

## Classical Greek Assignment 4

- Review your notes!
- Read chapters 22–27 of **Guerber's** *Story of the Greeks*.
- Last week's passage was by Euripides, and this week we have one by the same. The quotation is short, just like life:

Βραχὺς αἰὼν. (Life is short.)

— Euripides from his play *Bacchae*

If you think *this* is a depressing statement consider what that great political philosopher Thomas Hobbs said about life: “Life is nasty, brutish and short.” Would you add anything on to Hobbs' statement to make it even *more* depressing?

Since this statement by Euripides is so short, we will memorize two Classical Greek passages this week. The next is by Plutarch:

μέτρον γὰρ τοῦ βίου τὸ καλόν, οὐ τὸ τοῦ χρόνου μῆκος.

(For the measure of life is beauty, not the length of time.) Essentially, the quotation is communicating the idea that it is the *quality* of life not its *length* that matters. Write a very short paragraph on this truth, to be read in class.

- *Some* of you—we won't mention names ; ) —still do not know the sounds of letters. If you do anything this week, please memorize the sounds of the letters. It will take you literally ten minutes!
- In assignment 3 you learned the conjugation of the verb “to speak” in the present tense: λέγω (I speak); λέγεις (you speak); λέγει (he, she, it, speaks); etc. Now learn the *infinitive* form. (The infinitive is *to + verb*, as in *to swim, to learn, to give*, etc.)

### λέγειν, to speak

- Now you will begin to translate! After reviewing the verbs contained in section 10 of page 23 of **Davis**, translate the following from Greek to English:



1. βλέπει, ακούομεν, γινώσχετε. 2. λαμβάνουσι, γράφεις, έχει, πιστεύομεν. 3. πέμπειν, εὐρίσκει, ἄγετε, γινώσκουσι. 4. θέλομεν βλέπειν, ἔχομεν, γινώσχετε. 5. ἄγουσι, λαμβάνει, ἔχουσι.

Translate the following from English to Greek:

1. We know, I see, he finds.
  2. You send, they know, you (all) lead.
  3. We wish to know, he hears.
  4. They write, he has, you believe.
- Memorize the declension of λόγος (word) in the various cases. You may have to review the cases.

Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative Case (Subjects and Subject Complements)	λόγος	λόγοι
<b>Accusative Case (Direct Objects)</b>	λόγον	λόγους
<b>Genitive Case (Possessive)</b>	λόγου	λόγων
<b>Dative Case (Indirect Objects)</b>	λόγῳ	λόγοις
<b>Vocative (Noun of Direct Address)</b>	λόγε	λόγοι

SINGULAR

(Nominative) His word is good. OR That was his word.

**(Accusative)** He wrote the word.

**(Genitive)** The meaning of the word is this.

**(Dative)** He died for the word.

PLURAL

(Nominative) His words were good.

**(Accusative)** He wrote the words.

**(Genitive)** The meaning of the words is this.

**(Dative)** He died for the words.

- Memorize the following Greek nouns (second declension):

ἄρτος, *bread*  
θρόνος, *throne*  
κόσμος, *world*  
λίθος, *stone*  
λόγος, *word*

νόμος, *law*  
ὄχλος, *crowd*  
τόπος, *place*  
χρόνος, *time*  
φίλος, *friend*