

## CHAPTER 7: THE JACKDAW

### NOUNS

κολοιός, κολοιού - ό	jackdaw, crow
πυρός, πυρού - ό	wheat
χρυσός, χρυσοῦ - ό	gold
πτερόν, πτεροῦ - τό	feather

### VERBS

ἀμείβω (+ preposition ἀντί)	trade: take (obj. in acc.) in exchange for (ἀντί + gen.)
ρίπτω	throw, hurl
ἀγοράζω	buy; shop for
εἰμί	be: (+ dat., expresses possession)

### ADJECTIVES

αἰσχρός, αἰσχροῦ, αἰσχροῦ	ugly; shameful
δειλός, δειλή, δειλόν	cowardly; mean, wretched
θνητός, θνητή, θνητόν	liable to death; mortal
κακός, κακή, κακόν	bad; evil
ψιλός, ψιλή, ψιλόν	bald; bare

### ADVERBS

ἔτι	yet, still
νῦν	now
οὐκέτι	no longer
οὖν (postpositive)	therefore

## MORPHOLOGY EXERCISES

A. Translate the following noun forms and phrases.

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. τῶ κολοιῶ           | 6. τοῦ χρυσοῦ           |
| 2. τὸν πυρόν           | 7. τοῦ αἰσχροῦ μισθοῦ   |
| 3. τοῖς δειλοῖς ἀστοῖς | 8. τὰ τοῦ κολοιοῦ πτερά |
| 4. τὸν χρυσόν          | 9. τῶν κολοιῶν          |
| 5. τοῖς πτεροῖς        | 10. τῶ πυρῶ             |

B. Translate the following verb forms.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ἀγοράζει  | 4. ἀγοράζομεν |
| 2. ἀγοράζετε | 5. ἀγοράζεις  |
| 3. ἀμείβουσι | 6. εἶ         |

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

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. δειλοί   | 11. κακά   |
| 2. δειλαί   | 12. κακή   |
| 3. φιλοῦ    | 13. κακαῖς |
| 4. ψιλόν    | 14. κακάς  |
| 5. ψιλῆς    | 15. κακοῖς |
| 6. ψιλάς    | 16. κακούς |
| 7. αἰσχροῶς | 17. θνητῶν |
| 8. αἰσχροάς | 18. θνητῆ  |
| 9. αἰσχροῶ  | 19. θνητόν |
| 10. αἰσχροά | 20. θνητῆς |

## PREDICATE NOMINATIVE vs. DIRECT OBJECT

In order to correctly translate from English to ancient Greek, it is necessary to distinguish a predicate nominative from a direct object. A predicate nominative will be in the nominative case along with the subject, while a direct object will be in the accusative case.

A predicate nominative can be recognized by the following tests:

1. it refers to the same person or thing as the subject,
2. it is an identification or description of the subject.

A direct object, in contrast, is another person or thing, distinct from the subject. The subject performs some action upon the direct object.

## ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVES

Word order is very important within phrases constructed of nouns, adjectives, and the definite article. Depending on word order, we classify the usage of the adjective as *attributive* or *predicative*.

Attributive usage means that the adjective describes the noun as part of a noun phrase, which plays the syntactic role indicated by its case. In attributive use, the adjective comes between the article and the noun.

ὁ ἀγαθὸς γεωργὸς τὸν θεὸν θεραπεύει.

The good farmer serves the god.

ὁ θεὸς φυλάττει τὸν ἀγαθὸν γεωργόν.

The god guards the good farmer.

Sometimes, the definite article is repeated in the same case in a noun phrase. This is also an attributive usage.

ὁ θεὸς τὸν βροτὸν τὸν ἀγαθὸν φυλάττει.

The god guards the good mortal.

Predicative usage means that the adjective serves as a predicate nominative, even though the verb εἰμί is not written. In predicative usage, the adjective comes after the noun, or before the article.

ὁ γεωργὸς ἀγαθός.

ἀγαθὸς ὁ γεωργός.

The farmer is good.

## DATIVE OF POSSESSOR

The syntactical construction called the *Dative of Possessor* has no direct counterpart in English. A sentence using this construction cannot be translated word-for-word into English. In this construction, the subject is the possession of some possessor. The possessor is expressed in the dative case.

τῷ γεωργῷ ἐστὶ καρπός.

The farmer has a crop.

A literal, word-for-word translation would be “*There is a crop to the farmer*”, but the translation “*The farmer has a crop*” is more clear in English. This is called an *idiomatic translation*, or translation into *idiomatic English*.

1. ἔσθλός ὁ ἀετός.

The eagle is noble.

2. τῷ ἀετῷ ἐστὶ καλὰ πτερά.

The eagle has beautiful feathers.

3. τῷ κολοιῷ ἐστὶν αἰσχρὰ πτερά.

The jackdaw has ugly feathers

4. ὁ κολοῖος ἀμείβει τὰ πτερὰ τῶν τοῦ ἀετοῦ πτερῶν.

The jackdaw trades his feathers for the feathers of the eagle.

5. νῦν τῷ κολοιῷ ἐστὶ καλὰ γε πτερά.

Now the jackdaw has beautiful feathers, at least.

6. ὁ δὲ κολοῖος ἔτι δειλός ἐστὶν.

The jackdaw is still mean.

7. τῷ τοῦ γεωργοῦ υἱῷ ἐστὶ καρπός.

The farmer's son has a crop.

8. ὁ καρπὸς πυρός ἐστὶν.

The crop is wheat.

9. ὁ ἀστὸς ἀγοράζει τὸν πυρόν.

The townsman buys the wheat.

10. ὁ υἱὸς ἀμείβει τὸν τοῦ ἀστοῦ χρυσὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ πυροῦ.

The son takes the townsman's gold in exchange for the wheat.

11. ὁ υἱὸς ἀμείβει τὸν πυρὸν τοῦ χρυσοῦ.

The son trades the wheat for the gold.

12. ὁ ἀστὸς ἀμείβει τὸν τοῦ υἱοῦ πυρὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ.

The townsman takes the son's wheat in exchange for the gold.

13. ὁ ἀστὸς ἀμείβει τὸν χρυσὸν τοῦ πυροῦ.

The townsman trades the gold for the wheat.

## GREEK TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1. ἐσθλοὶ οἱ ἄετοί.
2. ἐσθλοὶ ἐσμεν.
3. τοῖς ἄετοῖς ἐστι καλὰ πτερά.
4. αἰσχρὰ πτερὰ τοῖς κολοιοῖς ἐστιν.
5. ὁ κολοιὸς ἀμείβει αἰσχρὰ πτερὰ καλῶν πτερῶν.
6. οἱ κολοιοὶ ἀμείβουσιν αἰσχρὰ καλῶν πτερῶν.
7. τοῖς γε κολοιοῖς νῦν ἐστι καλὰ πτερά.
8. οἱ κολοιοὶ ἔτι δειλοὶ εἰσιν.
9. ἔτι ἀγαθὸς εἶ.
10. νῦν ἀγαθοὶ ἐστε.
11. τῷ τοῦ γεωργοῦ ἀδελφῷ πυρός ἐστιν.
12. τὸν πυρὸν ἀγοράζουσιν οἱ ἄστοι.
13. ὁ γεωργὸς ἀμείβει τὸν καρπὸν τοῦ χρυσοῦ.
14. ὁ γεωργὸς τὸν τῶν ἀστῶν χρυσὸν ἀμείβει ἀντὶ τοῦ καρποῦ.
15. οἱ ἄστοι τὸν τοῦ γεωργοῦ καρπὸν ἀμείβουσιν ἀντὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ.

## ENGLISH TO GREEK TRANSLATION

1. The lamb is beautiful.
2. The maid has a lamb.
3. The sister has a beautiful lamb.
4. The good sister has beautiful lambs.
5. The fools are still bad.

## GREEK TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1. ἐσθλὸς ὁ στρατηγός.
2. ὁ ἐσθλὸς στρατηγός
3. ὁ ἀστὸς δεινός.
4. ὁ ἀστὸς ὁ δεινός
5. δειλὸς ὁ γεωργός.
6. ὁ δειλὸς γεωργός
7. ὁ γεωργὸς ὁ κακός
8. ὁ ἰατρὸς ἀγαθός.
9. ὁ βροτός ἐστι θνητός.
10. ὁ γεωργός ἐστι βροτός.
11. θνητός οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ γεωργός.
12. οἱ θεοὶ οὐκ εἰσὶ θνητοί.
13. αἱ θεαὶ θνηταὶ οὐκ εἰσὶν.
14. ἡ Ἀθήνη θεά ἐστὶν.
15. ἡ Ἀθήνη οὖν θνητὴ οὐκ ἔστιν.

16. ἀγαθὸς ὁ τοῦ γεωργοῦ υἱός.
17. ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἔστιν ὁ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ γεωργοῦ υἱός.
18. οἱ μὲν γεωργοὶ ἀγαθοί, οἱ δὲ ἄστοι δειλοί.
19. ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ ἐσθλὸς σῶζει τοὺς γεωργούς.
20. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοὺς θεοὺς θεραπεύουσιν.
21. οἱ κακοὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐ θεραπεύουσιν.
22. τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς νέουσιν οἱ θεοί.
23. τοῖς κακοῖς οἱ θεοὶ πέμπουσι συμφοράς.
24. ἡ ἀγωγή τοῦ μωροῦ οὐκ ἔστι καλή.
25. ἡ αἰσχρὰ ἀγωγή φύει συμφορὰν τῷ μωρῷ.
26. ὁ μωρὸς γυμνάζει πράττει τε τὰς ἀρετάς.
27. ἡ ἀγωγή οὖν ἀγαθὴ ἔστιν.
28. ὁ μωρὸς νῦν ἔστιν ἀγαθὸς βροτός.
29. καλὴ ἡ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μολπή.
30. ἡ μολπή ἡ καλὴ τὰς θεὰς τέρπει.