1. Complete/Review reading 21(a) on pp. 73-74.

2. Grammar #2 pp. 76-77. Reduce this grammatical lore to a chart that will serve you for reference. I suggest the following format. (Note that the future has no subjunctive; rather, the subjunctive developed out of the future, hence the similarity of their forms, hence also the augmentlessness and primary-endinghood of the subjunctive in the aorist.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>(use ΛΥΩ, 6 forms each, last 2 columns are identical)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak Aorist (I)</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>(use ΛΥΩ, 6 forms each, last 2 columns not identical)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Omit the Asigmatic Weak Aorist (I), since you know that “a-sigmatic” means that the form has no sigma in it, and except for this detail the forms are analogous to those of ΛΥΩ)

| Strong Aorist (II) | Active | Middle | Passive | (use ΛΕΙΠΘΩ, 6 forms each, last 2 columns not identical) |

Just read through the Root Aorist, here called “Athematic 2nd Aorist”.

(Note that the editors differentiate between a weak and a strong also in the passive. The difference consists solely in the fact that the weak aorist has −ΘΗ− between stem and ending, while the strong aorist just has −Η−. We might just as well call it strong aorist “a-theta-tic”, like “a-sigma-tic”. TOO MANY GAMMATICAL LABELS!!! Just remember that a few, actually very few aorist passive forms have no Θ, and call it what you will.)

This reads like a massive assignment, but in fact it amounts merely to copying, in your most beautiful Greek script, 48 words from the book and figuring out the last 6 ones, ΛΕΙΦΘΩ etc., on analogy with the listed ones, i.e. ΓΡΑΦΩ etc.

3. For your real written assignment, do exercise 21δ on p. 79.

TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Wednesday, Week 18

1. Learn vocabulary 22(α) p. 90.

2. Complete/review reading 21(β) on pp. 83-84. Remember, that this reading is adapted from that legendary artisan of Greek prose, Thukydides.

3. Grammar #1 on p. 92: read through this description and add the fear clause as your fifth entry to the list of functions of the subjunctive. Get one with life, i.e. read through Grammar # 2 on pp. 95-96: more ado about very little. Still, read it through, noting that the Greeks in their infinite kindness employ a form of an to signal the indefiniteness of a statement, be it in a relative, a temporal or a conditional clause. Breathe a sigh of relief when you come to the declension of ΟΣΤΙΣ on p. 95, since this gives you a very timely chance to review the declensions of ΟΣ and ΤΙΣ. Mini-Quiz.

4. Exercise 22γ p. 96 - write ##1, 3, and 5, the rest orally.

TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Thursday, Week 18

1. Vocabulary p. 100.

2. Review/completion reading 22(α) on p. 91. Since this is not inspired by Thucydides, it is, on the one hand, easier than the last and, on the other hand, less thrilling. Prof. Hahnemann has translated the whole reading below, in the attempt to illustrate different ways of translating participles and other tricky elements.

   When the assembly had ended, and the citizens were going away, Dikaiopolis said: "Come on, son! Let's hurry home, so that we can tell your mother all that has happened." And so they were proceeding very quickly and, when night had already fallen, they reached their house. Once Dikaiopolis had knocked on the door, out came Myrrhine and, after she had seen that Philip was healthy and could see, she embraced him again and again and broke into tears of joy. When they had gone inside, and then washed themselves and dined, Philip explained for long time all that had happened on the road/trip, and in the Shrine of Asklepios, and she was happy as she listened.

   Dikaiopolis explained everything that they had heard from the orators who spoke in the assembly. He said: "Therefore I am afraid, that/lest we shall be in a state of war soon. But it is right that we, in obedience to Perikles, prepare ourselves in every way for relocating to the city. For whenever the Peloponnesians invade Attika, it will be necessary, to leave the house behind and then relocate to Athens." And Myrrhine said: "Oh, dear! What are you saying, husband? For how will we be able to leave behind the house and the sheep and the oxen? And where on earth will
we live, once we have relocated to Athens? For we have no shelter in the city.
Altogether, it is not possible to do these things."
And Dikaiopolis said: "But it will be necessary, wife, to do these thing, for the
following reasons: for whenever the Peloponnesians invade our country, we will not
be able to hold out against them in battle, because they are so many. Therefore,
whoever remains outside the walls will die at the hands of the enemy. Having
gathered into the city, we will all be safe, and there will be no danger that the enemy
harm us, once we have relinquished our land and houses, but are keeping guard over
the sea and our city."


4. Reread #2 on p. 95-96, honing your feel for the distinction between concrete-specific-
real statements (indicative) and general-theoretical-therefore-slightly-uncertain
statements (subjunctive plus AN).

[Light a cigar and reflect calmly]
Altogether you have now come across six functions of the subjunctive

[inhale 1] hortatory (or "let's" function); occurs only in the 1st person plural in a main
clause.

[inhale 2] deliberative (don't choke on the English; simply translate "should x"); in a
direct (main clause) or indirect (subordinate clause) question, the latter marked by a verb
of deliberation and a special conjunction such as TI or ΠΟΤΕΡΟΝ ... Η ...

[inhale 3] purpose (usually translated "in order that"); occurs after a special conjunction
such as INA in a subordinate clause.

[inhale 4] negative command (or "don't!"); combine ΜΗ plus subjunctive in a main
clause [this one is so easy; blow a smoke ring]

[inhale 5] fear (remember: just because the subjunctive is the mood for clauses of fear,
you must not dread it! It's quite a harmless grammatical beast. But the objects of our fear
are often more imagined than real, and that is why the subjunctive is the proper mood to
express them); which occurs after a verb of fearing and ΜΗ in a subordinate clause.
Compare and contrast with #4.

[inhale 6] indefinite (or "whatever" function); occurs after an "ever" word and AN
("whoever" ΟΣΤΙΣ ΑΝ, "whenever" ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ, "until (whenever)" ΕΩΣ ΑΝ, "whenever"
ΕΙ ΑΝ, EAN) in a subordinate clause.

[Exhale]
TO ATTIKON: Assignment for Friday, Week 18: same old, same old