

Exercise 156.2 Indirect statement with ὡς or ὅτι

λόγιος, ου, ὁ *storyteller*; Φοῖνιξ, ικος, *Phoenician*; οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this, these*; αἴτιος, *cause of, responsible for* (+ gen.)

A. With a primary tense (e.g. present, future) introductory verb.

οἱ λόγοι Περσέων λέγουσι (the "storytellers" of the Persians say):

1. that the Phoenicians came to (arrived at) this sea. (ὡς Φοίνικες ἴκοντο ἐπὶ τήνδε θάλασσαν).
2. that these men settled this city. (ὅτι οὗτοι ὤκησαν τὴν πόλιν).
3. that a Phoenician will settle this city (ὅτι Φοῖνιξ οἰκήσει τὴν πόλιν.)
4. that these men are coming to Argos (ὅτι οὗτοι ἰκνέονται ἐς Ἄργος).
5. that the Phoenicians are responsible for this war (ὡς Φοίνικες αἴτιοι τοῦ πολέμου ἐγένοντο).
6. that the daughter of the king came to the sea (ὅτι θυγάτηρ βασιλῆος ἦλθε ἐπὶ θάλασσαν).
7. that these Phoenicians will attack these (girls). ὡς οἱ Φοίνικες ἐποικήσονται ἐπὶ τὰς.

B. When the introductory verb is in a secondary (past) tense, often Greek does not change the verb of indirect statement. But when it does, the verb changes to the corresponding tense of the optative.

N.B. English often retains the original tense rather than shift to a pluperfect.

οἱ λόγοι Περσέων εἶπον (the "storytellers" of the Persians said):

1. that the Phoenicians had come...(ὅτι Φοίνικες ἰκοῖατο (or ἴκoinτο) ἐπὶ τήνδε θάλασσαν).
2. that the Phoenicians had settled... (ὅτι Φοίνικες οἰκήσαιεν (οἰκήσειαν) τὴν πόλιν).
3. that a Phoenician would settle ... (ὅτι Φοῖνιξ οἰκήσοι τὴν πόλιν).
4. that these men would come (ὅτι οὗτοι ἰξοῖατο [ἴξoinτο] ἐς Ἄργος).
5. that Chryses had freed...(ὡς Χρύσης λύσαι [λύσειε] τὴν παῖδα φίλην).
6. that the daughter of the king had come... (ὡς θυγάτηρ βασιλῆος ἔλθοι ἐπὶ θάλασσαν).
7. that the Danaans had requited ...(ὅτι Δαναοὶ τίσειαν [τίσαιε] δάκρυα ἱερῆος.)
8. that the Danaans would requite (ὅτι Δαναοὶ τίσοιεν δάκρυα ἱερῆος).
9. that the Danaans were requiting (ὅτι Δαναοὶ τίνοιεν δάκρυα ἱερῆος)