

Exercise Seven Key

I. **Form Identification.** Identify the following forms. List all possibilities.

1. πράγματος: gen. sing. n. of πράγμα, -ατος, τό
2. φονεῦσι: dat. pl. m. of φονεύς, -έως, ό
3. γενέσθαι: aor. mid. (deponent) inf. of γίγνομαι
4. προθυμηθῆναι: aor. pass. inf. of προθυμέω
5. ἦν: 1st sing./3rd pl. imperf. ind. of εἰμί
6. ὁμολογούντων: gen. pl. m./n. pres. act. part. of ὁμολογέω
7. πατρός: gen. sing. m. of πατήρ, -τρός, ό
8. ἦντινα: acc. sing. f. of ὅστις, ἦτις, ὅ τι
9. καταψηφίσεως: gen. sing. f. of καταψηφίσις, -εως, ἦ
10. ἠνάγκασαν: 3rd pl. aor. act. ind. of ἀναγκάζω
11. φονέα: acc. sing. m. of φονεύς, -έως, ό
12. ἀποκτεινάσης: gen. sing. f. aor. act. part. of ἀποκτείνω
13. ἐχρῆν: 3rd sing. imperf. act. ind. of χρῆ (χρή + ἦν, with augment added)
14. εἰδέναι: perf. act. inf. of οἶδα
15. ἐπισκίψαντος: gen. sing. m./n. aor. act. part. of ἐπισκίπτω
16. εἰδώς: nom./voc. sing. m. perf. act. part. of οἶδα
17. ποιήσασθαι: aor. mid. inf. of ποιέω
18. γεγένηται: 3rd sing. perf. mid./pass. ind. of γίγνομαι
19. μητέρα: acc. sing. f. of μήτηρ, -τρός, ἦ
20. οὔσαν: acc. sing. fem. pres. part. of εἰμί

II. **Dictionary Drill.** List the dictionary entry and meaning of each of the following words. You may use a standard lexicon or the dictionary in the back of this textbook.

1. ἐπεξελεῖν: ἐπεξέρχομαι, ---, ἐπεξῆλθον, ἐπεξελήλυθα, ---, --- ; examine; prosecute
2. καταστήναι: καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.)/κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα, ---, κατεστάθην; establish, place, set (as guards); settle; be, come, arrive, be established (intrans.)
3. καθεστᾶσιν: καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.)/κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα, ---, κατεστάθην; establish, place, set (as guards); settle; be, come, arrive, be established (intrans.)
4. ληφθεῖσαν: λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην; take, seize, catch
5. τεθνεῶτι: θνήσκω, -θανοῦμαι, -ἔθανον, τέθνηκα; die, be killed
6. πυθέσθαι: πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, ---, πέπυσμαι, --- ; learn by inquiry, learn
7. προδοῦναι: προδίδωμι, προδώσω, προέδωκα/προὔδωκα, προδέδωκα, προδέδομαι, προὔδόθην; betray, hand over
8. ἠθέλησαν: ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα, ---, --- ; wish
9. πεπραγμένων: πράττω, πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπραγα/πέπραχα, πέπραγμαι, ἐπράχθην; do
10. ἀπήλλακτο: ἀπαλλάττω, ἀπαλλάξω, ἀπήλλαξα, ἀπήλλαχα, ἀπήλλαγμαι, ἀπηλλάχθην/ἀπηλλάγην; set free, release, deliver; be acquitted of (pass.)

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11. ἐπιδείξω: ἐπιδείκνυμι, ἐπιδείξω, ἐπέδειξα, ἐπιδέδειχα, ἐπιδέδειγμαι, ἐπεδείχθην; show, exhibit, display
12. ἐπεξιόντι: ἐπέξειμι (εἶμι), ---, ---, ---, ---, --- ; prosecute
13. ἀφείναι: ἀφήμι, ἀφήσω, ἀφήκα, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφείμαι, ἀφείθην; neglect, let go
14. ἀποθανόντος: ἀποθνήσκω, ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον, ---, ---, --- ; die, be killed, be put to death
15. τιμωρῆσαι: τιμωρέω, τιμωρήσω, ἐτιμώρησα, τετιμώρηκα, τετιμώρημαι, ἐτιμωρήθην; avenge, seek vengeance for (+ dat.); take vengeance
16. προῦθυμήθη: προθυμέομαι, προθυμήσομαι, ---, ---, ---, προῦθυμήθην; be ready, be willing, be eager (+ inf.); desire eagerly
17. καθέστηκε: καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.)/κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα, ---, κατεστάθην; establish, place, set (as guards); settle; be, come, arrive, be established (intrans.)
18. ἀπολελειμένω: ἀπολείπω, ἀπολείψω, ἀπέλιπον, ἀπολέλοιπα, ἀπολέλειμμαι, ἀπελείφθην; leave behind
19. ἔλθῃ: ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλθον, ἐλήλυθα, ---, --- ; go, come
20. ἐγχωρεῖ: ἐγχωρέω, ἐγχωρήσω, ἐνεχώρησα, ---, ---, --- : permit, allow; ἐνεχώρει: 3rd sing. imperf., impers., be possible

III. *Accent Drill.* Place the correct accents on the following words and justify your choices.

1. βοηθῆσαι: 1st aorist infinitives are accented on the penult. Because the penult is long and the ultima is short, the accent must be a circumflex (R1.3.3.3).
2. ἀδελφοῦ: This second-declension noun takes an acute accent on the ultima (an oxytone). Because of this, the acute changes to a circumflex in the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
3. γνωμῶν: All first-declension nouns take a circumflex on the ultima of genitive plural form (R1.5.5).
4. νομίζει: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Because the ultima is long, the accent must fall on the penult (R1.4.1.2).
5. ἐκείνοις: The accent of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives is persistent (R1.5). The nominative singular form of this demonstrative pronoun is ἐκεῖνος. Because the ultima is long in the dative plural, the circumflex must be changed to an acute (R1.5.3).
6. διαφορᾶ: A first- or second- declension noun that takes an acute accent on the ultima (e.g., διαφορᾶ), will take a circumflex on the ultima of the genitive and dative forms in both the singular and the plural (R1.5.4).
7. ἀπέκτεινε: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult will take the accent (R1.4.1.1).
8. βουλής: This first-declension noun takes an acute accent on the ultima (βουλή). Because of this, the acute changes to a circumflex in the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
9. ἀδελφούς: Nouns take a persistent accent (R1.5). No change is needed (R1.5.1).
10. μητρὶ: The accent of μήτηρ is unusual. It is accented on the ultima in the genitive and dative singular forms.
11. τοῦτο: The accent on pronouns is persistent, just as it is for nouns (R1.5). Because the ultima short and penult is long, the accent must be a circumflex (R1.3.3.3).
12. ἤγουμαι: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult will take the accent (R1.4.1.1).

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IV. **Translation Strategy Practice.** Each of the following sentences contains a relative clause (R11.1). Determine the antecedent of the relative pronoun and the function of the relative pronoun within its clause, then translate the sentence.

1. ἦν τῷ Φιλόνεω παλλακὴ ἣν ἐπὶ πορνεῖον ἔμελλε καταστήσαι.
relative pronoun ἣν (acc. sing. f.): direct object of καταστήσαι; antecedent παλλακὴ
Philoneus had a concubine whom he was about to place in a brothel.
2. ὑπερῶν τι ἦν τῆς ἡμετέρας οἰκίας ὃ εἶχε ὁ Φιλόνεως ὅποσ' ἐν ἄστει διατρίβοι.
relative pronoun ὃ (acc. sing. n.): direct object of εἶχε; antecedent ὑπερῶν
There was an upstairs room of our house that Philoneus stayed in (literally, "held") whenever he was spending time in the city.
3. ὁ Φιλόνεως τε καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἐμὸς ἠῦχοντο ταῦτα ἃ οὐκ ἔμελλε τελεῖσθαι.
relative pronoun ἃ (nom. pl. n.): subject of ἔμελλε (remember that neuter plural subjects take singular verbs); antecedent ταῦτα
Philoneus and my father were praying things that were not going to be accomplished.
4. ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἡμέτερος εἰς νόσον ἐνέπεσεν ἐξ ἧς ἀπώλετο εἰκοσταῖος.
relative pronoun ἧς (gen. sing. f.): object of preposition ἐξ; antecedent νόσον (νόσος, -ου, ἦ).
Our father fell into an illness from which he died on the 60th day.
5. ὁ ἐμὸς ἀδελφὸς περὶ τοῦ τεθνεώτος οὐδὲν ὑμᾶς αἰτήσεται, ὃς ἀξίός ἐστι καὶ ἐλέου καὶ βοηθείας παρ' ὑμῶν τυχεῖν.
relative pronoun ὃς (nom. sing. m.): subject of ἐστι; antecedent τοῦ τεθνεώτος
My brother will ask you for nothing on behalf of the dead man, who is worthy to receive both pity and help from you.

V. **Translation.** Translate the following sentences into clear and grammatical English. Identify the form and explain the syntax of each of the boldfaced words.

1. ὁ Φιλόνεως ἦν ἀνὴρ καλὸς τε κἀγαθὸς καὶ φίλος τῷ ἡμέτερῳ πατρί.
Philoneus was a noble and good man and friendly to my father/a friend to my father.
φίλος: nom. sing. m.; predicate adjective/nominative (R3.1.2, R3.1.3)
2. ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἐποίησατο τὴν τοῦ Φιλόνεω παλλακὴν φίλην.
My brother's mother made Philoneus's concubine a friend.
φίλην: acc. sing. f.; predicate accusative (R3.4.4)
3. ἔγωγε τῷ τεθνεῶτι ὑμᾶς κελεύω τὸν αἰδίων χρόνον τιμωροὺς γενέσθαι.
I at least am ordering you to become avengers for the dead man for everlasting time.
τεθνεῶτι: dat. sing. m. perf. act. part.; participle used as a substantive (note the definite article) (R6.1)
χρόνον: acc. sing. m.; accusative of duration of time (R3.4.2)
4. ἐκεῖνος ὁ κακὸς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀποκτεινάσης δεήσεται ἀθέμιτα καὶ ἀνόσια.
That evil man will ask lawless and unholy things on behalf of the murderous woman.
ἀποκτεινάσης: gen. sing. f. aor. act. part.; substantive use of participle (R6.1)
5. δικασταὶ ἐγένεσθε ὅπως διδοῖεν δίκην οἱ ἀδικοῦντες.
You became jurors so that those who were committing wrong would be punished.
διδοῖεν: 3rd pl. pres. act. opt.; optative in a purpose clause after secondary main verb (R9.1)
6. εἴθε ἐκεῖνη ἢ κακὴ τῆς δικαιοτάτης τιμωρίας τύχοι.
May that evil woman meet/get the most just vengeance!

- τύχοι: 3rd pl. aor. act. opt.; optative of wish (R8.4)
7. πειράσσομαι ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτοις λόγοις ὑμῖν **διηγῆσασθαι** ὅπως γεγένηται ἡ δόσις τοῦ φαρμάκου.
I will try to explain to you in as few words as possible how the administering of the drug happened.
- διηγῆσασθαι: aor. mid. (deponent) inf.; complementary infinitive (R5.3)
8. ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἤσθετο ὅτι ἡ τοῦ Φιλόνεω παλλακὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι ἔμελλεν ὑπὸ **ἐκείνου**.
My brother's mother learned that Philoneus's concubine was about to be treated unjustly by him.
- ἐκείνου: gen. sing. m.; object of preposition ὑπὸ
9. ἐβούλετο ἡ παλλακὴ ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὸ φάρμακον **δοίη**.
The concubine was planning how she would give the drug to them.
- δοίη: 3rd sing. aor. act. opt.; optative in an indirect question after secondary main verb (R7.6)
10. ἔδοξεν οὖν τῇ παλλακῇ **βουλευομένη** βέλτιον εἶναι μετὰ δεῖπνον δοῦναι φάρμακον.
Therefore it seemed best to the concubine as she was planning that it was better to give the drug after dinner.
- βουλευομένη: dat. sing. f. pres. mid. part.; circumstantial participle modifying τῇ παλλακῇ (R6.2)

VII. **Error Analysis.** Each of the English translations of the Greek sentences contains a translation error. Detect the error (or errors), determine what is incorrect, and write a correct translation.

1. μακρότερος ἂν εἴη λόγος περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος ἐμοὶ διηγῆσασθαι.
The account about this matter is rather long for me to relate.
Correct Translation: The account about this matter would be rather long for me to relate.
Error: ἂν εἴη indicates that this sentence is a potential optative (R8.5); it was translated as a simple sentence with the indicative.
2. ἐπειδὴ ὁ Φιλόνεως καὶ ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμός ἐδεδειπνήκεσαν, σπονδάς τ' ἐποιοῦντο καὶ λιβανωτῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐπετίθεσαν.
When Philoneus and my father dined, they were making libations and putting frankincense over them.
Correct Translation: When Philoneus and my father had dined, they were making libations and sprinkling frankincense on their own behalf.
Error: ἐδεδειπνήκεσαν is in the pluperfect tense; αὐτῶν is reflexive pronoun (note rough breathing); poor word choice for ἐπετίθεσαν
3. ἐὰν ἡ παλλακὴ δῶ πλέον τοῦ φαρμάκου τῷ Φιλόνεω, αὐτὴ μᾶλλον φιλήσεται ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ.
If the concubine gave more of the drug to Philoneus, she herself loved him more.
Correct Translation: If the concubine gives more of the drug to Philoneus, she herself will be loved by him more.
Error: This is a future more vivid condition (R10.4), not a simple past condition (R10.2).
4. τάχιστα ἐκείνοις ἀπηγγέλη ὅτι ἐπεξίοιμι τοῦ πατρὸς τὸν φονέα.
It was announced to those men very quickly that I had prosecuted the murderer of my father.

Correct Translation: *It was announced to those men very quickly that I would prosecute the murderer of my father.*

Error: ἐπεξίομι is in the present tense, not the past tense. It is important to remember that present tense forms of εἶμι usually have a future meaning, hence the translation 'would prosecute.' ἐπεξίομι is in the optative because it is in a ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement after a secondary main verb.

5. ἐκεῖνος ὁ κακὸς ἐνόμιζεν οἷόν τ' εἶναι αὐτῇ σωθῆναι.

That evil man thought that it is possible to save her.

Correct Translation: *That evil man thought that it was possible for her to be saved.*

Error: Since ἐνόμιζεν is a past tense, οἷόν τ' εἶναι, the infinitive in an acc./inf. construction of indirect statement, should be also be translated in the past to conform to English idiom and to indicate time contemporaneous with that of the main verb (R7.1). In addition, σωθῆναι is in the passive voice, not the active voice.