# *Chapter Eleven*

## *Attic Dialect*

Well, you have traversed the basic grammar of Greek nouns, adjectives, and present tense verbs. This is the final stage of that march. Today we trek through a discussion of Greek dialects. When you get through it, you will stand at the gates of Reading—well before Christmas.

### *Greek Dialects*

The isolation in which most people have historically lived has caused even speakers of the same language to develop local and regional differences in the way they speak the same native language. These local and regional differences are called dialects. So, for example, we know that Oxford-educated Brits speak English rather differently than Cockneys do. The inhabitants of rural Georgia and Louisiana speak a different dialect than the distinctive Massachusetts Kennedy dialect, and the English speakers of Calcutta speak yet a different dialect.

In the contemporary world, differences among dialects rarely interfere with communication, either spoken or written. Television and radio have encouraged a mode of speaking that removes the most difficult elements of local dialects. If people who speak different dialects want to understand one another easily, they both simply speak more like the television newscasters, and the problem has disappeared.

Even before TV and radio, books led the way towards a common dialect for written English. For at least a couple of centuries editors and dictionaries have worked to assure that writers of English spell words "the way they are supposed to be spelled," not the way the author would pronounce them. President Kennedy, for example, said something remarkably like "Havaner, Cuber," but wrote it "the way it's supposed to be written": "Havana, Cuba." And so, for English *readers* dialects are usually an invisible feature of language. The Lousiana reader can understand the Massachusetts writer just as readily as a Louisiana writer.

In old written Greek, however, dialects were not invisible. People tended to write words as they sounded in the dialect they were using. So, a person who is learning to read Greek has to develop a bit of skill in negotiating these different dialects. The four most important literary dialects of ancient Greek are Epic, Ionic, Attic, and Koiné.

Epic was the dialect of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and of other very early Greek poems. Epic drew on several different dialectical sources, the most important of which was Ionic.

Ionic was the dialect of the Greeks of the Eastern Aegean, the language of the historian Herodotus, of many scientific and philosophical authors, and of many early poets.

Attic was the dialect of Attica (the area around Athens). The texts of the most important philosophers (including Plato and Aristotle) were written in Attic, as were the tragedies and comedies and the histories of Thucydides and Xenophon. Attic can be accurately considered a subcategory of Ionic.

Koiné (which means "common, shared") was the dialect that developed after Alexander the Great subjected most of the Mediterranean basin to Greek control. It remained the language of international government, learning, and commerce for many centuries, long after the Romans absorbed Alexander's old dominions. Koiné was almost entirely a fusion of Ionic and Attic dialects.

There are great literary texts in all these dialects, and (despite what you may have been told by ill-informed people) a couple of years of university-level Greek can prepare you to read texts in all four dialects—so long as your curriculum prepares you to see the continuities and understand the minor systematic differences of forms among the dialects. *Greek Before Christmas* is specifically designed to give you the sort of foundational understanding of forms that will allow you to adapt easily to dialectical variants so that you can read all the great Greek literature, from Homer through early Christian literature and beyond.

This chapter will introduce you to the major differences between Ionic and Attic forms of nouns, adjectives, and verbs. As you will see, most of the differences are about as dramatic as those between British and American dialects: *oeconomics, economics; colour, color; theatre, theater*.

## *Attic nouns and adjectives: Principles*

Most Attic noun and adjective forms are identical to the Ionic forms you have already learned. The main differences are listed below.

### *1st-Declension nouns and adjectives: Rows 1-4*

*In* ***all 1st-declension genitive plurals*** the two-syllable Ionic ending **-έων** [-ά$^{ε}$/**ων**] is smooshed into a single syllable via an Attic pronunciation pattern called *vowel contraction*, which is explained later in this chapter.

All ***1st-declension dative plurals*** in Attic use the ending **ις** (rather than Ionic **ισι**), and the α does not lengthen. So, in Attic all these dative plurals end in ***-αις*** (–α/**ις**) rather than Ionic -ῃσι [-α/**ισι**].

***Bases ending in -εα/, -ια/, and -ρα (The ε, ι, ρ rule): Row 2***

*Row 2* represents a distinct subcategory of the 1st declension in Attic. All these nouns are distinguished by the fact that either ε, ι, or ρ immediately precedes the long alpha of the base. In Attic the α of nouns and adjectives in this subcategory *does not lengthen in any of the singular*

*forms (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, or vocative singular)*. So, for example, in Attic you will find ἡ θύρα [θύρα/**ø**] (rather than ἡ θύρη [θύρᾳ/**ø**] as in Ionic).

***2nd-Declension nouns and adjectives: Rows 5-7***

The ***dative plural*** ending for all 2nd-declension nouns and adjectives in Attic is **ις** (rather than Ionic **ισι**), resulting in -οις [ο/**ις**] (rather than Ionic -ο/**ισι**). So, for example, τοῖς θεοῖς [θεό/**ις**].

***3rd-Declension nouns and adjectives ending in consonants other than σ and ϝ: Rows 8-14***

There are *no differences* in 3rd-declensions words whose bases end in these consonants.

***3rd-Declension nouns and adjectives ending in -ι/: Row 15***

In Attic *all these bases end in an ι that shifts shape to* ε just as the υ in πέλεκυς varies to an ε. Shape-shifting iota (ι$^{ε}$) becomes ε in all cases except nominative, accusative, and vocative singulars (just as shape shifting upsilon does). So, in Attic, you will not find ἀκροπόλει [ἀκροπόλι$^{ε}$/**ι**] (rather than Ionic ἀκροπόλι/**ι**).

***3rd-Declension nouns and adjectives ending in -ϝ/: Row 17***

Attic contains no bases ending in -ηϝ/ (like Ionic βασιληύς [βασιλη$ϝ^{υ}$/**ς**]). In Attic the base of *all these words ends in -**ε**ϝ/*: ὁ βασιλεύς [βασιλε$ϝ^{υ}$/**ς**]. This simple observation explains most of the Attic forms in this Row.

***Bases effectively ending in ε/—ι$^{ε}$/, υ$^{ε}$/, **ε**ϝ/, and **ε**σ/: Rows 15-18***

***Non-neuter accusative plurals.*** In both Ionic and Attic the non-neuter accusative plurals of bases that effectively ended in ε were produced (of course) by adding Ν**ς** to the base. In Ionic the Ν resolves as α, producing endings in -εας [-ε/Ν$^{α}$**ς**]. *In Attic the Ν resolves as ν, which produces the untenable sound -ενς [-ε/Ν$^{ν}$ς], which becomes (as usual) -**εις** [-ε/ν$^{ι}$ς].* <Contrast, however, λιμήν [λιμέν/ς].>

***Genitive singulars of all genders.***

- *The genitive singular ending of bases in ι$^{ε}$/, υ$^{ε}$/, and ε$ϝ$/ (Rows 15-17) lengthens from /**ος** to /**ως** in Attic.*
- *When the genitive singular ending is added to bases in* εσ/ (*Row 18*), lengthening does not occur, but the vowel combination **εο** (as always in Attic) smooshes together ("contracts," as explained below) to produce a sound spelled **ου**. So, you will find genitives like τοῦ Σωκράτ**ους** [Σώκρατεσ/**ος**] (rather than the uncontracted Ionic form Σωκρατ**εος**).

***Other instances of vowel contraction involving -ε/: Rows 15-18.***

Attic contains a few other forms of ε- bases in which vowel contraction makes the *written word* look different from its Ionic equivalent. If you had *heard* these words spoken by Athenian and an Ephesian, however, you would quickly have realized they were saying the same words with differing "accents." Attic speakers and writers, for example, had no trouble understanding their Ionic speaking cousins from Ephesus then they pronounced the nominative plural for *sword ξίφ**εα***. But they themselves smooshed

the final two vowels into a single syllable, pronouncing and writing the word ξίφη [ξίφεσ/**α**].

## Attic nouns: Details

*Appendix One* contains a reference chart of the 18 rows of pattern nouns in Attic. Turn to it now and work through it, making sure you can identify and understand all the forms of Attic nouns. Then mark its location. You may need to make frequent reference to it for a while as you begin reading.

## Vowel contraction: concept

Folks in Athens (who spoke Attic) were much more inclined than folks in Ephesus (who spoke Ionic) to run their vowels together. Most of you should actually find Attic more to your liking in this regard than Ionic because most English speakers are averse to words with successive vowel sounds. Think, for example, of your reaction to a word like Περικλέες ("Hey, Pericles!"). Don't you feel inclined to run the two epsilons together in some fashion? Well, so did Attic speakers. And, since contraction in spoken forms occurred in Athens prior to any standardization of spelling, contracted forms were encoded in writing.

Contraction of vowels is merely a matter of pronunciation—a smooshing together (*Smoosh* is a technical term in grammar) of vowel sounds—which writers recorded when they spelled the word. It does not involve learning any new endings, but merely learning how the folks in and around Athens ran certain vowel sounds together—and how the resultant sounds came to be spelled in Attic literature.

## Vowel contraction: Principles

Vowel contraction, which is particularly common in Attic, is not restricted to nouns and adjectives. It is a generalized phenomenon. The principle is very simple: Whenever certain vowel combinations occur, the two vowel sounds cease to be two syllables and run together into a single syllable (either a single vowel or a single diphthong). If the accent naturally falls on either of the two combining syllables, the contraction retains the accent.

Most of the specific contractions that occur in Attic are governed by four simple principles.

1) *Whenever ω is involved in a combination, it wins*: The resulting sound is spelled ω. You'll see this most often in 1st-singular verbs. So, the Ionic φιλ**έ**ω, νικ**ά**ω, δηλ**ό**ω become in Attic φιλ**ῶ**,

νικ**ῶ**, δηλ**ῶ**.

2) The combinations *εε and εει become ει*. So, **φιλέ**ει becomes φιλ**εῖ**, and the imperative **φίλε**ε becomes φίλ**ει**.
3) The combinations *εο, οε, and οο contract to ου*. So, Ionic **φιλέ**ομεν is pronounced and spelled φιλ**οῦ**μεν in Attic and the genitive τοῦ ὄρεος [ὄρεσ/**ος**] is τοῦ ὄρ**ους**. The Attic of **δηλό**ετε is δηλ**οῦ**τε. The Attic of **δηλό**ομεν is δηλ**οῦ**μεν.
4) *When alpha and epsilon come together, the one that comes first "wins."*
   - *In the combination εα, the epsilon "wins" and the result is a long ε sound*: **η**. So, Ionic forms like τὸν Σωκράτ**εα** [Σώκρατεσ/Ν$^{\alpha}$]and τὰ ὄρ**εα** [ὄρεσ/**α**] appear in Attic as τὸν Σωκράτ**η** and τὰ ὄρ**η**.
   - Conversely, *in the combination αε, the alpha "wins" and becomes a long α sound spelled α*. So, the Ionic imperative **νίκα**ε becomes νίκ**α** in Attic.

## *Vowel contraction: Details*

The following chart shows the contractions that you will encounter in Attic. The left column shows the first sound in the contraction; the top row shows the second sound in the contraction; and the intersecting cells (in boldface) show the contracted sound as you will find it written in Attic texts.

| | α | αι | ε | ει | η | ῃ | ι | ο | οι | ου | υ | ω | ῳ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| α | **α** | **αι** | **α** | **ᾳ, α** | **α** | **ᾳ** | **αι, ᾳ** | **ω** | **ῳ** | **ω** | | **ω** | |
| ε | **η** | **ῃ** | **ει** | **ει** | **η** | **ῃ** | **ει** | **ου** | **οι** | **ου** | **ευ** | **ω** | **ῳ** |
| η | | **ῃ** | **η** | **η** | **η** | **ῃ** | **ῃ** | | **ῳ** | | **ηυ** | | |
| ι | | | | | | | **ι** | | | | | | |
| ο | **ω** | **αι** | **ου** | **οι, ου** | **ω** | **ῳ** | **οι** | **ου** | **οι** | **ου** | **ου** | **ω** | **ῳ** |
| ω | **ω** | | **ω** | | | | **ῳ** | **ω** | | | | | |

## The definite article in Attic

The definite article in Attic differs from Ionic only in the dative plurals,which follow the principles you have already learned for 1st- and 2nd-declension nouns. Attic forms that differ from Ionic forms are printed in boldface.

| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. Sing. | ὁ | ἡ | τό |
| Gen. Sing. | τοῦ | τῆς | τοῦ |
| Dat. Sing. | τῷ | τῇ | τῷ |
| Acc. Sing. | τόν | τήν | τό |
| Nom. Pl. | οἱ | αἱ | τά |
| Gen. Pl. | τῶν | τῶν | τῶν |
| Dat. Pl. | **τοῖς** | **ταῖς** | **τοῖς** |
| Acc. Pl. | τούς | τάς | τά |

## Adjectives in Attic

Adjectives decline almost exactly the same in Attic as in Ionic. Where they differ, they follow the same principles you have seen at work in Attic nouns. Attic variants are printed in boldface.

***Type 1 Adjectives***

(1st- and 2nd- declension adjectives with 3 genders)

| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. Sing. | καλός | καλή | καλόν |
| Gen. Sing. | καλοῦ | καλῆς | καλοῦ |
| Dat. Sing. | καλῷ | καλῇ | καλῷ |
| Acc. Sing. | καλόν | καλήν | καλόν |
| Nom. Pl. | καλοί | καλαί | καλά |
| Gen. Pl. | καλῶν | καλῶν | καλῶν |
| Dat. Pl. | καλ**οῖς** | καλ**αῖς** | καλ**οῖς** |
| Acc. Pl. | καλούς | καλάς | καλά |

## ***Type 2 Adjectives***

(1st- and 2nd- declension adjectives with 2 genders)

| | Masculine / Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. Sing. | ἀθάνατος | ἀθάνατον |
| Gen. Sing. | ἀθανάτου | |
| Dat. Sing. | ἀθανάτῳ | |
| Acc. Sing. | ἀθάνατον | ἀθάνατον |
| Nom. Pl. | ἀθάνατοι | ἀθάνατα |
| Gen. Pl. | ἀθανάτων | |
| Dat. Pl. | ἀθανάτ**οις** | |
| Acc. Pl. | ἀθανάτους | ἀθάνατα |

## ***Type 3 Adjectives***

(3rd-declension adjectives with bases in εσ/)

| | Masculine / Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. Sing. | ἀληθής (ἀληθέσ/**ς**) | ἀληθές (ἀληθέσ/**ø**) |
| Gen. Sing. | ἀληθ**οῦς** (ἀληθέσ/**ος**) | |
| Dat. Sing. | ἀληθεῖ (ἀληθέσ/**ι**) | |
| Acc. Sing. | | ἀληθές (ἀληθέσ/**ø**) |
| Nom. Pl. | ἀληθ**εῖς** (ἀληθέσ/**ες**) | ἀληθ**ῆ** (ἀληθέσ/**α**) |
| Gen. Pl. | ἀληθ**ῶν** (ἀληθέσ/**ων**) | |
| Dat. Pl. | ἀληθέσι (ἀληθέσ/**σι**) | |
| Acc. Pl. | ἀληθ**εῖς** (ἀληθεσ/N̩**ᵛς**) | ἀληθ**ῆ** (ἀληθέσ/**α**) |

## ***Type 4 Adjectives***

(3rd-declension adjectives with bases in ον/)

| | Masculine / Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. Sing. | καλλίων (κάλλι̲ον/ς) | κάλλιον (κάλλιον/**ø**) |
| Gen. Sing. | καλλίονος (κάλλιον/**ος**) | |
| Dat. Sing. | καλλίονι (κάλλιον/**ι**) | |
| Acc. Sing. | καλλίονα, (κάλλιον/N̩**ᵅ**)<br>καλλί**ω** (κάλλιον/N̩**ᵅ**) | κάλλιον (κάλλιον/**ø**) |

| | Masculine / Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. Pl. | καλλίονες (κάλλιον/**ες**),<br>καλλί**ους** (κάλλιον/**ες**) | καλλίονα (κάλλιον/**α**),<br>καλλί**ω** (κάλλιον/**α**) |
| Gen. Pl. | καλλιόνων | |
| Dat. Pl. | καλλίοσι | |
| Acc. Pl. | καλλίονας (κάλλιον/Ν$^{\alpha}$**ς**)<br>καλλί**ους** (κάλλιον/Ν$^{\nu}$**ς**) | καλλίονα (κάλλιον/**α**),<br>καλλί**ω** (κάλλιον/**α**) |

The variant forms (in boldface) arise, as it were, from the loss of the final ν of the base. (More accurately, there seems to have been a variant base καλλίοσ/, but let's keep things simple.) With the intervocalic ν (or σ) gone, normal rules of contraction took effect. Remember that the combination ονς becomes ους.

### ***Type 5 Adjectives***

(3rd- and 1st- declension adjectives)

| | Masculine | Feminine<br>**(ε, ι, ρ rule)** | Neuter |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. Sing. | ἡδύς | ἡδεῖ**α** | ἡδύ |
| Gen. Sing. | ἡδέος * | ἡδεί**ας** | ἡδέος * |
| Dat. Sing. | ἡδεῖ | ἡδεί**ᾳ** | ἡδεῖ |
| Acc. Sing. | ἡδύν | ἡδεῖ**αν** | ἡδύ |
| Nom. Pl. | ἡδ**εῖς** (ἡδυ$^{\varepsilon}$/**ες**) | ἡδεῖαι | ἡδέα |
| Gen. Pl. | ἡδέων * | ἡδει**ῶν** | ἡδέων * |
| Dat. Pl. | ἡδέσι | ἡδεί**αις** | ἡδέσι |
| Acc. Pl. | ἡδ**εῖς** (ἡδυ$^{\varepsilon}$/Ν$^{\nu\iota}$**ς**) | ἡδείας | ἡδέα |

* Note the surprising absence of contraction in these forms.

## *Contract verbs: examples*

An earlier section in this chapter explained the principles of vowel contraction and charted out the specific contractions that occur. You have seen how quite a few Attic forms of nouns and adjectives differ from Ionic forms because of vowel contraction. In addition, vowel contraction affects the forms of verbs. Specifically, any thematic verb whose present stem ends in one of the three vowels **ε**, **α**, or **ο**, will exhibit contraction. The Attic forms of these so-called contract verbs are charted out below. You should notice that these forms

all follow the principles discussed earlier in the chapter.

| ***ε-contract verbs: φιλέω, "I love"*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Present indicative active* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | φιλῶ (**φιλέ**/ω) | φιλοῦμεν (**φιλέ**/ομεν) |
| 2nd person | φιλεῖς (**φιλέ**/εις) | φιλεῖτε (**φιλέ**/ετε) |
| 3rd person | φιλεῖ (**φιλέ**/ει) | φιλοῦσι (**φιλέ**/oNσ$^{ουσ}$ι) |
| *Present indicative middle* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | φιλοῦμαι (**φιλέ**/ομαι) | φιλοῦμεθα (**φιλε**/όμεθα) |
| 2nd person | φιλεῖ, φιλῇ (**φιλέ**/εσαι) | φιλεῖσθε (**φιλέ**/εσθε) |
| 3rd person | φιλεῖται (**φιλέ**/εται) | φιλοῦνται (**φιλέ**/ονται) |
| *Present imperative active* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 2nd person | φίλει (**φίλε**/ε) | φιλεῖτε (**φιλέ**/ετε) |
| 3rd person | φιλεῖτω (**φιλε**/έτω) | φιλοῦντων (**φιλε**/όντων)<br>φιλείτωσαν (**φιλε**/έτωσαν) |
| *Present imperative middle* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 2nd person | φιλοῦ (**φιλέ**/εσο) | φιλεῖσθε (**φιλέ**/εσθε) |
| 3rd person | φιλεῖσθω (**φιλε**/έσθω) | φιλεῖσθων (**φιλε**/έσθων)<br>φιλείσθωσαν (**φιλε**/έσθωσαν) |

| ***α-contract verbs: τιμάω, "I honor"*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Present indicative active* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | τιμῶ (**τιμά**/ω) | τιμῶμεν (**τιμά**/ομεν) |
| 2nd person | τιμᾷς (**τιμά**/εις) | τιμᾶτε (**τιμά**/ετε) |
| 3rd person | τιμᾷ (**τιμά**/ει) | τιμῶσι (**τιμά**/oNσ$^{ουσ}$ι) |
| *Present indicative middle* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | τιμῶμαι (**τιμά**/ομαι) | τιμώμεθα (**τιμα**/όμεθα) |
| 2nd person | τιμᾷ (**τιμά**/εσαι) | τιμᾶσθε (**τιμά**/εσθε) |
| 3rd person | τιμᾶται (**τιμά**/εται) | τιμῶνται (**τιμά**/ονται) |
| *Present imperative active* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 2nd person | τίμα (**τίμα**/ε) | τιμᾶτε (**τιμά**/ετε) |
| 3rd person | τιμᾶτω (**τιμα**/έτω) | τιμώντων (**τιμα**/όντων)<br>τιμάτωσαν (**τιμα**/έτωσαν) |
| *Present imperative middle* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 2nd person | τιμῶ (**τιμά**/εσο) | τιμᾶσθε (**τιμά**/εσθε) |
| 3rd person | τιμάσθω (**τιμα**/έσθω) | τιμάσθων (**τιμα**/έσθων)<br>τιμάσθωσαν (**τιμα**/έσθωσαν) |

| *o-contract verbs: δηλόω, "I make clear, reveal"* | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Present indicative active* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | δηλῶ (**δηλό**/ω) | δηλοῦμεν (**δηλό**/ομεν) |
| 2nd person | δηλοῖς (**δηλό**/εις) | δηλοῦτε (**δηλό**/ετε) |
| 3rd person | δηλοῖ (**δηλό**/ει) | δηλοῦσι (**δηλό**/οNσ$^{ουσ}$ι) |
| *Present indicative middle* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | δηλοῦμαι (**δηλό**/ομαι) | δηλούμεθα (**δηλο**/όμεθα) |
| 2nd person | δηλοῖ (**δηλό**/εσαι) | δηλοῦσθε (**δηλό**/εσθε) |
| 3rd person | δηλοῦται (**δηλό**/εται) | δηλοῦνται (**δηλό**/ονται) |
| *Present imperative active* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 2nd person | δήλου (**δήλο**/ε) | δηλοῦτε (**δηλό**/ετε) |
| 3rd person | δηλούτω (**δηλο**/έτω) | δηλούντων (**δηλο**/όντων)<br>δηλούτωσαν (**δηλο**/έτωσαν) |
| *Present imperative middle* | | |
| | Singular | Plural |
| 2nd person | δηλοῦ (**δηλό**/εσο) | δηλοῦσθε (**δηλό**/εσθε) |
| 3rd person | δηλούσθω (**δηλο**/έσθω) | δηλούσθων (**δηλο**/έσθων)<br>δηλούσθωσαν (**δηλο**/έσθωσαν) |

## *Other peculiarities of Attic*

- If a word contains a double sigma (σσ) in Ionic, Attic almost always changes it to double tau (**ττ**). This, again, is merely a matter of pronunciation and spelling. You will encounter it in both nouns and verbs. So, nouns like (Ionic) θάλασσα and verbs like (Ionic) κηρύσσω will have ττ in Attic: θάλα**ττ**α, κηρύ**ττ**ω.

- Some individual words were pronounced slightly differently in the two dialects, and those differing pronunciations resulted in different spellings. So, for example the Ionic preposition ἐς (*into*) is pronounced and spelled **εἰς** in Attic.
- As you begin to read real Greek texts, you will encounter other specific differences between Attic and Ionic. Differing dialectical forms will cause you very little difficulty, though, because the Greek lexicon includes all the forms in all dialects that you are likely to encounter.

You may feel oppressed by this information about dialects. That is natural enough. Be patient, though. In time this knowledge will help you experience Greek as a reasonable, organic language.

In addition, you will come to savor the humanity of those ancient people, who (like us) enjoyed their varieties of regional pronunciation. Don't you get a kick out of listening to someone in a movie with a Cockney accent? *An' then 'e 'its 'im 'ard in the 'ead!*

## *What now?*

Work through each of the charts in this chapter and the noun charts in *Appendix One*, reviewing what you learned in Ionic and making sure you understand and recognize the relatively few Attic variants. As always, make a list of problem items and get explanations from your fellow-students or your instructor.

Congratulations! We're here: at the gates of Reading *elementary, simplified* Greek texts. In a few weeks we'll break camp and march through *verb* morphology to the gates of Reading more advanced texts that will quickly become authentic classical texts.