

Exercise Nine Key

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

1. διατρίβοι: 3rd sing. pres. act. opt. of διατρίβω
2. αίσθομένη: nom./voc. sing. f. aor. mid. (deponent) ind. of αισθάνομαι
3. πείθεσθαι: pres. mid./pass. inf. of πείθω
4. ἦν: acc. sing. f. of relative pronoun ὅς, ἥ, ὅ
5. διακονῆσαι: aor. act. inf. of διακονέω
6. εἶη: 3rd sing. pres. opt. of εἶμι
7. πειράσομαι: 1st sing. fut. mid. (deponent) of πειράομαι
8. ἐδεδειπνήκεσαν: 3rd pl. pluperf. act. ind. of δειπνέω
9. ὑποθήκαις: dat. pl. f. of ὑποθήκη, -ης, ἥ
10. μεταπέμπεται: 3rd sing. pres. mid./pass. ind. of μεταπέμπω
11. ἀδικοῖτο: 3rd sing. pres. mid./pass. opt. of ἀδικέω
12. ἠρώτα: 3rd sing. imperf. act. ind. of ἐρωτάω
13. θύων: nom./voc. sing. m. pres. act. part. of θύω
14. ἐπετίθεσαν: 3rd pl. imperf. act. ind. of ἐπιτίθημι
15. φιλησομένη: nom./voc. sing. f. fut. mid. part. of φιλέω
16. δοίη: 3rd sing. aor. act. opt. of δίδωμι
17. ἐκπίνουσι: 3rd pl. pres. act. ind. of ἐκπίνω
18. ἐβουλεύετο: 3rd sing. imperf. mid./pass. ind. of βούλομαι
19. ἦν: 3rd sing. imperf. ind. of εἶμι
20. ἐνέχει: 3rd sing. imperf. act. ind. of ἐγχέω

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. πλεῖν: πλέω, πλεύσομαι/πλευσοῦμαι, ἔπλευσα, πέπλευκα, πέπλευσμαι, ---; sail
2. ἐτέθυτο: θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθην; sacrifice (+ dat. of person)
3. ὑπέσχετο: ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑποσχίσομαι, ὑπέσχομην, ---, ὑπέσχημαι, ---; promise (+ fut. inf.)
4. ἔλεξε: λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα (εἶπον preferred), ---, λέλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην; speak, say
5. ἐθελήσει: ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα, ---, ---; wish
6. ἀπέσπεισαν: ἀποσπένδω, ---, ἀπέσπεισα, ---, ---, ---; pour out wine (for an offering)
7. παρεδόθη: παραδίδωμι, παραδώσω, παρέδωκα, παραδέδωκα, παραδέδομαι, παρεδόθην; hand over, surrender
8. εὐχομένοις: εὐχομαι, εὐξομαι, ηὐξάμην, ---, ηὐγμαι, ---; pray
9. ἔξει: ἔχω, ἔξω/σχήσω, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, -έσχημαι, ---; have, hold, possess; be (+ adv. of manner); be able to (+ inf.)
10. ἐνθυμηθεῖσα: ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐνθυμήσομαι, ---, ---, ἐντεθύμημαι, ἐνεθυμήθην; lay to heart, consider well
11. ἔτυχε: τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, τετύχηκα, ---, ---; happen to (+ supplementary participle); meet, meet upon (+ gen.)
12. δοῦναι: δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην; give
13. ἀπώλετο: ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολώ, ἀπώλεσα/ἀπώλομην, ἀπολώλεκα/ἀπόλωλα, ---, ---; destroy, kill; perish (mid.; pf. act.)

Attica Intermediate Classical Greek

14. ἐγχεύουσα: ἐγχέω, ἐγχέω, ἐνέχεα, ---, ἐγκέκυμαι, --- ; pour in
15. ἡμετέρας: ἡμετέρος, -α, -ον; our
16. ἤδει: οἶδα, εἶσομαι, ---, ---, ---, --- ; know
17. θύσαντα: θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθη; sacrifice (+ dat. of person)
18. ἔμελλε: μέλλω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα, ---, ---, --- ; be about to (+ fut. inf.); delay (+ pres. inf.)
19. ἔφη: φημί, φήσω, ἔφησα, ---, ---, --- ; speak, say; οὐ φημί: refuse, deny, say that. . .not. . .
20. σκέψασθε: σκέπτομαι, σκέψομαι, ἔσκεψάμην, ---, ἔσκεμμαι, --- ; examine, consider

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

1. ἔθυε: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Because the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1.1).
2. ἀνδρί: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). This noun is accented on the ultima.
3. παλλακῆ: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). First- and second-declension nouns that take an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular have a circumflex in the genitive and dative forms.
4. ἱερά: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). This noun is accented on the ultima.
5. διακονήσασα: Adjectives have a persistent accent (R1.5). The 1st aorist participle is accented on the syllable before the participial suffix (as long as the length of the ultima permits this).
6. ὁδοῦ: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). First- and second-declension nouns that take an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular have a circumflex in the genitive and dative cases, singular and plural.
7. ἱκανῶν: Adjectives, like nouns, have a persistent accent (R1.5). This adjective has an acute in the nominative singular and thus is an oxytone. Consequently, there will be a circumflex on the ultima in the genitive and dative cases (R1.5.4).
8. ἀνθρώπους: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). Because the ultima is long, the accent must shift from the antepenult (its position in the nominative singular) to the penult (R1.5.2).
9. ἠκολούθει: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Because the ultima is long, the accent falls on the penult (R1.4.1.2).
10. ἐμῆς: Adjectives have a persistent accent (R1.5). This oxytone takes a circumflex in the genitive and dative cases since it is a 1st/2nd declension adjective (R1.5.4).
11. γεγένηται: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Since final -αι and -οι are considered short for the purposes of accentuation, the antepenult takes the accent (R1.4.1.1).
12. δέιπνου: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). Because the ultima is long, the original circumflex (δέιπνον, -ου, τό) must change to an acute (R1.5.3).

IV. **Translation Strategy Practice.** Determine what type of condition (R10) is contained in each of the following sentences, then translate it. Underline the clue words.

1. εἰ τὰ ἀνδράποδα μὴ ὠμολόγει ταῦτα, οὗτος ἂν ἀπελογεῖτο καὶ ἀντέσπευδε πρὸς ἐμέ.
present contrary to fact condition
If the slaves were not admitting these things, this man would defend himself and would contend against me.

2. εἰ τὰ ἀνδράποδα μὴ ὁμολογοίῃ ταῦτα, οὗτος ἂν ἀπολογοῖτο καὶ ἀντισπεύδοι πρὸς ἐμέ.
future less vivid condition
If the slaves should not admit these things, this man would defend himself and would contend against me.
3. ἔαν τὰ ἀνδράποδα μὴ ὁμολογῇ ταῦτα, οὗτος ἀπολογεῖται καὶ ἀντισπεύδει πρὸς ἐμέ.
present general condition
If the slaves do not <ever> admit these things, this man defends himself and contends against me.
4. ἔαν τὰ ἀνδράποδα μὴ ὁμολογῇ ταῦτα, οὗτος ἀπολογήσεται καὶ ἀντισπεύσει πρὸς ἐμέ.
future more vivid condition
If the slaves do not admit these things, this man will defend himself and will contend against me.
5. εἰ τὰ ἀνδράποδα μὴ ὠμολόγησε ταῦτα, οὗτος ἂν ἀπελογήσατο καὶ ἀντέσπευσε πρὸς ἐμέ.
If the slaves had not admitted these things, this man would have defended himself and would have contended against me.

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 ἐμὸς ἀδελφὸς εἶπεν ὅτι τὸ τὴν μητέρα μὴ προδοῦναι εἴη ἐυσέβεια.
My brother said that not betraying his mother was an act of piety (literally, “piety”).
εἴη: 3rd sing pres. opt.; optative in a ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement after secondary main verb (R7.3)
2. εἴθε ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ μὴ ἀπαλλαχθεῖη τῆς αἰτίας.
May his mother not be freed from the charge!
ἀπαλλαχθεῖη: 3rd sing. aor. pass. opt.; optative of wish (R8.4)
3. ἔαν ἐθέλωσι τὰ ἀνδράποδα παραδοῦναι, αὐτὰ ταῦτα μέγιστα τεκμήρια παρέχονται ὡς οὐκ ἔνοχοί εἰσι τῷ φόνῳ.
If they wish to hand over their slaves, they are offering this very action (literally, “these things themselves”) as the greatest proof (literally, “proofs”) that they are not complicit in the murder.
ἐθέλωσι: 3rd pl. pres. act. subjunc.; subjunctive in the protasis of a present general condition (R10.3)
4. εἰ ἐκεῖνη ἡ κακὴ μὴ τύχοι αἰδοῦς ἢ ἐλέου ἢ αἰσχύνης παρ’ ὑμῶν, τῆς δικαιοσύνης τιμωρίας ἂν **τύχοι**.
If that evil woman should not get regard or pity or a sense of shame from you, she would get the most just vengeance.
τύχοι: 3rd sing. aor. act. opt.; optative in the apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)
5. θαυμάζω ἔγωγε τῆς τόλμης τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.
I at least marvel at my brother’s daring.
ἀδελφοῦ: gen. sing. m.; genitive of possession (R3.2.1) or subjective genitive (3.2.5)
6. οὐ μαρτύρων ἐναντίον οἱ ἐπιβουλεύοντες τοὺς θανάτους τοῖς πέλας μηχανῶνται τε καὶ παρασκευάζουσιν.

Those plotting death for their neighbors do not plan and prepare in the presence of witnesses.

ἐπιβουλεύοντες: nom. pl. m. pres. act. part.; substantive use of participle (R6.1). Note the use of the definite article with the participle.

7. εἰ ἐπιδείξαιμι τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὕσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρὸς, τιμωρήσασθε ἂν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ὑμετέροις καὶ ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι.
If I should show that the mother of these men was the murderer of our father, you would avenge your laws and that dead man.
τιμωρήσασθε: 2nd pl. aor. mid. opt.; optative in the apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)
8. οἱ δ' ἐπιβουλεύόμενοι οὐδὲν ἴσασιν, πρὶν γ' ἤδη ὦσιν ἂν ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ κακῷ.
The men who are being plotted against know nothing until they are already in the evil situation itself.
ὦσιν: 3rd pl. pres. subjunc.; subjunctive in a πρὶν clause referring to future time (R11.5)
9. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὁ ἐμὸς δεήσεται ὑμῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς τῆς ἐκείνων διαχρησαμένης ἀβούλως τε καὶ ἀθέως ὅπως δίκην μὴ δῶ.
My brother will beg you on behalf of his mother who inconsiderately and impiously destroyed that man in order that she not suffer punishment.
δῶ: 3rd sing. aor. act. subjunc.; subjunctive in a purpose clause after a primary main verb (R9.1)
10. ἐκείνον αὕτη οὔτε θεοὺς οὔθ' ἥρωας οὔτε ἀνθρώπους αἰσχυνθεῖσα οὐδὲ δείσασ' ἀπώλεσεν.
This woman, neither respecting nor fearing either the gods or our heroes or men, destroyed that man.
αἰσχυνθεῖσα: nom. sing. f. aor. pass. part.; circumstantial participle (R6.2) modifying αὕτη

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. εἰ γὰρ ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ δίκη κυβερνήσειαν ἐκείνον.
Truth and justice guided that man.
Correct Translation: May truth and justice guide that man.
Error: εἰ γὰρ and the optative main verb κυβερνήσειαν indicate that this sentence is an optative of wish (R8.5), not simple sentence in the past indicative.
2. καὶ ἔγωγε ἐπεξέρχομαι αὐτῇ ὅπως τιμηρῶσω τῷ τε πατρὶ τῷ ἡμέτερῳ καὶ τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις.
And I, at any rate, prosecuted her so that I might avenge our father and our laws.
Correct Translation: And I, at any rate, am prosecuting her so that I may avenge our father and our laws.
Error: The main verb, ἐπεξέρχομαι, is in the present tense, not the past tense.
3. ἐκείνη αὕτη οὐκ ἠξίωσεν ἐλεῆσαι τὸν ἑαυτῆς ἄνδρα, ἀλλ' ἀνοσίως καὶ αἰσχυρῶς ἀπώλεσεν.
That woman herself did not pity her own husband, but he was impiously and disgracefully destroyed.

Correct Translation: That woman herself did not think it worthy to pity her own husband, but she impiously and disgracefully destroyed him.

Error: ἠξίωσεν was omitted in the translation. It is the main verb and ἐλεῆσαι is a complementary infinitive (R5.3) that goes with it. ἀπώλεσεν should be translated in the active voice, not in the passive voice. Its subject is ἐκείνη.

4. εἰ ἡ παλλακὴ δοίη πλέον τοῦ φαρμάκου τῷ Φιλόνεω, αὐτὴ μᾶλλον φιλοῖτο ἂν ὑπὸ ἐκείνου.

If the concubine gave more of the drug to Philoneus, she herself was loved more by that man.

Correct Translation: If the concubine should give more of the drug to Philoneus, she herself would be loved more by that man.

Error: As indicated by the optatives in both the protasis and apodosis, this is a future less vivid condition (R10.4), not a simple past condition (R10.2).

5. ἐμοὶ παιδὶ ὄντι ὁ πατήρ ταῦτα ἐδήλωσε καὶ ἐπέστειλεν.

Being a child, I revealed and enjoined these things to my father.

Correct Translation: My father revealed these things to me, though I was a child.

Error: ὁ πατήρ is in the nominative and is therefore the subject of the sentence, not the indirect object as translated. ἐμοὶ is in the dative case and is the indirect object.