

A Grammar, Vocabularies and Exercises for Sections One–Twenty

Introduction

Alphabet and pronunciation

THE ALPHABET

A	α	(alpha) pronounced 'cup' or 'calm'
B	β	(beta) pronounced 'b' as in English
Γ	γ	(gamma) a hard 'g', like 'got'
Δ	δ	(delta) a clean* 'd', like 'dot'
E	ε	(epsilon) short 'e' like 'pet'
Z	ζ	(zeta) like 'wisdom'
H	η	(eta) pronounced as in 'hair'
Θ	θ	(theta) – blow a hard* 't' ('tare')
I	ι	(iota) like 'bin' or like 'bead'
K	κ	(kappa) a clean* 'k' like 'skin'
Λ	λ	(lambda) like 'lock'
M	μ	(mu) like 'mock'
N	ν	(nu) like 'net'
Ξ	ξ	(xi) like 'box'
O	ο	(omicron) a short 'o', like 'pot'
Π	π	(pi) a clean* 'p', like 'spot'
P	ρ	(rho) a rolled 'r', like 'rrat'
Σ	σ ς	(sigma) a soft 's', like 'sing'
T	τ	(tau) a clean 't', like 'sting'
Υ	υ	(upsilon) French 'lune' or German 'Müller'
Φ	φ	(phi) – blow a hard* 'p', like 'pool'
X	χ	(khi) – blow a hard* 'c', like 'cool'
Ψ	ψ	(psi) as in 'lapse'
Ω	ω	(omega) like 'saw'

* 'Clean' indicates no 'h' sound; 'blow hard' indicates plenty of 'h' aspiration (e.g. φ as in 'top-hole').

Diphthongs

- αι as in 'high'
- αυ as in 'how'
- οι as in 'boy'
- υι as in French 'huit'

Digraphs

ει (*fiancé*) and ου (*boo*) are single sounds
εὖ- pronounce both elements *separately*

Double-consonants

γγ as in 'finger'; γ is sounded as *ng* in γκ, γχ, γξ, and γμ.
ττ as 'rat-trap', λλ as 'wholly', should be dwelt on.

Sigma and iota subscript

Observe that ζ is used at the *end* of words, while σ is used elsewhere (e.g. στασις, 'revolt'). Sometimes ι is printed *underneath* a preceding α (α), η (η) and ω (ω), when it is called 'iota subscript' (Latin, 'written under'). It is always written 'adscript' in capitals, e.g. τίμη → TIMHI.

Breathings

■ 'Rough' breathing

All words that begin with a vowel have a breathing. ' above a lower-case vowel, or in front of a capital, indicates the *presence* of an 'h' sound, e.g. ὅρος = *horos* ('marker'), ὁπλίτης = *hoplitēs* ('hoplite'), Ἑλλας = *Hellas* ('Greece').

■ 'Smooth' breathing

' above a lower-case vowel, or in front of a capital, indicates the *absence* of 'h' sound, e.g. ὄρος = *oros* ('mountain'), ἄτομος = *atomos* ('atom').

■ Diphthongs

Note that, on a diphthong and digraph, the breathing comes on the *second* vowel, e.g. Αἰσχυλος, Aeschylus.

Punctuation

Greek uses ; for a question-mark (?) and · for a colon (:) or semi-colon (;). Otherwise, punctuation is as in English.

Vowel-length

Diphthongs and the vowels η and ω are always pronounced long; ο and ε are always pronounced short. A macron is used to indicate where α, ι, υ are pronounced long (ᾱ, ī, ū) in learning vocabularies, total vocabularies and tables in the *Grammar*. A vowel with a circumflex accent ~ or iota subscript ι is long, needing no macron to mark it.

* Further information on the whole subject of alphabet and pronunciation is given in the *Reference Grammar*.

Transliteration

Most Greek letters convert simply into English, e.g. β and τ become 'b' and 't'.

But some are not so obvious. Note in particular:

ζ = *sd or z*
γγ = *ng*
η = *e*
θ = *th*
κ = *c or k*
-ον = *-um or -on*
-ος = *-us or -os*
υ = *y or u*
χ = *ch or kh*
ψ = *ps*

EXERCISES

1. Write the following Greek words (which you will meet in Section 1) in their English form:*

Βυζάντιον	Παρθενών
Δικαιοπόλις	Χίος
Εὔβοια	Ἀκρόπολις
Ζηνόθεμις	ἑμπόριον
Ἡγέστρατος	

* You will see these words have accents. They are explained at 343, 344–8.

2. Write the following English words in their Greek form:
 - (a) for a word that *begins* with a vowel, mark the 'smooth' breathing *over the vowel*, e.g. *ēlectron* = ἤλεκτρον
 - (b) for a word that begins with an 'h', write the vowel which follows 'h' and then mark the *rough* breathing *over it*. Thus *historia* = ἱστορία.
 - (c) diphthongs place the breathing over the *second* vowel, e.g. *eugenēs* = εὐγενής.

drama, panthēr, crocus, geranium, hippopotamus, ibis, asbestos, charactēr, scēnē, Periclēs, Sophoclēs, Euripidēs, *Hippocratēs, comma, cōlon, Sōcratēs, Zeus, Artemis, *Hēraclēs, asthma, dyspepsia, cinēma, orchēstra, mēlon, iris.

* With English *capital* 'H', write the vowel which follows the H as a capital, and put the 'rough' breathing *before* it, e.g. Homēros, Ὅμηρος (Homer).

Grammatical introduction

This section introduces some basic terms of grammar for you when translating from Greek into English. The grammar of a language explains simply how it works, and it does this by using various technical terms, the most important of which are introduced below.

Those who are familiar with these terms (e.g. because they have already studied Latin) should nevertheless read 6–7 for its introduction to some basic principles of Greek.

BASIC TERMS

Below you will find some of the basic technical terms of grammar.

Noun

‘The woman persuades the man.’

1. In this sentence ‘woman’ and ‘man’ are NOUNS. Nouns name things or people, e.g. potato, telephone, Chloe, honesty, courage. Cf. ‘The dog pursues Charlotte.’

Gender

2. Gender is a grammatical term and has nothing to do with males and females. Nouns come in three ‘genders’ in Greek – MASCULINE, FEMININE and NEUTER. Compare French or Spanish, which have two genders, masculine and feminine: ‘le soleil’ and ‘el sol’ [‘the sun’ in French and Spanish] are MASCULINE, but ‘la lune’ and ‘la luna’ [‘the moon’] are FEMININE. The gender of a noun in a given language DOES NOT CHANGE. So ‘the moon’ is ALWAYS feminine in Spanish and French.

Verb and clause

‘The woman persuades the man.’

3. (a) The word ‘persuades’ is a VERB. Verbs are usually ‘action-words’ – bring, win, walk, complain: ‘I *bring*’, ‘you *win*’, ‘they *complain*’. They can also express a state: ‘she *is*’, ‘he *remains*’. The verb tells us what is being done or happening in a sentence: ‘The dog pursues Charlotte.’ All the verbs quoted here are FINITE verbs. This means they have a person (‘I’, ‘he’ etc.), a TENSE (all referring to present time in the examples given) and a MOOD (here ‘indicative’: they indicate something is the case. See p.369(iv)).
- (b) Sentences often contain numbers of CLAUSES. Each clause has a FINITE verb in it, e.g. ‘When Chloe left, although she forgot her glasses, she did not return to pick them up.’ The finite verbs here are ‘left’, ‘forgot’, ‘return’ – but not ‘pick’.

- (c) We define these clauses in relation to each other. ‘SUBORDINATE’ clauses are introduced by words like ‘when’, ‘although’, ‘so that’, ‘if’, ‘because’, ‘since’ and so on. When you have removed all the subordinating clauses, you are left with the MAIN CLAUSE and the MAIN VERB (or verbs). In the example in (b), ‘return’ is the main verb.

Definite article

‘The woman persuades the man.’

4. ‘The’ is what is known as the DEFINITE ARTICLE in English. As we shall see when we meet the definite article (def. art.) in Greek in the grammar for Section 1 A–B, it plays an extremely important role in translation from Greek into English.

Subject and object

‘The woman persuades the man.’

5. The SUBJECT of the sentence above is ‘the woman’ – the woman is doing the persuading. The subject, in grammar, is the person or thing doing the action of the verb. This is very important. The subject is NOT what the sentence is about, but is the person or thing performing the verb: ‘I bring the potatoes,’ ‘She wins the cup,’ ‘The dog pursues Charlotte.’

The OBJECT of the sentence above is ‘the man’ – the woman is persuading the man. The object is the person or thing on the receiving end of the verb. Examples: ‘You bite the apple,’ ‘Toby likes sport,’ ‘The dog pursues Charlotte.’

WORD SHAPE AND WORD ORDER

6. One of the most important differences between Greek and English is that in English it is the *order* of the words which tells you what a sentence means, but in Greek it is the changing *shape* of the words. For example, in English the following two sentences mean very different things:

‘The woman persuades the man.’

‘The man persuades the woman.’

The difference in meaning between these two sentences lies in the *word order*. This tells you who or what is doing the persuading. In the first ‘the woman’ comes before ‘persuades’ and this tells you the woman is persuading. In the second ‘the man’ comes before ‘persuades’ and so it is the man who is persuading.

Now read the following two sentences in Greek:

ἡ	γυνή	πείθει	τὸν	ἄνθρωπον.
‘The woman		persuades	the	man.’

Grammar for Section 1A–B

In this section you cover:

- The definite article 'the', ὁ ἡ τό
- The principle of 'agreement'
- Adjectives like καλός καλή καλόν
- The vocative case

VOCABULARY CHECK

Ensure you know the meaning of:

ἄρα	ἔπειτα	τίς;
δέ	καί	ᾧ
δεῦρο	σύ	
ἐγώ	τε . . . καί	

VOCABULARY NEEDED FOR 9 (p.9)

βαίνω I go	ἐστίν is	ὁ ῥαψῳδός the rhapsode
βαίνει he/she/it goes	ὁ ἡ τό the	τὸν ῥαψῳδόν the rhapsode
ἐν Βυζαντίῳ in Byzantium	ὁ ναύτης the sailor	
ἡ γῆ the land	οἱ ναῦται the sailors	
τὴν γῆν the land	ὁρῶσι [they] see	
	τὸ πλοῖον the ship	

'DECLENSION' OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

8. We have met several examples of the def. art. in Greek, which corresponds to 'the' in English: τὸ πλοῖον, 'the ship', ὁ κυβερνήτης, 'the helmsman', οἱ ναῦται, 'the sailors'. Here is the def. art. set out in the traditional pattern common to all adjectives and nouns (called a 'declension'), showing how def. art. 'declines':

The definite article ὁ, ἡ, τό, 'the'

	Singular		
	m.	f.	n.
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ

The definite article ὁ, ἡ, τό, 'the' (continued)

	Plural		
	m.	f.	n.
Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Accusative	τούς	τάς	τά
Genitive	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

You have already met the nominative and accusative cases. We shall be concentrating on these for the moment. But you can see that there are two other cases, the genitive (often meaning 'of') and dative (often meaning 'to', 'for' or 'by').

- It is essential that you learn all these forms now. Their functions will be fully discussed later. The cases will often be referred to in their shortened forms as nom., acc., gen. and dat.

The principle of agreement

9. Translate the following sentences:

ὁ ῥαψῳδός βαίνει.

τὸ πλοῖόν ἐστιν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ.

οἱ ναῦται ὁρῶσι τὴν γῆν καὶ τὸν ῥαψῳδόν.

What marks the SUBJECT in each of them? What marks the OBJECT (note there is no object in the first two sentences)? The reason the article is ὁ when 'the rhapsode' is the SUBJECT and τὸν when 'the rhapsode' is the OBJECT is that the article changes to AGREE with the noun with which it is linked. That is to say, it changes form according to:

- the GENDER of its noun (i.e. whether the noun is masculine, feminine or neuter – remember the GENDER of a noun never changes),
- the CASE its noun is in (e.g. nom. if it is the subject),
- and the NUMBER of the noun (i.e. whether it is SINGULAR or PLURAL).

If the noun with which the article is linked is MASCULINE, NOM., and SINGULAR, the article will *also* be MASCULINE, NOM., and SINGULAR. This is what we mean by saying the article is 'agreeing' with its noun. So:

ἡ γυνὴ πείθει τὸν ἄνθρωπον. ('The woman persuades the man.')

'The woman' = ἡ γυνή when 'the woman' is the subject, because ἡ γυνή is FEMININE, NOM., SINGULAR. What would be the form of the def. art. if 'the woman' were the *object*?

ἄρα ἀκούεις καὶ σὺ τὸν ψόφον; ('Do you also hear the noise?')

'The noise' = τὸν ψόφον when 'the noise' is the object, because ψόφον is MASCULINE, ACC., SINGULAR. What would be the form of the def. art. if 'the noise' were the *subject*?

οἱ ναῦται εἰσβαίνουν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον. ('The sailors go onto the ship.')

'The sailors' = οἱ ναῦται when 'the sailors' are the subject, because ναῦται is MASCULINE, NOM., PLURAL. What would the form of the def. art. be if 'the sailors' were the *object*?

ποῦ ἔστιν ἡ ἀκρόπολις; ('Where is the Acropolis?')

'The Acropolis' = ἡ ἀκρόπολις when 'the Acropolis' is the subject, because ἀκρόπολις is FEMININE, NOM., SINGULAR. What would the form of the def. art. be if 'the Acropolis' were the *object*?

The def. art. is your *anchor* in the sentence:

- ▶ See οἱ, and you know the noun it goes with is subject, plural, masculine.
- ▶ See τόν, and you know the noun it goes with is object, singular, masculine, and so on.
- ▶ So even if you do not know how the NOUN changes, the def. art. will tell you exactly the function in the sentence of the noun it agrees with.

See how useful the def. art is by doing the following examples. You have not yet met or learned any of the nouns involved, though you can have a guess at their meaning. But you can tell a great deal about them by the preceding def. art. So, using each word's def. art. as your guide to the answer, write down the GENDER, CASE, and NUMBER (where possible) of each:

τὴν πόλιν (cf. 'political')	τῆς δημοκρατίας
τὸν βασιλέα (cf. 'basil', king of herbs)	τῷ Ὀμήρῳ
οἱ γέροντες (cf. 'gerontologist')	τῶν ἀτόμων
τὰς τριήρεις (cf. 'trireme')	ταῖς τέχναις

Would τὴν πόλιν be SUBJECT or OBJECT in a sentence?

What about οἱ γέροντες?

The def. art. tells you this even if you have learnt nothing at all about the noun or the ways it changes.

- ▶ **RULE:** always PAY THE CLOSEST ATTENTION to the def. art.: it will tell you immediately the function of the noun to which it is

attached. Those who have studied Latin, which does *not* have a def. art., will realise how enormously helpful this is.

EXERCISE

1A-B: 1. Name the GENDER, CASE, and NUMBER (where possible) of the following def. art. + noun combinations (guess again at the meaning of the nouns):

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. τῇ σκηνῇ | 6. τὸ ἄσθμα |
| 2. ἡ δημοκρατία | 7. τοῖς δεσπótαις |
| 3. τὸ νεῦρον | 8. τῶν σπόγγων |
| 4. τοῦ σκελετοῦ | 9. τὰ κρανία |
| 5. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς | 10. τῆς τραγωδίας |

class 1-3
class 1-3

VOCABULARY NEEDED FOR 11

ἡ ἀκρόπολις the acropolis
καλός καλή καλόν beautiful, fine; good
τὸ νεώριον the dockyard
ὁ Παρθενών the Parthenon

ADJECTIVES

10. So far you have met two Greek ADJECTIVES (i.e. a 'describing-word', e.g. red, brave, tall, honest). They are 'the' and καλός, 'fine, beautiful'. καλός declines (see 8) as follows:

καλ-ός -ή -όν, 'fine, beautiful, good'

	Singular		
	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	καλ-ός	καλ-ή	καλ-όν
Acc.	καλ-όν	καλ-ήν	καλ-όν
Gen.	καλ-οῦ	καλ-ῆς	καλ-οῦ
Dat.	καλ-ῷ	καλ-ῇ	καλ-ῷ
Vocative	καλ-έ		
	Plural		
	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	καλ-οί	καλ-αί	καλ-ά
Acc.	καλ-ούς	καλ-ᾶς	καλ-ά
Gen.	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν
Dat.	καλ-οῖς	καλ-αῖς	καλ-οῖς

- Observe that a new case has been added, the VOCATIVE (voc.). It is used when addressing people ('O man'). In many cases, the nom. and voc. forms are identical; so it is added to the declension *only where it is different from the nom.* Its function will be fully discussed later (see 22).

Agreement of adjectives

11. Observe how καλός changes in each of these sentences:

ὡς καλός ἐστιν ὁ Παρθενών.

καλή δὲ ἡ ἀκρόπολις.

ὡς καλόν ἐστι τὸ νεώριον.

Why does it change? For the same reason that the def. art. does: the form of καλός changes to AGREE with its noun in GENDER, CASE, and NUMBER.

- In the sentences above, Παρθενών is MASCULINE, NOM., SINGULAR, so the definite article has the form ὁ (which itself tells us all of this information), and the adjective has the form καλός, which is MASCULINE, NOM., SINGULAR.
- Contrast this with ἀκρόπολις, which is FEMININE, NOM., SINGULAR, so that its definite article has the form ἡ and its adjective the form καλή, which is *also* FEMININE, NOM., SINGULAR (it AGREES with its noun in GENDER, CASE, NUMBER).

- In other words, just like def. art. ὁ ἡ τό, the endings of καλός change according to the GENDER, CASE, and NUMBER of its accompanying noun.

Observe how similar the endings of καλ-ός -ή -όν are to the def. art., making it easy to learn if you know ὁ ἡ τό.

- There is an important lesson here: learn one set of forms in ancient Greek and you will be able to apply them across many others.

From now on, masculine, feminine and neuter will be denoted by m., f., and n.; and singular and plural by s. and pl.

EXERCISE

1A–B: 2. Write the correct form of καλ-ός -ή -όν for the following nouns (remember you can tell their GENDER, CASE, and NUMBER from their def. art.), e.g. τὸν – ψόφον = τὸν καλὸν ψόφον. See if you can remember the meaning of any of the nouns:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ὁ – κυβερνήτης | 6. τήν – ἀκρόπολιν |
| 2. τὸ – πλοῖον | 7. τὸν – Παρθενῶνα |
| 3. τοῦ – ἔργου | 8. ταῖς – βοαῖς |
| 4. τὰς – Ἀθήνας | 9. τῷ – πλοίῳ |
| 5. τοῖς – ἀνθρώποις | 10. τῇ – ἀκροπόλει |

class 1.4

SUMMARY LEARNING VOCABULARY FOR SECTION 1A–B

The *Summary Learning Vocabularies*, which occur from time to time throughout the *Grammar* for revision and testing purposes, contain all the words now needing to be learned. Some you should have learned already from the *Running Vocabularies*; others will have been used in the *Exercises*. The words listed in these places will be used extensively in the ensuing *Revision Exercise*.

ἀκρόπολις, ἡ	acropolis
ἄρα	indicates a question
βαίνω (βα-)*	I come, go, walk
γῆ, ἡ	land
δέ	and, but
δεῦρο	over here
ἐγώ	I (sometimes emphatic)
ἔπειτα	then, next
καί	and, also
καλ-ός ἡ ὄν	beautiful, fine, good
ναύτης, ὁ	sailor
νεώριον, τό	dockyard
ὁ ἡ τό	the
Παρθενών, ὁ	the Parthenon
πλοῖον, τό	vessel, ship
ῥαψωδός, ὁ	rhapsode
σύ	you (s.)
τε ... καί...	A and B, both A and B
τίς	who? what?
ὦ	O (addressing someone)

* Asterisked words contain very important alternative stems (in brackets) which must be learned now. Their significance will be explained later. Stems are parts of words that do not change.

TAKING STOCK

1. Can you decline ὁ and καλός?
2. Do you understand the principles of agreement between noun and adjective?

Grammar for Section 1C–D

In this section you cover:

- Verbs ending in -ω (present 'tense', indicative 'mood', active 'voice')
- Tense, mood, voice, person and number
- Compound verbs (with prefixes)
- The imperative [command/order] 'mood'
- The vocative case

VOCABULARY CHECK

Ensure you know the meaning of:

ἀληθῆ	ἡμεῖς	οὖν
ἀλλά	μή	τί;
βαίνω	οἱ ναῦται	ὑμεῖς
γάρ	οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	ὥς
ἔγωγε	οὐδέν	

VOCABULARY NEEDED FOR THE EXERCISES

ἀκούω I hear, listen	καταβαίνω I descend, go/come down
βλέπω I look (at)	μένω I remain, wait for
διώκω I pursue	φεύγω I run off, flee
εἰσβαίνω I go [onto], on board	

VERBS IN -ω

12. CONJUGATION is the technical term for a set of verb forms (cf. 'declension', 8). Here is the conjugation of βαίνω 'I go/am going/do go', in the present indicative active:

βαίνω 'I go/am going/do go'

Stem	Ending	Meaning	Description
βαίν-	ω	'I go', 'I am going'	first person s. (1 s.)
βαίν-	εις	'you go', 'you are going'	second person s. (2 s.)
βαίν-	ει	'he/she/it goes' (etc.)	third person s. (3 s.)
βαίν-	ομεν	'we go'	first person pl. (1 pl.)
βαίν-	ετε	'you go'	second person pl. (2 pl.)
βαίν-	ουσι(ν)	'they go'	third person pl. (3 pl.)

Form and use of verbs

In the technical description 'Present indicative active':

- ▶ 'Present' shows the *tense* (other 'tenses' are e.g. future, 'I shall –', imperfect 'I was -ing', etc.)
- ▶ 'Indicative' shows the *mood* (in this case, it *indicates* that something is happening; the other 'moods' are imperative, infinitive, subjunctive, and optative)
- ▶ 'Active' shows the *voice* (that it is the subject *doing* the action; the two other 'voices' are 'middle' and 'passive').

■ Tense

13. Verbs (in Greek and in English) have different TENSES, that is, sets of different forms which show *when* the action of the verb takes place, in the past, present, or future. For example, in English, 'I go' is in the present tense, but 'I went' is in the past tense; 'I shall go' is in the future. The forms of βαίνω conjugated here are the present tense of the Greek verb 'to go'.

■ Mood

14. Verbs also have different 'moods': the 'indicative' tells you something is *indicated* as occurring (or, with the negative οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, not occurring!), the 'imperative' expresses a command ('learn this!'), and so on.

■ Voice

15. The 'active' voice tells you that the subject is doing the action ('Charlotte is carrying the book'); the 'passive' voice that something is being done to the subject ('the book is being carried'). The passive voice will be met and learned later.

■ Person and number

- 16a. The forms of a verb differ according to NUMBER, that is whether the verb is s. or pl., and PERSON. There are three persons:

first person	'I', s. 'we', pl.
second person	'you', s. and pl. (Greek uses different forms for s. and pl. 'you'.)
third person	'he/she/it', s., 'they', pl.

In English we indicate the PERSON of a verb by using a pronoun like 'I' or 'you', but in Greek it is the ENDING of the verb which tells you the person:

βαίν-εις	'you go' (or 'go-you' as a Greek would hear it)
βαίν-ουσι	'they go' ('go-they')

All verbs ending in -ω like βαίνω follow the same pattern of endings. We have met ἀκούω, βλέπω, φεύγω, μένω and διώκω. Once you have mastered βαίνω, you will know the endings of all of these other verbs also (indeed, most verbs in Greek). The golden rule again: learn one set of forms, and you can apply them to many other sets.

■ 'Thematic' verbs

16b. All -ω verbs are also 'thematic'. A 'thematic' verb is one consisting of stem + 'thematic' vowel + person endings. The 'thematic' vowels are:

1s. -ο-	1pl. -ο-
2s. -ε-	2pl. -ε-
3s. -ε-	3pl. -ο-

This ο ε ε ο ε ο pattern will recur elsewhere.

■ Compound verbs

17. In Greek you can make COMPOUND VERBS from simple verbs like βαίνω by adding a prefix. We have seen some examples of this:

εἰς-βαίνω	'I go <u>into</u> , <u>on board</u> ' ('into-go-I')
κατα-βαίνω	'I go <u>down</u> ' ('down-go-I')

The endings for these compound verbs are the same as for simple βαίνω. Look out for compounds of other simple Greek verbs you meet. The basic meaning is usually close to, but different from, that of the simple verb. Cf. English 'import', 'export', 'transport', 'deport', 'report', etc.

EXERCISES

1C–D: 1. Translate into English:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. οὐκ ἀκούεις | 6. βαίνουνσι |
| 2. βλέπομεν | 7. οὐ βλέπετε |
| 3. μένουσιν | 8. ἀκούει |
| 4. οὐ φεύγει | 9. φεύγεις |
| 5. διώκεις | 10. μένει |

1C–D: 2. Translate into Greek. Remember one Greek word will often correspond to several English words for the same action (e.g. 'you are going' = βαίνεις). In this exercise, all the answers are one word in Greek:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. They hear | 6. He is running for it |
| 2. She is looking at | 7. They chase |
| 3. You (pl.) pursue | 8. You (s.) look at |
| 4. I am going | 9. We are waiting |
| 5. They do not remain | 10. He does not hear |

IMPERATIVE

18. The imperative 'mood' is the form of a verb which is used to express orders or commands, e.g. 'stop!' in English.

βαῖνε	'go!'	
βαῖν-ε	'go!'	s. (telling one person to go)
βαίν-ετε	'go!'	pl. (telling more than one person to go)

Form and use of imperatives

19. Translate and observe the differences between the following two Greek sentences:

ὁ Ζηνόθεμις βαίνει.
ὦ Ζηνόθεμι, βαῖνε.

While βαίνει is the indicative 'mood', showing that Sdenothemis is going, βαῖνε is in the imperative 'mood', ordering him to go. Again, all regular verbs ending in -ω follow this pattern of imperative endings.

■ An ambiguity

20. You may have noticed a problem here. The pl. imperative mood, βαίνετε is identical to that of the second person pl. indicative mood. So βαίνετε could mean either 'go!' (pl.) or 'you (pl.) are going'. Only the context can give you the right answer. For 'mood', see p. 369 (iv).

■ Ordering someone not to

21. In Greek, to make an imperative negative, i.e. to tell someone NOT to do something, put μή before the imperative:

μή βαῖνε	'do not go!' (s.)
μή βαίνετε	'do not go!' (pl.)

- So: the imperative is a 'mood', expressing an order (negative μή); and the 2pl. imperative and 2pl. indicative, having identical forms, need to be distinguished by context.

VOCATIVE CASE

22. In the sentence ὦ Ζηνόθεμι, βαῖνε, the form Ζηνόθεμι is in the VOC. case.

- The VOC. is the 'calling' CASE – used when someone is being called or addressed (cf. 'Play it again, Sam'). Its form is frequently identical to the nom. (see 10).

The voc. is often prefaced with ὦ in Greek, and is usually found with IMPERATIVES (as βαῖνε above) or second-person verbs (e.g. βαίνεις and βαίνετε, 'you are going'). The voc. is sometimes distinguished from the nom. in the s.; in the pl., nom. and voc. are *always* the same, e.g.

οἱ ναῦται τὸν Ἡγέστρατον διώκουσιν.

ὦ ναῦται, διώκετε.

EXERCISE

1C–D: 3. Translate into English (specify whether the imperative is s. or pl. – unless you think the imperative mood is not being used ...):

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. βαῖνε | 6. μὴ βλέπετε |
| 2. βλέπε | 7. καταβαίνετε |
| 3. ὦ ναῦται, διώκετε | 8. βαίνετε |
| 4. ἄκουε | 9. ὦ Ἡγέστρατε, μὴ μένε |
| 5. φεύγετε | 10. μὴ εἰσβαίνετε |

SUMMARY LEARNING VOCABULARY FOR SECTION 1C–D

ἀκούω	hear, listen
ἀληθῆ	the truth
ἀλλά	but, alternatively
βλέπω	look (at)
γάρ	for, because
διώκω	chase, pursue
ἔγωγε	I at least/at any rate
εἰσβαίνω (εἰσβα-)*	enter, board
ἡμεῖς	we
καταβαίνω (καταβα-)	go/come down
μένω (μεινα-)	remain, wait for
μὴ	don't!
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	no, not
οὐδέν	nothing
οὕν	so, then, really, therefore
τί	what?
ὑμεῖς	you (pl.)
φεύγω	flee, run away/off
ὥς	how!

TAKING STOCK

1. Can you confidently conjugate βαίνω?
2. Do you know the imperative forms and their negative?

*Learn now the stems in brackets. They will come into play later on.

Grammar for Section 1E–F

In this section you cover:

- 'Contract' verbs (-άω, -έω, -όω): present indicative and imperative
- Rules of 'contract'
- Adverbs ('-ly')

VOCABULARY CHECK

Ensure you know the meaning of:

μέν . . . δέ	ποῖ;	σεαυτόν
οἶμοι	ποῦ;	

VOCABULARY NEEDED FOR THE EXERCISES

ἀκριβ-ῶς accurately, closely	καλῶς finely, beautifully
βαθέως deeply	ὁράω see
βοηθέω help, run to help	ποιέω make, do
δηλώ show, reveal	σαφῶς clearly
κακῶς badly, evilly	

'CONTRACT' VERBS

23. Verbs ending in -ω like βαίνω are the 'normal' Greek verbs which we met in the Grammar for 1C–D. Verbs whose stem (the part that does not change) ends in a vowel, like ὁρά-ω, 'I see', have slightly different endings. These are called CONTRACTED or CONTRACT verbs. There are three types, named after the vowels in which their original stem ended. These are:

α-contracts (e.g. ὁρά-ω);

ε-contracts (e.g. ποιέ-ω, 'I do/make'); and

ο-contracts (e.g. δηλό-ω, 'I show').

They will be shown *uncontracted* (that is, with that vowel still present) in the vocabularies.

Note that contraction is confined to verbs whose stem ends in α-, ε- or ο-. So verbs like κελεύ-ω or κλαί-ω are NOT contract verbs, but take endings like βαίν-ω.

Forming contract verbs

24. Note that the *uncontracted* forms are given first in each of the three columns (it is, of course, the *contracted* forms you will be using to read and write).

ὁρά-ω → ὁρ-ῶ 'I see', ποιέ-ω → ποι-ῶ 'I make, do', δηλό-ω → δηλ-ῶ 'I show'

	α-contract	ε-contract	ο-contract
1s.	ὁρά-ω → ὁρ-ῶ	ποιέ-ω → ποι-ῶ	δηλό-ω → δηλ-ῶ
2s.	ὁρά-εις → ὁρ-ᾷς	ποιέ-εις → ποι-εῖς	δηλό-εις → δηλ-οῖς
3s.	ὁρά-ει → ὁρ-ᾷ	ποιέ-ει → ποι-εῖ	δηλό-ει → δηλ-οῖ
1pl.	ὁρά-ομεν → ὁρ-ῶμεν	ποιέ-ομεν → ποι-οῦμεν	δηλό-ομεν → δηλ-οῦμεν
2pl.	ὁρά-ετε → ὁρ-ᾶτε	ποιέ-ετε → ποι-εῖτε	δηλό-ετε → δηλ-οὔτε
3pl.	ὁρά-ουσι → ὁρ-ῶσι	ποιέ-ουσι → ποι-οῦσι	δηλό-ουσι → δηλ-οῦσι

Rules of contract

25. In early Greek, such verbs were *uncontracted*. But over time the contract vowel began to blend with the endings to produce a new-looking ending, which you can see above. It is rather like English 'I've', 'he's', 'they're'. The pattern of the contractions is entirely predictable, according to the following table. To use it, find the first vowel in the left-hand column and the second in the top row – where they intersect is the contraction which you get when these two vowels come together *in that order*. For example, α + ε = α, while ε + α = η.

	α	ε	ει	ι	η	η	ο	ου	οι	ω	φ
α	α	α	α	αι	α	α	ω	ω	φ	ω	φ
ε	η	ει	ει	ει	η	η	ου	ου	οι	ω	φ
ο	ω	ου	οι	οι	ω	οι	ου	ου	οι	ω	φ

■ A learning strategy for contracts

On the grounds that learning the whole chart off by heart could well induce contractions, two options are available:

(a) Learn just the contractions relevant to this tense, i.e.

1. α + ο/ου/ω = ω, α + ε/ει = α (ι goes subscript)
2. ε + ω = ω, ε + ε/ει = ει, ε + ο/ου = ου
3. ο + ω = ω, ο + ε/ο/ου = ου, anything with iota = οι

(b) Learn the contract verbs as mere variations on verbs ending in -ω like βαίνω. Compare their endings in the present indicative active below with those of βαίνω:

	Uncontracted βαίν-	α-contract ὁρά-	ε-contract ποιέ-	ο-contract δηλό-
1s.	βαίν-ω	ὁρ-ῶ	ποι-ῶ	δηλ-ῶ
2s.	βαίν-εις	ὁρ-ᾷς	ποι-εῖς	δηλ-οῖς
3s.	βαίν-ει	ὁρ-ᾷ	ποι-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
1pl.	βαίν-ομεν	ὁρ-ῶμεν	ποι-οῦμεν	δηλ-οῦμεν
2pl.	βαίν-ετε	ὁρ-ᾶτε	ποι-εῖτε	δηλ-οὔτε
3pl.	βαίν-ουσι(ν)	ὁρ-ῶσι(ν)	ποι-οῦσι(ν)	δηλ-οῦσι(ν)

► Again, the golden rule applies: when you have learnt the contracted forms of ὁρά-ω, ποιέ-ω and δηλό-ω, you will be able to recognise and form the present indicative active of *all* contract verbs.

EXERCISES

1E–F: 1. Translate into English:

1. ὁρᾷς
2. ὁρᾷ
3. ὁρῶσιν
4. ποιοῦμεν
5. δηλοῦσιν
6. βοηθεῖς
7. δηλοῖς
8. ποιεῖς
9. δηλοῦτε
10. βοηθεῖ

1E–F: 2. Translate into Greek (n.b. one-word answers throughout):

1. They see
2. She makes
3. You (pl.) do
4. I show
5. They are helping
6. He makes
7. They do
8. You (s.) show
9. We see
10. He is doing

1E–F: 3. Write the contracted form of the following verbs (you do not need to know what the verbs mean):

1. τιμά-ω
2. γαμέ-εις
3. οἰκέ-ουσι
4. σιγά-ομεν
5. ἀσεβέ-ετε
6. ἀσθενέ-ει
7. ἐλευθερό-ομεν
8. ἐξαπατά-ει
9. νοσέ-ω
10. τιμά-ετε

CONTRACT IMPERATIVES

26. Contract verbs also have imperatives. You will be able to predict what those forms will be by using the chart at 25 above. But consult the following chart,

again comparing contracts with βαίνω:

	ὄρα 'see!'	ποίει 'do!/make!'	δήλου 'show!'
uncontracted	α-contracts	ε-contracts	ο-contracts
s.	βαῖν-ε	ποί-ει	δήλ-ου
pl.	βαίν-ετε	ποι-είτε	δηλ-οὔτε

■ Accent on ε-contract imperatives

27. Pay particular attention to the accent on imperative s. active ποίει ('do!'). This distinguishes it from the third person s. indicative active ποιεῖ ('he/she/it does').

EXERCISES

1E–F: 4. Translate into English:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ὄρα | 6. μένε |
| 2. ποίει | 7. βαίνετε (two translations) |
| 3. ποιεῖ | 8. ποιεῖς |
| 4. ὀρᾷ | 9. μὴ δήλου |
| 5. μὴ δηλοῦτε | 10. δηλοῖ |

1E–F: 5. Translate into Greek:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Do not wait! (pl.) | 6. He makes |
| 2. Chase! (s.) | 7. Do not do! (s.) |
| 3. Show! (pl.) | 8. He sees |
| 4. Do not hear! (s.) | 9. See! (s.) |
| 5. Help! (s.) | 10. Do not go! (s.) |

ADVERBS

28. In English, adverbs usually end in '-ly' – actually, normally, beautifully, quickly, slowly. They tell you *how* or *in what way* the action of a verb is done, or they *modify* (i.e. make a difference to) an adjective. For example:

- 'He played *beautifully*' tells you *how* someone *played* (verb);
- 'Extremely cold' tells you *how* cold (adjective) it is.

Forming adverbs

29. Adverbs in Greek *do not change form*. Observe how these adverbs are formed from adjectives and deduce the rule:

Adjective	Gen. masc. pl.	Adverb
καλ-ός 'fine/beautiful'	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶς 'finely/beautifully'
κακ-ός 'bad/evil'	κακ-ῶν	κακ-ῶς 'badly/evilly'
σαφ-ής 'clear'	σαφ-ῶν	σαφ-ῶς 'clearly'
βαθ-ύς 'deep'	βαθ-έων	βαθ-έως 'deeply'
ἀκριβ-ής 'accurate'	ἀκριβ-ῶν	ἀκριβ-ῶς 'accurately'

- The rule, then, is that adverbs (which do not change their forms) are mostly formed by substituting *ς* for the *ν* at the end of the m. gen. pl. form of the adjective. So most adverbs end with -ῶς or -έως.

SUMMARY LEARNING VOCABULARY FOR SECTION 1E–F

ἀκριβ-ῶς	accurately, closely
βαθέως	deeply
βοηθέω	help, run to help
δηλόω	show, reveal
κακῶς	badly, evilly
καλῶς	finely, beautifully
μὲν ... δέ ...	on the one hand ... on the other
οἶμοι	alas! Oh dear!
ὀράω	see
ποῖ;	to where?
ποιέω	make, do
ποῦ;	where (at)?
σαφῶς	clearly
σεαυτόν	yourself (s.)

TAKING STOCK

1. Can you conjugate ὀράω in its contracted forms in the present, with the imperative forms?
2. Can you repeat the exercise with ποιέω?
3. Do you know what an adverb is, and how to form one?

Grammar for Section 1G

In this section you cover:

- Nouns like ἄνθρωπος ('man', 2a) and ἔργον ('work', 2b)
- Patterns of 'declension'
- Neuter nouns as subject or object
- Adjectives like ἡμέτερος ἡμετέρᾳ ἡμέτερον
- Prepositions like 'towards', 'from', 'in'
- Particles and their position; enclitics
- Translating English into Greek

VOCABULARY NEEDED FOR THE EXERCISES

ὁ ἄνθρωπος the man; fellow	κακός ἢ ὄν bad, evil; cowardly;
δύω sink	lowly, mean
τὸ ἔργον the task, work, job; duty	ὁ κυβερνήτης the captain, helmsman
τὸ ἐμπόριον the market-hall, trading-post	ὁ λέμβος the boat, life-boat
ἡμέτερος -ᾱ -ον our(s)	σῶος ᾱ ὄν safe

NOUNS: TYPES 2A AND 2B

30. Like def. art. and adjectives, all nouns in Greek – words like ἄνθρωπος 'man' and ἔργον 'work' – change shape in accordance with their function in the sentence (e.g. subject or object, s. or pl.). Here are the declensions (see 8 for this term) of two very common types of noun, labelled 2a and 2b:

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ 'man/fellow' (2a)

	s.	pl.
Nom.	ἄνθρωπ-ος	ἄνθρωπ-οι
Acc.	ἄνθρωπ-ον	ἄνθρώπ-ους
Gen.	ἄνθρώπ-ου	ἄνθρώπ-ων
Dat.	ἄνθρώπ-ω	ἄνθρώπ-οις
Voc.	ὦ ἄνθρωπ-ε	

ἔργον, τό 'task/duty/job/work' (2b)

	s.	pl.
Nom.	ἔργ-ον	ἔργ-α
Acc.	ἔργ-ον	ἔργ-α
Gen.	ἔργ-ου	ἔργ-ων
Dat.	ἔργ-ω	ἔργ-οις

The declensions

31. Broadly speaking, there are THREE DECLENSIONS in Greek.

- stems in α- (Type 1)
- stems in ο- (Type 2)
- all the rest (Type 3)

Each DECLENSION or TYPE has a number of sub-types, reflecting slight differences in the endings used (these sub-types will be called 1a–d, 2a and b, and 3a–h).

► All TYPE 2a nouns follow the same pattern as ἄνθρωπος, while all TYPE 2b nouns follow the pattern of ἔργον: the golden rule, again.

■ 2a nouns

32. The endings of the cases of TYPE 2a nouns like ἄνθρωπος are very similar to those of the masc. and neut. def. art. (8), and the m. forms of the adjective καλός (10). Most TYPE 2a nouns are m., though there are a few feminines and some (e.g. ἄνθρωπος) which are m. or f.

■ 2b nouns

33. Again, the endings of TYPE 2b nouns are similar to those of the neuter def. art. and the neuter forms of καλός. TYPES 2a and 2b therefore have very similar endings – only nom. and voc. s., and nom., voc., and acc. pl. are different. TYPE 2b nouns are all neuter. N. nouns are often inanimate, or regarded as effectively inanimate, e.g. τὸ νεώριον and τὸ ἐμπόριον (what do these two nouns mean?) and some diminutive, perhaps affectionate, like παιδίον 'child, slave' (!).

Neuter nouns

■ Subject or object?

34. Consider the following sentences:

τὸ πλοῖον δύνει ὁ Ἡγέστρατος.

τὸ πλοῖον ἐστὶν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ.

Is τὸ πλοῖον SUBJECT or OBJECT in the first sentence? What about the second sentence?

The nom. and acc. s. and nom. and acc. pl. of all n. nouns and adjectives are identical. Therefore:

- Only the context of the sentence will tell you whether the noun in question is subject or object; if it is not immediately clear what the meaning is, you will have to try both.
- Nor will the def. art. help here, because that too follows the n. 'rule': τό is nom. and acc. s., and τά nom. and acc. pl.

■ Neuter pl. subjects

35. Examine these two sentences:

τὰ ἐμπόρια ἐστὶ καλά.

τὰ πλοῖα βαίνει.

What is the subject in the first sentence? Is it s. or pl.? Is the verb s. or pl.? Ask the same questions of the second sentence.

► The conclusion? N. pl. subjects (normally) take a s. verb, as in our examples above.

EXERCISES

1G: 1. Write the correct form of ἄνθρωπος or ἔργον for the following def. art. + adjective combinations. Check the *gender* of the def. art. + adj. to determine which noun to put with them. Sometimes you can give *two* answers:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. τὸν καλόν – | 5. τῷ κακῷ – |
| 2. τῶν κακῶν – | 6. τοὺς κακοὺς – |
| 3. οἱ καλοὶ – | 7. τῷ καλῷ – |
| 4. τοῖς σῶις – | 8. τὸ σῶον – |

1G: 2. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets in the following sentences:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. τὰ νεώρια (are) καλά. | 4. ὁ κυβερνήτης (sees) τὸν |
| 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι (chase) τοὺς ναύτας. | ἄνθρωπον. |
| 3. τὰ ἐμπόρια (make) τοὺς λέμβους. | 5. τὰ ἐμπόρια (are) κακά. |

ADJECTIVES

36. There is another type of adjective very similar to adjectives like καλός. Adjectives of the ἡμέτερ-ος type have exactly the same endings as καλός in the m. and n. s. and pl., and the f. pl. They only differ in the f. s., where they have α instead of η:

ἡμέτερος -ᾱ -ον 'our(s)'

	m.	s. f.	n.
Nom.	ἡμέτερ-ος	ἡμέτερ-ᾱ	ἡμέτερ-ον
Acc.	ἡμέτερ-ον	ἡμέτερ-ᾱν	ἡμέτερ-ον
Gen.	ἡμέτερ-ου	ἡμέτερ-ᾱς	ἡμέτερ-ου
Dat.	ἡμέτερ-ω	ἡμέτερ-α	ἡμέτερ-ω

ἡμέτερος -ᾱ -ον 'our(s)' (continued)

	m.	pl. f.	n.
Nom.	ἡμέτεροι	ἡμέτεραι	ἡμέτερα
Acc.	ἡμετέρους	ἡμετέρᾱς	ἡμέτερα
Gen.	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρων
Dat.	ἡμετέροις	ἡμετέραις	ἡμετέροις

■ The ι, ρ, ε rule

37. If an adjective ends in -ος in the m. nom. s. and its stem ends in ι, ρ, ε, it will follow the pattern of ἡμέτερος (i.e. it will have α instead of η in the f. s.). For example, the f. nom. s. of ὑμέτερ-ος, 'your(s)', is ὑμετέρ-ᾱ, like ἡμετέρ-ᾱ, because its stem ends in ρ.

Check you understand this by forming all the f. s. forms for the following nouns:

ἀλλότρι-ος, 'someone else's, alien'
 ἀνδρεῖ-ος, 'manly'
 κακ-ός 'evil'
 ισχυρ-ός, 'strong, powerful'

EXERCISES

1G: 3. Translate the following phrases into Greek, using the correct form of the def. art., adjective and noun, e.g. '[the] our man' (nom.) – ὁ ἡμέτερος ἄνθρωπος:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The fine land (acc.) | 5. The beautiful tasks (nom.) |
| 2. [The] our tasks (dat.) | 6. [The] our boat (dat.) |
| 3. The evil men (gen.) | 7. The fine market-places (gen.) |
| 4. [The] our men (acc.) | 8. The evil men (dat.) |

1G: 4. Add the correct form of the noun ἄνθρωπος to the following Greek phrases and specify the CASE and NUMBER of the article, adjective and noun, e.g. ὁ καλός – ἄνθρωπος, nom. s.:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. τὸν ἡμέτερον – | 4. τοῖς ἡμετέροις – |
| 2. τῶν καλῶν – | 5. τοῦ καλοῦ – |
| 3. τοὺς ἡμετέρους – | |

VOCABULARY NEEDED FOR THE EXERCISES

ἀπό from, away from + gen.

εἰς into + acc.

ἐκ from, out of + gen.

ἐν in + dat.

πρός to, towards + acc.

γε at least, at any rate

PREPOSITIONS

38. PREPOSITIONS are words like ‘in’, ‘on’, ‘below’, ‘towards’, ‘to’, followed by a noun, e.g. ‘in the house’, ‘to the beach’:

- They can indicate place or movement;
- They can express a relationship in terms of time (e.g. ‘after’); or
- They can indicate something more abstract like cause (e.g. ‘because of’).

In Greek, they are always followed by nouns or pronouns in the acc., gen., or dat. For example: εἰς + ACC. means ‘into’, so εἰς τὴν θάλατταν means ‘into the sea’ (you can tell θάλατταν is acc. from the def. art. τὴν).

- When a preposition is followed by a particular case, it is said to ‘take’ or ‘govern’ that case (so εἰς + acc. = εἰς ‘takes’ the acc.).
- When a noun or pronoun goes into this case because of a preposition, it is said to be ‘governed’ by it (e.g. τὴν θάλατταν is ‘governed’ by εἰς in the phrase above).

Other prepositions we have met, together with the cases they take, are:

- ▶ πρὸς + ACC., ‘towards’, e.g. πρὸς τὴν γῆν, ‘towards the land’
- ▶ ἀπὸ + GEN., ‘away from’, e.g. ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου, ‘away from the ship’
- ▶ ἐκ + GEN., ‘out of/from’, e.g. ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου, ‘from the ship’
- ▶ ἐν + DAT., ‘in’, e.g. ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, ‘in the sea’

Some prepositions may govern more than one case and differ in meaning depending on the case being taken, e.g. while πρὸς + ACC. means ‘towards’ (see above), πρὸς + GEN. means ‘in the name of’, ‘from’, ‘under the protection of’. For the moment, however, we will meet prepositions taking one case only.

- ▶ In general, it is important to think carefully about the meaning of the preposition. For example, the meaning of ‘in’ in ‘Get in the boat!’ is different from that in ‘she swims in the sea’ – the former εἰς, the latter ἐν.

EXERCISES

1G: 5. Translate into English:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ἐν τοῖς ἐμπορίοις | 6. ἀπὸ τῶν πλοίων |
| 2. εἰς τὰ πλοῖα | 7. πρὸς τὰ ἐμπόρια |
| 3. ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ | 8. εἰς τὸ πλοῖον |
| 4. ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων | 9. ἐν τοῖς λέμβοις |
| 5. ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπορίου | 10. πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους |

1G: 6. Translate into Greek:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Out of the ship | 5. Towards the life-boat |
| 2. Into the life-boat | 6. Into the ship |
| 3. Away from the man | 7. Towards the men |
| 4. In the ships | 8. Into the markets |

PARTICLES

39. You will have noticed several short Greek words such as ἀλλά, γάρ, γε, δέ, οὖν and so on. We have usually translated these with an English equivalent, such as ‘but’ for ἀλλά or ‘for’ for γάρ. Nevertheless the resulting translation can often seem a bit unnatural in English, because particles often indicate gesture, intonation, facial expression or attitude (e.g. ἀμαθής γ’ εἶ, ‘why, you are stupid!’) and this cannot necessarily be reproduced by a word-for-word translation. To get your translation to sound natural in English, you will often have to change it after the first attempt. You can also sometimes use exclamation marks, inverted commas, etc. to capture the tone of the particle.

‘First-position’ particles

40. There are three particles which normally come first in the sentence or part of the sentence to which they belong. These are:

- ἄρα which introduces a question when there is no interrogative word like ‘Who, What, Why?’ (e.g. ἄρα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁρᾷς; lit. ‘[question] the men you see?’, ‘do you see the men?’)
- ἀλλά ‘but’
- καί ‘and’, ‘even’, ‘actually’

‘Postpositive’ particles

41. Most of the other particles you will meet for now are ‘postpositive’, lit. ‘after-placed’, and usually come *second* in the sentence or clause to which they belong, e.g.

- γάρ, γε, δέ, μέν, οὖν, τε.