

**CHAPTER 6: AT THE SHRINE**

## NEUTER GENDER NOUNS

## The Definite Article, Neuter

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	τό	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῶν
Dat.	τῷ	τοῖς
Acc.	τό	τά

## Neuter –ον Declension Endings

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	-ον	-α
Gen.	-ου	-ων
Dat.	-ῳ	-οις
Acc.	-ον	-α

## Oxytone Neuter –ον Declension

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	τὸ πτερόν	τὰ πτερά
Gen.	τοῦ πτεροῦ	τῶν πτερῶν
Dat.	τῷ πτερῷ	τοῖς πτεροῖς
Acc.	τὸ πτερόν	τὰ πτερά

When a neuter noun is the subject of a sentence, its verb will be singular even when the neuter noun is plural.

τὰ ἱερὰ τέρπει τὴν θεάν.

The offerings delight the goddess.

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. In ancient Greek, an adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in case, number, and gender. For adjectives of the -ος, -η, -ον declension, such as καλός, καλή, καλόν = beautiful, the declension endings are the same as those of the corresponding noun declensions.

### Oxytone -ος, -η, -ον Adjective Declension

sing.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
Nom.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
Gen.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
Dat.	καλῶ	καλῇ	καλῶ
Acc.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν

pl.

Nom.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
Gen.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dat.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Acc.	καλοῦς	καλάς	καλά

As we saw in regard to nouns, the long  $-α$  declension endings will appear in the feminine on adjective stems ending in  $ε$ ,  $ι$ , or  $ο$ . For example,  $ἱερός$ ,  $ἱερά$ ,  $ἱερόν$  = sacred, holy.

	sing.		
	masc.	fem.	neut.
Nom.	ἱερός	ἱερά	ἱερόν
Gen.	ἱεροῦ	ἱεράς	ἱεροῦ
Dat.	ἱερώ	ἱερά	ἱερώ
Acc.	ἱερόν	ἱεράν	ἱερόν
	pl.		
Nom.	ἱεροί	ἱεραί	ἱερά
Gen.	ἱερῶν	ἱερῶν	ἱερῶν
Dat.	ἱεροῖς	ἱεραῖς	ἱεροῖς
Acc.	ἱερούς	ἱεράς	ἱερά

## SUBSTANTIVE ADJECTIVES

When adjectives are used without nouns, we must add a noun in English. If the adjective is used in the masculine, the noun added is usually *man* or *men*; if the adjective is feminine, then *woman* or *women*; if neuter, then *thing* or *things*. This is called the *substantive use of the adjective*, and the adjective itself is called a *substantive adjective* in such sentences.

The adjective ἱερός, ἱερά, ἱερόν = sacred, holy has special meanings when used substantively in the neuter gender. In the singular, ἱερόν, ἱεροῦ - τὸ, it means *shrine* or *holy place*. In the neuter plural, ἱερά, ἱερῶν - τὰ, it means *sacred offerings* or *sacrificial offerings*.

### THE VERB εἶμι

The verb εἶμι means *to be*. Its conjugation is of particular interest because *be* is the most fully conjugated verb in English.

	sing.		pl.
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	εἶμι = I am		ἐσμέν = we are
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	εἶ = you (sg.) are		ἐστέ = you (pl.) are
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	ἐστί = he, she, it is		εἰσί = they are

When ἐστί or εἰσί precede a word beginning with a vowel, or at the end of a sentence, they are spelled with a final ν:

ὁ γεωργὸς ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἐστιν.

The verb εἶμι is spelled in the dictionary and in conjugations with an acute accent on the ultima in its bisyllabic forms (1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, all plural forms). In the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, a circumflex accent appears on the one syllable.

In sentences, the bisyllabic forms of the present tense are enclitic, and will usually be written without any accent. As an enclitic, it may affect the accentuation of the preceding word.

Oxytone: The ultima retains the acute accent:

γεωργός εἰμι. I am a farmer.

ὁ γεωργός ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ. The farmer is in the field.

Perispomenon: The accent remains the same:

ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ ἐσμεν. We are in the courtyard.

ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ ἐστε. You (pl.) are in the tent.

ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ εἰσὶν οἱ γεωργοί. The farmers are in the field.

Other possibilities of accentuation will be discussed in chapter 8.

The form ἔστι, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular with paroxytone accentuation, appears after the conjunctions καί and ἀλλά, and after the proclitic adverb οὐκ. At the beginning of a sentence, ἔστι often expresses the special meaning *There is...* Compare the following examples:

ὁ ἀετὸς ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἐστὶν. The eagle is in the sky.

ἔστιν ἀετὸς ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ. There is an eagle in the sky.

## TYPES OF COMPLEMENT

A sentence consists of a subject and a verb; most sentences also have a complement of one type or another. All verbs in the previous chapters have taken direct objects as their complement.

The verb εἰμί is used to identify, describe, or locate its subject. It does not describe an action done by the subject to another person or thing, so its complement is not a direct object.

When εἰμί is used to identify its subject in terms of another noun, that noun is the complement, and is classified as a predicate nominative. In Greek, it will be written in the nominative case, just as the subject is.

ὁ γεωργός ἐστι βροτός.

The farmer is a mortal.

In English, which does not use cases for nouns, this type of complement is called a predicate noun.

When εἰμί is used to describe its subject in terms of an adjective, this adjective is the complement, and will be written in the nominative case. It is also classified as a predicate nominative.

ὁ γεωργός ἐστὶν ἀγαθός.

The farmer is good.

In English, this type of complement is classified as a predicate adjective.

When εἰμί is used to locate its subject, there will be either an adverb or a prepositional phrase playing the role of the complement. In this chapter, we will consider such prepositional phrases, used in the place of a complement. The object of the preposition will be written in whatever case is required by the preposition.

ὁ γεωργός ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.

The farmer is in the field.

## NOUNS

ἄστος, ἄστοῦ - ὁ	townsman
βροτός, βροτοῦ - ὁ	mortal
βωμός, βωμοῦ - ὁ	altar
ποταμός, ποταμοῦ - ὁ	river
χρυσός, χρυσοῦ - ὁ	gold
ἀστραπή, ἀστραπῆς - ἡ	lightning
βληχή, βληχῆς - ἡ	bleating
βροντή, βροντῆς -- ἡ	thunder
σκιά, σκιᾶς - ἡ	shade
στοά, στοᾶς - ἡ	stoa; colonnade
σχολή, σχολῆς - ἡ	rest, leisure
πτερόν, πτεροῦ - τὸ	feather

## VERBS

πορεύω	make to go; lead, bring
ἀμείβω	exchange, trade (obj. in acc. for obj. in gen.)
ἀγοράζω	buy; shop for
σχολάζω	rest, relax
εἰμί	be; (+ dat.) expresses possession

## ADJECTIVES

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν	good
ἱερός, ἱερά, ἱερόν	holy
	(neut. sing. = shrine: neut pl. = sacrificial offerings)
καλός, καλή, καλόν	beautiful, noble, fine
παλτός, παλτή, παλτόν	hurled, brandished
	(neut. sing. = light spear)

## PREPOSITIONS

παρά (+ dat.)	at the side of, beside
πρός (+ acc.)	toward

## MORPHOLOGY EXERCISES

A. Translate the following noun forms.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. τῆς ἀστραπῆς | 7. τῷ πτερῷ      |
| 2. τὴν βληχὴν   | 8. τὰ πτερά      |
| 3. τῶν βροντῶν  | 9. τῶν βωμῶν     |
| 4. τῆ σκιᾶ      | 10. τῷ χρυσῷ     |
| 5. αἱ στοαί     | 11. τοῦ βροτοῦ   |
| 6. τῆ σχολῆ     | 12. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ |

B. Translate the following verb forms.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. πορεύετε   | 5. ἀμείβομεν |
| 2. ἀγοράζουσι | 6. εἶ        |
| 3. εἰσί       | 7. ἐσμέν     |
| 4. σχολάζει   | 8. ἐστέ      |

C. Identify the case, number, and gender of the following adjectives.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1. ἀγαθοί  | 6. ἀγαθῆ |
| 2. ἀγαθαί  | 7. ἱερᾶς |
| 3. ἀγαθῶν  | 8. ἱεράς |
| 4. ἀγαθοῖς | 9. ἱερά  |
| 5. ἀγαθή   | 10. ἱερᾶ |

1. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ στοά ἐστίν.

In the marketplace is a stoa.

2. ὁ ἀστὸς σχολάζει ἐν τῇ σκιᾷ τῆς στοᾶς.

The townsman rests in the shade of the stoa.

3. ὁ γεωργὸς πορεύει τὰς ἀμνάς εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.

The farmer brings the lambs into the marketplace.

4. ἡ βληχὴ τῶν ἀμνῶν λύει τὴν σχολὴν τοῦ ἀστοῦ.

The bleating of the lambs destroys the townsman's rest.

5. ὁ ἀστὸς ἀγοράζει καλὴν ἀμνὴν.

The townsman buys a beautiful lamb.

6. ὁ ἀστὸς πορεύει τὴν ἀμνὴν πρὸς τὸν ἱερὸν τῆς θεᾶς.

The townsman brings the lamb to the shrine of the goddess.

7. τὸ ἱερόν ἐστι παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ.

The shrine is by the river.

8. παρὰ τῷ ἱερῷ βωμὸς ἐστίν.

Beside the shrine is an altar.

9. ὁ ἀστὸς θύει τὴν ἀμνὴν τῇ θεᾷ.

The townsman sacrifices the lamb to the goddess.

10. ὁ κακοεργὸς κλέπτει τὰ ἱερὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ.

The villain steals the offerings from the altar.

11. ὁ θεὸς πέμπει ἀστραπὴν καὶ βροντὴν τῷ κακοεργῷ.

The god sends thunder and lightning to the villain.

## GREEK TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1. ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς στοαί εἰσιν.
2. ὁ ἀστός· “σχολάζω ἐν τῇ τῆς στοᾶς σκιᾷ.”
3. οἱ γεωργοὶ τὰς ἀμνάς εἰς τὴν στοᾶν πορεύουσιν.
4. οἱ ἄστοι καλὰς ἀμνάς ἀγοράζουσιν.
5. οἱ ἄστοι πορεύουσι τὰς ἀμνάς πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν.
6. ἡ βληχὴ τῶν ἀμνῶν τέρπει τὴν θεάν.
7. ταῖς ἀμναῖς νεύει ἡ θεά.
8. οἱ ἄστοι τὰς ἀμνάς οὐ θύουσιν.
9. ὁ τυρὸς τοὺς ἀστοὺς τρέφει.
10. σχολάζομεν ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ.
11. ἡ σκηνὴ ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ.
12. ἡ ἀδελφὴ ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ.
13. ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ εἶ;
14. οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.
15. παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ ἐσμεν.

## ENGLISH TO GREEK TRANSLATION

1. Is the townsman in the marketplace?
2. Are the townsmen in the stoa?
3. We are in the shade of the stoa.
4. Are you (sing.) in the tent?
5. Yes, I am in the tent.