

**CHAPTER 5: THE FOOL AT THE FEAST****WORD STEMS AND ENDINGS**

In discussing the forms of ancient Greek nouns and verbs, we distinguish the word stem from the word ending. The ending of a verb expresses the person and number of the verb in its sentence. The verb stem is that to which the conjugation endings are added. The ending of a noun expresses that noun's syntactic role in its sentence. The noun stem is that to which the declension ending is added.

**THE LONG  $-\alpha$  DECLENSION**

The long  $-\alpha$  declension appears in feminine nouns with stems ending in the letters  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ , or  $\rho$ . There are no  $-\eta$  declension nouns with stems ending in  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$  or  $\rho$ . For example, the feminine form of the noun  $\acute{\omicron}$  θεός is  $\eta$  θεά = the goddess.

**Long  $-\alpha$  Declension Endings**

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	$-\alpha$	$-\alpha\iota$
Gen.	$-\alpha\varsigma$	$-\omega\nu$
Dat.	$-\alpha$	$-\alpha\iota\varsigma$
Acc.	$-\alpha\nu$	$-\alpha\varsigma$

Oxytone Long  $-\alpha$  Declension

	sing.	pl.
Nom.	ἡ θεά	αἱ θεαί
Gen.	τῆς θεᾶς	τῶν θεῶν
Dat.	τῇ θεᾷ	ταῖς θεαῖς
Acc.	τὴν θεάν	τάς θεάς

The long  $-\alpha$  declension is to be distinguished from the short  $-\alpha$  declension, which will be introduced in chapter 15. The terms *long* and *short* refer to the length of time for which the vowel is pronounced. The letter  $\alpha$  represents the long vowel alpha in all of the singular forms, and replaces the letter  $\eta$  of the  $-\eta$  declension. The plural forms are identical for both the long  $-\alpha$  declension and the  $-\eta$  declension.

Interestingly, the letter  $\alpha$  in the nominative plural ending is part of the diphthong  $-\alpha\iota$ , which is considered short. All other plural endings include vowels or diphthongs which are long.

## IDENTIFY:

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. τῆς θεᾶς     | 5. ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς   |
| 2. ταῖς θεαῖς   | 6. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ     |
| 3. τῆς συμφορᾶς | 7. εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν. |
| 4. τὰς συμφοράς | 8. εἰς τὰς ἀγοράς  |

## VOCABULARY

ἀγορά, ἀγορᾶς - ἡ	marketplace
θεά, θεᾶς - ἡ	goddess
συμφορά, συμφορᾶς - ἡ	misfortune
ἀγωγή, ἀγωγῆς - ἡ	conduct; training, education
ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς - ἡ	virtue, excellence
ἑορτή, ἑορτῆς - ἡ	feast
εὐχή, εὐχῆς - ἡ	prayer, vow; oath
ἡδονή, ἡδονῆς - ἡ	pleasure, enjoyment
κεφαλή, κεφαλῆς - ἡ	head
μολπή, μολπῆς - ἡ	singing
ὀργή, ὀργῆς - ἡ	anger
πληγή, πληγῆς - ἡ	blow
χηλή, χηλῆς - ἡ	hoof; talon
ἀετός, ἀετοῦ - ὁ	eagle
ἰατρός, ἰατροῦ - ὁ	doctor
μισθός, μισθοῦ - ὁ	pay, profit, price
μωρός, μωροῦ - ὁ	fool
οὐρανός, οὐρανοῦ - ὁ	sky, heaven
τυρός, τυροῦ - ὁ	cheese
χορεύω	dance
τέρπω	delight
τύπτω	hit, strike
γυμνάζω	exercise, practice
ἀλλάττω	change (something)
πράττω	do; make (πράττω μισθόν = charge price) (πράττω τὰς ἀρετάς = practice the virtues)
βλάπτω	harm, hurt

## MORPHOLOGY EXERCISES

A. Translate the following noun forms.

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. τῆς ἀγορᾶς   | 6. τῆς ἀρετῆς                |
| 2. τῆ θεᾶ       | 7. ἐν ταῖς χηλαῖς            |
| 3. αἱ συμφοραί  | 8. εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν            |
| 4. τὰς θεάς     | 9. ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ            |
| 5. τὴν συμφορὰν | 10. ἐν ταῖς τοῦ ἀετοῦ χηλαῖς |

B. Translate the following verb forms.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. πράττετε  | 6. οὐ τύπτω      |
| 2. ἀλλάττεις | 7. οὐκ ἀλλάττει  |
| 3. πράττουσι | 8. οὐ τύπτετε    |
| 4. τέρπει    | 9. οὐ γυμνάζουσι |
| 5. χορεύομεν | 10. οὐ χορεύετε; |

C. Translate into Ancient Greek.

## Nouns

- of the doctor
- the head (direct object)
- of the cheeses
- goddesses (subject)
- to or for the eagle

## Verbs

- they strike
- you (sing.) exercise
- we do
- you (pl.) delight
- he dances

1. αἱ δμῳαὶ θεραπεύουσι τὴν θεάν.  
The maids honor the goddess.
2. αἱ δμῳαὶ χορεύουσιν ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ.  
The maids dance at the feast.
3. αἱ δμῳαὶ μέλπουσι τῇ θεᾷ.  
The maids sing to the goddess.
4. ἡ μολπή τῶν δμῳῶν τέρπει τὴν θεάν.  
The singing of the maids delights the goddess.
5. ὁ μωρὸς δάπτει τὸν τῶν δμῳῶν τυρόν.  
The fool devours the maids' cheese.
6. ὁ μωρὸς τύπτει τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς τῶν δμῳῶν.  
The fool hits the brothers of the maids.
7. ἡ κραυγὴ τῶν ἀδελφῶν παύει τὴν μολπὴν τῶν δμῳῶν.  
The shouting of the brothers stops the singing of the maids.
8. ἡ ἀγωγὴ τοῦ μωροῦ λύει τὴν ἡδονὴν τῆς θεᾶς.  
The fool's conduct destroys the enjoyment of the goddess.
9. αἱ εὐχαὶ τοῦ μωροῦ τρέφουσι τὴν ὀργὴν τῆς θεᾶς.  
The fool's oaths feed the goddess's anger.
10. ἡ θεὰ πέμπει συμφορὰν τῷ μωρῷ.  
The goddess sends a misfortune to the fool.
11. ὁ ἀετὸς σπεύδει ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.  
The eagle rushes out of the sky.
12. αἱ χηλαὶ τοῦ ἀετοῦ τύπτουσι τὴν κεφαλὴν τοῦ μωροῦ.  
The talons of the eagle hit the head of the fool.
13. ἡ πληγὴ τῶν χηλῶν βλάπτει τὴν τοῦ μωροῦ κεφαλὴν.  
The blow of the talons injures the fool's head.
14. ὁ μωρὸς σπεύδει εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.  
The fool rushes into the marketplace.
15. ὁ ἰατρὸς πράττει μισθὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.  
The doctor receives his fee in the marketplace.

The doctor charges his price in the marketplace.

16. ὁ ἰατρὸς θεραπεύει τὸν μωρόν.

The doctor treats the fool.

17. ἡ συμφορὰ ἀλλάττει τὴν ἀγωγὴν τοῦ μωροῦ.

The misfortune changes the fool's conduct.

18. ὁ μωρὸς γυμνάζει τὰς ἀρετάς.

The fool practices the virtues.

1. ἡ δμωὴ θεραπεύει τὰς θεάς.

2. ἡ δμωὴ καὶ ἡ ἀδελφὴ χορεύουσι ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ.

3. “μέλπομεν τῇ θεᾷ.”

4. ἡ τῆς δμωῆς καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς μολπή τέρπει τὴν θεάν.

5. οἱ μωροὶ τὸν τυρὸν δάπτουσιν.

6. οἱ μωροὶ τὸν τῆς δμωῆς ἀδελφὸν τύπτουσιν.

7. ἡ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ κραυγὴ λύει τὴν τῆς θεᾶς ἡδονήν.

8. ἡ τῶν μωρῶν ἀγωγὴ τρέφει τὴν τῆς δμωῆς ὀργήν.

9. αἱ τῶν μωρῶν εὐχαὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐ τέρπουσιν.

10. οἱ θεοὶ πέμπουσι συμφορὰς τοῖς μωροῖς.

11. ἡ θεὰ πέμπει ἀετὸν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

12. τὴν τοῦ μωροῦ κεφαλὴν ἡ τοῦ ἀετοῦ χηλὴ τύπτει.

13. ἡ τῆς χηλῆς πληγὴ βλάπτει τὴν τοῦ μωροῦ κεφαλὴν.

14. ὁ μωρὸς· “εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν σπεύδω.”

15. οἱ ἰατροὶ μισθὸν πράττουσιν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

16. θεραπεύεις τὴν τοῦ μωροῦ κεφαλὴν;

17. θεραπεύω τὰς τῶν μωρῶν κεφαλὰς, καὶ μισθὸν πράττω.

18. The fool hits the brothers' heads.

19. The eagle hits the fool's head.

20. The blow sends the fool to the doctor.

21. The fool's misfortune delights the maids.

## PROCLITICS AND ENCLITICS

Ancient Greek words which are not written with their own accent are considered to take their accent from an adjacent word; that is, they are pronounced in connection with the word before or the word after.

Words pronounced in connection with the following word are called *proclitics*. The proclitic words so far studied are: the nominative definite articles ὁ, οἱ, ἡ, αἱ; the prepositions εἰς (+ acc.) = into, ἐκ (+ gen.) = out of, and ἐν (+ dat.) = in; and the adverb οὐ/οὐκ/οὐχ = not.

The adverb οὐ takes an accent when it comes at the end of the sentence.

μέλπεις, ἢ οὐ;

Do you sing, or not?

Words which are pronounced in connection with the previous word are called *enclitics*. Two common enclitics are: τε = and; γε = at least, at any rate. The enclitic τε is translated by placing the word *and* before the word τε follows:

μέλπω χορεύω τε.

I sing and I dance.

τοῦ θεοῦ τῆς τε θεᾶς

of the god and of the goddess

## ENCLITICS AND ACCENTUATION

A proclitic word does not alter the accentuation of the noun it precedes, but an enclitic may alter the accentuation of the word it follows. For example, the nominative forms of the definite article receive an acute accent when they are followed by an enclitic.

ὁ γε θεός, ἡ τε θεά

the god, at any rate, and the goddess

οἱ γε ἀδελφοί, αἱ τε ἀδελφαί

the brothers, at least, and the sisters

The enclitics γε and τε are monosyllabic, and will cause the following changes in the preceding noun:

Oxytone: the ultima retains an acute accent; normally, the acute becomes a grave accent when another word follows without pause:

ὁ ἀδελφός γε, ἡ ἀδελφή τε, τοὺς γε θεούς, τὰς τε θεάς

Paroxytone: The accent remains the same:

θεραπεύω γε, θεραπεύεις τε, μέλπει γε

Proparoxytone: In addition to the acute on the antepenult, there will be an acute on the ultima:

θεραπεύομέν γε, θεραπεύετε τε, σώζουσί τε

Perispomenon: The accent remains the same:

τοῦ γε θεοῦ, τῆς θεᾶς τε, τῶν τε θεῶν, ταῖς γε θεαῖς

Properispomenon: In addition to the circumflex on the penult, there will be an acute on the ultima: ἄλφα βῆτά τε.



## GREEK TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1. ὁ μωρός γε τὴν θεὰν οὐ θεραπεύει.
2. τὴν γε θεὰν οὐ θεραπεύει ὁ μωρός.
3. ἢ γε θεὰ τῷ μωρῷ οὐ νέυει.
4. ἡ θεὰ τῷ γε μωρῷ οὐ νέυει.
5. τῷ γε μωρῷ ἡ θεὰ τὴν συμφορὰν πέμπει.
6. τὴν συμφορὰν γε τῷ μωρῷ ἡ θεὰ πέμπει.
7. ἡ τοῦ μωροῦ ἀγωγή τὴν γε ἑορτὴν οὐ παύει.
8. ἡ ἀμνὴ τὴν κριθὴν τὸν τε τυρὸν δάπτει.
9. οἱ ὑετοὶ δεύουσι τοὺς ἀγρούς τοὺς τε γεωργούς.
10. ὁ ὑετὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ γε γεωργούς οὐ δεύει.
11. ἢ γε σκηνὴ σώζει τοὺς γεωργούς.
12. ὁ ὑετὸς παύει τὴν τῶν δμῶν μολπὴν τὴν τε ἑορτὴν.
13. ἢ γε θεὰ παύει τὸν ὑετόν.
14. ὁ στρατηγὸς ὀπλίζει γυμνάζει τε τὸν στρατόν.
15. οἱ γεωργοὶ ἀθροίζουσι φυλάττουσί τε τὸν καρπόν.

16. ὁ ἰατρὸς θεραπεύει τὸν γεωργὸν τὸν τε ἀδελφόν.
17. οἱ μωροὶ κακοεργοὶ τε τοὺς θεοὺς οὐ θεραπεύουσιν,  
οἱ δὲ γεωργοὶ γε τοὺς θεοὺς τὰς τε θεὰς θεραπεύουσιν.
18. ὁ τοῦ ἰατροῦ ἀδελφὸς ἢ τε ἀδελφὴ τὸν τυρὸν δάπτουσιν.
19. οἱ γεωργοὶ κρύπτουσι φυλάττουσιν τε τὸν τυρὸν·  
οἱ γὰρ κακοεργοὶ κλέπτουσι τυρὸν.
20. οὐ κλέπτετέ γε τὸν καρπὸν.

#### ENGLISH TO GREEK TRANSLATION

21. The farmer sings and dances.
22. We sing and dance.
23. The doctor, at least, honors the gods.
24. The doctor and the brother honor the gods.
25. The gods nod to the doctor and the brother.
26. We do not steal, at any rate, the crops.