

Elementary Greek – Week 14, Class 2 – Tuesday, December 11, 2018  
Homework Answer Key

**Exercise A.1, p. 180**

16. ἐπιστολάς ἀλλήλαις ἔγραφον.

*They were writing letters to each other.*

17. ἤδη αὐτὸν ἐρχόμενον αἰσθανόμεθα.

*Already we perceive that he is coming.*

With **Verbs of Perception**, the participle not in indirect statement can be used to modify the object of the verb, as in these English sentences: “I saw Mommy kissing Santa Claus,” or “I hear him coming”; compare with “I hear that he is coming.”

The verbs ἀκούω and αἰσθάνομαι take their object in the genitive case (except in indirect statement). Consider the following examples:

ἀκούω τοῦ σοφοῦ λέγοντος. *I hear the wise man speaking. (That is, I actually hear him.)*

ἀκούω τὸν σοφὸν λέγοντα. *I hear that the wise man is speaking.*

(p. 148)

18. τοῦ μέλλοντος χρόνου οὐκ αἰσθάνεσθε.

*You (pl.) do not perceive the future.*

→ see p. 356 in the Greek-English vocabulary: “future” = τὰ μέλλοντα, ὁ μέλλον χρόνος

19. ἔμελλον γε παρεῖναι.

*I was at least intending to be present/near. / They (pl.) were, at least, going to be present.*

20. οἱ μετὰ ἀνθρώπου τινὸς οὐκ ἀεὶ φίλοι.

*The people with a certain man are not always friends.*

μετὰ      AMID, AMONG  
with genitive: *among, together with, amid, in accordance with*  
with accusative: *into the midst of, after, next to*  
[in epic, with dative *amid* (locative)]

21. μεθ’ ἡμέρας τρεῖς ὑμᾶς δεῖ λιπεῖν.

*After three days, it is necessary for us to leave.*

22. μετὰ ταῦτα ἔφυγεν.

*After these things, he/she/singular they fled.*

23. δεῖ σε τοὺς τρόπους μεταβαλέσθαι.

*It is necessary for you (sg.) to change your ways.*

24. τὰ μὲν ὀνόματα μετέβαλον, οὐ δὲ ἑαυτούς.

*They changed their names, but they didn't change themselves.*

25. χαίρομεν μνήμα ἀγαθῶν ἔχουσαι.

*We (f. pl.) rejoice in having memory of good things.*

### **Pronoun practice: Exercise A.2 (p. 181)**

8. **(He) himself** τάδε ἔφη. **(She) herself** ἐκεῖνα ἔγραψεν.

**He himself:** αὐτὸς

**She herself:** αὐτὴ

9. ἐπιστολὰς **to us** ἔπεμψεν.

**to us:** ἡμῖν

10. αὕτη ἐστὶν **my mother**.

**my mother:** ἡ μήτηρ μου OR ἡ ἐμὴ μήτηρ

11. ἐνόμισα (that) **he/she** παρεῖναι.

**he/she:** αὐτόν/αὐτήν

12. ἀκηκόαμεν **you** λέγοντος.

**you:** σοῦ, σου

13. εἶπες **to me**;

**to me:** ἐμοί, μοι

14. ἡ θυγάτηρ ἠθέλησε ἀποκτείνειν τὴν **her own** μητέρα;

**her own:** ἑαυτῆς (αὐτῆς)

15. οὐ πείθεται ὑπὸ *them*.

**them:** αὐτῶν

a. Write in Greek.

4. I saw my (own) mother doing these things.

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The verbs ἀκούω and αἰσθάνομαι take their object in the genitive case (except in indirect statement). Consider the following examples:

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(p. 148)

εἶδον τῆς ἑμαυτοῦ/ἑμαυτῆς μητρός πραττούσης ταῦτα.

(ἡ ἑμαυτοῦ/ἑμαυτῆς μήτηρ = my own mother)

The possessive adjectives and the genitive of the reflexive pronoun go into the attributive position:

ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ	<i>my father</i>
ἡ ἐμὴ μήτηρ	<i>my mother</i>
ὁ ἑμαυτοῦ/ἑμαυτῆς πατήρ	<i>my own father</i>
ἡ ἑμαυτοῦ/ἑμαυτῆς μήτηρ	<i>my own mother</i>

But the possessive genitive of the personal pronoun goes into the predicate position:

ὁ πατήρ μου	<i>my father</i>
ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ/αὐτῆς	<i>his/her father</i>

5. The same man came to find me.

ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ ἦλθεν εὐρήσων ἐμέ.

< \*εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, ἠύρον/εὔρον, ἠύρηκα/εὔρηκα, εὔρημαι, εὔρέθην find

**F. Purpose (to, in order to)** is usually expressed by the future participle, sometimes with ὥς.

ἦλθε . . . λυσόμενος τε θύγατρα (= θυγατέρα)  
*He came to ransom his daughter.*

—*Iliad* I.13

ὁ ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται.  
*There will be no one to lead / who will lead [us].*

—*Xenophon*

6. We ourselves are hurting each other.

βλάπτω, βλάψω, ἔβλαψα, βέβλαφα, βέβλαμμαι – hinder (from, + gen.); harm, hurt

αὐτοὶ βλάπτομεν ἀλλήλους.

OR

αὐταὶ βλάπτομεν ἀλλήλας.

7. Who knows himself/herself?

τίς γινώσκει ἑαυτὸν (αὐτόν);