

1. Quote

κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.

2. VOCAB

μένω wait/wait for

μένω ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ.

"I am waiting (intransitive!) in the house (dative of place where)."

μένω τὸν Δικαιοπόλιν.

"I am waiting for (transitive!) Dicaeopolis (accusative of direct object)."

προσχωρῶ approach — that's ΠΡΟ-Σ-χωρῶ (not προ-χωρῶ advance)

προσχωρῶ τῷ οἴκῳ.

"I am approaching/going near (intrans.) the house (dative of reference)."

φησὶν says

"προσχωρῶ," φησὶν ὁ Δικαιοπόλις, "τῷ οἴκῳ."

"Dicaeopolis says, 'I am approaching the house' " (direct quotation).

δυνατός / δυνατή / δυνατόν possible (adj.)

δυνατόν ἐστι προσχωρεῖν τῷ οἴκῳ.

"It is possible (neut.) to approach (infinitive) the house."

τε . . . καὶ both . . . and

δυνατόν ἐστι προσχωρεῖν τε τῷ οἴκῳ καὶ μένειν τὸν Δικαιοπόλιν.

"It is possible both (postpositive) to approach the house and to wait for Dicaeopolis."

With τε . . . καὶ ("both . . . and"), more idiomatic to leave out the "both":

"It is possible to approach the house and to wait for Dicaeopolis."

3. Infinitives

(a) In *English*, infinitives are . . .

- plain verbs with/without “to” (e.g., “to understand,” “understand”)
- “unlimited” (infinite) by person or number
 - I.e., no singular or plural, no I / you / he she it etc.
- *Can* used like nouns: “To understand is important!”

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 - yet behaving as well like verbs: “To understand *this problem* is important!”

infinitive DO of inf.
- completing phrases: “I can understand this problem” (complementary inf., “completes” the “I can” thing)

(b) Greek infinitives: very similar ...

- no “to”
- end in ...
 - -ειν, e.g., φέρ-ειν, “to bring”
 - -ναι, e.g., εἶναι (< ἔσ-ναι), “to be”

4. Verb Morphology. Old Forms Plus New Ones.

	λέγω say	ποιέω work	εἶμι be	(ἦλθον) come/go	
	plain “ω” verb	ε-contract	irreg.	see forms below ...	
INDICATIVE mood					
1 st sing.	“I”	λέγ-ω	ποι-ῶ	εἶ-μι	[later in semester]
2 nd	“you”	λέγ-εις	ποι-εῖς	εἶ	[later in semester]
3 rd	“he/she/it”	λέγ-ει	ποι-εἶ	ἐστί(ν)	[later in semester]
3 rd pl.	“they”	λέγ-ουσι(ν)	ποι-οῦσι(ν)	εἰσί(ν)	[later in semester]
IMPERATIVE mood					
2 nd sing.	“you!”	λέγ-ε	πό-νε	ἴσθι	ἔλθ-έ
2 nd pl.	“you-all!”	λέγ-ετε	ποι-εῖτε	ἔστε	ἔλθ-ετε
INFINITIVE mood					
“to (do/be something)”		λέγ-ειν	ποι-εῖν	εἶναι	[later in semester]