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EXERCISES
IN THE
SYNTAX AND IDIOMS
OF ATTIC GREEK

BY
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PREFACE

This book is meant for the Upper Forms in Schools rather than for beginners. It owes its origin to a conviction that much which is of value towards the study of Greek Prose Composition can best be learnt by the use of sentences, even after boys have reached the stage at which they are commonly left to shift for themselves in turning passages of continuous English into Greek. Accordingly, though the exercises are to a certain extent graduated, the compilers have not been at pains to make sure that no construction or idiom treated separately in a later exercise is excluded from all earlier exercises. This was rendered the less necessary by the amount of help which is given in the vocabulary.

The general plan of the exercises is as follows:—

Exx. 1-36 deal with the rules of Greek Syntax.
Exx. 39-70 under various headings deal for the most part with differences between Greek and English idiom.
Exx. 71-92 have to do with the phraseology used in connection with war, ships, law, and sundry technicalities.

Exx. 92-end are miscellaneous.

A vocabulary is added, full enough perhaps to be of some use for general purposes.

A word may be added concerning the Appendices: Appendix A treats of conditional sentences by a system which has been found useful for teaching purposes. For Appendix B, though it contains nothing new, the same apology can be offered, that it represents the fruits of experience in teaching.

Appendices C, D, E, however, so far break new ground, that—so far at any rate as the compilers are aware—the matter they contain is not elsewhere accessible to younger students.

Lastly it may be added that by the courtesy of the publishers the exercises have been in type for some time, and have been tested by use with a fifth and a lower-sixth form.
1. Simple Sentences and Pronouns, I.

1. All these men did the same things.
2. He hurt himself.
3. Can these things be true?
4. Never trust a liar.
5. He did the same as I did.
6. Part is true, part false.
7. We were asked for money.
8. The orator spoke as follows.
9. Were you not present on that day?
10. I did it myself.
11. Do not betray this city to the enemy.
12. You ought to go yourself.
13. One said one thing, one another.
14. Bid the slaves come here.
15. Let us send messengers to Athens.
16. I like the same things as you.
17. Let every man mind his own business.
18. The ship was lost, crew and all.
19. He did not give me so much pay.
20. Never say that again!
2. Simple Sentences and Pronouns, II.

1. Which of all the Spartan kings do you honour most? *(Answer)* Leonidas.

2. Which of the Spartan kings is in command of the army? *(Answer)* Archidamus.

3. My father and brother were killed in the same war.

4. Philip was the first to arrive; he came by himself.

5. Where do you come from? where are you going?

6. Of the generals, some were there in person, others were not.

7. On that day 40,000 men were killed.

8. Can you not speak the truth?

9. In this battle neither side was victorious.

10. Are we to speak or keep silence? *(delib.)*

11. He must leave home and go elsewhere.

12. Imitate brave men, not cowards.

13. The man continually contradicts himself.

14. The man found the same shilling.

15. Whose book have you there? My own.

16. The ship sank in the middle of the river.
3. Simple Sentences and Pronouns, III.

1. Do not stand before the signal.

2. He is the bravest soldier in the army.

3. This is the same as that.

4. Aristarchus was the only man saved.

5. Would that you had been on the spot!

6. Aristides was in command with four others.

7. Have you and I made the same mistake?

8. If only I could help you!

9. It is partly wise, partly foolish; you know that yourself.

10. Neither party were able to help their allies.

11. Do not ask any more questions.

12. What are we to do?

13. He gave different orders to different people.

14. O that my enemy had written a book!

15. To his many questions I gave no reply.

16. Omnes eodem cogimur.
Exercises in the Syntax

4. Simple Sentences.

οὐ μὴ. 'POLITE' OPTATIVE WITH ἄν (e.g. ἄροιντς ἄν εἴσω, 'pray go in').

1. He shall never leave this house alive.
2. Never cease to be ambitious.
3. Do not stop running.
4. Please, read this letter yourself.
5. Will he come to-day or to-morrow?
6. My father and my mother are dead.
7. Thou shalt do no murder.
8. Is it not easy for a rich man to be happy?
9. Pray, accept these gifts.
10. Come, tell me everything.
11. Fear not, I'll help you at once.
12. Both consuls were killed in the same battle.
13. May your shadow never grow less!
14. O that the rain would stop!
15. Be quiet, can't you?
16. You shall never get off scot-free.
17. He shall never find out the truth.
5. Conditions. (Vide Appendix A.)

I. APODOsis, FIRST THREE Types.

1. I should be. I should become. I should do this. I should speak. I could wish.

2. I should have become. I should be now. I would go. I should be going. I would have gone.

3. You would have seen. You would have asked. You would (now) be speaking. You would have said. You would have seen.

4. Would they not wish? He would have gone. Would you wish? Would you go? Should you believe?

5. I should not have come. Would he do it? He would be alive now. I should not have thought. Could you tell me?

6. Would they bring it me? I were foolish. They would have become slaves.

7. When would you wish to come? How could he have done it? He would have found it easily.

8. I should have done it myself. They would all do the same thing. You would (now) be slaves.

9. We should go home at once. He would be an old man now, but he died young.

10. I should be able to speak. They would be glad to see you. You would never believe it.
6. Conditions.

II. PROTASIS, FIRST THREE TYPES.

1. If I should see. If I should do. If I were to speak. Were I to know. Should I find.
2. If he had become. Had he seen. If he had known. Had he found. Had he done it.
3. If we were good. Had I not believed. Were you to find. Had I seen it.
4. Were I to catch him. Had he found what I have lost. If I had a purse full of money.
5. Should they wish to see me. Were I to learn the truth. If I had told you.
6. Had I not seen it myself. Were I a man now. If I were you.
7. If you had a brother. If they had not lost all. Should he injure you.
8. Were it necessary. Should it be necessary. If I should hurt you.
9. If stones had a voice. If you had been in the right. If any one should find my purse.
10. Had I done the same things. If you had not been present. If they were not slaves.
and Idioms of Attic Greek

7. Conditions.

III. PROTASIS AND APODOsis,
FIRST THREE TYPES.

1. If I should see you, you would not easily see me.
2. Had I found a shilling, I would not have told you.
3. Should you do it you would repent it.
4. Were they to learn the truth, how they would rejoice!
5. If I had not been present, never would I have believed it.
6. If it were not necessary, I would not prevent you.
7. Should he become a slave, he would work.
8. I would gladly listen to you, if you would speak.
9. Would you not have been glad to find the purse which I lost?
10. I should like to go home; would not you wish the same?
11. If you were a stone, you could not be deafer.
12. Were I a god, I would give you ten thousand talents.
13. If I had not seen it myself, I would not be telling it to you.
14. Had I been prudent, I should now be rich.
15. Were he wise, he would never have done such a thing.
8. Conditions.

IV. FOURTH TYPE, PROTASIS AND APODOSIS.

1. If I find a shilling, I will give it to you.
2. He will speak, if we do not prevent him.
3. They will easily find the purse, if they seek.
4. I will never deny it, even if you injure me.
5. If I become a slave, I will work gladly.
6. You will soon become rich, if you work.
7. If you see it yourself, perhaps you will believe me.
8. You will be glad indeed, if you learn the truth.
9. I will gladly give you a thousand talents, if I can.
10. If I never speak again, I will speak now.
11. I will never hurt you, if you obey me.
12. They will go home, if they find their purses.
13. How will you speak, if you never learn?
14. Will it not be easy to see them, if they come?
15. If I give one shilling, won't you give two?

V. ALL TYPES.

1. If I have made a mistake, what can I do?
2. If you are a man, help a poor beggar.
3. May I come in? Oh yes, if you like.
4. If you had run faster, you would have won more easily.
5. If I am not mistaken, here comes Demosthenes.
6. I should like to hear Demosthenes, if you permit me.
7. Would you believe me if I told you the truth?
8. The Greeks could easily have conquered the barbarians.
9. Not a single man would deny this if he heard it.
10. Yet I should rather wish to be free than to have a thousand talents.
11. If the sun has set, it is time to go home.
12. If I catch you here again, you rascal, you shall rue it!
13. Were I to ask for money, would you give it?
14. You might have heard it yourself, had you been there.
15. You would speak less, if you knew more.
10. Oratio Obliqua, I.

MAIN CLAUSE.

1. He thinks that he will be able to conquer.
2. He thought that he would be able to conquer.
3. He told us to go out as quickly as possible.
4. It was announced that the soldiers had been taken alive.
5. We knew that we were making a mistake.
6. I hope all will go well with you.
7. He warned them not to delay any longer.
8. He said that he would not help us himself.
9. By this time we felt that it would be useless to go further.
10. They remembered the oracle that either Sparta or a Spartan king must perish.
11. I say that this is not so.
12. I know that this is false.
13. He told us not to talk nonsense.
14. We told him we were not talking nonsense.
15. He promised to return as quickly as possible.
11. Oratio Obliqua, II.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

1. I know who you are, and where you come from.
2. I see how great my offence is.
3. Tell me whether this is true.
4. It is not easy to know what we ought to do.
5. They promised to do all that we asked them.
6. If the Athenians had not fought, I think the allies would have revolted.
7. He said he would go away if his friends were permitted to return.
8. Do you know why Socrates was put to death?
9. I sent to ask how many had arrived.
10. I had no idea what sort of man Chaerephon was.
11. He asked what we had done, and what we were going to do.
12. I think you will be tired if you go further.
13. We don't know where we are going, or how many of us there are.
14. Tell me what I am to say, and if I can I will say it.
15. He did not know what to do with himself.
12. Oratio Obliqua, III.

CONDITIONS. (Vide Appendix A. vi.)

1. He says the Greeks could have conquered the barbarians.
2. I say that if I have made a mistake, I will pay the penalty.
3. He said he would have been richer if he had found the treasure.
4. He thinks he could have done the walk if he had tried.
5. He said you might have heard it yourself, if you had been there.
6. They said a man would speak less, if he knew more.
7. If he finds a shilling, he says he will give it me.
8. They said that if they worked, they would become rich.
9. You said you would have spoken, if we had not prevented you.
10. He said it would be easy to see them, if they came.
11. He says he will never work, if he becomes a slave.
12. They said they would gladly listen, if you would speak.
13. He said you would not be deafer if you were a stone.
14. He said that if he had been wise, he would never have done it.
15. He says he will speak now, if he never speaks again.
13. Oratio Obliqua, IV.

1. They asked us how many soldiers had come into the city.

2. I am at a loss for a place of refuge.

3. He told his men not to despair: for he would lead them to a place of safety.

4. News was brought that the city had been taken.

5. He asked us whether he should kill the prisoners whom he had taken.

6. I can show you by what road the enemy are coming.

7. He said that he would go, but we must remain.

8. We had never yet suspected what dangers we should meet.

9. I thought you would hold out until I came to your aid.

10. Do not ask me what happened.

11. I know that you were defeated.

12. I know that you would have been defeated.

13. I don’t know what to do, nor where to go.

14. He said he would answer, if I asked him any questions.

15. I don’t know what to do with this horse.
14. Oratio Obliqua, V.

1. He knew he was doing wrong, but said he couldn't do right if he tried.
2. They asked whether they were to surrender the city to the Corinthians.
3. Could you tell me the way to Athens?
4. I will try to find out how many prisoners have been made.
5. He thought he would acquire these qualities if he associated with you.
6. He knew how to escape, but said his men would not follow him.
7. I am at a loss what to say.
8. I felt that it would be useless to ask more questions.
9. I think we should have done right to promise this.
10. How do you hope to get all this done?
11. He said he would have gone home, had it not been night.
12. We said we should be glad to see him if he came.
13. He said he would not have believed it, if he had not seen it himself.
14. I should like to ask the meaning of this disturbance.
15: Final, I.

PURPOSE, PRECAUTION, FEAR.

1. I bought this horse to use him.
2. Take care not to let the prisoners go, or else they will kill you.
3. I went to Corinth to fight for my country.
4. Are you not afraid you may be killed in battle?
5. I bought a thousand slaves to work in my workshop.
6. We feared the citizens might attempt a revolution.
7. Be sure not to read that book; if you will believe me, it is not worth reading.
8. Take measures to prevent the enemy from attacking you.
9. Are you afraid you may not be able to take this city?
10. If you came here to see me, let me tell you that I am not at home.
11. I go to school to learn, but I can't even read!
12. I brought this cloak to protect me, if it rained.
13. I want to go to Athens to see the temples there.
14. I know you are afraid I may give you the slip.
15. They must go away as quickly as possible, to avoid sickness.
16. Final, II.

THE SAME, WITH WORDS OF 'HINDERING.'

1. We went home to see our mother, and she prevented our returning.
2. What hinders you from reading that book, if you go to school?
3. The soldiers were afraid the city would be taken.
4. The barbarians have come against Greece to enslave it.
5. If I had gone to see the temples, I should have kept you from finding me.
6. There is a way by which you can cheat the thieves.
7. See to it that no one comes in there while I am away.
8. Be sure to keep your slave from cheating you, if you can.
9. See that you be men, lest a worse thing happen to you.
10. I shall take care to provide some place to go to.
11. If you will keep thieves from stealing, I will keep liars from lying.
12. You must prevent the enemy from taking the city in the plain.
13. Take care to find out how many prisoners have been made.
14. I will do all I can to prevent this from happening.
15. I will never stop a clever man from speaking.
17. Final, III.

THE SAME, WITH PAST PURPOSE,
AND USE OF ὃστες, AND OF FUTURE PARTICIPLE.

1. A policeman went after him to catch him and put him in prison.
2. We did this with a view to preventing the soldiers from seeing us.
3. As far as in me lies, I will keep thieves from stealing here.
4. Take care not to speak away from the point, if you can.
5. You ought to have been here, that you might have heard Demosthenes.
6. Formerly we used to prevent all people from entering, except ourselves.
7. Ambassadors came with a thousand slaves to sue for peace.
8. Had I known what to do, I should have taken measures to stop the noise.
9. The allies revolted for the purpose of learning what we would do.
10. The prisoners were brought to Athens to be put to death.
11. O that I had been there, that I might have heard the same things as you did!
12. They sent men to deliberate concerning the conditions of peace.
13. You ought to have been there in time, that all this trouble might not have been wasted.
14. We will send ambassadors to arrange for the surrender of the city.
Exercises in the Syntax

18. Final, IV.

1. See if you cannot defend me by yourself.
2. Take care that he does not do something strange.
3. You want to bewitch me that I may be confused.
4. He reclined at the table between them to keep them apart.
5. When they have found a leader, they do anything and everything to be like him.
6. He tried to launch the ships, intending to sail home.
7. I am afraid, not of saying funny things, but ridiculous.
8. We must therefore be pious towards the gods, that we may escape their wrath.
9. Be quiet, that we may hear what the rest have each of them to say.
10. He purposely did not wake me that I might have as pleasant a time as possible.
11. He searched the whole island from sea to sea that none might escape.
12. Try to show all zeal always, that you may surpass even the ancients in glory.
19. ἐως, πρὶν, εἰς ὅ, μέχρις οὗ, I.

1. As long as I remained at home, the dogs kept on barking.
2. I shall wait until the sun rises.
3. Don't go until the doctor comes, for fear the wounded man may die.
4. If I wait as long as it shall be day, he will give me the slip.
5. Before speaking once, think twice; that is wisdom.
6. Sit down, if you like, but not before you gain my consent.
7. We had already been talking for a long time before you arrived.
8. He said I must wait until the games were held.
9. Before we came on the scene, he made away with him, horse and all.
10. Each man stood at his post, till they learnt they were betrayed.
11. We kept watch until the enemy appeared from an ambuscade.
12. I think I hear a voice, which forbids my going before I ease my conscience.
13. The game lasted until we were all utterly exhausted.
14. They ought not to have advised us before they were taught what to say.
15. From this place we will not budge, before you say what you have in your heart.
20. The same, with ἐπεί, ἐν ἤσ, etc., II.

1. When they heard what had happened, they approached the city.
2. As long as I remained at home, I was the happiest man in the world.
3. I will not let you go, before you do what I ask.
4. They rested until their beasts were fat and unfit for work.
5. Now, when there was a chance, the enemy rushed out of the fort.
6. It was seven days since Athens was taken.
7. Whilst we were waiting, it began to rain, since it was winter-time.
8. As soon as ever we arrived, we began to eat and drink.
9. As soon as the expedition is at an end, we shall be able to return home.
10. Ever since I came to Athens, I have been going to school.
11. While you lead, I will follow, be sure of that.
12. So long as he delays, we are safe, unless the ship goes down.
13. Whilst he was speaking, the people went out to see what was going on.
14. So long as it is in my power, I will help my friends.
15. We went out to fetch water before it was day.
21. εἰς, etc., III.

1. I will never give up trying so long as I live.
2. He said he would never stop trying, as long as he lived.
3. I say you should blame no one till you know the facts.
4. If it is possible, I will take care of your fowls while you are away.
5. In your absence, I shall take care to set a watch.
6. I thought you would do nothing until we returned.
7. They did not surrender, until they were surrounded.
8. I will prevent any man from entering, until I know what he wants.
9. They fought till the sun went down.
10. You must not go out to shoot partridges until the proper day comes.
11. They made a treaty (to continue) until the ambassadors should return.
12. I think he stayed until all the wine was finished.
13. One should not use a horse till he is paid for.
14. The city was not taken till all the soldiers in it were wounded.
15. Perhaps we may get something, if we wait till midday.
22. Temporal and Indefinite Sentences, I.

1. Whenever the Peloponnesians invaded Attica they did much harm to the land.
2. I was talking with Nikias, when you came up.
3. The Greeks used to crown all who won a victory.
4. Whenever he calls me bad names I strike him.
5. I always dropped whatever I was carrying.
6. When he came to Athens he always tried to find Socrates.
7. He always gave his friends whatever he did not want.
8. Wherever you go they will make much of you.
9. As often as he tried to speak the people raised an uproar.
10. I always went to the places where I was likely to meet my friends.
11. I had to read books whenever I went to school.
12. He was successful in everything which he had in hand.
13. You shall get from me all that you need.
14. When the city was taken, the soldiers were all killed.
15. Whenever a city was taken, the people were sold as slaves.
23. Temporal and Indefinite Sentences, II.

1. Whenever I spoke, they refused to hear me.

2. When they see danger impending, they take refuge in flight.

3. He always abused every one he saw.

4. I drink as soon as I stop working.

5. Whatever I learnt as a boy I always remembered.

6. Whenever my enemy saw me he tried to kill me.

7. Shall we wait till our friends help us?

8. How can I describe things I have never seen?

9. Whenever a policeman catches a man, he puts him in prison.

10. When we make a truce, we shall rest from our toils.

11. You ought not to use such words as no one could understand.

12. Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.

13. All the prisoners brought to Athens used to be put to death.

14. When the ship was wrecked, the sailors were all drowned.

15. He was ready to go as soon as you appeared.

16. He said that when you appeared he was ready to go.
Exercises in the Syntax

24. Consecutive, I.

ὁστε. ἐφ' ὑ. ἐφ' ὑ τε. ὁλος. ὅσος.

1. A truce was made, on condition that neither party should attack the other.
2. You are wise enough to know that Socrates was put to death.
3. I should not be such a fool as to believe that.
4. They made a truce, to rest awhile from their toils.
5. They are so rich that they do not know what to do with their money.
6. He is just the kind of man to tell a lie, if it is of use to him.
7. We have come to help you, but you are so proud that you despise us.
8. He so managed matters, that every one believed him to be dead.
9. I give you a shilling, on condition you keep the horse from running away.
10. I am so old, that I can neither see nor hear anything.
11. He said something of such a nature that they were all angry.
12. Peace was made, on condition that each party should keep what they had.
13. We will stay here, so that the enemy will not be able to see us.
14. This grief is too great to bear.
25. Consecutive, II.

1. He says they are men capable of doing anything to gain their object.
2. There is none so foolish that he does not know that he must die.
3. You should eat only so much as to keep you alive.
4. I am so brave, that no one dares stand up against me.
5. We are not the kind of men to run away in the middle of dinner.
6. You have gained wealth in such a way as to become a scoundrel.
7. I will send a letter, suggesting that they should put him to death.
8. Your commands are too exacting for me to fulfil them.
9. You should not be such men as to steal in order to get rich.
10. I have just arrived; so how can I tell you the real facts of the case?
11. Don't be such a fool as to believe a fellow like that!
12. We are not wise enough to run away.
13. The tower was so high, that no one could see me standing on the top.
14. The fire was too hot to allow of my remaining in the house.

1. I ask you to help me on the score of relationship.
2. For this reason no one would go out until the night came.
3. As I have ten horses, I should be glad to give you one.
4. Though I am old, I have never seen a greater rascal than you.
5. Since there was no food in the city, it was easily taken.
6. I am not such a man as to kill any one from enmity.
7. Why have you come, since you have a nice house to live in?
8. Because we have been conquered, we sue for peace.
9. The Greeks are ashamed of having been conquered by the barbarians.
10. Are you surprised that I do not remember you, though I am your friend?
11. Even if I knew it, I should not tell you what I knew.
12. As it is cold, let us light a fire to warm ourselves.
13. This promise was fulfilled, mad though it was.
14. I would have conquered him, strong though he is, had he not run away.
15. As you trust me, I will tell you a way to escape.
27. Causal and Concessive, II.

1. Since I perceive that you are too foolish to obey, I am silent.
2. This is why they did nothing to prevent his getting away.
3. Though you are young, you love me, although I am old.
4. Even if it is winter, still we must sail as soon as possible.
5. Though you know who I am, do not be fool enough to tell.
6. As they had promised, they did their best to stop the mischief.
7. It was, however, too late to help those who were caught.
8. Though I am not a clever speaker, I will try to convince you.
9. They found fault with me because (they said) I was wasting time in foolishness.
10. Though you keep quiet, I can see what you are about.
11. I pardon you, though you have made a great mistake.
12. We ask for an alliance on the ground of ancient friendship.
13. You have suffered much because of your own folly.
14. Since you could not catch the hare, do not cook it.
15. As I am not rich, I am wise enough to spend my money well.
Exercises in the Syntax

28. Prepositions, I.

1. Owing to illness. Before the Trojan war.
   After a long interval. To sail across the lake.
   Besides this. Sub noctem. At dawn.
   As many as 200. About the same time.
   To live beyond the sea. Up to this point.
   The followers of Plato. Beyond his merits.

2. They crossed the sea and went to the king's court.

3. They were marching through the wood on account of the heat.

4. In Pericles' days Athens was prosperous; during the war she suffered many disasters.

5. He missed taking the city by one night.

6. An offender ought to be punished at the very time when the offence is committed.

7. It was by the help of the gods that we escaped.

8. It rests with me to decide this point.

9. They were fighting round the walls for possession of the city.

10. We feared for the safety of our land.

11. They rested a short time by the same river, and then started after the fugitives.

12. Day by day matters go from bad to worse.

13. It is in my power to refute Plato and his school.
29. Prepositions, II.

1. After that time the slaves worked by relays.
2. They made a truce on equal terms.
3. Before the war they were prosperous; after the war they were in difficulties.
4. By heaven, you shall never escape!
5. One by one his friends went out; besides which he went out too.
6. They encountered us on their homeward voyage.
7. They stood their ground as the enemy came up.
8. During the war they spent much money.
9. The state holds all men in honour who live in obedience to the law.
10. Every few years they attempted a revolution.
11. So far as I am concerned everything is ready.
12. I would rather live in town than in the country.
13. It is monstrous to make laws in the interests of the rich.
14. It is not in my power; I would help you if I could.
15. Read books while you can; the blind would give much to be able to read.
30. Prepositions, III.

1. Would you like to come with me, or after me?
2. Could you tell me your name? I could not do it offhand.
3. Whatever the work may be, do it with all your might.
4. I swear on my brother's head I will never do it.
5. If I wished to do it, it would not be in my power.
6. Run at full speed, while I wait here.
7. Meanwhile I should like to stay where I am.
8. They sent ambassadors to us with three thousand cavalry.
9. He said it out of his own head.
10. Your words are far from the mark.
11. I have been ill since my childhood.
12. The enemy came upon us unexpectedly.
13. The horse lay on the right, its rider on the left.
14. I will go to Samos with my sister-in-law.
15. I swear it is so, else may I die!
16. The secretary says he cannot come to-day owing to indisposition.
17. Besides this, ever since he fell ill, he has been blind.
31. Prepositions, IV.

1. I am surprised that you make so much of this victory.
2. About sixty years before this happened—I was born.
3. They took the prisoners and slew them fifty at a time.
4. In my time things were different.
5. Guards were stationed at intervals of thirty feet.
6. When I was a boy, I went to Timocrates' school.
7. He was caught in the act and put to death.
8. As soon as I came of age I went to fight for my country.
9. The bird swooped down on his head.
10. I would rather have peace than war.
11. Are all aboard? — All but one, and he a deserter.
12. It was all through your carelessness that this happened.
13. This, with what we know already, makes everything clear.
14. I admit I am not an orator of their sort.
32. Comparative and Superlative Idioms.

1. The city was at the height of its power when the plague came.

2. He lied in the most shameless fashion, saying that he had never seen the men.

3. I told them to stay as they were, for fear of complications.

4. I will tell the story as briefly as I can.

5. They did their utmost possible to prevent the river from flooding.

6. Before the judges I speak much worse than I generally do.

7. I was treated in the most unconstitutional way in the world by my enemies.

8. The soldiers made their way into the place as secretly as they could.

9. You are among the first statesmen of the age.

10. The Gaul was a man of superhuman bulk, a terror to those who saw him.

11. The water is too cold for a bathe to-day, I think.

12. He attempted a task far beyond his powers.

13. More through fear than goodwill, they let him off scot-free.
33. Recapitulatory.

1. I fear you may do the same as I do.
2. I fear you may do the same to me.
3. Would that all this might come to pass!
4. Stay at home, or take care to play the man.
5. He says the temple is still standing in spite of an earthquake.
6. Would that you were here, that you might help me!
7. Don't talk nonsense, and say you will prevent my doing this.
8. The city suffered many disasters during the winter.
9. Shall I say that I am one of the followers of Plato?
10. Besides this, as many as three hundred were punished on account of this.
11. Take all precautions to preserve the city as far as you are concerned.
12. Do you fear that you may miss taking the city by one night?
13. Does it rest with you to prevent the prisoners from escaping?
14. You said you were ready to make a law in the interests of the poor.
15. O that we had made a truce on equal terms!
34. Recapitulatory.

1. This news is too good to be true.
2. Mind you don’t cheat us of our rights.
3. Since his return from exile, he has never left the city.
4. Would that I could forget all I have suffered!
5. Although he was old he led his army out.
6. Although it was winter they succeeded in reaching Thebes.
7. If you had known more, you would have answered less.
8. There was such a noise that no one heard him speak.
9. He ran away, and so he cannot know which side won.
10. He begged us not to prevent his return.
11. If I had obeyed you, would you have granted my request?
12. I shall start by night, and so none will know.
13. We have not yet decided whether to choose peace or war.
14. Pray tell me what you would advise me to do.
15. You ought to have been here when I was making a speech.
35. Recapitulatory.

1. If you had been more careful you would have been safe long ago.
2. Unless you now take heed, you will certainly perish.
3. Were it in my power, I would gladly help you.
4. The work is so easy that even a child could do it.
5. He is too true a friend to deceive me thus.
6. He said he would have come sooner, had he known you were here.
7. If you thought thus, you ought to have acted differently.
8. He was afraid that he would be caught by the enemy.
9. There arose great confusion, so that no one could hear what was said.
10. Wait until you learn the truth.
11. Do not deny that you were present.
12. He did not expire before the day was won.
13. I hope my teacher will not be angry with me for doing this.
14. He promised to do far more than he has really done.
15. You might tell me what you mean to do.
36. Recapitulatory.

1. Even if you deny it, I shall not believe you.
2. Tell me whether this is true or not.
3. Whether this is true or not, I shall not act otherwise.
4. He came to such a pitch of folly that he denied all knowledge of these events.
5. I am afraid that you may not understand what I say.
6. If you had spoken a word at the right time, I should now be free.
7. I will get this done before I set out.
8. When you have reached Athens you will know all.
9. Mind you get here in good time.
10. Themistocles feared that when the Spartans learnt the truth they would be angry.
11. He told them not to fight until he himself returned.
12. He was not the sort of man to fear death.
13. Whenever the king summoned me, I went to him with all speed.
14. I am at a loss to express the gratitude I feel.
15. Would this be true? Would that this were true!
37. Recapitulatory.

1. This fellow is never consistent, but says always whatever comes into his head.
2. He says he has been shamefully treated by me, although he is my father.
3. He knew well that he would at once be detected, if he told a lie.
4. If you and I had made the same mistake, we should be heartily ashamed.
5. If this custom were observed, no one could escape punishment.
6. They said they would not remain, unless some one would give them their daily bread.
7. I will take care to be happy, if you will take care to be good.
8. Come, listen: if you will not read this letter, you shall rue it.
9. I will not allow the city to be destroyed so far as in me lies.
10. Speak, remembering that you must give an account; be sure of this.
11. Day by day I will let go the prisoners, if I think it right.
12. All the rest one might conjecture by comparison with these things.
13. What I say applies to all; so have no fear that I am inconsistent.
14. In heaven's name, let no one do the opposite to this!
38. Impersonal Verbs.

1. Have you no interest in your country's safety?
2. At last he decided to do his duty.
3. If it pleases you to remain I shall be satisfied.
4. It is clearly to our advantage to get rid of this war.
5. You have leave to try all possible expedients.
6. Go if you like: I don't care.
7. You cannot start while it is raining.
8. We have not yet got all that we need.
9. Though I had decided to go I repent.
10. While we were on the way it began to snow.
11. It is neither fitting nor seemly to talk this nonsense.
12. You ought to choose what is most for your own good.
13. He talks as though it were possible to hear him.
14. When I could, I would not; now that I would, I cannot.
15. If it thundered, it also lightened.
16. If you can, you must come home early.
39. Active Verbs with Middle Future, I.

1. You shall hear all about it, if you will stay a little while.
2. If he prosecutes his father, he will make a great mistake.
3. If we cannot see you, we will shout aloud.
4. He will go away for the purpose of buying a horse.
5. (A) I will ascertain the facts, if you like. (B) No, no, I will.
6. Will you cook this smoked fish, if I give you some?
7. I shall live many years, unless I fall ill and die.
8. (A) If you touch me, you shall rue it! (B) Oh, I won’t touch you.
9. He will die to a certainty if he eats large stones.
10. I have toiled these many years, but I will toil no longer.
11. I have won the archonship by lot; you shall win the office of trierarch.
12. Will you catch him? I fear I shall never catch so swift a runner.
13. You will never learn to speak Greek, if you live a hundred years.
14. If you give me a shilling, I will swim across this river.
15. Will you swear never to speak to Demosthenes again?
40. Active Verbs with Middle Future, II.

1. If you come with me, you shall see the ship and touch it yourself.
2. When I visit your house, I’ll have a game with the children.
3. You will experience many miseries if you continue to be a fool.
4. Drink, and I will drink too, to the health of the beautiful girl.
5. You will fall, whenever you try to jump too high.
6. The ship will sail at evening: it arrived three days ago.
7. You will recover your breath if you stop running.
8. This hen will lay an egg to-day, or I am much mistaken.
9. Let us run quickly, and we shall soon run home.
10. If you can’t hit that mark, I will hit it for you.
11. Let us run a race, and I shall certainly get in first.
12. When you hear him speak, you will yawn for weariness.
13. He will swear anything, so that he may escape punishment.
14. Will you mount this horse of mine, if I lend him to you?
15. We shall soon learn the truth, if you will only hold your tongue.
41. Future Tenses Middle in form with Passive Meaning.

1. I shall be wronged, if I allow my enemy to do as he likes.
2. You will undoubtedly be deprived of all your property.
3. They will be hated by all men for all time.
4. I have built a big house, but it will never be lived in, because it is damp.
5. He will be honoured for having saved the state at the risk of his life.
6. Take the men to prison, Jailer; they will be well taken care of there.
7. He that commits a crime will be punished, if he is caught in the act.
8. If you cheat a blind man, you will be detested.
9. If you support me, I shall be much helped in my ill-fortune.
10. All traitors shall be deprived of the franchise, or shall be put to death.
11. If you give money to every beggar, you will never be let alone.
12. He will be injured and not benefited by his obstinacy.
42. ὑπειλ. ὄφλησκάνω. ὓφελ. ω.

(Vide Appendix B. xii.)

1. If you were my friend, you would help me.
2. Would that I had been present when this was going on!
3. I shall incur the charge of folly, if I do such a thing.
4. You ought to have helped me when I asked you.
5. He earned the name of a scoundrel by cheating his father.
6. To help the unfortunate is not in the power of those who owe much.
7. For the future I will pay you the gratitude I owe.
8. I have helped you, while you have only injured me.
9. I cannot pay my debt at all, so please help me.
10. If you will not pay your debts, you will earn contempt.
11. I wish you had seen my father, that you might have told him all.
12. He will be of use to you, if you are in need.
13. On the contrary, I have deserved your contempt.
14. Would that we were men, that we might revenge ourselves!
15. I owe ten talents already to my benefactors.
43. φθάνω. λανθάνω. τυχάνω.

1. He was the first of all to bring me help.

2. It so happened that I was away from home at the time.

3. Take care that you don't break the law unintentionally.

4. We happened to be marching through a forest.

5. He was too quick for me, and shut the gate.

6. The guards slipped into the city without being seen.

7. It is no ordinary peril that you will encounter.

8. Unawares you have done me much harm.

9. Make all possible haste to get home.

10. You have no idea what a fool you are.

11. This question could not be answered by 'the man in the street.'

12. While he was away he forgot all that he had learned.

13. The tyrant was plotting his own ruin, but did not know it.

14. There was a race, and I got in first.

15. Did your enemy give you the slip and get clean away?
44. ἀμίνω. τιμωρῶ. *(Vide Appendix B. xi.)*

1. If he conquers he will take vengeance on his enemies.
2. We will help you, if you ask us.
3. I will avenge my father's murder before I die.
4. It is a man's duty to help his friends and punish his enemies.
5. Surely you will protect your country against these dangers.
6. I do not see how I can defend myself, much less help you.
7. I will leave no stone unturned in seeking to requite these injuries.
8. The invaders shall be punished for their insolence.
9. Even though you escape my vengeance, the gods will punish you.
10. The guards drove back the enemy as they were rushing in.
11. The gods help those who help themselves.
12. He who punishes a wrongdoer protects his country from danger.
13. Defend just men, if you wish to be safe yourself.
14. At dawn the reinforcements came up to our help.
45. Compounds of ἵστημι and γυνώσκω, I.

(Vide Appendix B. iv. a. b.)

1. They will establish garrisons in the cities which are revolting.
2. I forgave the man although he was my enemy.
3. They kept changing sides.
4. Cleon undertook the voyage, though against his will.
5. In the darkness they could not distinguish one another.
6. He divided the forces over which he was set in command.
7. Then there arose much confusion, and death in every form.
8. They soon changed their minds, and restored the democracy.
9. The generals stood forth and read the letter.
10. Demosthenes tried to persuade the Athenians to withstand Philip.
11. They turned the Aeginetans out of their homes.
12. They condemned the generals on a charge of treachery.
13. Read the evidence, that you may learn the truth.
14. He condemned his own brother to death.
46. Compounds of ἵστημι and γυνώσκω, II.
(Vide Appendix B. iv. a. b.)

1. When they had arrived at this decision, they settled down to continuous warfare.

2. Even if at first he undertakes the job, he will soon change his mind.

3. In despair he took to his heels, and the bystanders fell into a panic.

4. Hermocrates tried to unite the cities of Sicily.

5. To-morrow I will introduce you to my friend.

6. Take the book and read it.

7. If our allies revolt we will punish the generals who are in command.

8. The idea of forgiving a foe never occurred to him.

9. We will help to establish your power on a firm basis.

10. Unable to distinguish our own men, we became utterly helpless.

11. The Lacedaemonians used to appoint harmosts to rule the cities.

12. You will resist no longer when you have read this letter.

13. Nevertheless they condemned this great man to death.

14. Samos revolted from the Athenians five years ago.
47. οὐκ ἔω. οὐ φημ. περιορῶ.

1. I forbid you to listen to this man, for he is not worthy of belief.

2. Are you the man I want? No, not I.

3. Have you hidden my hat and stick? No, here they are.

4. I will not let you be injured; never fear.

5. They would not let him come near, so he ran away at once.

6. So you let them remain near you!

7. He told us not to allow any harm to come to the women or children.

8. I deny that any one is such a fool as to do what you bid.

9. Police! will you let me be murdered?

10. Is not your state law-abiding, or does it let the citizens beat each other wrongfully?

11. Would you dare say that one of the gods is not happy?

12. I have not come with the idea of permitting such things to happen.
48. English Passive Verbs expressed by Active or Deponent Verbs in Greek.

(Vide Appendix B. ii.)

1. He was badly treated by his fellow-citizens, and sent into exile.
2. The peace of Nicias was made in the tenth year of the war.
3. On his return, the herald was put to death, though innocent.
4. He was brought to trial, but was acquitted, though guilty.
5. These laws were made by the thirty tyrants to protect themselves.
6. In his conduct he was called patriotic and public-spirited by everybody.
7. If you are caught you will certainly be killed.
8. After the war oligarchies were set up everywhere.
9. He was roughly handled by the mob, and killed.
10. I fear that the laws are made in the interests of the rich.
11. An enemy by being well treated might be turned into a friend.
12. If you violate the constitution you will be brought to justice.
13. Most of the houses had been thrown down, because of the plague.
14. He was brought to trial but acquitted, as there were no witnesses.
15. Solon was reckoned one of the seven wise men.
16. If the allies are well treated they will be won over.
49. Greek uses Infinitive where Latin would use some other construction.

1. Who will prevent Philip from marching hither?
2. They gave Thyrea to the Aeginetans for a home.
3. All men ask the gods to give them blessings.
4. A wonderful thing happened—well worth telling you of.
5. His language was too terrible to repeat.
6. So far as I know, we are safe.
7. So far as I am concerned, you may go free.
8. The city will be difficult to take in winter.
9. I begged him to tell the whole truth.
10. This is easy to describe, but hard to carry out.
11. So far from being true, it is not even probable.
12. What prevented you from coming in time?
13. It is natural for men to hate their enemies.
14. I still have much to tell you.
15. When I was abroad, I had not even a bed to sleep in.
50. Article, with Infinitives and Adverbial Phrases.

1. Ancient history is not easy to investigate.
2. The ancients are the same as the moderns for the most part.
3. The men in the city were aroused before daybreak.
4. In my day, those in authority were honoured by all.
5. Because of the fact that we have been conquered, the city is ruined.
6. Instead of keeping quiet, boys always make a noise.
7. Do not trust to the mere fact, not being a citizen.
8. I could not say off-hand, because of having forgotten.
9. With those in the city came those from the ships.
10. Through my having made a mistake, many perished.
11. Our having conquered the barbarians is an honour to us.
12. The barbarians grieve because of having been conquered.
13. The ships in the river are very strong, and full of men.
14. The men in the market-place ran away as fast as their legs could carry them.
15. We fear the men in the prison, because they have robbed.
51. English Prepositions to be expressed in Greek by Verbs or Participles.

1. He sits beside me like a stone without ears or brain.
2. The slave ran off with my dog for fear I should thrash him.
3. A robber got into the house, and got away with the master’s hat and coat.
4. The cook invited his friends to supper when his mistress was out.
5. I took shelter in a sheepfold out of the hail.
6. A dealer is here, old fellow, with five beautiful horses.
7. There’s the policeman with the hemlock for the prisoners.
8. I came at this early hour with an unpleasant message.
9. How is it you are come without Socrates?
10. He came after a short time to see what was happening.
11. He found his friends in the middle of dinner.
12. So you are! said he, with a laugh.
13. I came with a hat upon my head, to keep off the sun.
14. When there was a terrible frost, he used to go out in a cloak such as he wore before.
15. First came the old men, and next to them the young men.
52. Adjectival and Participial Constructions, I.

1. They made their attack secretly, in order to surprise the city.
2. He felt that it was useless to ask more questions.
3. They encamped on the very end of the island.
4. From the top of the tree they could see the ships.
5. The middle island, of those which you see, is the largest.
6. The middle of the island is a mere swamp.
7. He brought with him all his friends and neighbours.
8. I continued to give you the best advice.
9. He felt that he would be unable to go any further.
10. It is clear that he is afraid of being caught.
11. For goodness sake, stop talking nonsense.
12. He keeps on hitting me in the face; what am I to do?
13. He was convicted of a crime, and punished.
14. You are obviously saying this to console me.
15. I know how to sing, but I know that I sing badly.
16. The troops assembled in great numbers.
53. Adjectival and Participial Constructions, II.

1. It is right that he should be put to death.
2. You shall not abuse me thus with impunity.
3. He is no fit person to be entrusted with the command of an army.
4. Would you rather run, when you might ride?
5. He stood up in the middle of dinner.
6. The captain started in pursuit with three hundred bowmen.
7. Themistocles died a natural death.
8. He evidently knows more than he is willing to say.
9. The natives appear to be well disposed towards us.
10. They fought all day, but at last they were tired out.
11. Do we deserve to be punished thus?
12. They shut the gates which happened to be standing open.
13. On these subjects his attitude was not clear.
14. While we were talking he caught me round the waist, meaning to trip me up.
Exercises in the Syntax

54. Adjectival and Participial Constructions, III.

1. He has brought with him 400 hoplites.
2. The war is the cause of all we have suffered.
3. I was vexed to learn that you were away from home.
4. He keeps asking the same questions.
5. Why are you poor, when you might be rich?
6. They were annoyed at being proved wrong.
7. Since I came of age I have never ceased serving my country.
8. At last we could endure it no longer, and fled.
9. Thus we were disappointed of the only hope which was left us.
10. We will send the swiftest ship we have.
11. Though they might live at peace, they choose war.
12. I will explain things, the knowledge of which will make you useful citizens.
13. We repented of not having accepted the terms.
14. So far as our circumstances permit, we will show that we do not deserve punishment.
55. Limitative Infinitive.

1. I would never have done it of my own free will.

2. To my thinking, there is nothing more disgraceful than a traitor.

3. I never should have believed it, I may say, but for you.

4. That is how things are, so far as I am aware.

5. Not a soul, speaking generally, had heard the news.

6. Briefly, I could not put up with being insulted.

7. Who would ever do such a thing, if he could help it?

8. To hazard a guess, there were five thousand sailors present.

9. They said they would do it, as far as in them lay.

10. No one has seen you, so far as I know.

11. For all I know, he may be really and truly a scoundrel.

12. The whole town (if I may exaggerate) is talking about us.

13. Almost all his companions perished.
56. Adverbs, I.

1. The bees were hanging in clusters from the trees.
2. The whole city turned out in excitement to welcome the conqueror.
3. He called me by my family name, and begged me to help him.
4. He rode by with his horse all in a sweat.
5. He glared at me, so that I was afraid he might hurt me.
6. Don't lampoon any one by name, for fear of getting into trouble.
7. This is simply nonsense, and I'll never listen to you willingly.
8. The city was taken without a blow, as there was no one to defend it.
9. I give you this horse gratis, on condition that you buy the other.
10. Don't glare at me like that! I won't allow it.
11. He never came at all, for fear of being arrested and taken to prison.
12. If you drink off that bumper at one breath, you will be ill.
13. Get out of the way, or else you shall rue it!
14. He hit him with his clenched fist, so that he fell on the ground.
15. He answered my questions sensibly.
57. Adverbs, II.

1. So far as I am aware, he came off victor without a contest.
2. The army came out *en masse* to see their general.
3. He fell on his knees, and nearly fainted.
4. I never gave away anything at all without return.
5. This chain is in my way; be good enough to remove it.
6. If you were to mention his surname, he would perhaps stop.
7. She was lying on the ground, and glaring fiercely.
8. He held a sword in his teeth, and a javelin in each hand.
9. They built a fort with carefully selected stones.
10. Setting his foot on the corpse, he pulled out the spear.
11. If I had drunk that wine at a draught, I should have been ill.
12. Clusters of grapes hung on the vines, so we had plenty to eat.
13. They would not have fought with fists, if they had had swords.
14. He is simply a cheat, or else he would have admitted his guilt.
15. If we take the city without striking a blow, we shall be lucky.
Exercises in the Syntax

58. Particles, I.

1. You think I have harmed you, but as a matter of fact I have helped you.

2. I often ask questions, and yet rarely receive answers.

3. (A) May I sit down? (B) Why not? you are my friend, I suppose.

4. This at least could be done, if we tried.

5. But some one will say, the man has brought no witnesses.

6. (A) Give me that chair. (B) Of course, if you wish.

7. (A) Sit down. (B) Well, I am sitting; now what do you want?

8. Upon my word I never saw a man so brave.

9. On my honour, it is no ordinary peril you have to face.

10. And now suppose they are dead; what am I to do next?

11. Surely you will take vengeance on them, if you conquer?

12. They say the gods help men, but really men help themselves.

13. (A) The wedding takes place to-morrow. (B) No, no; it took place yesterday.

14. Be that as it may, I mean to start to-morrow.

15. (A) Hit me with your fist. (B) No; me! I am stronger.
59. Particles, II.

1. Are you not come to establish garrisons in the cities which have revolted?

2. Forgive me at least, if you cannot forget my acts.

3. We could not distinguish one another, and yet it was not night.

4. My opponent will say we have trumped up a false charge.

5. In return for our kindness, it is clear that he has deceived us all somehow or other.

6. (A) O that I were rich! (B) Well, suppose you were; what then?

7. The judges acquitted him nominally, but really condemned him.

8. (A) You are the judge, I suppose, come to condemn me. (B) Of course I am!

9. Give me a pledge, really and truly to treat me well.

10. I found my wife well, as in truth I left her.

11. Are you dead then, O my friend? What on earth shall I do?

12. What are you doing but turning the dead out of their tombs?

13. (A) Have you changed your mind? (B) No, no; I am of the same mind still.

14. They would at least have fallen into a panic, if they had seen me.

15. (A) Do read this letter. (B) Well, I am reading it.
Exercises in the Syntax

60. Negatives.

1. Men who do not tell the truth are sure to be found out.

2. I never made a promise without keeping it.

3. Pray, if you are wise, that you may never serve such a master.

4. Our hopes must now at last be fulfilled.

5. On our way we encountered every imaginable danger.

6. His words made every one break down.

7. Plague on you! begone! I don't like men who are not honourable.

8. Be quick, and bring us horses here.

9. Are you so shameless as to deny all knowledge of this?

10. These cities can hardly be taken except after a protracted siege.

11. Perhaps it's something else that we ought really to be afraid of.

12. He ill-used his wife and family—let alone his slaves.

13. I have never met anywhere so clever a man.
61. Abstract Nouns, I.
To be expressed by Verbs.

1. He ran the greatest possible danger, without gaining any advantage.

2. These threats of his did not hinder me from speaking the truth.

3. You will one day learn the nature and extent of my services to you.

4. Does he deserve death for so small an offence?

5. They brought many charges against me of which hardly a word was true.

6. He arose and took his departure; and the company was glad at what had happened.

7. We had not hitherto suspected what dangers we were fated to undergo.

8. You shall reap no benefit from your misdeeds.

9. Consider what a character you bear among your enemies.

10. Whenever they accused me, I made the same or a similar defence.

11. Would you have granted the favours I ask, if I had kept my promise?

12. His undertakings were rewarded with complete success.

13. This was the greatest earthquake within the memory of man.

14. In the event of war corn will become dearer.
62. Abstract Nouns, II.
To be expressed by Verbs.

1. I take the greatest pleasure in the society of poets.

2. He made the most elaborate preparations for departure.

3. On my first arrival, I expressed my surprise at his presence.

4. He showed the utmost indignation at the occurrence.

5. I have great partiality for unmixed wine.

6. He made overtures to the enemy, promising his support.

7. Feeling my inability to prove this, I shall not try.

8. He flew into a passion, and went off without a word.

9. Seeing the justice of your contention, I give way.

10. He is now in the utmost misery, and knows not what to do.

11. I cannot trust those at whose hands I have suffered wrong.

12. His endurance broke down, and he began to weep.

13. They had all different apprehensions.

14. Before I promise help, I must ascertain the state of my finances.
63. Abstract Nouns, III.

To be expressed by Adjectives.

1. The instability of his mind prevents his success.
2. His earnestness was wonderful, so that all were impressed.
3. The uncertainty of the future causes grave anxiety.
4. Justice and truth are stronger than expediency.
5. You have shown the most honourable feeling in your behaviour.
6. They were in a state of the highest bliss, considering their poverty.
7. The news of the death of so many brave men cast down his spirit.
8. I deny the accuracy of your statement, allow me to tell you.
9. Those who act with cruelty shall be treated with severity.
10. I have told so many falsehoods, that I do not know truth when I see it.
11. I recognise the justice of your decision, but I grieve for it.
12. I dispute your claim to this money, on the ground of your minority.
13. We do not question the sincerity of your motives.
Exercises in the Syntax

64. Abstract Nouns, IV.
Personal Construction.

1. You are well known to the whole city as a humbug.

2. He has influence in high quarters, so there is no fear of his failing.

3. My heart is always won by generosity.

4. Folly will praise you, but wisdom cannot but blame.

5. Intellectual circles are not open to me, as I am a fool.

6. I have no connection with the fashionable world.

7. I hear on good authority that there will be a war.

8. Injunctions were laid upon us to omit no precaution.

9. Permission was given to him to pluck a flower.

10. This has no difficulty for skill and versatility.

11. Justice and self-restraint are characteristics of true wisdom.

12. The world hates ingratitude.
65. Abstract Nouns, V.

To be expressed by Dependent Clause.

1. I know neither their numbers nor their whereabouts.
2. You must tell me all the details, or I cannot help you.
3. I knew her nature well, and had no fear she might fail.
4. If you knew my love towards you, never would you act so.
5. Be sure to inform your father of the man's character.
6. You ask my age, but I think it a rude question.
7. The soldiers were unacquainted with their destination.
8. I will try to tell you the origin of the whole business.
9. Striking evidence was afforded of the essentially base nature of the king.
10. Devise some means of outwitting this skinflint.
11. You have heard my story; are you afraid of my murdering you?
12. We must take the first opportunity of showing our disapproval.
13. Your calumnies only reveal your own character.
14. I do not question the sincerity of his motives.
15. When they perceived their plight, they were astonished.
66. Abstract Nouns, VI.

1. The tendency of murder is to betray itself in the end.

2. Do not study expediency, or yield to the exigencies of the moment.

3. Bathing is often attended by fatalities in the case of non-swimmers.

4. I keep on telling my pupils that honesty is the best policy.

5. Who is your authority for that statement?

6. Seeing their utter destitution, I furnished them with the bare necessaries of life.

7. Feeling my complete ignorance, I am reluctant to occupy the position of arbitrator.

8. I crave your indulgence while I try to prove my gratitude for past favours.

9. My immunity from disease I ascribe to my avoidance of medical men on principle.

10. To his horror he saw the downfall of all his hopes.

11. I applaud the kindliness of the giver, and I reprobate the ingratitude of the receiver.

12. Fill up my imperfections with your thoughts.

13. They lay on me burdens too heavy to be borne.
67. Parataxis, Antithesis,
Concealed Antithesis, λόγω, ἐργῷ.

1. He has come really to see me, but nominally as an ambassador.

2. While there are few who are clever speakers, many think themselves so.

3. He will be sensible of this only in the future.

4. He told me not part, but the whole of the details.

5. In Parliament much is said, but little done.

6. I am a skilful soldier, whilst you are a painter.

7. After the lapse of a night, all were in the marketplace again.

8. Their pretext was, that they were in search of forage; really they were spies.

9. Among many pretended gentlemen he is the only real one.

10. Those who hope are many, while those who succeed are few.

11. He used to get very angry without betraying it.

12. It is only when he is angry that he ill-treats his slaves.

13. They were saved from every mischief which might have befallen them.

14. What you mention is only a small part of his good luck.

15. His abuse of me only reveals his own meanness.
68. *e*i tis kai állos. ἡ tis ἡ οὐδείς. állos te kai...

1. Few, or none, have ascertained the character of this man.
2. I, if any man, understand his mental attitude.
3. He will die a natural death, especially as he eats no meat.
4. Hardly any one goes to sleep in the middle of dinner.
5. You deserve to be punished, especially as you are guilty of other crimes.
6. They all came late, especially Diogenes and his clique.
7. I would do it, if it were in my power, especially as I love you.
8. The probable duration of the war is known to hardly any one.
9. You, of all others, are clearly the man to dance when sober.
10. He talks nonsense, if any one ever did.
11. Scarcely a soul was to be seen on the top of the hill.
12. It cannot be that he would injure me, especially as he is my father.
13. He would finish the war without a blow, if any one could.
14. You will hear the whole story, especially as you are his friend.
15. All men are deceitful, especially the priests.
69. Case Idioms, I.

1. This happened in part through your carelessness.
2. The peace was not to our liking.
3. I came to see how well the natives were disposed.
4. He had his eye put out with a stone.
5. I gave him some of my riches, though he is ungrateful.
6. Here you see the results of your folly.
7. It is not everyone that could answer the question.
8. Charmides had a headache.
9. Demosthenes' force got a long start on the journey.
10. In this contest you have me at a great disadvantage.
11. Brasidas came to the rescue with three hundred hoplites.
12. The Athenians retreated with their victory incomplete.
13. I congratulate you on your good fortune.
14. Here's a thumping big pig! I wish it were mine.
15. That is just why I came.
70. Case Idioms, II.

1. Can you tell me where in the world I am?
2. The island lies on the right as you sail to Athens.
3. Thrice a day the trumpet sounds.
4. I will give you this for nothing if you like.
5. We ought not to forget the battle of Marathon.
6. He died of the plague at the age of fifty.
7. This is how the war between Athens and Sparta broke out.
8. We must not hide this news from our parents.
9. It is easier to sleep in the night than in the day.
10. The Arcadians joined the expedition as mercenary troops.
11. I went to Athens for this very purpose.
12. It would have been better never to have started at all.
13. There was an earthquake on the day before the battle.
14. An active man might cover the distance in three days.
15. He ran off as fast as his legs could carry him.
71. Case Idioms, III.

1. I think a great deal of you, but for the king I don't care a jot.

2. What stands in the way of our becoming friends?

3. He was all but dead, but some lout of a fellow saved him.

4. You will pay my debts! And who are you?

5. What have you been about while this was going on?

6. O Apollo, preserve us! what a gape!

7. I am surprised at your not allowing me to speak.

8. He said that his father was rich, not himself.

9. They were defeated because of not being brave.

10. Alas for his death! Would that I had seen him before he died!

11. They set up a column on which were inscribed the names of the dead.

12. Poor fellow! you don't know what to do with yourself.

13. I envy your wit, but I hate you for your cowardice.


15. They landed at Marathon in Attica.
72. Case Idioms, IV.

1. I give tit for tat.
2. What luck! to think I have come too late!
3. He has been crowned at the Olympic games.
4. The island lies conveniently for a voyage to Italy.
5. You there, what are you doing?
6. Pour a libation in honour of Love.
7. We have news of the taking of Pylos.
8. I did this to prevent your seeing.
9. I don’t grudge you your wealth, far from it.
10. Get out of the way, you!
11. He got on a long way ahead.
12. We came in the morning, and went away in the evening.
13. They had corn enough to last for a long time.
14. This many years Agathon has not visited our country.
15. I woke up twice in the night.
16. Convenienter naturae vivendum est.
73. War, I.

1. They carried on hostilities with this as their base of operations.

2. When he came to the plain, he held a review of his troops.

3. They invaded Boeotia and besieged the cities.

4. He brought with him some Arcadian mercenaries, and a good many volunteers.

5. We were not long in coming to close quarters with the enemy.

6. We expected to take the fortress without striking a blow.

7. When the enemy fell upon us, we closed our ranks.

8. They attacked the fortress, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

9. The army was drawn up for battle—the Spartans on the right, the auxiliaries on the left.

10. The enemy were seized with a panic and took to flight.

11. We were so closely besieged, that we durst not attempt a sortie from the city.

12. They did great deeds of valour, but met with no success.

13. The ground was difficult, so we marched in column.
74. War, II.

1. Every year the Peloponnesians marched into Attica and ravaged the land.
2. We held out for a long time, but in the end were driven back.
3. They pulled down the walls and razed the city to the ground.
4. We found the inhabitants unarmed and the city undefended.
5. The capture of the city was effected in the following way.
6. All who were serving as mercenaries deserted and joined the enemy.
7. We rushed to the rescue and arrived at the critical moment.
8. He started in pursuit of the fugitives and captured many alive.
9. The battle was fiercely and stubbornly contested.
10. The enemy were unprepared, and we attacked them unexpectedly.
11. We encamped by the river, and next morning found the enemy drawn up against us.
12. Nearly all were wounded or killed; a few survivors escaped to Thebes.
13. He encamped in the plain, and next day reviewed the army.
75. Peace and Treaty.

1. We urge you to keep the peace and remain neutral.

2. They made a truce on equal terms.

3. When the war was over the allies separated to their several cities.

4. After this there was no cessation of hostilities.

5. They surrendered the city on terms which seemed favourable.

6. The inhabitants were starved into submission.

7. If you accept our proposals we will admit you to our alliance.

8. With these and like words he won over many of the enemy to his side.

9. The Greek general held a parley with the leaders of the barbarians.

10. Some of the mercenaries deserted and joined the enemy.

11. When we made these concessions, he agreed to a thirty days' armistice.

12. There is no prospect of the combatants coming to terms.
Exercises in the Syntax

76. Ships, I.

1. What fine ships! Yes, each has a deck and three banks of oars.

2. What is this? The sheet, which holds the sail to the wind.

3. The mast has a yard-arm, and it is made fast by stays.

4. We have many cables on board, and grappling-irons for boarding.

5. Each oar is fastened to the thole by a thong, and each rower has a cushion.

6. Let down the ladder! The Admiral wants to come aboard.

7. The captain calls for the boatswain and the lookout man.

8. Weigh anchor! We shall sail in column line ahead.

9. We intend to keep at sea until we close with the enemy.

10. That boat is leaky, and she is bound to sink before long.

11. Should you like to see a sea-fight? That I should.

12. Well, to-morrow the fleet will set sail, and you can go too.
77. Ships, II.

1. There is a large dockyard at the Peiraeus, I assure you.
2. They are at present building a hundred triremes.
3. Seventy transports are already afloat, all seaworthy.
4. The largest trireme is being manned, and the tackle is being taken aboard.
5. All the crews are first-rate, masts and sails of the best quality.
6. They understand manœuvring perfectly, and practise every day.
7. See how quickly they back water, and ram the enemy!
8. Soon they will put out to sea, to destroy our enemies.
9. That long ship sails very swiftly; she is a despatch-boat.
10. The pilot steers the ship with tworudders, one on each side.
11. If there is a fair wind, they will be at Syracuse in three days.
12. If the wind is not astern, we must tack.
13. See, they are taking in every reef; a storm is coming, I fear.
78. Ships, III.

1. There they come! A hundred sail-of-the-line, I swear!

2. Let us give three cheers, and cut their line.

3. Those two ships lying broadside to broadside do not understand the art of naval warfare.

4. No, it is more like a land-fight than a sea-fight, I think.

5. You should go about and use the ram.

6. Ship ahoy! how many marines have you aboard?

7. We have lost ten ships, and captured twenty.

8. The flagship is so badly damaged that it must put in to Athens.

9. A thousand men are killed, and the cockpit is full of wounded.

10. Never mind, we have won: the enemy ask for a truce to take up their dead.
79. Law, I.

1. The Athenians put Socrates on his trial, on the charge of corrupting youth.

2. When Socrates had made a long defence they condemned him to death.

3. Timocrates was always going to law with his friends.

4. The plaintiff brought many charges against the defendant.

5. When the jury had voted, he was acquitted.

6. If the court will grant me a hearing, I think I shall convince you of my innocence.

7. If you lose this suit, your case will indeed be perilous.

8. He will be called to account for his conduct.

9. The case went against him by default, and he paid a large fine.

10. He was convicted of perjury.

11. Imprisonment is the punishment prescribed by the laws for debt.

12. They brought an action against me for contempt of court.

13. The jury all pitied him, whether they had voted for his acquittal or his condemnation.
80 Exercises in the Syntax

80. Law, II.

1. He was condemned unheard, and executed the following day.

2. If you do not appear in court you will be liable to the extreme penalty.

3. On his return to Athens he was impeached and condemned.

4. I will produce witnesses in support of my statements.

5. We brought an action against Conon for assault.

6. You may answer me, if you wish, in the time allotted to me.

7. When he appeared before the court of arbitrators he was let off without a fine.

8. He engaged an advocate to conduct his case before the arbitrator.

9. Death is the penalty for sacrilege.

10. If I say this I shall be put on my trial for unconstitutional proposals.

11. I implore my adversary not to exact the legal penalty.

12. It is said that Draco made death the penalty even for small offences.

13. They are at a loss for any real offence with which to charge him.

14. You will not acquit me even if I convince you that my cause is just.
81. Birth, Marriage, Death.

1. When was the baby born? The day before yesterday, in the morning.

2. The child is now three years old, and his birthday is to-morrow.

3. They are carrying it round the hearth, and then they will name it.

4. He died at the age of ninety, and now he is being buried.

5. See how the women are beating their breasts and wailing!

6. Demosthenes wears a mourning coat; who is dead, I wonder?

7. They are holding an anniversary feast at the tomb.

8. He is to be buried publicly in the Ceramicus, for state services.

9. I see the matchmaker; who is going to be married?

10. Pericles has married Aspasia, but Sappho will not marry Alcaeus.

11. Take that bier out of the way, when folk are marrying.

12. Themistocles is feasting all his friends; he has just married off his daughter.

13. Here come the bride and bridegroom: let us join the procession.
82. Country Life.

1. That man is not a mere farmer; he breeds horses.
2. He has both sheep and goats, and makes cheese out of their milk.
3. I cannot tell you the character of the land about here.
4. It is said to be good for wheat and barley, but there is little grass.
5. The shepherd has his hut on the mountains, where he lives.
6. This place is famous for its honey, I assure you.
7. At the new moon we shall have a dance.
8. The crops will never grow unless you plough and sow.
9. It will soon be time for reaping, and then comes the vintage.
10. All the lads and lasses come with bare feet to tread the grapes.
11. The wine runs into the vat, and then we drink it.
12. Corn is made up into sheaves and stored in a barn.
83. Commercial Life.

1. A merchant is richer than a retail tradesman.
2. The Inspectors of the Market have prosecuted the banker.
3. I have just come from the fish-market with my purchases.
4. What is the price of this jar? Ten shillings. Have you any small change?
5. Near the flower-shops two men were quarrelling.
6. The country-folk bring in fruit and vegetables every day.
7. May I have a sample of this bread to show my wife?
8. My friend has a sword-factory and a hundred slaves.
9. We buy cheap and sell dear all our goods.
10. How is fish selling to-day? So cheap that the fishmongers are starving.
11. Would you banish all hawkers from the state?
12. I have borrowed two talents at twelve per cent.
13. The banker lends to those who can give security.
14. I have rented a mine from a banker at Athens.
84. Games and Athletic Exercises, I.

1. Come, let us go to the wrestling-school and try a fall together.
2. The trainer is not yet here; he is in the middle of breakfast.
3. Shame, the sluggard! Well, we shall get on all right alone.
4. Ah, you have given me the grip! now I have you by the middle!
5. A pretty feint that; and now you have tripped him up.
6. That man won the open wrestling competition last year.
7. No, no, the boys' wrestling at Olympia.
8. There was a boxing-match here yesterday; Pericles was beaten.
9. At the Panathenaic games the prize is a jar of olive oil.
10. The winner has a wreath of olive at Olympia, a pine-wreath at the Isthmia, parsley at Nemea, and laurel at the Pythia.
11. It is worth seeing the chariot-race and the soldiers' race!
12. For my part I prefer a horse-race to anything else.
13. The judges are not agreed on their verdict.
14. He competed in the long race at Olympia, and had a walk over.
85. Games and Athletic Exercises, II.

1. You are a clever draught-player, and I am mated.
2. Let us have a game of blind-man's-buff.
3. I prefer dice or knucklebones, if you don't mind.
4. I threw three sixes, you threw two aces and a four.
5. With a ball and a bat you can play a very good game.
6. The boys have just stopped trundling their hoops.
7. I have a top and a bull-roarer.
8. There is a swing in the garden, where the girls sit and sing.
9. We generally play at hide-and-seek of an evening.
10. The pentathlon is the best of contests, but it is difficult.
11. It consists of long-jump, discus, javelin, long-race, and wrestling.
12. Odysseus threw the discus far further than the best of the Phaeacians.
86. Fractions and Numerical Expressions.
(Vide Appendix C.)

1. Two-thirds of the soldiers were killed, the remainder ran away.
2. If you would sell this horse, I would give you 2½ talents.
3. He was elected general with five colleagues to conduct the war.
4. Thirty of the ships were sunk, and twenty escaped.
5. He all but lost three-quarters of his property.
6. Of the five men, four were killed, but the fifth ran away.
7. They ran away, most of them, for fear of being killed.
8. The war has lasted five years already.
9. Six brothers went to the wars; two returned, but four were killed.
10. Of my whole property I have only saved one-fifth.
11. What did the poet mean when he said, 'The half is more than the whole'?
12. Tell me what place you will take in your class.
13. The work will soon be done; § of it is finished already.
87. Space, Weight, and Measure.

1. This bowl weighs 3½ talents, and holds 6 amphorae.

2. For a hundred stades the army marched at speed.

3. I invite you to dinner for the day after tomorrow.

4. To-day I weigh 150 pounds; last year I weighed only 100.

5. In the autumn we find figs a hand-breadth wide.

6. O what a giant! he is surely 6 cubits and a span high!

7. Give me a quart of wine and half a pint of water.

8. A bushel of barley will be enough for one man.

9. Athens is many stades distant from Eleusis.

10. For two hours the sailors were swimming in the sea.
88. Time.

1. About the same period of spring, before the corn was ripe, the enemy went home, and arrived forty days later.

2. Some time after, a servant searching for his master, found not him, but his own son dead.

3. Just at this point a quarrel began between three men, each claiming a treasure-trove.

4. The truce lasted thirty-eight years, so that the young men were accustomed to enjoy peace.

5. In the meantime, about the fall of the year, brigands were said to have laid waste the neighbouring land.

6. Each year the inhabitants used to pay toll to the robbers to avoid molestation.

7. At the end of the same winter an absurd rumour was current about him.

8. Next year these robbers will spoil not this or that, but everything utterly.
89. Time, II. (Vide Appendix C.)

DAYS OF THE MONTH (JANUARY—JUNE).

1. On the 5th of February the robbers escaped unobserved.

2. O that you had been present on April 1st!

3. In the month of February there is a great deal of snow.

4. On the last day of May I was prosecuted for perjury.

5. I will take care to arrive on March 4th.

6. It happened during the month of June that I was ill.

7. On January 1st we give presents to each other.

8. On February 13th the Pot-feast begins.

9. The Thargelia take place on the seventh day of May.

10. I should have arrived on June 28th, if I had known this.

11. A truce was made on the last day of February.
90. Time, III. (Vide Appendix C.)

DAYS OF THE MONTH (JULY—DECEMBER).

1. On July 16th is the Festival of United Athens.
2. If I had seen him on August 4th, I should have killed him.
3. On September 1st we shoot partridges, on October 1st pheasants.
4. In October the Apaturia takes place.
5. On November 1st we sing hymns about all holy men.
6. I know I was ill on December 20, but now I am well.
7. O Zeus! what a lot of snow there was on the 15th of November!
8. My birthday-party is on July 14th.
9. O that I had seen you on August 29th!
10. We are keeping a feast by ourselves on October 24th.
11. Take care to be at home on September 14th, that I may see you.
91. Time, IV.

1. For that day and part of the next the storm was high.

2. About the same period there was a famine.

3. A night passed, and then the traitors surrendered.

4. Advancing by degrees, in three days they came to Athens.

5. Three years later, Pericles was chosen general with four colleagues.

6. It is now more than nine years since the war began.

7. As long as the enemy was in the land the plague lasted.

8. They hungered sixty days and nights continuously.

9. The following summer the army took the field about seed-time.

10. The battle ceased at nightfall; and as it was already late, they encamped upon the field.

11. He came at early dawn; but finding no one, he returned immediately after sunset.

12. I will return in four days, if I succeed in my undertaking.
92. Time, V.

1. I went away about the time that the markets are full.

2. For a couple of hours I waited; then I hired a carriage.

3. About midnight, the moon was in eclipse.

4. At early dawn the farmers arrive from the country.

5. I should have come in the evening twilight, if I could.

6. I do not feel sleepy either by night or by day.

7. Three thousand men were killed in the battle on January 14th.

8. The archonship lasts a year, if I am not mistaken.

9. We arrived five days ago, and we shall stay for a month or so.

10. Twice a year there is a feast, but the Olympic Games come once in four years.

11. In the evening I departed for Megara, horses and all.

12. In spring this river runs high, but I am not afraid of drowning.
93. Dress, etc.

1. Where are my shoes? I want to go for a walk.

2. Would you like a new hat? Hats are cheap to-day.

3. I am going on a journey, so I want a walking-stick and a cloak.

4. Your dress is beautifully embroidered, dear; how much did it cost?

5. Ten minae off the loom! My husband did glare when I told him.

6. And so you have bought a sunshade without your father's consent.

7. I wear a tunic and a cloak over it when I walk.

8. I have brought a drachma in my pocket to give you.

9. How glad I am to see you! Where did you get that hat?

10. Oh, I made it for myself; I am clever at such things, you know.

11. I want an overmantle and a pair of shoes.

12. I am very sorry, we have only top-boots, no shoes.

13. Confound you! what a rent you have made in my tunic.

14. Pardon me, madam, it was your own brooch that tore the tunic.

15. No, no, it was your fingers, you stupid man!
94. Metaphors.

1. His thoughts were clothed in the most stilted language.

2. By this law Injustice has a new lease of life.

3. You and I are at the opposite poles of the political horizon.

4. You should stick to your guns, and nail your colours to the mast.

5. He bowed to the inevitable with a good grace.

6. He felt oppressed by the uncongenial atmosphere.

7. You pay a well-deserved tribute to his disinterestedness.

8. My father has fallen a victim to party prejudice.

9. This proposal breaks new ground in politics.

10. He has done yeoman’s service to the cause of temperance.

11. This is calculated to remove a dangerous source of international irritation.

12. The policy of the open door is fair and equitable on the face of it.

13. That suggestion indicates a very one-sided point of view.
95. Miscellaneous.

1. I will not speak at length on a subject with which you are familiar.

2. Surely it is monstrous that men should rest at home and women should work in the fields.

3. Never if I can help it will I come here again.

4. Though we knew how to take the city the soldiers would not follow us.

5. He came late, and went away earlier than he need have done.

6. They showed no gratitude to us their benefactors.

7. After being a king he has become a beggar.

8. I have long been giving you the same advice.

9. Let this be the end of your dilatoriness.

10. Let this suffice as introduction to my speech.

11. He bribed the jury to acquit him.

12. Nine years elapsed between the Athenian defeat in Sicily and the end of the war.

13. So far all is well: if we ask for more, we may get less.

96. Miscellaneous.

1. It seems to me he has few rivals, or rather, none.

2. Can a man teach such things as he is himself ignorant of?

3. You must punish wrong doers, however rich they may happen to be.

4. Socrates never asked for payment for his instruction.

5. When they learned this, their good-will turned to suspicion.

6. I am grateful to you for your advice.

7. He takes pleasure in his friends’ society.

8. I like Greek wine better than Italian.

9. The people in the house caught the burglar in the act and made away with him.

10. We will invite all our friends to dinner.

11. Never in so short a time did disasters so grievous occur.

12. I recognise the courage displayed in the war.

13. The Thebans were indignant but did not openly show their anger.

97. Miscellaneous.

1. In the same year there was an earthquake and an eclipse.

2. I sent yesterday to your father, on the chance that he might be able to help me.

3. I can't think what to do with my money.

4. The sooner you go the better.

5. Thucydides arrived too late to save Amphipolis.

6. Attend to what is being said.

7. A wise man ought not to bear malice.

8. Come, be quick and do something!

9. His proposals are clearly unconstitutional.

10. I have long been hoping to meet you.

11. To think that a man of your age should make such a mistake!

12. The Medes carried the inhabitants of this city into captivity.

13. In winter it is safe to stop at home.


15. He of all others is most certain to be caught.
98. Miscellaneous.

1. In answer to his enquiries about my health I said nothing.
2. They told us not to risk a battle.
3. You are talking mere nonsense.
4. He swore that this news had not been received at Athens.
5. The battle did not end before night.
6. He has gone to the wars with his father's permission.
7. I am surprised that you cannot understand.
8. I wish I had worked while a boy, that I might not have been a beggar in old age.
9. The older he grew the more he clung to riches.
10. I cannot possibly prevent his going.
11. He is a coward—not to call him by a worse name.
12. I should like to ask you one question.
13. Before I was ten years old I used to go to Philippus' school.
14. Ever since I came of age I have lived away from home.
15. Wise men would give heed to this warning.
99. Miscellaneous.

1. I almost think we must have made a mistake.

2. A brave man would not shrink from dangers like this.

3. I knew all this before you told me.

4. I would give a great deal to be young again.

5. What do I want with gold? I have all I need.

6. He is a dissolute young man, and not at all what he might be.

7. Had they listened to me, they would have come to no harm.

8. You will find that I am the last person in the world to deserve such a reproach.

9. He is a busybody, and thinks a good deal of himself.

10. Let the others go: it's enough if I am punished.

11. All men agree that he is the cleverest speaker of our time.

12. What have you to do with wisdom and justice?

13. They promised great riches to all who should espouse their cause.
Exercises in the Syntax

100. Miscellaneous.

1. Whenever he started to run quickly, with the gods’ help he gave them the slip.
2. If this were analogous to that, we should be in luck’s way.
3. If I did not know that you were a clever speaker, I should not know what to do.
4. I am not sure it may not be so; we must take care not to make a mistake.
5. I granted your request most willingly; are you not grateful?
6. Were I to start by night, I should get off without being seen by any one.
7. Where would this argument lead us in the end, if we followed it out?
8. I am vastly delighted at hearing that you have come for this very purpose.
9. How do you feel about drinking deep? I am not keen about it.
10. If I had died at the age of thirty, I should have been a happy man.
11. Such speech we need, then, as shall worthily praise the dead.
12. To put the thing in a nutshell, the event will show.
13. Whether you like it or not, do it you must, be sure of that.
14. Sometimes I fear capture, sometimes I am confident of victory.
101. Miscellaneous.

1. You say the bravest men in the army are needed; what if we are not they?
2. A man is at his best when he is forty years of age.
3. If it is clear that he fears being caught, perhaps he may be guilty.
4. If you find us in the middle of dinner, share our meal: why not?
5. I renounce evil things: would that my teacher were alive!
6. If it is right that I should die, let the death be as easy as possible.
7. I say that you are to blame, not I: don't keep on making the same assertions.
8. The receiver of a benefit is inferior to the benefactor, as I think.
9. If you are annoyed at being proved to be in the wrong, is it not clear that you are in the wrong?
10. Not a bit of it; right or wrong does not depend on keeping one's temper.
11. He is clearly dead: if not, he would move his eyelids.
12. I would not enter into conversation with such a man, not I.
13. The city was within an ace of being surrendered, as far as I know.
14. If he was killed in action, his family will receive his pay.
Exercises in the Syntax

102. Miscellaneous.

1. Even if the city had been difficult to take, we should undoubtedly have taken it.

2. I am surprised at your impertinence in thinking you are stronger than I.

3. With words too terrible to repeat, he caught hold of my cloak and pulled it off.

4. If I should run great danger, would you help me? Of course.

5. If you use violence I shall make no defence.

6. He got into such a state of confusion that he did not know what to do.

7. Whenever I see him, I can scarce keep my two hands off him.

8. Whomsoever I saw in the house, I gave him a share of the wine.

9. O Hercules, what monstrosity is this? Get out, and be quick about it!

10. If my undertaking is crowned with success, I shall be truly thankful to heaven.

11. The barbarians pretended great friendliness towards us.

12. After the battle both sides claimed the victory.

13. They were angry with us without any reason.

14. Judge his temper in the light of his recent conduct.
103. Miscellaneous.

1. I don't know what to do with myself; will you help me?
2. With pleasure. It is impossible that I could refuse you.
3. I will stand till dawn comes and the sun rises.
4. You could not possibly remain here, even if you wished.
5. I really cannot be angry at hearing this; far from it.
6. He is perpetually at play, though he makes a great fool of himself.
7. But I fancy you would say this: the victory was great, but the loss was heavy.
8. His versatility is something extraordinary; but never mind that.
9. Were you to do a doughty deed, you would undoubtedly succeed.
10. Had the enemy taken to flight, we should not have been seized with panic.
11. We had been conversing for a long time, when in came Socrates.
12. If, besides being handsome, he had had versatility, he might have done great things.
13. Dear heart, what is the matter? where on earth do you come from at this time of day?
14. He asked what use each of the arts had.
104. Miscellaneous.

1. There is little or nothing to be gained by such a course.
2. He is afraid of becoming unpopular in the city.
3. You will not get out of this difficulty without harm.
4. He is not a fit person to be intrusted with this command.
5. Be careful not to give your enemies a handle against you.
6. The man is wise who prefers honour to life.
7. We subsisted on the barest necessities of life.
8. If these are your sentiments you ought never to have come at all.
9. He had a private interview with me at Philippus' house.
10. We gave you all this for nothing, though we might have exacted payment.
11. If they saw any one aiming at a tyranny, they used to put him to death.
12. His motives for this unprecedented conduct are variously stated.
13. My slaves' quarrels caused me much annoyance.
14. And so night closed in on the scene.
105. Miscellaneous.

1. These ideas occurred to him through jealousy more than for any other reason.

2. I am surprised that you make so much of this victory.

3. What made you act thus, when I forbade you?

4. Only when he has promised to change his ways shall he be set free.

5. Socrates taught his followers to abstain from evil and to cleave to good.

6. I am afraid of becoming an object of dislike to my fellow-citizens.

7. Each successive king exercises this power.

8. The army is too far off for us to reach it on foot.

9. He began with abuse and ended with entreaty.

10. Pray attend to what I am saying.

11. Our neighbours will continually be troubling us.

12. Different witnesses gave different versions of the story.

13. Do not ask more questions than I can answer.

14. Do not ask more favours than I can grant.
106. Miscellaneous.

1. Help him as much as you please, he will never do well.

2. He allowed his own father to go without the necessaries of life.

3. He makes me suffer for his own mistakes.

4. Compare my treatment of you with your treatment of me.

5. On our voyage home we encountered a storm of unparalleled violence.

6. When much had been said on both sides, Cleon's opinion carried the day.

7. Many names were proposed; and after the people had voted, Philip was returned as elected.

8. He has won the general's consent, and will tomorrow make an attempt on the fortress.

9. Can it be that you are serious?

10. There's many a true word spoken in jest.

11. The whole city was infected with the plague.

12. I can't see where the difference between the two things lies.

13. I had a long conversation with my friend.

14. We were reasoning thus in our own minds.

15. Meanwhile we were collecting our resources.
107. Miscellaneous.

1. No sailors, except just a few, and these good for nothing.
2. Whenever he came down the steps, he would give me a buffet on the head.
3. The laws forbid the harbouring of any fugitive.
4. Were I disappointed of my hope, I should fear destruction.
5. Your political record is identical with mine.
6. Whenever we heard what had happened, we wept bitterly.
7. If you would grant me a private interview at home, I could convince you.
8. Few or none know that they are fools, but fools they are nevertheless.
9. I should like to ask him what in the world he would have done.
10. I will meet you to-morrow in the town hall.
11. Had the city been infected with the plague, never would I have gone there.
12. If they will not do it at my bidding, go and talk to them yourself.
13. To the right as you enter the city stands an extraordinarily large temple.
14. If from being a king I had become a beggar, who would be more miserable than I?
108. Miscellaneous.

1. It would be a long story to tell all that I have suffered at your hands.

2. If the inventor were the same as the critic, many men would be rich.

3. You are only partly in earnest; take care you do not trip.

4. Sleeping or waking, I fear possible sorrow and trouble.

5. O God, grant me to be fair within; and that my outside may be akin to my heart.

6. He stands as if alive, and if you ask anything, observes a solemn silence.

7. If death were the penalty for sacrilege, you would now be dead.

8. I beg you to help me if I urge a just claim, and not to let me become poor.

9. Had you attended to my observations you would not now be a beggar.

10. As soon as I perceived that I was ill, I sent for the doctor, that he might be present.

11. We swore solemnly to each other to share fairly what there was.

12. You shall never get off scot free, if you aim at a tyranny.

13. Do you know his motives for this unprecedented behaviour? No; do you?

14. No one would believe what a fix I was in, upon my word.

15. You have no right to go away unless you give pay to your sailors.
APPENDIX A.

CONDITIONS.

I. First Three Types.—The *Apodosis*, or *Statement*, mostly has *should* or *would*. [Rarer forms can be recognised because they can be changed into forms with *should* or *would*: thus, ‘I were mad to do it’ = ‘I should be.’]

Negative οὐκ.

*Note the time.*—Fut. time employs opt. with άν.

Pres. " " impft. indic. with άν.
Past " " aor. indic. with άν.

All phrases we are now concerned with take άν: there is one other type of apodosis, this we leave for the present.

Remember—(1) always άν
(2) mood and tense depend on time.

Continuous, repeated or imperfect action is rendered by the imperfect tense for present or past time:

ἐλέγων άν, *I should be speaking* (now), or, *I should have been speaking*.

II. *Protasis*, or *Condition*. [Negative μή.]

The same rules apply, save that here we have not άν but έι.

Type phrases (observe that English sometimes dispenses with *if*, reversing order of subject and verb):—

Were I—if I were;
Had I—if I had;
Should I—if I should;
Were I to—if I were to.

The thing to note is the *time.*
III. Both together.

Note that the *if*-clause is often loosely expressed in English: thus, 'I should be glad if I found a shilling' means 'if I should find.' The *if*-clause and the apodosis generally follow the same type.

IV. The Fourth Type (vivid) 'if I find, I will give'—has a future in the apodosis, and answers to Latin—si hoc fecero (or faciam), beatus ero. Here the *if*-clause is present indic. in English, and therefore it is easily mistaken by a beginner: translate by *ei* with subjunctive. We have then the four types:—

1. If I should find—I would give.
2. If I had [now]—I would give [now], or be giving.
3. If I had found—I would have given.
4. If I find—I will give.

1. *ei* εὑρωμι δραχμην—δοιοντι αν σοι (si inveniam—dem).
2. *ei* ειχον δραχμην—ειδοουν αν σοι (si haberem—darem).
3. *ei* εδρων δραχμην—ειπωκα αν σοι (si invenisset—de-dissem).
4. *ειν* ειρω δραχμην—δοσον σοι (si invenero—dabo).

Note. The *ei* may be used with the fut. indic. in Greek as in English, and then there is no *ειν.* This, however, has not the same meaning as the condition, but is modal. Compare αιρε πληκτρον, *ei* μαχει, 'up with your spur, if you are going to fight.'

Observe that in types 1-3 *ειν* is in the apodosis, with type 4 in the protasis.
V. Remember that all other sentences, not coming under these types, are to be translated literally: thus we may find—If I am wrong, I am sorry; if I have made a mistake, I will atone for it; yes, if you like. And the imperative or indicative is often coupled with a conditional protasis—Come, if you like (in this type, εἰ βούλει and εὰν βούλῃ are both used); if you are willing (βούλει).

VI. Obliqua.

1. After Primary tense, with ὁρι, etc.: no change at all from recta in mood or tense, but the persons change if necessary.

2. After Historic tense, with ὁρι, etc.: Primary tenses of Indicative, and any tense of the subjunctive, may become the corresponding tense of the Optative, εὰν becoming εἰ. [εἰ εὑρήσω may become εἰ εὑρήσοιμι.]

No other change is made, and indeed there need be no change at all. The formulae may remain after historic tenses, for the sake of vividness.

εἰπον ὁρι (1) εἰ εὑροίμι—διδοίνην ἄν.
(2) εἰ εἰχον—ἐδιδοὺν ἄν.
(3) εἰ εὑρον—ἐδοκα ἄν.
(4) εἰ εὑροΐμι—δῶσοιμί (or εὰν εὑρω—δῶσω).

3. Afterwards taking the Infinitive: the main verb becomes infinitive in the same tense, ἄν being kept, if it was there before; the if-clause remains as in Recta, or after historic tenses may be changed as above under (2).

ἔφην (1) εἰ εὑροίμι—διδόναι ἄν.
(2) εἰ εἰχον—διδόναι ἄν.
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

(3) ἐὰν εὐροῦ—δοῦναι ἂν.
(4) ἐὰν εὐροῦμι—δῶσειν
(or ἐὰν εὐρώ).

With words taking a participial construction, the participle is used instead of the infinitive: as
οἶδα σε, ἐὰν εἴρεσ, δόντα ἂν.

4. In long oblique speeches especially, the tendency is to run all verbs into the infinitive. Thus we sometimes find the conditional formulae rendered with infinitive in both clauses, as
ἐφασαν αὐτοὶ τούτο ἂν ἔχειν, ἐὰν ἄνηθήναι κρατήσαι.

This is mentioned here for the sake of completeness, but hardly comes within the scope of this book.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR CLAUSES.

In clauses of conditions, time, and place, and in relative clauses, it is important to distinguish between General and Particular. For example: ‘When I saw him, I called out,’ is Particular, referring to one occasion only; ‘Whenever I saw him, I called out,’ is General, referring to an Indefinite number of possible occasions. The Greek language distinguishes these by construction.

1. General (or Indefinite) expressions

(a) Referring to future time: Compound of ἂν with subjunctive.

ὅταν ἔλθω, ‘whenever I come.’
ὅσ ἂν ἔλθῃ, ‘whoever comes,’ or ‘shall come.’
ὅποι ἂν μένῃ, ‘wherever he may stay.’
ἐὰν εὐρω, δῶσω, ‘if ever I find, I will give.’
of Attic Greek. Appendix B

(\textit{b}) Referring to past time: Optative.
\hspace{1em} ὅτε ἔλθομεν, 'whenever I come.'
\hspace{1em} ὅσ ἔλθον, 'whoever came.'
\hspace{1em} ὅποι μένοι, 'wherever he stayed.'
\hspace{1em} εἰ εὕρομαι, ἔδιδον, 'if ever I found, I used to give.'

2. Particular (or Definite): Indicative, translate literally. We need only note the variations in

(\textit{c}) Past tense:
\hspace{1em} ὅτε ἔλθον, 'when I came,' on a known occasion.
\hspace{1em} ὅσ ἔλθεν, 'who came,' a known person.
\hspace{1em} ὅποι ἔμενεν, 'where he stayed,' on a known occasion.
\hspace{1em} εἰ εὗρον, ἔδίδων, 'if I really found it, why then I really gave it.'

The pupil should now be able to distinguish between
\begin{align*}
\text{ὅν πρῶτον εἶδος, ἀπέκτεινας} \\
\text{ὅν πρῶτον ἴδοις, ἀπέκτεινες.}
\end{align*}

\textbf{APPENDIX B.}

\textbf{ON THE MEANINGS AND USES OF SOME GREEK VERBS.}

I. Of some Greek verbs Attic Prose only uses one or two tenses, and for different moods or tenses uses forms of different verbs. Such are:

\textit{(a) ἐρχομαι.} The present indicative is the only tense in use. Forms from εἰμι must be used for other
tenses and moods: write ἐὰ, 'I went,' ἦνα, 'to go' (not ἥρχόμην, ἔρχεσθαι).

(β) τύπτω. The present, future, and imperfect alone are used. Other tenses are supplied from πληγῶ and πατάσω. Thus:—

Act.—Pres. τύπτω. Fut. τυπτήσω (not τύψω), or πατάξω. Aor. ἐπάταξα. Perf. (πληγὰς δέδωκα).


(γ) φημί.—Pres. φημί. Imp. ἐφασκὸν. Aor. ἐφην. Pres. infin. and Part. φάσκων, φάσκων (not φάναι, φάς).

(δ) στερίσκω is the Present of ἐστέρησα and other tenses formed from στερῶ. But when compounded with ἀπό, ἀποστερῶ is the Present in use.

(ε) σκοποῦμαι (I consider) has Fut. σκέψομαι, Aor. ἐσκεψάμην, Perf. ἐσκεμμαί (formed from σκέπτομαι).

(ζ) The different tenses of ‘to buy’ and ‘to sell’ are to be noticed:—

buy. Pres. ὄνομαι, Fut. ὄνήσομαι, Imp. ὄνομημην, but Aor. ἐπριάμην.

sell. Act.: Pres. πωλῶ, Fut. ἀποδώσομαι, Imp. ἐπώλουν, Aor. ἀπεδόμην, Perf. πέπρακα (from πεπράσκω).
of Attic Greek. Appendix B

Pass.: Pres. πωλοῦμαι, Fut. πωλήσομαι,
Imp. ἐπωλοῦμην, Aor. ἐπράθην, Perf. πέπραμαι.

II. Greek often seems to avoid using a passive voice,
and uses two active verbs instead of one verb (active and
passive); thus—

(a) I put to death, ἀποκτείνω (not κτείνω), but
I am put to death, ἀποθνῄσκω.

(Note that while the compound is used in
other tenses, the simple verb τέθνηκα is used
in the perfect; τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς are particu-
larly common.)

(β) τίθημι is one of the commonest words in Greek.
Its passive is rare, and for the perfect passive
κείμαι is always to be used; e.g. ‘to make a law,’
tιθέναι or τιθέομαι νόμον; ‘the established laws,’
i.e. ‘the constitution,’ οἱ κείμενοι νόμοι.

(γ) πέπτω is equivalent to the passive of βάλλω: ‘to
be thrown in, out, or down’ is ἐμπέπτω, ἐκπέπτω
or καταπέπτω. ἐκβάλλω means ‘to drive into
exile,’ ἐκπέπτειν ‘to be driven into exile.’

(δ) εὖ ποιεῖν τινα, ‘to treat a person well’; εὖ πάσχειν
ὑπὸ τινὸς is the corresponding passive.
εὖ λέγειν τινά, ‘to speak well of a man’; εὖ ἀκούειν
ὑπὸ τινὸς is the corresponding passive.

(ε) Similarly, ‘to prosecute’ is ἐς δίκην ἄγειν, or
dιώκειν. Greek does not say ἐς δίκην ἄγεσθαι
or διώκεσθαι for ‘to be prosecuted,’ but φεύγειν
δίκην.
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

(ζ) Thus also ἀλίσκομαι (deponent) is often used as passive of αἴρω.

(η) ἀποψηφίζομαι, ἀφίμμι, 'to ἀποφέγγειν, 'to be ac-
vote for the acquittal of.' quitted.'

(θ) προσποιῶ,'to win over.' προσχωρεῖν, 'to be won
προσποιοῦμαι) over to the side of.'

That in all these cases the active verbs ἀποθνῄσκω,
ἐκπίπτω, φεύγω κ.τ.λ. were felt by the Greek mind to be
equivalent to passive verbs may be seen from the fact
that they are constructed like real passive verbs with ὑπὸ
to express the agent. Examples—

ἐκπεσόντες ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους.—Them.

. . . ἀσβεῖας φεύγοντα ὑπὸ Μελήτου.—Plut.

III. Attic Greek often uses the periphrasis ποιοῦμαι with
an abstract noun, instead of a simple verb. Thus, φυλακὴν
ἐποιοῦτο = ἐφύλασαν: πόλεμον ἐποιοῦτο = ἐπολέμουν:
tῶν δεδαχθὲν ποιησόμεθα=τάδε διδάξομεν: ἐπιστροφῆν τινος
ποιεσθαι=ἐπιστρέφοσθαι τινος, 'to attend to a thing.'

Here, too, Greek avoids using the passive voice, and
the passive equivalent of this periphrasis is given by
using γίγνεσθαι. πόλεμος ἐγένετο is the passive of πόλεμον
ἐποιήσαντο (not πόλεμος ἐποιήθη).

IV. Study of the meanings of compound verbs will
contribute much towards proficiency in writing Greek
prose. The following are specially useful (only the
common compounds with their most frequent meanings
are given):—

a. ἵστημι. Care must be taken to distinguish transi-
tive and intransitive tenses.
Transitive Tenses
(pres. imperf. fut. and 1st aor.)

καθίστημι, 'I set up,' 'I station,' ὀλυγρχίαν καθιστάναι.

ἐσ φόβον καθιστάναι, 'to throw into a panic.'

ἀφίστημι, 'I cause to revolt.'

ἀνίστημι, 'I make to rise.'

ἀνιστάναι also = ἀναστάτος ποιεῖθαι, 'to remove a population bodily,' 'to carry into captivity.'

ἐφίστημι, 'I set (in charge) over.'

προϊστήμι, 'I put before.'

μεθίστημι, 'I remove.'

διώστημι, 'I make to stand apart,' 'I separate.'

Intransitive Tenses
(perf. pluperf. 2nd aor. and middle voice)

καθεστάναι, 'to be established,' οἱ καθεστῶτες νόμων.

ἐσ φυγὴν κατέστη, 'he took to flight.'

ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστῆναι, 'to revolt.'

ἀνίστασθαι, ἀναστῆναι, 'to get up,' 'to stand up.'

οἱ ἐφεστῶτες, 'those in charge,' cf. ἐπιστάτης.

προεστάναι, 'to be a leader,'

οἱ προεστηκότες εἰν ταῖς πόλεσιν.—Dem.

μεθίστασθαι, μεταστῆναι, 'to change one's place,' or 'to change sides.'

διαστῆναι, 'to be at variance.'

ὑφίσταμαι, 'I undertake,' 'support,' 'withstand.'

ὁ Κλέων ὑφίστατο τὸν πλοῖν.—Thuc.

κινδύνους ἐθέλουσιν ὑφίστασθαι.—Thuc.
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

**Transitive Tenses**
(pres. imperf. fut. and 1st aor.)

συνίστημι, ‘I bring together,’
‘unite.’

ἀνθίστημι, ‘I set up in opposition.’

**Intransitive Tenses**
(perf. pluperf. 2nd aor. and middle voice)

συνίστασθαι, ‘to band together,’ ‘to come to a head,’ ‘to take place’
(from many contributory causes).

τοῦ πολέμου συστάντος.—Dem.

ἀνθίστασθαι, ἀντιστῆναι (τινί), ‘to resist.’

παρίσταται μοι, ‘it occurs to me.’

β. γιγνώσκω. γιγνώσκω can denote any mental process: hence a large variety of meanings in its compounds. The simple verb can mean ‘perceive,’ ‘understand,’ ‘learn,’ ‘know’ (cognoscere, connaître), ‘judge,’ ‘determine.’

ἀναγιγνώσκω, I read.

συγγιγνώσκω, I pardon (ignoscere). συνέγνων τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῆν ἀμαρτίαν.

καταγιγνώσκω (1) I condemn. θάνατον κατέγνωσαν Σωκράτους.

...... (2) I accuse. δειλίαν κατέγνωσαν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ.

μεταγιγνώσκω, I change my mind.

διαγιγνώσκω, I distinguish, e.g. φίλους καὶ πολεμίους διαγιγνώσκειν.

ἀπογιγνώσκω, I despair, or, with an accus., I despair of. σωτηρίαν ἀπεγιγνώσκον.
of Attic Greek. Appendix B

 ámbιγμόσκω has also a legal sense, when the arbitrator (διαιτήτης) gives decision in favour of some one (τινός).

γ. ὑμί. Notice the meanings of the following:—

συνήμι, I understand. Construct. συνεναι ἀλ-λήλων.

Also συνεναι τὰ εἰρημένα.

ἐφίμαι, (1) I command;

(2) I long for, governing a genitive, vide § ix.

προίμα, I let go, I abandon, I sacrifice.

Among other compounds of ὑμί, ἀφίμι and μεθίμι are the most common.

δ. Distinguish also the following:—

ἀπολαμβάνω, I cut off.

συλλαμβάνω, I arrest.

καταλαμβάνω, I surprise or overtake.

ἀναλαμβάνω, I recover.

προτέρπω, I incline towards (trans.).

ἀποτέρπω, I divert from.

ἀνατέρπω, I overturn.

ἐπιτέρπω, I entrust (τι τιν).  

ἐντέρπομαι, I give heed to (τινός).

παρέχω, I afford.

ἀνέχω, ἀνέχομαι, I endure.

ἀντέχω, I hold out.

μετέχω, I share in (τινός)
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

άπεχομαι, I abstain from (τινός).
προέχω, trans. I put forward;
intrans. I get a start, excel.
ἐπαινῶ, I praise (τινά).
παραινῶ, I advise (τινί).

προσβάλλειν, to assault a fortress. constr. πρὸς τὸ
teῖχος.
ἐσβάλλειν, to invade a country. const. ἐς τὴν
'Αττικήν.
διαβάλλειν, to slander.
συμβάλλειν, to contribute towards.
ἀναβάλλειν, to put off, defer.
προβάλλειν, to propose, to put forward as a plea
or a defence.
μεταβάλλειν, to change.
ἀποβάλλειν, to lose.

Similar lists of compounds might be made from
the verbs νοῶ, δίδωμι.

V. Many verbs are compounded with more than one
preposition, e.g.:

ἐπί and ἀνά: ἐπανέρχομαι (fut. ἐπάνεμι), I return.
ἐπανάγω, I lead back.
ἐξ and ἀνά: ἐξανίστημι, I make to get up (n.b.
ἐξανίστασθαι τινὶ=assurgere—to rise at some one's
approach).
ἐν and κατά: ἐγκαταλαμβάνω, I capture in; ἐγκαταλείπω,
I leave behind in.
πρό and another preposition: προκαταλαμβάνω, προιτάρχω, προεξανώσταμαι.
πρός and another preposition: προσκαθέζωμε, προσαπόλλυμε (I lose besides).
σύν and another preposition: σύν—giving the idea of joining in doing; συγκαθίστημι, συνεισπίπτω, συνεπιλαμβάνομαι, and many more.
ἐπαποθανεῖν, to die over (the body).
ἀντεπιβουλεύειν, to make a counter-plot.

VI. Notice also the different force which a preposition imparts when compounded with different verbs. Taking one preposition alone—ἀπό—we may make the following list of words:—

ἀπό naturally means—from, away, off.
ἀποκόπτω, I cut off.
ἀφίημι, I send away.
ἀπείπον, I fainted; lit. ‘I refused,’ i.e. ‘gave up.’
ἀπεύχομαι, I pray that a thing may not happen, as we say ‘to cry off.’
so ἀπόμνυμι, I swear not to do.
ἀπόφημι, I say ‘no.’
ἀπανδῶ, I forbid.

but ἀφορῶ, ἀποβλέπω, ἀποσκοπῶ, I look intently at (away from everything else).
ἀποκαλῶ, I call bad names (‘out of’ one’s name).
ἀποδίδωμι, I give back.

Other prepositions have similar variety of meanings in composition.
VII. The constructions used with words meaning ‘to blame,’ ‘to accuse,’ and ‘to condemn,’ are not easily remembered. The following examples may be useful for reference:—

*blame.* μέμφομαι, ἐπιτιμᾶν: the commonest construction is dative of person, and acc. of thing.

τίς μοι τάδε μέμφεται;

*accuse.* αἰτιῶμαι, acc. of person:

τοὺς Δακεδαιμόνιος οὐκ ἂν ἐτι αἰτιασάμεθα.

*condemn.* καταγγέλω, κατακρίνω, genitive of person, accusative of the sentence or the crime.

κατεγώνωσκον Σωκράτους θάνατον. They condemned Socrates to death.

κατεγώνωσκον Σωκράτους ἀσέβειαν. They passed a verdict of impiety against S.

VIII. The following verbs are constructed with a dative case:—

ὀργίζομαι, I am angry with; so also χαλεπαίνω, ἀγαπατῶ, ἄχομαι, θυμοῦμαι.

χρῶμαι, I use.

ἐπομαι, I follow; so also ἀκολουθῶ.

χαρίζομαι, I grant a favour to; so also ἀρέσκω, ἀνθέαν, I please.
of Attic Greek. Appendix B

παραίνω, I advise.
πείθομαι, I obey; πιστεύω, I trust; ἀπιστῶ, I distrust.
ἀπειλῶ, I threaten; ὀνειδίζω, I reproach; ἐρίζω, I quarrel with; μάχομαι, I fight with.

IX. Many verbs are constructed with the genitive. Such are:—

(a) Verbs of the senses: ὀφραίνομαι, I smell; γεύομαι, I taste; ἀκούω, I hear; θιγγάνω, I touch.

(b) Hence also the following, which all mean 'to cling to,' or 'to grasp at,' or 'to aim at,' or 'to long for':—

ἀπεισθαῖ, ἔχεσθαῖ, ἀντέχεσθαῖ, ὅρεγεσθαῖ, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαῖ, στοχάζεσθαῖ, γλίσεσθαῖ, ἐφίεσθαῖ.

Exx.: μειζόνων ὀρέγοντο.—Thuc.
ἀνθεκτέα τῆς θαλάσσης.—Thuc.

(γ) τυγχάνω, I hit; ἀμαρτάνω, I miss (a mark, σκοποῦ).

(δ) Words meaning 'to rule, command,' e.g. κρατεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι, βασιλεύειν, στρατηγεῖν, ἀρχεῖν, ἡγεμονεῖν, τυραννεῖν.

(ε) ἀρχῶ, I begin; πειρομαί, I make trial of; ἐπιμελοῦμαι, I take care of; μέμνημαι, I remember; ἐπιλανθάνομαι, I forget.

(ξ) The genitive, being used in Greek for the lost ablative, is naturally the case after verbs denoting separation, e.g. ἀπέχομαι, I abstain from; φείδομαι, I spare; παύομαι, I cease from; ἀπαλλάσσομαι, I rid myself of; μεθίεμαι, I let go my hold of; δέομαι, I want.
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

X. The participle, not the infinitive, is to be used after the following verbs:—

αισθάνομαι
τυγχάνω
ἐπισταμαι, οίδα, and other words meaning 'I know (that)'
παύομαι.
διατελῶ, I continue.
φθάνω, I am first.

Exx.: ἐτυχε κατὰ τοῦτο καὶροῦ ἐλθὼν, he happened to come at this moment.
ἐπαύσαντο μαχόμενοι, they stopped fighting.

XI. The meanings and constructions of ἀμύνω, ἀμύνομαι, τιμωρῶ, τιμωροῦμαι require attention.

ἀμύνω means 'I repel': the person repelled is the object, the person benefited thereby is put in the dative. So we get: ἀμύνομεν τοῖς ἐπίονται τοῖς πολίταις, 'we repel the invaders, helping our fellow-citizens'; ἰ.θ. 'we defend our fellow-citizens from the invaders' [cf. Latin defendere, which can mean 'to ward off,' 'repel,' like ἀμύνω]. Hence we get a use of ἀμύνω with the object omitted, ἀμύνω τίνι, 'I help a man.'

ἀμύνομαι, on the other hand, means 'I repel from myself,' and so 'I defend myself against,' and is also used to mean 'I punish,' and takes an accusative: ἀμύνεσθαι τοῖς ἀδικοίντας 'to punish wrong doers.'

τιμωρῶ (literally, 'I vindicate the honour of') has a similar construction; thus, τιμωροῦμεν 'we take the part of' τοῖς πολίταις 'our fellow-citizens'
of Attic Greek. Appendix B

toûs πολεμίους ‘against their enemies’; i.e. the person on whom vengeance is taken is put in the accusative, the person avenged in the dative; and τιμωρεῖν τινι commonly means ‘to help a man’ (cf. the adj. τιμωρός: νῆς τιμωρός, ‘ships to aid . . .’).

τιμωροῦμαι, ‘I avenge myself on,’ ‘I punish’ (for my own gratification), governs an accusative.

XII. Mistakes are often made in using the following words:—

aiτῶ means ‘I ask a favour.’ ἐρωτῶ, ἔρωμαι mean ‘I ask a question.’

φόβω ,, ‘I frighten.’ ‘I fear’ is φοβοῦμαι or δεδοικα.

λυπῶ ,, ‘I vex.’ ‘I mourn’ is λυποῦμαι ἄγω, etc.

παύω ,, ‘I cause to stop.’ ‘I cease’ is παύομαι1 or λήγω μμνησκω means ‘I call to mind.’ ‘I remember’ is μέμνημαι.

στυγῶ, βλασκῶ are poetical words. The prose equivalents are μισῶ, ‘I hate’; ἀφικνοῦμαι, or some other word, ‘I come.’

ηγοῦμαι doesn’t govern an accusative. Meaning ‘to guide,’ ‘to lead the way for,’ it takes a dative; meaning ‘to command,’ it takes a genitive.

1 But note that 2nd sing. pres. imp. act. is used intransitively; thus: παῦε θυμοῖμενος, ‘cease from anger.’
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πείθω means ‘I persuade,’ and governs an accusative. πείθωμαι means ‘I obey,’ and governs a dative.

φαίνω means ‘I show.’ φαίνομαι means ‘I appear.’

συλλέγω doesn’t mean ‘to converse,’ but ‘to collect,’ and governs an accusative.

διελέγετο τοῖς φίλοις, ‘he talked with his friends.’

ϕελῶ, ‘I help,’ governs an accusative (adjuvo); but βοηθῶ, ‘I go to aid,’ takes a dative (subvenio).

To express ‘to try’ when followed by an infinitive e.g. ‘we tried to prevent him,’ use πειρῶμαι, not πειρῶ: κωλύειν ἐπειρασάμεθα.

Distinguish προχωρεῖν, ‘to go forward,’ i.e. ‘to get on well,’ ‘to be successful’ (used mostly impersonally), and προσχωρεῖν, ‘to come over to the side of’ (vide II. ʃ).

Disting. ϕελῶ, ‘I help,’ fut. ϕελήσω, aor. ϕέλησα, perf. ϕέληκα

ϕελῶ, ‘I owe,’ fut. ϕελήσω, aor. ϕελὼν

(‘I ought,’ ‘would that I’), perf. ϕελήκα

ϕλίσκανω, ‘I incur,’ fut. ϕλῆσω, aor. ϕλὼν,

perf. ϕλῆκα.

Notice also the following words:—

ὁρμᾶω, transitive, ‘to set in motion,’ or, intransitive, ‘to set off.’

Thus ‘we are starting’ can either be ὁρμῶμεν or ὁρμᾶμεθα.

μέλλω can mean ‘I am about to,’ ‘I intend to,’ ‘I am
fated or destined to, 'I delay to.' It is regularly followed by the future infinitive.

πράσσω—(1) A common meaning of the active is 'to intrigue' or 'to negotiate for.' It is used either with the dative case or with πρός and the accusative: or with ὁπως and future indicative.

(2) A common meaning of the middle is 'to exact,' 'to demand,' e.g. μεσθὸν ἐπράξατο.

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APPENDIX C.

THE MONTHS.

The following is a list of the Attic months, with the English months to which they roughly correspond. Months with 29 days are called hollow months.

1. Ἐκατομβαιῶν (July), 30 days.
2. Μεταγειτνιῶν (August), 29 days.
3. Βοσθρομιῶν (September), 30 days.
4. Πνανεψιών (October), 29 days.
5. Μαμακτητριῶν (November), 30 days.
6. Ποσειδεών (December), 30 days.
7. Γαμηλιῶν (January), 30 days.
8. Ἀνθεστητριῶν (February), 29 days.
9. Ἐλαφηθολιῶν (March), 30 days.
10. Μονυνχιῶν (April), 29 days.
11. Ὑαργηλιῶν (May), 30 days.
12. Σκιροφοριῶν (June), 29 days.
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The mode of reckoning the days is as follows, according to the Attic inscriptions. The name of the month is added to each in the genitive; the day is put in the dative

1—10. πρώτη—δεκάτη ἑσταμένου.
11—19. πρώτη—ἐνάτη ἐπὶ δέκα.
20. δεκάτη υστέρα.
21—(last day but one). πρώτη—ἐνάτη μετ᾽ εἰκάδας.
30 (or 29, if last day). ἐνη καὶ νέα (sometimes τριακάς).

N.B.—The fourth in each series is τετράδι, not τετάρτη.

The last group is μετ᾽ εἰκάδας (not singular).

There were other modes of reckoning in use. One of them has the word μεσοῦντος instead of ἐπὶ δέκα, and φθίνοντος, or some synonymous word, for μετ᾽ εἰκάδας. The days of the ‘waning moon’ were counted either forwards or backwards; thus 21st might be πρώτη φθίνοντος or δεκάτη φθίνοντος (in all months). The simpler system given above is used almost exclusively in Attic inscriptions of the best age, and we may therefore adhere to it.

FRACTIONS.

Fractions are expressed thus—

If the numerator be one less than the denominator, the numerator only is mentioned: τὰ δύο μέρη = two thirds; τὰ πέντε μέρη = five sixths.

If the numerator be one, thus: 'one-fifth,' πέμπτον μέρος (or πεμπτημόριον).

Otherwise this is the type: τῶν πέντε μερῶν τὰ δύο, 'two-fifths.'
of Attic Greek. Appendix D

INTEREST (τόκος).

Interest might be reckoned—

1. By the sum paid per month by mina.
2. By the fraction of the principal (τὸ ἀρχαῖον, τὸ κεφάλαιον) paid per year or for whole period of loan.

1. Thus: ἐπὶ δραχμῆς means 1 per mina (=100 drachmae) per month, or 12 per cent. per annum.
   ἐπὶ ὀβολῶ, one obol (=½ drachma) for the same, i.e. 2 per cent. per annum.
   ἐπὶ ἐννέα ὀβολῶις, 1½ dr. per month, or 18 per cent. per annum.

2. τόκοι ἐπτάκατοι, i.e. one-tenth or 10 per cent. So ἐθεκτοι, ἐπτέππτοι, etc.

The former (1) is the usual method.

APPENDIX D.

PROVERBS.

after me the deluge, ὦμοι θανόντος γαῖα μυκήτω πυρί.
all for your good, εὗνοις ὦ σφάκτης.
as you make your bed, so you must lie on it, ἤν τις ἐμαξε
   μᾶξαν, ταῦτην καὶ ἐσθιέτω.
aut Caesar aut nullus, βασιλεὺς ἢ ὄνος.
blind leading the blind, τυφλοῦ παρακέλευσις.
birds of a feather, ἀεὶ κολοιῶς ποτὲ κολοιῶν ἵζανε.
call a spade a spade, τὰ σῶκα σῶκα λέγειν.
cart before the horse, ἄμαξα τὸν βοῦν ἔλκει.
catch a Tartar, κορώνῃ τὸν σκορπίον [ἡρτασέν].

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coals to Newcastle, γλαυκ' εἰς Ἄθηνας [ἄγεν].
count your chickens before they are hatched, αἰξ ὀψ υπὸ τέτοκεν, ἐριφός δ' ἐπὶ δώματε παίζει.
crocodile's tears, Μεγαρέων δάκρυα.
cut your own throat, αἰξ τὴν μάχαιραν [ἐρέν].
cut to the quick, ἐυρεῖ ἐν χρῷ.
diamond cut diamond, πρὸς Κρήτα κρητίζειν.
even a worm will turn, καν μύρμηκα χολῇ.
experience teaches, παθήματα μαθήματα.
experimentum fiat in corpore vili, ἐν καρί τὸν κίνδυνον.
grapes do not grow on thistles, κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν φόν.
half a loaf is better than no bread, ἀγαθὴ καὶ μᾶζα μετ' ἀρτον.
hoist with his own petard, ἐν τοῖς έαυτοῦ δικτύοις ἄλωναι.
kick against the pricks, πρὸς κίντρα λακτίζειν.
leave no stone unturned, πάντα λίθον κινεῖν.
let sleeping dogs lie, μὴ κίνει Καμάριναν.
make a virtue of necessity, Ἐρμώνειος χάρις.
method in one's madness, Θάμνος μαίνεται.
money makes the man, χρήματ' ἀνήρ.
neck or nothing, ἦ τρὶς ἐξ ἦ τρεῖς κύβοι.
neither here nor there, οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον.
next best thing, δεύτερος πλοῦς.
obscurem per obscurius, ἐν λευκῷ λίθῳ λευκῇ σταθμῇ.
old birds are not caught with chaff, γέρων πίθηκος οὐκ ἀλῳσεται πάγη.
once bit, twice shy, ἀλλ' οὐκ αὖθισ ἀλώπης [ἀλῳσεται πάγαις].
play one's last card, τὸν ἄφ' ἱερᾶς [κινεῖν λίθον].
sands of the sea-shore, οἱ τῆς θαλάσσης λεγόμενοι χῶς.
of Attic Greek. Appendix E 131

show the cloven foot, ᾦ κέρκος τῇ ἀλώπεκι μαρτυρεῖ.
six of one and half a dozen of the other, κακὰ μὲν θρίπτες,
kakà 3' ἵπτες.
suit the deed to the word, ἄμι ἔπος ἄμι ἔργον.
talk of an angel and you hear his wings, εἰ καὶ λύκου
ἐμνήσθης.
teach your grandmother to suck eggs, δελφίνα νήχεσθαι
διδώσκειν.
tit for tat, ἐν ἄνθε ἐνός.
Tom, Dick, or Harry, Μυσών ὁ ἔσχατος.
too many cooks spoil the broth, πολλοὶ στρατηγοὶ Καρίαν
ἀπώλεσαν.
two heads are better than one, σὺν τε δῦ ἔρχομένω.
two of a trade can never agree, καὶ κεραμεῖς κεραμεῖ
[kotéei].
well begun is half done, ἀρχῇ ἦμισυ παντός.
worthy of one's steel, φαγέτω με λέων καὶ μὴ ἀλώπης.

APPENDIX E.

METAPHORS.

Certain common ideas and experiences suggest metaphors
in all literary languages. In Greek the following Qualities
may be mentioned: High and Low, Hard and Soft, Hot and
Cold, Smooth and Rough, Heavy and Light, Sweet and Bitter,
Full and Empty, Sharp and Blunt, Clean and Dirty. These
are used much as in English, and we need only notice
examples which are different or for some reason in-
structive.
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

Thus we find nothing like ‘high mid-day,’ but ὄρθρος βαθὺς of the time before dawn. A man may be ‘deep’ in Greek as in English, βαθὺς τῇ φύσει στρατηγὸς, Posidip. 27. 4.; and ‘tip-top’ as ἄκρος ἄρετήν, ἄνδρες Ἐλλήνων ἄκροι. Besides σκληρὸς and μαλακὸς in general senses we have γλύσχρως used of sticking close to your own. Temper may be ‘hot’ (θερμὸς, θερμαίνω), but ψυχρὸς appears to be used only of such things as a jest, or of comfort (ψυχρὸς βίος, ‘a comfortless life’). ‘Smooth’ applies to plausible rascals (λίστη γλώσσα), but τραχύς to temper. A groundless opinion may be κενή δόξα. ὄξυς is used of temper rather than of cleverness; and we also have ὄξεια βοή and ὄξυ βλέπειν. θηγεῖν, ὄξυνειν, θηγάνη are also metaphorical. ἀμβλυνθεῖς κέρο could be used particularly of a damped hope or loss of zeal. ‘Wet’ and ‘dry’ are hardly ever found.

Special Metaphors are taken from the daily life and surroundings of the Greeks. Many of them answer to our own; but, on the whole, the range is narrower than ours. For one thing, we have a host of technical and scientific terms which were unknown to the Greeks: as knowledge grows, so grows metaphor. The following are the chief classes:—

Agriculture, and the life of plants or trees; σπείρειν, φυτεύειν, ἄρον, ἀμάν: σπέρμα, ρίζα, αὐτόπρεμνος, βλαστάνειν: ἄνθος, καρπός, and καρποῦσθαι: πέπων, ὀμός. The Greek ἄγροικος was a ‘churl,’ as the ἀστεῖος was supposed to be ‘refined.’

Animals and pastoral life.—Men may be compared to animals for their notable qualities; thus a κύων is shame-
less, an ἀλώπηξ cunning; òs is coarse or stupid, snakes are venomous. One may be a θηρ, and ἀγριος or ἠμερος; a man may talk of his νεοσοῦ 'chicks.' Misfortune or a sharp tongue δάκνει; a violent person βρυχάται or glares ταυριθδόν. Hearts may be all a-flutter, ἀναπτερούμενοι. One may βόσκειν ἐλπίδας or be the ποιμήν τῆς πόλεως; we all bear the ξυγόν or ξυγομαχόμεν (ср. ἐγώ τε καὶ σὺ ταῦταν ἐλκομεν ξυγόν,—Com. Incert. 5, 24). Driving and riding give rise to many metaphors: see ἐλαύνω, καθιππαξιος, σχειραφόρος.

Arts.—The words τέκτων and τεκταίνω are very common. From Building we have πόργος, θρέγκος, with συνοικεῖν, δοικεῖν, and others. From Statuary, πλάσσω in the sense of feign, as πλάσσειν στόμα, πεπλασμένοι λόγοι, etc.; with ἀπομάσσειν, ‘to model in clay.’ Music gives συνάδειν, ‘to harmonise,’ συνριδός and σύμφωνος, πλημμελής, ‘out of tune,’ hence of anything wrong or impertinent. An overture or ‘beginning’ is προοίμιον.

Coining.—κίβδηλος is ‘spurious’; χαρακτήρ, the ‘guinea stamp’; κόμμα, a ‘currency’; and παρακόπτω, to forge.

Crafts and Trades.—A traitor may ‘buy’ and ‘sell’ his country, or his friend: πέπραμαι κάπολωλα, says Philoctetes (978). The market-lounger, ἄγοραις, is a lewd fellow of the baser sort. Things that matter have a ῥοπή (ῥέπειν). A gang of rascals is ἐργαστηρίων πανουργῶ, ‘a workshop full.’ Plotters weave (ὑφαίνειν) or plait (πλέκειν) or bobble up (ῥάπτειν) their schemes. You test a man by the ‘ribs’ of pottery (κρούειν, κωδωνίζειν); and if he rings sound he is ἄνηρ περικεκρουμένος.
Exercises in the Syntax and Idioms

Dice, Games, and Lots.—κύβοι are the symbols of chance; you make your throw (βόλος), and it may fall well or ill (εὖ, κακῶς πίπτειν). You may score a point to yourself (τίθεσθαι). ὀ χῖος is the highest throw, or τρίς ἕξ ἐκαλεῖν; the lowest is ὁ κῆφος. ἀναρρίπτειν κίνδυνον is one of the commonest of all metaphors. When you turn at bay you say κινήσω τὸν ἀφ' ἱερᾶ (Plato, Laws, vii. 820 c.) 'I move my last man.' λαχεῖν is universal for τυχεῖν.

The Athletic Games give a large number of metaphors. Life may be a διάυλος, or a δρόμος, and you move on to the βαλβίς βίον. You may run for your life, περὶ ψυχῆς δραμεῖν. There is a παλαιστῆς, in every struggle, who perhaps 'gives a hold' to his adversary (λαβῆν, ἀφ' διδόναι), or is 'got by the middle' (ἐχεσθαι μέσος). Mockers 'make a butt' of a man (τοξεῖειν, ἀκοντῖζειν). A 'prize' is ἄθλον. In the fourth century, χορηγεῖν got the general meaning of 'service,' χορήγος, one who provides supplies. So also with λειτουργεῖν and λειτουργία.

Words that refer to Fighting, War, and Weapons, are sometimes used in metaphor. Thus σύμμαχος and συμμαχεῖν are not uncommon; so βάλλειν, βέλος, πληγή, πλήσσειν (especially ἐκπλήσσεσθαι, 'to be astounded'), and words for wounding in general.

The Human Body, its parts, life, and acts, is also helpful. κεφαλή and κεφαλαίον are common; so στόμα, χείλος, χείρ (as μεταχειρίζειν, ἐπιχειρεῖν), ἱβι and ἱβάν of the prime of anything, sometimes αἰμα and νεῦρα for its strength. Relationships such as μῆτηρ, μητρινᾶ, ἄδελφος ('akin to') are often used metaphorically. γεύσαι is quite common; but eating and drinking, life and death are rare,
except in the literal sense. One may, however, 'smell out' a trick (ὀσφραίνεσθαι), or 'smell of' a quality (ὀζειν); the fire or the lamp may be lulled to sleep or awakened (κομίζειν, ἐγείρειν). πατεῖν is 'to trample under foot' in all senses, προπῆλακίζειν, to 'kick away,' ἀποπτέειν, 'to reject with loathing.' Other Bodily Movements are very common as metaphors: such phrases as κινεῖν ὄργην, πεῖνειν, 'to put on the stretch,' στρέψειν or τρέπειν, χωρεῖν, and other words for motion (λόγοι χωροῦσιν, 'words run high'), ἴσταναι, κεῖσθαι, πίπτειν, ἀπετεῖσθαι. So one can 'pour out words' (ἐκχεῖν λόγους), or 'mingle with a company' (even ἐμίχθη τῇ πόλει, 'he entered the city'); one can 'break out into speech' (ῥηγύναι φωνήν), and 'knock about' anyhow (κυλίνδεσθαι). Words for 'crush,' 'beat,' 'knock,' are very frequent: τρίβειν χρόνον, 'to pass (or waste) time'; κατατρίβειν τινά, 'to wear out'; θλίβειν or τιέειν, 'to oppress'; πταῖνω, 'to knock up against an obstacle'; κροῦω and its compounds show a variety of meanings. Thus ὑποκροῦω is to 'oppose,' παρακροῦω, to 'trick.' Other words of this class are κυίζειν, ἀμύσειν, καταχαίνειν, 'to tear to pieces,' used of trouble. Again, 'to loose,' and 'to bind' are as common in Greek as in English. So also with Dress: ἀμφιέννωσθαι, ἐκδύειν, and toilet articles, such as the mirror (κατοπτρον).

From Hunting and Fishing we have θήρα, θηρεύειν, ἱχνεύειν, δέλεαρ, 'bait,' and δελεάζω, with other words denoting 'trail,' 'track,' or 'trap.'

Fire, Smoke, and Ashes, Light and Dark, are fruitful in metaphor. Thus: φῶς, φλέγειν, ἵππυρεῖν, σβάεννυαι, σποδεῖν, 'to dust,' i.e. thrash. A trifle is καπνοῦ σκιά.
Physic and Disease give us ἀκείσθαι and ἰῶσθαι with their cognate words; and νοσεῖν is extremely common. Τυγαίνειν and Τυγεῖς of things honest. φάρμακον is any remedy; ἀνάπλεως, 'infected,' may be used of evil qualities. ἐπύφη and ἐπεδεισθαί are used of any kind of bewitchment.

Roads lead to good and bad, to your aim and object, as well as to our earthly goal (δῶς, δήγγητς, ἤγεμῶν, φέρειν, etc.).

From Sea and Ships, Storm and Calm, many metaphors are taken. Thus: δεύτερος πλοῦς, 'the second best way'; ἐπ' ἐλπίδας ἀκείσθαι, 'buoyed up by a hope'; συντέλλειν, ἀκροισί χρήσθαι τοῖς ἰστίοις, 'close-reefed.' The anchor and rudder (ἀγκυρα, πηδάλιον), the steersman (κυβερνήτης, κυβερνᾶν), and especially the bilge (ἀντλῶς, ἀντλεῖν, or ἐξαντλεῖν, 'to endure') are also thus used. So waves and tempests, foul and fair winds (οἰρός), harbour (λιμή), and wreck (ναῦγιον). The flowing of Water is often turned to account.

Such are a few of the chief kinds of Greek metaphors. Two cautions however must be given. (1) Metaphors are rarer in Greek prose than in English, and except the commonest they are suited only to the expression of strong feeling. Sometimes prose of the philosophical or hortative kinds may rise to a sustained height of feeling; this is often seen in Plato, and the metaphors increase accordingly. Or again, exuberance of fun may justify humorous metaphors. Given the right tone, any metaphor from Greek tragedy may be in place; but this will
rarely happen in prose. On the other hand, there is plenty of humorous prose in English, and to translate this any metaphor from comedy is lawful. But in plain narrative metaphors must be sparingly used. But a metaphor, which cannot well be so reproduced, may often be changed by adding 'like.' (2) The second caution is, be sure that the English word is a real metaphor. Scores of metaphors once fresh are quite meaningless to us from frequent use. When an Englishman says, 'He fell a victim to intemperance,' he means no metaphor, though he may feel a throb of self-satisfaction at the phrase which rolls round his tongue. In Greek Ἰερὸν ἐπεσε τῇ μέθη would be ridiculous; and the sentence must be paraphrased to express its simplest meaning, μέθη ἀξέθανεν. So with such expressions as these: 'A charming scene offered itself to his view,' 'They put pressure upon him,' and so forth. The result of this is, that English prose carelessly written often gives a mixture of metaphors, which, when analysed, is nonsense. For an example, take the phrase a 'one-sided point of view,' which was recently used in the Athenæum.

Where the metaphor is a real one, if Greek has it not, seek the nearest equivalent. Thus metaphors from rifle or artillery must be transferred to arrows, javelins, or catapults; the telegraph must become a swift messenger. If, however, the subject of the metaphor was as familiar to Greece as to England, it may be translated, even though it do not occur. Such are most sea metaphors.
**VOCABULARY**

A
able, δυνάτος, οἶός τε

*am* able, δύναμαι; ἔξω with
infin. May be expressed by
impersonal verbs, πάρεστι, ἔνεστιν, ἔστιν, εἶναι
*aboard*: no special word. *Aboard*
is in the ship; ἐν or ἐν
to come aboard, is to come in
to go ashore, to go out, and so
forth

*about*. (1) =concerning, περι (gen.), ὑπὲρ (gen.), ἐνεκα (gen.)
(2) =nearly, with numerals,
περι, ὡς, μάλιστα, εἰς
(3) of time, περὶ (acc.)
*abstain* (from), ἀπέχομαι (gen.)
*absurd*, καταγελαστός; compare
γέλωτα ὀψισκάνω, γελοτοπικός
*abuse* (verb), λοιπόρω, ἀποκάλω, διαβάλλω, ἐπηρεάζω, προπη-
λακησμα, ονείδιζω, κακίζω
*abuse* (noun), λοιπόρα

*Billingingsgate language*, τὰ ἐξ
ἀμάξις
*accept*, δέχομαι
*account*, sometimes λόγος
to render an account, εὐθυνάς
ὑπέξω or δίδωμι
liable to be called to account,
ὑπεθύνωρ, ὑπόλογος
*on account of*, διά (acc.)

to take (or make) account of,
and the opposite: phrases
are λόγον ποιοῦμαι τινος,
λόγον ποιοῦμαι τινα, σοφίζω
λόγος γίγνεται τινος οὐ περὶ
tiνος, οὐ ποιεῖται λόγυς ποιοῦ-
μαι, λόγου σοφίζω (πλειο-
tόν, ἰλακροστόν) γίγνομαι,
ἐν σμικρῷ λόγῳ οὐ σμικρῷ
λόγου εἰμι, ἐν ἀνδρός λόγῳ
εἰμι, reckoned as a man, etc.

accurate, ἀκριβης; subst. ἀκρίβεα
*accuse*, αἰτώμαι, κατηγορώ. *App.*
B. vii. αἰτιάν ἑπιφέρω τινί,
ἐγκαλῶ τινι, γράφομαι τινα
(indict)

*ace* (on the dice), ἐν
to throw three aces, τρίς ἐν
βάλειν
within an ace, σχεδόν, σχεδόν
τι, μόνον οὐ, δοκον οὐ, παρ'
όλγον
*acquire*, κτώμαι, προσποιοῦμαι,
*appropriate*
*acquit*, ἀποφησίζω, ἀπολύω,
ἀφίμαι. See *App.* B. π.
to be acquitted, ἀποφέγω
*acrostic*, διά (gen.), ὑπὲρ (acc.),
πέραν (gen.), vb. περὶ. See *cross*
act, δρά, ποι, πράττω
*action* (law): bring an action
against, δίκην λαγχάνειν (τυρί)
Vocabulary

action for contempt of court, ἔξοφης δίκη
to win an action at law, αἰρῶ
(acc. person)
to lose an a., δίκην ὀφλισκάνω
advise, τρομοῦσι, εὑρίσκω
admiral, ναύαρχος; vb. ναυαρχάω
admit, ὁμολογῶ, συγχωρῶ, σύμφημι, ῥά, δέχομαι
advance, προκόπτω, ἐπιδίδωμι εἰς ...
advantage, πεποιθήσεα. See interest; may be expressed by πλέον; e.g. πλέον (or οὐκ ἔλασ-
advocate, σύνδικος, συνήγορος
after (prep.), μετά, acc.
against, ἐπί (acc.), κατά (gen.)
Agathon, Ἄγαθων
age, ἡλικία
old age, γῆρας
ten years of age, δέκα ἕτη
gεγονός
of such an age, τηλικόσσεα,
three days ago, πρὸ τριῶν
agree, ὁμολογῶ, συμφωνῶ, ταύτα
phoenix (dat., or ἁ.), N.B.
and adj. ἀκολούθος
ahead, πρῶτον, πόρρω, ἐμπροσθεν
away, ὠπτ., ῥυππαπαί
aid, βοήθεια, ωφέλια; may be ex-
aim (verb). See Append. B. IX. 3
alive, σῶς (safe and sound)
to be alive, εἰμί, ἔστω, πνεύ
he got back utile to Athens, ἐσωθή Ἀθήναξ
food, etc.), ἀποζῷ
all, πᾶς, ἀπά, σῦμπα
of all kinds, παντός
all together, en masse, ἀδροῦ
all who, διὸ
at all, after a negative, ἀρχῆν.
See L. and S., s.v. ἀρχή
alliance, συμμαχία
allow, ἀρχαίον, ἀποτρήτῳ.
N.B.
alloy, ἀρχαίον, ἀποτρήτῳ.
ally, συμμαχῶς, ἐπίκουρος
be an ally, συμμάχομαι,
almost, ὁλίγον (i.e. within a little), σχεδόν, ὅσον ό, μόνον ό
ὁλίγον δὲ χω νομίζειν, I almost think
alone, μόνος
to be left alone, μονοῦμαι
already, ήδη
not . . . already, οὖπω
although, καίπερ, participle. (Do not begin a main sentence with καίπερ, and do not write καίπερ ἤτ.) Sometimes εἴ καί.
altogether, πάντα, κομιδὴ, ἀπλῶς
always, αὐς, ἐκάστοτε, οὕτως οὗ, κατὰ πάντα, διὰ παντὸς, ἐσαεῖ, ἐς ἄδιδων
ambassador, πρέσβυς, πρέσβειτη, vb. πρέσβευο
ambition, φιλοτημία, τὸ φιλότημον
petty ambition, snobbishness, μικροφιλοτημία
ambitious, φιλότιμος, verb φιλο-
tημῶ
ambush, ἢδρα, ἐνέδρα, λόχος
to lie in ambush, ἐνέδρεων
to set an ambush, λοχίζω
amphora, ἀμφορεύς
analogous, use κατὰ, or paraphrase with ὅπερ and the like
anchor, ἄγκυρα

to anchor, ὄρμισκομαι, ἄγκυραν
βάλλω, καθίζομαι, etc.
to lie at anchor, ὄρμῳ,
ἐφορμῶ

to weigh anchor, αἴὼ
anchorage, ὄρμος
ancient, παλαιός, ἄρχαιος; adv. παλαι
anger, ὄργη, θυμός
to be angry. See App. B. VIII.

anniversary feast for dead,
tὰ γενέστα
announce, ἀγγέλλω
anıσος, λυτὸ (acc.), ἴνοχλὸ (dat.), πράγματα παρέχω (τινὶ)
I am annoyed, ἀχθομαι,
πράγματα ἔχω. See App. B. VIII.
answer, ἀποκρίνομαι; aor. ἀπε-
κριμάμην (not ἀπεκρίθην), ἀντεύτον
anxious, use some phrase such as μέριμναν ἔχω, ἐν φροντίδι εἰμί,
ἀμηχανῶ
any, τις, τι
any one (an ordinary man), ὃ τυχῶν, ὃ ἐπιτυχῶν, ὃ ἐπιὼν
anyhow, πως
anywhere, ποῦ, ποι
apart, χωρίς, δίχα; vb. χωρίζω,
διχοτάτω
Apatuia, τὰ 'Απατούρια
appear, φηνομαι, πέφηνα, κατά-
δηλος or φανερὸς εἰμί (γίγνομαι),
δοκῶ (seem)
(in court), ἀπαντῶ. See L. and S., εἰσεμ washer
apply to, the argument applies to
me, ὃ λόγος πρὸς ἐμὲ ἤμαι
appoint, set up, καθίστημι, ἀπο-
δίκυνμι
apprehension=fear, which see.
arbiter, διαυτήτης
Arcadian (an), Ἀρκάσ
archon, ἀρχῶν; to be . . . ἀρχῶ;
archonship, ἀρχή
argue, ἀμφισβητῶ, διαλογίζομαι
arise, intrans. tenses of ἀνίστημι,
συνίστημι, ἑνίστημι, App. B.
iv. a.; ἔγειρομαι; often γίγνομαι
will do
armistice. See truce.
Vocabulary

army, στράτευμα, στρατός, στρατία, στρατόπεδον
arouse, ἀνεγείρω, κινῶ
arrange, διαπράσσω, sometimes πράσσω with infin.
in order, τάσσω, and compounds
arrest, συλλαμβάνω
(summary), ἀπάγω; subst., σύλληψις, ἀπαγωγή
arrival, expressed by verb
arrive, ἀφικνοῦμαι, ἤκω (=a past tense), πάρεμι, παραγίγνομαι
(e.g. παρεγένετο ἐσ τὴν πόλιν)
art, τέχνη
as, ὡς
as fast as possible, ὡς τάχιστα, ὡς ἂν δύναμιν τάχιστα
as soon as, ἕτει τάχιστα, ὅταν τάχιστα; may sometimes be expressed by εὐθὺς with a participle
as often as, ὡς ὅτε, ὡςάκις
as many as (with numerals), ἦς, ἦς
ask, a question, ἐρωμαῖ, ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτοῦ
a favourite, αἰτῶ, ἀπαίτω, δέομαι
(gen.); λιπαρό, to be important; ἄξιος, to claim
Aspasia, Ἀσπασία
assault, action for assault, δίκη
aikias, or δίκη βιαῖων or γραφή
tέρως
associate with, διμιᾶ, συγγέννωμαι, σύνεμαι (all used with dat.)
astern, πρύμνηθεν
awindastern, σύρος; adj. σύρος
at, πρὸς (dat.), παρὰ (dat.)
(of time), ἀμα (dat.)
at the moment of, παρά (acc.), L. and S., s.v., C. ii. a.

With numerals, e.g., one at a time, κατά, with acc.
at all, not . . . at all, οὐ πάνω, οὐδαμῶς, or express by οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως
not at all (in answering a question), ἦκωτα

Athens, αἱ Ἀθηναίαι
to Athens, Ἀθηναῖς
at Athens, Ἀθήνης
from Athens, Ἀθηναῖον
the Athenians, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
attack (an enemy), ἐπιτίθεσθαι
(dat.), προσπίπτειν, ἐπιτίπτε, ἐπιφέρομαι, ἐπεμποῖ
(a place) προσβάλλω (dat. or prós with acc.), προσβάλλων τοιούμαι
attempt (noun), πείρα
attempt. See try
make an attempt on, ἀποπέρομαι (gen.)
attend to, προσέχω τὸν νοῦν (dat.), προσέχω (dat.), ἐντρέπομαι (gen.)
attitude, expressed by a verb: (in figurative sense, perhaps διάκειμαι)
authority, ἀρχή, ἕξονσια, τέλος
the authorities, οἱ ἐν τῆς
having authority, κύριος
without authority, null and void, ἄκυρος
good authority: use ἰκανός, ἀξιόχρεος, ἀξιόπιστος, or paraphrase
autumn, ὀπώρα
auxiliaries, σύμμαχοι, ἐπίκουροι
away, to be away, ἔπεμψα
See home.
Syntax and Idioms of Attic Greek

B

baby, βρέφος, παιδίον, adj. νήπιος
back water, πρύμνην ἀνακρούομαι
bad, κακός, πονηρός, μοχθήρος
badly, κακῶς (in compounds δυσ-) ball, σφαίρα
banish, ἐκβάλλω, for passive use ἐκπολττω
bank of oars, ταροτές, in composition —ἡς, as τρήρης
bank, τράπεζα
banker, τραπεζίτης
barbarian, βάρβαρος
bare γυμνός, νβ. γυμνό
bare sometimes = mere, q.v.
bark, ὄλακτα, subst. ὄλαγμα
barley, κρυθα, pl.
barn, ἀκοβήκη
base (of operations), express by verb ὁρμῶμαι
base (= vile), αἰχρός
bat (creature), νυκτερίς (wooden), use ἔντε, βακτηρία
battle, μάχη, ἀγών
by sea, ναυμαχία
on land, πεζομαχία
vb. μάχομαι, ναυμαχῶ, πεζο-

mαχῶ
be, εἰμί, ὑπάρχω
be sure, ἵσθι, εἰ ἵσθι
bear, φέρω, ἀνέχω, ὑπομένω, καρτερῶ (= give birth to), τίκτω
I was born, etc., intrans. tenses of φέρω (see L. and S.), or γένομαι (see γένομαι in L. and S.).
to bear a character, see ἀκούω
in L. and S. III.
beast, ζῷον, θηρίον (general), κνώ-
dalos (monstrous), τετράποδα
(pl.)

beat, πλήσω, τύπτω; See App.
B. 1. β. See also conquer
because, διότι, ἐπεῖ
because of, διά (acc.)
become, γίγνομαι
to be becoming to, πρέπει
beec, μέλισσα
before, (1) prep. πρὸ (gen.)
just before (of time), ὑπὸ (acc.)
to appear before a judge, πρὸς
(acc.)
the day before... ἡ προτέρα
(sc. ἡμέρα), followed by gen.
of comparison
(2) conjunction, πρὶν, πρότερον
ἡ
(3) adverb, πρὶν, πρότερον,
πρὸ τοῦ
beg, αἰτῶ, δέομαι (gen.), εὐχομαι
beggar, πτώχος, ἀγύρτης, δ σοφεῖνος
to be a beggar, πτωχεῖον
begin, ἀρχῶ, ἀρχομαι
begin with, ἀρχομαι ἀπό
behave, διάκειμαι, παρέχω ὑμαῖν,
or use χρῆσθαι, as ὑδροτυκος
ἀυτῷ χρῶμαι, φιλανθρωπία χρῶ-
μαι
behaviour, τρόπος, σχῆμα
believe, (i) (= trust), πιστεῦω,
pίστηβα, πίστιν ἔχω , τινί,
(ii) = think, which see
benefactor, express by verb, e.g.
eὐρεγετῶ
benefit. See help
reap the benefit. See ἀπολαῦω,
ὄνοματι, in L. and S.; or
use πλών ἔχω. See advantage
beside, παρά (dat.)
besides, prep. πρὸς (dat.); adv.
προσέτι
besiege, πολιορκώ, περιτευχώ
betray, προδίδωμι, subst. προδότης

to betray fear, δήλος εἰμὶ φοβούμενος
between, μεταξύ
the war between Athens and Sparta, ὁ πόλεμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν Δακεδαιμονίων
bewitch, φαρμάσω, γοητεύω, κατεπάδω (with charms), βασικάνω (by the evil eye)
beyond, ύπέρ (acc.)
hid, see command
bier, κλινή
big, μέγας. See L. and S., a.v.
χρήμα, ii. 3
binding, of laws, etc., κύριος
bird, ὄρνις (ὁ, ἡ), ὄρνου
birthday, birthday-party τὰ γενέθλια. The child’s name-day, soon after birth, is ἡ δεκάτη, used with θώ, ἐστιν
blame, αἰτιῶμαι, subst. αἰτία,
adj. αἴτω
blessing, ὄλβος: may be expressed by a verb εἰ δέλησθα, εἰ δρῶ, εἰ ποιῶ, κ.τ.λ.; adj. ὄλβος, μακάριος
blind, τυφλός, vb. τυφλῶ
blindman’s buff, μούνδα (adv.)
blow, πληγή
without striking a blow, ἀμαχεί, αὐτόφοβοι
boat, ἄκτισιν, πλοιάριον
boatman, κελαντής
Boeotia, Ἡ Βοιωτία
book, βιβλίον (not βιβλος), συγγραφή
(to write a book, συγγράφειν)
borrow, δανεῖκομαι, subst. δανειστής
both, ἀμφότερος (ambō), ἕκατερος (uterque)
on both sides, ἐπὶ ἀμφότερα, ἀμφιτεροθέν
boundaries, οἱ οἰκεῖοι, τὰ οἰκεῖα
bowl, δέρα, σκαφίον
bouquet, τοξίτης
boxing-match, πυγμή, πυγμαχία;
the adverb ποί is generally used
boy, παις, νεός, νεανίας, μιράκιον
brain, ἔγκεφαλος
brave, θρασύς, θαρσαλός, τολμηρός,
ἀγαθός, καλός, εὐπνής, vb.
bread (food), σίτια, μάχα [barstō
break, κλάω
to cause to break down (figurative), κατακλάω
break out (sally), ἐκπάτω
(arise, e.g. the war broke out), γίγνομαι, συνήταμαι
breakfast, ἀριστον, vb. ἀριστεύω,
ἀριστοτοιούμαι
breast, στέρνων, μαστός
breath, πνοή, πνεῦμα
drawing breath, ἀναπνοή
out of breath, δύσπνος
recover breath, ἀναπνεύο
at one breath, ἀπευνετοί
breed, φῶν, τύκτω, subst. γένος,
τόκος
to breed animals, or keep servants,
tρέφω
bride, χρήματι πεῖθω, διαφθείρω.
Cf. μισθαρπῶ
bride, νύφη
bridegroom, νύμφιος
briefly, συνελέκτων (partic. in agree-
ment with subject), ὡς συνελέκτω
εἰπεῖν, βραχέως, συντόμως
brigand, ληστής, λωποδύτης
bring, ἄγω, κομίζω, φέρω
ἰκω φέρων or ἵκων
bring to justice, ἔτικην ἔγειν
broadside on, πλάγιος, ἐκ πλαγίου
brooch, περόνη
brother, ἀδελφός
brutal, ἀμαθής, ὑβριστικός,
subst. ἀμαθία, ὑβρις
brute (term of abuse), μιαρὸς
buffet, κόπτω, σποδώ, κατασποδώ
build, οἰκοδομώ, κτίζω (of a city)
bull-roarer, ρόμβος
bumper, vid. draught
burglar, τοιχωρύχος
bury, βάπτω, subst. ταφή; κατα-
orύττω, ἐκφέρω (subst. ἐκφορά)
bushel, μέδιμνος
business, χρέος, χρήμα, πράγμα
business may often be omitted,
thesis, my business is ἐμῶν,
touμόν; state business, τὰ
τῆς πόλεως
busybodies, πολλυπράγμων, verb
πολλυπραγμον
but, ἀλλά, δέ
= except, πλὴν, εἰ μή [I. ξ.
Busy, ὠνομαί, πράμαια. App. B.
bystanders, οἱ παρόντες, οἱ
παρεστότες, κ.τ.λ.
C
cable, κάλωσ
call, καλώ, ὄνομάζω
(=shout), βοῶ
to call names. App. B. vi

calm, ἰστιχὸς

calm yourself, ἔχω ἀτρέμα (ἀτρέ-
mas, ἀτρεμίς)
calumniate, διαβάλλω; adj. dia-
camp, οπτατόπεδον [βόλος
to pitch, οπτατοπεδεύωμει

to strike, αἰω (τῷ ὀπτατῷ)
can (i.) I can (=I have power to),
δύναμαι, ὁδὸς τῆ εἶμι
(ii.) in some cases πάρεστι,
ἐνοςτι, ἐξοτι, may be used,
e.g. you can go, ἔξοστιν ἔνει
(iii.) can, may sometimes be
expressed by the opt. with
ἀν, e.g. can you tell me?
λέγοις ἀν;
captain (military), λοχαγὸς
(of ship), ναυκληρος, τριφσα-
χος
captivity, carry into. See App.
B. iv.
capture, ἀλωρίς, or may be ex-
pressed by a verb. See take.
care, φροντίς, εὐλάβεια, μέριμνα,
ἐπιμελεία
I take care, μελεί μοι, ἐπι-
melóμαι (gen.), πράσσω,
eὐλαβοῦμαι, φροντίζω, με-
ριμῶ
take care that (=a command)
is often expressed by ὅπως
with fut. indie.
careful, εὐλαβής. See care.
carelessness, ἀμέλεια, ἀβουλία; adj.
ἀμέλης, ἀβουλός, ἀφρόντητος
carriage. See chariot
carry, φέρω, φορῶ, βαστάζω, ἔχω
or φέρων εἴμι
carry out, διαπράττω
round (ceremony), ἀμφιδρόμα
case (situation), express by a verb,
e.g. διακείμαι
cast down, καταβάλλω
adj. =disheartened, Σύσθυμος
catch, λαμβάνω, καταλαμβάνω,
συλλαμβάνω, αἰρῶ
to be caught, ἀληκομαί. App.
B. ii. ξ.
catch in the act, ἐπ' αὐτοφόρων αἰρῶ
cause, αἴτηα
my cause, τοῦμόν

cavalry, ὁ ἰππός, collective; ὁ
ἰππής, τὸ ἰππικὸν
cease, πάνυμαί, λήγω. See App. B. xii.

cent per cent. Vid. App. C.

Ceramicus, Κεραμικός [etc. certainly, πάντως, ὡς μάλιστα, ἢ μὴν (introducing an asseveration)

πάνυ μὲν οὖν (in answers)

cessation. See truce

chain, πέδη (fetter), δεσμός (bond), δρόμος, ὄρμαθος, ἐλυσις

chair, διάφορος

change, τύχη, δαίμων

on the chance that, εἰ πως

change (verb) (trans.), μεταβάλλει, μεταλλάσσω, (intrans.) μεθύστα-

maí

change one’s mind, μεταγι-

νώσκω, μετανοῶ

change (money), κέρματα

character, ἡβος, πρότος, φύσις: may be expressed by ποῖος, and correlatives, possibly also by πρόςει (v. L. and S.)

charge (verb). See accuse

charge (= accusation), αἰτία, ἕγχλημα

on a charge of, ἐπ’ αἰτία (gen.)
or express by ὡς and partici-

ciple

chariot, ἄρμα, ἁμαξα, σέφρος

cheap, εὐτιλής, ἄξιος

cheat, ἀποστερῶ (τινά τινος)

fenakίζω (τινά τινος)

parakροῶ (τινά), ἔξαπατῳ,

κλέπτω

cheer (verb), θαρσύνω, παρακλει-

ομαι

cheers, three (before a battle): the Greeks chant a παιάν, παιανίζω

cheese, τυρός

childhood, from, ἐκ παιδός

choose, αἰροῦμαι, προαιροῦμαι, ἐκ-

λέγω

chosen (i.e. picked out), λογάς,

adj. ἐπιλεκτός, adv. λογάδην

circumstances, present circum-

stances, τὰ παρόντα

citizen, πολίτης, ἀστός

city, πόλις, ἀστυ, πόλισμα

if city means citizens, use πολίται

claim, ἀμφισβητῶ, ἄξιος, δικαῖον, ἀντιποιοῦμαι (gen.)

class, τάξις, γένος

clear, δήλος, φανερός, ἐπιφανῆς

it is clear that I, use personal

construction, δήλος ἐμί

(participle)

to make clear, δηλῶ, φανερῶ,

σαφῆνα

clearly, φανερῶς, δηλῶς, σαφῶς

clean. See cling

clenched fist, κόννολος, adv. τύς.

vb. πυκτεῖν, cp. πύκνεις

Cleon, Κλέων (gen. —ονος)
clever, δεινός, συνετός

cling. See App. B. ix. β.

clique, οἱ ἀμφὶ (acc.). If very con-

temptuous, ἐγκατήριον κακοῦρ-

γων or such phrases may be used

cloak, ἱμάτιον

close (verb), κλήω, συγκλήω

close ranks (military)

συστρέφομαι

close in on, ἐπηγγείλομαι

close with, συμμάχομαι, ἐς

χεῖρας ἑρχομαι

closely, ἓγγος

cluster, βότρυς

in clusters, βοτρυθῶν

coot, τριβων, χιτῶν

K
cockpit, κολή ναῦς
cold, ψυχρός, subst. ψύχος, κρός
colleagues, with nine, and similar phrases, is expressed thus: 
δικαστοὶ αὐτῶς, i.e. himself tenth
collect (trans.), συλλέγω, ἕγερω
column (naval or military)
in column (line ahead), ἐν κύρω
combatants, οἱ πολεμοῦντες
come! (followed by another imper- 
vative), ἄγε, ἄγε δή, φέρε
come, ήκώ (I am come), ἄφικνομαι,
παραγιγνομαι, πάρεμιμι
come up = arrive, which see
command (noun), ὀρατηγία, κρά-
tos: κέλευμα, ἐπιστολή (or ex-
press by verb)
command (verb), κέλευω (acc.),
ἐφέμαι (dat.), ἐπιτάσσω (enjoin,
dat.),
ἀξίω (claim, demand)
command (=be in command of, 
have command over), ἡγοῦμαι,
ὀρατηγώ (App. B. ix. 8),
ἐφέστικα (dat.)
companions, ἐταῖρος
company, ὑπελλα, ἐταῖρα
(=the bystanders), q. v.
compared with, πρὸς (acc.)
compete, ἄγωνιζομαι
complete (verb), τελῶ, τελευτῶ
(adj.) τέλειος, παντελῆς
completely, παντελῶς, διά παντός
concede, ὁμολογῶ, συγχωρῶ, ἐνδι-
δομι
concern: as concerns me, τὸ κατ’
ἐμί, τὸ γε ἐμ’ ἐμ’ εἶναι
concession, use a verb
condemn, καταγγυνώσκω, κατα-
κρίνω. See App. B. vii.

condition, on, ἵφ’ ὑ τε, ἰφ’ οἰς τε, ὀτε, etc.
conduct (=behaviour), express by
a verb (e.g. πράττω, πολιτεύο-
μαι)
conduct (verb), ἡγοῦμαι (dat.)
conduct a lawsuit (=plead), ἀπο-
λογοῦμαι
confident, θρασύς, vb. θαρσῶ
confound you, διαρραγεῖν (may
you burst); or οὐκ εἰς κόρακας; (to
the crows with you)
confuse, παράσω
confusion, θόρυβος, παραχή
congratulate, μακαρίζω, εὐδαιμο-
νέω, sometimes ἡλα (sar-
castice)
conjecture, εἰκάζω
conquer, νικᾶ (acc.), κρατᾶ (gen.),
cαταστρέφω (acc.)
to be conquered, ἡσοῦμαι
conscience, use σύνοδα ἐμαυτῷ
to ease my conscience, ἀφου-
σοῦμαι, mid.
consent, ὁμολογῶ, συγχωρῶ
to win consent of, πείθω
consider, νομίζω, φροντίζω, ἐννοῶ,
λογίζομαι, ἔχω
consistent, ὁ αὐτός, σύμφωνος
console, παραμυθοῦμαι, παρηγορῶ
(acc.)
constitution, οἱ νόμοι, ἡ πολιτεία
consul (Roman), ὑπατος
(English), πρέσβειος
contempt, καταφρόνησις, ἄλγυρια
contempt of court. See action
contend, ἀγωνίζομαι, ἀμιλλώμαι,
ἐριζό
(in argument), ἐχθριζόμαι,
ἀξίω
Vocabulary

contest, without α, αὐτοβοελ, ἀμαχεί, ἀκοντι
continually, πάντοτε, ἂν, συνεχῶς, οὕτω...οὐ, διὰ παντός
continue, οὐ παύομαι, διατελῶ with participle; ἰχνῶν agreeing with subject (as ληφῶς ἰχνῶ)
continuous, συνεχής
contradict (=say no), οὐ φημί, ἀντιλέγω, ἑναντία λέγω (τινι)
contrary, ἑναντίος
on the contrary, δὲ (following μὲν), εἰ ἑναντίον or τούναντίον (adverbial accusative); vb. ἑναντιοῦμαι
conveniently, εὖ, συμφόρως, ἐπιτη- δεῖος, προφυγου
conversation, express by a verb
converse, διαλέγομαι. See App. B. xii.
convict (in argument), ἐλέγχω, ἑξελέγχω
(in law), καταγγεινόσκω
to be convicted, δίκην ἀφλον convince. See persuade, prove
cook, μάγειρος, ὄφοπους; vb. τέσσω, σκενάζω. See ἵψω, ὄπτω, φρύγω, in L. and S.
Corinth, ἡ Κόρινθος
corn, στόρο
corpse, νεκρός
corrupt (verb) διαφθείρω
(adj.) σαβρός, πονηρός
country (=land), γῆ, χώρα, ὅροι (=fatherland), πατρίς, πόλις (as opposed to town), ἄγροι
γῆ is often omitted: thus our country is ἡ ἡμετέρα, the enemy's country ἡ τῶν πολεμίων
countryman, ἄγροικος, ἄγροτῆς, or paraphrase
courage, ἄρετή, εὐψυχία, ἄνδρεια, τόλμη, θράσος, φρόνημα, ἀλή
course, δρόμος, στάδιον (race-course)
course of action, express by a verb
court, αἰλή (courtyard); palace, βασιλειον
at court, παρὰ βασιλεῖ
of law, δικαστήριον, οἱ δι- κασταὶ, οἱ κριταί
coward, δειλός, κακός, ἀνανδρός
(verb) μαλακίζομαι
cowardice, δείλια, κακία, ἀνανδρία, μαλακία
crew, ναύται, οἱ πλέοντες, πλήρωμα
a ship crew and all, ναῦς αὐτούς ἀνδράσιν
to man a ship, πληρῶ
crime, παρανομία, ἀδικία, παρα, νόμημα, ἀδίκημα
crops, σιτός, φυτά
commit a crime, παρανομώ, ἀδικῶ

critical, κριτικής [πλημμελώ

critical (the critical moment) αὐτὸ τὸ δίον, ἐπὶ ἐμφόου (balanced on a razor's edge)
cross (verb), διαβαίνω, περῶ,
περαίωμαι, ὑπερβάλλω, διαπλέω
crowd, δόμλος, δχλος
crown (verb), στεφανῶ, ταινώ,
subst. στέφανος
cruel, ὥμος
cudite, πηχύς, adj. πηχυαῖος
cushion, προγκεφάλαιον
ὑπηρέστον (raver's cushion)
custom, δίκη, νόμιμον, τρόπος, ἑθος
synthesis
cut, τέμνω, διακόπτω
 subst., τομῆ, τμῆμα.
D

damage, ἁμάλα
damages at law, τιμή, δική, τίμημα, τὰ ἐπιτίμια
damp, ύγρός, νοτερός
dance, χορέω, ὄρχοῦμαι
subst. χορός —
danger, κίνδυνος, τὸ δεινὸν; or express by vb. κινδυνέως or ἀναφέρω (see L. and S. s.v. II.)
dangerous, ἐπικινδυνός, δεινός, σφαλέρος
dare, τολμᾶ
dark, darkness, σκότος, or express by adj. σκοτεινός, e.g. σκοτεινὸν ἐπερεύνητο, in the dark
daughter, θυγατήρ
dawn, ἔως, ὄρθρος
day, ἡμέρα
by day, ἡμέρας (gen. sing.)
day by day, καθ’ ἡμέραν
at daybreak, ἕως τῇ ἑω, ἡμέρας
gενομένης
in the days of . . . , ἐπὶ (gen.)
some day, ποτέ
on the very day, αὐθήμερον
day after to-morrow, ἑνή, εἰς ἑνῆ, τῇ ἑνῇ
day before yesterday, πρόην
deaf, κωφός
dealer, ἐμπόρος, κάτηλος, or use verbs
dear, φίλος
in price, τίμος
death, δάνατος
to put to death, ἀποκτεῖνω
to be put to death, ἀποθνῄσκω
debt, ὀφειλήμα, χρέος, τὸ ὀφειλή-
mένου
national debt, τὰ δημοσία ὀφειλόμενα
debtor, ὁ ὀφειλών, χρήστης
deceitful, ψευδής, κίβδολος
deceive, ἀπατᾶ, ἐξαπατᾶ, φενεκίζω,
sφάλλω, παρακρονόμαι
to be deceived, ψεύδομαι,
paranoō
decide, (i) decide something dis-
pputed, διαγιγνώσκω, διακρίνω
(ii) =resolve, bouleóμαι, γιγ-
nώσκω, ἀξίω, or express by
dokei (impers.)
decision, express by a verb
deed, κατάτρωμα
deed, ἔργον
default, to lose a case by default,
ἔρημην [δύκην] ὁφλον
defeat, νικᾶ, κρατῶ (gen.) ἐς φυγήν
tρέπω
to be defeated, ἡσυχώμαι, ἐλασ-
σον ἐχω, καταστρέφομαι
defence, express by a verb
defend, ἀμύνω, ἀμύνομαι (App.
B. xi.), φυλάσσω
(in law), ἀπολογοῦμαι ὑπέρ
(gen.)
defendant, ὁ φεύγων
degrees, by, κατ’ ὅλγον
delay (vb.), μέλλω, τριβῶ, χρονίζω,
ἀναβάλλομαι
deliberate, bouleóμαι
delight, εὐφραίνω, ἀρέσκω
delighted, ἀγίεονς
deliver. See save
an opinion, γνώμην ἀπο-
φαίνομαι
democracy, δημοκρατία, δήμος
demosiennes, Δημοσθένης
deny, ἀπαρνοῦμαι, ἀπαρνος γίγνο-
μαι, οὐ φημι
derart, ἀπειμί, ἔχειμ; ἀπαχωρῶ,
ἀπαλάσσομαι, κ.τ.λ.
Vocabulary

deprieve, ἀποστερᾶ (fut. mid. ἀποστερήσομαι has pass. meaning) describe, ἔξηγούμαι, διηγοῦμαι, δι-ἐξηγοῦμαι, λέγω καθ’ ἔκαστα deserter, αὐτόμολος to be a deserter, αὐτομολῶ
deserve, express by ὁφελω. ἄξιος εἰμὶ (with gen. or infin.) despair (noun), ἀθμία, ἀπόνοια, or express by a verb; e.g. δυσθυμῶ, ἄθιμῶ, ἀπόνω, ἀπείπων; phrases ἐς ἄθυμαν καθιστάμαι and πίπτω desparch boat (Athenian), ἡ σαλα-μίνα [ναύς] despise, καταφρονώ (gen.) destroy, διαφθίρω, ἀναιρῶ, δήδα (ravage a country) detail, in κατὰ μικρόν, καθ’ ἔκαστον; vb. ἄκριβολογοῦμαι
detect, εὑρίσκω, ἐξελέγχω
detest. See hate
dice, κυβοῖ, ἀστράγαλοι
dicing, κυβελα, ν. κυβεῖον, ἀστράγαλιζω
highest throw, ὁ κάος lowest throw, ὁ χίος
die, ἀποθνῄσκω. See App. B. ιι. α; ἀπόλωλα, τελετῶ, ἀπογένε-μαι
different, ἄλλος, ἄτερος, ἄλλοιοι (of different kind), οὐχ ὁ αὐτός to be different, ἄλλως εἴχω differently, ἄλλως, ἄτερος, οὐχ οὕτωs
difficult, χαλεπός, οὐ ράδιος, δυσ-χερῆς, ἄμηχανος
difficult to . . . , may sometimes be expressed by an adj. compounded with δυσ— difficulty, ἀπορία
difficulties, τὰ ἀπορα, τὰ ἀμήχανα
to be in difficulties, ἀπορῶ, ταλαιπωρῶ
dilatoriness, βραδύτης, τὸ βραδύ
dine, δειπνῶ
dinner, δείπνον
Diogenes, Διογένης
disadvantage, to be at a, ὑστεροῦμαι (τινος)
to fight at a disadvantage, ἐξ ἐλασσόνων ράχωμαι
disappoint, σφάλλω, ψεύδω
disaster, πάθος, συμφορά, πῆμα, πάθηνα
discus, δίσκος
disgraceful, αἰσχρός
dislike (noun), express by a verb. See hate and unpopular
display (verb), ἐπιδείκνυμι, and see show
dispose, τίθεμαι, διατίθεμαι
to be well disposed towards, εἰ διάκειμαι πρός
to be well disposed? πῶς ἐχοννυ εὐνοιας;
dispute, ἀμφισβητῶ
dissolute, ἀσελγής, ἀσωτός
distinguish, διακρίνω
disturbance, θόρυβος, ταραχή: may be expressed by corresponding verb ὑπόθεσω (trans.), ταράσσω (trans.)
do, (i) trans. δρῶ ποιῶ, πρᾶσσω.
See L. and S. s.v. ποιῶ ad fin.
(ii) intrans. = to fure, πρᾶσσω, εἴχω, with an adv.
what have I to do with . . . , τι μέταστι μοι . . . (gen.)
do with (=make use of), χρώμαι
Syntax and Idioms of Attic Greek

dockyard, νεώτερον, νεώτεροι (pl.), ναυτήγιον
doctor, ἱατρός; vb. ιαμαί (cure), θεραπεύω (attend)
dow, κών
draught, at a, ἄμυστον
draughts, πεσόν
draught-player, πεσοτήθη
draul, ἅλω

draw up (an army), τάσσω and compounds, e.g. ἀντιτάσσω, to draw up against (τινι)
drink, πίνω, καταπίνω
drive, ἀγω, and compounds; ἔλαινω, ἀναγκάζω, ἐνείγω
drive back or away, ἀποκρούω, ἄμυνω, ἀπωθῶ

drop, μεθύμω (acc.), μεθύμαι (gen.) (=loose hold of), καταβάλλω
drown, καταπνυτίζω, ἀποπνύγω (of persons)
during, ἐν; may sometimes be expressed by μεταζύ with part.
duty, τὸ δεον, τὰ δεοντα
it is the duty of, expressed by genitive; cf. Lat. judicis est, it is a judge's duty, or by χρῆ, δεῖ, προσήκει, κ.τ.λ.

Ε

each, ἐκάτερος (of two), ἐκάτος (of many), used in the plural when two or more parties are in question
each other, ἀλληλόω, ἀλληλούς
from each side, ἐκατέρωθεν
on each side, ἐκατέρωθε
ear, ὁ ὀὖς
early (adv.), πρῶ; comparative πρωιάτερον

earn (wages, work for hire), μυσθαρνίον
= incur, see the word
earnest, σπουδάζω; vb. σπουδάζω in earnest, σπουδὴ earnest money, πρόδοσις
earth, γῆ, πέδο
on the earth, ἱματι
who on earth? τίς ἀνθρώπων;
earthquake, σεισμός; see L. and S., s.v. κινώ

easily, ῥάδιος

easily may sometimes be expressed by using an adj. compounded with εὖ; e.g. εὔτρεπης, turning easily; εὐτελῆς, easily paid for
easy, ῥάδιος, πρόχερος (ready to hand)
easy-going, ῥάθυμος, εὐκόλος
eat, ἐσθίω, adj. ἐσθίδομος
eclipse, see L. and S., s.v. ἐκλείπω
effect (verb), ποιοῦμαι
either...or, ἢ...ἢ...ἢ, εἴτε...
eite, εἴτε... εἴτε οὖν, εἴτε οὖν...
eite, ἢ...ἢ...ἢ, ἢ...ἤτοι, ἢ...ἤτοι...

elect (verb) to an office, χροστοῦν, αἰτοῦμαι
to be elected, λαγχάνω (ἀρχήν), i.e. by lot
Eleusis, ἡ Ἐλευσίς
eelse, ἄλλος, adv. ἕξι δὲ μή; sometimes implied by ἐκεῖ
elsewhere, ἄλλοθι
(=elsewhere, ἄλλοθε)
embroider, ποικίλω, adj. ποικίλος, subst. ποικίλα
encamp, ὀστραπτεῦομαι, αὐλλοίζωμαι, τὰ ὅπλα τίθεμαι
encounter (verb) (= meet), ἀπαντῶ (dat.) τυγχάνω (gen.) ἐν τυγχάνῳ (dat.) χρώμαι (e.g. χειμώνι, εὐνοῦχη) end (noun), τέλος, τελετή in the end, express by participle of τελευτῶ (verb), τελευτᾶ, ἀνύτω, ἰζανύτω, ἰφτίω to end with, τελευτᾶ ἵσ endure. See bear enemy, ὁ πολέμος, ὁ ἐχθρός, ὁ ἐναντίος (commonly in pl.) engage (for hire), μισθοῦμαι enmity, ἔχθρα enough, ἀλίς, adj. ἰκανός, or express by verb ἄρκα, ἔπαρκῶ enjoy, ἀπολαύω, τέρπομαι in general sense, χρώμαι enquiry. See question and ask enslavé, καταδουλῶ entreaty, δέησις, vb. δοίμαι entreat, ἐχθρίζω, ἐπιτρέπω (τι τινά) I am entrusted with, ἐπιτρέπομαι (τι) envy, φόνος, vb. φινώ, adj. φονεύρος, έπιφόνος equal, ἴσος, ἀντίπαλος on equal terms, ἴτι ἴσος equally, ἴτι ἴσον escape, φεύγω and compounds, σάκχομαι especially, use ἄλλος τε καλ . . ., or ἄλλος τε καλ . . ., according to context espouse: (= marry, or to choose sides, see the words) establish, καθίστημι even, καλ, in negative clauses οὔτε, or express by αὐτὸς evening, ἐσπέρα towards evening, οὔ, οὔ τῆς ἕμερας, περὶ δεδήλων ὅπλων in the evening, ἐσπέρας every, πᾶς (collective), ἑκαστός (disjunctive), τίς οὔ; οὐτις δεῖτος οὔ every year, καθ' ἑκαστὸν ἵστος every few years, δι' ὅλιγων ἔτών everywhere, πανταχοῦ, ἀπανταχοῦ evidence, ἡ μαρτυρία, τὰ μεμαρτυρημένα, οἱ μάρτυρες evidently, φανερῶς; may often be expressed by personal construction. See clear evil (noun), τὸ κακόν, τὸ πονηρόν, or κακά (pl.) exact (verb), πράσσω, πράσσομαι, L. and S., v. 2 exacting (commands), βαρῶς exaggerate, ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον δεινῶ οὐ κοσμῶ, or use μεῖζον τοῦ δεόντος, ὑπερβολή example, παράδειγμα for example, αὕτη except, πλῆ, prep. with gen. or conjunction; sometimes ἐ, μή, μή excitement, use μετέωρος or ἀναπτουσίμαι or ἐπαράομαι execute, θανάτῳ ἡμῖν, ἀποκτείνω exercise (verb), in literal sense γυμνάζω; may be expressed by μελετώ, ἀναπτυστοί, (see L. and S.) exhaust, ἐκτρυπῶ; for pass., also ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπειτοῦ, ἀπείρηκα exile, φυγή send into exile. See App. B.
fair wind, oörios ánemos
fall, πτών
fall on (=attack), επιτίθεμαι (tīn),
prospítto (tīn), epítíptō (tīn)
fall of the year. See autumn
false, ψευδής
 (=counterfeit), κλέφτης
 (=unfaithful), ἀπωτός
false or malicious charge, συκο-
φάντας; vb. συκοφαντᾶ
false evidence, ψευδομαρτυρία
family (=children), παιδείς
 (=relations), oi prosoíkontes
to call by one’s family name,
patroíthen ónomázo
famine, λιμός
[φανής
famous, κλεινός, ἐπόσημος, ἐπί-
fancy, I, σώμα, ὑπολαμβάνω
far, πόρρω, ἐκάς, ἀπόθεν (eminus)
to be far off, πολὺ ἀπέχω
with comparatives, πολλός,
e.g. πολλοὶ μεῖζον
farm, ἡμίνο
farmer, γεωργός
fashion of the country, τοῦπιτχώριον
fashionable, κομψός
fast, ταχύς
fasten, ἀττώ (ἐξ . . .), πήγνυμι
fat, παχύς
fate, μοῖρα, ἀνάγκη
t is fated, χρῆ, or express by
μελλω. App. B. xii.
father, πατήρ
fathers (=last generation), πατέρες
 (=forefathers), πρόγονοι
favour, χάρις
to grant a favour, χαρίζω
 (=tīn)
favourable, ἐπιτίθεισθαι, μέτρως
favourable to us, πρὸς ἡμῶν
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fear (verb), δείκνυε and compounds: φοβεύομαι, ὁκνεῖ, ὀρ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρωδέ, ἐκπλήσσομαι, ἐσφόβον καθίσταμαι or πύτω, φόβοι ἀλ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκομαί, κ.τ.λ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fear (noun), φόβος, ὁκνος, ἀρρωδία, κατάπληξ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feast, to (tr.), ἔστιν, εὖχα,</td>
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<tr>
<td>to keep a feast, ἐορτήν ἄγω</td>
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<tr>
<td>feel, αἰσθάνομαι (participle), νῶ,</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἐννοῶ, γιγνόμοι, σύνοιδα μοι</td>
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<tr>
<td>feint: use δοκεῖ, προφασίζομαι,</td>
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<tr>
<td>προσποίομαι; subst. πρόφασις,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σφυσμα, adv. πρόφασιν, ὄνω-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ματι, λόγῳ opposed to ἐργῃ</td>
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<tr>
<td>fellow, έταρος</td>
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<tr>
<td>old fellow, ὁ τάν</td>
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<tr>
<td>poor fellow, ὁ θαυμάσιε, ὁ</td>
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<tr>
<td>μακάριε</td>
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<tr>
<td>fellow-citizen, πολίτης (not συμπο-</td>
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<tr>
<td>σείμα, κομίζομαι</td>
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<tr>
<td>[πολιτης]</td>
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<tr>
<td>few or none, ὃ τις ἢ οὐδες</td>
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<tr>
<td>field, ἄγρος</td>
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<tr>
<td>field of battle: paraphrase with</td>
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<tr>
<td>μάχη, or οὐ ἢ μάχη ἐγένετο</td>
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<tr>
<td>fierce, ἀμφός, ἄγρος</td>
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<tr>
<td>to look fierce, adv. phrases:</td>
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<tr>
<td>βλέπω ταυρίδον, σύναπτ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly, σύκον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight, μάχομαι, ἀγωνίζομαι, ἐς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| χεῖρας εἰμὶ, ὁμοε ἅρω, μάχης | flight, φυγή [μαι]
| ἀποτρίομαι or ἀποπειράμαι, διὰ | take to flight, ἐς φυγήν τρέπο- |
| μάχης εἰμὶ; subst. μάχη | flood, πολὺς μὲν ὁ ποταμός |
| find, εὑρίσκω, and compounds, | flower, ἄνθος |
| τυγχάνω (happen upon) (gen.), | flower-shop, τὰ ἄνθη |
| καταλαμβάνω (come upon), πυν- | fly, πέτομαι, and compounds |
| θάνομαι (find out), αὐθάνο | figuratively, e.g. fly into a rage, expressed by aorist |
| fine (noun), ζυμα | tense of suitable verb |
| without being fined, ἀξήμος | |
follow, ἵπτομαι (dat.), συνέπομαι
adj. ἀκόλουθος
on the following day, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, τῇ ἐπούα烩
as follows. See under this
follower, ὑπηρέτης, μάθητής or expressed by ἄμφι and acc. See L. and S. s. v. ἄμφι, C. I. 3.
folly, μωρία, ἀσυνεσία, ἀμαθία
(brutal blundering)
food, τὰ σιτία
fool, μόρος
foolish, μόρος, ἀσύνεστος, ἀβουλος, εὐθής
foot, πόδι
(measure of distance), ποῦς
on foot, πεζὸς (adj.)
for, conjunction, γάρ
preposition (1) e.g. to fight
for . . ., πεί (concerning), ὑπέρ (on behalf of), ἐνεκά
(because of): genitive case
(2) After verbs of fearing, for may be translated by πεί with dative, or μὴ with verb
(3) To express duration of time (e.g. for a year), use acc. case
forage, χιλὸς, ἐπιστισμός, φυτογάμος (wood), vb. ἐπιστισμαί
forbid, οὐκ ἐδώ, ἀπαγορεύω (aor. ἄπειτον), κυλώ
foreign, βάρβαρος, ἀλλόφυλος, ἀλλότριος
forest, ὕλη
forget, λανθάνομαι, ἐπιλανθάνομαι, ἀμημονώ (all with gen.)
forgive, συγγνώσκω (dat.), subst. συγγνώμη, adj. συγγνώμων
form, ἱδία, ἱδός
death in every form, πάσα ἱδία
fortress, τείχος, τείχισμα, χωρίον, πάλισμα, ἔρμα, φρούριον
fortune, τύχη, δαίμων
good-fortune, εὐτυχία
ill-fortune, δυστυχία
may be expressed by corresponding verbs, εὐτυχεῖ, δυστυχεῖ
fowl, ἀλεκτρόνων, ὄρνις
(=bird), ὄρνις, ὄρνιθιαν
franchise: loss of franchise, ἀτμιά
(to punish with ἀτμιά, ἀτμίω
(aerarium, saceri), fut. mid. ἀτμίσομαι in pass. sense
free, ἡλεύθερος
(to set free, ἠλευθερῶ, ἀφίημι, ἀπολύω
(to get off free (scot free), ἀξίημος or χαίρων ἀπαλλάσσομαι
free will, of one’s own, αὐτόματος, ἑκὸς, adv. ἐκοινῶς
friend, φίλος, ἔταῖος
my friend! (in conversation), ὁ τάν, ὁ δαμόνιε, ὁ φίλε
friendship, φιλία
frost, παγετός, πάγος, πάχυν, vb. πάγνυμι
fruit, καρπός, μῆλον, ῥόπαρα
fugitive, φυγάς (φυγάδος), ὁ φεύγων, ὁ φυγών, vb. φεύγω
fulfil, τελώ
be fulfilled, ἐχεῖν τέλος
full, πληρής, μεστός, πλέως
full market, in, πληθύνον ἀγοράς
funny, γελοῖος
further (1) (=besides), προσέτι, πρὸς τούτοις, καὶ δή καὶ
(2) (=longius), πόρρω
(3) in dialogue, καὶ μὴν, ἀλλὰ μὴν
future: the future, τὸ μέλλον,
ὁ λοιπὸς χρόνος
for the future, τὸ γ᾽ ἔπειτα,
tὸ λοιπὸν, ἐστὶ τὸ λοιπὸν.

G

gain, κερδαίνω, ἀπαλαύω (see L. and S.); ὀνίναμαι (see L. and S. ὀνίνημι), πλεονεκτῶ, πλέον ἐξω
gain (subj.), κέρδος
base gain, αὐγχροκέρδεια; adj.
αὐγχροκερδής
gallery, to sit in the (at theatre), ἐν τοῖς δυνό ὀβαλοῖν θεωρῶ
game, παιδία, ἀγάν
vb. παιζω, ἀγωνίζομαι
game, i.e. wild game, θήρα
gape, χάσμα; vb. χάσκω
garden, κήπος, παράδεισος (park)
garrison, φρουρά, φρούριον, φυλακή, φρουροί
gate, πύλῃ, πύλαι
genral, στρατηγός, ὁ στρατηγῶν, ἤγερων
genral (adj.), κοινός
 in general, κοινῇ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ
polυ, or express by of
the

generous, γενναιός, γεννάδας
gentleman, καλός κάγαλος ἄνηρ
get, κτῆμαι, δέχομαι, λαμβάνω, κομίζομαι, τυγχάνω, and compounds
 to get a thing done, use middle
voice; e.g. διδάσκομαι τὸν νῦν, I get ... taught
get away (imper.), ὑπαγω, οὐκ ἀπεί;
go, to let, ἀφίημι, μεθίημι (acc.)
and μεθίημι (gen.)
goat, τράγος
god, θεός, δαμνών; adj. θείος,
δαμνώνιος
by God's help, σὺν θείος
goodsend, ἔρμαιον
good, ἐπιεικὴς, καλὸς, ἁγαθὸς, μέτριος, χρηστός, στονδαῖος,
προφυγοῦ
good for nothing, τὸ μηδέν,
κακοφυγοῦ
in good time, ἐν καιρῷ, πρῶ (early)
a good many, οὐκ ὀλγοῦ,
συνχοῦ
good (noun), τὸ ἁγαθὸν, τὸ
χρηστὸν, κ.τ.λ., οὐ γὰρ ἁγαθά
(pl.)
to get no good, οὐδὲν πλέον ἔχω
goodness, for goodness' sake, πρὸς
θεῖον
good-will, εὔνοια
grant, δίδωμι, συνχωρῆ ὁ, χαρίζομαι
grape, βότρυς, σταφυλῆ
grappling-iron, χελπ στιθρᾶ, δελφῖς
grass, χόρτος, πόδα
gratitude, προίκα, ἀμισθῆ, δωρεάν
gratitude, χάρις

to feel gratitude, χάριν οἴδα
(tuē)
grate, μέγας
Greek (noun), Ἑλλήν; (adj.), Ἑλληνικός; (adv.), Ἑλληνιστὴς
(of speaking)
grief, ἀλγος, πίνδος, ἄχθηδων, ἀλγηθῶν; vb. trans., λυπῶ,
βαρῶν; intrans. ἀλγῶ
grievous, ἀλγεινός, χαλεπός,
βαρῶς
grip, ἄφη, λαβῆ

ground, γῆ, χώρα, χωρίον
on the ground, χαμαί
grow, ἔφυν, πέφυκα (φύω = I make
to grow), αὐξάνομαι
grow greater, grow less, use
γίγνομαι
gudge, φθόνος, vb. φθονῶ
to bear a gudge, μησικακῶ
guard, φυλαξ, φρουρός; vb.
φυλάσσω
guess, εἰκάζω, στοχάζομαι, τεκμα-
ρομαι
guilt, αἰρία
guilty (in law), ένοχος, αἴτιος.

H
hail, χάλαζα
hail! χαίρε
half, ἡμισύς, adj.
three and a half and similar
fractions are expressed by
phrases like this: τέταρτον
ἡμιταλάντον, i.e. (three whole
talents and) the fourth is a
half
hand, χεῖρ (ἡ)
take in hand, ἀναδέχομαι,
ἀναλαμβάνω, ἐπιχείρο (lat.),
ἐχείρω (lat.)
have in hand, μετὰ χείρας ἔχω
at the hands of (agent), ὑπό,
gen.
to hand (adj.), ἔτοιμος, πρό-
χειρος
hand's-breath, παλαιστή
handle (noun), λαβή: in fig. sense
ἀφορμή, e.g. get a handle
against a man, ἀφορμῆν λαμβά-
νω κατὰ τινος: or ἄφη and λαβῆ
may be used metaphorically
handle (verb), to handle roughly,
kakῶς δρῶ τινα, see App. B. II.
τραχέως περιέπω
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>handsome, Kalós, εὐπρεπῆς</td>
<td>χαμένος, κρεμάννυμι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happen, (1) =to take place, occur, γίγνομαι</td>
<td>(2) to chance, τυχάνω (with participle), συμφέρομαι (with infinit.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy, εὐθείας, εὐτυχῆς</td>
<td>ολίβος (well to do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be happy, εὐτυχῶ, εὐθείμονῶ, εὖ ἔχω or πράσσω or διάκειμαι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harbour, to, δέχομαι, ὑποδέχομαι</td>
<td>harbour entity etc., τρέφω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardly, μόλις</td>
<td>hardy anything, ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hare, λάγως</td>
<td>harm (noun), βλαβή, ζημία, κακόν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do harm, use a verb</td>
<td>Note adj. ἄξιμος, without harm, unharmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(verb) βλάπτω, ἀδικῶ (with acc. or ἐς), κακονργῶ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harmost, ἀρμοστῆς</td>
<td>haste, στοχοῦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb, φθάνω, στοχεύαξ</td>
<td>hat, πῖλος, πέτασος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate, μισῶ, App. B. xii. (fut. mid. μισήσομαι in pass. sense)</td>
<td>to be hated, ἀπεχθάνομαι (τινι)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subst. μίσος, ἤχορα, ἀπόχθεια</td>
<td>have, ἔχω, κέκτημαι, ὑπάρχει μαί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have to (=I am obliged to), expressed by impers. verbs or by verbal in —τέος</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawker, κάτηλος</td>
<td>head, κεφαλή (κάρα is poet.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headache: ἄλγα =to ache, add acc. of part affected</td>
<td>health, ὑγία</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good health, εὐεξία</td>
<td>bad health, ἄρρωστιά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health may be expressed by verb ἔχω with appropriate adverb</td>
<td>vb. ὑγαίνω, ἀρρωστέω; adj. ὑγίες, ὑγείως, ἄνωσος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hear, ἀκοῦω, κλῶ, ἀκροωμαί (gen. of person, acc. of thing), δέχομαι</td>
<td>receive, give an audience to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hearing, ἀκοή, ἀκρόασις</td>
<td>to grant a hearing, λόγον δίδωμι, or παρέχω ἐμαντόν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart, καρδιὰ</td>
<td>heart, dear, ὃ φιλῇ κεφαλῆ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hearth, ἑστία</td>
<td>hear, τὸ βάλτος, ἡ θέρμη, οἱ ἦλιοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heaven, οὐρανός, οἰ θεοί</td>
<td>by heaven, πρὸς θεῶν, νὴ τοὺς θεοὺς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by the help of heaven, σὺν θεοῖς, οὐκ ἄνευ θεῶν</td>
<td>head, ἐντρέπομαι (gen.), τὸν νοῦν προσέχω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take heed, see careful</td>
<td>heels, take to one's heels (paraphrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help, ὁφελῶ, ἑπαμύνω, βοηθῶ, see</td>
<td>help to . . . may be expressed by a compound formed with σὺν, e.g. συνδιασώ, I help in preserving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App. B. xii.; fut. mid. ὁφελήσομαι in pass. sense</td>
<td>if I can help it, ἔκων ἔναι (in neg. phrases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help to . . . may be expressed by a compound formed with σὺν, e.g. συνδιασώ, I help in preserving</td>
<td>help, βοήθεια, vb. βοηθῶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helpless, ἀπορος, ἀμήχανος</td>
<td>helpless, ἀπορος, ἀμήχανος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to become helpless, ἐς ἀπορολαν καθεσταμαί</td>
<td>to be helpless ἀπορῶ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
honourable, τίμιος, ἐντυμος, καλὸς
hoop, τροχὸς
hope (noun), ἐλπίς
hope (verb), ἐλπίζω, ἐλπίδα ἔχω, ἐν ἐλπίδι εἰμί
hoplite, ὑπάτης
horse, ἵππος (ὁ), note ἵππος = the cavalry
on horselback, ἀφ’ ἵππων, ἐφ’ ἵππων
horse race, ἀγών ἵππων
hostilities, expressed by a verb
hot, θερμὸς
hour: paraphrase, e.g. thus:
after an hour or two, μετ’ ὀλίγον, δι’ ὀλίγον, οὐ διὰ τολλοῦ
at six in the evening, περὶ δείλην ὀψιν
house, οἰκός, οἰκία, οἰκημα (δόμος, δομοί, δώματα, are poetical)
at the house of, παρὰ (dat.)
how? πῶς: indirect ὡς, ex-
clamatory ὡς
how great? πῶς: indirect ὡς, ὡς
how many? πόσοι: indirect ὡς, ὡς
however, μέντοι, δ’οὖν
however wise he is, κἂν πάνω
σοφὸς ἦ
hull, ἑδάφος πλοίου
humbug, verb, ἔξαπτα, φενακίζω, subst. φέναξ
hungry, λιμός, πείνα, vb. πινώ
hurt, βλάπτω, ἀδικώ, κακῶς δρᾶ
and ποιῷ, νευτερίζω ἐς . . .
hush, εὐφῆμε, σίγα
hut, καλύβη
hymn, ὕμνος.

I
idea, to have αν, ἐννοοῖν ἓλαβον, ὑπολαμβάνω, or may be ex-
pressed by νοώ, γιγνώσκω, or the like

an idea occurred to me, ἐσθήσει
or ἐσθήλεων ἐμε, or παράστη
μοι

ignorant, ἄμαθης, ἄπειρος (gen.):
may be expressed by a verb, e.g. οὐκ οἶδα, ἂγνω

to do in ignorance: may be
expressed by λανθάνω or ἄκων

to keep a person in ignorance
of a thing, κρύπτω τινὰ τι

ill, to be, νοσῶ, ἀρρωστῶ, κάμνω
illness, νόσος, ἀρρωστία
ill-use, κακῶς δρῶ οὐ ποιῶ (τινα),
καταχρωμαί (τινα), ἀδικῶ
imagine, ἐννοῶ, οἶμαι (colloquial)
imitate, μιμοῦμαι, ὁμοιοῦμαι (I am
made like)
imme, ἀτελής (tax-free)
immunity, ἀτελεία

impeach, εἰσαγγέλλω, γραφήν
γράφεσθαι

impeachment, εἰσαγγελία, γραφή
impend, ἐπικρέμαμαι, ἐπεμη (ibo),
μελλω, ἐγγύς εἰμι

imperempt, μάταιος

improve, δέομαι (gen. of person)
impossible, ἀδύνατος, ἀμήχανος, or
paraphrase with οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως
impress, to, ἐννοημαίνω: in fig. sense
ἐμπλήσω: passive, sometimes
ἐμπέφυκα

imprison, δεῖ (to bind), ἔργω: see
prison

imprisonment, see prison

impunity, ἀδεία

with impunity, χαῖρον. See
L. and S., s.v. χαῖρω, iv. a
(cf. κλαίων)

incomplete, ἀτελής


B. xii.

indeed, δὴ, γε, πάνυ, κάρτα, τῇ
ὄντι, ὡς ἀληθῶς

indignant, to be, δεινὸν ποιοῦμαι,
ἀγανακτῶ, θυμοῦμαι

induce, see persuade

what induced you, τί μαθὼν...

infect, ἀναπτύμπλημι, with adj.
ἀνάπλεως, infected

insemmor, ἰσόςων
influence, ῥοτή. Usually para-
phrase; thus, influenced by gain,
χρήματι νικώμενος, or πειθόμενος
inhabitants, οἱ ἐνοικοί, οἱ ἐνδον, οἱ
αὐτόθεν, οἱ ἐνοικοῖντες

injure, βλάπτω (fut. mid. βλάψωμαι
in pass. sense), κακῶς δρῶ, ἀδικῶ

injury, ἀδίκημα, τὸ ἡδικημένον,
βλαβῆ

inn, πανδοκέαν, καταγώγιον

innocent, ἀναίρης, οὐδὲν ἀδικήσας
inscribe, ἐπιγράφω

Inspector of Market, ἀγορανόμος

insult, ὑβρίζω; subst. ὑβρίς

insolence, ὑβρίς

instruction, διδαχή; or expressed
by verb διδάσκω

intellect, νοῦς. For adj. use para-
phrase, e.g. νοῦν ἔχων

interest: I have an interest in,
μέλει μοῦ (tivos)

in the interest of, πρὸς (gen.)

interval. See L. and S., s.v. διά,

interview. See meet [A. I. 5.

intrigue, πράττω, σκέυωρομαι
introduce, συνάστημι (τινά τινι),
eἰσάγειν (see L. and S.)

introduce innovations, νεώτερες
just this, αὕτο τοῦτο, or τοῦτο γε
justice, δικαιοσύνη, δίκη.

K
keen (about a thing), πρόθυμος
vb. προθυμοῦμαι
keep, φυλάσσω, σώζω

K
kill, ἀπέκτεινον, see Άpp. Β.

J
jailer, φυλάττω
jail, ἀμφορεύς, κρατήρ, κύτος,
κήραμος
javelin, ἄκων, ἀκόντιον
jealousy, φθόνος
jest (verb), σκάπτω, χλευάζω; to
speak in jest, γέλωτος ἑνεκα λέγω
job, ἔργον
join (one thing to another), ἄπτω,
ζεύγνυμι
(battle), ὀμόσε έλμι, διὰ μάχης
ἐλμι (προχ), (the side of), προσχώρω, ὑπολα
πρὸς τίθεμαι
the idea of joining in may
be expressed by συν com-
pounded with a verb, e.g.
συντρατεύομαι, συμμαχῶ
jot, not a, οὐδὲ γρῦ
journey, ὄδος
five days' journey, πέντε
ἡμερῶν ὄδος
judge, κρίτης
jump, πηδῶ, ἀλλομαί
jury, οἱ δικασταὶ
just, δίκαιος, ἔνδικος, ἴσος

lad, μιράκιον, παῖς, παῖδε
ladder, κλίμαξ
lake, λίμνη
lamppost, λαμψο
land, γῆ, χώρα, χών
native land, πατρίς
land fight, πέζομαχία, vb. πεζο-

language, γλώσσα, τὰ ρήματα, or
express by verb
large, μέγας
lass, κόρη
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last, άστατος, άσχατος</td>
<td>leave (=permission), expressed by ἔξοστι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at last, τέλος, or express by τέλεων, L. and S. a.v. π. 4.</td>
<td>left (hand), ἡ ἀριστερά: also εἰσώνυμος (adj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last, το, μένω, χρονίζω, διαρκώ</td>
<td>on the left, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, παρ' ἀσπίδα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late (adv.), ὕψε</td>
<td>leg, σκέλος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too late for, ὑστερος (gen.)</td>
<td>as fast as his legs could carry him, ὡς ποδῶν ἔχε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be too late for, ὑστερῶ, ὑστερίζω (gen.)</td>
<td>legal, νόμιμος, έννομος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh, γέλω: compounds, ἐγγελώ, καταγελώ</td>
<td>it is legal, κατ' αὐτός νόμους εξετάζει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>launch, καθήλω, intrans. ἀνάγομαι</td>
<td>lend, δανείζω, ἔχρηστα, subst. δανειστής, δάνεσμα, δάνειον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laurel, δάφνη</td>
<td>less, μικρότερος, ἴσσων, ἕλτανων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law, νόμος, το νόμον, θεσμός, ύπτρα</td>
<td>let, ἔδω, περιορά (L. and S. s. v.), μεθήμα (let loose, let go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make laws, νομοθετῶ</td>
<td>let may commonly be translated by the imper. or subj. or opt. mood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to keep the law, τηρῶ τοὺς νόμους, κατ' αὐτός νόμους οἰκῶ οὐ πολυτεύομαι: adj. έννομος (law-abiding)</td>
<td>let alone, ἐδώ; fut. mid. ἕσομαι in passive sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to break the law, παρά τοὺς νόμους δρά, παρανόμος</td>
<td>let off (=acquit), ἀπαλλάσσω, ἀπολύω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go to law with, διὰ δίκης εἰμὶ (τινί), ἐς δίκην ἄγω (τινά)</td>
<td>letter, ἐπιστολή, ἡ δελτός</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>note φιλοδικώ, to be fond of going to law, φιλόδικος, ilitiognos</td>
<td>skutάλη (a Spartan dispatch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay (eggs), τύκτω</td>
<td>liable, ὑπόλογος, ένοχος (dat.). See ὑπεύθυνος in L. and S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead, ἤγουμαι (App. B. xii.) ἄγω, ἤγουμενοι</td>
<td>libation, στουνῆ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead out, ἐξάγω</td>
<td>lie: 1. (speak falsely), ψεύδομαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leader, ἤγεμων, στρατηγός, ὁ ἐφεστός</td>
<td>liar, ψευτής, ὁ ψευδόμενος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaky, διάβροχος</td>
<td>2. (to be situated), κεῖμαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learn, μαθάνω, γινώσκω, πυνθάνομαι</td>
<td>as far as in me lies, τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave, λειτω and compounds</td>
<td>life, βίος, ζωή, βιοτός: also ψυχή, σώμα, σωτηρία</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave empty, έρημῶ</td>
<td>lightning, στρατηγή, ἀστρατηγή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave home, ἀποδημῶ, μεθίσται-</td>
<td>it lightens, ἀστράπτει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαι, μεταχωρῶ</td>
<td>like (verb), φιλῶ, βουλομαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be left (over and above), περιλαμβάνω</td>
<td>or express by ἂσμαν and a participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περιγίνομαι</td>
<td>or by use of ἡσέως (libenter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ἄσμενος (glad)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or by ἀνδάνω, ἀφίσκω (please) |
or by δοκεῖ, e.g. if you like, |

≤αν δοκή ; so εἰ βούλει |

note also phrase, τοῦτο ἦμι ἄν

βουλομένω ἢν-

like, ὁμοίος (or use τοιοῦτος)

this and the like, ταῦτα καὶ τὰ
tοιοῦτα

likely, εἰκός

I am likely, ἵκα, μέλλω, |

κυνδυνεῖ

line ahead, ἐπί κέρως. See column

listen, to, ἀκούομαι |

(= give heed to), ἐντεπομαι |

(gen.)

little (noun), ὄλγον τι |

little or nothing, ἢ τι ἢ οὐδέν |

live: (1) vivere, ἴδα, βιῶ, πνεῶ, εἰμι, |

βλέπω φῶς |

(2) habitate, οικώ, πολιτεύομαι |

live in, ἐνοικό (detr.) ; οικώ, |

trans.; fut. mid. οικήσομαι, |

used as passive |

long: I have long been hoping, |

πάλαι ἐπείξα. (N.B. tense) |

long ago, πάλαι |

long, μακρός |

long jump, ὄλμα |

long race, δόλιχος |

longer, adν., ἐτὶ |

no longer, οὐκέτι |

lookout man, προφεύς |

loom, ἱστός |

lose, ἀπόλλυμι, ἀποβάλλω, προλά-

μαι |

to lose a lawsuit, δίκην ὄφλον |

loss, ζημία |

defeated with heavy loss, say, |

having lost many men |

to be at a loss, ἀπορῶ, ἀμη-

χανῶ |

lout, ἀγροῖκος |

love, ἔρως |

love (verb), ἔρω, ἔραμαι (gen.), |

φιλό (acc.) |

lover, ἱππότης or paraphrase |

luck, sometimes εὑρίσκα, ἔρμαιν,. |

a piece of luck, τύχη, δαίμον |

luck, what! οίμοι τῆς τύχης. |

lucky, εὑρυχής |

mad, μάργος, μανικός; also οὐκ |

ἐντός ἐν αὐτῷ; subst. μανία, |

παράνοια |

make, ποιό, ποιούμαι. (N.B. πόλε- |

μον ποιό, I cause a war; πόλε-

μον ποιοῦμαι, I make war); for |

passive voice, use γίγνομαι, thus |

πολέμος ἔγινεν, war was made. |

make (a law), πολέμαι. App. B. |

II. β. |

make much of, πολλόν ποιούμαι, |

or περὶ πολλόν ποιοῦμαι |

make away with, ἀφανίζω, δια-

φθείρω, καταχρόμαι (acc.) |

make (= compel), ἀναγκαῖο |

idiom. what made you ... ? |

tι παθὼν; ... See L. and |

S. s. v. πάσχω, ii. 5 |

malice, ἐπηρεία, φόνος |

to bear malice, μνησικακώ |

man, ἀνήρ, ἀνθρώπος |

ἀνήρ, a man, as distinguished |

from a woman or a child: |

ἀνθρώπος, of human beings |
as distinguished from gods |
on the one hand, and beasts |
on the other |

male, ἄρσην |

man, to (a ship), πληρό |

manage, διοικά, ταμιεῖν
manifest, δήλος, vb. δηλω
manufactory, ἐργαστήριον
manoeuvre, τέχνη, μελετή; vb. μελετάω
Marathon, the battle of Μ., ή ἐν Ὁ Μαραθώνι μάχη, or ή Μαραθώνι μάχη
march, πορεύομαι, βαδίζω, ὁδοτορώ
marines, οἱ ἵππαι ἀκροβολίαν (=target); otherwise market-place, ἀγορά
marry, γαμάω; (of a man, acc.) = ἀνυχία; γαμοῦμαι (of a woman, dat.) = νυφῶ
marry off, ἐκδίδωμι, subst. ἐκδόσις
mast, ἵστος
master, διστόπη, οἰκίας διστότης
matchmaker, προμήθεια
mate, checkmate, τὸν ἀρίστα γιον ἱλίων
matter, πράγμα, χρήμα (=ἔξοχον
may, τὰ πάντα, ἐεγείρεται (e.g. you may go), express by mean, meaning, express by βουλεύομαι (cf. Lat. volo, e.g. quid vult haec vox voluptatis?) or λέγω (=intend) μῆλον, ἐν νῦν ἔχω, διανοοῦμαι, γνῶμην ἔχω meanwhile, ἐν τῶδε, μετὰ τοῦτων meat, κρέας
Medes, οἱ Μῆδοι
meet, ἀπαντῶ (dat.), τυχάνω (gen.), ἑπτυγχάνω (gen. or dat.), σύναιμι (lit. come together)
Megara, τὰ Μέγαρα
memory, μνήμη (i.e. may be expressed by μνημονεύω. App. B. xii.
mercenaries, ἐπικονροτοί, μισθοφόροι, ἵμνοι
to serve as mercenaries, μισθοφόροι
to engage mercenaries, μισθοφόροι
merchant, ἔμπορος
mere, αὐτός, αὐτῶν ἄλλο πλὴν
merely, γε, ἀπλῶς
merit, meritis, ἄξια (ή)
message, ἀγγελία, or use verbs
messenger, ἄγγελος, κῆρυξ (herald), ὁ ἄγγελος, ὁ ἀγγελόν
midday, μεσημβρία
middle, μέσος; Eng. subst. middle,
is expressed by using μέσος, e.g. the middle of the city, ἡ πόλις μέση. (Ν.Β. ἡ μέση πόλις,
means the middle city)
in the middle of (temporal),
μεταξὺ (often with participle). See L. and S.
middle, mea
midnight, μέσα νύκτες
mind (noun), νοῦς, φρήν, διάνοια,
φρόνημα
mind (verb):
(1) to have the care of, ἐπι-
meloipomai (gen.), φροντίζω (gen.), or express by μήλον (dat. of person, gen. of thing)
(2) Introducing a command: use ὅπως or ὅπως μή with fut. indic.
(3) to change one's mind, μετα-
gyγνάσκω, μετανοεῖ, μετα-
μελαι μοι
(4) I don't mind, οὐ μοι μέλαι,
οὐδὲν διαφέρει, οὐδὲς φθόνος
milk, γάλα
mine (adj.), ἰμός
mine (subst.), τὰ μέταλλα
minority (under age), ἀνήβος
misdeed. See crime
misery, δυστύχία, ἀπορία, κακά,
or express by verbs
(adj.) δυστυχήσι
miss (verb), ἀμαρτάνω, (gen.) σφάλλωμαι; may sometimes be expressed by παρά, see L. and S., s.v. c. 5

mistake, ἀμαρτία, ἀμάρτημα, πλημμέλεια, σφάλμα; may often be expressed by verbs, ἀμαρτάνω, πλημμελῶ, σφάλλωμαι

mod, ὁχλος, πλήθος, δῆμος, οἱ πολλοί

molest, λυπῶ (acc.), ἐνοχλῶ (dat.), πράγματα παρέχω; passive, πράγματα ἐκ

money, ἀργυρίον, χρυσίον, χρήματα, πλούτος (wealth), νόμισμα (a coin), κέρματα (change)

monstrosity, τέρας [τάδης
monstrous, ἄτοπος, δεινός, τεραμονῆ, μὴν

moon, σελήνη

moon, new, νομηνία

more (adj.), πλεῖω; (adv.), πλέον, μᾶλλον, οὐκ ἠγείρω, ἐτί
morning, ἤως, δρόθροσ (daybreak)
in the morning, ἐν θεβεί, or (adj.) ἐνθεόνος

most, οἱ πλείστοι

most (adv.), μάλλωτα, οὐχ ἢκιστα
mother, μήτηρ, ἢ τεκοῦσα

motive (reason), express by a verb, e.g. βούλομαι; or prep. e.g. διά; see also why

mount (horse), ἄναβασις ἢφ' ἔπτων
mourn, applied to dress, use κλάω

mourn, στόμα

move, κινῶ, μεθέτημι

much (adv.), μάλα, κάρτα, πολύ, πολλά (neut. adj. used adverbially); usually πολλῷ with comparatives and superlatives

much less, μηδέν γε ἤν (nedum)
murder (noun), φόνος
murder (vb.), φονεῖω, ἀποκτείνω, διαφθείρω, ἀφανίζω, ἀπολλύμι
my, mine, ἔμοι; my father, ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ, or ὁ πατήρ μου

by myself (=alone), αὐτός
must, δέ, χρή, πρέπει, with varying degrees of emphasis: or use verbal in -τίος.

N

name, ὄνομα, vb. ὄνομάζω; adv. by name, ὄνοματι

native, ἑπτάχροος, ἑγχώροος

the natives, οἱ ἑγχώροι, οἱ αὐτόι, οἱ βαρβαροί (if true)
natural, sometimes συγγενής, ἐμφύτος (inborn), adv. κατὰ φύσιν

it is natural, πέφυκα; use personal construction, e.g. it is natural for me to hope, πέφυκα ἔπτιξαν
die a natural death, νοσήμας τελέω

nature, φύσις; may be expressed by using ποῖος or correlatives, or by verb πέφυκα

near, πλησίον, πλησίον

necessaries (of life), τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, τὰ ἐπιτίθεια

necessary, ἀναγκαῖος

necessity, ἀναγκή

need (=want), χρεία; you may often use δέ

neighbours, οἱ πλησίον, οἱ πλησίον or οἱ ἐγγός, οἱ ὁμοί, οἱ περιοικούντες, οἱ πρόσχωροι

neither, οὔδε
neither ... nor, οὔτε ... οὔτε
(adj.) οὐδέτέρος (neither of
two individuals), οὐδέτεροι
(neither of two parties)

Nemea, η Νεμέα
neutral, to be, μετά οὐδέτερων εἰμί
(οὔδε μεθ' ἑτέρων), ἡσυχάζω
never, οὔποτε, οὐδέποτε (stronger
than οὐπότε), οὔποτε, never
yet, οὐδεπότε
nevertheless, δὲ οὕτως, οὔ μὴν ἀλλά


news, νέον τι, ἀγγελία, or express
by ἀγγέλλω
next (the), adj. ὁ ἐχόμενος (gen.)
next day, τῇ νυκτεριᾷ
(adv.) ἐπιτετα, ἐτε
niece, see ἄστελος, ἢδος in L. and S.
night, νύξ
by night, νύκταρ (adv.),
νυκτερινός (adj.)

No, οὐχί, οὐ δήτα, or by repeating
part of a question with the negative
No, no, ... μὴ οὖν (in correcting
a mistake)
noise, ψόφος, δόρμιος, κράτος
nominally, λόγω, ὁνόματι, πρό-
φασιν

nonsense, φλαραία, λήρος
to talk nonsense, φλαράω, ληρῶ
not, οὐ, μὴ, for difference see
grammar
not even, οὐδὲ
not at all, οὐδαμῶς

nothing, οὐδέν

for nothing, i.e. gratuitously,
προίκα, δωρεάν

now, νῦν, ἡδη
nowhere, οὐδαμῶς
null and void, ἄκυρος
number, ἀριθμός, vb. ἀριθμῶ.

O

O that ...! εἰ πῶς, εἰ γὰρ, εἰθε, εἰθ'
ἀφελον ... App. B. xii.
oar, ἔρημος, κόπη
oath, ὁρκος; vb. ὁμνυμι; adj.
ἔνορκος

obedience, πεθαρχία

in obedience to = in accordance
with, κατά (acc.), or use
verb

observe (custom), χρῶμαι, νομίζω

obstinate, αἰθαδία, ἀγνωστόνη
obstinate, αἰθαδής, ἀγνώμων

obvious. See clear

obviously, πῶς γὰρ οὐ;

occur. See happen

occurrence, τὸ γιγνόμενον, τὸ

γεγνημένον

Odysseus, 'Οδυσσεύς

of course, πῶς γὰρ οὐ;

offence, ἁδικία, ἁδικημα, παρανομία,

παρανόμημα, or may be ex-
pressed by verb

offender, ὁ ἁδικῶν, ὁ παρανομόων

offhand, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα, ἀπὸ

γλώσσης, ἀπ' ὄφεως

old (in years), γεραιός, γέφων (noun)
to grow old, γηράσκω

(time), ἄρχαιος, παλαιός

oligarchy, ὀλιγαρχία

olive, ὕλαια (fruit and tree)

oil, ὕλαιον

Olympic, 'Ολυμπικός. To win at
the O. games, 'Ολυμπία, coga.

acc. with νικάν

omit, παραλείπω

on, ἐπὶ (gen., dat.)
on account of, διά (acc.)
on the score of, ὡς with partic.
on conditions or terms, ἐπὶ (dat.)
on condition that, ἐφ' ὃ τε (infin. or fut. indic.)
once, ἄπαξ (semel), ποτέ (olim)
at once, αὐτύκα, παραυτύκα, παραχρήμα, σύνθησ
once for all, ἑσπάξ
one, (i) numeral, ές, μία, έν
(ii) =indef. pronoun, τις
(iii) one another, reciprocal, ἀλλήλω, ἄλλος ἄλλον, etc.
(iv) one . . . the other . . . δὲ, or ἄτερος μὲν . . . ἄτερος δὲ, or ἄλλοι μὲν . . . ἄλλοι δὲ
one by one, καθ' ἕνα, καθ' ἕκαστον
only, (1) adj. μόνος, οὐδὲς ἄλλος πλην . . .
(2) sometimes may be expressed by γε, only this, τούτο γε (i.e. just this), if only, εἰ γε or εἰ πως
(3) in an appeal, e.g. only try, ἀλλὰ περῶ
open (verb), ἀνοίγνυμι
open competitions, e.g. he won the open wrestling, ἐνικησε πάντας πάλην
openly, φανερῶς, ἀπ' (or ἐκ) τοῦ προφανοῦς
opinion, δόξα, γνώμη
opposite, ἐναντίος
opposite to, κατά (acc.), καταντικρύ (gen.), ἀντιπέρας (gen.)
oracle, χρηστήριον, μαντεῖον (place), μάντευμα (response of an oracle)
orator, ῥήτωρ, δημηγόρος (a popular speaker)
(verb) δημηγορεῖ, διήρηται
ordinary, κοινός; ὁ τυχαῖον. See L. and S., s.v. τυχαῖον, A. ii. b.
other, ἄλλος, ἄτερος
idiom, I with three others, ἕγω τέταρτον αὐτός
adj. ἄλλοις, ἄλλοτρος (ali-
ennis)
others. See differently
Introducing the second best alternative, εἰ δὲ μὴ, after μάλιστα μὲν
ought. See once
out, outside, ἐκτός, ἐξ
outside, ἑσπατῶ. See deceive
over, ὑπέρ
to be over (and above), περευμ, περιγίγνομαι
to be over (i.e. past), παρῆλθον, τετελεύτηκα
overdo, περιεργάζομαι, περισσαντίσων
overmantle, ἀμπεχόνη
overture (musical, etc.), προολίμων
overtures, λόγος
to make overtures, λ. προσείνω
owe, ought
(1) ὠφελώ, I owe; ὠφελων, I owed and I ought, vid. App. β. xii.
ought may be expressed by
(ii) impersonal verbs, δεῖ, χρῆ, πρέπει, προσήκει, κ.τ.λ.
(iii) by verbal in -τέος, e.g. ἀμυντέον ἔστιν ἡμών τοὺς πολέμιους, we ought to drive off the enemy
owing to, διά (acc.)
own (adj.), where own gives emphasis use αὑτός, or the possessive and reflexive pronouns, or οἰκεῖος.
Peiraenus, ο Πειραένως
penalty, ζημία, τά επιτύμια
to pay, δίκην δίδωμι
to exact, δίκην λαμβάνω
gymnasion, πεντάθλον
people, δήμος, δῆλος, πλήθος, λεώς,
oi πολλοί, ἡ πόλις
 (=the inhabitants), οἱ πολίται,
oi ἐνδοῦν, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες, οἱ
aúthêν
perceive, γνωσκόω, μανθάνω, etc.,
or see, hear, etc., according to
sense
per cent. See App. C.
perhaps, ἰσως, τάχ’ ἢν, πον;
sometimes μή (L. and S. a.v. μή
οὐ, i. 2)
Pericles, Περικλῆς (voc. Περικλέες,
acc. Περικλέα, gen. Περικλέον,
dat. Περικλεῖ)
peril. See danger
period, χρόνος, χρόνοι
perish, ἀπόλλυμαι, δλώλα, φθείρο-
μαι and compounds
perjury, ψευδομαρτυρία.
to accuse of p., ἑπισκήπτομαι
ψευδομαρτυρίων
permit, ἵς, ἀφήμι (dat.); may be
expressed by impersonals ἔγγο-
tιν, κ.τ.λ.
get permission from, πείθω
person, sometimes σῶμα
in person, αὐτός
persuade, πείθω, ἀναπείθω
Phaecian, Φαῖαξ
pheasant, φασιάνος
pig, ὅς, χοῖρος, χοῦρὸν
pillar, στήλη, κλών
pilot, κυβερνήτης
pine (tree), πτεύς
pine (away), φθίνω, τήκομαι

P
painter, ἡγραφός, verb ἡγραφέω,
subst. ἡγραφία
pair, σύνος
Panathenaic games, τὰ Παναθή-
ναια
panic: fall into a panic, καταφεβ-
οῦμαι, καταπλήσσομαι, ἐσφόβον
καθίσταμαι, διὰ φόβου εἰμι
pardon, συγγνώμη. Vb. συγ-
γνώσκω
parents, οἱ τεκόντες, οἱ γονῆς
parley, hold a parley with, ἐς
λόγους εἰμι (τυχ)
parliament, ἐκκλησία, βουλή may
be used
parsley, σάλινων
part, μέρος, μόριον
a third part, τριτημόριον
for my part, τὸ κατ’ ἐμὲ
one part... another part,
may be expressed by τὸ μὲν...
... τὸ δὲ...
so
partly—parily, τὰ μὲν...
τὰ
δὲ
partiality, to be partial to, ἡδιῶς
with appropriate verb
partridge, πέρδιξ
passion (=anger), ὀργή. See
App. B. viii.
patriotic, φιλόπολις, εὖνοι τῇ
πόλει
pay, τίνω (mostly poetical), ἀπο-
δίδωμι
(a debt), ἀπολῶν
(a penalty), δίκην δίδωμι
payment, μισθός
peace, ἡσυχά, ἡσύχη (time of peace)
=treaty, which see
to be at peace, ἡσυχάζω,
εἰρηνεύω

Vocabulary 167
pint, use κότυλη (really about half
a pint)
pious, εὐσεβής, verb εὐσεβῶ, subst.
eὐσεβεία
pitch, e.g. το σαχα πίτς a pitch of base-
ness, εἰς τοσοῦτο κακίας (εο usque
turpitudinis)
pity (verb), σοκύρω, σοκύρω
place, τόπος, χώρος, χώριον; place
may sometimes be omitted, e.g.
place of safety, σωτηρία
place, in a series of numbers, is
expressed by the ordinals. The
interrogative is πότος;
plague, νόσος, νόσημα
plague! See L. and S. s.vv.
δέλθρος and κόραξ; διαρραγεῖν,
‘plague on him’
plain, πεδίον
plaintiff, ὁ διώκων
Plato, Πλάτων (gen. -άνως)
play, παίζω
pleasant, ἰδίως
please, ἀνδάνω (dat.), ἀρέσκω (dat.)
   it pleases (placet), δοκεῖ
please! (=if you please), may be
expressed by use of opt. with
ἐν (‘polite’ optative), or ἐν
   δοκῇ, εἰ βούλει
pleasure, ζήσοιν
   take pleasure in, ἠδομαι (with
   participle)
   with pleasure, ἰδίως . . .
pledge, πίστος, ἐγγύς, τὰ βῆβαμα
plenty, περιούσια. Vb. εὐπορῶ, or
use πολὺς
plot (verb), βουλεύομαι, μηχανῶμαι
   against, ἐπιβουλεύομαι (dat.)
plough, ἄρτοπον. Vb. ἀρῶ
pluck, θάρασος
pluck (a flower), δρέπω
pocket, κόλπος (fold of robe), πέρα
poet, ποιητής
   to compose poetry, ποίω
point (πίθος of discourse), λόγος,
   περὶ οὗ λόγος; adv. κατὰ λόγον,
   ἀπὸ λόγον
policeman, the police, περίπολοι,
   τοξόται, οἱ ἔνδεκα (the police
   authorities)
political: use adv. phrase εἰν τῇ
   πόλει, or vb. πολεμῶμαι.
   political principles may some-
   times be rendered by προ-
   αίρεσις
poor, πτῶχος, πένης, ἀπορος
   the poor, οἱ μὴ ἔχοντες (=miserable), δειλός, κακοδα-
   μών
possible: idiom, as large as possible,
   ὡς μέγιστος
   it is possible, πάρεστιν, ἔγειτιν,
   ἐνδέχεται, ἔγειτιν (it is per-
   mitted)
possibly, τάχ’ ἢν, ἵνως
   this cannot possibly . . . οὐκ
   ἔστιν ὅτις . . .
post (=position), χώρα, τάξις
   to remain at one’s post, κατὰ
   χώραν μένω
potfeast, οἱ χόρες (second day of
   the Anthesteria)
pound (weight), μνᾶ (a little more
   really). Adj. μνᾶς
power, δύναμις, ἐξουσία, κράτος
   it is in my power, ἐν ἐμοὶ or
   ἐπ’ ἐμοὶ ἐστιν
practise, μελετᾶ, ἀναπαράμαι, γυμ-
   νάζομαι; subst. μελετή
praise, ἐπαινῶ, ἐγκωμίαζω; subst.
   ἐπαινος
pray, εὐχομαι
pray that ... not, ἀπεύχομαι.
See L. and S.
Pray! See Please!
precaution. Use ἑπιμελοῦμαι ὡς μή, etc. See care
prefer, προσφοροῦμαι, προτιμῶ.
See also rather
preparation, παρασκευή; prepare, παρασκευάζω, -ομαι,
ἐπρεπῆς, ἔφαρτόμαι
prescribe. See command
present: to be present, πάρειμι, παρέστηκα
in the presence of, ἐπιρροέθεν
preserve us (in appeals), often rendered by an epithet of a deity: as, Ἀπόλλων ἀποτροπαίου
pretend, προσποιοῦμαι, προφασίζομαι, σχηματίζομαι; may often be rendered by δὴ: as, ὁ γέρων δή, the pretended old man
to make a pretense, προσποιοῦμαι

to make pretensions to ... , ἀντιποιοῦμαι (gen.)
pretexf, πρόφασις, or use προβάλλομαι
present, καλῶν, εἴρημ, ἐμποδίζω, ἐμποδίων εἶναι
price, at what, πόσου; or πῶς ὄνομ; πριγίνω, ἐπεφύσ
principles (political), sometimes προαίρεσις or πολιτεία
prison, δεσμωτήριον, εἰρκτή, δεσμοῖς, φρουρᾶ, φυλακή, τὸ ὀίκημα (euphemistic)
in prison, δεσμεύομαι, δεθαί
take to prison, ἀπάγω ...
prisoner, αἰχμάλωτος, δέσμιος, or express by participle of αἰρά, ζωγρά, συλλαμβάνω, ἀληθοκοίμαι, κ.τ.λ.
private, ἴδιος, or express by μόνος.
Adv. ἰδίᾳ
prize, ἄθλον: εἰρημα, ἤρμαιον (god-send)
profitable, ἐοικός, ἐπιεικής, προσδόκιμος; εἰκός ἐστιν, it is probable
procession, πομπή; vb. πομπεύω, συμπομπεύω
produce (verb), παρέχω
produce (subst.), καρπὸς
profitable, it is profitable, συμφέρει
promise (subst.), ὑπόσχεσις (or may be expressed by a verb)
promise (verb), ὑποχνοῦμαι, ἐπαγγέλλομαι, πίστιν δίδωμι, ἀναδεχομαι
proper, κύριος (e.g. ἐκκλησία, ὁδός)
property, οὐσία, χρήματα, κτήματα
proposals, λόγοι
propose, προβάλλω (u candida), προτάσω (tērm), γράφω (a law)
prosecute, διώκω, ἐπισκῆπτομαι
prospect (=likelihood), ἄληξις: the idea may be expressed by adj. προσδόκιμος or verb προσδέχομαι, ἐλπίζω
prosperous, εὐτυχῆς
to be prosperous, εὐτυχῶ, θάλλω, εἰ ἔχω ὑπόσσω
protect, φυλάσσω, ἀμίνω (App. B. xi.), προβάλλομαι. (See L. and S. s.v., B. iii.)
protract, μηκύνω
proud, σεμνός. Vb. μέγα φρονῶ, σεμνούμαι
prove (=make good), βεβαιῶ (=test), βασανίζω, ἔλεγξω, ἀποπειράμαι (gen.)
quality, ἐξεῖς, ἔθος, δύναμις, φύσις, may often be expressed by using ποῖος, and correlatives quarrel, ἵππος, στάσις, διαφορά, διά-
quart, χοῦν (dry measure). For for liquids, see pint quarters, come to close quarters, ὁμόσε χωρά, ἐς χεῖρας εἰς
question, ἐρώτημα. See under ask quick, ταχύς; subst. τάχος be quick and . . . express by ἄνυτω: see L. and S.
s. v. ii. Or by φθάνω in negative form (οὐκ ἄν φθά-
νοις ἀπιὼν)
to be too quick for, express by φθάνω quickly, τάχως, τάχα, ταχύ
quiet, ἰσχύς, ἰσχαῖος to be quiet, ἰσχαξίω, ἰσχύω ἐχω, σιωπώ, σιγά
subst. ἰσχύς, σίγη, σιωπή.

R
race, ἀγών, ἀμιλλα run a race, διαθεὶ
race of men, etc., γένος rain, νετός, δημβρός, ψακάδες (drops of rain)
it rains, ὕνoram, κριός of ship, ἐμβολή, ἐμβολον rare, σπάνιος rascal, μαστιγίας, πανοῦργος, κα-
tάρατος (adj.) rather, μᾶλλον, ἡδιον (with more pleasure)
ravage, ἡξόμοια, κακῶ, τέμνω
**Vocabulary**

*raze to the ground*, κατασκάπτω
*reach*, ἀφικνοῦμαι ἐς, δειμι ἐς
*attain to*, τυγχάνω (gen.)
*read*, ἀναγιγνώσκω
*ready*, ἐτύμομοι, πρόξευοι
*make or get ready, para-
*skəvnia, εὐτρεπτίζω, ἐτο-
*mázo*
*real*, ἀλήθης, γνήσιος; adv. ἀλη-
*θως, τῷ ὄντι, δῇ, etc.
*rear, βρεῖ, καρποῦμαι
*(figuratively)*, ἀπολαῦω, ὄνινα-
*μαι. See L. and S.
*reason (cause)*, αἰτία; may some-
times be expressed by use of
dia with acc., or ἐ μαθών; ἐ τι
*pavów;
*reason (verb)*, λογίζομαι, διαλογι-
*ζομαι
*receive*, δέχομαι, λαμβάνω, and compounds
*reckon*, λογίζομαι
*to be reckoned among*, τελῶ ἐς,
L. and S. s. v. τελῶ Π. 3.
*I will reckon that to your score*,
σοι τὸ τόσο βήσομαι
*reckoned as*, ἐν μέρα with gen.
*reckon, anáklínoi
*recognise*, γνωρίσκω, ἵνωκα
=admit, ὄμολογῶ
*reef, to*, ύφιμαι. See L. and S.
s.v. See also L. and S. s.v.
κράσπεδον
*refuge, katafughí; may be express-
ed by verbs, as φεύγω and com-
pounds
*refuse*, ἀναίωμαι, ἀπαρνοῦμαι, σύ
*φημι, οὐκ ἐω, οὐκ ἐθέλω, ἀποδοκι-
*mázw (reject as unfit)
*refute, ἐλέγχω, ἔξελέγχω
*reinforcements*, ἐπίκουροι
*relations*, οἱ προσήκοντες
*relationship*, τὸ συγγενὲς, ἢ ἀγ-
*χιστελά, τὰ ἀγχιστεῖα
*relays*: by relays, κατ’ ἀναπάθα,
κατὰ διαδοχήν, οὐλ διαδέχο-
*mai
*remain, μένω, and compounds, in
particular περιμένω (stay be-
hind)

=to be left over, περιμενι, περιγίνομαι
*remainder*, λοιπός (adj.)
*remember*, μέμηναι (not μμη-
*νηκ), μνημονεύω, μνήμην ἔχω
*tinós, ἐν μνήμη ἔχω τι
*remove*, ἐκφέρω, μεθοπημε
*renounce*, ἀπείπον, χαίρειν ἐς
*rent*, μισθοῦμαι, subst. μισθός
*rent, a (lear), λακίς, λάκσομα
*repeat, πάλιν λέγω, ἀναμιμηνήσκω,
*δείμη, διέχομαι, μνημονεύω, ἐξηγοῦμαι
*repent*, μετανοῶ, μεταμιλοῦμαι,
*μεταμελεῖ μοι
*you shall repent it*, κλαίσει,
*οἴμαζεi
*reply, π. ἀπόκρισις, vb. ἀποκρί-
νομαι (nοr. ἀπεκρινάμη, not ἀπεκρίθην), ἀντείπων, ύπολαμ-
*βάνω, ύπολαβών φημι
*reproach, (noun) δνείδсос, (verb)
*δνείδζω (dat.). See abuse
*repulse, verb, ἀποθάνο, ἀποκρεω
*to be repulsed, ἡσσώμαι
*request (noun)*, αἰτίμαι, or may be
expressed by a verb
(verb) αἰτῶ, κελέω
*require, τιμωροῦμαι: App. B. xi.
*ἀντιδρά
rescue: come to the rescue, βοηθώ, ἐπιβοηθώ
resist, ἐναντιοῦμαι (dat.), ἀντίστα-μαι (dat.), ἀντέχω, ἀντίδρα, ἀνταγωνίζομαι
resources, πόροι, τὰ ύπάρχοντα, δύναμις, ἀρισμή
rest (verb), ἤσουχάω, ἀναπαύομαι
rest from, ἀναπαύομαι, λαφώ
it rests with, express by ἐπί (dat.), L. and S. s.v. B. I. g.
restore, ἀνανεύομαι, ἀναρθῶ ἐπισκευάζω (e.g. τείχη)
κατάγομαι (e.g. φυγάδας)
result, τέλος, τὸ ἔριβον, or express by τελευτᾶ, e.g. ποτε τελευτᾶ; what is the result?
retreat, ὑποχειρ., ἀναχωρῶ
return (subst.), express by verb return
verb, ἀνεμί, ἔπάνεμι, ἀνακομίζομαι, κάταμι (of return from exile = pass. of κατάγω)
of the result of an election, ἀνέπτων, especially in aor. pass. ἀνερρήθην without return, μάτην, προῖκα
revenue, τιμωροῦμαι. See App. B. xi.
review, verb, ἔξετάζω, ἀποσκοπῶ, δοκιμάζω
subst., ἔξετασις (e.g. ὁπλών), δοκιμασία (e.g. ἰσπένων)
revolt, revolution, στάσις, νεώτερα πράγματα
verb, ἀφίσταμαι (App. B. iv.), στασιάζω, νεώτεριζω
adj., νεώτεροτοίς
rich, πλούσιος, εὐπορος, ὀλβίως, ὁ ἐχων, οἱ ἐχοντες
to be rich, πλουτῶ, εὐπορῶ
riches, πλούτοσ, χρήματα
rid: get rid of, ἀπαλλάσσομαι (gen.)
ride, ἱππεύω, ἑλαύνω, φέρομαι
rider, ἱππός
ridiculous, καταγελάστος
right, adj. ἅληθής (true)
ὅθος (straight), ἀκριβής (accurate)
δίκαιος, δίκαιος (just)
at the right moment, ἐν καιρῷ, ἐσ καιρόν, καιρίζω, ἐν τῷ δί-
οντε, ἐσ τὸ δίον
it is right that I, δίκαιος εἰμί
right (hand), δεξιά
rights, τὰ δίκαια
ripe, πέπων, ὁραῖος, ὑβ. ἀκμάζω
rise, ἀνατέλλω (of the sun)
risk, ὑβ. κυδούνεω, παραβάλλομαι.
L. and S. s.v. II. i.
ἀναρρίπτω. See L. and S.
risk, noun, express by verb rival, ἀντίδοκος, ἱναντίος
without a rival, εὐδοκός ἡσυχῶ
river, τομαῖος
road, ὅδος, often omitted, e.g. ἡ εὐδεία = the direct route, ὅ = by which road
rob, λωποδοῦτα. See steal robber, ληστής, λωποδούτης
rough, τραχύς, ὁμός
round (=around), περι, acc.
adj. στράγγυλος
rover, ἱππότης
rudder, πηδάλιον
rudder, ἀγροκός, ἀμαθής
ruin: he shall rue it, κλαύσεται, ὁλομόεται
ruin, φθορά, διαφθορά, ὀλθρος
vh. διαφθείρω, etc.
rule, verb, ἄρχω, κρατῶ, τυραν-
νεύω. App. B. IX. (8)
Vocabulary 173

rumour, φήμη
run, θέω, τρέχω and compounds (of water), ρέω
run away, ἀποφεύγω
rush, ρέω, and compounds φέρομαι, ὁρμάμαι
subst. ὀρμή
rush in, εἰσπέπτω, εἰσορρόμαι.

S
sacrilege, express by verb ἱεροσολάω.
The Greeks prefer a euphemism: ἡρώα ἡ μη χρή, or the like
safe, ἁσφαλῆς, σῶς, σῶσ (nom. sing., and pl. only), ἁδείς
safe conduct, ἀδεια
safety, σωτηρία, ἅδεια
sail (verb), πλέω, and compounds;
(subst.), ἵστον, λαῖψος
sail-of-the-line, τρήρης
sailor, ναύτης
same, the, ὁ αὐτός
Distinguish

{o τον, αὐτοῦ, κ.τ.λ., him,
{o of him, etc.
also
{o αὐτός ἄνηρ, the same
man, and
{o ἄνηρ αὐτός, the man
himself
to express the same as, ὁ αὐτός
is followed by a dative, thus: τὸ πρῶτον ταύτων ἐστι
tὸ δεύτερον, the first is the
same as the second. Hence
a condensed form of expres-
sion, ταύτων σοι φρονῶ, I
think the same as you do
to the same place, αὐτόςει

Samos, ᾨ Σάμος
sample, δείγμα (also Δείγμα = Ex-
change)
Sappho, ᾨ Σαπφώ
satisfy, ἀρκώ; also impers. ἀρκεῖ
mou
save, σώζω, and compounds; per-
τουῦμαι (save from a disas-
ter), pass. perιγνύμαι, περιεμι
say, λέω
But some one will say, ἄλλα
νη Δία: answered by ἄλλα
scene, σκηνή (stage); figurative,
perhaps ἔργον
school, διδάσκαλος, γυμνάσιον

to go to school, παρὰ διδάσκα-
lον φοιτῶ, ἑσ διδάσκαλον

tο φοιτῶ, ἑς παῖδας φοιτῶ
scoot-free, ἀτήμιος, ἀθώος, χαίρων
scoondrel, πανούργος
scuttle, διακόπτω (τὸ ἵδαφος τοῦ
sea, θάλασσα, πόντος [πλοῖον]

command the seas, θαλασσο-
κρατῶ, ναυκρατῶ
sea-fight, ναυμαχία, vb. ναυμαχῶ
search, ἑρευνα, ζήτητις, θηρά (hunt);
vb. ἑρευνῶ, ἑρευνηθή, θηρᾶ, ἴηρω
seaworthy, πλόομος
secretary, γραμματεύς
secretly, λάθρᾳ, or express by verb
λαθάνω
secure (adj.), βέβαιος, ἕξυρός,
ἀσφαλῆς
security, see ἐγγύη, ἐγγυτίης,
βεβαιοτήρ
see, ορᾶ, σκοπᾶ, βλέπω, θεωρῶ,
θεώμαι
= understand, which see
seed-time, σπορᾶ
seek, ζητᾶ. See search
seemly, εὐπρεπής
it is seemly, πρέπει, προσήκει
in a seemly way, πρεπόντως
select, ἐκλέγω, ἐκκρίνω; adj. ἔξαιρης
self, αὑτός
I myself, αὑτός; thou thyself, αὑτός: he himself, αὑτός: reflexive me myself, ἑαυτόν; thee thyself, σεαυτόν; himself, αὑτόν, but himself (reflexive), ἑαυτόν
In the case of some verbs—particularly words connected with the toilet, such as λουόμαι—the middle voice is reflexive and the pronoun need not be otherwise expressed
self-restraint, σωφροσύνη
sell, πωλά. See App. B. i. ἦ
sell, πωλά. See App. B. iv. γ; στέλλω, and compounds; τέμπω, and compounds; ὁμω, and compounds
sensibly, νοῦν ἐχόντως, εὖ, or paraphrase
=
=greatly, much, which see sentiments, γνώμαι, or express by a verb
separate (trans.), χωρίζω, διανέμω; (intrans.), διαλύομαι, διακρίνομαι
serious, σπουδαῖος
to be serious, σπουδαίος, σπουδαῖων λέγω
servant, σεικτής, δούλος
serve, σελεύω, ὑπηρετά, διακωνά (τινι), εὐφρότω, εἰ δρώ, εὐνοῶ εἰς (τινα), ἄρκω (suifice)
set (of the sun), δύω; subst. δύσις, δυσμαί
your sel, oi ἁμφί σε
settle, they settled down to work, καταστάντες εἰργάζοντο
seven, ἑπτά
sevenths. See App. C.
several, πολλοὶ, οὐκ ὀλγοί: in distributive sense, express by ἐκαστος, or κατά with acc.
seven, χαλεπός
shadow, σκιά, εἶδωλον
shame, αἰσχύνη vb. αἰσχύνω, to disgrace; αἰσχύνομαι, to be ashamed; in good sense, αἰδός and αἰδοῦμαι
shame! τῶς οὐ δεινόν ...; or the like
shameful, αἰσχρός
shameless, ἀναιδής
share, μοίρα, μέρος, κλήρος, vb. μετέχω, μετεστίν
sheaf, δράγμα
sheep, οἶν: in pl. or collective, προβατα, ποίμη
sheepfold, σταθμός, ἑπανίς, μάνδρα
sheet (rope), τούς
shelter, σκέπασμα, vb. στέγω
shepherd, ποιμήν
skilling, δραχμή
ship, ναῦς, πλοῖον, ἁκατός, ἁκάτιον (pinnace), τριήρης (trireme)
ship of war, ναῦς μακρὰ or ταχία
merchanterman, ναυς στρογγύλη, ἀλκάς
shoe, ἐμβάς, ὑπόδημα
shoot, βάλλω, ἀκοντίζω, κατακοντίζο, τοξεύω
short, βραχύς, στύντομος, μικρός, ὀλγος
shout, verb βοώ, subst. βοή
slonc, δείκνυμι, φαίνω and compounds, σημαίνω, σαφήνευσε, δηλάω, φανερόν ποιούμαι (seal, etc.), παρέξω
shrink: from, ὁκνῷ, ἀποκνῷ, ἐξιστάμαι (acc.)
shut, κλάω, and compounds
Sicily, Σικελία, adj. Σικελικός, dist. Σικελός, a native Sicel, and Σικελώτης, a Siceliot, i.e. a Greek inhabitant of Sicily
sick, tobe, νοσῶ, κάμηνω, subst. νόσος, adj. νοσώδης
side, πλεύρων, πλεύρα
on our side, πρὸς ἡμῶν
which side? πότερος;
neither side, οὐδέτεροι
séige, πολιορκία, περιτείχισις, περιτειχισμός, vb. πολιορκῶ
signal, σημείων, σήμα, σύμβολον, σύνθημα
silence, σινή, σωτή
keep, στήνω, σώζω, εἰφημένω adj. συγγράφω, σωπτός, εἰφημένω
in silence, σιγὰ (adv.), poet.
similar, ὁμοίως, sometimes τοιοῦτος
simply, ἀπλῶς, ἀτέχνω
since (temporal), ἄφ᾽ οὔ, ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ οὗτον; (causal) ἐπεί, ἐπειδή
sing, ἔῳ, subst. φώνη, ἀσμα
sink (of a ship), κατάδωκα, for trans.
and intrans. tenses, see L. and S.
in general sense καταποντίζω
sister-in-law, γάλας
sit, καθίζομαι, κάθημαι
skilful, δεξιός
skinflint, κυμνοπριστής
skirmish, verb ἄκροβολίζομαι noun, ἄκροβολισμός
slave, δοῦλος, παῖς, ἀνδράποδον,
οἰκέτης, ύπηρέτης (servant, assistant)
sleep, verb καθένω, καταρθάνων, κοιμώμαι, subst. ὑπνός
sleeping, ὄναρ (adv.)
sleepless, ἀγρυπνός, vb. ἀγρυπνώ, subst. ἀγρυπνία
sleepy, ὑπνώδης, vb. ὑπνώσω
slip, ὀλισθάνω
slip into, εἰσδομαί
give the slip, express by λαμβάνω
staggard, βλάζ
small, μικρός
smoked fish, τάριχος
snow, χιόν
it snows, νύχεοι
so, adv. οὕτω (οὕτως before a vowel), ὅðε
so far, μέχρι τοῦτο
so far as I am concerned, τὸ γ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἑμὲ εἶναι
so far as I know, τὸ γε ἑμὲ εἰδέναι
so far from denying he confesses, τοσοῦτον δεῖ ἀπανεύρεσθαι ὅστε καὶ ὄμολογεῖν
so far so good, ἕλεν
so good (or bad), τοιόσοδε, τοιούτος
so great (or small), τοϊσδέ, τοσοῦτος
sober, νήφων, in general sense σώφρων
society, ὁμιλία, ἑταιρία, συνουσία; sometimes to be expressed by verb, ὁμιλῶ (tiv)
Socrates, Ἡσιάκαρτης; voc. Ἡσίκρατος, acc. Ἡσιάκρατη or —ην, gen. Ἡσιακὲς, dat. Ἡσιάκτες
soldier, στρατιώτης
to be a soldier, στρατεύομαι, ὑπλα φέρω
soldier's race, ὀπλιτοδρομία, adj., ὀπλιτοδρόμος, vb. ὀπλιτοδρομώ
solemn, σεμνός, vb. σεμνύνομαι
some, τις, τινες, ἦνοι, ἕστιν οἱ (in
oblique cases the idiom is ἔστιν
οὗς, etc.)
some day, ποτέ
some . . . others, οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ
somehow or other, ὅπως ἡπότε,
ἄμωσυνέως
somewhat, τι, ὄλγων τι
somewhere, ποῦ
soon, δὲ ὄλγω, ὄλγουν, οὐ διὰ
πολλοῦ, οὐ μετά πολλῶν χρόνων,
tαχύ, ταχέως, αὐτικά
sooner (more readily), see rather
sorrow, see grief
sort: what sort of . . . ὅποιος; in
indirect, ὅποιος
not of my sort, οὐ κατ’ ἑμέ
the sort of man to . . . οἷος
with in fin. L. and S. s.v.
iii. [ἐκπήπτω]
sortie, express by verb, e.g.
sound, verb φωνᾶ: subst. φωνή
soon, ὅς
soon (verb), φυτεύω
span, σταθήμ
Sparta, Ἑπάρτη, Δακεδαίμων
Spartan: (noun), a Spartan citizen,
Σπαρτάτης
the Spartans (including their
allies), οἱ Δακεδαμόνιοι
Spartan (adj.), Δακεδαμόνιος
speak, λέγω, φωνᾶ (utter, cry out),
δημηγορῶ (make a speech)
speak truly, ἠλθεῦω
falsely, ψεῦδομαι
at length, μακρηγορῶ, λόγον
μηκύνω
spear, λόγχη
specious (plausible), εὔπρεπής,
eὔπροσώπω
speed, τάχος
with all speed, κατὰ τάχος
speed, ἀναλίσκω, δαπανῶ
(time), τρίβω, διατρίβω
spirit, φρόνημα (courage)
in high spirits, εὐθυμος; op-
posite, ἀθυμος
a noble spirit, μεγαλοφροσύνη
letter and spirit, λόγῳ . . .
ἔργῳ
spot, χῶρος, χωρίων
to be on the spot=to be present,
which see
spring, ἔρπ
spy, κατάσκοπος, κατάπτησ
stage, στάδιον, in pl. m. or n.
stand, ἑστικα, App. B. iv. a.
to stand one's ground, κατὰ
χώραν μόνῳ
stand up, ἀνάσταμαι
start, ὀρμᾶ, ὄρμαμαι. See App. B.
xiv.
to get a start, φθάνω, προλαμ-
βάνω, see L. and S.
starve (trans.), λιμῷ ἀναγκάζω,
ἐκπολιορκῶ; (intrans.) πενῶ
state, πόλις, πολιτεία
state services, τὸ δεόν, τὰ πεπολι-
tευμένα
state (verb), δημοῦμαι, λέγω
stay (of ship's rope), πρότονοσ
steal, κλέπτω
step, βήμα, βάθρον
series of steps, κλίμαξ
stick, ἔσκολω, βακτηρία
stick to, ἔχομαι (gen.)
still, ἕτε
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| **supper**, δείπνων  
**support**, See help, bear  
(a statement), βεβαιῶ  
**suppose**, δήπον, καὶ δὴ  
**surely**, ἢ τοι, πῶς ou;  
**surname**, use πατρίδων ὄνομαζω  
**surpass**, ἑπερβάλλω, subst. ἑπερβαλὴ  
**surprise**, καταλαμβάνω, ἀπροσδιοκθέναι  

**aipô**  
I am surprised that, θαυμάξω  
el; in conversation you may  
use ἃ θαυμάσει  
**note παρά λόγον, contrary to**  
expectation  
and see παράλογος (adj. and  
subst.) in L. and S.  
**surrender**, trans. παραδίωμι  
intrans. εἰκὼ, ὑπείκῳ, ἐνδίωμι,  
συγχωρέω  
**succeed**, τυχάνω, εὕτυχῶ, εὖ  
πράσσω  
(of things), προχωρεῖ  
**successful**, εὕτυχῆς  
**to do successfully**, καταρθῶ  
**successive**, express by δὲ. See L.  
and S., a.n.  
**such**, τοιοῦτος, τοιούτοτος  
such as, oüς  
**sue**, altó, ατούμαι  
at law, δικάς, γράφομαι  
**suffer**, πάσχω (=undergo anything  
good or bad), ἀδικοῦμαι, λυποῦμαι, ἄλγω. See also bear  
**summer**, θέρος  
**summon**, μεταπέμπω, μεταπέμπομαι  
**summoned**, πρόσκλησις  
**sun**, ἡλιος  
**sunset**, δύσης, δυσμαλ, vb. δῶ  
**sunshade**, σκιάδειον  

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**stone**, λίθος. See proverbs, App. D.  
**stop.** See App. B. xii.  
**storm**, χεμών, adj. χεμώρως  
to take by storm, κατὰ κράτος  
**story**, μῦθος  
**strange**, δεινός, νέος  
**street**, man in the street, express by  
tυχάνω, ἐν and S., A. π. i. b.  
**strive**, struggle, ἄγωντομαι, subst.  
**agōn**  
**strong**, λευχρός, vb. σθένω  
**stubborn**, αὐθαδής, ἀγνόμον  
a stubborn battle, καταρθή μάχη  
**stupid**, ἀμάθης, σκωἰς  
**subjects**, ὑπήκοοι  
**submission**, express by verb. See  
surrender  
**subsist** (exist), βιοτῶν ἐχω, τράφομαι  
**succeed**, τυχάνω, εὕτυχῶ, εὖ  
πράσσω  

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**M**
Syntax and Idioms of Attic Greek

Thargelia, tā Thargēλία
tha(t) (demonstr.), ἵκεινος
Thēbes, Θῆβαι

to Thēbes, Θῆβας

Themistocles, Θημιστοκλῆς (de-
clined like Περικλῆς, q. v.)
then, ἔπετα, εἶτα (next), τότε (at
that time), οὖν, ἀρά (therefore)
what then? τί μήν;
thence, ἐκεῖθεν
there, ἐκεῖ, ἐναύθα
(=thither) ἐκεῖστε
therefore, οὖν, τοιγάρ
thief, κλεπτής, φῶρ
caught in the act, ἐπ’ αὐτο-
φῶρο
thing, πράγμα, χρήμα
a good thing, ἄγαθόν τι

As a rule the word thing
need not be expressed in
Greek, otherwise than by
the use of the neuter
gende.

think, οἴομαι, οἶμαι νομίζω, (with
acc. and infin.), φρονώ, φροντίζω,
νοώ, ἐννοώ, ἐν νῷ ἔχω, δοκεῖ μοι
to think that . . . ! express
by exclamatory infin.

think much of, peri πολλοῦ ποιοῦ-
μαι: so peri οὗνενός ποιοῦμαι, to
think nothing of

third, τρίτον μέρος
two thirds, tā δύο μέρη. So
with all other fractions
where numerator is one less
than denominator. See
App. C.

thirty, τρίακοντα
this, δή, οὗτος. δῆ δraws atten-
tion to a new person or thing;
οὗτος refers to what has already
been spoken of. ὂς is used of what follows, ὁστὸς of what precedes; cf. use of τοῦσδε and τοῦτος; τοσόσδε and τοσοῦτος:
from this (place or cause), ἐντεῦθεν, ἐνθεῦδε
thither, ἅκυρε
thole, σκαλμός
thong, τροτός, τροπωτήρ
though. See although
thousand, χιλιοι
trash, δέρω. See also beat
threat, ἀπελή
threaten, ἀπειλῶ
three hundred, τριακόσιοι
three, τρίς
through (motion), διά (gen.)
(of account of), διά (acc.), sometimes παρά (L. and S., s.v., C. i. 6.)
throw, βάλλω
throw down, καταβάλλω
thunder, βροντή
it thunders, βροντᾷ
thus, ὅσ', οὔτω (οὕτως, before a vowel). It sometimes means much the same as therefore
time, χρόνος, καιρός (right time), ὄρα
nick of time, ἐν καιρῷ, ἐσ καιρῷ, καιρώς, (adj.) καιρικός
in my time, ἐπ᾿ ἑμοῦ
to pass the time, διάγεω, τρίβω
time allotted to speakers in a trial.
See L. and S., s.v., δῷφρον

tire (intrans.) = groan, tired, κάμνω, ἀποκάμνω, ἀπαγορεύω (aor. ἀπείποιν)
tit for tat, ἐν ἀνθ’ ἐνός, τὴν ὄμοιαν ἀποδίδωμι

to, πρός, ἐπί, παρά, εἰς
motion to a person, ὡς
to-day, σήμερον (= τῇμερον)
toil, πόνος, ταλαιπωρία; vb. πονῆ, ταλαιπωρᾶ, κάμνω
toll, μυσός, ναύλος
tomb, τάφος
to-morrow, αὔριον, τῇ ἐπιούσῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ)
day after to-morrow, ἐνης, εἰς ἐνην, τῇ ἐνη
tongue, γλῶσσα. To hold the tongue: translate meaning
too, πρός (adv.)
too much, λαν, ἀγαν
he too, καὶ αὐτός
and that too, καὶ ταῦτα
tooth, ὁδούς
top, άκρος (adj.)
the top of the house, ἡ οἰκία ἀκροτάτη
top (a toy), στρόβιλος
top-boot, κάθορνος
touch, ἄπτομαι (gen.)
tow, take in tow, ἀναδούμαι; see L. and S.
towards, ἐπὶ, with gen.; πρὸς,
tower, πύργος
[twith acc. 
town-hall, πρυτανείον
tradesman, retail, καπνίος
trainer, παιδοτρίβης
traitor, προδοτής, or express by
using προδίδωμι
transport ship, ὀλκάς
treachery, προδοσία
tread, πατά, adv. λάξ
treasure, θησαυρός
treasure-trove, ἔρμανον
treat (vb.). See App. B. II. 8.
treaty, σπονδαί
trial, δίκη, ἀγών
bring to trial, ἐς δίκην ἀγώ
come to trial, ἐς δίκην καθίσταμαι. See App. B. Π. e.
trial for unconstitutional proposals,
γραφή παρανόμων, hence φεύγω
παρανόμων (sc. γραφήν), to be
tried for making unconstitutional
proposals
trick, τέχνη, δόλος, στόμα
trierarch, τριπέραρχος
trifle (verb), ληφω, ὑθλῶ
(subst.), λήρος, ὕθλος
trip up, σφάλλω, ὑποσκέλιζω
true, αὑρίζεται, τριήμερος
Trojan, adj. Τρωικός, the Trojan
war, τὰ Τρωικά
troops. See soldier [(dat.)
trouble (verb), λυπῶ (acc.): ἐνοχλῶ
give trouble, πράγματα παρέχω
(dat.)
have trouble, πράγματα ἔχω;
(subst.) λήπη, δίκλος: when
it means pains, labour,
translate sense
true, καθεχείρω, ἀνοκφή (πολέμου,
δῆλω), σπουδαῖοι
make a true, σπένδομαι
true, ἀληθῆς, ἀληθινός, ἀληκρινής:
=faithful (e.g. a true friend),
πιστός, γνήσιος, eúρος
in the true sense of the word,
ὡς ἀληθῶς
trump up a false charge, συκοφαντῶ
trumpet, σάλπυγος
trundle (loop), σάλπυγω
true, πιστεύω (dat.), πιστεύω ἔχω
truly, ἀλήθεια, τὸ ἀληθὲς, τὸ ὅν,
tὰ ὅντα
to tell the truth, ἀληθεύω
try (i) (with an object), πειρῶμαι,
οὐ ἀποπειρῶμαι (τινός), πειράν
τινος ποιοῦμαι, βασανίζω, ἐπι-
χειρῶ (τιν.) (try for . . .)
(ii) (with infin.), πειρῶμαι,
ἀποπειρῶμαι, ἐπιχειρῶ
tried to . . . may often be ex-
pressed by using imperf.
tense
try a fall, use παλαίω
tunic, χιτῶν
turn, τρέπω, στρέφω, and com-
pounds
to turn one thing into another,
ποιώ, ποιοῦμαι
to turn from one thing to
another, μετατίθεμω
turn out a person, ἔκβάλλω
turn out good, etc. ἔκβαλω
twilight (evening), κνίφας
two hundred, διακόσιοι
tyranny, τυραννίς (ἡ)
tyrant, τύραννος.

U
unable, ἀδύνατος, ἀμήχανος
unarmed, ἀσπιλος, γυμνός
unawares, express by λανθάνω or
ἀκων
uncertain, ἀδήλως, ἀστάθμητος
unconstitutional, παράνομος
undefended, ἀφυλλακτος, ἔρημος
undergo. See encounter, bear
understand, γνωσθήκω, συνίημι,
ἐπιλέγω, ἐπιστημαί
undertake. See hand
undoubtedly, σαφῶς, ἡ μή (in an
oath)
unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος
unexpectedly, ἀπροσδόκητως,
ἐξ ἀπροσδοκητοῦ
unfortunate, अतुलित, स्वतुलित, 
νυγδαίμων, ταλαιπωρός, τάλας, 
or express by using the corre-
sponding verbs, δυστυχώ, etc. 
ungrateful, αχάριστος, αμήνων 
unintentionally, express by άκων 
or by λανθάνω 
unite, vb. trans. συνάπτω, ἀπτω, 
συνιστήμι, εἰς ὁμόνοιαν προ-
τρέπω 
United Athens, festival of, τὰ 
συνοικία 
unless, εἰ μή, εἰν μή 
unmixed, ἀκρατός 
unparalleled, οὐδεὶς λοικός, or use 
ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπερβολή 
unpleasant, ἀδής, φορτικός, ἔπαχ-
θῆς, φαύλος 
unpopular: to become unpopular, 
ἀπεξηθάνομαι, (dat.) 
unprecedented, see unparalleled: 
unprecedented conduct, ex-
press by verb, e.g. νεωτε-
ρίζω, or say, such as no one 
ever did before 
unprepared, ἀπαράσκευος 
until, ἦς, μέχρι οὗ, ἡ δ. In nega-
tive sentences, πρίν, πρίν ἂν 
unstable, ἀστάθμητος 
up, ανά 
up and down, ανώ καλ κάτω 
up to, μέχρι (gen.), ἡ 
uproar. See disturbance 
make an uproar, θορυβάω 
urge. See command 
use, χρώμα, subst. χρέα, ὄφελος 
use, verb (=am wont to), φιλάω, 
ἐῶθα 
used to, is commonly expressed 
by imperfect tense 
useful, ϑελιμος, χρήσιμος
wake, ἐγείρω, and compounds (trans.)

to keep awake, ἀγρυπνῶ
waking, adv. ὑπαρ
walk, περπατῶ; subst. περπάτατος
walk over, express by ἀκονιτεῖ, adv.
wall (of a city), τεῖχος
(of a house), τοῖχος
wants (subst.), ἐνδείξια, χρεία, ἀπάνια,
ἀπόρεια
want (verb), σῶμα (gen.), χρῆμα
(gen.), (but N.B. τι χρῆμα;) ἀπαντῶ, χρεῖαν ἔχω τινὸς,
ἀπορῶ (absol., and with gen.),
dei μοί τινὸς
war, πόλεμος

go to war, πόλεμον ποιοῦμαι,
πολέμω

go to the war, στρατεύομαι, ἐς
τὸν πόλεμον ἐρμαῖα
warm, θερμός. Vb. θερμαίνω
warn, νουθετῶ (acc.), παραινῶ
(dat.), συμβουλεύω (dat.), προ-
λέγω
(=command), κελεύω
warning, νουθέτης, παραίνετις,
or express by verb νουθετῶ, παραινῶ
waste (country), δη. See ravage (time), διατίβω, ἀνάλληκω
watch, φυλάκη. Vb. φυλάσσω
water, ὕδωρ
way, ὁδὸς
the way to (a place), ἢ ἐσ ὅδὸς φέρωσα
the way (e.g. to learn), express
by ὕπτη, ὕπως
on the way, ἐν ὁδῷ, or express
by a participle
way, in the (adv.), ἐμποδῶν

way (=manner), τρόπος
wealth, see rich
wear (dress), φορῶ: also tenses of
ἀμφιέννυμι, ἔνδω
weariness, κόπος
wedding, γάμος, ύμέναιος (see in
L. and S.)
weep, κλαω, δακρύω
weigh (trans.), ἔστημι; (intr.),
δικω
weigh anchor, ἀνάγομαι
well (adv.), εὖ
to be well, εὖ ἔχω
very well, ἐλεν
what? τίς, τι;
what kind? ποῖος;
what, ποῖο
when (interrog.) πότε; πῆνικα;
(conjunction), ἐπεί, ἐπειδῆ,
ἡμικα: (strictly relative), ὅτε
whence? πόθεν; rel. ὅθεν
where? interrogative, ποῦ;
(=whither?) ποί;
where ... from? (=whence?)
πόθεν;
relative, οἷ, ὅποι, ὅ
(=whither), ὦ, ὅποι
whenever, ὅποτε, in primary time;
ὅποτε, with opt., in historic
time
whether ... or
(i) introducing alternative
conditions, ἔτε ... ἔτε,
(sive ... sive)
(ii) introducing indirect ques-
tions, πότερον ... ἢ, utrum
... an; (but note ἔτε ...
ἔτε is often used for utrum
... an)
Vocabulary

which? (interrog.) τίς, τι;
of two? πότερος; . . . , in indirect questions, ὁπότερος
whither? ποτ; rel. of whole, ὃς: as substantive, πάντα, τὸ πάν, τὸ ὅλον
=healthy, ύγιής, ύγειόν ὁσω; τίνος; (gen. of τίς);
why? τί; (indirect ὅτι), διὰ τί; (indirect διότι), τίνος ἐνεκα; τὶ παθῶν; or τὶ μαθῶν; (L. and s. v. μαθάναι, v.), τὶ βουλόμενος;
why not? τι μὴν;
wide, πλατύς, εὐρύς
wife, γυνη
will, I am willing, ἔθλω; adj. ἐκὼν
against my will, ἐκὼν
willingly, in negative clauses, ἐκὼν ἐναι
win (a battle or victory), νικᾶ, κρατᾶ
=achieve, τυγχάνω
win over, προσάγομαι, and see App. B. II. θ.
wind, ἀνεμος, πτεῦμα
wine, ὀίνος
winter, χειμῶν
in winter, χειμῶνος
adj. χειμέριος, χειμερινός
wisdom, σοφία, φρόνησις, σύνεσις
wise, σοφός, φρόνιμος, ἐπιστήμων,
suverós, εὐβοῦλος, σύφρων
a wise man, φιλόσοφος, σοφότης
wish (verb), βούλομαι, ἔτη, ἐφεμαί (long for) (gen.)
I wish that . . . See would that
wit, νοῦς, σύνεσις
with, μετά (gen.). μετά, in prose, is used of persons (not σών,
except in phrase σύν θεοῖς), and generally of things also
= in addition to, πρὸς (dat.).
Often ἔχων, ἔγὼν or φέρων,
is used instead of a preposition
within, ἐντὸς, ἐνδὸν
temporal, e.g. ‘within a year,’
express by genitive case, ἐναντοῦ
without (prep.), ὄνει, χωρίς; (adv.)
ἐξω, ἐκτὸς
withdraw, ἐναντίομαι (dat.), ἀνθισταμαι (dat.)
witness, μάρτυς, αὐτόπτης (eye-w.),
eye-witnesses, οἱ παρόντες
woman, γυνῆ, τὸ βήλο
wonderful, θαυμάσιος, θαυμαστός,
ἀξίολογος, ἄξιος θαυμάζειν, δεινός,
ἄτομος
wood, ξύλον (timber), ὕλη (forest)
word, λόγος, ρῆμα, ἔκως
on my word, νὴ τὸν Δία, μὰ Δία, etc.
work (noun), ἔργον; (verb) ἔργαζο-
μαι, πονῶ
workman, ἔργατης
workshop, ἐργαστήριον
world, γῆ, ἡ οἰκουμένη
all the world, ἄπαντες οἱ ἀν-
θρώποι, etc.
best in the world, ἄριστος ἀν-
θρώπων
worth (adj.), ἄξιος
worth telling, seeing, etc., ἄξιος
λέγειν, ὃραν, κ.τ.λ.
worth consideration, ἄξιοχρεως,
ἀξιόλογος
would, (1) introducing a wish. See
App. B. xii. p. 125, ὄφειλο
also εἴθε, εἰ γὰρ, εἰ τῶς
(2) as mark of conditional sentence. See App. A.
(3) in indirect speech, equivalent of will in direct speech wounded (verb), τυραμοκτω, τραματίζω; subst. τραύμα wounded man, τραματίας wrath, όργη. Vb. όργίζομαι. See App. B. viii.
wreath, στέφανος, στέμμα wreck (verb) of a ship, κατάγνυμι; subst. τὰ ναῦανάνα wrestling, πάλη wrestling school, πάλαιστρα write, γράφω, συγγράφω wrong (verb), ἀδικῶ (fut. middle ἀδικήσομαι has pass. meaning), βλάπτω, κακουργῶ wrong, adj. (=false), ψευδός (=wicked), ἀδικός do wrong, ἀδικά, ἀμαρτάνω, πλημμέλω (ἐς τινα), κακουργῶ wrong-doer, κακοδρόγος, ὁ ἀδικῶν.

\[\text{You} \]
yard-arm, κέρας

\[\text{you} \]
year, ἐναυτός, ἐτος last year, πέριπτω year before last, προπέρπω this year, τῆτες next year, ἔτος νέον. Adj. ἐναυσίος, yearly or year-long; see διετής, τριετής yes: μάλιστα γε, πάντα μὲν οὖν, or by repeating part of the question affirmatively yesterday, χθές, ἔθες; adj. χθείνος: day before yesterday, πρόην yet, (1) = nevertheless, διός. N.B. position of διός in a sentence παῖς ἄν, ἐστρατήγει διός, or ἐστρατήγει παῖς διός ἄν (2) = up to this time, πώ; with negatives, not yet, οὐ πώ; never yet, οὐκέπωτο, οὐδέπώτε (3) = even now or hereafter, καὶ νῦν, ἥτις, ἑστιρόν τοτε young, νέος youth, νεανίς, νέος, μειράκιον you there, οὗτος.
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