

<b>COURSE</b>	
Ancient Greek III	
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>
2021-2022	Fall
<b>TEACHING HOURS</b>	
60 academic hours (1 ac. h. = 45 min.)	
<b>INSTRUCTOR</b>	
Tatiana Marvina (gr. 1) / John James (gr. 2)	
<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	
Completion of Greek I and II.	
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	
Reaching independence in Ancient Greek speech. This course, in combination with Greek IV, aims at consolidating acquired conversation skills through further immersion, and at introducing the students to simple narrative registers. The students should reach automaticity in basic communication and learn how to tell a simple story in the past tense (aorist). They should be enabled to access simple narrative passages of authentic texts directly, i.e. without translating them.	
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	
Polis Method	
<b>MODE OF ASSESSMENT</b>	
There will be at least 4 exams, written or oral. The grade is an average of all exams, the final being given particular weight. Class participation (in-class performance, written and oral assignments and other "soft" aspects) can be taken into account as well. The final grade is to be formulated in %.	
<b>PROGRAM</b>	

Imperative: aorist and present forms, type -ω, -ῶ, -εῖς  
Overview of all active present and aorist imperatives  
Διαλείπω / ἐπιμένω + participle  
Contract verbs: indicative, infinitive and imperative  
Cleaning vocabulary  
Preverbs  
Thematic indicative aorist active type ἔμαθον  
Athematic indicative aorist active type ἔγνω  
Augment vowel with and without preverb  
ἀνίσταμαι vs ἀνέστην  
Sigmatic indicative aorist active types ἔλουσα, ἔτεινα, ἔπεισα, ἔπεμψα, ἐδίωξα  
Phonetic changes in sigmatic aorists  
Review of first and second declension nouns  
Vocabulary of months  
Third declension nouns types μήν, μηνός; ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος; κύων, κυνός  
Declension of adjectives σώφρων, σῶφρον and μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν  
Declension of numerals τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα; δύο, δύο; εἷς, μία, ἓν  
Declension of nouns πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ  
Interrogative pronoun τίς, τί  
Family vocabulary  
Contract verbs in the imperative, infinitive and indicative aorist: types ἐδίψησα, ἐφώρασα, ἐφίλησα, ἐσάρωσα  
Third declension nouns, types ἑβδομάς, ἄδος; κλείς, κλειδός; σῶμα, ατος; φλέψ, φλεβός; φύλαξ, ακος; θρίξ, τριχός; γυνή, γυναικός.  
Adjective πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν  
Active aorist participle:  
Participle in -ών, -οῦσα, -όν (thematic aorists)  
Participle of athematic aorists (types καταβάς, θείς, ἀφείς, συνείς, δούς)  
Participle of all sigmatic aorists (type λούσας, λούσασα, λούσαν)  
Demonstrative pronouns  
Anaphoric pronouns  
Reflexive pronouns  
First and second declension adjectives (διπλοῦς, ἀργυροῦς)  
Possessive adjective  
Different kinds of possessive adjectives and their relative stylistic strength  
Relative definite and indefinite pronouns (types ὅς, ἧ, ὅ; ὅστις, ἧτις, ὅτι; ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον)  
Relative adverbs ὅπου, οὔ, ὅθεν, ὅποθεν  
Present participle: Types ἀνοίγων, οῦσα, ον; ῶν, οῦσα, ὄν; φιλῶν, οῦσα, οῦν; σαρῶν, οῦσα, οῦν; διψῶν, ῶσα, ῶν  
Present middle and passive participle : -όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον  
Participle of active -μι verbs: -ς, -ντος  
Fruit and vegetables vocabulary  
Present active and passive subjunctive forms of εἰμί, -ω verbs, contract verbs, -μι verbs, and οἶδα  
Aorist active and passive subjunctive forms (sigmatic and thematic)  
Aorist and present active subjunctive forms of -μι verbs

Middle subjunctive, present and aorist

Usage of subjunctive vs indicative

Negations of the subjunctive

Adjectives and adverbs of direction and location (ἐνθένδε, ταύτη, οἴκαδε, ἐκεῖ, ἄλλοθεν, πανταχοῦ, οὐδαμῆ)

Prepositions indicating motion and static actions and their cases (genitive, accusative, and dative cases)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Christophe Rico, Polis. Speaking ancient Greek as a living language, vol. II (in preparation).