

## CHAPTER 2: THE FARMER

### DECLENSION PARADIGMS

#### The Definite Article, Masculine

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	ὁ	οἱ
Gen.	τοῦ	τῶν
Dat.	τῷ	τοῖς
Acc.	τόν	τούς

#### -ος Declension Endings

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	-ος	-οι
Gen.	-ου	-ων
Dat.	-ῳ	-οις
Acc.	-ον	-ους

#### Oxytone -ος Declension

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	ὁ θεός	οἱ θεοί
Gen.	τοῦ θεοῦ	τῶν θεῶν
Dat.	τῷ θεῷ	τοῖς θεοῖς
Acc.	τόν θεόν	τούς θεούς

## THE CASES

Nominative: The nominative case expresses the subject of the sentence.

Genitive: The genitive case expresses possession.

Dative: The dative case expresses the indirect object.

Accusative: The accusative case expresses the direct object.

## DECLENSION OF THE NOUN ὁ θεός

## Singular

Nominative:	ὁ θεός	= the god (subject)
Genitive:	τοῦ θεοῦ	= of the god, the god's
Dative:	τῷ θεῷ	= to or for the god
Accusative:	τὸν θεόν	= the god (direct object)

## Plural

Nominative:	οἱ θεοί	= the gods (subject)
Genitive:	τῶν θεῶν	= of the gods
Dative:	τοῖς θεοῖς	= to or for the gods
Accusative:	τούς θεούς	= the gods (direct object)

## CONJUGATION PARADIGMS

## PRESENT TENSE

First principle part + personal endings

	sing.	pl.
1	-ω	-ομεν
2	-εις	-ετε
3	-ει	-ουσι

Conjugation of the Verb λύω

	sing.	pl.
1	λύω	λύομεν
2	λύεις	λύετε
3	λύει	λύουσι

## SUBJECT, PERSON AND NUMBER

The subject of a sentence is what the sentence is about. Logically, the subject is that of which something is predicated. Grammatically, the subject is the noun with which the verb agrees in person and number. In ancient Greek, the subject is expressed in the nominative case.

Verb conjugations identify the relationship between the speaker and the person or thing that is the subject of the sentence. When the speaker is speaking about himself, and is the subject of his own sentence, he uses a first person form of the verb. When the speaker is speaking about the person he is speaking to, he uses a second person form of the verb. When the speaker is speaking about other people or things, he uses a third person form of the verb.

This relationship is expressed in English by the personal pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, they. While Greek does have corresponding personal pronouns which you will learn later, the verb conjugation itself is sufficient to identify the subject of the sentence.

### CONJUGATION OF THE VERB λύω:

#### Singular

First Person:	λύω	= I release; destroy
Second Person:	λύεις	= you (sing.) release
Third Person:	λύει	= he, she, it releases

#### Plural

First Person	λύομεν	= we release
Second Person	λύετε	= you (pl.) release
Third Person	λύουσι	= they release

### MOVABLE NU

When a 3<sup>rd</sup> plural verb form, with the final letters –σι, comes at the end of a sentence, the end of a clause, or before a word beginning with a vowel, the letter nu will be added to that verb form.

The farmers release the rams.

οἱ γεωργοὶ λύουσι τοὺς κριοὺς.

οἱ γεωργοὶ τοὺς κριοὺς λύουσιν.

τοὺς κριοὺς λύουσιν οἱ γεωργοί.

## SPELLING OF THE ADVERB οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ

1. Before a word beginning with a consonant: οὐ
2. Before a word beginning with a smooth vowel: οὐκ
3. Before a word beginning with a rough vowel: οὐχ

VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND THE PLACEMENT OF  
BREATHING MARKS

Four words in this chapter begin with two vowels in a row: οί = the (nom. sing.); οὐ = not; ὑετός = rainstorm; υἱός = son. In οί, οὐ, and υἱός, the breathing mark, whether rough or smoothed, is placed over the second of the two initial vowels. In ὑετός, it appears over the first. This shows that in ὑετός, the vowels υ and ε are to be pronounced separately, as two distinct syllables: ὑ·ε·τός. In the other three words, the first two letters are pronounced together in one syllable: οί (monosyllabic); οὐ (monosyllabic); υἱός. Two vowels thus joined into one syllable are called **diphthongs**.

Diphthongs represent the union of two vowels in one syllable. The second vowel is always either ι or υ. Additional words including diphthongs in this chapter's vocabulary are these verbs: ἀγρεύω = hunt, catch; δεύω = drench; θεραπέυω = hunt, catch; and νεύω = nod.

## VOWEL LENGTH

In Greek, the term *vowel length* refers to the length of time a vowel was pronounced in its syllable of a word. (This differs from the meaning in English phonics of the term *vowel length*, by which different sounds are distinguished.)

The vowels  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$  are always long.

The vowels  $\varepsilon$ ,  $o$  are always short.

The vowels  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$  are sometimes long and sometimes short.

Diphthongs are long, with some exceptions. In this chapter, all diphthongs are long except the nominative plural ending  $-οι$ .

## ACCENTUATION

All words in this chapter have an accent, except the adverb  $οὐ$ ,  $οὐκ$ ,  $οὐχ$ , and the definite article the nominative case, singular or plural,  $ὁ$  and  $οἱ$ . These words are called *proclitics*. A *proclitic* word is pronounced together with the word that follows it.

The rules of Greek accentuation require one to count the syllables of a word from the end of the word. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*. The second to last syllable is called the *penult*. The third to last syllable is called the *antepenult*.

## ACCENTUATION OF VERBS

Greek verbs follow a rule called recessive accentuation. All of the verbs in this chapter have acute accents on the penult, or second to last syllable, in the first person singular (which is the form by which verbs are listed in the dictionary). In order to apply the rule of recessive accentuation, one must consider the length of the vowel in the word's last syllable, the ultima. The rule of recessive accent states that the accent of a verb will be an acute accent on the syllable as far from the ultima as allowed by the quantity, long or short, of the ultima. If the ultima of the verb form contains a long vowel or diphthong, the accent will be an acute on the penult. If, however, the vowel in the ultima is short, the word's accent will be an acute on the antepenult.

In the conjugation of the present tense, taught in this chapter, the singular endings are monosyllabic:  $-\omega$ ,  $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $-\epsilon\iota$ .  $\omega$  is a vowel which is always long;  $\epsilon\iota$  is a long diphthong. These endings will become the ultimae of the singular forms of the conjugation. Since all are long, the singular forms of the verb all have an acute accent on the penult:  $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$ .

The plural forms all have bisyllabic endings: -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι. In each case, the vowel in the last syllable is short. Therefore, the accent on each plural form of the present tense is an acute on the antepenult: λύομεν, λύετε, λύουσι.

It is characteristic of the present tense that the accent is always written on the same vowel of the verb stem. This will not necessarily be true in other tenses.

## ACCENTUATION OF NOUNS

Ancient Greek nouns follow a principle called **persistent accentuation**. The accent tends to stay on the same syllable, though it may change from one type to another. All of the nouns in this chapter have their accent on the last syllable, the ultima. They have acute accents in the nominative and accusative, singular and plural, and circumflex accents in the genitive and dative, singular and plural. They are oxytone in the nominative and accusative, and perispomenon in the genitive and dative.

The acute accent at the end of an oxytone word becomes a grave accent when another word follows that word in a sentence. The nouns in this chapter are oxytone nouns that have an acute

accent in the nominative and accusative cases. If such a noun is written in a sentence in the nominative or the accusative case, its acute accent will be turned into a grave accent, unless the word comes at the end of its sentence.

## GREEK SYNTAX AND WORD ORDER

Like Latin, Greek uses the case endings of nouns to indicate the syntactic role of the noun in the sentence. In English, the order of the sentence indicates the syntactic role of each member.

In the sentence *The farmer honors the gods*, the subject is the farmer. To translate it into Greek, the word γεωργός = farmer will be used in the nominative singular: ὁ γεωργός. For the verb, honors, the verb θεραπέω = honor will be put into the third person singular: θεραπέει. For the direct object, the word θεός = god will be used in the accusative plural: τοὺς θεούς.

ὁ γεωργὸς θεραπέει τοὺς θεούς.

The farmer honors the gods.

The Greek sentence can be rearranged: as long as each noun has the same case ending and the verb has the same person and number, the meaning of the sentence will be the same. Each of the following sentences means *The farmer honors the gods*.

ὁ γεωργὸς τοὺς θεοὺς θεραπεύει.  
 τοὺς θεοὺς ὁ γεωργὸς θεραπεύει.  
 τοὺς θεοὺς θεραπεύει ὁ γεωργός.  
 θεραπεύει ὁ γεωργὸς τοὺς θεοὺς.  
 θεραπεύει τοὺς θεοὺς ὁ γεωργός.

Conversely, the meaning of a sentence will change if the word endings are changed, though the word order remain the same.

ὁ γεωργὸς ἀγρεύει τοὺς κριοὺς.  
 The farmer catches the rams.  
 τὸν γεωργὸν ἀγρεύουσιν οἱ κριοί.  
 The rams catch the farmer.

## PUNCTUATION

A declarative sentence ends in a period, as in English. A question is indicated by a semicolon. A pause is indicated by a comma, as in English; an oxytone noun keeps its acute accent before a comma.

## NOUNS

ἀγρός, ἀγροῦ - ὁ	field
γεωργός, γεωργοῦ - ὁ	farmer
θεός, θεοῦ - ὁ	god
καρπός, καρποῦ - ὁ	fruit, crop
κρίος, κριοῦ - ὁ	ram
ὑετός, ὑετοῦ - ὁ	rainstorm
υἴός, υἱοῦ - ὁ	son

## VERBS

ἀγρεύω	hunt, catch
δύω	drench
θεραπεύω	serve, honor; treat
θύω	sacrifice
λύω	release, destroy
νεύω	nod
φύω	grow, produce

## ADVERBS

ναί	yes
οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ)	not
οὐδαμά	never, not at all

## MORPHOLOGY EXERCISES

A. Translate the following noun forms.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. τοῦ γεωργοῦ   | 6. τῶ καρπῶ    |
| 2. οἱ ὑετοί      | 7. τῶν ἀγρῶν   |
| 3. τὸν υἰόν      | 8. τοὺς κριοὺς |
| 4. τοῖς γεωργοῖς | 9. τῶ κριῶ     |
| 5. τοῦ καρποῦ    | 10. τοῖς υἰοῖς |

B. Translate the following verb forms.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. θεραπεύεις | 6. δεύουσι      |
| 2. νεύομεν    | 7. φύετε        |
| 3. ἀγρεύει    | 8. λύουσι       |
| 4. θύομεν     | 9. ἀγρεύετε     |
| 5. οὐ λύω     | 10. οὐκ ἀγρεύει |

C. Translate into Ancient Greek.

## Nouns

1. of the ram
2. to the gods
3. the sons (d.o.)
4. the rainstorms (sub.)
5. the field (d.o.)

## Verbs

1. you (s.) serve
2. we nod
3. it produces
4. they sacrifice
5. you (pl.) hunt

## MODEL SENTENCES

1. ὁ γεωργὸς θεραπεύει τοὺς θεοὺς.

The farmer serves the gods.

2. ὁ γεωργὸς ἀγρεύει κριόν.

The farmer catches a ram.

3. ὁ γεωργὸς θύει τὸν κριὸν τοῖς θεοῖς.

The farmer sacrifices the ram to the gods.

4. οἱ θεοὶ νεύουσι τῷ γεωργῷ.

The gods nod to the farmer.

5. ὁ ὑετὸς δεύει τοὺς ἀγρούς.

The rainstorm drenches the fields.

6. οἱ ἀγροὶ φύουσι τὸν καρπὸν.

The fields produce the crop.

7. ὁ γεωργὸς κριὸν ἀγρεύει.

The farmer catches a ram.

8. ὁ θεὸς τῷ κριῷ νεύει.

The god nods to the ram.

9. ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ γεωργοῦ λύει τὸν κριόν.

The son of the farmer releases the ram.

10. ὁ γεωργὸς οὐ θύει τὸν κριόν.

The farmer does not sacrifice the ram.

## GREEK TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1. οἱ γεωργοὶ τὸν θεὸν θεραπεύουσιν.
2. τὸν θεὸν θεραπεύετε;
3. ναί, τὸν θεὸν θεραπεύομεν.
4. ὁ γεωργὸς τοὺς κριοὺς ἀγρεύει.
5. τοὺς γεωργοὺς ὁ κριὸς ἀγρεύει.
6. τοὺς κριοὺς ἀγρεύεις;
7. οὐδαμὰ. τοὺς κριοὺς οὐκ ἀγρεύω.
8. ὁ γεωργὸς τὸν κριὸν τῷ θεῷ θύει.
9. τὸν γεωργὸν ὁ κριὸς τῷ θεῷ τῶν κριῶν θύει.
10. τὸν κριὸν τοῖς θεοῖς θύετε;
11. τὸν κριὸν οὐ θύομεν.
12. ὁ θεὸς τοῖς γεωργοῖς νεύει.
13. οἱ ὑετοὶ τὸν ἀγρὸν δεύουσιν.
14. ὁ ἀγρὸς τοὺς καρποὺς φύει.
15. τῶν γεωργῶν οἱ ἀγροὶ τοὺς καρποὺς φύουσιν.

## ENGLISH TO ANCIENT GREEK TRANSLATION.

1. The farmer's son catches the ram.
2. Do you (pl.) release the ram?
3. Yes, we release the ram.
4. Do you (sing.) sacrifice to the god of rams?
5. Not at all. I sacrifice to the god of farmers.