

Exercise Eight Key

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

1. ἀπολογήσεσθαι: fut. mid. (deponent) inf. of ἀπολογέομαι
2. μηχανωμένην: acc. sing. f. pres. mid./pass. (deponent) part. of μηχανάομαι
3. ᾤθησαν: 3rd pl. aor. pass. ind. of οἶομαι
4. ἤγειτο: 3rd sing. imperf. mid./pass. (deponent) ind. of ἡγέομαι
5. οὔσαν: acc. sing. f. pres. part. of εἰμί
6. ἐλθόντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of ἔρχομαι
7. χρῆσάσθαι: aor. mid. (deponent) inf. of χράομαι
8. ἀναφανησόμενον: acc. sing. m. or nom./acc./voc. sing. n. fut. pass. part. of ἀναφαίνω
9. ἔασαι: aor. act. inf. of ἔάω
10. γίγνοιτο: 3rd pl. pres. mid. (deponent) opt. of γίγνομαι
11. κατηγορεῖν: pres. act. inf. of κατηγορέω
12. ἦδει: 3rd sing. pluperf. act. ind. of οἶδα
13. γράψας: nom./voc. sing. m. aor. act. part. of γράφω
14. ἀπηγγέλη: 3rd sing. aor. pass. ind. of ἀπαγγέλλω
15. κυβερνήσειε: 3rd sing. aor. act. opt. of κυβερνάω
16. πυθέσθαι: aor. mid. (deponent) inf. of πυθάνομαι
17. λέγοιεν: 3rd pl. pres. act. opt. of λέγω
18. καταψηφίσθητε: 2nd pl. aor. mid. (deponent) subjunc. of καταψηφίζομαι
19. προχθέντων: gen. pl. m./n. aor. pass. part. of προάπτω
20. γενέσθω: 3rd sing. aor. mid. (deponent) imperative of γίγνομαι

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. γυναῖκα: γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ; woman, wife
2. ἠθέλησα: ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα, ---, ---; wish
3. δίδοναι: δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθη; give
4. ἀντομωμοκός: ἀντόμνυμι, ---, ἀντώμοσα, ἀντομώμοκα, ---, ---; swear in turn
5. ἐδεξάμην: δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἐδεξάμην, ---, δέδεγμαι, -εδέχθη; receive, accept
6. ἀφανισθῆναι: ἀφανίζω, ἀφανιῶ, ἠφάνισα, ἠφάνικα, ἠφάνισμαι, ἠφανίσθη; make unseen, hide from sight; disappear (pass.)
7. διηγήσασθαι: διηγέομαι, διηγήσομαι, διηγησάμην, ---, διήγημαι, ---; discuss in detail
8. ζητοῦσιν: ζητέω, ζητήσω, ἐζήτησα, ἐζήτηκα, ἐζήτημαι, ἐζητήθη; seek
9. τεκμήρια: τεκμήριον, -ου, τό; proof
10. δόντες: δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθη; give
11. βασανισθῆναι: βασανίζω, βασανιῶ, ἐβασάνισα, ---, βεβασάνισμαι, ἐβασανίσθη; question by applying torture, torture
12. φάσκουσιν: φάσκω; (only pres. and imperf.) claim, allege, say (+ acc./inf. construction of indirect statement)
13. εἰληφότα: λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημαι, ἐλήφθη; take, seize, catch
14. βασανιστάς: βασανιστής, -οῦ, ό; questioner, torturer
15. δοῦναι: δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθη; give

Attica Intermediate Classical Greek

16. ἠξιῶσαν: ἀξιῶ, ἀξιῶσω, ἠξιῶσα, ἠξιῶκα, ἠξιῶμαι, ἠξιῶθην; think worthy; think worthy of (+ gen.); think <someone> worthy <to do something> (+ acc./inf.)
17. ἐβουλήθησαν: βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, ---, ---, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην; wish, prefer
18. ἐξήρκει: ἐξαρκέω, ἐξαρκέσω, ἐξήρκεσα, ---, ---, ---; suffice, be enough
19. ἔφευγον: φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον, πέφευγα, ---, ---; flee
20. αἰτεῖσθαι: αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, ἤτησα, ἤτηκα, ἤτημαι, ἤτήθην; ask, demand

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

1. τούτοις: Pronouns, like nouns, take persistent accents (R1.5). Because the ultima is long, the accent on the penult must be an acute.
2. ἐγώ: Pronouns, like nouns, take persistent accents (R1.5).
3. κακῶ: Adjectives take a persistent accent (R1.5). First- and second-declension nouns and adjectives that take an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular will have a circumflex in the genitive and dative cases, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
4. ποιήσετε: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1.1).
5. μετέρχομαι: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1.1). Remember that final -αι and -οι are considered short for the purposes of accentuation.
6. λαβεῖν: 2nd aorist infinitives always have a circumflex on the ultima.
7. ἀνακάζοι: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). While final -αι and -οι are considered short for the purposes of accentuation, there are two exceptions: the optative ending -οι and the word οἴκοι. This verb is an optative form and hence the ultima is long. The penult receives the accent (R1.4.1.2).
8. ἐθελόντων: Participles, like all adjectives, have a persistent accent (R1.5). In the nominative singular, the present active participle is accented on the last syllable of the verb stem (ἐθέλων). In the genitive plural, because the ultima is long, the accent must shift one syllable. Cf. ἐθέλοντος (gen. sing.) vs. ἐθελόντων (gen. pl.).
9. βασιάνῳ: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). The noun is accented on the antepenult in the nominative singular. Because the ultima is long, the accent must shift to the penult (R1.5.2)
10. πατρί: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5) and no change is needed for this noun.
11. ἀλήθειαν: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). Because the ultima is short, no change is needed.
12. ἐκέλευον: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Because the ultima is short, the antepenult take the accent (R1.4.1.1).

IV. *Translation Strategy Practice.* Each of the following sentences contains the same future more vivid condition but in four of the sentences a substitution has been made for the future indicative, which is most often found in apodosis of this condition (R10.6). Determine the type of substitution has been made, then translate the sentence.

1. ἐὰν ἐπιδείξω τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρός, τιμωρησόμεθα τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις καὶ ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι.
No substitution has been made in this standard future more vivid condition.
If I show that the mother of these men is the murderer of our father, we will avenge our laws and that dead man.

2. ἐὰν ἐπιδείξω τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρός, τιμωρήσασθε τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ὑμετέροις καὶ ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι.
Substitution: aorist imperative τιμωρήσασθε has been substituted for the expected future indicative.
If I show that the mother of these men is the murderer of our father, avenge your laws and that dead man.
3. ἐὰν ἐπιδείξω τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρός, τιμωρησώμεθα τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις καὶ ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι.
Substitution: hortatory subjunctive (with an aorist subjunctive) (R8.1) has been substituted for the expected future indicative.
If I show that the mother of these men is the murderer of our father, let us avenge our laws and that dead man.
4. ἐὰν ἐπιδείξω τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρός, τιμωρησαίμεθα ἂν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις καὶ ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι.
Substitution: potential optative (with an aorist optative) (R8.5) has been substituted for the expected future indicative.
If I show that the mother of these men is the murderer of our father, we would avenge our laws and that dead man.
5. εἰ γὰρ τιμωρησαίμεθα τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις καὶ ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι, ἐὰν ἐπιδείξω τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρός.
Substitution: optative of wish (with an aorist optative) (R8.4) has been substituted for the expected future indicative.
May we avenge our laws and that dead man, if I show that the mother of these men is the murderer of our father.

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. πῶς γὰρ ἂν τις εὖ **εἰδείη** τάδε;
For how would someone know these things well?
εἰδείη: 3rd sing. perf. act. opt.; potential optative (R8.5)
2. ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ **ἀπαλλαχθείη** ἂν τῆς αἰτίας.
His mother might be released from the charge.
ἀπαλλαχθείη: 3rd sing. aor. pass. opt.; potential optative (R8.5)
3. εἰ ἠθέλουν τὰ ἀνδράποδα παραδοῦναι, αὐτὰ ἂν ταῦτα μέγιστα τεκμήρια **παρείχοντο** ὡς οὐκ ἔνοχοί εἰσι τῷ φόνῳ.
If they were willing to hand over the slaves, they would offer this very situation (literally, “these things themselves”) as the greatest proof that they were not complicit in the murder.
παρείχοντο: 3rd pl. imperf. mid. ind.; apodosis of a present contrary to fact condition (R10.5)
4. ἐμοῦ **θέλοντος** ἔλεγχον λαβεῖν τοῦ πράγματος αὐτοὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν δοῦναι.
Though I was willing to participate in a cross-examination of the situation, they themselves did not wish to allow it.
θέλοντος: gen. sing. m. pres. act. part.; participle in a genitive absolute (R6.5)
5. ἦδεσαν οἰκεῖον τὸ κακὸν **ἀναφανησόμενον** ὥστε σιωπώμενον καὶ ἀβασάνιστον αὐτὸ ἔᾶσαι **ἐβουλήθησαν**.

They knew that the evil matter would be shown <to be> belonging to their own house so that they wished to allow it <to be> kept silent and unexamined.

ἀναφανησόμενον: acc. sing. n. fut. pass. part.; participle in a participial construction of indirect statement (R7.2)

ἐβουλήθησαν: 3rd pl. aor. pass. (deponent) ind.; indicative in an actual result clause (R12.1)

6. περι τῶν γενομένων πειράσομαι ὑμῖν **διηγῆσασθαι** ἀλήθειαν.
I shall try to discuss with you in detail the truth about what happened.
διηγῆσασθαι: aor. mid. (deponent) inf.; complementary infinitive (R5.3)
7. ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἤσθετο τὴν τοῦ Φιλόνεω παλλακὴν **ἀδικουμένην** ὑπὸ ἐκείνου.
The mother of my brother learned that Philoneus's concubine was being treated wrongly by that man.
ἀδικουμένην: acc. sing. f. pres. pass. part.; participle in participial construction of indirect statement (R7.2)
8. μετὰ δεῖπνον ἡ παλλακὴ ἐβούλετο αὐτοῖς τὸ φάρμακον **δοῦναι**.
The concubine wished to give the drug to them after dinner.
δοῦναι: aor. act. inf.; complementary infinitive (R5.3)
9. ἡ παλλακὴ ἢ τοῦ Φιλόνεω τὴν σπονδὴν ἅμα **ἐγχεύουσα** ἐκείνοις εὐχομένοις ἐνέχει τὸ φάρμακον.
Philoneus's concubine was pouring in the drug at the same time as she was pouring the libation for those men as they were praying.
ἐγχεύουσα: nom. sing. f. pres. act. part.; circumstantial participle (R6.2)
10. ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἐμὸς τὴν ἀθλίαν καὶ τελευταίαν νόσον **νοσῶν** ἀπέθανεν.
My father died since he was sick with a wretched and fatal illness.
νοσῶν: nom. sing. m. pres. act. part.; circumstantial participle (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 it is incorrect, and write a correct translation.

1. δίκη δὲ κυβερνέσειεν ἐκεῖνον.
Justice should guide that man.
Correct translation: May justice guide that man.
Error: This is an optative of wish (R8.4) not a potential optative (R8.5), which requires ἄν.
2. ἡ παλλακὴ ἐνόμιζεν εἰ δοίη πλέον τοῦ φαρμάκου τῷ Φιλόνεω, μᾶλλον φιλήσεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλόνεω.
The concubine thinks that if she gives more of the drug to Philoneus, she will be loved by him more.
Correct translation: The concubine was thinking that if she gave more of the drug to Philoneus, she would be loved by Philoneus more.
Error: The main verb is in the imperfect tense, not the present tense. All subordinate verbs must be parallel.
3. ὑμεῖς δ' οὐ τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων ἐστὲ βοηθοί, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐκ προνοίας ἀποθνησκόντων.
Don't you be helpers of the killers, but rather be helpers of those who are being deliberately killed.
Correct translation: But you are not helpers of the killers, but rather are helpers of those who are being deliberately killed.
Error: ἐστὲ is an indicative form, not an imperative form. The imperative form is ἔστω.

4. ἐκείνη ἢ κακὴ τῆς δικαιοτάτης τιμωρίας ἂν τύχοι.
That woman met the most just vengeance.
Correct translation: That evil woman might meet the most just vengeance.
Error: ἐκείνη ἢ κακὴ works together as a unit (ἢ κακὴ was omitted in translation); ἂν τύχοι indicates that this is a potential optative (R8.5).
5. εἰ ἐθέλοιεν τὰ ἀνδράποδα παραδοῦναι, αὐτὰ ἂν ταῦτα μέγιστα τεκμήρια παρέχοντο ὡς οὐκ ἔνοχοί εἰσι τῷ φόνῳ.
If they wished to hand over their slaves, they offered these things themselves as the greatest proofs that they were not complicit in the murder.
Correct translation: If they should wish to hand over their slaves, they would offer these things themselves as the greatest proofs that they were not complicit in the murder.
Error: This is a future less vivid condition (R10.4), not a simple past condition (R10.2).
Note the optative forms.