

## Athenaze 7β

Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 7β
- 3<sup>rd</sup>-declension nouns:
  - nasal stems in ν: χειμών, χειμῶνος
  - labial stems in β, π, φ: κλώψ, κλωπός
  - liquid stems in λ, ρ: ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος
  - see separate handout for unit 7AB
- 3<sup>rd</sup>-declension adjectives: σῶφρων, σῶφρον
  - see separate handout for unit 7B
  - note that both the masc./fem. voc. sg., and the neut. nom./acc. sg., employ the bare stem: σῶφρον
- interrogative and indefinite pronouns/adjectives: τίς, τί; τις, τι
  - see separate handout for unit 7B
  - interrogative pronouns introduce questions such as, “Who did this?” and “What did she want?” (The underlined words act as pronouns, standing in place of a noun — i.e., you could replace them with words like “Jim” or “hot cocoa” — but they also introduce a question.)
  - interrogative adjectives introduce questions such as, “What man did this?” and “What book did she want?” (The underlined words act as adjectives, in that they modify a noun, but they also introduce a question.)
  - indefinite pronouns are employed in statements such as, “Someone is out there!” and “Something fell!” (The underlined words act as pronouns, standing in place of a noun — again, you could replace them with a variety of nouns — but they introduce a note of uncertainty or indefiniteness.)
  - indefinite adjectives are employed in statements such as, “Some salesman was here,” and “He bought some book.” (The underlined words act as adjectives, in that they modify a noun, but they introduce a note of uncertainty or indefiniteness.)
  - the only difference between the interrogative and the indefinite forms is that the latter are enclitic
    - note that the monosyllabic interrogative forms τίς and τί never change their acute to a grave
  - the pronominal and adjectival forms look exactly the same. The only way to tell them apart is through the context: if τίς, τί or τις, τι modifies a noun, it is adjectival; otherwise, it is acting as a pronoun.
  - in both English and Greek, interrogative words tend to appear quite early in their sentences. This practice often causes some difficulty for native English speakers since it can conflict with the equally strong tendency to place the subject of the sentence early. A questions such as, “What cat did you pick?” places “cat” as the first noun in the sentence, even though “you” is the subject. You need to be careful about such things when translating from Greek to English or vice-versa.