

Ο ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΝΙΣ (Β)



ὁ Δικαιοπόνις μέγαν λίθον αἶρει καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ φέρει.

VOCABULARY

Verbs

αἶρει, he/she lifts

φέρει, he/she carries

καθίζει, he/she sits

φέρει, he/she carries

ὥλιος, sun

ὁ χρόνος, time

αὐτόν, him

ισχυρός, strong

χάλερός, difficult

πρός + acc., to, toward

τολίτ

ambulat

fert

Sol

ad

ὁ Δικαιοπόνις ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ποιεῖ τὸν γὰρ ἀγρὸν σκάπτει. μακρὸς ἔστιν ὁ πόνος καὶ χάλερός. τοὺς γὰρ λίθους ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ φέρει. μέγαν λίθον αἶρει καὶ φέρει πρὸς τὸ ἔργον. ἰσχυρὸς ἔστιν ὁ ἀνθρώπος ἀλλὰ πολὺν χρόνον ποιεῖ καὶ μάλα κάμνει. φλέγει γὰρ ὁ ἥλιος καὶ καταστρίβει αὐτόν. καθίζει οὖν ὑπὸ τῷ δένδρῳ καὶ ἡσυχάζει οὐ πολὺν χρόνον. δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ ἐπαίρει ἑαυτὸν καὶ ποιεῖ. τέλος δὲ καταδύνει ὁ ἥλιος. οὐκέτι οὖν ποιεῖ ὁ Δικαιοπόνις ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸν οἶκον βαδίζει.

ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, in the field

τοῦ ἀγροῦ, out of the field

for a long time μάλα κάμνει, he is very tired

wears out ὑπὸ τῷ δένδρῳ, under the tree

ἐπαίρει ἑαυτὸν, he lifts himself, gets up

σκάπτει, he is digging

μέγαν, big

τοὺς... λίθους, the stones

καταστρίβει, wears out

ἡσυχάζει, he rests

τολῖτ

ambulat

fert

Sol

ad

WORD BUILDING

What is the relationship between the words in the following sets? You have not yet met two of these words (φίλος and γεωργός). Try to deduce their meanings (they both refer to people) from studying the relationship between the words in each set:

- οἶκει ὁ οἶκος
- πονεῖ ὁ πόνος
- γεωργεῖ ὁ γεωργός
- φιλεῖ ὁ φίλος

GRAMMAR

5. Accents

Attic Greek has three kinds of accent marks: acute ´, grave ` , and circumflex ˘. The acute accent will be found only on one of the last three syllables of a word, e.g.: ἀνθρώπος, λέγει, μακρός. An acute accent on the final syllable of a word will be changed to a grave accent if it is followed immediately by another word with no punctuation (comma, semicolon, or period) in between, thus ἀλλὰ + καλός > ἀλλὰ καλός.

An important exception to this rule occurs when enclitics, words such as ἐστίν(ν), which usually lose their accent and instead "lean upon" the previous word for their accent, follow words with an acute accent on their final syllable, e.g.:

χάλερός + ἐστίν(ν) becomes χάλερός ἐστίν(ν).
 The acute on the final syllable of χάλερός does not change to a grave when the word is followed by an enclitic, and the enclitic loses its accent.

Note also what happens when words accented like ἄνθρωπος, πόνος, and οἶκος are followed by enclitics:

ἄνθρωπος + ἐστίν(ν) becomes ἄνθρωπος ἐστίν(ν).
 An acute accent is added to ἄνθρωπος, and the enclitic loses its accent.
 πόνος + ἐστίν(ν) remains πόνος ἐστίν(ν).
 The enclitic keeps its accent.

οἶκος + ἐστίν(ν) becomes οἶκος ἐστίν(ν).
 An acute accent is added to οἶκος, and the enclitic loses its accent.

in agro
 ex agro
 Non iam
 sub
 arbore
 multum fatigatus
 quiescit
 lucet
 fatigatus pulchrum
 forpus
 occidit

Exercise 1B

Copy the following Greek sentences and label the function of each noun and verb by writing S, C, DO, LV, TV, or IV above the appropriate words (do not label words in prepositional phrases). Then translate the pairs of sentences. When translating from English to Greek, keep the same word order as in the model Greek sentence. Pay particular attention to accents, following the rules given above. Do not forget to add the movable ν where necessary (see Grammar 1, page 4).

1. ὁ Δικαιοπόλις οὐκ οἰκεῖ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις.
The farmer walks to the field.
2. μακρὸς ἔστιν ὁ ἄγρος.
The house is small.
3. ὁ σπυρογρὸς ἔστιν ἰσχυρὸς.
Dicaeopolis is a farmer.
4. ὁ κλῆρος πολλὸν σίτον παρέχει.
The man carries the big stone.
5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν σίτον παρέχει.
Dicaeopolis lifts the small stone.

Ο ΚΛΗΡΟΣ

Read the following passage and answer the comprehension questions:

μακρὸς ἔστιν ὁ πόνος καὶ χαλεπός. ὁ δὲ σπυρογρὸς οὐκ ὀκνεῖ ἄλλ' ἀεὶ γεωργεῖ τὸν κλῆρον. καλὸς γάρ ἔστιν ὁ κλῆρος καὶ πολλὸν σίτον παρέχει. χαίρει οὖν ὁ ἄνθρωπος· ἰσχυρὸς γάρ ἔστι καὶ οὐ πολλακίς κάμνει.
[ὀκνεῖ, shirks]

1. What is the farmer not doing? What does he always do?
2. What does the farm provide?
3. Why does the man rejoice?

Exercise 1γ

Translate into Greek:

1. Dicaeopolis does not always rejoice.
2. He always works in the field.
3. So he is often tired; for the work is long.
4. But he does not shirk; for he loves his home.

Classical Greek

Heraclitus

Heraclitus of Ephesus (fl. 500 B.C.) was a philosopher who maintained that, despite appearances, everything was in a continual state of change. Plato (*Cratylus* 402a) quotes him as saying "You cannot step into the same river twice."

In the same passage of the *Cratylus*, Plato reports that Heraclitus said:

πάντα χωρεῖ καὶ οὐδὲν μένει.

[πάντα, everything χωρεῖ, is on the move οὐδὲν, nothing μένει, stays (unchanged)]

New Testament Greek

Title of the Gospel of Luke

The New Testament readings in Book I of *Athenaze* are taken from the Holy Gospel according to Luke. Here is the title of this gospel in Greek:

ΤΟ ΑΓΙΟΝ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΝ

or

τὸ ἄγιον εὐαγγέλιον τὸ κατὰ Λουκᾶν
[τὸ, the ἄγιον, holy εὐαγγέλιον, good news, gospel (= Old English *gōd*, "good" + *spel*, "news") κατὰ, according to]



A farmer in contemporary Greece, carrying a kid