

Athenaze 2a

Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 2a
- the 1st/2nd/3rd-person singular of the present indicative active for regular (thematic, ο/ε) verbs, ε-contract verbs, and εἰμί — forms and translation
 - λύω, λύεις, λύει
 - φιλω̂, φιλεῖς, φιλεῖ
 - εἰμί, εἶ, ἐστί(ν)
- note that εἶ is not enclitic
- proclitics — e.g., οὐ, ὄ
 - οὐ σπεύδει
 - ὄ δούλος
- editors differ somewhat on how to deal with οὐ followed by εἰμί. In the Classical period, the third-person singular is usually written οὐκ ἔστί(ν); the other persons are written οὐκ εἰμί, οὐκ εἶ, [οὐκ ἐσμέν, οὐκ ἐστέ, οὐκ εἰσί].
- the 2nd-person singular of the present imperative active for regular (thematic, ο/ε) verbs, ε-contract verbs, and εἰμί — forms and translation
 - σπεύδε — hurry! [Literally: “be hurrying!” — progressive]
 - φίλει — love! [Literally: “be loving!” — progressive]
 - ἴσθι — be!
- note the form and accent of φίλει (= φίλε-ε) — not to be confused with the 3rd person sg. pres. ind. act. forms λύει, φιλεῖ
- note the negative adverb μή (vs. οὐ) used in prohibitions — this adverb is employed whenever the sentence moves outside the realm of fact
- note that ἴσθι is not enclitic
- while we use the term “present” imperative, the form that we are learning is in fact the *progressive* imperative (“be doing x”), as opposed to the *aurist* imperative (“do x”)

Grammatical Terms and Items of Particular Importance for You to Learn

- mood
- indicative
- proclitic
- imperative

Notes

- from now on, when memorizing a verb, you should memorize the 1st pers. sg. pres. ind. act.: λύω, βαδίζω, etc. (In the case of contract verbs, memorize φιλέω, πονέω, οἰκέω, etc.)
- note the irregular (non-recessive) accent on ἐλθέ, which is not an enclitic: it is in fact an *aurist* imperative
- note that compound forms such as πάρεστί(ν) are not enclitic
- τὸ ἄροτρον represents a new type of noun in the learning vocabulary: a neuter noun of a type introduced in Unit 2B
- because the Greek verbal system indicates person via the conjugational endings, the nominative case of pronouns (e.g., ἐγώ) is used only for emphasis or to set up a contrast. (E.g., φιλω̂ means “I love” all by

itself: no need, as in English, to add ἐγώ.) The point being emphasized can be the person (“I certainly never said that!”). Often, however, it will be the verb, or the statement as a whole, that is receiving the emphasis.

- interrogative forms such as τί (“why?”) always have an acute accent, even when directly followed by another word.