This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

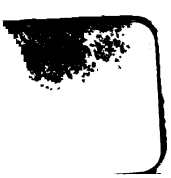
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

600042701K

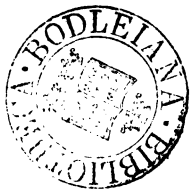
33.
604.



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google




THE

# CONJUGATION

OF

# THE GREEK VERB,

MADE EASY FOR

THE USE OF SCHOOLS,

ACCORDING TO

## PROFESSOR THIERSCH'S SYSTEM,

DEVELOPED IN HIS GERMAN GREEK GRAMMAR.

---

BY THE REV. J. G. TIARKS,

MINISTER OF THE GERMAN PROTESTANT REFORMED CHURCH IN LONDON.

---

LONDON:

J. WACEY, (SUCCESSOR TO T. & T. BOOSEY),

4, OLD BROAD-STREET, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

1833.

604.

Digitized by Google

LONDON:
JOHN WERTHEIMER, TYP., LEMAN STREET,
GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

Digitized by Google

# PREFACE.

In publishing the Conjugation of the Greek Verb according to the system of one of the most learned and philosophical Greek scholars of Germany, I have no other motive than to render an acceptable service to masters of schools and their pupils. Those who are engaged in teaching the Greek language cannot but be aware, from daily experience, how difficult young persons find it to acquire the Greek conjugation, and how few they are who succeed in making themselves masters even of the common forms of conjugation. It is, indeed, not to be expected that young persons should be able, not only to commit all the forms of conjugation to memory, but also to retain them, unless they are made to *comprehend the elements* of which the various forms are compounded. My own experience, both in learning and teaching the Greek language, has fully convinced me that no system facilitates the *perfect* acquirement and retention of the Greek conjugation so much as that which is here offered to masters and pupils. In studying it they will find, that, comparatively speaking, very little is to be committed to memory. The utility of this system appears so obvious, that it is not deemed necessary to recommend it by argument: it is believed that it will recommend itself to all those who may use it by its philosophical as well as practical simplicity; and, as it does not interfere with the use of any of those grammars which

Digitized by Google

are generally adopted, it is my sincere wish that it may soon be introduced into all those seminaries where the Greek language is studied.

The *first* book of Thiersch's large grammar has been translated into English by D. K. Sandford, Esq., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow; and I strongly recommend his translation to all those who are desirous of making a profound study of the Greek, but have not a sufficient knowledge of the German to understand the philosophical style of the original. Professor Sandford has, by this translation, given unequivocal proof that he is completely master of the German; and I hope that this learned gentleman will soon favour the public with the second book — The Syntax.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to inform those who wish to study German, that I have a new grammar of that language in the press, which will make a small duodecimo volume, but will nevertheless, I hope, be found more *complete*, *correct*, and *practical*, than Noehden's, Wendeborn's, Bernays', or Rowbotham's, and more *practical* than Becker's.

JOH. GERH. TIARKS.

67, *Gt. Prescot-st. Goodman's-fields.*
*August*, 1833.

Digitized by Google

THE

# CONJUGATION OF THE GREEK VERB.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The nine mute consonants are divided into three sounds, and these three sounds form three classes according to their aspiration (*spiritus*).

1. P sound, $\pi, \beta, \phi$.
2. K —— $\kappa, \gamma, \chi$.
3. T —— $\tau, \delta, \vartheta$.

1st Class, called tenues, $\overset{1}{\pi}, \overset{1}{\kappa}, \overset{1}{\tau}$, without any aspiration.
2nd —— mediæ, $\overset{2}{\beta}, \overset{2}{\gamma}, \overset{2}{\delta}$, with a gentle aspiration.
3rd —— aspiratæ or asperæ $\overset{3}{\phi}, \overset{3}{\chi}, \overset{3}{\vartheta}$, with a strong aspiration.

2. When a *p* sound or a *k* sound comes before a *t* sound, the *p* or *k* sound must belong to the same class to which the *t* sound belongs. Hence the following changes take place:

$\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\overset{2\,1}{\iota\beta}\tau\alpha\iota$ is changed into $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\overset{1\,1}{\iota\pi}\tau\alpha\iota$. $\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\overset{3\,1}{\epsilon\chi}\tau\alpha\iota$ is changed into $\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\overset{1\,1}{\epsilon\kappa}\tau\alpha\iota$.

$\epsilon\sigma\tau\rho\overset{3\,1}{\alpha\phi}\tau\alpha\iota$ —— $\epsilon\sigma\tau\rho\overset{1\,1}{\alpha\pi}\tau\alpha\iota$. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\overset{1\,3}{\kappa}\theta\eta\nu$ —— $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\overset{3\,3}{\chi}\theta\eta\nu$.

$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\overset{1\,3}{\pi}\theta\eta\nu$ —— $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\overset{3\,3}{\phi}\theta\eta\nu$. $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\overset{2\,3}{\theta}\eta\sigma\circ\mu\alpha\iota$ —— $\lambda\epsilon\overset{2\,3}{\chi}\theta\eta\sigma\circ\mu\alpha\iota$.

$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\overset{2\,1}{\gamma}\tau\alpha\iota$ —— $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\overset{1\,1}{\kappa}\tau\alpha\iota$.

*Note.* ἐκ, *out of*, makes an exception in compound words: as, ἐκ-δίδωμι, ἐκ-θέω.

3. One *t* sound before another is commonly changed into ς:
ἐπείθθην into ἐπείσθην, πέφραδται into πέφρασται, from φράζω, i.e. φράδσω.



Digitized by Google

4. When two aspirates stand alone in two consecutive syllables, the former is changed into a tenuis:

φεφίληκα into πεφίληκα.

*Note.* In the imperative mood of the 1st aor. passive, the latter θ, which belongs to the termination, is changed, τύφθηθι into τύφθητι; and of three aspirates the first only is changed, θέθαφα into τέθαφα.

5. When the second aspirate, which has produced the change of a preceding one into a tenuis, disappears, the tenuis is again changed into the aspirate:

θάφος into τάφος but θάπτω.
θρέχω — τρέχω — θρέξειν.

6. When a *p* sound (π β φ) comes before ς, the two are contracted into ψ:

βλέπσω into βλέψω, τρίβσω into τρίψω, γράφσω into γράψω.

7. When a *k* sound (κ γ χ) comes before ς, the two are contracted into ξ:

πλέκσω into πλέξω, λέγσω into λέξω, βρέχσω into βρέξω.

8. When a *t* sound (τ δ θ) comes before ς, it is thrown away:

ἀνύτσω becomes ἀνύσω, ἐρείδσω ἐρείσω, πείθσω πείσω.

9. When a *p* sound comes before μ, it is changed into μ:

τέτυπμαι into τέτυμμαι, τέτριβμαι into τέτριμμαι, γέγραφμαι into γέγραμμαι.

10. When a *k* sound comes before μ, it is changed into γ:

πέπλεκμαι into πέπλεγμαι, βέβρεχμαι into βέβρεγμαι,

11. When a *t* sound comes before μ, it is changed into ς:

ἤνυτμαι into ἤνυσμαι, ἤρειδμαι into ἤρεισμαι, πέπειθμαι into πέπεισμαι.

12. N before a *p* sound, consequently also before ψ, is changed into μ:

λινπάνω into λιμπάνω, λανβάνω into λαμβάνω, ἐνφύς into ἐμφύς, ἔνψυχος into ἔμψυχος.

13. N before a *k* sound, consequently before ξ, is changed into γ, and pronounced like *ng* in *song*:

ἔνκειμαι into ἔγκειμαι, φυνγάνω into φυγγάνω, τυνχάνω into τυγχάνω, πλάνξω into πλάγξω.

Digitized by Google

14. N before a *t* sound remains unchanged:

ἐντός, συνδέω, ἐφάνθην.

15. N before another liquid (λ μ ρ) is changed into the same:

ἐνμένω into ἐμμένω, συνλαμβάνω into συλλαμβάνω, συνράπτω into συῤῥάπτω.

16. N before ς, consequently also before ζ (σ δ) and between two consonants, is *generally* thrown out:

δαίμονσι becomes δαίμοσι, συνζυγία συζυγία, τέτυπνται τέτυπται. (*See the Perf. Pass.*)

17. When σ comes between two consonants, it is thrown out:

λελειπσθον becomes λελειπ$\overset{1}{\theta}\overset{3}{\text{ον}}$, this is again changed into λελειφ$\overset{3}{\theta}\overset{3}{\text{ον}}$. (*See* 2.)

τετριβσθαι —— τετριβ$\overset{2}{\theta}\overset{3}{\text{αι}}$ ——— τετριφ$\overset{3}{\theta}\overset{3}{\text{αι}}$.

λελεγσθωσαν —— λελεγ$\overset{2}{\theta}\overset{3}{\text{ωσαν}}$ ——— λελεχ$\overset{3}{\theta}\overset{3}{\text{ωσαν}}$.

ἠγγέλσθαι —— ἠγγέλθαι.

18. When a single *t* sound, or ν by itself, is thrown out before ς, the vowel which precedes the dropped letter remains unchanged:

ἔλπιδσι becomes ἔλπισι, κόρυθσι κόρυσι, μείζονσι μείζοσι, δαίμονσι δαίμοσι.

19. But when a *t* sound *and* ν are thrown out before ς, the vowel which precedes the dropped letters is made long; ε is changed into ει, ο into ου, ᾰ into ᾱ, ῠ into ῡ; η and ω remain unchanged:

τυφθεντσι into τυφθεῖσι, τύψαντσι into τύψᾱσι, σπενδσω into σπείσω, δεικνυντσι into δείκνῡσι, τυπτοντσι into τύπτουσι, τυπτωντσι into τύπτωσι.

20. A long syllable is shortened by reducing its double or long vowel, or its doubled consonant, to its original single or short. Thus:

ἤθελον, ῑκον, βάλλον, ὁππότε, become ἔθελον, ῐκον, βᾰλον, ὁπότε.

If η has arisen out of α, then α re-appears, when shortened:

ηδ, μηθ, στη, βη, φη, become αδ, μαθ, στα, βα, φα.

When, in other cases, abbreviation is possible, then of the double letters the last, but of ζ (i. e. σδ), of ει before a mute, and of ευ, the first, is thrown away;

πνειω, τειν, πνοιη, ακου, αιρ, κερδαιν, τεμν, τυπτ, become, shortened, πνεω, τεν, πνοη, ακο, ᾰρ, κερδαν, τεμ, τυπ.

But λειπ, στειχ, πειθ, πευθ, φευγ, φραζ, become, shortened, λιπ, στιχ, πιθ, πυθ, φυγ φραδ.

Digitized by Google

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THE GREEK CONJUGATION.

### 1. *Of the Kinds (Genera) of Verbs.*

To express the four kinds of verbs, *Neuter*, *Active*, *Middle*, and *Passive*, there are, in Greek, only two forms; the active and the passive: τύπτω, τύπτομαι. The *neuter* and *middle* are expressed by parts either of the one or the other. There are, however, in the passive conjugation, special forms for the future and aorist middle.

### 2. *Of the Tenses.*

We divide the tenses into

| 1. *Principal Tenses.* | 2. *Secondary Tenses.* |
|---|---|
| Present. | Imperfect. |
| Perfect. | Pluperfect, |
| Future, 1. | Aorist, 1. |
| Future, 2. | Aorist, 2. |

*Note.* The denomination, principal and secondary tenses, refers solely to their form.

These tenses occur in the passive as well as in the active: the former has also a preterite future, which, according to its termination, belongs to the principal tenses: γεγράψομαι.

### 3. *Of the Moods.*

In the Greek conjugation there are the following moods: *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Optative*, *Imperative*, *Infinitive*, and the *Participle*.

The imperfect and pluperfect have only an indicative mood: other tenses supply that want.

The futures have no imperative mood: they borrow it from the aorists.

The subjunctive and optative moods of the perfect passive cannot

Digitized by Google

be formed, because that tense has no mood-vowels. Recourse, therefore, is had to an auxiliary verb with the participle: *τετυμμένος ὦ, τετυμμένος εἴην.*

### 4. *Of Numbers and Persons.*

The Greek language has a *singular*, *dual*, and *plural* number; and each number three persons, some of which, however, have the same formation.

In certain verbs, the third person plur. of the perf. and pluperf. passive is expressed by an auxiliary and the participle: for, if they were formed regularly, the third person plur. would be like the third person sing.: *τέτυπται*, 3 p. sing.: *τέτυπνται, τέτυπται.* 3 p. plur.

### 5. *Of the Roots and Classes of Verbs.*

The root of a verb in *ω* is found by taking away *ω* from the first person of the present:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | λείπω | φιλέω (cont. φιλῶ) | νέμω |
| Roots, | λειπ | φιλε | νεμ |

According to the termination of the roots, the verbs are divided into *mute*, *pure*, and *liquid* verbs:

| *Mute Verbs.* | *Pure Verbs.* | *Liquid Verbs.* |
|---|---|---|
| λείπω, *I leave* | τιμάω, *I honor* | βάλλω, *I throw* |
| λέγω, *I say* | φιλέω, *I love* | νεμω, *I distribute* |
| πείθω, *I persuade* | χρυσόω, *I gild* | κτείνω, *I kill* |
| ἄρχω, *I rule* | λύω, *I loose* | αἴρω, *I raise* |

Verbs, the roots of which end in two consonants (unless these be a mute with a liquid, *muta cum liquida*) have altered their original roots, and belong to the anomalous verbs: e. g. of

| πράσσω, *I do* | τύπτω, *I beat* | τίκτω, *I bear* | γηράσκω, *I grow old* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | the roots are not | |
| πρασσ | τυπτ | τικτ | γηρασκ, but |
| πραγ | τυπ | τεκ | γηρα. |

Digitized by Google

Verbs of this description, however, may be reckoned among the regular, when the original roots are recovered by the reduction of the double consonant to a single, according to the general rule; viz. of two consonants the last is thrown away; but of the double consonant ζ, i. e. σδ, the first, e.g.

throwing away of τυπτ, αγγελλ, τεμν, the last, and of φραζ (σδ), the first, we have the original roots, τυπ, αγγελ, τεμ, φρασ.

Most of those verbs which have σσ or ττ in the present before ω have a *k* sound in their original root; πράσσω, πραγ; ἁλάσσω, αλαγ; φρίσσω, φρικ; κηρύσσω, κηρυκ; βήσσω, βηχ; ταράσσω, ταραχ. These form all the tenses, except the present and imperfect, from the original roots regularly. Some of them have a *t* sound in their original root, or σσ is added to a pure root. These are conjugated accordingly: as, πλάσσω (root πλατ) (πλάτυς), fut. πλάσω; λεύσσω (λευ), fut. λεύσω (*see Prel. Rem.* 8.); in the same way, πάσσω, πτίσσω, βλίττω, βράττω, κνώσσω, ἰμάσσω, ἐρέσσω, κορύσσω, λίσσομαι, νίσσομαι. The two verbs ἀφύσσω and νάσσω appear to have had two roots, like παίζω, one with a *k* sound, and the other with a *t* sound, or ending in a vowel; for the futures are ἀφύξω, νάξω; but the aorist of the former is ἤφυσα, and the perf. passive of the latter νένασμαι.

## 6. *Of the Augment.*

1. When the root of the verb begins with a consonant, it receives, in certain tenses, an augment, by ε being prefixed; which augment is called the syllabic (*augmentum syllabicum*), because it increases the word by one syllable.

τυπ, ετυπ, λεγ, ελεγ, ψαλλ, εψαλλ.

2. When the root begins with a short vowel, it receives an augment by the doubling of the vowel; i. e. by changing α and ε into η, ο into ω, ῐ and ῠ into ῑ and ῡ; which augment is called the temporal (*augmentum temporale*), because it lengthens the vowel by one time

Digitized by Google

(*tempus, mora*), which is required in the pronunciation of it. Thus we form from

ἐρ ὀχε ἀνδαν ἴκ ὕ αἰρ αὐχ εἰ εὐχ οἰκε,
ἠρ ὠχε ἠνδαν ἶκ ῡ ᾐρ ηὐχ ᾑ ηὐχ ᾠκε.

*Note* 1. Those beginning with ω, η, ου, and four with ἄ, do not take an augment: *ἄω I breathe, ἀΐω I hear, ἀηθέσσω I disaccustom, ἀηδίζομαι I am painfully affected.* Also the following, with short vowels, have no augment: *εἴκω I yield, εἶκον; εὑρίσκω I find, εὗρον; οἰκουρέω I take care of the house; οἰνόω I intoxicate myself; οἰστρέω I make furious.*

*Note* 2. The following change ε into ει: *ἔχω I have, εἶχον; ἐρύω I draw, εἷρυον; ἐάω I permit, εἴαον; ἐρέω I say, εἴρηκα; ἔθω I am accustomed to, εἴωθα; ἕπομαι, I follow, εἱπόμην*: and the root ελ, εἷλον (*αἱρέω*), and four with a double consonant after ε; *ἑλκύω I draw, ἕρπω I creep, ἐργάζομαι I work, ἑστιάω I feast.*

*Note* 3. The following take the syllabic augment instead of the temporal; and the *spiritus*, either *asper* or *lenis*, which stands on the first vowel of the root, goes to the augment: *ἁλίσκω, ἐάλων I was taken; ἄγνυμι, ἐάγην I was broken; ὠθέω, ἐώθεον*; likewise *ἔοικα, ἔοργα, ἔολπα*, from *εἴκω, ἔργω, ἔλπω*. *Ἑορτάζω I make a feast*, takes the augment in the second syllable, *ἐώρταζον*; also the pluperf. of *εἴκω*; perf. *ἔοικα*, pluperf. *ἐῴκειν*.

*Note* 4. The following take both the syllabic and the temporal: *ὁράω I see, ἑώρων; δύναμαι I am able, ἠδυνάμην; μέλλω I am about, ἤμελλον: διακονεῖν to administer*, and *διαιτᾶν*, have the syllabic augment ε before the root, and the temporal in α: *δεδιηκόνηκα, κατεδιήτησα.*

*Note* 5. The letter ρ is doubled after the augment: *ῥέω I flow, ἔῤῥεον; ῥύομαι I save, ἐῤῥύσατο.*

3. Such of the compound verbs as are compounded with a noun or α, take the augment at the beginning: *φιλοσοφέω ἐφιλοσόφεον, ἀφρονέω ἠφρόνεον*: but those which are compounded with a preposition or with *δύς, εὖ*, take it between these prefixes and the root; and the preposition suffers elision: *παραλαμβάνω παρελάμβανον, ἀφοπλίζω ἀφώπλιζον.*

*Note. πρό* and *περί* are not elided; nor *ἀμφί*, in *ἀμφιέννυμι* and *ἀμφιελίσσω*: but of *πρό* the ο is often contracted with the following ε into *ου*: *προέλεγον, προὔλεγον.*

4. The secondary tenses take the augment only in the indicative mood. Of the principal tenses the perfect takes the augment in all its moods; and when it begins with a consonant, it repeats the

Digitized by Google

same before the augment (*reduplicatio*). In this case, the pluperf. receives an additional syllabic augment: *τέτυφα, τετύφω, ἐτετύφειν.*

5. The reduplication does not take place, when the root of the verb begins with two consonants *without a liquid*, or with *γν*: roots *γνο, ψαλλ*; perf. and pluperf. *ἔγνο, ἐψαλλ.*

6. In verbs beginning with a vowel, the first syllable is sometimes repeated before the temporal augment in the perf., which is called the Attic reduplication. This Attic reduplication shortens the vowel of the root: *ἀκούω*, perf. *ἀκηκο*; *ἀλείφω*, perf. *ἀληλιφ.*

### 7. *Of the Terminations of the Tenses.*

The terminations, which are added to the roots of the verbs, in order to form the *tenses*, are as follows:

| | *Active.* | *Middle.* | *Passive.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Present | *ω* | — | *ομαι* |
| Imperf. | *ον* | — | *όμην* |
| Perfect | *α* | — | *μαι* |
| Pluperf. | *ειν* | — | *μην* |
| Fut. 1. | *σω* | *σομαι* | *Θήσομαι* |
| Aor. 1. | *σα* | *σάμην* | *Θην* |
| Fut. 2. | *έω* | *έομαι* | *ήσομαι* |
| Aor. 2. | *ον* | *όμην* | *ην.* |

## (A) FORMATION OF MUTE VERBS.

### PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The *p* and *k* sounds are generally aspirated in the perf. and pluperf. of the active; a *t* sound is generally thrown out, and a *κ* put before the termination of the tense:

*τρίβω I rub*, perf. *τέτριφα*; *πλέκω I weave, πέπλεχα*; *φράζω* (root *φραδ*) *I say, πέφρακα*; *πείθω I persuade, πέπεικα*, pluperf. *ἐτετρίφειν, ἐπεπλέχειν, ἐπεφράκειν, ἐπεπείκειν.*

Digitized by Google

2. Of many verbs a perfect is formed without aspirating the *p* and *k* sounds, which perfect is generally called either the second perfect, or the perfect of the middle; φεύγω, πέφευγα, τύπτω, τέτυπα. In this perfect the ε of the present is frequently changed into ο; λείπω, λέλοιπα, τέκω, τέτοκα.

*Note.* The Attics change the ε also in the aspirated perfects into ο: πέμπω πέπομφα, κλέπτω, κέκλοφα.

3. In the perfect of the passive the ε of the root is sometimes changed into α; τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, τρέφω (root θρεφ), τέθραμμαι: and the diphthong ευ of the present is in verbs, the short roots of which have υ, changed again into υ in the perf. pass. though ευ is retained in the perf. active: φεύγω, πέφευγα, πέφυγμαι; τεύχω, τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι.

4. The second future and aorist are formed from the short roots, which are found by shortening the present according to rule 20, *Prel. Rem.*

5. The roots ending in δ commonly lose the consonant in the second fut. active and middle, in the Attic dialect (*fut. Atticum*) νομίζω (root νομιδ) fut. 2. νομιδέω, νομιδέομαι, νομιέω, νομιέομαι, contracted νομιῶ, νομιοῦμαι.

6. In the conjugation of the verb we must distinguish four parts: 1. the verb-root; 2. the tense-root; 3. the mood-vowels; 4. the terminations of the persons: e.g. of τυφθήσομαι τυπ is the verb-root, τυφθησ the tense-root, ο the mood-vowel, μαι the termination. Ἐτυψάμην, τυπ, ετυψ, α, μην; γέγραμμαι, γραφ, γεγραφ. no mood-vowel, μαι: τυπέεις, τυπεῖς, τυπ, verb-root, τυπε tense-root, ε mood-vowel, ις termination.

*Mood-vowels.*

The mood-vowels are, for the active and passive conjugation, with a few exceptions, in the 1st pers. sing., dual, and plur., and the 3rd pers. plur. of the indicative mood ο; in the other persons ε; in the subjunctive mood the same sounds, but doubled, ω, η; in the optative οι; in the imperative and infinitive ε; in the participle ο:

| | *Ind.* | *Subj.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. | ο | ω | οι | | ε | ο |
| 2. | ε | η | οι | ε | | |
| 3. | ε | η | οι | ε | | |



Digitized by Google

| | *Ind.* | *Subj.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dual | 1. *o* | ω | οι | |
| | 2. ε | η | οι | ε |
| | 3. ε | η | οι | ε |
| Plur. | 1. *o* | ω | οι | |
| | 2. ε | η | οι | ε |
| | 3. *o* | ω | οι | ε |

---

## 1. THE ACTIVE CONJUGATION.

### (*a*) *Terminations of the Active.*

I. The terminations, which are added to the mood-vowels, are, with a few exceptions, which will be stated below, in the indicative mood:

| (*a*) *For the Principal Tenses.* | | | (*b*) *For the Secondary Tenses.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. *o* | 2. ις | 3. ι | Sing. 1. ν | 2. ς | 3. no termination. |
| Dual 1. μεν | 2. τον | 3. τον | Dual 1. μεν | 2. τον | 3. την |
| Plur. 1. μεν | 2. τε | 3. ντσι | Plur. 1. μεν | 2. τε | 3. ν |

2. The subjunctive mood has the terminations of the principal, and the optative those of the secondary tenses.

3. The following terminations are added to the mood-vowels to form the other moods:

| (*a*) *Imperative.* | | (*b*) *Infinitive.* | (*c*) *Participle.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 2. θι | 3. τω | ιν | ον ντσα ν |
| Dual 2. τον | 3. των | | |
| Plur. 2. τε | 3. τωσαν | | |

The student should endeavour carefully to commit these elements of conjugation, of which all forms of the verb, with a few exceptions, are compounded, to memory.

### (β) *Conjugation of the Indicative.*

| 1. Principal Tenses. (*a*) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | | 2. Secondary Tenses. (*a*) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. *o*-*o* | 2. ε-ις | 3. ε-ι | Sing. 1. *o*-ν | 2. ε-ς | 3. ε- |
| Dual 1. *o*-μεν | 2. ε-τον | 3. ε-τον | Dual 1. *o*-μεν | 2. ε-τον | 3. ε-την |
| Plur. 1. *o*-μεν | 2. ε-τε | 3. *o*-ντσι | Plur. 1. *o*-μεν | 2. ε-τε | 3. *o*-ν |

Digitized by Google

| (b) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | | | | (b) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. ω | 2. εις | 3. ει | | Sing. 1. ον | 2. ες | 3. ε | |
| Dual 1. ομεν | 2. ετον | 3. ετον | | Dual 1. ομεν | 2. ετον | 3. έτην | |
| Plur. 1. ομεν | 2. ετε | 3. ουσι* | | Plur. 1. ομεν | 2. ετε | 3. ον | |

## 3. Paradigm of the Regular Indicative.

| (a) *Principal Tenses.* | | | | (b) *Secondary Tenses.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present τυπτ / λειπ / λεγ / τευχ | ω | εις | ει | Imperf. ετυπτ / ελειπ / ελεγ / ετευχ | ον | ες | ε |
| Future 1. τυψ / λειψ / λεξ / τευξ | ομεν | ετον | ετον | Aor. 2. ετυπ / ελιπ / ελεγ / ετυχ | ομεν | ετον | έτην |
| Future 2. τυπε / λιπε / λεγε / τυχε | ομεν | ετε | ουσι | | ομεν | ετε | ον |

*Note* 1. The two vowels in the second future are, in the common dialect, contracted. (*See Rules of Contraction in the Formation of Pure Verbs.*)

*Note* 2. In the paradigm, all the tenses of four verbs are given for the sake of analogy, though all the tenses do not occur in any verb.

4. Exceptions :— Of the principal tenses the perfect, and of the secondary tenses the first aorist, have α as mood-vowel; and both are irregularly declined in the singular; but like each other, sing. 1. α, 2. ας, 3. ε. In the other numbers the terminations are regular. The pluperf. has ει as mood-vowel, and the third pers. plur. ends in σαν.

### Paradigm of the Exceptions.

| Perfect. | | | | Aorist 1. | | | | Pluperfect. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| τετυφ / λελοιπ / λελεχ / τετευχ | α | ας | ε | ετυψ / ελειψ / ελεξ / ετευξ | α | ας | ε | ετετυφ / ελελοιπ / ελελεχ / ετετευχ | ειν | εις | ει |
| | αμεν | ατον | ατον | | αμεν | ατον | άτην | | ειμεν | ειτον | είτην |
| | αμεν | ατε | ασι | | αμεν | ατε | αν | | ειμεν | ειτε | εισαν or εσαν |

* See *Preliminary Remarks*, Rule 18.

Digitized by Google

### (γ) *Conjugation of the Subjunctive.*

| (a) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | | (b) *Mood vowels and Terminations joined.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. ω-ο | 2. η-ις | 3. η-ι | Sing. 1. ω | 2. ῃς | 3. ῃ |
| Dual 1. ω.μεν | 2. η-τον | 3. η-τον | Dual 1 ωμεν | 2. ητον | 3. ητον |
| Plur. 1. ω-μεν | 2. η-τε | 3. ω-ντσι | Plur. 1. ωμεν | 2. ητε | 3. ωσι |

### Paradigm of the Subjunctive Mood.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | τυπτ | Aor. 1. | τυψ | | | |
| | λειπ | | λειψ | | | |
| | λεγ | | λεξ | ω | ῃς | ῃ |
| | τευχ | | τευξ | | | |
| | | | | ωμεν | ητον | ητον |
| Perf. | τετυφ | Aor. 2. | τυπ | | | |
| | λελοιπ | | λιπ | ωμεν | ητε | ωσι |
| | λελεχ | | λεγ | | | |
| | τετευχ | | τυχ | | | |

### (δ) *Conjugation of the Optative.*

The first pers. sing. ends in μι, the third pers. plur. in εν, the rest like the secondary tenses. The first aorist has αι, not οι, as mood-vowel.

| (a) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | | (b) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. οι-μι | 2. οι-ς | 3. οι- | Sing. 1. οιμι | 2. οις | 3. οι |
| Dual 1. οι-μεν | 2. οι-τον | 3. οί-την | Dual 1. οιμεν | 2. οιτον | 3. οίτην |
| Plur. 1. οι-μεν | 2. οι-τε | 3. οι-εν | Plur. 1. οιμεν | 2. οιτε | 3. οιεν |

### Paradigm of the Optative.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | τυπτ | Fut. 1. | τυψ | | | |
| | λειπ | | λειψ | | | |
| | λεγ | | λεξ | οιμι | οις | οι |
| | τευχ | | τευξ | | | |
| | | | | οιμεν | οιτον | οίτην |
| Perf. | τετυφ | Fut. 2. | τυπε | | | |
| | λελοιπ | | λιπε | οιμεν | οιτε | οιεν |
| | λελεχ | | λεγε | | | |
| | τετευχ | | τυχε | | | |

Digitized by Google

## Paradigm of the Optative (*continued*).

| Aor. 2. | | | | | Aor. 1. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| τυπ | οιμι | οις | οι | | τυψ | αιμι | αις | αι* | |
| λιπ | οιμεν | οιτον | οίτην | | λειψ | αιμεν | αιτον | αίτην | |
| λεγ | οιμεν | οιτε | οιεν | | λεξ | αιμεν | αιτε | αιεν | |
| τυχ | | | | | τευξ | | | | |

### (ε) *Conjugation of the Imperative.*

The termination θι of the second pers. sing. is commonly dropped, not τύπτεθι but τύπτε (but τύφθητι instead of τύφθηθι, τύπηθι). The second aor. has here also α as mood-vowel, and the second pers. sing. ends in ον.

| (*a*) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | (*b*) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 2. ε- | 3. έ-τω | Sing. 2. ε | 3. έτω |
| Dual 2. ε-τον | 3. έ-των | Dual 2. ετον | 3. έτων |
| Plur. 2. ε-τε | 3. έ-τωσαν | Plur. 2. ετε | 3. έτωσαν |

## Paradigm of the Imperative.

| Pres. τυπτ | Perf. τετυφ | | | Aor. 1. τυψ | ον | ατω |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| λειπ | λελοιπ | ε | έτω | λειψ | ατον | άτων |
| λεγ | λελεχ | | | λεξ | ατε | άτωσαν |
| τευχ | τετευχ | ετον | έτων | τευξ | | |
| Aor. 2. τυπ | | | | | | |
| λιπ | | ετε | έτωσαν | | | |
| τυχ | | | | | | |

*Note.* The third person plural ends also in ο-ντων, α-ντων: τυπτόντων, τυψάντων.

### (ζ) *Conjugation of the Infinitive.*

Mood-vowel ε, termination ιν, joined ειν.

| Pres. τυπτ | Fut. 2. τυπε | | Exceptions. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| λειπ | λειπε | | Perf. ε-ναι | Aor. 1. α-ι |
| λεγ | λεγε | | τετυφέναι | τύψαι |
| τευχ | τευχε | ειν | λελοιπέναι | λείψαι |
| Fut. 1. τυψ | Aor. 2. τυπ | | λελεχέναι | λέξαι |
| λειψ | λιπ | | τετευχέναι | τεύξαι |
| λεξ | λεγ | | | |
| τευξ | τυχ | | | |

* There existed a provincial form of the optative of the first aorist ending in ειa, ειας, ειε. Of this form the 2nd and 3rd sing. and the 3rd plur. are more common than the regular form: 2. τύψειας, 3. τύψειε, 3rd plur. τύψειαν.

Digitized by Google

## (9) *Conjugation of the Participle.*

Mood-vowel and terminations, masc. *ο-ον*, fem. *ο-ντσα*, neut. *ο-ν*, joined *ων, ουσα, ον*.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. τυπτ | Fut. 2. τυπε | | | | |
| λειπ | λιπε | | | | |
| λεγ | λεγε | | | | |
| τευχ | τυχε | | | | |
| Fut. 1. τυψ | Aor. 2. τυπ | ων | ουσα | ον | |
| λειψ | λιπ | | | | |
| λεξ | λεγ | | | | |
| τευξ | τυχ | | | | |

Exceptions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Perf. ώς | υῖα | ός |
| Aor. 1. ας | ασα | αν |
| τετυφώς | τετυφυῖα | τετυφός |
| λείψας | λείψασα | λεῖψαν |

*Note.* Through the Macedonian conquests in Asia, some nations, who had formerly spoken Oriental languages, had become acquainted with the Greek tongue. Induced to write in Greek, while they continued to think in their native tongues, they created a Greek dialect with Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic turns of expression, and many peculiarities, which proceeded partly from the Macedonian mode of speech. In this dialect, which we find in the Septuagint and the New Testament, the third person plural of the secondary tenses, and of the optative mood, frequently ends in *σαν*: *ἐφαίνοσαν, ἐφύγοσαν, λείποισαν*, for *ἔφαινον, ἔφυγον, λείποιεν*: and the third person plural of the perfect in *ν* instead of *ντσι*: *ἔγνωκαν, εἴρηκαν, ἔοργαν*, for *ἐγνώκασι, εἰρήκασι, ἑόργασι*.

Digitized by Google

# A FULL PARADIGM OF THE ACTIVE VERB.

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | *Optative.* | | | *Imperative.* | | *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | τύπτω | εις | ει | τύπτω | ῃς | ῃ | τύπτοιμι | οις | οι | τύπτε | έτω | τύπτειν | τύπτων | ουσα | ον |
| | τύπτομεν | ετον | ετον | τύπτωμεν | ητον | ητον | τύπτοιμεν | οιτον | οίτην | τύπτετον | έτων | | | | |
| | τύπτομεν | ετε | ουσι | τύπτωμεν | ητε | ωσι | τύπτοιμεν | οιτε | οιεν | τύπτετε | έτωσαν όντων | | | | |
| Imperf. | ἐτυπτον | ες | ε | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ἐτύπτομεν | ετον | έτην | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ἐτύπτομεν | ετε | ον | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perf. | τέτυφα | ας | ε | τετύφω | ῃς | ῃ | τετύφοιμι | οις | οι | τέτυφε | έτω | τετυφέναι | τετυφώς | υῖα | ός |
| | τετύφαμεν | ατον | ατον | τετύφωμεν | ητον | ητον | τετύφοιμεν | οιτον | οίτην | ετον | έτων | | | | |
| | τετύφαμεν | ατε | ασι | τετύφωμεν | ητε | ωσι | τετύφοιμεν | οιτε | οιεν | ετε | έτωσαν όντων | | | | |
| Pluperf. | ἐτετύφειν | εις | ει | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ἐτετύφειμεν | ειτον | είτην | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ἐτετύφειμεν | ειτε | εισαν εσαν | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fut. 1. | τύψω | εις | ει | | | | τύψοιμι | οις | οι | | | τύψειν | τύψων | ουσα | ον |
| | τύψομεν | ετον | ετον | | | | τύψοιμεν | οιτον | οίτην | | | | | | |
| | τύψομεν | ετε | ουσι | | | | τύψοιμεν | οιτε | οιεν | | | | | | |
| Aor. 1. | ἔτυψα | ας | ε | τύψω | ῃς | ῃ | τύψαιμι | αις | αι | τυψον | άτω | τύψαι | τύψας | ασα | αν |
| | ἐτύψαμεν | ατον | άτην | τύψωμεν | ητον | ητον | τύψαιμεν | αιτον | αίτην | ατον | άτων | | | | |
| | ἐτύψαμεν | ατε | αν | τύψωμεν | ητε | ωσι | τύψαιμεν | αιτε | αιεν | ατε | άτωσαν άντων | | | | |
| Fut. 2. | τυπέω ῶ | έεις εῖς | έει εῖ | | | | τυπέοιμι οῖμι | έοις οῖς | έοι οῖ | | | τυπέειν τυπεῖν | τυπέων τυπῶν | οῦσα | οῦν |
| | τυπέομεν οῦμεν | έετον εῖτον | έετον εῖτον | | | | τυπέοιμεν | έοιτον | εοίτην | | | | | | |
| | τυπέομεν οῦμεν | έετε εῖτε | έουσι οῦσι | | | | τυπέοιμεν | έοιτε | έοιεν | | | | | | |
| Aor. 2. | ἔτυπον | ες | ε | τύπω | ῃς | ῃ | τύποιμι | οις | οι | τύπε | έτω | τυπεῖν | τυπών | οῦσα | όν |
| | ετύπομεν | ετον | έτην | τύπωμεν | ητον | ητον | τύποιμεν | οιτον | οίτην | ετον | έτων | | | | |
| | ετύπομεν | ετε | ον | τύπωμεν | ητε | ωσι | τύποιμεν | οιτε | οιεν | ετε | έτωσαν όντων | | | | |

Digitized by Google

## 2. THE PASSIVE CONJUGATION.

### *Preliminary Remarks.*

1. The passive conjugation is still more regular than the active, and more complete than in any other language.

2. The futures and aorists middle have complete passive forms, and will therefore be included in the passive conjugation.

3. The mood-vowels are the same as in the active; but there are no other exceptions than in the first aorist middle, which has α as mood-vowel in all the moods but the subjunctive.

4. The perf. and pluperf. have no mood-vowels: the terminations are joined to the tense-root, and the consonants are changed according to the rules which have been given above.

5. Both the aorists of the passive belong to an old form of conjugation without mood-vowels. This form of conjugation will be more fully explained below; but the terminations which are to be added to the verb-root, to form the aorist, will be given.

6. The third, or preterite future, is formed from the tense-root of the perfect passive τεντπ; and that termination, which is added to the verb-root in order to form the future of the middle: σομαι, τετύψομαι.

### (a) *Terminations of the Passive.*

1. The terminations which are added to the mood-vowels are:

| (a) *For Principal Tenses.* | | | (b) *For Secondary Tenses.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. μαι | 2. σαι | 3. ται | Sing. 1. μην | 2. σο | 3. το |
| Dual 1. μεθον | 2. σθον | 3. σθον | Dual 1. μεθον | 2. σθον | 2. σθην |
| Plur. 1. μεθα | 2. σθε | 3. νται | Plur. 1. μεθα | 2. σθε | 3. ντο |

2. The subjunctive mood has the terminations of the principal, and the optative those of the secondary, tenses.

3. The following terminations are added to the mood-vowels to form the other moods.

| (a) *Imperative.* | | | (b) *Infinitive.* | (c) *Participle.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 2. σο | 3. σθω | | σθαι | μενος μένη μενον |
| Dual 2. σθον | 3. σθων | | | |
| Plur. 2. σθε | 3. σθωσαν | σθων | | |

Digitized by Google

## (β) *Conjugation of the Indicative.*

### 1. Principal Tenses.

(a) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. ο-μαι | 2. ε-σαι | 3. ε-ται |
| Dual 1. ο-μεθον | 2. ε-σθον | 3. ε-σθον |
| Plur. 1. ο-μεθα | 2. ε-σθε | 3. ο-νται |

(b) *Joined.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. ομαι | 2. εαι* η | 3. εται |
| Dual 1. ομεθον | 2. εσθον | 3. εσθον |
| Plur. 1. ομεθα | 2. εσθε | 3. ονται |

### 2. Secondary Tenses.

(a) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. ο-μην | 2. ε-σο | 3. ε-το |
| Dual 1. ο-μεθον | 2. ε-σθον | 3. ε-σθην |
| Plur. 1. ο-μεθα | 2. ε-σθε | 3. ο-ντο |

(b) *Joined.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. ομην | 2. εο* ου | 3. ετο |
| Dual 1. ομεθον | 2. εσθον | 3. εσθην |
| Plur. 1. ομεθα | 2. εσθε | 3. οντο |

3. All the passive forms, except the perfect and pluperfect, which have no mood-vowels, are conjugated, in the indicative, in this way.

### 4. Paradigm of the Principal Tenses.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present τυπτ | Fut. 1. p. τυφθης | | | |
| λειπ | λειφθης | | | |
| λεγ | λεχθης | | | |
| τευχ | τευχθης | ομαι | εαι, η | εται |
| Fut. 1. m. τυψ | Fut. 2. p. τυπης | | | |
| λειψ | λιπης | ομεθον | εσθον | εσθον |
| λεξ | λεγης | | | |
| τευξ | τυχης | | | |
| Fut. 2. m. τυπε | | ομεθα | εσθε | ονται |
| λιπε | | | | |
| λεγε | | | | |
| τυχε | | | | |

* The σ of the second person singular is thrown out in the passive conjugation, when it stands after a mood-vowel; εαι is then, in the common dialect, contracted into η, εο into ου, αο into ω. In the Attic dialect, εαι is most frequently not contracted into η, but into ει; and of βούλομαι, οίομαι, and fut. ὄψομαι, no other termination than ει in the second person sing. is met with.



Digitized by Google

## 5. Paradigm of the Secondary Tenses.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperf. | ετυπτ | | | |
| | ελειπ | | | |
| | ελεγ | ὁμην | εο, ου | ετο |
| | ετευχ | | | |
| | | ὁμεθον | εσθον | ἐσθην |
| Aor. 2. m. | ετυπ | | | |
| | ελιπ | ὁμεθα | εσθε | οντο |
| | ελεγ | | | |
| | ετυχ | | | |
| Aor. 1. m. | ετυψ | ἁμην | αο, ω | ατο |
| | ελείψ | ἁμεθον | ασθον | ἀσθην |
| | ελεξ | ἁμεθα | ασθε | αντο |
| | ετευξ | | | |

6. The perfect and pluperfect have no mood-vowels, therefore the terminations are joined to the tense-root, and the consonants changed according to the rules given in the preliminary remarks :

| | (*a*) *The Perfect.* | | | (*b*) *The Pluperfect.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. With a *p* sound — τύπτω. | | | 1. With a *p* sound — τρίβω. | | |
| Sing. | τέτυπ-μαι | π-σαι | π-ται | ἐτετρίβ-μην | β-σο | β-το |
| | τέτυμμαι | ψαι | πται | ἐτετρίμμην | ψο | πτο |
| Dual | τετύπ-μεθον | π-σθον | π-σθον | ἐτετρίβ-μεθον | β-σθον | β-σθην |
| | τετύμμεθον | πθον | πθον | ἐτετρίμμεθον | βθον | βθην |
| | | φθον | φθον | | φθον | φθην |
| Plur. | τετύπ-μεθα | π-σθε | π-νται | ἐτετρίβ-μεθα | β-σθε | β-ντο |
| | τετύμμεθα | πθε | πται | ἐτετρίμμεθα | βθε | βτο |
| | | φθε | | | φθε | πτο |
| | 2. With a *k* sound — λέγω. | | | 2. With a *k* sound — πλέκω | | |
| Sing. | λέλεγ-μαι | γ-σαι | γ-ται | ἐπεπλέκ-μην | κ-σο | κ-το |
| | λέλεγμαι | ξαι | κται | ἐπεπλέγμην | ξο | κτο |
| Dual | λελέγ-μεθον | γ-σθον | γ-σθον | ἐπεπλέκ-μεθον | κ-σθον | κ-σθην |
| | λελέγμεθον | γθον | γθον | ἐπεπλέγμεθον | κθον | κθην |
| | | χθον | χθον | | χθον | χθην |
| Plur. | λελέγ-μεθα | γ-σθε | γ-νται | ἐπεπλέκ-μεθα | κ-σθε | κ-ντο |
| | λελέγμεθα | γθε | γται | ἐπεπλέγμεθα | κθε | κτο |
| | | χθε | κται | | χθε | |

Digitized by Google

| | τεύχω | | | βρέχω | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | τέτυχ-μαι | χ-σαι | χ-ται | ἐβεβρέχ-μην | χ-σο | χ-το |
| | τέτυγμαι | ξαι | κται | ἐβεβρέγμην | ξο | κτο |
| Dual | τετύχ-μεθον | χ-σθον | χ-σθον | ἐβεβρέχ-μεθον | χ-σθον | χ-σθην |
| | τετύγμεθον | χθον | χθον | ἐβεβρέγμεθον | χθον | χθην |
| Plur. | τετύχ-μεθα | χ-σθε | χ-νται | ἐβεβρέχ-μεθα | χ-σθε | χ-ντο |
| | τετύγμεθα | χθε | χται | ἐβεβρέγμεθα | χθε | χτο |
| | | | κται | | | κτο |

| | 3. With a *t* sound — ἀνύτω *I complete.* | | | 3. With a *t* sound — φραδ. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | ἤνυτ-μαι | τ-σαι | τ-ται | ἐπεφράδ-μην | δ-σο | δ-το |
| | ἤνυσμαι | σαι | σται | ἐπεφράσμην | σο | στο |
| Dual | ἠνύτ-μεθον | τ-σθον | τ-σθον | ἐπεφράδ-μεθον | δ-σθον | δ-σθην |
| | ἠνύσμεθον | σθον | σθον | ἐπεφράσμεθον | σθον | σθην |
| Plur. | ἠνύτ-μεθα | τ-σθε | τ-νται | ἐπεφράδ-μεθα | δ-σθε | δ-ντο |
| | ἠνύσμεθα | σθε | τ-ται | ἐπεφράσμεθα | σθε | δτο |
| | | | σται | | | στο |

*Note.* The third persons plur. of the perf. and pluperf. become, when ν is thrown out and the consonant of the root changed, like the third persons sing.; they are, therefore, not used. To obtain special forms for them, either the ν of the termination is changed into α, and the *p* and *k* sounds aspirated: τέτυπνται, τετύφαται: or a periphrasis is employed: τετυμμένοι, εἰσί, ἦσαν.

## (γ) *Conjugation of the Subjunctive.*

| | (α) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | | (β) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | 1. ω-μαι | 2. η-σαι | 3. η-ται | 1. ωμαι | 2. ηαί (ῃ) | 3. ηται |
| Dual | 1. ώ-μεθον | 2. η-σθον | 3. η-σθον | 1. ώμεθον | 2. ησθον | 3. ησθον |
| Plur. | 1. ώ-μεθα | 2. η-σθε | 3. ω-νται | 1. ώμεθα | 2. ησθε | 3. ωνται |

### Paradigm.

| Pres. | Aor. 1. m. | Aor. 2. m. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| τυπτ | τυψ | τυπ | ωμαι | ηαι, ῃ | ηται |
| λειπ | λειψ | λιπ | ώμεθον | ησθον | ησθον |
| λεγ | λεξ | λεγ | ώμεθα | ησθε | ωνται |
| τευχ | τευξ | τυχ | | | |

*Note.* It has been mentioned that the perfect has not the proper forms of the subjunctive and optative, on account of the want of mood-vowels. Recourse is, therefore, had to a periphrasis: τετυμμένος, ὦ; τετυμμένος, εἴην. (*See the Paradigm.*)

Digitized by Google

## (δ) *Conjugation of the Optative.*

| (a) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | | (b) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. οἱ-μην | 2. οι-σο | 3. οι-το | Sing. 1. οίμην | 2. οιο | 3. οιτο |
| Dual 1. οἱ-μεθον | 2. οι-σθον | 3. οἱ-σθην | Dual 1. οίμεθον | 2. οισθον | 3. οίσθην |
| Plur. 1. οἱ-μεθα | 2. οι-σθε | 3. οι-ντο | Plur. 1. οίμεθα | 2. οισθε | 3. οιντο |

### Paradigm.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. τυπτ | Fut. 2. m. τυπε | Fut. 1. p. τυφθης | | | |
| λειπ | λιπε | λειφθης | | | |
| λεγ | λεγε | λεχθης | οίμην | οιο | οιτο |
| τευχ | τυχε | τευχθης | | | |
| | | | οίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην |
| Fut. 1. m. τυψ | Aor. 2. m. τυπ | Fut. 2. p. τυπης | | | |
| λειψ | λιπ | λιπης | | | |
| λεξ | λεγ | λεγης | οίμεθα | οισθε | οιντο |
| τευξ | τυχ | τυχης | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aor. 1. m. τυψ | αίμην | αιο | αιτο |
| λειψ | αίμεθον | αισθον | αίσθην |
| λεξ | αίμεθα | αισθε | αιντο |
| τευξ | | | |

## (ε) *Conjugation of the Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle.*

### 1. The Imperative.

| (a) *Mood-vowels and Terminations separated.* | | (b) *Mood-vowels and Terminations joined.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 2. ε-σο | 3. έ-σθω | Sing. 2. εο, ου | 3. έσθω |
| Dual 2. ε-σθον | 3. έ-σθων | Dual 2. εσθον | 3. έσθων |
| Plur. 2. ε-σθε | 3. έ-σθωσαν | Plur. 2. εσθε | 3. έσθωσαν |

### 2. The Infinitive.

Mood-vowel and termination ε-σθαι; joined εσθαι.

### 3. The Participle.

Mood-vowel and terminations ο-μενος, ο-μένη, ο-μενον; joined όμενος, ομένη, όμενον.

*Note* The first aor. m. has also, in the imperative, the infinitive and the participle. α as mood-vowel; and the second person of the imperative ends in αι.

Digitized by Google

## Paradigm.

### (a) *The Imperative.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. τυπτ | | | Aor. 1. m. τυψ | αι | άσθω |
| λειπ | | | λειψ | ασθον | άσθων |
| λεγ | εο, ου | έσθω | λεξ | ασθε | άσθωσαν |
| τευχ | | | τευξ | | |
| | εσθον | έσθων | | | |
| Aor. 2. m. τυπ | | | | | |
| λιπ | εσθε | έσθωσαν | | | |
| λεγ | | | | | |
| τυχ | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. τέτυπσο | πσθω | λέλεγσο | γσθω |
| τέτυψο | πθω | λέλεξο | γθω |
| | φθω | | χθω |
| τέτυπσθον | πσθων | λέλεγσθον | γσθων |
| τέτυπθον | πθων | λέλεγθον | γθων |
| φθον | φθων | χθον | χθων |
| τετυπσθε | πσθωσαν | λέλεγσθε | γσθωσαν |
| τέτυπθε | πθωσαν | λέλεγθε | γθωσαν |
| φθε | φθωσαν | χθε | χθωσαν |

### (b) *The Infinitive.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. τυπτ | Aor. 2. m. τυπ | | Aor. 1. m. τύψασθαι |
| λειπ | λιπ | | λείψασθαι |
| λεγ | λεγ | | λέξασθαι |
| τευχ | τυχ | | τεύξασθαι |
| Fut. 1. m. τυψ | Fut. 1. p. τυφθης | | Perf. τέτυπσθαι |
| λειψ | λειφθης | εσθαι | τέτυπθαι |
| λεξ | λεχθης | | τέτυφθαι |
| τευξ | τευχθης | | λέλεγσθαι |
| Fut. 2. m. τυπε | Fut. 2. p. τυπης | | λέλεγθαι |
| λιπε | λιπης | | λέλεχθαι |
| λεγε | λεγης | | |
| τυχε | τυχης | | |

### (c) *The Participle.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. τυπτόμενος η ον | Aor. 2. m. τυπόμενος | Perf. τετυπ-μένος η ον | |
| λειπόμενος η ον | | τετυμμένος η ον | |
| λεγόμενος η ον | Fut. 1. p. τυφθησόμενος | λελεγ-μένος η ον | |
| Fut. 1. m. τυψόμενος η ον | | τετυχ-μένος η ον | |
| Fut. 2. m. τυπεόμενος η ον | Fut. 2. p. τυπησόμενος | τετυγμένος η ον | |

Digitized by Google

### (ζ) *Conjugation of the Aorists Passive.*

1, The first aorist is formed from the *original* roots of those verbs which have changed the same in the present and imperfect; as, *τύπτω, πράσσω, τυπ, πραγ*: and from the *long* roots of those which form only the second aorist, and second future active of short roots; as, *λείπω*. Those, however, which change the *εν* of the present, in the perfect passive, into *υ* (*τεύχω τέτυγμαι*), retain this letter also in the first aorist: *ἐτύχθην*.

2. The second aorist is formed, like the second aorist active, from the short roots: *τυπ, λιπ, τυχ*; *ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην, ἔλιπον, ἐλίπην, ἔτυχον ἐτύχην*. (*See the second Aorist of ἵστημι.*)

Terminations which are added to the above-mentioned roots:—

#### 1. First Aorist.

| | (*a*) *Indicative.* | | | (*b*) *Subjunctive.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | 1. *θης* | 2. *θην* | 3. *θη* | 1. *θῶ* | 2. *θῇς* | 3. *θῇ* |
| Dual | 1. *θημεν* | 2. *θητον* | 3. *θήτην* | 1. *θῶμεν* | 2. *θῆτον* | 3. *θῆτον* |
| Plur. | 1. *θημεν* | 2. *θητε* | 3. *θησαν* | 1. *θῶμεν* | 2. *θῆτε* | 3. *θῶσι* |

| | (*c*) *Optative.* | | | (*d*) *Imperative.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | 1. *θείην* | 2. *θείης* | 3. *θείη* | 2. *θητι* | 3. *θητο* |
| Dual | 1. *θείημεν* | 2. *θείητον* | 3. *θειήτην* | 2. *θητον* | 3. *θήτων* |
| Plur. | 1. *θείημεν* | 2. *θείητε* | 3. *θείησαν* | 2. *θητε* | 3. *θήτωσαν* |
| more usually | *θεῖμεν* | *θεῖτε* | *θεῖεν* | | |

| (*e*) *Infinitive.* | (*f*) *Participle.* |
|---|---|
| *θῆναι* | *θείς θεῖσα θέν* |

#### 2. Second Aorist.

| | (*a*) *Indicative.* | | | (*b*) *Subjunctive.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | 1. *ην* | 2. *ης* | 3. *η* | 1. *ω̃* | 2. *ῃς* | 3. *ῃ* |
| Dual | 1. *ημεν* | 2. *ητον* | 3. *ήτην* | 1. *ῶμεν* | 2. *ῆτον* | 3. *ῆτον* |
| Plur. | 1. *ημεν* | 2. *ητε* | 3. *ησαν* | 1. *ῶμεν* | 2. *ῆτε* | 3. *ῶσι* |

| | (*c*) *Optative.* | | | (*d*) *Imperatiue.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | 1. *είην* | 2. *είης* | 3. *είη* | 2. *ηθι* | 3. *ητο* |
| Dual | 1. *είημεν* | 2. *είητον* | 3. *ειήτην* | 2. *ητον* | 3. *ήτων* |
| Plur. | 1. *είημεν* | 2. *είητε* | 3. *είησαν* | 2. *ητε* | 3. *ήτωσαν* |

| (*e*) *Infinitive.* | (*f*) *Participle.* |
|---|---|
| *ῆναι* | *είς εἶσα ἐν* |

Digitized by Google

## Paradigm of the First Aorist.

(a) *Indicative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ετυφ<br>ελειφ<br>ελεχ<br>ετυχ | θην | θης | θη |
| | θημεν | θητον | θήτην |
| | θημεν | θητε | θησαν |

(b) *Subjunctive.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| τυφ<br>λειφ<br>λεχ<br>τυχ | θω̃ | θῇς | θῇ |
| | θω̃μεν | θῆτον | θῆτον |
| | θω̃μεν | θῆτε | θω̃σι |

(c) *Optative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| τυφ<br>λειφ<br>λεχ<br>τυχ | θείην | θείης | θείη |
| | θείημεν | θείητον | θειήτην |
| | θείημεν | θείητε | θείησαν |

(d) *Imperative.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| τυφ<br>λειφ<br>λεχ<br>τυχ | θητι | θητο |
| | θητον | θήτων |
| | θητε | ᾽θήτωσαν |

(e) *Infinitive.*

τυφθῆναι λεχθῆναι
λειφθῆναι τυχθῆναι

(f) *Participle.*

τυφθείς λεχθείς εἶσα ἐν
λειφθείς τυχθείς

## Paradigm of the Second Aorist.

(a) *Indicative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ετυπ<br>ελιπ<br>ελεγ<br>ετυχ | ην | ης | η |
| | ημεν | ητον | ήτην |
| | ημεν | ητε | ησαν |

(b) *Subjunctive.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| τυπ<br>λιπ<br>λεγ<br>τυχ | ω̃ | ῇς | ῇ |
| | ω̃μεν | ῆτον | ῆτον |
| | ω̃μεν | ῆτε | ω̃σί |

(c) *Optative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| τυπ<br>λιπ<br>λεγ<br>τυχ | είην | είης | είη |
| | ειήμην | είητον | ειήτην |
| | είημεν | είητε | είησαν |

(d) *Imperative.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| τυπ<br>λιπ<br>λεγ<br>τυχ | ηθι | ητο |
| | ητον | ήτων |
| | ητε | ήτωσαν |

(e) *Infinitive.*

τυπῆναι
λιπῆναι
λεγῆναι
τυχῆναι

(f) *Participle.*

τυπείς
λιπείς
λεγείς
τυχείς
εἶσα ἐν

Digitized by Google

## PASSIVE.

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | τύπτομαι | ῃ | εται | τύπτωμαι | ῃ | ηται | |
| | τυπτόμεθον | εσθον | εσθον | τυπτώμεθον | ησθον | ησθον | |
| | τυπτόμεθα | εσθε | ονται | τυπτώμεθα | ησθε | ωνται | |
| Imperf. | ἐτυπτόμην | ου | ετο | | | | |
| | ἐτυπτόμεθον | εσθον | έσθην | | | | |
| | ἐτυπτόμεθα | εσθε | οντο | | | | |
| Perf. | τέτυμμαι | ψαι | πται | τετυμμένος | ὦ | ῇς | ῇ |
| | τετύμμεθον | φθον | φθον | τετυμμένω | ὦμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον |
| | τετύμμεθα | φθε | τετυμμένοι εἰσί | τετυμμένοι | ὦμεν | ἦτε | ὦσι |
| Pluperf. | ἐτετύμμην | ψο | πτο | | | | |
| | ἐτετύμμεθον | φθον | φθην | | | | |
| | ἐτετύμμεθα | φθε | τετυμμένοι ἦσαν | | | | |
| Fut. 1. | τυφθήσομαι | ῃ | εται | | | | |
| | &c. | &c. | &c. | | | | |
| Fut. 2. | τυπήσομαι | ῃ | εται | | | | |
| | &c. | &c. | &c. | | | | |
| Fut. 3. | τυτύψομαι | ῃ | εται | | | | |
| | &c. | &c. | &c. | | | | |
| Aor. 1. | ἐτύφθην | θης | θη | τυφθῶ | ῇς | ῇ | |
| | ἐτύφθημεν | θητον | θήτην | τυφθῶμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον | |
| | ἐτύφθημεν | θητε | θησαν | τυφθῶμεν | ἦτε | ὦσι | |
| Aor. 2. | ἐτύπην | ης | η | τυπῶ | ῇς | ῇ | |
| | ἐτύπημεν | ητον | ήτην | τυπῶμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον | |
| | ἐτύπημεν | ητε | ησαν | τυπῶμεν | ἦτε | ὦσι | |

## MIDDLE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fut. 1. | τύψομαι | ῃ | εται | | | | |
| | τυψόμεθον | εσθον | εσθον | | | | |
| | τυψόμεθα | εσθε | ονται | | | | |
| Fut. 2. | τυποῦμαι | ῆ | εῖται | | | | |
| | τυποῦμεθον | εῖσθον | εῖσθον | | | | |
| | τυποῦμεθα | εῖσθε | οῦνται | | | | |
| Aor. 1. | ἐτυψάμην | ω | ατο | τύψωμαι | ῃ | ηται | |
| | ἐτυψάμεθον | ασθον | άσθην | τυψώμεθον | ησθον | ησθον | |
| | ἐτυψάμεθα | ασθε | αντο | τυψώμεθα | ησθε | ωνται | |
| Aor. 2. | ἐτυπόμην | ου | ετο | | | | |
| | ἐτυπόμεθον | εσθον | έσθην | | | | |
| | ἐτυπόμεθα | εσθε | οντο | | | | |

Digitized by Google

## PASSIVE.

| *Optative.* | | | *Imperative.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| τυπτοίμην | οιο | οιτο | τύπτου | έσθω |
| τυπτοίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην | τύπτεσθον | έσθων |
| τυπτοίμεθα | οισθε | οιντο | τύπτεσθε | έσθωσαν τυπτέσθων |
| τετυμμένος | εἴην | εἴης εἴη | τέτυψο | φθω |
| τετυμμένω | εἴημεν | εἴητον εἰήτην | τέτυφθον | φθων |
| τετυμμένοι | εἴημεν | εἴητε εἴησαν εἶεν | τέτυφθε | φθωσαν τετύφθων |
| τυφθησοίμην | οιο | οιτο | | |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | | |
| τυπησοίμην | οιο | οιτο | | |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | | |
| τετυψοίμην | οιο | οιτο | | |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | | |
| τυφθείην | θείης | θείη | τύφθητι | τω |
| τυφθείημεν | θείητον | θειήτην | τύφθητον | των |
| τυφθείημεν | θείητε | θείησαν | τύφθητε | τωσαν |
| τυπείην | είης | είη | τύπηθι | τω |
| τυπείημεν | είητον | ειήτην | τύπητον | των |
| τυπείημεν | είητε | είησαν | τύπητε | τωσαν |

## MIDDLE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| τυψοίμην | οιο | οιτο | | |
| τυψοίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην | | |
| τυψοίμεθα | οισθε | οιντο | | |
| τυποίμην | οῖο | οῖτο | | |
| τυποίμεθον | οῖσθον | οίσθην | | |
| τυποίμεθα | οῖσθε | οῖντο | | |
| τυψαίμην | αιο | αιτο | τύψαι | άσθω |
| τυψαίμεθον | αισθον | αίσθην | τύψασθον | άσθων |
| τυψαίμεθα | αισθε | αιντο | τύψασθε | άσθωσαν or άσθων |
| τυποίμην | οιο | οιτο | τυποῦ | έσθω |
| τυποίμεθον | οισθον | οίσθην | τύπεσθον | έσθων |
| τυποίμεθα | οισθε | οιντο | τύπεσθε | έσθωσαν |



Digitized by Google

**Passive.**

| *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. τύπτεσθαι | τυπτόμενος | η | ον |
| Perf. τετύφθαι | τετυμμένος | | |
| Fut. 1. τυφθήσεσθαι | τυφθησόμενος | | |
| Fut. 2. τυπήσεσθαι | τυπησόμενος | | |
| Fut. 3. τετύψεσθαι | τετυψόμενος | | |
| Aor. 1. τυφθῆναι | τυφθείς | εῖσα | έν |
| Aor. 2. τυπῆναι | τυπείς | | |

**Middle.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fut. 1. τύψεσθαι | τυψόμενος | η | ον |
| Fut. 2. τυπεῖσθαι | τυπούμενος | | |
| Aor. 1. τύψασθαι | τυψάμενος | | |
| Aor. 2. τυπέσθαι | τυπόμενος | | |

## (B) FORMATION OF PURE VERBS.

### PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The pure verbs take, in the perfect and pluperfect active, κ before the termination κα, κειν, and have, generally, neither a second future, nor a second aorist.

2. The last vowel of the root φιλε, τιμα, χρυσο, λυ, is frequently doubled when the termination, which is added to it, begins with a consonant: φιλήσω, τετίμηκα, ἐκεχρυσώκειν, λῦσω.

3. Many add, in their passive forms, σ to the root, when a consonant follows: τελέω, τετέλεσμαι; ἀκούω, ἤκουσμαι, ἀκουσθήσομαι, ἠκούσθην.

4. Some lose the σ in the first future: as, τελέσω, τελέσομαι, τελέω, τελέομαι, τελῶ, τελοῦμαι.

5. The following have a short vowel before σ:

α.— γελάω *I laugh* (fut. γελάσω, 1st aor. ἐγέλασα), θλάω *I break*, περάω *I cause to pass*, σπάω *I draw*.

Digitized by Google

ε.— *αἰδέομαι I venerate, ἀκέομαι I heal, ἀρκέω I suffice, ζέω I boil, ἐμέω I vomit, καλέω I call, κοτέω I am angry, νεικέω I quarrel, ξέω I polish, τελέω I finish, τρέω I tremble.*

ο.— *ἀρόω I plough* (fut. *ἀρόσω*); so *ὀμόσω I shall swear, ὀνόσω I shall profit.*

υ.— *ανύω I end* (fut. *ἀνύσω*, 1st aor *ἤνυσα*), *ἀρύω I drain, βύω I stuff, ἑρύω I draw, ἑλκύω I drag* or *I trail, μεθύω I intoxicate, πτύω I spit, τανύω I stretch out.*

6. The following have, in some tenses, a short vowel before a consonant; and, in others, a long one:

*αἰνέω I praise, αἰνέσω, ἤνεσα, ἤνημαι, ἠνέθην; αἱρέω I take, αἱρήσω, ἥρημαι. ἠρέθην; δέω I bind. δέσω* and *δήσω, δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην; ποθέω I desire, ποθέσομαι* and *ποθήσομαι, ἐπόθεσα, πεπόθηκα, πεπόθημαι, ἐποθέσθην; δύω I sink, δῦσω, ἔδῦσα, ἐδύθην; θύω I sacrifice, θῦσω, ἔθυσα, ἐτύθην; λύω I loose, λῦσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην.*

## *Rules of Contraction.*

1. A with an *e* sound (i. e. ε η) is contracted into a long α; and α with an *o* sound (i. e. *o*, ω, οι, ου), into ω:

*τίμαε, τιμάῃς, τιμαόμεθα, τιμάωνται, τιμάοιμι, ἐτιμάου,* are contracted into *τίμᾶ, τιμᾷς, τιμώμεθα, τιμῶνται, τιμῷμι, ἐτιμῶ.*

2. Εε is contracted into ει, εο into ου; ε before long vowels and diphthongs disappears:

*φιλέετε, φιλέομεν, φιλέηται, φιλεώμεθα, φιλέοιντο, φιλέου,*
*φιλεῖτε, φιλοῦμεν, φιλῆται, φιλώμεθα, φιλοῖντο, φιλοῦ.*

3. O with a short vowel (ε *o*) is contracted into ου, *o* with a long vowel (η ω) into ω; *o* before the diphthongs οι, ου, disappears:

*χρυσόεσθον, ἐχρύσοον, χρυσόητε, χρυσόωσι, χρυσόοιεν, χρυσόου,*
*χρυσοῦσθον, ἐχρύσουν, χρυσῶτε, χρυσῶσι, χρυσοῖεν, χρυσοῦ.*

*Note* 1. O with ει in the indicative mood, or with η in the subjunctive mood, is contracted into οι: *χρυσόεις, χρυσόει, χρυσόῃς,*
*χρυσοῖς, χρυσοῖ χρυσοῖς;*
but, in the infinitive, *o* with ει is contracted into ου, as if it had been *οεν*: *χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.*

*Note* 2. Instead of the optative ending in *οιμι, οις, οι,* there is another form ending in *οίην, οίης, οίη, οίημεν, οίητον, οιήτην, οίημεν, οίητε, οῖεν.* This form is more usual than the other in the singular of the verbs in εω and οω, and likewise in the plural of those in αω; but of the third person plural only *οῖεν* is used.

Digitized by Google

*Note* 3. The *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* is dropped in contraction: *ἐφίλεεν αὐτὸν, ἐφίλει αὐτὸν.*

*Note* 4. In the following verbs *αε* is contracted into *η*: *ζάω I live, διψάω I thirst, πεινάω I hunger, χράομαι, I use*; thus *ζῇς, ζῇ, χρῆται, ζῇν, διψῇν, πεινῇν, χρῆσθαι*, &c. The Attics make this contraction also in the following three: *κνάω I scratch, σμάω I wipe, ψάω I scrape.*

*Note* 5. The monosyllabic roots: as, *θέω, πνέω*, &c. contract the vowels only before *ε* and *ει*; *πνέει, πνεῖ, πνέειν, πνεῖν*; but *πνέομεν, πνέουσι, πνέῃ.* Except *δέω I bind, δέων, δέων, δέον, δοῦν, δέομαι, δοῦμαι.*

*Note* 6. Ῥιγόω has, in its contractions, *ω ῳ*, instead of *οι ου*; *ῥιγῶν* instead of *ῥιγόειν, ῥιγοῦν, ῥιγῴη* instead of *ῥιγοίη.*

## A PARADIGM OF THE CONTRACTED VERBS.

### Active.

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | *Optative.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | φιλ- | | | φιλ- | | | φιλ- | | |
| S. | ἐω | ἐεις | ἐει | ἐω | ἐῃς | ἐῃ | ἐοιμι | ἐοις | ἐοι |
| | ῶ | εῖς | εῖ | ῶ | ῇς | ῇ | οῖμι | οῖς | οῖ |
| D. | ἐομεν | ἐετον | ἐετον | ἐωμεν | ἐητον | ἐητον | ἐοιμεν | ἐοιτον | ἐοίτην |
| | οῦμεν | εῖτον | εῖτον | ῶμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον | οῖμεν | οῖτον | οίτην |
| P. | ἐομεν | ἐετε | ἐουσι | ἐωμεν | ἐητε | ἐωσι | ἐοιμεν | ἐοιτε | ἐοιεν |
| | οῦμεν | εῖτε | οῦσι | ῶμεν | ῆτε | ῶσι | οῖμεν | οῖτε | οῖεν |

| | *Imperative.* | | *Infinitive.* | | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | φιλ- | | φιλ- | | φιλ- | | |
| S. | εε | εέτω | ἐειν | εῖν | ἐων | ἐουσα | ἐον |
| | ει | είτω | | | ῶν | οῦσα | οῦν |
| D. | ἐετον | εέτων | | | | | |
| | εῖτον | είτων | | | | | |
| P. | ἐετε | εέτωσαν | | | | | |
| | εῖτε | είτωσαν | | | | | |

---

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | *Optative.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | τιμ- | | | τιμ- | | | τιμ- | | |
| S. | άω | άεις | άει | άω | άῃς | άῃ | άοιμι | άοις | άοι |
| | ῶ | ᾷς | ᾷ | ῶ | ᾷς | ᾷ | ῷμι | ῷς | ῷ |
| D. | άομεν | άετον | άετον | άωμεν | άητον | άητον | άοιμεν | άοιτον | αοίτην |
| | ῶμεν | ᾶτον | ᾶτον | ῶμεν | ᾶτον | ᾶτον | ῷμεν | ῷτον | ῴτην |
| P. | άομεν | άετε | άουσι | άωμεν | άητε | άωσι | άοιμεν | άοιτε | άοιεν |
| | ῶμεν | ᾶτε | ῶσι | ῶμεν | ᾶτε | ῶσι | ῷμεν | ῷτε | ῷεν |

Digitized by Google

| | *Imperative.* | | *Infinitive.* | | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | τιμ- | | τιμ- | | τιμ- | | |
| S. | αε | αέτω | άειν | ᾶν | άων | άουσα | άον |
| | α | άτω | | | ῶν | ῶσα | ῶν |
| D. | άετον | αέτων | | | | | |
| | ᾶτον | άτων | | | | | |
| P. | άετε | αέτωσαν | | | | | |
| | ᾶτε | άτωσαν | | | | | |

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | *Optative.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | χρυσ- | | | χρυσ- | | | χρυσ- | | |
| S. | όω | όεις | όει | όω | οῃς | όῃ | όοιμι | όοις | όοι |
| | ῶ | οῖς | οῖ | ῶ | οῖς | οῖ | οῖμι | οῖς | οῖ |
| D. | όομεν | όετον | όετον | όωμεν | όητον | όητον | όοιμεν | όοιτον | ooίτην |
| | οῦμεν | οῦτον | οῦτον | ῶμεν | ῶτον | ῶτον | οῖμεν | οῖτον | οίτην |
| P. | όομεν | όετε | όουσι | όωμεν | όητε | όωσι | όοιμεν | όοιτε | όοιεν |
| | οῦμεν | οῦτε | οῦσι | ῶμεν | ῶτε | ῶσι | οῖμεν | οῖτε | οῖεν |

| | *Imperative.* | | *Infinitive.* | | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | χρυσ- | | χρυσ- | | χρυσ- | | |
| S. | οε | οέτω | όειν | οῦν | όων | όουσα | όον |
| | ου | ούτω | | | ῶν | οῦσα | οῦν |
| D. | όετον | οέτων | | | | | |
| | οῦτον | ούτων | | | | | |
| P. | οέτε | οέτωσαν | | | | | |
| | οῦτε | ούτωσαν | | | | | |

*Imperfect— Indicative.*

| | εφιλ- | | | ετιμ- | | | εχρυσ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. | εον | εες | εε | αον | αες | αε | οον | οες | οε |
| | ουν | εις | ει | ων | ας | α | ουν | ους | ου |
| D. | έομεν | έετον | εέτην | άομεν | άετον | αέτην | όομεν | όετον | οέτην |
| | οῦμεν | εῖτον | είτην | ωμεν | ᾶτον | άτην | οῦμεν | οῦτον | ούτην |
| P. | έομεν | έετε | εον | άομεν | άετε | αον | όομεν | όετε | όον |
| | οῦμεν | εῖτε | ουν | ῶμεν | ᾶτε | ων | οῦμεν | οῦτε | ουν |

*Perfect.*

| *Ind.* | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| πεφίληκα | πεφιλήκω | πεφιλήκοιμι | πεφίληκε | πεφιληκέναι | πεφιληκώς |
| τετίμηκα | τετιμήκω | τετιμήκοιμι | τετίμηκε | τετιμηκέναι | τετιμηκώς |
| κεχρύσωκα | κεχρυσώκω | κεχρυσώκοιμι | κεχρύσωκε | κεχρυσωκέναι | κεχρυσωκώς |

Digitized by Google

*Pluperfect.*

| *Ind.* | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἐπεφιλήκειν | | | | | |
| ἐτετιμήκειν | | | | | |
| ἐκεχρυσώκειν | | | | | |

*Future.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| φιλήσω | φιλήσοιμι | φιλήσειν | φιλήσων |
| τιμήσω | τιμήσοιμι | τιμήσειν | τιμήσων |
| χρυσώσω | χρυσώσοιμι | χρυσώσειν | χρυσώσων |

*First Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἐφίλησα | φιλήσω | φιλήσαιμι | φίλησον | φιλῆσαι | φιλήσας |
| ἐτίμησα | τιμήσω | τιμήσαιμι | τίμησον | τιμῆσαι | τιμήσας |
| ἐχρύσωσα | χρυσώσω | χρυσώσαιμι | χρύσωσον | χρυσῶσαι | χρυσώσας |

## Passive.

*Present.*

| | *Indicative.* φιλ- | | | *Subjunctive.* φιλ- | | | *Optative.* φιλ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. | ἑομαι | ἑῃ | ἑεται | ἑωμαι | ἑῃ | ἑηται | ἑοίμην | ἑοιο | ἑοιτο |
| | οῦμαι | οῖ | οῖται | ῶμαι | οῖ | ῆται | οίμην | οῖο | οῖτο |
| D. | ἑόμεθον | ἑεσθον | ἑεσθον | ἑώμεθον | ἑησθον | ἑησθον | ἑοίμεθον | ἑοισθον | ἑοίσθην |
| | ούμεθον | εῖσθον | εῖσθον | ώμεθον | ῆσθον | ῆσθον | οίμεθον | οῖσθον | οίσθην |
| P. | ἑόμεθα | ἑεσθε | ἑονται | ἑώμεθα | ἑησθε | ἑωνται | ἑοίμεθα | ἑοισθε | ἑοιντο |
| | ούμεθα | εῖσθε | οῦνται | ώμεθα | ῆσθε | ῶνται | οίμεθα | οῖσθε | οῖντο |

| | *Imperative.* φιλ- | | *Infinitive.* φιλ- | | *Participle.* φιλ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. | ἑου | ἑέσθω | ἑεσθαι | εῖσθαι | ἑόμενος | ἑομένη | ἑόμενον |
| | οῦ | είσθω | | | ούμενος | ουμένη | ούμενον |
| D. | ἑεσθον | ἑέσθων | | | | | |
| | εῖσθον | είσθων | | | | | |
| P. | ἑεσθε | ἑέσθωσαν | | | | | |
| | εῖσθε | είσθωσαν | | | | | |

| | *Indicative.* τιμ- | | | *Subjunctive.* τιμ- | | | *Optative.* τιμ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. | ἁομαι | ἇῃ | ἅεται | ἁωμαι | ἇῃ | ἅηται | ἀοίμην | ἅοιο | ἅοιτο |
| | ῶμαι | ᾷ | ᾶται | ῶμαι | ᾷ | ᾶται | ῷμην | ῷο | ῷτο |
| D. | ἀόμεθον | ἅεσθον | ἅεσθον | ἀώμεθον | ἅησθον | ἅησθον | ἀοίμεθον | ἅοισθον | ἀοίσθην |
| | ώμεθον | ᾶσθον | ᾶσθον | ῶμεθον | ᾶσθον | ᾶσθον | ῷμεθον | ῷσθον | ῷσθην |
| P. | ἀόμεθα | ἅεσθε | ἅονται | ἀώμεθα | ἅησθε | ἅωνται | ἀοίμεθα | ἅοισθε | ἅοιντο |
| | ώμεθα | ᾶσθε | ῶνται | ώμεθα | ᾶσθε | ῶνται | ῷμεθα | ῷσθε | ῷντο |

Digitized by Google

| | *Imperative.* | | *Infinitive.* | | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | τιμ- | | τιμ- | | τιμ- | | |
| S. | άου | αέσθω | άεσθαι | ᾶσθαι | αόμενος | αομένη | αόμενον |
| | ῶ | ᾶσθω | | | ώμενος | ωμένη | ώμενον |
| D. | άεσθον | αέσθων | | | | | |
| | ᾶσθον | άσθων | | | | | |
| P. | άεσθε | αέσθωσαν | | | | | |
| | ᾶσθε | άσθωσαν | | | | | |

---

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | *Optative.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | χρυσ- | | | χρυσ- | | | χρυσ- | | |
| S. | όομαι | όῃ | όεται | όωμαι | όῃ | όηται | οοίμην | όοιο | όοιτο |
| | οῦμαι | οῖ | οῦται | ῶμαι | οῖ | ῶται | οίμην | οῖο | οῖτο |
| D. | ούμεθον | όεσθον | όεσθον | ούμεθον | όησθον | όησθον | οοίμεθον | όοισθον | οοίσθην |
| | ούμεθον | οῦσθον | οῦσθον | ώμεθον | ῶσθον | ῶσθον | οίμεθον | οῖσθον | οίσθην |
| P. | ούμεθα | όεσθε | όονται | ούμεθα | όησθε | όωνται | οοίμεθα | όοισθε | όοιντο |
| | ούμεθα | οῦσθε | οῦνται | ώμεθα | ῶσθε | ῶνται | οίμεθα | οῖσθε | οῖντο |

| | *Imperative.* | | *Infinitive.* | | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | χρυσ- | | χρυσ- | | χρυσ- | | |
| S. | όου | οέσθω | όεσθαι | οῦσθαι | ούμενος | ουμένη | ούμενον |
| | οῦ | ούσθω | | | ούμενος | ουμένη | ούμενον |
| D. | όεσθον | οέσθων | | | | | |
| | οῦσθον | ούσθων | | | | | |
| P. | όεσθε | οέσθωσαν | | | | | |
| | οῦσθε | ούσθωσαν | | | | | |

---

*Imperfect.*

| | *Indicative.* | | | *Indicative.* | | | *Indicative.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | εφιλ- | | | ετιμ- | | | εχρυσ- | | |
| S. | εόμην | έου | έετο | αόμην | άου | άετο | ούμην | ού | ούτο |
| | ούμην | οῦ | εῖτο | ώμεν | ῶ | ᾶτο | ούμην | οῦ | οῦτο |
| D. | εόμεθον | έεσθον | εέσθην | αόμεθον | άεσθον | αέσθην | ούμεθον | ύεσθον | οέσθην |
| | ούμεθον | εῖσθον | είσθην | ώμεθον | ᾶσθον | άσθην | ούμεθον | οῦσθον | ούσθην |
| P. | εόμεθα | έεσθε | έοντο | αόμεθα | άεσθε | άοντο | ούμεθα | ύεσθε | ύοντο |
| | ούμεθα | εῖσθε | οῦντο | ώμεθα | ᾶσθε | ῶντο | ούμεθα | οῦσθε | οῦντο |

Digitized by Google

*Perfect.*

| *Ind.* | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| πεφίλημαι ησαι, ηται, ηνται | πεφιλημένος ὦ | πεφιλημένος εἴην | πεφίλησο σθω | πεφιλῆσθαι | πεφιλημένος |
| τετίμημαι ησαι, ηται, ηνται | τετιμημένος ὦ | τετιμημένος εἴην | τετίμησο σθω | τετιμῆσθαι | τετιμημένος |
| κεχρύσωμαι ωσαι, ωται ωνται | κεχρυσωμένος ὦ | κεχρυσωμένος εἴην | κεχρύσωσο σθω | κεχρυσῶσθαι | κεχρυσωμένος |

*Pluperfect.*

ἐπεφιλήμην
ἐτετιμήμην
ἐκεχρυσώμην

*First Future.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| φιληθήσομαι | φιληθησοίμην | φιληθήσεσθαι | φιληθησόμενος |
| τιμηθήσομαι | τιμηθησοίμην | τιμηθήσεσθαι | τιμηθησόμενος |
| χρυσωθήσομαι | χρυσωθησοίμην | χρυσωθήσεσθαι | χρυσωθησόμενος |

*First Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἐφιλήθην | φιληθῶ | φιληθείην | φιλήθητι | φιληθῆναι | φιληθείς |
| ἐτιμήθην | τιμηθῶ | τιμηθείην | τιμήθητι | τιμηθῆναι | τιμηθείς |
| ἐχρυσώθην | χρυσωθῶ | χρυσωθείην | χρυσώθητι | χρυσωθῆναι | χρυσωθείς |

*Third Future.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| πεφιλήσ / τετιμήσ / κεχρυσώσ } | ομαι | οίμην | εσθαι | όμενος |

*Future Middle.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| φιλήσ / τιμήσ / χρυσώσ } | ομαι | οίμην | εσθαι | όμενος |

*First Aorist Middle.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἐφιλησάμην | φιλήσ | ωμαι | αίμην | αι | ασθαι | άμενος |
| ἐτιμησάμην | τιμήσ | | | | | |
| ἐχρυσωσάμην | χρυσώσ | | | | | |

*Note* 1. The 3rd pers. plur. of the perf. and pluperf. are here formed regularly, without changing any of the original letters.

*Note* 2. Of a *few* verbs there occur forms of the subjunctive and optative perf. pass. with mood-vowels, contrary to the general rule: e. g. *μεμνώμεθα*, tense-root *μεμνη*, mood-vowel ω, termination *μεθα*, cont. *μεμνώμεθα* (*Plat. Pol.* p. 63); *κεκτῆται* (*κεκτή-η-ται*) *Xen. Symp.* 1. 8; *μεμνῷμην* (*Hom. Il.* ώ 754), *μεμνη-οι-μην*, cont. *μεμνῷμην*; *μεμνῷτο* (*μεμνη-οι-το*) *Arist. Plut.* 992, *Plat. Rep.* vii. p. 134; *κεκλῷο* (*κεκλη-οι-ο*) *Soph. Phil.* 119); *κεκλῴμεθα* (*κεκλη-οι-μεθα*) *Aristoph. Lys.* 253. But *μεμνέῳτο* (*Il.* ψ 361), *μεμνῷτο* (*Xen. Cyr.* 1, 6, 3), seems to be the optative of the present tense *μεμνάομαι*. *See Heyne ad Il.* ψ 361.

Digitized by Google

## (C) FORMATION OF LIQUID VERBS.

1. The liquid verbs form all their tenses, except the present and imperfect, from the short roots: *τέμνω*, short root *τεμ*; *κτείνω*, *κτεν*; *αἴρω*, *αρ*.

2. In the perfect and pluperfect active (generally called the second), the *ε* of the root is changed into *ο*, and the other short vowels are doubled: *κτείνω* (*κτεν*), *ἔκτονα*, *ἐκτόνειν*; *δρέμω*, *δέδρομα*; *φαίνω* (*φαν*) *πέφηνα*, *ἐπεφήνειν*; *τίλλω* (*τιλ*) *τέτῑλα*, *ἐτετίλειν*; *θάλλω*, *τέθηλα*. (*See 7, the first perfect.*)

3. They want the first future active and middle. The second future they form regularly, by taking *έω*, cont. *ῶ*, to the short root, and the first aorist active and middle without *σ* (*α*, *αμην*), but double the short vowel (*φαίνω*, *φαν*, *ἔφηνα*, *ἐφηνάμην*) and change *ε* into *ει*: *νέμω*, *ἔνειμα*, *ἐνειμάμην*.

4. Some tenses of *φαίνω*, *ἀνατέλλω*, *I make rise*, *ἀγγέλλω I announce*, *τέμνω I cut*, *πλύνω I wash*, *τίλλω I pluck out*.

| | *Active.* | *Middle.* | *Passive.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | *φαίνω* | | *φαίνομαι* |
| Imp. | *ἀνέτελλον* | | *ἐπλυνόμην* |
| Perf. | *τέτομα* | | *τέτιλμαι* |
| | *τέτιλα* | | *ἤγγελμαι* |
| Plup. | *ἐτετίλειν* | | *ἐτετίλμην* |
| | *ἐπεφήνειν* | | *ἠγγέλμην* |
| Fut. 1. | | | *φανθήσομαι* |
| Aor. 1. | *ἔτιλα* | *ἐτειμάμην* | *ἐφάνθην* |
| | *ἤγγειλα* | *ἐφηνάμην* | *ἠγγέλθην* |
| | *ἀνέτειλα* | *ἀνετειλάμην* | *ἐτίλθην* |
| Fut. 2. | *ἀγγελέω* | *ἀγγελέομαι* | *φανήσομαι* |
| | *φανέω* | *φανέομαι* | *πλυνήσομαι* |
| Aor. 2. | *ἔταμον* | *ἐφανόμην* | *ἐφάνην* |
| | *ἔτιλον* | *ἠγγελόμην* | *ἐπλύνην* |

5. In the first aorist several change *ᾰ* into *ᾱ* instead of *η*: as, *αἴρω I raise* (*ἆραι* inf.), *δυσχεραίνω I am displeased*, *κερδαίνω I gain*,



Digitized by Google

*ἐκέρδανα*, *κοιλαίνω I hollow*, *λευκαίνω I whiten*, *ὀργαίνω* (whence *ὀργάνειας*, Soph. Oed. Tyr. 335), *πεπαίνω I ripen*.

6. Those which have *ε* in the root often change it, especially in verbs of two syllables, in the second aorist into *α*: *κτείνω I kill*, *ἔκτανον*; *τέμνω I cut*, *ἔταμον*: *στέλλω*, *ἐστάλην*; *πείρω*, *ἐπάρην*.

7. The perfect of these verbs (generally called the first) has *κ* before the termination; and in those verbs which have changed the *ε* of the root into *α* in the second aorist this letter is also retained in this perfect: *ἀγγέλλω*, *ἀγγελ*, *ἤγγελκα*; *στέλλω*, *στελ* (2nd aor. p. *ἐστάλην*), *ἔσταλκα*; *πείρω*, *ἐπάρην*, *πέπαρκα*.

8. The verbs *κρίνω I judge*, *κλίνω I bend*, *τείνω I stretch*, *κτείνω I kill*, *πλύνω I wash*, make several forms from the roots, *κρι*, *κλι*, *τα*, *κτα*, *πλυ*:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *κέκρικα* | *κέκριμαι* | *ἐκρίθην* |
| *κέκλικα* | *κέκλιμαι* | *ἐκλίθην* |
| *τέτακα* | *τέταμαι* | *ἐτάθην* |
| | *ἔκταμαι* | *ἐκτάθην* |
| *πέπλυκα* | *πέπλυμαι* | *ἐπλύθην* |

The poets, however, to lengthen the syllable, put in *ν* in the aorist: *ἐκλίνθην*, *κτανθείς*, &c.

## PARADIGM OF A LIQUID VERB.

### Active.

*Present.*

| *Ind.* | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ἀγγέλλω* | *ἀγγέλλω* | *ἀγγέλλοιμι* | *ἄγγελλε* | *ἀγγέλλειν* | *ἀγγέλλων* |

*Imperfect.*

*ἤγγελλον*

*Perfect.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ἤγγελκα* | *ἠγγέλκω* | *ἠγγέλκοιμι* | no imp. | *ἠγγελκέναι* | *ἠγγελκώς* |

*Pluperfect.*

*ἠγγέλκειν*

*Second Future.*

*ἀγγελ-*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ῶ εἷς εἶ* | | *οἶμι οἷς οἶ* | | *εἶν* | *ὧν οὖσα οὖν* |
| *οῦμεν εἶτον εἶτον* | | *οἶμεν οἶτον οἴτην* | | | gen. *οὔντος* |
| *οῦμεν εἶτε οῦσι* | | *οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν* | | | |
| | | or | | | |
| | | *οἴην οἴης οἴη* &c. | | | |

*First Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ἤγγειλα* | *ἀγγείλω* | *ἀγγείλαιμι* | *ἄγγειλον* | *ἀγγεῖλαι* | *ἀγγείλας* |

*Second Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ἤγγελον* | *ἀγγέλω* | *ἀγγέλοιμι* | *ἄγγελε* | *ἀγγελεῖν* | *ἀγγελών* |

Digitized by Google

## Passive.

*Preliminary Remark.*

In the perfect and pluperfect, the liquids in ν treat this letter (*a*) according to rule: *αἰσχύνω, ἔσχυνμαι, ἔσχυμμαι,* and in the second person singular the ν remains before σ in *φαινω, πεφανσαι*; but (*b*) they also make the form from the root without ν, and assume σ, *φαίνω, μιαίνω, μολύνω,* primitive roots *φα, μια μολυ,* perfect *πέφασμαι, μεμίασμαι, μεμόλυσμαι.*

*Present.*

| *Ind.* | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἀγγέλλομαι | ἀγγέλλωμαι | ἀγγελλοίμην | ἀγγέλλου | ἀγγέλλεσθαι | ἀγγελλόμενος |

*Imperfect.*

ἠγγελλόμην

*Perfect.*

ἤγγελ-

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| μαι | σαι | ται | μένος ὦ | μένος εἴην | σο | θω | θαι | μένος |
| μεθον | θον | θον | | | | | | |
| μεθα | θε | νται | | | | | | |
| | | ται | | | | | | |
| μένοι | εἰσί | | | | | | | |

*Pluperfect.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| μην | σο | το |
| μέθον | θον | θην |
| μεθα | θε | ντο |
| | | το |
| μένοι | ἦσαν | |

*First Future.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἀγγελθήσομαι | ἀγγελθησοίμην | ἀγγελθήσεσθαι | ἀγγελθησόμενος |

*Second Future.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ἀγγελήσομαι | ἀγγεληοίμην | ἀγγελήσεσθαι | ἀγγεληόμενος |

*First Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἠγγέλθην | ἀγγελθῶ | ἀγγελθείην | ἀγγέλθητι | ἀγγελθῆναι | ἀγγελθείς |

*Second Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἠγγέλην | ἀγγελῶ | ἀγγελείην | ἀγγέληθι | ἀγγελῆναι | ἀγγελείς |

---

## Middle.

*Future.*

| *Ind.* | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἀγγελοῦμαι | ᾖ εἶται | ἀγγελοίμην | | ἀγγελεῖσθαι | ἀγγελούμενος |

*First Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἠγγειλάμην | ἀγγείλωμαι | ἀγγειλαίμην | ἄγγειλαι | ἀγγείλασθαι | ἀγγειλάμενος |

*Second Aorist.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἠγγελόμην | ἀγγέλωμαι | ἀγγελοίμην | ἀγγελοῦ | ἀγγελίσθαι | ἀγγελόμενος |

Digitized by Google

## (D) CONJUGATION WITHOUT MOOD-VOWELS.

### GENERAL RULES.

1. Besides the conjugation which has been explained above, there exists in some verbs another, which, in many tenses, is almost without mood-vowels, and for that reason exhibits peculiar forms, the roots of the verbs and the terminations being joined.

2. This conjugation is found in several pure verbs of a monosyllabic root in *α*, *ε*, *ο*; and in others, which receive the addition of *νυ* to the root: *σκεδα*, *σκεδαννυ* (in mute and liquid verbs only *νυ*) *μιγ*, *μιγνυ*; *δεικ*, *δεικνυ*; *αρ*, *αρνυ*).

3. It comprises present and imperfect active and passive, and second aorist active and middle.

4. We take the roots *φα*, *στα*, *ἑ*, *θε*, *δο*; out of which *φημί I say*, *ἵστημι I set*, *ἵημι I send*, *τίθημι I place*, *δίδωμι I give*, will be formed.

5. Many roots of this conjugation are extended in the present and imperfect by *ι* being prefixed; before which, if the general rules permit, the initial consonant is repeated: *φα*, *ἱστα*, *ἱε*, *τιθε*, *διδο* (why not *σιστα* and *θιθε*?).

6. Corrupt forms are, *πιμπλε* from *πλε*, *πιμπρα* from *πρα*, with *μ* being put between.

7. The terminations are, with a few exceptions, the same as in the common conjugation. The subjunctive mood has the mood-vowels of the common verb (*ω*, *η*), and the optative has as mood-vowel *ι* after the vowel of the root: *ἵστα*, *ἵσταιι*; *ἵε*, *ἵειι*, &c.

### (*a*) *Active Conjugation.*

#### 1. *Indicative.*

The vowels of the root are, in the singular number, always doubled before the terminations, *φα*, *φη*; *διδο*, *διδω*; *ιε*, *ιη*; *τιθε*, *τιθη*.

Digitized by Google

### (*a*) *Present.*

The terminations of the present are in the singular irregular, but in the dual and plural regular.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. *μι* | 2. *ς* | 3. *σι* | *δίδωμι* | *δίδως* | *δίδωσι* |
| Dual 1. *μεν* | 2. *τον* | 3. *τον* | *δίδομεν* | *δίδοτον* | *δίδοτον* |
| Plur. 1. *μεν* | 2. *τε* | 3. *ντσι* | *δίδομεν* | *δίδοτε* | *διδοντσι* *διδοῦσι* or *διδόασι* |

In the same way *ἵστημι*, *ἵημι*; *τίθημι*, *δείκνυμι*, *σκεδάννυμι*, &c. In the 3rd pers. plural of the roots in *ε*, *ο*, *υ*, the letters *ντ* are either thrown out, and the preceding vowel changed according to rule, or only *τ* is thrown out and *ν* changed into *α*: *ἵεντσι*, *ἰεῖσι*, *ἱέασι*; *τίθεντσι*, *τιθεῖσι*, *τιθέασι*; *δίδοντσι*, *διδοῦσι*, *διδόασι*; *δεικνύντσι*, *δεικνῦσι*, *δεικνύασι*.

### (*b*) *Imperfect and Second Aorist.*

The terminations are as usual:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. 1. *ν* | 2. *ς* | 3. none | |
| Dual 1. *μεν* | 2. *τον* | 3. *την* | |
| Plur. 1. *μεν* | 2. *τε* | 3. *ν* | |

The difference between these two tenses consists in the *ι* with the initial consonant being prefixed in the imperfect; and such verbs as do not take this prefix cannot form both tenses.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imp. *ἵστην* | Aor. 2. *ἔστην* | Imp. *ἐτίθην* | Aor. 2. *ἔθην* |
| *ἐδίδων* | *ἔδων* | *ἵην* | *ἦν* |
| *ἔφην* | none | *ἐδείκνῡν* | none |

#### Paradigm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. *ἵστην* | *ἵστης* | *ἵστη* | |
| Dual *ἵσταμεν* | *ἵστατον* | *ἱστάτην* | |
| Piur. *ἵσταμεν* | *ἵστατε* | *ἵσταν* | |

*Note* 1. The third person plural may also end in *σαν*, like the pluperfect of the active: *ἵστασαν*, *ἐτίθεσαν*.

*Note* 2. The second aorist of *ἱστημι* retains the doubled vowel also in the dual and plural, and even in the imperative and infinitive. In this way the aorists of the passive *ἐτύφθην*, *ἐτύπην*, are formed from the tense-roots *ἐτυφθε*, *ἐτυπε*. The last vowel of the root is doubled, and the terminations of the secondary tenses of the active are joined to it.

Digitized by Google

## 2. *Subjunctive.*

As the imperfect has no other mood than the indicative, the formation of the present and second aorist only will be explained. The difference between the two tenses consists only in the prefix.

The subjunctive mood has the usual mood-vowels (ω, η), but occurs only contracted; and it is peculiar to the formation of this mood, in this conjugation, that οη is contracted into φ (not οι), and αη into η (not α).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | ιστα-ω-ο | Mood-vowel | ἱστάω | Root-vowel, | ἱστῶ |
| | διδο-ω-ο | and | διδόω | Mood-vowel | διδῶ |
| | τιθε-ω-ο | Termination | τιθέω | and | τιθῶ |
| | φα-ω-ο | joined. | φάω | Termination | φῶ |
| Aor. 2. | στα-ω-ο | | στάω | contracted. | στῶ |
| | δο-ω-ο | | δόω | | δῶ |
| | θε-ω-ο | | θέω | | θῶ |

### Paradigm.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | διδο-ω-ο | η-ις | η-ι | διδόω | όῃς | όῃ | διδῶ | φῖς | φῖ |
| Dual | διδο-ω-μεν | η-τον | η-τον | διδόωμεν | όητον | όητον | διδῶμεν | ῶτον | ῶτον |
| Plur. | διδο-ω-μεν | η-τε | ω-ντσι | διδόωμεν | όητε | όωσι | διδῶμεν | ῶτε | ῶσι |
| Sing. | στα-ω-ο | η-ις | η-ι | στάω | άῃς | άῃ | στῶ | ᾷς | ᾷ |
| Dual | στα-ω-μεν | η-τον | η-τον | στάωμεν | άητον | άητον | στῶμεν | ᾶτον | ᾶτον |
| Plur. | στα-ω-μεν | η-τε | ω-ντσι | στάωμεν | άητε | άωσι | στῶμεν | ᾶτε | ῶσι |
| Sing. | θε-ω-ο | η-ις | η-ι | θέω | έῃς | έῃ | θῶ | ᾗς | ᾗ |
| Dual | θε-ω-μεν | η-τον | η-τον | θέωμεν | έητον | έητον | θῶμεν | ᾶτον | ᾶτον |
| Plur. | θε-ω-μεν | η-τε | ω-ντσι | θέωμεν | έητε | έωσι | θῶμεν | ᾶτε | ῶσι |

*Note.* In the same way the subjunctive mood of the aorists passive is formed: τυφθε-ω-ο, τυφθέω, τυφθῶ; τυπε-ω-ο, τυπέω, τυπῶ ᾗς ᾗ.

## 3. *Optative.*

The terminations of the secondary tenses have η before them:

Sing. ην, ης, η; dual ημεν, ητον, ητην; plur. ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

The optative is formed from these terminations, the tense-root and ι being put between.

Στα-ι-ην; aor. 2. σταίην, pres. ἱσταίην: θε-ι-ην; aor 2. θείην, pres. τιθείην.

Digitized by Google

Paradigm.

| | *Present.* | | | *Second Aorist.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | διδοίην | διδοίης | διδοίη | εἴην | εἴης | εἴη |
| Dual | διδοίημεν | διδοίητον | διδοιήτην | εἴημεν | εἴητον | εἰήτην |
| Plur. | διδοίημεν | διδοίητε | διδοίησαν | εἴημεν | εἴητε | εἴησαν |

In the dual and plural η may be left out before the termination, and the third person plural may end in εν: εἴημεν, εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν.

*Note.* See the formation of the optative mood of the aorists pass. τυφθε-ι-ην, τυπε-ι-ην, τυφθείην, τυπείην.

### 4. *Imperative.*

The imperative has the full terminations, θι, τω, τον, των, τε, θωσαν.

| Pres. | ἵσταθι | Aor. 2. | στῆθι | Pres. | τίθετι | Aor. 2. | θέτι |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | δίδοθι | | δόθι | | ἵεθι | | ἕθι |

στῆθι with a long vowel, τίθετι instead of τίτεθι (from τίθεθι); the first θ maintains itself contrary to the general rule, because it belongs to the root. So also in the first aorist passive. τύφθητι for τύφθηθι. The stronger aspiration removed the weaker. The forms θέτι, δόθι, ἕθι, are shortened into θές, δός, ἕς; as the preposition προτί into πρός.

Paradigm.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | ἵσταθι | ἱστάτω | θές | θέτω |
| Dual | ἵστατον | ἱστάτων | θέτον | θέτων |
| Plur. | ἵστατε | ἱστάτωσαν | θέτε | θέτωσαν |

### 5. *Infinitive.*

The termination of the infinitive is in the common dialect ναι; before which in the second aorist α of σταναι is doubled, στῆναι; and the vowels in δοναι, θεναι, εναι, are drawn long into δοῦναι, θεῖναι, εἶναι:

| Pres. | ἱστάναι | Aor 2. | στῆναι | Pres. | τιθέναι | Aor. 2. | θεῖναι |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | διδόναι | | δοῦναι | | ἱέναι | | εἶναι |

*Note.* Compare the infinitive of the aorists passive with στῆναι.

### 6. *Participles.*

The terminations are in the nominative, ντς, ντσα, ντ; but of ντ τ is dropped.

Digitized by Google

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. | ἱσταντς | ἱσταντσα | ἱσαντ | τιθεντς | τιθεντσα | τιθεντ |
| Nom. | ἱστάς | ἱστᾶσα | ἱστάν | τιθείς | τιθεῖσα | τιθέν |
| Gen. | ἱστάντος | ἱστάσης | ἱστάντος | τιθέντος | τιθείσης | τιθέντος |
| Aor. 2. | στάς | στᾶσα | στάν | θείς | θεῖσα | θέν |
| Pres. | ἰείς | ἰεῖσα | ἰέν | εἵς | εἷσα | ἕν |
| | διδούς | διδοῦσα | διδόν | δούς | δοῦσα | δόν |
| | φάς | φᾶσα | φάν | | | |
| | δεικνύς | δεικνῦσα | δεικνύν | | | |

*Note* 1. Compare the participle of the aorists passive with τιθείς, εἶσα, ἑν.

*Note* 2. The other tenses of these verbs (perf. plup. fut. and 1st aor.) are formed from the root in the usual way; θέω θήσω, στάω στήσω, δόω δώσω: but of the three verbs, τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι, the first aorist has κα instead of σα; ἔθηκα, ἧκα, ἔδωκα: and of τίθημι, and ἵημι the vowel of the root is made long into ει in the perfect active and passive: θε, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι; ἑ, εἷκα, εἷμαι: and of ἵστημι the augment of the perfect is also ει, ἕστηκα, and εἵστηκα.

## A PARADIGM OF THE ACTIVE OF VERBS WITHOUT MOOD-VOWELS.

ἵστημι *I set*, root στα; τίθημι *I place*, root θε; δίδωμι *I give*, root δο..

*Present—Indicative.*

| | ἱστ- | | | τιθ- | | | διδ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | ημι | ης | ησι | ημι | ης | ησι | ωμι | ως | ωσι |
| Dual | αμεν | ατον | ατον | εμεν | ετον | ετον | ομεν | οτον | οτον |
| Plur. | αμεν | ατε | ᾶσι | εμεν | ετε | εἶσι | ομεν | οτε | ουσι |

*Subjunctive.*

| | ἱστ- | | | τιθ- | | | διδ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | ῶ | ῇς | ῇ | ῶ | ῇς | ῇ | ῶ | ῷς | ῷ |
| Dual | ῶμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον | ῶμεν | ῆτον | ῆτον | ῶμεν | ῶτον | ῶτον |
| Plur. | ῶμεν | ῆτε | ῶσι | ῶμεν | ῆτε | ῶσι | ῶμεν | ῶτε | ῶσι |

*Optative.*

| | ἱστ- | | | τιθ- | | | διδ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | αίην | αίης | αίη | είην | είης | είη | οίην | οἵης | οίη |
| Dual | αίημεν | αίητον | αιήτην | είημεν | είητον | ειήτην | οίημεν | οίητον | οιήτην |
| Plur. | αίημεν | αίητε | αίησαν αῖεν | είημεν | είητε | είησαν εῖεν | οἵημεν | οίητε | οίησαν οῖεν |

| | *Imperative.* | | | | | | *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ἵστ- | | τίθ- | | διδ- | | | | | |
| Sing. | αθι | άτω | ετι | έτω | οθι | ότω | ίστάναι | ἱστάς | ᾶσα | άν |
| Dual | ατον | άτων | ετον | έτων | οτον | ότων | τιθέναι | τιθείς | εῖσα | έν |
| Plur. | ατε | άτωσαν | ετε | έτωσαν | οτε | ότωσαν | διδόναι | διδούς | οῦσα | όν |

Digitized by Google

*Imperfect.*

| | ἵστ- | | | ἐτίθ- | | | ἐδίδ- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | ην | ης | η | ην | ης | η | ων | ως | ω |
| Dual | αμεν | ατον | άτην | εμεν | ετον | έτην | ομεν | οτον | ότην |
| Plur. | αμεν | ατε | αν ασαν | εμεν | ετε | εν εσαν | ομεν | οτε | ον οσαν |

| *Perfect.* | *Pluperfect.* | *Future.* | *Aorist* 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ἕστηκα | εἱστήκειν | στήσω | ἔστησα |
| τέθεικα | ἐτεθείκειν | θήσω | ἔθηκα |
| δέδωκα | ἐδεδώκειν | δώσω | ἔδωκα |

*Aorist 2.— Indicative.*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | ἔστην | ης | η | ἔθην | ης | η | ἔδων | ως | ω |
| Dual | ἔστημεν | ητον | ήτην | ἔθεμεν | ετον | έτην | ἔδομεν | οτον | ότην |
| Plur. | ἔστημεν | ητε | ησαν αν | ἔθεμεν | ετε | εσαν | ἔδομεν | οτε | οσαν |

*Subjunctive.*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | στῶ | στῇς | στῇ | θῶ | θῇς | θῇ | δῶ | δῷς | δῷ |
| Dual | στῶμεν | στῆτον | στῆτον | θῶμεν | θῆτον | θῆτον | δῶμεν | δῶτον | δῶτον |
| Plur. | στῶμεν | στῆτε | στῶσι | θῶμεν | θῆτε | θῶσι | δῶμεν | δῶτε | δῶσι |

*Optative.*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | σταίην | ης | η | θείην | ης | η | δοίην | ης | η |
| Dual | σταίημεν | ητον | ήτην | θείημεν | ητον | ήτην | δοίημεν | ητον | ήτην |
| Plur. | σταίημεν | ητε | ησαν σταῖεν | θείημεν | ητε | ησαν | δοίημεν | ητε | ησαν |

| | *Imperative.* | | | | | | *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. | στῆθι | τω | θές | τω | δός | τω | στῆναι | στάς | στᾶσα | στάν |
| Dual | στῆτον | των | θέτον | των | δότον | των | θεῖναι | θείς | θεῖσα | θέν |
| Plur. | στῆτε | τωσαν | θέτε | τωσαν | δότε | τωσαν | δοῦναι | δούς | δοῦσα | δόν |

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. The perfect, pluperfect, future and first aorist, are conjugated regularly; but the irregular first aorist in κα occurs only in the indicative mood.

2. Of the root στα a perfect and pluperfect are formed by ε being prefixed; perf. dual ἕστατον, plur. ἕσταμεν, ἕστατε, ἑστᾶσι; plup. dual ἑστάτην, plur. ἕστασαν; sub. ἑστῶ; opt. ἑσταίην; imperat. ἕστᾰθι; inf. ἑστάναι; part. ἑσταώς, ἑστώς.

3. Several persons in the active conjugation of these verbs are formed with mood-vowels: τιθέω, τιθέεις (τιθεῖς), τιθέει (τιθεῖ). Thus, ἱστᾷ, διδοῖ, &c., from ἱστάει, διδόει; imperat. τίθει, δίδου from τίθεε, δίδοε; imperf. ἐτίθουν from ἐτίθεον, ἐδίδουν from ἐδίδοον.

4. Θι is dropped from στῆθι in compounds: παράστα, ἀπόστα.

5. Some verbs form only the second aorist according to this conjugation: e. g. βαίνω *I go*, root βα, 2nd aor. ἔβην; γιγνώσκω, root γνο, 2nd aor. ἔγνων; δύω,



Digitized by Google

ἔδυν, inf. δῦναι, part. δύς, δῦσα, δύν. In these η, ω, ῡ, remain in all numbers, ἔδησαν, ἔγνωσαν, ἔδῡσαν.

6. Those which in the present and imperfect have taken νυ or ννυ to the root form the other tenses from the original root: δείκνυμι (root δεικ), imperf. ἔδεικνυν, fut. δείξω, aor. 1. ἔδειξα, &c.

## (β) *Passive Conjugation.*

1. The vowels of the root, which are doubled in the active, remain short in the passive, except ϑε and ξ, which, in the perfect and pluperfect, retain the syllable κα of the active: εἶκα, εἶμαι, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι.

2. The terminations of the passive are the same as in the common conjugation: σ in the second person singular is not disturbed by a mood-vowel, and not thrown out (ἵσταμαι, ἵστασαι), except in the optative (ἱσταίμην, ἵσταιο), and in some forms, ἱστάμην, ἵστασο, ἵστασο, ἵστω.

3. On account of this great regularity no full paradigm is required, only a list of the first persons.

*Present.*

| *Indicative.* | *Subjunctive.* | *Optative.* |
|---|---|---|
| ἵσταμαι τίθεμαι | ἱστῶμαι τιθῶμαι | ἱσταίμην τιθείμην |
| δίδομαι φάμαι | διδῶμαι φῶμαι | διδοίμην φαίμην |
| ἵεμαι | ἱῶμαι | ἱείμην |
| *Imperative.* | *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* |
| ἵστασο τίθεσο | ἵστασθαι τίθεσθαι | ἱστάμενος τιθέμενος |
| δίδοσο φάσο | δίδοσθαι φάσθαι | διδόμενος φάμενος |
| ἵεσο | ἵεσθαι | ἱέμενος |
| *Imperfect.* | *Perfect.* | *Pluperfect.* |
| ἱστάμην ἐτιθέμην | ἕσταμαι τέθειμαι | ἐστάμην ἐτεθείμην |
| ἐδιδόμην ἐφάμην | δέδομαι (πέφαμαι) | ἐδεδόμην (ἐπεφάμην) |
| ἱέμην | εἶμαι | εἵμην |

| *Future.* | *Aorist* 1. |
|---|---|
| σταθήσομαι τεθήσομαι δοθήσομαι | ἐστάθην ἐτέθην ἐδόθην |
| (φαθήσομαι) (ἐθήσομαι) | (ἐφάθην) ἔθην or εἴθην |
| τεθήσομαι for ϑεθησόμαι | ἐτέθην for ἐθέθην |

*Middle.*

| *Future.* | *Aorist* 1. |
|---|---|
| στήσομαι ϑήσομαι δώσομαι | ἐστησάμην ἐθηκάμην ἐδωκάμην |
| (φήσομαι) ἥσομαι | (ἐφησάμην) ἡσάμην |

Digitized by Google

*Second Aorist.*

| *Indicative.* | *Subjunctive.* | *Optative.* | *Imperative.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ἐστάμην ἐθέμην ἐδόμην | στῶμαι θῶμαι | σταίμην θείμην | στάσο θέσο |
| ἥμην | δῶμαι ὦμαι | δοίμην εἵμην | δόσο ἕσο |

| *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* |
|---|---|
| στάσθαι θέσθαι | στάμενος θέμενος |
| δόσθαι ἕσθαι | δόμενος ἕμενος |

OBSERVATIONS.

1. In the second person of the imperfect and imperative the σ is often thrown out: *δίδοσο δίδου, τίθεσο τίθου, ἵστασο ἵστω.*

2. Some verbs, which follow this conjugation, occur only in the passive, and several of them have a long vowel: *δύναμαι, δύνασαι, δύναται I can*; *κείμαι I lie*, imp. *ἐκείμην*; *δίζημαι, δίζησθαι I seek*; *οἶμαι I think.*

3. The Attics form the moods of *τίθεμαι, ἵεμαι, δίδομαι, also* entirely after the analogy of common verbs, with the accent thrown back and οι in the optative:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *τίθωμαι* | *τίθηται* | *πρόσθηται* | *πρόηται* |
| *τίθοιο* | *τίθοιτο* | *περίθοιντο* | *πρόοισθε* |
| *δίδωται* | *ἀπόδοιντο* | | |

Also the other verbs without mood-vowels follow, as far as regards the position of the accent, this analogy: *δύναμαι, δύνωμαι, δύνηται, δύναιτο*, &c.

## (E) OF SOME SMALL VERBS.

1. The radical sound ε serves to express forms for the notions of *being, going*, and *moving*. To denote this difference, the ε must originally have been connected with consonants which have been thrown out. Thus *εἶναι* compared with the German *ſeyn* (*to be*), and *ἰέναι* with the Latin *eo*, and the German *gehn* (*to go*), show that a σ sound was associated with the former, and a guttural sound with the latter, which was changed from Fε into ἑ. Together with ε another analogy had ι; and ἴω comp. with *gi* (in the dialect of Thuringia), for *geh* indicates a similar original formation.

2. The sound ε is extended into ει, when the personal termination μι is added (*εἰμί I am, εἶμι I go, I move myself*); and to ex-

Digitized by Google

press the transitive action, the ε is doubled and ι prefixed (like θε, τίθημι): ἵημι *I set in motion, I send.*

### 1. Εἰμί *I am.*

This is the oldest verb, and therefore in all languages irregular. In Greek it remained very defective, because it is not used, as in other languages, to form tenses and persons, these being almost entirely formed from the root.

Paradigm.

*Present.*

| *Indicative.* | | | *Subjunctive.* | | | *Optative.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sing. εἰμί | εἶς or εἶ | ἐστί | ὦ | ᾖς | ᾖ | εἴην | εἴης | εἴη |
| Dual ἐσμέν | ἐστόν | ἐστόν | ὦμεν | ἦτον | ἦτον | εἶημεν | εἶητον | εἰήτην |
| Plur. ἐσμέν | ἐστί | εἰσί | ὦμεν | ἦτε | ὦσι | εἶημεν | εἶητε | εἶησαν |
| | | | | | | εἶμεν or | εἶτον | &c. |

| *Imperative.* | *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* | | *Imperfect.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἴσθι | ἔστω | εἶναι | ὢν οὖσα ὄν | Sing. ἦν | ἦς or ἦσθα | ἦ or ἦν |
| ἔστον | ἔστων | | | Dual ἦμεν | ἦτον or ἦστον | ἤτην or ἤστην |
| ἔστε | ἔστωσαν | | | Plur. ἦμεν | ἦτε or ἦστε | ἦσαν |

*Future.*

| *Indicative.* | | | *Optative.* | | | *Infinitive.* | *Participle.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ἔσομαι | ἔσῃ | ἔσεται ἐσται | ἐσοίμην | ἔσοιο | ἔσοιτο | ἔσεσθαι | ἐσόμενος |

*Note* 1. The σ is put after the radical vowel in the forms ἐστι, ἐστόν, &c. for ἐτί, ἐτόν; just as in τετέλεσμαι for τετέλεμαι, ἥκουσμαι for ἥκουμαι: and ἴσθι from ἴθι is formed, as, ἵζω, from ἕδω, ἔσδω.

*Note* 2. Of the imperfect occurs also in the middle ἤμην, and of the imperative ἔσο.

### 2. Εἶμι *I go, I move myself.*

This verb is formed partly from the root ε, and partly from ι; and from the latter with a mood-vowel as well as without.

*Present.*

| | | *Ind.* | | | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From ε | S. | εἶμι | εἶς, εἶ | εἶσι | ἴω ἴῃς &c. | ἴοιμι ἴοις ἴοι or ἰοίην, ἰοίης | | ἴθι ἴτω &c. | ἰέναι | ἰών ἰοῦσα ἰόν | |
| From ι | D. | ἴμεν | ἴτον | ἴτον | ἴωσι | | | | | | |
| | P. | ἴμεν | ἴτε | ἴασι | | | | | | | |

*Pluperfect.*

From ει. ᾔειν (ᾔϊα, ᾖα), ᾔεις, ᾔει, ᾖειμεν, ᾖειτε, ᾖεισαν.

*Passive.*

Pres. ἴεμαι, ἴεσαι. Imperf. ἱέμην, ἵεσο.

Digitized by Google

*Note* 1. Ἴασι is formed from ἴντσι; whence also ἴσι (*Theogn.* 536); ἶναι from ε, with ι prefixed: as in ἴεμαι, ἵ, ἵεμαι. Of the imperative ἴθι the form εἶ occurs in compounds: πάρει, πρόσει,

*Note* 2. The signification of this verb is, *to set oneself in motion, to be about to go,* therefore the present is used to express also the future; and the pluperfect *I had set myself in motion* means *I went.*

### 3. Ἴημι *I send.*

This verb is inflected like τίθημι.

Pres. ἵημι, ἵης — ἱᾶσι, ἱᾶσι or ἱεῖσι ἱῶ, ἱῇς ἱείην ἵεθι and ἵει from ἵε ἱείς.

Imp. ἵην and ἵεον, ἵουν, and compounded ἐφίουν, ἀφίουν, and ἠφίουν.

Perf. εἶκα. Plup. εἵκειν. Fut. ἥσω. Aor. 1. ἧκα.

Aor. 2. (not used in the singular) ἕμεν or εἶμεν, ἕτε εἶτε. ἕσαν or εἶσαν. ὦ. εἶην, εἵης - εἵημεν, εἶμεν - εἶεν. ἕς, ἕτω. εἶναι. εἷς.

*Passive.*

Pres. ἵεμαι. Imperf. ἱέμην. Perf. εἷμαι. Plup. εἵμην. Aor. 1. ἕθην, εἵθην.

*Middle.*

Aor 1. ἡκάμην. Aor. 2. ἕμην, εἵμην. Sub. ὦμαι. Opt. εἵμην. Imper. οὗ. Inf. ἕσθαι. Part. ἕμενος.

*Note.* Of the aspirated root ἑ other forms have been made besides ἵημι, as, εἶσα *I set,* εἰσάμην *I set myself.* In this signification, especially the perfect ἧμαι *I have set myself, I sit,* occurs.

### 4. Ἧμαι *I sit.*

Pres. ἧμαι, ἧσαι, ἧται, ἧσται - ἧνται. Inf. ἧσθαι. Imperat. ἧσο, ἧσθω. Imperf. ἧμην, ἧσο, ἧτο, ἧστο, ἧντο.

*Note* 1. In compounds the accent is thrown back, and the moods are formed as in verbs with a mood-vowel: κάθημαι, κάθωμαι, καθοίμην, κάθου.

*Note* 2. With the addition of νυμι, ἕννυμι, it signifies *I clothe,* and is then in prose always compounded with ἐπί and ἀμφί: e. g. ἀμφιέσω, ἠμφίεσα, ἠμφίεσμαι, εσαι, εσται, ἀμφιέσασθαι.

### 5. Φημί *I say.*

Pres. φημί, φής (not φῃς), φησί, φάμεν - φασί, φῶ, φῇς, φῶσι. φαίην ης. φαῖεν.

Imperat. φαθί, φάτω, τωσαν. Inf. φάναι. Part. φάς.

Imperf. ἔφην, ἔφης and ἔφησθα, ἔφησαν. Fut. φήσω - ουσι. Aor. 1. ἔφησα.

*Middle.*

Aor. 2. ἐφάμην, ἔφαντο.

*Passive.*

Perf. Imperat. πεφάσθω. Part. πεφασμένος.

Digitized by Google

*Note.* The imperfect ἔφην has the signification of the aorist, and where the infinitive of the aorist is required, φάναι is used in the same signification. In connection with δ' ἐγώ, δ' ὅς (*he*), it is used without φ: ἦν δ' ἐγώ *said I*, ἦ δ' ὅς *said he.*

6. Εἴδω *I see*, οἶδα *I have seen, I know*, ᾔδειν *I knew.*

The forms of this verb are made from ειδ, οιδ, and the shortened ιδ.

| | *Ind.* | | | *Sub.* | *Opt.* | *Imp.* | *Inf.* | *Part.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. | οἶδα | οἶσθα | οἶδε | εἰδῶ εἰδῇς εἰδῶσι | εἰδείην | ἴσθι | εἰδέναι | εἰδώς |
| | ἴσμεν | ἴστον | ἴστον | | | | | |
| | ἴσμεν | ἴστε | ἴσασι | | | | | |

Plup. Sing. ᾔδειν Attic ᾔδη from ᾔδεα
ᾔδεις ᾔδεισθα ᾔδησθα
ᾔδει ᾔδειν ᾔδη
Plur. ᾔδειμεν ᾖσμεν
ᾔδειτε ᾖστε
ᾔδεσαν ᾖσαν

*Note.* The forms ἴσμεν, ἴστον, ἴστε and ἴσθι, may be derived from the root ιδ and ισ. For as ᾔδειμεν is changed into ᾐδμεν, and thus into ᾖσμεν, and ᾔδεσαν into ᾔδσαν ᾖσαν, so the σ in the above-mentioned forms may have been δ. On the other hand the 3rd pers. plur. ἴσασι, and the Homeric and Doric forms ἴσαν and ἴσαμι point to the root ισ.

## THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

A verb becomes irregular when the root is altered by the addition of other letters, either vowels or consonants; by the transposition of the original letters; or by exchanging any of the original letters for others. The consequence of this is, that some tenses are formed from the original root, and others from the altered root or roots. To make this clear, all the roots from which the tenses have been formed will be put after the present tense of each verb in the list of the irregular verbs. The defective verbs are generally

Digitized by Google

classed with the irregular verbs though they do not belong to them. The forms of their present tense are obsolete, but their other tenses are arranged under the present tense of a *different* verb of the same signification, as if it were the root. Thus the future of ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, is not formed from ἐρχ, but from the obsolete verb ἐλεύθω; and the aor. 2. of αἱρέω, εἷλον from the obsolete ἕλω.

Several verbs in αω and εω, which had the Æolic digamma F (αFω, εFω) have retained the υ, which was formed from it, in the fut. and aor. 1, though it has been entirely dropped in the present: κάω (καίω) *I burn*, καύσω, ἔκαυσα, κλάω (κλαίω) *I weep*, κλαύσω; χράω *I scratch*, χραύσω; πλέω *I sail*, πλεύσομαι, ἔπλευσα; ῥέω *I flow*, ῥεύσομαι, ἔῤῥευσα; θέω *I run*, θεύσομαι; χέω *I pour*, χεύσομαι; πνέω *I breathe*, πνεύσομαι, ἐπνεύσθην. In those in εω this υ remains alone when the syllable is shortened; κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην. Thus ἐκλύθην, κλύτος *renowned*, may be derived from κλέω *I celebrate*.

For the more convenient formation of some tenses ε is often added to the roots of verbs of all kinds: αὔω *I blow*, from the root α, αε, fut. ἀήσω; εὑρ, εὑρε, fut. εὑρήσω, *I shall find*; θέλω *I will*, θελε, fut. θελήσω; τύπτω, τυπτε, τυπτήσω; μάχομαι *I fight*, μαχε, μαχήσομαι; ὀφέλλω *I owe*, ὀφελε, ὀφελήσω; ὄζω *I smell*, ὀζε, ὀζήσω; οἴχομαι *I depart*, οἰχε, οἰχήσομαι; τεύχω, τυχε, τετύχηκα; γράφω, γραφε, γεγραφηκώς; χαίρω *I rejoice*, χαιρε, χαιρήσω; ἀναίνομαι *I refuse*, ἀναινε, ἀνήνηται; especially in liquids: μένω, μενε, μεμένηκα, νέμω, νενέμηκα; βρέμω, βεβρέμηκα, &c.

Σ is frequently inserted before δ, which closes the root, and contracted into ζ: φραδ, φρασδ, φράζω; κλυδ (in ὁ κλύδων the billow) κλύζω *I wash*; σχιδ, σχίζω *I cleave*; and in several hundred other verbs in ίζω: ἁγίζω *I consecrate*, ἁγνίζω *I purify*, ἀγωνίζω *I contend*, ἀθροίζω *I collect*, αἱματίζω *I make bloody*. Also ζ is added to the roots ending in a vowel: σπάω *I draw*, ἀσπάζω *I draw to myself, I embrace*; βιάω, βιάζω *I force*; στερέω, στερίζω (ε changed into ι) *I bereave*; ἀνθέω *I bloom*; ἀνθίζω *I cause to bloom*; ἁρμόω, ἁρμόζω, *I fit*; βρι, βρίζω *I sleep*; κνυ, κνύζω, *I scrape*. All these have a *t* sound in their root, and are conjugated accordingly. (*See Preliminary Remarks*, 3, 8, 11; *and Formation of Mute Verbs, prel. rem.* 1. perf. κα, σμαι; fut. σω, σθησομαι; aor. σα, σθην.)

Digitized by Google

But ζ is also added in the root to γ and χ, which are then dropped: ἀκαγ (in ἀκαγή *a point*) ἀκάζω *I sharpen*; κραγ (in κραυγή *a cry*) κράζω *I cry*; ἁρπαγ (in ἁρπαγή *robbery*) ἁρπάζω *I rob* (this verb forms its tenses from two different roots ἁρπαγ and ἁρπαδ); στεναχ (in στοναχή *a sigh*), στενάζω *I sigh*; κριγ (perf. κέκριγα), κρίζω *I creak*; οἰμωγ (in οἰμωγή *lamentation*), οἰμώζω *I lament*; ὀλολυγ (in ὀλολυγή *a shouting*), ὀλολύζω *I shout*; σταγ (in σταγών *a drop*), στάζω *I drop, I trickle*. All these form their tenses, except the pres. and imperf., from their original roots regularly.

*Note.* Some verbs ending in ζω have in the future ξω, although their roots have no *k* sound: as, ἐναρίζω, fut. ἐναρίξω; πολεμίζω, πολεμίξω; ἐγγυαλίζω, ἐγγυαλίξω. These are probably Dorisms.

T is added in the root to *p* sounds: κλεπ (in κλέπος *theft*), κλέπτω *I steal*; καπ (in κάπη *a manger*) κάπτω *I devour*; τυπ (in τύπος *a stamp or coin*), τύπτω *I strike*; καλυβ (in καλύβη *a hut*), καλύπτω *I cover*; βλαβ (in βλάβη *injury*), βλάπτω *I injure*; τριβ (in διατριβή *occupation*), τρίπτω *I rub*; αφ (in ἀφή *the touching*), ἅπτω *I join, I fasten*; θαφ (in τάφος *a grave*), θάπτω *I bury*; ῥαφ (in ῥαφή *a seam*), ῥάπτω *I sow*. The tenses of such verbs are formed from the original root: fut. κλέψω, καλύψω, ἅψω; aor. 2, ἔβλαβον, ἔταφον; fut. 2, pass. ταφήσομαι.

Σσ or ττ are added in the root to *k* sounds in many, to *t* sounds and to the vowels of pure verbs in a few. The *k* and *t* sounds are dropped before σσ or ττ: ἑλικ, ἑλίσσω or ἑλίττω *I coil*; κηρυκ, κηρύσσω or κηρύττω *I proclaim*; φρικ, φρίσσω *I feel terror*; πραγ, πράσσω *I do*; ἀλλαγ, ἀλλάσσω *I exchange*; πληγ, πλήσσω *I strike*; μελιχ, μελίσσω *I sweeten*; ταραχ, ταράσσω *I disturb*; ὀρυχ, ὀρύσσω *I dig*; λιτ, λίσσομαι *I entreat*; κορυθ, κορύσσω *I raise, I excite*; πλατ, πλάσσω *I form*; λευ, λεύσσω *I look*; ἀφυ, ἀφύσσω *I drain*. These are conjugated according to their original roots.

Σκ enters into a considerable number of roots, especially of pure verbs: γηράω, γηράσκω *I grow old*; ἱλάσκομαι *I propitiate* (ἵλαος); ἀλύω, ἀλύσκω *I wander*; διδαχ, διδάσκω *I teach* (if the final consonant of the root cannot be united with those that are added, it is thrown out); στερέω, στερίσκω *I bereave*; εὑρ, εὑρε, εὑρισκω *I find*.

Digitized by Google

In this case *o* is changed into *ω*, *α* into *η*; *βλο*, *βλώσκω I come forth*, *γνο*, *γιγνώσκω*, *I know*. These form their tenses, except pres. and imperf. from their original roots.

I shall premise a few observations on some Ionic and epic forms for the sake of elucidating those which are contained in the list of the irregular verbs, and of avoiding unnecessary repetitions in that list.

1. The reduplication frequently takes place in all the moods of the fut. and the aor. 2: *κεκαδήσει* (*Od.* *φ*, 153); *δεδέξομαι*, *κεχολώσομαι*, *κεκλήσῃ* (*Il.* *γ*, 138); *πεφήσεαι* (*Il.* *ν*, 829); *διδώσω*, *δέδαον* (*δα*), *κεκάμω*, *κεκάμωσι* (*Il.* *α*, 168). An additional augment is found in the indicative mood of a few verbs before this reduplication: *ἐκεκλόμην* (*ἐκεκελόμην*), *ἔπεφνον* (*ἐπέφονον*).

2. E is repeated before a long *ε* and *η*; *ἐέλδομαι*, *ἐελποίμην*, *ἐέργει* (*Il.* *β*, 617); *ἔηκε* (*Il.* *α*, 48); and it is extended into *ει* before vowels and semi-vowels, and in the reduplication before *δ*: *εἰλήλουθα*, *εἰοικυῖα* (*Il.* *σ*, 418); *δείδεκτ'* (*Il.* *ι*, 224); *δειδέχαται* (*Od.* *η*, 72); *δείδια* (*Il.* *κ*, 93).

3. Short vowels are entirely thrown away: *ῥέσθαι* for *ἐρύεσθαι*, *ἰδνίῃσι* for *εἰδνίῃσι* (*Il.* *σ*, 380); *ἴδμεν* for *οἴδαμεν*, *εἰληλούθμεν* for *εἰληλούθαμεν*, *ἔπλετο* for *ἐπέλετο*, *κέκλετο* for *κεκέλετο*, *ἔπταο* for *ἐπέταο*.

4. The augment is left out wherever the measure of the verse, or regard either to rythm or to euphony of form requires the omission of it. But it is found in the reduplication of some verbs: *ἤραρε*, *ἤκαχε*, *ὤρορεν*; and in the root, as well as in the reduplication in the plup. *ἠλήλατο* (from *ελα*) (*Il.* *ε*, 400); *ἠρήρει*, *ἠρήρειστο*.

5. In the singular number and the 3rd pers. plur. of the imperf. aor. 1 and 2, *σκ* is frequently added to the tense-root, and before *σκ* there appears as mood-vowel, in the imperf. and aor. 2, *ε*; in the aor. 1, *α*; but in the conjugation without mood-vowels only the vowel of the root: *τύπτεσκον*, *εσκες*, *εσκε*; *τυπτεσκόμην*, *θρέξασκον*, *φύγεσκε*, *τίθεσκον*, *στάσκον*, *δόσκον*, *δείκνυσκον*. The *α* of the aor. is put before *σκ* in the imperf. instead of *ε* in *κρύπτασκε*, *ρίπτασκον*,



Digitized by Google

διαῤῥίπτασκον. The only example of a 2nd pers. plur. is ἐφάσκεθ' (*Od.* χ, 35). The augment with this form is very rare.

6. In the 3rd pers. plur. of the pass. the ν in οιντο (optative), ντο (imperf.), νται, ονται, εντο, ντο (pres. and imperf. of the conjugation without mood-vowels) is sometimes changed into α; τυπτοίατο for τύπτοιντο, τιθέαται for τίθενται, ἐδιδόατο for ἐδίδοντο; the ο in ντο is also changed into ε, ἐβουλέατο for ἐβούλοντο. It has been mentioned that also in the 3rd pers. plur. of the perf. and plup. pass. the ν is changed into α, and the *tenuis* into an *aspirate*: τετύφαται, ἐτετάχατο, ἐστάλαται. In those, the roots of which end in δ (or ζ) which letter is changed into σ before τ (ἐρήρεισται for ἐρήρειδται) the δ is retained, when the ν is changed into α: ἐρηρέδαται (the reduplication shortens ει), ἐσκευάδαται (σκευάζω), κεχωρίδαται (χωρίζω). Even in pure verbs this change takes place, and η is frequently shortened into ε: πεποτήαται (ποτε), οἰκέαται for ᾤκηνται, ἐτετιμέατο for ἐτετιμήντο, κεχολώατο for κεχόλωντο, κεκλίαται for κέκλινται

7. The 2nd pers. sing. of the subj. and optat. sometimes ends in σθα instead of ς: ἐθέλῃσθα for ἐθέλῃς, κλαίοισθα for κλαίοις; and the 3rd pers. sing. of the subj. in σι or σιν, τύπτῃσιν for τύπτῃ, ἱστῇσι for ἱστῇ, δῷσι for δῷ. The syllable σθα is also added to the indicative in the conjugation without mood-vowels: τίθησθα.

8. Εο in the imperf. and imperat. is sometimes contracted into ευ: ἐτύπτευ, τύπτευ. In the Homeric dialect ο is frequently changed into υ: ἄλλυδις (ἄλλο) *Il.* λ, 486; τηλύγετος (τηλό) *Il.* ι 143; likewise ἐμεῦ, σεῦ, for ἐμέο, σέο.

9. The subjunctive frequently loses its doubled mood-vowels, and takes those of the indicative: ἴομεν, *let us go*, ἐγείρομεν for ἐγείρωμεν (*Il.* β, 440); ἰμείρεται for ἰμείρηται (*Od.* α, 41).

10. The plup. has the old form εα added to the root, and thus ends in the sing. in εα, εας, εεν: ἀνώγεα (*Od.* ι, 44); πεποίθεα (*Od.* Θ, 181); ἐτεθήπεας (*Od.* ω, 90); ᾔδεεν (*Il.* σ, 404).

11. The fut. 2 in εω is not contracted: τυπέω, ἀγγελέω. The subjunctive of the aor. pass. is frequently resolved: τυφθέω, τυπέω; and even the ε extended into ει; τυπείω.

Digitized by Google

12. The termination of the infinitive is frequently *μεν, μεναι*, instead of *ιν, ναι*: *τυπτ-ε-μεν τυπτέμεν, τυπτ-ε-μεναι τυπτέμεναι*, for *τύπτειν*; *τετυφέμεν, τετυφέμεναι* for *τετυφέναι*; *τιθέμεν* for *τιθέναι*, *ἱστάμεναι* for *ἱστάναι*; *ϑέμεν* for *ϑεῖναι*; *δόμεναι* for *δοῦναι*. The short vowel is also doubled: *τιθήμεναι*.

13. The *σ* of the fut. and aor. 1 is often doubled: *τελέσσω* for *τελέσω*; *ἐκόμισσε* for *ἐκόμισε*; *δαμάσσω* for *δαμάσω*; *φράσσομαι* (*φράζω*).

14. The semi-vowels are frequently doubled to strengthen the syllable: *ἔλλαβε, ἔλλειπον, ἔμμορε, ἔννεπε, ἐῤῥύσατο, ἔσσενα*.

15. In the perf. of pure verbs *κ* is often thrown out, and the short vowels of the root sometimes retained: *βεβάασι* for *βεβήκασι, τετληώς, τετλαώς*; the 1st and 2nd pers. dual and plur., and the infinitive of the perf. are again shortened: *τέτλαμεν, τέτλατον, τετλάναι*; but the 3rd pers. plur. and the participle contracted: *τετλᾶσι, βεβώς, βεβῶσα, βεβώς*, for *βεβαώς, βεβαῦια, βεβαός*. The termination *αως* is also changed into *εως*: *τεθνεώς*.

16. Sometimes the mutes undergo no change before *μ* as in the common dialect: *ἴδμεν* for *ἴσμεν, κεκορυθμένος* (root *κορυθ*) for *κεκορυσμένος, εἰλήλουθμεν, ἐπέπιθμεν* for *ἐπεποίθειμεν* (*Il.* *β*, 341, *δ*, 159, *ξ*, 55); *ἀκαχμένος pointed* (root *ακ*), with the reduplication, but without an augment: *ἀκαχ-μένος* for *ἀκηγμένος*.

17. The 2nd pers. sing. pres. and imperf. pass. *εαι, εο*, are not contracted; we therefore find in the verbs in *εω* another *ε* before those terminations. This *ε* remains in the Ionic prose: *φιλέεαι, ἐπαινέεαι*; but the epic poets sometimes contract the two *εε* into *εῖ*: *μυθεῖαι* for *μυθέεαι*; before *εαι* *ε* is frequently and before *εο* always elided by them: *πωλέαι* (*Od.* *δ*, 811); *φοβέαι, αἰτέο, ἐξηγέο*.

18. In pure verbs in *αω* the *α* is often changed into *ε*; *ὁρέω* for *ὁράω, φοιτέοντες* for *φοιτάοντες*: in the same way the *α* of the root of the conjugation without mood-vowels before a vowel: *ἱστέασι* for *ἱστάασι*, cont. *ἱστᾶσι, ἱστέαται* for *ἱστάαται, ἵστανται*. The letters *αω* are generally contracted into *ω*; but poets frequently extend the contracted syllable again by adding another vowel of the same sound as that into which the two have been contracted: e.g. *ὁράειν*,

Digitized by Google

cont. ὁρᾷν, extended ὁράᾳν; ἀσχαλάει, cont. ἀσχαλᾷ, ext. ἀσχαλάᾳ, ἀγοραᾶσθε, ἀγοράασθε; ὁράω, cont. ὁρῶ, ext. ὁρόω; ἀλάου (imperat. pass.) cont. ἀλῶ, ext. ἀλόω; βοάουσι, cont. βοῶσι, ext. βοόωσι; αἰτιάοιτο, cont. αἰτιῷτο, ext. αἰτιόψτο. The ο is also placed after the contracted vowel: ἠβώοντε for ἠβῶντε, γελώοντες and γελόωντες, γελῶντες. Verbs in οω take ο before the contracted syllable, but then ου and οι are changed into ω and ῳ: ἀρόουσι, cont. ἀροῦσι, epic ἀρόωσι; δῃϊόοντο, δῃϊοῦντο, δῃϊόωντο, δῃϊόοιεν, δῃϊοῖεν, δῃϊόφεν.

19. The infinitive of the pure verbs ends also in ναι, μεναι, instead of ιν, φορε-ε-ναι, φιλε-ε-μεναι, γοα-ε-μεναι; but εε and αε are contracted into η: φορῆναι, φιλήμεναι, γοήμεναι, for φερεῖν, φιλεῖν, γοᾷν. In ἀρόμμεναι for ἀροῦν the syllable is made long by the insertion of μ.

20. The subjunctive mood in the conjugation without mood-vowels, τιθέω, ἱστάω, διδόω, cont. τιθῶ, ἱστῶ, διδῶ, takes the vowel of the root before the termination; but α is changed into ε (as 17)' and ο is doubled (ω): τιθέω, τιθέῃς, τιθέωμαι, θέω, θέωμαι, ἱστέω, στέω, δόω, δόῃς. The epic poets extend ε into ει before ω; θείω, θείωμεν, στείω; before η the ε is always extended into η in those which have α in the root; but in those which have ε in the root, it is sometimes extended into η, sometimes into ει. Στῶ, στῇς, στῇ, become στείω, στήῃς, στήῃ; θῶ, θῇς, θῇ, either θείω, θείῃς, θείῃ, or θήῃς, θήῃ. In this extended form of the subjunctive the proper mood-vowels are often shortened: θείομεν, στείομεν, στήετον.

21. The 2nd pers. sing. of the aor. 1, imperat. middle has σεο instead of σαι in δύσεο, λέξεο, ὄρσεο, ὄρσεν.

22. In the 1st pers. dual and plur. pass. the poets insert σ before θον and θα: τυπτόμεσθον, τυπτόμεσθα.

23. When α of the preposition κατά is dropped, τ is changed into the consonant which follows, either mute or liquid: κακκείοντες, κάββαλεν, καλλείπω, καῤῥέζουσα.

## LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Ἄγαμαι, *I admire, wonder at*, (αγα).

pres. ἄγαμαι, epic ἀγάομαι, ἀγαίομαι; fut. ἀγάσομαι; aor. ἀγάσθην.

Digitized by Google

2. Ἀγείρω, *I assemble*, (αγερ. αγειρ, αγερε, αγορα).

pres. ἀγείρω, ἀγείρετο; aor. 2, ἀγέροντο, ἀγερόμενοι (cont. ἀγρόμενοι), ἀγέρθη; plup. ἀγηγέρατ' with the reduplication (*Il.* ν. 13); ἠγερέεσθαι (*Il.* κ, 127).

3. Ἄγνυμι, *I break*, (αγ, αγνυ).

pres. ἄγνυμι; perf. ἔαγα, with a passive signification, *I am broken*; fut. ἄξω; aor. ἔαξα (*Hom.* ἦξα); aor. pass. ἐάγην, with the syllabic augment.

4. Ἄγω, *I lead*, (αγ, αγε, αγαγ).

pres. ἄγω; perf. ἦχα (αγ) ἦγεκα, ἀγήγεκα (αγε); aor. ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην (αγαγ); perf. pass. ἦγμαι.

5. Ἄδω, *I satiate*, (αδ, αδε, α).

ἀδδηκότες, ἀδδήσειεν, (*Od.* α, 134); ἄσειν, ἄσαι. ἄμεναι.

6. Ἀείρω, *I lift up*, (αερ, αορ, αειρ, αιρ).

pres. ἀείρω, ἀειράμενος, ἀειρόμενος, ἄωρτο, ἀέρθη, ἀρόμην, ἀροίμην, ἤρατο.

7. Αἱρέω, *I take*, (αιρε, ελ).

pres. αἱρέω; perf. ἀϊρηκα; aor. ἠρέθην, εἷλον, εἰλόμην.

8. Αἰσθάνομαι, *I perceive*, (αισθ, αισθε, αισθαν).

pres. αἰσθάνομαι; perf. ἤσθημαι; fut. αἰσθήσομαι (αισθε); aor. ἠσθόμην (αισθ).

9. Ἀλέξω, *I ward off*, (αλεκ, αλεξ, αλεξε).

pres. ἀλέξω; fut. ἀλεξήσω (αλεξε); aor. ἀλέξασθαι (αλεκ).

10. Ἁλίσκομαι, *I am taken*, (αλ, αλε, αλο, αλισκ).

pres. ἁλίσκομαι; perf. ἐάλωκα (αλο) *I have been taken*; fut. ἁλώσομαι; aor. ἑάλων or ἥλων, *I was taken* (ἑάλων from αλο, like ἐλείφθην, from λειφθε); subj. ἁλῶ; opt. ἁλοίην; inf. ἁλῶναι; part. ἁλούς.

11. Ἅλλομαι, *I jump*.

Homer shortens the aor., and changes the *spiritus asper* into a *lenis*, ἄλσο, ἄλτο; subj. ἄληται and ἅληται, ἐξάλμενος, ἐπάλμενος.

12. Ἁμαρτάνω, *I err*, (αμαρτ, αμαρτε, αμαρταν).

pres. ἁμαρτάνω; perf. ἡμάρτηκα; fut. ἁμαρτήσομαι; aor. 2, ἥμαρτον (*Homer* ἤμβροτον).

13. Ἀνδάνω, *I please*, (αδ, ηδ, ανδαν).

pres. ἀνδάνω; imperf. ἥνδανον, ἐάνδανον, ἐήνδανον; fut. ἀδήσω; aor. ἄδον (for ἔαδον); perf. ἔαδα; aor. ἠσάμην. Homer forms aor. 2. εὔαδον.

14. Ἀνθέω, *I bloom*, *I blossom*, (ανεθ, ανθε).

perf., with the reduplication ἀνήνοθα, and without it ἤνοθα (*Il.* β, 219), ἐπενήνοθα, compounded with ἐπι and εν (*over* and *on*); fut. ἀνθήσω.

Digitized by Google

15. Ἀνώγω, *I command*, (ανωγ, ανωγε).

pres. ἀνώγω (*Il.* ο, 43); imperf. ἤνωγον and ἠνώγεον; imperat. ἀνωγέτω (*Od.* β, 195), and without mood-vowel: ἄνωχθι (for ἄνωγθι). Χϑ extends even to the other persons: ἀνώχθω (for ἀνώγτω) *Il.* λ, 189; perf. ἄνωγα, always without augment; plup. ἀνώγειν, Ionic ἠνώγεα.

16. Ἀπαφίσκω, *I delude*, (αφ, αφε, with the reduplication απαφ).

aor. ἤπαφον (*Od.* ξ. 488); subj. ἀπάφω; fut. ἀπαφήσω, ἀπαφοίμην.

17. Ἀρημένος (αρε), *laden, oppressed*, (*Il.* σ, 435).

18. Ἄρω, *I fit*, (αρ, αρε, αραρε, αραρισκ).

pres. ἀραρίσκω; fut. ἄρσω and ἀρέσσομαι; aor. 1, ἦρσα and ἀρέσαι; aor. 2, ἤραρον; perf. ἄρηρα; part. ἀραρυῖα, ἄρθεν for ἄρθησαν.

19. Αὐξάνω, *I increase*, (αεγ, cont. αγ, αεξ, αυγ, αυξ, αυξαν).

pres. ἀέξω, αὔξω, αὐξάνω; fut. αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι; perf. ηὔξημαι (αυξε); aor. ἄεξα, ἀεξάμην (*Hom.*) (αεκ), ηὐξήθην (αυξε).

20. Ἄχομαι, *I afflict myself, I grieve*, (αχ, αχε, αχευ, ακαχ, ακαχε).

pres. ἄχομαι; part. ἀχεύων, ἀχέων; fut. ἀκαχήσω; perf. ἀκάχημαι, also αχνυ, and αχθ: ἄχνυμαι, ἀχνύμενος, ἄχθομαι, ἠχθόμην.

21. Βαίνω, *I go*, (βε, βα, βιβα, βαιν).

pres. βαίνω; perf. βέβηκα; fut. βήσω *I will cause to go*; βήσομαι *I will go*; aor. ἔβησα *I have caused to go*; ἔβην *I went*. Homer forms also from βασκ βάσκ' ἴθι (*Il.* β, 8).

22. Βάλλω, *I throw*, (βελ, βαλ, βλε, βλα, βολε, βαλλ, βαλλε).

pres. βάλλω; perf. βέβληκα, βεβόλημαι, *Hom.* (βολε); fut. βαλλήσω, βαλῶ; aor. ἔβαλον, ἐβλήθην; opt. βλείμην, βλεῖο *Hom.* (βλε).

23. Βιβρώσκω, *I eat*, (βρο, βιβρο, βιβρωσκ).

pres. βιβρώσκω; fut. βρώσω; aor. ἔβρων.

24. Βλαστάνω, *I sprout*, (βλαστ, βλαστε, βλασταν).

pres. βλαστάνω; fut. βλαστήσω; aor. ἔβλαστον.

25. Βούλομαι, *I will*, (βολ, βουλ, βουλε).

pres. βούλομαι; fut. βουλήσομαι; perf. βεβούλημαι (*Hom.* προβέβουλα, *Il.* α, 113, *to prefer*), ἐβουλήθην, ἐβολόμην (*Od.* α, 234).

26. Γαμέω, *I marry*, (γαμ, γαμε).

pres. γαμέω; aor. 1 ἔγημα, γήμασθαι, γαμέειν, γαμέεσθαι, γεγάμηκα.

27. Γεγωνεῖν, *to cry out*, (γων, γωνε).

imperf. ἐγεγώνεον and εγεγώνευν (*Od.* ρ, 161), also γέγωνε.

Digitized by Google

28. Γηθεῖν, *to rejoice*, (γα, γηθε).

imperf. ἐγήθεον; fut. γηθήσω (γαίων, *Il.* α, 405); perf. γέγηθα.

29. Γίγνομαι, *I become*, (γε, γα, γεν, γεγεν, γεγν, γιγν, γενε).

pres. γίγνομαι; perf. γέγακα. poet. (γα) γέγονα, (γεν) γεγένημαι; fut. γενηθήσομαι; aor. ἐγενήθην (γενε), ἐγενόμην (γεν). Homer extends ε into ει, γεινόμεθα (*Il.* χ, 477).

30. Γιγνώσκω, *I know*, (γνο, γιγνο, γιγνωσκ).

pres. γιγνώσκω; perf. ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι; fut. γνώσομαι; aor. ἔγνων. ἔγνως, ἔγνωσαν; imperat. γνῶθι; inf. γνῶναι; part. γνούς.

31. Δαῆναι, *to know*, (aor. 2, pass.) (δα, διδα, διδαχ, διδασκ, δαε).

aor. 2, act. δέδαον; middle, δεδάσθαι, δεδάασθαι, *to teach oneself, to learn*; aor. 2, pass. ἐδάην, *I have been taught, I know*; δαείω, δαῆναι; fut. δαήσομαι; perf. δεδάηκα, δεδιδάχθαι (*Il.* λ, 831), διδάσκω.

32. Δαΐζω, *I dissever, distribute, divide*, (δαικ, δαι, δα, δατε).

pres. δαΐζω; fut. δαΐξω; perf. δεδαΐγμαι, δαίομαι. *I divide*, δέδαιμαι, δασαίμην, δασσάμενος, δατέομαι (*Il.* ψ, 121).

33. Δαίω, *I set on fire*, (δα, δαι).

pres. δαίομαι, *I burn*, δάωμαι, δάηται; aor. 2, ἐδαόμην; perf. δέδηα; plup. δεδήειν.

34. Δάκνω, *I bite*, (δακ, δηκ, δακν).

pres. δάκνω; perf. δέδηχα; fut. δήξομαι; aor. ἔδακον.

35. Δαμάω, *I subdue*, (δαμ, δαμε, δαμα, δαμν, δαμνα, δμα).

pres. δαμάω, δαμνάω, δάμνημι, δάμναμαι; perf. δέδμηκα, δέδμημαι; aor. 1, pass. ἐδμήθην (*Il.* ι, 158) and δαμάσθην; aor. 2, ἐδάμην; aor. 1, act. ἐδάμασα, middle ἐδαμασάμην.

36. Δαρθάνω, *I sleep*, (δαρθ, δαρθε, δαρθαν, δραθ).

pres. δαρθάνω; perf. δεδάρθηκα; fut. δαρθήσομαι; aor. ἔδαρθον (poet. ἔδραθον). ἐδάρθην, δαρθείς.

37. Δείκνυμι, *I show*, and δέχομαι, *I receive*, (δικ, δεικ, δεικνυ, δεικανα (*Il.* ο, 86), δειδεκ, redupl. δειδισκ).

perf. δείδεγμαι, δείδεκτ' (*Il.* ι, 224), δειδέχαται (*Od.* η, 72), δειδισκόμενος, δεδισκόμενος. The signification of this verb is *to stretch out the hand*, to point out with an outstretched hand. From δείδεκτο the root δεκ, δεχ, is taken with the signification of *take, receive*, δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέξο, δέκτο, without the augment. From the same root δοκευ and δοκε are formed: δοκεύω, *I lie in wait for*, δεδοκημένος (*Il.* ο, 730).

Digitized by Google

38. Δέμω, *I build*, (δεμ, δειμ, δμε).

pres. δέμω, δείμω; perf. δέδμηκα; aor. ἔδειμα, ἐδειμάμην.

39. Δέω, *I bind*, (δε, διδε).

of δε all regular; imperf. δίδην (*Il.* λ, 105).

40. Δίδασκω, *I teach*, (δαχ, διδαχ, διδαχσκ, διδασκ, διδασκε).

pres. δίδασκω; perf. δεδίδαχα; fut. διδάξω, διδάξομαι; aor. ἐδίδαξα, διδάσκησα (*Hesiod*).

41. Διδράσκω, *I run away*, (δρα, διδρα, διδρασκ).

διδράσκω; perf. δέδρακα; fut. δράσομαι; aor. ἔδραν; imp. δρᾶθι; inf. δρᾶναι; part. δράς.

42. Δίω, *I am afraid, I flee, I inspire fear*, pass. δίομαι, *I frighten away*, (δι, διε. δει, δειδ).

fut. δείσω; aor. 1, ἔδεισα (ἔδδεισα); perf. δέδοικα (like λέλοιπα), δείδοικα, δέδια (δι) (plur. δέδιμεν, δέδιτε), δείδια, δίενται, δίεσθαι (from διε without mood-vowel), δίωνται (*Il.* ρ, 110), δίηται (*Il.* χ, 189, 456) *frighten away*.

43. Δοάσασθαι, *to appear*, (δοα).

pres. δόαμαι, δόαται (*Od.* ζ, 242), δοασσάμην, δοάσσατο, δοάσσεται for δοάσσηται (*Il.* ψ, 339).

44. Ἐγείρω, *I wake*, (εγερ, εγειρ, εγρ, εγρε).

pres. ἐγείρω: perf. ἐγρήγορα (from εγερ, ἤγορα, with the Attic reduplication of the root, εγρ; ἐγρήγορα therefore stands for ἐγήγορα like ἀκήκοα), and ἐγήγερκα; aor. ἠγρόμην (εγρ), εγρε, with σσ, ἐγρήσσω *I am awake*.

45. Ἔδω, *I eat*, (εδ, εδι, εσθι).

pres. ἔδω and ἐσθίω; perf. ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεκα, ἐδήδεσμαι; aor. ἠδέσθην, *Hom.* ἐδηδώς, ἐδήδοται, ἔσθω, ἤσθον.

46. Εἰλυμένος, *involved, wrapt up*, (ελ, ελυ, ειλυ, ειλε).

fut. εἰλύσω (*Il.* φ, 319) *I will cover up*; perf. εἴλυμαι and ἔελμαι; imperf. εἴλεον (*Od.* χ, 460), ειλεῦντο; aor. 1, Inf. ἕλσαι, ἑέλσαι; part. ἕλσας; aor. 2, ἐάλη and ἄλη (*Il.* υ, 278. ε, 823), (from ελ changed into αλ, like στελ σταλ).

47. Εἰπεῖν, *to say*, (επ, εσπ, ιπ, ιπτ).

aor. 2, εἶπον; aor. 1, εἶπα; pres. ἐνέπω, ἔννεπε; imperf. ἔννεπον (ν doubled), ἔσπετε; aor. 2, ἐνισπεῖν; imperf. ἔνισπον; fut. ἐνισπήσω (*Od.* ε, 98), and ἐνίψω (ιπτ) (*Od.* β, 137).

48. Εἴρω, *I say*; εἴρομαι, *I ask*, (ερ, ερε).

pres. εἴρω; fut. ἐρέω; perf. εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι; aor. ἐρρήθην and ἐρρέθην; inf. ῥηθῆναι; part. ῥηθείς (with the rejection of ε), (*Od.* σ, 413).

Digitized by Google

49. Ἐνίπτειν, *to upbraid*, (ιπ, ενιπ).

pres. ἐνίπτω; imperf. ἔνιπτον, ἐνένιπτον; aor. 2, ἠνίπαπε (for ἤνιπε with the paragogic απ like ἠρύκακε for ἤρυκε); fut. ἐνίψω (*Il.* η, 447); ἴψεται (*Il.* β, 193).

50. Ἐπαυρεῖν, *to enjoy*, (αυρ, αυρε).

aor. 2, ἐπαῦρον; fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι (*Il.* ζ, 353); ἐπαυρίσκοντ' (*Il.* ν, 733).

51. Ἕπω, *I am occupied with*; ἕπομαι, *I follow*, (επ, σπ).

pres. ἕπω, ἵπομαι; imperf. εἱπόμην; fut. ἕψομαι; aor. 2, ἐσπόμην; but the other moods and the compounds throw away the ε, σπεῖω (σπέο) (*Il.* κ, 285); σπέσθαι (*Od.* χ, 324); ἐπισπεῖν (*Od.* ξ, 274); μετασπών (*Od.* ξ, 33).

52. Ἔργω, *I constrain, shut in*, (εργ, ειργ).

ἔρχθεντ' (*Il.* φ, 282); ἔρχαται, ἔρχατο, εἴργουσι (*Il.* ψ, 72), *they keep off*; εἴργει, εἰργμέναι (*Il.* ε, 89).

53. Ἔρδω, *I do*, (εργ, ρεγ, ρεδ, ερδ).

ἔρδω, ῥέζω, ἔρξω, ἔοργα, ῥέξω, ἔρεξα, ἐρέχθην.

54. Ἐρεύθω, *I make red*, (ρυθ, ερυθ, ερυθε, ερευθ, ερυθαιν).

ἐρεύθων and ἐρεῦσαι (*Il.* λ, 394), ἐρυθαίνετο (*Il.* κ, 484. φ, 21), ἐρυθήσω, ἠρύθηκα.

55. Ἐρύκω, *I restrain, hold back*, (ρυκ, ερυκ, ερυκακ).

ἐρύκω ἐρύξω, ἐρύκακε and ἠρύκακε (*Il.* ε, 321).

56. Ἔρχομαι, *I come*, (ερχ and ελευθ, ελυθ, ελθ, ελουθ).

pres. ἔρχομαι; perf, ἐλήλυθα, and in Homer ἐλήλουθα; fut. ἐλεύσομαι; aor. ἦλυθον, ἦλθον.

57. Εὑρίσκω, *I find*, (ευρ, ευρε, ευρισκ).

pres. εὑρίσκω; perf. εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι; fut. εὑρήσω; aor. εὑρέθην, εὗρον, εὑρόμην.

58. Ἔχω, *I have, hold*, (εχ, εσχ and ισχ, εσχε, σχε, οχ, οχῳχ, σχωκ, σχεθ).

pres. ἔχω, ἴσχω; imperf. εἶχον, ἔχον; perf. ἔσχηκα, ὄχωκα (συνοχωκότε *Il.* β, 218, the second aspirate is changed into a tenuis); fut. ἕξω and σχήσω; aor. ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην, ἔσχεθον; sub. σχῶ; opt. σχοίην; imperat. (σχέθι) σχές, σχέο, (in compounds σχε, πάρασχε, κάτασχε); inf. σχεῖν, pres. inf. also ἴσχειν, ἴσχεσθαι; aor. pass. ἐσχέθην.

59. Ἕψω, *I boil*, (εψ, εψε).

pres. ἕψω; fut. ἑψήσω and the adj. ἕφθος (formed from ἕπσθος, ἕπθος, ἕφθος) ἑψητός and ἑψητέος.



Digitized by Google

60. Θνήσκω, *I die*, (θαν, θνα, θνησκ).

pres. θνήσκω; perf. τέθνηκα; fut. θανοῦμαι; aor. ἔθανον.

61. Ἵζω, *I sit*, (ἑδ, ἑζ, ἱζ, ἱζε, ἱζαν).

pres. ἕζω, *I make sit, I set*; ἵζω, *I sit*; ἱζάνω, *I set* and *I sit*; fut. ἱζήσω with κατα, κατίζω; fut. καθιῶ; aor. ἐκάθισα, ἐκαθισάμην.

62. Ἱκάνω, *I come*, (ικ, ικαν, ικνε).

pres. ἱκάνω and ἱκνέομαι; perf. ἶγμαι; fut. ἵξομαι; aor. ἶξα, ἱκόμην.

63. Ἱλάσκομαι, *I propitiate*, (ιλα, ιλασκ).

Ἵληθι (*Od.* γ, 380. π, 184) *be reconciled*, ἱλήκῃσι (*Od.* φ. 365); ἱλάονται (*Il.* β, 550), ἱλασόμεθα, ἱλάσκονται.

64. Καίνυσθαι, κεκάσθαι, *to be adorned*, (κα, και, καινυ, καδ).

ἐκαίνυτο (*Od.* γ, 282), κέκασσαι (κεκαδσαι), κεκάσθαι, κεκασμένος.

65. Καίω, *I burn*, (κα, και, καυ).

pres. κάω, καίω, *I burn*; perf. κέκαυμαι; fut. καύσω, καύσομαι; aor. ἐκαύθην, ἔκηα, ἐκάην.

66. Καλέω, *I call*, (καλ, καλε, κλα).

pres. καλέω; perf. κέκληκα; fut. καλέσω, Attic καλῶ, καλοῦμαι; aor. ἐκάλεσα, ἐκλήθην.

67. Κάμνω, *I labour*, (καμ, καμν, κμα).

pres. κάμνω; perf. κέκμηκα; fut. καμοῦμαι; aor. ἔκαμον.

68. Κεῖμαι, *I lie*, (κε).

κέω, *I lay myself*, κείοντες; pass. κέονται (*Il.* χ, 510) *they lie*; and without mood-vowel, κεῖμαι, κεῖται, κέαται (*Il.* λ, 659), κείατο; sub. κῆται; fut. κείσομαι.

69. Κεράω, *I mix*, (κερ, κερα, κερνα, κιρνα, κρα, κεραννυ).

pres. κεράω, κεράννυμι and κιρνάω; perf. κέκρακα, κέκραμαι, κεκέρασμαι, κεκράανται (*Od.* δ, 616); fut. κεράσω; aor. ἐκέρασα, ἐκεράσθην, ἐκράσάμην, ἐκράθην, ἐκερόμην; sub. κερῶμαι, ἐπικρῆσαι (*Od.* η, 164), κιρνάς (*Od.* π, 14), κίρνη (*Od.* ξ, 78).

70. Κιχάνω, *I overtake*, *I find*, *I hit*, (κιχ, κιχε, κιχαν).

aor. 2, ἔκιχον, ἐκίχην, (*Od.* π, 379); sub. κιχείω; fut. κιχήσομαι.

71. Κρεμάννυμι, *I hang*, (κρεμ, κρεμα, κρεμαννυ).

pres. κρεμάννυμι, *I hang*; κρεμάννυμαι, *I am hanged* and *I hang myself*; κρέμαμαι, *I hang* (in the neuter signification); fut. κρεμάσω, κρεμῶ, κρεμασθήσομαι, κρεμήσομαι (*I shall hang*, neuter); aor. ἐκρεμάσθην; aor. 2, m. sub. κρέμωμαι.

Digitized by Google

72. Κτείνω, *I kill*, (κτε, κτα, κτεν, κτειν).

κτενέω, ἀπέκτα, ἔκταν (κτάωμεν), κτέωμεν; aor. pass. ἐκταθεν, act. ἔκτανον.

73. Κυνέω, *I kiss*, (κυ, κυν, κυνε).

pres. κυνέω; fut. κύσω, κυνήσομαι; aor. ἔκυσα.

74. Λαγχάνω, *I receive by lot*, (λεχ, λαχ, ληχ, λεγχ, λαγχαν).

pres. λαγχάνω; perf. εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι, λέλογχα; fut. λήξομαι; aor. ἔλαχον.

75. Λαμβάνω, *I take*, (λαβ, ληβ, λαβε, λαμβ, λαμβαν).

pres. λαμβάνω; perf. εἴληφα; fut. λήψομαι; aor. ἔλαβον. Ionic forms of λαμβ are λέλαμμαι, λάμψομαι, ἐλάμφθην; and of λαβε, λελάβηκα.

76. Λανθάνω, *I am concealed*, (λαθ, ληθ, λανθαν).

pres. λανθάνω and λήθω, middle λανθάνομαι, *I forget*; perf. λέληθα, λέλησμαι, *I have forgotten*; aor. ἔλαθον, ἐλαθόμην.

77. Λιλαίομαι, *I desire*, (λα, λιλα, λιλαι).

perf. part. λελιλαμένος, λελιημένος (λ being thrown out), λιλαίεται, λιλαίεσθαι.

78. Λούω, *I wash*, (λο, λοε, cont. λου).

pres. λοέω, λούω; inf. λούεσθαι, λοῦσθαι; part. λουόμενος, λούμενος; fut. λοέσω, λούσω; aor. ἐλόεσα, ἔλουσα, λοέσσαι, λοεσσάμενος.

79. Μαίομαι, *I grasp, feel, seek, desire*, (μα, μαι, μαιμα, μεν).

pres. μαίομαι, μαίεσθαι; imperf. ἐμαιόμην (*Il.* κ, 401), ἐπεμαίετο δώρων, *desired gifts*; ὀΐων ἐπεμαίετο νῶτα (*Od.* ι, 441), *felt the backs of the sheep*; aor. ἐμασάμην (*Od.* υ, 152), *to grasp round with sponges*, i. e. *to clean* (*Il.* ρ, 564), *has touched my heart*; μεμάασι, μεμαώς, μέμασαν, *to seek after, endeavour*; περιμαιμάει, μαιμώωσι, μαιμώων, μαίμησε (*Il.* ε, 670), μέμονας, μέμονε, *desire, intend.*

80. Μανθάνω, *I learn*, (μαθ, μηθ, μαθε, μανθαν).

pres. μανθάνω; perf. μεμάθηκα; fut. μαθήσομαι; aor. ἔμαθον.

81. Μείρομαι, *I receive as my portion*, (μερ, μαρ, μορ, μειρ).

pres. μείρομαι; perf. ἔμμορα, εἵμαρμαι, εἵμαρται, *it is destined by fate*; aor. ἔμμορον (*Hom*).

82. Μίγνυμι, *I mix*, (μιγ, μισγ, μιγνυ).

pres. μίγνυμι, μίσγω; perf. μέμιγμαι; fut. μίξω; aor. ἔμιξα, ἐμίγην, ἐμίχθην.

83. Μιμνήσκω, *I remind*, (μνα, μνησκ, μιμνησκ).

pres. μιμνήσκω, μιμνήσκομαι (μνῶμαι), *I remember*, *I mention*; perf. μέμνημαι, *I am mindful of*; fut. μνήσω, μνησθήσομαι, μεμνήσομαι, *I shall be mindful of*.

Digitized by Google

84. Ὄζω, *I smell*, (οδ, οζ, οζε).

pres. ὄζω; perf. ὄδωδα (οδ); fut. ὀζέσω and ὀζήσω.

85. Οἴω, οἴομαι, *I think*, (οϊ, cont. οι, οιε).

pres. οἴω, οἴομαι, οἴω, οἴομαι, οἶμαι; imperf. ᾠόμην, ᾠϊόμην; fut. οἰήσομαι; aor. ὀϊσάμην, ᾠήθην, ᾠΐσθην; inf. οἰηθῆναι; part. ὀϊσθείς.

86. Οἴχομαι, *I go, I have gone*, (οιχ, οιχε, οιχο).

pres. οἴχομαι; perf. ᾠχημαι, οἴχωκα; fut. οἰχήσομαι.

87. Ὀλισθάνω, *I glide*, (ολισθ, ολισθε, ολισθαν, ολισθαιν).

pres. ὀλισθαίνω and ὀλισθάνω; perf. ὠλίσθηκα; fut. ὀλισθήσω; aor. ὠλίσθησα, ὤλισθον.

88. Ὄλλυμι, *I destroy*, (ολ, ολε, ολλυ).

pres. ὄλλυμι, ὄλλυμαι; perf. ὀλώλεκα and ὄλωλα; fut. ὀλέσω, ὀλῶ, ολοῦμαι; aor. ὤλεσα, ὠλόμην, ὠλέσθην (Homer οὐλόμενος, *destructive*).

89. Ὄμνυμι, *I swear*, (ομ, ομε, ομο, ομνυ).

pres. ὄμνυμι; imperat. ὄμνυθι (*Il.* ψ, 585); perf. ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμοσμαι; fut. ὀμόσω, ὀμοῦμαι; aor. ὤμοσα; imperf. ὤμνυν (*Od.* β, 377), and ὤμνυον from ὀμνύω.

90. Ὀνίνημι, *I profit*, (ον, ονα, ονινα).

pres. ὀνίνημι and ὄνημαι; imperf. ὠνήμην; fut. ὀνήσω; aor. ὤνησα; aor. 2, νάμην; opt. ὀναίμην; inf. ὄνασθαι.

91. Ὁράω, *I see*, (ορα and οπ).

pres. ὁράω; imperf. ὥρων, ἑώρων; perf. ὄπωπα, ὦμμαι, ἑώραμαι; fut. ὄψομαι; aor. ὤφθην.

92. Ὄρνυμι, *I rouse*, (ορ, ορε, ορνυ).

pres. ὄρνυμι, ὄρνυμαι; imperat. ὄρνυθι; imperf. ὤρνυον, ὠρνύμην; aor. 1, ὦρσα; aor. 2, ὤρορον; aor. 1, m. imp. ὄρσεο, ὄρσευ, instead of ὄρσαι, *raise thyself, rise*; aor. 2, ὠρόμην, 3rd pers. sing. ὤρετο and ὦρτο; inf. ὄρθαι; part. ὄρμενος for ὀρέσθαι, ὀρόμενος; imp. ὄρσο; perf. ὄρωρα; plup. ὀρώρειν.

93. Ὀσφραίνομαι, *I smell*, (οσφρ, οσφρε, οσφρα, οσφραιν).

pres. ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀσφράομαι; fut. ὀσφρήσομαι; aor. ὠσφράμην, ὠσφρόμην, ὠσφρησάμην.

94. Οὐτάω and οὐτάζω, *I wound*, (ουτα).

pres. οὐτάω, οὐτάζω, without mood-vowel; aor. 2, οὔταν, 3rd pers. οὔτα (*Il.* ε, 376); inf. pres. οὐτάμεναι (*Il.* φ, 68); οὐτάμεν (*Il.* ε, 132); part. οὐτάμενος; fut. οὐτάσω; aor. part. οὐτηθείς; perf. οὔτασμαι, οὐτασμένος.

95. Ὀφείλω, *I must, I owe*, (οφελ, οφειλ, οφειλε).

pres. ὀφείλω; fut. ὀφειλήσω; aor. ὤφελον (Hom. ὄφελον); the latter Homer

Digitized by Google

uses as an optative particle (*utinam*) either by itself, as (*Il.* τ, 59), or with αἴθ' or ὡς, αἴθ' ὄφελον, ὡς ὄφελον. Homer also doubles the λ; in which case it must not be confounded with ὀφέλλειν, *to increase*.

96. Ὄφλω, *I owe*, (οφελ, οφλ, οφλε, οφλισκ, οφλισκαν).

pres. ὄφλω and ὀφλισκάνω; fut. ὀφλήσω.

97. Παίζω, *I joke*, (παιγ, παιδ, παιζ).

pres. παίζω; perf. πέπαισμαι (παιδ); fut. παίξομαι (παιγ); aor. ἔπαισα.

98. Πάσχω, *I suffer*, (παθ and πεν, πενεθ, πενθ, πηθ, παθσχ, πασχ).

pres. πάσχω; perf. πέπονθα, πέποσμαι (πενθ), and πέπηθα (πηθ); fut. πείσομαι (πένθσομαι), πήσομαι; aor. ἔπησα (πηθ), ἔπαθον (παθ).

99. Πελάζω, *I bring near, I approach*, (πελα, πλα, πελαδ).

pres. πελάζω; fut. πελάσω; aor. ἐπελάσθην, πλῆτο (*Il.* ξ, 438), πλῆντο (*Il.* ξ, 468); ἔπλην᾽ (*Il.* δ, 449), πεπλημένος (*Od.* μ, 108).

100. Περάω, *I pass over* and *I sell*, (περ, περα).

περάᾳν, πέραον, περήσειν, περῆσαι; περάω, *I sell*, retains α: πέρασαν, περάσητε: but the part. of the perf. pass. is πεπερημένος (*Il.* ψ, 78), not πεπερασμένος. The same root occurs with ν; περνάς, περνάμενα, πέρνασχ᾽: cognate forms: περαιωθέντες and of περαίνω, πειρήναντες, πεπείρανται, perf. sing. (*Od.* μ, 37).

101. Πέρθω, *I destroy*, (περθ, παρθ, πραθ).

pres. πέρθω, πέρθομαι; inf. pass. without mood-vowel πέρθαι (*Il.* π, 708), (περθ-σθαι); fut. πέρσω; aor. 1, ἔπερσα; aor. 2, ἔπραθον (πορθε), ἐπόρθουν.

102. Πέτομαι, *I fly*, (πετ, ἐπτ, ἵπτ, πτα, ποτε, ποτα, πωτα).

pres. πέτομαι, πέταμαι, πετάομαι, ἵπταμαι, Hom. ποτέομαι; fut. πτήσομαι; aor. ἔπτην; sub. πτάωμαι, πτῆται (*Il.* ο, 170); opt. πταίην; inf. πτῆναι; part. πτάς; ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος, ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος. Hom. ποτῶνται (*Il.* β, 462), and πωτῶντο (*Il.* μ, 287).

103. Πήγνυμι, *I fasten*, (παγ, πηγ, πηγνυ).

pres. πήγνυμι; perf. πέπηγα, *I am fastened*; fut. πήζω; aor. 2, pass. ἐπάγην.

104. Πίνω, *I drink*, (πι, πιν, πο).

pres. πίνω; perf. πέποκα, πέπομαι; fut. πίομαι (*Pind.* πίσω, *Isthm.* 6, 108, *I will give to drink*); aor. ἔπιον, ἐπόθην.

105. Πιπράσκω, *I sell*, (πρα, πιπρα, πιπρασκ).

pres. πιπράσκω; perf. πέπρακα; aor. ἐπράθην.

Digitized by Google

106. Πίπτω, *I fall*, (πετ, πεσ, πιπτ, πτο).

pres. πίπτω; perf. πέπτωκα (πτο); fut. πεσοῦμαι; aor. ἔπεσον.

107. Πλήθω, *I am full*, (πελ, πλε, πλα, πληθ, πιπλα, πιμπλαν).

pres. πλήθω; aor. ἔπλησα, ἐπλησάμην, ἐπλήσθην, πλῆτο σπέος, *was full*, (*Il.* σ, 50), ἐμπίπληθι (*Il.* φ, 311), πιμπλᾶσι (*Il.* φ, 23), πιμπλάνεται (*Il.* ι, 679).

108. Πλήσσω, *I strike*, (πλαγ, πληγ, πλησσ).

pres. πλήσσω; perf. πέπληγα; aor. ἐπλήγην and ἐπλάγην.

109. Πνέω, *I blow*, (πνε, πνευ).

pres. πνέω; fut. πνεύσω; aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην; perf. pass. πέπνυμαι (poet.)

110. Πορεῖν, *to grant*, (πορ, προ).

only aor. 2, πόρε, πόροι, πόρῃ, πόρων; perf. pass. πέπρωται (*Il.* σ, 329), *has been granted.*

111. Πυνθάνομαι, *I inquire*, (πυθ, πευθ, πυνθαν).

pres. πυνθάνομαι, πεύθομαι; perf. πέπυσμαι; fut. πεύσομαι; aor. ἐπυθόμην.

112. Ῥέζω (poet.), *I do*, (ρεδ and ρεγ, ερδ and εργ, ρεζ).

pres. ῥέζω, ἔρδω; perf. ἔοργα, ἔργμαι (εργ); fut. ῥέξω, ἔρξω; aor. ἔρξα (ἔρξον), ἔρεξα, ἐρέχθην.

113. Ῥέω, *I flow*, (ρε, ρευ, ρυ, ρυε).

pres. ῥέω; perf. ἐῤῥύηκα; fut. ῥεύσομαι, ῥυήσομαι; aor. ἔῤῥευσα and ἐῤῥύην.

114. Ῥήγνυμι, *I tear*, (ῥαγ, ῥηγ, ῥηγνυ, ῥωγ, like τραγ, τρωγ).

pres. ῥήγνυμι; perf. ἔῤῥωγα, *I am broken*; fut. ῥήξω; aor. ἔῤῥηξα and ἐῤῥάγην.

115. Ῥιγέω, *I shiver with cold, with fright*, (ριγ, ριγε, ριγο).

pres. ῥιγέω; perf. ἔῤῥιγα; fut. ῥιγήσω, ῥιγώσω (*Od.* ξ, 481).

116. Σβέννυμι, *I extinguish*, (σβε, σβεν).

pres. σβέννυμι; perf. ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι,; fut. σβέσω; aor. ἔσβην, ἔσβησαν; inf. σβῆναι, ἐσβέσθην,

117. Σμάω, *I smear*, (σμα, σμη, σμηχ).

pres. σμάω, 2nd pers. σμάεις, σμῇς; fut. σμήσω; aor. ἐσμήχθην.

118. Στορέννυμι, *I spread*, (στορ, στορε, στρο, στορνυ, στορεννυ, στρωννυ).

pres. στόρνυμι, στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι; perf. ἔστρωμαι; fut. στορέσω, στρώσω; aor. ἐστόρεσα, ἔστρωσα, ἐστορέσθην.

Digitized by Google

119. Ταράσσω, *I confound*, (ταρα, ταραχ (τρααχ), τρηχ).

pres. ταράσσω; fut. ταράξω, τετρήχει (*Il.* β, 95), τετρηχυῖα (*Il.* η, 346).

120. Τέμνω, *I cut*, (τεμ, ταμ, τεμν, ταμν, τμε).

pres. τέμνω; perf. τέτμηκα, τέτμημαι; fut. τεμῶ, ταμῶ; aor. ἔτεμον, ἔταμον, ἐτμήθην.

121. Τίκτω, *I give birth to*, (τεκ, τεκτ, τικτ).

pres. τίκτω; perf. τέτοκα; fut. τέξω, τέξομαι, τεκοῦμαι; aor. ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην.

122. Τιτράω, *I bore*, (τρα, τιτρα, τραν, τραιν, τετραιν).

pres. τιτράω, τραίνω, τετραίνω; perf. τέτρηκα, τέτρημαι: fut. τρήσω; aor. ἐτέτρηνα (τετραιν).

123. Τλάω, *I suffer*, (not used in the present) (τλα, ταλα).

fut. τλήσομαι; aor. 2, ἔτλην, τλῆναι, τλαίην, τλῆθι; perf. τέτληκα, τέτλαμεν, τετλάναι, τετλαίην, τέτλαθι, τετληώς; aor. 1, inf. ταλάσαι (Ionic).

124. Τρέχω, *I run*, (θρεχ, δρεμ, δραμ, δραμε).

pres. τρέχω; perf. δεδράμηκα and δέδρομα; fut. θρέξομαι and δραμοῦμαι; aor. ἔθρεξα and ἔδραμον.

125. Τρώγω, *I eat*, (τρωγ, τραγ).

pres. τρώγω; fut. τρώξομαι; aor. ἔτραγον.

126. Τυγχάνω, *I chance*, (τυγ, τυχε, τυγχαν, τευχ).

pres. τυγχάνω; perf. τετύχηκα; fut. τεύξομαι; aor. ἐτύχον.

127. Τύπτω, *I strike*, (τυπ, τυπτ, τυπτε).

pres. τύπτω; fut. 1, τυπτήσω, τυπτήσομαι.

128. Φαίνω, *I make appear*, (φα, φαν, φαιν, φανε, φανα).

pres. φαίνω; perf. πέφηνα, πέφασμαι; fut. φανήσομαι; aor. ἔφανον; Hom. aor. 1, ἐφάανθην; pres. ὑπερηφανέοντες, παμφανόωντα; cognate forms, φαείνω, *I give light*, φαέθων (*Il.* λ, 734), παιφάσσω (*Il.* ε, 803) with the reduplication.

129. Φέρω, *I bear*, (φερ, οι, ενεκ, ενεγκ).

pres. φέρω; perf. ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι (ενεκ with the Attic reduplication); fut. οἴσω, ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι; aor. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεικα (formed like a liquid), ἤνεγκον, ἠνέχθην.

130. Φθάνω, *I anticipate*, (φθα, φθαν).

pres. φθάνω; perf. ἔφθακα; fut. φθάσω, φθήσομαι; aor. ἔφθασα, ἔφθην; opt. φθαίην; inf. φθῆναι; part. φθάς.

Digitized by Google

131. *Φθίω, I destroy. Φθίνω, I perish,* (φθι, φθιν).

pres. φθίω; aor. 2, pass. ἐφθίμην; opt. (φθιμην) φθίμην (*Od.* κ, 51. λ, 330); cognate forms, ἀπέφθιθον (*Od.* ε, 110); φθινύθω, *I destroy.*

132. Χάζομαι, *I recede,* (καδ, χαδ, χανδ).

from καδ, *cause to recede,* κέκαδον, κεκαδεῖν, κεκαδών, κεκαδήσει, κεκάδοντο, *they receded*; from χαδ, *let in, contain,* χάδε (*Il.* λ, 462), χαδέειν and χάζεσθαι, χάσσονται, χάσασθαι; from χανδ, κεχάνδει, κεχανδότα.

133. Χαίρω, *I rejoice,* (χαρ, χαιρ, χαρε, χαιρε).

pres. χαίρω; perf. κεχάρηκα, κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι; fut. χαιρήσω; aor, ἐχάρην.

134. Χέω, *I pour,* (χε, χευ, χυ).

pres. χέω; perf. κέχυκα, κέχυμαι; fut. χεύσω; aor. ἔχευα or ἔχεα (without σ); aor. ἐχύθην.

## Homeric Forms of εἰμί, *I am.*

pres. ind. 2nd pers. sing. ἐσσίν or ἐσσὶ; 1st pers. plur. εἰμέν; 3rd, ἔασι. Sub. ἴω, εἴω. Opt. 2nd. pers. sing. ἴοις (*Il.* ι, 284), 3rd pers. ἴοι (*Il.* ι, 142). Imperat, ἔσσο, ἔσσ' (*Od.* γ, 200). Inf. ἴμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἴμεν, ἔμμεν. Part. ἐών. Imperf. 1st pers. sing. ἔα (*Il.* δ. 321), ἦα (*Il.* ε, 808), ἔον (*Il.* λ, 762), ἔσκον (*Il.* η, 153); 2nd pers. ἔησθα (*Il.* χ, 435); 3rd pers. ἦεν, ἦην (*Il.* χ, 808), ἦεν (*Il.* γ, 41). ἔσκε (*Il.* ε, 536); 3rd pers. plur. ἔσαν, εἶατο (*Od.* υ, 106). Fut. 3rd pers. sing. ἐσσεῖται (*Il.* β, 393).

---

### ERRATA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| p. 13, middle, | *for* λεποιπ | *read* | λελοιπ. |
| —— bottom, | — λείψαι, τεύξαι, | —— | λεῖψαι, τεῦξαι. |
| p. 21. ——— | — τέτυφθαι, λέλεχθαι, | —— | τετύφθαι, λελέχθαι. |
| p. 55. middle, | — δεδαίγμαι, | —— | δεδάϊγμαι. |

*John Wertheimer, typ. Leman-st.*

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google