

Chapter 25 : Wishes for the Future

Exercise 135 (wishes for the future : optative)

1. If only the general would release the captives!
2. I wish that we were worthy of the city!
3. May this not happen! (γένοιτο for aor. of γίγνομαι)
4. Would that Demosthenes might persuade the citizens!
5. Let us fight (subjunctive) more bravely on behalf of our country.
6. If only we might arrive at the city before night!
7. I ~~hope~~ wish that the soldiers will guard the gates well!
8. [3rd person imperative] Let the captives be released straightaway!
9. May the army not be defeated!
10. If ~~only~~ May you win many prizes in contests!
11. May the temples not be harmed.
12. Don't write (aor. subjunctive) ~~a~~ letter today.

note: a) flexibility of English in expressing a wish (optative)
b) the subjunctive is used for exhortations and prohibitions

Exercise 136

1. (wish) λύσοιμεν τοὺς [ἐπιμητέρους] φίλους
optative, and aorist for a single act.
2. (wish) εἴθε σοφώτερος ~~ἢ~~ εἴη ἢ ὁ πατήρ
optative: (only one for εἶμι). could also have genitive of comparison: τοῦ πατρός.
3. (wish) εἰ γὰρ ὁ ἐήτωρ δεῖ λέγει τὰ ἀληθῆ
optative, present for continuous action.
τὸ ἀληθές (sg.) also for "truth" but
Greeks tended to use plural. (i.e. "true things")

4. εἴθε οἱ πολέμιοι μὴ ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
aorist optative (single act) of ἀφικνεομαι,
aor is ἀφικόμην (long ī) which is
a strong aorist and so has present optative endings.

exhortation
5. (wish) οἰκοδομοῦμεν τεῖχος μέγα περὶ τῆς πόλεως
subjunctive for a wish. look up contracted optative!
Perhaps here an aorist (single act) = οἰκοδομήσωμεν
which is easier to form, but a long word.

6. (wish) εἴ γὰρ ἠγερώων τις δηλώσειε τὴν ὁδόν.
aorist optative for a single act.

7. (exhortation) λύθηται ὁ βούς εὐθύς
(aorist subjunctive: aorist stem + active subjunctive endings)

8. (prohibition) μὴ κελύσῃ τοὺς συμπάχους ἀποχωρεῖν.
(aorist subjunctive with μή)

9. (wish) εἴθε λυθείηεν ἀπο τούτου τοῦ κινδύνου.
(aorist optative for a single-act wish)

10. (let' = exhortation) οἱ νεανίδι ἀκούσωσι τοῦ Σωκράτους
(exhortation: subjunctive, aorist for a single act
remember that listening to a person, ἀκουω takes agenitive.)

11. (wish) εἴ γὰρ γιγνώσκην ναύτης
(wish: continuous act) so present optative.

12. (wish) εἴθε ~~οἱ~~ δι' γυναῖκες τὲ καὶ τὰ τέττα μὴ
βλάψαιεν
(wish for a single act = aorist optative)

Exercise 137

Genitive absolutes: reason (since, because)

time (when: after (aorist) while (present))

not 'who' because it does not agree to anything elsewhere in the sentence.

Decision is ultimately up to you:

is it giving a reason, or simply temporal?

1. After the enemy had departed, we set up camp.
2. Having seen / because they had seen the sea, everyone shouted.
(ἰδόντες: stem εἶδον from οἶδω)
3. After the enemy had been defeated, Xerxes was at a loss.
4. The enemy attacked us as we were crossing the river
(us: ἡμῖν: dative: πρὸς βαίνοντων: dative pl. participle)
5. While we were going into Babylon, the citizens fled.
(εἰσφύοντων ἰὺν τοὺς τοῦ εἰσφύοντος is participle from εἰσφύω)
6. Those who have done ~~such~~ this will be punished.
7. When Cyrus had given the order, some of the soldiers were drawn up behind the city.
8. After they had captured the men on the island, the Athenians rejoiced.
9. The slaves returned home after releasing the cattle/bulls.
10. After the woman had died, Admetus started to cry. (imperfect)
11. On Anon's appearance / when Anon appeared, the sailors were very much at a loss.
12. Under Xenophon's leadership / when Xenophon was leading the Greeks arrived at the sea.

note that when the main verb is in the past (imperfect/aorist)

in English - present Greek participle → was doing

aorist Greek participle → had done

Exercice 138

1. τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν,
ὁ ἠγεμὼν ἀπῆλθε

2. τὸν Χέρξην ἐν ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσαντες
οἱ Ἕλληνες οὐκ ἐδίωξαν

note: Χέρξης occurs in both par. He is the object of the main verb (they pursue) and so is accusative, with an accusative participle.

3. τούτου τοῦ στρατηγού ἀρχόντος
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εὖ ἐπράσσον / ἐπράξαν
(genitive absolute).

4. τοῦ Δαρείου ἀποθάνοντος,
ὁ Χέρξης βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο
(genitive absolute) αὐτὸς of ἀποθνήσκω ὁ ἀπεθάνη
stem is ἀποθαν

5. ὀλίγων πολιτῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντων,
ῥάδιον ἦν λαβάνειν / αἰρεῖν.

6. νικήθέντες
οἱ Πέρσαι ἀπῆλθαν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς.

~~6.~~ Note how the whole phrase "when... defeated" is just a one-word participle, agreeing with the subject.

7. τῶν πολέμων πλείοτων ὄντων,
ὁ Λεονίδας ῥάδιως ἐνίκηθη.

8. τοῦ Σικράτους ἀποθάνοντος,
οἱ φίλοι ἐδάκρυσαν
(imperfect: "began to...")

Exercise 138 (cont.)

9. τῶν πολέμων τοὺς ἀρχιμαλῶτους λυσαμένων,
ἀπήλθον

const principle = after we had

10. τῶν πολέμων ἀπόντων
ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον.

11. τῷ ἐμῷ πατρὶ σοφώτερον ὄντι πείσομαι
πειθομαι - obey + dativus object.

cannot use a genitive absolute since the 'fame'
is in both clauses.

12. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀποπλευσάντος,
αἴκαδ' ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῦν.

ἀποπλευσάω, sail away.

const: ἀπεπλευσας

principle ἀποπλευσας.