

Euripides' *Bacchae*, Prologue
Grammatical Review Sheet

1. Terminal accusative (IN POETRY). How many can you identify in this passage?

Smyth 1588. In poetry after verbs of motion the accusative may be used without a preposition to express the goal.

“ἄστῳ Καδμείῳ μολών” *having come to the city of Cadmus* S. O. T.35,
“πέμψομέν νιν Ἑλλάδα” *we will convey her to Greece* E. Tro.883.

2. Review the principal parts of ὁράω. Find all forms of this verb in the prologue and parse them.

ὁράω (impf. ἐώρων), ὄψομαι, εἶδον (aor. stem ἰδ-), ἑώρακα/ἑώρακα, ἑώραμαι/ἴμμαι, ὤφθην see

3. Internal accusative, aka ‘Cognate Accusative’. How many can you identify in this passage?

2. *COGNATE ACCUSATIVE (INTERNAL ACCUSATIVE)*, where the direct object is a verbal noun related to the verb or a substitute for such a noun:

μεγάλῃν ἁμαρτιῶν ἁμαρτάνεις, ὦ βασιλεῦ.
King, you are making a **great mistake**.

μεγάλα ἁμαρτάνεις, ὦ βασιλεῦ.
King, you are making **great mistakes**.

τὸν κακὸν ἐγράψασθε δίκην φόνου.
You indicted the evil man **on a charge** of murder.

πολλὰς ἐξόδους ἐξήλθομεν.
We went out **on many expeditions**. (*Literally*: We went out **many goings out**.)

(p. 704 in Hansen & Quinn)

4. How many examples of crasis can you find in the passage?

Crasis

In both prose and verse, a vowel or diphthong at the end of one word may contract with a vowel or diphthong at the beginning of another word. This is called *crasis* (*a mixing*); an apostrophe, called the coronis (´), is used to mark it:

τάγαθά	for	τὰ ἀγαθά
καλὸς κάγαθός	for	καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός
ᾄριστε	for	ὦ ἄριστε
τᾶνθρώπων	for	τὰ ἀνθρώπων
ᾧνθρωποι	for	οἱ ἄνθρωποι

5. Review the subjunctive and optative forms of εἰμί in the present until you can recite them from memory.

Present Optative of εἰμί

Subjunctive Forms of εἰμί

Singular		Plural
ᾧ	1st	ᾧμεν
ᾗς	2nd	ᾗτε
ᾗ	3rd	ᾧσι

Singular		Plural
εἶην	1st	εἶμεν or εἶημεν
εἶης	2nd	εἶτε or εἶητε
εἶη	3rd	εἶεν or εἶησαν

The **perfect optative** is formed by using the perfect participle (active or middle) with the optative of εἰμί: λελυκώς εἶην (active), λελυμένος εἶην (middle-passive).

6. Identify any and all examples of genitive of separation in the passage.

h. **Genitive of Separation** (ablative use): the genitive is used with verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions implying separation from.

Examples:

ἔσθλης γάρ, οὐδεὶς ἀντερεῖ, καὶ σώφρονος/γυναικὸς ἡμάρτηκας. *For you have lost a noble—no one will deny it—and chaste wife.*

—Alcestis 615–16

ἀλλὰ σμικροῦ τινος ἔτι ἐνδεής εἰμί. *But I am still in need of a little something.*

—Euthyphro 12e

7. Practice the present tense forms of ἦμαι

[*] **789.** ἦμαι (ἦσ-) sit is inflected only in the present system. The σ of the verb-stem appears only before -ται, -το.

	PRESENT		IMPERATIVE		IMPERFECT	
ἦμαι		ἦμεθα		ἦμην		ἦμεθα
ἦσαι	ἦσθον	ἦσθε	ἦσο	ἦσο	ἦσθον	ἦσθε
ἦσται	ἦσθον	ἦνται	ἦσθω, etc.	ἦστο	ἦσθην	ἦντο

The subjunctive and optative are wanting; present infinitive ἦσθαι; participle ἦμενος.

a. Uncompounded ἦμαι occurs only in Epic, tragedy, and Herodotus. The missing tenses are supplied by ἔζομαι, ἴζω and ἴζομαι.

(Smyth 789)