

INTRODUCTION TO DIRECT SPEECH IN GREEK

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Plato, *Euthyphro* 2a-c [Loeb translation from Perseus]

Euthyphro

What strange thing has happened, Socrates, that you have left your accustomed haunts in the Lyceum and are now haunting the portico where the king archon sits? For it cannot be that you have an action before the king, as I have.

Socrates

Our Athenians, Euthyphro, do not call it an action, but an indictment.

Euthyphro

[2b] What? Somebody has, it seems, brought an indictment against you; for I don't accuse you of having brought one against anyone else.

First and Second Person Pronouns

Euthyphro

What strange thing has happened, Socrates, that **you** have left **your** accustomed haunts in the Lyceum and are now haunting the portico where the king archon sits? For it cannot be that **you** have an action before the king, as **I** have.

Socrates

Our Athenians, Euthyphro, do not call it an action, but an indictment.

Euthyphro

[2b] What? Somebody has, it seems, brought an indictment against **you**; for **I** don't accuse you of having brought one against anyone else.

First and Second Person Verb Endings

Euthyphro

What strange thing has happened, Socrates, that **you have left** your accustomed haunts in the Lyceum and **are** now haunting the portico where the king archon sits? For it cannot be that **you have** an action before the king, as **I have**.

Socrates

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Euthyphro

[2b] What? Somebody has, it seems, brought an indictment against you; for **I don't accuse** you of having brought one against anyone else.

Direct Questions

Euthyphro

What strange thing has happened, Socrates, that you have left your accustomed haunts in the Lyceum and are now haunting the portico where the king archon sits? For it cannot be that you have an action before the king, as I have.

Socrates

Our Athenians, Euthyphro, do not call it an action, but an indictment.

Euthyphro

[2b] **What?** Somebody has, it seems, brought an indictment against you; for I don't accuse you of having brought one against anyone else.

Direct address (vocative)

Euthyphro

What strange thing has happened, **Socrates**, that you have left your accustomed haunts in the Lyceum and are now haunting the portico where the king archon sits? For it cannot be that you have an action before the king, as I have.

Socrates

Our Athenians, **Euthyphro**, do not call it an action, but an indictment.

Euthyphro

[2b] What? Somebody has, it seems, brought an indictment against you; for I don't accuse you of having brought one against anyone else.

Interjection

Socrates

But, **in the name of Zeus**, Euthyphro, do you think your knowledge about divine laws and holiness and unholiness is so exact that, when the facts are as you say, you are not afraid of doing something unholy yourself in prosecuting your father for murder?

Summary of New Elements in Direct Speech

ExD = External Dependency

- Interjections
- Vocatives

Direct Questions

1st and 2nd Person Pronouns

1st and 2nd Person Verb endings

Commands and wishes [imperative, subjunctive, and optative moods]

ExD = External Dependency

Elements that stand apart from the syntax of the sentence

- Often separated off using commas

1) Exclamations and interjections

- Prepositional phrases and indeclinables
- Curses [μὰ Δία]

2) Direct address = nouns in the vocative case

NOTE: short parenthetical remarks = AuxY

- οἶμαι, εὖ ἴστε, etc.

Vocative Case

Usually preceded by “oh” = ὦ [indeclinable] AuxZ and set apart by commas

Usually looks like the nominative

- In the plural, it always does [ὦ ἄνδρες, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί]
- In the singular it does for 1st decl feminines, many 3rd declensions [ὦ βουλή, ὦ Θηράμενες]

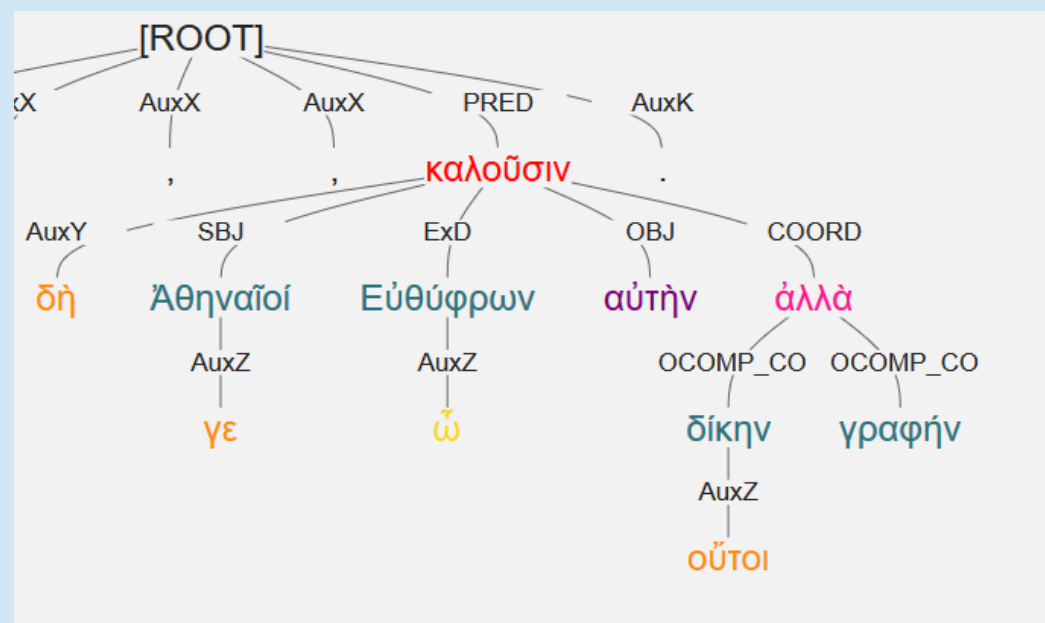
Singular 2nd declension masculines end with –ε

- ἵππος > ὦ ἵππε
- ἄνθρωπος > ὦ ἄνθρωπε
- Φαρνάβαζος > ὦ Φαρνάβαζε

Vocative is labeled ExD

οὔτοι δὴ Ἀθηναῖοί γε, ὦ Εὐθύφρων, δίκην αὐτὴν καλοῦσιν ἀλλὰ γραφὴν.

- *The Athenians, o Euthyphro, do not call it a private, but a public lawsuit.*
- οὔτοι = οὐ + τοι = *indeed not*
 - *NOT οὔτοι (those men)*



Questions [Interrogatives]

Question mark = ;

Alternative questions demand a yes/no answer

- ναί = *yes*; πάνυ = *certainly*; etc.

ἄρα introduces a neutral question

οὐκοῦν or ἄρ' οὐ or just οὐ = expects a “yes” [*Isn't it true that...?*]

Specifying Questions [*CGCG* 38.11] with accents

τίς; τί; [with accents]	Who? what? which?	πότε;	When?
τί; διὰ τί;	Why?	πῶς;	How?
πότερος;	Which of two? [<i>Whether?</i>]		
	LESS COMMON		
πόσος;	How large? How many?	ποῖ;	To where?
ποῖος;	What sort of?	πῆ;	Along what route? How?
ποῦ;	Where?	πόθεν;	From where?

Person

A grammatical category used to classify word forms according to whether they refer to the speaker(s)/writer(s) (first person), the addressee(s) (second person), or a third party or parties (third person) [OED]

- First person = I or we
- Second person = you [singular or plural]
- Third person = he, she, it, they

Review of αὐτός

In oblique cases, it is used for the 3rd person pronoun.

- ἔλιπον αὐτήν ἐν τῇ Καρία = *They left her in Caria.*

In the predicate position, it means “self”

- ὁ θεός αὐτός = *the god himself*

In the attributive position, it means “the same”

- ὁ αὐτός θεός = *the same god*

When standing alone in the nominative, it emphasizes the subject

- αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον = *They [the Athenians] held the land.*
- Emphasizes the unstated subject, Athenians. [Smyth 1206]

Personal Pronouns simplified

REVIEW: 3rd person pronoun is usually αὐτός in the oblique cases

- Subject unnecessary unless emphasized or contrasted
- Can use the article or, for emphasis, various demonstratives

Sign of the 1st person singular = μ [as in *me*]

Sign of the 2nd person singular = σ [as in *second* person]

Sign of the 1st person plural = η [as in *hey!*]

Sign of the 2nd person plural = υ [as in *you-hoo!*]

Personal Pronouns (unemphatic)

First Person [μ and ἡ]

	SING	PLUR
NOM	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
GEN	ἐμοῦ/μου	ἡμῶν
DAT	ἐμοί/μοι	ἡμῖν
ACC	ἐμέ/με	ἡμᾶς

Personal Pronouns (unemphatic)

First Person [μ and ἦ]

	SING	PLUR
NOM	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
GEN	ἐμοῦ/μου	ἡμῶν
DAT	ἐμοί/μοι	ἡμῖν
ACC	ἐμέ/με	ἡμᾶς

Second Person [σ and ὑ]

	SING	PLUR
NOM	σύ	ὕμεῖς
GEN	σοῦ/σου	ὕμῶν
DAT	σοί/σοι	ὕμῖν
ACC	σέ/σε	ὕμᾶς

1st and 2nd person singular unaccented if not emphasized

Reflexive Pronouns

Refers back to the subject [therefore, no nominative]

- ἑαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ [ἐ + αὐτός]

For first person, add ἐμ + αὐτός

For second person, σ(ε) + αὐτός

Reflexive Pronouns

Refers back to the subject [therefore, no nominative]

- έαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ [έ + αὐτός meaning “self”]

For first person, add **έμ** + αὐτός

For second person, **σ(ε)** + αὐτός

	1 st MASC SING	1 st FEM SING	2 nd MASC PLUR	2 nd FEM PLUR
NOM	--	--	--	--
GEN	έμαυτοῦ	έμαυτῆς	σ(ε)αυτοῦ	σ(ε)αυτῆς
DAT	έμαυτῶ	έμαυτῇ	σ(ε)αυτῶ	σ(ε)αυτῇ
ACC	έμαυτόν	έμαυτήν	σ(ε)αυτόν	σ(ε)αυτήν

Reflexive Plurals

Use the plural pronouns and the forms of αὐτός as separate words

1st	PLUR
NOM	--
GEN	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
DAT	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς
ACC	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς

Reflexive Plurals

Use the plural pronouns and the forms of αὐτός as separate words

1st	PLUR
NOM	--
GEN	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
DAT	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς
ACC	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς

2nd	PLUR
NOM	--
GEN	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
DAT	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς
ACC	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς

Reflexive Plurals

Use the plural pronouns and the forms of αὐτός as separate words

1st	PLUR
NOM	--
GEN	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
DAT	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς
ACC	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς

2nd	PLUR
NOM	--
GEN	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
DAT	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς
ACC	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς

3rd	[Personal: Hdt]	PLUR
NOM	σφεῖς	--
GEN	σφῶν	σφῶν αὐτῶν
DAT	σφίσι	σφίσι αὐτοῖς
ACC	σφᾶς	σφᾶς αὐτούς

Possessive Adjectives

ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν = *my*

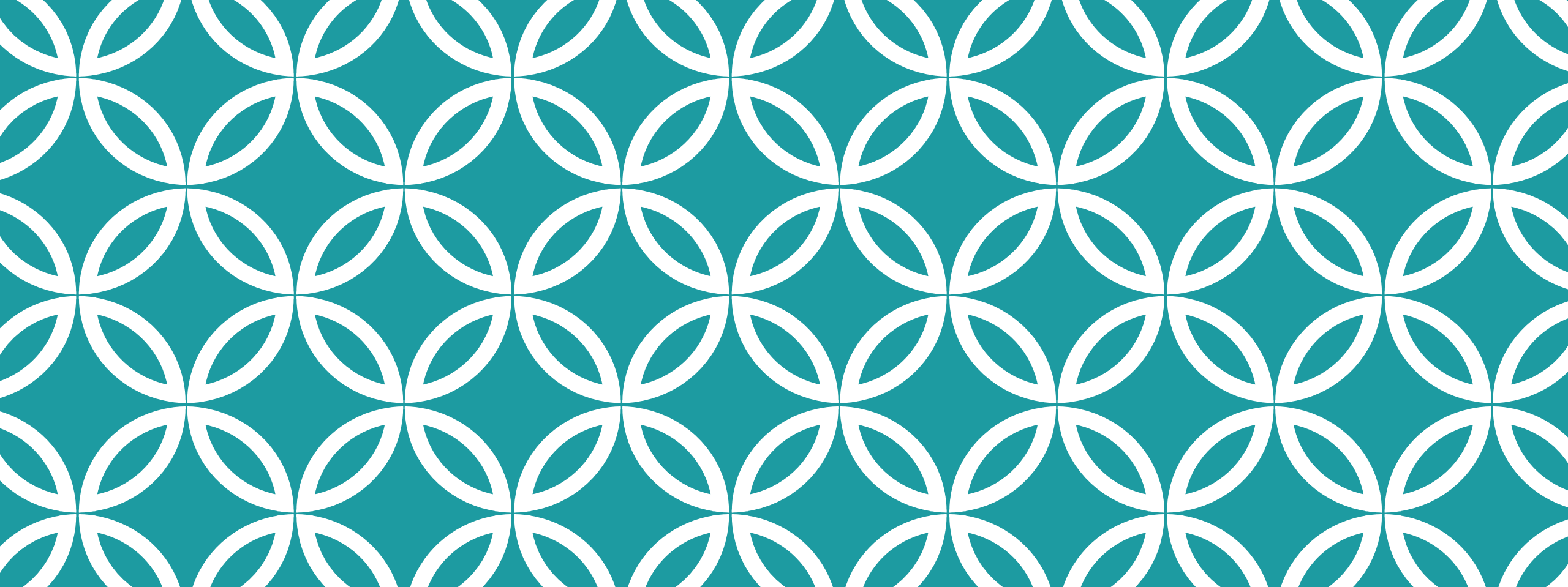
σός, σή, σόν = *your, yours* (singular)

ἡμέτερος, -τέρα, τερον = *our, ours*

ὕμέτερος, -τέρα, τερον = *your, yours* (plural)

σφέτερος, -τέρα, τερον = *their*

All declined like regular 3-ending adjectives.



VERBS IN DIRECT SPEECH IN GREEK



Verbs in Direct Speech

1st and 2nd person verb endings

Imperative Mood. “Go to war!”

- Separate mood for commands in the 2nd and 3rd person

Independent Optative [emphasis on *opt*]

- Potential (with ἄν). “We might go to war.”
- Wish (without ἄν). “May we go to war!”

Independent Subjunctive [UNREAL]

- Hortatory in 1st person [= commands in 1st person] “Let us go to war.”
- Deliberative in 1st person questions. “Should we go to war?”
- Prohibitive in 2nd person (with μή). “Do not go to war!”

Primary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

Primary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

FUTURE INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύσω	λύσομεν
2 nd person	λύσεις	λύσετε
3 rd person	λύσει	λύσουσι(ν)

Primary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύωμεν
2 nd person	λύῃς	λύῃτε
3 rd person	λύῃ	λύσωσι(ν)

Primary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύωμεν
2 nd person	λύης	λύητε
3 rd person	λύη	λύσωσι(ν)

PRESENT OPTATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύοιμι	λύοιμεν
2 nd person	λύοις	λύοιτε
3 rd person	λύοι	λύοιεν

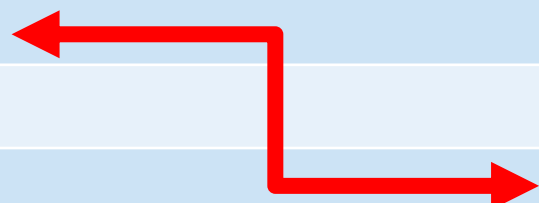
Secondary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

Secondary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἔλυον	ἐλύομεν
2 nd person	ἔλυες	ἐλύετε
3 rd person	ἔλυε(ν)	ἔλυον



Secondary Active endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἔλυον	ἐλύομεν
2 nd person	ἔλυες	ἐλύετε
3 rd person	ἔλυε(ν)	ἔλυον

2 nd AORIST INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἦλθον	ἠλύθομεν
2 nd person	ἦλθες	ἦλθετε
3 rd person	ἦλθε(ν)	ἦλθον

Primary Middle/Passive Endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύομαι	λύομεθα
2 nd person	λύει	λύεσθε
3 rd person	λύεται	λύονται

Primary Middle/Passive Endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύω	λύομεν
2 nd person	λύεις	λύετε
3 rd person	λύει	λύουσι(ν)

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύομαι	λύομεθα
2 nd person	λύει	λύεσθε
3 rd person	λύεται	λύονται

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύωμαι	λυώμεθα
2 nd person	λύῃ	λύησθε
3 rd person	λύηται	λύωνται

Secondary Middle/Passive Endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύομαι	λύομεθα
2 nd person	λύει	λύεσθε
3 rd person	λύεται	λύονται

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	έλυόμην	έλυόμεθα
2 nd person	έλύου	έλύεσθε
3 rd person	έλύετο	έλύοντο

Secondary Middle/Passive Endings

PRESENT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	λύομαι	λύομεθα
2 nd person	λύει	λύεσθε
3 rd person	λύεται	λύονται

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	έλυόμην	έλυόμεθα
2 nd person	έλύου	έλύεσθε
3 rd person	έλύετο	έλύοντο

1 st AORIST INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	έλυσάμην	έλυσάμεθα
2 nd person	έλύσω	έλυσάσθε
3 rd person	έλύσατο	έλύσαντο

Summary of endings

	Primary Active [Pres]	Secondary Active [Impf]	Primary M/P [Pres]	Secondary M/P [Impf]
1 st sing	λύω	ἔλυον	λύομαι	ἐλύομην
2 nd sg	λύεις	ἔλυες	λύει	ἐλύου
3 rd sg	λύει	ἔλυε(ν)	λύεται	ἐλύετο
1 st pl	λύομεν	ἐλύομεν	λύομεθα	ἐλυόμεθα
2 nd pl	λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε
3 rd pl	λύουσι(ν)	ἔλυον	λύονται	ἐλύοντο

λύω and βάλλω [3PP = ἔβαλον; 6PP = ἐβλήθην]

1 st AORIST INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἔλυσα	ἐλύσαμεν
2 nd person	ἔλυσας	ἐλύσατε
3 rd person	ἔλυσε(ν)	ἔλυσαν

2 nd AORIST INDICATIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἔβαλον	ἐβάλομεν
2 nd person	ἔβαλες	ἐβάλετε
3 rd person	ἔβαλε(ν)	ἔβαλον

1 st AORIST MIDDLE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλυσάμεθα
2 nd person	ἐλύσω	ἐλυσάσθε
3 rd person	ἐλύσατο	ἐλύσαντο

2 nd AORIST MIDDLE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἐβαλόμην	ἐβαλόμεθα
2 nd person	ἐβάλου	ἐβάλεσθε
3 rd person	ἐβάλετο	ἐβάλοντο

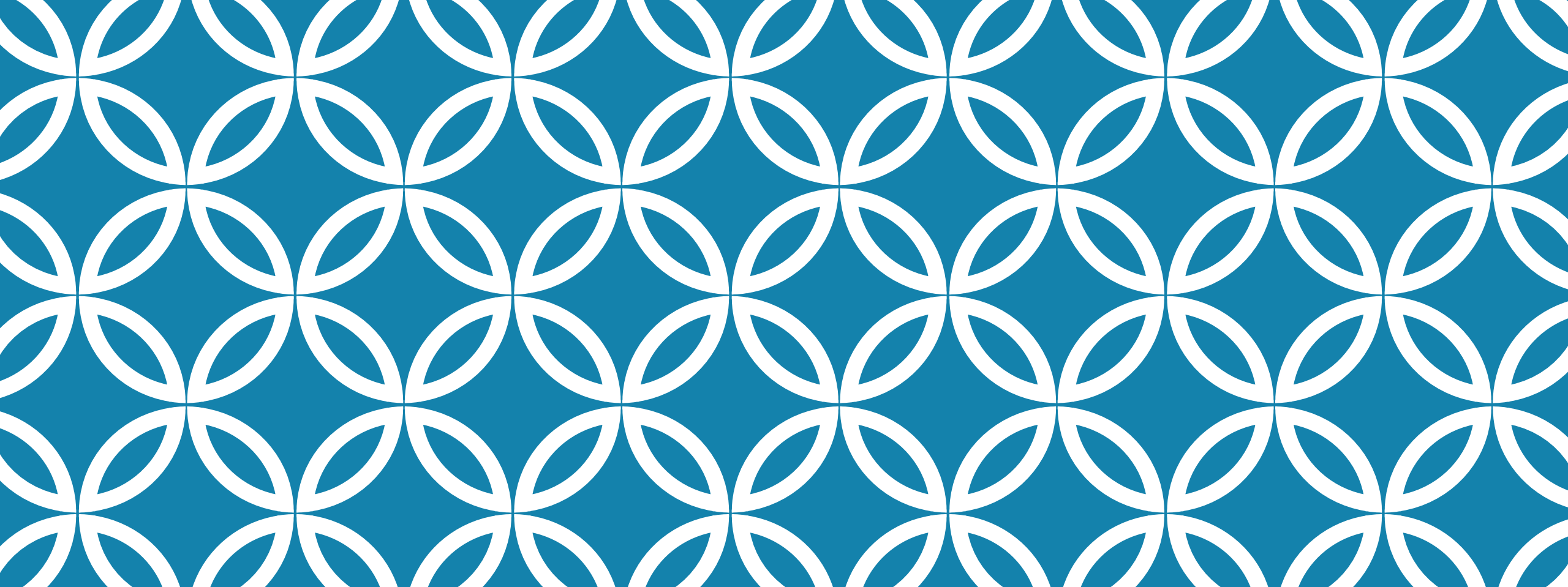
AORIST PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἐλύθην	ἐλύθημεν
2 nd person	ἐλύθης	ἐλύθητε
3 rd person	ἐλύθη	ἐλύθησαν

AORIST PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	ἐβλήθην	ἐβλήθημεν
2 nd person	ἐβλήθης	ἐβλήθητε
3 rd person	ἐβλήθη	ἐβλήθησαν

Imperatives [2nd and 3rd only]

PRESENT ACTIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	<i>hortatory subjunctive</i>	<i>hortatory subjunctive</i>
2 nd person	λύε	λύετε [<i>same as indic</i>]
3 rd person	λυέτω	λυόντων

PRESENT MIDDLE/PASSIVE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st person	<i>hortatory subjunctive</i>	<i>hortatory subjunctive</i>
2 nd person	λύου	λύεσθε [<i>same as indic</i>]
3 rd person	λυέσθω	λυέσθων



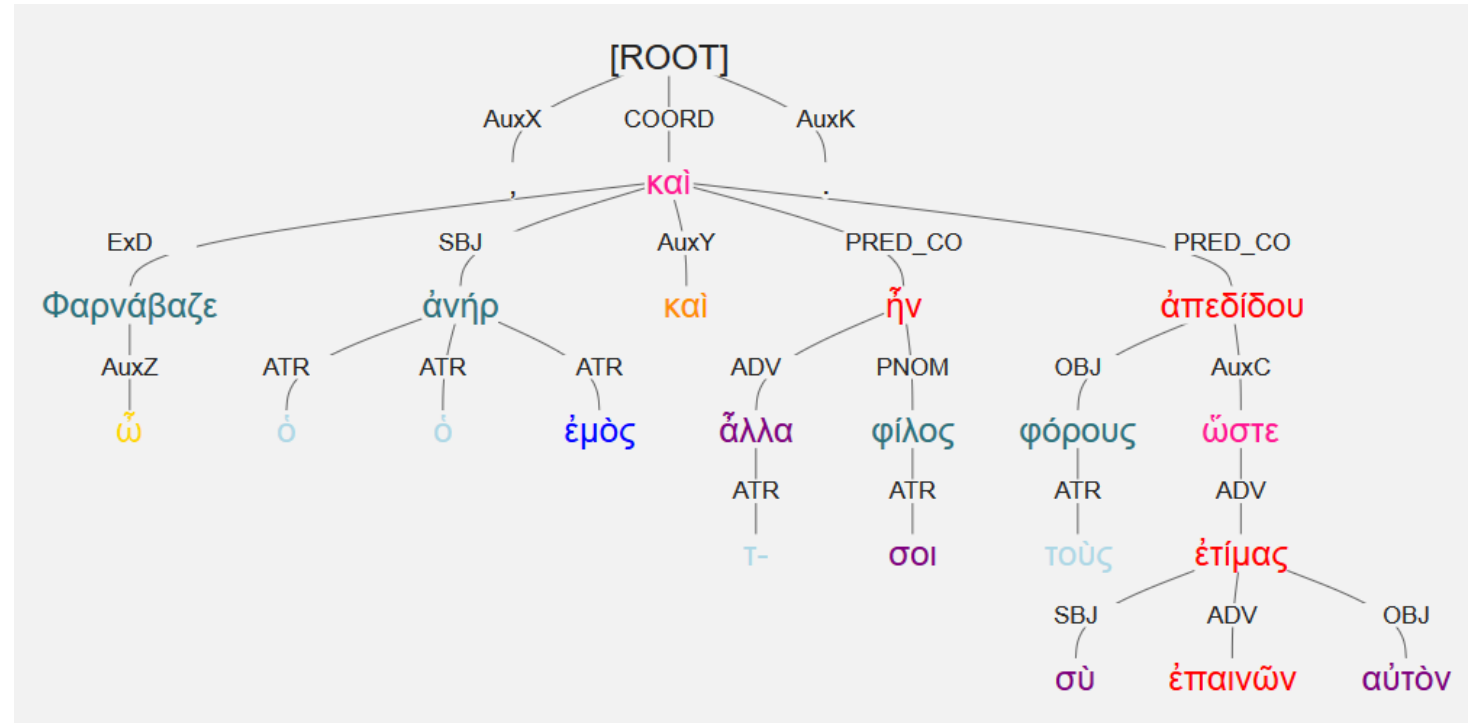
SAMPLE DEPENDENCY SYNTAX TREES OF DIRECT SPEECH

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ὧ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ τ- ἄλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς
φόρους ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ἐτίμας.

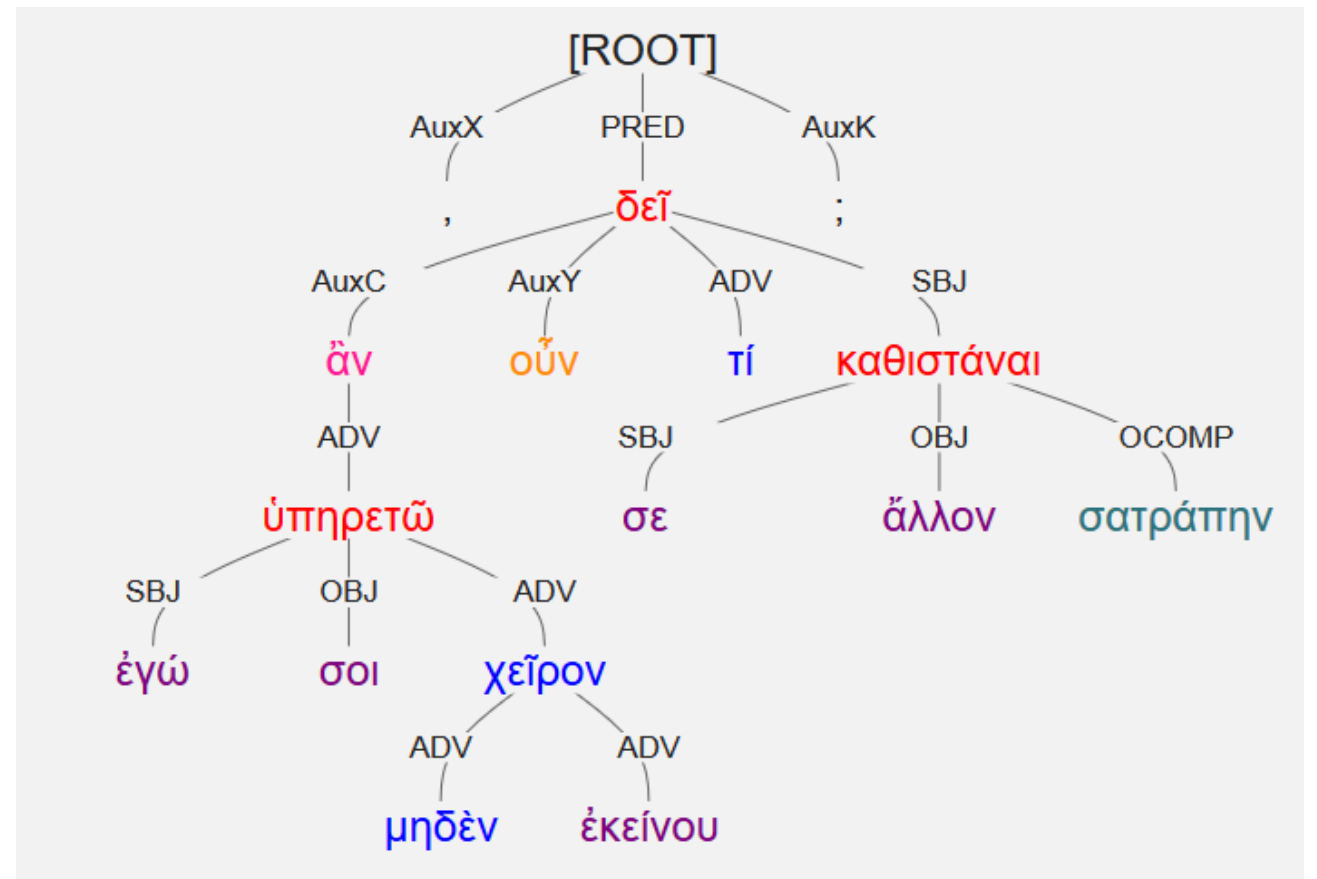
[Xen., Hell. 3.1.11]

“Ο Pharnabazos, my husband was a friend to you also in other respects, and he handed over tribute so that you honored him with praise.”



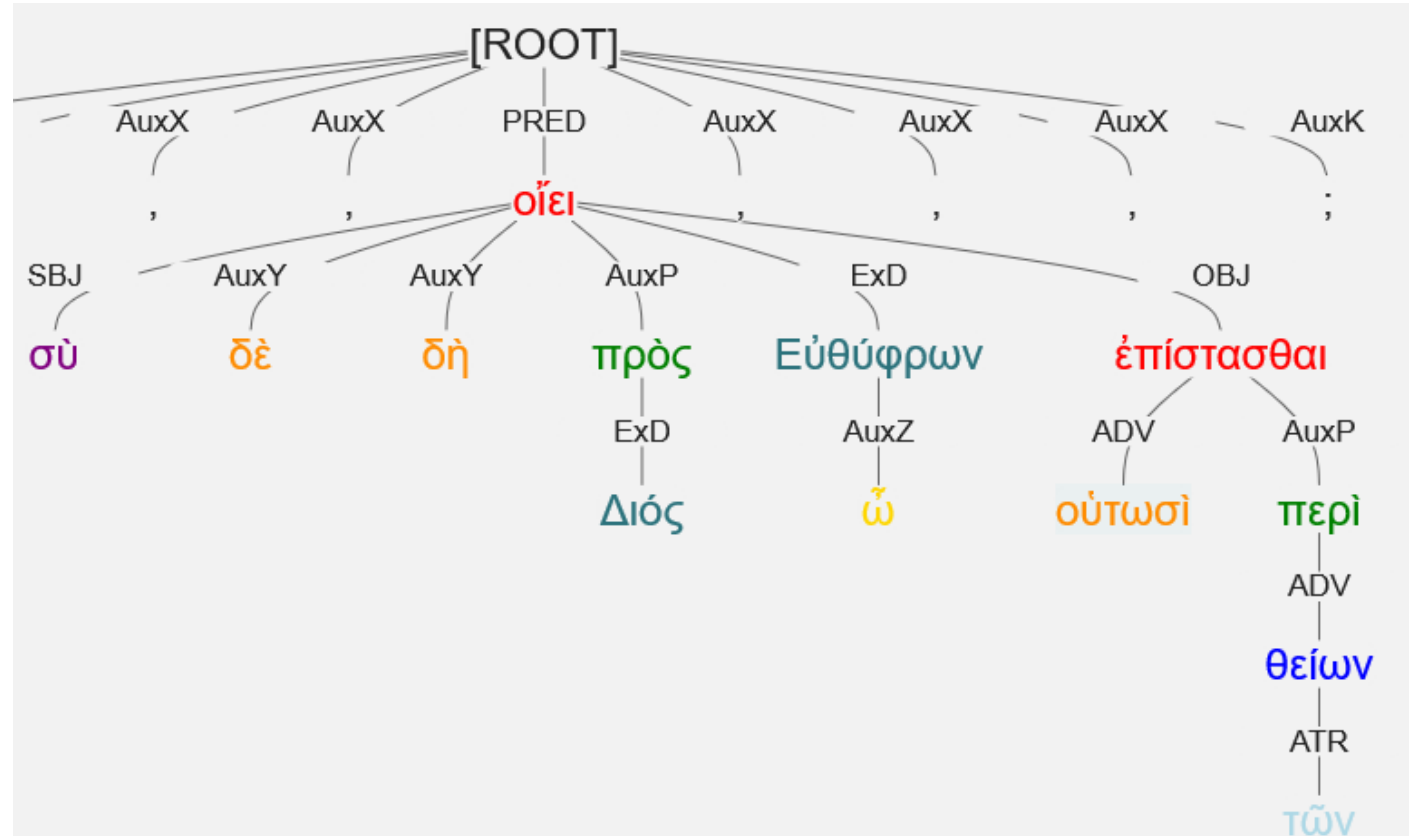
ἂν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μηδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ, τί σε δεῖ
ἄλλον σατράπην καθιστάναι;
[Xen., *Hell.* 3.1.11]

“If then I serve you in no way less than he did, why is it necessary for you to make someone else satrap?”



σὺ δὲ δὴ πρὸς Διός, ᾧ Εὐθύφρων, οὕτως ἀκριβῶς οἶει
ἐπίστασθαι περὶ τῶν θείων. [Plato, *Euthyphro* 4e]

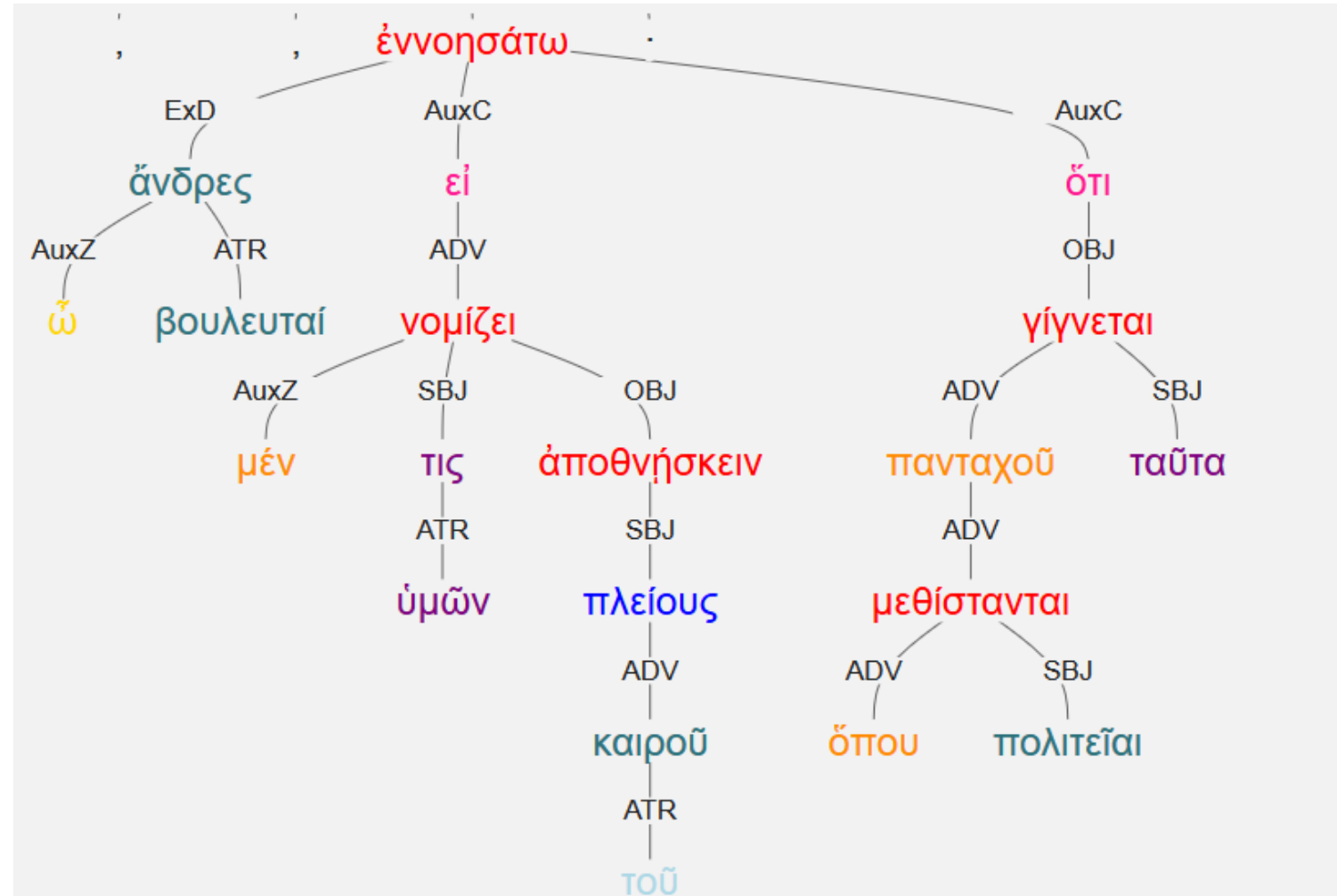
“You truly, by Zeus, o
Euthyphro, think that you
know thus accurately
concerning divine
matters.”



ὧ ἄνδρες βουλευταί, εἰ μὲν τις ὑμῶν νομίζει πλείους τοῦ καιροῦ ἀποθνήσκειν, ἐννοησάτω ὅτι ὅπου πολιτεῖαι μεθίστανται πανταχοῦ ταῦτα γίνεταί · [Xen., *Hell.* 2.3.24]

“Ο men of the Council, if any of you think that more people are dying than is proper [καιρός], consider that these things happen wherever constitutions are changed.”

ἐννοησάτω = 3rd sg
act aor imperative

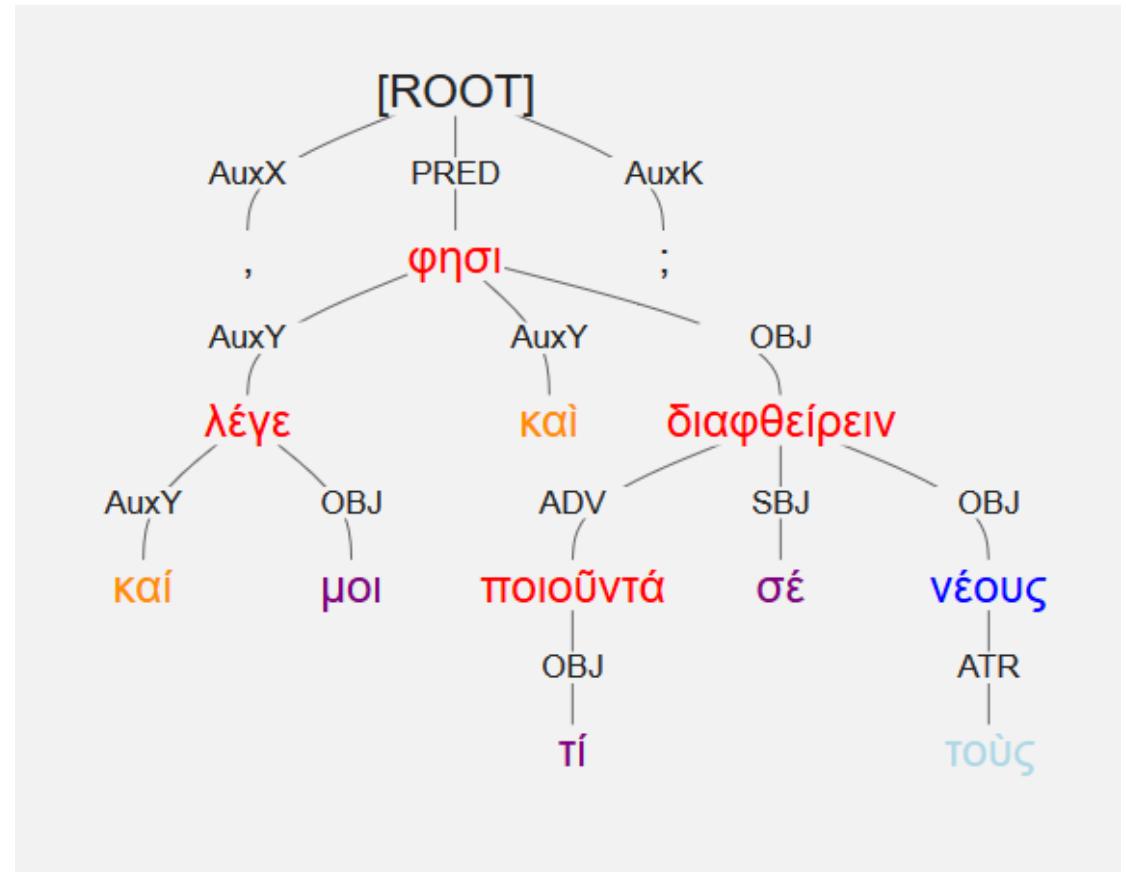


καί μοι λέγε, τί καὶ ποιοῦντά σέ φησι διαφθείρειν
τοὺς νέους; [Plato, *Euthyphro* 3a]

*“Tell me, did they say what you
were doing when you corrupted
the young men?”*

Imperative introducing direct
speech/questions

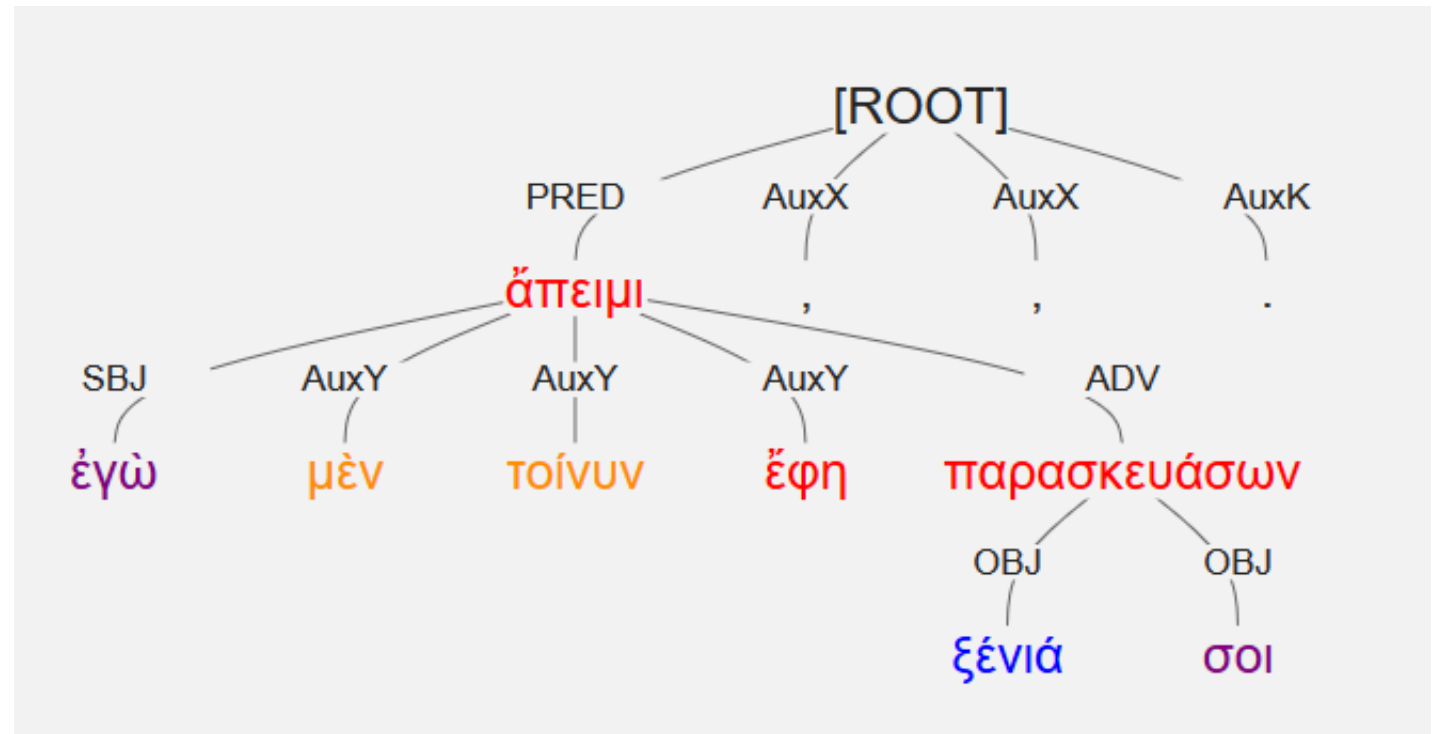
- Hang as an AuxY. [*He said*”; *“Tell me”*]



ἔγὼ μὲν τοίνυν ἄπειμι, ἔφη, ξενιά σοι παρασκευάσων.
[Xen., *Hell.* 3.1.24]

“Now I am going away,” he said, “in order to prepare guest-gifts for you.”

Note: Future participle implying purpose.



ὁ δέ, Οὔ, μὰ Δί', ἔφη,
 ἐπεὶ αἰσχρὸν ἐμὲ
 τεθυκότα ξενίζεσθαι ὑπὸ
 σοῦ, ἀλλὰ μὴ ξενίζειν σέ.
 [Xen., *Hell.* 3.1.24]

*And he said, "No, by Zeus,
 since it would be shameful for
 me, having just made a
 sacrifice, to be entertained by
 you, and to entertain you."*

