

### 155.1 Exercise: optatives, subjunctives, imperatives

Provide a correct verb form. There may be more than one possibility.

φεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἔφυγον

Let's flee. (subj) φεύγωμεν or φύγωμεν\*

They could flee. (κέν + opt.) κέν φεύγοιεν or φύγοιεν \*

Don't flee! (μή with aor. subj.) μή φύγῃς or φύγητε (sg. or pl.)

Flee! (pl.) φεύγετε or φύγετε.\*

πλάζω, πλάγξομαι, ἐπλάγξα

May the gods beat back the Achaeans. (opt) πλάζοιεν or πλάγξαιεν (or πλάγξειαν).\*

Trojans, beat back the Achaeans from the gates! (imperative) πλάζετε or πλάγξατε\*

If you were to (sg.) beat back the Achaeans [opt. since I have serious doubts], Troy  
would survive. πλάζοις or πλάγξαις (or πλάγξειας)\*

We might beat back the Achaeans. (potential κέν + opt.) κέν πλάζοιμεν or πλάγξαιμεν

(λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα)

Ransom (sg.) the priest's daughter! (imperat.) λύεο or λύσαι\*

Free (pl.) the priest's daughter! (imperat.) λύετε or λύσατε\*

Let's ransom the priest's daughter. (subj.) λυώμεθα or λυσώμεθα\*

May the gods free the priest's daughter. (opt.) λύοιεν or λύσαιεν (or λύσειαν)\*

Let him ransom the priest's daughter. (subj.) λύηται or λύσῃται\*

\*The tense of the subjunctive or optative in these cases will depend on whether you think the action is continuing (durative) or simple (an event). Without context it can be difficult to determine the aspect. Moreover, the Greeks often seem to have thought of actions as continuing that in English we think of as simple— and vice versa.