαβ-όντ-ι	λαβ-ούσ-ῃ	λαβ-όντ-ι

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	λαβ-όντ-ες	λαβ-οῦσ-αι	λαβ-όντ-α
acc.	λαβ-όντ-ας	λαβ-ούσ-ας	λαβ-όντ-α
gen.	λαβ-όντ-ων	λαβ-ουσ-ῶν	λαβ-όντ-ων
dat.	λαβ-οῦσι(ν)	λαβ-ούσ-αις	λαβ-οῦσι(ν)

Note 1 Like all active participles, second aorist active participles follow a '313' pattern of declension.

Second aorist middle participles

γεν-όμεν-ος, γεν-ομέν-η, γεν-όμεν-ον, *having become, on becoming, becoming* (from γίγνομαι)

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	γεν-όμεν-ος	γεν-ομέν-η	γεν-όμεν-ον
acc.	γεν-όμεν-ον	γεν-ομέν-ην	γεν-όμεν-ον
gen.	γεν-ομέν-ου	γεν-ομέν-ης	γεν-ομέν-ου
dat.	γεν-ομέν-ω	γεν-ομέν-ῃ	γεν-ομέν-ω

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	γεν-όμεν-οι	γεν-όμεν-αι	γεν-όμεν-α
acc.	γεν-ομέν-ους	γεν-ομέν-ας	γεν-όμεν-α
gen.	γεν-ομέν-ων	γεν-ομέν-ων	γεν-ομέν-ων
dat.	γεν-ομέν-οις	γεν-ομέν-αις	γεν-ομέν-οις

Note 1 Like all middle participles, second aorist middle participles are declined in the same way as καλ-ός ή όν.

Root aorist participles

βάς, βᾶσα, βάν (βαντ-), *having gone, on going, going* (from βαίνω)

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	βάς	βᾶσ-α	βάν
acc.	βάντ-α	βᾶσ-αν	βάν
gen.	βαντ-ός	βάσ-ης	βαντ-ός
dat.	βαντ-ί	βάσ-η	βαντ-ί

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	βάντ-ες	βᾶσ-αι	βάντ-α
acc.	βάντ-ας	βάσ-ας	βάντ-α
gen.	βάντ-ων	βασ-ῶν	βάντ-ων
dat.	βᾶσι(ν)	βάσ-αις	βᾶσι(ν)

Note 1 Like all active participles, root aorist active participles follow a '313' pattern of declension.

γνούς, γνοῦσα, γνόν (γνοντ-), *having realised, on realising, realising* (from γιγνώσκω)

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	γνούς	γνοῦσ-α	γνόν
acc.	γνόντ-α	γνοῦσ-αν	γνόν
gen.	γνοντ-ός	γνούσ-ης	γνοντ-ός
dat.	γνοντ-ί	γνούσ-η	γνοντ-ί

pl.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
nom.	γνόντ-ες	γνοῦσ-αι	γνόντ-α
acc.	γνόντ-ας	γνούσ-ας	γνόντ-α
gen.	γνόντ-ων	γνους-ῶν	γνόντ-ων
dat.	γνοῦσι(ν)	γνούσ-αις	γνοῦσι(ν)

Adverbs

Formation of adverbs

Most adjectives may be turned into adverbs by changing the genitive plural -ων into -ως. Thus:

adjective	genitive plural	adverb
καλ-ός ή όν, <i>beautiful</i>	καλῶν	καλῶς, <i>beautifully</i>
δειν-ός ή όν, <i>terrible</i>	δεινῶν	δεινῶς, <i>terribly</i>

The following neuter forms of adjectives are commonly used adverbially.

πολύ, πολλά, *much, a lot*

μέγα (also μεγάλως), *greatly*

Note also the following common adverbs.

ἅμα, *at the same time*

ἄνω, *above*

εὖ, *well*

μόλις, *especially, particularly*

νῦν, *now*

πάνυ, *very, very much*

τέλος, *in the end, finally*

Comparative and superlative adverbs

For information: comparative adverbs are identical in appearance to the *neuter singular nominative* form of the comparative adjective. This rule applies to *all* adjectives, regular and irregular. Thus:

σοφώτερον, *more wisely*

δεινότερον, *more cleverly*

εὐφρονέστερον, *in a more well-disposed way*

ἄμεινον, *better* (as adverb)

κάκιον, *worse* (as adverb)

Superlative adverbs are identical in appearance to the *neuter plural nominative* form of the superlative adjective. This rule applies to *all* adjectives, regular and irregular. Thus:

σοφώτατα, *most wisely*

δεινότατα, *most cleverly*

εὐφρονέστατα, *in the most well-disposed way*

ἄριστα, *best* (as adverb)

κάκιστα, *worst* (as adverb)

Prepositions

The following is a list of all the prepositions met in Sections 1-9 of *G&E*.

ἀπό	+ gen.	<i>from, away from</i>
διά	+ acc.	<i>because of</i>
	+ gen.	<i>through</i>
ἐγγύς	+ gen.	<i>near</i>
εἰς	+ acc.	<i>to, into, onto</i>
ἐκ(ἐξ)	+ gen.	<i>out of</i>
ἐν	+ dat.	<i>in</i>
ἐναντίον	+ gen.	<i>opposite, in front of</i>
ἕνεκα	+ gen.	<i>because, for the sake of</i>
ἐπί	+ acc.	<i>against, to</i>
	+ gen.	<i>on</i>
	+ dat.	<i>on, for the purpose of</i>
κατά	+ acc.	<i>in, on, by, according to</i>
μά	+ acc.	<i>(no) by ...</i>
μετά	+ acc.	<i>after</i>
	+ gen.	<i>(in company) with</i>
νή	+ acc.	<i>(yes) by ...</i>
παρά	+ acc.	<i>along, alongside</i>
	+ gen.	<i>from</i>
	+ dat.	<i>with, near</i>
περί	+ acc.	<i>about</i>
	+ gen.	<i>about, concerning</i>
πλήν	+ gen.	<i>except</i>
πλησίον	+ gen.	<i>near</i>
πρός	+ acc.	<i>towards</i>
	+ gen.	<i>in the name of, under the protection of</i>
	+ dat.	<i>near, in addition to</i>
σύν	+ dat.	<i>with (the help of)</i>
ὑπέρ	+ gen.	<i>for, on behalf of</i>
ὑπό	+ gen.	<i>by, at the hands of</i>

Note 1 Properly, ἐγγύς, ἐναντίον and πλησίον are adverbs. Followed by the genitive, though, they mean 'near'.

3 Cases and their uses

Greek nouns are found in one of five cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and vocative.

The nominative case

The case of the subject:

ὁ Ζηνόθεμις μένει.

Zenothemis waits.

τὸν Παρθενῶνα ὁρᾷ ὁ Ζηνόθεμις.

Zenothemis sees the Parthenon.

Other uses of the nominative case

- The case of the subject complement:

ὁ Σωκράτης ἐστὶ φιλόσοφος.

Socrates is a philosopher.

ὁ Σωκράτης ἐστὶ καλός (or just ὁ Σωκράτης καλός).

Socrates is beautiful.

Note that a subject complement (and not a direct object) is used after 'linking' verbs such as *be* (εἶμι), *become* (γίγνομαι) and *seem* (δοκέω and φαίνομαι).

The accusative case

The case of the direct object:

τὸν Παρθενῶνα ὁρᾷ ὁ Ζηνόθεμις.
Zenothemis sees the Parthenon.

ὁ Δικαιοπόλις τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὁρᾷ.
Dikaiopolis sees the Acropolis.

NB Not all verbs take direct objects. Those that do are called 'transitive' verbs. Verbs that do not take direct objects are called 'intransitive' verbs, e.g. *come/go* (βαίνω, ἔρχομαι) and *wait* (μένω).

Note that some verbs can take two direct objects:

ὁ Σωκράτης με διδάσκει τὴν φιλοσοφίαν.
Socrates teaches me philosophy.

τοῦτο ἠρώτησα τὸν Σωκράτη.
I asked Socrates this.

Examples of verbs which can take two direct objects are *teach* (διδάσκω), *ask* (ἔρωτάω), *ask for* (αἰτέω), *question* (ἐξετάζω); *do someone good/ill* (καλὰ/κακὰ ποιέω)

Other uses of the accusative case

- The case of the object complement:

ὁ ῥαψωδὸς τὸν λόγον καλὸν ποιεῖ.
The rhapsode makes the story beautiful.

τὸν Σωκράτη φιλόσοφον καλοῦσιν.
They call Socrates a philosopher.

This use is only found with certain verbs, e.g. *call* (καλέω), *make* (ποιέω), *consider* (ἡγέομαι), *think* (νομίζω, οἶμαι) and *show* (δηλόω).

For more on this sentence pattern, see p.85 below.

- The 'cognate' accusative is a particular version of the direct object, in which the meaning of the verb and the object are related:

Θυσίας πολλὰς θύομεν.
We make many sacrifices.
(lit. we sacrifice many sacrifices.)

- To express length of time or space:

πέντε ἡμέρας ἔμενον.
I waited for five days.

ἡ πόλις ἀπέχει δέκα στάδια.
The city is ten stades away.

(A stade is about 185 metres, the length of a Greek athletics stadium.)

- Accusative of respect:

σιωπῶ τὴν νίκην.

I am saying nothing about the victory

(lit. *I am silent in respect of the victory*).

πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς

Swift-footed Achilles

(lit. *swift (ὠκύς) with respect to his feet (πόδας)*)

τί, *why?*, is also an accusative of respect, literally meaning ‘with respect to what thing?’

- Note, too, the so-called ‘internal accusative’, when a neuter adjective is used in place of an adverb:

μέγα βοᾷ.

He shouts loudly (lit. *he shouts a big one* (i.e. shout)).

(μέγα here is neuter singular accusative.)

- The accusative is also found with certain prepositions, often (but not always) expressing the idea of motion towards.

διὰ τὸν πόλεμον

because of the war

εἰς τὸ πλοῖον

to/onto the ship

ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας

against the Persians

κατὰ τὸν νόμον

according to the law

μὰ τὸν Δία

no, by Zeus

μετὰ ταῦτα

after these things (afterwards)

νὴ τὸν Ποσειδῶνα

yes, by Poseidon

παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν

along the river

περὶ τὴν νῆσον

about the island

πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ

to/towards the Piraeus

The genitive case

The 'of' case:

τὸ τοῦ Ἡγεστράτου πλοῖον
the ship of Hegestratos (or, more naturally in English,
Hegestratos' ship)

ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν
few of the sailors

στρατιὰ πολίτων
an army of citizens

φόβος τῶν Περσῶν
fear of the Persians

Note that the Greek genitive, like the English word 'of', covers a range of meanings:

- ownership or possession (*the ship of Hegestratos*)
- part of something (*few of the sailors*; the 'partitive' genitive)
- content or material (*an army of citizens*; *a crown of roses*)
- 'subjective' genitive (*the fear of the Persians towards the Athenians*; here it is the Persians who are afraid)
- 'objective' genitive (*the Athenians' fear of the Persians*; i.e. the Persians are the object of the Athenians' fear).

Other uses of the genitive case

- With some verbs, where English uses a direct object:

ἀκούω τοῦ Ἡγεστράτου.
I hear Hegestratos.

ὁ ῥήτωρ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκράτει.
The speaker used to hold sway over the citizens.

The following verbs take the genitive case:

ἀκούω	hear, listen to (+ gen. of source of sound) Thus: ἀκούω τὸν ψόφον (acc.), <i>I hear the noise.</i> But: ἀκούω τοῦ ναύτου (gen.), <i>I hear the sailor.</i>
ἄρχομαι	begin (also ἄρχω, rule)
γραφὴν γράφομαι	indict X (acc.) on a charge of Y (gen.)
καταδικάζω	condemn/convict X (gen.) of Y (acc.)
κρατέω	hold sway/power over
λαμβάνομαι	take hold of
παύομαι	cease from
τυγχάνω	hit, chance on, happen on, be subject to

- With certain adjectives:

αἷτιος κακῶν
responsible for disasters

ἄξιος τιμῆς
worthy of honour

πλέως φόβου
full of fear

- To express a comparison:

ὁ Σωκράτης σοφώτερός ἐστι τοῦ Στρεψιάδου.
Socrates is wiser than Strepsiades.

(But note that comparisons may also be expressed by using ἢ ('than'), and by placing the second item being compared in the same case as the first: e.g., ὁ Σωκράτης σοφώτερός ἐστι ἢ ὁ Στρεψιάδης, *Socrates is wiser than Strepsiades*.)

- To express time within which:

οἱ ναῦται ἀπέθανον νυκτός.
The sailors died in/during the course of the night.

ὁ φιλόσοφος ἀφίξεται πέντε ἡμερῶν.
The philosopher will arrive within five days.

- To make an exclamation:

φεῦ φεῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.
Alas, alas for the Greeks!

- With certain prepositions:

ἀπὸ <u>τοῦ λιμένος</u>	<i>away from <u>the harbour</u></i>
διὰ <u>τῆς πόλεως</u>	<i>through <u>the city</u></i>
ἐκ <u>τῆς οἰκίας</u>	<i>out of/from <u>the house</u></i>
ἐπὶ <u>τοῦ ἵππου</u>	<i>on <u>the horse</u></i>
<u>τῆς εἰρήνης</u> ἔνεκα	<i>for the sake of <u>peace</u></i> (ἔνεκα comes after the noun)
μετὰ <u>τῶν γερόντων</u>	<i>(in company) with <u>the old men</u></i>
παρὰ <u>τοῦ μαθητοῦ</u>	<i>from <u>the student</u></i>
περὶ <u>τῶν δίκων</u>	<i>about <u>the lawsuits</u></i>
πλὴν <u>τῶν ναύτων</u>	<i>except <u>the sailors</u></i>
ὕπὲρ <u>τῆς γυναικός</u>	<i>for/on behalf of <u>the woman</u></i>
ὕπὸ <u>τοῦ γεωργοῦ</u>	<i>by/at the hands of <u>the farmer</u></i>

- With certain adverbs when these are used as prepositions:

ἐγγὺς <u>τοῦ ἄστεως</u>	<i>near <u>the city</u></i>
ἐναντίον <u>τοῦ πλοίου</u>	<i>opposite <u>the ship</u></i>
πλησίον <u>τῆς θύρας</u>	<i>near <u>the door</u></i>

The dative case

1 The 'to' or 'for' case:

παρέχω τὰ χρήματα τῷ Ἡγεστράτῳ.
I give the money to Hegestratos.

ὁ ῥαψωδὸς τὸν λόγον τοῖς ναύταις ἔλεγεν.
The rhapsode was telling the story to the sailors.

οἱ παῖδες τὰ χρήματα τῷ πατρὶ ἔκλεψαν.
The children stole the money for their father.

NB When used in this way, the noun in the dative is generally animate, i.e. a living thing.

Or

2 The 'with' case:

ὁ διδάσκαλος τοὺς μαθητὰς καλοῖς λόγοις ἐπαινεῖ.
The teacher praises his students with fine words.

τοὺς πολεμίους ἐμαχεσάμεθα ταῖς ἡμετέραις ναυσίν.
We fought the enemy with our ships.

ἀπέκρινε πολλῇ σπουδῇ.
He answered with much enthusiasm.

NB When used in this way, the noun in the dative is generally inanimate, i.e. not a living thing.

- 1 The 'to' or 'for' use of the dative is usually reserved for a person who has some interest in an action or situation, or who receives some advantage from it. It is especially common after verbs which contain the idea of *giving* (e.g. παρέχω) or *saying* (e.g. λέγω), where it is known as an indirect object:

παρέχω τὸν ἵππον τῷ βαρβάρῳ.
I am giving the horse (direct object) to the foreigner (indirect object).

εἰπέ τί μοι.
Say something to me!

Note that, in English, if the indirect object precedes a direct object, the word 'to' is omitted. For example, the last two sentences can be translated:

I am giving the foreigner the horse.
Tell me something!

Be careful not to confuse this use of English 'to' with 'to' indicating motion towards. Greek expresses the latter by using a preposition:

βαίνω πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν.
I am going to the house.

- 2 The 'with' use of the dative identifies the *instrument with which*, the *means by which*, or the *manner in which* something is done.

Instrument

ἀπέκτεινον αὐτὸν λίθῳ.
They killed him with a stone.

Here the dative indicates the *instrument with which* the killing took place.

Means

νόσῳ ἀπέθανεν.
He died through disease (i.e. because of disease).

Here the dative indicates the *means by which* the person died.

Manner

τὰ χρήματα ἐζήτουν πολλῇ σπουδῇ.
They were looking for the money with much enthusiasm.

Here the dative describes the *manner in which* the looking took place.

Manner can be expressed in English in a variety of ways, so you may need to be flexible when translating. For example:

ἀπέβαινε σιγῇ.
He departed in silence (or: silently).

Note that when an action is done *by a person*, Greek normally uses ὑπό plus the genitive case. Thus λίθῳ ἐβαλλόμεν, *I was hit by a stone*; but ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡγεστράτου ἐβαλλόμεν, *I was hit by Hegestratos*.

Be careful in English to distinguish the instrumental meaning of 'with' from 'with' meaning 'in the company of':

Instrument

ἀπέκτεινον αὐτὸν λίθῳ.
They killed him with a stone.

Accompaniment

ἔρχονται μετὰ τοῦ Σωκράτους.
They are coming with Socrates (i.e. in the company of Socrates).

Other uses of the dative case

- With the verb *to be* (εἰμί) to express possession:

ἵππος μοι ἐστίν.

I have a horse (lit. there is a horse to me).

τῷ δεσπότῃ πολλοὶ δοῦλοι εἰσίν.

The master has many slaves (lit. there are many slaves to the master).

- With some verbs, where English uses a direct object:

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ βοηθοῦσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.

The Athenians do not help the Spartans.

τέλος ὁ νεανίας τῷ πατρὶ πείθεται.

The young man finally obeys his father.

The following verbs take the dative case:

βοηθέω	<i>help</i>
ἐμπίπτω	<i>fall on, attack</i>
ἐντυγχάνω	<i>I meet with</i>
ἔπομαι	<i>follow</i>
ἡδομαι	<i>enjoy, be pleased with</i>
ἡγέομαι	<i>lead</i>
πάρειμι	<i>be at hand, be present</i>
πείθομαι	<i>obey</i>
τιμάω	<i>fine</i>
χράομαι	<i>use</i>

(NB When τιμάω means *honour, value, reckon*, it is followed by a direct object in the accusative case.)

- With certain impersonal verbs:

ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ ταῖς γυναιξὶ εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἰέναι.

It is necessary for the women to go to the sanctuary.

(NB The accusative can also be used with ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ τὰς γυναῖκας εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἰέναι.)

δοκεῖ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι.

It seems a good idea to the Athenians to make war.

(or: *The Athenians resolve/decide to make war.*)

ἔξεστί μοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὁρᾶν.

It is possible for me to see the acropolis.

- With certain adjectives:

ὅμοιος ἡμῖν

similar to us

φίλη σοι

friendly to you

- Expressing time when:

ἀφίξετο ὁ νεανίας ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.
The young man arrived on that day.

πάντες οἱ ξένοι μία νυκτί ἀπέθανον.
All the foreigners died in one night.

- With certain prepositions:

ἐν τῷ λιμένι *in the harbour*

ἐπὶ νῆϊ *on the ship*

παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ *with/near the king*

πρὸς τῷ ἱερῷ *near the sanctuary*

πρὸς τούτοις *in addition to this (lit. these things)*

σύν τῷ δεσπότη *with (the help of) the master*

The vocative case

The case used when a person or thing is directly addressed:

μὴ φρόντιζε, Ζηνόθεμι.
Don't worry, Zenothemis!

The vocative may be introduced by ὦ:

μὴ φρόντιζε, ὦ Ζηνόθεμι.
Don't worry, (O) Zenothemis!

ὦ πόλι, πόλι.
O city, city!

4 Sentence structure

Clauses

Every sentence contains at least one clause. A clause can consist of a small number of elements, but as a minimum will include a subject and a verb. Bear in mind that in Greek the subject may be embodied in the ending of the verb; e.g. βαίνεις, *you go*.

Clauses fall into a small number of patterns of which the following are the most common:

subject + verb + direct object: *The dog chases the cat.*
 subject + verb: *The flower wilts.*
 subject + verb + subject complement: *Socrates is wise.*
 subject + verb + direct object + object complement: *Dikaiopolis considers Socrates wise.*

The choice of verb largely determines the shape of the clause:

- *Transitive* verbs such as ‘chase’ require a direct object.
- *Intransitive* verbs such as ‘wilt’ cannot take a direct object.
- ‘Linking’ verbs (‘be’, ‘become’, ‘seem’) need a subject complement.

Note that some verbs can be used both transitively (i.e. with a direct object) and intransitively (i.e. without a direct object):

He eats (transitive) a five-course meal.
He eats (intransitive) at seven o'clock every evening.

Some verbs, notably those expressing the idea of *giving*, *telling*, or *showing*, require an indirect object as well:

I give the book to Socrates.

A few verbs, generally the same as in English, might also require a prepositional phrase to complete the sense.

Socrates puts the book on the table.

Modification

A main clause contains all the ingredients needed to form a complete sentence. In practice, a series of these elementary sentences would be exceedingly dull, and most clauses tend to be expanded through the addition of other words, phrases and entire clauses, in a process known as *modification*.

A noun, for instance, can be modified by an adjective:

ὁ λιμὴν → ὁ καλὸς λιμὴν
the harbour → the beautiful harbour

Here the adjective ‘beautiful’ modifies or qualifies the noun ‘harbour’. The reference is no longer just to ‘the harbour’, but specifically to ‘the *beautiful* harbour’.

This section contains the basics of modification, the main device for extending a clause beyond its bare essentials.

Modifying a noun

Here are some standard devices for modifying a noun in Greek.

A noun can be modified by:

- an adjective:

ὁ καλὸς λιμὴν
the beautiful harbour

- a noun or phrase in the genitive case:

ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων λιμὴν
the Athenians’ harbour

- a prepositional phrase standing between the definite article and its noun (the ‘sandwich’ construction):

ὁ ἐν τῷ νήσῳ λιμὴν
the harbour on the island

- a participial clause:

ὁ λιμὴν, πλέως ὦν θορύβου καὶ βοῶν
the harbour, being full of commotion and shouts

- a relative clause:

ὁ λιμὴν, ὃς πλέως ἦν θορύβου καὶ βοῶν
the harbour, which was full of commotion and shouts

Modifying a verb

Verbs can be modified by adverbs and other ‘adverbial’ devices.

βραδέως πλεῖ τὸ πλοῖον.
The ship sails slowly.

Here the adverb ‘slowly’ qualifies the verb, in this particular instance providing information about the *manner* in which the sailing took place.

Here are some common mechanisms for modifying a verb.

A verb can be modified by:

- an adverb:

βραδέως πλεῖ τὸ πλοῖον.
The ship sails slowly.

- a prepositional phrase:

πλεῖ τὸ πλοῖον πρὸς Βυζάντιον.
The ship sails towards Byzantium.

- a noun in the dative case:

ὁ κυβερνήτης πλεῖ πολλῇ σπουδῇ.
The captain sails with much enthusiasm.

- a subordinate clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction like ‘when’ or ‘if’:

ὁ κυβερνήτης πλεῖ ἐπειδὴ νύξ ἐστι.
The captain sails when it is night.

Together these devices are known as ‘adverbials’, because they play the same role as an adverb.

Simple sentences

Leaving aside special cases such as ‘Fire!’ and ‘No entry!’ (sometimes known as ‘minor sentences’), a sentence can be defined as a grammatical unit containing at least one clause. A sentence consisting of a single clause is known as a *simple sentence*:

ὁ Δικαιοπόλις διώκει τὸν Ἡγέστρατον.
Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos.

Compound sentences

A *compound sentence* consists of two or more clauses joined by a ‘coordinating conjunction’ such as ‘and’ (καί), ‘but’ (ἀλλά, δέ) or ‘or’ (ἢ):

ὁ Δικαιοπόλις διώκει τὸν Ἡγέστρατον καὶ ὁ Ἡγέστρατος
φεύγει.
Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos and Hegestratos flees.

In this example one clause is simply added to another using the conjunction ‘and’ (the term ‘conjunction’ comes from the Latin word ‘to join’). Neither clause is dependent on the other; each has equal weight in the construction of the sentence, which means that the sentence contains two main clauses. It is this equality between clauses that distinguishes *coordination* from *subordination* (explained below).

Complex sentences

It is also possible for one clause to be dependent upon, or ‘subordinate’ to, another clause in the same sentence:

ἐπειδὴ νύξ ἐστι, ὁ Δικαιοπόλις διώκει τὸν Ἡγέστρατον.
When it is night, Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos.

The second clause in this example could stand on its own as a complete sentence (*Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos*). The first, however, could not (*When it is night ...*): it is incomplete without a main clause and can therefore be called a *subordinate clause*.

Sentences with at least one main clause and one subordinate clause are known as *complex sentences*. The use of the term ‘complex’ does not imply that the meaning of the sentence is complicated, or that the sentence must be long and convoluted. It just refers to the way the sentence is constructed. Equally, a *simple sentence* does not necessarily have a simple meaning.

Subordination using adverbial clauses

In the example above, the clause was introduced by a 'subordinating conjunction', ἐπειδή, *when*, which indicated the time at which the chasing took place. Other subordinating conjunctions met in Sections 1-9 include:

ὅτε	<i>when</i>
ἐπεὶ	<i>after, since, when</i>
ἐπειδὴ	<i>when, since, because</i>
ὥς	<i>as</i>
ὅτι	<i>because</i> (note that ὅτι can also mean 'that'; see below)
εἰ	<i>if</i>
εἰ μή	<i>if not, i.e. unless</i>

Subordinating conjunctions provide an important clue that a subordinate clause is about to begin. In Greek these conjunctions are usually the first word in the clause which they introduce (but not always, and especially not in poetry).

These clauses are 'adverbial' in that they play the role of adverbs, as you can see by substituting them for an adverb or other 'adverbial' device:

Adverbial clauses

Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos when it is night.

Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos after the Spartans have departed.

Other 'adverbial' devices

Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos all over Athens.

Dikaiopolis chases Hegestratos with a big stick.

Subordination using noun clauses

A clause can also play the role of a noun, by being 'embedded' inside another clause:

λέγει δύο λόγους.

He says two words.

λέγει ὅτι ὁ Σωκράτης σοφός ἐστιν.

He says that Socrates is wise.

In the first sentence, the direct object of λέγει is a noun in the accusative case (λόγους). In the second, the role of the object is played by a subordinate clause introduced by ὅτι (*that*).

Whereas subordinate clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions behave like adverbs, embedded clauses play the role of nouns, and for that reason are sometimes called *noun clauses*.

The two types of noun clause covered in this guide are:

Indirect statements ('that' clauses)

ὁ Σωκράτης λέγει ὅτι οὐδὲν γινώσκει.

Socrates says that he knows nothing.

In such sentences ὥς may be used instead of ὅτι.

Indirect questions

ἐρωτῶ ποῦ ἐστὶν ὁ Σωκράτης.

I ask where Socrates is.

In such sentences the question word in an indirect question is often changed to the indirect form (e.g. ποῦ becomes ὅπου). See Appendix 3 for a complete list.

A note on indirect statement

There are three ways in Greek to represent an indirect statement:

- As described above, a verb of saying (especially λέγω and εἶπον) followed by ὅτι or ὥς:

ὁ Σωκράτης λέγει ὅτι καλὸς ἐστὶ ὁ Παρθενῶν.

Socrates says that the Parthenon is beautiful.

- A verb of knowing (γινώσκω, οἶδα) or perceiving (ἀκούω, ὁράω) generally followed by a participle:

ὁ Σωκράτης ὁρᾷ τὸν Παρθενῶνα καλὸν ὄντα.

Socrates sees that the Parthenon is beautiful.

(lit. *Socrates sees the Parthenon being beautiful*).

(ὅτι or ὥς may also be used with these verbs; but if so, the implication is that the person 'knows' or 'perceives' the fact by hearsay rather than direct observation. Thus ὁ Σωκράτης οἶδε ὅτι καλὸς ἐστὶ ὁ Παρθενῶν would imply that Socrates knows that the Parthenon is beautiful because he has been told it is rather than because he has seen it for himself.)

- There is also the 'accusative and infinitive' construction, found with a range of verbs of saying (especially φημί) and thinking (e.g. νομίζω, οἶμαι):

ὁ Σωκράτης νομίζει τὸν Παρθενῶνα καλὸν εἶναι.

Socrates thinks the Parthenon to be beautiful (i.e. that the Parthenon is beautiful).

ὁ Σωκράτης φησὶ τὸν Παρθενῶνα καλὸν εἶναι.

Socrates says that the Parthenon is beautiful

(lit. *Socrates says the Parthenon to be beautiful*).

Appendices

Appendix One: Augments

To change a Greek verb from the present into the aorist or imperfect tense, an augment must be added. There are two kinds of augment: if the verb stem begins with a consonant, an ἐ- is added (the technical name for this is a *syllabic* augment); if the verb stem begins with a vowel, then this vowel lengthens if it can (this is called a *temporal* augment). Thus:

α	lengthens to	η	ἄρχομαι	→	ἤρξάμην	<i>I began</i>
			ἄγαγ-	→	ἤγαγον	<i>I led</i>
ε	lengthens to	η ¹	ἔρωτάω	→	ἠρώτησα	<i>I asked</i>
			έλθ-	→	ἦλθον	<i>I went</i>
ο	lengthens to	ω	ὁμολογέω	→	ὠμολόγησα	<i>I agreed</i>
ι	lengthens to	ῑ	ἀφικ-	→	ἀφῑκόμην	<i>I arrived</i>
υ	lengthens to	ῡ	ὕβριζω	→	ῡβριζα	<i>I treated violently</i>
ω and η	remain unchanged (they are already long vowels)		ἡγέομαι	→	ἡγησάμην	<i>I led</i>
αυ/ευ	lengthens to	ηυ	εὕρ-	→	ἡῦρον	<i>I found</i>
α/α/ει	lengthens to	η	αἰτέω (iota becomes subscript)	→	ἦτησα	<i>I asked</i>
οι	lengthens to	ω	οἰκέω (iota becomes subscript)	→	ῶκησα	<i>I dwelt</i>

¹ The first ἐ- of a handful of verbs lengthens to εἰ- (rather than ἦ). The only examples of such verbs met in *G&E* Sections 1-9 are ἔπομαι, *I follow*, and ἔχω, *I have* (in the imperfect only) and ἐάω, *I allow* (in the imperfect and aorist). Thus:
εἰπόμην, *I was following*
εἶχον, *I was having*
εἴων, *I was allowing*
εἴασα, *I allowed*

Compound verbs

When turning a present tense compound verb into the aorist, it must be borne in mind that it is the verb *stem* that must be augmented, not the whole verb. Therefore, the augment comes between the prefix and the main stem. Observe the following.

ἀποβαίνω	→	ἀπέβην
εἰσβαίνω	→	εἰσέβην
ἐκβαίνω	→	ἐξέβην
ἐμβαίνω	→	ἐνέβην
ἐπιβαίνω	→	ἐπέβην
καταβαίνω	→	κατέβην
προβαίνω	→	προέβην (or προὔβην)
μεταβαίνω	→	μετέβην
ἐγγράφω	→	ἐνέγραψα

Note 1 When the prefix ends in a vowel, this generally drops out, the exception being προ-. Note, too, that ἐκ- changes to ἐξ- before the augment.

Note 2 In compounds that include the element ἐν, the spelling of ἐν- is often modified in the present tense, depending on the consonant that follows: e.g. ἐν + βαίνω = ἐμβαίνω. Note the spelling of the aorist forms of such verbs in the list above, however, where ἐν- is always found in front of the augment (ε), e.g. ἐνέβην.

Appendix Two: Dative plurals of type 3a nouns

The dative plural of type 3a nouns is formed by adding the ending -σι or -σιν to the *stem* of the noun. (Like the movable ν on the end of certain verb forms, the ν is often used by authors either when the noun-form sits at the end of a sentence or clause, or when the following word in the sentence begins with a vowel.)

The σ of the -σι(ν) ending combines with the last consonant of the noun's *stem* in the predictable ways set out below.

Stems ending in λ or ρ

For stems ending in ρ (or λ) (*liquid* consonants, pronounced by running the tongue over the roof of the mouth above the teeth), add the -σι(ν) ending to the noun's stem.

ρήτωρ (ρήτορ-), <i>orator</i>	ρήτορ + σι(ν)	→	ρήτορσι(ν)
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Stems ending in δ, ζ, θ or τ

With stems ending in δ, ζ, τ or θ (*dental* consonants, pronounced on the teeth), the final consonant drops out and is replaced by the σ. (Note below, though, different rules when the stem ends in κτ or ντ.)

παῖς (παιδ-), <i>child</i>	παιδ + σι(ν)	→	παισί(ν)
πατρίς (πατριδ-), <i>fatherland</i>	πατριδ + σι(ν)	→	πατρίσι(ν)
πούς (ποδ-), <i>foot</i>	ποδ + σι(ν)	→	ποσί(ν)

Stems ending in μ or ν

The same happens with stems ending in ν (or μ) (*nasal* consonants, pronounced through the nose): the final consonant drops out and is replaced by the σ.

γείτων (γειτον-), <i>neighbour</i>	γειτον + σι(ν)	→	γείτοσι(ν)
δαίμων (δαιμον-), <i>god</i>	δαιμον + σι(ν)	→	δαίμοσι(ν)
Ἕλλην (Ἑλλην-), <i>Greek</i>	Ἑλλην + σι(ν)	→	Ἑλλησι(ν)

Stems ending in γ, κ, χ and κτ

Stems ending in γ, κ or χ (*guttural* or *velar* consonants, pronounced in the throat) combine with -σι(ν) to produce -ξι(ν).

γυνή (γυναικ-), <i>woman</i>	γυναικ + σι(ν)	→	γυναιξι(ν)
κῆρυξ (κηρυκ-), <i>herald</i>	κηρυκ + σι(ν)	→	κήρυξι(ν)

The same happens with the stem-ending κτ: these consonants also combine with -σι(ν) to produce -ξι(ν).

νύξ (νυκτ-), <i>night</i>	νυκτ + σι(ν)	→	νυξι(ν)
ἄναξ (ἄνακτ-), <i>lord</i>	ἄνακτ + σι(ν)	→	ἄναξι(ν)

Stems ending in οντ

The stem-ending οντ combines with -σι(ν) to produce -ουσι(ν).

γέρων (γεροντ-), <i>old man</i>	γεροντ + σι(ν)	→	γεροῦσι(ν)
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Exceptions: πατήρ, ἀνὴρ and χεῖρ

Two exceptions to these rules come in the form of the slightly irregular nouns

πατήρ (πατ(ε)ρ-), *father*, and ἀνὴρ (ἀνδρ-), *man*, both of which form their dative plurals by adding -ασι(ν) to their (syncopated) stems (see p.15 above).

πατήρ (πατ(ε)ρ-), <i>father</i>	πατράσι(ν)
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ἀνὴρ (ἀνδρ-), <i>man</i>	ἀνδράσι(ν)
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The noun χεῖρ, *hand*, has a slightly irregular dative plural too.

χεῖρ (χειρ-), <i>hand</i>	χερσί(ν)
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For information: as you encounter only a small number of 3rd declension nouns in *G&E* Sections 1-9, there are two combinations of consonant plus -σι(ν) which are not represented there. The stems of other 3rd declension nouns combine with the -σι(ν) ending in the following ways.

Stems ending in β, π or φ

Stems ending in β, π or φ (*labial* consonants, pronounced on the lips) combine with the -σι(ν) ending to produce -ψι(ν).

φλέψ (φλεβ-), <i>vein</i>	φλεβ + σι(ν)	→	φλέψι(ν)
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Stems ending in αντ

With stems ending in αντ, the two final consonants are replaced by the σ.

γίγας (γιγαντ-), <i>giant</i>	γιγαντ + σ	→	γίγασι(ν)
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Appendix Three: Correlatives

On p. 109 § 125 of *G&E*, you are introduced to correlatives – words such as *ποῦ*, *where?*, and *που*, *somewhere*, which (as in English) share a common root. Below is a fuller list. Note that some of these forms are not met in *G&E* Sections 1–9 and are given **for information** only (*).

interrogative		relative	demonstrative	indefinite
direct	indirect			
τίς	ὅστις*, <i>who?</i>	ὅς*, <i>who</i>	οὗτος, ὅδε, <i>this</i>	τις, <i>someone</i>
πόσος*	ὅπόσος, <i>how great?</i>	ὅπόσος*, ὅσος, <i>as great as</i>	τοσοῦτος*, <i>so great</i>	ποσός*, <i>of a certain size</i>
πόσοι	ὅπόσοι, <i>how many?</i>	ὅπόσοι*, ὅσοι*, <i>as many as</i>	τοσοῦτοι*, <i>so many</i>	ποσοί*, <i>of a certain number</i>
ποῖος	ὁποῖος*, <i>of what kind?</i>	ὁποῖος*, οἷος*, <i>such as</i>	τοιοῦτος, <i>such</i>	ποιός*, <i>of a certain kind</i>
ποῦ	ὅπου, <i>where?</i>	οὔ*, ὅπου, <i>where</i>	αὐτοῦ*, <i>here</i> ἐκεῖ*, ἐνθάδε*, <i>there</i>	που, <i>somewhere</i>
ποῖ	ὅποι*, <i>where to?</i>	οἷ*, ὅποι*, <i>to where</i>	ἐκεῖσε*, <i>to there</i>	ποι*, <i>to somewhere</i>
πόθεν	ὁπόθεν*, <i>where from?</i>	ὁπόθεν*, ὅθεν*, <i>from where</i>	ἐνθένδε*, <i>from here</i> ἐκεῖθεν*, <i>from there</i>	ποθέν*, <i>from somewhere</i>
πότε	ὁπότε, <i>when?</i>	ὅτε, <i>when</i>	τότε, <i>then</i>	ποτέ, <i>sometime</i>
πῶς	ὅπως*, <i>how?</i>	ὅπως*, ὡς*, <i>as, in such a way</i>	οὕτω(ς), ὥδε*, <i>thus, in this way</i>	πως, <i>somehow, in some way</i>

Appendix Four: The middle voice

In Sections 1 and 2 of *G&E* you are introduced to two verbs which may be translated in the same way: βαίνω and ἔρχομαι, both of which signify *I come* or *I go*. There is, however, a fundamental difference in form between these two verbs: βαίνω is an active verb (and takes active endings), whereas ἔρχομαι is a middle verb (and takes middle endings). The two verbs are conjugated in the present tense in the following way.

	βαίνω, <i>I come/go</i>		ἔρχομαι, <i>I come/go</i>
sing.	βαίν-ω	<i>I come/go</i>	ἔρχ-ομαι
	βαίν-εις	<i>you (s.) come/go</i>	ἔρχ-η (-ει)
	βαίν-ει	<i>he/she/it comes/goes</i>	ἔρχ-εται
pl.	βαίν-ομεν	<i>we come/go</i>	ἔρχ-όμεθα
	βαίν-ετε	<i>you (pl.) come/go</i>	ἔρχ-εσθε
	βαίν-ουσι(ν)	<i>they come/go</i>	ἔρχ-ονται

βαίνω is an active verb and in the present tense will be found only with the active endings -ω, -εις, -ει, etc. Similarly a verb such as γινώσκω, *I know/recognise*, will be found only with active endings – neither verb has a middle form. ἔρχομαι, on the other hand, is a middle verb and in the present tense will be found only with middle endings -ομαι, -η (-ει), -εται, etc. Verbs such as γίγνομαι, *I become*, and θεάομαι, *I watch*, are found only with middle endings, and neither of these verbs has an active form.

For the most part, then, it will be apparent when you learn a new verb whether it is active or middle depending on whether the first person singular form of the verb – the form you will normally find in a vocabulary list or dictionary – ends in -ω (like βαίνω) or -ομαι (like ἔρχομαι). However, some of the active verbs you meet in *Reading Greek* Sections 1-9 are, on occasion, found with middle endings. For example, you will find both παύω and παύομαι, both meaning *I stop*, and ποιέω and ποίεομαι, both meaning *I make/do*. For such verbs, there is a difference either in nuance or meaning between their active and middle uses. The differences between these uses generally fall into one (or more) of three overlapping categories.

Category 1

The active form of the verb is used in a sentence where there is a direct object, the middle form in a sentence where there is no direct object.

Observe the following pairs of English sentences.

<i>The pig is opening the door.</i>	<i>The door is opening.</i>
<i>The pig is closing the show.</i>	<i>The show is closing tonight.</i>
<i>The pig is stopping the traffic.</i>	<i>The traffic is stopping.</i>

In the sentences on the left-hand side, the verbs are all followed by direct objects: the pig is variously opening *the door*; closing *the show*; and stopping *the traffic*. (When a verb is followed by a direct object it is called a 'transitive' verb.) In the sentences on the right, however, there is no direct object expressed (and the verbs are thus said to be 'intransitive'). In Greek the verb παύω, *I stop*, is found in its *active* form when there is a direct

object in the sentence, and in its middle form, παύομαι, when there is *no* direct object.

Observe the following.

active	middle
παύω τὸν ἄνθρωπον. <i>I stop the man.</i>	παύομαι τρέχων. <i>I stop running.</i>
ἔπαυσε τοὺς φύλακας. <i>He stopped the guards.</i>	ἔπαύσατο ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ. <i>He stopped in the agora.</i>

The authors of *G&E* are careful to observe this rule when using παύω/παύομαι. As you will discover, Greek authors themselves are not always as rigorous and sometimes use the active where the middle voice would be expected!

Category 2

The active form of the verb is used in a sentence where there is a direct object, whereas the middle form of the verb is used reflexively: i.e. to indicate that the subject is doing something *to* himself or herself.

Observe the following pairs of sentences.

active	middle
<i>The farmer is washing the pig.</i>	<i>The farmer is washing.</i>
<i>The doctor is waking up her children.</i>	<i>The doctor is waking up.</i>

In the sentences on the left, the action of the verb – washing, waking – is being performed on someone or something other than the subject of the verb – the pig and the children, respectively. In the sentences on the right, on the other hand, the opposite is true. The farmer isn't washing anyone else, rather he is washing *himself*; similarly, the doctor is waking no one else up but *herself*. Verbs used in this way are said to be *reflexive* – and one way in which the middle voice of some verbs is used in Greek is to display a reflexive action.

Observe the following use of the two verbs λούω, *I wash*, and ἐγείρω, *I wake up*.

active	middle
λούει τὸν ναύτην. <i>He is washing the sailor.</i>	ὁ ναύτης λούεται. <i>The sailor is washing (himself).</i>
ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐγείρει τὸν δοῦλον. <i>The king is waking up the slave.</i>	ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐγείρεται. <i>The king is waking up.</i>

Category 3

The middle form of a verb is used to indicate that the subject gains some particular benefit or advantage from performing the action of the verb (the so-called 'autobeneficial' use of the middle voice).

This use of the middle voice is probably the most difficult for English-speakers to grasp and for good reason, since it is sometimes impossible to capture in English idiom. With some verbs, such as ποιέω, *I do/make*, the difference between the active and middle uses is one of fine nuance.

active	middle
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ποιοῦσι καλοὺς λόγους. <i>The Athenians are making fine speeches.</i>	οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ποιοῦνται σπονδάς. <i>The Athenians are making peace treaties.</i>

The difference between the active and middle uses resists translation in these instances. However, the implication in the sentence on the right is that the Athenians are benefiting from their actions in a way that they are not in the sentence on the left. In fact, the making of war and peace seems always to demand the middle voice, ποιέομαι, in Greek. With other activities it is interesting to observe how Greek authors use the two voices of this verb: it is not always in a way one might expect!

With other verbs there is a clearer distinction between the active and middle meanings. For example, the verb λύω in its active form means *I release* or *I ransom* (in the sense ‘I gain money for releasing a hostage’). In its middle form, however, λύομαι, the verb means ‘I gain someone’s release (for money)’ (and so, confusingly, may also be translated as *I ransom*, appealing to a different meaning of ‘ransom’ in English). Thus:

active	middle
λύω τὸν ξένον <i>I release the foreigner (or ‘ransom’, i.e. charge for his release).</i>	λύομαι τὸν ξένον <i>I ransom the foreigner (i.e. gain his release for money).</i>

Two more verbs met in *Reading Greek* Sections 1-9 which have distinct active and middle meanings are αἰρέω, *I take*, and αἰρέομαι, *I choose*; and φέρω, *I carry, bear, endure*, and φέρομαι, *I win*.

The middle voice is a conceptually complex, but none the less fascinating, area of Greek grammar. As with many areas of Greek, the best way to get to grips with it is to read as widely and observantly as possible and to observe how the Greek authors themselves make use of it.

Vocabulary lists

For convenience of reference, these vocabulary lists are set out in two forms:

- 1 by section of *G&E*
- 2 alphabetically, in a consolidated vocabulary list, as in the 'Total Vocabulary' at the end of *G&E*.

The different types of vocabulary are set out in the following ways:

- Verbs – only the first person singular is given. Contract verbs are given in their uncontracted form.
- Nouns – the genitive ending is supplied, as is the definite article which provides the gender.
- Adjectives – usually all the genders are given (in the nominative singular).

In the case of some entries in the *G&E* vocabulary, a simplified version is given here. If necessary you can consult the *G&E* 'Total Vocabulary' directly.

Section-by-section vocabulary list

Vocabulary for Section 1

ἀεί	always	ἔγωγε	I at least, for my part
ἀκούω	hear, listen to (+ gen. of person/thing) (+ acc. of sound)	εἰμί	be (I am etc.)
ἀκριβῶς	accurately, closely	εἰς	(+ acc.) to, into, onto
ἀκρόπολις -εως, ἡ	the Acropolis	εἰσβαίνω	enter, board, go onto
ἀληθῆ -ῶν, τά	(neut. pl. of ἀληθής = true) the truth	ἐκ, ἐξ	(+ gen.) out of
ἀλλά	but	ἐλθέ (imperat. sing.)	come!
ἀναβαίνω	go up, come up	Ἑλλην -ηνος, ὁ	Greek
ἄνθρωπος -ου, ὁ	man, fellow	ἐμπειρος -ον	skilled, experienced
ἀπό	(+ gen.) from, away from	ἐμπόριον -ου, τό	market-place
ἀποθνήσκω	die	ἐν	(+ dat.) in, on, among
ἀποχωρέω	go away, depart	ἔπειτα	then, next
ἄρα;	? indicates question	ἔργον -ου, τό	task, job, work, duty
ἄριστος -η -ον	best, very good	ἔχω	have, hold
βαθέως	deeply	ἤ	or
βαίνω	go, come, walk	ἡμεῖς	we
βλέπω	look (at)	ἡμέτερος -α -ον	our(s)
βοηθέω	(+ dat.) run to help, help	θάλαττα -ης, ἡ	sea
γάρ	for	καί	and, also
γε	at least, at any rate	κακός -ή -όν	bad, evil, mean, cowardly, lowly
γῆ -ῆς, ἡ	land	κακῶς	badly, evilly
γινώσκω	know, think, resolve	καλός -ή -όν	fine, beautiful, good
δέ	and, but	καλῶς	well, finely, beautifully
δεῦρο	here, over here	καταβαίνω	go down, come down
δῆλος -η -ον	clear, obvious	κυβερνήτης -ου, ὁ	captain, helmsman
δηλόω	show, reveal	λέγω	speak, say, tell, mean
διὰ τί;	why?	λέμβος -ου, ὁ	boat, life-boat
διώκω	pursue	μέν ... δέ	on the one hand ... on the other hand
δύω	sink	μένω	remain, wait for
ἐγώ	I	μή	no, not, don't

μῶρος-α-ον	stupid, foolish	ῥαψωδός -οῦ, ὁ	rhapsode
ναί	yes	ρίπτω	throw
ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ	ship	σαφῶς	clearly
ναύτης -ου, ὁ	sailor	σεαυτόν	yourself (sing.)
νεώριον -ου, τό	dockyard	στρατηγός -οῦ, ὁ	general
νῦν	now	σύ	you (sing.)
ὁ ἢ τό	the	σώζω	save, keep safe
οἶδα	know	σῶος-α-ον	safe
οἶμοι	alas! oh dear!	σωτηρία -ας, ἡ	safety, salvation
ὁράω	see	τὰ ναυτικά	lit. 'the naval-things', naval matters
ὅτι	that	τὰ στρατηγικά	lit. 'the leader's-things', leadership, generalship
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	no, not	τὰ στρατιωτικά	lit. 'the soldier's-things', military matters
οὐδέν	nothing	τε ... καί	both ... and
οὔν	so, really, then, therefore	τί;	what?
παίζω (πρός + acc.)	play, joke at	τίς;	who?
Παρθενών -ῶνος, ὁ	the Parthenon	ὕμεῖς	you (pl.)
περί	(+ acc.) about	φεύγω	run off, flee
πλέω	sail	φίλος -ου, ὁ	friend
πλοῖον -ου, τό	vessel, ship	φίλος-η-ον	dear, friendly, one's own
ποῖ;	where to?	φροντίζω	think, worry
ποιέω	make, do	ὦ	O (when addressing someone, as in 'O Socrates')
πολλά	many things	ὥς	how!
(neut. pl. of πολὺς)			
ποῦ;	where?		
πρός	(+ acc.) to, towards		
πῶς γὰρ οὐ	of course		

Vocabulary for Section 2

ἀγαθός-ή-όν	good, noble	θεάομαι	observe, watch
Ἀθηναῖος -ου, ὁ	Athenian	κάλλιστος-η-ον	very fine, very good, most beautiful
ἅμα	at the same time	λόγος -ου, ὁ	story, tale
ἀναχωρέω	retreat	μάχομαι	fight
ἀπορέω	be at a loss, have no resources	ναυμαχία -ας, ἡ	naval battle
ἀπορία -ας, ἡ	perplexity, lack of provisions	νικάω	conquer, win, defeat
αὖθις	again	νίκη -ης, ἡ	victory, conquest
βάρβαρος -ου, ὁ	barbarian, foreigner	ὁμόνοια -ας, ἡ	agreement, harmony
βέβαιος-α-ον	secure	ὄσος-η-ν	how great
βοή -ῆς, ἡ	shout	οὐκέτι	no longer
βραδέως	slowly	οὕτω(ς)	thus, so; in this way
γίγνομαι	become, be born, happen, arise	παρά	(+ acc.) along, beside
διά	(+ acc.) because of	πίπτω	fall, die
διέρχομαι	go through, relate	πολέμιοι -ων, οἱ	the enemy
δουλό-ομαι	enslave (for oneself)	πολέμιος-α-ον	hostile, enemy
ἐλευθερία -ας, ἡ	freedom	πόλεμος -ου, ὁ	war
ἐλεύθερος-α-ον	free	πότερον ... ἢ	whether ... or
ἐλευθερώω	set free	προσέρχομαι	advance, go/come towards
ἐμός-ή-όν	my, mine	σιωπάω	be silent
ἐπειδή	when	σκοπέω	look at, consider, examine
ἐπέρχομαι	go against, attack	στρατιά -ᾶς, ἡ	army
ἐπί	(+ acc.) at, against, to, to get	ταχέως	quickly
ἔρχομαι	go, come	τέλος	in the end, finally
ἡδέως	with pleasure, sweetly, happily	τι	a, something
ἤδη	by now, now, already	τόλμα -ης, ἡ	daring
ἡσυχάζω	be quiet, keep quiet	τολμάω	dare, be daring, undertake
ἡσυχία -ας, ἡ	quiet, peace	φοβέομαι	fear, be afraid of, respect
θεά -ᾶς, ἡ	goddess	ψευδῶς	falsely
		ὥσπερ	like, as

Vocabulary for Section 3

ἄγε (imperat. sing.)	come!	κελεύω	order
ἀλλήλους	each other, one another	κίνδυνος -ου, ὁ	danger
ἄλλος-η-ο	other, the rest of	Λακεδαιμόνιος -ου, ὁ	Spartan
άνήρ άνδρός, ὁ	man	λαμβάνω	take, capture
ἀφικνέομαι	arrive, come	λαμπάς -άδος, ἡ	torch
βοάω	shout (for)	λιμὴν -ένος, ὁ	harbour
γείτων -ονος, ὁ	neighbour	λόγος -ου, ὁ	word, speech, story, tale
δεινός-ή-όν	terrible, dire, clever	μανθάνω	learn, understand
δή	then, indeed	μέγας μεγάλη μέγα	great, big
ἐγγύς	(+ gen.) near, nearby	ναυτικός-ή-όν	naval
εἰπέ (imperat. sing.)	speak! tell me!	νῆσος -ου, ἡ	island
ἐκεῖνος-η-ο	that, (s)he, it	νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ	night
ἐμβαίνω	embark	οἶκαδε	homewards
ἐπειδή	when, since, because	οἰκία -ας, ἡ	house
ἐρωτάω	ask	οἶκοι	at home
ἔτι	still, yet	ὄπλα -ων, τά	weapons, arms
εὖ	well	οὐδέ	and not, not even
εὐχή -ῆς, ἡ	prayer	οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο	this, (s)he, it
εὐχομαι	pray	οὐτοσί αὐτηί τουτί	this here
Ζεύς Διός, ὁ	Zeus	παῖς παιδός, ὁ	slave, child
ζητέω	look for, seek	πατρίς -ίδος, ἡ	fatherland
θεάομαι	watch, gaze at	πόθεν;	from where?
θόρυβος -ου, ὁ	noise, din	πολύς πολλή πολύ	much, many
θύρα -ας, ἡ	door	πορεύομαι	march, journey, go
θυσία -ας, ἡ	sacrifice	πυρά -ῶν, τά	fire-signal
θύω	sacrifice	σπένδω	pour a libation
ἰδού (imperat. sing.)	look! here! hey!	σπεύδω	hurry
καθεύδω	sleep	σπονδή -ῆς, ἡ	libation
καλέω	call, summon	σωτήρ -ῆρος, ὁ	saviour
κατά	(+ acc.) in, on, by, according to	τέχνη -ης, ἡ	skill, art, expertise
κελευστής -οῦ, ὁ	boatswain	τρέχω	run

τριήραρχος -ου, ὁ	trierarch
φαίνομαι	appear, seem
χωρέω	go, come

Vocabulary for Section 4

ἀνομία -ας, ἡ	lawlessness	μά	(+ acc.) no, by ...! (e.g. μὰ Δία, no, by Zeus!)
ἀπάγω	lead, take away	μάλιστα	especially, particularly; yes
ἀποκτείνω	kill	μισέω	hate
ἀποφεύγω	escape, run off	νεκρός -οῦ, ὁ	corpse
ἀσέβεια -ας, ἡ	irreverence to the gods	νή	(+ acc.) yes, by ...! (e.g. νὴ Δία, yes, by Zeus!)
ἄστυ -εως, τό	city	νόμος -ου, ὁ	law, convention
ἀτιμάζω	hold in dishonour, dishonour	νόσος -ου, ἡ	illness, plague, disease
αὐτόν-ήν-ό	him, her, it, (pl.) them	ξεῖνος / ξένος -ου, ὁ	foreigner, guest, host
ἀφέλκω	drag off	οἴκησις -εως, ἡ	dwelling
βασιλεύς -έως, ὁ	king	ὀλίγος-η-ον	small, few
βωμός -οῦ, ὁ	altar	ὀλοφύρομαι	lament, mourn for
γεωργός -οῦ, ὁ	farmer	ὀρθός-ή-όν	straight, correct, right
γυνή γυναικός, ἡ	woman	οὐδείς οὐδεμία οὐδέν	no; no one, nothing
δαίμων -ονος, ὁ	god, daimon	πάσχω	suffer, experience, undergo
δεσπότης -ου, ὁ	master	παύομαι	stop (+ part.)
διαφθείρω	destroy, kill	πλῆθος -ους, τό	number, crowd, the people
δοῦλος -ου, ὁ	slave	πόλις -εως, ἡ	city, city-state
ἐπικαλέομαι	call upon (to witness)	πρᾶγμα -ατος, τό	thing, matter, affair, (pl.) troubles
ἔτι καὶ νῦν	even now, still now	πρέσβεις -εων, οἱ	ambassadors
εὖφρων-ον	well-disposed	πρεσβευτής -οῦ, ὁ	ambassador
θεός -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ	god(-dess)	πυρά -ᾶς, ἡ	funeral pyre
θνητός-ή-όν	mortal	σκεύη -ων, τά	gear, furniture
ιερόν -οῦ, τό	sanctuary	τάξις -εως, ἡ	battle-array, order, rank
ικέτης -ου, ὁ	suppliant	τιμάω	honour
κακοδαίμων-ον	unlucky, dogged by an evil daimon	τις, τι	a, a certain (man etc.), someone, something
κῆρυξ -υκος, ὁ	herald	τίς; τί;	who? what?
κρατέω	(+ gen.) hold sway/power over	τρέπομαι	turn, turn in flight
κωλύω	prevent, stop	τυγχάνω	(+ nom. part.) happen to be –ing, be actually –ing
λανθάνω	escape notice of X (acc.) in –ing (part.)		

τύπτω	strike, hit	φέρω	carry, bear
ὑβρις -εως, ἡ	aggression, violence	φθάνω	anticipate X (acc.) in –ing (part.)
ὑπηρέτης -ου, ὁ	servant, slave	φόβος -ου, ὁ	fear
φαίνομαι	appear to be, seem to be (+ part.)	ὦ	what ...! (+ gen.)

Vocabulary for Section 5

ἄδικος-ον	unjust	κακῶς ποιέω	do harm to
αἰτία -ας, ἡ	reason, cause, responsibility	κολάζω	punish
αἵτιος-α-ον	(+ gen.) responsible (for), guilty (of)	κόπτω	knock (on), cut
ἄπτω	light; fasten, fix	λόγος -ου, ὁ	argument; word, speech; story, tale, reason
αὔριον	tomorrow	μαθητής -οῦ, ὁ	student
βαθύς-εῖα-ύ	deep	νεανίας -ου, ὁ	young man
βαρύς-εῖα-ύ	heavy, weighty	νέος-α-ον	young
βίος -ου, ὁ	life, means, livelihood	νοῦς νοῦ, ὁ	mind, sense
γάμος -ου, ὁ	marriage	οἰκέτης -ου, ὁ	house-slave
γε	at least (denotes some sort of reservation)	ὅλος-η-ον	whole of
δέχομαι	receive	οὐδέποτε	never
διαλέγομαι	converse	οὐδέπω, οὐπω	not yet
διανοέομαι	intend, plan	οὔτε ... οὔτε	neither ... nor
διάνοια -ας, ἡ	intention, plan	ὀφείλω	owe
διδάσκω	teach	πατήρ πατρός, ὁ	father
δίκαιος-α-ον	just	παύω	stop
δίκη -ης, ἡ	lawsuit, justice, penalty	πείθομαι	(+ dat.) believe, trust, obey
δίκην λαμβάνω	exact one's due, punish (παρά + gen.)	πείθω	persuade
διότι	because	Ποσειδῶν -ῶνος, ὁ	Poseidon, god of the sea
δυστυχής-ές	unlucky	πότε;	when?
εἶμι	I shall go	πως	somehow
εἰσέρχομαι	enter	σοφιστής -οῦ, ὁ	sophist, thinker
εἰσφέρω	bring, carry in	σοφός-ή-όν	wise, clever
ἐνδον	inside	σχεδόν	near, nearly; almost
ἐνείμι	be in	τότε	then
ἡδύς-εῖα-ύ	sweet, pleasant	υἱός -οῦ, ὁ	son
ἵππος -ου, ὁ	horse	φής	you (sing.) say
καὶ δὴ καί	moreover	φιλέω	love, kiss
κακὰ ποιέω,	treat badly,	χρέα -ων, τά	debts
		χρήματα -ων, τά	money
		χρηστός-ή-όν	good, fine, serviceable

Vocabulary for Section 6

ἄγροικος-ον	from the country, boorish	κεφαλή -ῆς, ἡ	head
ἀδύνατος-ον	impossible	κλέπτω	steal
Ἀθῆναι -ῶν, αἱ	Athens	κρείττων κρείττον	stronger, greater
ἄμαθής-ές	ignorant	λύω	release
ἀπέρχομαι	go away, depart	ὅποσος-η-ον	how many, much
ἄρα	then, in that case, consequently	ὅπου	where? where
βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας	go to hell!	ὅτε	when
βιάζομαι	use force	οὐρανός -οῦ, ὁ	sky, heavens
γέρων -οντος, ὁ	old man	οὔτος	hey there! you there!
γνώμη -ης, ἡ	judgement, mind, purpose, plan	ὄφρ' ὅς -ύος, ἡ	eyebrow
δάκνω	bite, worry	πάνυ	very (much); at all
δεξιὰ -ᾶς, ἡ	right hand	πηδάω	leap, jump
δεξιός-ά-όν	right, clever	πόρρω	far, afar off
δῆμος -ου, ὁ	people, deme	πότερος-α-ον	which (of two)?
δῆτα	then	πούς ποδός, ὁ	foot
δράω	do, act	πρῶτον	first, at first
εἰ	if	πρῶτος-η-ον	first
εἴτα	then, next	ῥάδιος-α-ον	easy
ἐκβάλλω	throw out	ῥαδίως	easily
ἐμαυτόν -ήν	myself	σελήνη -ης, ἡ	moon
ἐν νῶ ἔχω	intend, have in mind	σός σή σόν	your(s) (sing.)
ἐξευρίσκω	find out, discover	Σωκράτης -ους, ὁ	Socrates
ἕτερος-α-ον	one (or the other) of two	τήμερον	today
ἥλιος -ου, ὁ	sun	τί;	why?
ἥττων ἥττον	weaker, lesser	τίθημι	put, place
θαυμάζω	wonder at, be amazed at, admire	φροντίς -ίδος, ἡ	thought, care, concern
καίπερ	(+ part.) despite, although	χρήσιμος-η-ον	useful, profitable
		χωρίον -ου, τό	place, space, region
		ὥς	as

Vocabulary for Section 7

ἄγω	lead, bring	ἐκδέχομαι	receive in turn
ἀλήθεια -ας, ἡ	truth	ἐμαυτόν-ήν	myself
ἀνάγκη -ης, ἡ	necessity	ἐμπίπτω	fall into, fall upon
ἀνάγκη ἐστί	(+ acc. or dat. and inf.) it is necessary (for X to do Y)	ἐντεῦθεν	from then, from there
ἀναιρέω	pick up	ἐξετάζω	question closely
ἀνδρεῖος-α-ον	brave, manly	ἐπαινέω	praise, agree
ἀποβαίνω	leave, depart	ἐπανέρχομαι	return
ἀποκρίνομαι	answer	ἔπομαι	(+ dat.) follow
ἀποφαίνω	reveal, show	εὐθύς	at once, straightaway
ἀρετή -ῆς, ἡ	virtue, excellence	εὕρισκω	find, come upon
αὐτός-ή-ό	self	ἔφην (impf. of φημί)	I said
βούλομαι	wish, want	ἢ	than
γὰρ δὴ	really, I assure you	ἢ δ' ὅς	he said
γελάω	laugh	ἦα (impf. of εἶμι)	I came from/went
δεῖ	(+ acc. and inf.) it is necessary	ἡδομαι	(+ dat.) enjoy, be pleased with
δήπου	of course, surely	ἦν δ' ἐγώ	I said
διαβαίνω	cross	ιέναι (inf. of εἶμι)	to go
διαβάλλω	slander	ἴσως	perhaps
διαβολή -ῆς, ἡ	slander	καταλαμβάνω	overtake, come across, seize
διαφθείρω	corrupt, kill, destroy	κτῆμα -ατος, τό	possession
διδάσκαλος -ου, ὁ	teacher	λογίζομαι	reckon, calculate, consider
δοκέω	seem, consider oneself to be	μάχη -ης, ἡ	fight, battle
δόξα -ης, ἡ	reputation, opinion	μέντοι	however, but
δύναμαι	be able	μετά	(+ acc.) after
δύο	two	μή	no, not, don't
ἐαυτόν-ήν-ό	himself, herself, itself	νεανίσκος -ου, ὁ	young man
εἰδώς εἰδυῖα εἰδός (part. of οἶδα)	knowing	νοέω	think, mean, intend, notice
εἶμι	I shall go	νομίζω	think, acknowledge
		ὁ αὐτός	the same
		οἰκέω	dwell in, live

οἶμαι	think	προτρέπω	urge on, impel
ὁμολογέω	agree	σ(ε)αυτόν-ήν	yourself (sing.)
οὐκουν	not ... therefore	σημεῖον -ου, τό	sign, signal
οὐκοῦν	therefore	σοφία -ας, ἡ	wisdom
πάλιν	back, again	ὕμετερος-α-ον	your (pl.)
πάρειμι	(+ dat.) be at hand, be present	φημί	I say
πειράομαι	test, try	φιλοσοφία -ας, ἡ	philosophy
ποιητής -οῦ, ὁ	poet	φυλάττω	guard
πολλάκις	many times, often	φωνέω	speak, utter
ποταμός -οῦ, ὁ	river	φωνή -ῆς, ἡ	voice, language, speech
ποτε	once, ever	ᾤμην (imperf. of οἶμαι)	I thought
		ὥς	that

Vocabulary for Section 8

ἀγορά -ᾱς, ἡ	market-place, agora	κόραξ -ακος, ὁ	crow
ἄγω	live in, be at; lead, bring	λαμβάνομαι	(+ gen.) take hold of
ἀδικέω	be unjust, do wrong, commit a crime	μέγιστος-η-ον	greatest
ᾄδω / ἀείδω	sing	μείζων-ον	greater
ἀνίσταμαι	get up, stand up, emigrate	μετά	(+ gen.) with
ἄξιος-α-ον	(+ gen.) worth, worthy of	μόνος-η-ον	alone
ἀπολέω	I shall kill, destroy	μῶν;	surely not?
βέλτιστος-η-ον	best	νυν	then (cf. νῦν = now)
βελτίων-ον	better	ὁ μὲν ... ὁ δέ	one ... another
δεξιός-ά-όν	right, clever; right-hand	οἰκτίρω	pity
δῆμος -ου, ὁ	people, deme	πάθος -ους, τό	suffering, experience
διά	(+ gen.) through	πανταχοῦ	everywhere
δικαστήριον -ου, τό	law-court	πέμπω	send
δικαστής -οῦ, ὁ	juror, dikast	περί	(+ gen.) about
ἐγγύς	(+ gen.) near	πλέως-α-ων	(+ gen.) full of
εἰρήνη -ης, ἡ	peace	ποιέομαι	make
εἰρήνην ἄγω	live in peace, be at peace	πολίτης -ου, ὁ	citizen
ἐκεῖσε	(to) there	προστρέχω	run towards
ἐκκλησία -ας, ἡ	assembly, ekklesia	ρήτωρ -ορος, ὁ	orator, politician
ἐν τούτῳ	meanwhile	σῖτος -ου, ὁ	food
ἐναντίον	(+ gen.) opposite, in front of	σπονδαί -ῶν, αἱ	treaty, truce
ἐπεί	since	συγγενής -οῦς, ὁ	relation
ἐπί	(+ gen.) on	τᾶν	my dear chap (condescending)
ἐτοῖμος-η-ον	ready to (+ inf.)	ὑπέρ	(+ gen.) for, on behalf of
εὐδαίμων-ον	happy, rich, blessed by the gods	ὑπό	(+ gen.) by, at the hands of
ἡγεμών -όνος, ὁ	leader	φιλόσοφος -ου, ὁ	philosopher
ἡγέομαι	think, consider; lead (+ dat.)	χαῖρε	greetings! hello! farewell!
ἡδονή -ῆς, ἡ	pleasure	χαλεπός-ή-όν	difficult, hard
Ἡρακλῆς -έους, ὁ	Herakles	χείρ χειρός, ἡ	hand
καθοράω	see, look down on	χείρων-ον	worse
		χρόνος -ου, ὁ	time

Vocabulary for Section 9

αἰρέω	take, capture, convict	ἐθέλω	wish, want
αἰτέω	ask (for)	ἐκτρέχω	run out
ἀμείνων-ον	better	ἐκφέρω	carry out (e.g. for burial)
ἀμφότεροι-αι-α	both	ἐκφεύγω	escape
ἀναμένω	wait, hold on	ἐλπίζω	hope, expect (+ fut. inf.)
ἄναξ -ακτος, ὁ	lord, prince, king	ἐνεκα	(+ gen.) because, for the sake of (usually placed after the noun)
ἀναπείθω	persuade over to one's side	ἐνθάδε	here
ἄνω	up, above	ἐνταῦθα	here, at this point, there, at that point
ἀπολογέομαι	defend oneself, make a speech in one's own defence	ἐντυγχάνω	meet with (+ dat.)
ἀπολογία -ας, ἡ	defence speech	ἐξάγω	lead/bring out
ἀπολύω	acquit, release	ἐξαπατάω	deceive, trick
ἀποτρέχω	run away	ἐξέρχομαι	go out, come out
ἄρχομαι	begin to (+ inf. or part.), begin (+ gen.)	ἔξεστι	(+ dat. and inf.) it is possible
ἀτάρ	but	ἐπεὶ	when, since
αὖ	again, moreover	ἐπί (+ dat.)	on, for the purpose of
βαρέως φέρω	take badly, find hard to bear	ἐπίσταμαι	know how to (+ inf.), understand
γραφὴ -ῆς, ἡ	indictment, charge, case	ἐσθίω	eat
γραφὴν γράφομαι	indict on a charge (+ acc. of person and gen. of charge)	ἡμέρα -ας, ἡ	day
γράφω	indict, charge	ἡμίονος -ου, ὁ	mule
δεινός-ή-όν	terrible, dire, clever at (+ inf.)	ἡσυχος-ον	quiet, peaceful
δικάζω	be a juror, make a judgement	θάνατος -ου, ὁ	death
διώκω	pursue, prosecute	θεατής -οῦ, ὁ	spectator, member of the audience
δοκεῖ	it seems a good idea to X (dat.) to Y (inf.), X (dat.) decides to Y (inf.)	καθίζομαι	sit down
δρᾶμα -ατος, τό	play, drama	καθίζω	sit down
ἐάω	allow	καταδικάζω	condemn, convict (+ gen. of person, + acc. of charge)
ἐγκλείω	shut in, lock in	κατηγορέω	prosecute (+ gen. of person, + acc. of charge)

κατηγορία -ας, ἡ	prosecution speech	πράγματα παρέχω	cause trouble
κλέπτης -ου, ὁ	thief	πρός	(+ gen.) in the name of, under the protection of; (+ dat.) near, in addition to
κύων κυνός, ὁ	dog	πῦρ πυρός, τό	fire
μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, ὁ	witness	πωλέω	sell
μέλας-αινα-αν	black	στένω	groan
μέλλω	be about to (+ fut. inf.); hesitate (+ pres. inf.); intend	συγγνώμην ἔχω	(+ dat.) forgive, pardon
μέρος -ους, τό	part, share	σύν	(+ dat.) with (the help of)
μηκέτι	no longer	τάλας-αινα-αν	wretched, unhappy
μιαρός-ά-όν	foul, polluted	τοιοῦτος τοιαύτη τοιοῦτο	of this kind, of such a kind
ο τι;	what?	τυγχάνω	hit, chance on, happen on, be subject to (+ gen.), happen (to), be actually (+ part.)
ὅδε ἤδε τόδε	this	ὑπισχνέομαι	(+ fut. inf.) promise
ὅμοιος-α-ον	(+ dat.) like, similar to	ὔστερον	later, further
ὅμως	nevertheless, however	ὔστερος-α-ον	later, last (of two)
ὄνομα -ατος, τό	name	ὑφαιρέομαι	steal, take for oneself by stealth
ὅτι	because	φέρε (imperat. sing.)	come!
παιδίον -ου, τό	child, slave	φεύγω	flee, be a defendant, be on trial
παρά	(+ gen.) from; (+ dat.) with, near	χράομαι	(+ dat.) use, employ
παρέχω	give to, provide	χρή	(+ acc. and inf.) it is necessary
πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν	all, whole, every	ψηφος -ου, ἡ	vote, voting pebble
πλήν	(+ gen.) except		
πλησίον	nearby, (+ gen.) near		
πολύ	much		
πονηρός-ά-όν	wicked, wretched		

Consolidated vocabulary list

A

ἀγαθός-ή-όν	good, noble	ἀμαθής-ές	ignorant
ἄγε (imperat. sing. ἄγω)	come!	ἀμείνων-ον	better
ἀγορά -ᾱς, ἡ	market-place, agora	ἀμφοτέροι-αι-α	both
ἄγροικος-ον	from the country, boorish	ἀναβαίνω	go up, come up
ἄγω	lead, bring; live in, be at	ἀνάγκη -ης, ἡ	necessity
ἀδικέω	be unjust, wrong, commit a crime	ἀνάγκη ἐστί	it is necessary (+ acc. and inf.)
ἄδικος-ον	unjust	ἀναιρέω	pick up
ἀδύνατος-ον	impossible	ἀναμένω	wait, hold on
ᾄδω / αἰίδω	sing	ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, ὁ	lord, prince, king
ἀεί	always	ἀναπείθω	persuade over to one's side
αἰίδω	see ᾄδω	ἀναχωρέω	retreat
Ἀθῆναι -ῶν, αἱ	Athens	ἀνδρεῖος-α-ον	brave, manly
Ἀθηναῖος -ου, ὁ	Athenian	άνήρ άνδρός, ὁ	man
αἰρέω	take, capture, convict	ἄνθρωπος -ου, ὁ	man, fellow
αἰτέω	ask (for)	άνίσταμαι	get up, stand up, emigrate
αἰτία -ας, ἡ	reason, cause, responsibility	άνομία -ας, ἡ	lawlessness
αἵτιος-α-ον	responsible (for), guilty (of) (+ gen.)	ἄνω	up, above
ἀκούω	hear, listen to (+ gen. of person/thing), (+ acc. of sound)	ἄξιος-α-ον	(+ gen.) worth, worthy of
ἀκριβῶς	accurately, closely	ἀπάγω	lead, take away
ἀκρόπολις -εως, ἡ	Acropolis	ἀπέρχομαι	go away, depart
ἀλήθεια -ας, ἡ	truth	ἀπό	(+ gen.) from, away from
ἀληθῆ -ῶν, τά	(neut. pl. of ἀληθής = true) the truth	ἀποβαίνω	leave, depart
ἄλλά	but	ἀποθνήσκω	die
ἀλλήλους-ας-α	each other, one another	ἀποκρίνομαι	answer
ἄλλος-η-ο	other, the rest of	ἀποκτείνω	kill
ἅμα	at the same time	ἀπολέω	I shall kill, destroy
		ἀπολογέομαι	defend oneself, make a speech in defence
		ἀπολογία -ας, ἡ	defence speech
		ἀπολύω	acquit, release
		ἀπορέω	be at a loss, have no resources

ἀπορία -ας, ἡ	perplexity, lack of provisions	βαρύς-εῖα-ύ	heavy, weighty
ἀποτρέχω	run away, run off	βασιλεύς -έως, ὁ	king
ἀποφαίνω	reveal, show	βέβαιος-α-ον	secure
ἀποφεύγω	escape, run off	βέλτιστος-η-ον	best
ἀποχωρέω	go away, depart	βελτίων-ον	better
ἄπτω	light, fasten, fix	βιάζομαι	use force
ἄρα	then, in that case, consequently	βίος -ου, ὁ	life, means, livelihood
ἄρα;	? indicates question	βλέπω	look (at)
ἀρετή -ῆς, ἡ	virtue, excellence	βοάω	shout (for)
ἄριστος-η-ον	best, very good	βοή -ῆς, ἡ	shout
ἄρχομαι	begin to (+ inf. or part.), begin (+ gen.)	βοηθέω	(+ dat.) run to help, help
ἀσέβεια -ας, ἡ	irreverence to the gods	βούλομαι	wish, want
ἄστυ -εως, τό	city	βραδέως	slowly
ἀτάρ	but	βωμός -οῦ, ὁ	altar
ἀτιμάζω	hold in dishonour, dishonour	Γ	
αὔ	again, moreover	γάμος -ου, ὁ	marriage
αὔθις	again	γάρ	for
αὔριον	tomorrow	γάρ δὴ	really, I assure you
αὐτόν-ήν-ό	him, her, it, (pl.) them	γε	at least (denotes some sort of reservation)
αὐτός-ή-ό	self, the same	γείτων -ονος, ὁ	neighbour
ἀφέλκω	drag off	γελάω	laugh
ἀφικνέομαι	arrive, come	γέρων -οντος, ὁ	old man
B		γεωργός -οῦ, ὁ	farmer
βαθέως	deeply	γῆ, γῆς, ἡ	land, earth
βαθύς-εῖα-ύ	deep	γίγνομαι	become, be born, happen, arise
βαίνω	go, come, walk	γινώσκω	know, think, resolve
βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας	go to hell!	γνώμη -ης, ἡ	judgement, mind, purpose, plan
βάρβαρος -ου, ὁ	barbarian, foreigner	γραφὴ -ῆς, ἡ	indictment, charge, case
βαρέως φέρω	take badly, find hard to bear	γραφὴν γράφομαι	indict on a charge (+ acc. of person and gen. of charge)

γράφομαι	indict, charge	διδάσκω	teach
γυνή γυναικός, ἡ	woman	διέρχομαι	go through, relate
Δ		δικάζω	be a juror, make a judgement
δαίμων -ονος, ὁ	god, daimon	δίκαιος-α-ον	just
δάκνω	bite, worry	δικαστήριον -ου, τό	law-court
δέ	and, but	δικαστής -οῦ, ὁ	juror, dikast
δεῖ	it is necessary (+ acc. and inf.)	δίκη -ης, ἡ	lawsuit, justice, penalty
δεινός-ή-όν	terrible, dire, clever	δίκην λαμβάνω	punish, exact one's due from (παρά + gen.)
δεινός-ή-όν	clever (at) (+ inf.)	διότι	because
δεξιὰ -ᾶς, ἡ	right hand	διώκω	pursue, prosecute
δεξιός-ά-όν	right, clever; right-hand	δοκεῖ	it seems a good idea to X (dat.) to do Y (inf.), X (dat.) decides to Y (inf.)
δεσπότης -ου, ὁ	master	δοκέω	seem, consider oneself to be
δεῦρο	here, over here	δόξα -ης, ἡ	reputation, opinion
δέχομαι	receive	δουλό-ομαι	enslave (for oneself)
δή	then, indeed	δοῦλος -ου, ὁ	slave
δῆλος-η-ον	clear, obvious	δρᾶμα -ατος, τό	play, drama
δηλώω	show, reveal	δράω	do, act
δῆμος -ου, ὁ	people, deme	δύναμαι	be able
δήπου	of course, surely	δύο	two
δῆτα	then	δύω	sink
διά	(+ acc.) because of	δυστυχής-ές	unlucky
διά	(+ gen.) through	Ε	
διὰ τί;	why?	ἐαυτόν-ήν-ό	himself/herself/itself
διαβαίνω	cross	ἐάω	allow
διαβάλλω	slander	ἐγγύς	(+ gen.) near, nearby
διαβολή -ῆς, ἡ	slander	ἐγκλείω	shut in, lock in
διαλέγομαι	converse	ἐγώ	I
διανοέομαι	intend, plan	ἐγώγε	I at least, for my part
διάνοια -ας, ἡ	intention, plan	ἐθέλω	wish, want
διαφθείρω	corrupt, destroy, kill		
διδάσκαλος -ου, ὁ	teacher		

εἰ	if	ἐμπόριον -ου, τό	market-place
εἰδῶς εἰδυῖα εἰδός (part. of οἶδα)	knowing	ἐν	(+ dat.) in, on, among
εἰμί	be (I am etc.)	ἐν νῶ ἔχω	intend, have in mind
εἶμι	I shall go	ἐν τούτῳ	meanwhile
εἰπέ (imperat. sing.)	speak! tell me!	ἐναντίον	(+ gen.) opposite, in front of
εἰρήνη -ης, ἡ	peace	ἐνδον	inside
εἰρήνην ἄγω	live in peace, be at peace	ἐνεμι	be in
εἰς	(+ acc.) to, into, onto	ἐνεκα	(+ gen.) because, for the sake of (usually placed after the noun)
εἰσβαίνω	enter, board, go onto	ἐνθάδε	here
εἰσέρχομαι	enter	ἐνταῦθα	here, at this point, there, at that point
εἰσφέρω	bring, carry in	ἐντεῦθεν	from then, from there
εἴτα	then, next	ἐντυγχάνω	(+ dat.) meet with, come upon
ἐκ, ἐξ	(+ gen.) out of	ἐξάγω	lead, bring out
ἐκβάλλω	throw out	ἐξαπατάω	deceive, trick
ἐκδέχομαι	receive in turn	ἐξέρχομαι	go out, come out
ἐκεῖνος-η-ο	that, s(he), it	ἔξεστι	it is possible for X (dat.) to – (inf.)
ἐκεῖσε	(to) there	ἐξετάζω	question closely
ἐκκλησία -ας, ἡ	assembly, ekklesia	ἐξευρίσκω	find out, discover
ἐκτρέχω	run out	ἐπαινέω	praise, agree
ἐκφέρω	carry out (e.g. for burial)	ἐπανέρχομαι	return
ἐκφεύγω	escape	ἐπεί	when, since
ἐλευθερία -ας, ἡ	freedom	ἐπειδή	when, since, because
ἐλεύθερος-α-ον	free	ἔπειτα	then, next
ἐλευθερώω	set free	ἐπέρχομαι	go against, attack
ἐλθέ (imperat. sing.)	come!	ἐπί	(+ acc.) at, against, to, to get
Ἑλλήν -ηνος, ὁ	Greek	ἐπί	(+ gen.) on; (+ dat.) on, for the purpose of
ἐλπίζω	hope, expect (+ fut. inf.)	ἐπικαλέομαι	call upon (to witness)
ἐμαυτόν-ήν	myself	ἐπίσταμαι	know how to (+ inf.), understand
ἐμβαίνω	embark		
ἐμός-ή-όν	my, mine		
ἐμπειρος-ον	skilled, experienced		
ἐμπίπτω	fall into, fall upon		

ἔπομαι	(+ dat.) follow	ἤδη	by now, now, already
ἔργον -ου, τό	task, work, job, duty	ἡδομαι	(+ dat.) enjoy, be pleased with
ἔρχομαι	go, come	ἡδονή -ῆς, ἡ	pleasure
ἔρωτάω	ask	ἡδύς-εἶα-ύ	sweet, pleasant
ἐσθίω	eat	ἥλιος -ου, ὁ	sun
ἕτερος-α-ον	one (or the other) of two	ἡμεῖς	we
ἔτι	still, yet	ἡμέρα -ας, ἡ	day
ἔτι καὶ νῦν	even now, still now	ἡμέτερος-α-ον	our(s)
ἐτοῖμος-η-ον	ready to (+ inf.)	ἡμίονος -ου, ὁ	mule
εὔ	well	ἦν δ' ἐγώ	I said
εὐδαίμων-ον	happy, rich, blessed by the gods	Ἡρακλῆς -έους, ὁ	Herakles
εὐθύς	at once, straightaway	ἡσυχάζω	be quiet, keep quiet
εὕρισκω	find, come upon	ἡσυχία -ας, ἡ	quiet, peace
εὖφρων εὖφρον	well-disposed	ἡσυχος-ον	quiet, peaceful
εὐχή -ῆς, ἡ	prayer	ἥττων ἥττον	lesser, weaker
εὐχομαι	pray	Θ	
ἔφην (impf. of φημί)	I said	θάλαττα -ης, ἡ	sea
ἔχω	have, hold	θάνατος -ου, ὁ	death
Ζ		θαυμάζω	wonder at, be amazed at, admire
Ζεύς Διός, ὁ	Zeus	θεά -ᾶς, ἡ	goddess
ζητέω	look for, seek	θεάομαι	observe, watch, gaze at
Η		θεατής -οῦ, ὁ	spectator, member of the audience
ἢ	or	θεός -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ	god(-dess)
ἢ	than	θνητός-ή-όν	mortal
ἦ δ' ὅς	he said	θόρυβος -ου, ὁ	noise, din
ἦα (impf. εἶμι)	I came/went	θύρα -ας, ἡ	door
ἡγεμών -όνος, ὁ	leader	θυσία -ας, ἡ	sacrifice
ἡγέομαι	think, consider; lead (+ dat.)	θύω	sacrifice
ἡδέως	with pleasure, sweetly, happily		

Ι

ἰδοῦ (imperat. sing.)	look! here! hey!
ἰέναι (inf. of εἶμι)	to go
ἱερόν -οῦ, τό	sanctuary
ἰκέτης -ου, ὁ	suppliant
ἵππος -ου, ὁ	horse
ἴσως	perhaps

Κ

καθεύδω	sleep
καθίζομαι	sit down
καθίζω	sit down
καθοράω	see, look down on
καί	and, also, even
καὶ δὴ καί	moreover
καίπερ	(+ part.) although, despite
κακοδαίμων-ον	unlucky, dogged by an evil daimon
κακός-ή-όν	bad, evil, mean, cowardly, lowly
κακὰ ποιέω, κακῶς ποιέω	treat badly, do harm to
κακῶς	badly, evilly
καλέω	call, summon
κάλλιστος-η-ον	very fine, very good, most beautiful
καλός-ή-όν	fine, beautiful, good
καλῶς	well, finely, beautifully
κατά	(+ acc.) in, on, by, according to
καταβαίνω	go down, come down
καταδικάζω	condemn, convict (+ gen. of person and acc. of charge)
καταλαμβάνω	overtake, come across, seize

κατηγορέω prosecute (+ gen. of person and acc. of charge)

κατηγορία -ας, ἡ prosecution speech

κελευστής -οῦ, ὁ boatswain

κελεύω order

κεφαλή -ῆς, ἡ head

κῆρυξ -υκος, ὁ herald

κίνδυνος -ου, ὁ danger

κλέπτης -ου, ὁ thief

κλέπτω steal

κολάζω punish

κόπτω knock (on), cut

κόραξ -ακος, ὁ crow

κρατέω (+ gen.) hold sway/power over

κρείττων-ον stronger, greater

κτηῖμα -ατος, τό possession

κυβερνήτης -ου, ὁ captain, helmsman

κύων κυνός, ὁ dog

κωλύω prevent, stop

Λ

Λακεδαιμόνιος -ου, ὁ Spartan

λαμβάνομαι (+ gen.) take hold of

λαμβάνω take, capture

λαμπάς -άδος, ἡ torch

λανθάνω escape notice of X (acc.) in -ing (part.)

λέγω speak, say, tell, mean

λέμβος -ου, ὁ boat, life-boat

λιμήν -ένος, ὁ harbour

λογίζομαι calculate, reckon, consider

λόγος -ου, ὁ story, tale, speech, word, reason, argument

λύω release

M		ναύτης -ου, ὁ	sailor
μά	(+ acc.) no, by ...! (e.g. μὰ Δία, no, by Zeus!)	ναυτικός-ή-όν	naval
μαθητής -οῦ, ὁ	student	νεανίας -ου, ὁ	young man
μάλιστα	especially, particularly; yes	νεανίσκος -ου, ὁ	young man
μανθάνω	learn, understand	νεκρός -οῦ, ὁ	corpse
μάρτυς -υρος, ὁ	witness	νέος-α-ον	young
μάχη -ης, ἡ	fight, battle	νεώριον -ου, τό	dockyard
μάχομαι	fight	νή	(+ acc.) yes, by ...! (e.g. νῆ Δία, yes, by Zeus!)
μέγας μεγάλη μέγα	great, big	νησος -ου, ἡ	island
μέγιστος-η-ον	greatest	νικάω	conquer, win, defeat
μείζων-ον	greater	νίκη -ης, ἡ	victory, conquest
μέλας-αινα-αν	black	νοέω	think, mean, intend, notice
μέλλω	be about to (+ fut. inf.); hesitate (+ pres. inf.); intend	νομίζω	acknowledge, think
μέν ... δέ	on the one hand ... on the other hand	νόμος -ου, ὁ	law, convention
μέντοι	however, but	νόσος -ου, ἡ	illness, plague, disease
μένω	remain, wait for	νοῦς νοῦ, ὁ	mind, sense
μέρος -ους, τό	part, share	νυν	then
μετά	(+ acc.) after; (+ gen.) with	νῦν	now
μή	no, not, don't	νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ	night
μηκέτι	no longer	Ξ	
μιαρός-ά-όν	foul, polluted	ξεῖνος / ξένος -ου, ὁ	foreigner, guest, host
μισέω	hate	Ο	
μόνος-η-ον	alone	ὁ ἢ τό	the
μῶν;	surely not?	ὁ αὐτός	the same
μῶρος-α-ον	stupid, foolish	ὁ μέν ... ὁ δέ	one ... another
N		ὅ τι;	what?
ναί	yes	ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε	this
ναυμαχία -ας, ἡ	naval battle	οἷ	(to) where
ναῦς νεώς, ἡ	ship	οἶδα	know

οἴκαδε	homewards	οὐδέπω	not yet
οἰκέτης -ου, ὁ	house-slave	οὐκέτι	no longer
οἰκέω	dwell in, live	οὐκοῦν	therefore
οἴκησις -εως, ἡ	dwelling	οὐκουν	not ... therefore
οἰκία -ας, ἡ	house	οὖν	so, then, really, therefore
οἴκοι	at home	οὐπω	not yet
οἰκτίρω	pity	οὐρανός -οῦ, ὁ	sky, heavens
οἶμαι	think	οὔτε ... οὔτε	neither ... nor
οἶμοι	alas! oh dear!	οὔτος	hey there! you there!
ὀλίγος -η -ον	small, few	οὔτος αὕτη τοῦτο	this, (s)he, it
ὅλος-η-ον	whole of	οὐτοσί αὐτῇ τοῦτί	this here
ὀλοφύρομαι	lament, mourn for	οὕτω/οὕτως	thus, so, in this way
ὅμοιος-α-ον	(+ dat.) like, similar to	ὀφείλω	owe
ὁμολογέω	agree	ὀφρὺς -ύος, ἡ	eyebrow
ὁμόνοια -ας, ἡ	agreement, harmony	Π	
ὅμως	nevertheless, however		
ὄνομα -ατος, τό	name	πάθος -ους, τό	suffering, experience
ὄπλα -ων, τά	weapons, arms	παιδίον -ου, τό	child, slave
ὅπόσος-η-ον	how many, much	παίζω (πρός + acc.)	play, joke at
ὅποτε	when	παῖς παιδός, ὁ	child, slave
ὅπου	where?, where	πάλιν	back, again
ὁράω	see	πανταχοῦ	everywhere
ὀρθός-ή-όν	straight, correct, right	πάνυ	very (much); at all
ὅσος-η-ον	how great	παρά	(+ acc.) along, beside
ὅτε	when	παρά	(+ gen.) from; (+ dat.) with, near
ὅτι	that	πάρειμι	(+ dat.), be at hand, be present
ὅτι	because	παρέχω	give to, provide
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	no, not	Παρθενών -ῶνος ὁ	the Parthenon
οὐδέ	and not, not even	πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν	all, whole, every
οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν	no, no one, nothing	πάσχω	suffer, experience, undergo
οὐδέποτε	never	πατήρ πατρός, ὁ	father

πατρίς -ίδος, ἡ	fatherland	πορεύομαι	march, journey, go
παύομαι	stop, cease (+ part.)	πόρρω	far, afar off
παύω	stop	Ποσειδῶν -ῶνος, ὁ	Poseidon, god of the sea
πείθομαι	(+ dat.) believe, trust, obey	ποταμός -οῦ, ὁ	river
πείθω	persuade	ποτε	once, ever
πειράομαι	test, try	πότε;	when?
πέμπω	send	πότερον ... ἢ	whether ... or
περί	(+ acc.) about, concerning	πότερος-α-ον	which (of two)?
περί	(+ gen.) about	που	somewhere, anywhere
πηδάω	leap, jump	ποῦ;	where?
πίπτω	fall, die	πούς, ποδός, ὁ	foot
πλέω	sail	πρᾶγμα -ατος, τό	thing, matter, affair, (pl.) troubles
πλέως-α-ων	(+ gen.) full of	πράγματα παρέχω	cause trouble
πλήθος -ους, τό	number, crowd, the people	πρέσβεις -εων, οἱ	ambassadors
πλήν	(+ gen.) except	πρεσβευτής -οῦ, ὁ	ambassador
πλησίον	nearby, (+ gen.) near	πρός	(+ acc.) to, towards
πλοῖον-ου, τό	vessel, ship	πρός	(+ gen.) in the name of, under the protection of
πόθεν;	from where?	πρός	(+ dat.) in addition to, near
ποῖ;	where to?	προσέρχομαι	go/come towards, advance
ποιέομαι	make	προστρέχω	run towards
ποιέω	make, do	προτρέπω	urge on, impel
ποιητής -οῦ, ὁ	poet	πρῶτον	first, at first
πολέμιοι -ῶν, οἱ	the enemy	πρῶτος-η-ον	first
πολέμιος-α-ον	hostile, enemy	πῦρ, πυρός, τό	fire
πόλεμος -ου, ὁ	war	πυρά -ᾶς, ἡ	funeral pyre
πόλις -εως, ἡ	city, city-state	πυρά -ῶν, τά	fire-signal
πολίτης -ου, ὁ	citizen	πωλέω	sell
πολλά (neut. pl. of πολύς)	many things	πῶς;	how?
πολλάκις	many times, often	πως	somehow
πολύ	much	πῶς γὰρ οὐ;	of course
πολύς πολλή πολύ	much, many		
πονηρός-ά-όν	wicked, wretched		

P

ῥάδιος-α-ον	easy
ῥαδίως	easily
ῥαψωδός-οῦ, ὁ	rhapsode
ῥήτωρ -ορος, ὁ	orator, politician
ρίπτω	throw

Σ

σαφῶς	clearly
σ(ε)αυτόν-ήν	yourself (sing.)
σελήνη -ης, ἡ	moon
σημεῖον -ου, τό	sign, signal
σῖτος -ου, ὁ	food
σιωπάω	be silent
σκεύη -ων, τά	gear, furniture
σκοπέω	look at, consider, examine
σός σή σόν	your (sing.)
σοφία -ας, ἡ	wisdom
σοφιστής -οῦ, ὁ	sophist, thinker
σοφός-ή-όν	wise, clever
σπένδω	pour a libation
σπεύδω	hurry
σπονδαί -ῶν, αἱ	treaty, truce
σπονδή -ῆς, ἡ	libation
στένω	groan
στρατηγός -οῦ, ὁ	general
στρατιά -ᾶς, ἡ	army
σύ	you (sing.)
συγγενής -οῦς, ὁ	relation
συγγνώμην ἔχω	(+ dat.) forgive, pardon
σύν	(+ dat.) with (the help of)
σχεδόν	near, nearly, almost

σώζω

save, keep safe

Σωκράτης -ους, ὁ

Socrates

σῶος-α-ον

safe

σωτήρ -ῆρος, ὁ

saviour

σωτηρία -ας, ἡ

safety

Τ

τὰ ναυτικά

lit. 'the naval-things',
naval matters

τὰ στρατηγικά

lit. 'the leader's-things',
leadership, generalship

τὰ στρατιωτικά

lit. 'the soldier's-things',
military matters

τάλας-αινα-αν

wretched, unhappy

τᾶν

my dear chap
(condescending)

τάξις -εως, ἡ

order, rank, battle-array

ταχέως

quickly

τε ... καί

both ... and

τέλος

in the end, finally

τέχνη -ης, ἡ

skill, art, expertise

τήμερον

today

τι

a, something

τί;

what? why?

τίθημι

put, place

τιμάω

honour

τις, τι

a, a certain (man, etc.),
someone (thing)

τίς; τί;

who? what? which?

τοιοῦτος τοιαύτη
τοιοῦτοof this kind, of such
a kind

τόλμα -ης, ἡ

daring

τολμάω

dare, be daring, undertake

τότε

then

τρέπομαι

turn (self), turn in flight

τρέχω	run	φιλέω	love, kiss
τριήραρχος -ου, ὁ	trierarch	φίλος -ου, ὁ	friend
τυγχάνω (+ nom. part.)	happen to be –ing, be actually –ing	φίλος-η-ον	dear, friendly, one's own
τυγχάνω	hit, chance on, happen on, be subject to (+ gen.)	φιλοσοφία -ας, ἡ	philosophy
τύπτω	strike, hit	φιλόσοφος -ου, ὁ	philosopher
Υ		φοβέομαι	fear, be afraid of, respect
ὔβρις -εως, ἡ	aggression, violence, insult, humiliation	φόβος -ου, ὁ	fear
υἱός -οῦ, ὁ	son	φροντίζω	think, worry
ὕμεῖς	you (pl.)	φροντίς -ίδος, ἡ	thought, care, concern
ὕμετερος-α-ον	your (pl.)	φυλάττω	guard
ὕπερ	(+ gen.) for, on behalf of	φωνέω	speak, utter
ὕπηρέτης -ου, ὁ	servant, slave	φωνή -ῆς, ἡ	voice, language, speech
ὕπισχνέομαι	(+ fut. inf.) promise	Χ	
ὕπό	(+ gen.) by, at the hands of	χαῖρε	greetings! hello! farewell!
ὔστερον	later, further	χαλεπός-ή-όν	difficult, hard
ὔστερος-α-ον	later, last (of two)	χείρ χειρός, ἡ	hand
ὕφαιρέομαι	steal, take for oneself by stealth	χείρων χεῖρον	worse
Φ		χράομαι	(+ dat.) use, employ
φαίνομαι	appear to be, seem to be (+ part.)	χρέα -ῶν, τά	debts
φέρε (imperat. sing.)	come!	χρή	it is necessary for X (acc.) to – (inf.)
φέρω	carry, bear	χρήματα -ων, τά	money
φεύγω	run off, flee	χρήσιμος-η-ον	profitable, useful
φεύγω	be a defendant, be on trial	χρηστός-ή-όν	good, fine, serviceable
φημί	I say	χρόνος -ου, ὁ	time
φής	you (sing.) say	χωρέω	go, come
φθάνω	anticipate X (acc.) in –ing (part.)	χωρίον -ου, τό	place, space, region
		Ψ	
		ψευδῶς	falsely
		ψηφός -ου, ἡ	vote, voting pebble

Ω

ὤ	what ...! (+ gen.)
ὦ	O (when addressing someone, as in 'O Socrates')
ὥμην (imperf. of οἶμαι)	I thought
ὥς	how!
ὥς	that
ὥς	as
ὥσπερ	like, as

Glossary

accent	There are three accents in Greek: the acute (´), the grave (`) and the circumflex (~). These markings are placed on vowels to indicate the tone or pitch at which syllables were pronounced by ancient speakers. It is not usually necessary to mimic the rising and falling pitch of ancient Greek in pronunciation. Beginners are not usually expected to reproduce accents in their written work, except in the case of a very small number of words where accentuation affects meaning, e.g. τίς, <i>who?</i> , cf. τις, <i>a, a certain</i> .
accusative	The case of the direct object of the verb, e.g. τὸν στρατηγὸν ὁρᾷ ὁ ναύτης, <i>the sailor sees the general</i> . For information on the accusative case, see Section 3 'Cases and their uses'.
active	In Greek, the dictionary form of most active verbs ends in -ω, e.g. παύω, ποιέω, ὁράω, etc. 'Active' is one of the three voices in Greek, the others being middle and passive. (For information about the difference between the active and middle forms of verbs, see Appendix Four.)
adjective	A 'describing word': that is to say, a word that modifies (i.e. describes) a noun, e.g. <i>beautiful, brave, large</i> . In vocabulary lists, adjectives are given with their masculine/feminine/neuter endings, e.g. καλός-ή-όν, <i>beautiful</i> , etc. Adjectives must agree in number, gender and case with the noun they describe (see agreement).
adverb	A word which modifies (describes the action of) a verb, e.g. <i>quickly, fast, well, never</i> . Adverbs can also modify an adjective or another adverb: <i>particularly nice; really quickly</i> . Most adverbs in Greek end in -ως, e.g. κακῶς, <i>badly</i> ; σαφῶς, <i>clearly</i> .
agreement	In the case of verbs, agreement means the change in the form of the verb depending on the verb's subject. Thus in the sentence 'I do', <i>do</i> agrees with <i>I</i> ; in the sentence 'he does', <i>does</i> agrees with <i>he</i> . In the case of adjectives (and the definite article), agreement means the change in the form of the adjective to match the number, gender and case of the noun: thus ὁ καλὸς θεός, <i>the beautiful god</i> , but ἡ καλὴ θεά, <i>the beautiful goddess</i> .
aorist	Verbs in the aorist describe complete actions, e.g. ἔπαυσα, <i>I stopped</i> ; ἦλθον, <i>I went</i> . In the case of verb-forms like these, which carry an augment (i.e. finite verbs), the aorist generally indicates that the event being described is seen as a single completed action in the past. In the case of infinitives, imperatives and participles, however, the difference between present and aorist forms of the verb is one not of time but of aspect.
aspect	The name for the different ways that Greek has of conceiving of the nature of an action, e.g. as imperfective (ongoing process) or aorist (as a complete event). See <i>G&E</i> , pp.144-5, §165.

augment	The modification of the beginning of the stem of finite verbs when they appear in the imperfect and aorist tense, e.g. ἔπαυον, <i>I was stopping</i> ; ἔπαυσα, <i>I stopped</i> . Most commonly the letter ἐ- is added (as in ἔπαυσα, etc.): the technical name for this is a ‘syllabic augment’. When the verb stem begins with a vowel, however, this vowel lengthens if it can; e.g. ἀκούω becomes ἤκουσα in the aorist (i.e. ἄ lengthens to ῆ): the technical name for this is a ‘temporal augment’. For information on augments, see Appendix One.
breathing	The marks (<i>ˊ</i>) and (<i>ˋ</i>) which appear at the beginning of words that start with a vowel (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω) or rho (ρ). The rough breathing indicates that the word began with a(n) ‘h’ sound, e.g. ὁράω, <i>I see</i> ; ὥς, <i>how</i> ; whereas the smooth breathing indicates that there was no ‘h’ sound, e.g. ἐκ, <i>out of</i> ; οὐδέν, <i>nothing</i> .
case	Greek nouns are found in one of five cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and vocative. See Section 3 ‘Cases and their uses’.
clause	A section of a sentence containing, as a minimum, a subject and a verb. See Section 4 ‘Sentence structure’.
comparative	In English, the form of the adjective that gives it the meaning ‘more’, or ‘-er’: e.g. <i>more beautiful, bigger, better</i> . In Greek, a comparative adjective can be translated in a number of ways: e.g. σοφώτερος can be translated not only as ‘wiser’ but also ‘rather wise’, ‘fairly wise’ or ‘quite wise’, according to context.
(subject) complement	A word or phrase which adds to the description of the subject of a sentence (and which therefore, like the subject, appears in the nominative case). A (subject) complement is most often found in conjunction with a ‘linking verb’ like εἰμί, <i>be</i> , or γίγνομαι, <i>become</i> . Thus ὁ ναύτης γίνεται φιλόσοφος, <i>the sailor becomes a philosopher</i> , where φιλόσοφος, <i>philosopher</i> , is the complement of the subject, ναύτης, <i>sailor</i> .
compound verb	A verb formed by adding a prefix (usually a preposition in Greek) to a simple verb: e.g. ἀπο-φεύγω, <i>escape, run off</i> ; εἰς-έρχομαι, <i>enter, go in</i> .
conjunction	A word that links parts of a sentence, e.g. <i>and, since, because</i> .
conjugation	The way in which verbs change according to number and person, e.g. παύω, παύεις, παύει, etc. Verbs are conjugated, nouns (and adjectives) are declined.
contract verb	A verb whose stem ends in α, ε, or ο; e.g. ὁράω, <i>I see</i> ; ποιέω, <i>I do/make</i> ; δουλόομαι, <i>I enslave</i> . These vowels (α, ε, and ο) ‘contract’ with the verb endings: e.g. ὁρά-ω contracts to ὁρῶ, <i>I see</i> ; ὁρά-ει contracts to ὁρᾷ, <i>he/she/it sees</i> . It is these contracted forms that appear in the reading passages in <i>Reading Greek</i> .

crasis	Crasis occurs when the vowel or diphthong at the end of a word coalesces with one at the beginning of the next word, e.g. ὤνδρες instead of ὦ ἄνδρες.
dative	The 'to' or 'for' case: as in the sentences παρέχω τὰ χρήματα τῷ Ἡγεστράτῳ, <i>I give the money to Hegestratos</i> ; οἱ παῖδες τὰ χρήματα τῷ πατρὶ ἔκλεψαν, <i>the children stole the money for their father</i> . For information on the dative case, see Section 3 'Cases and their uses'.
declension	The different ways in which nouns change according to their number and case, e.g. ἄνθρωπος (nom.), ἄνθρωπον (acc.), etc. Similarly the name given to how the definite article and adjectives change according to number, gender and case. Nouns (and adjectives) are declined, verbs are conjugated.
definite article	In English, 'the'. In Greek, the definite article changes according to the noun with which it agrees, e.g. ὁ ἄνθρωπος, <i>the man</i> (masculine singular nominative) but τὰ πλοῖα, <i>the ships</i> (neuter plural nominative/accusative). See <i>G&E</i> , pp.8-9, §8.
diphthong	A combination of two vowels pronounced as one sound, e.g. αἰ, εἰ, οἰ.
(direct) object	The person or thing in a sentence that 'suffers' or 'experiences' the action of the verb. In the sentence 'The man strikes the door', for example, 'the man' is the subject, 'strikes' the verb and 'the door' is the direct object (i.e. it is the door that 'experiences' the striking). In Greek, the direct object of a verb appears in the accusative case.
direct speech	The actual words delivered by a speaker.
elision	The loss of a vowel from the end of one word when the next word begins with a vowel, e.g. δεῦρ' ἐλθέ, <i>come here!</i> (instead of δεῦρο ἐλθέ).
enclitic	A word which is accentually linked to the previous word, often resulting in a change in that word's accentuation (the word 'enclitic' derives from the Greek ἐγκλίνω, <i>lean on</i>). Common examples include τε, <i>and</i> , and τις, τι, <i>a certain</i> : thus ἄνθρωπος, but ἄνθρωπός τις (with an acute accent on the last syllable of ἄνθρωπος). See <i>G&E</i> , p.377, §347.
ending	The letters added to the stem of a noun, verb or adjective, for example, in order to mark case, number, gender, and so on. Thus the ending of παύεις, <i>you (s.) stop</i> – εις – indicates that the verb is second person singular.
feminine	One of the three genders of Greek nouns. In vocabulary lists, feminine nouns are distinguished by the definite article ἡ: e.g. ἡ νίκη, <i>victory</i> .

finite verb	A verb with a personal ending, like παύομεν, <i>we stop</i> or ἔρχονται, <i>they come/go</i> ; i.e. one whose ending indicates the number and person of its subject (-ομεν = <i>we</i> ; -ονται = <i>they</i>). Infinitives and participles are <i>not</i> finite verbs.
gender	Nouns and adjectives are one of three genders: masculine, feminine or neuter. Like adjectives, the definite article, participles and some pronouns change according to gender, too: e.g. ὁ θεός, <i>the god</i> ; but ἡ θεά (or even ἡ θεός), <i>the goddess</i> .
genitive	The 'of' case: e.g. τὸ τοῦ Ἡγεστράτου πλοῖον, <i>the ship of Hegestratos</i> (or <i>Hegestratos' ship</i>). For information about the genitive case, see Section 3 'Cases and their uses'.
imperative	The form of the verb used to issue a command, e.g. παῦε, <i>stop!</i> , πείθου, <i>obey!</i>
imperfect tense	The tense used to describe ongoing or incomplete actions in the past, e.g. ἔλεγον, <i>I was speaking, I used to speak</i> (or <i>I spoke</i> when the 'speaking' went on regularly in the past: 'I spoke to my mother every day').
impersonal verb	In English, a verb occurring in the 'it'-form, when 'it' does not refer to anything specific, e.g. 'it is raining', 'it seems', 'it is (necessary)', etc.
indefinite article	In English the indefinite article is <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> . The nearest equivalent word in Greek is τις, τι, <i>a (certain)</i> , e.g. ἄνθρωπός τις, <i>a certain man</i> . (Note that the plural of τις, τι – τινές, τινά – may be translated 'some'.)
indicative	The mood in Greek most commonly used to make statements (and to ask simple questions). The indicative is the mood of most of the verbs met in beginners' courses (the other moods in Greek being the imperative, optative and subjunctive). Stating that a verb is in the indicative also signifies that it is not an infinitive or participle.
indirect object	Used most frequently with verbs of giving or saying, the indirect object in English is the person (or thing) <i>to whom</i> something is said or given (or less often, <i>for whom</i> something is done). In Greek, the indirect object is expressed by the dative: e.g. λέγω τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, <i>I speak to the men</i> ; παρέχω τὰ χρήματα τῇ γυναίκί, <i>I give the money to the woman</i> ; τοὺς ἵππους τῷ πατρὶ ἔκλεψα, <i>I stole the horses for my father</i> .
indirect question	The reporting of an actual, direct question. In the sentence 'The woman asked me <u>when I had arrived</u> ' the underlined section is an indirect question; the original question that the woman asked being 'When did you arrive?'
indirect statement	The reporting of someone's words, e.g. 'The sailor said that <u>the general was coming tonight</u> ' (the original statement that the sailor made being 'The general is coming tonight'). On ways of forming indirect statements in Greek, see Section 4 'Sentence structure'.

infinitive	Examples of infinitives in English include <i>to be</i> , <i>to go</i> , <i>to have</i> , <i>to stop</i> . In Greek, regular present infinitives generally end in either -ειν or -εσθαι, e.g. παύειν, <i>to stop</i> ; ἔρχεσθαι, <i>to come/go</i> . (Infinitives also exist in other tenses apart from the present, both in English and in Greek.)
inflection	The way in which words change shape to convey information about their precise meaning and/or their grammatical role in a sentence (e.g. English 'he'/'him', 'is'/'are', 'desk'/'desks', 'look'/'looked'). Languages like Greek that rely heavily on inflection to convey meaning are often called 'inflected languages'.
interjection	A word or phrase that is not connected grammatically to the rest of the sentence and which is used to convey emotion, e.g. <i>hey!</i> <i>oh dear!</i> <i>alas!</i> <i>whoops!</i> <i>wow!</i>
intransitive verb	A verb that does <i>not</i> take a direct object. Some verbs are intransitive by nature, e.g. <i>die</i> , <i>talk</i> , whereas other verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively, e.g. <i>open</i> : 'she opened the show that evening' (where 'show' is the direct object – transitive use); 'the doors opened at six' (where there is no direct object – intransitive use).
iota subscript	A marking (_·) that can appear beneath the vowels α, η and ω, i.e. as α̣, η̣, ω̣. This represents the traces of an original iota sound attached to some words, which eventually became so weak that it was retained only in the spelling.
irregular verb	A verb which does not follow a predictable pattern, e.g. εἰμί, <i>I am</i> ; οἶδα, <i>I know</i> .
linking verb	Examples of linking verbs in Greek include εἰμί, <i>be</i> ; γίγνομαι, <i>become</i> ; and φαίνομαι, <i>seem</i> . The elements of a clause that are 'linked' by such verbs both appear in the nominative case: e.g. ὁ Σωκράτης ἐστὶ φιλόσοφος, <i>Socrates is a philosopher</i> . In this example ὁ Σωκράτης, <i>Socrates</i> , is the subject, whereas φιλόσοφος, <i>philosopher</i> , is the complement.
macron	A line placed over a vowel to indicate that it is long (rather than short), e.g. ā, ī, ū. The macron is an aid to pronunciation typically found only in grammar explanations: you will <i>not</i> generally find macra in Greek texts and should not reproduce them when writing.
main clause	The principal clause in the sentence and one which (unlike subordinate clauses) would make sense grammatically if it stood alone. In the sentence 'I saw the girl today who(m) I met last week', the clause 'I saw the girl today' is the main clause (and makes sense on its own) whereas 'who(m) I met last week' is the subordinate clause (and does <i>not</i> make sense on its own).
masculine	One of the three genders of Greek nouns. In vocabulary lists, masculine nouns are distinguished by the definite article ὁ: e.g. ὁ φίλος, <i>friend</i> .

middle	In Greek, the dictionary form of most middle verbs ends in -ομαι, e.g. ἔρχομαι, <i>I come/go</i> ; θεάομαι, <i>I watch</i> , etc. 'Middle' is one of the three voices in Greek, the others being active and passive. (On the difference between the active and middle forms of verbs, see Appendix Four.)
mood	Whether a verb is in the indicative, imperative (or optative). (There is also a fourth mood in Greek, the subjunctive, which is not covered in Reading Greek Sections 1-9: see <i>G&E</i> , pp. 300-4, §274-81.)
negative	In Greek, the words οὐ (also spelt οὐκ or οὐχ) and μή are negatives. These allow the expressions of denials, refusals and prohibitions, e.g. οὐ παύει, <i>he is not stopping</i> ; μὴ παῦε, <i>don't stop!</i> οὐ is the more common negative, with μή reserved for special situations – most commonly the negation of an imperative (as in the example: μὴ παῦε, <i>don't stop!</i>).
neuter	One of the three genders of Greek nouns. In vocabulary lists, neuter nouns are distinguished by the definite article τό: e.g. τὸ ἔργον, <i>deed</i> .
nominative	The case of the subject of the verb, e.g. τὸν βάρβαρον ὁρᾷ ὁ ναύτης, <i>the sailor sees the barbarian</i> .
noun	A person, animal, place, thing, event, idea or concept, e.g. ναύτης, <i>sailor</i> ; ἵππος, <i>horse</i> ; Ἀθῆναι, <i>Athens</i> ; νῆσος, <i>island</i> ; νίκη, <i>victory</i> ; ὕβρις, <i>violence, aggression</i> . In vocabulary lists, nouns are usually listed with a definite article (ὁ, ἡ or τό) to indicate their gender.
number	Whether a noun, verb, pronoun or adjective is singular or plural.
object	See direct object.
object complement	A word or phrase that further describes the (direct) object of a sentence, e.g. καλὸν ποίει τὸν λόγον, <i>he makes the story beautiful</i> . The case of object complement is the same as that of the person or thing it describes: i.e. the accusative. An adjective (e.g. καλός-ή-όν, <i>beautiful</i>) will also agree with the person or thing it describes (e.g. τὸν λόγον) in number and gender. (Thus καλόν in the example sentence is the accusative singular masculine version of the adjective.)
optative	A mood in Greek which is used to express sentiments such as 'would', 'could' and 'might' (it also features in a number of other grammatical constructions). See <i>G&E</i> , p.169, §186 and p.182, §192.
part of speech	Whether a word is a verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection or particle.

particle	Short Greek words which frequently have no direct equivalent in English since they often indicate a tone of voice, gesture or facial expression: e.g. ἄρα, which introduces a question, or γάρ, which generally indicates that an explanation or expansion is being given of a previous point (and is therefore often translated as 'for' or 'because'). See <i>G&E</i> , pp.29-30, §39-43.
participle	An adjective derived from a verb. In English, present participles end in <i>-ing</i> , e.g. <i>being, running, saying</i> . Past participles most commonly end in <i>-ed</i> , e.g. <i>watched, feared, pursued</i> (although many common verbs in English have irregular past participles: <i>been, run, said</i> , etc.)
passive	When the verb is in the passive voice in Greek, the grammatical subject does not perform the action of the verb but, rather, experiences it: e.g. 'I was hit, 'She is being led away'. As can be seen from these examples, in English, the passive is formed by using the appropriate tense of the verb <i>to be</i> in conjunction with a past participle.
person	The form of a verb will differ according to the 'person'. There are three 'persons' in both English and Greek: first person (<i>I</i> and <i>we</i>); second person (<i>you</i> , either singular or plural) and third person (<i>he, she, it, they</i>).
personal ending	The ending of a verb, which indicates which 'person' is its subject; e.g. the personal ending -ω (as in παύω) indicates that 'I' is the subject of the verb ('I stop'), whereas the personal ending -ουσι (as in παύουσι) indicates that 'they' is the subject ('they stop').
personal pronoun	<i>I, me, you, he, him, she, her, we, us, them</i> , etc.
plural	In the case of nouns, pronouns and adjectives, plural is when more than one person or thing is meant: e.g. τὰ πλοῖα, <i>the ships</i> (not 'ship'); ὑμεῖς, <i>you plural</i> (as opposed to σύ, <i>you singular</i>). In the case of verbs, a plural subject indicates that more than one person or thing is performing the action of the verb, e.g. παύομεν, <i>we stop</i> (as opposed to παύω, <i>I stop</i>).
possessive adjective	<i>my, your, his, her, its, our, their</i>
possessive pronoun	<i>mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs</i>
prefix	A word added to the beginning of another word, usually with the effect of modifying its meaning. The most common kind of prefix are prepositions added to verbs, e.g. ἔρχομαι, <i>I go</i> ; προσ-έρχομαι, <i>I go towards, approach</i> .

preposition	A word which accompanies a noun (or a pronoun) to communicate ideas such as the location of the action of a sentence in space or time, e.g. <i>in, at, among, with, through, from, after, opposite</i> .
present tense	The tense used to indicate that the action of a verb is either happening right now (e.g. 'I am running to school') or regularly happens at the current time (e.g. 'I run to school every day': or 'I do run.'). In Greek, <i>I am running, I run</i> and <i>I do run</i> are all expressed by the same word: τρέχω.
pronoun	A word which (effectively) replaces a noun or a noun phrase: <i>this, that, he, it, we, they</i> . 'Look at the ship, <u>it</u> 's enormous!'; 'My parents? <u>They</u> 're retired now.'
regular verb	A verb which changes according to the same pattern as e.g. παύω, <i>I stop</i> .
reflexive pronoun	A word referring back to the subject of the sentence, indicating that the subject performed the action on him- or herself. In English, the reflexive pronouns are <i>myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves</i> and <i>themselves</i> .
reported speech	See indirect statement.
rough breathing	See breathing.
sentence	A group of words which combine according to grammatical rules to express a statement, question, wish or command. A sentence usually contains at least one verb.
singular	When talking about nouns, pronouns and adjectives, 'singular' is when one is meant (as opposed to more than one): e.g. ἐγώ, <i>I</i> (as opposed to ἡμεῖς, <i>we</i>). In the case of verbs, a singular subject indicates that one rather than more than one person (or thing) is performing the action of the verb, e.g. παύει, <i>he/she/it stops</i> (as opposed to παύουσι, <i>they stop</i>).
smooth breathing	See breathing.
stem	The part of a verb, noun or adjective that remains when the endings (and any augments) are removed, e.g. the present stem of παύω is παυ-, and the stem of ἄνθρωπος is ἄνθρωπ-.
subject	The person or thing performing the action of the verb in a clause. In Greek, the subject is found in the nominative case.
subject complement	See complement.

subordinate clause	A clause which depends for its meaning on another clause (usually the main clause of the sentence) and which would not make sense grammatically if it stood alone. In the sentence 'I was relieved when he walked through the door', 'I was relieved' is the main clause (and <i>does</i> make sense as a sentence) whereas 'when he walked through the door' is the subordinate clause (and <i>does not</i> make sense as a sentence).
superlative	In English, the form of the adjective that gives it the meaning 'most', or '-est': e.g. <i>most beautiful, biggest, best</i> . In Greek, a superlative adjective can be translated in a number of ways: e.g. σοφώτατος, can be translated not only as 'wisest' but also 'extremely wise' or 'very wise'.
syllable	The individual spoken units of a word. In English and Greek the basis of each syllable is a single vowel sound or diphthong (although syllables regularly contain one or more consonant sounds, too). Thus παύομεν has three syllables (παύ-ο-μεν) and φιλοσοφία has five (φι-λο-σο-φί-α).
syntax	The arrangement of words in sentences following the rules of grammar.
tense	Verbs in English and Greek have tenses, e.g. present, future, imperfect. The tense of the verb indicates <i>when</i> the action is performed.
transitive verb	A transitive verb is a verb which takes a direct object, e.g. 'see', 'hit': 'I see the Parthenon', 'I hit the water'.
verb	A word expressing an action, state or condition: τρέχω, <i>I run</i> ; καθεύδω, <i>I sleep</i> ; εἰμί, <i>I am</i> . In Greek, the dictionary form of most verbs ends in either -ω (παύω) or -ομαι (ἔρχομαι).
vocative	The case used to address someone (or something) directly: ὦ ναῦτα, (<i>o</i>) <i>sailor!</i> ; ὦ πόλι, (<i>o</i>) <i>city!</i> On uses of the vocative case see Section 3 'Cases and their uses'.
voice	Greek has three voices: the active, middle and passive. On the difference between the active and middle forms of verbs, see Appendix Four.

