

Athenaze 1α

Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 1α

[Important Note: you will be expected to have an active knowledge of all items listed under the VOCABULARY for each unit. The same holds true for any terms employed as paradigms for the introduction of new forms (e.g., in 1α, the verb λύω, which is not formally introduced until later in the book, but which you need to know in order to study the forms being introduced on p. 4). You will not be expected to have an active knowledge of items introduced specifically to assist you with a particular reading (e.g., the items in square brackets at the bottom of p. 2). But you will be expected to review the readings for each unit intensely and be able to translate passages based on those readings without the use of any outside aids. (I.e., you will need to be able to recognize the non-learning vocabulary in the context of the unit readings.)]

[Be sure, as well, to pay particular attention to any material introduced in the notes to the VOCABULARIES.]

- the 3rd-person singular of the present indicative active for regular (thematic, ο/ε) verbs, ε-contract verbs, and εἰμί — forms and translation
 - λύει — he/she/it is releasing, releases, does release
 - φιλεῖ — he/she/it is loving, loves, does love
 - ἐστί(ν) — he/she/it is
- the nominative and accusative singular of masculine nouns like κληῆρος and ἄνθρωπος — forms and translation
 - κληῆρος / κληῆρον
 - ἄνθρωπος / ἄνθρωπον
- the nominative and accusative masculine singular of adjectives like καλός and μικρός — forms and translation
 - καλός / καλόν
 - μικρός / μικρόν
- the nominative and accusative masculine singular of the definite article (ὁ / τόν) — forms and translation

Grammatical Terms and Items of Particular Importance for You to Learn

- parts of speech — verb, noun, adjective, preposition, prepositional phrase, adverb, conjunction, particle, pronoun, proper noun
- postpositive — term that regularly appears as the second word or sense-unit of a sentence (οὐν)
- thematic verbs (ο/ε)
- contract verbs
- verbal tense-stems
- personal endings — person and number (-ει — regular 3rd-person singular present indicative active personal ending)
- movable nu — ἐστί(ν)
- grammatical gender (masculine, feminine, accusative)
- noun stems — ἄνθρωπο-, κληῆρο-
- cases — nominative, accusative
- agreement of noun and adjective in gender, number, and case
- subject, direct object, complement
- transitive verb, intransitive verb, linking (copulative) verb
- definite article — “the” (ὁ, [τή], [τό])

Notes

- review my sheet on the parts of speech
- for Grammar section 1, review my general overview of the Greek verb
- note that the verb, e.g., *λύει* all by itself means “he/she/it loosens” — you don’t need to provide a stated subject for the verb; rather, the subject will be assumed from the context of the passage. (Cf. the statement “he loosens” in English: there too the precise identity of the person indicated by “he” must be provided from the broader context of the passage.) If a subject is provided, it is simply plugged in as the subject of the sentence: e.g., *ὁ ἀγροηγὸς πονεῖ* means “the farmer works,” not “the farmer, he works.”
- the details of accentuation and enclitics will be dealt with in detail in 1β
- for Grammar section 2a, note that nouns in English have no grammatical gender but do sometimes entail a gendered usage (e.g., men are traditionally said to be “handsome” while women are “beautiful”)
- for Grammar section 2b, review my general overview of the Greek cases
- an article (Grammar section 4) is a word that limits the meaning of a noun (i.e., it is a peculiar form of adjective)
 - the definite article (“the” in English; *ὁ, ἡ, τό* in Greek) identifies the noun as in some way specific — e.g., “The man just stole my hat!” (where it is assumed that this man has already been introduced to the reader/hearer earlier); “Is that the James Earl Jones?” (where it is clear that the reader/hearer is expected to think of a well-known individual of that name).
 - the definite article performs a variety of functions in Greek — the precise nuance it conveys is heavily dependent on context. As the textbook indicates, however, it is often employed in contexts where English would employ a possessive adjective (my, your, his, her, their, etc.). Originally the definite article was a demonstrative adjective (“this”); over time, its force weakened to that of an article, but there will still be constructions where it recalls its original emphatic force.
 - the indefinite article in English is “a/an.” It is used when the precise identity or nature of an item is not treated as important (e.g., “My friend wrote an exam”). Greek does not have an indefinite article, properly speaking: often the mere lack of a definite article in the Greek will convey the same general force as “a/an” in English.