1. **Vocab**

   For this first chapter, students should really do their best to coordinate their homeworks and reading assignments with the vocab lists on pp. 2 & 8. Not really *so* many words, and nearly all seem to show up in assigned reading and sentences.

   That said, I'd like to offer the following notes with a view to efficient assimilation:

(a) PARTICLES

   δέ. "And/but," Postpositive. (ὁ **δὲ** Δικαιόπολις, "**And** Dicaeopolis. . . .")

   οὖν "And so." Postpositive. (ὁ **οὖν** Δικαιόπολις, "**And so** Dicaeopolis. . . .")

   γάρ "Because/for." Postpositive. (ὁ **γάρ** Δικαιόπολις, "**because** Dicaeopolis. . . .")

   ἀλλά. "But / rather / on the contrary."

   καί. "And."

   etc.

(b) VERBS

   ἐστί(ν) *is*. This is "cognate" with (shares word-root "ancestors" with) English "is," French "est," Latin *est*, and so on. Modern Greek εἶναι (is/are) is actually the infinitive form of ἐστί(ν). The "movable nu" (ν) at the end is there to prevent vowel clash if the next word begins with a vowel. It's not used if next word starts with consonant.

   φιλεῖ. *loves*. Also means "kisses." Compare "-phile" in English "Francophile" = "lover of things French."

   NOTE: λέγει IS in reading. λέγει *says*. Related to the Greek noun *logos* (word, utterance, story) and to the "-logue/-logy" in "dialogue," "biology," etc.

(c)   NOUNS

ὁ ἀγρός. *field*. An "*agro*-nomist" approaches "*agri*-culture" from a
scientific perspective.

(Yes, "agriculture" from Latin, but the *agri-* element closely related to Greek
agros.)

ὁ οἶκος, "house," "dwelling," "home." Compare English "eco-" words.
"Ecology" is the study of habitat. Mod. Greek οἰκογένια ("family")
from the same root.

(MG σπίτι, "house/home," comes from Latin *hospitium*.)

(d)   ADVERBS

Two words *not* to be confused:

• οὐ / οὐκ / οὐχ = "not"

Use the *kappa* at end (-κ) to prevent vowel clash. If followed by a "rough" vowel (one
with the "h" sound), that'll be *chi* (-χ) at the end

• οὖν (post-positive) = "and so," "so": πονεῖ οὖ ὁ Δικαιόπολις, "And so
Dicaeopolis works"

(e)   PREPOSITIONS

ἐν + dative case = "in," "on," "at." ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις, *in Athens*.

2.   HOMEWORK ISSUES

exercise 1α — analyze, translate

                DO   TV   S
4.   πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει ὁ κλῆρος.
The farm rovides much grain/food.

                S   IV   (prepositional phrase)
5.   ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὐ πονεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς.
The person does not work in the fields.

Particles — *Translate them!*

Translation: Render Greek sentences as *coherent English sentences.*

Writing out Greek: Not necessary (unless req'd) but OK to do.

Read directions; do everything requested.

–   on assignment webpage

–   in book

Do *entire assignment*.

3.   GRAMMAR: NOUNS (case, number, gender), VERBS (person, number)

ὁ	=	the (nominative masculine singular)
ὁ κλῆρος	=	farm (nominative)
τόν	=	the (accusative masculine singular)
τὸν κλῆρον	=	the farm (accusative)
ὁ Δικαιόπολις	=	Dicaeopolis (nominative, but not "the Dicaeopolis")
φιλεῖ	=	(he/she/it) love**s**
ὁ Δικαιόπολις φιλεῖ τὸν κλῆρον.	=	Dicaepolis (nominative subject) loves the farm (accusative direct object) (or "loves *his* farm")
ὁ αὐτουργός	=	the farmer (nominative)
ἐστίν	=	is
ὁ Δικαιόπολις αὐτουργός ἐστιν.	=	Dicaepolis (nominative subject) is a farmer (predicate nominative)
μικρός	=	small (nominative)
ὁ κλῆρος μικρός ἐστιν.	=	the farm (nominative subject) is small (predicate nominative)

4.   PARADIGMS (inflection tables)

	article "the"	adjective "small"	noun "farm"
nominative singular masc	ὁ	μικρὸς	κλῆρος
accusative singular masc	τὸν	μικρὸν	κλῆρον

5.   PARTICLES

ὁ **δὲ** Δικαιόπολις	"**and/but** Dicaeoplis"
ὁ **οὖν** Δικαιόπολις	"**and so / so / then / accordingly / therefore** Dicaeopolis"
ὁ **γὰρ** Δικαιόπολις	"**for/because** Dicaeopolis"
καὶ ὁ Δικαιόπολις	"**and** Dicaeoplis"
ἀλλὰ ὁ Δικαιόπολις	"**but/rather** Dicaeopolis"

6.   SENTENCE STRUCTURE: ID Parts

S   = subject

C   = complement (aka predicate compliment aka predicate)

DO = direct object

LV = linking verb

TV = transitive verb

IV   = intransitive verb

"Betty is a student."

    "Betty"   = subject (symbol =   S)

    "is"   = linking verb (symbol = LV)

    "a student"   = complement (symbol = C)

"Betty catches the ball."

    "Betty"   = subject (symbol = S)

    "catches"   = trans. verb (symbol = TV)

    "the ball"   = direct obj (symbol = DO)

"Betty runs fast"

    "Betty"   = subj (symbol =   S)

    "runs"   = intr verb (symbol =   IV)

7.   GREEK CASE & STRUCTURE

(a)   Nominative versus Accusative, or Doer versus Done-to, & How Do You Know?

By *form of article* and *ending of noun.*

ὁ Δικαιόπολις noun, masc nom sing "Dicaeopolis" — but as *doer/be-er* of sentence. ("Dicaeopolis is. . . ." "Dicaeopolis loves. . . .")

τὸν Δικαιόπολιν noun, masc sing acc "Dicaeopolis" — but as *done to.* ("Argos sees *Dicaeopolis*.")

(b)   Label function; for nouns/adjectives, name case

ὁ Δικαιόπολις φιλεῖ τὸν κλῆρον. "Dicaeopolis loves the (his) farm."

ὁ Δικαιόπολις   = S (*nom. case*)

τὸν κλῆρον   = DO (*acc case*)

φιλεῖ   = TV

ὁ Δικαιόπολις αὐτουργός ἐστιν. "Dicaeopolis is a farmer."

ὁ Δικαιόπολις   = S (*nom. case*)

αὐτουργός   = C (*nom. case*)

ἐστιν   = LV

ὁ Δικαιόπολις Ἀθηναῖός ἐστιν. "Dicaepolis is Athenian."

ὁ Δικαιόπολις   = S (*nom. case*)

Ἀθηναῖος   = C (*nom. case*)

ἐστιν   = LV

ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ οἰκεῖ. "Dicaeopolis lives in the house."

ὁ Δικαιόπολις   = S

οἰκεῖ   = IV

(We'll talk more about the *dative case* in ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ later.)