(α) **Indirect Statement and Indirect Question**

Recall that the various forms of indirect discourse are governed by verbs that we call "head verbs." That is, verbs that convey actions that are done by the head, namely speech, cognition, and perception (or, verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, seeing, sensing, guessing, feeling, κτλ.). For each of these verbal groups you can imagine a statement or idea that you say, think, know, or perceive: "He says that Socrates is a pompous windbag" or "I ask why Herodotus is the most brilliant Greek author." In each of these examples the underlined phrase is an idea that could be stated or asked directly ("'Socrates is a pompous windbag,' he says." or "'Why is Herodotus the most brilliant Greek author?' I ask.") but is here instead relayed indirectly through the mediation of the head verbs "He says..." and "I ask." Note that, in English, "that" is a sign word that signifies indirect statement after a head verb (though it is not always present). For fun, the term used to describe Indirect Statement by ye olde grammarians is its Latin equivalent: *Oratio Obliqua*. Some future Greek teachers may use this term or its abbreviations (*O.O.* and *O²*). Should you choose to use this antiquated term, note that its counterpart (equivalent to "Direct Statement") is *Oratio Recta*.

IS Type 1: Subordinate Clause with a Finite Verb

As you will recall, Greek has a direct equivalent to this form of indirect statement with a sign word (for Greek ὅτι or ὡς) and a dependent clause containing a finite verb. The finite verb of the indirect statement may **retain the mood** (often indicative) of the original direct statement. Or, as is true of all subordinate clauses in Greek, it *may* change its mood according to the **sequence of moods** (the only substitution that you will see here is the optative in secondary sequence; in primary sequence the indicative should *always* be retained). This first type of indirect statement often occurs with the verb λέγω, some verbs of knowing and perception, and in instances where indirect discourse is implied after an expression containing a past thought or statement (i.e., there may not be a straightforward head verb present, but something else that implies the action of a head verb may instead trip off the indirect statement). [S §2614-15, 2617ff.]

IS Type 1: HEAD VERB + ὡς/ὅτι + Finite Verb

DS: λέγω, 'ὁ Σωκράτης σοφὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστίν.'
IS: (1° Seq.)   λέγω ὡς ὁ Σωκράτης σοφὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστίν.
IS: (2° Seq.)   εἴπον ὡς ὁ Σωκράτης σοφὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστίν.
IS: (2° Seq.)   εἴπον ὡς ὁ Σωκράτης σοφὸς ἀνὴρ εἴη.

(Note that the tense of the original indicative verb is retained in the optative that replaces it)

IS Type 2: Infinitive Phrase with Accusative Subject

Greek, as you have already seen, can also replace the finite verb of the direct statement with an infinitive. The subject of the indirect statement will stand in the accusative case

(as befits the subject of an infinitive). If, however, the subject of the indirect statement is the same as that of the main clause (the head verb), it will be unexpressed. This type of indirect statement often occurs with the verb φημί, other verbs of saying, and especially verbs of thinking (νομίζω and οἴομαι, κτλ.). Recall, too, that this use of the infinitive ultimately developed from the objective infinitive. [S §2016-24; P §184]

IS Type 2: HEAD VERB + Subject Accusative + Infinitive

ex: πιστεύω ταῦτα δίκαια εἶναι.

IS Type 3: Participial Phrase
The final type of indirect statement that occurs in Greek replaces the finite verb of the direct statement with a supplementary participle. The subject of the indirect statement will stand in the accusative case and, as expected, the participle will agree with this subject in case, number, and gender. If, however, the subject of the indirect statement is the same as that of the main clause (the head verb), it will be unexpressed and the participle will stand in the nominative case (to agree with the nominative subject of the main verb). This type of indirect statement is most common with verbs of perception (ἀκούω, πυνθάνομαι, κτλ.), demonstration (δείκνυμι, ἀγγέλλω, κτλ.), and φαίνομαι. [S §2106-15; P §178]

IS Type 3: HEAD VERB + Subject Accusative + Participle

ex: ἠκούσατε μοι ταῦτα τὰ συμβεβηκότα.

Indirect Question:
Another type of indirect discourse reports a question indirectly. Like IS Type 1, the syntactical structure for that indirect question as it appears in Greek is very straightforward; so much so, in fact, that we have largely ignored the concept because it is so easy to recognize and translate. A direct question is marked by an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb. The indirect question will either retain the interrogative word unchanged or exchange it for its indefinite equivalent (τί > ὅτι, ποῦ > ὅπου, e.g.). The tense and mood of the verb in the direct question is also retained (or may change to the optative in secondary sequence, as expected). When translating the IQ into English, note that we properly place the verb at the end of phrase: "Who is that?" but "I ask who that is." [S §2663-79]

IQ: HEAD VERB + Interrogative Word + Finite Verb

DQ: τί ὑμεῖς πεπόνθατε;
IQ: (1° Seq.) οἶδα ὅ τι ὑμεῖς πεπόνθατε.
IQ: (2° Seq.) ἔδειξα ὅτι ὑμεῖς πεπόνθοιτε.

Indirect Statement EXERCISE:
1. ἡγοῦμαι δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, τοῦτό με δεῖν ἐπιδεῖξαι, ὡς ἐμοίχευεν Ἐρατοσθένης τὴν γυναῖκα τὴν ἐμὴν
2. ἓν οἶδα ὅτι οὐδὲν οἶδα.
3. ἔλεγον ὡς ὑμᾶς ἐχρῆν εὐλαβεῖσθαι.
4. οὐ αἰσχύνονται ὅτι αὐτίκα ὑπ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἐξελεγχθήσονται.
5. οὐ ᾐσχύνθησαν ὅτι αὐτίκα ὑπ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἐξελεγχθήσονται.
6. οὐ ᾐσχύνθησαν ὅτι αὐτίκα ὑπ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἐξελεγχθήσοιντο.
7. ἀκούσατε δή μοι τὰ συμβεβηκότα.
8. ἴστε ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ἑνὶ ὑπεικάθοιμι.
9. ἓν τοῦτο ἐν ᾧ ἔλεγον ὡς ὑμεῖς ηὐλαβεῖσθε ἐθαύμασα.
10. ὁμολογοίην ἂν ἔγωγε εἶναι ῥήτωρ.
11. πιστεύω γὰρ δίκαια εἶναι ἃ λέγω.
12. ἔπειθόν τε καὶ κατηγόρουν ἐμοῦ μᾶλλον οὐδὲν ἀληθές, ὡς ἔστιν τις Σωκράτης σοφὸς ἀνήρ.
13. οἱ γὰρ ἀκούοντες τούτους ἡγοῦνται τοὺς ταῦτα ζητοῦντας οὐδὲ θεοὺς νομίζειν.
14. ἄλλος ἀνήρ ἐστι Πάριος ἐνθάδε σοφὸς ὃν ἐγὼ ᾐσθόμην ἐπιδημοῦντα.
15. ἶμαι γάρ σε ἐσκέφθαι διὰ τὴν τῶν ὑέων κτῆσιν.

Indirect Question EXERCISE:
1. οὐκ οἶδα ὅτι ὑμεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πεπόνθατε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν κατηγόρων.
2. κἀγὼ ὑμῖν πειράσομαι ἀποδεῖξαι τί ποτ᾽ ἐστὶν τοῦτο.
3. ὑμῶν δέομαι εἰ δίκαια λέγω ἢ μή.
4. λέγε οὖν ἡμῖν τί ἐστιν, ἵνα μὴ ἡμεῖς περὶ σοῦ αὐτοσχεδιάζωμεν.
5. οὐκ ἔχω τί λέγω.
6.

(β) Infinitive Absolute

You will encounter infinitives as part of parenthetical phrases, often introduced by ὡς, that limit the application of an expression. As the name "Absolute" implies, the expression should not repeat any elements from the rest of the sentence. These phrases are relatively few in number and very idiomatic. They regularly employ the infinitives: εἰπεῖν, δεῖν, εἶναι, δοκεῖν, and κρῖναι. [S §2012]

Infinitive Absolute Phrases EXERCISE:
1. ἀληθές γε οὐδὲν εἰρήκασιν, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν.
2. ὀλίγου δεῖν ἐμαυτοῦ ἐπελαθόμην.
3. ἔδοξάν μοι ὀλίγου δεῖν τοῦ πλείστου ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι.
4. πέπεισμαι ἐγώ, ἑκὼν εἶναι, μηδένα ἀδικεῖν ἀνθρώπων.
5. ὡς ἔπος γὰρ εἰπεῖν ὀλίγου (δεῖν) αὐτῶν ἅπαντες ἂν ἔλεγον.
6. ἐμαυτῷ γὰρ…οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν…

(γ) Epexegetical Infinitive

The infinitive often appears after adjectives, adverbs, or some nouns to *explain* or *define* their meanings. Typically, these adjectives, adverbs, and nouns denote ability, fitness, or capacity, κτλ. Luckily, English uses an infinitive in exactly the same manner, so these phrases are generally easy to recognize and translate. In fact, you will find an epexegetical infinitive in the preceding sentence: "*easy* to recognize," where "to recognize" defines the specific capacity in which the phrases are "easy." [S §2001-7; P §181]

Epexegetical Infinitive EXERCISE:
1. δεινὸς λέγειν φαίνομαι.
2. πρῶτον οὖν δίκαιός εἰμι ἀπολογήσασθαι.
3. δεινὸν καλοῦσιν οὗτοι λέγειν τὸν τἀληθῆ λέγοντα.

(δ) Relative Clauses

A relative clause, governed by a relative pronoun or adverb, functions as an attributive adjective, as it defines its antecedent. The verb of a relative clause will generally exhibit moods according to their typical independent uses (indicative to express a fact; optative to express a wish; optative with ἄν to express potential; κτλ.). As a pronoun, the relative has case, number, and gender. The relative pronoun generally agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but takes its case from its use in the relative clause. However, on occasions, the relative pronoun can be attracted to the case of its antecedent. This occurs most frequently when the relative pronoun is in the accusative case and the antecedent is genitive or dative.   [S §2488-2560]

Relative Clause EXERCISE (with and without attraction to case of antecedent)
1. ἓν ἐθαύμασα τῶν πολλῶν ἃ ἐψεύσαντο.
2. ἓν ἐθαύμασα τῶν πολλῶν ὧν ἐψεύσαντο.
3. ἓν τοῦτο ἐν ᾧ οὐδὲν ἔλεγον ἐθαύμασα.
4. ἓν τοῦτο ἐν ᾧ ἔλεγον ὡς ὑμεῖς ηὐλαβεῖσθε ἐθαύμασα.
5. πιστεύω γὰρ δίκαια εἶναι ταῦτα ἃ λέγω.
6. πιστεύω γὰρ δίκαια εἶναι ἃ λέγω.
7. διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων ἀκούετέ μου ἀπολογουμένου δι' ὧνπερ εἴωθα λέγειν καὶ ἐν ἀγορᾷ καὶ ἄλλοθι.
8. ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ φωνῇ τε καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ἔλεγον ἐν οἷσπερ ἐτεθράμμην.
9. πολλοὶ κατήγοροι γεγόνασι οὓς ἐγὼ μᾶλλον φοβοῦμαι ἢ τοὺς ἀμφὶ Ἄνυτον.
10. ἐκεῖνοι δεινότεροι, ὦ ἄνδρες, οἱ ὑμῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐκ παίδων παραλαμβάνοντες ἔπειθόν τε καὶ κατηγόρουν ἐμοῦ μᾶλλον οὐδὲν ἀληθές.
11. ἔπειτά εἰσιν οὗτοι οἱ κατήγοροι πολλοὶ καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἤδη κατηγορηκότες, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ λέγοντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ᾗ ἂν μάλιστα ἐπιστεύσατε.
12. ἄλλος ἀνήρ ἐστι Πάριος ἐνθάδε σοφὸς ὃν ἐγὼ ᾐσθόμην ἐπιδημοῦντα.
13. ἔτυχον γὰρ προσελθὼν ἀνδρὶ ὃς τετέλεκε χρήματα σοφισταῖς.
14. εἴχομεν ἂν αὐτοῖν ἐπιστάτην λαβεῖν καὶ μισθώσασθαι ὃς ἔμελλεν αὐτὼ καλώ τε κἀγαθὼ ποιήσειν.
15. κἀγὼ ὑμῖν πειράσομαι ἀποδεῖξαι τί ποτ' ἐστὶν τοῦτο ὃ ἐμοὶ πεποίηκεν τό τε ὄνομα καὶ τὴν διαβολήν.
16.

(ε) -τέος Deverbal Adjectives

The deverbal adjective forming suffix –τέος, -τέα, -τέον signifies obligation or necessity. It is attached to the base (ablauting bases often go basic e-grade) and all expected consonant sound changes resulting from the combination of tau with the base final consonants will occur. As an adjectival form, the resulting words have persistent accent on the penult. The resulting deverbal forms can be personal, appearing alongside a form of εἰμί as predicate adjectives in agreement with a noun or pronoun subject in case, number, and gender, or impersonal, standing in the neuter singular (or plural with no change in meaning), with or without ἐστί. In either instance, a dative of personal agent may be employed. Try to include "must be VERB-ed" in your translations to express the obligation or necessity that is carried in the suffix –τέος. For those of you know Latin, these deverbal adjective are roughly equivalent to the Latin Gerundive (*-ndus, -nda, -ndum*). In Plato's *Apology*, the few instances of these deverbal adejctives occur in short succession between 18e5 and 22b6, providing a good opportunity to review this useful syntactical structure. [S §471, 473, 2151-2152; P §125-27]

-τέος Deverbal Adjectives EXERCISE:
1. ἀπολογητέον δή, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἐπιχειρητέον ὑμῶν ἐξελέσθαι τὴν διαβολὴν ἣν ὑμεῖς ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἔσχετε.
2. ὅμως τοῦτο μὲν ἴτω ὅπη τῷ θεῷ φίλον, τῷ δὲ νόμῳ πειστέον καὶ ἀπολογητέον.
3. ἰτέον οὖν, σκοποῦντι τὸν χρησμὸν τί λέγει, ἐπὶ ἅπαντας τούς τι δοκοῦντας εἰδέναι.
4. αἰσχύνομαι οὖν ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, τἀληθῆ· ὅμως δὲ ῥητέον.

(ζ) Potential Clauses

The particle ἄν is used in several ways, but with the optative or secondary tenses of the indicative, it expresses potentiality or unreality. Note that in these instances it is usually sufficient to translate ἄν as "would." ἄν appears with the optative or imperfect or aorist indicative to represent a potential in the following times, as shown in the chart below:

	Time	Tense and/or Mood	Translate
POTENTIAL	**Future**	ἄν + Optative (any tense, but rarely future)	*"would…"*
	Present	ἄν + Imperfect Indicative	*"would…"*
	Past	ἄν + Aorist Indicative	*"would have…"*

Note that your familiarity with this chart will greatly add to your ability to recognize the apodoses of the unreal conditions. Also, be sure to distinguish these from the Generalizing ἄν that appears with the Subjunctive. [S §1784ff., 1824-34; P §161-2]

Potential EXERCISE:
Identify the time expressed with each potential clause and translate accordingly.

1. ὑπολάβοι ἂν οὖν τις ὑμῶν ἴσως...
2. οὐδ' ἂν ἑνὶ ὑπεικάθοιμι.
3. ὁμολογοίην ἂν ἔγωγε εἶναι ῥήτωρ.
4. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δήπου πρέποι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐμοὶ εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσιέναι.
5. συνεγιγνώσκετε δήπου ἄν μοι.
6. ἴσως μὲν γὰρ χείρων, ἴσως δὲ βελτίων ἂν εἴη.
7. ἂν μάλιστα ἐπιστεύσατε, παῖδες ὄντες ἔνιοι ὑμῶν καὶ μειράκια.
8. βουλοίμην μὲν οὖν ἂν τοῦτο οὕτως γενέσθαι.
9. εἴχομεν ἂν αὐτοῖν ἐπιστάτην λαβεῖν καὶ μισθώσασθαι.
10. ἔμελλεν αὐτὼ καλώ τε κἀγαθὼ ποιήσειν τὴν προσήκουσαν ἀρετήν, ἦν δ' ἂν οὗτος ἢ τῶν ἱππικῶν τις ἢ τῶν γεωργικῶν.
11. οὗτοι δὲ τάχ' ἄν, οὓς ἄρτι ἔλεγον, μείζω τινὰ ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον σοφίαν σοφοὶ εἶεν.
12. διηρώτων ἂν αὐτοὺς τί λέγοιεν, ἵν' ἅμα τι καὶ μανθάνοιμι παρ' αὐτῶν.
13. ὡς ἔπος γὰρ εἰπεῖν ὀλίγου αὐτῶν ἅπαντες οἱ παρόντες ἂν βέλτιον ἔλεγον περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ ἐπεποιήκεσαν.
14. ...ὥστε με ἐμαυτὸν ἀνερωτᾶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ χρησμοῦ πότερα δεξαίμην ἂν οὕτως ὥσπερ ἔχω ἔχειν
15. τὰ γὰρ ἀληθῆ, οἴομαι, οὐκ ἂν ἐθέλοιεν λέγειν.
16. θαυμάζοιμ' ἂν εἰ οἷός τ' εἴην ἐγὼ ὑμῶν ταύτην τὴν διαβολὴν ἐξελέσθαι.
17. ἴσως ἂν οὖν εἴποι τις...

18. ἐγὼ δὲ τούτῳ ἂν δίκαιον λόγον ἀντείποιμι

19. φαῦλοι γὰρ ἂν τῷ γε σῷ λόγῳ εἶεν τῶν ἡμιθέων ὅσοι ἐν Τροίᾳ τετελευτήκασιν οἵ τε ἄλλοι καὶ ὁ τῆς Θέτιδος ὑός.

20. δεινόν τἂν εἴη, καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τότ' ἄν με δικαίως εἰσάγοι τις εἰς δικαστήριον, ὅτι οὐ νομίζω θεοὺς εἶναι ἀπειθῶν τῇ μαντείᾳ καὶ δεδιὼς θάνατον καὶ οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ὤν.

(η) Conditional Statements

Now that we have reviewed potential clauses, it is a good time to systematize your knowledge of Greek conditional statements. You have been translating and recognizing multiple types of conditions and their component structures without much trouble since your earliest sentences from Herodotus, but it will likely be expected of you in subsequent Greek courses to be able to produce the specific names traditionally attached to the various types of conditional statements, which we shall now describe for you. First, conditional statements consist of two parts: the **protasis**, or the "if" clause, which logically (though not always syntactically) precedes the **apodosis**, or the "then" clause, often the main clause of the sentence.

Though many texts and grammars will divide the conditional statements into categories based on time (**past**, **present**, **future**), you will much more readily recognize the patterns of the various types when you organize the types according to their relationship to reality (real and specific = "**Simple**," real and generalized = "**General**," unreal = "**Contrafactual**"). "Simple" conditions describe a definite, specific event and consequently, use the indicative. "General" conditions connote a real result from a general, non-specific, situation. "Contrafactual" conditions describe unreality and, as you might expect, use the Desiderative and Potential clauses corresponding to their expressed time in the protasis and apodosis, respectively. When you combine these three possible states of reality with the three possible times, you will discover that there are nine types of conditional statements in Greek.

Study carefully the chart below, which should actually be fairly straightforward if you have studied well your Potential, Desiderative, and General clauses. Though the complete chart looks daunting at first, you can recognize all of these simpler structures when they occur independently. As so often in your study of Greek, the *Lexis* approach has prepared you with the necessary reading skills, you will just need to learn the names that grammarians typically use to describe these already familiar structures. A helpful note: The protasis, governed by εἰ and its various contractions (ἐάν, κεἰ, κτλ.), is a dependent clause and is, therefore, subject to the sequence of moods.

Lastly, note that these categories describe the *expected* textbook form of the conditions. As happens with language, native speakers are not bound to (nor usually aware of) the strictures of the grammatical categories. Instead, they rely on communicative efficacy. So, you will *often* encounter in your Greek readings so-called **"mixed conditions,"** where the protasis of one type occurs with the apodosis of another. It is best to approach these independently and translate each according to its own type. [S §2280-2368; P §160-65]

Greek Conditional Statements

State	Time	Name	Protasis	Apodosis	Translation
Simple	**Future**	**"Future Most Vivid"** *often used for threats*	εἰ + Future Indic.	Future Indic.	*"does…will do"*
	Present	**"Simple Present"**	εἰ +Primary Indic.	Primary Indic.	*"is doing…is doing"*
	Past	**"Simple Past"**	εἰ + Secondary Indic.	Primary Indic.	*"did…did"*
General (Protasis = General Clause)	**Future**	**"Future More Vivid"**	ἐάν + Subjunctive	Future Indic.	*"ever does…will do"*
	Present	**"Present General"**	ἐάν + Subjunctive	Present Indic.	*"ever does…does"*
	Past	**"Past General"**	εἰ + Optative	Imperf. Indic.	*"ever did…did"*
Contrafactual (Desiderative + Potential)	**Future**	**"Future Less Vivid"**	εἰ + Optative	Optative + ἄν	*"should…would"*
	Present	**"Present Contrary-to-Fact"**	εἰ + Imperf. Indic.	Imperf. Indic. + ἄν	*"were…would"*
	Past	**"Past Contrary-to-Fact"**	εἰ + Aorist Indic.	Aorist Indic. + ἄν	*"had…would have"*

Conditional Sentences EXERCISE:
Identify the type(s) of condition found in each example and translate accordingly.
1. τοῦτό μοι ἔδοξεν αὐτῶν ἀναισχυντότατον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ ἄρα καλοῦσιν οὗτοι τὸν τἀληθῆ λέγοντα δεινόν.
2. ὑμῶν δέομαι μήτε θαυμάζειν μήτε θορυβεῖν, ἐὰν διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων ἀκούητέ μου ἀπολογουμένου.
3. εἰ τῷ ὄντι ξένος ἐτύγχανον ὤν, συνεγιγνώσκετε δήπου ἄν μοι.
4. συνεγιγνώσκετε δήπου ἄν μοι εἰ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ φωνῇ τε καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ἔλεγον ἐν οἷσπερ ἐτεθράμμην.
5. οὐδὲ τὰ ὀνόματα οἷόν τε αὐτῶν εἰδέναι καὶ εἰπεῖν, πλὴν εἴ τις κωμῳδοποιὸς τυγχάνει ὤν.

6. εἰ μέν σου τὼ ὑεῖ πώλω ἢ μόσχω ἐγενέσθην, εἴχομεν ἂν αὐτοῖν ἐπιστάτην λαβεῖν καὶ μισθώσασθαι.

7. καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν Εὔηνον ἐμακάρισα εἰ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔχει ταύτην τὴν τέχνην καὶ οὕτως ἐμμελῶς διδάσκει.

8. καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν Εὔηνον ἐμακάρισα εἰ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔχοι ταύτην τὴν τέχνην καὶ οὕτως ἐμμελῶς διδάσκοι.

9. καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν Εὔηνον ἐμακάρισα εἰ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔχοι ταύτην τὴν τέχνην καὶ οὕτως ἐμμελῶς διδάσκει.

10. ἐγὼ γοῦν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκαλλυνόμην τε καὶ ἡβρυνόμην ἂν εἰ ἠπιστάμην ταῦτα·

11. ἔπειτα τοσαύτη φήμη τε καὶ λόγος γέγονεν, εἰ μή τι ἔπραττες ἀλλοῖον ἢ οἱ πολλοί.

12. θαυμάζοιμ' ἂν εἰ οἷός τ' εἴην ἐγὼ ὑμῶν ταύτην τὴν διαβολὴν ἐξελέσθαι ἐν οὕτως ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ οὕτω πολλὴν γεγονυῖαν.

13. καὶ ἐάντε νῦν ἐάντε αὖθις ζητήσητε ταῦτα, οὕτως εὑρήσετε.