

Greek 1 — Fall 2003
Assignment due Monday 10 November

A. Grammar review; required.

I. Verb vocabulary.

You have learned several verbs that mean one thing in the active voice and something else in the middle. For each such verb, write out the Standard Six Principal Parts, then write out the first person singular present indicative active with its meaning and the first person singular present indicative middle with its meaning. Here is an example, using a verb which you may already know from your play (it's coming up in chapter 38):

ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἤρξα, ἄρχα, ἄρχμαι, ἄρχθη
ἄρχω - I rule
ἄρχομαι - I begin

II. Noun syntax.

Choose four nouns: one denoting a person or divinity (don't use ἄνθρωποθ, which is boring; proper nouns are OK), one denoting an animal, one denoting a concrete thing, and one denoting an abstraction or idea. Ensure that you have one from each of the three declensions. Write out the complete declension of each noun.

Then, for each case (except the vocative, which is boring), list all the possible functions you know for that case. Some of these functions will be applicable to some nouns but not others: for example, the genitive of time within which (coming in chapter 23) only applies to nouns denoting time (you can say "during the next hour" but not "during the next elephant"). For each function, invent a Greek sentence using each *applicable* noun in that case. That is, you will have as many as four sentences for each case function. You can write simple sentences or you can try to write longer sentences that use as many different noun functions as possible, and thus count for several different entries in your function list, always using your four chosen nouns.

B. Historical linguistics; optional.

If you are interested in how language works, do these exercises. Those in group I are easier than those in group II.

You may find the following resources useful; all are available in Tisch, either in reference or in the circulating collection.

- E. Boisaq, *Dictionnaire tymologique de la langue grecque*.
- C. Buck, *Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin*.
- *Oxford English Dictionary*.
- J. Pokorny, *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wrterbuch*.
- C. Watkins, *American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*.

I. 1. IE p is preserved in Greek and Latin but becomes f in English (at the beginning of a word). Similarly, IE t becomes (t, t, th) and IE k becomes (k, c, h) in (Greek, Latin, English) respectively. Find at least one example for each of these shifts, giving a Greek word, a Latin one if you can, and an English one.

2. Look up the numbers from 1 to 10 in Greek (they're in chapter 34) and see if you can reconstruct the IE forms, or at least say something about them. Use the Latin numbers too if you can.

3. See if you can determine the Greek and English cognates (and Latin if you can) derived from the IE words for *cow*, *dog*, and *sheep*.

II. 1. What happens to IE b, d, g? Give examples.

2. Can you identify any other sound shifts?

3. If you know Latin, compare the endings of a-stem nouns (the first declension in Greek and Latin) and see if you can identify the original endings. Hint: intervocalic s usually becomes r in Latin, and usually disappears in Greek.

4. Compare the forms of εἶμι in the present indicative active with English *be* and Latin *sum*. Can you say anything about the forms of their common ancestor?