

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #1 (for Units 11-20) - Basics (Accents, Spelling, Vocabulary, etc.) (KEY)

- 1). What is a deponent verb? Describe the three types of deponents with which you are familiar.

Deponent verbs are verbs which lack an active voice and which show only middle or passive forms. Middle deponents are verbs that have principal parts entirely in the middle voice. They are translated by English active verbs with no additional middle force. Passive deponents are essentially middle deponents whose Aorist middle (principal part #3) has been replaced by an aorist passive (principal part #6). Their forms, too, are translated by an English active verb. Finally, there are also partial deponents, verbs that lack an active voice in one or more tenses, but not throughout their conjugation. The deponent tenses are translated by English actives, but all other tenses are translated as per the usual.

- 2). What common Greek phrase means "to pay the penalty"?

That would be δίκην δίδοναι, which, by the way, NEVER means "to give justice".

- 3). Describe the difference between the following two phrases: ἐν τῇ μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ and ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

ἐν τῇ μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ: "in the middle marketplace" When used in the attributive position, μέσος, μέση, μέσον means "middle".
ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἀγορᾷ: "in the middle of the marketplace" When it precedes the article, it means "middle of" (with the following noun).

- 4). List seven Greek enclitics.

γε, "at any rate; at least"	-περ (<i>adds force to preceding word</i>)
ποτέ, "at some time, ever"	που, "I suppose; somewhere"
πως, "in any way, in some way"	τε, "and"
τοι, "let me tell you, you know"	

- 5). Describe what happens to a word whose accent is as far back as it can go (e.g.: ἄνθρωπος or ἐκεῖνα) when it is followed by an enclitic. Does the enclitic take an accent?

When such a word is followed by an enclitic, the word receives an additional acute accent on its final syllable (e.g.: ἄνθρωπός or ἐκεῖνά). There is no accent on the enclitic.

- 6). Describe what happens to a word with an accent on its final syllable (e.g.: δημιουργός or ἀγαθῶν) when it is followed by an enclitic. Does the enclitic take an accent?

When such a word is followed by an enclitic, the accent on the word remains unchanged (e.g.: δημιουργός or ἀγαθῶν), save that acutes are not changed to graves. There is no accent on the enclitic.

- 7). When does a disyllabic enclitic take an accent?

Only in the case of a word with an acute accent on the penult followed by a disyllabic enclitic does the enclitic have an accent, an acute on the final syllable of the word (e.g.: ἀνδράσι τισίν). τινων, however, takes a circumflex (τινῶν).

- 8). What happens accent-wise if a series of enclitics occurs?

In a series of enclitics, each takes an acute accent from the following enclitic. The final enclitic in such a series has no accent, however (e.g.: ἐάν ποτέ τίς τί τινι διδῶ).

- 9). What are correlative adjectives? Give the (three separate) dictionary entries for one set of correlatives.

Correlative adjectives are adjectives that have interrelated interrogative (beginning with π), demonstrative (beginning with τ) and relative/exclamatory (beginning with a rough breathing) forms. Ex: ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, "of what kind?"; τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο/τοιοῦτον, "of this/that sort, such (as this)"; and οἷος, οἷα, οἷον, "such as, of the sort which; what sort of!". Also: πόσος, πόση, πόσον, "how much/many?, how large?"; τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο/τοσοῦτον, "so much/many, so large"; and ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον, "as much/many as, as large as; how much/many!, how large!".

10). What does the verb φημί mean when negated?

When negated, φημί means "say no" or "deny", NOT "do not say".

11). Describe how the verb εἶμι is employed in Attic prose (*i.e.*, What other Greek verb is it often substituted for in various tenses?)

In Attic prose the present indicative forms of εἶμι are used as the future indicative of ἔρχομαι, which is used only in the present indicative. In indirect statement the optative, infinitive and participle of εἶμι can stand for forms of εἶμι in an original statement and therefore represent an original future or they can stand for forms of ἔρχομαι and therefore represent an original present tense.

12). Describe the following aspects of the verb ἔχω: difference between the imperfect and aorist tenses, difference between the two forms of the second principal part, meaning when accompanied by a complementary infinitive, meaning when accompanied by an adverb.

The future ἔξω of the verb ἔχω has progressive/repeated aspect and is used of an action that lasts; the future σχήσω has simple aspect. As always, the imperfect has progressive/repeated aspect ("was/were holding") and the aorist simple aspect ("took hold of"). When ἔχω is accompanied by a complementary infinitive it typically has the meaning "be able to". When a form of ἔχω is accompanied by an adverb, the resulting phrase is the equivalent of the verb "to be" with an adjective.

13). Describe the two basic meanings of the verb μέλλω and indicate when each is likely to occur.

When μέλλω means "be about/likely to" it governs a future (sometimes present) infinitive. When it is used by itself, or with a present infinitive, it means "delay".

14). Describe the situation(s) under which the case of a relative pronoun is likely to be attracted into that of its antecedent (original case of pronoun and case of antecedent).

Attraction of the relative pronoun into the case of its antecedent is most likely to occur when the relative pronoun is (originally) Accusative and the case of the antecedent is either Genitive or Dative.

15). Under what circumstances is the antecedent of a relative pronoun sometimes left out?

The antecedent of a relative pronoun is often omitted when said antecedent is either indefinite or demonstrative.

16). What is a periphrastic verb form? (See the vocabulary notes for the verb αἰσχύνομαι.)

A periphrastic verb form is a verb form that consists of two or more parts. For example, the second person singular, perfect indicative middle/passive of αἰσχύνομαι is ἠσχυμέννος (-α, -ον) εἶ. The form consists of a Nominative singular form of the perfect middle/passive participle and the present indicative active, second person singular of εἶμι. The form is translated like any other second person singular, perfect indicative middle/passive (of a deponent), however: "you have felt shame".

17). With what verb does κείμαι have a special relationship? What is the nature of this relationship?

The present tense of κείμαι serves as the perfect passive of τίθημι, and the imperfect as its pluperfect.

18). When φαίνω means "appear", what is the difference between using it with a participle and with an infinitive?

When φαίνω means "appear", the infinitive helps to describe an apparent state of being. The overall construction does not indicate that this state of being is true or real, however (*e.g.*: φαίνεται κακὸς εἶναι, "he appears to be bad"). With the participle, the construction indicates that a certain act or state of being is, in fact, true or real (*e.g.*: φαίνεται κακὸς ὢν, "he is apparent, being bad" = "it is apparent that he is bad").

19). Describe the uses of ἀκούω to mean "hear" and "be spoken of".

When ἀκούω means "hear", it can take an Accusative of the thing heard and/or a Genitive of the person heard (speaking). When it means "be spoken of" (also in the active voice) it can take a Genitive of personal agent.