

1. πᾶς etc. sing. “every/ all / whole”; πάντες etc. “all / every / everyone / everything”

masc/neut 3rd decl. STEM παντ-, fem. 1st decl. stem πασ-.

	<i>sing</i>	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neut (3rd decl)</i>
<i>nom</i>	πᾶς	πᾶσ-α	πᾶν	
<i>gen</i>	παντ-ός	πάσ-ης	παντ-ός	
<i>dat</i>	παντ-ί	πάσ-η	παντ-ί	
<i>acc</i>	πάντ-α	πᾶσ-αν	πᾶν	
<i>plur</i>				
<i>nom</i>	πάντ-ες	πᾶσ-αι	πάντ-α	
<i>gen</i>	πάντ-ων	πασ-ῶν	πάντ-ων	
<i>dat</i>	πᾶσι(ν)	πάσ-αις	πᾶσι(ν)	
<i>acc</i>	πάντ-ας	πάσ-ας	πάντ-α	

2. Vocab

(a) Words (numerals p. 128) to add to β-vocabulary (i.e., to study for quiz and test)

1. ONE: εἷς μία ἕν (singular only).

	<i>masc (3rd decl)</i>	<i>fem (1st decl)</i>	<i>neut (3rd decl)</i>
<i>nom</i>	εἷς	μία	ἕν
<i>gen</i>	έν-ός	μι-ᾶς	έν-ός
<i>dat</i>	έν-ί	μι-ᾶ	έν-ί
<i>acc</i>	έν-α	μί-αν	έν

2. TWO: δύο, *dual* number, same for all genders:

δύο nom./acc.

δουῖν gen./dat.

3. THREE: τρεῖς τρία (3rd decl.).

	<i>masc./fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	τρεῖς	τρία
<i>gen.</i>	τριῶν	τριῶν
<i>dat.</i>	τρισί(ν)	τρισί(ν)
<i>acc.</i>	τρεῖς	τρία

4. FOUR: τέτταρες τέτταρα (3rd decl) – cf. “tetris,” “tetralogy.”

5. FIVE: πέντε (non-declining) — cf. “pentagon.”
6. SIX: ἕξ (non-declining) — cf. “hexagon.”
7. SEVEN: ἑπτά (non-declining) — cf. “heptad” (group of seven).
8. EIGHT: ὀκτώ (non-declining).
9. NINE: ἐννέα (non-declining).
10. TEN: δέκα (non-declining) — cf. “decalog,” i.e., the ten commandments.

(b) Place adverbs, subordinating conjunctions — “where?” “here,” “to here,” etc.

place where		place to which		place from which	
where?	ποῦ;	to where?	ποῖ; / πόσε;	from where?	πόθεν;
		to here	δεῦρο		
there	ἐνθα		ἐνθα		
here/there	ἐνθάδε	to here/there	ἐνθάδε		
here/then	ἐνταῦθα	to here/there	ἐνταῦθα		
there	ἐκεῖ	to there	ἐκεῖσε	from there	ἐκεῖθεν
at home	οἴκοι	to home, homewards	οἴκαδε	from home	οἴκοθεν
everywhere	πανταχοῦ	to everywhere	πανταχόσε	from everywhere	πανταχόθεν
at Athens	Ἀθήνησι(ν)	to Athens	Ἀθήναζε	from Athens	Ἀθήνηθεν

(c) Other Vocab

ὁ Δικαιόπολις διαλέγεται τοῖς φίλοις.	Dicaeopolis converses/talks with the (i.e., his) friends. διαλέγομαι takes dative of reference!
ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἔπεται τοῖς φίλοις.	Dicaeopolis follows the (i.e., his) friends. ἔπομαι takes dative of reference!
ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἔπεται τοῖς φίλοις ἐκεῖσε.	Dicaeopolis follows the (i.e., his) friends to that place.
ὁ Δικαιόπολις μένει οἴκοι (adverb—not noun οἶκος).	Dicaeopolis stays at home.
εὖ γε	Well done! Great!
ὁ Δικαιόπολις εὐχεται τὸν Δία σῶζειν τοὺς παῖδας.	Dicaeopolis prays Zeus to save/keep safe the (i.e., his) children.

ὁ Δικαιόπολις εὐχεται τὸν Δία ὑπὲρ τῶν παίδων (ὑπὲρ + genitive).	<i>Dicaeopolis prays to Zeus on behalf of his children.</i>
ὁ Φίλιππος καλεῖ τὸν πατέρα .	<i>Philip calls the (i.e., his) father. πατέρα, acc. of 3rd decl. ὁ πατήρ, τοῦ πατρός, τῶ πατρί (stem πατερ-, πατρ-).</i>
ὦ πάτερ . ἴθι δεῦρο.	<i>O father (vocative)! Come here!</i>
ὁ Φίλιππος καλεῖ τὴν μητέρα .	<i>Philip calls the (i.e., his) mother. μητέρα, acc. of 3rd decl. ἡ μήτηρ, τῆς μητρός, τῇ μητρὶ (stem μητερ-, μητρ-).</i>
ἡ Μυρρίνη καλεῖ τὴν θυγατέρα .	<i>Myrrhine calls the (i.e., her) daughter. θυγατέρα, acc. of 3rd decl. ἡ θυγάτηρ, τῆς θυγατρὸς (stem θυγατρ-, θυγατερ-).</i>
ἡ Μυρρίνη καλεῖ τὸν ἄνδρα .	<i>Myrrhine calls the (i.e., her) husband/man. ἄνδρα, acc. of 3rd decl. ὁ ἀνὴρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός (stem ἀνδρ-, vocative ἄνερ).</i>
ὁ Δικαιόπολις καλεῖ τὴν γυναῖκα .	<i>Dicaeopolis calls the (i.e., his) wife/woman. γυναῖκα, acc. of 3rd decl. ἡ γυνή, τῆς γυναικός (stem γυναικ-).</i>
ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἀναίρει τὴν χεῖρα .	<i>Dicaeopolis lifts the (i.e., his) hand. χεῖρα, acc. of 3rd decl. ἡ χεῖρ, τῆς χειρός (stem χειρ-).</i>

3. πᾶς sing. "every/ all / whole." πάντες "all / every / everyone."

masc/neut 2nd decl. STEM παντ-. fem. 1st decl. stem πασ-. paradigm: above #1.

Note how meaning changes depending on word order!

πᾶσαι αἱ γυναῖκες / αἱ γυναῖκες **πᾶσαι**

→ **all** the women (**πᾶσαι** in pred. pos.)

πᾶσα ἡ οἰκία / ἡ οἰκία **πᾶσα**

→ **all** (of) the house (**πᾶσα** in pred. pos.)

ἡ **πᾶσα** οἰκία

→ the **whole** house (**πᾶσα** attrib. position)

πᾶσα (no article) οἰκία

→ **every** house

πᾶσαι οἰκίαι.

→ **all** houses

πάντες / πᾶσαι / πάντα (w/o noun—quasi-pronouns)

→ **“every man, everyone,” “every woman,” “everything”**

4. Time Expressions: Dicaeopolis and family go to town!

- Case of noun and/or adjective?
- Meaning?

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ (ἡμέρᾳ) ἀφορμῶνται (they start out) πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ.

“On the following day they start out for the city.” DATIVE OF TIME WHEN.

πορεύονται **δύο ἡμέρᾱς**. for two days.

“They travel **for two days**.” ACC. OF EXTENT OF TIME.

ἀφικνοῦνται **τριῶν ἡμερῶν**.

“They arrive **within three days**.” GENITIVE OF TIME WITHIN WHICH.