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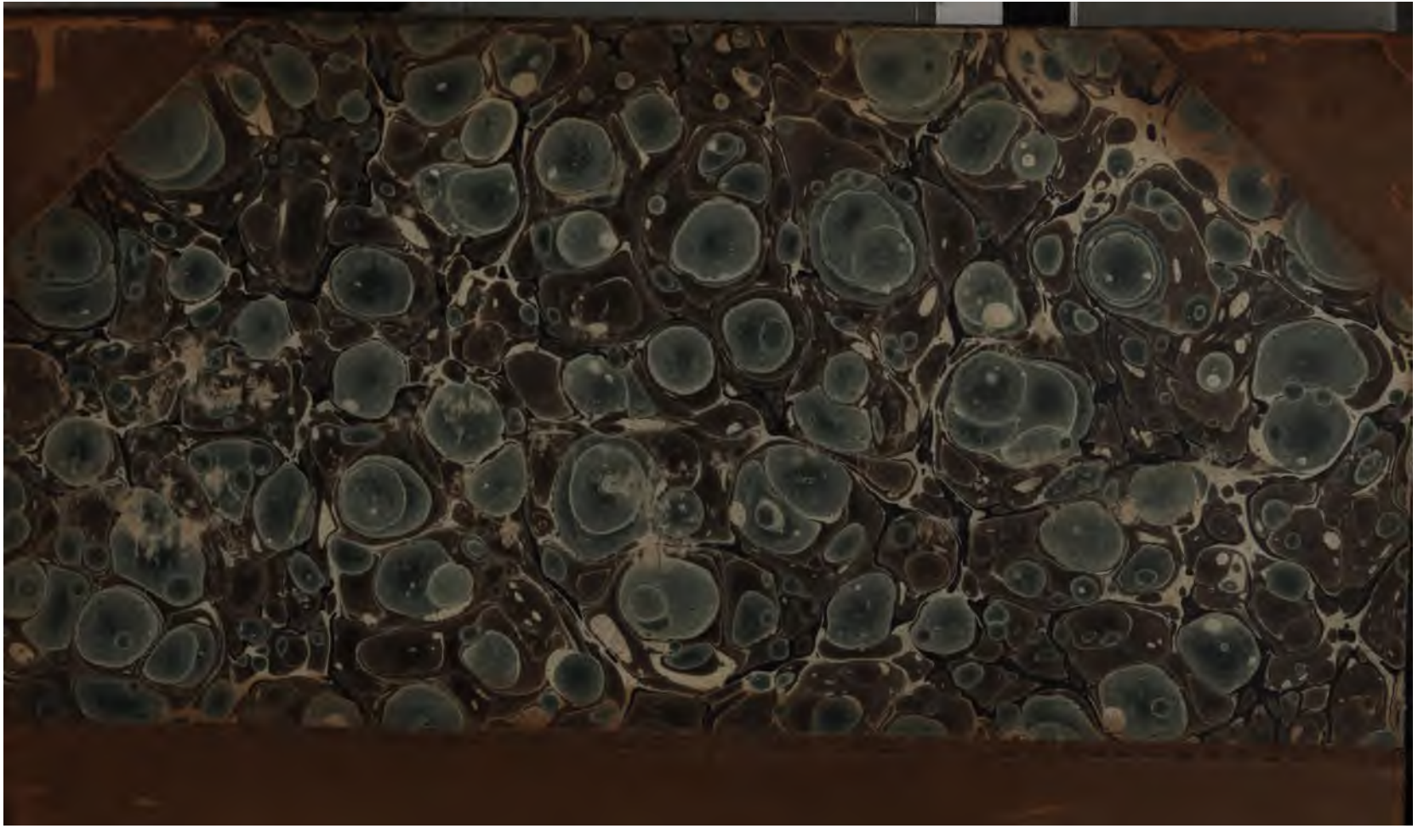

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THE ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK GRAMMAR.

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OF

GREEK GRAMMAR.

BY

THE REV. SAMUEL CONNOR,

AUTHOR OF "EPITOME OF LATIN PROSODY."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Compiler of the following pages has endeavoured to prepare a clear, concise, and comprehensive Greek Grammar; and for this purpose has carefully examined the chief Grammars published in England and abroad.

In respect to the Vocabulary, which is attached, he would advise, that the Learner should begin to commit it to memory, when he has gone through τύπτω in the three Voices. Besides the words he might have to learn in translating some introductory Book, as Valpy's *Delectus*, (which he might commence when he had made himself master of some of the Verbs,) he might take ten words of the Vocabulary each day, repeating fifty (a column) on one day in the week. Thus by the time that he had finished the Vocabulary, he would have acquired, with comparative ease, a stock of words, which would most materially facilitate his progress in translation.

Ockbrook, near Derby, Dec. 1830.

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THE ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is a science, which teaches the form and use of words.

The Elements of a language are letters; these are combined into syllables, syllables into words, words into sentences, by means of which we express our thoughts.

There are four Parts of Grammar; viz. Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography relates to the form of letters, syllables, and words:—Etymology to the derivation of words, their signification, and the changes which they undergo:—Syntax relates to the formation of sentences:—and Prosody to the just pronunciation of words, and their harmonious arrangement.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and their combination in words.

OF THE ALPHABET.

The Alphabet is substantially the same in all known languages. The first letters were pictures of visible objects; their *forms* may still be considered as contractions of the original rude representations; their *names* were originally the names of the objects which they represented; and their *sounds* were the initial sounds of those names.

The Greeks have Twenty-four Letters, taken principally from the Phœnicians.

Form.	Name.		Power.	Oldest Form known.
Α, α,	Ἄλφα,	Alpha,	a,	
Β, β, ϐ,	Βῆτα,	Beta,	b,	
Γ, γ, ᾽,	Γάμμα,	Gamma,	g hard,	
Δ, δ,	Δέλτα,	Delta,	d,	
Ε, ε,	Ἒψιλόν,	Epsilon,	e short,	
Ζ, ζ, ʒ,	Ζῆτα,	Zeta,	z,	
Η, η,	Ἦτα,	Eta,	e long,	
Θ, ϑ, θ,	Θῆτα,	Theta,	th,	
Ι, ι,	Ἰῶτα,	Iota,	i French,	
Κ, κ,	Κάππα,	Kappa,	k,	
Λ, λ,	Λάμβδα,	Lambda,	l,	
Μ, μ,	Μῦ,	Mu,	m,	
Ν, ν,	Νῦ,	Nu,	n,	
Ξ, ξ,	Ξῖ,	Xi,	x,	
Ο, ο,	Ὂμικρόν,	Omikron,	o short,	
Π, π, ϖ,	Πῖ,	Pi,	p,	
Ρ, ῥ, ρ,	Ῥῶ,	Rho,	r,	
Σ, σ, ς,	Σῖγμα,	Sigma,	s,	
Τ, τ, ϯ,	Ταῦ,	Tau,	t,	
Υ, υ,	Ὗψιλόν,	Upsilon,	u French,	
Φ, φ,	Φῖ,	Phi,	ph,	
Χ, χ,	Χῖ,	Chi,	ch guttural,	
Ψ, ψ,	Ψῖ,	Psi,	ps,	
Ω, ω.	Ὦμέγα.	Omega.	o long.	

Note 1. The Ancient Greeks used only Sixteen Letters, introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia about 200 years before the taking of Troy. It is said that Palamedes added the three Aspirates and ξ in the time of the Trojan war; and that Simonides completed the Double Consonants, and added the Long Vowels about 500 years before the Birth of Christ.

Note 2. In the beginning of a word it is better to write β, γ, ϑ, ῥ, than ϐ, ᾽, θ, or ϯ.

Note 3. Σ, when it ends a word, or sometimes at the end of a syllable in a Compound word, is written thus, ς;—as δυσμενής.

The Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

Of the Vowels.

A Vowel is the sign of an articulate sound, which can be uttered by itself.

There are Seven Vowels; viz.

Two Short, ε, ο;
Two Long, η, ω;
Three Doubtful, α, ι, υ.

Anciently ε was used for η, and ο for ω or ου;—then the long mark was placed over ē and ō, when used long; and subsequently they were doubled, and formed into η and ω.

The Three last are called Doubtful, because, as they are long in some syllables, and short in others, so also their quantity is frequently undecided.

From these Vowels are formed Twelve Diphthongs.

If both Vowels perfectly coalesce, and each be equally heard, the Diphthong is called Proper; if they do not perfectly coalesce, or one of them be sunk in the sound of the other, the Diphthong is called Improper.

There are Six Proper Diphthongs, formed from the two short Vowels and α, when short, with ι or υ subjoined.

Thus from ε, {ει, ευ; from ο, {οι, ου; from short α, {αι, αυ.

Aristophanes has shown the pronunciation of the Diphthong αυ, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog.

Αι is in Latin changed into æ, rarely ai;—ει into ī, sometimes e;—οι into œ;—ου into ū.

There are Six Improper Diphthongs, formed from the long Vowels and α, when long, with ι or υ subjoined.

In Three of these the sound of ι is sunk; the ι is therefore written not in the line, but under it, and called ι subscribed.

Thus ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ. The other Three are ηυ, υι, ωυ.

Perhaps both αυ and υι should be considered sometimes as Proper, sometimes as Improper Diphthongs, according to the quantity of the former Vowel.

The ι subscribed was anciently either omitted, or added to the former Vowel, as ΔΡΑΝ or ΔΡΑΙΝ, for δρᾱ́ν; and is yet sometimes joined to Capital Letters thus, Αι.

A Vowel is called *pure* when it follows a Vowel; *impure*, when it follows a Consonant. In the former case it is called pure, because it forms a syllable of itself, without being joined to a Consonant.

For the Changes and Combinations of Vowels by Contraction, see p. 16.

Of the Consonants.

A Consonant cannot be perfectly uttered, unless combined with a Vowel.

Of the Seventeen Consonants Nine are Mutes, divided into

Three Soft, π, κ, τ;
Three Middle, β, γ, δ;
Three Aspirate, φ, χ, θ.

Each Soft Mute has its corresponding Middle and Aspirate, into which it is frequently changed. Thus π has β for its Middle, and φ for its Aspirate.

The Aspirates are formed from π, κ, τ, with an Aspiration. See p. 6.

The other Consonants are:

σ, which may be called a Solitary Consonant, from its peculiar power:—Three Double Letters, ζ, formed from δs, or σδ;
ξ, —— —— κs, γs, χs;
ψ, —— —— πs, βs, φs:

And the Four Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

The Letters β, μ, π, φ, ψ, are also called Labials, being pronounced by the Lips.
—— γ, κ, ξ, χ, —— Palatals, —— Palate.
—— δ, ζ, θ, λ, ν, ρ, σ, τ, —— Linguals, —— Tongue.

Observations.

The Greeks in the formation of their words had particular regard to Euphony, and endeavoured to avoid the concurrence of Consonants which were difficult to be pronounced together, or were of different kinds, as well as the meeting of two Vowels of separate pronunciation.

1. Whenever in Declension or Conjugation two Consonants come together, which may be conveniently expressed by a Double Letter, it ought to be used.

Thus of λέγω, *I say*, the Future is written λέξω, not λέγσω; of Ἄραψ, *an Arabian*, the Dat. Pl. Ἄραψι, not Ἄραβσι.

But from this rule ζ must be excepted, which is never placed either for δs or σδ; —as also the Preposition ἐκ, which is not changed when σ follows it.

Thus ᾄδω, *I sing*, Fut. ᾄσω (instead of ᾄδσω), not ᾄζω; τούσδε, not τούζε; ἐκσώζω, not ἐξώζω.

2. When two Mutes come together, the former commonly assumes the character of the latter; and they must both be Soft, Middle, or Aspirate. Thus ὀκτώ, ὄγδοος, ἐτύφθην, not ἐτύπθην. The Preposition ἐκ, however, remains unchanged; as ἐκθλίβω, not ἐχθλίβω.

But the same Aspirates are never put together, the former being always changed into a Soft;—as Ματθαῖος, not Μαθθαῖος; Σαπφώ, not Σαφφώ.

3. Two Aspirates in two successive syllables do not sound well; whence the former generally, but in the First Aorist of the Imperative, Passive, the latter, is changed into a Soft;—as θρίξ, Gen. τριχός, for θριχός; 1 Aor. Imp. Pass. τύφθητι, for τύφθηθι.

Sometimes the two Aspirates remain: thus in some Compound words, as ὀρνιθοθήρας;—if a Consonant precede the second Aspirate, as θρεφθείς;—when θεν and θι are affixed to words, as παντα χόθεν;—in ἀφέθην, &c.

4. A changed Consonant is replaced in its former situation, when the letter, which caused the change, falls away;—or in Verbs, when the Syllabic Augment permits. Thus θρίξ, τριχός, has in the Dative Plural θριξί; τρέφω, for θρέφω, has in the Future θρέψω; ἐμμένω, for ἐνμένω, has in the Imperfect ἐνέμενον.

5. Γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ is pronounced like ν;—thus ἄγγελος is pronounced ἄνγελος.

6. The Linguals δ, θ, τ, ζ can stand only before Liquids, are usually dropped before σ, and before the other Linguals changed into σ.

Δ, θ, ν, τ, or ντ together, are rejected before the final σι of the Dat. Plur. of the Third Declension.

7. Before μ the Labials π, β, φ, ψ are changed into μ; the Palatals κ, χ into γ; and the Linguals δ, θ, τ, ζ generally into σ. Thus γράμμα for γράφμα, βέβρεγμαι for βέβρεχμαι, ᾆσμα for ᾄδμα.

8. N admits after it in the same word no Consonants except ν, δ, θ, τ; as from ἀνήρ the Gen. ἀνδρὸς for ἀνρὸς, instead of ἀνέρος: however there are some exceptions. When it cannot have one of these letters, it is changed.

Thus ν is changed into { γ, before γ, κ, ξ, χ; retaining the sound of ν. See above, 5. / μ, before β, μ, π, φ, ψ. / λ, ρ, σ, before λ, ρ, σ.

Thus ἐγγράφω for ἐνγράφω, ἐμβαίνω for ἐνβαίνω, ἐλλάμπω for ἐνλάμπω;—and in Latin *illiteratus* for *inliteratus*, &c.

The Preposition ἐν remains unchanged in ἔνρυθμος, ἐνσείω, ἐνζέομαι, &c.—N in the Preposition σὺν falls away before ζ, and before σ if followed by another Consonant; as συζάω, συσκιάζω, συσπάω, συστολή, for συνζάω, &c.

9. N (ἐφελκυστικὸν, from ἐφελκύω, *I attract,*) is added to Datives Plural in σι, ξι, and ψι,—to the word εἶκοσι, to Verbs of the Third Person in ε and ι, and to various Adverbs, when the next word begins with a Vowel, in general at the end of a sentence, and also to lengthen a final short syllable in Poetry. Thus πᾶσιν εἶπεν αὐτὸς, γυναιξὶν εἴκοσιν.

It is also frequently added to the α of privation, when this is prefixed to a word beginning with a Vowel; as ἵλεως, *merciful;* ἀνίλεως, for ἀΐλεως, *unmerciful.*

10. The Negative οὐ becomes οὐκ before a Soft Vowel, and οὐχ before an Aspirate;—ἐκ becomes ἐξ before a Vowel;—and οὔτω, ἄχρι, and μέχρι before a Vowel take *s*; as οὕτως ἔφη.

11. P at the beginning of a word is doubled, whenever in Composition or Conjugation it is preceded by a single Vowel. Thus ἄῤῥητος (for ἄρητος) is formed from ῥητὸς, ἐῤῥεπον from ῥέπω.

In words, compounded with εὖ, the ρ is not doubled; as εὔρωστος; also in φιλορήτωρ, ἔρεξα from ῥέζω, and perhaps some others.

12. When Three Consonants follow one another, the Greeks use other words to express the meaning; thus τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ for τέτυπνται:—or they omit σ in the Second and Third Person Plur. of the Perfect, Indicative, Passive; as τέτυφθε for τέτυφσθε, πέπληνται for πέπλησνται.

But when the first or last Consonant is a Liquid, Three may be used; as ἄσθμα, ἐσθλὸς, πεμφθεὶς:—also in Composition; as δύσφθαρτος, ἔκπτωσις.

Of Syllables.

To Syllables belong Quantity, Breathing, and Accent.

I. *Of Quantity.*

Quantity is the measure of time in pronouncing a Syllable, according to which some are long, and others short.

The Rules of Quantity may be divided into general and particular.

The general Rules depend upon the analogy of the letters, and consist only in knowing the two short Vowels, ε, ο;—the two long ones, η, ω;—the three doubtful, α, ι, υ;—and the Diphthongs: so

that when a Syllable is to be lengthened, the short Vowels are frequently changed into the corresponding long ones; and *vice versâ*.

The Diphthongs are all long, except sometimes *αι* and *οι* at the end of words.

The particular Rules require a better knowledge of the language, and are therefore reserved for another place.

II. *Of Breathing.*

There are two Breathings, one of which is placed over every Vowel or Diphthong, beginning a word;—the Soft (*Spiritus lenis*) (᾽);—and the Aspirate (*Spiritus asper*) (῾).

The *Soft* merely denotes the absence of the Aspirate.

The *Aspirate* has the force of *h*; thus ὁ is pronounced *ho*.

Υ and ρ at the beginning of a word have the Aspirate.

Note 1. If ρ be doubled, the former has the Soft, the latter the Aspirate; as ἐῤῥεον.

Note 2. Anciently H was the mark of the Aspirate in Greek, as it is in Latin: thus Ηεκατὸν was written for ἑκατὸν; and ΠΗ, ΚΗ, ΤΗ, for φ, χ, θ. By degrees Ⱶ, or the former half of H, became used as the mark of Aspiration, and was shortened into (῾); while the latter half ꟾ, or (᾽), was used to denote a gentle Breathing.

Note 3. The Æolians, who avoided the Aspirate, used another sound, similar to a V, or W, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of Vowels in different syllables;—this was called Digamma, because its form resembled two Gammas, one over the other, as F, or *F*. Thus *Fεσπέρα*, for ἑσπέρα, *ὠFὸν* for ὠὸν, *τοῦτο Fἶδον* for τοῦτο ἴδον. Hence the Latin *vespera, ovum, video*, &c.

III. *Of Accent.*

The Greeks use three Accents to mark the elevation or depression of the voice in pronouncing a syllable, the Acute (᾽), the Grave (῾), and the Circumflex (῀); but no Accent can be marked further from the last syllable than the Antepenult.

1. *The Acute Accent* raises the voice, and may be placed on one or other of the three last syllables. If the last be short, the Accent is generally on the Antepenult; but if long, the Antepenult cannot be accented; as Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ.

2. *The Grave* depresses the voice, and is understood to every unaccented syllable, but marked only on the last in a word; but when this syllable is also the last of a sentence, or followed by an Enclitic, it is changed into the Acute: as τιμὴ, ἀνὴρ τις, χεὶρ.

3. *The Circumflex* first raises, and then depresses the tone, on the same syllable, which must therefore be long, and equivalent to

two short syllables. Thus σῶμα is equal to σόὸμα. It is placed only on the last syllable, or the Penult, if the last be short: as ἐμοῦ, σῦκον.

Note 1. Many reckon but two Accents, the Acute and Circumflex, and consider the Grave as a privation, or sinking of the Acute.

Note 2. A word with an Acute or Grave on the last syllable is called *Oxyton*, or *Acutiton*;—not accented on the last syllable, *Baryton*, or *Graviton*;—accented on the Penult, *Paroxyton*;—on the Antepenult, *Proparoxyton*;—circumflexed on the last syllable, *Perispomenon*;—on the Penult, *Properispomenon*.

Special Rules for the regulation of Accents will be given in a future page.

Of Apostrophe.

The Apostrophe (') denotes the rejection of a Vowel or Diphthong before a word beginning with a Vowel.

The Vowels frequently rejected, are α, ε, ι, ο; and the Diphthongs αι and οι: but ἀμφὶ (except before an aspirated Vowel), περὶ, πρὸ, and the Dative Singular of the Third Declension retain their final Vowel. Thus παρ' ἐμοὶ, for παρὰ ἐμοὶ; βούλομ' ἐγὼ, for βούλομαι ἐγὼ; περὶ ἑαυτοῦ, πρὸ Ὁμήρου, παντὶ εἶπεν.

Note 1. If the Vowel, following the Apostrophe, be aspirated, the preceding Consonant, or Consonants, if Soft Mutes, are changed into their corresponding Aspirates; as ἐφ' ᾧ for ἐπὶ ᾧ, νύχθ' ὅλην for νύκτα ὅλην.

Note 2. Sometimes these Vowels and Diphthongs are cut off by the Attics and Poets in the beginning of a word; as ὦ 'ναξ for ὦ ἄναξ, *O king*:—and the two words are frequently joined in one by Crasis; thus τούτεστι for τοῦτό ἐστι, κᾄγὼ for καὶ ἐγὼ, ἐγᾦδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα; where observe, that ι ejected is always subscribed.

Marks of Punctuation and Distinction.

The *Comma* (,) is the same as in English.

The *Colon* (·), marked at the top of the line.

The *Full Stop* (.), as in English.

The *Sign of Interrogation* (;), resembling the English Semicolon.

The *Hyphen* (-), connecting the syllables of a word; as λό-γος.

The *Points of Distinction*, (*Puncta Diæreseos*) (¨), which separate two vowels in pronunciation, that would otherwise form a Diphthong, and are marked over the latter; thus ἀϋτὴ, which has three syllables, —αὐτὴ, only two.

The *Diastole, or Hypodiastole* (,) like a Comma, and inserted between the parts of some Compounds, to distinguish them from other words; as ὅ,τε, the Neuter of ὅς, and τε; which is thus distinguished from ὅτε, *when*.

An Explanation of some other *Grammatical Terms*, of frequent

use, may not be improperly inserted here, though referred to in a future page.

Prosthesis, addition in the beginning of a word.
Epenthesis, insertion in the middle.
Paragoge, addition to the end.
Aphæresis, a taking away from the beginning.
Syncope, a taking away from the middle.
Apocope, a taking away from the end.
Mutation, or *Metathesis*, a transposition of letters or syllables.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their derivation, signification, and the changes which they undergo.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are *Eight kinds of words*, called *Parts of Speech;* viz. the *Article*, τὸ ἄρθρον; *Noun*, τὸ ὄνομα; *Pronoun*, ἡ ἀντωνυμία; *Adjective*, τὸ ἐπίθετον; *Verb*, τὸ ῥῆμα; *Adverb*, τὸ ἐπίῤῥημα; *Preposition*, ἡ πρόθεσις; and *Conjunction*, ὁ σύνδεσμος.

They may all, however, be reduced to three Classes, viz. Nouns, Verbs, and Indeclinable Particles.
Interjections are included by the Greeks among Adverbs.

The four first kinds of words are declined with *Gender*, τὸ γένος; *Number*, ὁ ἀριθμὸς; and *Case*, ἡ πτῶσις. Of the others, the Verb alone admits the difference of Number.

There are *Three Genders;* the *Masculine*, τὸ ἀρσενικὸν; *Feminine*, τὸ θηλυκὸν; and *Neuter*, τὸ οὐδέτερον.

There are *Three Numbers;* the *Singular*, ὁ ἑνικὸς; *Dual* (when only two are spoken of, though not much used), ὁ δυϊκὸς; and *Plural*, ὁ πληθυντικός.

There are *Five Cases;* the *Nominative*, ἡ ὀνομαστικὴ, or εὐθεῖα; *Genitive*, ἡ γενικὴ; *Dative*, ἡ δοτικὴ; *Accusative*, ἡ αἰτιατικὴ; and *Vocative*, ἡ κλητικὴ.

For the Ablative of the Latins the Greeks have no distinct form, but its relation is expressed by the Dative or Genitive, or by Prepositions.

THE ARTICLE, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *The*,

serves to distinguish the signification and gender of Nouns, and is declined thus:

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,				N. οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ,
Gen.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	N. A. τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ,	G. τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
Dat.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,	G. D. τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.	D. τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
Acc.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τό.				A. τοὺς,	τὰς,	τά.

Note 1. The Article usually answers to the Definite Article *the* in English.—Ἄνθρωπος means *a* man, or *man* in general; and ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the* man.

Note 2. The Article wants the Vocative, which is supplied by the Adverb of calling ὦ.

Note 3. The oldest form of the Article was τὸς, τῆ, τὸ; Plur. τοὶ, ταὶ, τά.

Of Nouns.

A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Sometimes the term Substantive Noun is used, in distinction from an Adjective, which is also termed an Adjective Noun.

In Greek there are Three Declensions, αἱ κλίσεις.

General Rules of the Declensions.

I. The Nominative and Vocative are frequently the same in the Singular, always in the Dual and Plural.

II. The Dative always has ι, either final, or in a diphthong in the last Syllable.

III. Neuters have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike; and these Cases in the Plural end in α.

IV. The Dual has only two terminations, one for the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative; the other for the Genitive and Dative; and has the Masculine and Neuter the same.

V. The Genitive Plural ends in ων.

The First Declension

has Four Terminations in the Nominative;—α, η, Feminine;—ας, ης, Masculine.

The following are the Terminations of the different Cases.

	Singular.				Dual.	Plural.
N.	α,	η,	ας,	ης,	α,	αι,
G.	ης (ας),	ης,	ου,	ου,	αιν,	ων,
D.	ῃ (ᾳ),	ῃ,	ᾳ,	ῃ,	αιν,	αις,
A.	αν,	ην,	αν,	ην,	α,	ας,
V.	α.	η.	α.	α (η).	α.	αι.

The two first Declensions subscribe ι in the Dative Singular.

Examples.

	Singular.		
N.	ἡ μοῦσα, *the muse.*	ἡ δωρεὰ, *the gift.*	ἡ τιμὴ, *the honour.*
G.	τῆς μούσης, *of, &c.*	δωρεᾶς,	τιμῆς,
D.	τῇ μούσῃ, *to, &c.*	δωρεᾷ,	τιμῇ,
A.	τὴν μοῦσαν,	δωρεὰν,	τιμὴν,
V.	ὦ μοῦσα.	δωρεά.	τιμή.
	Dual.		
N. A. V.	τὰ, ὦ μούσα,	δωρεὰ,	τιμὰ,
G. D.	ταῖν μούσαιν.	δωρεαῖν.	τιμαῖν.
	Plural.		
N.	αἱ μοῦσαι,	δωρεαὶ,	τιμαὶ,
G.	τῶν μουσῶν,	δωρεῶν,	τιμῶν,
D.	ταῖς μούσαις,	δωρεαῖς,	τιμαῖς,
A.	τὰς μούσας,	δωρεὰς,	τιμὰς,
V.	ὦ μοῦσαι.	δωρεαί.	τιμαί.

	Singular.		Words to be declined.
N.	ὁ νεανίας, *the youth.*	ὁ προφήτης, *the pro-*	ἡ μέλισσα, *the bee.*
G.	τοῦ νεανίου,	προφήτου, [*phet.*	τράπεζα, *the table.*
D.	τῷ νεανίᾳ,	προφήτῃ,	δίψα, *thirst.*
A.	τὸν νεανίαν,	προφήτην,	δόξα, *opinion.*
V.	ὦ νεανία.	προφῆτα.	ἕδρα, *the seat.*
	Dual.		καρδία, *the heart.*
N. A. V.	τὼ, ὦ νεανία,	προφήτα,	βία, *force.*
G. D.	τοῖν νεανίαιν.	προφήταιν.	σελήνη, *the moon.*
	Plural.		ἀρετὴ, *virtue.*
N.	οἱ νεανίαι,	προφῆται,	ὁ ταμίας, *the steward.*
G.	τῶν νεανιῶν,	προφητῶν,	κοχλίας, *the cockle.*
D.	τοῖς νεανίαις,	προφήταις,	μαθητὴς, *the learner.*
A.	τοὺς νεανίας,	προφήτας,	ποιητὴς, *the poet.*
V.	ὦ νεανίαι.	προφῆται.	τελώνης, *the tax-gatherer.*

Of the Genitive Singular.

Note 1. Nouns in *α* pure, *δα*, *θα*, and *ρα*, retain *α* in the Genitive and Dative; as *σοφί-α*, *-ας*, *-ᾳ*; *Λήδ-α*, *-ας*, *-ᾳ*; *Μάρθ-α*, *-ας*, *-ᾳ*; *ἡμέρ-α*, *-ας*, *-ᾳ*.
But *Λύδδα* and *σπείρα* (or *σπεῖρα*) are found with *ης* in the Genitive.

Note 2. The termination in *α*, which makes *ας* in the Genitive, is generally long. Hence words in *α* contracted, as *Ἀθηνᾶ* (for *Ἀθηνάα*), *μνᾶ* (for *μνάα*), and the Doric *Φιλομήλα*, &c. make *-ας*: and for the same reason *εὐλάκα* has *εὐλάκας*. But *ἄκανθ-α*, whose final *α* is short, makes *-ης*; also some others.

Note 3. Some Nouns in *ας* make the Genitive in *α*, as well as in *ου*; as *Πυθαγόρ-ας*, Gen. *-ου* and *-α*; *πατραλοί-ας*, Gen. *-ου* and *-α*; and some have *-α* only; as, *Θωμᾶς*, Gen. *Θωμᾶ*.
These Genitives in *α* were in the Doric form.

Note 4. Some Nouns in ης also drop ς in the Genitive; as ὁ Ποδῆς, τοῦ Ποδῆ.

Note 5. The ancient terminations of the Gen. Sing. of words in ης were εο and αο, whence, by changing ο into ω, and adding ν, the Gen. Plur. was formed. From εο was formed the Attic Gen. in ου, and the Æolic ευ; and from αο came the Doric α, which the Attics sometimes retained.

Of the Vocative.

The Vocative is generally formed by shortening the termination of the Nominative.

Note 1. Hence the following words make the Vocative in α short:—Nouns in πης and της;—in ης, derived from μετρέω, πωλέω, and τρίβω, as γεωμέτρης, &c.—or denoting Nations, as Σκύθης, *a Scythian;* Πέρσης, *a Persian;* (but Πέρσης, the name of a man, has Πέρση;)—and the words Λάγνης, Μεναίχμης, and Πυραίχμης.
But Αἰήτης, αἰναρέτης, καλλιπέτης, and καλλιλαμπέτης, have η.

Note 2. Nouns in στης have both α and η in the Vocative.

Note 3. The Vocative of Nouns in ας has ᾰ long.

Note 4. The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination ᾰ even in the Nominative, instead of ας and ης; thus ἱππότα for ἱππότης.

Note 5. The Accent on some Nouns in πης and της is drawn back in the Vocative; as εὐρυόπης, εὐρύοπα; δεσπότης, δέσποτα.

Of the Genitive Plural.

Note 1. The Genitive Plural of the First Declension was originally in έων or άων; the Ionians retained the former, and the Æolians the latter. The Attics contracted έων into ῶν, and the Dorians άων into ᾶν.

Note 2. The Genitive Plural is therefore always circumflexed; as μοῦσα, G. Pl. μουσῶν:—except in Feminine Adjectives, that are Paroxytons, from ος of the Second Declension; as ἁγία (from ἅγιος), G. Pl. ἁγίων;—and in these four words, ἀφύη, ἐτησίαι, χλούνης, and χρήστης, which retain the Acute on the Penult; as ἀφύων, &c.

The Second Declension

has Two Terminations;—ος, Masculine or Feminine; and ον, Neuter.

	Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	ος,	ον,	ω,	οι,	α,
G.	ου,		οιν,	ων,	
D.	ῳ,		οιν,	οις,	
A.	ον,	ον,	ω,	ους,	α,
V.	ε.	ον.	ω.	οι.	α.

Examples.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγος, *the word.*		N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	N. A. V. τὼ, ὦ λόγω,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ὦ λόγε.		V. ὦ λόγοι.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ τόξον, *the bow.*		N. τὰ τόξα,
G. τοῦ τόξου,	N.A.V. τὼ, ὦ τόξω,	G. τῶν τόξων,
D. τῷ τόξῳ,	G. D. τοῖν τόξοιν.	D. τοῖς τόξοις,
A. τὸ τόξον,		A. τὰ τόξα,
V. ὦ τόξον.		V. ὦ τόξα.

Words to be declined.

ὁ ἀγρὸς, *the field.*	ἡ παρθένος, *the virgin.*	τὸ ῥόδον, *the rose.*
βίος, *the life.*	ἄμπελος, *the vine.*	κρίνον, *the lily.*
ἥλιος, *the sun.*	ὁδὸς, *the way.*	ξύλον, *wood.*
θυμὸς, *the mind.*	νῆσος, *the island.*	σκῆπτρον, *the sceptre.*
ἄνθρωπος, *the man.*	τὸ δένδρον, *the tree.*	

Note 1. The Attics frequently change *os* and *ον* into *ως* and *ων*, make the Vocative Singular the same as the Nominative, and in all Cases put *ω*, even in the termination of the Neuter Plural of the Nominative and Accusative, subscribing *ι* wherever it occurs.

Note 2. If *α* before the final *ος* of the Nominative be long, they change it into *η*; as νᾶὸς, νεὼς; λᾶὸς, λεὼς;—if short, it remains; as τἄὼς.

Note 3. When the word has *ε* before the *ω*, the Antepenult may be accented, though the Ultimate is long, as the two Vowels are pronounced almost like one;—thus ἀνώγεων.

Examples.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λεὼς, for λαὸς, *the people.*		N. οἱ λεῲ,
G. τοῦ λεὼ,	N.A.V. τὼ, ὦ λεὼ,	G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῷ,	G. D. τοῖν λεῷν.	D. τοῖς λεῷς,
A. τὸν λεὼν,		A. τοὺς λεὼς,
V. ὦ λεὼς.		V. ὦ λεῴ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἀνώγεων, for ἀνώγεον, *an*		N. τὰ ἀνώγεω,
G. τοῦ ἀνώγεω, [*upper room.*	N.A.V. τὼ, ὦ ἀνώγεω,	G. τῶν ἀνώγεων,
D. τῷ ἀνώγεῳ,	G. D. τοῖν ἀνώγεῳν.	D. τοῖς ἀνώγεῳς,
A. τὸ ἀνώγεων,		A. τὰ ἀνώγεω,
V. ὦ ἀνώγεων.		V. ὦ ἀνώγεω.

Note 1. Most Nouns in *os* and *ως* are of the Masculine Gender; but χρέως is Neuter, though τὸ χρεὼν is also used. Many in *os* are both Masculine and Feminine; as ὁ ⸗ ἡ ἄγγελος, *the messenger.*

Adjectives in *ως* are both Masculine and Feminine; as ὁ ⸗ ἡ ἵλεως.

Note 2. Some Masculines or Feminines in *os* are Neuter in the Plural, and declined accordingly; as ὁ ζυγὸς, τὰ ζυγά.

Note 3. The Noun Θεὸς, *God*, has the Vocative the same as the Nominative.

Note 4. Some Attic Nouns in *ως* lose *ν* in the Accusative; as Nom. Ἀθὼς, Acc. Ἀθὼ; Nom. Ἀπολλὼς, Acc. Ἀπολλὼ: and also some Adjectives Neuter in *ων* lose *ν*; as Nom. ἀγήρων, Acc. ἀγήρω.

The Third Declension

has Nine Terminations, and words of all Genders; and all the Cases have a syllable more than the Nominative and Vocative Singular, unless prevented by Contraction.

The Nouns of this Declension are therefore called Imparisyllabic, those of the others Parisyllabic.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
N.	α, ι, υ, ω, ν, ξ, ρ, ς, ψ,	ε,	ες,	α,
G.	ος,	οιν,	ων,	
D.	ι,	οιν,	σι,	
A.	α, ν,	ε,	ας,	α,
V.	in general like the N.	ε.	ες.	α.

Examples.

Singular.

N.	ὁ μὴν, *the month.*	ἡ ἐλπὶς, *the hope.*	τὸ σῶμα, *the body.*
G.	τοῦ μηνὸς,	τῆς ἐλπίδος,	τοῦ σώματος,
D.	τῷ μηνὶ,	τῇ ἐλπίδι,	τῷ σώματι,
A.	τὸν μῆνα,	τὴν ἐλπίδα,	τὸ σῶμα,
V.	ὦ μήν.	ὦ ἐλπὶς.	ὦ σῶμα.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τὼ, ὦ μῆνε,	τὰ, ὦ ἐλπίδε,	τὼ, ὦ σώματε,
G. D.	τοῖν μήνοιν.	ταῖν ἐλπίδοιν.	τοῖν σωμάτοιν.

Plural.

N.	οἱ μῆνες,	αἱ ἐλπίδες,	τὰ σώματα,
G.	τῶν μηνῶν,	τῶν ἐλπίδων,	τῶν σωμάτων,
D.	τοῖς μησὶ,	ταῖς ἐλπίσι,	τοῖς σώμασι,
A.	τοὺς μῆνας,	τὰς ἐλπίδας,	τὰ σώματα,
V.	ὦ μῆνες.	ὦ ἐλπίδες.	ὦ σώματα.

Words to be declined.

ὁ σωτ-ὴρ, -ῆρος, *the saviour.*	ἡ σὰρξ, σαρκὸς, *the flesh.*	τὸ μέλ-ι, -ιτος, *honey.*
ὦψ, ὠπὸς, *the countenance.*	φρὴν, φρενὸς, *the mind.*	γόν-υ, -ατος, *the knee.*
μῦς, μυὸς, *the mouse.*	θρὶξ, τριχὸς, *the hair.*	πῦρ, πυρὸς, *the fire.*
παῖς, παιδὸς, *the boy.*	ἔρις, ἔριδος, *the contention.*	ὕδ-ωρ, -ατος, *the water.*

Of the Genitive Singular.

The Genitive admits of a great variety of formations, owing to the numerous terminations of the Nominative; however, it always ends in ος, except with the Attics, who frequently change it into ως.

These different formations, together with the Genders of the Nouns, may be best learned by reading and referring to a Lexicon: suffice it to mention in respect to Gender,—

1. All Nouns ending in *ας*, Gen. *αντος*, *ενς*, *αν*, and *υν*, are Masculine; but *αν* is Neuter in Adjectives:—
2. All Nouns ending in *ας*, Gen. *αδος*, *της* Gen. *τητος*, *ανς*, *ω*, and *ις* derived from a Verb, are Feminine:—
3. All Nouns ending in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ας* Gen. *ατος*, *αρ*, *ορ*, and *ος*, are Neuter; except ὁ ψὰρ, ὁ μῶμαρ, ἡ δάμαρ, and ἡ δαρ.

Of the Accusative.

The Accusative Singular generally ends in *α*. We must however observe:—

1. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ανς*, *ονς*, whose Genitive ends in *ος* pure, have *ν*, instead of *α*, in the Accusative, which is formed from the Nominative, merely by changing the final *ς*; as ὄφις, G. ὄφιος, A. ὄφιν; also λᾶς, G. λαὸς, A. λᾶν:—but *χροῦς* makes *χρόα*.
2. Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, whose Genitive ends in *ος* impure, have both *α* and *ν*; as ἔρις, G. ἔριδος, A. ἔριδα and ἔριν.
3. Such Proper Names as Πάρις, Ἄδωνις, have more frequently *ν*:—*χάρις*, *favour*, has *χάριν*; but Χάρις, one of the Graces, Χάριτα; and Δὶς, G. Διὸς, has A. Δία.
4. Oxytons have *α*; as ἐλπὶς, ἐλπίδα.

But κλεὶς, G. κλειδὸς,—some in *υς*, G. *εος*, as ὠκὺς,—and the Compounds of ποῦς, as δίπους, have both terminations: thus κλεῖδα or κλεῖν, ὠκέα or ὠκὺν, δίποδα or δίπουν.

Of the Vocative.

The Vocative is generally, particularly with the Attics, like the Nominative.

When different, it is formed by shortening the long Vowel of the Nominative, and cutting off the final *ς*, or changing it into *ν*.

I. *By shortening the long Vowel of the Nominative.*

This takes place, especially, when the long Vowel of the Nominative is shortened in the Genitive.

Thus 1. *τέρην*, Gen. *τέρενος*, Voc. *ὦ τέρεν*.
2. *μήτηρ*, Gen. *μητέρος*, Voc. *ὦ μῆτερ*; *ἀνὴρ*, Gen. *ἀνδρὸς* for *ἀνέρος*, Voc. *ὦ ἄνερ*.
3. *Δημοσθέν-ης*, Gen. *-εος*, Voc. *ὦ Δημόσθενες*.
4. *εὐδαίμ-ων*, Gen. *-ονος*, Voc. *ὦ εὔδαιμον*.
5. *Λέ-ων*, Gen. *-οντος*, Voc. *ὦ Λέον*.
6. *ῥήτ-ωρ*, Gen. *-ορος*, Voc. *ὦ ῥῆτορ*.

Thus also *κύων*, Gen. *κυνὸς* for *κυόνος*, Voc. *κύον*; *Ἀπόλλ-ων*, Gen. *-ωνος*, Voc. *Ἄπολλον*; *Ποσειδ-ῶν* (for *-άων*), Gen. *-ῶνος*, Voc. *Πόσειδον* and *Ποσείδων*; *σωτ-ὴρ*, Gen. *-ῆρος*, Voc. *σῶτερ*.

Nouns in *ω* and *ως*, Gen. *-οος*, have *οι*; as *ἠχὼ*, Voc. *ἠχοῖ*; *αἰδὼς*, Voc. *αἰδοῖ*.

From this Rule must be excepted Participles and some other words, which, though they shorten the long Vowel of the Nominative in the Genitive, do not in the Vocative.

II. *By cutting off the final ς.*

This takes place with—

1. Nouns in *ενς*; as *βασιλεὺς*, Voc. *βασιλεῦ*: and Barytons in *ις*, *εις*, *υς*; as ὄφις, Voc. ὄφι; *πλακόεις*, Voc. *πλακόει*; *βότρυς*, Voc. *βότρυ*:—also some Oxytons Nouns; as *Ἀμαρυλλὶς*, Voc. *Ἀμαρυλλὶ*; *ἰχθὺς*, Voc. *ἰχθύ*.
2. Circumflexed Nouns of one syllable in *υς*; as *βῶς*, Voc. *μῦ*:—also *παῖς*, *ναῦς*, *γραῦς*, *κλεὶς*, *βοῦς*; as Voc. *παῖ*, &c.
3. Adjectives in *υς*, though Oxytons; as ὀξὺς, Voc. ὀξύ.

4. Proper Nouns in *ας*; as *Θόας*, Voc. *Θόα*; *Κάλχας*, Voc. *Κάλχα*; which may also take *ν*, as *Θόαν*; but chiefly among the Poets.

Here also may be mentioned *ἄναξ*, and *γυνή* (for *γύναιξ*), which have *ἄνα* and *γύναι* in the Vocative.

III. *By changing the final ς into ν.*

Thus 1. Adjectives in *ις*, ejecting *ι* to shorten the syllable, change *ς* into *ν*; as *χαρίεις*, Voc. *χαρίεν*, and sometimes *χαρίεις*. In like manner *Σιμόεις* has Voc. *Σιμόεν*.

2. Proper Nouns in *ας*; as *Αἴας*, Voc. *Αἴαν*, or *Αἶα*. See above.

3. Barytons in *ας*; as *μέλας*, Voc. *μέλαν*.

But Oxytons (with some exceptions) and Participles conform to the general Rule, and have the Vocative like the Nominative.

Of the Dative Plural.*

The Dative Plural is formed from the Dative Singular, by inserting *σ* before *ι*, and ejecting *δ*, *θ*, *ν*, *τ*, or *ντ* together, for the sake of softness, whenever they occur.

Thus N. *ὄφις*, D. Sing. *ὄφι*, D. Plur. *ὄφισι*; *λαμπὰς*, *λαμπάδι*, *λαμπάσι*; *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθι*, *ὄρνισι*; *κτείς*, *κτενί*, *κτεσί*; *οὖς*, *ὠτί*, *ὠσί*; *σὰρξ*, *σαρκί*, *σαρξὶ* for *σαρκσί*; *τύψας*, *τύψαντι*, *τύψᾶσι*.

But *χείρ*, *χειρί*, has *χερσί*, from the Poetic Dative *χερί*; and *βοῦς* has *βουσί*.

Note. If *ντ* be omitted before *σ* in the Dative Plural, the Penult is made long, as in *τύψαντι*, *τύψᾶσι*. Therefore Nouns in *εντι* make *εισι* in the Plural, and those in *οντι* make *ουσι*; as *τιθέντι*, *τιθεῖσι*; *λέοντι*, *λέουσι*.

But from this Rule there are several exceptions.

1. Nouns in *αυς* and *ευς* add *ι* to the Nominative Singular; as *ναῦς*, *ναυσί*; *βασιλεὺς*, *βασιλεῦσι*.

But *υἱεὺς* has *υἱέσι*; *δρομεὺς*, *δρομέσι*.

2. The Poets frequently insert *εσ* or *εσσ*, instead of *σ*, before *ι* of the Dative Singular; as *ἅπεῖ*, *ἐπέεσι* or *ἐπέεσσι*; *ἡγεμόνι*, *ἡγεμόνεσι* or *ἡγεμόνεσσι*: the *ν* also being retained.

3. Nouns in *ηρ*, that are syncopated, have *ασι*; as *πατὴρ*, *πατρὸς* for *πατέρος*, *πατράσι*.

But *γαστὴρ*, *γαστρὸς*, has *γαστῆρσι*.

Note. There are some Nouns in *ηρ*, Gen. *ερος*, which lose *ε* by Syncope in the Gen. and Dat. Singular, and Dat. Plural; as *πατὴρ*, *μήτηρ*. But *Δημήτηρ* and *θυγάτηρ* lose it in all the Imparisyllabic Cases; and likewise *ἀνὴρ*, except that for the syncopated *ε* it takes *δ*; *ν* admitting after it no Consonants but *ν*, *δ*, *θ*, *τ*; as *ἀνέρος*, *ἀνδρός*.

By Syncope *ἀρὴν* also has for its Genitive *ἀρνὸς*, and *κύων*, *κυνὸς*; losing in all their Cases the syncopated Vowel.

Πατὴρ, a father, is thus declined.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. *ὁ πατὴρ*,		N. *οἱ πατέρες*,
G. *τοῦ πατρὸς*,		G. *τῶν πατέρων*,
D. *τῷ πατρὶ*,	N. A. V. *τὼ, τὼ πατέρε*,	D. *τοῖς πατράσι*,
A. *τὸν πατέρα*,	G. D. *τοῖν πατέροιν*.	A. *τοὺς πατέρας*,
V. *ὦ πάτερ*,		V. *ὦ πατέρες*.

* The Dative Plural appears to have been formed originally from the Nominative Plural, by annexing *σι* or *ι*; so that in the Neuter, instead of *α*, *ες* was considered the termination.

Of Contraction.

When two or more Vowels, meeting together, form two syllables, they are often contracted into one.

A Contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters, is called Synæresis; as τείχεϊ, τείχει:—if one letter or more be changed, it is called Crasis; as τείχεος, τείχους; βοάουσι, βοῶσι.

Rules for the Contraction of Vowels.

A before *o*, *ω*, *οι* and *ου* is contracted into *ω*;—as γελάομεν, γελῶμεν; γελάω, γελῶ; γελάοιμι, γελῷμι; γελάουσι, γελῶσι.

A before the other Vowels, into *α*;—as γελάετε, γελᾶτε; γελάειν, γελᾷν; γελάητε, γελᾶτε; γελάῃ, γελᾷ.

Note 1. Whenever *ι* is ejected, it must be subscribed; as γελάοιμι, γελῷμι.

Note 2. Four Verbs contract *α* into *η* before *ε* or *ει*; as χράεται, χρῆται; διψάεις, διψῇς; ζάεις, ζῇς; πεινάεις, πεινῇς.

Note 3. Ναῦς in the Acc. and Voc. Plural, resumes the *υ* of the Nom. Singular; as Acc. νάας, ναῦς; Voc. νάες, ναῦς. But in the Nominative, even among the Attics, the Ionic νῆες is more frequently found than νάες.

E before a long Vowel or Diphthong is contracted into the long Vowel or Diphthong; as καλέω, καλῶ; καλέεις, καλεῖς.

E before *o*, into *ου*; as τείχεος, τείχους.

E before the remaining Vowels, into *ει*; as ἀληθέας, ἀληθεῖς; ἀληθέες, ἀληθεῖς; ἀληθέϊ, ἀληθεῖ. But ἔαρ has ἦρ; κέαρ, κῆρ; στέαρ, στῆρ.

Note 1. Εα and εε, when they stand at the end of a word, without a Consonant, are frequently contracted into *η*; as τείχεα, τείχη; ἀληθέε, ἀληθῆ.

Note 2. When a Vowel precedes εα, they are also contracted into *α*; as ὑγιέα, ὑγιῆ and ὑγιᾶ: if *ρ* precede, the contraction is only in *α*; as ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ.

Note 3. In the Neuter of the Second Declension, εα is contracted only into *α*; as ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ.

Note 4. E before *αι* in Verbs is contracted into *ῃ*; as τύπτεαι, τύπτῃ.

Note 5. Proper Names from κλέος are doubly contracted; as Gen. Ἡρακλέεος, Ἡρακλέους, Ἡρακλοῦς.

I frequently contracts *α*, *ε*, and another *ι*, following, into *ι*, though *s* follow; as πόλιας, πόλις; πόλιες, πόλις; πόλιι, πόλι, from πόλις.

O before *ε*, *o* and *ου* is contracted into *ου*; as χρυσόετον, χρυσοῦτον; αἰδόος, αἰδοῦς; δηλόουσι, δηλοῦσι.

O before *ι*, *ει*, *οι* and *ῃ*, into *οι*; as αἰδόϊ, αἰδοῖ; δηλόεις, δηλοῖς; δηλόοιμι, δηλοῖμι; δηλόῃς, δηλοῖς.

O before *α*, *η* and *ω*, into *ω*; as αἰδόα, αἰδῶ; δηλόητον, δηλῶτον; δηλόω, δηλῶ.

And *οι* before *ε* is contracted into *ου*, the *ι* being rejected; as *μοὐγκώμιον* for *μοὶ ἐγκώμιον*.

Note 1. The Infinitive in *όειν*, and Nouns in *όεις*, are contracted into *οῦν* and *οῦς*; as *δηλόειν, δηλοῦν*; *πλακόεις, πλακοῦς*. The most ancient Infinitive was *δηλοέμεναι*; thence the Doric *δηλοέμεν*, Ionic *δηλόεν*, Attic *δηλοῦν*.

Note 2. The Accusative in *οας* is contracted into *ους*; as *μείζοας, μείζους*; *βόας, βοῦς*.

Note 3. Nouns in *οη* and *οα*, which are contracted in all their Cases, and thence called *ὁλοπαθῆ*, keep *η* and *α*; thus *ἁπλόη, ἁπλῆ*; *ἁπλόα, ἁπλᾶ*.

Υα and *νε* are contracted into *ν*; as *βότρυας, βότρυς*; *βότρυες, βότρυς*. Before the other Vowels *υ* suffers no Contraction.

Contraction takes place in every Declension.

The First Declension

contracts, according to the above Rules, *αα* into *α*; as N. *μνάα, μνᾶ*; G. *μνάας, μνᾶς*; &c.

——— *εα* and *εη* into *η*; as N. *γέα, γῆ*; G. *γέας, γῆς*; &c.

But the terminations *ρεα* and *οα* or *οη* drop the former Vowel; as N. *ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ*; G. *ἐρέας, ἐρᾶς*; N. *ἁπλόα, ἁπλᾶ*; or N. *ἁπλόη, ἁπλῆ*; G. *ἁπλᾶς* or *ἁπλῆς*; &c.

——— *εας* and *εης* into *ης*; as N. Ἑρμ-*έας*, -*ῆς*; G. Ἑρμ-*έου*, -*οῦ*:—N. Ἀπελλ-*έης*, -*ῆς*; G. Ἀπελλ-*έου*, -*οῦ*; &c.

Second Declension.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	*ὁ νόος, νοῦς, the mind.*			N.	*νόοι, νοῖ,*
G.	*νόου, νοῦ,*	N. A. V.	*νόω, νὼ,*	G.	*νόων, νῶν,*
D.	*νόῳ, νῷ,*	G. D.	*νόοιν, νοῖν.*	D.	*νόοις, νοῖς,*
A.	*νόον, νοῦν,*			A.	*νόους, νοῦς,*
V.	*νόε, νοῦ.*			V.	*νόοι, νοῖ.*

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	*τὸ ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, the bone.*			N.	*ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ,*
G.	*ὀστέου, ὀστοῦ,*	N. A. V.	*ὀστέω, ὀστὼ,*	G.	*ὀστέων, ὀστῶν,*
D.	*ὀστέῳ, ὀστῷ,*	G. D.	*ὀστέοιν, ὀστοῖν.*	D.	*ὀστέοις, ὀστοῖς,*
A.	*ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν,*			A.	*ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ,*
V.	*ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν.*			V.	*ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ.*

Note 1. The Compounds of *νόος* and *ῥόος* are not contracted in the Neuter Plural, or in the Genitive; thus *εὔνοα, εὐνόων*, not *εὔνα, εὐνῶν*.

Note 2. Σάος is contracted thus: Sing. N. *σάος, σῶς*; A. *σάον, σῶν*:—Plur. A. *σάους, σάας, σῶς*; Neuter *σάα, σᾶ*. The other Cases are not contracted.

Third Declension.

The Terminations of the Contracted Nouns of this Declension, being numerous, may be arranged in the following Classes.

I. *Words ending in ης, ες, and ος.*

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τριήρης,		N. τριήρ-εες, -εις,
G. τριήρ-εος, -ους,	N. A. V. τριήρ-εε, -η,	G. τριηρ-έων, -ῶν,
D. τριήρ-εϊ, -ει,	G. D. τριηρ-έοιν, -οῖν.	D. τριήρεσι,
A. τριήρ-εα, -η,		A. τριήρ-εας, -εις,
V. τρίηρες.		V. τριήρ-εες, -εις.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ τεῖχος, *the wall*,		N. τείχ-εα, -η,
G. τείχ-εος, -ους,	N. A. V. τείχ-εε, -η,	G. τειχ-έων, -ῶν,
D. τείχ-εϊ, -ει,	G. D. τειχ-έοιν, -οῖν.	D. τείχεσι,
A. τεῖχος,		A. τείχ-εα, -η,
V. τεῖχος.		V. τείχ-εα, -η.

Note. Words in ες, chiefly Adjectives, are declined like those in ης, only as Neuters.

II. *Words ending in ις and ι.*

Singular.			Singular.		
	Ionic.	Attic.		Ionic.	Attic.
N. ὁ ὄφις, *the serpent.*			N. τὸ σίνηπι, *mustard.*		
G.	ὄφ-ιος, -εος,	-εως,	G.	σινήπ-ιος, -εος,	-εως,
D.	ὄφ-ιι, (ι,) -εϊ,	-ει,	D.	σινήπ-ιι, -εϊ,	-ει,
A.	ὄφιν,		A.	σίνηπι,	
V.	ὄφ-ι,	-ις.	V.	σίνηπι.	
	Dual.			Dual.	
N. A. V.	ὄφ-ιε, -εε,		N. A. V.	σινήπ-ιε, -εε,	
G. D.	ὀφ-ίοιν, -έοιν,	-εφν.	G. D.	σινηπ-ίοιν, -έοιν,	-εφν.
	Plural.			Plural.	
N.	ὄφ-ιες, (ις,) -εες,	-εις,	N.	σινήπ-ια, -εα,	
G.	ὀφ-ίων, -έων,	-εων,	G.	σινηπ-ίων, -έων,	-εων,
D.	ὄφ-ισι, -εσι,		D.	σινήπ-ισι, -εσι,	
A.	ὄφ-ιας, (ις,) -εας,	-εις,	A.	σινήπ-ια, -εα,	
V.	ὄφ-ιες, (ις,) -εες,	-εις.	V.	σινήπ-ια, -εα.	

III. *Words ending in ως and ω.*

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ αἰδὼς, *shame.*		N. αἰδοὶ,
G. αἰδ-όος, -οῦς,	N. A. V. αἰδὼ,	G. αἰδῶν,
D. αἰδ-όϊ, -οῖ,	G. D. αἰδοῖν.	D. αἰδοῖς,
A. αἰδ-όα, -ὼ,		A. αἰδοὺς,
V. αἰδοῖ.		V. αἰδοί.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ ἠχὼ, *the echo.*		N. ἠχοὶ,
G. ἠχ-όος, -οῦς,	N. A. V. ἠχὼ,	G. ἠχῶν,
D. ἠχ-όϊ, -οῖ,	G. D. ἠχοῖν.	D. ἠχοῖς,
A. ἠχ-όα, -ὼ,		A. ἠχοὺς,
V. ἠχοῖ.		V. ἠχοί.

IV. *Words ending in as pure, and ρας.*

Singular.	Singular.
N. τὸ κρέας, *flesh.*	N. τὸ κέρας, *the horn.*
G. κρέ-ατος, -αος*, -ως,	G. κέρ-ατος, -αος*, -ως,
D. κρέ-ατι, -αϊ, -ᾳ,	D. κέρ-ατι, -αϊ, -ᾳ,
A. κρέας,	A. κέρας,
V. κρέας.	V. κέρας.
Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. κρέ-ατε, -αε, -α,	N. A. V. κέρ-ατε, -αε, -α,
G. D. κρε-άτοιν, -άοιν, -ᾷν.	G. D. κερ-άτοιν, -άοιν, -ᾷν.
Plural.	Plural.
N. κρέ-ατα, -αα, -α,	N. κέρ-ατα, -αα, -α,
G. κρε-άτων, -άων, -ῶν,	G. κερ-άτων, -άων, -ῶν,
D. κρέασι,	D. κέρασι,
A. κρέ-ατα, -αα, -α,	A. κέρ-ατα, -αα, -α,
V. κρέ-ατα, -αα, -α.	V. κέρ-ατα, -αα, -α.

V. *Words ending in ευς.*

Singular.			Plural.		
	Ionic.	Attic.		Ionic.	Attic.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς, *the king.*			N. βασιλ-έες,	-ῆες,	-εῖς, -ῆς,
G. βασιλ-έος,	-ῆος,	-έως,	G. βασιλέων,		
D. βασιλ-ῆϊ,	-ῇ,	-εῖ,	D. βασιλεῦσι,		
A. βασιλ-έα,	-ῆα,	-έα and -ῆ,	A. βασιλ-έας,	-ῆας,	-εῖς, -έας,
V. βασιλεῦ.			V. βασιλ-έες,		-εῖς.

Dual.

Ionic.

N. A. V. βασιλ-έε, -ῆε, G. D. βασιλέοιν.

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* The τ is omitted by an Ionicism.

VI. *Words ending in υς and υ.*

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Attic.		Attic.
N. ὁ πῆχυς, *the cubit.*		N. πήχ-εες, -εις,
G. πήχ-εος, -εως,	N.A.V. πήχεε,	G. πηχέων,
D. πήχ-εϊ, -ει,	G. D. πηχέοιν.	D. πήχεσι,
A. πῆχυν,		A. πήχ-εας, -εις,
V. πῆχυ.		V. πήχ-εες, -εις.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ἰχθὺς, *the fish.*		N. ἰχθ-ύες, -ῦς,
G. ἰχθύος,	N.A.V. ἰχθύε,	G. ἰχθύων,
D. ἰχθύϊ,	G. D. ἰχθύοιν.	D. ἰχθύσι,
A. ἰχθὺν,		A. ἰχθ-ύας, -ῦς,
V. ἰχθύ.		V. ἰχθ-ύες, -ῦς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἄστυ, *the city.*		N. ἄστ-εα, -η,
G. ἄστεος,	N.A.V. ἄστεε,	G. ἀστέων,
D. ἄστ-εϊ, -ει,	G. D. ἀστέοιν,	D. ἄστεσι,
A. ἄστυ,		A. ἄστ-εα, -η,
V. ἄστυ.		V. ἄστ-εα, -η.

Some words in *αυς*, *ους*, and *ευς* are contracted only in a few Cases.

Thus, 1. Sing. N. ἡ ναῦς, G. νεώς, D. νηΐ, A. ναῦν (Poetic νέα), V. ναῦ.—Dual. N. A. V. νέε, G. D. νεοῖν.—Plur. N. νέες (for which νῆες is better used), G. νεῶν, D. νυσὶ, A. νέας (ναῦς), V. νέες (ναῦς). Like ναῦς is declined ἡ γραῦς.

2. Sing. N. ὁ ἠ ἡ βοῦς, G. βοός, D. βοΐ, A. βοῦν (sometimes βόα), V. βοῦ.—Dual. N. A. V. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν.—Plur. N. βόες (βοῦς), G. βοῶν, D. βουσὶ, A. βόας (βοῦς), V. βόες (βοῦς).

But, on the contrary, ὁ νοῦς, G. νοός (the same as νόος, νοῦ), retains Pl. N. νόες, and A. νόας; and also ὁ χοῦς, G. χοός (the same as χόος, χοῦ), has Pl. N. χόες, and A. χόας.

3. Ἡ κλεὶς has in the Acc. Sing. κλεῖδα and κλεῖν; and contracts the Acc. Plur. κλεῖδας into κλεῖς.

Nouns, that are contracted only in a few Cases, are called ὀλιγοπαθῆ; and those, which are contracted in all, ὁλοπαθῆ, as mentioned before.

Of the latter class the following words will serve as examples.

Singular.	
N.	ὁ λᾶας, λᾶς, *the stone.*
G.	λάαος, λᾶος,
D.	λάαι, λᾷ,
A.	λᾶαν, λᾶν,
V.	λᾶας, λᾶς.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	λάαε, λᾶε,
G. D.	λαάοιν, λάοιν.
Plural.	
N.	λάαες, λᾶες.
G.	λαάων, λάων.
D.	λάασι, λᾶσι.
A.	λάαας, λᾶας.
V.	λάαες, λᾶες.

Singular.	
N.	ὁ πλακ-όεις, -οῦς, *the cake.*
G.	πλακ-όεντος, -οῦντος,
D.	πλακ-όεντι, -οῦντι,
A.	πλακ-όεντα, -οῦντα,
V.	πλακ-όει, -οῦ.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	πλακ-όεντε, -οῦντε,
G. D.	πλακ-οέντοιν, -ούντοιν.
Plural.	
N.	πλακ-όεντες, -οῦντες,
G.	πλακ-οέντων, -ούντων,
D.	πλακ-όεισι, -οῦσι,
A.	πλακ-όεντας, -οῦντας,
V.	πλακ-όεντες, -οῦντες.

N. ὁ Ἡρακλ-έης, -ῆς, *Hercules.*
G. Ἡρακλ-έεος, -έους, -οῦς,
D. Ἡρακλ-έεϊ, -έει, -εῖ,
A. Ἡρακλ-έεα, -έα, -ῆ,
V. Ἡράκλ-εες, -εις, -ες.

Like Ἡρακλέης all Proper Nouns in κλέης are declined, as Θεμιστοκλέης.

Of Irregular Nouns.

Irregular or Anomalous Nouns are such as have some irregularity in respect to Gender, Number, Declension, or Case.

I. *Heterogeneous Nouns, irregular in respect to Gender.*

1. Some are Masculine in the Singular, and Neuter or both Masculine and Neuter in the Plural; as ὁ ἐρετμὸς, Pl. τὰ ἐρετμὰ; ὁ δεσμὸς, Pl. οἱ δεσμοὶ and τὰ δεσμά.

2. Some are Feminine in the Singular, and both Feminine and Neuter in the Plural; as ἡ κέλευθος, Pl. αἱ κέλευθοι and τὰ κέλευθα.

3. Some are both Masculine and Feminine in the Singular, and Neuter in the Plural; as ὁ ἡ τάρταρος, Pl. τὰ τάρταρα.

4. Some are Neuter in the Singular, and both Neuter and Masculine in the Plural; as τὸ στάδιον, Pl. τὰ στάδια and οἱ στάδιοι.

This seeming irregularity arises from Nominatives in the respective Genders being obsolete.

As to some Nouns being Feminine in the Singular, and appearing Masculine in the Nom. and Acc. Dual, this may be accounted for by the Attic Dialect, in which τὼ is frequently used for τά.

II. *Words irregular in Number.*

1. Proper Names, and such Nouns as cannot well be expressed in sense beyond the Singular, want the Dual and Plural; as ὁ Σωκράτης; ὁ ἀήρ, *air*.

2. Some words want the Singular and Dual; as τὰ ἄλφιτα, when it signifies *provisions*; τὰ κτέρεα, *funeral rites*: some names of Cities; as αἱ Ἀθῆναι: also of Feasts; as τὰ Διονύσια; and the word, αἱ Εὐμενίδες, *the Furies*.

III. *Heteroclites, irregular in Declension.*

Some Nouns admit different inflexions from the same Nominative, in some Cases, if not in all.

1. Some are of the First and Third Declension; as ὁ Δάρης, G. τοῦ Δάρου and Δάρητος; ὁ δεσπότης, A. τὸν δεσπότην and δεσπότεα.

2. Some are of the Second and Third Declension; as ὁ νοῦς, G. τοῦ νοῦ and νοὸς; ὁ κάλως, G. τοῦ κάλω and κάλωος.

3. Some have different Genitives, yet both of the Third Declension; as ἡ θέμις, G. τῆς θέμιδος and θέμιστος; ἡ τίγρις, G. τῆς τίγριδος and τίγριος.

Note. Sometimes also a Nominative is formed from an Imparisyllabic Genitive or Accusative; as from ὁ μάρτυρ, τοῦ μάρτυρος, comes ὁ μάρτυρος;—from τὴν Δημητέρα, Δήμητρα, comes ἡ Δημήτρα.

Among Nouns, irregular in Declension, may be classed the name ὁ Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus*, which is thus declined: N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς, G. τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, D. τῷ Ἰησοῦ, A. τὸν Ἰησοῦν, V. ὦ Ἰησοῦ.

IV. *Words irregular in Case.*

1. *Of Defectives.*

Nouns, defective in their Cases, are:—

1. Aptotes, or Indeclinables; as the names of the letters, Ἄλφα, Βῆτα, &c.;—many foreign names; as Ἀβραὰμ, Δαβὶδ, &c.;—τὸ δέμας, τὸ ὄναρ, &c.;—also words, shortened by Apocope, as τὸ δῶ for δῶμα; or increased by φι or φιν, which the Poets sometimes add to the Gen. and Dat., Sing. and Plur.; as ἐτέρηφι from ἑτέρα;—and also the Cardinal Numbers from πέντε to ἑκατὸν inclusive.

2. Monoptotes, or such as have only one Case; as N. ἡ δώς.

3. Diptotes; as N. ὁ λῖς, A. τὸν λῖν.

4. Triptotes; as G. ἀλλήλων, D. ἀλλήλοις, A. ἀλλήλους.

2. *Of Redundants.*

Some words are redundant, as in the oblique Cases (see above), so also in the Nominative;—thus ἡ ἄχνα or ἄχνη, ὁ στρατὸς or ἡ στρατιὰ, τὸ δένδρον or δένδρος, ὁ κλητὴρ or κλήτωρ;—also some Proper Names, as Μωσῆς, Μωσεὺς, Μωϋσῆς, Μωϋσεὺς, *Moses;* Ζεὺς, Δεὺς, Ζῆν, &c. *Jupiter.*

Some words are redundant in several Cases, and seem to have but one Nominative, when the other is only obsolete;—and again, some words are declined from obsolete Nominatives, but are not redundant in the oblique Cases; as ἡ γυνὴ (from γύναιξ), G. τῆς γυναικὸς, &c. V. ὦ γύναι.

Of Adjectives and Participles.

An Adjective is a word added to a Noun, expressed or understood, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; and a Participle is a kind of Adjective, formed from a Verb, which in its signification imports time.

The Adjective is frequently termed an Adjective Noun, and then the Noun is called Substantive. See p. 9.

Adjectives and Participles have three Genders, the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter; and follow the Declensions of Nouns.

I. *Of Gender.*

Of the Formation of the Feminine and Neuter.

There are chiefly Ten Terminations of the Masculine, which are changed; viz. *as, εις, ην, ης, ις, ος, ους, υς, ων,* and *ως.*

Adj. M. *as,* F. *αινα,* N. *αν*; as μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.

Except μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα; and πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, with its Compounds; also those which have only two terminations, as ὁ ᾗ ἡ ἀείνας, τὸ ἀείναν.

Part. *as, ασα, αν*; as τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν.

A. *εις, εσσα, εν*; as χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν.

Except εἷς, μία, ἕν, with its Compounds.

P. *εὶς, εῖσα, ἐν*; as τυφθεὶς, τυφθεῖσα, τυφθέν.

But the termination *εις,* of both Participle and Adjective, is sometimes used by the Poets for the Feminine.

A. *ην, εν*; as ὁ ᾗ ἡ τέρην, τὸ τέρεν. The Feminine τέρεινα is Poetic.

A. ης, ες; as ὁ ἐ, ἡ ἀληθὴς, το ἀληθές.

A. ις, ι; as ὁ ἐ, ἡ ἵδρις, τὸ ἵδρι.

A. ος, η, ον; as ἀγαθὸς, ἀγαθὴ, ἀγαθόν.

But those which end in ος pure and ρος, have α in the Feminine, as ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον; πονηρὸς, πονηρὰ, πονηρὸν:—except those in εος and οος; as ἐὸς, ἐῆ, ἐὸν; ὀγδοος, ὀγδόη, ὄγδοον. But if ρ or a Vowel precede εος and οος, the Feminine has α; as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρεον; ἐρέεος, ἐρεέα, ἐρέεον:—νέος also has νέα.

Compounds and Derivatives are chiefly of the Common Gender, and have no particular Feminine; as ὁ ᾗ ἡ πολυποίκιλος, τὸ πολυποίκιλον. Ἄλλος rejects ν in the Neuter; as ἄλλο. (See the Pronouns ὅς, &c.)

P. ος, η, ον; as τυπτόμενος, τυπτομένη, τυπτόμενον.

A. ους, η, ουν; as ἁπλοῦς, ἁπλῆ, ἁπλοῦν; contracted from -οος.

Compounds have no particular Feminine; as ὁ ᾗ ἡ δίπους, τὸ δίπουν.

P. ους, οῦσα, ὸν; as διδοὺς, διδοῦσα, διδόν.

A. υς, εια, υ; as γλυκὺς, γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ.

Except πολὺς, πολλὴ, πολύ. Compounds have the Masc. and Fem. the same; as ὁ ᾗ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

P. ὺς, ῦσα, ὺν; as δεικνὺς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν.

A. ων, ον; as ὁ ἐ, ἡ μείζων, τὸ μεῖζον.

P. ων, ουσα, ον; as τύπτων, τύπτουσα, τύπτον.

Thus also ἑκὼν, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκὸν; and ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον.

P. ῶν, οῦσα, οῦν; as 2 Fut. Act. τυπῶν, τυποῦσα, τυποῦν.

A. ως, ων; as ὁ ἐ, ἡ εὔγεως, τὸ εὔγεων.

P. ὼς, ῦα, ὸς; as τετυφὼς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός.

But ἑστὼς has ἑστῶσα in the Fem., and ἑστῶτος in the Gen., Masc. and Neuter, from ἑστακὼς, syncopated and contracted.

Note 1. The Middle and New Attics use the termination ος for the Masculine and Feminine, particularly in Compounds and Derivatives.

Note 2. The few Adjectives in ωρ form their Genders as ὁ ᾗ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἄπατορ.

Note 3. The Cardinal Numbers from πέντε to ἑκατὸν inclusive have only one termination, and are of all Genders.

Note 4. There are other Adjectives of but one termination; viz. in αρ, ας (G. αδος), ις (ιδος), ης (ητος), υς (υδος), ως (ωτος), ξ, and ψ; as μάκαρ (μάκαιρα, Fem., is Poetic), φυγὰς, ἄναλκις, ἀδμὴς, ἔπηλυς, ἀγνὼς, ἦλιξ, and αἰγίλιψ:—also those compounded with Nouns, as αὐτόχειρ, &c.; except Compounds of ποῦς and πόλις.

These Adjectives, however, are rather to be considered as having only the Masculine and Feminine. Instead of τὸ ἅρπαξ we find τὸ ἁρπακτικόν.

II. *Of Declension.*

Adjectives and Participles have not only the Genders, but also the Numbers, Cases, and Declensions, in common with Nouns; and therefore those which are regularly declined need no new examples. However, for their more ready comprehension, the following are annexed.

Examples.

1. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*

a. *Of the First and Second Declension.*

Singular.				Singular.			
N.	ἀγαθ-ὸς,	-ὴ,	-ὸν,	N.	ἄγι-ος,	-α,	-ον,
G.	ἀγαθ-οῦ,	-ῆς,	-οῦ,	G.	ἀγί-ου,	-ας,	-ου,
D.	ἀγαθ-ῷ,	-ῇ,	-ῷ,	D.	ἀγί-ῳ,	-ᾳ,	-ῳ,
A.	ἀγαθ-ὸν,	-ὴν,	-ὸν,	A.	ἄγι-ον,	-αν,	-ον,
V.	ἀγαθ-ὲ,	-ὴ,	-όν.	V.	ἄγι-ε,	-α,	-ον.
Dual.				Dual.			
N.A.V.	ἀγαθ-ὼ,	-ὰ,	-ὼ,	N.A.V.	ἀγί-ω,	-α,	-ω,
G. D.	ἀγαθ-οῖν,	-αῖν,	-οῖν.	G. D.	ἀγί-οιν,	-αιν,	-οιν.
Plural.				Plural.			
N.	ἀγαθ-οὶ,	-αὶ,	-ὰ,	N.	ἄγι-οι,	-αι,	-α,
G.	ἀγαθ-ῶν,	-ῶν,	-ῶν,	G.	ἀγί-ων,	-ων,	-ων,
D.	ἀγαθ-οῖς,	-αῖς,	-οῖς,	D.	ἀγί-οις,	-αις,	-οις,
A.	ἀγαθ-οὺς,	-ὰς,	-ὰ,	A.	ἀγί-ους,	-ας,	-α,
V.	ἀγαθ-οὶ,	-αὶ,	-ά.	V.	ἄγι-οι,	-αι,	-α.

Singular.				Singular.			
N.	πονηρ-ὸς,	-ὰ,	-ὸν,	N.	ἁπλ-οῦς,	-ῆ, (-ᾶ,)	-οῦν,
G.	πονηρ-οῦ,	-ᾶς,	-οῦ,	G.	ἁπλ-οῦ,	-ῆς, (-ᾶς,)	-οῦ,
D.	πονηρ-ῷ,	-ᾷ,	-ῷ,	D.	ἁπλ-ῷ,	-ῇ, (ᾷ,)	-ῷ,
A.	πονηρ-ὸν,	-ὰν,	-ὸν,	A.	ἁπλ-οῦν,	-ῆν, (ᾶν,)	-οῦν,
V.	πονηρ-ὲ,	-ὰ,	-όν.	V.	ἁπλ-οῦ,	-ῆ, (ᾶ,)	-οῦν.
Dual.				Dual.			
N.A.V.	πονηρ-ὼ,	-ὰ,	-ὼ,	N.A.V.	ἁπλ-ῶ,	-ᾶ,	-ῶ,
G. D.	πονηρ-οῖν,	-αῖν,	-οῖν.	G. D.	ἁπλ-οῖν,	-αῖν,	-οῖν.
Plural.				Plural.			
N.	πονηρ-οὶ,	-αὶ,	-ὰ,	N.	ἁπλ-οῖ,	-αῖ,	-ᾶ,
G.	πονηρ-ῶν,	-ῶν,	-ῶν,	G.	ἁπλ-ῶν,	-ῶν,	-ῶν,
D.	πονηρ-οῖς,	-αῖς,	-οῖς,	D.	ἁπλ-οῖς,	-αῖς,	-οῖς,
A.	πονηρ-οὺς,	-ὰς,	-ὰ,	A.	ἁπλ-οῦς,	-ᾶς,	-ᾶ,
V.	πονηρ-οὶ,	-αὶ,	-ά.	V.	ἁπλ-οῖ,	-αῖ,	-ᾶ.

b. *Of the First and Third Declension.*

Singular.			Singular.		
N.	μέλ-ας,	-αινα, -αν,	N.	πᾶς,	πᾶσα, πᾶν,
G.	μέλ-ανος,	-αίνης, -ανος,	G.	παντὸς,	πάσης, παντὸς,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	-αίνῃ, -ανι,	D.	παντὶ,	πάσῃ, παντὶ,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	-αιναν, -αν,	A.	πάντα,	πᾶσαν, πᾶν,
V.	μέλ-αν,	-αινα, -αν.	V.	πᾶς,	πᾶσα, πᾶν.
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα, -ανε,	N. A. V.	πάντε,	πάσα, πάντε,
G. D.	μελ-άνοιν,	-αίναιν, -άνοιν.	G. D.	πάντοιν,	πάσαιν, πάντοιν.
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	μέλ-ανες,	-αιναι, -ανα,	N.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι, πάντα,
G.	μελ-άνων,	-αινῶν, -άνων,	G.	πάντων,	πασῶν, πάντων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,	-αίναις, -ασι,	D.	πᾶσι,	πάσαις, πᾶσι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	-αίνας, -ανα,	A.	πάντας,	πάσας, πάντα,
V.	μέλ-ανες,	-αιναι, -ανα.	V.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι, πάντα.

Singular.			Singular.		
N.	τύψ-ας,	-ασα, -αν,	N.	χαρί-εις,	-εσσα, -εν,
G.	τύψ-αντος,	-άσης, -αντος,	G.	χαρί-εντος,	-έσσης, -εντος,
D.	τύψ-αντι,	-άσῃ, -αντι,	D.	χαρί-εντι,	-έσσῃ, -εντι,
A.	τύψ-αντα,	-ασαν, -αν,	A.	χαρί-εντα,	-εσσαν, -εν,
V.	τύψ-ας,	-ασα, -αν.	V.	χαρί-ει or -εν,	-εσσα, -εν.
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	τύψ-αντε,	-άσα, -αντε,	N. A. V.	χαρί-εντε,	-έσσα, -εντε,
G. D.	τυψ-άντοιν,	-άσαιν, -άντοιν.	G. D.	χαρι-έντοιν,	-έσσαιν, -έντοιν.
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	τύψ-αντες,	-ασαι, -αντα,	N.	χαρί-εντες,	-εσσαι, -εντα,
G.	τυψ-άντων,	-ασῶν, -άντων,	G.	χαρι-έντων,	-εσσῶν, -έντων,
D.	τύψ-ασι,	-άσαις, -ασι,	D.	χαρί-εισι,	-έσσαις, -εισι,
A.	τύψ-αντας,	-άσας, -αντα,	A.	χαρί-εντας,	-έσσας, -εντα,
V.	τύψ-αντες,	-ασαι, -αντα.	V.	χαρί-εντες,	-εσσαι, -εντα.

Singular.			Singular.		
N.	τυφθ-εὶς,	-εῖσα, -ἐν,	N.	δοὺς,	δοῦσα, δὸν,
G.	τυφθ-έντος,	-είσης, -έντος,	G.	δόντος,	δούσης, δόντος,
D.	τυφθ-έντι,	-είσῃ, -έντι,	D.	δόντι,	δούσῃ, δόντι,
A.	τυφθ-έντα,	-εῖσαν, -ἐν,	A.	δόντα,	δοῦσαν, δὸν,
V.	τυφθ-εὶς,	-εῖσα, -ἐν.	V.	δοὺς,	δοῦσα, δόν.
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	τυφθ-έντε,	-είσα, -έντε,	N. A. V.	δόντε,	δούσα, δόντε,
G. D.	τυφθ-έντοιν,	-είσαιν, -έντοιν.	G. D.	δόντοιν,	δούσαιν, δόντοιν.
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	τυφθ-έντες,	-εῖσαι, -έντα,	N.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι, δόντα,
G.	τυφθ-έντων,	-εισῶν, -έντων,	G.	δόντων,	δουσῶν, δόντων,
D.	τυφθ-εῖσι,	-είσαις, -εῖσι,	D.	δοῦσι,	δούσαις, δοῦσι,
A.	τυφθ-έντας,	-είσας, -έντα,	A.	δόντας,	δούσας, δόντα,
V.	τυφθ-έντες,	-εῖσαι, -έντα.	V.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι, δόντα.

Singular.			Singular.		
N. γλυκ-ὺς,	-εῖα,	-ὺ,	N. δεικν-ὺς,	-ῦσα,	-ὺν,
G. γλυκ-έος,	-είας,	-έος,	G. δεικν-ύντος,	-ύσης,	-ύντος,
D. γλυκ-εῖ, -εῖ,	-είᾳ,	-εῖ, -εῖ,	D. δεικν-ύντι,	-ύσῃ,	-ύντι,
A. γλυκ-ὺν,	-εῖαν,	-ὺ,	A. δεικν-ύντα,	-ῦσαν,	-ὺν,
V. γλυκ-ὺ,	-εῖα,	-ύ.	V. δεικν-ὺς,	-ῦσα,	-ύν.

Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V. γλυκ-έε,	-εία,	-έε,	N. A. V. δεικν-ύντε,	-ύσα,	-ύντε,
G. D. γλυκ-έοιν,	-είαιν,	-έοιν.	G. D. δεικν-ύντοιν,	-ύσαιν,	-ύντοιν.

Plural.			Plural.		
N. γλυκ-έες, -εῖς,	-εῖαι,	-έα,	N. δεικν-ύντες,	-ῦσαι,	-ύντα,
G. γλυκ-έων,	-ειῶν,	-έων,	G. δεικν-ύντων,	-υσῶν,	-ύντων,
D. γλυκ-έσι,	-είαις,	-έσι,	D. δεικν-ύσι,	-ύσαις,	-ύσι,
A. γλυκ-έας, -εῖς,	-είας,	-έα,	A. δεικν-ύντας,	-ύσας,	-ύντα,
V. γλυκ-έες, -εῖς,	-εῖαι,	-έα.	V. δεικν-ύντες,	-ῦσαι,	-ύντα.

Singular.			Singular.		
N. τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον,	N. τυπ-ῶν,	-οῦσα,	-οῦν,
G. τύπτ-οντος,	-ούσης,	-οντος,	G. τυπ-οῦντος,	-ούσης,	-οῦντος,
D. τύπτ-οντι,	-ούσῃ,	-οντι,	D. τυπ-οῦντι,	-ούσῃ,	-οῦντι,
A. τύπτ-οντα,	-ουσαν,	-ον,	A. τυπ-οῦντα,	-οῦσαν,	-οῦν,
V. τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον.	V. τυπ-ῶν,	-οῦσα,	-οῦν.

Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V. τύπτ-οντε,	-ούσα,	-οντε,	N. A. V. τυπ-οῦντε,	-ούσα,	-οῦντε,
G. D. τυπτ-όντοιν,	-ούσαιν,	-όντοιν.	G. D. τυπ-ούντοιν,	-ούσαιν,	-ούντοιν.

Plural.			Plural.		
N. τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι,	-οντα,	N. τυπ-οῦντες,	-οῦσαι,	-οῦντα,
G. τυπτ-όντων,	-ουσῶν,	-όντων,	G. τυπ-ούντων,	-ουσῶν,	-ούντων,
D. τύπτ-ουσι,	-ούσαις,	-ουσι,	D. τυπ-οῦσι,	-ούσαις,	-οῦσι,
A. τύπτ-οντας,	-ούσας,	-οντα,	A. τυπ-οῦντας,	-ούσας,	-οῦντα,
V. τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι,	-οντα.	V. τυπ-οῦντες,	-οῦσαι,	-οῦντα.

Singular.			Plural.		
N. τετυφ-ὼς,	-υῖα,	-ὸς,	N. τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι,	-ότα,
G. τετυφ-ότος,	-υίας,	-ότος,	G. τετυφ-ότων,	-υιῶν,	-ότων,
D. τετυφ-ότι,	-υίᾳ,	-ότι,	D. τετυφ-όσι,	-υίαις,	-όσι,
A. τετυφ-ότα,	-υῖαν,	-ὸς,	A. τετυφ-ότας,	-υίας,	-ότα,
V. τετυφ-ὼς,	-υῖα,	-ός.	V. τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι,	-ότα.

Dual.

N. A. V. τετυφ-ότε, -υία, -ότε, G. D. τετυφ-ότοιν, -υίαιν, -ότοιν.

2. *Adjectives of Two Terminations.*

a. *Of the Second Declension.*

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. ἄγραφ-ος,	-ον,		N. ἄγραφ-οι,	-α,
G. ἀγράφου,		N. A. V. ἀγράφω,	G. ἀγράφων,	
D. ἀγράφῳ,		G. D. ἀγράφοιν.	D. ἀγράφοις,	
A. ἄγραφ-ον,	-ον,		A. ἀγράφ-ους,	-α,
V. ἄγραφ-ε,	-ον.		V. ἄγραφ-οι,	-α.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. εὔγ-εως,	-εων,		N. εὔγ-εῳ,	-εω,
G. εὔγεω,		N. A. V. εὔγεω,	G. εὔγεων,	
D. εὔγεῳ,		G. D. εὔγεῳν,	D. εὔγεῳς,	
A. εὔγ-εων,	-εων,		A. εὔγ-εως,	-εω,
V. εὔγ-εως,	-εων.		V. εὔγ-εῳ,	-εω.

b. *Of the Third Declension.*

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. ἀείν-ας,	-αν,		N. ἀείν-αντες,	-αντα,
G. ἀείναντος,		N. A. V. ἀείναντε,	G. ἀεινάντων,	
D. ἀείναντι,		G. D. ἀεινάντοιν.	D. ἀείνασι,	
A. ἀείν-αντα,	-αν,		A. ἀείν-αντας,	-αντα,
V. ἀείν-αν,	-αν.		V. ἀείν-αντες,	-αντα.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. ἄῤῥ-ην,	-εν,		N. ἄῤῥ-ενες,	-ενα,
G. ἄῤῥενος,		N. A. V. ἄῤῥενε,	G. ἀῤῥένων,	
D. ἄῤῥενι,		G. D. ἀῤῥένοιν.	D. ἄῤῥεσι,	
A. ἄῤῥ-ενα,	-εν,		A. ἄῤῥ-ενας,	-ενα,
V. ἄῤῥ-εν,	-εν,		V. ἄῤῥ-ενες,	-ενα.

Singular.		Singular.	
N. ἀληθ-ὴς,	-ὲς,	N. εὔχαρ-ις,	-ι,
G. ἀληθ-έος,	-οῦς,	G. εὐχάριτος,	
D. ἀληθ-ἑϊ,	-εῖ,	D. εὐχάριτι,	
A. ἀληθ-έα,	-ῆ, -ὲς,	A. εὔχαρ-ιν (-ιτα),	-ι,
V. ἀληθ-ὲς,	-ές.	V. εὔχαρ-ι,	-ι,

Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. ἀληθ-έε, -ῆ,	N. A. V. εὐχάριτε,
G. D. ἀληθ-έοιν, -οῖν.	G. D. εὐχαρίτοιν.

Plural.		Plural.	
N. ἀληθ-έες,	-εῖς, -έα, -ῆ,	N. εὐχάρ-ιτες,	-ιτα,
G. ἀληθ-έων,	-ῶν,	G. εὐχαρίτων,	
D. ἀληθέσι,		D. εὐχάρισι,	
A. ἀληθ-έας,	-εῖς, -έα, -η,	A. εὐχάρ-ιτας,	-ιτα,
V. ἀληθ-έες,	-εῖς, -έα, -ῆ.	V. εὐχάρ-ιτες,	-ιτα.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. δίπ-ους,	-ουν,		N. δίπ-οδες,	-οδα,
G. δίποδος,		N. A. V. δίποδε,	G. διπόδων,	
D. δίποδι,		G. D. διπόδοιν.	D. δίποσι,	
A. δίπ-οδα (-ουν),	-ουν,		A. δίπ-οδας,	-οδα,
V. δίπ-ους (-ου),	-ουν.		V. δίπ-οδες,	-οδα.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. ἄδακρ-υς,	-υ,		N. ἀδάκρ-υες,	-υα,
G. ἀδάκρυος,		N. A. V. ἀδάκρυε,	G. ἀδακρύων,	
D. ἀδάκρυι,		G. D. ἀδακρύοιν.	D. ἀδάκρυσι,	
A. ἄδακρ-υν,	-υ,		A. ἀδάκρ-υας,	-υα,
V. ἄδακρ-υ,	-υ.		V. ἀδάκρ-υες,	-υα.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. εὐδαίμ-ων,	-ον,		N. εὐδαίμ-ονες,	-ονα,
G. εὐδαίμονος,		N. A. V. εὐδαίμονε,	G. εὐδαιμόνων,	
D. εὐδαίμονι,		G. D. εὐδαιμόνοιν.	D. εὐδαίμοσι,	
A. εὐδαίμ-ονα,	-ον,		A. εὐδαίμ-ονας,	-ονα,
V. εὔδαιμ-ον,	-ον.		V. εὐδαίμ-ονες,	-ονα.

Singular.		Singular.	
N. μείζ-ων,	-ον,	N. μεγαλήτ-ωρ,	-ορ,
G. μείζονος,		G. μεγαλήτορος,	
D. μείζονι,		D. μεγαλήτορι,	
A. μείζ-ονα, -οα, -ω,	-ον,	A. μεγαλήτ-ορα,	-ορ,
V. μεῖζ-ον,	-ον.	V. μεγάλητ-ορ,	-ορ.
Dual.		**Dual.**	
N. A. V. μείζονε,		N. A. V. μεγαλήτορε,	
G. D. μειζόνοιν.		G. D. μεγαλητόροιν.	
Plural.		**Plural.**	
N. μείζ-ονες, -οες, -ους,	-ονα, -οα, -ω,	N. μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορα,
G. μειζόνων,		G. μεγαλητόρων,	
D. μείζοσι,		D. μεγαλήτορσι,	
A. μείζ-ονας, -οας, -ους,	-ονα, -οα, -ω,	A. μεγαλήτ-ορας,	-ορα,
V. μείζ-ονες, -οες, -ους,	-ονα, -οα, -ω.	V. μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορα.

3. *Irregular Adjectives.*

Singular.				Singular.		
N.	μέγ-ας,	-άλη,	-α,	N. πολὺς,	πολλὴ,	πολὺ,
G.	μεγ-άλου,	-άλης,	-άλου,	G. πολλοῦ,	πολλῆς,	πολλοῦ,
D.	μεγ-άλῳ,	-άλῃ,	-άλῳ,	D. πολλῷ,	πολλῇ,	πολλῷ,
A.	μέγ-αν,	-άλην,	-α,	A. πολὺν,	πολλὴν,	πολὺ,
V.	μέγ-α,	-άλη,	-α.	V. πολὺ,	πολλὴ,	πολύ.
Dual.				Dual.		
N.A.V.	μεγ-άλω,	-άλα,	-άλω,	N.A.V. πολλὼ,	πολλὰ,	πολλὼ,
G. D.	μεγ-άλοιν,	-άλαιν,	-άλοιν.	G. D. πολλοῖν,	πολλαῖν,	πολλοῖν.
Plural.				Plural.		
N.	μεγ-άλοι,	-άλαι,	-άλα,	N. πολλοὶ,	πολλαὶ,	πολλὰ,
G.	μεγ-άλων,	-αλῶν,	-άλων,	G. πολλῶν,	πολλῶν,	πολλῶν,
D.	μεγ-άλοις,	-άλαις,	-άλοις,	D. πολλοῖς,	πολλαῖς,	πολλοῖς,
A.	μεγ-άλους,	-άλας,	-άλα,	A. πολλοὺς,	πολλὰς,	πολλὰ,
V.	μεγ-άλοι,	-άλαι,	-άλα.	V. πολλοὶ,	πολλαὶ,	πολλά.

Note. Μέγας and πολὺς have only the Nom., Acc., and Voc., Masculine and Neuter of the Singular, and take the other Cases from μεγάλ-ος, -η, -ον, and πολλ-ὸς, -ὴ, -όν. The Poets decline πολὺς like γλυκύς.

III. *Of Comparison.*

The Comparative is generally formed by the addition of τερος, and the Superlative by that of ταtος, to the Positive.

In adding these Terminations some change is usually made in the Positive.

Thus, 1. Adjectives in ις eject ι; as χαρί-εις, -έστερος, -έστατος.

2. Those in ας, ης, υς add τερος and ταtος to the Neuter; as μέλας, μελάν-τερος, -ταtος; ἀληθ-ὴς, -έστερος, &c.; γλυκ-ὺς, -ύτερος, &c.

Some in υς have also ίων and ίστος; as βαθὺς, βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος, or βαθίων, βάθιστος.

3. Those in ην and ων add έστερος and έστατος to the Neuter; as τέρ-ην, -ενέστερος, &c.; εὐδαίμ-ων, -ονέστερος, &c.

4. Those in ος reject ς, and after a short syllable change ο into ω, to prevent the concurrence of too many short syllables; as κοῦφ-ος, -ότερος, &c.; σοφ-ὸς, -ώτερος, &c.; though we also find κενότερος and στενότερος. If the preceding Vowel be doubtful, both ο and ω may be used; as ἱκανὸς, ἱκανότερος and ἱκανώτερος.

Some in ος lose ο also by syncope; as γεραιὸς, γεραίτερος, &c.; and μέσος has μεσαίτερος, &c.; while others, rejecting ος, take έστερος, έστατος, and ίστερος, ίστατος; as ἄμορφ-ος, -έστερος, &c.; λάλ-ος, -ίστερος, &c.

5. Those in αρ, ις, ους follow the general rule; as μάκ-αρ, -άρτερος, &c.; εὔχαρ-ις, -ίστερος, &c.; διπλ-οῦς, -ούστερος, &c.

6. Adjectives in ξ change ος of the Genitive into ίστερος and ίστατος; as ἄοπαξ, ἁρπαγίστερος, &c.

The above Comparisons at one view.

αρ,	μάκαρ,	μακάρτερος,	μακάρτατος.
ας,	μέλας,	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος.
εις,	χαρίεις,	χαριέστερος,	χαριέστατος.
ην,	τέρην,	τερενέστερος,	τερενέστατος.
ης,	ἀληθὴς,	ἀληθέστερος,	ἀληθέστατος.
ις,	εὔχαρις,	εὐχαρίστερος,	εὐχαρίστατος.
ος,	κοῦφος,	κουφότερος,	κουφότατος.
—	σοφὸς,	σοφώτερος,	σοφώτατος.
—	γεραιὸς,	γεραίτερος,	γεραίτατος.
—	ἄμορφος,	ἀμορφέστερος,	ἀμορφέστατος.
—	λάλος,	λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος.
ους,	διπλοῦς,	διπλούστερος,	διπλούστατος.
υς,	γλυκὺς,	γλυκύτερος, γλυκίων,	γλυκύτατος, γλύκιστος.
ων,	εὐδαίμων,	εὐδαιμονέστερος,	εὐδαιμονέστατος.
ξ,	ἅρπαξ,	ἁρπαγίστερος,	ἁρπαγίστατος.

The following Comparisons are called *irregular*, but the irregular Comparatives and Superlatives generally belong to other Positives.

Thus similar Adjectives, in various languages, have been supposed to furnish examples of Irregular Comparison.

Irregular Comparisons.

ἀγαθὸς, *good*,	ἀμείνων [1],	ἀγαθώτατος.
	ἀρείων [2],	ἄριστος.
	βελτίων [3], βέλτερος,	βέλτιστος, βέλτατος.
	κρατίων [4],	κράτιστος.
	κρείσσων, κρείττων, κράσσων.	
	κρέσσων, κάρσων, κάρρων.	
	λωΐτων [5], λῴων,	λώϊστος, λῷστος.
	φερίων [6],	φέριστος.
	φέρτερος,	φέρτατος, φέρτιστος.
κακὸς, *bad*,	κακίων, (Poetic κακώτερος,)	κάκιστος, κακώτατος.
	χείρων, (Poetic χερείων,)	χείριστος.
μέγας, *great*,	μείζων, μάσσων,	μέγιστος.

[1] From ἀμενὸς, *pleasant*. [2] From Ἄρης, *Mars*. [3] From βούλομαι, *I wish*; as *optimus* from *opto*. [4] From κρατὺς, *brave*. [5] From λῶ, for θέλω, *I wish*. [6] From φέρω, *I bear*. In the application of these different words to ἀγαθὸς, this Adjective must be understood to signify not only *good*, but also *strong*, *brave*, &c.

μικρὸς, *little*,	μικρότερος,	μικρότατος.
	ἧσσων [1], ἥττων,	ἥκιστος.
	μείων,	μεῖστος.
	ὀλίζων.	
ἐλαχὺς, *little*,	ἐλάσσων, ἐλάττων,	ἐλάχιστος.
καλὸς, *beautiful*,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, *long*,	μηκίων,	μήκιστος.
αἰσχρὸς, *base*,	αἰσχίων,	αἴσχιστος.
ἐχθρὸς, *hostile*,	ἐχθίων,	ἔχθιστος.
πολὺς, *much*,	πλέων [2], πλείων,	πλεῖστος.
βαθὺς, *deep*,	βαθύτερος, βαθίων, βάσσων,	βαθύτατος, βάθιστος.
ταχὺς, *quick*,	ταχύτερος, ταχίων, θάσσων,	ταχύτατος, τάχιστος.
παχὺς, *thick*,	παχύτερος, πάσσων,	παχύτατος.
ῥᾴδιος, *easy*,	ῥᾴων,	ῥᾷστος.
οἰκτρὸς, *miserable*,	οἰκτίων,	οἴκτιστος.
πέπων, *ripe*,	πεπαίτερος,	πεπαίτατος.

[1] From ἦκα, *by degrees*, whose Comparative was formerly ἠκίων, thence more usually ἧσσων, as θάσσων for ταχίων. [2] From πλέος, *full*.

The Comparatives of καλὸς, μακρὸς, αἰσχρὸς, and ἐχθρὸς are derived from the Nouns κάλλος, μῆκος, αἶσχος, and ἔχθος; and that of οἰκτρὸς from οἶκτος.

Of τέρην we find the Feminine of the Comparative, τερεινοτέρη (for τερεινοτέρα), from the Poetic Fem. τέρεινα.

There are Comparatives and Superlatives, which seem to want the Positive, frequently formed—

1. *From Nouns;* as κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος; κῦδος, *glory*, κυδίων, κύδιστος.
2. *From a Pronoun;* as αὐτὸς, αὐτότατος.
3. *From Verbs;* as φέρω, *I bear*, φέρτερος, φέρτατος.
4. *From Adverbs;* as ἄνω, *above*, ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος.
5. *From Prepositions;* as πρὸ, *before*, πρότερος, πρότατος.

From πρότατος is formed πρῶτος, by syncope and contraction.

Sometimes a *Participle* is compared; as ἐῤῥωμένος, ἐῤῥωμενέστερος, &c.

And sometimes *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are again compared; as καλλίων, καλλιώτερος; χείρων, χειρότερος; μείζων, μειζότερος; ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχιστότερος; κύδιστος, κυδίστατος; πρῶτος, πρώτιστος.

The Comparative may also be formed by adding the Adverb μᾶλλον, and the Superlative by the addition of μάλιστα, to the Positive.

Comparatives and Superlatives are declined like other Adjectives. If the Comparatives in *ων* are contracted, they are declined like *μείζων*. See p. 29.

Of Numeral Adjectives.

Numeral Adjectives either simply express the amount, as *one, two, three,* &c., and are called *Cardinal Numbers;* or refer to a series, and mark the place of it, to which they belong, as *first, second, third,* &c., and are thence called *Ordinal.*

The latter are all declined like *ἀγαθὸς*; as *πρῶτος, πρώτη, πρῶτον.*

Of the Cardinal Numbers the first four are thus declined:

One, Singular.	*Two,* Dual.	*Two,* Plural.
N. *εἷς, μία, ἕν,*		
G. *ἑνὸς, μιᾶς, ἑνὸς,*	N. A. *δύο* or *δύω,*	G. *δυῶν,*
D. *ἑνὶ, μιᾷ, ἑνὶ,*	G. D. *δυοῖν* or *δυεῖν.*	D. *δυσί.*
A. *ἕνα, μίαν, ἕν.*		

Note 1. Like *εἷς* are declined the two Compounds *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς*, which are also found in the Plural.

Note 2. *Δύο* is always used by the Attics, and is indeclinable in Homer and Herodotus. *Δυεῖν*, when used, is generally for the Genitive. *Ἄμφω, both,* in the old Poets is frequently indeclinable; otherwise it has *ἀμφοῖν* in the Genitive and Dative.

Three, Plural.	*Four,* Plural.
N. *τρεῖς,* Neut. *τρία,*	N. *τέσσαρες,* Neut. *τέσσαρα,*
G. *τριῶν,*	G. *τεσσάρων,*
D. *τρισὶ,*	D. *τέσσαρσι* or *τέτρασι,*
A. *τρεῖς, τρία.*	A. *τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.*

Like *τρεῖς* and *τέσσαρες* the Compounds *δεκατρεῖς* and *δεκατέσσαρες* are declined; but *τρισκαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρακαίδεκα* are more usual.

The other Numerals from *πέντε* to *ἑκατὸν* inclusive are indeclinable, but from *διακόσιοι* they are declined like Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.

The Greeks used the Letters of the Alphabet, to denote numbers, in three different ways.

1. *To express a small series of numbers,* each letter was reckoned according to its order in the Alphabet; as A, 1; B, 2; E, 5; Ω, 24. In this manner the Books of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey are distinguished.

The technical Syllable HNT will assist the memory in using this kind of notation; for if the Alphabet be divided into four equal parts, H will be the first letter of the second part, or 7; N, of the third, or 13; and T, of the fourth, or 19.

2. *Some* Capital letters were used *in denoting larger series of numbers;* thus I for *ἴα,* (instead of *μία,*) 1; Π for *πέντε,* 5; Δ for

δέκα, 10; H for Ηεκατὸν, 100; X for χίλιοι, 1000; and M for μύριοι, 10,000. A large Π, inclosing any of these characters, denoted five times as much as that character represented; as 𝍐, 50.

All these letters may be four times repeated, except Π, which is never repeated.

3. *To express the* 9 *units, the* 9 *tens, and the* 9 *hundreds*, the Greeks divided the Alphabet into three parts; but as there are only 24 letters, they used ϛ′, called ἐπίσημον, for 6; ϟ, called κόππα, for 90; and ϡ, called σάμπι, for 900.

In this notation the memory will be assisted by the technical syllable AIP; the A′ denoting 1; I′, 10; and P′, 100.

It is to be observed that all the numbers under 1000 are denoted by letters with a small mark, like an accent, *over* them; and that a similar mark, placed *under* any letter, denotes that it represents so many thousands.

Table of Numbers.

	Cardinal: *one*, &c.			Ordinal: *first*, &c.
1,	α′,	εἷς,	I,	πρῶτ-ος, -η, -ον,
2,	β′,	δύο,	II,	δεύτερος,
3,	γ′,	τρεῖς,	III,	τρίτος,
4,	δ′,	τέσσαρες,	IIII,	τέταρτος,
5,	ε′,	πέντε,	Π,	πέμπτος,
6,	ϛ′,	ἕξ,	ΠI,	ἕκτος,
7,	ζ′,	ἑπτὰ,	ΠII,	ἕβδομος,
8,	η′,	ὀκτὼ,	ΠIII,	ὄγδοος,
9,	θ′,	ἐννέα,	ΠIIII,	ἔννατος,
10,	ι′,	δέκα,	Δ,	δέκατος,
11,	ια′,	ἕνδεκα,	ΔI,	ἑνδέκατος,
12,	ιβ′,	δώδεκα,	ΔII,	δωδέκατος,
13,	ιγ′,	τρισκαίδεκα,	ΔIII,	τρισκαιδέκατος,
14,	ιδ′,	τεσσαρακαίδεκα,	ΔIIII,	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος,
15,	ιε′,	πεντεκαίδεκα,	ΔΠ,	πεντεκαιδέκατος,
16,	ιϛ′,	ἑκκαίδεκα,	ΔΠI,	ἑκκαιδέκατος,
17,	ιζ′,	ἑπτακαίδεκα,	ΔΠII,	ἑπτακαιδέκατος,
18,	ιη′,	ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	ΔΠIII,	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος,
19,	ιθ′,	ἐννεακαίδεκα,	ΔΠIIII,	ἐννεακαιδέκατος,
20,	κ′,	εἴκοσι,	ΔΔ,	εἰκοστὸς,
21,	κα′,	εἴκοσι εἷς,	ΔΔI,	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος,
30,	λ′,	τριάκοντα,	ΔΔΔ,	τριακοστὸς,
40,	μ′,	τεσσαράκοντα,	ΔΔΔΔ,	τεσσαρακοστὸς,
50,	ν′,	πεντήκοντα,	𝍐,	πεντηκοστὸς,
60,	ξ′,	ἑξήκοντα,	𝍐Δ,	ἑξηκοστὸς,
70,	ο′,	ἑβδομήκοντα,	𝍐ΔΔ,	ἑβδομηκοστὸς,
80,	π′,	ὀγδοήκοντα,	𝍐ΔΔΔ,	ὀγδοηκοστὸς,
90,	ϟ′,	ἐννενήκοντα,	𝍐ΔΔΔΔ,	ἐννενηκοστὸς,

		Cardinal.		Ordinal.
100,	ρ′,	ἑκατὸν,	H,	ἑκατοστὸς,
200,	σ′,	διακόσιοι,	HH,	διακοσιοστὸς,
300,	τ′,	τριακόσιοι,	HHH,	τριακοσιοστὸς,
400,	υ′,	τεσσαρακόσιοι,	HHHH,	τεσσαρακοσιοστὸς,
500,	φ′,	πεντακόσιοι,	Ħ,	πεντακοσιοστὸς,
600,	χ′,	ἑξακόσιοι,	ĦH,	ἑξακοσιοστὸς,
700,	ψ′,	ἑπτακόσιοι,	ĦHH,	ἑπτακοσιοστὸς,
800,	ω′,	ὀκτακόσιοι,	ĦHHH,	ὀκτακοσιοστὸς,
900,	ϡ,	ἐννεακόσιοι,	ĦHHHH,	ἐννεακοσιοστὸς,
1000,	,α,	χίλιοι,	X,	χιλιοστὸς,
2000,	,β,	δισχίλιοι,	XX,	δισχιλιοστὸς,
3000,	,γ,	τρισχίλιοι,	XXX,	τρισχιλιοστὸς,
4000,	,δ,	τετρακισχίλιοι,	XXXX,	τετρακισχιλιοστὸς,
5000,	,ε,	πεντακισχίλιοι,	Ħ,	πεντακισχιλιοστὸς,
6000,	,ϛ,	ἑξακισχίλιοι,	ĦX,	ἑξακισχιλιοστὸς,
7000,	,ζ,	ἑπτακισχίλιοι,	ĦXX,	ἑπτακισχιλιοστὸς,
8000,	,η,	ὀκτακισχίλιοι,	ĦXXX,	ὀκτακισχιλιοστὸς,
9000,	,θ,	ἐννεακισχίλιοι,	ĦXXXX,	ἐννεακισχιλιοστὸς,
10,000,	,ι,	μύριοι,	M,	μυριοστὸς,
20,000,	,κ,	δισμύριοι,	MM,	δισμυριοστὸς,
50,000,	,ν,	πεντακισμύριοι,	Ħ,	πεντακισμυριοστὸς,
100,000,	,ρ,	δεκακισμύριοι,	ĦĦ.	δεκακισμυριοστός.

Thus the number 1828 is XĦHHHΔΔΠIIII, or ,αωκή.

Note 1. When Cardinals are joined together without a Conjunction, the greater number is placed first, as δεκαπέντε; but the less when a Conjunction is used, as πέντε καὶ δέκα, or πεντεκαίδεκα.

Note 2. Instead of eighteen or nineteen the Greeks frequently said, twenty wanting two, or one; thus νῆες δυεῖν, or μιᾶς δέουσαι εἴκοσι, *ships wanting two*, or *one of twenty*: and so for 28, 29, &c.

Note 3. Τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον signifies $2\frac{1}{2}$ *talents*; i. e. the first a talent, the second a talent, the third a half-talent:—thus τέταρτον, πέμπτον, &c. ἡμιτάλαντον, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, &c. *talents*.
But τρία, πέντε, &c. ἡμιτάλαντα signify 3, 5, &c. *half-talents*.

Note 4. The Cardinal Numbers, compounded with σὺν, signify,—
1. *Together*, as σύνδυο, *two together*.
2. *At a time*, or *the distribution of a number into equal parts*; as σύντρεις, *three at a time*.

From the Ordinal Numbers are formed:—

1. Nouns; as ἡ δυὰς, τριὰς, &c.

2. Adjectives:

1. Multiples in πλόος (πλοῦς); as διπλοῦς, *double*; τριπλοῦς, &c.
2. Such as imply division; as διμερὴς, *divided into two parts*; τριμερὴς, &c.
3. Proportionals in πλάσιος; as διπλάσιος, *twice as much*; τριπλάσιος, &c.
4. Such as relate to time; as τριταῖος, *on the third day*; τεταρταῖος, &c.: δίμηνος, *of two months' continuance*; &c.: διετὴς, *biennial*; τριετὴς, &c.

3. Adverbs; as δὶς, *twice*; τρὶς, *thrice*; τετράκις, *four times*, &c.

Of Pronouns.

A Pronoun, as the name implies, is a word used instead of a Noun.

There are Three Personal Pronouns, which may be called Substantive; viz. ἐγὼ, *I*; σὺ, *thou*; οὗ, *of himself*;—which are thus declined:—

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγὼ, *I*,		N. ἡμεῖς,
G. ἐμοῦ, or μοῦ,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῷ,	G. ἡμῶν,
D. ἐμοὶ, μοὶ,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῷν.	D. ἡμῖν,
A. ἐμὲ, μέ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. σὺ, *thou*,		N. ὑμεῖς,
G. σοῦ,	N. A. V. σφῶϊ, σφῷ,	G. ὑμῶν,
D. σοὶ,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῷν.	D. ὑμῖν,
A. σὲ,		A. ὑμᾶς,
V. σύ.		V. ὑμεῖς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. —		N. σφεῖς, Neut. σφέα,
G. οὗ, *of himself*.	N. A. σφωὲ, σφὲ,	G. σφῶν,
D. οἱ,	G. D. σφωῖν, σφίν.	D. σφίσι,
A. ἕ.		A. σφᾶς, σφέα.

Note 1. Most of the Pronouns have no Vocative, and those which have make it always like the Nominative. Instead of saying like the Latins, *O tu*, the Greeks say ὦ οὗτος.

Note 2. Οὗ may be considered a Reciprocal Personal Pronoun.

From the above Pronouns and the Genitive αὐτοῦ, *of one's self*, are formed the Three Compound Reciprocals, ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; and ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*; which are thus declined:

	Singular.	
G. ἐμαυτ-οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ,	σεαυτ-οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ,	ἑαυτ-οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ,
D. ἐμαυτ-ῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ,	σεαυτ-ῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ,	ἑαυτ-ῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ,
A. ἐμαυτ-όν, -ήν, -ό.	σεαυτ-όν, -ήν, -ό.	ἑαυτ-όν, -ήν, -ό.

Note 1. The Plural is found only of ἑαυτοῦ; as G. ἑαυτῶν; D. ἑαυτ-οῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς; A. ἑαυτ-οὺς, -ὰς, -ά.

Note 2. Σεαυτοῦ is often contracted into σαυτοῦ; and ἑαυτοῦ into αὐτοῦ; which latter is used by the Attics in the Three Persons. Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, is frequently contracted into αὐτὸς and ὠὐτὸς: G. ταὐτοῦ; D. ταὐτῷ; &c.

Note 3. Homer never uses these Reciprocals, but ἐμὲ αὐτὸν, σὲ αὐτὸν, and ἕ αὐτὸν, or αὐτὸν, &c.

To the Reciprocal Pronouns must be added, G. ἀλλήλων, *of one another*; D. ἀλλήλ-οις, -αις, -οις; A. ἀλλήλ-ους, -ας, -α.

The remaining Pronouns are Adjective, and are divided into—

1. Relative.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who, which.
αὐτ-ὸς, -ὴ, -ὸ, he himself, she, &c.

2. Demonstrative.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.
ἐκεῖν-ος, -η, -ο, that.

3. Indefinite.

ἄλλ-ος, -η, -ο, another (Lat. *alius*).
ἕτερ-ος, -α, -ον, the other (*alter*).
τὶς, τὶ, any, some one.
ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα, some one.

4. Possessive.

ἐμ-ὸς[1], *-ὴ, -ὸν, my.*
σὸς, σὴ, σὸν, thy.
ὅς, or *ἑ-ὸς, -ὴ, -ὸν, his,* &c.
νωΐτερ-ος, -α, -ον, our, of us two.
σφωΐτερ-ος, -α, -ον, your, of you two.
ἡμέτερ-ος[1], *-α, -ον, our.*
ὑμέτερ-ος[2], *-α, -ον, your.*
σφέτερ-ος[3], *-α, -ον, their.*

[1] *ἀμὸς*, Doric. [2] *ὑμὸς*, Doric and Ionic.
[3] *σφὸς*, Doric.

Ὅς, ἥ, ὅ is thus declined:—

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,				N. οἵ,	αἵ,	ἅ,
G.	οὗ,	ἧς,	οὗ,	N. A.	ὥ,	ᾱ, ὥ,	G. ὧν,	ὧν,	ὧν,
D.	ᾧ,	ᾗ,	ᾧ,	G. D.	οἷν,	αἷν, οἷν.	D. οἷς,	αἷς,	οἷς,
A.	ὅν,	ἥν,	ὅ.				A. οὓς,	ἅς,	ἅ.

In the same manner are declined *αὐτὸς* and *ἐκεῖνος*.

Οὗτος is compounded of the Article ὁ and *αὐτὸς*, and is thus declined:—

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	*οὗτος,*	*αὕτη,*	*τοῦτο,*	N. *οὗτοι,*	*αὗται,*	*ταῦτα,*
G.	*τούτου,*	*ταύτης,*	*τούτου,*	G. *τούτων,*	*τούτων,*	*τούτων,*
D.	*τούτῳ,*	*ταύτῃ,*	*τούτῳ,*	D. *τούτοις,*	*ταύταις,*	*τούτοις,*
A.	*τοῦτον,*	*ταύτην,*	*τοῦτο.*	A. *τούτους,*	*ταύτας,*	*ταῦτα.*

Dual.

N. A. *τούτω, ταύτα, τούτω.* G. D. *τούτοιν, ταύταιν, τούτοιν.*

Like *οὗτος* are declined the Compounds *τοιοῦτος, such; τοσοῦτος, so great;* and *τηλικοῦτος, so long* (in point of time); as *τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο,* &c. But the Attics make these *-ον* in the Neuter.

Τὶς is an Interrogative Pronoun, when marked with an Acute Accent;—an Indefinite, when with a Grave: thus *τίς, who? τὶς, any one.*

It is thus declined:—

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	*τὶς,*	Neut. *τὶ,*					N. *τινὲς,*	Neut. *τινὰ,*	
G.	*τινὸς,*			N. A.	*τινέ,*		G. *τινῶν,*		
D.	*τινὶ,*			G. D.	*τινοῖν.*		D. *τισὶ,*		
A.	*τινὰ,*	*τί.*					A. *τινὰς,*	*τινά.*	

In the Imparisyllabic Cases, when *τὶς* is an Interrogative, it has the Accent on the Penult; when an Indefinite, on the Ultimate.

The Compound ὅστις, *whoever*, is declined like ὃς and τὶς;—thus N. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι; G. οὑτινος, ἡστινος, οὑτινος; &c.

Note 1. In the Neuter ὅ is often separated from τι, with or without a Comma, to be distinguished from the Conjunction ὅτι.

Note 2. Οὖν, with the signification of the Latin *-cunque*, is added to Compound Relatives, and takes the Accent; as ὁστισοῦν, *whosoever*.

The Indefinite ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα is in general indeclinable; but sometimes declined thus:—

Singular.

N.	ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα (Poetic δεὶς),		
G.	δεῖνα,	δείνατος,	δεῖνος,
D.	δεῖνα,	δείνατι,	δεῖνι,
A.	δεῖνα.		

Note 1. Ὁ δεῖνα seems contracted from ὁ δὲ ἕνα; ἕνα being governed by λέγω anderstood.

Note 2. The Dual and Plural are scarcely found, but instead thereof is used the word οἱ τυχόντες; G. τῶν τυχόντων; &c.

The following list of Correlatives may be here inserted.

τὸ, *the.*	ὅ, *which.*
τοῖος, *of the kind.*	οἷος, *of which kind.*
τοιοῦτος, *of this kind.*	
τόσος, *of the number.*	ὅσος, *of which number.*
τοσοῦτος, *of this number.*	
τηλίκος, *of the size* or *age.*	ἡλίκος, *of which size* or *age.*
τηλικοῦτος, *of this size*, &c.	
πὸς (ancient), *what.*	ὁπὸς (ancient), *what.*
ποῖος, *of what kind.*	ὁποῖος, *of what kind.*
πόσος, *of what number.*	ὁπόσος, *of what number.*
πηλίκος, *of what size* or *age.*	ὁπηλίκος, *of what size* or *age.*
πότερος, *which of two.*	ὁπότερος, *which.*
ποδαπὸς, *of what country.*	ἡμεδαπὸς, *of our country.* ὑμεδαπὸς, *of your country.*

Of Verbs.

A Verb is a word which signifies *to do*, *to suffer*, or *to be*; and is therefore Active, Passive, or Neuter.

Active Verbs in Greek have three Voices, the Active, Passive, and Middle.

1. *The Active Voice* (γένος ἐνεργητικὸν) expresses action, and terminates in the Present in ω or μι; as τύπτω, *I strike*; τίθημι, *I place.*

2. *The Passive* (παθητικὸν) implies the suffering or receiving of an action, and ends in the Present in μαι; as τύπτομαι, *I am struck*; τίθεμαι, *I am placed.*

3. *The Middle* (μέσον) is so called, because it preserves a sort of *medium* between the Active and Passive, partaking of both in sig-

nification and termination: it signifies what we do to or for ourselves; as τύπτομαι, *I strike myself;* λύομαι τινὰ, *I set a person at liberty, for my own pleasure or benefit.*

Neuter Verbs (οὐδέτερα, or αὐτοπαθητικὰ) are such as only express being, or a state of being, and terminate in the Present in ω or μι; as εἰμὶ, *I am;* ὑγιαίνω, *I am well.*

Those that only imply being, are also called Substantive Verbs.

Note 1. The Active Voice must sometimes be explained reflectively. Thus we meet with ἀναλαμβάνειν ἐκ τῆς νόσου, *to recover from sickness;* where ἑαυτὸν must be understood after the Verb.

Note 2. Sometimes Verbs of a Passive or Middle form have an Active signification, and may therefore be termed Deponent Verbs, from having deposed, or laid aside, the form of the Active.

To Verbs belong Modes, Tenses, Numbers, Persons, and Conjugations.

I. *Of Modes.*

There are Five Modes (ἐγκλίσεις).

The Indicative (ὁριστικὴ), or declaring Mode; as τύπτω, *I strike.*

The Imperative (προστακτικὴ), or commanding Mode; as τύπτε, *strike thou.*

This is used in Past Tenses to express urgency of command, or completion of action; as ποίησον, *do quickly,* or *have done.*

The Optative (εὐκτικὴ), or wishing Mode; as εἴθε τύπτοιμι, *O that I may strike.*

Note 1. This Mode does not always imply a wish, but resembles the Latin Subjunctive; and is easily distinguished by the Syllables αι and οι.

Note 2. In the Perfect Optative Passive, before μην, the Vowels α, η, ω have ι subscribed, which they retain through all Persons and Numbers; as πεφιλ-ῄμην, -ῷο, &c.

The Subjunctive, or *Conjunctive* (ὑποτακτικὴ), joined to a Conjunction; as ἐὰν τύπτω, *if I strike.*

Note 1. This Mode is used as the end, or design, or under a condition; but not so often as in Latin.

Note 2. The Second Person Sing. of the Subj. subscribes ι to α, η, ω, in the last Syllable; as Pres. Act. τύπτῃς, Pres. Pass. τύπτῃ, &c.; and the Third Person Sing. subscribes it to α, η, ω, when final; these Persons being the lengthened forms of the Indicative, in which ι is found.

The Infinitive (ἀπαρέμφατος), which is indefinite as to Person and Number; as τύπτειν, *to strike.*

This merely expresses the primary signification of the Verb.

Here the *Participles* also may be mentioned.

In these the Greeks possess a peculiar elegance and energy of their Language.—As they are a kind of Adjectives, they have been treated of with them in respect to Declension, &c. See p. 23.

II. *Of Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.*

1. Every Mode has its Tenses, of which there are Nine.

The Present (χρόνος ἐνεστὼς); as τύπτω, *I strike*, or *am striking*.

The Imperfect (παραταικὸς), signifying, that at a past time the event did take place, but was not perfected; as ἔτυπτον, *I was striking*.

The Perfect (παρακείμενος), importing that the event has been already completely effected; as τέτυφα, *I have struck*.

The Pluperfect (ὑπερσυντελικὸς), signifying that the event had completely taken place at some former period; as ἐτετύφειν, *I had struck*.

The First and Second Indefinites, or Aorists (ἀόριστοι), so called, because Indefinite as to time, though generally denoting the past. Derived from the Futures, they are, like them, double in form, and single in signification; as ἔτυψα, ἔτυπον, *I struck*. They sometimes express a thing as *usual*.

The First and Second Futures (μέλλοντες); as τύψω, τυπῶ, *I shall, will*, or *am to strike*.

The Third, or Paulo-post Future (μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων), denoting that something is on the point of being done; as τετύψομαι, *I shall soon be struck*.

Note 1. The Imperfect and Pluperfect are found, as distinct forms, only in the Indicative; in the other Modes, and also in the Participles, the former is included in the Present, and the latter in the Perfect.

Note 2. All the Tenses of a Verb are seldom in use. Particular attention must be paid to the Aorists and Futures; for when the First Aorist and First Future are used, the Second Aorist and Second Future of the same Verb are seldom found. But this does not affect those Tenses which are derived from the Second Future; as they may be in use, though the Second Future is not.

Note 3. The Futures are seldom found in the Imperative and Subjunctive, and the Third Future is used only in the Passive Voice.

Note 4. The Perfect and Pluperfect of the Middle seem to be only other forms of the same Tenses of the Active. Few Verbs have both these forms; and when they do occur, their signification is precisely the same.

2. Verbs like Nouns have Three Numbers, the Singular, Dual, and Plural.

The Dual occurs very frequently with the Poets and Writers of Dialogues, but seldom with others, and never in the New Testament. The Plural therefore is also used for two.

3. There are Three Persons (πρόσωπα), the First, Second, and Third.

Note 1. The Imperative has only the Second and Third Persons.

Note 2. The First Person Dual and First Person Plural are the same, when the

latter ends in μεν; viz. in all the Tenses of the Active, in the Aorists Passive, and in the Perfect and Pluperfect Middle.

Note 3. The Second and Third Persons Dual are the same, when the Third Pers. Plur. ends in ι; viz. in the Present, Perfect, and Futures of the Indicative, and in all the Tenses of the Subjunctive, through all Voices.

III. *Of Conjugations.*

There are Two Conjugations; one of Verbs in ω, and the other of Verbs in μι.

The Verbs in ω are either Barytons, or Contracted. The latter are conjugated like the former, with the exception of the Present and Imperfect Tenses, which are contracted in all the Modes.

Principal Parts: Pres. τύπτω; First Fut. τύψω;

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	*τύπτ-ω, I strike.* S. -ω, -εις, -ει, D. -ετον, -ετον, P. -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι[1].	*τύπτ-ε, strike thou.* -ε, -έτω, -ετον, -έτων, -ετε, -έτωσαν.
Imperf.	*ἔτυπτ-ον, I struck, or was striking.* S. -ον, -ες, -ε, D. -ετον, -έτην, P. -ομεν, -ετε, -ον.	
Perf.	*τέτυφ-α, I have struck.* S. -α, -ας, -ε, D. -ατον, -ατον, P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασι.	*τέτυφ-ε, have thou struck.* Like the Present.
Plup.	*ἐτετύφ-ειν, I had struck.* S. -ειν, -εις, -ει, D. -ειτον, -είτην, P. -ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν[2].	
Aor. 1.	*ἔτυψ-α, I struck.* S. -α, -ας, -ε, D. -ατον, -άτην, P. -αμεν, -ατε, -αν.	*τύψ-ον, strike, have thou struck.* -ον, -άτω, -ατον, -άτων, -ατε, -άτωσαν.
Aor. 2.	*ἔτυπ-ον, I struck.* Like the Imperfect.	*τύπ-ε, strike, have thou struck.* Like the Present.
Fut. 1.	*τύψ-ω, I shall strike.* Like the Present.	
Fut. 2.	*τυπ-ῶ, I shall strike.* S. -ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ, D. -εῖτον, -εῖτον, P. -οῦμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦσι.	

[1] The original form of the Third Person Plur. was probably *ουτι*; whence the Latin was derived. [2] The common form of the Third Person Plur. Plup., in the ancient Greek Writers, is *ἐτετύφεσαν*.

Verb in the Active.

Perf. τέτυφα; Second Fut. τυπῶ.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
τύπτ-οιμι, *that I may str.* -οιμι, -οις, -οι, -οιτον, -οίτην, -οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν.	τύπτ-ω, *I str.*, or *may str.* -ω, -ῃς, -ῃ, -ητον, -ητον, -ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι.	τύπτ-ειν, *to strike.*	τῠ́πτ-ων, -ουσα, -ον, G. -οντος, *&c. striking.*
τετύφ-οιμι, *I may have str.* Like the Present.	τετύφ-ω, *I should have str.* Like the Present.	τετυφ-έναι, *to have struck.*	τετυφ-ὼς, -υῖα, -ὸς, G. -ότος, *&c. having struck.*
τύψ-αιμι[1], *I might strike.* -αιμι, -αις, -αι, -αιτον, -αίτην, -αιμεν, -αιτε, -αιεν.	τύψ-ω, *I should strike.* Like the Present.	τύψ-αι, *to have struck.*	τύψ-ας, -ασα, -αν, G. -αντος, *&c. having struck.*
τύπ-οιμι, *I might strike.* Like the Present.	τύπ-ω, *I should strike.* Like the Present.	τυπ-εῖν, *to have struck.*	τυπ-ὼν, -οῦσα, -ὸν, G. -όντος, *&c. having struck.*
τύψ-οιμι, *I may strike.* Like the Present.		τύψ-ειν, *to be about to strike.*	τύψ-ων, -ουσα, -ον, G. -οντος, *&c. about to strike.*
τυπ-οῖμι, *I may strike.* -οῖμι, -οῖς, -οῖ, -οῖτον, -οίτην, -οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.		τυπ-εῖν, *to be about to strike.*	τυπ-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν, G. -οῦντος, *&c. about to strike.*

[1] The Æolic form of the First Aor. Opt. is frequently used, particularly by the Attics, in the Second and Third Person Sing., and in the Third Plural. Thus S. ——, τύψει- ας, -ε. P. ——, ——, τύψειαν.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	*τύπτ-ομαι, I am struck.* S. -ομαι, -ῃ[1], -εται, D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον, P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.	*τύπτ-ου, be struck.* -ου, -έσθω, -εσθον, -έσθων, -εσθε, -έσθωσαν.
Imperf.	*ἐτυπτ-όμην, I was struck.* S. -όμην, -ου, -ετο, D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην, P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -οντο.	
Perf.	*τέτυμ-μαι, I have been struck.* S. -μαι, -σαι, -ται, D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθον, P. -μεθα, -σθε, -νται. S. *τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, τέτυπται,* D. *τετύμμεθον, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθον,* P. *τετύμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι*[2] *εἰσί.*	*τέτυπ-σο, have been struck.* -σο, -σθω, -σθον, -σθων, -σθε, -σθωσαν. *τέτυψο, τετύφθω,* *τέτυφθον, τετύφθων,* *τέτυφθε, τετύφθωσαν.*
Plup.	*ἐτετύμ-μην, I had been struck.* S. -μην, -σο, -το, D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην, P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο. S. *ἐτετύμμην, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπτο,* D. *ἐτετύμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτετύφθην,* P. *ἐτετύμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.*	
Aor. 1. **Aor. 2.**	*ἐτύφθ-ην,* *ἐτύπ-ην,* } *I was struck.* S. -ην, -ης, -η, D. -ητον, -ήτην, P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.	*τύφθ-ητι,* *τύπ-ηθι,* } *be struck.* —, -ήτω, -ητον, -ήτων, -ητε, -ήτωσαν.
Fut. 1. **Fut. 2.**	*τυφθήσ-ομαι,* *τυπήσ-ομαι,* } *I shall be struck.*	
Fut. 3.	*τετύψ-ομαι, I shall soon be struck.*	
	Like the Present.	

[1] Originally the Second Person Sing. of the Present was *τύπτ-εσαι*; the Ionians omitted the *σ*, the Attics shortened *εαι* into *ει*, which the Common Dialect contracted into *ῃ*. Thus in the Imperfect *ἐτύπτεσο* became *ἐτύπτεο*, and was then contracted into *ἐτύπτου*; *τύπτοισο* became *τύπτοιο*; *ἐτύψασο*, *ἐτύψαο* and *ἐτύψω*.

[2] The Third Person Plur. of the Perfect and Pluperf. Indicative, as also the whole Perfect of the Optative and Subjunctive, are conjugated either regularly and with one word, when *μαι* and *μην* in these Tenses are preceded by a Vowel; or irregularly and periphrastically (*εἰμί* being added to the Perfect Participle), when preceded by a Consonant. See p. 5. 12.

Verb in the Passive.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
ίμην, *that I may be struck.* , -οιο, -οιτο, ιν, -οισθον, -οίσθην, ι, -οισθε, -οιντο.	τύπτ-ωμαι, *I may be struck.* -ωμαι, -ῃ, -ηται, -ώμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον, -ώμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται.	τύπτ-εσθαι, *to be struck.*	τυπτόμεν-ος, -η, -ον, G. -ου, &c. *being struck.*
μένος εἴην, *I may have been struck.* ην, -ῇο, -ῆτο, εθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθην, εθα, -ῆσθε, -ῆντο. ιέν-ος εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, ν εἴητον, εἰήτην, ι εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.	τετυμ-μένος ὦ, *I may have been struck.* [1] -ῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, -ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον, -ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται. τετυμμέν-ος ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ, -ω ἦτον, ἦτον, -οι ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.	τετύφ-θαι, *to have been struck.*	τετυμμέν-ος, -η, -ον, *having been struck.*
ίην, ην, -είης, -είη, -είητον, -ειήτην, , -είητε, -είησαν.	τυφθ-ῶ, τυπ- ῶ, -ῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.	τυφθ-ῆναι, τυπ-ῆναι, *to have been struck.*	τυφθ- τυπ- εἰς,-εῖσα,-ἐν, G. -έντος, &c. *having been struck.*
-οίμην, -οίμην, *I may be str.* οίμην, *I may soon &c.* Like the Present.		τυφθήσεσθαι, τυπήσεσθαι, *to be ab. to be st.* τετύψ-εσθαι, *soon &c.*	τυφθησ- τυπησ- όμενος,&c. *about to be struck.* τετυψ-όμενος, *about &c. soon.*

[1] τετιμή-μην, πεφιλή-μην, δεδηλώ-μην, λελύ-μην, κεκρί-μην, ἐκταί-μην, τεθεί-μην, δεδοί-e conjugated, τετιμή-μην, -ο, -το; &c.—and have in the Subjunctive τετιμῶμαι, πεφιλῶμαι, ιαι, λελῶμαι, κεκρῶμαι, ἑκτῶμαι, τεθῶμαι, δεδῶμαι; from τιμάω, &c.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres. Imperf.	τύπτ-ομαι, *I strike myself.* ἐτυπτ-όμην, *I struck &c.* Like the Present and Imperfect, Passive.	τύπτ-ου, *strike &c.*
Perf. Plup.	τέτυπ-α, *I have struck &c.* ἐτετύπ-ειν, *I had struck &c.* Like the Perfect and Pluperfect, Active.	τέτυπ-ε, *have thou struck &c.*
Aor. 1.	ἐτυψ-άμην, *I struck &c.* S. -άμην, -ω, -ατο, D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην, P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.	τύψ-αι, *have thou struck &c.* -αι, -άσθω, -ασθον, -άσθων, -ασθε, -άσθωσαν.
Aor. 2.	ἐτυπ-όμην, *I struck &c.* Like the Imperfect.	τυπ-οῦ, *have thou struck &c.* Like the Present.
Fut. 1.	τύψ-ομαι, *I shall strike &c.* Like the Present.	
Fut. 2.	τυπ-οῦμαι, *I shall strike &c.* S. -οῦμαι, -ῇ, -εῖται, D. -ούμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, P. -ούμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οῦνται.	

Verb in the Middle.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
τυπτ-οίμην, *that I may strike &c.*	τύπτ-ωμαι, *I may strike &c.*	τύπτ-εσθαι, *to strike &c.*	τυπτ-όμενος, *striking &c.*
Like the Present Passive.			
τετύπ-οιμι, *I may have struck &c.*	τετύπ-ω, *I may have struck &c.*	τετυπ-έναι, *to have struck &c.*	τετυπ-ώς, *having struck &c.*
Like the Perfect Active.			
τυψ-αίμην, *I may have struck &c.* -αίμην, -αιο, -αιτο, -αίμεθον, -αισθον, -αίσθην, -αίμεθα, -αισθε, -αιντο.	τύψ-ωμαι, *I should strike &c.* Like the Present.	τύψ-ασθαι, *to have struck &c.*	τυψ-άμενος, *having struck &c.*
τυπ-οίμην, *I may have struck &c.*	τύπ-ωμαι, *I should strike &c.*	τυπ-έσθαι, *to have struck &c.*	τυπ-όμενος, *having struck &c.*
Like the Present.			
τυψ-οίμην, *I may strike &c.* Like the Present.		τύψ-εσθαι, *to be about to strike &c.*	τυψ-όμενος, *about to strike &c.*
τυπ-οίμην, *I may strike &c.* -οίμην, -οῖο, -οῖτο, -οίμεθον, -οῖσθον, -οίσθην, -οίμεθα, -οῖσθε, -οῖντο.		τυπ-εῖσθαι, *to be about to strike &c.*	τυπ-ούμενος, *about to strike &c.*

	Indicative.			Imperative.	
Pres.	τιμ-άω, *I honour.*			τίμ-αε.	
	S. -άω,	-άεις,	-άει,	-αε,	-αέτω,
	-ῶ,	-ᾷς,	-ᾷ,	-α,	-άτω,
	D.	-άετον,	-άετον,	-άετον,	-αέτων,
		-ᾶτον,	-ᾶτον,	-ᾶτον,	-άτων,
	P. -άομεν,	-άετε,	-άουσι,	-άετε,	-αέτωσαν,
	-ῶμεν,	-ᾶτε,	-ῶσι.	-ᾶτε,	-άτωσαν.
Imperf.	ἐτίμ-αον.				
	S. -αον,	-αες,	-αε,		
	-ων,	-ας,	-α,		
	D.	-άετον,	-αέτην,		
		-ᾶτον,	-άτην,		
	P. -άομεν,	-άετε,	-αον,		
	-ῶμεν,	-ᾶτε,	-ων.		
Pres.	φιλ-έω, *I love.*			φίλ-εε.	
	S. -έω,	-έεις,	-έει,	-εε,	-εέτω,
	-ῶ,	-εῖς,	-εῖ,	-ει,	-είτω,
	D.	-έετον,	-έετον,	-έετον,	-εέτων,
		-εῖτον,	-εῖτον,	-εῖτον,	-είτων,
	P. -έομεν,	-έετε,	-έουσι,	-έετε,	-εέτωσαν,
	-οῦμεν,	-εῖτε,	-οῦσι.	-εῖτε,	-είτωσαν.
Imperf.	ἐφίλ-εον.				
	S. -εον,	-εες,	-εε,		
	-ουν,	-εις,	-ει,		
	D.	-έετον,	-εέτην,		
		-εῖτον,	-είτην,		
	P. -έομεν,	-έετε,	-εον,		
	-οῦμεν,	-εῖτε,	-ουν.		
Pres.	δηλ-όω, *I show.*			δήλ-οε.	
	S. -όω,	-όεις,	-όει,	-οε,	-οέτω,
	-ῶ,	-οῖς,	-οῖ,	-ου,	-ούτω,
	D.	-όετον,	-όετον,	-όετον,	-οέτων,
		-οῦτον,	-οῦτον,	-οῦτον,	-ούτων,
	P. -όομεν,	-όετε,	-όουσι,	-όετε,	-οέτωσαν,
	-οῦμεν,	-οῦτε,	-οῦσι.	-οῦτε,	-ούτωσαν.
Imperf.	ἐδήλ-οον.				
	S. -οον,	-οες,	-οε,		
	-ουν,	-ους,	-ου,		
	D.	-όετον,	-οέτην,		
		-οῦτον,	-ούτην,		
	P. -όομεν,	-όετε,	-οον,		
	-οῦμεν,	-οῦτε,	-ουν.		

rbs in αω, εω, οω, in the Active.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
τιμ-άοιμι.	τιμ-άω.	τιμ-άειν,	τιμ-άων.
οιμι, -άοις, -άοι,	-άω, -άῃς, -άῃ,	-ᾶν.	-άων, -άουσα, -άον,
ιμι, -ῷς, -ῷ,	-ῶ, -ᾷς, -ᾷ,		-ῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν.
-άοιτον, -αοίτην,	-άητον, -άητον,		
-ῷτον, -ῴτην,	-ᾶτον, -ᾶτον,		
οιμεν, -άοιτε, -άοιεν,	-άωμεν, -άητε, -άωσι,		
μεν, -ῷτε, -ῷεν.	-ῶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ῶσι.		
φιλ-έοιμι.	φιλ-έω.	φιλ-έειν,	φιλ-έων.
ιμι, -έοις, -έοι,	-έω, -έῃς, -έῃ,	-εῖν.	-έων, -έουσα, -έον,
μι, -οῖς, -οῖ,	-ῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ,		-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.
-έοιτον, -εοίτην,	-έητον, -έητον,		
-οῖτον, -οίτην,	-ῆτον, -ῆτον,		
ιμεν, -έοιτε, -έοιεν,	-έωμεν, -έητε, -έωσι,		
μεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.	-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.		
δηλ-όοιμι.	δηλ-όω.	δηλ-όειν,	δηλ-όων.
ιμι, -όοις, -όοι,	-όω, -όῃς, -όῃ,	-οῦν.	-όων, -όουσα, -όον,
ι, -οῖς, -οῖ,	-ῶ, -οῖς, -οῖ,		-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.
-όοιτον, -οοίτην,	-όητον, -όητον,		
-οῖτον, -οίτην,	-ῶτον, -ῶτον,		
ιμεν, -όοιτε, -όοιεν,	-όωμεν, -όητε, -όωσι,		
ιεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.	-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.		

	Indicative.			Imperative.	
Pres.	τιμ-άομαι.			τιμ-άου.	
S.	-άομαι,	-άῃ,	-άεται,	-άου,	-αέσθω,
	-ῶμαι,	-ᾷ,	-ᾶται,	-ῶ,	-άσθω,
D.	-αόμεθον,	-άεσθον,	-άεσθον,	-άεσθον,	-αέσθων
	-ώμεθον,	-ᾶσθον,	-ᾶσθον,	-ᾶσθον,	-άσθων,
P.	-αόμεθα,	-άεσθε,	-άονται,	-άεσθε,	-αέσθων
	-ώμεθα,	-ᾶσθε,	-ῶνται.	-ᾶσθε,	-άσθων
Imperf.	ἐτιμ-αόμην.				
S.	-αόμην,	-άου,	-άετο,		
	-ώμην,	-ῶ,	-ᾶτο,		
D.	-αόμεθον,	-άεσθον,	-αέσθην,		
	-ώμεθον,	-ᾶσθον,	-άσθην,		
P.	-αόμεθα,	-άεσθε,	-άοντο,		
	-ώμεθα,	-ᾶσθε,	-ῶντο.		
Pres.	φιλ-έομαι.			φιλ-έου.	
S.	-έομαι,	-έῃ,	-έεται,	-έου,	-εέσθω,
	-οῦμαι,	-ῇ,	-εῖται,	-οῦ,	-είσθω,
D.	-εόμεθον,	-έεσθον,	-έεσθον,	-έεσθον,	-εέσθων
	-ούμεθον,	-εῖσθον,	-εῖσθον,	-εῖσθον,	-είσθων
P.	-εόμεθα,	-έεσθε,	-έονται,	-έεσθε,	-εέσθων
	-ούμεθα,	-εῖσθε,	-οῦνται.	-εῖσθε,	-είσθων
Imperf.	ἐφιλ-εόμην.				
S.	-εόμην,	-έου,	-έετο,		
	-ούμην,	-οῦ,	-εῖτο,		
D.	-εόμεθον,	-έεσθον,	-εέσθην,		
	-ούμεθον,	-εῖσθον,	-είσθην,		
P.	-εόμεθα,	-έεσθε,	-έοντο,		
	-ούμεθα,	-εῖσθε,	-οῦντο.		
Pres.	δηλ-όομαι.			δηλ-όου.	
S.	-όομαι,	-όῃ,	-όεται,	-όου,	-οέσθω,
	-οῦμαι,	-οῖ,	-οῦται,	-οῦ,	-ούσθω,
D.	-οόμεθον,	-όεσθον,	-όεσθον,	-όεσθον,	-οέσθων
	-ούμεθον,	-οῦσθον,	-οῦσθον,	-οῦσθον,	-ούσθων
P.	-οόμεθα,	-όεσθε,	-όονται,	-όεσθε,	-οέσθων
	-ούμεθα,	-οῦσθε,	-οῦνται.	-οῦσθε,	-ούσθων
Imperf.	ἐδηλ-οόμην.				
S.	-οόμην,	-όου,	-όετο,		
	-ούμην,	-οῦ,	-οῦτο,		
D.	-οόμεθον,	-όεσθον,	-οέσθην,		
	-ούμεθον,	-οῦσθον,	-ούσθην,		
P.	-οόμεθα,	-όεσθε,	-όοντο,		
	-ούμεθα,	-οῦσθε,	-οῦντο.		

Verbs in αω, εω, οω, in the Passive and Middle.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
ίμην.	τιμ-άωμαι.	τιμ-άεσθαι,	τιμ-αόμενος,
-άοιο, -άοιτο,	-άωμαι, -άῃ, -άηται,	-ᾶσθαι.	-ώμενος.
-ῷο, -ῷτο,	-ῶμαι, -ᾷ, -ᾶται,		
ν, -άοισθον, -αοίσθην,	-αώμεθον, -άησθον, -άησθον,		
, -ῷσθον, -ῴσθην,	-ώμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον,		
, -άοισθε, -άοιντο,	-αώμεθα, -άησθε, -άωνται,		
-ῷσθε, -ῷντο.	-ώμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.		
ίμην.	φιλ-έωμαι.	φιλ-έεσθαι,	φιλ-εόμενος,
-έοιο, -έοιτο,	-έωμαι, -έῃ, -έηται,	-εῖσθαι.	-ούμενος.
-οῖο, -οῖτο,	-ῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται,		
ν, -έοισθον, -εοίσθην,	-εώμεθον, -έησθον, -έησθον,		
, -οῖσθον, -οίσθην,	-ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον,		
, -έοισθε, -έοιντο,	-εώμεθα, -έησθε, -έωνται,		
-οῖσθε, -οῖντο.	-ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.		
ίμην.	δηλ-όωμαι.	δηλ-όεσθαι,	δηλ-οόμενος,
-όοιο, -όοιτο,	-όωμαι, -όῃ, -όηται,	-οῦσθαι.	-ούμενος.
-οῖο, -οῖτο,	-ῶμαι, -οῖ, -ῶται,		
ν, -όοισθον, -οοίσθην,	-οώμεθον, -όησθον, -όησθον,		
, -οῖσθον, -οίσθην,	-ώμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον,		
, -όοισθε, -όοιντο,	-οώμεθα, -όησθε, -όωνται,		
-οῖσθε, -οῖντο.	-ώμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται.		

Tables of τύπτω, τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, in all

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. A.	τύπτω,	τύπτε,	τύπτοιμι,	τύπτω,	τύπτειν,	τύπτων,
Imp.	ἔτυπτον,					
Perf.	τέτυφα,	τέτυφε,	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφω,	τετυφέναι,	τετυφώς,
Plup.	ἐτετύφειν,					
Aor. 1.	ἔτυψα,	τύψον,	τύψαιμι,	τύψω,	τύψαι,	τύψας,
Aor. 2.	ἔτυπον,	τύπε.	τύποιμι,	τύπω.	τυπεῖν,	τυπών,
Fut. 1.	τύψω,		τύψοιμι,		τύψειν,	τύψων,
Fut. 2.	τυπῶ.		τυποῖμι.		τυπεῖν.	τυπῶν.
Pres. P.	τύπτομαι,	τύπτου,	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτωμαι,	τύπτεσθαι,	τυπτόμενος,
Imp.	ἐτυπτόμην,					
Perf.	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυψο,	τετυμμένος εἴην,	τετυμμένος ὦ,	τετύφθαι,	τετυμμένος,
Plup.	ἐτετύμμην,					
Aor. 1.	ἐτύφθην,	τύφθητι,	τυφθείην,	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῆναι,	τυφθείς,
Aor. 2.	ἐτύπην,	τύπηθι.	τυπείην,	τυπῶ.	τυπῆναι,	τυπείς,
Fut. 1.	τυφθήσομαι,		τυφθησοίμην,		τυφθήσεσθαι,	τυφθησόμενος,
Fut. 2.	τυπήσομαι,		τυπησοίμην,		τυπήσεσθαι,	τυπησόμενος,
Fut. 3.	τετύψομαι.		τετυψοίμην.		τετύψεσθαι.	τετυψόμενος.
Pr. M.	τύπτομαι,	τύπτου,	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτωμαι,	τύπτεσθαι,	τυπτόμενος,
Imp.	ἐτυπτόμην,					
Perf.	τέτυπα,	τέτυπε,	τετύποιμι,	τετύπω,	τετυπέναι,	τετυπώς,
Plup.	ἐτετύπειν,					
Aor. 1.	ἐτυψάμην,	τύψαι,	τυψαίμην,	τύψωμαι,	τύψασθαι,	τυψάμενος,
Aor. 2.	ἐτυπόμην,	τυποῦ.	τυποίμην,	τύπωμαι.	τυπέσθαι,	τυπόμενος,
Fut. 1.	τύψομαι,		τυψοίμην,		τύψεσθαι,	τυψόμενος,
Fut. 2.	τυποῦμαι.		τυποίμην.		τυπεῖσθαι.	τυπούμενος.
Pres. A.	τιμ-άω, -ῶ,	τίμ-αε, -α,	τιμ-άοιμι, -ῷμι,	τιμ-άω, -ῶ,	τιμ-άειν, -ᾷν,	τιμ-άων, -ῶν,
Imp.	ἐτίμ-αον, -ων,					
Perf.	τετίμηκα,	τετίμηκε,	τετιμήκοιμι,	τετιμήκω,	τετιμηκέναι,	τετιμηκώς,
Plup.	ἐτετιμήκειν,					
Aor. 1.	ἐτίμησα,	τίμησον,	τιμήσαιμι,	τιμήσω,	τιμῆσαι,	τιμήσας,
Aor. 2.	ἔτιμον,	τίμε.	τίμοιμι,	τίμω.	τιμεῖν,	τιμών,
Fut. 1.	τιμήσω,		τιμήσοιμι,		τιμήσειν,	τιμήσων,
Fut. 2.	τιμῶ.		τιμοῖμι.		τιμεῖν.	τιμῶν.
Pres. P.	τιμ-άομαι,	τιμ-άου, ῶ,	τιμ-αοίμην,	τιμ-άωμαι,	τιμ-άεσθαι,	τιμ-αόμενος,
Imp.	ἐτιμ-αόμην,					
Perf.	τετίμημαι,	τετίμησο,	τετιμήμην,	τετιμῶμαι,	τετιμῆσθαι,	τετιμημένος,
Plup.	ἐτετιμήμην,					
Aor. 1.	ἐτιμήθην,	τιμήθητι,	τιμηθείην,	τιμηθῶ,	τιμηθῆναι,	τιμηθείς,
Aor. 2.	ἐτίμην,	τίμηθι.	τιμείην,	τιμῶ.	τιμῆναι,	τιμείς,
Fut. 1.	τιμηθήσομαι,		τιμηθησοίμην,		τιμηθήσεσθαι,	τιμηθησόμενος,
Fut. 2.	τιμήσομαι,		τιμησοίμην,		τιμήσεσθαι,	τιμησόμενος,
Fut. 3.	τετιμήσομαι.		τετιμησοίμην.		τετιμήσεσθαι.	τετιμησόμενος.
Pr. M.	τιμ-άομαι,	τιμ-άου, ῶ,	τιμ-αοίμην,	τιμ-άωμαι,	τιμ-άεσθαι,	τιμ-αόμενος,
Imp.	ἐτιμ-αόμην,					
Perf.	τέτιμα,	τέτιμε,	τετίμοιμι,	τετίμω,	τετιμέναι,	τετιμώς,
Plup.	ἐτετίμειν,					
Aor. 1.	ἐτιμησάμην,	τίμησαι,	τιμησαίμην,	τιμήσωμαι,	τιμήσασθαι,	τιμησάμενος,
Aor. 2.	ἐτιμόμην,	τιμοῦ.	τιμοίμην,	τίμωμαι.	τιμέσθαι,	τιμόμενος,
Fut. 1.	τιμήσομαι,		τιμησοίμην,		τιμήσεσθαι,	τιμησόμενος,
Fut. 2.	τιμοῦμαι.		τιμοίμην.		τιμεῖσθαι.	τιμούμενος.

their Voices, Modes, and Tenses, at one View.

Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
φιλ-έω, -ῶ, ἐφίλ-εον, -ουν,	φίλ-εε, -ει,	φιλ-έοιμι, -οῖμι,	φιλ-έω, -ῶ,	φιλ-έειν, -εῖν,	φιλ-έων, -ων,
πεφίληκα, ἐπεφιλήκειν,	πεφίληκε,	πεφιλήκοιμι,	πεφιλήκω,	πεφιληκέναι,	πεφιληκὼς,
ἐφίλησα, ἔφιλον, φιλήσω, φιλῶ.	φίλησον, φίλε.	φιλήσαιμι, φίλοιμι, φιλήσοιμι, φιλοῖμι.	φιλήσω, φίλω.	φιλῆσαι, φιλεῖν, φιλήσειν, φιλεῖν.	φιλήσας, φιλὼν, φιλήσων, φιλῶν.
φιλ-έομαι, ἐφιλ-εόμην,	φιλ-έου, -οῦ,	φιλ-εοίμην,	φιλ-έωμαι,	φιλ-έεσθαι,	φιλ-εόμενος,
πεφίλημαι, ἐπεφιλήμην,	πεφίλησο,	πεφιλήμην,	πεφιλῶμαι,	πεφιλῆσθαι,	πεφιλημένος,
ἐφιλήθην, ἐφίλην, φιληθήσομαι, φιλήσομαι, πεφιλήσομαι.	φιλήθητι, φίληθι.	φιληθείην, φιλείην, φιληθησοίμην, φιλησοίμην, πεφιλησοίμην.	φιληθῶ, φιλῶ.	φιληθῆναι, φιλῆναι, φιληθήσεσθαι, φιλήσεσθαι, πεφιλήσεσθαι.	φιληθεὶς, φιλεὶς, φιληθησόμενος, φιλησόμενος, πεφιλησόμενος.
φιλ-έομαι, ἐφιλ-εόμην,	φιλ-έου, -οῦ,	φιλ-εοίμην,	φιλ-έωμαι,	φιλ-έεσθαι,	φιλ-εόμενος,
πέφιλα, ἐπεφίλειν,	πέφιλε,	πεφίλοιμι,	πεφίλω,	πεφιλέναι,	πεφιλὼς,
ἐφιλησάμην, ἐφιλόμην, φιλήσομαι, φιλοῦμαι.	φίλησαι, φιλοῦ.	φιλησαίμην, φιλοίμην, φιλησοίμην, φιλοίμην.	φιλήσωμαι, φίλωμαι.	φιλήσασθαι, φιλέσθαι, φιλήσεσθαι, φιλεῖσθαι.	φιλησάμενος, φιλόμενος, φιλησόμενος, φιλούμενος.
δηλ-όω, -ῶ, ἐδήλ-οον, -ουν,	δήλ-οε, -ου,	δηλ-όοιμι, -οῖμι,	δηλ-όω, -ῶ,	δηλ-όειν, -οῦν,	δηλ-όων, -ῶν,
δεδήλωκα, ἐδεδηλώκειν,	δεδήλωκε,	δεδηλώκοιμι,	δεδηλώκω,	δεδηλωκέναι,	δεδηλωκὼς,
ἐδήλωσα, ——— δηλώσω.	δήλωσον.	δηλώσαιμι, ——— δηλώσοιμι.	δηλώσω.	δηλῶσαι, ——— δηλώσειν.	δηλώσας, ——— δηλώσων.
δηλ-όομαι, ἐδηλ-οόμην,	δηλ-όου, -οῦ,	δηλ-οοίμην,	δηλ-όωμαι,	δηλ-όεσθαι,	δηλ-οόμενος,
δεδήλωμαι, ἐδεδηλώμην,	δεδήλωσο,	δεδηλῴμην,	δεδηλῶμαι,	δεδηλῶσθαι,	δεδηλωμένος,
ἐδηλώθην, ——— δηλωθήσομαι, ——— δεδηλώσομαι.	δηλώθητι.	δηλωθείην, ——— δηλωθησοίμην, ——— δεδηλωσοίμην.	δηλωθῶ.	δηλωθῆναι, ——— δηλωθήσεσθαι, ——— δεδηλώσεσθαι.	δηλωθεὶς, ——— δηλωθησόμενος, ——— δεδηλωσόμενος.
δηλ-όομαι, ἐδηλ-οόμην, ——— ——— ἐδηλωσάμην, ——— δηλώσομαι.	δηλ-όου, -οῦ, ——— ——— δήλωσαι.	δηλ-οοίμην, ——— ——— δηλωσαίμην, ——— δηλωσοίμην.	δηλ-όωμαι, ——— ——— δηλώσωμαι.	δηλ-όεσθαι, ——— ——— δηλώσασθαι, ——— δηλώσεσθαι.	δηλ-οόμενος, ——— ——— δηλωσάμενος, ——— δηλωσόμενος.

Of the Augment and Formation of the Tenses.

I. *Of the Augment.*

There are Six Tenses that receive an Augment; of which Three admit it through all the Modes,—the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post Future; and Three only in the Indicative,—the Imperfect, and the two Aorists.

The Augments are of two kinds,—*Syllabic*, when the Verb begins with a Consonant; and *Temporal*, when it begins with a Vowel.

Of the Syllabic Augment.

This Augment is termed Syllabic, because it makes an additional Syllable, and consists in ε prefixed to the Imperfect and the Aorists of the Indicative; as ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα, ἔτυπον;—and in the repetition of the first Consonant also of the Verb, in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post Future; as τέτυφα, τετύψομαι;—the Pluperfect receiving an additional ε; as ἐτετύφειν.

Note 1. If the Verb begin with a double Consonant, with σ joined to a Mute, with γν, γρη, or φθ, the repetition (or reduplication) of the first Consonant does not take place, ε only being prefixed in the Perfect, Pluperfect, &c.; as ψάλλω, ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλκειν; στρέφω, ἔστρεφα; γνωρίζω, ἐγνώρικα; γρηγορέω, ἐγρηγόρηκα; φθάνω, ἔφθακα.

Note 2. When the Verb begins with a Mute and a Liquid, or with κτ, πτ, or μν, the first Consonant, though more usually repeated, may be omitted; as βλαστάνω, βεβλάστηκα and ἐβλάστηκα; κτάομαι, κέκτημαι and ἔκτημαι.

Note 3. If the Verb begin with ρ, the ρ is doubled, and ε prefixed in all the augmented Tenses; as ῥέω, ἔῤῥεον, ἐῤῥύηκα; except in Poetry, where ρ is sometimes single.

Note 4. If the initial Consonant be an Aspirate, the corresponding Soft must be used in the Perfect; as θέλω, τεθέληκα, not θεθέληκα.

Note 5. The ε in the Augment of the Pluperfect is often omitted; as πεφοίνικτο, δεδώκει, ἐκβεβλήκει.

Note 6. Of the Syllabic Augment some traces are found in Latin; as *curro, cucurri; disco, didici; tango, tetigi;* &c.

Of the Temporal Augment.

The Temporal Augment, which takes place when the Verb begins with a Vowel, is so called because it increases the time or quantity of the Syllable.

It is the same in all the Tenses that receive an Augment; as ἀκούω, ἤκουον, ἤκουσα, ἤκουκα, &c.

It changes α into η; as ἄγω, Imp. ἦγον; ᾄδω, ᾖδον.
ε — η; as ἐλπίζω, ἤλπιζον.
ῐ — ῑ; as ἵκάνω, ἵκανον.
ο — ω; as ὀπάζω, ὤπαζον.
ῠ — ῡ; as ὕβρίζω, ὕβριζον.
αι — η; as αἴρω, ἦρον.
αυ — ηυ; as αὐξάνω, ἠύξανον.
οι — ῳ; as οἰκίζω, ᾠκιζον.

Verbs, beginning with η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and ου, receive no Augment; and those in ει and ευ are seldom changed.

Note 1. These Five Verbs retain the α of the Present in the augmented Tenses; ἄω, ἀΐω, ἀάω, ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηθέσσω; the two first for the distinction of the meaning, and the others on account of the sound.

Note 2. The following change ε into ει, or rather contract εε into ει:—

ἐάω, Imp. εἴαον,	ἐλίσσω,	ἔπομαι,	ἐρύω,
ἕζω,	ἕλκω,	ἐργάζομαι,	ἑστήκω,
ἔθω,	ἑλκέω,	ἐρέω,	ἑστιάω,
ἐθίζω,	ἑλκύω,	ἕρπω,	ἔχω,
ἕλω,	ἕπω,	ἑρπύζω,	ἕω.

Note 3. The Attics change ει into η, and ευ into ηυ; as εἶδω, Plup. εἴδειν, Attic ᾔδειν; εὔχομαι, εὐχόμην, Attic ηὐχόμην. They likewise change the Syllabic Augment into the Temporal; as μέλλω, ἔμελλον, Attic ἤμελλον; and prefix ε to the Temporal Augment, aspirated or not according to the Verb; as ὁράω, ὦραον, Attic ἑώραον; οἴγω, Aor. 1. ᾠξα, Attic ἤῳξα.

Ἑρμηνεύω and εὑρίσκω admit of no Augment.

Note 4. Verbs beginning with εο retain ε, but change ο into ω; as ἑορτάζω, ἑώρταζον.

To these belong the three following Attic or Poetic Perfects of the Middle: ἔοικα, Plup. ἐῴκειν, for ἐοίκειν, from εἴκω; ἔολπα, ἐώλπειν, from ἔλπω; ἔοργα, ἐώργειν, from ῥέζω.

Note 5. Some Verbs have in the Perfect a peculiar, or Attic Reduplication (as it is called), which consists in the first two letters of the Verb being repeated before the usual Temporal Augment; as ἀγείρω, ἤγερκα, ἀγήγερκα; ὀρύττω, ὤρυχα, ὀρώρυχα.

This Attic reduplication is also found in the Second Aorist, sometimes without the change of either Vowel; as ἄραρον from ἄρω; and sometimes with the change of the first; as ἤγαγον from ἄγω.

This Reduplication remains in the other Modes, which only drop the Temporal Augment.

In Composition.

Note 1. Compounds, whose Simples are seldom or never used, receive the Augment, sometimes in the beginning, and sometimes in the middle.

Thus, ἀμφισβητέω, ἠμφισβήτεον; ἀντιβολέω, ἠντιβόλεον;
ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐνεκωμίαζον; προφητεύω, προεφήτευον.

Note 2. If a Verb be compounded with a Preposition, the Verb receives the Augment; as παρακούω, παρήκουον; προσφέρω, προσέφερον:—but when the meaning of the Verb is not changed by the Preposition, the Augment is sometimes placed before the Preposition; as ἀνοίγω, ἤνοιγον; καθεύδω, ἐκάθευδον; though we also find καθηῦδον.

Sometimes the Preposition only receives the Augment; as ἐνέγκω, ἤνεγκον; ἐνέπω, ἤνεπον:—sometimes both the Preposition and Verb; as ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρ-

θοον; ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλεον:—and sometimes either the one or the other; as ἀνοίγω, ἤνοιξα or ἀνέῳξα.

Note 3. Verbs, compounded with εὖ and δύς, receive the Augment in the middle, if a Mutable Vowel follow, (the Mutables are α, ε, ο;) as εὐαγγελίζω, εὐηγγέλιζον; δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστεον:—and δύς in the beginning, when a Consonant or Immutable Vowel follows; as δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχεον; δυσωπέω, ἐδυσώπεον: —εὖ is seldom changed.

Note 4. If a Verb be compounded with a Noun, with the α of privation, or ὁμοῦ, the regular Augment is prefixed to the Compound; as λιθοβολέω, ἐλιθοβόλεον; ἀφρονέω, ἠφρόνεον; ὁμολογέω, ὡμολόγεον:—but the following admit of no Augment;—Compounds of οἶαξ, οἶνος, and οἰωνὸς; as οἰακίζω, οἰνίζω, οἰωνίζομαι: also these four; οἰόω, οἰκουρέω, οἰμάω, and οἰστρέω or οἰστράω.

Note 5. A Preposition in composition (except ἀμφὶ, περὶ, and πρὸ,) before a Vowel loses the final Vowel; as ἀπέχω, from ἀπὸ and ἔχω. If after this elision the Preposition comes before an Aspirate, it changes its Soft into an Aspirate; as ἀφαιρέω, from ἀπὸ and αἱρέω.

Πρὸ however is sometimes contracted; as προύχω for προέχω.

Note 6. In Latin the Temporal Augment may be observed in such words as *ăgo, ēgi; ĕmo, ēmi; fŭgio, fūgi; jăcio, jēci; vĭdeo, vīdi;* &c.

II. *Of the Formation of the Tenses.*

Synopsis of the Formation.

τύπτω, τύπτομαι,
- ἔτυπτον, — ἐτυπτόμην.
- τύψω,
  - τύψομαι.
  - ἔτυψα, — ἐτυψάμην.
  - τέτυφα,
    - ἐτετύφειν.
    - 1. τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.
    - 2. τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι.
    - 3. τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.
- τυπῶ,
  - τυποῦμαι.
  - ἔτυπον,
    - ἐτυπόμην.
    - ἐτύπην, — τυπήσομαι.
  - τέτυπα, — ἐτετύπειν.

The Present, First Future, Perfect, and Second Future of the Indicative, Active, are the principal Tenses, from which the others are formed.

Of the First Future, Perfect, and Second Future.

1. *The First Future is formed from the Present.*

The general principle is to insert σ (originally εσ) before the final ω; as τίω, τίσω.

1. If a Consonant precede the σ, they are either changed into a Double Consonant, as πλέκω, (πλέκσω) πλέξω; γράφω, (γράφσω) γράψω;—or the Consonant is omitted, if both cannot be expressed by a Double Letter; as ᾄδω, ᾄσω, for ᾄδσω; πλήθω, πλήσω, for πλήθσω.

2. Verbs in πτω and κτω lose τ in the Future before σ; as τύπτω, τύψω;—and those in ζω and σσω (or ττω), change these Terminations into σω or ξω; as φράζω, φράσω; κράζω, κράξω; τάσσω, τάξω; πλάσσω (or πλάττω), πλάσω;—ζ being more frequently changed into σ; and σσ (or ττ), into ξ.

3. Verbs, whose Characteristic is λ, μ, ν, ρ, do not take σ, but shorten the Penult, if long, (omitting the latter of two Vowels or Consonants,) and circumflex the last Syllable; as αἴρω, ἀρῶ; στέλλω, στελῶ; κρῑ́νω, κρῑνῶ; νέμω, νεμῶ.

Note 1. The Characteristic Letter is that which immediately precedes the termination; as γ in λέγω, or λέγομαι;—but when two Consonants precede, if the latter be either τ, or any of the Liquids, the former is the Characteristic; thus κ in τίκτω, π in τύπτω, μ in τέμνω.

Note 2. The true Characteristic does not always immediately appear, through the substitution of other letters.

In Verbs with πτ in the final syllable, the Characteristic is β, π, or φ;—in those with σσ, generally γ, κ, or χ;—in those with ζ, generally δ, sometimes γ;—in those with μν, μ;—and in those with σγ and σκ, γ and κ.

4. Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, change α and ε into η, and ο into ω, before σ; as τιμάω, τιμήσω; φιλέω, φιλήσω; δηλόω, δηλώσω;—but there are several exceptions.

Note 1. The following Verbs in ζ have ξ instead of σ in the First Future:—αἰάζω, ἀλαλάζω, ἐναρίζω, κράζω, κρώζω, μαστίζω, νυστάζω, οἰμώζω, ὀλολύζω, ῥέζω, ῥυστάζω, στάζω, στενάζω, στηρίζω, στίζω, σφάζω, &c.

The following have both σ and ξ:—ἁρπάζω, βάζω, βασταζω, βρίζω, διστάζω, ἐγγυαλίζω, μερμηρίζω, παίζω, &c. Those in ξ are of the Doric form.

Two Verbs take γ before ξ:—κλάζω (κλάγξω), and πλάζω.

Note 2. Besides πλάσσω the following have a single σ in the First Future:—βράσσω, ἰμάσσω, ἰνάσσω, νάσσω, πάσσω, πτίσσω, and λίσσομαι.

Note 3. Verbs in αω, preceded by ε or ι, retain α in the First Future; as ἐάω (ἐάσω), θεάομαι, ἰάομαι, κοπιάω, μειδιάω, &c. Βοάω makes βοήσω.

Also in λαω and ραω after a Vowel; as γελάω, ὁράω;—to which may be added ἀκροάομαι, διφάω, δράω, κλάω, μάω, νάω, πετάω, σπάω, φλάω, &c.: but περάω and some others have both ασω and ησω.

Note 4. Some Verbs in εω have εσω in the First Future; as ἀρκέω (ἀρκέσω), τελέω, τρέω *I tremble*, &c.:—some have both εσω and ησω; as αἰνέω (αἰνέσω and αἰνήσω), δέω *I bind*, νεικέω, &c.:—and some in εω have ευσω; as θέω *I run* (θεύσω), νέω *I swim*, πλέω, πνέω, ῥέω *I flow*, χέω.

Note 5. Καίω and κλαίω change αιω into αυσω in the First Future.

Note 6. Some Verbs in οω retain ο in the First Future; as ἀρόω (ἀρόσω), βόω, ὀμόω *I swear*, ὀνόω.

Note 7. Four Verbs, which reject an Aspirate in the Present on account of the sound, resume it in the First Future, the letter that caused the change having fallen away; viz. ἔχω (for ἔχω), ἕξω; τρέφω (θρέφω), θρέψω; τρέχω (θρέχω), θρέξω; and τύφω (θύφω), θύψω.

Note 8. In the formation of the Latin Perfect we sometimes find a resemblance to the Greek Future; as *dico, dicsi* or *dixi; scribo, scribsi* or *scripsi; ludo, lusi*; &c.

2. *The Perfect is formed from the First Future.*

The proper Augment being prefixed, the Termination *σω* is changed into *κα*, *ξω* into *χα*, and *ψω* into *φα*.

The general formation of the First Future and Perfect may be thus exhibited.

Verbs, having in the Present before *ω*—

β, *π*, *φ*, *πτ*,	have in Fut. 1.	*ψ*,	and in Perf.	*φ*,	as	*τύπτω*, *τύψω*, *τέτυφα*.
γ, *κ*, *χ*, *κτ*,		*ξ*,		*χ*,		*λέγω*, *λέξω*, *λέλεχα*.
δ, *θ*, *τ*, *ω pure*,		*σ*,		*κ*,		*πλήθω*, *πλήσω*, *πέπληκα*.
ζ, *σσ*, *ττ*,		*σ* or *ξ*,		*κ* or *χ*,		*πλάσσω*, *πλάσω*, *πέπλακα*. / *ὀρύσσω*, *ὀρύξω*, *ὤρυχα*.
λ, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*,		*ω̃*,		*κ*,		*ψάλλω*, *ψαλῶ*, *ἔψαλκα*.

Note 1. Those Verbs, which have in the First Future both *σ* and *ξ*, form the Perfect according to both; as *ἁρπάζω*, Fut. *ἁρπάσω* and *ἁρπάξω*, Perf. *ἥρπακα* and *ἥρπαχα*.

But *βάζω*, which has *σ* and *ξ* in the Future, has only *βέβαχα* in the Perfect.

Note 2. If several Aspirates meet, various changes take place. Thus *φρίσσω* has in the Future *ξ*, and should have in the Perfect *φέφρικα*, but *πέφρικα* is used;—*θάπτω* has *θάψω*, and *τέταφα*;—*τρέχω*, *θρέξω*, *τέτρεχα*.

Note 3. Dissyllables in *λω*, *νω*, *ρω* change the *ε* of the First Future into *α*; as *στέλλω*, Fut. *στελῶ*, Perf. *ἔσταλκα*; *τείνω*, *τενῶ*, *τέτακα*; *σπείρω*, *σπερῶ*, *ἔσπαρκα*.

Note 4. Dissyllables in *ινω*, *ινω*, and *υνω* omit the *ν* before *κ*; as *θύνω*, *τέθυκα*; *κρίνω*, *κρινῶ*, *κέκρικα*; *κτείνω*, *κτενῶ*, *ἔκτακα*; *τείνω*, *τενῶ*, *τέτακα*. The few that retain the *ν*, change its form into *γ*; as *πλύνω*, *πλυνῶ*, *πέπλυγκα*; *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, *πέφαγκα*.

Note 5. Verbs, which have *μω* in the First Future, take an *η* before *κ* in the Perfect; as *νέμω*, *νεμῶ*, *νενέμηκα*; also *βάλλω*, *βαλῶ*, *βεβάληκα*; *μένω*, *μενῶ*, *μεμένηκα*.

And some are syncopated; as *κέκμηκα* for *κεκάμηκα*, from *κάμνω*; *τέτμηκα* for *τετέμηκα*, from *τέμνω*. Thus also *βέβληκα* for *βεβάληκα*, from *βάλλω*; *κέκληκα* for *κεκάληκα*, from *καλέω*.

3. *The Second Future is formed from the Present.*

The Penult of the Present is shortened, and the last Syllable circumflexed.

1. The Penult changes—*η*, *ω*, *αι*, *αυ* into *ᾰ*; as *λήθω*, *λαθῶ*. *τρώγω*, *τραγῶ*. *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*. *παύω*, *παῦ̃ω*.
   ει into *ῐ*; as *λείπω*, *λιπῶ*.
   ευ — *ῠ*; as *φεύγω*, *φυγῶ*.

2. Verbs in *αω* and *εω* change these terminations into *ω̃*; as *μυκάω*, *μυκῶ*; *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ*.

3. Dissyllables, which have *ε* and *ει*, followed by *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ* in the Present, change them into *α* in the Second Future; as *δέρω*, *δαρῶ*;

σπείρω, σπαρῶ.—The ε of the Present is changed in other Verbs also of two Syllables, if it stand before, or after a Liquid; as πλέκω, πλακῶ; κλέπτω, κλαπῶ; πέρθω, παρθῶ;—but βλέπω, λέγω, and φλέγω retain ε.

4. Polysyllables in ει before λ, μ, ν, ρ, change it into ε in the Second Future; as ἀγείρω, ἀγερῶ.

5. Verbs in κτ, πτ, omit τ; as τίκτω (from τέκω), τεκῶ; τύπτω, τυπῶ;—and such as have two Liquids omit the latter; as ψάλλω, ψαλῶ; and, as above, change ε into α; as στέλλω, σταλῶ.

Τέμνω, however, has both τεμῶ and ταμῶ in the Second Future.

6. Verbs in ζω, σσω (or ττω), have γ in the Second Future, when the First Future has ξ,—and δ, when it has σ; as κράζω, κράξω, Sec. Fut. κραγῶ; πράσσω, πράξω, πραγῶ; φράζω, φράσω, φραδῶ.

Σμύχω and ψύχω also have γ in the Second Future.

Note 1. Three Verbs change π of the Present into β in the Second Future; βλάπτω, βλαβῶ; καλύπτω, καλυβῶ; κρύπτω, κρυβῶ;—as they originally had β in the Present.

Note 2. Eight Verbs change π of the Present into φ in the Second Future; ἅπτω, βάπτω, δρύπτω, θάπτω, θρύπτω, ῥάπτω, ῥίπτω, σκάπτω; which have ἁφῶ, &c. as the former characteristic of the Present was φ.

Note 3. The following have no Second Future:—Polysyllables in ζω and σσω;—Verbs in αω and εω after a Vowel;—Verbs in οω;—Polysyllables in αινω, υνω, ανω, ενω, ονω, υω, νιω,—and many others.

Note 4. The Second Future was originally the same as the First Future. Τύπτω (τυπέω) made τυπέσω or τύπσω, i. e. τύψω;—the former in the Ionic Dialect became τυπέω, and in the Attic τυπῶ.

Of the remaining Tenses.

1. *Tenses derived from the Present.*

The Present Passive and Middle, and the Imperfect of the Three Voices.

1. *The Present Passive and Middle* is formed from the Present Active, by changing the final ω into ομαι; as τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

2. *The Imperfect* is formed from the Present, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final ω into ον for the Active; as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον;—and into ομην for the Passive and Middle; as ἐτυπτόμην.

2. *Tenses derived from the First Future.*

The First Aorist Active and Middle, and the First Future Middle.

1. *The First Aorist Active* is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final ω into α; as τύψω, ἔτυψα;—to which is added μην for the Middle; as ἐτυψάμην.

Note 1. Verbs in λ, μ, ν, ρ make a Doubtful Vowel in the Penult long, change α into η, and ε into ει; as κρῑνῶ, ἔκρῑνα; ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα; μενῶ, ἔμεινα.

If the α of the First Future be derived from αι in the Present, the Penult of the First Aorist has α in the Common Dialect, as σημαίνω, σημανῶ, ἐσήμανα; and η in the Attic, as ἐσήμηνα.

Note 2. Εἶπα and ἤνεγκα are formed from the Present;—ἧκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα from the Perfect.

Note 3. The following drop the σ of the Future:—

ἀκέω,	First Aor. ἤκεια,	κέω or κείω,	First Aor. ἔκεια,
ἀλεύω,	——— ἤλευα,	σεύω,	——— ἔσευα,
καίω or κάω,	——— ἔκηα,	χέω or χεύω,	——— ἔχεα or ἔχευα.

2. *The First Future Middle* is formed from the First Future Active, by changing the final ω into ομαι; as τύψω, τύψομαι.

The First Future Active of Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω being circumflexed, the First Future Middle likewise of such Verbs has a Circumflex; as ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι;—i. e. ψαλέσομαι, ψαλέομαι, ψαλοῦμαι.

3. *Tenses derived from the Perfect.*

The Pluperfect Active, and the Perfect, Pluperfect, First Aorist, First and Third Future Passive.

1. *The Pluperfect Active* is formed from the Perfect Active, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final α into ειν; as τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.

2. *The Perfect Passive* is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing the final α into μαι, and omitting the preceding φ, χ, or κ, or changing it into another letter, according to euphony.

Thus φα is changed into μμαι; as τέτυφα, τέτυμμαι;—χα into γμαι; as λέλεχα, λέλεγμαι;—κα into σμαι; as πέφρακα, πέφρασμαι; —and also into μαι; as ἔψαλκα, ἔψαλμαι.

Note 1. Perfects in φα impure change it into μαι; as τέτερφα, τέτερμαι.

Note 2. Verbs, having τ, δ, θ, ζ, σσ, ττ in the Present, and κ in the Perfect Active, have σμαι in the Perfect Passive; as ἀνύτω, ἤννυκα, ἤννυσμαι.—But τάζω has τέταμαι.

Note 3. Verbs in λ, μ, ν, ρ, and Pure Verbs have only μαι, if the Penult of the Perfect Active be long; as ψάλλω, ἔψαλκα, ἔψαλμαι; ποιέω, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι.

But some Verbs also, whose Penult is short, change κα into μαι; as ἀρόω, ἤροκα, ἤρομαι; δέω *I bind*, δέδεμαι; δράω, δέδραμαι; ἐλάω, ἤλαμαι and ἤλασμαι; θύω, τέθυμαι; λύω, λέλυμαι.

The following with the Penult long have σμαι in the Perfect Passive;—ἀκούω (ἤκουσμαι), θραύω, κελεύω, κλείω, κρούω, παίω, πταίω, σείω, &c. The Second Person Sing. of such omits one σ; thus ἤκουσαι, not ἤκουσσαι.

Note 4. Verbs, which have γκα in the Perfect Active, have μμαι in the Perfect Passive; as πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι, for πέφανμαι;—but ἐλέγχω, ἤλεγχα, has ἤλεγμαι, for ἤλεγχμαι.

Note 5. Dissyllables, which have εφα in the Perfect, change ε into α, if a

Liquid precede; as *στρέφω, ἔστρεφα, ἔστραμμαι; τρέπω, τέτραμμαι; τρέφω, τέθραμμαι;*—but they resume the *ε* in the First Aorist; as *ἐστρέφθην.*

Note 6. Some Verbs shorten the long syllable of the Perfect Active; as *δέδωκα, δέδομαι.*

The following Tenses come immediately from the Perfect Passive.

3. *The Pluperfect Passive* is formed by prefixing the Augment, and changing *μαι* into *μην*; as *τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.*

4. *The First Aorist Passive* is formed from the Third Person Sing. of the Perfect, by dropping the reduplication, changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding Soft into an Aspirate Mute; as *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.*

Note 1. A few Verbs assume *σ*; as *μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην; πέπληται, ἐπλήσθην; ἔῤῥυγμαι, ἐῤῥύσθην; ἔῤῥωμαι, ἐῤῥώσθην; κέχρημαι, ἐχρήσθην*;—but one drops it; *σέσωσται, ἐσώθην.*

Note 2. Some Verbs shorten the Penult; as *εὕρηται, εὑρέθην; ἐπῄνηται, ἐπῃνέθην; τέθειται, ἐτέθην*;—especially *αἱρέω* and its Compounds; as *ᾕρηται, ᾑρέθην; ἀφῄρηται, ἀφῃρέθην.*

Note 3. Those Verbs, which change *ε* into *α* in the Perfect, here resume the *ε*; as *ἔστραπται, ἐστρέφθην; τέτραπται, ἐτρέφθην.* (See Perfect Passive, Note 5.)

5. *The First Future Passive* is formed from the First Aorist, by omitting the Augment, and changing *ν* into *σομαι*; as *ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.*

6. *The Third*, or *Paulo-post Future* is formed from the Second Person Sing. of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι*; as *τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι.*

By some this Tense is formed from the First Future Middle, by prefixing the continued Augment; as *τύψομαι, τετύψομαι*; the Future Middle being often used in a Passive sense.

4. *Tenses derived from the Second Future.*

The Second Aorist Active and Passive, the Second Future Passive, and the Perfect, Pluperfect, Second Aorist, and Second Future Middle.

1. *The Second Aorist Active* is formed from the Second Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final *ω* into *ον*; as *τυπῶ, ἔτυπον.*

2. *The Second Aorist Passive* is formed from the Second Future Active, by prefixing the Augment, and changing *ω* into *ην*; as *τυπῶ, ἐτύπην.*

3. *The Second Future Passive* is formed from the Second Aorist Passive, by omitting the Augment, and changing the final *ν* into *ησομαι*; as *ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.*

4. *The Perfect Middle* is formed from the Second Future Active, by prefixing the Augment of the Perfect Active, and changing ω into α; as τυπῶ, τέτυπα.

Note 1. Verbs of two Syllables, whose Second Future has ε in the Penult, or α from ε or ει in the Present, change it into ο in the Perfect Middle; as λέγω, λεγῶ, λέλογα; δρέμω, δραμῶ, δέδρομα; σπείρω, σπαρῶ, ἔσπορα. Βάλλω likewise has βέβολα, and λαγχάνω has λέλογχα.

But if the α of the Penult come from η or αι in the Present, it is changed into η; as λήθω, λαθῶ, λέληθα; φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφηνα. Thus also θάλλω has τέθηλα, κλάζω κέκληγα, &c.

Note 2. If the Second Future have ι from ει of the Present, it is changed into οι; as λείπω, λιπῶ, λέλοιπα. Εἴκω makes ἔοικα, ἕλπω ἔολπα, ἔργω ἔοργα. Δείδω has δέδοικα for δέδοιδα, to avoid the repetition of δ.

5. *The Pluperfect Middle* is formed from the Perfect Middle, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final α into ειν; as τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

6. *The Second Aorist Middle* is formed from the Second Future Active, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final ω into ομην; as τυπῶ, ἐτυπόμην.

7. *The Second Future Middle* is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing the final ω into οῦμαι; as τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι.

Three Verbs do not take a Circumflex in the Second Future Middle; viz. Sec. Fut. ἔδομαι, πίομαι, φάγομαι.

Of Verbs in MI.

I. The Verbs in μι are formed from Verbs in αω, εω, οω, and νω,—1.) by prefixing the initial Consonant of the Verb with ἰ;—2.) by changing ω into μι;—3.) by lengthening the Penult.

Thus from στάω is formed ἵστημι, from θέω τίθημι, from δόω δίδωμι, from δεικνύω δείκνυμι.

The reduplication is called—

1. *Proper*, when the initial Consonant of the Primitive is repeated with ἰ, a Soft being substituted for an Aspirate; as δόω, δίδωμι; θέω, τίθημι.

This takes place, when the Primitive begins with a single Consonant.

2. *Improper*, when ἰ only is prefixed; as πτάω, ἵπτημι; στάω, ἵστημι; ἔω, ἵημι.

This takes place, when the Primitive begins with στ, two Mutes, or a Vowel. The initial ι in ἵπτημι and ἵστημι is aspirated.

Note 1. The reduplication takes place only in the Present and Imperfect, but is not prefixed to Verbs from νω; as δεικνύω, δείκνυμι;—to those formed from Verbs of more than two Syllables; as κρεμνάω, κρέμνημι;—or to some Dissyllables; as φάω, which makes φημί.

Note 2. Sometimes the first two letters are repeated for the reduplication; as ἁλάω, ἅλημι, ἁλάλημι;—or μ is added; as πλέω, πλῶμι, πίμπλημι. Some

Verbs take ε instead of ι; as θνάω, τέθνημι;—and some have the reduplication in the middle; as ὀνέω, ὀνινέω, ὀνίνημι.

Note 3. The Poets change many Verbs in ω into μι; as γελάω, γέλημι; κτάω, κτῆμι; ὀνέω, ὄνημι; ὀράω, ὄρημι; φιλέω, φίλημι; &c.

II. The Conjugation of the Verbs in μι is peculiar chiefly in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist; the other Tenses are taken from Verbs in ω;—thus δίδωμι has Fut. δώσω, Perf. δέδωκα, from δόω.

Note 1. Verbs in μι have no Second Future, no Second Aorist Passive, or Perfect Middle;—and Verbs in νμι not only have no reduplication, Second Future, or Second Aorist*, but also borrow the Optative and Subjunctive Modes from the Verbs in νω.

Note 2. The Present Passive and Middle is formed from the Present Active, by shortening the Penult, and changing μι into μαι; as ἵστημι, ἵστᾰμαι; τίθημι, τίθεμαι; &c.

Note 3. The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by prefixing the Augment, and changing μι into ν for the Active; as τίθημι, ἐτίθην;—and μαι into μην for the Passive and Middle; as τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην.

Verbs in μι are seldom used in the Imperfect. They generally in this, and sometimes in other Tenses, adopt their original contracted form with the reduplication; as ἵσταον, ἵστων; ἐτίθεον, ἐτίθουν; &c.

Note 4. The Second Aorist Active is formed from the Imperfect, by omitting the reduplication; as ἐτίθην, ἔθην;—or by changing the Improper reduplication into the Augment; as ἵστην, ἔστην. If the Verb have no reduplication, the Second Aorist is the same as the Imperfect.

The Second Aorist Middle is formed from the Imperfect Middle by omitting the reduplication; as ἐτιθέμην, ἐθέμην.

Note 5. Most Verbs in μι have the First Aorist in κα; as τίθημι, ἔθηκα; and such Aorists are found only in the Indicative. There are two exceptions, ἵστημι and φημί, which have ἔστησα and ἔφησα in the First Aorist.

If it be assumed that the termination of the Third Pers. Plur. of the principal Tenses in Doric, -ντι for -σι, was the primitive form, and that the τ was afterwards changed into σ, the ν rejected, and then the short Vowel changed into a Diphthong, or made long; (as τύπτοντι, τύπτουσι; τετύφαντι, τετύφασι; τιθέντι, τιθεῖσι, and τιθέασι;)—the agreement becomes clear, not only between all kinds of Verbs in ω, as well as in μι, but also between the principal and historical Tenses. For—

1. The Third Pers. Plur. of Verbs in ω, and of those in μι, viz. -ουσι, -ασι, -εισι, -οῦσι, -νσι, have one principle, being derived from -οντι, -αντι, -εντι, -οντι, -υντι.

2. The Active and Passive Voices agree in the Third Person of the Present and Future; as -οντι, -ονται; -αντι, -ανται; -εντι, -ενται; &c.

3. It becomes clear how in Verbs in μι the terminations -εασι, -οασι, -νασι are formed from -εισι, -ουσι, -νσι; the α being substituted for ν according to the Ionic Dialect; as πεφιλήαται for πεφίληνται, τιθέαται for τίθενται.

4. The reason is evident why α before the termination -σι of the Perfect is long; because the Syllable, in which ν before σ is omitted, must remain long.

5. In the same manner the analogy between -οντι and -ον, -αντι and -αν is shown.

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* Or the Second Aorist is the same as the Imperfect.

	From αω.			Indicative.			εω.
Pres.	S. ἵστ-ημι,	-ης,	-ησι,	τίθ-ημι,	-ης,	-ησι,	
	D.	-ατον,	-ατον,		-ετον,	-ετον,	
	P. -αμεν,	-ατε,	-ᾶσι[1].	-εμεν,	-ετε,	-εἶσι.	
Imperf.	S. ἵστ-ην,	-ης,	-η,	ἐτίθ-ην,	-ης,	-η,	
	D.	-ατον,	-άτην,		-ετον,	-έτην,	
	P. -αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασαν.	-εμεν,	-ετε,	-εσαν,	
Perf.	ἕστακα.			τέθεικα[2].			
Plup.	ἑστάκειν.			ἐτεθείκειν.			
Aor. 1.	ἔστησα.			ἔθηκα.			
Aor. 2.	S. ἔστ-ην,	-ης,	-η,	ἔθ-ην,	-ης,	-η,	
	D.	-ητον,	-ήτην[2],		-ετον,	-έτην[2],	
	P. -ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν.	-εμεν,	-ετε,	-εσαν.	
Fut. 1.	στήσω.			θήσω.			
	Imperative.						
Pres.	S. ἵστ-αθι,	-άτω[4],		τίθ-ετι, (for -εθι,)	-έτω[4],		
	D. -ατον,	-άτων,		-ετον,	-έτων,		
	P. -ατε,	-άτωσαν.		-ετε,	-έτωσαν.		
Perf.	ἕστακε.			τέθεικε.			
Aor. 1.	στῆσον.			θῆκον.			
Aor. 2.	S. στ-ῆθι,	-ήτω[5],		θ-έτι, (θὲς,)	-έτω[5],		
	D. -ῆτον,	-ήτων,		-ετον,	-έτων,		
	P. -ῆτε,	-ήτωσαν.		-ετε,	-έτωσαν.		

[1] The Third Pers. Plur. of the Present is generally terminated in the Attic and Ionic Dialect in ᾶσι; as ἱστάᾶσι or ἱστᾶσι, τιθέᾶσι, διδόᾶσι, δεικνύᾶσι.

[2] The Penult of the Perfect in η, from Verbs in εω, is changed into ει; as τέθηκα, τέθεικα; which is properly according to the Bœotic Dialect.
Ἕστακα is often changed by syncope into ἕσταα;—we also find ἕστηκα, and in the Pluperfect εἱστήκειν.

in MI, *in the Active.*

	From *οω*.			Indicative.			*υω*.
Pres.	S. *δίδ-ωμι,*	*-ως,*	*-ωσι,*	*δείκν-υμι,*	*-υς,*	*-ῦσι,*	
	D.	*-οτον,*	*-οτον,*		*-υτον,*	*-υτον,*	
	P. *-ομεν,*	*-οτε,*	*-οῦσι.*	*-υμεν,*	*-υτε,*	*-ῦσι.*	
Imperf.	S. *ἐδίδ-ων,*	*-ως,*	*-ω,*	*ἐδείκν-υν,*	*-υς,*	*-υ,*	
	D.	*-οτον,*	*-ότην,*		*-υτον,*	*-ύτην,*	
	P. *-ομεν,*	*-οτε,*	*-οσαν.*	*-υμεν,*	*-υτε,*	*-υσαν.*	
Perf.	*δέδωκα.*			*δέδειχα.*			
Plup.	*ἐδεδώκειν.*			*ἐδεδείχειν.*			
Aor. 1.	*ἔδωκα.*			*ἔδειξα.*			
Aor. 2.	S. *ἔδ-ων,*	*-ως,*	*-ω,*				
	D.	*-οτον,*	*-ότην*[3],				
	P. *-ομεν,*	*-οτε,*	*-οσαν.*				
Fut. 1.	*δώσω.*			*δείξω.*			
	Imperative.						
Pres.	S. *δίδ-οθι,*	*-ότω*[4],		*δείκν-υθι,*	*-ύτω*[4],		
	D. *-οτον,*	*-ότων,*		*-υτον,*	*-ύτων,*		
	P. *-οτε,*	*-ότωσαν.*		*-υτε,*	*-ύτωσαν.*		
Perf.	*δέδωκε.*			*δέδειχε.*			
Aor. 1.	*δῶκον.*			*δεῖξον.*			
Aor. 2.	S. *δ-όθι* (*δός*),	*-ότω*[5],					
	D. *-ότον,*	*-ότων,*					
	P. *-ότε,*	*-ότωσαν.*					

[3] The Second Aorist retains the long Vowel in the Penult of the Dual and Plural, except in *τίθημι, δίδωμι,* and *ἵημι,* and their Compounds. The Third Pers. Plur. is often syncopated; as *ἔβαν* for *ἔβησαν.*

[4] The Poets retain the long Vowel in the Present Imperative; as *ἵστηθι, τίθητι.* The syllable *θι* is frequently rejected; as *ἵστα* or *ἵστη, τίθη, δείκνυ.*

[5] The Second Aorist Imperative ends in *θι,* except *θὲς, δὸς, ἓς, ἐνίσπες, σχὲς, φρές.*

	From αω.	Optative.	εω.
Pres.	S. ἱστ-αίην, -αίης, -αίη, D. -αίητον, -αιήτην, P. -αίημεν, -αίητε, -αίησαν.		τιθ-είην, -είης, -είη, -είητον, -ειήτην, -είημεν, -είητε, -είησαν.
Perf.	ἑστάκοιμι.		τεθείκοιμι.
Aor. 1.	στήσαιμι.		θήκαιμι.
Aor. 2.	σταίην, Like the Present.		θείην, Like the Present.
Fut. 1.	στήσοιμι.		θήσοιμι.
	Subjunctive.		
Pres.	S. ἱστ-ῶ, -ᾷς (ᾖς), -ᾷ (ᾖ), D. -ᾶτον, -ᾶτον, P. -ῶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ῶσι.		τιθ-ῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.
Perf.	ἑστάκω.		τεθείκω.
Aor. 1.	στήσω.		θήκω.
Aor. 2.	στ-ῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.		θ-ῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.
	Infinitive.		
Pres.	ἱστάναι[1].		τιθέναι[1].
Perf.	ἑστακέναι, or ἑστᾶναι, by sync. [and crasis.		τεθεικέναι.
Aor. 1.	στῆσαι.		θῆκαι.
Aor. 2.	στῆναι.		θεῖναι, or θῆναι.
Fut. 1.	στήσειν.		θήσειν.
	Participles.		
Pres.	ἱστ-άς, -ᾶσα, -άν.		τιθ-εἰς, -εῖσα, -έν.
Perf.	ἑστακώς, or ἑστηκώς, or ἑστώς[2].		τεθεικώς.
Aor. 1.	στήσας.		θήκας.
Aor. 2.	στ-άς, -ᾶσα, -άν.		θ-εἰς, -εῖσα, -έν.
Fut. 1.	στήσων.		θήσων.

[1] The Present Infinitive Active always has the Penult short; the Second Aorist has a long Vowel or Diphthong, η instead of α, ει instead of ε, and ου instead of ο.

in MI, *in the Active.*

	From *ow.*	*υω.*
	Optative.	
Pres.	S. διδ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη, D. -οίητον, -οιήτην, P. -οίημεν, -οίητε, -οίησαν.	
Perf.	δεδώκοιμι.	δεδείχοιμι.
Aor. 1.	δώκαιμι.	δείξαιμι.
Aor. 2.	δοίην, Like the Present.	
Fut. 1.	δώσοιμι.	δείξοιμι.
	Subjunctive.	
Pres.	S. διδ-ῶ, -ῷς, -ῷ, D. -ῶτον, -ῶτον, P. -ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.	
Perf.	δεδώκω.	δεδείχω.
Aor. 1.	δώκω.	δείξω.
Aor. 2.	δ-ῶ, -ῷς, -ῷ, -ῶτον, -ῶτον, -ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.	
	Infinitive.	
Pres.	διδόναι[1].	δεικνύναι[1].
Perf.	δεδωκέναι.	δεδειχέναι.
Aor. 1.	δῶκαι.	δεῖξαι.
Aor. 2.	δοῦναι.	
Fut. 1.	δώσειν.	δείξειν.
	Participles.	
Pres.	διδ-οὺς, -οῦσα, -όν.	δεικν-ὺς, -ῦσα, -ύν.
Perf.	δεδωκώς.	δεδειχώς.
Aor. 1.	δώκας.	δείξας.
Aor. 2.	δ-οὺς, -οῦσα, -όν.	
Fut. 1.	δώσων.	δείξων.

[1] Here may be noticed a Participle in four forms; the Common, γεγηκ-ὼς, -υῖα, -ὸς, from γάω;—the Ionic, γεγα-ὼς, -υῖα, -ὸς;—the Contract, γεγ-ὼς, -ῶσα, -ὼς;—and that, which after the contraction assumes a Vowel, γεγα-ὼς, -ῶσα, -ὼς.

	From αω. Indicative.	εω.
Pres.	S. ἵστ-αμαι, -ασαι(ῃ), -αται, D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -ασθον, P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -ανται.	τίθ-εμαι, -εσαι(ῃ), -εται, -έμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον, -έμεθα, -εσθε, -ενται.
Imperf.	S. ἱστ-άμην, -ασο(ω), -ατο, D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην, P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.	ἐτιθ-έμην, -εσο(ου), -ετο, -έμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην, -έμεθα, -εσθε, -εντο.
Perf.	ἕσταμαι, Like the Present.	τέθ-ειμαι, -εισαι, -ειται, -είμεθον, -εισθον, -εισθον, -είμεθα, -εισθε, -εινται.
Plup.	ἑστ-ώς, ῶσα, ός, Like the Imperfect.	ἐτεθ-είμην, -εισο, -ειτο, -είμεθον, -εισθον, -είσθην, -είμεθα, -εισθε, -εντο.
Aor. 1.	ἐστάθην.	ἐτέθην.
Fut. 1.	σταθήσομαι.	τεθήσομαι.
Fut. 3.	ἑστάσομαι.	τεθείσομαι.
	Imperative.	
Pres.	S. ἵστ-ασο(ω), -άσθω, D. -ασθον, -άσθων, P. -ασθε, -άσθωσαν.	τίθ-εσο (ου), -έσθω, -εσθον, -έσθων, -εσθε, -έσθωσαν.
Perf.	ἕστ-ασο, -άσθω, &c.	τέθ-εισο, -είσθω, &c.
Aor. 1.	στάθ-ητι.	τέθ-ητι.
	Optative.	
Pres.	S. ἱστ-αίμην, -αῖο, -αῖτο, D. -αίμεθον, -αῖσθον, -αίσθην, P. -αίμεθα, -αῖσθε, -αῖντο.	τιθ-είμην, -εῖο, -εῖτο, -είμεθον, -εῖσθον, -είσθην, -είμεθα, -εῖσθε, -εῖντο.
Perf.	ἑσταίμην.	τεθείμην.
Aor. 1.	σταθείην.	τεθείην.
Fut. 1.	σταθησοίμην.	τεθησοίμην.
Fut. 3.	ἑστασοίμην.	τεθεισοίμην.

in MI, *in the Passive.*

	From ω. Indicative.	υω.
Pres.	S. δίδ-ομαι, -οσαι, -οται, D. -όμεθον, -οσθον, -οσθον, P. -όμεθα, -οσθε, -ονται.	δείκν-υμαι, -υσαι, -υται, -ύμεθον, -υσθον, -υσθον, -ύμεθα, -υσθε, -υνται.
Imperf.	S. ἐδιδ-όμην, -οσο (ου), -οτο, D. -όμεθον, -οσθον, -όσθην, P. -όμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο.	ἐδεικν-ύμην, -υσω, -υτο, -ύμεθον, -υσθον, -ύσθην, -ύμεθα, -υσθε, -υντο.
Perf.	δέδομαι, Like the Present.	δέδειγμαι.
Plup.	ἐδεδόμην, Like the Imperfect.	ἐδεδείγμην.
Aor. 1.	ἐδόθην.	ἐδείχθην.
Fut. 1.	δοθήσομαι.	δειχθήσομαι.
Fut. 3.	δεδόσομαι.	

	Imperative.	
Pres.	S. δίδ-οσο (ου), -όσθω, D. -οσθον, -όσθων, P. -οσθε, -όσθωσαν.	δείκν-υσο, -ύσθω, -υσθον, -ύσθων, -υσθε, -ύσθωσαν.
Perf.	δέδ-οσο, -όσθω, &c.	
Aor. 1.	δόθ-ητι.	

	Optative.	
Pres.	S. διδ-οίμην, -οῖο, -οῖτο, D. -οίμεθον, -οῖσθον, -οίσθην, P. -οίμεθα, -οῖσθε, -οῖντο.	
Perf.	δεδοίμην.	
Aor. 1.	δοθείην.	
Fut. 1.	δοθησοίμην.	
Fut. 3.	δεδοσοίμην.	

	From αω.	Subjunctive.	εω.
Pres.	S. ἱστ-ῶμαι, -ᾷ, -ᾶται, D. -ώμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον, P. -ώμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.		τιθ-ῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, -ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον, -ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.
Perf.	ἑστῶμαι, Like the Present.		τεθῶμαι, Like the Present.
Aor. 1.	σταθῶ.		τεθῶ.
	Infinitive.		
Pres.	ἵστασθαι.		τίθεσθαι.
Perf.	ἑστάσθαι.		τεθεῖσθαι.
Aor. 1.	σταθῆναι.		τεθῆναι, or τεθεῖναι.
Fut. 1.	σταθήσεσθαι.		τεθήσεσθαι.
Fut. 3.	ἑστάσεσθαι.		τεθείσεσθαι.
	Participles.		
Pres.	ἱστάμενος.		τιθέμενος.
Perf.	ἑσταμένος.		τεθειμένος.
Aor. 1.	σταθείς.		τεθείς.
Fut. 1.	σταθησόμενος.		τεθησόμενος.
Fut. 3.	ἑστασόμενος.		τεθεισόμενος.

in MI, *in the Passive.*

	From οω. Subjunctive.	νω.
Pres.	S. διδ-ῶμαι, -ῷ, -ῶται, D. -ώμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον, P. -ώμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται.	
Perf.	δεδῶμαι, Like the Present.	
Aor. 1.	δοθω.	
	Infinitive.	
Pres.	δίδοσθαι.	δείκνυσθαι.
Perf.	δεδόσθαι.	δεδεῖχθαι.
Aor. 1.	δοθῆναι.	δειχθῆναι.
Fut. 1.	δοθήσεσθαι.	δειχθήσεσθαι.
Fut. 3.	δεδόσεσθαι.	
	Participles.	
Pres.	διδόμενος.	δεικνύμενος.
Perf.	δεδομένος.	δεδειγμένος.
Aor. 1.	δοθείς.	δειχθείς.
Fut. 1.	δοθησόμενος.	δειχθησόμενος.
Fut. 3.	δεδοσόμενος.	

	From αω. Indicative. εω.	
Pres. Imp.	ἵσταμαι, ἱστάμην, } Like the Passive.	τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην, } Like the Passive.
Aor. 1.	ἐστησάμην.	ἐθηκάμην.
Aor. 2.	ἐστάμην, Like the Imperfect.	ἐθέμην, Like the Imperfect.
Fut. 1.	στήσομαι.	θήσομαι.
	Imperative.	
Pres.	ἵστασο, or ἵστω.	τίθεσο, or τίθου.
Aor. 1.	στῆσαι.	θῆκαι.
Aor. 2.	στάσο.	θέσο, or θοῦ.
	Optative.	
Pres.	ἱσταίμην.	τιθείμην.
Aor. 1.	στησαίμην.	θηκαίμην.
Aor. 2.	σταίμην.	θείμην.
Fut. 1.	στησοίμην.	θησοίμην.
	Subjunctive.	
Pres.	ἱστῶμαι.	τιθῶμαι.
Aor. 1.	στήσωμαι.	θήκωμαι.
Aor. 2.	στ-ῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, &c.	θῶμαι.
	Infinitive.	
Pres.	ἵστασθαι.	τίθεσθαι.
Aor. 1.	στήσασθαι.	θήκασθαι.
Aor. 2.	στάσθαι.	θέσθαι.
Fut. 1.	στήσεσθαι.	θήσεσθαι.
	Participles.	
Pres.	ἱστάμενος.	τιθέμενος.
Aor. 1.	στησάμενος.	θηκάμενος.
Aor. 2.	στάμενος.	θέμενος.
Fut.. 1	στησόμενος.	θησόμενος.

in MI, *in the Middle.*

	From *ομι*. Indicative.	*υμι*.
Pres.	*δίδομαι*, } Like the Passive.	*δείκνυμαι*, } Like the Passive.
Imperf.	*ἐδιδόμην*, }	*ἐδεικνύμην*, }
Aor. 1.	*ἐδωκάμην*.	*ἐδειξάμην*.
Aor. 2.	*ἐδόμην*, Like the Imperfect.	
Fut. 1.	*δώσομαι*.	*δείξομαι*.
	Imperative.	
Pres.	*δίδοσο*, or *δίδου*.	*δείκνυσο*.
Aor. 1.	*δῶκαι*.	*δεῖξαι*.
Aor. 2.	*δόσο*, or *δοῦ*.	
	Optative.	
Pres.	*διδοίμην*.	
Aor. 1.	*δωκαίμην*.	*δειξαίμην*.
Aor. 2.	*δοίμην*.	
Fut. 1.	*δωσοίμην*.	*δειξοίμην*.
	Subjunctive.	
Pres.	*διδῶμαι*.	
Aor. 1.	*δώκωμαι*.	*δείξωμαι*.
Aor. 2.	*δῶμαι*.	
	Infinitive.	
Pres.	*δίδοσθαι*.	*δείκνυσθαι*.
Aor. 1.	*δώκασθαι*.	*δείξασθαι*.
Aor. 2.	*δόσθαι*.	
Fut. 1.	*δώσεσθαι*.	*δείξεσθαι*.
	Participles.	
Pres.	*διδόμενος*.	
Aor. 1.	*δωκάμενος*.	*δειξάμενος*.
Aor. 2.	*δόμενος*.	
Fut. 1.	*δωσόμενος*.	*δειξόμενος*.

Irregular and Defective Verbs in MI and MAI.

I. Ἐιμί, (from ἔω,) *I am.*

Indicative.

Pres.	S. εἰμί, εἶς or εἶ, ἐστί.	D. ——, ἐστόν, ἐστόν.	P. ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσί.
Imp.	S. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, or ἦν.	D. ——, ἦστον, ἤστην.	P. ἦμεν, ἦστε, ἦσαν.
Imp. M.	S. ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦστο.	D. ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἤσθην.	P. ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.
Fut. M.	S. ἔσ-ομαι, -ῃ, -εται or -ται.	D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον.	P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

Imperative.

Pres.	S. ἴσθι, or ἔσο, ἔστω.	D. ἔστον, ἔστων.	P. ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

Optative.

Pres.	S. εἴην, εἴης, εἴη.	D. ——, εἴητον, εἰήτην.	P. εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
Fut. M.	S. ἐσ-οίμην, -οιο, -οιτο.	D. -οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οίσθην.	P. -οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο.

Subjunctive.

Pres.	S. ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ.	D. ——, ἦτον, ἦτον.	P. ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

Infinitive.

Pres. εἶναι.

Fut. ἔσεσθαι.

Participles.

Pres. ὤν. οὖσα, ὄν.

Fut. ἐσόμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

Note 1. Ἦν is more frequently used than ἦ for the Third Pers. Sing. Imperfect.

Note 2. Ἤμην and ἦντο are generally used in the sense of the Imperfect.

Note 3. The η is sometimes syncopated in the Plural of the Pres. Opt.; thus εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν. Εἶεν is also used for the Third Pers. Sing. Opt. in the sense of ἔστω, *let it be.*

II. Ἴειμι, (from ἔω,) *I go.*

Active.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. εἶμι, εἶς or εἶ, εἶσι.	D. ——, ἴτον, ἴτον.	P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι (ἴασι, or ἴασι).
Imp.	S. εἶν (εἶον), εἶς, εἶ.	D. ——, ἴτον, ἴτην.	P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.
Perf.	S. εἶκ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. ——, -ατον, -ατον.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασι.
Plup.	S. εἵκ-ειν or ᾔκ-ειν, -ειs, -ει.	D. ——, -ειτον, -είτην.	P. -ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν.
Aor. 1.	S. εἶσ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. ——, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -αν.
Aor. 2.	S. ἶον, ἶες, ἶε.	D. ——, ἶετον, ἰέτην.	P. ἶομεν, ἶετε, ἶον.

Imperative.

Pres.	S. ἴθι or εἶ, ἴτω.	D. ——, ἴτον, ἴτων.	P. ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.
Aor. 2.	S. ἶε, ἰέτω.	D. ——, ἶετον, ἰέτων.	P. ἶετε, ἰέτωσαν.

Optative.

Aor.2. S. ἷοιμι, ἷοις, ἷοι. D. ——, ἷοιτον, ἰοίτην. P. ἷοιμεν, ἷοιτε, ἷοιεν.

Subjunctive.

Aor.2. S. ἷω, ἷῃς, ἷῃ. D. ——, ἷητον, ἷητον. P. ἷωμεν, ἷητε, ἷωσι.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. εἶναι or ἶναι.	Aor. 2. ἰὼν, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν.

Middle.

Indicative.

Perf. S. εἶα or ἕᾱ, εἶας, εἶε. D. ——, εἶατον, εἶατον. P. εἶαμεν, εἶατε, εἶασι.
Plup. S. ἕειν, ἕεις, ἕει. D. ——, ἕειτον, ἑείτην. P. ἕειμεν, ἕειτε, ἕεισαν.
Aor.1. S. εἰσ-άμην, -ω, -ατο. D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην. P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.
Fut.1. S. εἴσ-ομαι, -ῃ, -εται. D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον. P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Fut. 1. εἴσεσθαι.	Aor. 1. εἰσάμενος.

Note. The Perf. and Plup. Middle are obviously formed by syncope from the corresponding Tenses of the Active; and the Plur. of the Plup. Middle is again syncopated thus: ἕμεν, ἕτε, ἕσαν, for ἥειμεν, &c.

III. ΄ΙΗΜΙ, (from ἔω,) *I go.*

Active.

Indicative.

Pres. S. ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι. D. ——, ἵετον, ἵετον. P. ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι.
Imp. S. — — — D. — — — P. — — ἵεσαν.

Optative.

Pres. S. — — ἱείη. D. — — — P. — — —

Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. ἱέναι.	Pres. ἱείς, ἱεῖσα, ἱέν.

Middle.

Indicative.

Pres. S. ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι, ἵεται. D. ἱέμεθον, ἵεσθον, ἵεσθον. P. ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, ἵενται.
Imp. S. ἱέμην, ἵεσο, ἵετο. D. ἱέμεθον, ἵεσθον, ἱέσθην. P. ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, ἵεντο.

Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. Sing. ἵεσο, ἱέσθω.	Pres. ἱέσθαι.	Pres. ἱέμενος.

IV. ΊΗΜΙ, (from ἕω,) *I send.*

This Verb has few irregularities, and is formed like *τίθημι*.

Active.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. *ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι.*	D. ——, *ἵετον, ἵετον.*	P. *ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι.*
Imp.	S. *ἵην, ἵης, ἵη.*	D. ——, *ἵετον, ἱέτην.*	P. *ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσαν.*
Perf.	S. *εἷκ-α, -ας, -ε.*	D. ——, *-ατον, -ατον.*	P. *-αμεν, -ατε, -ασι.*
Plup.	S. *εἵκ-ειν, -εις, -ει.*	D. ——, *-ειτον, -είτην.*	P. *-ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν.*
Aor. 1.	S. *ἧκ-α, -ας, -ε.*	D. ——, *-ατον, -άτην.*	P. *-αμεν, -ατε, -αν.*
Aor. 2.	S. *ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.*	D. ——, *ἕτον, ἕτην.*	P. *ἕμεν, ἕτε, ἕσαν.*
Fut. 1.	S. *ἥσ-ω, -εις, -ει.*	D. ——, *-ετον, -ετον.*	P. *-ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι.*

Imperative.

Pres.	S. *ἵεθι, ἱέτω.*	D. *ἵετον, ἱέτων.*	P. *ἵετε, ἱέτωσαν.*
Perf.	S. *εἷκ-ε, -έτω.*	D. *-ετον, -έτων.*	P. *-ετε, -έτωσαν.*
Aor. 1.	S. *ἧκ-ον, -άτω.*	D. *-ατον, -άτων.*	P. *-ατε, -άτωσαν.*
Aor. 2.	S. *ἒς* or *ἔθι, ἕτω.*	D. *ἕτον, ἕτων.*	P. *ἕτε, ἕτωσαν.*

Optative.

Pres.	S. *ἱεί-ην, -ης, -η.*	D. ——, *-ητον, -ήτην.*	P. *-ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.*
Perf.	S. *εἵκ-οιμι, -οις, -οι.*	D. ——, *-οιτον, -οίτην.*	P. *-οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν.*
Aor. 2.	S. *εἷ-ην, -ης, -η.*	D. ——, *-ητον, -ήτην.*	P. *-ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.*
Fut. 1.	S. *ἥσ-οιμι, -οις, -οι.*	D. ——, *-οιτον, -οίτην.*	P. *-οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν.*

Subjunctive.

Pres.	S. *ἱῶ, ἱῇς, ἱῇ.*	D. ——, *ἱῆτον, ἱῆτον.*	P. *ἱῶμεν, ἱῆτε, ἱῶσι.*
Perf.	S. *εἵκ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ.*	D. ——, *-ητον, -ητον.*	P. *-ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι.*
Aor. 2.	S. *ὦ (ἕω, εἵω), ᾖς, ᾖ.*	D. ——, *ἦτον, ἦτον.*	P. *ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.*

Infinitive.

Pres. *ἱέναι.*
Perf. *εἱκέναι.*
Aor. 2. *εἶναι (ἦναι).*
Fut. 1. *ἥσειν.*

Participles.

Pres. *ἱείς.*
Perf. *εἱκώς.*
Aor. 2. *εἵς.*
Fut. 1. *ἥσων.*

Note 1. The Third Person Plur. of the Pres. Indicative, Ionic, is *ἱέασι*; and Attic, *ἱᾶσι*.

Note 2. The Imperfect is generally formed from *ἱέω*; as *ἵουν, ἵεις, ἵει*, &c. Thus also the Compound *συνίημι* forms several of its Tenses sometimes from itself, and sometimes from *συνιέω*:—as in the Third Pers. Sing. *συνίησι* and *συνιεῖ*; and in the Plur. *συνιᾶσι* and *συνιοῦσι*; in the Imperative, *συνίεθι* and *συνίει*; and in the Participle, *συνι-εἰς, -έντος*, and *συνι-ὤν, -οῦντος*.

Note 3. In the Perf. Indicative, Active, the Attics have *ἕωκα* for *εἷκα*; and in the Passive, *ἕωμαι* for *εἷμαι*.

Passive.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. ἵε-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -νται.
Imp.	S. ἱέ-μην,	-σο,	-το.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -ντο.
Perf.	S. εἷ-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -νται.
Plup.	S. εἵ-μην,	-σο,	-το.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -ντο.
Aor. 1.	S. ἔθ-ην (εἷ-θην),	-ης,	-η.	D.	——,	-ητον,	-ήτην.	P.	-ημεν,	-ητε, -ησαν.
Fut. 1.	S. ἐθήσ-ομαι,	-ῃ,	-εται.	D.	-όμεθον,	-εσθον,	-εσθον.	P.	-όμεθα,	-εσθε, -ονται.
Fut. 3.	S. εἵσ-ομαι,	-ῃ,	-εται.	D.	-όμεθον,	-εσθον,	-εσθον.	P.	-όμεθα,	-εσθε, -ονται.

Imperative.

Pres.	S. ἵεσο, ἱέσθω.	D. ἵεσθον, ἱέσθων.	P. ἵεσθε, ἱέσθωσαν.
Perf.	S. εἷσο, εἵσθω.	D. εἷσθον, εἵσθων.	P. εἷσθε, εἵσθωσαν.
Aor. 1.	S. ἔθητι, ἐθήτω.	D. ἔθητον, ἐθήτων.	P. ἔθητε, ἐθήτωσαν.

Optative.

Pres.	S. ἱεί-μην,	-ο,	-το.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -ντο.
Perf.	S. εἵ-μην,	-ο,	-το.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -ντο.
Aor. 1.	S. ἐθεί-ην,	-ης,	-η.	D.	——,	-ητον,	-ήτην.	P.	-ημεν,	-ητε, -ησαν.
Fut. 1.	S. ἐθησ-οίμην,	-οιο,	-οιτο.	D.	-οίμεθον,	-οισθον,	-οίσθην.	P.	-οίμεθα,	-οισθε, -οιντο.
Fut. 3.	S. εἰσ-οίμην,	-οιο,	-οιτο.	D.	-οίμεθον,	-οισθον,	-οίσθην.	P.	-οίμεθα,	-οισθε, -οιντο.

Subjunctive.

Pres.	S. ἱῶμαι,	ἱῇ,	ἱῆται.	D.	ἱώμεθον,	ἱῆσθον,	ἱῆσθον.	P.	ἱώμεθα,	ἱῆσθε, ἱῶνται.
Perf.	S. εἷμαι,	εἷ,	ἧται.	D.	εἵμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἧσθον.	P.	εἵμεθα,	ἧσθε, εἷνται.
Aor. 1.	S. ἐθῶ,	ἐθῇς,	ἐθῇ.	D.	——,	ἐθῆτον,	ἐθῆτον.	P.	ἐθῶμεν,	ἐθῆτε, ἐθῶσι.

Infinitive.

Pres. ἵεσθαι.
Perf. εἷσθαι.
Aor. 1. ἐθῆναι.
Fut. 1. ἐθήσεσθαι.
Fut. 3. εἵσεσθαι.

Participles.

Pres. ἱέμενος.
Perf. εἱμένος.
Aor. 1. ἐθείς.
Fut. 1. ἐθησόμενος.
Fut. 3. εἰσόμενος.

Middle.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. ἵε-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -νται.
Imp.	S. ἱέ-μην,	-σο,	-το.	D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.	P.	-μεθα,	-σθε, -ντο.
Aor. 1.	S. ἡκ-άμην,	-ω,	-ατο.	D.	-άμεθον,	-ασθον,	-άσθην.	P.	-άμεθα,	-ασθε, -αντο.
Aor. 2.	S. ἕμην,	ἕσο (ἕο, οὗ),	ἕτο.	D.	ἕμεθον,	ἕσθον,	ἕσθην.	P.	ἕμεθα,	ἕσθε, ἕντο.
Fut. 1.	S. ἥσ-ομαι,	-ῃ,	-εται.	D.	-όμεθον,	-εσθον,	-εσθον.	P.	-όμεθα,	-εσθε, -ονται.

Imperative.

Aor. 2. S. ἕσο (ἑο, οὗ), ἕσθω. D. ἕσθον, ἕσθων. P. ἕσθε, ἕσθωσαν.

Optative.

Pres. S. ἱεί-μην, -ο, -το. D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην. P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Aor. 2. S. εἵ-μην, -ο, -το. D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην. P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Fut. 1. S. ἡσ-οίμην, -οιο, -οιτο. D. -οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οίσθην. P. -οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο.

Subjunctive.

Pres. S. ἱῶμαι, ἱῇ, ἱῆται. D. ἱώμεθον, ἱῆσθον, ἱῆσθον. P. ἱώμεθα, ἱῆσθε, ἱῶνται.

Aor. 2. S. ὦμαι, ᾗ, ἧται. D. ὥμεθον, ἧσθον, ἧσθον. P. ὥμεθα, ἧσθε, ὦνται.

Infinitive.

Pres. ἵεσθαι.

Aor. 2. ἕσθαι.

Fut. 1. ἥσεσθαι.

Participles.

Pres. ἱέμενος.

Aor. 2. ἕμενος.

Fut. 1. ἡσόμενος.

Note. Ἵεμαι and ἱέμην, the Present and Imperfect Middle, signify—*I send myself*, &c. or *I am impelled*; and hence they are generally used in the sense of *wishing*.

V. ῾HMAI, (from ἕω,) *I sit.*

Indicative.

Pres. S. ἧμαι, ἧσαι, ἧται. D. ἥμεθον, ἧσθον, ἧσθον. P. ἥμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧνται[1].

Imp. S. ἥμην, ἧσο, ἧτο. D. ἥμεθον, ἧσθον, ἥσθην. P. ἥμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧντο[1].

Imperative.

Pres. S. ἧσο[2], ἥσθω. D. ἧσθον, ἥσθων. P. ἧσθε, ἥσθωσαν.

Infinitive.

Pres. ἧσθαι.

Participle.

Pres. ἥμενος.

[1] The Third Pers. Plur. of the Present Indicative is also—Ionic ἕαται, and Poetic εἵαται; and of the Imperfect, ἕατο, εἵατο, and ἧατο.

[2] Thus the Compound κάθησο in the Imperative, of which the Ionic is κάθηο, whence κάθεο, κάθου.

VI. ῾EIMAI, (from ἕω,) *I clothe myself.*

Indicative.

Pres. & Perf. S. εἷμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται, εἵσται. D. — — — P. — — εἷνται.

Plup. S. εἵμην, εἶσο, εἶτο, ἕσσο, ἕστο, ἕεστο, εἵστο. D. — — — P. — — εἷντο.

Aor. 1. M. S. εἷσ / ἑσσ / ἑεισ } -άμην, -ω, -ατο. D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην. P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.

Participles.

Pres. εἵμενος. Aor. 1. ἑσσάμενος.

Note 1. This Verb may be considered as Middle: the Active is ἄω or ἵννυμι, forming ἔσω in the First Future, and εἶσα in the First Aorist, Infinitive εἶσαι, with σ generally doubled, and the preceding ι omitted; as ἔσσα, ἔσσαι.

Note 2. The Third Pers. Plur. of the Pres. Indicative is also εἴαται, and of the Imperf. or Pluperf. εἵατο, Ionic.

VII. ΚΕΙ῾ΜΑΙ, (from κέω,) *I lie down.*

Indicative.

Pres.	S. κεῖ-μαι, -σαι, -ται.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθον.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -νται.
Imp.	S. ἐκεί-μην, -σο, -το.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.
Fut. 1.	S. κείσ-ομαι, -ῃ, -εται.	D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον.	P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

Imperative.

Pres.	S. κεῖσο, κείσθω.	D. κεῖσθον, κείσθων.	P. κεῖσθε, κείσθωσαν.

Optative.

Pres.	S. κεοί-μην, -ο, -το.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Subjunctive.

Pres.	S. κέ-ωμαι, -ῃ, -ηται.	D. -ώμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον.	P. -ώμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται.
Aor. 1.	S. κείσ-ωμαι, -ῃ, -ηται.	D. -ώμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον.	P. -ώμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. κεῖσθαι.	Pres. κείμενος.

Note. The Third Pers. Plur. of the Pres. Indicative is also—Ionic κέαται, and Poetic κείαται and κέονται; and of the Imperfect,—Ionic κέατο, and Poetic κείατο and κέοντο.

VIII. ΄ΙΣΗΜΙ, (from ἰσάω,) *I know.*

Active.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. ἴσ-ημι, -ης, -ησι.	D. ——, -ατον, -ατον.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασι.
Imp.	S. ἴσ-ην, -ης, -η.	D. ——, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασαν(-αν).

Imperative.

Pres.	S. ἴσαθι, ἰσάτω.	D. ἴσατον, ἰσάτων.	P. ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.

Note. The α is frequently syncopated: thus ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. ἰσάναι.	Pres. ἴσας.

Middle.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. ἵσα-μαι, -σαι, -ται.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθον.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -νται.
Imp.	S. ἱσά-μην, -σο, -το.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Infinitive.

Pres. ἵσασθαι.

Participle.

Pres. ἱσάμενος.

Note. Ἐπίσταμαι is more commonly used than ἵσαμαι of the Middle.
Ἵσημι is seldom found in the Passive.

IX. ΦΗΜΙ, (from φάω,) *I say.*

Active.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. φημὶ, φὴς, φησί.	D. ——, φατὸν, φατόν.	P. φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.
Imp.	S. ἔφ-ην, -ης, -η.	D. ——, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασαν(-αν).
Aor. 1.	S. ἔφησ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. ——, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -αν.
Aor. 2.	S. ἔφ-ην, -ης, -η.	D. ——, -ητον, -ήτην.	P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.
Fut. 1.	S. φήσ-ω, -εις, -ει.	D. ——, -ετον, -ετον.	P. -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι.

Imperative.

Pres.	S. φάθι, φάτω.	D. φάτον, φάτων.	P. φάτε, φάτωσαν.

Optative.

Pres. or A. 2.	S. φαί-ην, -ης, -η.	D. ——, -ητον, -ήτην.	P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.
Aor. 1.	S. φήσ-αιμι, -αις, -αι.	D. ——, -αιτον, -αίτην.	P. -αιμεν, -αιτε, -αιεν.

Subjunctive.

Pres. or A. 2.	S. φῶ, φῇς, φῇ.	D. ——, φῆτον, φῆτον.	P. φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.
Aor. 1.	S. φήσ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ.	D. ——, -ητον, -ητον.	P. -ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι.

Infinitive.

Pres. φάναι.
Aor. 1. φῆσαι.
Fut. 1. φήσειν.

Participles.

Pres. φάς.
Aor. 1. φήσας.
Fut. 1. φήσων.

Passive.

Indicative.

Perf. S. πέφα-μαι, ——, -ται.

Imperative.

Perf. S. πεφάσθω.

Infinitive.

Perf. πεφάσθαι.

Participle.

Perf. πεφασμένος.

Middle.

Indicative.

Pres.	S. φαμαί. — —	D. —— —— ——	P. —— φάσθε.——
Imp. or A. 2.	S. ἐφά-μην, -σο, -το.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Imperative.

Pres. or A. 2.	S. φάσο or φάο, φάσθω.	D. —— —— ——	P. φάσθε, φάσθωσαν.

Infinitive.

Pres. or Aor. 2. φάσθαι.

Participle.

Pres. or Aor. 2. φάμενος.

Note. The φ is frequently omitted in the Present and Imperfect Indicative Active: thus ἠμί, ἧς, ἧσι; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek Language which can be regularly conjugated in all their Modes and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to Euphony, and of others it is difficult to assign the causes.

Defective Tenses are supplied from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, from kindred forms in other Dialects, or from some other Verbs in use.

Here we may notice:—

1. Some Verbs are found only in the Active form, and some only in the Passive and Middle.

Such Verbs may be best learned by observation, and reference to the Lexicon.

2. Some Verbs are seldom or never found in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

The most of these may be observed in the annexed List of Irregular and Defective Verbs.

3. Some Verbs are generally found only in the Present and Imperfect.

The following List comprises most of the Irregular and Defective Verbs, showing the Verbs that are generally used, at least in the Present and Imperfect, which are placed first; and also such as are obsolete, or little used, but assist in the formation of the Tenses.

A.

Ἀάω, ἀάσκω, *I hurt,* has 1.) from itself, 3 Sing. Pres. P. ἀᾶται; A. 1. A. ἄασα, without augment; A. 1. M. ἀασάμην; A. 1. P. ἀάσθην, or ἀάθην:— 2.) fr. ἄτω, A. 1. A. ἄσα, for ἦσα; A. 1. P. ἄσθην.

Ἄγαμαι, (Poetic ἀγάομαι, ἀγαίομαι,) *I admire*, has from ἀγάζομαι, F. 1. M. ἀγάσομαι; A. 1. M. ἠγασάμην; A. 1. P. ἠγάσθην.

Ἀγνύω, ἄγνυμι, *I break*, forms its Tenses from ἄγω; as F. 1. A. ἄξω, ἐάξω; A. 1. A. ἦξα, by Diæresis ἔαξα; P. A. ἦχα; P. P. ἦγμαι, ἔαγμαι; A. 2. A. ἦγον, ἔαγον; A. 2. P. ἤγην, ἐάγην; P. M. ἦγα, ἔαγα.—This ε remains in the Subjunctive and other Modes; as κατεαγῶσι.

Ἄγω, *I lead*, has 1.) fr. itself, P. A. ἦχα, Attic ἀγήοχα, Bœotic ἀγείοχα; P. P. ἦγμαι; F. 2. A. ἀγῶ; A. 2. A. ἤγον:—2.) fr. ἀγάγω, F. 2. A. ἀγαγῶ; A. 2. A. ἤγαγον, Part. ἀγαγών; A. 2. M. ἠγαγόμην:—3.) fr. F. 1. A. ἄξω, as the Pres. of a new Verb, Pres. Imper. ἄξε, ἄξετε.

Ἄδω, ἀνδάνω, *I please*, has 1.) fr. ἀδέω, F. 1. A. ἀδήσω:—2.) fr. ἄδω, A. 1. A. ἦσα, by Diæresis ἔασα; A. 2. A. ἄδον, ἔαδον, Æolic ϝέϝαδον, Inf. ἀδεῖν; P. M. ἦδα, ἔαδα, Part. ἐαδώς.

Ἄημι, *I blow*, retains η throughout, where other Verbs in μι lose the long Vowel.

Αἱρέω, *I take*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. αἱρήσω; P. A. ᾕρηκα; P. P. ᾕρημαι; A. 1. P. ᾑρέθην, Imp. αἱρέθητι; F. 1. P. αἱρεθήσομαι:—2.) fr. ἕλω, A. 2. A. εἷλον, Inf. ἑλεῖν, Part. ἑλών; A. 2. M. εἱλόμην, Subj. ἕλωμαι.

Αἰσθάνομαι, *I perceive*, has fr. αἰσθέω, F. 1. M. αἰσθήσομαι; P. P. ᾔσθημαι; A. 2. M. ἠσθόμην.

Ἀλδαίνω*, ἀλδήσκω, *I increase*, has fr. ἀλδέω, F. 1. A. ἀλδήσω.

Ἀλεείνω, ἀλέομαι, *I shun*, has fr. ἀλεύω, F. 1. A. ἀλεύσω; A. 1. A. ἤλευα, for ἤλευσα. See ἀλύσκω.

Ἀλέξω, *I help*, has 1.) fr. ἀλέκω, A. 1. A. Inf. ἀλέξαι; A. 1. M. Inf. ἀλέξασθαι:—2.) fr. ἀλεξέω, Pres. Inf. A. ἀλεξεῖν; F. 1. A. ἀλεξήσω:—3.) fr. the syncopated form ἄλκω with reduplication, ἀλάλκω, Imperf. or A. 2. A. ἤλαλκον; Pres. or A. 2. Inf. ἀλάλκειν.

Ἀλινδέω, *I roll*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ἀλινδήσω:—2.) fr. ἀλίω, F. 1. A. ἀλίσω.

Ἁλίσκω, *I take*, has 1.) fr. ἁλόω, F. 1. A. ἁλώσω; F. 1. M. ἁλώσομαι; P. A. ἑάλωκα, ἐάλωκα:—2.) fr. ἅλωμι, and with Passive signification, A. 2. ἥλων, ἐάλων, Imp. ἅλωθι, Opt. ἁλοίην, Subj. ἅλω, Inf. ἁλῶναι, Part. ἁλούς.

Thus also the Compound ἀναλίσκω, but with some change of the Augment; as, F. 1. A. ἀναλώσω; P. A. ἀνήλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, ἠνάλωκα; P. P. ἀνήλωμαι, ἀνάλωμαι: Pl. P. ἠναλώμην. There is also found A. 2. A. ἀνάλουν; A. 2. M. Part. ἀναλούμενος.

Ἀλύσκω, *I shun*, has 1.) fr. ἀλύσσω, F. 1. A. ἀλύξω:—2.) fr. ἀλεύω, F. 1. A. ἀλεύσω; A. 1. A. ἤλευα; A. 1. M. Part. ἀλευάμενος. See ἀλεείνω.

Ἁλφαίνω, *I find*, takes fr. ἁλφέω, F. 1. A. ἁλφήσω.

Ἁμαρτάνω, *I err*, has fr. ἁμαρτέω, F. 1. A. ἁμαρτήσω; A. 1. A. ἥμάρτησα; P. A. ἡμάρτηκα; A. 2. A. ἥμαρτον, Poetic ἤμβροτον fr. ἁμβροτέω.

Ἀμβλίσκω, *I cause abortion*, has fr. ἀμβλόω, F. 1. A. ἀμβλώσω.

Ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφίημι, ἀμφίσκω, *I clothe*, has 1.) fr. ἀμφιέω, F. 1. A. ἀμφιέσω; A. 1. A. ἠμφίεσα; P. P. ἠμφίεσμαι, ἀμφίεσμαι; F. 2. A. ἀμφιῶ:—2.) fr. ἀμπέχω or ἀμπέσχω, F. 1. A. ἀμφέξω:—3.) fr. ἀμφιάζω, F. 1. A. ἀμφιάσω. See ἐννύω.

Ἀνοίγω, *I open*, has F. 1. A. ἀνοίξω; A. 1. A. ἤνοιξα, Attic ἀνέῳξα; P. A. ἀνέῳχα; P. P. ἀνέῳγμαι; A. 1. P. ἠνοίχθην, ἀνεῴχθην, ἠνεῴχθην; A. 2. P. ἠνοίγην; F. 2. P. ἀνοιγήσομαι; P. M. ἀνέῳγα, ἠνέῳγα.

This Compound Verb has three different Augments:—it takes the Augment of the Simple, changing οι into ω, with ι subscribed, to which the Attics afterwards prefix an ε, and sometimes they even change the α of the Preposition into η in the beginning.

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* Many Verbs in αινω are formed from αω or εω, and have therefore ησω in Fut. 1.

Ἀνώγω, *I command*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ἀνώξω; A. 1. A. ἤνωξα; P. M. ἤνωγα, ἄνωγα;—2.) fr. ἀνωγέω, F. 1. A. ἀνωγήσω:—3.) fr. ἀνώγημι, Pres. Imper. ἄνωχθι, for ἀνώγηθι.

Ἀπεχθάνομαι, *I hate*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἠπεχθανόμην for ἀπηχθανόμην:—2.) fr. ἀπεχθέω, F. 1. P. ἀπεχθήσομαι; P. P. ἀπήχθημαι; A. 2. M. ἀπηχθόμην.

Ἀπόλλυμι. See ὄλλυμι.

Ἀρέσκω, *I please*, has fr. ἀρέω, F. 1. A. ἀρέσω; A. 1. A. ἤρεσα; P. A. ἤρεκα; P. P. ἤρεσμαι.

Αὐξάνω, *I increase*, has 1.) fr. αὔξω, A. 1. A. ἠυξα:—2.) fr. αὐξέω, F. 1. A. αὐξήσω; A. 1. A. ἠύξησα; P. A. ἠύξηκα; P. P. ἠύξημαι; A. 1. P. ἠυξήθην.

Ἄχθομαι, *I am oppressed*, or *indignant*, has fr. ἀχθέω, F. 1. M. ἀχθήσομαι and ἀχθέσομαι; A. 1. P. ἠχθέσθην.

B.

Βαίνω, *I go*, has 1.) fr. itself, A. 1. P. ἐβάνθην:—2.) fr. βάω, F. 1. M. βήσομαι; A. 1. M. ἐβησάμην; P. A. βέβηκα, Ionic βέβαα, Part. βεβαώς, contracted βεβώς; P. P. βέβημαι and βέβαμμαι:—3.) fr. βίβημι, Pres. Part. βιβάς; A. 2. A. ἔβην, Imper. βῆθι (in Compounds ἀνάβηθι, κατάβηθι; also ἀνάβαθι, κατάβαθι; and, shortened, ἀνάβα, κατάβα), Part. βάς, ἀναβάς.

Βάλλω, *I throw*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. βαλῶ; A. 2. A. ἔβαλον; P. M. βέβολα:—2.) fr. βαλέω, F. 1. A. βαλήσω:—3.) fr. βλέω, P. A. βέβληκα; P. P. βέβλημαι; A. 1. P. ἐβλήθην; F. 1. P. βληθήσομαι:—4.) fr. βλῆμι, A. 2. M. Opt. βλείμην, with Passive signification, Part. βλείς.

Βιόω, βιώσκω, *I live*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. M. βιώσομαι; P. A. βεβίωκα; P. P. 3. βεβίωται:—2.) fr. βίωμι, A. 2. A. ἐβίων, Imper. βίωθι, Opt. βιοίην or βιψην, Infin. βιῶναι, Part. βιούς.

Βλαστάνω, *I bud*, has fr. βλαστέω, F. 1. A. βλαστήσω; A. 2. A. ἔβλαστον, Part. βλαστών.

Βλώσκω, *I approach*, has 1.) fr. βλόω, F. 1. A. βλώσω:—2.) fr. βίβλωμι, A. 2. A. ἔβλων.

Βόσκω, *I feed*, has 1.) fr. βόω, F. 1. A. βόσω and βώσω; P. A. βέβωκα:—2.) fr. βοσκέω, F. 1. A. βοσκήσω; P. A. βεβόσκηκα.

Βούλομαι, *I am willing*, has fr. βουλέομαι, F. 1. M. βουλήσομαι; P. P. βεβούλημαι; A. 1. P. ἐβουλήθην; P. M. βέβουλα.

Βρώσκω, βιβρώσκω, βιβρώθω, *I eat*, has 1.) fr. βρόω, F. 1. A. βρώσω; A. 1. A. ἔβρωσα; P. A. βέβρωκα; P. P. βέβρωμαι; A. 1. P. ἐβρώθην:—2.) fr. βίβρωμι, A. 2. A. ἔβρων:—3.) fr. βρώθω, P. M. βέβρωθα.

Γ.

Γαμέω, *I marry*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. γαμήσω, γαμέσω; A. 1. A. ἐγάμησα; A. 1. A. Infin. γαμῆσαι, γαμέσαι; P. A. γεγάμηκα; P. P. γεγάμημαι; A. 1. P. ἐγαμήθην:—2.) fr. γάμω, A. 1. A. ἔγημα, Infin. γῆμαι, Part. γήμας; A. 1. M. ἐγημάμην, Infin. γήμασθαι.

Γηράσκω, *I grow old*, has 1.) fr. γηράω, F. 1. A. γηράσω:—2.) fr. γήρημι, Pres. Inf. γηράναι, Part. γηράς.

Γίνομαι, γίγνομαι, γείνομαι, *I am*, or *become*, or *am born*, has 1.) fr. γενέω, F. 1. M. γενήσομαι; A. 1. M. ἐγενησάμην; P. P. γεγένημαι; A. 1. P. ἐγενήθην; F. 2. M. γενοῦμαι; A. 2. M. ἐγενόμην; P. M. γέγονα;—2.) fr. γείνομαι, A. 1. M. ἐγεινάμην:—3.) fr. γάω, P. Ionic γέγαα for γέγηκα, Part. γεγαώς, γεγώς.

Γινώσκω, γιγνώσκω, *I know*, has 1.) fr. γνόω, F. 1. M. γνώσομαι; P. A.

ἔγνωκα; P. P. ἔγνωσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐγνώσθην; F. 1. P. γνωσθήσομαι:—2.) fr. γνῶμι, A. 2. A. ἔγνων, Imper. γνῶθι, Opt. γνοίην, Subj. γνῶ, Infin. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.

Δ.

Δαίω, *I divide*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. δαίσω; F. 1. M. δαίσομαι; P. P. δέδαιμαι:—2.) fr. δάζω, F. 1. M. in Prose generally, δάσομαι; P. P. δέδασμαι; A. 1. P. ἐδάσθην; F. 1. P. δασθήσομαι; A. 1. M. ἐδασάμην.

Δαίω, *I learn*, has 1.) fr. itself, A. 2. P. ἐδάην:—2.) fr. δαέω, F. 1. A. δαήσω; F. 1. M. δαήσομαι; P. A. δεδάηκα, Ionic δέδαα, Part. δεδαώς; P. P. δεδάημαι.

Δαίω, *I burn*, has in P. M. δέδῃα.

Δάκνω, *I bite*, has fr. δήκω, F. 1. A. δήξω; A. 1. A. ἔδηξα; F. 1. M. δήξομαι; P. A. δέδηχα; P. P. δέδηγμαι; A. 1. P. ἐδήχθην; A. 2. A. ἔδακον.

Δάμνω, *I subdue*, has 1.) fr. itself, A. 2. A. ἔδαμον; A. 2. P. ἐδάμην:—2.) fr. δαμνέω or δαμνάω, F. 1. A. δαμνήσω:—3.) fr. δαμάω or δαμάζω, F. 1. A. δαμάσω:—4.) fr. δμάω or δμέω, P. P. δέδμημαι; A. 1. P. ἐδμήθην.

Δαρθάνω, *I sleep*, has fr. δαρθέω, F. 1. M. δαρθήσομαι; P. A. δεδάρθηκα; A. 2. A. ἔδαρθον, Poetic ἔδραθον; A. 2. P. ἐδάρθην.

Δείδω, *I fear*, has F. 1. A. δείσω; A. 1. A. ἔδεισα, Poetic ἔδδεισα; P. A. δέδεικα; P. M. δέδοικα for δέδοιδα, Ionic δέδια, Poetic δείδια, Imper. δέδισ, δέδιθι, δείδιθι, Part. δεδιώς.

Δεικνύω, δείκνυμι, *I show*, has fr. δείκω, F. 1. A. δείξω; P. A. δέδειχα; P. P. δέδειγμαι.

Δέμω, *I build*, has A. 1. M. ἐδειμάμην; P. A. by syncope δέδμηκα; P. P. δέδμημαι.

Δέομαι, *I need*, or *ask*, has fr. δεέομαι, F. 1. M. δεήσομαι; P. P. δεδέημαι; A. 1. P. ἐδεήθην.

Δέρκω, *I see*, has F. 1. A. δέρξω; P. A. δέδερχα; F. 2. A. δρακῶ; A. 2. A. ἔδρακον; P. M. δέδορκα, δέδροκα; A. 1. P. ἐδέρχθην, with Active signification.

Δέω, *I bind*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. δέσω, δήσω; F. 1. M. δήσομαι; A. 1. A. ἔδησα; P. A. δέδεκα, δέδηκα; P. P. δέδεμαι, δέδημαι; A. 1. P. ἐδέθην:—2.) fr. δίδημι, Imperf. ἐδίδην, Infin. διδέναι.

Διδάσκω, *I teach*, has 1.) fr. itself, or διδάχω, F. 1. A. διδάξω; A. 1. A. ἐδίδαξα; P. A. δεδίδαχα; P. P. δεδίδαγμαι; A. 1. P. ἐδιδάχθην:—2.) fr. διδασκέω, F. 1. A. διδασκήσω.

Διδράσκω, *I flee*, has 1.) fr. δράω or διδράω, F. 1. A. δράσω, δρήσω, or διδράσω; A. 1. A. ἔδρασα, and ἔδρα; P. A. δέδρακα:—2.) fr. δρῆμι or δίδρημι, A. 2. A. ἔδρην, Doric ἔδραν, Opt. δραίην, Infin. δρᾶναι, Part. δράς.

Δοκέω, *I think*, or *appear*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. δοκήσω; A. 1. A. ἐδόκησα; P. A. δεδόκηκα; P. P. δεδόκημαι:—2.) fr. δόκω, F. 1. A. δόξω; A. 1. A. ἔδοξα; P. A. δέδοχα; P. P. δέδογμαι, P. Infin. δεδόχθαι.

Δύναμαι, *I am able*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἐδυνάμην, ἠδυνάμην:—2.) fr. δυνάομαι, F. 1. M. δυνήσομαι; A. 1. P. ἐδυνήθην, ἠδυνήθην; ἐδυνάσθην, ἠδυνάσθην; P. P. δεδύνημαι.

Δύνω, *I go in*, or *under*, has 1.) fr. δύω, F. 1. A. δύσω; F. 1. M. δύσομαι; P. A. δέδυκα; P. P. δέδυσμαι:—2.) fr. δῦμι, A. 2. A. ἔδυν, Imper. δῦθι, Infin. δῦναι, Part. δύς.

E.

Ἐάω, *I permit*, has F. 1. A. ἐάσω; A. 1. A. εἴασα; P. A. εἴακα, ἔακα.

Ἔδω, ἔσθω, ἐσθίω, *I eat*, has P. A. ἤκα, ἔδηκα, Attic ἐδήδοκα; P. P. ἐδήδομαι, ἐδήδεσμαι; P. M. ἤδα, ἔδηδα; F. 2. M. ἔδομαι for ἐδοῦμαι.

Ἔθω, *I am accustomed,* has P. M. εἴωθα for εἶθα; Plup. M. εἰώθειν, Part. εἰωθώς.

Εἶδω, *I see,* has F. 1. A. εἶσω; F. 1. M. εἴσομαι, ἴσομαι; A. 1. A. εἶσα; A. 1. M. εἰσάμην, Attic ἐεισάμην; A. 2. A. εἶδον, ἴδον, Imper. ἴδε, Attic ἰδέ, Opt. ἰδοιμι, Subj. ἴδω, Infin. ἰδεῖν, Part. ἰδών.

Εἰδέω, *I know,* has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. εἰδήσω; P. A. εἴδηκα; Plup. A. εἰδήκειν; (by syncope εἶδα, εἴδειν, Attic ᾔδειν;) P. Infin. εἰδηκέναι, by sync. εἰδέναι; P. M. οἶδα, (οἶδας, Æol. οἴδασθα, by sync. οἶσθα:)—2.) fr. εἴδημι, Pres. Opt. εἰδείην, Subj. Pres. εἰδῶ, Infin. εἰδέναι.

Εἴκω, *I resemble, yield,* has A. 1. A. εἶξα; P. M. οἶκα, ἔοικα, Part. εἰκώς; Plup. M. ἐοίκειν, ἐφκειν; A. 2. A. εἶκον.

Ἐλαύνω, *I drive,* has fr. ἐλάω, F. 1. A. ἐλάσω; A. 1. A. ἤλασα; P. A. ἤλακα, Attic ἐλήλακα; P. P. ἤλαμαι, Attic ἐλήλαμαι, ἤλασμαι; A. 1. P. ἠλάθην, ἠλάσθην; F. 2. A. ἐλῶ; Pres. Imp. ἔλα.

Ἔλπω, *I cause to hope,* has P. M. ἤλπα, ἔολπα; Plup. ἐώλπειν.

Ἐννύω, ἕννυμι, *I clothe,* has 1.) fr. itself, Pres. Inf. ἔννυσθαι:—2.) fr. ἕω, F. 1. A. ἕσω; A. 1. A. εἶσα, Infin. εἶσαι, ἔσσαι; A. 1. M. εἰσάμην; P. P. εἷμαι, Part. εἱμένος; F. 1. P. ἐσθήσομαι.

Ἔπω, *I say,* has A. 1. A. εἶπα, Poetic ἔειπα, Imper. εἶπον, Part. εἶπας; A. 2. A. εἶπον, ἔειπον, Imper. εἰπὲ, Opt. εἴποιμι, Infin. εἰπεῖν, Part. εἰπών.

Ἔρδω, *I do, make,* has F. 1. A. ἔρξω, for which we find ῥέξω fr. ῥέζω.

Ἐῤῥω, *I go, I go afflicted,* has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ἔρσω; A. 1. A. ἔρσα:—2.) fr. ἐῤῥέω, F. 1. A. ἐῤῥήσω.

Ἔρχομαι, *I come,* has fr. ἐλεύθω, F. 1. M. ἐλεύσομαι; A. 2. A. ἦλυθον, ἦλθον, Imper. ἐλθὲ, &c.; P. M. ἦλυθα, Attic ἐλήλυθα, Poetic εἰλήλουθα.

Ἔσθω, ἐσθίω, *I eat.* See ἔδω.

Εὕδω, *I sleep,* has F. 1. A. εὐδήσω.

Εὑρίσκω, *I find,* has fr. εὑρέω, F. 1. A. εὑρήσω; A. 1. A. εὕρησα; A. 1. M. εὑρησάμην, by sync. εὑράμην, Part. εὑράμενος; P. A. εὕρηκα; P. P. εὕρημαι; A. 1. P. εὑρέθην; F. 1. P. εὑρεθήσομαι; A. 2. A. εὗρον, Imper. εὑρὲ, Subj. εὕρω; A. 2. M. εὑρόμην.

Ἔχω (for ἔσχω), *I have,* Imperf. εἶχον, has 1.) fr. ἔχω, F. 1. A. ἔξω;—2.) fr. σχέω, F. 1. A. σχήσω; P. A. ἔσχηκα; P. P. ἔσχημαι, ἔσχεμαι; A. 1. P. ἐσχέθην; F. 1. P. σχεθήσομαι; A. 2. A. ἔσχον, Imper. σχὲ, Infin. σχεῖν, Part. σχών; A. 2. M. ἐσχόμην, Imper. σχοῦ, Opt. σχοίμην, Infin. σχέσθαι, Part. σχόμενος:—3.) fr. σχήμι, Poetic ἔσχημι, A. 2. A. Imper. σχὲς, Opt. σχοίην for σχείην.

Z.

Ζάω, *I live,* (ζῇς, ζῇ,) has 1.) fr. itself, F. ζήσω, ζήσομαι; A. 1. ἔζησα:—2.) fr. ζῆμι, Imperf. ἔζην, Imper. ζῆθι and ζῆ, Opt. ζαίην (and ζώην fr. ζῶμι), Infin. ζῆν, Part. ζῶν.

Ζεννύω, ζέννυμι, *I boil,* has fr. ζέω, F. 1. A. ζέσω; P. A. ἔζεκα.

Ζευγνύω, ζεύγνυμι, *I join,* has fr. ζεύγω, F. 1. A. ζεύξω; A. 1. A. ἔζευξα; P. A. ἔζευχα; P. P. ἔζευγμαι; A. 1. P. ἐζεύχθην; A. 2. A. ἔζυγον; A. 2. P. ἐζύγην, Part. ζυγείς.

Ζωννύω, ζώννυμι, *I surround,* has fr. ζόω or ζώω, F. 1. A. ζώσω; P. A. ἔζωκα; P. P. ἔζωσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐζώσθην; F. 1. P. ζωσθήσομαι.

H.

Ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω (Poetic ἡβαίω, ἡβώω), *I grow,* has F. 1. A. ἡβήσω; A. 1. A. ἥβησα; P. A. ἥβηκα.

Θ.

Θέλω, *I am willing*, has fr. θελέω or ἐθελέω, F. 1. A. θελήσω, ἐθελήσω; A. 1. A. ἐθέλησα, ἠθέλησα; P. A. τεθέληκα.

Θέω, *I run*, has fr. θεύω, F. 1. M. θεύσομαι.

Θηγάνω, *I whet*, has fr. θήγω, F. 1. A. θήξω; A. 1. A. ἔθηξα; P. A. τέθηχα.

Θήπω, *I am astonished*, has A. 2. A. ἔταφον, Part. ταφών; P. M. τέθηπα.

Θιγγάνω, *I touch*, has fr. θίγω, F. 1. A. θίξω; P. A. τέθιχα; A. 2. A. ἔθιγον.

Θνήσκω, *I die*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. θνήξω; F. 1. M. θνήξομαι; F. 3. τεθνήξομαι:—2.) fr. θανέω, F. 2. A. θανῶ; F. 2. M. θανοῦμαι; A. 2. A. ἔθανον:—3.) fr. θνάω, F. 1. A. θνήσω; P. A. τέθνηκα, τέθνεικα, τέθνηα, τέθναα, Part. τεθνηκώς, τεθνεικώς, τεθνηώς, τεθνειώς, τεθνεώς, τεθναώς, τεθνώς; P. Inf. τεθνᾶναι for τεθναέναι:—4.) fr. τέθνημι, 3 Plur. Pres. τεθνᾶσι, Imper. τέθναθι, τέθνατι, Opt. τεθναίην, Infin. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνάς.

Θοάω, *I sharpen*, has fr. θοόω, F. 1. A. θοώσω; A. 1. A. ἐθόωσα, Inf. θοῶσαι.

Θορνύω, θόρνυμι, *I spring on*, has fr. θορέω, F. 1. A. θορήσω; A. 2. A. ἔθορον.

I.

Ἱδρύνω, *I place*, has 1.) fr. itself, A. 1. P. ἱδρύνθην:—2.) fr. ἱδρύω, F. 1. A. ἱδρύσω; P. A. ἵδρυκα; P. P. ἵδρυμαι, Infin. ἱδρῦσθαι, Part. ἱδρυμένος, A. 1. P. ἱδρύθην.

Ἱζάνω, *I place*, or *make sit*, has 1.) fr. ἱζέω, F. 1. A. ἱζήσω; A. 1. A. ἵζησα:—2.) fr. ἵζω, F. 1. A. ἵσω; A. 1. A. ἷσα.

Ἱκνέομαι, *I come*, has fr. ἵκω, F. 1. A. ἵξω; F. 1. M. ἵξομαι; A. 2. M. ἱκόμην, Infin. ἱκέσθαι, Part. ἱκόμενος, by sync. ἷκμενος; P. P. ἷγμαι.

Ἱλάσκομαι, *I appease*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. M. ἱλάξομαι:—2.) fr. ἱλάω or ἱλάομαι, F. 1. M. ἱλάσομαι; A. 1. M. ἱλασάμην; P. P. ἵλασμαι, Part. ἱλασμένος; A. 1. P. ἱλάσθην, Imper. ἱλάσθητι:—3.) fr. ἵλημι, Pres. Imper. ἵλαθι; Pres. M. ἵλαμαι.

Ἵπταμαι, *I fly*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἱπτάμην:—2.) fr. πτάω, F. 1. M. πτήσομαι; P. A. πέπτηκα; P. P. πέπταμαι; A. 2. M. ἐπτόμην, Infin. πτέσθαι, Part. πτόμενος:—3.) fr. ἵπτημι, A. 2. A. ἔπτην, Infin. πτῆναι, Part. πτάς; A. 2. M. ἐπτάμην, Part. πτάμενος.

Ἴσχω, *I have*, has F. 1. A. σχήσω; P. A. ἔσχηκα, &c.; from ἔχω, or rather fr. σχέω.

K.

Καθαίρω, *I purify*, has A. 1. A. ἐκάθηρα, Infin. καθῆραι; A. 1. M. Part. καθηράμενος.

Καθέζομαι, *I sit*, has F. 2. M. καθεδοῦμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκαθέσθην.

Καθιστάνω, *I place*, has fr. καθίστημι, F. 1. A. καταστήσω; P. A. καθέστακα; &c.

Καίω, *I burn*, has 1.) fr. itself, A. 1. A. ἔκηα:—2.) fr. κάω, Attic, A. 2. A. ἔκαον; A. 2. P. ἑκάην, Part. καείς; F. 2. P. καήσομαι:—3.) fr. καύω, F. 1. A. καύσω; F. 1. M. καύσομαι; A. 1. A. ἔκαυσα; P. A. κέκαυκα; P. P. κέκαυμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκαύθην; F. 1. P. καυθήσομαι.

Καλέω, *I call*, has F. 1. A. καλέσω, καλήσω; P. A. by sync. κέκληκα; P. P. κέκλημαι; A. 2. A. ἔκαλον, Imper. κάλον for κάλε, whence ἀνάκαλον, Poetic ἄγκαλον.

Κάμνω, *I labour*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 2. A. καμῶ; A. 2. A. ἔκαμον; F. 2. M. καμοῦμαι:—2.) fr. καμέω, P. A. κέκμηκα for κεκάμηκα.

Κέλομαι (Poetic κέκλομαι), *I command*, has fr. κελέομαι, F. 1. M. κελήσομαι.

Κεραννύω, κεράννυμι, κιρνάω, *I mix*, has 1.) fr. κίρνημι, Imperf. ἐκίρνην; Pres. Inf. κιρνάναι, Part. κιρνὰς:—2.) fr. κεράω, by sync. κράω, F. 1. A. κεράσω, κράσω; P. A. κεκέρακα, κέκρακα; P. P. κεκέρασμαι, κέκραμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκεράσθην, ἐκράθην; F. 1. P. κερασθήσομαι, κραθήσομαι.

Κερδαίνω, *I gain*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. κερδανῶ; A. 1. A. ἐκέρδανα; P. A. κεκέρδακα:—2.) fr. κερδέω, F. 1. A. κερδήσω; A. 1. A. ἐκέρδησα; P. A. κεκέρδηκα; F. 1. P. κερδηθήσομαι.

Κιχάνω, *I catch*, has fr. κιχέω, F. 1. A. κιχήσω.

Κιχράω, κίχρημι, *I lend, grant*, has 1.) fr. itself, Pres. Part. κιχρὰς; Pres. P. κίχραμαι, Part. κιχράμενος:—2.) fr. χράω, F. 1. A. χρήσω; A. 1. A. ἔχρησα; P. A. κέχρηκα; P. P. κέχρημαι, Part. κεχρημένος; A. 1. P. Part. χρησθείς.

Κλάζω, *I shout, sound*, has fr. κλάγγω, F. 1. A. κλάγξω, Poetic κεκλάγξω; A. 1. A. ἔκλαγξα; P. A. κέκλαγχα; A. 2. A. ἔκλαγον; P. M. κέκληγα, Part. κεκληγώς.

Κλαίω, *I weep*, has 1.) fr. κλαύω, F. 1. A. κλαύσω; F. 1. M. κλαύσομαι; A. 1. A. ἔκλαυσα; P. A. κέκλαυκα; P. P. κέκλαυμαι:—2.) fr. κλαιέω, F. 1. A. κλαιήσω.

Κορεννύω, κορέννυμι, *I satiate*, has fr. κορέω, F. 1. A. κορέσω; A. 1. A. ἔκορεσα; A. 1. M. ἐκορεσάμην; P. A. κεκόρηκα; P. P. κεκόρημαι, κεκόρεσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκορέσθην, Part. κορεσθείς; F. 1. P. κορεσθήσομαι.

Κράζω, *I shout*, has fr. κράγω, F. 1. A. κράξω; A. 2. A. ἔκραγον; A. 2. P. ἐκράγην; P. M. κέκραγα; A. 2. Imper. κέκραχθι for κεκράγηθι.

Κρεμαννύω, κρεμάννυμι, *I hang*, has fr. κρεμάω, F. 1. A. κρεμάσω; F. 1. M. κρεμάσομαι; Pres. P. κρέμαμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Κτείνω, κτιννύω, κτίννυμι, *I kill*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. κτενῶ; A. 1. A. ἔκτεινα; P. A. ἔκτακα, Poetic ἔκταγκα; P. P. ἔκταμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκτάθην; F. 1. P. κταθήσομαι:—2.) fr. κτῆμι, A. 2. A. ἔκτην; A. 2. M. ἐκτάμην, Part. κτάμενος.

Κυλίνδω, *I roll*, has 1.) fr. κυλίω, F. 1. A. κυλίσω:—2.) fr. κυλινδέω, F. 1. A. κυλινδήσω; F. 1. M. κυλινδήσομαι.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω, *I obtain by lot*, has 1.) fr. λήχω, F. 1. A. λήξω; F. 1. M. λήξομαι, λάξομαι; F. 2. A. λαχῶ; A. 2. A. ἔλαχον, Poetic ἔλλαχον; P. A. λέληχα, Attic εἴληχα; P. P. εἴληγμαι, Part. εἰληγμένος:—2.) fr. λέγχω, P. M. λέλογχα.

Λαμβάνω, *I take*, has fr. λήβω, F. 1. A. λήψω; F. 1. M. λήψομαι, Doric λαψοῦμαι, λαψεῦμαι; P. A. λέληφα, Attic εἴληφα; P. P. λέλημμαι, Attic εἴλημμαι; A. 1. P. ἐλήφθην; F. 2. A. λαβῶ; A. 2. A. ἔλαβον, Poetic ἔλλαβον; A. 2. M. ἐλαβόμην.

Λανθάνω, *I am concealed*, has fr. λήθω, F. 1. A. λήσω; F. 1. M. λήσομαι, Doric λασοῦμαι, λασεῦμαι; F. 2. A. λαθῶ; A. 2. A. ἔλαθον; A. 2. M. ἐλαθόμην, Infin. λαθέσθαι; Poetic λελαθέσθαι; P. M. λέληθα; P. P. λέλησμαι; A. 1. P. ἐλήσθην.

Μ.

Μανθάνω, *I learn*, has fr. μαθέω, F. 1. M. μαθήσομαι; A. 1. M. ἐμαθησάμην; P. A. μεμάθηκα; A. 2. A. ἔμαθον.

Μάχομαι, *I fight*, has fr. μαχέομαι, F. 1. M. μαχέσομαι, μαχήσομαι; A. 1. M. ἐμαχεσάμην, ἐμαχησάμην; P. P. μεμάχημαι; A. 1. P. ἐμαχέσθην; F. 2. M. μαχοῦμαι.

Μείρω, *I divide*, has F. 1. A. μερῶ; P. M. μέμορα, Poetic ἔμμορα; P. P. μέμαρμαι, Attic εἵμαρμαι, εἵμαρμαι.

Μέλλω, *I am about to be*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἔμελλον, Attic ἤμελλον: —2.) fr. **μελλέω**, F. 1. A. μελλήσω; A. 1. A. ἐμέλλησα.

Μέλω, μέλομαι, *I care for*, has fr. μελέω, F. 1. A. μελήσω; P. A. μεμέληκα; P. P. μεμέλημαι; A. 1. P. ἐμελήθην; A. 2. A. ἔμελον; P. M. μέμηλα, Part. μεμηλώς. From P. P. μεμέλημαι we find μέμβληται, or μέμβλεται, Plup. μέμβλητο, instead of μεμέληται, &c.

Μένω, Poetic μίμνω, *I remain*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. μενῶ; A. 1. A. ἔμεινα; P. M. μέμονα:—2.) fr. μενέω, P. A. μεμένηκα.

Μιγνύω, μίγνυμι, *I mix*, has fr. μίγω, F. 1. A. μίξω; A. 1. A. ἔμιξα; P. A. μέμιχα; P. P. μέμιγμαι; A. 1. P. ἐμίχθην; A. 2. P. ἐμίγην; F. 2. P. μιγήσομαι.

Μιμνήσκω, *I remind*, has fr. μνάω, F. 1. A. μνήσω; F. 1. M. μνήσομαι; P. A. μέμνηκα; P. P. μέμνημαι; A. 1. P. ἐμνήσθην; F. 1. P. μνησθήσομαι.

Μολίσκω, μολέω, *I go, come*, has F. 1. A. μολήσω; P. A. μεμόληκα, Poetic μέμβλωκα.

Μοργνύω, μόργνυμι, ὀμόργνυμι, *I wipe*, has fr. μόργω, and ὀμόργω, F. 1. A. μόρξω; F. 1. M. μόρξομαι, and ὀμόρξομαι; A. 1. M. ἐμορξάμην, ὠμορξάμην; P. A. ὤμορχα.

N.

Ναίω, ναιετάω, *I inhabit*, has fr. νάω, F. 1. A. νάσω; A. 1. A. ἔνασα, Poetic νάσσα; A. 1. M. ἐνασάμην, Poetic νασσάμην; A. 1. P. ἐνάσθην.

Νέμω, *I distribute*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. νεμῶ; A. 1. A. ἔνειμα:—2.) fr. νεμέω, P. A. νενέμηκα.

Νέω, *I swim*, has fr. νεύω, F. 1. A. νεύσω.

Νήθω, *I spin*, has fr. νέω, F. 1. A. νήσω; P. A. νένηκα; P. P. νένημαι.

O.

Ὄζω, *I smell*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ὄσω; P. M. ὦδα, Attic ὄδωδα; Plup. M. ὀδώδειν: 2.) fr. ὀζέω, F. 1. A. ὀζέσω, ὀζήσω; A. 1. A. ὤζεσα; P. A. ὤζηκα.

Οἴγω, οἴγνω, οἰγνύω, οἴγνυμι, *I open*, has Pres. P. οἴγνυμαι; Imperf. P. ᾠγνύμην, Poetic ὠϊγνύμην; F. 1. A. οἴξω; A. 1. A. ὦϊξα, ἔωξα; P. P. ᾠγμαι, ἔωγμαι; A. 1. P. ᾤχθην, ἐώχθην, ὠΐχθην; F. 1. P. οἰχθήσομαι; F. 2. P. οἰγήσομαι; P. M. ἔωγα for ᾠγα. See also ἀνοίγω.

Οἰδαίνω, οἰδάνω, οἰδίσκω, *I swell*, has fr. οἰδέω, F. 1. A. οἰδήσω; P. A. ᾴδηκα.

Οἰκτείρω, *I pity*, has F. 1. A. οἰκτερῶ; and fr. οἰκτειρέω, οἰκτειρήσω.

Οἶομαι, οἴμαι, Poetic ὄἰω, ὀΐομαι, *I think*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ᾠόμην, ᾤμην; A. 1. M. ὠϊσάμην; A. 1. P. ὠΐσθην, ὠΐθην:—2.) fr. οἰέομαι, F. 1. M. οἰήσομαι; A. 1. M. ᾠησάμην; P. P. ᾤημαι; A. 1. P. ᾠήθην.

Οἴχομαι, *I go away*, has 1.) fr. οἰχέομαι, F. 1. M. οἰχήσομαι; A. 1. M. ᾠχησάμην; A. 2. M. ᾠχόμην; P. P. ᾤχημαι:—2.) fr. οἰχόω, P. A. οἴχωκα for ᾤχωκα.

Ὀλισθαίνω, *I slip*, has 1.) fr. ὀλισθέω, F. 1. A. ὀλισθήσω; P. A. ὠλίσθηκα; A. 2. A. ὤλισθον; P. M. ὤλισθα:—2.) fr. ὀλισθανέω, F. 1. A. ὀλισθανήσω; P. A. ὠλισθάνηκα.

Ὀλλύω, ὄλλυμι, *I destroy*, has 1.) fr. itself, Infin. ὀλλύναι; Pres. P. ὄλλυμαι:—2.) fr. ὀλέω, F. 1. A. ὀλέσω; A. 1. A. ὤλεσα; P. A. ὤλεκα, Attic ὀλώλεκα; P. P. ὤλεμαι; F. 2. A. ὀλῶ; F. 2. M. ὀλοῦμαι; A. 2. M. ὠλόμην; P. M. ὦλα, Attic ὄλωλα.

Ὀμύω, *I swear*, has 1.) fr. ὄμνυμι, Imperf. ὤμνυν:—2.) fr. ὀμόω, F. 1. A. ὀμόσω; P. A. ὤμοκα, Attic ὀμώμοκα; F. 2. M. ὀμοῦμαι.

Ὄνημι, ὀνίνημι, *I help*, has 1.) fr. ὀνάω, F. 1. A. ὀνήσω; A. 1. A. ὤνησα; P. A. ὤνηκα; P. P. ὤνημαι; A. 1. P. ὠνήθην:—2.) fr. ὄνημι and ὀνίνημι, Pres. P. ὄνημαι, ὄναμαι, ὀνίναμαι; Pres. Inf. A. ὀνινάναι; Pres. Inf. P. ὄνασθαι, ὀνίνασθαι.

Ὄπτομαι, ὀπτάνω, ὀπτάνομαι, *I see*, has fr. ὄπτομαι, F. 1. M. ὄψομαι (2 Pers. ὄψει Attic, for ὄψῃ); P. P. ὦμμαι; A. 1. P. ὤφθην; F. 1. P. ὀφθήσομαι; P. M. ὦπα, Attic ὄπωπα.

Ὄρω, ὀρνύω, ὄρνυμι, *I excite*, has F. 1. A. ὀρῶ, Æolic ὄρσω; A. 1. A. ὦρσα; P. M. ὦρα, Attic ὄρωρα, by metathesis ὤρορα; F. 1. M. ὄρσομαι.

Ὀσφραίνομαι, *I scent*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. M. ὀσφρανοῦμαι:—2.) fr. ὀσφράομαι, Infin. ὀσφρᾶσθαι; F. 1. M. ὀσφρήσομαι; A. 2. M. ὠσφρόμην, Infin. ὀσφρέσθαι, Part. ὀσφρόμενος:—3.) fr. ὄσφρομαι, Infin. ὄσφρεσθαι.

Ὀφείλω, ὄφλω, ὀφλάνω, ὀφλισκάνω, *I owe*, has 1.) fr. ὀφλέω, F. 1. A. ὀφλήσω; P. A. ὤφληκα:—2.) fr. ὀφειλέω, F. 1. A. ὀφειλήσω; P. A. ὠφείληκα:—3.) fr. ὀφείλω, Imperf. ὤφειλον; A. 2. A. ὤφελον:—4.) fr. ὄφλω, Imperf. ὤφλον.

Π.

Πάσχω, *I suffer*, has 1.) fr. πείθω, F. 1. M. πείσομαι:—2.) fr. παθέω, F. 1. A. παθήσω; P. A. πεπάθηκα, Ionic πεπάθαα, Part. πεπαθηκώς, πεπαθώς, πεπαθώς; A. 2. A. ἔπαθον:—3.) fr. πένθω, P. M. πέπονθα, Part. πεπονθώς.

Πέρνημι. See πιπράσκω.

Πέτομαι, πέταμαι, *I fly*. See ἵπταμαι.

Πετα-νύω, πετάννυμι, *I spread*, has fr. πετάω or πετάζω, F. 1. A. πετάσω; A. 1. A. ἐπέτασα; P. A. πεπέτακα, by sync. πέπτακα; P. P. πεπέτασμαι, πεπέταμαι, πέπταμαι; A. 1. P. ἐπετάσθην; F. 1. P. πετασθήσομαι.

Πέφνω, *I kill*, (Poetic,) has all its Tenses, except the Imperfect, from φένω.

Πηγνύω, πήγνυμι, *I fix*, has fr. πήγω, F. 1. A. πήξω; A. 1. A. ἔπηξα; P. A. πέπηχα; P. P. πέπηγμαι; A. 2. A. ἔπαγον; A. 2. P. ἐπάγην; P. M. πέπηγα.

Πίνω, *I drink*, has 1.) fr. πόω, F. 1. A. πώσω; P. A. πέπωκα; P. P. πέπομαι for πέπωμαι; A. 1. P. ἐπόθην; F. 1. P. ποθήσομαι:—2.) fr. πίω, A. 2. A. ἔπιον; F. 2. M. πίομαι, seldom πιοῦμαι; (as φάγομαι and ἔδομαι, for φαγοῦμαι and ἐδοῦμαι:)—3.) fr. πῖμι and πῶμι, Imper. πῖθι and πῶθι.

Πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, has fr. πίω, F. 1. A. πίσω; A. 1. A. ἔπισα, Infin. πίσαι, Part. πίσας.

Πιμπλάω, πίπλημι, πιμπλάω, πίμπλημι, πιμπλάνω, *I fill*, has 1.) fr. πίμπλημι, Imperf. or A. 2. A. ἐπίμπλην, Imper. πίμπλη for πίμπλαθι, Infin. πιμπλάναι, Part. πιμπλὰς:—2.) fr. πλῆμι, Pres. P. πλῆμαι; Imperf. ἐπλήμην:—3.) fr. πλήθω the other Tenses are regularly formed; as F. 1. A. πλήσω; P. A. πέπληκα; P. P. πέπλησμαι; A. 1. P. ἐπλήσθην.

Πιπράσκω, *I sell*, has 1.) fr. πράω, F. 1. A. πράσω; P. A. πέπρακα; P. P. πέπραμαι; A. 1. P. ἐπράθην, Infin. πραθῆναι:—2.) fr. πέρνημι, Pres. Inf. περνάναι, Part. περνὰς; Pres. P. πέρνημαι, Inf. πέρνασθαι, Part. περνάμενος.

Πιπρά-ω, πιμπρά-ω, πίπρημι, πίμπρημι, *I burn*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. A. ἐπίμπρην; Pres. Inf. πιμπράναι, Part. πιμπρὰς:—2.) fr. πρήθω, F. 1. A. πρήσω; A. 1. A. ἔπρησα; P. A. πέπρηκα; P. P. πέπρησμαι; A. 1. P. ἐπρήσθην; F. 1. P. πρησθήσομαι.

Πίπτω, *I fall*, has 1.) fr. πέτω, F. 1. A. πέσω (not used); A. 1. A. ἔπεσα:—2.) fr. πεσέω, F. 2. M. πεσοῦμαι; A. 2. A. ἔπεσον; A. 2. Imper. πέσε:—3.) fr. πτόω, F. 1. A. πτώσω; P. A. πέπτωκα, Part. πεπτωκώς, by sync. πεπτώς, Poetic πεπτεώς.

Πλάζω, *I cause to err*, has fr. πλάγγω, F. 1. A. πλάγξω; P. A. πέπλαγχα; A. 1. P. ἐπλάγχθην.

Πλέω, *I sail,* has 1.) fr. πλεύω, F. 1. A. πλεύσω; A. 1. A. ἔπλευσα; &c.—2.) fr. πλῶμι come the Compounds ἐπέπλων, ἐξέπλων.

Πνέω, Poetic πνείω, *I blow,* has 1.) fr. πνεύω, F. 1. A. πνεύσω:—2.) fr. πνύω, P. P. πέπνυμαι.

Πυνθάνομαι, *I inquire, hear,* has fr. πεύθω, F. 1. M. πεύσομαι; P. P. πέπυσμαι for πέπευσμαι; A. 2. M. ἐπυθόμην.

P.

Ῥέζω, ἔρδω, *I do, make,* has F. 1. A. ῥέξω and ἔρξω: P. M. ἔῤῥογα, ἔοργα; Plup. ἐώργειν.

Ῥέω, *I flow,* has 1.) fr. ῥεύω, F. 1. A. ῥεύσω; A. 1. A. ἔῤῥευσα; P. A. ἔῤῥευκα; P. P. ἔῤῥευμαι:—2.) fr. ῥυέω, F. 1. A. ῥυήσω; F. 1. M. ῥυήσομαι; P. A. ἐῤῥύηκα; A. 2. P. ἐῤῥύην, Infin. ῥυῆναι.

Ῥέω, *I say,* has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ῥήσω; P. A. ἔῤῥηκα; P. P. ἔῤῥημαι; A. 1. P. ἐῤῥήθην, ἐῤῥέθην:—2.) fr. ἐρέω, P. A. εἴρηκα; P. P. εἴρημαι; F. 3. εἰρήσομαι.

Ῥηγνύω, ῥήγνυμι, *I break,* has fr. ῥήσσω or ῥήγω, F. 1. A. ῥήξω; A. 1. A. ἔῤῥηξα; P. A. ἔῤῥηκα; P. P. ἔῤῥηγμαι; A. 2. P. ἐῤῥάγην; P. M. ἔῤῥωγα for ἔῤῥηγα.

Ῥωννύω, ῥώννυμι, *I strengthen,* has fr. ῥόω or ῥώω, F. 1. A. ῥώσω; A. 1. A. ἔῤῥωσα; P. A. ἔῤῥωκα; P. P. ἔῤῥωμαι, Imper. ἔῤῥωσο (*farewell*), Infin. ἐῤῥῶσθαι, Part. ἐῤῥωμένος; A. 1. P. ἐῤῥώσθην.

Σ.

Σβεννύω, σβέννυμι, *I extinguish,* has 1.) fr. σβέω, F. 1. A. σβέσω, σβήσω F. 1. M. σβέσομαι, σβήσομαι; A. 1. A. ἔσβεσα; P. A. ἔσβεκα, ἔσβηκα; P. P. ἔσβεσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐσβέσθην:—2.) fr. σβῆμι, A. 2. A. ἔσβην.

Σεύω, *I shake, drive,* has 1.) fr. itself, A. 1. A. ἔσευσα, ἔσευα; A. 1. M. ἐσευάμην:—2.) fr. σύω, P. P. σέσυμαι, Poetic ἔσσυμαι; A. 1. P. ἐσύθην; A. 2. A. ἔσυον, ἔσσυον; A. 2. M. ἐσυόμην:—3.) fr. σείω, F. 1. A. σείσω, &c.

Σκεδαννύω, σκεδάννυμι, σκίδνημι, *I scatter,* has 1.) fr. itself, Pres. P. σκίδναμαι, Infin. σκίδνασθαι, Part. σκιδνάμενος:—2.) fr. σκεδάω, F. 1. A. σκεδάσω; P. P. ἐσκέδασμαι; A. 1. P. ἐσκεδάσθην; F. 1. P. σκεδασθήσομαι.

Σκέλλω, *I dry up,* has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. σκελῶ; F. 1. M. σκελοῦμαι; A. 1. A. ἔσκηλα:—2.) fr. σκλάω, F. 1. M. σκλήσομαι; P. A. ἔσκληκα:—2.) fr. σκλῆμι, A. 2. Inf. σκλῆναι.

Σπένδω, *I pour out, offer,* has fr. σπείδω, F. 1. A. σπείσω; A. 1. A. ἔσπεισα; A. 1. M. ἐσπεισάμην; P. P. ἔσπεισμαι; A. 1. P. ἐσπείσθην; P. M. ἔσπονδα.

Στορεννύω, στορέννυμι, *I strew,* has 1.) fr. στορέω, F. 1. A. στορέσω; A. 1. A. ἐστόρεσα:—2.) fr. στόρνυμι, Part. στορνύς.

Στρωννύω, στρώννυμι, *I strew,* has fr. στρόω, F. 1. A. στρώσω; P. A. ἔστρωκα; P. P. ἔστρωμαι; A. 1. P. ἐστρώθην; F. 1. P. στρωθήσομαι.

T.

Ταλάω, τλῆμι, τέτλημι, *I endure,* has 1.) fr. τλάω, F. 1. A. τλήσω; F. 1. M. τλήσομαι; P. A. τέτληκα, Ionic τέτλαα, Part. τετληκὼς, τετλαὼς:—2.) fr. τλῆμι or τέτλημι, Pres. Imper. τέτλαθι, Attic τέτλα, Infin. τετλάναι, τλάναι; A. 2. A. ἔτλην, Imper. τλῆθι, Opt. τλαίην, Infin. τλῆναι, Part. τλάς.

Τείνω, τανύω, τιταίνω, *I stretch,* has 1.) fr. τείνω, F. 1. A. τενῶ; A. 1. A. ἔτεινα:—2.) fr. τάζω, F. 1. A. τάσω; A. 1. A. ἔτασα; P. A. τέτακα; P. P. τέταμαι; A. 1. P. ἐτάθην; A. 2. A. ἔταγον, ἐτέταγον, Part. Poetic τεταγών.

Τέμνω, *I cut*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. τεμῶ; F. 2. A. ταμῶ; A. 2. A. ἔταμον and ἔτεμον; P. M. τέτομα:—2.) fr. τμήγω, F. 1. A. τμήξω; A. 2. A. ἔτμαγον; A. 2. P. ἐτμάγην; F. 2. P. τμαγήσομαι:—3.) fr. τμάω, F. 1. A. τμήσω; P. A. τέτμηκα; P. P. τέτμημαι.

Τίκτω, *I bring forth*, has fr. τέκω, F. 1. A. τέξω; F. 1. M. τέξομαι; A. 1. P. ἐτέχθην; A. 2. A. ἔτεκον; A. 2. M. ἐτεκόμην; P. M. τέτοκα.

Τίνω, τινύω, τίννυμι, *I pay, punish*, has fr. τίω, F. 1. A. τίσω; A. 1. A. ἔτισα; P. A. τέτικα; P. P. τέτιμαι.

Τιτράω, τίτρημι, *I bore*, has 1.) fr. τράω, F. 1. A. τρήσω; A. 1. A. ἔτρησα; P. A. τέτρηκα; P. P. τέτρημαι; A. 1. P. ἐτρήθην:—2.) fr. τιτραίνω, A. 1. A. ἐτίτρανα, ἐτίτρηνα; A. 1. P. ἐτιτράνθην, Part. τιτρανθείς.

Τιτρώσκω, *I wound*, has fr. τρόω, F. 1. A. τρώσω; A. 1. A. ἔτρωσα; P. A. τέτρωκα; P. P. τέτρωμαι; A. 1. P. ἐτρώθην; F. 1. P. τρωθήσομαι.

Τρέχω, *I run*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. θρέξω; F. 1. M. θρέξομαι; A. 1. M. ἐθρεξάμην:—2.) fr. δρέμω, A. 2. A. ἔδραμον; F. 2. M. δραμοῦμαι; P. M. δέδρομα:—3.) fr. δραμέω, P. A. δεδράμηκα.

Τρώγω, *I eat*, has F. 1. M. τρώξομαι; A. 2. A. ἔτραγον.

Τυγχάνω, *I am, obtain*, has 1.) fr. τεύχω, F. 1. M. τεύξομαι; P. A. τέτευχα; F. 2. A. τυχῶ; A. 2. A. ἔτυχον:—2.) fr. τυχέω, F. 1. A. τυχήσω; P. A. τετύχηκα.

Υ.

Ὑπισχνέομαι, *I promise*, has fr. ὑποσχέομαι, F. 1. M. ὑποσχήσομαι; P. P. ὑπέσχημαι; A. 1. P. ὑπεσχέθην; A. 2. M. ὑπεσχόμην, Imper. ὑπόσχου, Infin. ὑποσχέσθαι.

Φ.

Φάσκω, *I say*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἔφασκον:—2.) fr. φάω, F. 1. A. φήσω; A. 1. A. ἔφησα:—3.) fr. φημὶ, Imperf. ἔφην; Imperf. M. ἐφάμην.

Φέρω, *I bear, bring*, has 1.) fr. φορέω, F. 1. A. φορέσω, φορήσω:—2.) fr. φρέω, Imperf. ἔφρουν; F. 1. A. φρήσω; A. 1. A. ἔφρησα; P. A. ἔφρηκα; A. 1. P. Part. Comp^{d}. ἐκφρησθεὶς fr. ἐκφέρω:—3.) fr. οἴω, F. 1. A. οἴσω; F. 1. M. οἴσομαι; A. 1. P. ᾠσθην, Infin. οἰσθῆναι; F. 1. P. οἰσθήσομαι:—4.) fr. ἐνέγκω, A. 1. A. ἤνεγκα, Infin. ἐνέγκαι, Part. ἐνέγκας; A. 1. M. ἠνεγκάμην, Imper. ἐνέγκαι; A. 2. A. ἤνεγκον, Part. ἐνεγκὼν:—5.) fr. ἐνέχω, P. P. ἤνεγμαι, Attic ἐνήνεγμαι; A. 1. P. ἠνέχθην; F. 1. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι; P. M. ἦνοχα, Attic ἐνήνοχα:—6.) fr. ἐνείκω, A. 1. A. ἤνεικα, ἔνεικα:—7.) fr. φρῆμι, A. 2. Imper. φρές.

Φθάνω, *I come before, anticipate*, has 1.) fr. φθάω, F. 1. A. φθάσω; A. 1. A. ἔφθασα; P. A. ἔφθακα:—2.) fr. φθῆμι, A. 2. A. ἔφθην, Imper. φθῆτι, Opt. φθαίην, Subj. φθῶ, Infin. φθῆναι, Part. φθὰς; A. 2. M. ἐφθαμην, Part. φθάμενος.

Φθίνω, *I corrupt, destroy*, has fr. φθίω, F. 1. A. φθίσω; A. 1. A. ἔφθισα; P. A. ἔφθικα; P. P. ἔφθιμαι, Infin. φθίσθαι; and fr. φθέω, φθέσθαι, φθεῖσθαι.

Φρίσσω, φρίττω, *I shudder*, has P. A. πέφρικα for πέφριχα, from F. 1. A. φρίξω.

Φύω, *I beget, produce*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. φύσω; P. A. πέφυκα; A. 2. P. ἐφύην, Part. φυεὶς; P. M. πέφυα:—2.) fr. φῦμι, A. 2. A. ἔφυν, Infin. φῦναι, Part. φύς.

Χ.

Χαίρω, *I rejoice*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. χαρῶ; P. A. κέχαρκα; P. P. κέχαρμαι; A. 2. P. ἐχάρην; A. 2. M. ἐχαρόμην, Poetic κεχαρόμην:—2.) fr. χαρέω and χαιρέω, F. 1. A. χαρήσω, χαιρήσω; F. 1. M. χαρήσομαι, χαιρήσομαι; P. A. κεχάρηκα, Ionic κεχάρηα; P. P. κεχάρημαι.

Χανδάνω, *I receive, hold,* has 1.) fr. χάζω, A. 2. A. ἔχαδον; P. M. κέχανδα, for κέχαδα:—2.) fr. χαδέω, F. 1. A. χαδήσω:—3.) fr. χείω, F. 1. M. χείσομαι.

Χάσκω, χασκάζω, *I gape,* has fr. χαίνω, F. 1. A. χανῶ; F. 1. M. χανοῦμαι; A. 2. A. ἔχανον; P. M. κέχηνα.

Χέω, *I pour,* has 1.) fr. itself, A. 1. P. Inf. χεθῆναι, Part. χεθεὶς:—2.) fr. χεύω, F. 1. A. χεύσω; A. 1. A. ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, ἔχεα, Imper. χέον, Infin. χέαι, Part. χέας; A. 1. M. Part. χεάμενος; F. 2. A. χεῶ; A. 2. A. ἔχεον:—3.) fr. χύω, F. 1. A. χύσω; A. 1. A. ἔχυσα; P. A. κέχυκα; P. P. κέχυμαι; A. 1. P. ἐχύθην; F. 1. P. χυθήσομαι:—4.) fr. χύνω, Pres. P. Part. χυνόμενος.

Χρωννύω, χρώννυμι, *I colour,* has fr. χρόω or χρώω, F. 1. A. χρώσω; A. 1. A. ἔχρωσα; P. A. κέχρωκα; P. P. κέχρωμαι, κέχρωσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐχρώσθην.

Χωννύω, χώννυμι, *I heap up,* has fr. χόω or χώω, F. 1. A. χώσω; A. 1. A. ἔχωσα; P. P. κέχωσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐχώσθην; F. 1. P. χωσθήσομαι.

Ω.

Ὠθέω, *I push, drive,* has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. P. ὠθεόμην, F. 1. A. ὠθήσω:—2.) fr. ὤθω, F. 1. A. ὦσω; A. 1. A. ὦσα, Attic ἔωσα; A. 1. M. ὠσάμην; P. A. ὦκα; P. P. ὦσμαι; A. 1. P. ὤσθην.

Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs, strictly Impersonal, are used only in the Third Person Singular, in the Infinitive, and the Neuter, Singular and Plural, of the Participle.

The following are the principal that occur in an Impersonal form.

Ἀνήκει, καθήκει, προσήκει, *it becomes.*
Ἀπέχει, *it is sufficient.*
Ἀρέσκει, *it pleases.* Comp^{d} ἀπαρέσκει, *it displeases.*
Ἀρήγει, *it helps.*
Ἀρκεῖ, *it is sufficient.*
Δεῖ, *it becomes, it is necessary.*
Δοκεῖ, *it appears.*
Ἐγχωρεῖ, *it is allowed, there is opportunity.*
Ἐκπέλει, *it is allowed.*
Ἔστι, *it is allowed.* Comp^{ds} ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, Part. ἐξόν.
Μέλει, *it concerns.*
Μεταμέλει, *it repents.*
Ὀφείλει, *it becomes, it is due.*
Πάρεστι, or πάρα, *it is allowed.*
Παρέχει, *it is allowed.*
Πρέπει, *it becomes, it is proper.*
Συμβαίνει, *it happens.*
Συμφέρει, *it is profitable.*
Ὑπάρχει, *it is allowed.*
Φιλεῖ, *it is the practice, it is usual.*
Χρὴ, *it becomes, it is necessary.*

Here may be noticed, ἀπόχρη fr. ἀπόχρημι, ἀποχρᾷ, ἐκχρᾷ, καταχρᾷ, *it is sufficient.*

Ἀμελεῖται, *it is neglected.*
Βεβίωται, *life is spent.*
Δέδοκται, *it seems fit, it is decreed.*
Ἔγνωσται, *it is known.*
Εἵμαρται, or εἵμαρται, *it is decreed by fate.*
Εἴρηται, *it is said.*
Comp^{ds} ἀπείρηται, *it is forbidden;* προείρηται, *it is predicted;* διείρηται, *it is inquired.*
Ἐνδέχεται, *it is allowed.*
Ἐπέρχεται, *it occurs to the mind.*

Ἤκουσται, *it is heard.*	Νομίζεται, *it is decreed by law, usual.*
Λέγεται, *it is said.*	Πέπρωται, *it is decreed by fate.*
Λείπεται, *it is left, it remains.*	

Of Adverbs.

The Adverb is a part of Speech added to other words, Verbs, Adjectives, &c. to express some quality or circumstance respecting them.

The Indeclinable Parts of Speech, viz. the Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction, are comprised under the general name of Particles.

The following are some of the principal Adverbs.

1. *Of Place.*

Ἔνθα, ἐνταῦθα,	*here, there.*	ἔσω, ἐντὸς,	*within.*
ἐκεῖ,	*there.*	ἔμπροσθεν,	*before.*
αὐτόθι,	*there, in the same place.*	ὀπίσω,	*behind.*
		ἔξω, ἐκτὸς,	*without.*
ὅπου,	*where.*	πέρα, πέραν,	*beyond.*
δεῦρο,	*hither.*	οὗ, ὅθι,	*where.*
ἄγχι, ἄσσον, ἐγγὺς, πέλας,	*near.*	ποῦ, πόθι,	*where?*
ἑκὰς, πόρρω,	*far.*	οἷ,	*whither.*
χαμαὶ,	*on the ground.*	ποῖ, πόσε,	*whither?*
ἄνω,	*above.*	ὅθεν,	*whence.*
ἔνερθε, κάτω,	*below.*	πόθεν,	*whence?*
ἔνδον,	*within (rest).*	πῇ,	*how? which way?*

2. *Of Time.*

Νῦν,	*now.*	οὐδέποτε,	*never.*
ὅτε, ἡνίκα,	*when.*	σήμερον,	*today.*
τότε, τηνίκα,	*then.*	αὔριον,	*tomorrow.*
ἀεὶ, πάντοτε,	*always.*	μεταύριον,	*two days hence.*
ποτὲ,	*sometimes.*	χθὲς,	*yesterday.*
πότε, πηνίκα,	*when?*	πρόχθες,	*the day before yesterday.*
ἤδη,	*already, soon.*		
πρωΐ,	*early.*	νεωστὶ,	*lately.*
ὀψὲ,	*late.*	πάλαι,	*formerly.*
πρὶν,	*before.*	πρόπαλαι,	*long since.*
οὔπω,	*not yet.*	παραχρῆμα,	*instantly.*

3. *Of Number.*

Πρῶτον, *first.*	ἅπαξ, *once.*
δεύτερον, *secondly.*	δὶς, *twice.*
τρίτον, *thirdly, &c.*	τρὶς, *thrice.*

τετράκις, *four times, &c.*
πολλάκις, *frequently.*
ποσάκις, *how often?*
τοσάκις, *so often.*

πολλαχῶς, *in many ways.*
ποσαχῶς, *in how many ways?*
διχῇ, *doubly.*
τριχῇ, *trebly.*

4. *Of Quantity, Quality, Manner, &c.*

Πολὺ, *much.*
ὀλίγον, μικρὸν, *little.*
πῶς, *how?*
πόσον, *how much?*
τόσον, *so much.*
ἄλις, *enough.*
ἄγαν, μάλα, λίαν, σφόδρα, *very much.*
πάνυ, *altogether, very much.*
μόγις, μόλις, *scarcely, with difficulty.*
ἧκα or ἥκα, ἠρέμα, *softly, silently, gradually.*
καλῶς, *well.*
ὀρθῶς, *rightly.*
κακῶς, *badly.*

σοφῶς, *wisely.*
ἀληθῶς, *truly.*
εἰκῇ, *rashly, in vain.*
ἀναιμωτὶ, *without blood.*
αὖ, αὖτε, αὖθις, *again, backwards.*
τάχιστα, *very quickly.*
ἰλαδὸν, *troop by troop.*
ἐκτάδην, *by extension.*
ἁρπάγδην, *by seizing.*
κυνηδὸν, *like a dog.*
κρύβδην, *secretly.*
ὀδὰξ, *with biting.*
πὺξ καὶ λὰξ, *with hand and foot.*
Ἑλληνιστὶ, *like the Greeks.*
Ῥωμαϊστὶ, *like the Romans.*

5. *Of Certainty, Swearing, Negation, Prohibition, Comparison, &c.*

Ἰδοὺ, *lo! behold!*
ἦ, ἦτοι, γὲ, δὴ, ἦ μὴν, δήπου, *surely, indeed.*
δηλαδὴ, *certainly, namely.*
πάντως, *entirely, certainly.*
ὄντως, *truly.*
μὰ, ναὶ, ναιχὶ, νὴ, ναὶ μὰ, *certainly.*
οὐ μὰ, *not indeed.*
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, *no, not.*
οὐχὶ, *not?*
οὐδαμῶς, *by no means.*
μὴ, *not, (of prohibition.)*
μηδαμῶς, *not at all.*
μᾶλλον, *more, rather.*
ἧττον, *less.*
ἤ, *than.*
ὡς, ὥσπερ, *as, as if.*
καθὰ, καθάπερ, *just as.*

οὕτω, οὕτως, ὧδε, *thus.*
εἶτα, ἔπειτα, ἑξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, *afterwards, next.*
ἅμα, *together, at the same time.*
ὁμοῦ, *jointly, along with.*
συλλήβδην, *in a word, in short.*
ἄνευ, ἄτερ, *without, except.*
πλὴν, *except, unless.*
ἄχρι, ἄχρις, μέχρι, μέχρις, *as far as, until.*
χωρὶς, νόσφι, *separately, without.*
δίχα, *in two divisions, separately.*
ἕνεκα, *on account of.*
ἴσως, *equally, perhaps.*
τάχα, *quickly, perhaps.*
τυχὸν, *by chance, perhaps.*

The following Interjections may here be noticed.

Of Exclamation, ἀ, ὦ, ἰοὺ, ὦ πόποι.
Of Admiration, ὦ, φεῦ, ἆ, βαβαὶ, παπαί.
Of Approbation, εὖγε, εἶα, ἄγε.
Of Detestation, ἄπαγε, ὢ ὦ, ἰοὺ ἰού.

Of Threatening, οὐαί.	*Of Indignation*, φεῦ.
Of Grief, οἴμοι, φεῦ, ἰὼ, ὦ, οἶ, αἶ αἴ.	*Of Joy*, εὐοῖ, εὐὰν, ἰού.
Of Consternation, ἃ ἃ, ἔα ἔα.	*Of Laughter*, ἃ ἃ ἄ.

Note 1. Adverbs of quality generally terminate in ως, as καλῶς, *well*;—of distribution or arrangement in δον, as ἀγεληδὸν, *flock by flock*;—some in δον, and those in δην and ιστι, signify *manner* or *resemblance*, as κυνηδὸν, *like a dog*; κρύβδην, *after the manner of concealment, secretly*; Ἑλληνιστὶ, *in the Greek language, like the Greeks.*

Note 2. Some Adverbs admit of degrees of comparison, or, to speak more properly, there are Adverbs derived from Adjectives in each of these degrees; as from σοφὸς comes σοφῶς, from σοφώτερος σοφωτερῶς, from σοφώτατος σοφωτατῶς. But we also find μάλα, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα; ἄγχι, ἄσσον, ἄγχιστα.

If the Positive Adverb ends in ω, the Comparative and Superlative do also; as ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

Note 3. Some Cases of Nouns and Pronouns are used as Adverbs; as, ἑσπέρας (supply πρὸς ὥραν, or ἐν χρόνῳ), *in the evening*;—μακρὰν (supply καθ' ὁδὸν), *a great way, far*;—ᾗ (supply ἐν ὁδῷ), *which way.*

Note 4. Adjectives in the Neuter, Singular or Plural, are often taken as Adverbs; as πρῶτον, *first*; πολλὰ, *much.* Such Adjectives are in the Accusative, governed by κατὰ understood.

Note 5. The same Adverb is frequently used in different significations. Thus οἷ signifies *where* and *whither.* And Adverbs of Place are frequently taken for those of Time, and *vice versâ*; as ἔνθα, *there* and *then*; &c.

Note 6. The Adverbs ἄνευ, ἄτερ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, πλὴν, ἕνεκα, and those of Place and Time, have frequently the force of Prepositions, and are followed by a Genitive.

Adverbial Particles.

Besides those Adverbs which are used as above, there is a species of words, termed Adverbial Particles, which are used only in Composition, and are either prefixed or added to other words to modify their signification.

Adverbial Particles, *prefixed* to words, are the following:—

1. Α, used in three different senses:—1.) In a privative or negative sense; as ἄχαρις, *unthankful*, from χάρις, *thanks*; ἄφθιτος, *incorruptible*, fr. φθιτὸς, *corruptible*:—2.) In an augmentative or increased sense; as ἄξυλος, *full of wood*, fr. ξύλον, *wood*; ἀτενὴς, *full stretched*, fr. τείνω, *I stretch*:—3.) In a collective sense; as ἅπαντες, *all together*, fr. πάντες, *all.*

The α is sometimes also redundant, making no change in the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; as ἄσταχυς for στάχυς, *an ear of corn.*

When the α stands before a Vowel, it generally takes a ν; as ἀνόμοιος for ἀόμοιος; but sometimes the α falls away, and the ν only remains; as νώνυμος for ἀνώνυμος.

2. Ἄρι, ἔρι, βοῦ, βρῖ, δα, ζα, λα, λι.—These increase the signification of the word to which they are prefixed; as ἀρίδηλος, *very manifest*, fr. δῆλος, *manifest.*

3. Νη and νε.—These are privative or negative; as νήπιος, *an infant*, fr. ἔπω, *I speak.* Sometimes, but very rarely, they increase the signification; as νήδυμος, *very sweet*, fr. ἥδυμος, *sweet*; νήχυτος, *widely poured out*, fr. χυτός.

4. Εὖ and δὺς;—εὖ always used in a good sense, as denoting *kindness, pleasure*, or *facility*; as εὐμενὴς, *benevolent* or *kind*; εὐάλωτος, *easy to be taken*:—δὺς in

a bad sense, signifying *hardship, difficulty,* or *pain;* as δυσμενὴς, *malevolent;* δυσάλωτος, *hard to be taken.*

Particles, *added* to the end of words, are the following:—

1. Δε, σε, ζε, denoting *to* a place, answering to the English termination *ward;* as οὐρανόνδε, *to heaven, heavenward;* οἴκαδε, *homeward;* ἐκεῖσε, *thitherward;* χαμάζε, *earthward.*

2. Θι, σι, οι, χου, χη, signifying *in* a place; as οὐρανόθι, *in heaven;* Ἀθήνησι (with or without ι subscribed), *in Athens;* οἴκοι, *at home;* παντοχοῦ and παντοχῇ, *in every place, everywhere.*

3. Θε and θεν, denoting *from* a place; as οὐρανόθε or οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven.*

4. Γε, added to a Noun or Pronoun, to render it emphatical; as ἔγωγε.

Of Prepositions.

Prepositions are words which are usually placed before Nouns or Pronouns, to express the relation of one object to another.

There are Eighteen Prepositions in Greek.

Four require the Genitive:

Ἀντὶ, *against, instead of.*	ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out of.*
ἀπὸ, *from.*	πρὸ, *before* (as to place or time).

Two require the Dative:

ἐν, *in, among.*	σὺν, *with, together with.*

One requires the Accusative:

εἰς, *into, to, towards, against, in.*

Two require sometimes the Genitive, and sometimes the Accusative:

διὰ, (Gen.) *through, by means of.* (Acc.) *through, on account of.*	ὑπὲρ, (Gen.) *above, for, concerning.* (Acc.) *above, beyond.*

Nine require sometimes the Genitive, sometimes the Dative, and sometimes the Accusative:

ἀμφὶ, *about.*	παρὰ, (Gen.) *from;* (Dat.) *at, with;* (Acc.) *to, beside, through.*
ἀνὰ, *up to, up through, upon.*	περὶ, *round about, about* or *near, about* or *concerning.*
ἐπὶ, *on, at, in, into.*	πρὸς, (Gen.) *at, by, from;* (Dat.) *at;* (Acc.) *to, according to, against.*
κατὰ, *down from* or *under, through, beside; against, according to, in.*	ὑπὸ, *under, by.*
μετὰ, (Gen.) *with;* (Dat.) *among;* (Acc.) *to, after.*	

For further particulars respecting the Prepositions, see Syntax.

Of Conjunctions.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech that is chiefly used to connect words or sentences.

The following are the principal Conjunctions, which may be thus arranged.

1. *Copulative.* Καὶ, τὲ, ἠδὲ, ἰδὲ, *and*;—ἔτι, προσέτι, *besides.*

2. *Disjunctive.* Ἤ, ἤτοι, ἦγουν, ἤπου, *either, or*;—οὐδὲ, οὔτε, μηδὲ, μήτε, *neither, nor.*

3. *Concessive.* Εἰκαὶ, κᾆν, καίπερ, καίτοι, καίτοιγε, *although.*

4. *Adversative.* Ἀλλὰ, ἀτὰρ, αὐτὰρ, δὲ, *but*;—ὅμως, ἔμπας, *yet.*

5. *Causal.* Γὰρ, *for*;—ὅτι, *that, because*;—διότι, καθότι, *because*;—ἐπεὶ, ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπὰν, ἐπειδὰν, *since*;—ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὅταν, ὁπόταν, *when, since.*

6. *Inferential.* Οὖν, ἄρα, διὸ, τοιγὰρ, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, οὐκοῦν, τούνεκα, *therefore*;—διόπερ, οὕνεκα, *wherefore.*

7. *Final or Perfective.* Ἵνα, ὅπως, *that, to the end that*;—ὡς *that*;—ὥστε, *so that*;—ὄφρα, *that, until, whilst*;—ἕως, ἂν, *until*;—μὴ, *that not, lest.*

8. *Conditional.* Εἰ, ἐὰν, ἂν, ἢν, *if*;—εἴγε, εἴπερ, *if indeed*;—εἰ μὴ, *unless*;—πλὴν, *except*;—πρὶν ἂν, *before that*;—αἴθε, εἴθε, *O that.*

9. *Partitive.* Μὲν, δὲ, *indeed, but.*

These Particles refer to each other; the former is generally placed in the first clause of a paragraph, and the latter in each of the succeeding ones. They sometimes express opposition.

10. *Expletive.* Ἄρ, ἄρα, αὖ, γε, δὴ, δῆτα, θὴν, κε, κεν, μὴν, νυ, περ, που, πω, ῥα, τε, τοι, and some others, used by the Poets.

These words are not easily translated, but they contribute to the force and elegance of the Greek Language.

Some Conjunctions never begin a sentence, and are therefore called Postpositive; such are—γὰρ, μὲν, δὲ, τε, τοίνυν:—others begin, but may also be placed in another situation; as ἂν, ἄρα, δὴ, ἵνα:—and the rest are placed first, and may be called Prepositive.

For the government of Conjunctions, see Syntax.

The following are the principal significations of some of the Expletive Conjunctions.

Ἄρα,	*consequence, effect, transition.*
Αὖ,	*change, repetition.*
Γε,	*restriction, affirmation.*
Δὴ,	*time, confirmation.*
Δῆτα,	*affirmation.*
Μὴν,	*confirmation.*
Νυ,	*time, conclusion.*
Περ,	*assertion, restriction.*
Ποι, Που,	*place indefinite.*
Πω,	*time or manner indefinite.*
Τοι,	*affirmation.*

Correlative Particles.

Ἐπειδὰν, *when,*	—τηνικαῦτα, *then.*	Οὗ, *where,*	— ἐκεῖ, *there.*
Ἧι, *as far,*	—ταύτῃ, *so far.*	Οὕτως, *so,*	— ὡς, *as.*
Ἡμαι, *when,*	—τότε, *then.*	Πάρος, *before,*	— πρὶν, *that.*
Ἡμὲν, *when,*	—ἠδὲ, *then.*	Πρὶν, *before,*	— ἤ, *that.*
Ἥμος, *when,*	—τῆμος, *then.*	Πρὶν, *before,*	— πρὶν, *that.*
Ἡνίκα, *when,*	—τηνίκα, *then.*	Πρότερον, *before,*	— πρὶν, *that.*
Ἴσον, *just,*	—καὶ, *as.*	Τότε, *then,*	— ὅτε, *when.*
Καθάπερ, *as,*	—οὕτω, *so.*	Τότε, *then,*	— ὅταν, *when.*
Μὲν, *indeed,*	—δὲ, *but.*	Τότε, *then,*	— ἐπειδὰν, *when.*
Μὲν, *both,*	—δὲ, *and.*	Τότε, *then,*	— ἡνίκα, *when.*
Ὁμοῖον, *like,*	—ὥστε, *as.*	Ὡς, *as,*	— οὕτω, *so.*
Ὁμοίως, *like,*	—ὥσπερ, *as.*	Ὡς, *as,*	— ὡσαύτως, *thus.*
Ὅπου, *where,*	—ἐκεῖ, ἔνθα, ἐνταῦθα, *there.*	Ὡσεὶ, *as,*	— οὕτω, *so.*
		Ὥσπερ, *as,*	— οὕτω, *so.*
Ὁσσάκι, *as often,*	—τοσσάκι, *so often.*	Ὥσπερ, *as,*	— καὶ, *so.*
		Ὥσπερ, *as,*	— ὡσαύτως, *thus.*

Of Derivatives and Compounds.

Of Derivative and Compound Nouns.

I. *Of Derivative Nouns.*

Nouns are generally derived from Nouns and Verbs.

1. *From Nouns.*

Substantive Nouns are sometimes formed from Adjective Nouns and Substantives,—Adjectives from Adjectives and Substantives.

There are Six sorts of Derivatives from Nouns:—viz. Patronymics, Nationals, Possessives, Diminutives, Augmentatives, and Denominatives.

Patronymics.

Patronymics, or Appellatives, taken from the name of the Father, and given to his Descendants, are Masculine and Feminine.

Masculines generally end in δης.

1. From Nouns in ας and ης, of the First Declension, come the Patronymics in αδης; as from Βορέας comes Βορεάδης, from Ἱππότης Ἱπποτάδης.

From Nouns in ας the Æolians formed Patronymics in αδιος; as Ὑῤῥάδιος from Ὑῤῥάς.

2. From Nouns in ος, of the Second Declension, come Patronymics in ιδης and ιων; as from Κρόνος come Κρονίδης and Κρονίων. The form ιων was peculiar to the Ionians.

From Nouns in ιος comes the form ιαδης; as Ἥλιος, Ἡλιάδης. Thus also Λαερτιάδης, fr. Λαέρτιος for Λαέρτης.

3. In Nouns of the Third Declension the Genitive serves as the basis of the derivation.

If the Penult of the Genitive be short, the Patronymic from *os* is formed in *ιδης*; as *Θεστορίδης* from *Θέστωρ*, Gen. *Θέστορος*:—if the Penult be long, in *ιαδης*; as *Τελαμωνιάδης* from *Τελαμών*, Gen. *Τελαμῶνος*.

Hence from Nouns in *ευς*, which in Ionic have the Genitive in *ηος*, the Patronymics are formed in *ηϊάδης*; as *Πηλεὺς*, *Πηλῆος*, *Πηληϊάδης*.

But since these have also *εως* in the Gen., we have the Patronymic *Πηλείδης*, contracted *Πηλείδης*.

The forms *ιδης*, *ιαδης*, *ιονιδης*, *ιωνιαδης* are often interchanged.

A Doric form of Patronymics was *ωνδας*; as *Ἐπαμεινώνδας*.

Feminines end in *ας*, *ις*, *νη*.

Thus *Ἡλιὰς* from *Ἥλιος*; *Πριαμὶς*, *Βρισηΐς*, *Ἀτλαντὶς*, from the Genitives *Πριάμου*, *Βρισῆος*, *Ἄτλαντος*; *Ἀδραστίνη* fr. *Ἄδραστος*, *Νηρίνη* fr. *Νηρεύς*.

The Patronymic is in *ωνη*, if *ι* or *υ* precede the termination *os* or *ων* of the Nominative; as *Ἀκρισιώνη* fr. *Ἀκρίσιος*, *Ἠετιώνη* fr. *Ἠετίων*, *Ἠλεκτρυώνη* fr. *Ἠλεκτρύων*.

Of all these Nouns such as end in *δης*, *ινη*, and *ωνη* are of the First Declension, in *διος* of the Second, and in *ων*, *ας*, and *ις* of the Third.

Nationals.

National or Gentile Nouns of the Masculine Gender have in general the following terminations.

1. —*os* pure, from Primitives in *η*, *ις*, *ιον*, and *ων*; as *Ῥωμαῖος* fr. *Ῥώμη*, *Ἀθηναῖος* fr. *Ἀθήνη*, *Αὐλίδιος* fr. *Αὐλὶς*, *Βυζάντιος* fr. *Βυζάντιον*, *Βαβυλώνιος* fr. *Βαβυλών*.

2. —*ευς*, from *εια* and *ιον*; as *Ἀλεξανδρεὺς* fr. *Ἀλεξάνδρεια*, *Σουνιεὺς* fr. *Σούνιον*.

3. —*ηνος*, from *α*, *ις*, and *ηνη*; as *Ἐκβατανηνὸς* fr. *Ἐκβάτανα*, *Νισιβηνὸς* fr. *Νίσιβις*, *Σωφηνὸς* fr. *Σωφηνή*.

4. —*ινος*, from *ον*; as *Ταραντῖνος* fr. *Τάραντον*, *Ῥηγῖνος* fr. *Ῥήγιον*.

5. —*της* (*ιτης*, *ιατης*, *ωτης*, *ιωτης*); as *Ἀβδηρίτης* fr. *Ἄβδηρα*, *Δηλίτης*, or *Δήλιος*, fr. *Δῆλος*, *Σπαρτιάτης* fr. *Σπάρτη*, *Ἠπειρώτης* fr. *Ἤπειρος*, *Σικελιώτης* fr. *Σικελία*.

Nationals of the Feminine Gender frequently end in—

1. —*σσα*; as *Θρῃσσα* fr. *Θρᾴξ*, *Κρῆσσα* fr. *Κρῆς*, *Φοίνισσα* fr. *Φοίνιξ*, *Λίβυσσα* fr. *Λίβυς*.

2. —*αινα* fr. *ων*; as *Λάκαινα* fr. *Λάκων*.—Or,

3. —Conform to the common rule of Adjectives; as *Ἀθηναῖα* fr. *Ἀθηναῖος*.

4. —Sometimes they are formed after the manner of Patronymics; as *Σιγειὰς* fr. *Σιγεὺς*, *Ἰταλὶς* fr. *Ἰταλός*.

It may be observed that *Ἰταλιώτης* and *Σικελιώτης* signify the Greeks residing in Italy and Sicily; *Ἰταλοὶ* and *Σικελοὶ*, the native inhabitants. Thus also *Ἑλληνισταὶ* signify persons using the Greek Language, and imitating the manners of the Greeks; *Ἕλληνες*, the natives of Greece.

Possessives.

Possessives are derived from both Proper and Appellative Nouns.

Sometimes they end in *εος* or *ιος*; as *Ἑκτόρεος* fr. *Ἕκτωρ*, *πατρῷος*, or *πα-*

τρψος, fr. πατήρ;—but they are more usually terminated in ειος or κος; as Ἀχιλλειος fr. Ἀχιλλεύς, Δηλιακὸς fr. Δῆλος. Some have both terminations; as βασίλειος and βασιλικὸς fr. βασιλεύς, ἀνθρώπειος and ἀνθρωπικὸς, also ἀνθρώπινος and ἀνθρωπώδης fr. ἄνθρωπος.

Diminutives.

The chief terminations of this Class of Derivatives are the following.

1. —αιον, ειον, ιον; as γύναιον fr. γυνή, ἀγγεῖον fr. ἄγγος, βιβλίον fr. βίβλος.
2. —ακνη; as πιθάκνη fr. πίθος.
3. —αξ; as λίθαξ fr. λίθος, βῶμαξ fr. βωμολόχος, ῥόδαξ fr. ῥόδον.
4. —ιννα; as κόριννα fr. κόρη, φίλιννα fr. φίλη.
5. —ις; as θεραπαινὶς fr. θεράπαινα, κρηνὶς fr. κρήνη.
6. —ισκος, ισκη; as μειρακίσκος and μειρακίσκη fr. μείραξ; παιδίσκος, παιδίσκη fr. παῖς.
7. —ιχνος, ιχνη; as κύλιχνος fr. κύλιξ, πολίχνη fr. πόλις.
8. —αλις, αλλις; as φυσαλὶς fr. φύσα.
   ιλος, ιλλος, ιλλα; as ναυτίλος fr. ναύτης, λαίνιλλα fr. λαῖνα.
   υλις, υλλις; as ἀτρακτυλὶς, or ἀτρακτυλλὶς, fr. ἄτρακτος.
   υλος, υλλος, υλλα; as μικκύλος fr. μικκὸς, Doric for μικρός.
   υλλιον; as εἰδύλλιον fr. εἶδος.
9. —διον; as γήδιον fr. γῆ, πατρίδιον fr. πατήρ.

Some Diminutives have two or more terminations; as μειρακίσκος and μειράκιον fr. μείραξ; ἱππάριον, ἱππίδιον, ἱππίσκος, fr. ἵππος.

From some Diminutives new ones are formed; as fr. πολίχνη (fr. πόλις) πολίχνιον; fr. ἱμάτιον (fr. εἷμα) ἱματίδιον, ἱματιδάριον.

The Diminutive termination, however, is not always a mark of diminution; thus fr. χρυσὸς, χρυσίον, *gold*; fr. ἄργυρος, ἀργύριον, *silver*; fr. ποίμνη, ποίμνιον, *a flock*.

We sometimes meet with Diminutives of Proper Names.

Augmentatives.

Of these some end in ις; as δαῖτις, *a great torch*, fr. δαὶς;—some in ος; as ἀρνειὸς fr. ἀρὴς;—some in ων; as θράσων fr. θρασὺς;—others in αξ; as πλούταξ fr. πλοῦτος.

Denominatives.

The following are the principal terminations.

For the Masculine.

1. —ευς; as χαρίεις fr. χάρις, ἀμαθόεις fr. ἄμαθος.
2. —ης; as οἰκέτης fr. οἶκος.
3. —ος; as σπουδαῖος fr. σπουδὴ, παντοῖος fr. πᾶν, οὐράνιος fr. οὐρανὸς, ἱππικὸς fr. ἵππος, στωμύλος fr. στόμα, κάρπιμος fr. καρπὸς, ἀληθινὸς fr. ἀληθὴς, ἀνθηρὸς fr. ἄνθος.
4. —ουσιος; as ἑκούσιος fr. ἑκών.
5. —ωδης; as λιθώδης fr. λίθος, ταραχώδης fr. ταραχή.
6. —ων; as ἀμπελὼν fr. ἄμπελος, ἐλαιὼν fr. ἐλαία.

See Numerals, p. 35.

Some have various terminations; as ἀμαθώδης and ἀμαθόεις fr. ἄμαθος.

For the Feminine.

1. —*α, η, αινα,* fr. *os*; as *θεά* and *θέαινα* fr. *θεὸς, δούλη* fr. *δοῦλος, λύκαινα* fr. *λύκος.*

2. —*αινα* fr. *ων*; as *λέαινα* fr. *λέων, θεράπαινα* fr. *θεράπων.*

3. —*εια* fr. *ευς* and *ης*; as *βασίλεια* fr. *βασιλεὺς*, also *βασιλὶς, βασίλισσα, βασίλιννα,* from the same; *ἱέρεια* fr. *ἱερεὺς, εὐσέβεια* fr. *εὐσεβής.*

4. —*ειρα* fr. *ηρ*; as *σώτειρα* fr. *σωτήρ.*

5. —*ια* fr. *ης* and *οος*; as *εὐτυχία* fr. *εὐτυχὴς, εὔνοια* fr. *εὔνοος.*

6. —*σσα* fr. *αξ, ιξ, ης* and *υς*; as *ἄνασσα* fr. *ἄναξ, πένησσα* fr. *πένης*; &c. See Nationals.

7. —*ρια, ις, αινα,* fr. *ης*; as *ποιήτρια* fr. *ποιητὴς, προφῆτις* fr. *προφήτης' ἰχθυοπώλαινα* fr. *ἰχθυοπώλης*; *δεσπότης* makes *δεσπότις* and *δέσποινα*; *αὐλητὴς* has *αὐλῆτις* and *αὐλητρίς.*

8. —*της*; as *κακότης* fr. *κακὸς, ταχύτης* fr. *ταχύς.*

9. —*υνη*; as *δικαιοσύνη* fr. *δίκαιος, σωφροσύνη* fr. *σώφρων.*

II. *From Verbs.*

Besides the Participles there are many Nouns, both Substantive and Adjective, derived from Verbs, which in general are called Verbals, of which some follow the Active signification, and others the Passive.

These Nouns are always formed from the Singular by rejecting the Augment, if there be any, and changing the termination; and they are formed from the Active, Passive, and Middle.

1. *From the Active.*

Nouns are formed chiefly from the Present and Second Aorist, and sometimes from the Perfect and First Aorist.

From the Present come Feminines in *η* or *εια*, which generally denote some action or power; as *νίκη* fr. *νικάω, βασιλεία* fr. *βασιλεύω, δουλεία* fr. *δουλεύω.* To these may be added:—

Feminines in *ις*, and Neuters in *os*, which may also be derived from the Present Middle; as *δύναμις* fr. *δύναμαι, γένος* fr. *γένομαι.*

And Adjectives in *ης*; as *συνεχὴς* fr. *συνέχω.*

From the Second Aorist come Feminines in *η* or *εα*; as *λάχη* fr. *λαχεῖν, ἰδέα* fr. *ἰδεῖν*;—and Neuters in *os*; as *πάθος* fr. *παθεῖν, λάχος* fr. *λαχεῖν.*

Also Adjectives in *ης*; as *ἐλλιπὴς* fr. *ἐλλιπεῖν.*

From the Perfect we may notice *διδαχὴ* fr. *δεδίδαχα*, Perf. of *διδάσκω*; *ταραχὴ* fr. *τετάραχα*, Perf. of *ταράσσω.*

From the First Aorist, *δόξα* fr. *ἔδοξα*, Aor. 1. of *δοκέω*; *θήκη* fr. *ἔθηκα*, Aor. 1. of *τίθημι.*

2. *From the Passive.*

Nouns are formed from the First, Second, and Third Persons Singular of the Perfect.

From the First Person those in *μα*, Neut.; *μη*, Fem.; *μος* and *μων*, Masc.; —as *πρᾶγμα* fr. *πέπραγμαι, μνήμη* fr. *μέμνημαι, ψαλμὸς* fr. *ἔψαλμαι, ἐλεήμων* fr. *ἠλέημαι.*

From these words in *μων* come Substantives in *μοσυνη*; as *ἐλεημοσύνη.*

From the Second Person come Nouns in *ις* and *ια*; as λέξις fr. λέλεξαι, ποίησις fr. πεποίησαι, δοκιμασία fr. δεδοκίμασαι.

Some Verbs in *αινω* have both terminations; as ὑγραίνω, *I wet*, ὕγρανσαι, whence ὕγρανσις and ὑγρασία, ξήρανσις and ξηρασία fr. ἐξήρανσαι. Here it is to be noticed, that those in *σις* are generally taken in an Active sense, as ὕγρανσις, *humectation*; and those in *σια* Passively, as ὑγρασία, *humidity*.

Adjectives in *σιος* or *σιμος* are formed like Nouns in *σις*; as θαυμάσιος, χρήσιμος.

From the Third Person are derived Substantives and Adjectives of different terminations, which have always *τ* for their characteristic.

Thus, Masculines in general, and Active in signification,—in *της*; as θεατὴς fr. τεθέαται, λυτρωτὴς fr. λελύτρωται;—in *τηρ*; as πρατὴρ fr. πέπραται, σωτὴρ fr. σέσωσται;—in *τωρ*; as κτήτωρ fr. κέκτηται, ῥήτωρ fr. ἔῤῥηται.

All these terminations are sometimes found from the same root; as δοτὴρ, δότης, δωτὴρ, δώτης, δώτωρ.

From these terminations are derived Feminines in *τις*, *τρις*, *τρια*, and *τειρα*. See Denom. Fem.

Here we may observe—

To Nouns in *της* may be referred those in *τικος*; as καθαρτὴς, καθαρτικὸς:—
to those in *τηρ*, Adjectives in *τηριος*, and Substantives in *τηρια* and *τηριον*; as σωτὴρ, σωτήριος, σωτηρία; ποτὴρ, ποτήριον:—
to those in *τωρ*, Substantives in *τορια* and *τοριον*; as ἵστωρ, ἱστορία, ἱστόριον.

Those in *τρος*, *τρα*, *τρον*, seem to be formed by syncope from words in *τηριος*, *τηρια*, *τηριον*.

Some of these Nouns take *θ* instead of *τ*; as κολυμβήθρα fr. κολυμβάω.

There are Three other terminations, derived from the Third Person Sing. of the Perfect Passive; viz.

Τος, generally with a Passive signification; as ποιητὸς fr. πεποίηται:—

Τυς, sometimes denoting art or capacity; as κιθαριστὺς fr. κεκιθάρισται:—

Τεον, corresponding to the Latin Gerund; as λεκτέον fr. λέλεκται.

These are sometimes formed from unusual Verbs; as οἰστέον fr. οἴω; and from thence Adjectives in *εος*; as οἰστέος.

Note 1. These Verbal Nouns from the Perfect Passive do not always retain the Vowel of the Perfect: thus θρέμμα fr. τέθραμμαι, ἀφαίρεσις fr. ἀφῄρησαι.

Note 2. Sometimes the *σ* is omitted; as χρῶμα fr. κέχρωσμαι:—sometimes it is added; as δεσμὸς fr. δέδεμαι:—and sometimes another Consonant; as ὀρχηθμὸς fr. ὤρχημαι.

3. *From the Middle.*

From the Perfect Middle are derived Nouns with the following terminations.

1. —*η*; as ἐπιστολὴ fr. ἐπέστολα, fr. ἐπιστέλλω; but *α* is used instead of *η*, if *ρ* precede; as σπορὰ fr. ἔσπορα, fr. σπείρω.

2. —*ος* { baryton, generally in a Passive sense; as λόγος (whence λόγιον), fr. λέλογα, fr. λέγω.
oxyton, generally taken Actively; as τομὸς, fr. τέτομα, fr. τέμνω.

But λοιπὸς has a Passive signification.

3. —*ευς*; as τομεὺς fr. τέτομα.

4. —*ιμος*; as σπόριμος fr. ἔσπορα.

5. —*ανον*; as ξόανον fr. ξέω.

6. —*ξ*; as φλὸξ fr. φλέγω, ῥὼξ fr. ῥήσσω.

7. —*ψ*; as παραβλὼψ fr. παραβλέπω.

It may yet be noticed that there are Nouns derived from Participles; as *οὐσία*, with its Compounds, from the Feminine of the Pres. Part. of *εἰμὶ*, *I am*.

From the Feminine of the Adjective *ἑκὼν* comes the Adj. *ἑκούσιος*.

II. *Of Compound Nouns.*

Some Nouns are compounded with Adverbs; as *ὁμόδουλος* from *ὁμοῦ* and *δοῦλος*, *παλίντροπος*, *μογιλάλος*;—and some with Prepositions; as *ἀνάπηρος*, *πρόοπτος*, *φρουρὸς* fr. *πρὸ* and *οὖρος*:—but most Compound Nouns are formed of Nouns and Verbs.

In words compounded with *ὁμοῦ*, when *υ* is omitted and *ε* follows, *οε* remains unchanged, as *ὁμοεθνὴς*; but if *ο* follows, *οο* is contracted into *ω*; as *ὁμωρόφιος* fr. *ὁμοορόφιος*.

1. *Of a Noun with a Noun.*

We sometimes find three or more Nouns compounded in one word, but usually only two.

1. Some Compounds are formed of two *Nominatives;* as *Νεάπολις*, fr. *νέα* and *πόλις*; *σκιαμαχία*, fr. *σκιὰ* and *μαχία*.

Note 1. Nouns in *αυς*, *ους*, and *ος*, reject *ς* before a Consonant; as *ναυμαχία*, *ναυθεσία*, &c.:—but *θεὸς* sometimes retains *ς*; as *θεόσδοτος*: and sometimes loses *ο*; as *θέσφατος*.

Note 2. Sometimes in composition one Vowel is used for another; as *ἡμεροδρόμος* for *ἡμεραδρόμος*.

Note 3. *Γέα*, (contracted *γῆ*,) when it stands first, changes *α* into *ω*; as *γεωμέτρης*;—when last, the word is generally changed into *γειος*; as *μελάγγειος*.

2. Some Compounds are formed of a *Nominative* and *Genitive;* as *νεώσοικος*, fr. *νεὼς* and *οἶκος*; *Κυνόσουρα*, fr. *κυνὸς* and *οὐρά*.

Note 1. The Genitive of the First and Second Declension in *ου*, and of the Third in *ος*, generally omits the final letter before a Consonant; as *λῃστοκτόνος*, *λιθοτόμος*, *ἀγωνοθέτης*.

Note 2. The Dorians sometimes change *ο* into *ε*; as *ἀνδροφόνος*, *ἀνδρεφόνος*; and sometimes *σι* is inserted after this *ε*; as *πηγεσίμαλλος*.

Note 3. Some Nouns insert *ι* after *ο*; as *ὁδοιπόρος*. The Compounds of *κάλλος* and *ἀρχὸς* change *ος* into *ι*; as *καλλίκομος*, *ἀρχιτέκτων*.

3. Some Compounds are formed of a *Nominative* and a *Dative, Singular* or *Plural;* as *χειρίσοφος*, fr. *χειρὶ* and *σοφὸς*; *ὀρεσίτροφος*, fr. *ὄρεσι* and *τροφός*.

4. Some Compounds are formed of a *Nominative* and *Nominative* or *Accusative Neuter;* as *μεγάθυμος*, fr. *μέγα* and *θυμὸς*; *ὀνομάκλυτος*, fr. *ὄνομα* and *κλυτός*.

5. In respect to Compounds with *Numerals* it may be noticed, that *πέντε* sometimes retains the final *ε*, as *πεντεσύριγγος*; and sometimes changes it into *α*, as *πενταπους*:—*ἓξ* also admits of *α*, as *ἑξέτης* and *ἑξαέτης*:—from *ὀκτὼ* is formed *ὀκτώπους*, and more frequently *ὀκτάπους*:—from *εἴκοσι*, *εἰκοσιστάδιον* and *εἰκοσασταδιον*:—from *ἑκατὸν*, *ἑκατόνταρχος*.

6. We may here observe that a Noun is sometimes compounded of a *Noun* and a *Pronoun;* as *αὐτόχειρ*, *φίλαυτος*.

II. *Of a Noun with a Verb.*

Nouns, compounded with Verbs, are generally compounded with the Present, the First Future, or the Second Aorist.

Thus with the Present, *φερέκαρπος, τερπικέραυνος, λειποτάκτης, μιαιφόνος, φερέσβιος, ταλαίπωρος.*

Those with the Future generally take *ι* before a Consonant; as *δεισιδαίμων*, fr. the Fut. of *δείδω* and *δαίμων*; *ἐρυσίπολις, σεισίχθων.*

But Verbs that have *ι* in the Penult of the Future, take *ο* in composition; as *μιξόθηρ.*

Some Compounds take their second part from a Future in *ξ* or *ψ*; as *καλλίτεξ, οἰκότριψ.*

Compounds of the Second Aorist follow the same analogy as those of the Present; thus *δακέθυμος, λαθίφθογγος*; and *ὀψιμαθής* fr. the Adverb *ὀψέ.*

Of Derivative and Compound Verbs.

I. *Of Derivative Verbs.*

These are chiefly derived from Nouns and Verbs.

1. Some are derived from Nouns.

Such are most in *αω, εω, οω, ευω, αζω, ιζω, ωζω, αινω, υνω.*

Thus *τιμάω* fr. *τιμή*, *φιλέω* fr. *φίλος*, *δηλόω* fr. *δῆλος*, *δουλεύω* fr. *δοῦλος*, *δικάζω* fr. *δίκη*, *ἐλπίζω* fr. *ἐλπὶς*, *πατρῴζω* fr. *πατρῷος*, *σημαίνω* fr. *σῆμα*, *μηκύνω* fr. *μῆκος.*

2. Some are derived from other Verbs.

Thus Inceptives in *σκω* or *σκομαι*; as *ἱλάσκομαι* fr. *ἱλάω.*

Some from a Future; as *γαμησείω* fr. the Fut. of *γαμέω.*

Some by Reduplication; as *μαρμαίρω* fr. *μαίρω.*

Some by the insertion of *ν, θ, κ*; as *πίτνω* fr. *πέτω*, *τελέθω* fr. *τελέω*, *ὀλέκω* fr. *ὀλέω.*

Some in *ανω* and *αινω* fr. Verbs in *αω* and *εω*; as *καθιστάνω* fr. *καθιστάω*, *λυσσαίνω* fr. *λυσσάω*, *αὐξάνω* fr. *αὐξέω*, *κερδαίνω* fr. *κερδέω.*

Some in *ημι, ωμι*, and *υμι*, fr. Verbs in *αω, εω, οω*, and *υω*; as *ἵστημι* fr. *στάω*, *τίθημι* fr. *τιθέω*, *δίδωμι* fr. *διδόω*, *δῦμι* fr. *δύω.*

Some in *νυω* and *νυμι*, with a single or double *ν*:—

1. fr. Verbs in *αω, εω, οω*; as *πετανύω, πετάννυμι*, fr. *πετάω*; *κορενύω, κορέννυμι*, fr. *κορέω*; *χρωνύω, χρώννυμι*, fr. *χρόω.*
2. fr. Verbs in *γω, κω, χω*; as *ζευγνύω, ζεύγνυμι*, fr. *ζεύγω*; *δεικνύω, δείκνυμι*, fr. *δείκω*; *ἄχνυμαι* fr. *ἄχομαι.*

Some from a Perfect Middle; as *κεκράγω* fr. *κέκραγα*:—in some the Reduplication falls away; as *τρομέω* fr. *τέτρομα.*

Some are gradually formed from other Verbs; as *ἕλω, ἕλκω, ἑλκύω, ἑλκυστάζω.*

3. Some Verbs are derived from Adverbs and Prepositions; as *ἐγγίζω* fr. *ἐγγὺς*, *ἀντιάω* fr. *ἀντί.*

II. *Of Compound Verbs.*

Verbs are compounded with Nouns, Adverbs, and Prepositions.

1. Some are compounded with Nouns; as *λιθοβολέω*, fr. *λίθος* and *βολέω.*
2. Some with Adverbs; as *εὐδοκέω*, fr. *εὖ* and *δοκέω.*
3. Many with Prepositions.

Here it may not be amiss to notice the general force of the Prepositions, in composition with Verbs, &c.

Ἀμφὶ generally implies round about, doubt, or ambiguity; as *ἀμφιβάλλω, I embrace; ἀμφιδοξέω, I doubt.*

Ἀνὰ signifies repetition, or elevation; as *ἀναλαμβάνω, I take again; ἀναβαίνω, I ascend.*

Ἀντὶ implies opposition, equality, some duty or return; as *ἀντιλέγω, I contradict; ἀντίθεος, equal to a God; ἀντιδίδωμι, I repay.*

Ἀπὸ implies separation or negation, and sometimes augments the force of the Verb; as *ἀπέρχομαι, I go away; ἀπόφημι, I deny; ἀπομανθάνω, I unlearn; ἀποδείκνυμι, I demonstrate.*

Διὰ imports division, through, or over; as *διακρίνω, I distinguish; διοράω, I see through; διαπράσσω, I perfect; διαβαίνω, I pass through* or *beyond.*

Εἰς denotes motion; as *εἰσάγω, I introduce; εἰσβάλλω, I attack.*

Ἐκ or Ἐξ signifies from, out, and sometimes adds force to the Verb; as *ἐξαντλέω, I draw out; ἐξαγορεύω, I speak out, declare publicly; ἐξαιτέομαι, I beg earnestly.*

Ἐν implies rest, also motion; as *ἐντίθημι, I place on; ἐμμένω, I remain in,* or *persist; ἐνίημι, I send in.*

Ἐπὶ imports motion, rest, addition or increase, and also diminution; as *ἐπιχέω, I pour in; ἐπιμένω, I remain* or *persist in; ἐπιδίδωμι, I add; ἐπιμύζω, I sigh gently; ἐπίλευκος, whitish.*

Κατὰ signifies down, strengthens, and also gives a bad sense; as *καταβαίνω, I go down; κατακρίνω, I condemn; καταχράομαι, I abuse.*

Μετὰ denotes participation, change, also beyond; as *μεταλαμβάνω, I partake with; μετανοέω, I change my opinion; μεταμορφόω, I transform; μεταβαίνω, I pass over* or *beyond.*

Παρὰ imports proximity, and sometimes augments, or destroys, or changes the signification; as *παρέζομαι, I sit next; παροξύνω, I irritate; παραφρονέω, I am mad; παρείπω, I deceive.*

Περὶ signifies about, and also augments the signification; as *περιβάλλω, I surround; περιχαίρω, I greatly rejoice; περιγίνομαι, I surpass.*

Πρὸ implies before; as *προλέγω, I say before,* or *predict; προΐστημι, I place before.*

Πρὸς imports motion, and sometimes augments or diminishes the signification; as *προσάγω, I lead to; προστίθημι, I add to; προσαφαιρέω, I take away still more; προσάπτομαι, I touch lightly.*

Σὺν implies with; as *συνοικέω, I live with.*

Ὑπὲρ denotes excess, elevation, also in the place, or on account of; as *ὑπέρμετρος, immoderate; ὑπερτίθημι, I place on* or *over; ὑπερβαίνω, I pass over; ὑπερέχω, I excel; ὑπερμάχομαι, I fight for.*

Ὑπὸ signifies under, and sometimes diminishes; as *ὑποτίθημι, I place under; ὑπακούω, I hear with submission,* or *obey; ὑπόχλωρος, somewhat pale.*

SYNTAX.

Syntax, or Construction, shows the right use of the several Parts of Speech in forming a sentence.

I. Of the Article.

1. The Article, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, agrees with the Noun, to which it relates, in Gender, Number, and Case.

Thus, ὁ βίβλος, *the book*; τὸ παιδίον, *the child*;
ἡ ἡμέρα, *the day*; τὰ ὀνόματα, *the names*.

2. The Article is placed before the Noun, to which it relates; but the Noun does not always follow it immediately, several words often intervening.

Thus, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *the king*;
οἱ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς ἄγγελοι, *the angels in Heaven*;
τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα, *the eyes of the soul of many*.

3. The Noun, to which the Article relates, is frequently not expressed, and is therefore understood, and must be supplied in order to complete the construction.

Thus, οἱ ἀθάνατοι, *the gods*, supply θεοὶ;
τὸ λέγω, *the word* λέγω, supply ῥῆμα;
τὰ (πράγματα) τῆς τύχης, *the things of fortune*.

When the Noun is expressed, to which the Article relates:—

Note 1. The Article, joined with a Substantive Noun expressed, gives it a definite sense.

Thus, ὁ προφήτης, *the prophet*.

Note 2. When two Substantive Nouns are connected by a Substantive Verb to form a proposition or affirmation, the Article joined with one of them, whether first or last in the sentence, denotes the subject of the proposition, the Noun without the Article being only the predicate or attribute.

Thus, πνεῦμα ὁ Θεὸς, *God is a Spirit*.

The same is to be observed in respect to Adjectives or Participles, when the Substantive is not expressed; as μακάριοι οἱ ἐλεήμονες, *the merciful are blessed*;—μακάριοι οἱ πενθοῦντες, *the mourning are blessed*.

Note 3. The Article is used to express a whole class or species of things.

Thus, ὁ ἄνθρωπός ἐστι θνητὸς, *man is mortal*;
ὁ λέων ἐστὶ μέγα ζῶον, *the lion is a large animal*.

Note 4. The Article is frequently put before proper names.

Thus, ὁ Ἰάκωβος, *James*.

It is omitted, when some word of distinction with an Article follows.

Thus, Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, *Socrates the Philosopher*.

Note 5. The Article sometimes supplies the place of a Possessive Pronoun, but then the Genitive of one of the Personal Pronouns is understood.

Thus, ὁ πατὴρ, *my father*; supply ἐμοῦ.

Note 6. Although the Article has no Vocative, yet it is often used with a Noun in the Nominative for the Vocative.

Thus, χαῖρε ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, *hail, King of the Jews.*

When the Noun is not expressed, to which the Article relates:—

Note 1. The Article is frequently used before a Genitive, some Noun referred to being understood.

Thus, Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου, supply υἱὸς, *Alexander the son of Philip.*
τὰ Ὁμήρου, supply συγγράμματα, *the writings of Homer.*

Note 2. The Article, joined with an Adjective in the Neuter, expresses the abstract of the quality, signified by the Adjective.

Thus, τὸ ἀμελὲς, *carelessness*; supply ἦθος.

Note 3. The Article sometimes supplies the place of the Relative Pronoun.

Thus, ἡ ἐπιστολὴ, τὴν ἔγραψε, ἐστὶ καλὴ, *the letter, which he wrote, is good.*
Or of a Personal Pronoun; as ὁ δὲ εἶπε, *but he said.*

Note 4. The Article is frequently joined to a Participle.

Thus, ὁ φυλάττων, *the guarding*, or *he that guardeth*; ἀνὴρ understood.
Sometimes the Participle is understood; as ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν, ὁ (ὢν) ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

Note 5. The Article in the Neuter Singular, joined with the Infinitive Mode of a Verb, is used for a Verbal Noun, expressing the action of the Verb; the Article being regularly declined, but the Verb remaining unchanged.

Thus, καιρὸς τοῦ ἄρχειν, *time of beginning;*
τὸ ζητεῖν ἐστὶ ὠφέλιμον, *inquiry is useful.*

Note 6. Frequently the Article is connected with an Accusative and an Infinitive Mode.

Thus, τὸ χαίρειν τοῖς μιμήμασι πάντας, *this, that all should delight in imitations;*
πρὸ τοῦ ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι, *before that you asked;*
ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν, *while he sowed.*

In this mode of construction some word, as χρόνος, *time*, and πρᾶγμα, *circumstance*, must be understood after the Article.

Note 7. The Article is used before Adverbs and Prepositions, the proper Noun being understood.

Thus, οἱ πέλας, (ἄνδρες,) *neighbours;*
τὰ καθ' ἡμᾶς, (πράγματα,) *the things of our time.*

The Plural Article, followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with a Proper Name, may have three significations; thus οἱ ἀμφὶ or περὶ Πλάτωνα may signify—1.) Plato himself;—2.) the attendants or disciples of Plato;—3.) Plato and his disciples.

Note 8. With the Conjunctions μὲν and δὲ the Article is used to contrast or distinguish.

Thus, ὁ μὲν, *the one*; ὁ δὲ, *the other*:—τὰ μὲν, *some things*; τὰ δὲ, *other things.*

II. Of Substantive Nouns.

1. *Of a Substantive with a Substantive.*

1. Two Substantive Nouns agree in case, when the one is used as attributive, descriptive, or appellative of the other.

Thus, Παῦλος ἀπόστολος, *Paul an Apostle;*
Κριτῇ Θεῷ, *to* GOD *the Judge;*
Δαβὶδ ὁ βασιλεὺς, *King David.*

This agreement takes place, though one or more words intervene.

Thus, Ὁ Θεός ἐστι πνεῦμα, *GOD is a Spirit;*
ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐλάλησε ὥσπερ παιδίον, *the man spoke as a child.*
γυνὴ, ὀνόματι Λυδία, *a woman by name Lydia.*

Note. Sometimes, however, without occasion, the one Substantive is put in the Genitive; as Ἀθηνῶν πόλις; Τροίης πτολίεθρον.

2. One Substantive governs another in the Genitive, when the latter expresses that, which the former belongs to, or makes part of.

Thus, ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, *the kingdom of Heaven;*
οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ τόπου, *the men of the place;*
φωνὴ ὑδάτων, *a sound of waters;*
ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς, *a man of great virtue.*

Note 1. Sometimes an exception occurs to this rule, both Substantives being put in the same case.

Thus, Ἑλλὰς φωνὴ, *the Greek language;*
μάγος τέχνη, *the magic art.*

In such examples the one Substantive is used for an Adjective.

Note 2. Frequently the Substantive, which should be in the Genitive, is governed by a Preposition introduced.

Thus, κοινωνία ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις, for κοινωνία κινδύνων.

2. *Of a Substantive with an Adjective.*

Adjectives must agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

Thus, ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, *good men;*
ὁμιλίαι κακαὶ, *evil communications;*
ἔθνεα πολλὰ, *many nations.*

Note 1. The Substantive *man*, or *thing*, is frequently understood.

Thus, ὁ σοφὸς, supply ἄνθρωπος, *the wise man;*
τὰ ἐμὰ, (χρήματα,) *my things*, or *property.*

Note 2. Sometimes the Adjective is in a different Gender from the Substantive, with which it stands, agreeing with some other Substantive understood.

Thus, φίλε τέκνον, *dear child* (*son*).

Note 3. Two or more Substantives Singular, joined by a Copulative Conjunction, expressed or understood, have the Adjective in the Plural.

Thus, ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ὁ υἱὸς εἰσὶ ἀγαθοὶ, *the father and son are good.*

Note 4. If the Substantives, connected by a Conjunction, differ in Gender, the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than the Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than the Neuter.

Thus, ἀδελφὸς ἢ ἀδελφὴ γυμνοὶ, *a brother or sister naked.*
ἡ ὄνος καὶ τὸ θηρίον εἰσὶ διάφοραι, *the she-ass and the beast of prey are dissimilar.*

Frequently, however, when all or any of the Substantives signify things without life, the Adjective is put in the Neuter, χρήματα (*things*) being understood.

Thus, ἡ νάρδος καὶ ὁ χρυσὸς δοκοῦσι ἀγαθὰ, *spikenard and gold appear good.*

3. *Of a Substantive with a Verb.*

A Verb agrees with its Substantive or Nominative in Number and Person.

Thus, Ζεῦξις ἔγραψε, *Zeuxis painted;*
τὼ ὀφθαλμὼ λάμπετον, *the eyes shine;*
κατᾴδουσιν ὄρνιθες, *birds sing.*

Note 1. A Nominative Dual is frequently joined in prose with a Plural Verb.
Thus, ἄμφω λέγουσι, *both say.*
In the same manner a Substantive Dual is sometimes found with an Adjective Plural.

Note 2. A Nominative Plural of the Neuter Gender has generally the Verb in the Singular.
Thus, πάντα ἐγένετο, *all things were made.*

Note 3. A Substantive, signifying multitude, though in the Singular, may have a Plural Verb.
Thus, ἐροῦσι πᾶς ὁ λαὸς, *all the people shall say.*

Note 4. Two or more Nominatives, though in the Singular, if joined by a Copulative Conjunction, expressed or understood, have the Verb in the Plural.
Thus, τὸ σπέρμα καὶ ὁ καρπὸς διαφέρουσι, *the seed and the fruit differ.*
If the Nominatives differ in Person, the Verb agrees with the First Person rather than the Second, and with the Second rather than the Third.
Thus, ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ τὰ δίκαια ποιήσομεν, *I and thou will do what is right.*

Note 5. A Verb between two Nominatives of different Numbers, may agree with either.
Thus, ἔθνος πολυανθρωπώτατόν ἐστι (or εἰσι) οἱ Ἄραβες, *the Arabs are a very populous nation.*

4. It is to be observed—

a. The cause, manner, or instrument is put in the Dative.
Thus, κρατεῖ (ἐν) μηχαναῖς, *he conquers by stratagems.*

b. The distance of one place from another is put in the Accusative.
Thus, Ἔφεσος ἀπέχει τριῶν ἡμερῶν (κατὰ) ὁδὸν, *Ephesus is distant* &c.
Sometimes the Accusative is understood.

c. The time *When* is commonly put in the Genitive, sometimes in the Dative;—*How long*, in the Accusative.
Thus, (διὰ) ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς, *by day and night;*
(ἐν) ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ, *on one day;*
ὀργὴ (κατὰ) ὀλίγον ἰσχύει χρόνον, *anger prevails a short time.*

d. The question *Whither?* is commonly answered by εἰς or πρὸς, with the Accusative;—*Where?* by ἐν, with the Dative;—*Whence?* by ἐκ or ἀπὸ, with the Genitive;—and *By* or *through what place?* by διὰ, with the Genitive.
Thus, εἰς τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, *to Antioch;*
ἐν Ῥώμῃ, *in Rome;*
ἐκ, or ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, *from the city;*
διὰ γῆς, *by land.*

c. The price or measure of anything is put in the Genitive; sometimes the price is put in the Dative.

Thus, ἀνδριὰς (κατὰ τὸ μῆκος) δυώδεκα πηχέων, *a statue twelve cubits high;*

ὠνησάμην (ἀντὶ) δύο ὀβολῶν, *I bought it for two pence.*

(ἐπὶ) χρυσῷ τὴν νίκην ὠνήσατο, *he bought the victory with gold.*

III. Of Adjective Nouns.

1. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender without a Substantive governs the Genitive.

Thus, τὸ λοιπὸν (μέρος) τῆς ἡμέρας, *the rest of the day.*

2. Adjectives, signifying *plenty, worth, power, condemnation, difference,* and their contraries;—also those compounded with α privative, and such as signify *an emotion of the mind,* require the Genitive.

Thus, μεστὸς θορύβου, *full of tumult;*

ἐπαίνου ἄξιος, *worthy of praise;*

ἐγκρατὴς τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, *having power over the desires;*

ἔνοχος τοῦ θανάτου, *guilty of death;*

διάφορος τοῦ ἑτέρου, *different from the other;*

ἄπειρος τῆς τέχνης, *inexperienced in the art;*

ἐπιστήμων τοῦ πράγματος, *skilled in the affair.*

3. All Adjectives, taken partitively, govern the Genitive Plural.

Thus, οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν, *the ancient Poets;*

οἱ μάταιοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *foolish men;*

ὁ κάλλιστος τῶν ποταμῶν, *the most beautiful of rivers.*

4. The Comparative degree is followed by the Genitive, which is governed by ἀντὶ or πρὸ understood.

Thus, μείζων ἐμοῦ, *greater than I.*

When ἢ or ἤπερ, *than,* is used, the second Substantive is usually in the same case as the first, but sometimes in the Nominative, a Verb being understood.

The Comparative μᾶλλον is sometimes understood; as καλὸν τὸ μὴ ζῆν ἐστιν, ἢ ζῆν ἀθλίως.

5. Adjectives, signifying *profit, likeness, trust, obedience, fitness, clearness, facility,* and their contraries;—and those, compounded with σὺν and ὁμοῦ, govern the Dative.

Thus, χρήσιμον ἡμῖν, *useful to us;*

ὅμοιοι αὐτῷ, *like to him;*

πιστός σοι, *faithful to thee;*

ὑπήκοος τῷ Θεῷ, *obedient to God;*

ἐπιτηδὴς τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, *suitable to man;*

πρέπον τῷ βασιλεῖ, *becoming the king;*
δῆλος ἡμῖν, *manifest to us;*
ῥᾴδιόν μοι, *easy to me;*
σύντροφος αὐτῷ, *brought up with him;*
ὁμότεχνος ἐμοὶ, *of the same trade with me.*

Πιστὸς, and some, signifying likeness, may also have the Genitive.

6. Adjectives are frequently joined with the Accusative, a Preposition being understood.

Thus, δεινὸς μάχην, supply κατὰ, *terrible in fight.*

IV. Of Pronouns.

The Personal Pronouns ἐγὼ and σὺ are either Masculine or Feminine, according to the Gender of the person, to which they refer, but never govern a Case.

1. A Substantive Noun agrees in case, and an Adjective Noun in gender, number, and case, with a Personal Pronoun, when they are used as appellative, descriptive, or attributive of the Pronoun, whether a Verb intervene or not.

Thus, ἐγὼ Παῦλος ἔγραψα, *I Paul have written;*
ὑμᾶς εἴρηκα φίλους, *I have called you friends;*
ἡμεῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ, *we, the powerful.*

2. A Personal Pronoun is governed in the Genitive by a Substantive, when the Pronoun denotes that, which the Substantive belongs to, or makes part of.

Thus, τὸ τέκνον ἐμοῦ, *the son of me.*

The Personal Pronouns, thus construed, are often used for Possessive Pronouns; as τὸ τέκνον ἐμοῦ for ἐμόν.

On the contrary a Possessive Pronoun is sometimes used after a Substantive, instead of the Genitive of a Personal Pronoun, and the following Adjective is construed, as agreeing with the Genitive of the Personal Pronoun, implied in the Possessive.

Thus, τύχας ἐμὰς τλήμονος, for τύχας ἐμοῦ τλήμονος, *the fortunes of me wretched.*

3. The Demonstrative, Possessive, Indefinite, and Interrogative Pronouns agree with their Substantive in gender, number, and case.

Thus, οὗτος ἀνὴρ, *this man;*
ὑμετέρα πόλις, *your city;*
γυναῖκές τινες, *certain women;*
τίς διδαχὴ αὕτη ἐστὶ, *what doctrine is this?*

After αὐτὸς, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, and τὶς the Substantive is generally omitted, and these Pronouns are immediately joined with the Verb; as ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο, *he hath declared.*

4. The Relative ὅς agrees with its Antecedent in gender and number, the case being regulated by some word in its own part of the sentence.

Thus, ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἐλπίζει, *the man, who hopes;*
αἱ ἡμέραι, ἐν αἷς, *the days, in which.*

Note 1. The Relative is sometimes made to agree with its Antecedent, not only in gender and number, but also in case.

Thus, ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ, ᾧ εἶπεν Ἰησοῦς, *they believed the word, which Jesus said.*

Note 2. Two or more Antecedents in the Singular, joined by a Copulative Conjunction, expressed or understood, have the Relative in the Plural; and if the Antecedents differ in gender, the Relative agrees with the Masculine rather than the Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than the Neuter.

Thus, ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ, οἳ ἀγαπῶσι τὸν Θεὸν, *the man and woman, who love God.*

Note 3. A Relative between two Antecedents of different genders may agree with either.

Thus, τῷ σπέρματί σου, ὅς ἐστι Χριστὸς, *to thy seed, which is Christ.*

Note 4. Relatives, like Adjectives, often agree, not with the Antecedents expressed, but with one implied and understood.

Thus, τὴν κεφαλὴν, ἐξ οὗ, *the head, from whom;* Χριστὸν understood;
τεκνία μου, οὕς, *my little children, whom.*

Note 5. The Relative generally comes after the Antecedent, but sometimes, especially when in the same case, it is put before it.

Thus, ἔμεινεν ἐν ᾧ ἦν τόπῳ, for ἐν τόπῳ, ἐν ᾧ ἦν, *he remained in the place, in which he was.*

5. The Interrogative τίς governs the Genitive Plural, when the question applies only to a part of the persons or things mentioned.

Thus, τίς τούτων τῶν τριῶν; *which of these three?*
τίνι τῶν ἀγγέλων; *to which of the angels?*

6. Ὁ αὐτὸς, signifying *the same*, is followed by the Dative, the Preposition σὺν understood.

Thus, τῆς αὐτῆς ζημίας τοῖς ἐξαμαρτάνουσι, *of the same punishment with the sinning.*

V. Of Verbs.

1. *Of a Verb with the Nominative.*

A Verb must agree with its Nominative in number and person (see Substantives);—and Substantive Verbs, Verbs Passive of naming, and Verbs of state or gesture, have a Nominative both before and after them, belonging to the same thing.

Thus, οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶπον, *the men said;*
ὑμεῖς ἐστὲ τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου, *ye are the light of the world;*
ὁ Χριστὸς ὀνομάζεται ἰατρὸς, *Christ is called a Physician.*

2. *Of a Verb with the Genitive.*

1. Substantive Verbs, when they signify *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, are followed by the Genitive.

Thus, Μωσῆς ἦν ἀξιώματος μεγάλου, *Moses was of great reputation;*
αὐτῶν ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν, *theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.*

The Genitive is governed by some Substantive or Preposition understood.

2. Verbs, expressing the operation of any of the senses, except the sight, govern the Genitive.

Thus, μή μου ἅπτου, *touch me not;*
ἤκουσα φωνῆς, *I heard a voice.*

Verbs of sense with the Attics commonly take an Accusative.

3. Verbs of *beginning*, *admiring*, *desiring*, *wanting*, *remembering*, *accusing*, *partaking*, *excelling*, *ruling*, *valuing*, and the like, with their contraries, govern, or are followed by, the Genitive.

Thus, ἄρχεσθε ἀοιδῆς, *begin the song;*
θαυμάζω σοῦ, *I admire thee;*
ἐπισκοπῆς ὀρέγεσθαι, *to desire episcopacy;*
χρῄζετε τούτων ἁπάντων, *ye need all these things;*
λήγει τῶν πόνων, *he ceases from his labours.*

Note 1. Some of these Verbs govern the Genitive, but after others a Preposition or Substantive is understood.

Thus, παύεσθαι τῆς ὀργῆς, (supply ἀπὸ or ἐκ,) *to cease from anger.*

Note 2. Many of these Verbs are occasionally found with other cases.

Verbs of *abounding*, *commanding*, *valuing* are found also with the Dative.

Thus, βρύων (ἐπὶ) μελίτταις, *abounding with bees;*
ἡγεῖτο αὐτοῖς, *he led them;*
πρίασθαι (ἐπὶ) βουσὶ, *to purchase for oxen.*

Verbs of *desiring*, *remembering*, *obtaining*, with the Accusative.

Thus, ποθῶ αὐτὸν, *I desire him;*
μέμνημαι ταῦτα, *I remember these things;*
τυχεῖν ἅπαντα, *to obtain all things.*

And many Verbs seem to require a Genitive or Accusative indifferently; but the Genitive then rather denotes a part in contradistinction to the whole, and depends upon τι, μέρος, or the like, understood.

Note 3. The matter, of which a thing is made, is put in the Genitive after any Verb.

Thus, τὸν δίφρον ἐποίησεν (ἐξ) ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων, *he made the chariot of strong wood.*

4. Passive Verbs are followed by the Genitive of the Agent, governed by a Preposition, expressed or understood.

Thus, καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν λειφθήσομαι; *shall I be left by you also?*
φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι, *friends are overcome by friends.*

Sometimes Passive Verbs have the Dative of the Agent after them.

Thus, ὅσα τῷ Μάρκῳ πέπρακται, *how many things have been done by Marcus.*

3. *Of a Verb with the Dative.*

1. Ἐστὶ or ὑπάρχει, taken for ἔχω, *I have*, is followed by the Dative.

Thus, ἐστί μοι χρήματα, *I have riches;*
ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον οὐκ ὑπάρχει μοι, *silver and gold I have not.*

2. Verbs of acquisition, viz. *of giving, declaring, using, serving, trusting, obeying, following, pleasing, conversing, contending,* and the like, with their contraries, are followed by the Dative.

Thus, βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι, *to help his country;*
εἴκειν κακοῖς, *to yield to misfortunes;*
μάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις, *to contend with the enemy;*
πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὑτῷ πονεῖ, *every man labours for himself.*

A Preposition may be understood after Verbs of *following, conversing,* or *contending.*

4. *Of a Verb with the Accusative.*

1. Verbs, having an Active signification, usually govern the Accusative of the object of the action.

Thus, λαμβάνω τὴν ἀσπίδα, *I take the shield.*

2. Verbs of seeing always govern the Accusative.

Thus, ὁρῶ τὸν καιρὸν, *I see the time.*

3. Every Verb may take an Accusative of a corresponding Noun.

Thus, πόλεμον πολεμίζειν, *to wage war.*

4. All Verbs are followed by the Accusative, when a Preposition, governing the Accusative, is understood.

Thus, ἀλγῶ (κατὰ) τὴν κεφαλὴν, *I am pained in my head.*

The Preposition most frequently understood before the Accusative is κατά.

5. *Of Verbs with two Cases.*

1. Some Verbs are followed by—

a. A Genitive with a Dative.

Thus, πλεονεκτῶ σου (ἐν) τούτῳ, *I have more than (surpass) you in this.*

b. A Genitive and an Accusative.

Thus, δέομαί σου (κατὰ) τὰ δίκαια, *I am in need of (apply to) you for justice.*

c. A Dative and Genitive, as Verbs of *partaking.*

Thus, κοινωνῶ σοι (ἐκ) τούτου, *I partake with you of this.*

d. A Dative and Accusative.

Thus, *βοηθῶ σοι (κατὰ) τὸ πρᾶγμα, I assist you in this affair.*

e. An Accusative and Genitive; as Verbs of *admiring, envying, accusing, acquitting.*

Thus, *θαυμάζω σε (ἕνεκα) τῆς ἀρετῆς, I admire you for your virtue.*

f. An Accusative and Dative; as Verbs of *giving, declaring, comparing,* &c.

Thus, *δὸς ταῦτα ἐμοὶ, give these things to me.*

g. Two Accusatives; as Verbs of *asking, teaching, clothing, concealing,* &c.

Thus, *αἰτεῖν τὸν Θεὸν (κατὰ) σοφίαν, to ask God for wisdom.*

And with the Attics sometimes Verbs of *giving, hurting, accusing,* and *their contraries.*

Thus, *(εἰς) σὲ γεύω μέθυ, I give you wine to taste.*

In such instances the one case is governed by a Preposition, Adverb, or Substantive understood.

2. Verbs signifying *to do* or *speak well* or *ill* have frequently two Accusatives, the one governed by *κατὰ* understood.

Thus, *πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ (κατὰ) τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησε, he conferred many services on the city.*

Instead of the Accusative of the thing, the Adverbs *εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς,* are frequently substituted.

Thus, *τὸν φίλον μὴ κακῶς λέγε, speak not ill of your friend.*

3. The Passives of such Verbs, as have two Cases, are followed by one of them.

Thus, *πεποίηται (ἐκ) ξύλου, it is made of wood.*

The Middle Voice, as it partakes of the signification, follows the Rules of the Active, in respect to the government of Nouns.

Some Verbs have different significations according to the different cases which follow them.

Thus, *ἀμύνονται σφισιν αὐτοῖς, they defend themselves;*
ἠμύναντο τοὺς πολεμίους, he repelled the enemies.

Other Verbs have different cases, but the same signification.

Thus, *ἀπολαύειν τινὸς,* and *ἀπολαύειν τι, to enjoy something.* (See p. 113.)

Verbs, compounded with a Preposition, frequently govern the case of the Preposition with which they are compounded.

Thus, *συνέλαβεν ἡμῖν, he met us.*
ἀποφεύγειν τῆς φθορᾶς, to escape the corruption.

6. *Of Impersonal Verbs.*

1. An Impersonal Verb governs the Dative.

Thus, ἔπρεπεν αὐτῷ, *it became him.*

2. Δεῖ and χρή, signifying *necessity* or *want*, and ἐλλείπει, μέλει, διαφέρει, μέτεστι, ἐνδέχεται have the Dative with the Genitive.

Thus, χρή σοι φίλων, *you need friends;*

ἐκείνων τοῖς φαύλοις μέτεστι, *the wicked have a share of them.*

3. Χρή, πρέπει, and δεῖ, *it becomes*, require an Accusative before an Infinitive.

Thus, χρὴ ὑμᾶς ποιεῖν τοῦτο, *it becomes you to do this.*

7. *Of the Infinitive.*

1. The Infinitive Mode is governed by Verbs, Adjectives, or some Particle, such as ὡς, πρὶν, ἄχρι, μέχρι.

Thus, θέλω μένειν, *I wish to remain;*

ἱκανὸς εἰπεῖν, *qualified to speak;*

ὡς ἁπλῶς εἰπεῖν, *to speak plainly.*

2. The Infinitive is often put elliptically, the Imperatives ὅρα, βλέπε, σκόπει, or the Particle ὥστε being understood.

Thus, αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισι (βλέπε) μάχεσθαι, *yourself fight among the foremost;*

(ὥστε) μικροῦ δεῖν, *to want little, almost.*

3. The Greeks use μέλλω with an Infinitive, to express the Future, both Active and Passive, which in Latin would be rendered by a Participle of the Future and the Verb *sum.*

Thus, περὶ ὧν ὑμεῖς μέλλετε κρίνειν, *of which things ye are about to judge.*

When the event is to follow immediately, the Present Infinitive is used; when at an indefinite distance of time, the Future.

4. When the Conjunction *that*, ὅτι or ὡς, comes between two Verbs, it is frequently omitted, by changing the Nominative into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive.

Thus, ᾤμην σε παρεῖναι, for ὅτι σὺ παρῇς, *I thought that you were present.*

Note 1. The Accusative before the Infinitive, if a Pronoun, is frequently omitted.

Thus, ἔφη ζητεῖν, (supply ἑαυτὸν,) *he said that he was inquiring.*

Note 2. The Infinitive is often preceded or followed by a Nominative, instead of the Accusative.

Thus, ἔφησε φίλος εἶναι, *he said that he was a friend.*

ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱὸς, *Alexander said he was the son of Jove.*

5. The Infinitive of a Substantive Verb has the same case after it that it has before it.

Thus, ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, *they begged him to be zealous;*
ἔξεστι μοὶ γενέσθαι εὐδαίμονι, *it is allowed to me to be happy;*
κελεύω σε εἶναι πρόθυμον, *I command you to be zealous.*

Sometimes the Accusative follows the Verb, and is understood before it.
Thus, δεόμεθα ὑμῶν εἶναι ἀγαθούς, (supply ὑμᾶς,) *we beg of you that you may be good.*

6. The Infinitive is used with or without a Preposition, in the sense of the Latin Gerunds and Supines. (See Article, p. 107.)

Thus, ἐπιστάμενος πολεμίζειν, *skilled in waging war;*
δεινὸς λέγειν, *powerful in speaking;*
ἐν τῷ μαθεῖν, *in learning;*
πιστοὺς πέμπει ἐπισκοπεῖν, *he sends trusty men to examine;*
κάλλιστα ἰδεῖν, *most beautiful to behold.*

8. *Of Participles.*

1. Participles, like Adjectives, agree with their Substantives in gender, number, and case.

Thus, Ἰωάννης κηρύσσων, *John preaching;*
βλέπει τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον, *he sees Jesus coming;*
ὑποστρέψαντες οἱ ἀπόστολοι, *the Apostles having returned.*

2. The Participle governs the case of its own Verb.

Thus, πέμψας με, *having sent me;*
ἀκούοντες τῆς φωνῆς, *hearing the voice.*

3. The Participle governs a Verb in the Infinitive, when the Verb expresses the object, to which the action of the Participle is directed.

Thus, πέμψας με βαπτίζειν, *having sent me to baptize.*

4. The Participle is often used instead of the Infinitive after a Verb or another Participle.

Thus, οὐ παύσομαι γράφων, *I shall not cease writing;*
εἰδὼς ἀποδώσων, *knowing that he would recompense.*

After ἐστὶ or ἦν with a Dative, the Participle has the force of the Indicative with a Nominative.
Thus, εἰ σοὶ ἡδομένῳ ἐστὶ, *if you please.*

5. Participles are elegantly used with Verbs of *gesture*, and εἰμὶ, γίνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω, κύρω, τυγχάνω, φθάνω, λανθάνω, to express what in Latin would be rendered by some Tense of a single Verb, or with the assistance of an Adverb.

Thus, ᾤχοντο φέροντες, *they went away, carrying;* or *they carried away.*

οὐκ ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὤν, *he was not an enemy;*
τὸν λόγον σου θαυμάσας ἔχω, *I have admired your speech;*
Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν, *Socrates happens to be walking;*
μένε ὡς κύρεις ἔχων (σεαυτὸν), *remain as you are;*
φθάνω τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετῶν, *I anticipate my friends, conferring benefits;*
ἔλαθεν ὑπεκφυγών, *he was concealed, stealing away;* or *he stole away secretly;*
λήσουσι λέγοντες, *they will be ignorantly saying.*

Note. The various modes of existence or action are expressed as follows, by Auxiliaries and Participles: viz. Simple existence, by εἰμί;—Commencement, by γίνομαι;—Priority, by ὑπάρχω;—Energy, by ἔχω;—Accident, by κύρω, or τυγχάνω;—Anticipation, by φθάνω;—Secrecy, or Ignorance, by λανθάνω.

6. The Adjectives δῆλος, φανερὸς, ἀφανὴς, &c. with εἰμὶ, are frequently followed by a Participle.

Thus, αὐτὸς τοῦτο ποιῶν φανερὸς ἦν, *he was manifest doing this.*

7. A Substantive with a Participle, whose case depends upon no other word, is put in the Genitive Absolute;—sometimes by the Attics in the Accusative;—very seldom in the Dative.

Thus, τοῦ ἡλίου τέλλοντος, *the sun rising;*
τρία ὄντα τῶν Ἀσσυρίων φρούρια, *there being three garrisons of the Assyrians;*
οἷς γενομένοις, *which things being done.*

Sometimes either the Substantive or Participle is omitted; as ἐμοῦ παιδὸς, supply ὄντος, *I being a child.*

8. The Participles of Impersonal Verbs are often used absolutely.

Thus, τειχίσαι δέον, *it being necessary to build a wall.*

9. When the *necessity* of an action is to be expressed, the Greeks instead of a Participle use a Verbal Adjective, ending in τεος, corresponding with the Latin Participle in *dus.*

Thus, ὁ ἀγαθὸς μόνος τιμητέος, *the good man alone is to be honoured;*
οὕτω δὴ ἐστὶ ποιητέον, *thus it is to be done.*

The Neuter Plural is more frequently used by the Attics.

Such Verbal Adjectives in the Neuter, with the Verb ἐστὶ, govern the case of their Verbs, and the Dative of the Agent.

Thus, γραπτέον ἐστί μοι ἐπιστολὴν, *I must write a letter.*

Sometimes ἐστὶ and the Agent are understood.

VI. Of Adverbs.

1. *Of an Adverb with a Substantive or Adjective Noun, or a Pronoun.*

1. Adverbs of *time, place, quantity, order, cause, exception,* and the like, are followed by the Genitive, which is generally governed by a Preposition understood.

Thus, ἕως τοῦ νῦν, *till now;*
ἐγγὺς (ἐφ') ἁλὸς, *near the sea;*
ἄλις λόγων, *enough of words.*

Note 1. To the Adverbs, which are thus followed by the Genitive, especially belong:—ἄνευ, ἄτερ, *without;* ἄχρι, ἄχρις, *to;* δίχα, *separately;* ἐγγὺς, *near;* ἐντὸς, *within;* ἔξω, ἐκτὸς, παρεκτὸς, χωρὶς, *without;* ἔμπροσθεν, προπάροιθεν, ἐνώπιον, *before;* ἔναντι, κατέναντι, ἐναντίον, *opposite;* ἕως, μέχρι, *to;* μεταξὺ, *between;* πλὴν, *besides, except;* πόρρω, *further;* ὀπίσω, *after;* ἐπάνω, *above;* ἕνεκα, ἕνεκεν, χάριν, *on account of.*

Note 2. Πλησίον is found also with the Dative; as πλησίον τινὶ, *near to some one.*

Note 3. Πλὴν sometimes assumes the nature of a Disjunctive, and is followed by every case, according to the government of the Verb, with which it is connected.

Thus, οὐδέν ἐστιν ἄλλο φάρμακον, πλὴν λόγος, *there is no other medicine but reason;*
οὐ θέμις πλὴν τοῖς μαθηταῖσιν λέγειν, *it is not lawful except to the disciples to speak.*

2. Adverbs, signifying *together,* are followed by the Dative, governed by the Preposition σὺν understood.

Thus, ἅμα (σὺν) τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *at day-break;*
ὁμοῦ (σὺν) τοῖς ἄλλοις, *together with the others.*

3. Adverbs of *swearing* are generally followed by the Accusative, governed by a Preposition understood.

Thus, νὴ τὴν ὑμετέραν καύχησιν, *by your rejoicing;*
ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, *by this sceptre.*

Μὰ generally denies, unless it is joined with ναὶ: νὴ affirms, unless joined with a Negative.

4. Derivative Adverbs generally require the same case with their Primitives.

Thus, ἀξίως τῆς κλήσεως, *worthily of the calling;*
ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄνθεσι, *like the flowers.*

But ὁμοίως is found also with the Genitive.

5. The Adverb ὦ, of *addressing,* is joined with the Vocative; and ὦ (or ὠ), of *exclamation, grief,* or *admiration,* is joined with any case, except the Dative.

Thus, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, *O man!*
ὦ τοῦ θαύματος, *O wonder!*

ὦ τάλας ἐγὼ, *O miserable man that I am!*
ὦ ἐμὲ δειλὰν, *O wretched me!*

Sometimes the Genitive is put alone, the Adverb understood.
Thus, τῆς τύχης, for ὦ τῆς τύχης, *O fortune!*

6. The Adverbs οἲ and οἰναὶ are followed by the Dative.
Thus, οἵ μοι, *Ah me!*
οἰναὶ ὑμῖν, *woe to you!*

7. Ἴδε (or ἰδὲ,) and ἰδοὺ, *behold*, though sometimes found with the Nominative, are really Verbs, and govern the Accusative.
Thus, ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, *behold the Lamb of God;*
ἰδού με, *behold me.*

8. Adverbs of *time* are sometimes changed into Adjectives.
Thus, οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὕδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα, *it does not become a man of counsel to sleep the whole night.*

2. *Of an Adverb with a Verb.*

1. Πρὶν, *before*, with or without ἢ, *than*, (as it is frequently understood,) has sometimes the Indicative, Optative, or Subjunctive, but generally the Infinitive, preceded by an Accusative:—with ἂν, it governs the Subjunctive.
Thus, πρὶν ἢ συνελθεῖν, *before they came together;*
πρὶν ἀλέκτορα φωνῆσαι, *before the cock crow;*
πρὶν εἶπεν, *before he said;*
πρὶν ἢ ἔχοι, *before he may have;*
πρὶν ἢ ἴδῃ, *before he should have seen;*
πρὶν ἂν ἀκούσῃς, *before you should have heard.*

2. Adverbs of quality are elegantly joined with Verbs.
Thus, ἡδέως ἔχε (σε) πρὸς ἅπαντας, *be pleasant to all;*
εὖ πάσχειν, εὖ ποιεῖν, *to receive, to confer benefits.*

3. Μὴ, (Adverb of *prohibition*,) and οὐ, like the Latin Negatives, stand before their Verbs, but are translated after.
Thus, οὔ φημι, *I say not;*
μὴ γράφε, *write not.*
Μὴ, *forbidding*, is used with the Present Imperative, and the Future Indicative;—with the Aorist Optative, when referring to the past; and the Aorist Subjunctive, when it refers to the Future.

3. *Of an Adverb with an Adverb.*

1. Some Adverbs have others particularly corresponding with them, which are therefore used in construction.

Thus, ὡς—οὕτως; ὅπου—ἐκεῖ; τότε—ὅτε; &c. (See List of Correlative Particles, p. 98.)

Sometimes one of the Correlatives is omitted.

Thus, γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,—for οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

2. Two or more Negatives strengthen the Negation; and two Affirmatives strengthen the affirmation.

Thus, οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν, *there is nothing;*
οὐ μὴ πίω, *I will not drink;*
οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται, *nothing will ever be done;*
ἀμὴν, ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, *verily, verily I say unto you.*

If a Verb come between the two Negatives, they make an affirmation, as in English.

Thus, οὐ δυνάμεθα μὴ λαλεῖν, *we cannot but speak.*

3. Ὡς strengthens the Superlative, particularly in Adverbs, and sometimes the Positive.

Thus, ὡς τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible;*
ὡς ἀληθῶς, *certainly.*

VII. Of Prepositions.

The principal relations of things to one another are expressed in Greek by three cases;—*origin* and *possession* by the Genitive, *acquisition* and *communication* by the Dative, and *action* by the Accusative.

The other relations of time and place, cause and effect, motion and rest, connexion and opposition, are expressed by Prepositions.

Every Preposition has one primary meaning, to which may be referred all the other significations, attached to it, arising from the case, with which it is joined.

The following Examples are given, as showing the government and chief significations of the Prepositions.

Four Prepositions govern only the Genitive; ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ or ἐξ, πρό.

1. 'ANTI', *AGAINST', INSTEAD OF.*

It generally denotes some *opposition, exchange,* or *comparison.*

Thus, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἴτω,	*let man go against man;*
εἰρήνη ἀντὶ πολέμου,	*peace instead of war;*
ἀνία ἀντὶ ἀνιαῶν,	*sorrow against (in addition to) sorrows;*
ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ,	*eye for eye;*
ἀντ' ἀρετῆς τιμᾶσθαι,	*to be honoured for virtue;*
ἀντὶ πολλῶν,	*against (instead of, equal to,) many.*

2. 'ΑΠΟ', *FROM.*

Thus, ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου, *from the tower;*
ἀπὸ δείπνου, *from (after) supper;*
ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, *from (on account of) the crowd;*
ἀπὸ τῶν ὅπλων, *from (apart from, without) arms;*
ἀπὸ θυμοῦ, *from (against) the mind.*

'Απὸ, in the sense of the last example, is sometimes written with the Accent on the Penult. Thus ἀπὸ γνώμης imports—*according to my mind;* and ἄπο γνώμης, *against my mind:*—ἄπο τρόπου, *unbecoming.*

3. 'ΕΚ or 'ΕΞ, *OUT OF.*

Thus, ἀπεσχίσθη λίθος ἐξ ὄρους, *a stone was cut out of the mountain;*
ἐξ Αἰγύπτου, *out of Egypt;*
ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, *from peace to make war;*
ἐκ φύσεως δοθεὶς, *given from (by) nature;*
ἐκ τῶν νόμων, *from (by, according to) the laws;*
ἐκ δείπνου, *from (after) supper;*
ἐξ ἁπάντων ὠχρὸς, *pale (distinguished) out of all,* i. e. *above all.*

'Εκ and ἀπὸ are sometimes used indifferently.
Thus, οἱ ἐκ, or ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, *the Stoics;*
ἐξ, or ἀπ' ἀρίστου, *after dinner.*

4. ΠΡΟ', *BEFORE,* as to place and time.

Thus, πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν, *before the doors;*
πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war;*
πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἱρέεται, *he chooses war before (in preference to) peace;*
πρὸ τῶν γυναικων μάχεσθαι, *to fight before (for, in defence of) their wives.*

The Prepositions ἐν and σὺν govern only the Dative.

1. 'EN, *IN, AMONG.*

It is used sometimes to express *motion,* for εἰς; and frequently with the manner or instrument, in the sense of *through, by, with.*

Thus, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ, *in this place;*
ἐν μοὶ ἐστὶ, *it is in me,* or *in my power;*
ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, *in three days;*
οἰκεῖν ἐν πολίταις, *to dwell among citizens;*
ἀποστέλλων στρατιῶτας ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, *sending soldiers (to be) in Sicily;*

ἄγγελος κατέβαινεν ἐν τῇ κολυμβήθρᾳ,	*an angel descended into the pool;*
ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασὺς,	*bold to (against) me;*
ἤγετο ἐν τῷ πνεύματι,	*he was led by the Spirit;*
ἐν υἱῷ ἡμῖν ἐλάλησε,	*He hath spoken to us by, or through, his Son;*
ἐν πέλταις διαγωνίζεσθαι,	*to fight with shields;*
ἐν τούτοις ὑπάτοις,	*in (under) such Consuls;*
ἐν φαρμάκῳ ἐστὶ,	*it is in the place of medicine.*

2. ΣΥΝ, *WITH.*

Thus, βασιλεὺς σὺν στρατεύματι,	*a king with his army;*
σὺν τῷ δειπνεῖν ἀπῆλθεν,	*he departed with (at) supper-time;*
σὺν τῷ νόμῳ,	*with (according to) the law.*

One Preposition, εἰς, governs only the Accusative.

ΕΙΣ, *INTO, TO, TOWARDS, AGAINST, IN.*

Thus, ἐνέβη εἰς πλοῖον,	*he went into a ship;*
ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος,	*he went up to (on) the mountain;*
ἀποστελῶ εἰς αὐτοὺς προφήτας,	*I will send prophets to them;*
εὔνους εἰς τὸν δῆμον,	*well-disposed towards the people;*
εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν παρεῖναι,	*to be present against,* or *on, the third day;*
ἔγκλημα εἰς Ἀθηναίους,	*an accusation against the Athenians;*
λέγει εἰς αὐτὸν,	*he speaks in respect to him;*
εἰς οἰκόν ἐστι,	*he is in a house;*
ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ εἰς σῖτον,	*he gave it to him towards (for) food;*
εἰς δέκα ἔτη,	*towards (about, for,) ten years;*
εἰς ἅπαξ,	*for once;*
εἰς δύο,	*two by two.*

Two Prepositions, διὰ and ὑπὲρ, govern sometimes the Genitive, and sometimes the Accusative.

1. ΔΙΑ', *THROUGH, BY MEANS OF, ON ACCOUNT OF.*

The Genitive, *THROUGH, BY MEANS OF.*

Thus, διὰ τῆς χώρας,	*through the country;*
διὰ χειμῶνος,	*through winter;*
πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο,	*all things were made by Him;*

διὰ μέλανος γράφειν,	*to write with black ink;*
δι' ἡμερῶν,	*through (after) some days;*
κῶμαι διὰ πολλοῦ,	*villages far asunder;*
διὰ τέλους,	*to the end, continually;*
διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρας,	*every third day;*
δι' αἰσχύνης ἔχειν,	*to hold in respect;*
διὰ χειρὸς ἔχω,	*I have in my hand, in my care.*

The Accusative, *THROUGH, ON ACCOUNT OF.*

Thus, διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς εὖ πράττω,	*through the Gods I do well;*
διά σε ἦλθον,	*I came on thy account.*

Though διὰ with the Genitive chiefly signifies *through*, in reference to the instrument or means, and with the Accusative generally refers to the cause or design, we sometimes find it used thus:—

δι' ὃν τρόπον;	*in what manner? by what means?*
διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα,	*through arms and black blood;*
νύκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην,	*through a heavenly night.*

2. ΥΠΕΡ, *ABOVE, BEYOND*, has the Genitive or Accusative; *FOR, CONCERNING*, only the Genitive.

Thus, ὑπὲρ γῆς ἐστί;	*Is he above ground?*
ὑπὲρ ἁλὸς πέμπειν,	*to send over the sea;*
ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον,	*above the house;*
ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα πηδᾷς,	*you leap beyond the line:*
ὑπὲρ τοῦ φίλου ἀποθανεῖν,	*to die for his friend;*
Ἡσαΐας κράζει ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἰσραήλ,	*Isaiah cries concerning Israel.*

Nine Prepositions govern sometimes the Genitive, sometimes the Dative, and sometimes the Accusative: ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπό.

1. ΑΜΦΙ, *ROUND ABOUT, BESIDE, CONCERNING, ON ACCOUNT OF,*

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative indifferently.

Thus, ἀμφὶ πόλεως οἰκοῦσιν,	*they dwell round about the city;*
ἀμφὶ δ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο,	*he threw it round about his shoulders;*
τοῖς ἀμφ' αὐτὸν δορυφόροις,	*to the guards round about him;*
ἀμφὶ πόνου ὁ πόνος,	*one trouble about,* or *beside, another;*
ἤριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ,	*he fell beside him;*
ἀμφ' ἅλα,	*about,* or *beside, the sea;*

ἀμφὶ δικαιοσύνης,	*about*, or *concerning*, *righteousness*;
λόγος ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς,	*a report concerning her death*;
τὰ ἀμφὶ τὸν πόλεμον,	*the things concerning the war*;
ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆος,	*on account of Ulysses*;
ἀμφὶ φόβῳ,	*on account of fear*.

2. ΑΝΑ', *UP TO, UP THROUGH, UPON,*

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

The Genitive, however, is rarely used; and the Dative seldom but by Poets.

Thus, ἀνὰ νηὸς ἔβην,	*he went upon (on board) the ship*;
ἀνὰ βωμοῖς,	*upon the altars*;
ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν,	*up the river*;
ἀνὰ πεδίον πλανᾶσθαι,	*to wander up (upon, through) the plain*;
ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,	*through Greece*;
ἀνὰ κράτος,	*up to (according to) strength, by force*.

Ἀνὰ is likewise used in a distributive sense.

Thus, ἀνὰ δηνάριον,	*up to a penny a-piece*;
ἐξιέναι ἀνὰ πέντε,	*to go out five by five*.

3. ΕΠΙ', *ON, AT, IN, UNTO,*

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

The Genitive.

Thus, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,	*on the earth*;
ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν,	*in the clouds*;
ἐφανέρωσεν ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης,	*he showed himself at the sea*;
ἐπὶ πολλῶν,	*in (among) many things*;
ἐπὶ μαρτύρων,	*in the presence of witnesses*;
ἐπὶ Κρόνου,	*in the time of*, or *under*, *Saturn*;
ἐπὶ τοῦ παιδὸς λέγων,	*speaking on (in respect to) the boy*;
ἐπ' ἐμοῦ,	*in my time*;
ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ,	*of himself, by himself*;
ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ταμείου,	*the man over the treasury, the treasurer*;
ἐπὶ τριῶν,	*in threes, three by three*;
ἐπὶ τῆς ἡδονῆς,	*to (for) pleasure*.

Sometimes with the Genitive *motion* is signified.

Thus, ἐπὶ Θρᾴκης ἐχώρει,	*he went to Thrace*.

The Dative.

Thus, ἐπὶ τῇ θλίψει, *in affliction;*
διεταράχθη ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ αὐτοῦ, *he was troubled at his word;*
ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, *in (among) his friends;*
ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ, *on the foundation;*
ἐπὶ τούτοις, *to (in addition to) these things;—on these things, conditions;*
ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει, *in (through, by,) the faith;*
ἐφ' ἡμέρᾳ, *through the day;*
ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει, *to (for) gain;*
ἐπὶ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι, *for (in honour of) thy name;*
κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, *created unto good works;*
τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶ, *three to (against) two;*
ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις, *some upon others, one after the other;*
ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ στρατεύματι, *with so great an army.*

The Accusative.

Thus, πίστις ἐπὶ Θεὸν, *faith in God;*
ἐρχόμενον ἐπ' αὐτὸν, *coming upon him;*
κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτὸν, *they shall lament at (on account of) him;*
ἔρχεσθε ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, *come to supper;*
βασιλεία ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν διαμερισθεῖσα, *a kingdom divided against itself;*
μείνατε ἐπὶ χρόνον, *remain for some time;*
ἴμεν πολλὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν, *to go over much land;*
ἀρετὴ εἴη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, *there would be virtue among men.*

4. ΚΑΤΑ', *DOWN FROM,* OR *UNDER, THROUGH, BESIDE, AGAINST, ACCORDING TO, IN,*

governs the Genitive and Accusative, and sometimes the Dative.

The Genitive.

Thus, κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ, *down the precipice;*
καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, *through all Judea;*
δῦναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς, *to go under the earth;*
κατὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ, *by (along) the road;*
κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν, *to shoot against (at) a mark;*
κατὰ τοῦ Κυρίου, *against the Lord;*
κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων, *having on his head;*
ἄνθρωποι κατὰ τοῦ μείζονος ὀμνύουσι, *men swear by the greater;*
οἱ κατὰ Λυσίου, *those in the time of Lysias;*
κατὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς φατέον, *I must speak concerning virtue.*

The Accusative.

Thus, κατὰ λόγον ζῆν, *to live according to reason;*
κατ' ἐμὲ, *according to me, as for me;*
καθ' ὑστέρησιν, *in respect to (on account of) want;*
κατ' ὄναρ, *in a dream;*
ἐζέσθην κατὰ κλισμοὺς, *they sat on seats;*
κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη, *among the Gentiles;*
ἦλθε κατ' αὐτὸν, *he came to him;*
οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωποι, *the men of our time;*
πλεῖν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, *to sail down the river;*
καθ' ὁδὸν, *along the road;*
καθ' ἕνα, *one by one;*
κατὰ ἐννεακόσια ἔτη, *about nine hundred years.*

Κατὰ is sometimes joined with the Dative, but only by the Poets.

Thus, κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἐέργνυ, *she confined them in the sties;*
δασόμεθα κατὰ σφίσι, *we will divide among them.*

5. ΜΕΤΑ', *WITH, AMONG, TO, AFTER,*

governs the Genitive and Accusative, and sometimes the Dative.

The Genitive, *WITH, AMONG.*

Thus, κοινωνία μετ' αὐτοῦ, *fellowship with him;*
μὴ γογγύζετε μετ' ἀλλήλων, *murmur not among one another;*
ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, *what* GOD *hath done with,* or *through, them;*
μάχεσθαι μετὰ πολεμίων, *to fight with (against) enemies;*
μάχεσθαι μετὰ φίλων, *to fight with (in company with, for) friends;*
ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ, *he that showed mercy with (towards) him.*

The Accusative, *TO, AFTER; WITH, AMONG.*

Thus, Ζεὺς ἔβη μετὰ δαῖτα, *Jupiter went to a feast;*
οἱ νόμοι μετὰ τὸν Θεὸν σώζουσι τὴν πόλιν, *the laws, after* GOD, *preserve the state;*
μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐγείρομαι, *after three days I will rise;*
μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν, *to have among (in) our hands;*
ἥλιτε μετ' ἀθανάτους μάκαρας, *he has sinned with (against) the blessed gods;*
μετὰ τὸν βίον, *with (during) life.*

The Dative is found only among the Poets, *WITH, AMONG.*

Thus, ἁρθμὸν ἔθεντο μετὰ σφίσι, *they made alliance with them;*
μετ' ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσει, *he rules among men.*

6. ΠΑΡΑ', *FROM; AT, WITH; TO, BESIDE, THROUGH,* governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

The Genitive, *FROM.*

Thus, ἔρχεσθαι παρά τινος, *to come from some one;*
παρ' ἐμοῦ ἤκουσας, *thou hast heard from me.*

We also find—

παρὰ λόγου, *from*, i.e. *contrary to, reason;*
παρὰ πάντων τυγχάνει, *he is from*, i.e. *distinguished from, above, all;*
παρὰ θεῶν καὶ παρ' ἀνθρώπων, *from the presence of*, i.e. *before, gods and men.*

The Dative, *AT, WITH*, sometimes *TO.*

Thus, παρ' ὄχθαις, *at the banks;*
παρ' ἐμοὶ διατρίβει, *he lives with me;*
ἰέναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει, *to go to Tissaphernes.*

The Accusative, *TO, BESIDE, THROUGH.*

Thus, παρά σε ἔρχομαι, *I come to thee;*
παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, *beside the sea;*
παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *through all the time;*
παρὰ τοῦτον ἀθυμοῦσι πάντες, *through him all are dispirited;*
παρὰ τὸν νόμον, *beside*, i.e. *against, the law;*
παρὰ τοὺς μετόχους σου, *beside, (in comparison,)* i.e. *above thy fellows;*
ἠλάττωσας αὐτὸν παρ' ἀγγέλους, *thou loweredst him beside*, i.e. *below, the angels.*

Thus παρὰ δύναμιν signifies *above* and *below one's strength.*

παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔφευγον, *they fled beside*, i.e. *beyond, the river.*

7. ΠΕΡΙ, *ROUND ABOUT, NEAR TO, CONCERNING,* governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative, indiscriminately.

Thus, περὶ σπείους, *about a cave;*
περὶ βωμοῖς, *about the altars;*
περὶ τὰ στήθη, *about the breasts;*

περὶ μεσημβρίαν, *about noon;*
περὶ ψυχῆς μάχεσθαι, *to fight about (for) life;*
περὶ Χριστοῦ Μωσῆς ἔγραψε, *Moses wrote concerning Christ;*
περὶ πάσῃ πόλει δεδιέναι, *to fear concerning the whole city;*
τὰ περὶ ψυχήν, *the things concerning the soul.*

8. ΠΡΟ'Σ, *AT, TO, TOWARDS,*

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

With the Genitive it chiefly signifies *AT*, pointing out connexion with an object, in respect to situation, cause, or departure; and may therefore sometimes be rendered *WITH, BEFORE, BY, FROM;* and sometimes it implies *TO, TOWARDS, AGAINST.*

Thus, πρὸς Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀναίτιος, *innocent before* GOD *and men;*
πρὸς ἁπάντων θεραπεύεσθαι, *to be served by all;*
πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, *by the gods;*
πρὸς Θεοῦ τὰ ἀγαθὰ, *the good things from* GOD;
οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, *those from blood, (the same blood,) relations;*
πρὸς τῆς πόλεως ἐστὶ, *it is (useful) to the city;*
πρὸς ἡμῶν ἐστὶ, *it is at* or *with us, it belongs to us, it is our duty;*
πρὸς σοῦ, οὐδ' ἐμοῦ φράσω, *I will speak in respect to (for) thee, not (for) myself;*
πρὸς ἁλὸς, *at (near, towards,) the sea;*
πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τὴν ψῆφον, *voting against an enemy.*

With the Dative it chiefly signifies *PROXIMITY.*

Thus, πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ, *at the door;*
πρὸς ταῖς ἀγκάλαις τὰ παιδία κομίζειν, *to take children in the arms;*
πρὸς τῷ σφετέρῳ ἀγαθῷ, *to (for) their good;*
πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις, *in addition to the things said;*
πρὸς ἑαυτῷ, *with* or *in himself;*
πρὸς τῇ φύσει, *against nature.*

With the Accusative it generally imports *MOTION.*

Thus, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου πορεύομαι, *I go to my Father;*
πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχεσθαι, *to fight against the Romans;*
πρὸς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening;*
ἤπιος πρὸς πάντας, *gentle towards all;*
οὐκ ἄξια πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν, *not worthy in respect to (of) the future glory;*

πρὸς τοὺς ἀγγέλους λέγει,	*he speaks in respect to the angels;*
πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν,	*according to the truth;*
πρὸς τὴν σκληροκαρδίαν ὑμῶν,	*in respect to (on account of) your hardness of heart;*
πρὸς ὀργήν,	*with (from) anger;*
ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν,	*the Word was with* GOD.

9. ΥΠΟ, *UNDER, BY,*

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

When signifying *BY*, it generally requires the Genitive;—*UNDER*, the Genitive and Dative:—and *UNDER*, with motion, the Accusative.

Thus, *ὑπὸ χθονὸς,*	*under the earth;*
ὑφ' ἡλίῳ,	*under the sun;*
ὑπὸ νόσου ἀποθανεῖν,	*to die under a disease;*
τύπτομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ,	*I am struck by him;*
ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι,	*to be subdued under the Trojans;*
ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην ἦλθε,	*he came under the roof;*
ἔχων ὑπ' ἐμαυτὸν στρατιώτας,	*having soldiers under me;*
ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθρον,	*under (about) day-break.*

In Greek, Prepositions are often put after their cases, especially by the Poets; as *νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλισιάων, from the ships and tents.*

The Poets likewise frequently separate a Preposition from the Verb, with which it is compounded; as *κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψε,* for *γαῖα κατεκάλυψε.*

VIII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative and Adversative Conjunctions generally join the same cases of Nouns and Modes of Verbs, but not necessarily the same Tenses:—if the sense require, they connect different Modes.

Some Conjunctions are usually joined with the Indicative, and others with the Subjunctive, Optative, or Infinitive.

Of the latter class the following are the principal.

1. Α῎ΙΘΕ, Ε῎ΙΘΕ.

Αἴθε, εἴθε, O that, are used with the Past Tenses of the Indicative, and with the Present and Future of the Optative.

2. ΕΑ῾Ν, ᾽ΑΝ, ᾽ΗΝ, Κ᾽Α᾽Ν.

Ἐὰν, for *εἰ ἂν,* contracted *ἂν* or *ἢν, if;* and *κᾆν,* for *καὶ ἐὰν, although,* govern the Subjunctive.

Note 1. The Particle ἂν, with which εἰ is compounded, and for which κε and κεν are chiefly used in Poetry, signifies uncertainty or possibility; and Conjunctions, compounded with it, generally govern the Subjunctive.

Note 2. Ἂν is frequently followed by the Optative; as εἴ τις ταῦτα πράττοι, μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσειε, *if any one should do this, he would serve me greatly.*
Interrogative Particles with ἂν generally take the Optative.
The Present Optative with ἂν is often used by Tragic Writers in the sense of a Future Indicative. Thus, μένοιμ' ἄν, *I will stay.* Soph.

Note 3. Ἄν, κε, and κεν give a Subjunctive sense to a Verb in the Indicative. Thus, εἶχον, *I had;* εἶχον ἄν, *I should have.*

Note 4. When these Particles are joined with Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives, they may be translated —*soever;* as ἅπανθ' ὅσ' ἂν λέγω, *all things, whatsoever I may say:*—ὅ,τι κεν κατανεύσω, *whatever I may nod.*
Ἄν in this case follows the Noun or Particle, and precedes the Verb.

Note 5. Sometimes ἂν is understood; as ἦλθον ἐγὼ, *I would have come.*

3. Εἰ.

Εἰ, *if*, is usually joined with the Indicative, and sometimes with the Optative, but rarely with the Subjunctive.

Note 1. Εἰ and ὅτε are used by the Dramatic Poets with the Indicative and Optative only; by Homer with the Subjunctive also, joined to ἂν or κε.
Εἰ γὰρ, with the Indicative and Optative, is used for *O that.*

Note 2. When εἰ is used with an Imperfect or an Aorist Indicative, the Verb in the corresponding clause, preceding or following, is put in the Indicative with ἄν; as εἰ μὴ τότ' ἐπόνουν, νῦν ἂν οὐκ εὐφραινόμην, *if I did not labour then, I should not now be glad.*

4. ἘΠΕΙ, ἘΠΕΙΔΗ, ἘΠΕΙΗ; ἘΠΑΝ, ἘΠΕΙΔΑΝ.

Ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειὴ, *since*, are joined with the Indicative, and sometimes with the Infinitive;—ἐπειδὴ and ἐπειὴ also with the Optative, the Particle ἂν being expressed or understood.

Ἐπὰν and ἐπειδὰν, *since*, as compounded with ἂν, govern the Subjunctive.

5. ἙΩΣ ἍΝ, ΠΡΙΝ ἍΝ.

Ἕως ἂν, *until*, and πρὶν ἂν, *before that*, are, on account of ἂν, joined with the Subjunctive.

6. ἽΝΑ.

Ἵνα, *that, to the end that*, governs the Subjunctive, but is also joined with the Past Tenses of the Optative, and very rarely with the Indicative.

When it is taken as an Adverb, *where*, it is followed by the Indicative.

7. ΜἨ.

Μή, *lest, that not,* is generally joined with an Aorist Subjunctive; but if a wish is expressed, it has the Optative.

For the Adverb μή, see p. 120.

8. ῞ΟΠΩΣ, ῞ΟΠΩΣ ἍΝ.

῞Οπως, *how, that,* is joined with the Optative and Subjunctive; but, when it signifies *how,* may also have the Future of the Indicative.

῞Οπως ἄν, *that,* requires the Subjunctive.

9. ῞ΟΤΕ, ᾽ΟΠΟ᾽ΤΕ; ῞ΟΤΑΝ, ᾽ΟΠΟ᾽ΤΑΝ.

῞Οτε, ὁπότε, *when,* are used with the Indicative and Optative, and sometimes with the Subjunctive.

See *Note* 1. to Conjunction εἰ.

῞Οταν, ὁπόταν, *when,* are joined with the Optative and Subjunctive.

10. ῞ΟΤΙ.

῞Οτι, *that, because,* is used with the Indicative and Optative, seldom with the Subjunctive.

It is sometimes placed before Superlatives, which it strengthens, like *quàm* in Latin; as ὅτι μέγιστος, *as great as possible.*

῞Οτι is properly the Neuter of ὅστις, and generally governed by κατὰ understood.

11. ῞ΟΦΡΑ.

῞Οφρα governs the Optative or Subjunctive, when signifying *that,* or *until;* and is used with the Present Subjunctive, or a Past Tense of the Indicative, when it signifies *whilst.*

12. ῞ΩΣ, ῞ΩΣΤΕ.

῞Ως, when signifying *that,* is joined with the Indicative, sometimes with the Optative and Subjunctive, but rarely with the Infinitive;—and, when it signifies *to the end that,* with the Optative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive, or the Future Indicative.

῞Ωστε, *so that,* generally governs the Infinitive or Indicative; but is also joined with the Optative and Subjunctive.

Careful observation in reading will materially assist in forming a proper judgment, in respect to the usual government and construction of Conjunctions.

PROSODY.

PROSODY is here considered, as including the Quantity of Syllables, the different kinds of Feet in Verse, Metre, and Accent.

I. OF QUANTITY.

General Rule.

A short Vowel makes a short Syllable, and a long Vowel or Diphthong a long Syllable.

The Vowels ϵ, o, are short;—η, ω, long;—and α, ι, υ, doubtful, being long in some Syllables, and short in others;—Diphthongs and Contracted Syllables are long, as ἐκεῖ, ὀφρύες, contr. ὀφρῦς.

The Quantity of Syllables is determined by various methods.

1. *By Position.*

1. If a short or doubtful Vowel come before two Consonants, or a double Consonant, (whether in the same word, or at the beginning of another,) the Syllable is made long;—as Ἔργον, κρᾱ́ζω, Ὅς τε με.

2. If a short or doubtful Vowel precede a Mute and a Liquid, the Syllable is common, but generally short;—as Πᾰ́τροκλος, or Πᾱ́τροκλος:—but if it precede β, γ, δ, followed by λ, μ, or ν, the Syllable is generally long;—as Ἀγλαὸς, κεδνός.

Note 1. If a short Vowel precede $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\tau$, $\mu\nu$, the Syllable may be common; and sometimes a short Vowel is rendered long before a single Consonant, particularly before a Liquid, which is easily doubled;—as πολλᾱ̀ λισσομένω, Hom.

Note 2. Sometimes σ before a Consonant, in the same or the following word, is either omitted, or so joined in pronunciation with the following Consonant, that the preceding Syllable is not rendered long by position.

Thus, ἦχι ῥοὰς Σιμόεις συμβάλλετον ἠδὲ Σκάμανδρος.
ὥρῃ ἐσπερίῃ κρώζει πολύφωνος κορώνη.

Note 3. When three short Syllables come together, it is necessary, for the sake of the measure in Heroic Verse, that one be made long;—as Πρῐαμίδης. Θυ is short in θυγάτηρ, and long in θυγατέρες.

Note 4. A short Syllable is often made long, when the next word begins with a digammated Vowel.

Thus, μέλανος οἴνοιο, for Ϝοίνοιο, Hom.

2. *By one Vowel preceding another.*

1. A long Vowel or a Diphthong may be shortened at the end of a word, if the following word begin with a Vowel.

Thus, ἄξω ἐλὼν ὁ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται ὅν κεν ἵκωμαι.

Note 1. This occurs sometimes in first and middle Syllables, particularly with αι and οι.

Note 2. Sometimes also αι and οι final are short, before words beginning with a Consonant.

Note 3. A long Vowel, or a Diphthong, may be considered as consisting of two short Vowels:—if the latter is supposed to suffer elision, the former will of course remain short.

2. A Vowel before another does not suffer elision, as in Latin, at the end of a word, unless an Apostrophe is substituted.

3. *By Contraction.*

A contracted Syllable is long; as ὄφιες, ὄφῑς.

Two successive Vowels, forming two Syllables, even in different words, frequently coalesce in Poetry. Thus θεὸς becomes a monosyllable; χρυσέῳ a dissyllable; and in "ἢ λάθετ', ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν," (Hom.) ἢ οὐκ are pronounced as one Syllable.

4. *By Derivation and Composition.*

Derivatives and Compounds generally retain the quantity of their Primitives and Simples; as φῠ́γη from ἔφῠγον, ἄτῑμος from τῑμή.

A, privative, is short; as *ἄτιμος; but on account of two short Syllables following, it is frequently made long;—as Ἀκᾰ́μᾰτος.

Ἄρι, ἔρι, βρι, δὺς, δα, ζα are short; as ζᾰ́θεος, &c.

5. *By Dialect.*

The quantity of Syllables is sometimes affected by the Dialects.

Thus in the Attic the Accusative of Nouns in ευς is long; as βασιλέᾱ.

In the Doric, α instead of η is long, but in the Æolic short; as Doric γυνᾱ́ for γυνή, Æolic νύμφᾰ́ for νύμφη, also νύμφᾰ̄ς for νύμφᾱ̄ς, Acc. Plur.

In the Ionic, α is short in the Penult of the Perfect; as γέγᾰα, for γέγηκα;—and in the Third Person, Plural, of the Passive; as ἕᾰται, δεδμήᾰτο.

But the Ionic α in Verbs in αω is long, when preceded by a long Syllable; as τιμῴᾱτο for τιμῶντο;—and also in the Third Person, Plural, of Verbs in μι; as τιθέᾱσι.

In the Ionic and Doric, the Comparative in ιων has the Penult short, but the Attics make it long.

Of the Doubtful Vowels, A, I, Y.

a) *In First and Middle Syllables, not including Increment.*

A Doubtful Vowel before a Vowel, or single Consonant, is generally short; as ἀγλᾰ́ὸς, κᾰκὸς, κόρῐον, γηθοσῠ́νη.

The following are some of the principal Exceptions.

1. A is long,

1. In Dissyllabic Oxytons in *os* pure; as *λᾶὸς, νᾶὸς, πᾶὸς, χᾶὸς*:—and in the Penult of Feminine Proper Names in *αϊς*; as *Θᾶΐς*.

2. In the Penult of Nouns in *ανωρ, αρος*; as *ἀγᾶ́νωρ, μυσᾰρὸς*:—and in the Penult of Dissyllables and Nationals in *ανος, ανις*, especially if *ι* precede; as *δᾶνὸς, τρᾶνὸς, Γερμᾶνὸς, Γερμᾶνὶς, Ἰουλιᾶνὸς, Χριστιᾶνός*.
The *α* in *Χριστιανὸς* is also found short.

3. In the Penult of Proper Names not compounded, also of the Names of Stones and Rivers, in *ατης* and *ατις*; as *Μιθριδᾶ́της, Ἀχᾶ́της, Σπαρτιᾶτις, Εὐφρᾶ́της, Γαγᾶ́της*.
Except *Σαρμᾰ́της, Σαυρομᾰ́της, Σωκρᾰ́της, Γαλᾰ́της, Δαλμᾰ́της*, &c.

4. In the Penult of Nouns in *αων, -αονος*; as *Μαχᾶ́ων, Μαχᾶ́ονος*:—Sometimes also when the Genitive ends in *ωνος*; as *Ποσειδᾶ́ων, Ποσειδᾶ́ωνος*.

5. In the Antepenult of Nouns in *ανιος* from Nouns in *αν*; as *Τιτὰν, τιτᾶ́νιος*.

6. In the Syllable before the Antepenult in Numerals, ending in *κόσιοι*; as *διᾱκόσιοι*.

7. In Derivatives from Verbs in *αω* pure, and *ραω*; as *θέᾱμα, θεᾱτὴς*, from *θεάομαι*; *πρᾶ̄σις* from (*πιπράσκω* for) *πράω*; *ἀνίᾱτος* from *ἀνιάω*; *κατάρᾱτος* from *καταράομαι*; *ἰᾶ́σιμος* from *ἰάομαι*; *περᾶ́σιμος* from *περάω*.

2. I is long,

1. In Dissyllabic Oxytons and Properispomenons in *os* pure, as also Dissyllabic Oxytons in *ιμος*; as *ἶὸς, δῖος, λῑμός*. Except *βῑὸς, a bow*.

2. In the Penult of Nouns in *ινη, ιτη, ιτης, ιτις*; as *δῖ́νη, Ἀφροδῖ́τη, πολῖ́της, πολῖ̄τις*.
Except *κρῖτὴς*, and such Nouns, formed from Verbs, which shorten the Penult of the Perfect.

3. In the Penult of Nouns in *ινος, ινον, ιων*, (Gen. *-ιονος*,) and *ιλη, ιλης, ιλος, ιλον*, not Diminutives; as *κάμῑνος, σέλῖνον, πῖ́ων, κονῖ́λη, νεογῖλὴς, ὄμῖλος, πέδῖλον*.
Except *καρκῖ́νος, κόρῖνος, Μύρσῖνος, πῖ́νος, χῖὼν*, which are short; *κόφινος* has the Penult common.
The Comparatives in *ιων* are generally used long, but the Neuter is short; as *βελτῖ́ων, βέλτῐον*.

4. In the Antepenult of Diminutives in *ιδιον* from pure Genitives; as *ἱματῖ́διον* from *ἱματίου*.

5. In the Penult and Antepenult of words, followed by *ρ*; as *Ὄσῖρις, Νῖρεὺς, σῖρὸς, Σεμῖ́ραμις*.

6. I is common in the Penult of Nouns in *ια, ιη*; as, *καλῖὰ* or *καλῐὰ, κονῖ́ᾳ* or *κονῖ̆ᾳ*.

3. Υ is long,

1. In the Penult and Antepenult of most Nouns followed by *σ*; as *χρῡσὸς, μῡσαρός*.
Except *θῠ́σανος, θῠσία, φῠσικὸς*, and Verbals in *υσις*.

2. In the Penult of Nouns in *υνος*; as *κίνδῡνος, Βίθῡνος*. But *πλῠνὸς* has it short.

3. In the Penult of Dissyllables in *υνη* and *υμος*; as *μῡ́νη, τῡ́νη* for *τὺ, φρῡ́νη, θῡμός*. Except *γῠνή*.

4. In the Penult of Verbal Nouns in *υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτης,* (Masc.) *υτις, υτος, υτωρ*; as *λῡ́μα, χῡμός, ῥῡτήρ, μηνῡτής, πρεσβῦτις, κωκῡτός, λῡ́τωρ.*

Some Verbals in *υτος,* from Perfects with a short *υ,* are excepted, having the Penult short.

5. In the Penult of Dissyllabic Oxytons in *υρὸς*; as *γῦρὸς*; and also of *ἰσχῦρὸς, ὀϊζῦρός.*

Except *ξῠ́ρὸς* and *τῠ́ρὸς,* of which the former always, the latter sometimes is short.

6. In the Pronouns, *ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν,* &c.

7. In the Penult of Adverbs in *υδον*; as *βοτρῡδόν.*

8. In some Derivatives and Compounds of *σὺν* or *ξὺν*; as *ξῡνὸς, σῡνεχής.*

b) *In the Increment of Nouns.*

Here it may be observed in general—

1. The quantity of the Nominative remains in the oblique Cases.

2. Those Nouns, which are long only by position in the Nominative, are shortened in the oblique Cases.

3. A pure Genitive from a long Nominative is varied.

A, I, Υ are in general short.

Thus, *σῶμα,* Gen. *σώμᾰτος*; *κόλαξ, κόλᾰκος*; *νέκταρ, νέκτᾰρος*; *λαμπὰς, λαμπᾰ́δος*; *ἅλς, ἅλὸς*; *Ἄραψ, Ἄραβος.*

ἔρις, Gen. *ἔρῐδος*; *λῖψ, λῖβὸς*; *μέλι, μέλῐτος*; *νῖψ, νῖφὸς*; *ὄφις, ὄφῐος.*

πῦρ, Gen. *πῠ́ρὸς*; *νέκυς, νέκῠος*; *χλαμὺς, χλαμῠ́δος*; *κόρυς, κόρῠθος*; *ὄνυξ, ὄνῠχος.*

Principal Exceptions.

1. The Increment A is long,

1. In Nouns in *αν,* Gen. *ᾶνος*; as *Τιτὰν, Τιτᾶνος.*—*Μέλᾰνος* and *τάλᾰνος* have the Penult short.

2. In the Doric Genitive; as *Ἀτρείδᾱο, μουσᾱ́ων.*

3. In the following words:—*κέρας**, *κέρᾱτος*; *κρὰς, κρᾱτὸς*; *φρέαρ, φρέᾱτος*; *ψὰρ, ψᾱρὸς*; *βλὰξ, βλᾱκὸς*; *Θρᾷξ, Θρᾳκὸς*; *θώρ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *ἰέρ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *κνώδ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *κόρδ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *λάβρ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *πάσσ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *ῥὰξ, ῥᾱγὸς*; *στόμφ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *σύρφ-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *φέν-αξ, -ᾱκος*; *φόρτ-αξ, -ᾱκος*;—and in such as have *αξ* pure; as *νέ-αξ, -ᾱκος.*

4. In the Dative Plur. of such words as have *α* long in the Gen. Sing.; as *Τιτᾶσι.*

The Doubtful Vowels before *σι* are long in the Dat. Pl., when the Dat. Sing. is long by position; as *ἔλμῖσι, τύψᾱσι.*

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* Some Poets, as Orpheus, Euripides, Anacreon, and Oppian, make the increment of *κέρας* long, but Homer makes it short. This difference exists in many other words.

2. The Increment I is long,

1. In words of two terminations; as δελφὶν and δελφὶς, δελφῖνος.

2. In Monosyllables, as θὶς, θῖνὸς; and those in ιψ, Gen. ιπος; as θρὶψ, θρῖπός. —Δὶς, Δῖὸς; θρὶξ, τρῖχὸς; στὶξ, στῖχὸς; τὶς, τῖνὸς, have the Increment short.

3. In Nouns making ιθος in the Gen.; as ὄρνις, ὄρνῖθος; and in those making ιδος, if the last Syllable of the Nominative is long; as κνημὶς, κνημῖδος.

4. In Nouns in ιξ, Gen. ιγος, or ικος; as μάστιξ, μάστῖγος; φοῖνιξ, φοίνῖκος.

3. The Increment Υ is long,

1. In words of two terminations in υν and υς; as φόρκυν and φόρκυς, φόρκῡνος.

2. In some words in υξ and υψ; as βόμβυξ, βόμβῡκος; κήρυξ, κήρῡκος; γὺψ, γῡπός.
But perhaps both γὺψ and γρὺψ may have the Increment common.

3. A pure Genitive from a long Nominative is sometimes common; as δρῦς, δρῡός.

c) *In the Flexions of Verbs.*

The Present Tense.

1. Verbs in αω, preceded by a Vowel or ρ, have the Penult long both in the Present and Future; as θεᾱ́ω, θεᾱ́σω; δρᾱ́ω, δρᾱ́σω; with some exceptions:—Verbs in ανω have the Penult short, except in ἱκᾱ́νω and κιχᾱ́νω.

2. Verbs in ιω, ιβω, ιθω, ινω, have the Penult long; as τῑ́ω, τρῑ́βω, βρῑ́θω, πῑ́νω; as also δῑνέω, κῑνέω.

The Attic Tragic Writers have ῐ̔ω and ῐ̔νω.

3. Verbs in υνω, υρω, υχω, υμι, have the Penult long; as ἰθῡ́νω, κῡ́ρω, βρῡ́χω, φῡ́μι, ζεύγνῡμι: but those in υω in general have it common; as ἰσχῡ́ω or ἰσχῠ́ω.

The Passive and Middle of υμι are short; as δείκνῠμαι; but πνῡ́μαι is long.

The First Future.

1. The First Future in ασω, ισω, υσω, from αω pure, or ραω, ιω, ιθω, and νω, is long in the Penult; as ἐάω, ἐᾱ́σω; δράω, δρᾱ́σω; τίω, τῑ́σω; βρίθω, βρῑ́σω; ἰσχύω, ἰσχῡ́σω.

But ἀνύω, βλύω, κύω, μεθύω, μύω, πτύω, and τανύω, have the Penult of the Future in υσω short.

2. The First Future in ασω, ισω, υσω, from αζω, ιζω, υζω, is short in the Penult; as ἁρπάζω, ἁρπᾰ́σω; ὑπλίζω, ὑπλῐ́σω; κλύζω, κλῠ́σω.

3. Verbs in λω, μω, νω, ρω, have the Penult of the First Future short; as ψάλλω, ψᾰλῶ; κρῑ́νω, κρῐνῶ.

The Second Future.

The Second Future has the Penult short; as *τέμνω, τἄμῶ*; *φαίνω, φἄνῶ*; *τύπτω, τὕπῶ*.

Derived Tenses generally retain the quantity of the Tenses, from which they are formed.

Thus, Pres. *κρῑ́νω*; Imperf. *ἔκρῑνον*; Pres. P. *κρῑ́νομαι*; Imperf. *ἐκρῑνόμην*.

Fut. 1. *κρῖνῶ*; Perf. *κέκρῐκα*; Plup. *ἐκεκρῐ́κειν*; Fut. 1. M. *κρῖνοῦμαι*; &c.

Note 1. The First Aorist of Liquids has the Penult long in the Active and Middle; as *ἔκρῑνα, ἐκρῑνάμην*.

Note 2. If the First Future is long by position only, the Penult of the Perfect is short; as *γράψω, γέγρᾰφα*; *κρύψω, κέκρῠφα*. Except *ῥίψω, ἔῤῥῑφα*.

Note 3. In the Attic reduplication the Penult is short; as *ὀρύττω, ὤρυχα, ὀρώρῠχα*.

The Perfect Middle follows the quantity of the Second Future; as *τὕπῶ, τέτὕπα*; with some exceptions; as *βέβρῑθα, ἔῤῥῑγα, πέπρᾱγα*, &c.

The Temporal Augment makes *ι* and *υ* long; as *ἵκομαι, ἱκόμην*.

A and *υ*, before *σα* in Participles, and before *σι* everywhere, are long; as *τύψᾱσα, δεικνῦ́σα, τετύφᾱσι, δεικνῦ́σι*.

In Verbs in *μι*,—

1. A Proper Reduplication is short; as *τί́θημι*;—an Improper Reduplication common; as *ἵ́ημι*:—unless they are made long by position.

2. A, not before *σα* or *σι*, is short in the Penult; as *ἵστᾰμεν, ἵστᾰτε*; except in the Subjunctive.

3. Υ in Polysyllables is long in the Penult, only in the Sing. and Third Pers. Plur. of the Present, Indicative, Active; as *δείκνῡμι, δείκνῡσι, δεικνῦσι*:—but in Dissyllables it is everywhere long in the Penult; as *δῦ́μι, δῦ́τον, δῦ́μαι*.

d) *In Final Syllables.*

A, I, Υ, final.

A, I, Υ, final, are generally short; as *μοῦσᾰ́, μέλῐ, γλυκῠ́*.

Principal Exceptions.

1. A final is long,

1. In Nouns in *δα, θα, εα,* and Polysyllables in *αια*; as *Λήδᾱ, Μάρθᾱ, Θεᾱ̀, κεραίᾱ*; also *εὐλάκᾱ*. But *ἄκανθᾰ* has it short.

2. In *εια* from Verbs in *ευω*; as *δουλείᾱ* from *δουλεύω*; *βασιλείᾱ, a kingdom*; but *βασίλειᾰ, a queen,* has it short.

3. In *ια*; as *καλιᾱ̀*:—except Verbals in *τρια*; as *ψάλτριᾰ*; and *μίᾰ*.

4. In *ρα,* when a Diphthong does not precede; as *ἡμέρᾱ, χήρᾱ*:—except *ἄγκυρᾰ, γέφυρᾰ, Κέρκυρᾰ, ὄλυρᾰ, σκολόπενδρᾰ, σφύρᾰ, τανάγρᾰ*; and Compounds of *μετρῶ*, as *γεώμετρᾰ*.
The following have *ρα* long, though preceded by a Diphthong; *αὖρᾱ, λαύρᾱ, πλευρᾱ̀, σαύρᾱ*.

5. In Adjectives in *α* pure and *ρα* from Masculines in *ος*; as *δικαίᾱ, ἡμετέρᾱ*: —except *δῖᾰ* and *πότνιᾰ*.

6. In the Vocative of Nouns in *ας* of the First and Third Declension; as *Αἰνείᾱ, Πάλλᾱ*.

7. In the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Dual of the First Decl.; as *μούσᾱ*.

8. In Doric words, where *α* is substituted for another long syllable; as *ἀ παγᾱ̀*, for *ἡ πηγή*; *βορέᾱ* for *βορέου*.

9. In Accusatives in *α* from Nouns in *ευς*, generally in the Attic Dialect.

2. I final is long,

1. In the Names of Letters; as *πῖ*:—with *κρῖ*.

2. In Pronouns and Adverbs with the Paragogic *ι*; as *οὑτοσῑ́, νυνῑ́*:—except the Dat. Pl. as *σοῖσῐ*.
The Preposition *ἐνῑ́* for *ἐν* is also short;—the Adverb *ἀναιμωτῑ́* is long.

3. The Attic *ι* for *α, ε, ο,* is long; as *ταυτῑ́* for *ταῦτα*; *ὀδῑ́* for *ὅδε*; *τουτῑ́* for *τοῦτο*.

3. Υ final is long,

1. In the Third Pers. Sing. of the Imperf. and Sec. Aorist of Verbs in *υμι*; as *ἔφῡ*.

2. In Vocatives from *υς*; as *μῦ*.

3. In the Names of Letters; as *μῦ*:—with *γρῦ, μεταξῦ̀, ἀντικρῦ̀*.

Α, Ι, Υ, *followed by a Consonant in the final Syllable.*

ΑΝ, ΙΝ, ΥΝ, final, are generally short; as *τράπεζᾰν, ἔρῐν, πολῠ́ν*.

Principal Exceptions.

1. ΑΝ final is long,

1. In Oxytons Masculine; as *Τιτᾱ́ν*.

2. In Circumflexed Words; as *πᾶν*:—but *παν* is short in Composition.

3. In the Accus. of the First Decl., when the Nominative is long; as *Αἰνείᾱν, φιλίᾱν*.

4. In the Adverbs *ἄγᾱν, εὐᾱ̀ν, λίᾱν, πέρᾱν*.

2. IN final is long,

1. In Nouns in *ιν*, Gen. *ινος*; as *ῥηγμίν*.
2. In Nouns of two terminations; as *δελφῖ᾽ν* and *δελφίς*.
3. In *ἡμῖν* and *ὑμῖν*, when circumflexed. *Πρὶν* is common.

3. YN final is long,

1. In Nouns in *υν*, Gen. *υνος*; as *μόσσῡν*.
2. In Nouns of two terminations; as *φόρκῡν* and *φόρκῡς*.
3. In Accusatives from *υς* long; as *ὀφρύν*.
4. In the Imperf. and Sec. Aorist of Verbs in *υμι*; as *ἐδείκνῡν*, *ἔφῡν*.
5. In *νῦν*, *now*; but the Enclitic *νῦν* is short.

AP final is short; as *νέκταρ*.

Except *κᾶ᾽ρ*, *φρέᾱρ*, *ψᾱ᾽ρ*:—*γὰρ* is common.

YP final is long; as *πῦρ*, *μάρτῡρ*.

But the Penult of the Genitive is short; as *πῦρὸς*, *μάρτῡρος*.

AΣ, IΣ, YΣ, final, are generally short; as *λαμπᾰ̄́ς*, *πόλῐς*, *κόρῠς*.

Principal Exceptions.

1. AΣ final is long,

1. In the Nominatives of Participles; as *τύψᾱς*, *ἱστᾱ᾽ς*, *στᾱ́ς*.
2. In the Nom. and Gen. Sing., and the Accus. Plur., of the First Decl.; as *τα-μίᾱς*, *φιλίᾱς*, *μούσᾱς*.
3. In Nouns in *ας*, Gen. *αντος*; as *Αἴᾱς*:—with *μέλᾱς* and *τάλᾱς*.
4. In the Pronouns *ἡμᾶς*, *ὑμᾶς*.
The Poets sometimes make these short; as *ἡμέᾰς*: and also other Accusatives Plural.

2. IΣ final is long,

1. In Nouns of two terminations; as *δελφῖ᾽ς* and *δελφῖ᾽ν*.
2. In Nouns, increasing long; as *κνημῖ᾽ς*, *ὄρνῑς*, *κῖ᾽ς*. But *ὄρνις* is also found short.

3. YΣ final is long,

1. In Nouns of two terminations; as *φόρκῡς* and *φόρκῡν*.
2. In Monosyllables; as *μῦς*; with *κώμῡς*.
3. In Nouns with *υντος*, or *ος* pure, in the Genitive; as *δεικνῡ᾽ς*, *ὀφρῡ᾽ς*:—*ἰχθὺς* is common.
4. In Verbs in *υμι*; as *ἔφῡς*, *δείκνῡς*.

Example or Authority, however, must frequently determine the Quantity of Syllables; and this is best supplied by the Poets.

II. Of Feet.

A Foot is a part of a Verse, and contains two or more Syllables.—The following are the principal.

1. *Simple Feet.*

Pyrrhichius	⏑ ⏑	Iambus	⏑ –
Spondæus	– –	Trochæus	– ⏑
Tribrachys	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	Amphibrachys	⏑ – ⏑
Molossus	– – –	Amphimacer, or Creticus	– ⏑ –
Dactylus	– ⏑ ⏑	Bacchius	⏑ – –
Anapæstus	⏑ ⏑ –	Antibacchius	– – ⏑

2. *Compound Feet.*

Proceleusmaticus	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑	Pæon I.	– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑
Dispondæus	– – – –	Pæon II.	⏑ – ⏑ ⏑
Diiambus	⏑ – ⏑ –	Pæon III.	⏑ ⏑ – ⏑
Ditrochæus	– ⏑ – ⏑	Pæon IV.	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –
Choriambus	– ⏑ ⏑ –	Epitritus I.	⏑ – – –
Antispastus	⏑ – – ⏑	Epitritus II.	– ⏑ – –
Ionicus a majore	– – ⏑ ⏑	Epitritus III.	– – ⏑ –
Ionicus a minore	⏑ ⏑ – –	Epitritus IV.	– – – ⏑

III. Of Metre.

Metre, in its general sense, signifies an arrangement of Syllables and Feet in verse, according to certain rules; and in this sense applies not only to an entire verse, but to part of a verse, or any number of verses.

But a Metre, in a specific sense, means a combination of two feet, and sometimes one foot only.

There are Nine principal Metres:—

Dactylic,	Anapæstic,	Ionic a majore,
Iambic,	Choriambic,	Ionic a minore,
Trochaic,	Antispastic,	Pæonic.

These names are derived from the feet which prevail in them.

Originally, we may suppose, each species was composed of those feet only, from which it was denominated; but others, equal in time, were afterwards admitted under certain restrictions.

In Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic Verses, a Metre consists of two feet; in the others one foot constitutes a Metre.

Note 1. A Verse is called Monometer, when it consists of one Metre; Dimeter, when it has two; Trimeter, when it contains three; Tetrameter, when it consists of four Metres.

Pentameter and Hexameter Verses contain, the former five, and the latter six Metres; but they are measured by single feet, each foot a Metre.

Note 2. Verses are also denominated—Acatalectic, Catalectic, Brachycatalectic, and Hypercatalectic:—Acatalectic, when the Metre is complete;—Catalectic, when a Syllable is wanting at the end;—Brachycatalectic, when two Syllables are wanting at the end;—Hypercatalectic, when there is a Syllable too many.

The Difference between Rhythm and Metre may be thus expressed:—

The former relates to the quantity of the Syllables in a foot, as far as regards the time required in pronouncing them, on the general principle, that a long Syllable is equal in time to two short ones:—the latter, Metre, includes both the time and order of Syllables, and does not admit the same interchanges of feet as Rhythm.

All the Varieties of Greek Verse proceed originally from these three Sorts:—the Epic, or Narrative,—the Lyric, adapted to singing,—and the Dramatic.

The most common kinds of Verse are those, which consist of the frequent repetition of the same foot; and are the Dactylic, Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic.

A brief view of these four Metres is here given.

1. *Dactylic Metres.*

1. *The Hexameter* is the most common among Dactylic Verses, and is used in Epic or Heroic Poetry in continued succession.

It consists of six feet, viz. five Dactyls and a Spondee; but instead of any of the four first a Spondee may be used; and, as the last Syllable of every Verse is common, a Trochee may stand instead of the last foot.

– ∪ ∪|– ∪ ∪|–∪ ∪|– ∪∪|–∪∪|– –

Thus, *νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦρσε κακὴν· ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί.*

– ∪ ∪|– –|–∪ ∪|– ∪ ∪| – ∪ ∪|– ∪

παῖδα δέ μοι λύσαιτε φίλην, τὰ δ' ἄποινα δέχεσθε.

Sometimes, instead of the Dactyl in the fifth foot, a Spondee is admitted, and such a Verse is called a Spondaic Hexameter.

– ∪ ∪| – – |–∪ ∪|– –|––|–∪

Thus, *βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα.*

2. *The Dactylic Pentameter* consists of two feet, Dactyls or Spondees, and a long Syllable, followed by two Dactyls, and a long or short Syllable.

It is generally found in connexion with the Hexameter, each being alternately used, and thus forms the Elegiac Metre.

– ∪ ∪|– –|– ∪ ∪|– ∪∪|– ∪ ∪|– ∪

Thus, ἐλπὶς ἐν ἀνθρώποισι μόνη θεὸς ἐσθλὴ ἔνεστιν,

– –| – –| – || – ∪ ∪|– ∪ ∪|–

ἄλλοι δ' Οὔλύμπόνδ' ἐκπρολιπόντες ἔβαν.

The above are the chief Dactylic Metres, besides which there are several; as, the Dactylic Dimeter Acatalectic and Hypercatalectic, the Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic and Hypercatalectic, the Dactylic Tetrameter Acatalectic, &c. which are chiefly parts of the Dactylic Hexameter.

2. *Iambics.*

Of Iambics there are three kinds; Dimeters, Trimeters, and Tetrameters.

1. *The Iambic Dimeter* properly consists of four Iambuses, but may have a Spondee instead of the first and third Iambus.

Thus we find, ∪ –, ∪ – | ∪ –, ∪ –

Or, – –, ∪ – | – –, ∪ –

Hence in every Iambic Verse a Spondee may be admitted in the odd places; and as in every foot a long Syllable may be resolved into two short ones, considerable variety may be admitted:—a Tribrach may be used in every place except the last, and in the odd places a Dactyl or Anapæst instead of a Spondee.

The irregular feet however, particularly the Trisyllables, must not be so common as to obscure the Iambic character of the Verse.

2. *The Iambic Trimeter* consists of Six feet.

∪ –, ∪ –|∪ –, ∪–|– –, ∪ –

Thus, ὃ καὶ γέροντι καὶ νέῳ τιμὴν φέρει.

Synopsis of the Iambic Trimeter.

	∪ –, ∪ –	∪ –, ∪ –	∪ –, ∪ –
Or,	∪∪∪, ∪∪∪	∪∪∪, ∪∪∪	∪∪∪, *
	– –, *	– –, *	– –, *
	– ∪∪, *	– ∪∪, *	– ∪∪, *
	∪∪ –, *	∪∪ –, *	∪∪ –, *

Note 1. In every place, marked here by an asterisk, one of the feet in the corresponding part above may be supplied.

Note 2. Every foot, except the last, admits an Anapæst of Proper Names.

3. Besides the Trimeter, the most common Iambic Verse is *the Tetrameter Catalectic.*

– –, ∪ –|∪ –, ∪ – | ∪ –, ∪ – | ∪ –, ∪

Thus, *εἴ μοι γένοιτο παρθένος καλή τε καὶ τέρεινα.*

The rules and licenses of this Verse are generally the same as those of the Trimeter; and the Catalectic Syllable is common.

3. *Trochaics.*

Of Trochaics there are two principal kinds, Dimeters and Tetrameters.

1. *The Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic* properly consists of four Trochees, but may have a Spondee for the second and fourth Trochee.

Thus, – ∪, – ∪ | – ∪, – ∪

Or, – ∪, – – | – ∪, – –

Hence in Trochaic Verses a Spondee may be admitted in the even places; and, as a long Syllable may here also be resolved into two short ones, a Tribrach may be used in every place, and a Dactyl and Anapæst (instead of a Spondee) in the even places.

2. The most common Trochaic Verse is *the Tetrameter Catalectic,* consisting of Seven feet and a Catalectic Syllable.

– ∪, – – | – ∪, – – | – ∪, – ∪ | – ∪,

Thus, *νοῦς ὁρᾷ, καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει· τ' ἄλλα κωφὰ καὶ τυφλά.*

Synopsis of the Tetrameter Catalectic.

– ∪, – ∪ | – ∪, – ∪ | – ∪, – ∪ | – ∪, –

Or, ∪∪∪, ∪∪∪ | ∪∪∪, ∪∪∪ | ∪∪∪, ∪∪∪ | ∪∪∪, *

* , – – | * , – – | * , – – | * , *

* , ∪∪ – | * , ∪∪ – | * , ∪∪ – | * , *

Note 1. Every foot, except the fourth and seventh, admits a Dactyl of Proper Names.

Note 2. In Tragic Trochaic Tetrameters an Anapæst is admitted only in Proper Names.

Note 3. A Pause takes place at the end of the fourth foot, or second Metre, which properly ends with a word.

Note 4. The Trochaic Tetrameter is easily reducible to the Iambic measure, if a Cretic, or its equivalent, be removed from the beginning of it.

4. *Anapæstics.*

The most common Anapæstic Metres are Dimeters, besides which are Monometers, of two feet. Of the former, the strictest is the Dimeter Catalectic, called a Parœmiac*.

Anapæstics admit indiscriminately Dactyls and Spondees for Anapæsts, and may contain an indefinite series of Metres, which may be scanned as one Verse; but for convenience they are generally divided into Dimeters.

The only restriction in Anapæstics is that an Anapæst must not follow a Dactyl, to prevent the concurrence of too many short Syllables;—that each Metre must end with a word;—and that the third foot of the Parœmiac† must be an Anapæst.

Synopsis,

1. *Of the Anapæstic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

⏑ ⏑ –, ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –, ⏑ ⏑ –
Or, – ⏑ ⏑, – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑, – ⏑ ⏑
– –, – – | – –, – –

2. *Of the Parœmiac, or Dimeter Catalectic.*

⏑ ⏑ –, ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –, –
Or, – ⏑ ⏑, – ⏑ ⏑ | * , *
– –, – – | * , *

3. *Of the Monometer Acatalectic.*

⏑ ⏑ –, ⏑ ⏑ –
Or, – ⏑ ⏑, – ⏑ ⏑
– –, – –

A legitimate System of Anapæstic Dimeters should close with a Parœmiac, preceded by a Monometer Acatalectic.

Observations on the Reading of Verse.

1. That part of a foot, which receives the Ictus, or stress of the Rhythm, (the beat of the time,) is called Arsis, or Elevation; and, when marked, is denoted by the common Acute Accent. The rest of the foot is called Thesis, or Depression.

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* From παροιμία, because that line sometimes contains a Maxim or Proverb.
† The last Syllable of a Verse in this Metre is not common.

The natural Arsis is the long Syllable of the foot, so that the Spondee and the Tribrach leave it uncertain where the Arsis takes place. But the fundamental foot of a Verse, (that is, the Dactyl in Dactylic, the Iambus in Iambic Verse, &c.) determines the Arsis for all the other feet, which are used as substitutes for it.

Note 1. The Spondee, accordingly, in Trochaic and Dactylic Verse is accented, in reading, thus, ´ _ ; in Iambic and Anapæstic, _ ´.

Note 2. As the stress, or ictus, of a long syllable, in consequence of the two times, which it contains, falls on the first of them, it must necessarily be placed on it, when the long syllable is resolved into two short ones.
Thus a Tribrach for an Iambus is pronounced, ⏑´⏑; and for a Trochee, ´⏑⏑.

2. Cæsura is properly the division of a metrical or rhythmical connexion, by the ending of a word.

There is, accordingly, a *Cæsura*,—1.) *of the Foot*;—2.) *of the Rhythm*;—3.) *of the Verse*;—all which must be carefully distinguished.

1. *The Cæsura of the Foot*, in which a word terminates in the middle of a Foot, is the least important, and of little influence on the Verse, as the division into feet is in a great measure arbitrary.

2. *The Cæsura of the Rhythm* is that, in which the Arsis takes place on the last Syllable of a word, whereby the Arsis is separated from the Thesis.

Such a final Syllable receives by the Ictus a peculiar emphasis; so that the Poets often place a short Syllable in this situation, which thereby becomes long, and alone sustains the Arsis.

3. *The Cæsura of the Verse* occurs, when the termination of a word falls on a place in the Verse, where one Rhythm, agreeable to the ear, closes, and another begins.

In a more limited sense, by the Cæsura of the Verse is understood such a pause in certain places, as is necessary to every good Verse of the kind.

Note 1. Some kinds of Verse have the Cæsura in a fixed place. Thus the Dactylic Pentameter requires the Cæsura to be in the middle of the line, and this Cæsura cannot be omitted;—the Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic Tetrameter Catalectic have their natural Cæsura at the end of the fourth foot, but this may be omitted.

Note 2. Other kinds of Verse have more than one place for the Cæsura, the choice of which is left to the Poet.—In Hexameter Verse the Cæsura is generally in the middle of the third foot; and either directly after the Arsis; as,

μῆνιν ἄειδε, θεά, | Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος·—

or in the middle of the Thesis of a Dactyl; as,

ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, | πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλά.

III. Of Poetic License.

In Greek Poetry a short and a long Vowel, forming two Syllables, frequently coalesce, and are pronounced as one Syllable; as Πηλῃάδεω 'Αχιλῆος:—and sometimes two words are thus contracted; as ἐγὼ οὐ, μὴ ἀλλὰ, μὴ οὐ.

The Arsis makes a short Syllable long;—as,

ἵππους δ' Αὐτομέδοντα θοῶς ζευγνῦ'μεν' ἄνωγε.

Besides these deviations from the usual Rules of Quantity, the Ancient Poets—

1. *Lengthened a Syllable;*—1.) by changing short Vowels into long ones;—2.) by changing a Vowel into a Diphthong; as δεύομαι for δέομαι;—3.) by doubling, or inserting a Consonant; as ἔδδεισε for ἔδεισε, ἄπτολις for ἄπολις;—4.) by Transposition; as ἀτᾰρπὸς for ἀρτᾰπός.

2. *Shortened a Syllable;*—1.) by changing long Vowels into short ones;—2.) by rejecting one Vowel of a Diphthong; as ἕλον for εἷλον;—3.) by Transposition; as ἕπρᾰθον for ἔπᾱρθον.

3. *Increased the number of Syllables;*—1.) by resolving a Diphthong; as ἀϋτῇ for αὐτῇ;—2.) by prefixing, inserting, or adding a letter or syllable; as ἀάσχετος for ἄσχετος, θέειος for θεῖος, παίδεσι or παίδεσσι for παισὶ, βίηφι for βίῃ.

4. *Lessened the number of Syllables;*—1.) by Aphæresis; as νέρθε for ἔνερθε;—2.) by Syncope; as ἔγρετο for ἐγείρετο;—3.) by Apocope, and Apostrophe; as δῶ for δῶμα, μυρί' for μυρία.

IV. Of Accent.

Accents are small marks, which were introduced into the Language to fix the pronunciation, and facilitate it to Strangers; wherefore the Ancient Greeks never used them. They were first marked by Aristophanes, a Grammarian of Byzantium, about 200 years before the Christian era.

The Accents denote the rising and falling of the voice. There are Three; the Acute, (ʹ); the Grave, (ˋ); and the Circumflex, (ˆ or ˜).

No Accent can be marked further from the last Syllable than the Antepenult.

1. *The Acute Accent* raises the voice, and may be placed on one or other of the three last Syllables. If the last Syllable be short,

the Accent is generally on the Antepenult; but if long, the Antepenult cannot be accented; as Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ.

2. *The Grave* depresses the voice, and is understood to every unaccented Syllable, but marked only on the last in a word:—but when this Syllable is also the last of a sentence, or followed by an Enclitic, it is changed into the Acute; as τιμὴ, ἀνὴρ τις, χεὶρ.

An Enclitic is a word, which inclines, or throws back its Accent on the preceding word; as ἄνθρωπός ἐστι, σῶμά ἐστι. See p. 153.

3. *The Circumflex* first raises, and then depresses the tone on the same Syllable, which must therefore be long, and equivalent to two short Syllables. Thus σῶμα is equal to σόὸμα. It is placed only on the last Syllable, or the Penult, if the last be short; as ἐμοῦ, σῦκον.

Note 1. All words should naturally have an Acute, as some elevation of the voice is necessary to pronounce any word. But because the voice, once raised, must sink again, this sinking may be on the same syllable, or on the following:—if it be on the same Syllable, thence comes a Circumflex; but if on the following, the following has no Accent marked, but a Grave is understood; whence such words are called Barytons.

Therefore many consider that the Grave is not properly a distinct Accent, but a privation, or sinking of the Acute.—Accent is not to be confounded with Quantity.

Note 2. A word with an Acute or Grave on the last Syllable, is termed Oxyton, or Acutiton;—with an Acute on the Penult, Paroxyton;—and on the Antepenult, Proparoxyton:—with a Circumflex on the last Syllable, Perispomenon; and on the Penult, Properispomenon.

A word, not accented on the last Syllable, is called Baryton, or Graviton.

No word has more than one Accent, unless an Enclitic follow.

There are Ten words which have no Accent, and are therefore called Atonics; viz. ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ, (or ἐξ,) οὐ, (οὐκ or οὐχ,) ὡς *as*.

Note 1. The Article is acuted by many, when used as a Pronoun.

Note 2. Οὐ at the conclusion of a Sentence, receives the Acute; as likewise the others, when they stand after the word which depends upon them; as θεὸς ὥς, κακῶν ἕξ.

Note 3. Ὡς, in the sense of *thus*, is accented.

Rules of Accents.

The chief difficulty of the Greek Accents consists in two points;—in ascertaining, first, the quantity of the Penult and Ultimate;—and, secondly, on what Syllable the Elevation of tone should naturally take place.

The former point is not so difficult, from the Rules of Quantity; but it is very difficult to decide the latter.

Instead, therefore, of multiplying Rules and Exceptions, first, a

few General Rules are subjoined; and, then, some Special Rules on the change of Accents.

General Rules for the marking of Accents.

1. *Monosyllables*, if short, or not contracted, take the Acute (or Grave); as ὃς, χείρ.

Contracted Monosyllables, and some others, which are long by nature, are circumflexed; as φῶς from φάος, νοῦς from νόος; also οὗς, ναῦς, γραῦς, παῖς, πᾶς, &c.

2. *Dissyllables*, if the former be long, and the latter short, in general circumflex the former; as μοῦσα:—otherwise they generally acute the former; as κώμη, λόγος.

Εἴπερ, τοίννν, ὥστε, &c. being considered as two words, of which the latter is an Enclitic, cannot be circumflexed.—There are many other exceptions.

3. *Polysyllables*, if the last Syllable be short, in general acute the Antepenult; as ἄνθρωπος;—if long, the Penult; as σελήνη.

Note 1. The Diphthongs αι and οι final are generally reckoned short. They are long, however, in Optatives; as φιλήσαι, τετύφοι.

Note 2. The Attic mode of retaining the Accent on the Antepenult in Μενέλεως for Μενέλαος, &c. and the Ionic Genitive, as Πηλῃϊάδεω, can scarcely be called exceptions, the two last Syllables being pronounced as one.

Note 3. From this rule are to be excepted:—

1. Oxytons;—such are generally words in ευς, ης, ω, and ως, whose Genitive ends in ος pure; as βασιλεύς, ἀληθής, &c.—Adjectives in ικος, θος, λος, ρος, στος; as βασιλικός, &c.—Verbals in τος and η;—Compounds of ποιέω, ἄγω, φέρω, οὖρος, ἔργον; (except δύσεργος, &c. See p. 151.)—Patronymics and other Derivatives in ις;—with Substantives in μος, from the Perf. Passive.

2. Verbals in εος and εον; as γραπτέος, γραπτέον.

3. The increasing Cases of Oxytons; as λαμπάς, λαμπάδος.

4. Many Derivatives; as παιδίον, ἐναντίος.

5. Compounds of βάλλω, πολέω, χέω, if not with a Preposition; as ἐκηβόλος; —and Compounds of κτείνω, τίκτω, τρέφω with a Noun, if they have an Active signification; as πρωτοτόκος, *producing her first child*;—but if they have a Passive signification, they follow the general rule; as πρωτότοκος, *the first-born child*.

6. Participles of the Perfect Passive; as τετυμμένος.

7. Compounds of Perfects Middle with Nouns and Adjectives; as οἰκονόμος, παμφάγος.

4. *Pronouns* are Oxytons; except οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, ἅδε, ἐῖνα, and those ending in τερος, as ἡμέτερος.

Note 1. Before γε they throw back their Accent; as ἔγωγε.

Note 2. Τὶς, Indefinite, has a Grave on every Case except the Genitive, Dual and Plural, which is circumflexed; as τὶς, τι, τινὸς, &c.—But τίς, Interrogative, is marked with an Acute, which is placed on the Penult of the Imparisyllabic Cases; as τίς, τί, τίνος, &c.

5. *The Accents of Verbs*, like those of Nouns, are in general marked as far back as possible. Verbs in ω, not contracted, acute

the Penult; as τύπτω;—but if contracted, the Ultimate is circumflexed; as τιμῶ from τιμάω.

Verbs in μι, if Dissyllables, accent the Penult with an Acute or Circumflex, according to the quantity; as δῦμι;—and, if Polysyllables, acute the Antepenult; as ἵστημι.

Particular Rules, respecting the other parts of Verbs, will be given under the head of the Change of Accents.

6. *The Prepositions*, that are accented, have the Accent on the last Syllable; as ἀντὶ, ἀπό.

7. *Adverbs and Conjunctions* are accented variously, many according to their derivation; but all these and many other words are best learned from reading and a Lexicon.

In οὐκουν, according to its two senses, that Syllable which has the predominant sense receives the Accent; as οὐκοῦν, *thus then*; οὔκουν, *not then*.

Rules for the Change of Accents.

The Accent of the Primitive word remains the same, and on the same or the corresponding Syllable, through all its Derivatives; as λόγος, λόγου, &c.

From this general Rule, however, there are many exceptions, of which the chief are classed under the following Rules.

I. One Accent is sometimes exchanged for another.

1. *A Circumflex is used for an Acute*, when a long, accented Penult is followed by a short Syllable; as προφήτης, προφῆται:—

Or *for a Grave*, in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., Dual, and Plural, of Oxytons of the First and Second Declension, Attic Nouns excepted; as τιμῆς, τιμῇ, τιμαῖν, τιμῶν, τιμαῖς, from τιμή; and ναοῦ, ναῷ, ναοῖν, ναῶν, ναοῖς, from ναός;—and in the Vocative in ευ and οι of Oxytons of the Third Declension; as βασιλεῦ, αἰδοῖ.

Contractions also are circumflexed, if the *former* of the two Syllables to be contracted is acuted; as νόος, νοῦς;—otherwise they retain the Acute; as ἐσταὼς, ἑστώς.

From this Rule except such as ἠχόα, ἠχὼ; νόω, νὼ; p. 17.

2. *An Acute is used for a Circumflex*, if the word be circumflexed on the Penult, and either increase; as σώματος from σῶμα;—or make the Ultimate long; as μούσης from μοῦσα.

3. *An Acute is used for a Grave*, when the word increases; as στὰς, στάντος;—or when it terminates a sentence, or is followed by an Enclitic; as καλός ἐστι, χείρ.

II. The Accent is sometimes thrown back, nearer to the beginning of a word.

This change is made—

1. *In some Neuters in es and ον*; as αὐτάρκης, αὔταρκες; βελτίων, βέλτιον.

2. *In the Vocative*,—1.) of some Nouns in της and πης of the First Decl.; as δεσπότης, δέσποτα; εὐρυόπης, εὐρύοπα;—2.) of those words, which change η into ε, and ω into ο; as πατὴρ, πάτερ; σωτὴρ, σῶτερ; Δημοσθένης, Δημόσθενες; Ἀπόλλων, Ἄπολλον; εὐδαίμων, εὔδαιμον.

Also in θύγατρα, θύγατρες, and θύγατρας, from θυγάτηρ.

3. *In Conjugation*, when the Verb receives an Augment, and the last Syllable is short; as ἔτυπτον from τύπτω, ἔτυπον from τυπῶ; —and in Verbs in μι; as τίθημι from θέω, δείκνυμι from δεικνύω.

The Temporal Augment retains the Accent; as ἀνῆπτον from ἀνάπτω, προσεῖχον from προσέχω.

4. *In most Compounds*; as ἑκὼν, ἀέκων; σοφὸς, φιλόσοφος; δὸς, ἀπόδος; ἧμαι, κάθημαι.

Except 1.) Verbs from such as are circumflexed on the last Syllable; as ἀποστελῶ from στελῶ;—2.) Verbs from Dissyllabic Aorists and Perfects, with a Circumflex on the Penult; as ἀφεῖκα from εἶκα; but οἶδα throws back its Accent in σύνοιδα; —3.) the Perfects and Aorists of the Infinitive and Participles; as ἀποδεδόσθαι from δεδόσθαι, ἀναβὰς from βὰς;—4.) Verbals in τος, and Compounds of ἔργον; as εὐλογητὸς from εὐλογέω, συνεργὸς; but δύσεργος, κάτεργος, πάρεργος, περίεργος, and the Contracts κακοῦργος, πανοῦργος, throw back the Accent.

5. *In Prepositions*, when they follow their case, or are used instead of Verbs, compounded of them and εἰμὶ; as θεοῦ ἄπο, τούτων πέρι, πάρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι, for πάρεισιν.

But ἀνὰ and διὰ do not throw back their Accent.

Note 1. Prepositions and the Conjunction ἀλλὰ lose their Accent, when the Syllable to which it belongs is cut off by Apostrophe; as παρ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐγώ.

Note 2. On the contrary, when a Verb loses its first Syllable, the Acute is removed from the Syllable lost to the next following; as ἔφασαν, ἔφαν, φὰν:—if the Syllable remaining is long by nature, it receives the Circumflex; as ἔφη, φῆ.

6. *In declinable Oxytons*, that suffer elision, when the Penult receives an Acute; as πόλλ' ἔχω, δεῖν' ἔπαθεν.

III. The Accent is sometimes thrown forward, nearer to the end of a word.

This change takes place—

1. *In Proparoxytons*, when the last Syllable becomes long; as ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; ἅγιος, ἁγία.—See p. 149. The Attic mode &c.

2. *In the Genitive Plural of the First Decl.*, which is always circumflexed; as μοῦσα, μουσῶν;—except of Adjectives, whose Mas-

culine is of the Second, unaccented on the last; as ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἁγίων; with ἀφύων, ἐτησίων, χλούνων, χρήστων.

3. *In the Genitive and Dative of* μία; as μιᾶς, μιᾷ;—of ἄμφω and δύω; as ἀμφοῖν and δυοῖν;—also in μητρὸς and θυγατρὸς, for μητέρος and θυγατέρος, from μήτηρ and θυγάτηρ; which, however, when not syncopated, accent the Penult in every Case, except the Vocative, which frequently throws back the Accent.

4. *In the Dissyllabic Genitives and Datives of the Third Decl.*, that are not contracted; as χεὶρ, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χειροῖν, χειρῶν, χερσί.

To this Rule also belongs γυνὴ, γυναικός.

Exceptions:—Participles; as ὢν, ὄντος; also these Genitives Plur., παίδων, φώτων, πάντων with πᾶσι, Τρώων, δμώων, θώων, ὤτων, φῴδων, δᾴδων, κράτων, λάων.

5. *In some Contracts;* as χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς; also χάλκεος, ἀργύρεος, λίνεος, πορφύρεος, φοινίκεος, which circumflex the contraction in ους.

6. *In the First and Second Futures of Verbs,* whose characteristic is λ, μ, ν, ρ; as στελῶ, σταλῶ;—and in the Second Future Active through all Modes; as τυπῶ, τυποῖμι, τυπεῖν, τυπῶν.

Note 1. The Second Aor. Inf. Active circumflexes the last Syllable like the Second Future; as τυπεῖν;—and the Middle acutes the Penult; as τυπέσθαι.

Note 2. The Second Fut. Indic. and Infin. Middle circumflexes the Penult; as τυποῦμαι, τυπεῖσθαι.

7. *In the First and Second Aorist, Passive, of the Subjunctive and Infinitive;* as τυφθῶ, τυπῶ, τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι.

8. *In Verbs in* μι,—1.) *in the Active,* the Third Pers. Plur. of the Present Indic.; as τιθεῖσι, ἱστᾶσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι, from τίθημι, &c. —and the Present and Second Aor. Subj.; as τιθῶ, θῶ;—2.) *in the Passive,* the Present, Perfect, and First Aor. Subj.; as τιθῶμαι, τεθῶμαι, τεθῶ;—3.) *in the Middle,* the Present and Second Aor. Subj.; as τιθῶμαι, θῶμαι.

9. *In the Imperatives* ἐλθὲ, εἰπὲ, εὑρὲ, ἰδὲ, and λαβὲ, which are accented on the last.

10. *In the Perfect Infinitive of all Voices,* in which the Penult receives the Accent; as τετυφέναι, τετύφθαι, τετυπέναι.

All Infinitives in ναι have the Accent on the Penult, except the old or Ionic Infinitive in -έμεναι.

11. *In Participles* of the Second Aor. Active, of the Present Active of Verbs in μι, and all in ως and εις, which accent the last Syllable; as τυπὼν, ἱστὰς, διδοὺς, τετυφὼς, τετυπὼς, τυφθεὶς.

The Perfect Participle, Passive, acutes the Penult; as τετυμμένος.

But if an abbreviation precede, or a letter be left out, the Accent is thrown back; as ἐληλάμενος for ἐληλασμένος.

Enclitics.

Some words, when they have no particular emphasis of their own, throw back their Accent on the preceding word, and are called Enclitics, from ἐγκλίνω, *I incline;* because they incline towards the preceding word, and are read as part of it. Thus, ἥκουσά τινος, ἦλθέ μοι.

Note. Enclitics, whatever be their original Accent, throw back only an Acute.

The following are Enclitics:—

Pronouns:—μου, μοι, με; σου, σοι, σε; οὑ, οἱ, ἑ; μιν, σφωε, σφε, σφιν, σφισι, σφεας; τις, τι, Indefinite, in all cases and Dialects, as του, τευ, τῳ.

Verbs:—εἰμι and φημι, in the Present Indic.; except the Second Pers. Singular.

Adverbs:—πη, ποι, που, πω, πως, ποθεν, ποθι, ποτε; except when used interrogatively.

Conjunctive Particles:—γε, τε, κε, κεν, θην, νυ, νυν, περ, ρα, τοι; and δε after Accusatives of motion, as οἰκόνδε.

General Rules.

The Principle of these Rules is, that no two successive Syllables, in the same word, can be accented; and that a circumflexed Syllable is equivalent to one acuted, followed by another unaccented.

1. Enclitics throw their Accent on the last Syllable of the preceding word, if that word is acuted on the Antepenult, or circumflexed on the Penult; as ἄνθρωπός ἐστι, σῶμά μου.

Note 1. If the Penult be circumflexed, and the last Syllable long by position, the Enclitic retains its Accent; as κατῆλιψ μοῦ, φοῖνιξ ἐστί.

Note 2. If the preceding word have no Accent, as εἰ, it takes that of the Enclitic; as εἴ τις;—except εἰ and οὐ before εἰμὶ, ἐστί.

2. Enclitics lose their Accent after words circumflexed on the last Syllable; as ἀγαπᾷς με;—and after Oxytons, which then take the Acute Accent; as ἀνήρ τις, καλός ἐστι.

If the Enclitic after a Circumflex be a Dissyllable, it rather retains its Accent; as οὖν τινός.

3. Enclitic Monosyllables lose their Accent after a word acuted on the Penult; as λόγος μου;—but Dissyllables retain it; as λόγος ἐστὶ; else the Accent would be on the Præantepenult.

4. The Enclitic Pronouns, on account of their emphasis, retain their Accent after Prepositions, and after ἕνεκα or ἤ; as διὰ σέ.

5. Ἔστὶ accents its first Syllable, if it begins a sentence, is em-

phatical, or follows—ἀλλ', εἰ, καὶ, μὲν, μὴ, οὐκ, ὡς, or τοῦτ'; as οὐκ ἔστι.

6. Enclitics retain their Accent in the beginning of a clause, and when they are emphatical.

If several Enclitics follow each other, the last only is unaccented; as εἴ τίς τί φησί μοι.

The difference of Accentuation serves also to mark the difference of signification.

The following are instances of this distinction:—

Ἄγων, *leading;*	ἀγὼν, *a contest.*
Ἀληθες, *truly;*	ἀληθὲς, *true.*
Ἄλλα, *other things;*	ἀλλὰ, *but.*
Ἄπλοος, *unnavigable;*	ἁπλόος, *simple.*
Ἆρα, *then;*	ἆρα, *an interrogation.*
Βίος, *life;*	βιὸς, *a bow.*
Δίδομεν, *we give;*	διδόμεν, *to give.*
Δόκος, *opinion;*	δοκὸς, *a beam.*
Εἶσι, *he goes;*	εἰσὶ, *they are.*
Ἔνι, *he is in;*	ἐνὶ, *in.*
Ἔχθρα, *enmity;*	ἐχθρὰ, *hostile.*
Ζῶον, *an animal;*	ζωὸν, *living.*
Θέα, *a sight;*	θεὰ, *a goddess.*
Θέων, *running;*	θεῶν, *of gods.*
Ἴον, *a violet;*	ἰὸν, *going.*
Κάλως, *a cable;*	καλῶς, *well.*
Λάος, *a stone;*	λαὸς, *a people.*
Λεύκη, *a poplar;*	λευκὴ, *white.*
Μόνη, *alone;*	μονὴ, *a mansion.*
Μύριοι, *ten thousand;*	μυρίοι, *innumerable.*
Νέος, *new;*	νεὸς, *a fallow field.*
Νόμος, *a law;*	νομὸς, *pasture.*
Ὅμως, *yet;*	ὁμῶς, *together.*
Πείθω, *I advise;*	πειθὼ, *persuasion.*
Πόνηρος, *laborious;*	πονηρὸς, *wicked.*
Τρόχος, *a course;*	τροχὸς, *a wheel.*
Ὦμος, *a shoulder;*	ὠμὸς, *raw, cruel.*
Ὦχρος, *paleness;*	ὠχρὸς, *pale.*

Dialects.

The Pelasgi, a wandering people, are said to have been the first inhabitants of Greece. Their language was improved by Cadmus, who increased the number of letters, and introduced the Phœnician Characters.

When the descendants of Hellen, who spread their incursions from Thessaly, had made themselves masters of the country, their language, which differed from the Pelasgic chiefly in its inflexions, became, after the Trojan war, the common language of Greece, under the name of Hellenic.

It is probable that the only difference which originally existed, was between the inhabitants of the sea-coast, and those of the inland part of the country. The former, inhabiting Attica, and Hellas or Achaia, then called Ionia, spoke what is called the *Old Attic* and the *Ionic*, anciently the same language.

The People of the interior parts of Greece used a rough and broad language, known by the name of the *Old Doric*.

The *Æolians*, a branch of the original people, who settled in Bœotia and Peloponnesus, spoke a Dialect very similar to the Doric, although in general distinguished from it by Grammarians.

In the progress of commerce and civilization these Dialects were softened and improved.

The *Doric* was mellowed into the language used by Theocritus.

The *Ionians*, having made incursions into Asia Minor, and settled on a part of the coast, which received from them the name of Ionia, softened their language, through intercourse with their Asiatic neighbours, into the sweetness and sonorous grandeur of Herodotus.

The *Attic*, having passed, like the other Dialects, through many gradations, one of which was marked by the name of the *Middle*, was refined into what was called the *New Attic*, and became so polished and elegant, that it was adopted by men of letters and eloquence in every part of Greece.

Thus the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*, are the four principal Dialects of Ancient Greece; but the separate interests and pursuits of different independent States produced a greater variety; and it is probable that every State had some peculiarities.

These Dialects are distinguished from the *Common Language*, the κοινὴ διάλεκτος, called also Hellenism, consisting of those words and inflexions which were common to every part of Greece.

The *Epic*, or *oldest Poetic Dialect*, generally adopts the most ancient forms, and consequently the most remote from the Common Dialect.

Another important Dialect of the Greek was the Latin Language.

Writers in the *Old Attic;* Æschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Thucydides.

Writers in the *Middle Attic;* Aristophanes, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon.

Writers in the *New Attic;* Isocrates, Aristotle, Æschines, Demosthenes, Menander.

Writers in the *Ionic;* Pythagoras, Anacreon, Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian.

Writers in the *Old Doric;* Epicharmus, Sophron, and the Writers of the original Songs to Bacchus.

Writers in the *New Doric;* Stersichorus, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, Archimedes.

Writers in the *Æolic;* Alcæus, Sappho.

Writers in the *Epic*, or *oldest Poetic Dialect;* Homer, Hesiod, the Author of the Orphica, Musæus, Apollonius Rhodius, &c.

I. *The Attic Dialect.*

The Attic Dialect abounds in contractions. Its favourite letter is *ω*, which is frequently used for *ο*. The Old Attic used short and simple forms;—the New softened, and in some cases lengthened, the word.

The Attics frequently change—

α into *ε*; as *λαὸς* into *λεώς*.
η; as *ζᾷ* into *ζῇ*.
ο; as *ἀσταφὶς* into *ὀσταφίς*.
ω; as *κράζω* into *κρώζω*.

ε into *α*; as *βδέλλω* into *βδάλλω*.
η; as *ἐδυνάμην* into *ἠδυνάμην*.
ι; as *ὅδε* into *ὀδί*.
ο; as *λέλεχα* into *λέλοχα*.
αι; as *δὲ* into *δαί*.

η into *α*; as *ἀνάβηθι* into *ἀνάβαθι*.
ε; as *νηὸς* into *νεώς*.
εα; as *ἤλωκα* into *ἐάλωκα*.

ο into *ι*; as *δεῦρο* into *δευρί*.
ω; as *δύο* into *δύω*; *πόλεος* into *πόλεως*.

ει into *η*; as *βασιλεῖς* into *βασιλῆς*; *εἶθα* into *ἦθα*.
ηϊ; as *κλεῖδα* into *κληῖδα*.

ευ into *ηυ*; as *εὐχόμην* into *ηὐχόμην*.

η into *ει*; as *βούλῃ* into *βούλει*; *ὄψῃ* into *ὄψει*.

οι into *ει*; as *δυοῖν* into *δυεῖν*.
ῳ; as *κλοιὸς* into *κλῳὸς*; *πολέοιν* into *πόλεῳν*.

γ into *β*; as *γλήχων* into *βλήχων*.
δ into *σ*; as *ὀδμὴ* into *ὀσμή*.

ζ into *δ*; as *κνίζα* into *κνίδη*.
ττ; as *συρίζειν* into *συρίττειν*.

θ into σ; as κλανθμὸς into κλανσμός.
φ; as θλᾶν into φλᾶν.
κ into γ; as κναφεὺς into γναφεύς.
λ into γ; as μόλις into μόγις.
ν; as λίτρον into νίτρον.
ρ; as κλίβανος into κρίβανος.
μ into σ; as πέφαμμαι into πέφασμαι.
ν into λ; as πνεύμων into πλεύμων.
π into φ; as ἀσπάραγος into ἀσφάραγος.
σ into δ; as πέφρασμαι into πέφραδμαι.
ρ; as θαρσεῖν into θαῤῥεῖν.
τ; as γλῶσσα into γλῶττα.
ξ; as σὺν into ξύν.
τ into θ; as κολοκύντη into κολοκύνθη.
χ into ξ; as πένταχα into πένταξα.

Observations.

1. In respect to *Prosthesis, Epenthesis,* and *Paragoge,* with the *opposites* :—

To the Beginning of a word the Attics sometimes prefix *α*; as ἄσταχυς for στάχυς;—γ; as γλήμη for λήμη.

In the Middle of a word they insert *ι*; as χροιὰ for χρόα;—ο; as ἀγήοχα for ἄγηχα;—ω; as εἴωθα for εἴθα;—ρ; as κατέῤῥεξε for κατέρεξε;—τ; as πτόλις for πόλις.

At the End they add *ι*; as οὐτοσὶ for οὗτος; νυνὶ for νῦν;—the Particles γε, δη, εἰ, θεν, οὖν, ποτὲ; as οἰονεὶ for οἷον;—χι; as ναιχὶ for ναί.

From the Beginning of a word they take *α*; as ὦ 'γαθὲ for ὦ ἀγαθὲ;—ε; as μῷ for ἐμῷ.

From the Middle they take the *ι* of Diphthongs; as κλάει for κλαίει;—ε; as λῦτο for λύετο;—ο; as οἶμαι for οἴομαι;—ω; as ἑκάτερθεν for ἑκατέρωθεν;—ει; as ὄφλω for ὀφείλω;—β; as βόλιτον for βόλβιτον.

From the End they take *ι*; as πρῶ for πρωΐ;—ν; as καλὸ for καλὸν;—να; as 'Απόλλω for 'Απόλλωνα;—νον; as κάρα for κάρηνον;—σα; as βασιλὶς for βασίλισσα.

2. The Attics are particularly fond of Contractions; as ποιεῖς for ποιέεις, τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα, κέρᾳ for κέραϊ. They often subscribe the *ι*, and often omit it when subscribed. Some doubtful Syllables they always lengthen, some they always shorten;—some short Syllables they always make long; as βασιλέως for βασιλέος:—and sometimes they change the Accent, and the Soft Breathing into the Rough.

3. *In Nouns* they change *ο, οι,* and *ου* of the *Second Decl.* into *ω,* subscribing *ι* when it occurs.

In the *Third Decl.* they change *εις* into *ῃς*; as ἱππεῖς into ἱππῆς; and the Gen. *εος* into *εως*; as βασιλέος into βασιλέως.

In some Nouns they make the Accus. in *ω,* instead of *ων, ωα,* or *ωνα*; as λαγὼ for λαγὼν, Μίνω for Μίνωα, Ποσειδῶ for Ποσειδῶνα.

They make the Vocative like the Nominative; as ὦ πατὴρ, ὦ φίλος.

4. In *Adjectives* the Attics make the termination *ος* common; as ὁ *καὶ* ἡ ἄγραφος. They use δύω for δύο, δυεῖν for δυοῖν, τέτταρες for τέσσαρες.

5. *For the Pronouns* see Examples.

6. *In Verbs* ;—

1. The Attics change the Augment *ε* into *η*; as ἐδυνάμην into ἠδυνάμην;—and *ει* into *η*; as εἶδειν into ᾖδειν.

2. They prefix *ε* to the Temporal Augment; as ἐώραον for ὥραον, from ὁράω.

Note. The three Perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα, have the Plup. ἐῴκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν.

3. They change λε and με of the Perfect into ει ; as λέληφα into εἴληφα, μέμαρμαι into εἶμαρμαι ;—and ε in the Penult of the Perfect Active into ο ; as λέλοχα, or εἴλοχα, for λέλεχα.

4. They prefix the two first letters of the Present to the Perf. Active and Middle, of Verbs beginning with α, ε, ο ; as from ὁλέω, ὤλεκα, ὁλώλεκα.—In this reduplication a long Vowel, or a Diphthong, is generally shortened ; as from ἀλήθω, ἤληκα, ἀλήληκα ; ἐλεύθω, ἤλευθα, ἐλήλυθα.—In the 2nd Aor. the Augment is prefixed with a similar reduplication : thus Aor. 2. ἤγαγον for ἦγον ; Imper. ἄγαγε, Inf. ἀγάγειν, from ἄγω.

5. They drop the reduplication in Verbs beginning with two Consonants ; as ἐβλάστηκα for βεβλάστηκα.

6. They sometimes form the Pluperf. Singular in η, ης, η ; and the Third Pers. Plural in εσαν for εισαν ;—and reject the Augment ; as δεδώκει for ἐδεδώκει.

7. They form the First Future and Perfect of Verbs in ω, as from εω ; thus θέλω, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, as if from θελέω ;—and sometimes drop σ in the First Future ; as νομιῶ, circumflexed, for νομίσω ; κορέει for κορέσει.

Note. In the Future of Verbs the Old Attic used the contracted form, as καλῶ ; the New Attic resumed σ, as καλέσω. After the general adoption of this Future, the Attics still preserved the other form, improperly distinguished by the name of the Second Future.

8. They add θα to the Second Pers. Sing. in ς ; as ἦσθα for ἦς ; οἶδασθα (by Syncope οἶσθα) for οἶδας.

9. In the Third Pers. Plur. Imperative they change ετωσαν and ατωσαν into οντων and αντων ; and σθωσαν into σθων ; as τυπτόντων for τυπτέτωσαν, τυψάντων for τυψάτωσαν, τυπτέσθων for τυπτέσθωσαν.

10. In the Perf. Passive of Liquid Verbs they change μ before μαι into σ ; as πέφασμαι for πέφαμμαι.

11. In the Optative of Contracts they use ην ; as φιλοίην for φιλοῖμι, τιμῴην for τιμῷμι. The Third Pers. Plur. is regular ; as φιλοῖεν.—In the Third Pers. Pl. Pres. Indic. of Verbs in μι, as ἵστημι, &c. they use ἱστέασι, τιθέασι, διδόασι, δεικνύασι.

12. In the Infinitive they change ειν into έμεναι, ᾶν into άμεναι, οῦν into όμεναι, and insert με before ναι. Thus τυπτέμεναι for τύπτειν, τιμάμεναι for τιμᾶν, δηλόμεναι for δηλοῦν, τετυφέμεναι for τετυφέναι, τυφθήμεναι for τυφθῆναι.

13. They contract Perfect Participles, which omit κ by an Ionicism ; as ἑστὼς from ἑσταώς, for ἑστακώς.

7. *To Adverbs* they sometimes prefix a letter ; as ἐχθὲς for χθὲς ;—and add to the end ; as νυνὶ for νῦν. Sometimes they take a letter or syllable from the beginning ; as ἄπερ for καθάπερ ;—and use the Neuter Plur. of Adjectives in the Accus. (governed by κατὰ understood) adverbially ; as πολλὰ for πολύ.

They also use ἐνταυθὶ for ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθαδὶ for ἐνθάδε, δευρὶ for δεῦρο, &c.

8. In *the Prepositions* they use ἐνὶ for ἐν, ξὺν for σὺν, ὡς for πρός.

II. *The Ionic Dialect.*

The Ionic Dialect shuns and resolves Contractions, and is characterized by the concourse of Vowels, the prevalent use of η instead of α and ε, and the preference of smooth to aspirated Sounds.

The Ionians frequently change—

α into ε; as τέσσαρες into τέσσερες.
γελάω into γελέω.
η; as σοφία into σοφίη.
ω; as χρεία into χρειώ.

ε into α short; as τέμνω into τάμνω.
η; as βασιλέϊ into βασιλῆϊ.
ι; as ἐστία into ἰστίη.
ει; as ἕνεκα into εἵνεκα.

η into α short; as μεμηκυῖα into μεμακυῖα.
ε; as ξηρὸν into ξερόν.
ω; as ἀρηγὸς into ἀρωγός.

ι into ε; as πόλιος into πόλεος.
η; as ψιμύθιον into ψημύθιον.

ο into ου; as ὄνομα into οὔνομα.
ω; as δεῦρο into δεύρω.

ω into ο; as ζωὴ into ζοή.
αο; as σώφρων into σαόφρων.

ω, contracted, into ευ; as ἠγάπων into ἠγάπευν.

αι into η; as μούσαις into μούσῃς.

αυ into ηυ; as ναῦν into νηῦν.
ωϋ; as αὐτὸς into ὠϋτός.

ει into εα; as πονεῖσθαι into πονέασθαι.
ευ; as πλεῖν into πλεῦν.
η; as κεῖρες into κῆρες.
ηϊ; as Πηλείδης into Πηλῄδης.

εο into ευ; as πλέονας into πλεῦνας.

ευ into ηϋ; as εὔκομος into ἠΰκομος.
ω; as ἐκπλεύσας into ἐκπλώσας.

ου into εο, εω; as ἐμοῦ into ἐμέο; τοῦ into τέω.
ευ; as ποιοῦσι into ποιεῦσι.
οιο; as λόγου into λόγοιο.

φ into ωι; as τῷ into τῶι.

γ into ζ; as ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον.
ι; as ἐνέγκω into ἐνείκω.

κ into χ; as ἀκάνθινον into ἀχάνθινον.

π into κ; as ποῦ into κοῦ; πῶς into κῶς.

τ into θ; as βάτραχος into βάθραχος.

φ into π; as ἀφαιροῦμαι into ἀπαιροῦμαι.

χ into κ; as δέχομαι into δέκομαι.

σσ into ξ; as δισσὸς into διξός.

Observations.

1. In respect to *Prosthesis, Epenthesis,* and *Paragoge,* with the *opposites* :—

To the Beginning of a word the Ionians sometimes prefix *α*; as ἅπας for πᾶς; —ε; as ἓε for ἓ;—ο; as ὅου for οὗ;—τ; as τὸν for ὅν.

In the Middle they insert ε; as ἀδελφεὸς for ἀδελφὸς;—ι; as λόγοιϊν for λόγοιν; inserting ι, instead of subscribing it; as Θρήϊκες for Θρᾷκες, ῥηΐδιος for ῥᾳδιος;—ι after ε and ο; as ξεῖνος for ξένος; χροιὰ for χρόα;—and υ after ο; as μοῦνος for μόνος;—γ; as ἐρίγδουπος for ἐρίδουπος;—σ; as λεγόμεσθα for λεγόμεθα;—τ; as ὅττι for ὅτι;—τη; as ἐτήτυμος for ἔτυμος.

To the End they add ι; as λόγοισι for λόγοις.

From the Beginning of a word they take ε; as ὀρτὴ for ἑορτὴ;—γ; as αἶα for γαῖα;—λ; as εἴβειν for λείβειν;—σ; as μικρὸς for σμικρός.

From the Middle they take ε; as ἴραξ for ἱέραξ;—ι; as δέξω for δείξω;—δ; as ἔριος for ἔριδος;—κ; as βέβαα for βέβηκα;—λ; as κάλιον for κάλλιον;—σ; as ἐτίθεο for ἐτίθεσο;—τ; as κρέαος for κρέατος.

From the End they take ν; as ἔσθ' ὅπως for ἔστιν ὅπως;—and sometimes a Syllable; as κυκεῶ for κυκεῶνα, σφὶ for σφίσι, ἰδρῶ for ἰδρῶτα.

2. The Ionians do not love Contractions; they extend and resolve words, as ποιέω for ποιῶ;—and sometimes transpose letters; as κραδία for καρδία, γοῦνος for γόνυος;—and also shorten long Vowels.

3. When *α* long closes the final Syllable, they make the word Oxyton; and when *α* short closes it, they accent the Antepenult;—they change the Accent of increased or diminished words;—take away *ε* from the Feminine in *εια*, and accent the Penult; as *ἀληθία* for *ἀλήθεια*.

4. They sometimes use Soft Mutes for Aspirates, and Aspirates for Soft. They seldom reject a Vowel by Apostrophe; but when an Apostrophe has been made, they sometimes leave a Soft Consonant before an Aspirate; as *κατ' οὗ* for *καθ' οὗ*.—And thus, when a word, beginning with an aspirated Vowel, is compounded with the Prepositions *ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὸ, κατὰ, μετὰ*, they do not change the Soft Consonant; as *ἄπτες* for *ἅφες*.

5. In *Nouns* of the *First Decl.* they change *ας* and *α* of the Nom. into *ης* and *η*; the Gen. *ου* into *εω*; the Accus. *ην* or *αν* into *εα*; Plur. *εας*; and the Dat. Pl. into *ῃς* and *ῃσι*.

In the *Second Decl.* they change the Gen. *ου* into *οιο*, and add *ι* to the Dat. Pl., neglecting *ν* before a Vowel in prose.

In the *Third Decl.* they change *αν* of the Nom. into *ην*, and *αυς* into *ηυς*; as *τιτὴν* for *τιτὰν*, *νηῦς* for *ναῦς*;—*ε* of the Gen. into *η*; as *βασιλῆος* for *βασιλέος*; —and the Accus. of Contracts from *ω* and *ως* into *ουν*; as *αἰδοῦν* for *αἰδόα*.

From Neuters in *ας* pure and *ρας* the *τ* of the oblique Cases is rejected by the Ionians and Dorians. See p. 19.

6. In *Adjectives* they omit *ν* in the Acc. Sing., and Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur. of Comparatives in *ων*; as *μείζοα* (contr. *μείζω*) for *μείζονα*.

7. For *the Article and Pronouns* see Examples.

8. In *Verbs*;—

1. They sometimes omit the Augment; as *βῆ* for *ἔβη*;—or lengthen it; as *ἠβουλόμην* for *ἐβουλόμην*.

2. They prefix an unusual reduplication; as *κέκαμον* for *ἔκαμον*, *λελαθέσθω* for *λαθέσθω*.

3. They drop the *κ* of the Perfect, from Verbs in *αω* and *εω*; as *μέμαα* for *μέμηκα*.

4. They terminate the Imperfect and Aorists in *σκον*; as *τύπτεσκον, τύψασκον*, for *ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα*.

5. They add *σι* to the Third Pers. Sing. Subjunctive in *ῃ*; as *τύπτῃσι* for *τύπτῃ*;—and to the Subj. of Verbs in *μι*, though differently terminated; as *δῶσι* for *δῷ*.

6. They change *ειν, εις, ει* of the Pluperfect into *εα, εας, εε*, &c.; as *ἐτετύφεα, ἐτετύφεας*, &c.

7. In the Second Pers. Sing. Present Passive they omit the *σ*, which properly belongs to the word; as *τύπτεαι* for *τύπτεσαι*, commonly *τύπτῃ*;—and form the Third Pers. Plur., Present and Imperfect, Indic. Passive, in *ἄται* and *ἄτο*; as *τυπτέαται* for *τύπτονται, ἐτιθέατο* for *ἐτίθεντο, ἕατο* for *ἧντο*.

In the Third Pers. Plur., Present Indic. of *ἵστημι*, &c. they use *ἱστέᾶσι, τιθέᾶσι, διδόᾶσι, δεικνύᾶσι*.

8. They resume in the Perfect Passive the Consonant of the Active; as *τετύφαται* for *τετυμμένοι εἰσί*;—but when this is *σ*, they take the Consonant of the Second Future; as *πεφράδαται* for *πεφρασμένοι εἰσί*.

9. They sometimes change contracted *ει* into *η*; as *ἐφίλῃ* for *ἐφίλει*;—and also into *εα*: as *φιλέασθαι* for *φιλεῖσθαι*.

10. They change the Infinitive in *ειν*, or *έναι*, into *έμεν*, *ᾶν* into *άμεν*, *οῦν* into *όμεν*, *ῆναι* into *ῆμεν*; as *τυπτέμεν* for *τύπτειν*, *τετυφέμεν* for *τετυφέναι*, *γελάμεν* for *γελᾶν*, *δηλόμεν* for *δηλοῦν*, *τυφθῆμεν* for *τυφθῆναι*.

9. In *Adverbs* they use *κῶς* for *πῶς*, &c. *ἀτρεκέως* for *ἀτρεκῶς*.

10. In the *Prepositions* they use *εἰν, εἰνὶ*, for *ἐν*, *ἐς* for *εἰς*.

11. In the *Conjunctions* they use *ὦν* for *οὖν*.

III. *The Doric Dialect.*

The Doric Dialect is marked by a broad pronunciation, and its favourite letter is α.

The Dorians frequently change—

α into ε; as παῖδα into παῖδε.
η; as σιγᾶν into σιγῆν, without ι subscr.
ν; as σὰρξ into σύρξ. (Æol.)
ε into α short; as τρέχω into τράχω.
ι; as θεὸς into θιός. (Bœot.)
ω; as τρέφω into τρώφω.
η into ε; as Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Æol.)
α long; as φήμη into φᾱ́μᾱ.
ω; as τῆς μελίσσης into τῶς μελίσσως.
ο into α; as εἴκοσι into εἴκατι.
ου; as τύψομαι into τυψοῦμαι.
ω; as ὄρος into ὦρος. (Ion. and Æol.)
οι; as πνοὴ into πνοιή.
ω into α long; as πρῶτος into πρᾶτος.
ευ; as ἠγάπων into ἠγάπευν.
αι into α; as ἑταῖρος into ἕταρος.
αυ into α; as ναῦν into νᾶν.
ω; as αὖλαξ into ὦλαξ.
ει into α; as κλεῖδας into κλᾶδας.
η; as ἐφίλει into ἐφίλη.
αι; as φθείρω into φθαίρω.
εν into ου; as ἕσενα into ἔσσουα.
οι into ῳ; as ποιμενικὸς into πῳμενικός.
ου into α; as Αἰνείου into Αἰνεία.
οι; as μοῦσα into μοῖσα. (Æol.)
ευ; as φιλοῦσι into φιλεῦσι. (Æol.)
ω; as οὐρανὸς into ὠρανός. (Æol.)
ᾳ into η; as βοᾷ into βοῇ.
οο and οα into ω; as αἰδόος into αἰδῶς, βόαξ into βώξ. (Æol.)

β into γ; as βλέφαρα into γλέφαρα.
δ; as ὀβελὸς into ὀδελός. (Æol.)
ζ; as βέρεθρον into ζέρεθρον. (Æol.)
γ into δ; as γνόφος into δνόφος.
δ into θ; as οὐδὲν into οὐθέν.
ζ; as ἀδηχὲς into ἀζηχές.
ζ into δ; as ῥέζω into ἔρδω.
δδ; as θερίζειν into θερίδδειν.
σδ; as συρίζω into συρίσδω.
θ into σ; as θεὸς into σιός.
χ; as ὄρνιθες into ὄρνιχες.
κ into τ; as κεῖνος into τῆνος.
λ into ν; as ἤλθομεν into ἤνθομεν.
ν into σ; as τύπτομεν into τύπτομες.
π into φ; as καὶ εἶπα into κᾆφα.
ρ into κ; as μικρὸς into μικκός.
σ into δ; as ἴσμεν into ἴδμεν.
θ; as μηνισμὸς into μηνιθμός.
ν; as τετυφὼς into τετύφων. (Æol.)
ξ; as λυγίσω into λυγίξω.
τ; as σὺ into τύ.
σσ into ζ; as ὀρύσσω into ὀρύζω.
τ into δ; as μελέτη into μελέδη.
κ; as πότε into πόκα.
ν; as κατανεύσας into κανεύσας.
π; as στάδιον into σπάδιον.

Observations.

1. In respect to *Prosthesis, Epenthesis,* and *Paragoge,* with the *opposites:*—

To the Beginning of a word the Dorians sometimes prefix β; as βηλέα for ἠλέα; —also τ; as τῶς for ὧς;—and they double it; as ττεράχω for τάττω.

In the Middle they insert *α*; as Ποσείδαον for Πόσειδον;—*ε*, like the Ionians; as κενεὸς for κενὸς;—*ι* after *ο*; as πνοιὴ for πνοὴ;—*υ* after *ε*; as ζητεύω for ζητέω;—*θ*; as διχθὰ for διχῆ;—*ν*; as δρύνω for δρύω;—*σ*; as τυπτόμεσθα for τυπτόμεθα;—they double *π*, *σ*, *τ*; as ὀππόθεν for ὀπόθεν, ὄσσον for ὅσον, ὅττι for ὅτι.

To the End they add *ι*; as καλοῖσι for καλοῖς;—*ν*; as ἐγὼν for ἐγώ;—*ς*; as οἵκαδες for οἴκαδε;—*γα*; as ἐγώγα for ἐγώ;—*νη*; as ἐγώνη for ἐγώ.

From the Beginning they take *τ*; as ἦμος for τῆμος;—they also use λῶ for θέλω.

From the Middle they take *ε*; as ἐγέντο for ἐγένετο;—*ι*; as σφὲς for σφεῖς;—*ο*; as Μενέλας for Μενέλαος;—*υ*; as βασιλέσι for βασιλεῦσι;—*ευ*; as κέλομαι for κελεύομαι;—*δ*; as Πάριος for Πάριδος;—*θ*; as ἐσλὸν for ἐσθλὸν;—*ρ*; as ἔμπροσθεν for ἔμπροσθεν.

From the End they take letters and syllables;—*α*; as πὰρ for παρὰ;—*ς*; as ϑ for ϑς;—*μα*; as δῶ for δῶμα;—*μνον*; as κρῖ for κρίμνον;—*τερ*; as μᾶ for μᾶτερ; &c.

2. The Dorians sometimes also withdraw *ι* from a Diphthong; as λαβὲν for λαβεῖν;—and neglect the *ι* subscribed in *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*;—they transpose letters; as βάρδιστος for βράδιστος;—make long the Doubtful Vowels, shorten Accusatives Plur. in *ας*; and change the Accent; as νῦμφας for νύμφας.

3. *In Nouns* the Dorians use in the Nom. of *the First Decl.* *α* and *ας* for *η* and *ης*; also *α* for *ης*.

They change *ου* of the Gen. into *α*; as ἀΐδα for ἀΐδου;—make the Dat. in *α*, without subscribing *ι*;—and the Gen. Pl. in *ᾶν* for *ῶν*.—in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. they sometimes use *ω*; as μελίσσως, μελίσσω, for μελίσσης, μελίσσῃ; the *ι* of the Dat. being indifferently subscribed or omitted.

In the Second Decl. they change *ου* of the Gen. into *ω*; as θεῶ for θεοῦ;—and *ους* of the Accus. Pl. into *ος* and *ως*; as θεὸς for θεοὺς, ἀνθρώπως for ἀνθρώπους.

In the Third Decl. they change *εος* of the Gen. into *ευς*; as χείλευς for χείλεος;—and form the Gen. and Dat. from Nominatives in *υς* by rejecting *ς*; as φόρκυς, Gen. and Dat. φόρκυ.

The word βασιλεὺς exemplifies the different Dialects:—Gen. of Common, βασιλέος; Attic, βασιλέως; Ionic, βασιλῆος, or βασιλεῖος; Doric and Æolic, βασιλεῦς.

4. *For the Article and Pronouns* see Examples.

5. *In Verbs;*—

1. They form the Second Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. in *ες*; as τύπτες for τύπτεις;—change *ομεν* of the First Pers. Pl. into *ομες*; as λέγομες for λέγομεν;—*ουσι* of the Third Pers. Pl. Indic. into *οντι*; as τύπτοντι for τύπτουσι; τυπόντι, or τυποῦντι, or τυπεῦντι, for τυπτοῦσι:—thus also *ωσι* of the Subj. into *ωντι*;—and ἱστάντι for ἱστᾶσι, τιθέντι for τιθεῖσι;—also *σι* of the Third Pers. Sing. of Verbs in *μι* into *τι*; as τίθητι for τίθησι.

2. They circumflex the First Future; as τυψῶ for τύψω, τυψεῦμαι for τύψομαι.

3. They change the Infinitive in *ειν*, *εναι*, into *εμεν*, or *έμεναι*;—*ᾶν* into *άμεναι*;—*οῦν* into *όμεναι*;—*ῆναι* into *ήμεναι*:—as τύπτεμεν, or τυπτέμεναι (or τύπτεν), for τύπτειν; τετυφέμεναι for τετυφέναι, γελάμεναι for γελᾶν, δηλόμεναι for δηλοῦν, τυφθήμεναι for τυφθῆναι.

4. They change the Feminine of Participles in *ουσα* into *οισα*, *εὐσα*, and *ωσα*; as τυπτοισα, τύπτευσα, τύπτωσα, for τύπτουσα;—and the First Aor. in *ας*, *ασα*, *αν*, into *αις*, *αισα*, *αιν*; as τύψαις, τύψαισα, τύψαν.

5. In the Passive they form the First Pers. Dual in *εσθον*, and Plur. in *εσθα*; as τυπτόμεσθον, τυπτόμεσθα, for τυπτόμεθον, &c.—shorten the Penult of the First Aor.; as ἐποιέθην for ἐποιήθην;—and in the Third Pers. Pl. of the Aorists use *εν* for *ησαν*; as ἔτυφθεν for ἐτύφθησαν.

6. They change *ου* of the Second Pers. Passive into *ευ*; as τύπτευ for τύπτου;—and likewise *ου*, contracted, into *ευ*; as ποιεῦμες for ποιοῦμεν;—*ει* into *η*; as ἐφίλη for ἐφίλει;—and *οι* into *ῳ*; as ποιῴην for ποιοῖμι.

6. *In Adverbs* they use ἔμπροσθεν, or ἔμπροθεν, for ἔμπροσθεν, πλατίον for πλησίον, τὼς for ὡς, &c.

7. *In the Prepositions* they use ποτὶ, πρὲς, for πρὸς; πὰρ for παρὰ, &c.

8. *In the Conjunctions* they use αἰ for εἰ, μὲς for μὲν, ὃ for ὅτι, γα for γε, &c.

IV. *The Æolic Dialect.*

The Æolic Dialect agrees in many respects with the Doric, and is followed by the Latin. It changes the Aspirate into the Soft Breathing, and resolves Diphthongs.

The Æolians frequently change—

α into ε; as κράτος into κρέτος.
η; as ἀὴρ into ἠήρ.
ο; as ἄνω into ὄνω.
ν; as σὰρξ into σύρξ. (Dor.)
αι; as τὰς into ταίς.
αυ; as κλάω into κλαύω.

ε into α; as ὄπισθεν into ὄπισθα. (Dor.)
η; as καλέω into καλήω.

η into α short; as πύλη into πύλᾰ.
ε; as Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Dor.)
αι; as μιμνήσκω into μιμναίσκω.
ει; as Πηλεὺς into Πειλεύς.

ι into ε; as τρίτος into τέρτος.
η; as ἀκτὶν into ἀκτήν. (Ion.)

ο into α; as εἴκοσι into εἴκατι. (Dor.)
ε; as πρὸς into πρές.
υ; as ὄνομα into ὄνυμα.

ο into ω; as ὅμοιος into ὥμοιος.
αι; as ὑπὸ into ὑπαί.

υ into ι; as ὑψόθεν into ἰψόθεν.

ω into α; as γελῶν into γελᾶν.
ο; as ὥρα into ὄρα.
υ; as χελώνη into χελύνη.

αι into α; as ἀρχαῖος into ἄρχαος.
αϊ; as παῖς into πάϊς.

ει into η; as ἐλθεῖν into ἐλθῆν.
οι; as ὄνειρος into ὄνοιρος.

ευ into η; as Ἀχιλλεὺς into Ἀχιλλῆς.

οι into ο; as ποίημα into πόημα.

ου into αο; as Λἰνείου into Λἰνείαο.
ευ; as ἀκούμενος into ἀκεύμενος.
οι; as τύπτουσα into τύπτοισα.
ω; as μοῦσα into μῶσα.

β into δ; as ὀβελὸς into ὀδελός. (Dor.)
ζ; as βέρεθρον into ζέρεθρον.
μ; as βάρβιτος into βάρμιτος.

γ into ζ; as ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον. (Ion.)

δ into β; as δέλεαρ into βέλεαρ.
ζ; as Δία into Ζία.
θ; as οὐδὲν into οὐθέν. (Dor.)

ζ into δ; as ζυγὸς into δυγός.

θ into φ; as θλίβω into φλίβω. (Att.)
τ; as καθῆκε into κατῆκε. (Ion.)

λ into λλ; as σελήνη into σελλάνα.

μ into β; as μέλλω into βέλλω.
π; as μετὰ into πετά.

ν into μ; as πέντε into πέμπε.
ν into σ; as φρονεῖν into φρόνεις.

ξ into σκ; as ξένος into σκένος.

π into κ; as ποῖος into κοῖος. (Ion.)
μ; as ματῶ into ματῶ.

πτ into σσ; as ἐμπίπτω into ἐμπίσσω.

σ into δ, θ, τ; as ὀσμὴ into ὀδμὴ, μηνισμὸς into μηνιθμὸς, εἴκοσι into εἴκατι. (Dor.)
ν; as τετυφὼς into τετύφων. (Dor.)

σ into ρ; as μάρτυς into μάρτυρ.	φ into π; as ἀμφὶ into ἀμπί. (Ion.)
σσ into ζ; as ὀρύσσω into ὀρύζω. (Dor.)	χ into φ; as αὐχὴν into αὐφήν.
τ into π; as πέντε into πέμπε. (Ion.)	

Observations.

1. In respect to *Prosthesis, Epenthesis,* and *Paragoge,* with the *opposites:*—

To the Beginning of a word they prefix ε; as ἐδάπεδον for δάπεδον;—ο before υ; as οὔδωρ for ὕδωρ;—β before ρ, when δ, κ, τ, or ζ follows; as βρόδον for ῥόδον, βράκος for ῥάκος, βρυτὴρ for ῥυτὴρ, βρίζα for ῥίζα.

In the Middle they insert α; as θεάων for θεῶν;—ι; as καλαὶς for καλὰς;—υ after ε, when another Vowel follows; as εὔαδε for ἔαδε;—β; as ἀλιβδύειν for ἀλιδύειν;—γ, κ, before χ; as ὄγχνη for ὄχνη, ὄκχος for ὄχος;—σ; as ὅρσω for ὀρῶ;—they double λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, &c.; as ἄμμες for ἡμεῖς.

To the End they add ν; as Λητὼν for Λητώ;—θα; as ἦσθα for ἦς.

From the Beginning they take δ; as αἰνὸς for δεινὸς;—μ; as ἴα for μία;—σ; as μίλαξ for σμίλαξ.

From the Middle they take ε; as ἱρὸν for ἱερὸν;—ι; as ποητὴς for ποιητὴς, χέῤῥες for χεῖρες, σπένδω for σπείδω;—ο; as ἀγνήκαμες for ἠγνοήκαμες;—γ, from words in υγξ; as φάρυξ for φάρυγξ;—δ; as Πάριος for Πάριδος;—μ; as ὦρσεν for ὤρμησεν.

From the End they take ν; as ὄπισθε for ὄπισθεν;—ς; as ὃ for ὅς.

2. The Æolians change the Aspirate into the Soft Breathing; as ἠμέρα for ἡμέρα;—resolve Diphthongs; as πάϊς for παῖς;—frequently double the Consonant after a short Vowel; as ὄσσον for ὅσον;—draw back the Accent; as πόταμος for ποταμὸς;—and circumflex acuted Monosyllables; as Ζεῦς for Ζεύς.

3. *In Nouns* of *the First Decl.* the Æolians change the Gen. Sing. ου into αο; as ἀΐδαο for ἀΐδου;—the Gen. Pl. ων into αων; the Dat. αις into ας; and the Accus. ας into αις.

In the Second Decl. they drop the ι subscribed in the Dative; and make the Accus. Pl. in οις.

In the Third Decl. they sometimes form the Dat. Pl. in οις; as παθημάτοις for παθήμασι;—the Gen. Sing. in ευς for εος, from Nouns in ευς; as βασιλεῦς for βασιλέος;—and change the Gen. ους of Contracts, from ω and ως, into ως, and the Accus. into ων; as αἰδῶς for αἰδοῦς, αἰδῶν for αἰδόα.

4. For the *Article* and *Pronouns* see Examples.

5. *In Verbs;*—

1. They change εις and ει of the Pres. Indic. into ης and η; as τύπτης, τύπτη, for τύπτεις, τύπτει;—and αιμι in the First Aor. Opt. into ειαι; as τύψεια for τύψαιμι.

2. They change οιμι of Contracted Verbs into ῴην; as ποιῴην for ποιοῖμι;—ου into ευ; as ποιεῦμες for ποιοῦμεν; ποιεῦτι (instead of ποιεῦντι) for ποιοῦσι.

3. They change the Infinitive in ειν into ην; as τύπτην;—in ειν, contracted, into ην or εις; as φρόνην, or φρόνεις, for φρονεῖν; the ι indifferently subscribed or omitted;—in ᾶν into αιν or αϊς; as γέλαιν, or γέλαϊς, for γελᾶν;—in ουν into οις; as χρύσοις for χρυσοῦν.

4. In the Passive they change μεθα into μεθε and μεθεν; as τυπτόμεθε and τυπτόμεθεν for τυπτόμεθα.

5. They form the First Aor. Participle in αις; as τύψαις;—and the Perfect in ων; as τετύφων.

6. They use τίθεμμι for τίθημι, and τίθεντι for τιθεῖσι, ἵσταντι for ἱστᾶσι, δίδοντι for διδοῦσι, δείκνυντι for δεικνῦσι.

6. *In Adverbs* the Æolians use ὄπισθα for ὄπισθεν, πολλάκι for πολλάκις.

7. *In the Prepositions* they use ἀμμὶ for ἀμφὶ, πετὰ for μετὰ, πρὲς for πρὸς; ἀπαὶ, καταὶ, παραὶ, ὑπαὶ, for ἀπὸ, κατὰ, παρὰ, ὑπό.

The Bœotians change—

ε into ι; as βασιλέος into βασιλίος.

η into ει; as ἥρωες into εἵρωες.

ζ into δδ; as θερίζειν into θερίδδειν.

In Verbs;—

1. They change ασι into αν; as τέτυφαν for τετύφασι.

2. In the Imperfect and Aorists of Verbs in ω, they change ον into οσαν, and αν into ασαν; as τύπτοσαν for ἔτυπτον, ἐτύψασαν for ἔτυψαν, ἐτύποσαν for ἔτυπον.

In Passive Aorists, and the Imperfect and Aorists Active of Verbs in μι, they change σαν into ν, and a long Vowel into its corresponding short one; as ἐτύφθεν for ἐτύφθησαν, ἔτιθεν for ἐτίθεσαν.

3. They also put ει for η; as τίθειμι for τίθημι; whence τέθεικα for τέθηκα.

The Epic, or oldest Poetic Dialect,

generally adopts the most ancient forms, and consequently the most remote from the Common Dialect.

1. The Poets admit the Synæresis, but avoid the Crasis.

2. They omit the *Article* before Abstract Nouns.

3. In *Pronouns* they use οὗ, οἵ, ἕ, for the same Cases of αὐτός. (See also Examples.)

4. In *Verbs;*—

1. They use the Perfect Middle more frequently than the Perfect Active.

2. They form several Verbs of a peculiar termination, in θω, κω, ξω, ρω, σγω, σθω, σπω, σχω, ειω, εινω, γω, οιαω, ουω, ωω;—as βεβρώθω, &c.

5. They use Particles, chiefly peculiar to themselves; as δηθὰ, ἦμος, μέσφα, νέρθε, ὄχα, κε, ῥα, &c.

For further Observations see POETIC LICENSE, p. 147.

EXAMPLES OF THE DIALECTS.

I. Of the Article, ὁ, ἡ, τό.

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.			
	N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Com.	ὁ,	τοῦ, τοῖο, Ion. τῶ, τεῦ, } Dor. τέω, Poet.	τῷ,	τόν.	τὼ,	τοῖν. τοῖϊν, Ion.	οἱ, τοὶ, D.	τῶν,	τοῖς, τοῖσι, I. τοῖσδεσι, P.	τούς. τὼς, τὸς, } D.
Com.	ἡ, ἀ,	τῆς, τᾶς,	τῇ, τᾷ,	τήν. τὰν, D.	τὰ,	ταῖν.	αἱ, ταὶ,	τῶν, τᾶν, D. τάων, Æ.	ταῖς, τῇς, τῇσι, } I.	τάς.
Com.	τὸ,	τοῦ, τοῖο, I. τῶ, τεῦ, } D. τέω, P.	τῷ,	τό.	τὼ,	τοῖν. τοῖϊν, I.	τὰ,	τῶν, τάων, Æ.	τοῖς, τοῖσι, I.	τά.

II. Of Nouns.

The First Declension.

	Singular.					Dual.		Plural.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.V.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	α, η,	ης,	ῃ,	αν, ην,	α. η.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ῶν,	αις,	ας,	αι.
	η, α,	ης, ας,	ῃ, α,	ην, I. αν, D.					έων, ᾶν, D. άων, Æ.	ῃς and ῃσι, I. αισι, P.		

	Singular.					Dual.		Plural.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ας,	ου,	ᾳ,	αν,	α.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ῶν,	αις,	ας,	αι.
	ης,		ῃ,	ην,	η.							
	ης,	έω,	ῃ,	ην and εα, I.					έων,	ῃς and ῃσι,	εας, I.	
	ας, } D.	α,	α,	αν, D.					ᾶν, D.	αισι, P.		
	α, }	αο, Æ.							άων,	ας,	αις, Æ.	
		ῶ, by crasis fr. έω, P.										

The Second Declension.

	Singular.					Dual.		Plural.					
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
Com.	ος,	ου,	ῳ,	ον,	ε.	ω,	οιν.	οι,	ων,	οις,	ους,	οι.	
	ον,				ον.			α,			α,	α.	
		οιο, I.	ω, Æ.				οῖιν, I.			οισι, I.	ως & ος, D.	} Masc.	
		ω, D.									οις, Æ.		

For the Attic Form, see p. .

The Third Declension.

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.				
	N. & V.	G.	D.	A.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	α, ι, υ,	ος,	ι,	α.	ε,	οιν.	M. F. ες,	ων,	σι,	ας,	ες.
	ω, ν, ξ,								ξι,		
	ρ, ς, ψ,			ν.			N. α,		ψι,	α,	α.
									εσι and εσσι, P.		

Of Contracted Nouns.

The Third Declension.—Class I.

		Singular.				Dual.		Plural.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	M. F. ης,			εα, η,	ες.			εες, εις,			εας, εις,	εες, εις.
	N. ες,	εος, ους,	εϊ, ει,	ες,	ες.	εε, η,	έοιν, οῖν.		έων, ῶν,	εσι,		
	N. ος,			ος,	ος.			εα, η,			εα, η,	εα, η.
		ευς, D. & Æ.		ην,	ης, Att.							

Class II.

Com.	ις,	ιος,	ϊ, ι,	ιν,	ι.	ιε,	ῖοιν.	ιες, ις,	ίων,	ισι,	ιας, ις,	ιες, ις,
	N. ι,			ι,				ια,			ια,	ια.
		εος,	εϊ, I.			εε,	έοιν, I.	εες, εις,	έων,	εσι,	εας,	εες, εις, I.
		ηος,	ηϊ, P.			η,	εφν, Att.	εις,	εων,		εις,	εις, Att.
		εως,	ει, Att.					N. εα,			εα,	εα, I.
								η,			η,	η, Att.

Class III.

Com.	ὼ,	όος, οῦς,	ΐ, οῖ,	όα, ῶ,	οῖ.	ὼ,	οῖν.	οὶ,	ῶν,	οῖς,	οὺς,	οί.
	ὼς,	ῶς,		ῶν, Æ.								
				οῦν, I.								
				ῶ, Att.								

Class IV.

Com.	ας,	ατος,	ατι,	ας,	ας.	ατε,	άτοιν.	ατα,	άτων,	ασι,	ατα,	ατα.
Syncopated		αος,	αϊ,			αε,	άοιν,	αα,	άων,		αα,	αα, I. & D.
Contracted		ως,	ᾳ.			α,	ᾶν.	α,	ῶν,		α,	α, Att.

Class V.

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	εὺς,	*έος*,	*εῖ*, *εῖ*,	*έα*,	*εῦ*.	*έε*,	*έοιν*.	*έες*, *εῖς*,	*έων*,	*εῦσι*,	*έας*, *εῖς*,	*έες*, *εῖς*.
		ῆος, *εἷος*,	*ῆϊ*,	*ῆα*,		*ῆε*,	*ήοιν*.	*ῆες*,	*ήων*,	*ήεσσι*,	*ῆας*,	*ῆες*, I.
		έως, Att.		*ῆ*, P.				*ῆς*, Att.		*ῆσι*, I.		
		εῦς, D. & Æ.										
		ίος, B.										

For Nouns in *vs* and *v*, see p. 20.

III. Of the Pronouns *ἐγὼ*, *σὺ*, *οὗ*.

Ἐγώ.

		Common.	*Ionic.*	*Doric.*	*Æolic.*	*Poetic.*
Sing.	N.	*ἐγὼ*,		*ἐγὼν*, *ἐγώνη*.	*ἔγω*, *ἔγων*.	*ἐγώ*.
				ἐγώγα, *ἐγώνγα*.	B. *ἰὼ*, *ἰώγα*.	
	G.	*ἐμοῦ*,	*ἐμεῖο*, *ἐμέο*, *ἐμέοθεν*.	*ἐμεῦ*.	B. *ἐμοῦς*.	*ἐμέθεν*.
	D.	*ἐμοὶ*,		*ἐμίν*.	*ἔμοι*, B. *ἐμύ*.	
	A.	*ἐμέ*.				
Dual.	N. A.	*νῶϊ*, *νὼ*,		*ἀμὲ*, *ἄμμε*.	*ἄμμε*.	
	G. D.	*νῶϊν*, *νῷν*.				
Plur.	N.	*ἡμεῖς*,	*ἠμέες*.	*ἄμες*, *ἄμμες*.	*ἄμμες*.	*ἄμμε*, *ἄμμες*.
	G.	*ἡμῶν*,	*ἠμέων*.	*ἀμῶν*, *ἀμέων*.	*ἄμμων*, *ἀμμέων*.	*ἠμείων*.
	D.	*ἡμῖν*,		*ἀμὶν*, *ἀμῖν*.	*ἄμμι*, *ἄμμιν*, *ἄμμεσιν*.	*ἠμίν*.
	A.	*ἡμᾶς*.	*ἠμέας*.	*ἀμᾶς*, *ἀμὲ*, *ἄμμε*.	*ἄμμας*, *ἀμμέας*.	*ἠμεῖας*, *ἄμμε*.

Σύ.

		Common.	*Ionic.*	*Doric.*	*Æolic.*	*Poetic.*
Sing.	N.	*σὺ,*		*τὺ, τύνη, τύγα.*	*τούνη.*	
	G.	*σοῦ,*	*σεῖο, σέο, σέοθεν.*	*τεῦ, τεῦς, τεοῦς.*	*σεῦ, σέθεν.*	*σείοθεν, τεοῖο.*
	D.	*σοὶ,*		*τοὶ, τὶν, τεῖν.*	*τίνη.*	*τειν, τίν.*
	A.	*σέ.*		*τὲ, τύ.*	*τὶν, τεῖν.*	
Dual.	N.A.V.	*σφῶϊ, σφὼ,*		*ὐμὲ, ὔμμε.*	*ὔμμε.*	
	G.D.	*σφῶϊν, σφῷν.*				
Plur.	N.V.	*ὑμεῖς,*	*ὑμέες.*	*ὔμες, ὔμμες.*	*ὔμμες.*	*ὔμμε, ὔμμες.*
	G.	*ὑμῶν,*	*ὑμέων.*	*ὑμῶν.*	*ὔμμων, ὑμμέων.*	*ὑμείων.*
	D.	*ὑμῖν,*		*ὑμὶν, ὑμῖν.*	*ὔμμι, ὔμμιν, ὔμμεσιν.*	*ὑμίν.*
	A.	*ὑμᾶς.*	*ὑμέας.*	*ὑμᾶς, ὑμὲ, ὔμμε.*	*ὔυμας, ὑμμέας.*	*ὑμεῖας, ὔμμε.*

Οὗ.

Sing.	G.	*οὗ,*	*ἕο, εἷο, οἷο, ἑοῖο, ἕοθεν,*	*εὗ.*	*ἕθεν, γέθεν.*	*εἵοθεν.*
	D.	*οἷ,*	*ἑοῖ.*			*ἑοῖ.*
	A.	*ἕ.*	*ἕε.*		*μὶν, νίν.*	*ἕε, σφέ.*
Dual.	N.A.	*σφωὲ, σφὲ,*	*σφέε.*	*σφῶε, σφώ.*		
	G.D.	*σφωῖν, σφίν.*				
Plur.	N.	*σφεῖς,*	*σφέες,*	*σφέε.*		*σφεῖες.*
	G.	*σφῶν,*	*σφέων.*			*σφείων.*
	D.	*σφίσι,*	*σφὶν, σφί.*		*ἄσφι.*	*φίν.*
	A.	*σφᾶς.*	*σφέας.*	*σφὲ, ψέ.*	*σφὲς, ἄσφε, μὶν, νίν.*	*σφεῖας.*

Note 1. In these Examples the chief changes only are given. B denotes the Bœotic Dialect, in which however few words occur.

Note 2. *Μιν* and *νιν* are used for the Accusative in all genders and numbers.

Note 3. The Adjective Pronouns are inflected in the different Dialects according to the First and Second Decl.

Note 4. The Dorians and Poets use *τεὸς, ἀμὸς, ὑμὸς, σφὸς,* for *σὸς, ἐμὸς* or *ἠμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος*:—the Ionians and Poets use *κεῖνος,* the Æolians and Dorians *κῆνος,* the latter also *τῆνος,* (with or without the subscr. *ι*,) for *ἐκεῖνος.*

Note 5. Αὐτὸς and οὗτος are declined in the Ionic Dialect, *αὐτὸς, αὐτέου, αὐτέῳ*, &c.—and Fem. *αὐτέη*, &c.—*οὗτος, τουτέου, τουτέῳ*, &c. For ὁ *αὐτὸς* the Ionians use *ὠὐτὸς*, G. *τωὐτέου*, &c.—for *ταύτας* the Dorians use *τούτας*.—Likewise for *ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ* the Ionians have *ἐμεωὐτέου*, &c.

Note 6. The Attics frequently add *ι*; as *οὐτοσὶ, τουτουὶ*, &c.; and likewise *ν* to the Neuter, which properly has none; as *τοῦτον, ἐκεῖνον, αὐτόν*. For *σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ*, they use *σαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ*.

Note 7. The Attics use *τοῦ* and *τῷ* for *τινὸς* and *τινὶ*, and *ἄττα* (Ion. *ἄσσα*) for *τινὰ* Pl.;—for *οὔτινος ὅτου*; the Ionians *ὅτεο*; the Dorians *ὅτευ*; the Æolians and Poets *ὅτεο* and *ὅτευ*:—for the Dative *ᾧτινι* the Attics use *ὅτῳ*; &c.

IV. Of Verbs.

1. *Of Verbs in ω.*

Active Voice. Indicative.

Pres.	*τύπτ-ω*,	*-εις*,	*-ει*;	*-ετον*,	*-ετον*;	*-ομεν*,	*-ετε*,	*-ουσι*.
	-ῶ, A.	*-ες*,	*-ε*, D.			*-ομες*, D.		*-οντι*, D.
		-ῃς,	*-ῃ*, Æ.					*-οισι*, D.
Imp.	*ἔτυπτ-ον*,	*-ες*,	*-ε*;	*-ετον*,	*-έτην*;	*-ομεν*,	*-ετε*,	*-ον*.
	τύπτ-ον,	*-ες*, &c. I.				*-ομες*, D.		*-οσαν*, B.
	τύπτεσκ-ον,	*-ες*, &c. I. & P.						
Perf.	*τέτυφ-α*,	*-ας*,	*-ε*;	*-ατον*,	*-ατον*;	*-αμεν*,	*-ατε*,	*-ασι*.
						-αμες, D.		*-αντι*, D.
								-αν, B.
Plup.	*ἐτετύφ-ειν*,	*-εις*,	*-ει*;	*-ειτον*,	*-είτην*;	*-ειμεν*,	*-ειτε*,	*-εισαν*.
	-εα,	*-εας*,	*-εε*, I.			*-ειμες*, D.		*-εσαν*, A.
	-η,	*-ῃς*,	*-ῃ*, A. & D.					
Aor. 1.	*ἔτυψ-α*,	*-ας*,	*-ε*;	*-ατον*,	*-άτην*;	*-αμεν*,	*-ατε*,	*-αν*.
	τύψασκ-ον I. & P.					*-αμες*, D.		*-ᾶσαν*, B.
Aor. 2.	*ἔτυπ-ον*,	*-ες*,	*-ε*;	*-ετον*,	*-έτην*;	*-ομεν*,	*-ετε*,	*-ον*.
	τύπεσκ-ον, I & P.					*-ομες*, D.		*-οσαν*, B.
Fut. 1.	*τύψ-ω*,	*-εις*,	*-ει*;	*-ετον*,	*-ετον*;	*-ομεν*,	*-ετε*,	*-ουσι*.
	-ῶ,	*-εῖς*,	*-εῖ*, D.			*-οῦμες*,	*-εῖτε*,	*-οῦντι*, D.
	τυπτήσ-ω, A.					*-εῦμες*,		*-εῦντι*, D.
Fut. 2.	*τυπ-ῶ*,	*-εῖς*,	*-εῖ*;	*-εῖτον*,	*-εῖτον*;	*-οῦμεν*,	*-εῖτε*,	*-οῦσι*.
	-έω,	*-έεις*,	*-έει*, &c. I.			*-οῦμες*, D.		*-οῦντι*, D.
								-εῦντι, D.

Imperative.

Pres. Perf.	τύπτ- τέτυφ-	ε,	-έτω;	-ετον,	-έτων;	-ετε,	-έτωσαν. -όντων, A.	
Aor. 1.	τύψ-ον,		-άτω;	-ατον,	-άτων;	-ατε,	-άτωσαν. -άντων, A.	
Aor. 2.	τύπ-ε,		-έτω;	-ετον,	-έτων;	-ετε,	-έτωσαν. -όντων, A.	

Optative.

Pres. Perf.	τύπτ- τετύφ-	οιμι,	-οις,	-οι;	-οιτον,	-οίτην;	-οιμεν, -οιμες, D.	-οιτε,	-οιεν.
	τυπτοί-ην, A. Present.								
Aor. 1.	τύψ-αιμι,		-αις,	-αι;	-αιτον,	-αίτην;	-αιμεν, -αιμες, D.	-αιτε,	-αιεν. -αισαν, B.
	τύψει-α,		-ας,	-ε, &c. A. & Æ.					
Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τύπ- τύψ- τυπ-	οιμι,	-οις,	-οι;	-οιτον,	-οίτην;	-οιμεν, -οιμες, D.	-οιτε,	-οιεν.

Subjunctive.

Pres. Perf. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	τύπτ- τετύφ- τύψ- τετύψ-ω, I. τύπ- τετύπ-ω, I.	ω,	-ῃς,	-ῃ; -ῃσι, I.	-ητον,	-ητον;	-ωμεν, -ωμες, D.	-ητε,	-ωσι. -ωντι, D.

Infinitive.

Pres.	τύπτ-ειν. -έμεναι, A. -έμεν, I. -εν, -εμεν, -έμεναι, D. -ην, Æ.	Aor. 1. τύψ-αι. -έμεναι, A. -έμεν, I.	Fut. 1. τύψ-ειν. Like the Present.
Perf.	τετυφ-έναι. -έμεναι, A. -έμεν, I. -εμεν, -έμεναι, D.	Aor. 2. τυπ-εῖν. Like the Present.	Fut. 2. τυπ-εῖν. Like the Present.

Participles.

Pres.	τύπτ-ων, -ουσα, -ον. -ευσα, -ωσα, -οισα, } D. & Æ.	Aor. 1. τύψ-ας, -ασα, -αν. -αις, -αισα, -αιν, D. & Æ.	Fut. 1. τύψ-ων. Like the Present.
Perf.	τετυφ-ὼς, -υῖα, -ός. -ων, Æ. -ῶσα, -ὼς, A.	Aor. 2. τυπ-ών. Like the Present.	Fut. 2. τυπ-ῶν. Like the Present.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.

Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι,	-η -εαι, I. -ει, A.	-εται;	-όμεθον, -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-εσθον;	-όμεθα, -όμεσθα, D. & I. -όμεθε, -όμεθεν, Æ.	-εσθε,	-ονται. -έαται, I.
Imp.	ἐτυπτ-όμην, τυπτεσκ-όμην, &c. I.	-ου, -ευ, D.	-ετο;	-όμεθον, -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-έσθην;	-όμεθα, -όμεσθα, D. & I. -όμεθε, -όμεθεν, Æ.	-εσθε,	-οντο. -έατο, I.
Perf.	τέτυ-μμαι,	-ψαι,	-πται;	-μμεθον, -μμεσθον, D.	-φθον,	-φθον;	-μμεθα, -μμεσθα, D. & I. -μμεθε, -μμεθεν, Æ.	-φθε,	-μμένοι εἰσί. -φαται, I.
Plup.	ἐτετύ-μμην, ἐτύμμην, τύμμην, P.	-ψο,	-πτο;	-μμεθον. -μμεσθον, D.	-φθον,	-φθην;	-μμεθα, -μμεσθα D. & I. -μμεθε, -μμεθεν, Æ.	-φθε,	-μμένοι ἦσαν. -φατο, I.
Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἐτύφθ- ἐτύπ- } ην,	-ης,	-η;	———	-ητον,	-ήτην;	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν. -εν, D. & B.
Fut. 1. Fut. 2. Fut. 3.	τυφθήσ- τυπήσ- τετύψ- } ομαι,	-η, -εαι, I. -ει, A.	-εται;	-όμεθον, -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-εσθον;	-όμεθα, -όμεσθα, D. & I. -όμεθε, -όμεθεν, Æ.	-εσθε,	-ονται.

Imperative.

Pres.	τύπτ-ου, -ε, I. -ευ, D.	-έσθω;	-εσθον,	-έσθων;	-εσθε,	-έσθωσαν. -έσθων, A.

Perf. τέτυψο, &c. Aor. 1. τύφθητι, &c. Aor. 2. τύπηθι, &c

Optative.

Pres.	τυπτ-	οίμην,	-οιο,	-οιτο;	-οίμεθον,	-οισθον,	-οίσθην;	-οίμεθα,	-οισθε,	-οιντο.
Fut. 1.	τυφθησ-				-οίμεσθον, D.			-οίμεσθα, D. & I.		-οίατο, I. & P.
Fut. 2.	τυπησ-							-οίμεθε, -οίμεθεν, Æ.		
Fut. 3.	τετυψ-									
Aor. 1.	τυφθ-	εἴην,	-εἴης,	-εἴη;	——	-εἴητον,	-εἰήτην;	-εἴημεν,	-εἴητε,	-εἴησαν.
Aor. 2.	τυπ-							-εἶμεν,	-εἶτε,	-εἶεν, A.
								-εμες, D.		

Subjunctive.

Pres.	τύπτ-ωμαι,	-ῃ,	-ηται;	-ώμεθον,	-ησθον,	-ησθον;	-ώμεθα,	-ησθε,	-ωνται.
		-ηαι, I.		-ώμεσθον, D.			-ώμεσθα, D.		
Perf.	τετυμμένος ὦ, &c.								
Aor. 1.	τυφθ-	ὦ,	-ῇς,	-ῇ;	——	-ἦτον,	-ἦτον.	-ὦμεν,	-ἦτε,	-ὦσι.
Aor. 2.	τυπ-	-έω,	-έῃς,	-έῃσι, &c. I.				-ὦμες, D.		-ὦντι, D.
		-έιω,	-είῃς,	-είῃσι &c. P.						

Infinitive.

Pres.	τύπτεσθαι.	Aor. 1. τυφθῆ-ναι.	Aor. 2. τυπῆ-ναι.	Fut. 1. τυφθήσεσθαι.
Perf.	τετύφθαι.	-μεν, I.	-μεν, I.	Fut. 2. τυπήσεσθαι.
		-μεναι, D. & A.	-μεναι, D. & A.	Fut. 3. τετύψεσθαι.

Middle Voice.

Indicative.

Perf.	τέτυπ-α,	-ας,	-ε;	——	-ατον,	-ατον;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασι. -αντι, D.
Plup.	ἐτετύπ-ειν, -εα,	-εις, -εας,	-ει; -ες, I.	——	-ειτον,	-είτην;	-ειμεν, -ειμες, D.	-ειτε,	-εισαν. -εσαν, A.
Aor. 1.	ἐτυψ-άμην, τυψασκόμην, I.	-ω, -αο, I. -α, D. & Æ.	-ατο;	-άμεθον, -άμεσθον, D.	-ασθον,	-άσθην;	-άμεθα, -άμεσθα, D.	-ασθε,	-αντο.
Aor. 2.	ἐτυπ-όμην, τυπεσκόμην, I. τετυπόμην, P.	-ου, -ε, I. -εν, D.	-ετο;	-όμεθον, -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-έσθην;	-όμεθα, -όμεσθα, D.	-εσθε,	-οντο. -έατο, I.
Fut. 1.	τύψ-ομαι, -οῦμαι, -εῦμαι, } D.	-ῃ, -εαι, I. -ει, A.	-εται;	-όμεθον, -ούμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-εσθον;	-όμεθα, -ούμεσθα,	-εσθε, -εῖσθε,	-ονται. -οῦνται, D.
Fut. 2.	τυπ-οῦμαι, -έομαι, &c. I.	-ῇ,	-εῖται;	-ούμεθον, -ούμεσθον, D.	-εῖσθον,	-εῖσθον;	-ούμεθα, -ούμεσθα, D.	-εῖσθε,	-οῦνται;

Imperative.

Perf.	τέτυπ-ε,	-έτω;	-ετον,	-έτων;	-ετε,	-έτωσαν. -όντων, A.
Aor. 1.	τύψ-αι,	-άσθω;	-ασθον,	-άσθων;	-ασθε,	-άσθωσαν. -άσθων, A.
Aor. 2.	τυπ-οῦ,	-έσθω;	-εσθον,	-έσθων;	-εσθε,	-έσθωσαν. -έσθων, A.

Optative.

Perf.	τετύπ-οιμι,	-οις,	-οι;	——	-οιτον,	-οίτην;	-οιμεν, -οιμες, D.	-οιτε,	-οιεν.
Aor. 1.	τυψ-αίμην,	-αιο,	-αιτο;	-αίμεθον, -αίμεσθον, D.	-αισθον,	-αίσθην;	-αίμεθα, -αίμεσθα, D.	-αισθε,	-αιντο. -αίατο, I.
Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τυπ-, τυψ-, τυπ- } οίμην,	-οιο,	-οιτο;	-οίμεθον, -οίμεσθον, D.	-οισθον,	-οίσθην;	-οίμεθα, -οίμεσθα, D.	-οισθε,	-οιντο. -οίατο, I.

Subjunctive.

Perf.	τετύπ-ω,	-ῃς, -ῃσθα, Æ.	-ῃ; -ῃσι, I.	——	-ητον,	-ητον;	-ωμεν, -ωμες, D.	-ητε,	-ωσι. -ωνται, D.
Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	τύψ-, τύπ- } ωμαι,	-ῃ, -ηαι, I.	-ηται;	-ώμεθον, -ώμεσθον, D.	-ησθον,	-ησθον;	-ώμεθα, -ώμεσθα, D.	-ησθε,	-ωνται.

Infinitive.

Perf.	τετυπ-έναι. -έμεν, I. -έμεναι, D. & A.	Aor. 1. τύψασθαι. Aor. 2. τυπέσθαι. τετύπεσθαι, I.	Fut. 1. τύψεσθαι. Fut. 2. τυπεῖσθαι.

Participle. Fut. 2. τυπούμενος;—D. & Æ. τυπεύμενος.

2. *Of Contracted Verbs in* αω, εω, οω.

Active Voice.

Indicative. Present.

Com. 1.	ά|ω, ῶ,	ᾷς,	ᾷ;	ᾶτον,	ᾶτον;	ῶμεν,	ᾶτε,	ῶσι.
	ῶ,	ᾗς,	ᾗ;	ῆτον,	ῆτον;	ῶμες,	ῆτε,	ῶντι, D.
	έω,	έεις,	έει, &c. I.					
	όω,	όᾳς,	όᾳ, &c. P.					
Com. 2.	έ|ω, ῶ,	εῖς,	εῖ;	εῖτον,	εῖτον;	οῦμεν,	εῖτε,	οῦσι.
						εῦμες, D.		εῦντι, οῦντι, } D.
						εῦμεν, Æ. & D.		εῦτι, Æ.
Com. 3.	ό|ω, ῶ,	οῖς,	οῖ;	οῦτον,	οῦτον;	οῦμεν,	οῦτε,	οῦσι.
						οῦμες,		οῦντι, D.

Imperfect.

Com. 1.	ων,	ας,	α;	ᾶτον,	άτην;	ῶμεν,	ᾶτε,	ων.
		ης,	η, &c. D.					εν, D.
	ασκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.		αα, P.					
Com. 2.	ουν,	εις,	ει;	εῖτον,	είτην;	οῦμεν,	εῖτε,	ουν.
	εσκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.							εν, D.
Com. 3.	ουν,	ους,	ου;	οῦτον,	ούτην;	οῦμεν,	οῦτε,	ουν.
	οσκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.							οσαν, B.

Imperative. Present.

Com. 1.	α,	άτω;	ᾶτον,	άτων;	ᾶτε,	άτωσαν.	
	αα, P.					άντων, ώντων, }	A.
Com. 2.	ει,	είτω;	εῖτον,	είτων;	εῖτε,	είτωσαν.	
	εε, &c. I.					ούντων,	A.
Com. 3.	ου,	ούτω;	οῦτον,	ούτων;	οῦτε,	ούτωσαν.	

Optative. Present.

Com. 1.	ῷμι,	ῷς,	ῷ;	ῷτον,	ῴτην;	ῷμεν,	ῷτε,	ῷεν.
	ῴην,	ῴης, &c. A., D., & Æ.						ῷεν, A.
Com. 2.	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἱ;	οἶτον,	οἴτην;	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
	οἰην,	οἰης, &c. A.						οἶεν, A.
	ώην,	ώης, &c. D. & Æ.						
Com. 3.	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἱ;	οἶτον,	οἴτην;	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
	οἰην,	οἰης, &c. A.						οἶεν, A.
	ῴην,	ῴης, &c. D. & Æ.						

Subjunctive. Present.

Com. 1.	ῶ,	ᾷς,	ᾷ;	ᾶτον,	ᾶτον;	ῶμεν,	ᾶτε,	ῶσι.
		ῇς,	ῇ, &c. D.					ῶντι, D.
Com. 2.	ῶ,	ῇς,	ῇ;	ῆτον,	ῆτον;	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.
			ῇσι, I.					ῶντι, D.
Com. 3.	ῶ,	οἷς,	οἷ;	ῶτον,	ῶτον;	ῶμεν,	ῶτε,	ῶσι.

Infinitive. Present.

Com.	1. ᾷν.	2. εἶν.	3. οὖν.
	ᾶμεναι, A.	ἔμεναι, A.	όμεναι, A.
	ᾶμεν, I.	ἔμεν, I.	όμεν, I.
	ῆν, ᾶμεναι, D.	εν, εμεν, ἔμεναι, D.	ον, εῦν, D.
	αἶς, αιν, Æ.	εις, ην, Æ.	οις, οιν, Æ.

Note. In the Passive and Middle Voices there are few Varieties of Dialects.

3. *Of Verbs in* μι.

Active Voice.

Indicative. Present.

ἵστ-ημι,	-ης,	-ησι ; -ατι, D.	-ατον,	-ατον ;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	-ᾶσι. -άντι, D. & Æ. -έασι, A. & I.
τίθ-ημι, -εμμι, Æ. -ειμι, B.	-ης,	-ησι ; -ητι ;	-ετον, -ητον,	-ετον ; -ητον ;	-εμεν, -ημεν, -έαμεν, I.	-ετε, -ητε,	-εῖσι. -έντι, D. & Æ. -έασι, A. & I.
δίδ-ωμι,	-ως,	-ωσι ; -ωτι, D.	-οτον,	-οτον ;	-ομεν,	-οτε,	-οῦσι. -όντι, D. & Æ. -όασι, A. & I.
δεικν-υμι,	-υς,	-υσι ;	-υτον,	-υτον ;	-υμεν,	-υτε,	-ῦσι. -ύντι, D. & Æ. -ύασι, A. & I.

Imperfect.

ἵστ-ην, -ων, -ασκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.	-ης, -ας,	-η ; -α, A.	-ατον,	-άτην ;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασαν. -αν, B.
ἐτίθ-ην, -εα, I. -ουν, -σκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.	-ης, -εις,	-η ; -εε, I. -ει, A.	-ετον,	-έτην ;	-εμεν,	-ετε,	-εσαν. -εν, B.
ἐδίδ-ων, -ουν, -οσκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.	-ως, -ους,	-ω ; -ου, A.	-οτον,	-ότην ;	-ομεν,	-οτε,	-οσαν. -ον, B.
ἐδείκν-υν, -υσκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.	-υς,	-υ ;	-υτον,	-ύτην ;	-υμεν,	-υτε,	-υσαν.

Imperative. Present.

ἵστ-αθι, -α, A. & D. -η, Æ.	-άτω;	-ατον,	-άτων;	-ατε,	-άτωσαν.
τίθ-ετι, -ει, -η, Æ. -α, D. -ητι, P.	-έτω; -είτω, &c. A.	-ετον,	-έτων;	-ετε,	-έτωσαν.
δίδ-οθι, -ου, A. -οι, D. -ωθι, P.	-ότω;	-οτον,	-ότων;	-οτε,	-ότωσαν.
δείκν-υθι,	-ύτω;	-υτον,	-ύτων;	-υτε,	-ύτωσαν.

Optative. Present.

ἱστ-αίην, -ήην,	-αίης, -ήης,	-αίη; -ήη, P.	-αίητον,	-αιήτην;	-αίημεν, -αῖμεν,	-αίητε, -αῖτε,	-αίησαν. -αῖεν, A.
τιθ-είην,	-είης,	-είη;	-είητον,	-ειήτην;	-είημεν, -εῖμεν,	-είητε, -εῖτε,	-είησαν. -εῖεν, A.
διδ-οίην, -ώην,	-οίης, -ώης,	-οίη; -ώη, A. & Æ.	-οίητον,	-οιήτην;	-οίημεν, -οῖμεν,	-οίητε, -οῖτε,	-οίησαν. -οῖεν, A.

Subjunctive. Present.

ἱστ-ῶ,	-ᾷς,	-ᾷ;	-ᾶτον,	-ᾶτον;	-ῶμεν,	-ᾶτε,	-ῶσι.
-έω,	-έῃς,	-έῃσι, &c. I.					
τιθ-ῶ,	-ῇς,	-ῇ;	-ῆτον,	-ῆτον;	-ῶμεν,	-ῆτε,	-ῶσι.
-έω,	-έῃς,	-έῃσι, &c. I.					
διδ-ῶ,	-ῷς,	-ῷ;	-ῶτον,	-ῶτον;	-ῶμεν,	-ῶτε,	-ῶσι.
		-ῷσι, I.					
-ώω,	-ώῃς,	-ώῃ, P.					

Infinitive. Present.

ἱστ-άναι.	τιθ-έναι.	διδ-όναι.	δεικν-ύναι.
-άμεναι, A. & D.	-έμεναι, A. & D.	-όμεναι, A. & D.	-ύμεναι, A. & D.
-άμεν, I.	-έμεν, I.	-όμεν, I.	-ύμεν, I.

Second Aorist.

στ-ῆναι.	θ-εῖναι.	δ-οῦναι.
-ήμεναι, A. & D.	-έμεναι, A. & D.	-όμεναι, A. & D.
-ῆμεν, I.	-έμεν, I.	-όμεν, I.

Passive Voice.

Indicative. Present.

ἵστ-αμαι,	-ασαι,	-αται;	-άμεθον,	-ασθον,	-ασθον;	-άμεθα,	-ασθε,	-ανται.
	-ᾳ, A.							-άται, I.
	-σαι, I.							
τίθ-εμαι,	-εσαι,	-εται;	-έμεθον,	-εσθον,	-εσθον;	-έμεθα,	-εσθε,	-ενται.
	-ᾳ, A.							-έται, I.
	-σαι, I.							
δίδ-ομαι,	-οσαι,	-οται;	-όμεθον,	-οσθον,	-οσθον;	-όμεθα,	-οσθε,	-ονται.
δείκν-υμαι,	-υσαι,	-υται;	-ύμεθον,	-υσθον,	-υσθον;	-ύμεθα,	-υσθε,	-υνται.

Imperfect.

ἱστ-άμην,	-ασο, -αο, I. -ω, A.	-ατο;	-άμεθον,	-ασθον,	-άσθην;	-άμεθα,	-ασθε,	-αντο.
ἐτιθ-έμην, -ήμην, Æ.	-εσο, -εο, I. -ευ, D. -ου, A.	-ετο;	-έμεθον,	-εσθον,	-έσθην;	-έμεθα,	-εσθε,	-εντο. -ἑατο, I.
ἐδιδ-όμην,	-οσο, -ου, A.	-οτο;	-όμεθον,	-οσθον,	-όσθην;	-όμεθα,	-οσθε,	-οντο.
ἐδεικν-ύμην,	-υσο,	-υτο;	-ύμεθον,	-υσθον,	-ύσθην;	-ύμεθα,	-υσθε,	-υντο.

Imperative. Present.

ἵστ-ασο, -αο, I. -ω, A.	-άσθω;	-ασθον,	-άσθων;	-ασθε,	-άσθωσαν.
τίθ-εσο, -εο, I. -ου, A. -ευ, D.	-έσθω;	-εσθον,	-έσθων;	-εσθε,	-έσθωσαν.
δίδ-οσο, -οο, I. -ου, A. -οι, D.	-όσθω;	-οσθον,	-όσθων;	-οσθε,	-όσθωσαν.
δείκν-υσο,	-ύσθω;	-υσθον,	-ύσθων;	-υσθε,	-ύσθωσαν.

Note 1. There is nothing particular to be noticed in respect to the Dialects in the other Modes, except that the Ionians in the Third Pers. Plur. of the Present of the Optative, use ἱσταίατο for ἱσταῖντο, τιθείατο for τιθεῖντο, and διδοίατο for διδοῖντο.

Note 2. The Variations of the Dialects in the Second Aorist of the Indicative Middle are the same as in the Imperfect Passive; and those of the Second Aorist Imperative, like the Present Imperative Passive.

4. *Of Irregular Verbs in* μι *and* μαι.

I. Εἰμὶ, *I am.*

Indicative.

Pres.	εἰμὶ,	εἶς or εἶ,	ἐστὶ;	———	ἐστὸν,	ἐστὸν;	ἐσμὲν,	ἐστὲ,	εἰσί.
	ἐμμὶ, D.	ἔῃ, A.	ἐντὶ, D.				εἰμὲς, D.		ἐντὶ, D.
	ἦμι, Æ.	εἶσθα, Æ.							ἐῦτι, Æ.
		ἐσσὶ, } P.					εἰμὲν, } P.	εἰτὲ, I.	ἔασι, I.
		ἔᾱσι, }					ἐμὲν, }	ἐτὲ, P.	ἔασσι, P.
Imp.	ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ;	———	ἦτον,	ἤτην;	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.
	ἦ,	ἦσθα,	ἦν, A.				ἦμες, D.		ἦν, syncopated.
			ἦε, D.						
	ἔα,	ἔης,	ἔην, I.					ἔατε, I.	
	ἦα,	ἦες,	ἦε, }		ἦστον,	ἤστην; }	ἦσμεν,	ἦστε,	ἔσσαν, }
	ἔον,	ἔες,	ἔε, }		ἔτον,	ἔτην; } P.	ἔμεν,		ἔσαν, } P.
	ἦον, &c.				ἔστον,	ἔστην; }			ἔσκον, }
	εἶν,	εἶς, ἔεις,	εἶν, }						
	ἔην (ἤην),	ἔησθα,	ἔῃ (ἦῃ), } P.						
	ἔσκον,	ἔσκες,	ἔσκε; }						
Plup.	ἤμην,	ἦσο,	ἦτο;	ἤμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἤσθην;	ἤμεθα,	ἦσθε,	ἦντο.
									ἔατο, I.
									εἵατο, P.
Fut.	ἔσομαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται;	ἐσόμεθον,	ἔσεσθον,	ἔσεσθον;	ἐσόμεθα,	ἔσεσθε,	ἔσονται.
		ἔσει, A.	ἔσται sync.						
		ἔσεαι, I.							
	ἐσοῦμαι,	ἐσῃ,	ἐσεῖται, &c. } D.						
	ἐσεῦμαι,		}						
	ἐσσεῦμαι,	ἐσσῇ,	ἐσσεῖται, &c. }						
	ἔσσομαι,	ἔσσῃ,	ἔσσεται, &c. } P.				ἐσόμεσθα, P.		
		ἔσσεαι,	}						

Imperative.

Pres.	ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔσθι, ἔσσο, εἶ } P.	ἔστω; ἤτω, A.	ἔστον, ἔστων;	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν. ἔστων, A. ἐόντων, P.

Optative.

Pres.	εἴην, εἴης, εἴη;	———	εἴητον, εἰήτην;	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.	
	ἔοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι, &c. P.			εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν, A.	
Fut.	ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο;	ἐσοίμεθον,	ἔσοισθον, ἐσοίσθην;	ἐσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε,	ἔσοιντο.
	ἐσσοίμην, &c. P.				

Subjunctive.

Pres.	ὦ, ἤς, ἦ;	ἦτον,	ἦτον;	ὦμεν, ἦτε,	ὦσι.
	ἔω, ἔῃς, ἔῃ, &c. I.			ὦμες, D.	ὦντι, } D.
	εἴω, εἴῃς, εἴῃ, &c. P.			εἰῶμεν, &c. } P.	ἐῶντι,
	ᾖσθα, Æ. ᾖσι, } I.			εἴομεν,	
	ἔῃσι,				

Infinitive.

Pres. εἶναι.
ἔμεν, } I.
εἶμεν,
ἔμεναι, }
εἶμεναι, }
ἦμεν, } D.
ἦμες, }
εἶμες, }
ἔμμεναι, Æ.
ἔμμεν, } P.
εἶμεναι,

Fut. ἔσεσθαι.
ἐσσεῖσθαι, D.
ἐσσεῖσθαι, D. & P.
ἔσσεσθαι, P.

Participle.

Pres. ὢν, οὖσα, ὄν; ἐὼν, ἐοῦσα, ἐὸν, &c. I. εἰς, εἶσα, ἔν; ἔοισα, εὖσα, ἔασσα, D. — Gen. ὄντος, &c. ἔντος, &c. Æ. — Fut. ἐσόμενος. ἐσσόμενος, P.

II. Εἶμι, *I go.*

Indicative.

Pres.	εἶμι,	εἶς or εἶ, εἶσθα, Æ.	εἶσι;	ἴτον,	ἴτον;	ἴμεν, ἶμες, D.	ἴτε,	εἶσι or ἴσι. ἴασι, I.
Imp.	εἶν, ἦον,	εἶς, ἦες,	εἶ; ἦε, P.	ἴτον,	ἴτην;	ἴμεν, ἶμες, D.	ἴτε,	ἴσαν. ἔϊσαν, P.
Plup.	εἶκ-ειν, ἤκειν, &c. A.	-εις,	-ει;	-ειτον,	-είτην;	-ειμεν,	-ειτε,	-εισαν.
Aor. 1.	εἶσ-α,	-ας,	-ε;	-ατον,	-άτην;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	εἶσαν. ἦσαν, A. ἧισαν, P.
Aor. 2.	ἴον, εἶον, ἦον, ἧιον, A. & P.	ἴες,	ἴε;	ἴετον,	ἰέτην;	ἴομεν,	ἴετε,	ἴον.

Infinitive.

Pres. εἶναι, or ἴναι, and ἰέναι in Compounds.

ἴμεν, ἰέμεν, I. — ἴμεναι, ἰέμεναι, A. & D.

The Middle Voice.

Indicative.

Perf.	εἶα, ᾖα, A. ᾖϊα,	εἶας, ᾖϊας, &c. P.	εἶε;	εἶατον,	εἶατον;	εἴαμεν,	εἶατε,	εἶασι.
Plup.	ᾔειν, ᾖεα, I.	ᾔεις,	ᾔει;	ᾔειτον,	ᾐείτην;	ᾔειμεν, ᾕεμεν, ᾕμεν, A.	ᾔειτε,	ᾔεισαν.

III. Ἵημι, *I send.*

Indicative.

Pres.	ἵημι,	ἵης,	ἵησι;	ἵετον,	ἵετον;	ἵεμεν,	ἵετε,	ἱεῖσι. ἱέασι, I. ἱᾶσι, A.
Imp.	ἵην, ἵουν, εἶον,	ἵεις, &c. A. fr. ἱέω. εἶες, &c. P.	ἵη;	ἵετον,	ἱέτην;	ἵεμεν,	ἵετε,	ἵεσαν. ἵεν, B.

Optative.

Pres.	ἰεί-ην, ἔοιμι,	-ης, ἔοις, &c. P.	-η;	-ητον,	-ήτην;	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν.

Subjunctive.

Aor. 2.	ὦ, ἔω, εἴω,	ᾖς, ἔῃς, &c. I. εἴῃς, &c. P.	ᾖ;	ἦτον,	ἦτον;	ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.

Infinitive.

Pres.	ἰέναι.	Aor. 2. εἶναι.
	ἰέμεν, I.	ἔμεν, I.
	ἰέμεναι, D.	ἔμεναι, D.

Note. The Dialects of the Passive and Middle resemble those of τίθεμαι.

For Ἧμαι, Εἶμαι, Κεῖμαι, &c. see p. 78, &c.

IV. Ἴσημι, *I know.*

Indicative.

Pres.	ἴσημι,	ἴσης,	ἴσησι;	ἴσατον,	ἴσατον;	ἴσαμεν,	ἴσατε,	ἴσασι.
	ἴσαμι,	ἴσας,	ἴσατι, D.			ἴδμεν, D. & Æ.		ἴσαντι, D.
				ἴστον,	ἴστον;	ἴσμεν,	ἴστε, P.	
Imp.	ἴσην,	ἴσης,	ἴση;	ἴσατον,	ἰσάτην;	ἴσαμεν,	ἴσατε,	ἴσασαν.
								ἴσαν, P.

Imperative.

Pres.	ἴσαθι,	ἰσάτω;	ἴσατον,	ἰσάτων;	ἴσατε,	ἰσάτωσαν.
	ἴσθι,	ἴστω, &c. P.				ἴστων, A.

Infinitive.

Pres. ἰσάναι.
ἰσάμεν, I.
ἰσάμεναι, ἴδμεν, } D.
ἴσμεν, P.

V. Φημὶ, *I say.*

Indicative.

Pres.	φημὶ,	φὴς,	φησὶ;	φατὸν,	φατὸν;	φαμὲν,	φατὲ,	φασί.
	φαμὶ,	φὰς,	φατὶ, D.					φαντὶ, } D.
	ἠμὶ,	ἦς,	ἠσὶ, A. & P.					φατὶ, }
			ἠτὶ, D					
Imp.	ἔφ-ην,	-ης,	-η;	-ατον,	-άτην;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	ἔφασαν.
	φῆν,	φῆς,	φῆ, I.					ἔφαν, } B.
	ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ, A. & P.					φὰν, }
		ἐφῆσθα, Æ.						
Aor. 2.	ἔφ-ην,	-ης,	-η;	-ητον,	-ήτην;	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν.
	The Dialects the same as of the Imperfect.							
Fut. 1.	φήσ-ω,	-εις,	-ει;	-ετον,	-ετον;	-ομεν,	-ετε,	-ουσι.
	φασῶ, &c. D.							

Optative.

Pres.	φαί-ην,	-ης,	-η;	-ητον,	-ήτην;	φαίημεν,	φαίητε,	φαίησαν.
						φαῖμεν,	φαῖτε,	φαῖεν, A.

It may here be observed, that some forms are promiscuously used in several Dialects.

Of the Digamma.

The ancient Dialects of Greece admitted few, or no Aspirates; and the Digamma was calculated to prevent the hiatus caused by the concurrence of Vowels. Aspirates were afterwards introduced into all the Dialects except the Æolic, which retained the Digamma. Hence it has preserved the name of the Æolic Digamma.

It represented a rougher guttural sound than Γ, approaching the sound of the modern *f;* and received its name from its figure, Ϝ, Digamma, or double Gamma. It was also pronounced like our *w.*

The Digamma gradually disappeared from the Greek Letters; but there still exist ancient inscriptions and coins, on which it appears; as Ϝοικία for *οἰκία, a house;* ΔΙϜΙ for *Διΐ, to Jupiter.* In Latin also we find the Digamma represented by *v* in many words; as *αἰὼν*, originally *αἰϜὼν, ævum; βόες, βόϜες, boves;* Ἑστία, Ϝεστία, *Vesta;* Ἀχαιὸς, ἈχαιϜὸς, *Achivus.*

The Lacedæmonian Dialect, a branch of the Æolic, always pronounced, and generally wrote, the Digamma like B, a letter which in modern Greek has the sound of V.

This letter has also with great propriety been called the Homeric Digamma, from its frequent use by Homer. But gradually disappearing, through the introduction of Aspirates, it was at length entirely omitted by the transcribers of his works; and in its stead the final *ν*, or the Particles *γ', δ', τ'* were inserted.

Grammatical Terms and Figures.

1. *Prosthesis* adds a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word; as *ἐόντα* for *ὄντα.*

2. *Aphæresis* takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as *κεῖνος* for *ἐκεῖνος.*

3. *Epenthesis* inserts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as *πτόλις* for *πόλις.*

4. *Anadiplosis* is the doubling or repetition of the first syllable; as *ἀγήγερκα* for *ἤγερκα, κεκάμωσι* for *κάμωσι.*

5. *Diplasiasmus* is the doubling of a Consonant; as *ὄππως* for *ὅπως, μέσσος* for *μέσος.*

6. *Syncope* takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word; as *ἑτάροις* for *ἑταίροις.*

7. *Paragoge* adds a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *εἶπεν* for *εἶπε.*

8. *Apocope* cuts off a letter or syllable from the end of a word; as *πολλάκι* for *πολλάκις, δῶ* for *δῶμα.*

9. *Metathesis* transposes letters or syllables; as κραδία for καρδία, ἀπερείσιος for ἀπειρέσιος.

10. *Antithesis*, *Antistœchon*, or *Metabola*, puts one letter for another; as σοφίη for σοφία, πόρσω for πόῤῥω.

11. *Synæresis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters; as τείχει for τείχεϊ.

12. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, when one or both of the letters are changed; as νοῦς for νόος.

13. *Diæresis* divides one syllable into two; as πάϊς for παῖς, βέλεος for βέλους.

14. *Synalœphe* is an elision or contraction, that frequently takes place between two words, when the former ends, and the latter begins, with a Vowel or Diphthong; as τἀμὰ for τὰ ἐμὰ, τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα, θοιμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον, κᾀγὼ for καὶ ἐγώ.

15. *Tmesis* is the division of a Compound word; as ἄκρα πόλις for ἀκρόπολις.

16. *Enallage* is when a Substantive is used for an Adjective, a Positive for a Comparative, an Active for a Passive Verb, and the contrary, or one foot for another; as ὁ λόγος ὁ σὸς ἀλήθειά ἐστι, for ἀληθινός.

17. *Metaplasmus* is a change of the termination in Declension or Conjugation; as κλαδὶ for κλάδῳ, αἴνημι for αἰνέω.

18. *Ellipsis* is when one or more words are omitted in a sentence; as τὰ τῶν φίλων, supply πράγματα; ἡ μουσική, supply τέχνη.

19. *Periphrasis*, or *circumlocution*, is when one word is expressed by several; as βίη Πριάμοιο for Πρίαμος.

20. *Pleonasmus* is when a word is redundant or superfluous; as ζόφος σκότους for σκότος, παίζεις ἔχων for παίζεις.

21. *Synthesis* is when the construction is regulated according to the sense, and not according to the Rules of Grammar; as τέκνον φίλε.

22. *Systole* shortens a syllable naturally long, or preserves short a syllable which ought to be long by position; as τὰς τέχνᾰς ἐγείρει. (*Theocr.*)

23. *Diastole*, or *Ectasis*, lengthens a short syllable; as ᾿ᾱπαλὸς for ᾿ἄπαλός.

24. *Synizesis*, or *Synecphonesis*, is when two syllables are pronounced as one; as Πηληϊάδεω ᾽Αχιλῆος.

25. *Dialysis* is when a word at the end of a verse is divided, so that part is read at the commencement of the following line.

Of the Greek Calendar.

The Attics divided their Year into twelve Lunar Months, which contained thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, the Months of thirty days preceding those of twenty-nine. The Months containing thirty days were termed πλήρεις,—the others κοῖλοι.

But as the Lunar Year, which they began with the first New Moon after the Summer Solstice, was shorter than the Solar by about eleven days,—when the twelfth Month ended before the Solstice, they added another Month, and thus that Year consisted of thirteen Months.

The following are the names of the Attic Months (mostly given from Feasts), together with the Roman Months, to which they chiefly answered.

Ἑκατομβαιὼν,	*July.*	Γαμηλιὼν,	*January.*
Μεταγειτνιὼν,	*August.*	Ἀνθεστηριὼν,	*February.*
Βοηδρομιὼν,	*September.*	Ἐλαφηβολιὼν,	*March.*
Μαιμακτηριὼν,	*October.*	Μουνυχιὼν,	*April.*
Πυανεψιὼν,	*November.*	Θαργηλιὼν,	*May.*
Ποσειδεὼν,	*December.*	Σκιροφοριὼν,	*June.*

The Attics divided each Month into three parts, or Decades, of which the first was termed μηνὸς ἱσταμένου, or ἀρχομένου, *of the commencing Month*;—the second, μηνὸς μεσοῦντος, or ἐπὶ δεκάδι, *of the middle Month*;—the third, μηνὸς φθίνοντος, or πανομένου, or λήγοντος, or ἐπὶ εἰκάδι, *of the ending Month.*

They distinguished the Days by the Ordinal Numbers, taking the days in each part by themselves, and reckoning backwards in the last, thus:—

Μηνὸς ἱσταμένου,	μεσοῦντος,	λήγοντος.
1. νουμηνία;	11. πρώτη;	21. δεκάτη;
2. δευτέρα;	12. δευτέρα;	22. ἐννάτη;
3. τρίτη;	13. τρίτη;	23. ὀγδόη;
4. τετάρτη, or τετρὰς;	14. τετάρτη;	24. ἑβδόμη;
5. πέμπτη, or πεντὰς, &c.	15. πέμπτη;	25. ἕκτη;
6. ἕκτη;	16. ἕκτη;	26. πέμπτη;
7. ἑβδόμη;	17. ἑβδόμη;	27. τετάρτη;
8. ὀγδόη;	18. ὀγδόη;	28. τρίτη;
9. ἐννάτη;	19. ἐννάτη;	29. δευτέρα;
10. δεκάτη.	20. εἰκὰς, or εἰκοστή.	30. ἕνη καὶ νέα, or τριακάς.

Note. If the Month did not contain thirty days, whatever day or days were omitted, the last was yet termed the thirtieth.

The Four Seasons.		*The Four Quarters of the World.*	
Τὸ Ἔαρ,	*Spring.*	Ὁ Βορέας,	*the North.*
Τὸ Θέρος,	*Summer.*	Ἡ Μεσημβρία,	*the South.*
Ἡ Ὀπώρα,	*Autumn.*	Ἡ Ἀνατολή,	*the East.*
Ὁ Χειμών,	*Winter.*	Ἡ Δυσμή,	*the West.*

The Four Chief Winds.

Ὁ Βορέας,	*the Northwind.*	Ὁ Εὖρος,	*the Eastwind.*
Ὁ Νότος,	*the Southwind.*	Ὁ Ζέφυρος,	*the Westwind.*

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

Ὁ Κριὸς,	*the Ram.*	Ὁ Ζυγὸς,	*the Balance.*
Ὁ Ταῦρος,	*the Bull.*	Ὁ Σκορπίος,	*the Scorpion.*
Οἱ Δίδυμοι,	*the Twins.*	Ὁ Τοξότης,	*the Archer.*
Ὁ Καρκίνος,	*the Crab.*	Ὁ Αἰγόκερως,	*the Goat.*
Ὁ Λέων,	*the Lion.*	Ὁ Ὑδροχόος,	*the Waterman.*
Ἡ Παρθένος,	*the Virgin.*	Οἱ Ἰχθύες,	*the Fishes.*

Ἁβρός, ά, όν, soft, delicate.
Ἀγαθός, ή, όν, good.
Ἀγά-λλω, -λῶ, ἤγαλκα, to adorn.
Ἄγαν, very much, too much. [be displeased.
Ἀγανακτ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to bear heavily,
Ἀγαπ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to love.
Ἀγ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to admire, wonder at.
Ἀγγέ-λλω, -λῶ, ἤγγελκα, to announce.
Ἀγ-είρω, -ερῶ, ἤγερκα, to gather together.
Τὸ ἄγγος, εος, a vessel.
Ἡ ἀγέλη, ης, a herd.
Ἅγιος, α, ον, pure.
Αἱ ἀγκαί, ῶν, the arms.
Τὸ ἄγκιστρον, ου, a hook.
Τὸ ἄγκος, εος, a valley.
Ἀγκύλος, η, ον, curved.
Ἡ ἄγκυρα, ας, an anchor.
Ἀγλαός, ά, όν, bright, splendid.
Ἁγνός, ή, όν, chaste, pure.
Ἡ ἀγορά, ᾶς, assembly, place of assembly, address.
Ἡ ἄγρα, ας, prey. [
Ὁ ἀγρός, οῦ, a field.
Ὁ ἀγκών, ῶνος, the elbow.
Ἡ ἀγυιά, ᾶς, a street.
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤχα, to lead.
Ὁ ἀγών, ῶνος, a contest, assembly.
Ὁ ἀδελφός, οῦ, a brother.
Ἀδινός, ή, όν, thick, close.
Ὁ ἄεθλος, ου, a contest, labour.
Ἀεί, always.
Ἀείρω, ἀερῶ, ἦερκα, to lift up.
Ἡ ἄελλα, ης, a storm.
Ὁ ἀετός, οῦ, an eagle.
Ἀθρόος, α, ον, thick, close.
Ὁ αἰγιαλός, οῦ, the seashore.
Ἡ αἴγλη, ης, brightness.
Ἡ αἰδώς, όος, shame.
Ὁ αἰθήρ, έρος, the air.
Αἴ-θω, -σω, ᾶϊκα, to burn.
Τὸ αἷμα, ατος, blood.
Αἰνός, ή, όν, dreadful.
Ὁ αἶνος, ου, a speech, praise.
Ἡ αἶξ, αἰγός, a she-goat.
Αἰόλος, η, ον, various.
Αἰπύς, εῖα, ύ, high.
Αἱρ-έω, -ήσω, ᾕρηκα, to take, choose.
Αἴρω, ἀρῶ, ᾶρκα, to lift up, carry.
Αἰτ-έω, -ήσω, ᾔτηκα, to ask.
Ἡ αἶσα, ης, fate.
Ἡ αἰτία, ας, cause, blame.

Ἡ αἰχμή, ῆς, a point.
Αἶψα, immediately.
Ὁ αἰών, ῶνος, an age, eternity.
Ἡ ἄκανθα, ης, a thorn.
Ἀκ-έομαι, -έσομαι, to heal.
Ἡ ἀκή, ῆς, a point.
Ἡ ἀκμή, ῆς, a point.
Ὁ ἡ ἀκόλουθος, ου, a follower, servant.
Ἀκού-ω, -σω, ἤκουκα, to hear.
Ὁ ἡ ἀκριβής, ές, accurate.
Ἀκρο-άομαι, -άσομαι, to hear.
Ἄκρος, α, ον, highest.
Ἡ ἀκτή, ῆς, the seashore.
Ὁ ἄκων, οντος, a javelin.
Ὁ ἡ ἀλαζών, όνος, a vain boaster.
Ἡ ἀλαλή, ῆς, a military shout.
Ἀλ-άομαι, -ήσομαι, to wander.
Τὸ ἄλγος, εος, grief.
Ἡ ἀλέα, ας, the heat of the sun.
Ἀλεί-φω, -ψω, ἤλειφα, to anoint. [assist.
Ἀλέξ-ω or -έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to drive away,
Ἀλ-έω, -έσω and -ήσω, -εκα, to grind,
Ὁ ἡ ἀληθής, ές, true. [shun.
Ἄλις, enough.
Ἀλιτ-έω, -ήσω, ἡλίτηκα, to sin.
Ἀλ-ίω, -ίσω, ἤλικα, to roll.
Ἡ ἀλκή, ῆς, strength.
Ἀλλ-άσσω, -άξω, ἤλλαχα, to change.
Ἄλλος, η, ο, other.
Τὸ ἄλσος, εος, a grove.
Τὸ ἄλφιτον, ου, meal, ground corn.
Ἡ ἀλώπηξ, εκος, a fox.
Ἡ ἅμαξα, ης, a chariot, waggon.
Ἁμαρτ-άνω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to err, sin.
Ἀμ-άω, -ήσω, ἤμηχα, to reap.
Ἀμβλύς, εῖα, ύ, blunt, dull.
Ἀμεί-βω, -ψω, ἤμειφα, to change, exchange.
Ἡ ἄμιλλα, ης, a contest.
Ἡ ἄμπελος, ου, a vine.
Ἀμ-ύνω, -υνῶ, ἤμυγκα, to help, drive
Ἀμ-ύσσω, -ύξω, ἤμυχα, to tear. [away.
Ἀμφισβητ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to doubt.
Ἡ ἀνάγκη, ης, necessity.
Ὁ ἄναξ, ακτος, a king.
Ὁ ἄνεμος, ου, the wind.
Ὁ ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.
Τὸ ἄνθος, εος, a flower.
Ὁ ἡ ἄνθρωπος, ου, a human creature.
Ἡ ἀνία, ας, sadness.
Ὁ ἄντλος, ου, a sewer, sink.

Τὸ ἄντρον, ου, a cave.
Ἀν-ύω, -ύσω, ἤνυκα, to finish.
Ἀν-ώγω, -ώξω, ἤνωχα, to command.
Ἡ ἀξίνη, ης, an axe.
Ἄξιος, α, ον, worthy.
Ἁπαλὸς, ή, ὸν, tender.
Ἀπατ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to deceive.
Ἀπειλ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to threaten.
Ἁπλόος, η, ον, simple, single.
Ἡ ἀρὰ, ᾶς, prayer.
Ὁ ἄραβος, ου, a noise.
Ἀργὸς, ή, ὸν, white.
Ὁ ἄργυρος, ου, silver.
Ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, ἤρεκα, to please.
Ἡ ἀρετὴ, ῆς, virtue.
Τὸ ἄρθρον, ου, a joint, limb.
Ὁ ἀριθμὸς, οῦ, number.
Ἀριστερὸς, ά, ὸν, left, (not right.)
Τὸ ἄριστον, ου, dinner.
Ἀρκ-έω, -έσω, -εκα, to be sufficient.
Τὸ ἅρμα, ατος, a chariot.
Ἀρν-έομαι, -ήσομαι, to deny.
Ἁρπ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα, to snatch away.
Ὁ ἄῤῥην or ἄρσην, ενος, the male kind.
Ὁ ἡ ἀρὴς, ἀρνὸς, a lamb.
Ἀρτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to hang up.
Ὁ ἡ ἄρτιος, ον, perfect.
Ὁ ἀρτὸς, οῦ, bread.
Ἀρτ-ύω, -ύσω, -υκα, to prepare, season.
Ἀρ-ύω, -ύσω, -υκα, to draw up.
Ἡ ἀρχὴ, ῆς, the beginning, government.
Ἄρω, ἀρῶ, ἦρα, to fit.
Ὁ ἡ ἀσελγὴς, ὲς, wanton.
Ἀσκ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to exercise.
Ὁ ἀσκὸς, οῦ, a leathern bag.
Ἄσμενος, η, ον, pleasing, willing.
Ἀσπ-άζομαι, -άσομαι, to salute, embrace.
Ἡ ἀσπὶς, ίδος, a shield.
Ὁ ἀστὴρ, έρος, a star.
Τὸ ἄστυ, εως, a city.
Ἀταλὸς, ή, ὸν, tender, youthful.
Ἀτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to hurt.
Ὁ ἀτμὸς, οῦ, vapour.
Ὁ ἡ ἀτρεκὴς, ὲς, true.
Ἡ αὐγὴ, ῆς, brightness, ray of light.
Ἡ αὐλὴ, ῆς, a hall.
Ὁ αὐλὸς, οῦ, a pipe.
Ἡ αὖρα, ας, a breeze.
Αὐχ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to boast.
Αὔω, αὔσω, ηυκα, to dry, blow, sound.

Ὁ ἄφενος, ου, or τὸ ἄφενος, εος, riches, revenue of a year.
Ὁ ἀφρὸς, οῦ, froth.
Ἀφ-ύω, -ύσω, -υκα, to draw up.
Τὸ ἄχθος, εος, a burden.
Τὸ ἄχος, εος, grief.
Τὸ ἀχυρὸν, οῦ, chaff.
Ἄω, ἀήσω, to breathe.
Βά-ζω, -σω or -ξω, -χα, to speak.
Τὸ βάθος, εος, depth.
Βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα, to go.
Βά-λλω, -λῶ, βέβληκα, to throw, strike.
Ὁ βάναυσος, ου, a low artificer.
Βά-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to dip.
Τὸ βάρος, εος, weight.
Ἡ βάσανος, ου, trial, torture.
Ὁ βασιλεὺς, έως, a king.
Βαστά-ζω, -σω, -κα, to carry.
Ὁ βάτραχος, ου, a frog.
Βέβαιος, α, ον, fixed, firm.
Τὸ βέλος, εος, a dart, missile weapon.
Ἡ βία, ας, force.
Ἡ βίβλος, ου, the bark of a tree, book.
Ὁ βίος, ου, life.
Βλά-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to hurt.
Βλαστ-άνω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to sprout out.
Βλέ-πω, -ψω, -φα, to see.
Τὸ βλέφαρον, ου, the eyelid.
Ὁ ἡ βληχρὸς, ὸν, weak.
Βλύ-ζω or βλύω, -σω, -κα, to flow.
Βο-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to shout.
Βοηθ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to help.
Ὁ βόθρος, ου, a ditch.
Ὁ βολβὸς, οῦ, a bulbous root.
Ἡ βορὰ, ᾶς, food.
Ἡ βουλὴ, ῆς, counsel.
Βούλ-ομαι, -ήσομαι, to be willing.
Ὁ βουνὸς, οῦ, a hill.
Ὁ ἡ βοῦς, βοὸς, an ox, or cow.
Βόω, βόσω & βώσω, -κα, to feed.
Ὁ βραβεὺς, έος, an arbiter.
Βραδὺς, εῖα, ύ, slow.
Βραχὺς, εῖα, ύ, short.
Βρέμ-ω, -ῶ, P. M. βέβρομα, to murmur.
Τὸ βρέφος, εος, an infant.
Βρέ-χω, -ξω, -χα, to water.
Βρι-άω, -άσω, to be or make strong.
Βρί-θω, -σω, P. M. βέβριθα, to be heavy.
Ἡ βροντὴ, ῆς, thunder.
Ὁ βρόχος, ου, a cord.
Βρύ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to bite.

Τὸ βρύον, ου, moss.
Βρύ-χω, -ξω, -χα, to gnash the teeth.
Βρώ-σκω, -σω, -κα, to eat.
Ἡ βύβλος, ου, paper.
Ὁ βυθὸς, οῦ, depth.
Ἡ βύρσα, ης, skin, leather.
Ἡ βύσσος, ου, fine flax.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ βῶλος, ου, soil, a clod.
Ὁ βωμὸς, οῦ, an altar.
Ἡ γάζα, ης, riches.
Ἡ γαῖα, ης, the earth.
Γαί-ω, -σω, to boast.
Ἡ γαλήνη, ης, a calm.
Γαμ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to marry.
Τὸ γάνος, εος, joy.
Ἡ γαστὴρ, τρὸς, the belly.
Γαῦρος, α, ον, proud.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ γείτων, ονος, a neighbour.
Γελ-άω, -άσω, -ακα, to laugh.
Γέμω, P. M. γέγωμα, to be full.
Ὁ γέρανος, ου, a crane.
Τὸ γέρας, ατος, a reward.
Ὁ γέρων, οντος, an old man.
Γεύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to make taste, taste.
Ἡ γέφυρα, ας, a bridge.
Γηθ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to rejoice.
Τὸ γῆρας, ατος, old age.
Τὸ γῆρυς, εος, the voice.
Γίνομαι, γενήσομαι, to be, to be made.
Γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, to know.
Γλά-φω, or γλύ-φω, -ψω, -φα, to dig,
Γλίσχρος, α, ον, slippery. [carve.
Γλυκὺς, εῖα, ὺ, sweet.
Ἡ γνάθος, ου, the jaw.
Γο-άω, -άσω, to sigh, deplore.
Γογγύ-ζω, -σω, -κα, to murmur.
Γοργὸς, ὴ, ὸν, swift, terrific.
Ἡ γραῖα, ης, an old woman.
Γρά-φω, -ψω, -φα, to write, paint, engrave.
Τὸ γυῖον, ου, a limb.
Γυμνὸς, ὴ, ὸν, naked.
Ἡ γυνὴ, γυναικὸς, a woman.
Ὁ γὺψ, γυπὸς, a vulture.
Ἡ γωνία, ας, a corner.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ δαίμων, ονος, a good or bad spirit.
Δαί-ω, -σω, -κα, to learn, give a feast.
Δάκνω, δήξω, δέδηχα, to bite.
Τὸ δάκρυ, υος, a tear.
Ὁ δάκτυλος, ου, a finger.
Δαμ-άω, -άσω, -ακα, to tame, subdue.

Δαπαν-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to expend, waste.
Τὸ δάπεδον, ου, the pavement.
Δασὺς, εῖα, ὺ, thick, hairy.
Ἡ δάφνη, ης, the laurel.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ δαψιλὴς, ὲς, plentiful.
Δεί-δω, -σω, -κα, to fear.
Δεικνύω, δείξω, -χα, to show.
Ἡ δείλη, ης, the evening.
Δειλὸς, ὴ, ὸν, fearful.
Δεινὸς, ὴ, ὸν, dire, dreadful, skilful.
Τὸ δεῖπνον, ου, supper.
Τὸ δέλεαρ, ατος, meat.
Τὸ δέμας, the body.
Δέμω, P. M. δέδομα, to build.
Τὸ δένδρον, ου, a tree.
Δεξιὸς, ὰ, ὸν, right, (not left.)
Τὸ δέπας, ατος, a cup.
Τὸ δέρας, ατος, skin.
Ἡ δέρη, or δειρὴ, ης, the neck.
Δέρ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to see.
Δεύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to wet.
Δέ-χομαι, -ξομαι, to receive.
Δέω, δέσω or δήσω, -κα, to bind.
Δηλ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to hurt, deceive.
Δῆλος, η, ον, manifest.
Ὁ δῆμος, ου, the people.
Τὸ δῆνος, εος, counsel.
Ἡ δίαιτα, ης, diet.
Διδά-σκω, -ξω, -χα, to teach.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ δίδυμος, ον, twin.
Δί-ζω, -σω, -κα, to seek.
Ἡ δίκη, ης, justice, punishment.
Τὸ δίκτυον, ου, a net.
Δίκω, to throw.
Ἡ δίνη, ης, a whirlpool.
Διπλόος, η, ον, double.
Δὶς, twice.
Διστ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα, to doubt.
Διφ-άω, -άσω, to search.
Ἡ διφθέρα, ας, skin.
Ἡ δίψα, ης, thirst.
Δί-ω, -σω, -κα, to expel, to fear.
Διώ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to pursue. [think.
Δοκ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα, to observe, expect,
Δοκέω, δόξω, -χα, to see, think.
Ἡ δοκὸς, οῦ, a beam.
Ὁ δόλος, ου, deceit.
Ὁ δόναξ, ακος, a reed.
Δον-έω, -ήσω, to agitate.
Τὸ δόρυ, ατος, a spear.

Ὁ δοῦλος, ου, a slave.
Ὁ δοῦπος, ου, a noise.
Δόω, δώσω, to give.
Ὁ δράκων, οντος, a serpent.
Δράσσω, -ξω, to seize, grasp.
Δρά-ω, -σω, -κα, to do, flee.
Ἡ δρόσος, ου, dew.
Ἡ δρῦς, δρυός, the oak.
Δύ-νω, or δύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to go under.
Τὸ δῶρον, ου, a gift.
Τὸ ἔαρ, ἔαρος, Spring.
Ἐγγὺς, near.
Ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, -κα, to excite, raise.
Τὸ ἔγχος, εος, a spear, sword.
Ἔδω, P. ἔδηκα, to eat.
Ἕζομαι, ἕσομαι, to sit.
Τὸ ἔθνος, εος, a nation.
Τὸ ἔθος, εος, custom.
Εἴδω, εἴσομαι, to see.
Εἰκῇ, in vain, rashly, by chance.
Εἴ-κω, -ξω, P. M. ἔοικα, to be like, yield.
Εἴρ-γω, Εἴρ-γω, -ξω, -χα, to shut up. to repel, forbid.
Ἡ εἰρήνη, ης, peace.
Τὸ εἶρος, εος, wool.
Ὁ ἡ ἥκηλος, ον, quiet, peaceful.
Ἡ ἐλαία, ας, the olive tree.
Ἐλ-αύνω, -άσω, -ακα, to drive.
Ὁ ἐλαφὸς, οῦ, a stag.
Ὁ ἡ ἐλαφρὸς, ὸν, light, nimble.
Ἐλαχὺς, εῖα, ὺ, little.
Ὁ ἔλεγος, ου, sorrow, an elegy.
Ἐλέγ-χω, -ξω, -χα, to reprove, convict.
Ὁ ἔλεος, ου, pity.
Τὸ ἕλκος, εος, a sore, wound.
Ἕλ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to draw, drag.
Ἡ ἐλπὶς, ίδος, hope.
Ὁ ἔνος, ου, a year.
Ἡ ἑορτὴ, ῆς, a feast.
Ἐπείγ-ω, -ξω, -χα, to urge, hasten.
Ὁ ἡ ἐπιτηδὴς, ὲς, fit, suitable.
Ἡ ἔρα, ας, earth.
Ἐρ-άω, -άσω, -ακα, to love, desire.
Τὸ ἔργον, ου, a work.
Ἐρεί-δω, -σω, -κα, to fix, support.
Τὸ ἔρευθος, εος, redness.
Ἐρευν-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to search, investigate.
Ἐρέ-φω, -ψω, -φα, to cover.
Ὁ ἡ ἔρημος, ον, desert.
Ἡ ἔρις, ιδος, contention.
Ὁ ἔριφος, ου, a kid.
Τὸ ἔρμα, ατος, a prop.
Ὁ ἑρμηνεὺς, έος, an interpreter.
Ἕρ-πω, -ψω, to creep.
Ἐρύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to drag, guard.
Ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσουαι, to come.
Ἐρωτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to ask.
Ἐσθί-ω, -σω, -κα, to eat.
Ἐσθλὸς, ὴ, ὸν, good, valiant.
Ὁ ἕσπερος, ου, the evening.
Ἡ ἑστία, ας, the hearth.
Ἔσχατος, η, ον, last.
Ὁ ἑταῖρος, ου, a companion.
Ἕτερος, α, ον, another.
Ὁ ἕτης, ου, companion, friend.
Ὁ ἡ ἕτοιμος, ον, ready.
Τὸ ἔτος, εος, a year.
Ὁ ἡ ἔτυμος, ον, true.
Εὕδ-ω, -ησω, -κα, to sleep.
Εὐθὺς, εῖα, ὺ, straight.
Ἡ εὐνὴ, ῆς, a bed.
Εὑρ-ίσκω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to find.
Εὐρὺς, εῖα, ὺ, broad.
Εὔ-χομαι, -ξομαι, to boast, wish, pray.
Τὸ ἔχθος, εος, hatred.
Ἐχυρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, guarded, strong.
Ἔχω, ἕξω, to have.
Ἔω, ἔσομαι, to be.
Ἕω, ἥσω, to send.
Ἕω, ἕσω, to put on, place.
Ζάω, ζήσω, to live.
Ζέω, ζέσω, ἔζεκα, to boil.
Ὁ ζῆλος, ου, emulation.
Ζητ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to seek.
Ζώννυμι, ζώσω, ἔζωκα, to gird.
Ζωρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, pure, powerful.
Ἡ ἥβη, ης, youth.
Ἡγ-έομαι, -ήσομαι, to lead, think.
Ἡδὺς, εῖα, ὺ, sweet.
Τὸ ἦθος, εος, a dwelling, disposition, morals.
Ἥκ-κω, -ξω, to come.
Ἠλίθιος, α, ον, foolish.
Ὁ ἥλιος, ου, the Sun.
Ἡ ἡμέρα, ας, a day.
Ὁ ἡ ἥμερος, ον, soft, gentle.
Ἥμισυς, εια, υ, half.
Τὸ ἧπαρ, ατος, the liver.
Ἥρεμος, η, ον, quiet.
Ὁ ἥρως, ωος, a hero.
Ὁ ἡ ἥσυχος, ον, quiet.

Τὸ ἦτορ, ορος, the heart.
Ὁ ἦχος, ου, a sound.
Ἡ θάλασσα, ης, the sea.
Θά-λλω, -λῶ, -λκα, to sprout forth, flourish.
Θάλ-πω, -ψω, to warm, cherish.
Θαμὰ, frequently.
Τὸ θάμβος, εως, astonishment.
Θά-πτω, -ψω, τέταφα, to bury.
Τὸ θάρσος, εος, courage.
Θαυμ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα, to wonder, admire.
Θε-άομαι, -άσομαι, to behold, contemplate.
Θείνω, θενῶ, to strike.
Ἡ θέμις, ιδος, right, law.
Ὁ Θεὸς, οῦ, God.
Ὁ θεράπων, οντος, a servant.
Τὸ θέρος, εος, Summer.
Ὁ θεσμὸς, οῦ, a law.
Θέω, θήσω, to place.
Θέω, θεύσω, to run.
Θή-γω, -ξω, -χα, to whet.
Θῆλυς, εια, υ, feminine.
Ὁ θὴρ, θηρὸς, a wild beast.
Ὁ θὴς, θητὸς, a hired servant.
Ὁ θησαυρὸς, οῦ, a treasure.
Θί-γω, -ξω, -κα, to touch.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ θὶν, θινὸς, a heap, the shore.
Θλά-ω, -σω, -κα, to break.
Θλί-βω, -ψω, -φα, to press, afflict.
Ὁ θόρυβος, ου, tumult.
Θόρω, to leap.
Θραύ-ω, -σω, to break.
Ὁ θρῆνος, ου, complaint, lamentation.
Ὁ θρίαμβος, ου, a triumph.
Ἡ θρὶξ, τριχὸς, the hair.
Θρώ-σκω, -σω, to leap.
Ἡ θυγάτηρ, τρὸς, a daughter.
Ἡ θύελλα, ης, a storm.
Ὁ θυμὸς, οῦ, the mind, anger.
Ἡ θύρα, ας, a door.
Θύω, θύσω, τέθυκα, to burn incense, sacrifice.
Θώ-πτω, -ψω, to flatter, mock.
Ἡ θώραξ, ακος, the breast, breastplate.
Ἰάομαι, ἰάσομαι, to heal.
Ἰά-λλω, -λῶ, to send, throw.
Ἰά-πτω, -ψω, to send, throw, hurt.
Ἰά-χω, -ξω, -χα, to shout.
Ἴδιος, α, ον, private, peculiar.
Ἰδν-όω, -ώσω, to bend.
Τὸ ἵδος, εος, sweat.
Ἱδρύ-ω, -σω, to place.
Ἵζω, ἵσω, to seat.
Ἰθὺς, εῖα, ὑ, straight, direct.
Ἱκανὸς, ἡ, ὸν, fit, suitable.
Ὁ ἱκέτης, ου, a suppliant.
Ἵκω, ἵξω, to come.
Ἱλ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to be propitious.
Ὁ ἱμὰς, άντος, a thong.
Ἱμείρω, to desire.
Τὸ ἴον, the violet.
Ὁ ἰὸς, οῦ, a missile weapon.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ ἵππος, ου, a horse or mare.
Ἵπτω, ἴψω, to hurt.
Ἡ ἶρις, ιδος, the rainbow.
Ἡ ἶς, ἰνὸς, a nerve, strength.
Ἴσος, η, ον, equal.
Ὁ ᾖ ἡ ἵστωρ, ορος, knowing, witness, history.
Ἡ ἰσχὺς, ύος, strength.
Ἴφι, boldly.
Ἡ ἰχθὺς, ύος, a fish.
Τὸ ἴχνος, εος, a footstep.
Καθ-αίρω, -αρῶ, -αρκα, to purge.
Καινὸς, ἡ, ὸν, new.
Ὁ καιρὸς, οῦ, occasion, time.
Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα, to burn.
Κακὸς, ἡ, ὸν, bad.
Καλ-έω, -έσω or -ήσω, κέκληκα, to call.
Καλὸς, ἡ, ὸν, beautiful, good.
Κάμνω, καμῶ, κέκμηκα, to labour, be weary.
Κάμ-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to bend.
Ὁ κανὼν, όνος, a rule.
Ὁ κάπηλος, ου, a merchant.
Ὁ καπνὸς, οῦ, smoke.
Ἡ καρδία, ας, the heart.
Τὸ κάρηνον, ου, the head.
Ὁ καρπὸς, οῦ, fruit.
Καυχ-άομαι, -ήσομαι, to boast, glory.
Τὸ κέαρ, ατος, the heart.
Ὁ κέλαδος, ου, a noise.
Ἡ κέλευθος, ου, a way.
Κέλω, or κέλομαι, κελήσομαι, to command, exhort.
Κενὸς, ἡ, ὸν, empty.
Ὁ κέραμος, ου, potter's clay.
Τὸ κέρας, ατος, a horn.
Ὁ κεραυνὸς, οῦ, lightning.
Κεράω, or κεραννύω, κεράσω, to mix.
Τὸ κέρδος, εος, gain.
Ἡ κεφαλὴ, ῆς, the head.
Τὸ κῆδος, εος, care, grief.
Ὁ κῆπος, ου, a garden.
Ἡ κὴρ, κηρὸς, fate.

Ὁ κηρός, οῦ, wax.
Ὁ κήρυξ, υκος, a herald.
Ὁ κίνδυνος, ου, danger.
Κιν-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to move.
Ὁ κισσός, οῦ, ivy.
Ὁ κλάδος, ου, a tender branch. [clatter.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκληγα, to make a noise,
Κλά-ω, -σω, -κα, to break, distribute.
Κλεί-ω, -σω, -κα, to shut up, celebrate.
Κλέ-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to steal, deceive.
• Ὁ κλῆρος, ου, a lot.
Ἡ κλίμαξ, ακος, a ladder.
Κλί-νω, -νῶ, -κα, to bend, avert.
Κλύ-ζω, -σω, to wash off.
Κλύ-ω, -σω, to hear.
Ἡ κνήμη, ης, the leg.
Ἡ κοιλία, ας, the belly.
Κοῖλος, η, ον, hollow.
Κοινός, ή, όν, common.
Ὁ κοίρανος, ου, a prince.
• Ἡ κοίτη, ης, a bed.
Κολά-ζω, -σω, -κα, to punish.
Κολά-πτω, -ψω, to strike, to hollow by
Ἡ κόλλα, ης, gum. [striking.
Ὁ κόλπος, ου, the bosom.
Ὁ κολωνός, οῦ, a hill.
Ἡ κόμη, ης, the hair.
Ὁ κόναβος, ου, a sound.
Ἡ κόνις, εως, dust.
Κό-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to cut, wound, str e.
• Ἡ κορύνη, ης, a club.
Ἡ κόρυς, υθος, a helmet.
Ἡ κορώνη, ης, a crow, the top, a crown.
Κοῦφος, η, ον, light, inconstant, empty.
Κρά-ζω, -ξω, -γα, to shout.
Κραίνω, κρανῶ, to perfect, create, rule.
Τὸ κράτος, εος, strength.
Κρέ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to creak.
Κρεμά-ω, -σω, to hang up.
Ὁ κρημνός, οῦ, a precipice.
• Ἡ κρήνη, ης, a fountain.
Ἡ κριθή, ῆς, barley.
Τὸ κρίνον, ου, the lily.
Κρί-νω, -νῶ, -κα, to judge, distinguish.
Ὁ κριός, οῦ, a ram.
Ὁ κρόταφος, ου, the temples.
Ὁ κρότος, ου, beating, applause.
Τὸ κρύος, εος, cold.
Κρύ-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to hide.
Κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, to obtain, possess.

Κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα, to kill.
Ὁ κτείς, κτενός, a comb.
Κτί-ζω, -σω, -κα, to build, make.
Ὁ κτίλος, ου, a ram.
Ὁ κύαθος, ου, a glass or cup.
Τὸ κῦδος, εος, glory.
Ὁ κύκλος, ου, a circle.
Κυλί-ω, -σω, to roll.
Τὸ κῦμα, ατος, a wave.
Κύ-πτω, -ψω, to stoop.
• Τὸ κῦρος, εος, authority.
Κύρω, κύρσω, to meet with, to be.
Ὁ κύων, κυνός, a dog.
Κωλύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to forbid, impede.
Ἡ κώμη, ης, a village.
Ἡ κώπη, ης, an oar, hilt of a sword.
Ὁ κῶμος, ου, revelry.
Κωφός, ή, όν, dull, deaf.
Ὁ λᾶας, λάαος, a stone.
Λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, to obtain by lot.
• Λά-ζομαι, -σομαι, to take, seize.
Ἡ λαῖλαψ, απος, a storm, whirlwind.
Λαλ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to utter a sound, speak.
Λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, to receive, take.
Λάμ-πω, -ψω, -φα, to shine.
Λάξ, with the heels.
Ὁ λαός, οῦ, the people.
Ὁ ἡ λάσιος, ον, rough, hairy.
Λάω, to see.
Λέ-γω, -ξω, -χα, to say, gather.
• Λεῖος, α, ον, smooth.
Λεί-πω, -ψω, -φα, to leave, fail.
Λεπτός, ή, όν, thin, fine.
Λέ-πω, -ψω, to peel.
Λευκός, ή, όν, white.
Λεύσσω, to see.
Ὁ λέων, οντος, a lion.
Λή-γω, -ξω, to cease.
Λή-θω, -σω, to lie hid. [rate.
Λιά-ζω, -σω, -κα, to agitate, hasten, sepa-
• Λίγδην, summarily, superficially.
Ὁ ἡ λίθος, ου, a stone.
Ὁ λιμήν, ένος, a harbour.
Ἡ λίμνη, ης, a pool, marsh.
Ὁ λιμός, οῦ, hunger.
Ὁ ἡ λιπαρής, ές, assiduous.
Λίσσομαι, to implore.
Ὁ λοιγός, οῦ, destruction.
Ὁ λοίδορος, ου, a reviler.
Λού-ω, -σω, -κα, to wash.

Ὁ λόφος, ου, the neck, crest.
Αυγρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, heavy, difficult, fatal.
Τὸ λῦμα, ατος, offscouring, filth.
Ἡ λύμη, ης, plague, destruction.
Ἡ λύπη, ης, grief.
Ἡ λύρα, ας, a lyre.
Ἡ λύσσα, ης, madness, (of dogs.)
Ὁ λύχνος, ου, a lamp.
Λύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to loosen, dismiss.
Ἡ λώβη, ης, injury, disgrace.
Ἡ μάζα, ης, a cake.
Ὁ μαζὸς, οῦ, the breast.
Ὁ ᾗ ἡ μάκαρ, αρος, happy.
Μαίνομαι, μανοῦμαι, to be mad.
Μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, to learn.
Ὁ μάντις, εως, a prophet, soothsayer.
Μαρμ-αίρω, -αρῶ, to glitter, shine.
Μάρ-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to take, attain.
Ὁ ᾗ ἡ μάρτυρ, υρος, a witness.
Μά-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to pound, subdue.
Ἡ μάστιξ, ιγος, a whip.
Μάτην, in vain.
Μάχ-ομαι, -ήσομαι, to fight, quarrel.
Μάψ, in vain.
Μάω, to desire earnestly.
Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great.
Μέδω, to command.
Μειδ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to smile.
Ὁ ᾗ ἡ μείραξ, ακος, a youth.
Ὁ ᾗ ἡ μείων, ον, less.
Μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black.
Τὸ μέλι, ιτος, honey.
Μέλλω, μελλήσω, to be about (to do or be,) [delay.
Τὸ μέλος, εος, a limb, song.
Μέλ-πω, -ψω, -φα, to sing.
Μέμ-φομαι, -ψομαι, to blame.
Τὸ μένος, εος, ardour of mind, anger, [strength.
Μέν-ω, -ῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain.
Μέσος, η, ον, middle.
Μεστὸς, ὴ, ὸν, full.
Ὁ ᾗ ἡ μετέωρος, ον, high.
Τὸ μέτρον, ου, measure.
Τὸ μῆδος, εος, care, counsel.
Τὸ μῆκος, εος, length.
Ὁ μὴν, μηνὸς, a month.
Ἡ μήνη, ης, the Moon.
Ἡ μῆνις, ιος, anger.
Μηνύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to point out, inform.
Ὁ μηρὸς, οῦ, the thigh.
Ἡ μήτηρ, τρὸς, a mother.
Ἡ μῆτις, ιδος, counsel.
Ἡ μηχανὴ, ῆς, a machine.
Μι-αίνω, -ανῶ, μεμίαγκα, to pollute, stain.
Μιγνύω, μίξω, -χα, to mix.
Μικρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, little.
Μιμέομαι, -ήσομαι, to imitate.
Ὁ μισθὸς, οῦ, a reward.
Τὸ μῖσος, εος, hatred.
Μν-άομαι, -ήσομαι, to remember, mention.
Ὁ μόγος, ου, labour, trouble.
Μόνος, η, ον, alone.
Μορμύρω, to murmur.
Ἡ μορφὴ, ῆς, form, appearance.
Ἡ μοῦσα, ης, the muse.
Ὁ μόχθος, ου, labour, trouble.
Μυ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to initiate.
Ὁ μῦθος, ου, a word, discourse, fable.
Ὁ μῦς, μυὸς, a mouse.
Ὁ μῶμος, ου, disgrace, blame.
Μωρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, foolish.
Ναίω, to inhabit.
Ὁ ναὸς, οῦ, a temple.
Ἡ ναῦς, ναὸς, a ship.
Τὸ νεῖκος, εος, contention.
Νεκρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, dead.
Νέμ-ω, -ῶ, νενέμηκα, to distribute.
Νέος, α, ον, new, young.
Τὸ νεῦρον, ου, a nerve, string.
Νεύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to nod, promise.
Τὸ νέφος, εος, a cloud.
Νέω, νεύσω, to swim.
Ὁ νήπιος, ου, an infant.
Ἡ νῆσος, ου, an island.
Νήφω, -ψω, -φα, to be sober, to watch.
Νικ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to conquer.
Νί-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to wash.
Ὁ νόμος, ου, a law.
Ὁ νόος, ου, the mind, thought.
Ἡ νόσος, ου, sickness.
Νοστ-έω, -ήσω, to return.
Νόσφι, apart.
Ἡ νὺξ, νυκτὸς, night.
Νύ-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to prick, pierce.
Ὁ νῶτος, ου, the back.
Ξανθὸς, ὴ, ὸν, yellow.
Ξένος, η, ον, strange, foreign.
Ξέω, ξέσω, to shave, polish.
Ξηρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, dry.
Τὸ ξίφος, εος, a sword.
Τὸ ξύλον, ου, wood, club, tree.

Ἡ ὁδός, οῦ, a way.
Ὁ ὀδούς, ὄντος, a tooth.
Ὀδύρ-ομαι, -οῦμαι, to lament, weep.
Ὁ ὄζος, ου, a branch.
Ὄζω, ὀζή-σω, -κα, to smell of.
Οἰ-γω, -ξω, ῷχα, to open.
Ὁ οἶκος, ου, a house.
Ὁ οἶκτος, ου, compassion.
Ὁ οἶνος, ου, wine.
Οἶος, η, ον, alone.
Οἷος, α, ον, such as, ready, able.
Οἴχ-ομαι, -ήσομαι, to go away, perish.
Ὁ οἰωνός, οῦ, a bird.
Οἴω, οἴσω, to think.
Ὁ ὄκνος, ου, sloth, fear.
Ὁ ὄλβος, ου, happiness, wealth.
Ὀλίγος, η, ον, little, *in pl.* few.
Ὄλλυμι, ὀλέ-σω, -κα, to destroy.
Ὅλος, η, ον, whole.
Ὁμαλός, ἡ, ὸν, plane, level, equal.
Ὁ ὅμιλος, ου, an assembly.
Ὄμνυμι, ὀμόσω, -κα, to swear.
Ὁμός, ἡ, ὸν, like, equal.
Ἡ ὀμφή, ῆς, a divine voice, voice.
Τὸ ὄναρ, a dream.
Τὸ ὄνειδος, -εος, reproach.
Τὸ ὄνομα, ατος, a name.
Ὁ ἡ ὄνος, ου, an ass.
Ὀξύς, εῖα, ὺ, sharp, quick.
Ὀπ-άζω, -άσω, to command to follow,
Ἡ ὀπή, ῆς, a hole. [pursue.
Τὸ ὅπλον, ου, a weapon.
Ὀπτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to roast.
Ἡ ὀπώρα, ας, Autumn.
Ὀρ-άω, -άσω, -ακα, to see.
Ἡ ὀργή, ῆς, anger.
Ὀρέ-γω, -ξω, -χα. to stretch out.
Ὀρθός, ή, όν, straight, erect, upright.
Ὁ ὅρκος, ου, an oath.
Ἡ ὁρμή, ῆς, strong desire, attempt,
Ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ιθος, a bird. [assault.
Τὸ ὄρος, εος, a mountain.
Ὁ ὅρος, ου, a limit.
Ὀρύ-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to dig.
Ὀρχ-έομαι, -ήσομαι, to dance.
Ὄρω, ὄρσω, -κα, to stir up.
Ὅσιος, α, ον, holy.
Ὅσος, η, ον, as much, how much.
Τὸ ὀστέον, ου, a bone.
Ὀτρύν-ω, -ῶ, to incite.

Ὁ οὐρανός, οῦ, heaven.
Ὁ οὖρος, ου, a fair wind.
Τὸ οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear.
Ὀφείλ-ω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to owe.
Ὀφέ-λλω, -λῶ, -λκα, to increase, help.
Ὁ ἡ ὄφις, εως, a serpent.
Ἡ ὀψ, ὀπὸς, the voice.
Ὀψὲ, late, in the evening.
Ὁ ὄχος, ου, a chariot, carriage.
Παί-ζω, -σω or -ξω, -χα, to play, jest.
Ὁ ἡ παῖς, παιδὸς, a child, servant.
Παί-ω, -σω, -κα, to strike, do quickly.
Ἡ παλάμη, ης, the hand.
Ἡ πάλη, ης, wrestling.
Πά-λλω, -λῶ, -κα, to vibrate.
Ἡ παρθένος, ου, a virgin.
Πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, every one, all.
Πά-σσω, -σω, -κα, to sprinkle.
Πάσχω, πείσομαι, to suffer, endure.
Πατά-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to strike.
Πατ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to tread on.
Ὁ πατὴρ, τρὸς, a father.
Παύω, -σω, -κα, to cause to cease.
Παχὺς, εῖα, ὺ, thick, fat.
Πάω, πάσομαι, to possess, to taste.
Πεί-θω, -σω, -κα, to persuade.
Ἡ πεῖνα, ης, hunger.
Ἡ πεῖρα, ας, trial, endeavour.
Πείρω, περῶ, πέπαρκα, to pierce through.
Τὸ πέλαγος, εος, the sea.
Πέλας, near.
Ἡ πέλτη, ης, a small shield.
Πέμ-πω, -ψω, -φα, to send.
Τὸ πένθος, εος, grief.
Πέρα, beyond.
Τὸ πέρας, ατος, the end.
Περ-άω, -άσω or ήσω, to pass or convey
Πέρ-θω, -σω, -κα, to destroy. [over.
Ἡ περόνη, ης, a buckle.
Πετ-άω, -άσω, to unfold, open.
Ὁ πέτρος, ου, a stone.
Ἡ πηγή, ῆς, a fountain.
Τὸ πῆμα, ατος, loss, destruction.
Πηρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, mutilated.
Ὁ πίναξ, ακος, a board.
Πίνω, πώσω, -κα, to drink.
Πίπτω, πέσω, πέπτωκα, to fall.
Ὁ ἡ πίων, ον, fat. [disturb.
Πλάζω, πλάγξω, -γχα, to cause to stray,
Ἡ πλάνη, ης, error, wandering.

Πλ-άσσω, -άσω, -ακα, to form.
Πλατὺς, εῖα, ὺ, broad.
Πλέ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to fold, bind together.
Ἡ πλευρὰ, ᾶς, the side.
Πλέω, πλεύσω, -κα, to sail.
Πλή-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to strike.
Ὁ πλοῦτος, ου, riches.
Πνέω, πνεύσω, -κα, to blow.
Πνί-γω, -ξω, -χα, to choke.
Ὁ πόθος, ου, desire.
Ποι-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to do, make.
Ποικίλος, η, ον, various, variegated.
Ὁ ποιμὴν, ένος, a shepherd.
Ἡ ποινὴ, ῆς, punishment, recompense.
Ὁ πόλεμος, ου, war.
Πολ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to turn.
Πολιὸς, ὰ, ὸν, hoary, white.
Ἡ πόλις, εως, a city.
Πολὺς, πολλὴ, πολὺ, much.
Ὁ πόντος, ου, the sea.
Ὁ ποταμὸς, οῦ, a river.
Ὁ πότμος, ου, fate.
Πότνιος, α, ον, venerable.
Ὁ ποῦς, ποδὸς, a foot.
Ὁ ἡ πρᾶος, ον, mild, gentle.
Πρά-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to do.
Πρέπω, to be decent or becoming, excel.
Πρή-θω, -σω, -κα, to set on fire.
Πρίαμαι, to buy.
Τὸ πτερὸν, οῦ, a wing.
Πύκα, thickly, prudently.
Ἡ πύλη, ης, a gate.
Τὸ πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire.
Ὁ πυρὸς, οῦ, wheat.
Ῥᾴδιος, α, ον, easy.
Ῥαί-ω, -σω, -κα, to destroy.
Ῥά-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to patch, sew together.
Ῥέ-ζω, -ξω, -χα, to do, make.
Ῥέω, ῥεύσω, -κα, to flow.
Ῥή-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to break, burst.
Τὸ ῥῖγος, εος, cold.
Ῥί-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to hurl down.
Ῥύ-ομαι, -σομαι, to defend, rescue.
Ῥωννύω, ῥώσω, -κα, to strengthen.
Ἡ σὰρξ, σαρκὸς, flesh.
Ὁ ἡ σαφὴς, ὲς, manifest.
Σβεννύω, σβέσω, -κα, to extinguish.
Σεί-ω, -σω, -κα, to agitate.
Σεμνὸς, ὴ, ὸν, venerable, honourable.
Τὸ σῆμα, ατος, a sign, monument.
Σή-πω, -ψω, -φα, to rot.
Σθένω, to be strong.
Σιγ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to be silent.
Ὁ σίδηρος, ου, iron, a sword.
Σίνομαι, to hurt.
Ὁ σῖτος, ου, corn, provisions.
Σκά-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to dig.
Σκεδ-άω, -άσω, -ακα, to scatter.
Τὸ σκέλος, εος, a leg. [der, visit.
Σκέ-πτομαι, -ψομαι, to look round, consi-
Τὸ σκεῦος, εος, a vessel, instrument.
Ἡ σκηνὴ, ῆς, a tent.
Ἡ σκιὰ, ᾶς, a shadow.
Ὁ σκότος, ου, darkness.
Σκώ-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to cavil, scoff at.
Σόος, ου, safe.
Σοφὸς, ὴ, ὸν, wise.
Σπά-ω, -σω, -κα, to draw, extract.
Σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα, to sow, scatter.
Σπένδω, σπείσω, to pour out, sacrifice,
Σπεύ-δω, -σω, to make haste. [covenant.
Ὁ σταυρὸς, οῦ, a wooden stake, cross.
Στέ-γω, -ξω, -χα, to cover.
Στέ-λλω, -λῶ, ἔσταλκα, to send, prepare.
Στέρ-γω, -ξω, -χα, to love.
Στερεὸς, ὰ, ὸν, solid, firm.
Στερ-έω, -ήσω & -έσω, -κα, to deprive.
Τὸ στέρνον, ου, the breast.
Στέ-φω, -ψω, -φα, to crown, surround.
Στρέ-φω, -ψω, -φα, to turn.
Τὸ στῆθος, εος, the breast.
Τὸ στόμα, -ατος, the mouth.
Στορ-έω, -έσω & -ήσω, to strew.
Ὁ στρατὸς, οῦ, an army.
Ἡ σύλη, ης, spoil, plunder.
Σφά-ζω, -ξω, -χα, to cut the throat, kill.
Σφά-λλω, -λῶ, -κα, to supplant, overturn, de-
Σφοδρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, vehement, strong. [ceive.
Ἡ σφραγὶς, ἴδος, a seal.
Σχεδὸν, near.
Σχί-ζω, -σω, -κα, to cleave, cut.
Ἡ σχολὴ, ῆς, leisure.
Τὸ σῶμα, ατος, the body.
Ὁ σωρὸς, οῦ, a heap.
Ταπεινὸς, ὴ, ὸν, low.
Ταρά-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to disturb.
Τὸ τάρβος, εος, fear.
Τά-σσω, -ξω, -γα, to arrange, order.
Ὁ ταῦρος, ου, a bull.
Ταχὺς, εῖα, ὺ, quick.

Τείνω, τενῶ, τέτακα, to stretch.
Τὸ τεῖχος, εος, a wall, castle.
Τὸ τέκμαρ, the end, a sign.
Τὸ τέλος, εος, the end.
Τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, to cut.
Τὸ τέρας, ατος, a sign.
Τὸ τέρμα, ατος, the end.
Τέρ-πω, -ψω, -φα, to delight.
Τεύ-χω, -ξω, -χα, to make, prepare.
Ἡ τέχνη, ης, art.
Τῆλε, afar off.
Τηρ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to guard.
Τίκτω, τέξω, to bring forth.
Τινά-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to shake.
Τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, to wound.
Τί-ω, -σω, -κα, to honour, pay.
Τὸ τόξον, ου, a bow.
Ὁ τόπος, ου, a place.
Τρέ-πω, -ψω, -φα, to turn, put to flight.
Τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτροφα, to nourish.
Τρέχω, to run.
Τρέω, τρέσω, τέτρεκα, to fear, flee.
Τρί-βω, -ψω, -φα, to rub, bruise, afflict.
Ἡ τριηρὴς, έος, a galley.
Τρώγω, τρώξομαι, to eat.
Τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, to be, obtain.
Τύ-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to strike.
Ὁ ἡ τύραννος, ου, a ruler, tyrant.
Ὁ τυρὸς, οῦ, cheese.
Τυφλὸς, ἡ, ὸν, blind.
Ἡ ὕβρις, εως, injury, insolence.
Ὁ ἡ ὑγιὴς, ἐς, healthy, safe.
Ὑγρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, wet, soft.
Τὸ ὕδωρ, ατος, water.
Ὁ υἱὸς, οῦ, a son.
Ἡ ὕλη, ης, a wood.
Ὁ ὕπνος, ου, sleep.
Τὸ ὕψος, εος, height.
Φάγω, to eat.
Φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, to show, shine.
Φαῦλος, η, ον, vile, wicked.
Φάω, to shine, kill, say.
Φεί-δομαι, -σομαι, to spare.
Φέρ-βω, -ψω, -φα, to feed.
Φέρω, οἴσω, to bear, carry.
Φεύ-γω, -ξω, -γα, to flee.
Ἡ φήμη, ης, fame, rumour. [pate.
Φθά-νω, -σω, -κα, to come before, anti-
Φθ-έω, -ήσω, to corrupt, destroy.
Ὁ φθόνος, ου, envy, reproof.
Ὁ φίλος, ου, a friend.
Φλέ-γω, -ξω, -χα, to burn.
Φοιτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to go frequently.
Ὁ φόρτος, ου, a burden.
Φρά-ζω, -σω, -κα, to say.
Φρά-σσω, -ξω, -κα, to hedge in, fortify.
Ἡ φρὴν, φρενὸς, the mind, wisdom.
Φυλά-σσω, -ξω, -χα, to guard.
Τὸ φύλλον, ου, a leaf.
Φύ-ω, -σω, -κα, to produce.
Ἡ φωνὴ, ῆς, the voice, sound.
Χά-ζω, -σω, to retire, contain.
Χαίνω, χανῶ, κέχακα, to gape with desire
Χαίρω, χαρῶ, -ρκα, to rejoice. [or admir^{n}.
Χαλά-ω, -σω, -κα, to loosen, let down, yield.
Χαμαὶ, on the ground.
Χαρά-σσω, -ξω, -κα, to engrave, cut.
Ἡ χάρις, ιτος, favour, thanks.
Χατέω, to want, need, desire.
Τὸ χεῖμα, ατος, Winter, tempest.
Ἡ χεὶρ, ρὸς, the hand.
Χέω, χέσω or χεύσω, κέχυκα, to pour out.
Χῆρος, α, ον, bereft.
Ἡ χθὼν, χθονὸς, the earth, ground.
Ἡ χλεύη, ης, derision.
Ἡ χολὴ, ῆς, bile, anger.
Ὁ χόρτος, ου, grass.
Χρ-άομαι, -ήσομαι, to use.
Χρ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to lend, deliver an ora-
Ἡ χρεία, ας, use, necessity. [cle, colour.
Τὸ χρέος, εος, a debt.
Τὸ χρῆμα, ατος, a thing.
Χρί-ω, -σω, -κα, to anoint.
Ὁ χρόνος, ου, time.
Ὁ χρυσὸς, οῦ, gold.
Χωρ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to go, contain.
Ὁ χῶρος, ου, a place. [on stringed instr.
Ψά-λλω, -λῶ, -λκα, to touch, strike, play
Ψάω, ψήσω, ἔψηκα, to wipe, touch, soothe.
Ψεύ-δω, -σω, -κα, to deceive, lie.
Ἡ ψῆφος, ου, a small stone, vote.
Ψιλὸς, ἡ, ὸν, thin, bare.
Ἡ ψυχὴ, ῆς, the soul.
Ὠθέω, ὠθήσω & ὦσω, ὦκα, to push, drive.
Ὠκὺς, εῖα, ὺ, swift.
Ὁ ὦμος, ου, the shoulder.
Ὠμὸς, ἡ, ὸν, raw, cruel.
Ὠν-έομαι, -ήσομαι, to buy.
Ἡ ὥρα, ας, time, season, beauty.
Ὠχρὸς, ὰ, ὸν, pale.

Names.	Per^{d} of flour^{s}.	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
	B. C.			
Homerus,	907.	Iliad and Odyssey, Battle of Frogs and Mice.	Hymns to the Gods, &c.....	Elegant, fiery, sublime.
Hesiodus,	907.	Works and Days, Fragment of Shield of Hercules, and the Theogonia.....	The Eoics, &c.....	Sweet and elegant.
Archilochus,	685.	Some Fragments.....	Elegies, Satires, Odes, &c.	Auth. of Iambics. Vigor^{s} & anim^{d}.
Tyrtæus,	684.	Fragments of 4 or 5 Martial Elegies.....	Elegies.	Effect on Lacedæmonians.
Alcman,	670.	.....	6 Books of Lyric Verses, and a Play.	
Alcæus,	600.	Some Fragments.	Lyric Pieces.	Contemp^{y} and Lover of Sappho.
Sappho,	600.	Two Odes, and Fragments.....	9 Books of Lyric Poems, Elegies, &c.	Peculiarly sweet and elegant.
Anacharsis,	592.	Two Letters.	Poems on War, Laws of Scythia, &c.	Wise, temperate, and learned.
Stersichorus,	556.	Some Poetical Fragments.	26 Books of Odes.	
Simonides,	538.	Fragment of Danae, and a Satire.	Elegiac Odes, Dramas, 2 Epics, &c.	Sweet and elegant.
Anacreon,	532.	Several Odes.	Some Odes.	Easy and voluptuous.
Æschylus,	480.	7 Tragedies.....	83 Tragedies.	Obscure and difficult.
Cratinus,	480.	Some Fragments.....	30 Comedies.	
Pindarus,	480.	Olymp., Isthm., Pyth., and Nem. Odes.....	Hymns, Dithyrambics, &c.....	Elegant and sublime.
Pratinas,	480.	Some Poetical Fragments.	Satires and Tragedies.	
Panyasis,	460.	.....	All his Works.....	Uncle of Herodotus.
Euripides,	450.	19 Tragedies.	56 Tragedies.	Pathetic and sublime.
Sophocles,	450.	7 Tragedies.....	113 Tragedies.	Grand and sublime.
Herodotus,	445.	9 Books of History of Wars and Nations....	....	Father of History.
Eupolis,	435.	....	Comedies.	

List of the Principal Greek Authors.—(Continued.)

Names.	Per^{d} of flour^{s}.	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
	B. C.			
Pherecrates,	434.	Some Poetical Fragments.	21 Comedies.	
Aristophanes,	430.	11 Comedies.	43 Comedies.	Witty but impure.
Lysias,	420.	34 Orations.....	196 Orations.	Simple and correct.
Thucydides,	420.	8 Books of History.....	.....	Concise and energetic.
Cebes,	405.	Tabula.	.....	Much esteemed.
Antimachus,	400.	.....	The Thebaid, Lyde, &c.	
Ctesias,	400.	Some Fragments.	History of Assyrians and Persians.	
Isocrates,	400.	31 Orations.....	Several Orations.....	Style much admired.
Xenophon,	400.	{Anabasis, Cyrop., Memorab., Apol., Hellenica, Œconomics, &c. .....}	Some small Pieces.	Simple and elegant.
Plato,	390.	Dialogues, 12 Letters, and The Republic....	.....	Much esteemed.
Isæus,	360.	10 Orations.....	54 Orations.....	Energetic. Tutor of Demosth.
Theopompus,	354.	Some Fragments.....	Historical Works.	
Ephorus,	352.	.....	Grecian Wars.....	Esteemed by the Ancients.
Aristoteles,	350.	{Rhetoric, Poetics, Politics, Ethics, Organon, Mathem., Physics, Metaph., a Poem.		
Æschines,	340.	3 Orations.	9 Epistles.	Rival of Demosthenes.
Demosthenes,	340.	60 Orations, some Exordiums, and 6 Epistles.	.....	Prince of Orators. Concise, vigor^{s}.
Hyperides,	340.	One Oration.	Many Orations.	Style admired.
Xenocrates,	330.	.....	More than 60 Treatises.	
Clitarchus,	330.	....	History of Alexander.	
Theophrastus,	330.	Treatises on Plants, &c. Mor. Characters.	180 Treatises.	Elegant.

List of the Principal Greek Authors.—(Continued.)

Names.	Per^{d} of flour^{s}.	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
	B. C.			
Aristoxenus,	320.	Three Books on Music.	450 Treatises on Philosophy, History, &c. ...	Celebrated Musician.
Demetrius Phal.	310.	.....	Works on Rhetoric, History, and Eloquence.	
Euclides,	300.	Some Mathematical Works.	Various Works.	
Menander,	300.	Poetical Fragments.....	108 Comedies.....	Witty and elegant.
Philetas,	290.	Poetical Fragments.....	Elegies and Epigrams.	Tutor to Ptolem. Philad.
Bion,	280.	Some Pastorals.		
Theocritus,	280.	30 Idyls, and some Epigrams.	Hymns, Dirges, Elegies, &c.	Simple and elegant.
Aratus,	277.	Phænomena.		
Moschus,	260.	Some Eclogues.	Several Poetical Pieces.	
Zoilus,	259.	....	Severe Criticisms.	
Callimachus,	250.	An Elegy, Hymns, and 31 Epigrams....	Works on Birds, and famous Men; Elegies.	
Apollonius Rhod.	230.	Argonautics.....	Various Works.	
Archimedes,	222.	Some Mathematical Works.....	Various Mathematical Works.	
Polybius,	146.	5 Books and Fragments of Univ. History.	Nearly 35 Books of Universal History.	Valuable.
Apollodorus,	115.	Bibliotheca, or Hist^{y} of Gods and Heroes.	History of Athens, &c.	Valuable.
Meleager,	100.	Anthologia.		
Timagenes,	54.	.....	Reign of Augustus.	
Diodorus Siculus,	44.	15 Books of Universal History.	25 Books of Universal History.	Valuable.
Dionysius of Hal.	30.	11 Books of Roman Antiquities.	9 Books of Roman Antiquities.	Much esteemed.

List of the Principal Greek Authors.—(Continued.)

Names.	Per[d] of flour[s].	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
	A. D.			
Strabo,	5.	Geography in 17 Books.	Historical Commentaries.	Much celebrated.
Josephus Flav.	70.	History of the Jews.		Much valued.
Epictetus,	80.	Enchiridion on Stoic Philosophy.		Simple and concise.
Dionysius Perieg.	90.	Geog. Treatise in Hexameters.		Valuable.
Plutarchus,	100.	Lives of illustr. Men, and Mor. Treatises.		His Lives much esteemed.
Appianus,	123.	History of several Wars.	The greater part of his Universal History.	Much esteemed.
Ptolemæus Cl.	138.	Geography, Astronomy, &c.		Much esteemed.
Arrianus,	140.	7 Books of Wars of Alexander.	Various Works.	Style elegant.
Polyænus,	161.	8 Books of Stratagems.	Some Historical Works.	
Lucianus,	170.	Dialogues, &c.		Amusing.
Pausanias,	170.	Grecian History in 10 Books.		
Pollux,	186.	Onomasticon.		
Athenæus,	190.	Most of the Deipnosophistæ.	Part of the Deipn., History of Syria, &c.	Interesting.
Oppianus,	200.	5 Poet[l] Books on Fish[s], and 4 on Hunt[s].	Several Poetical Pieces.	Elegant.
Diogenes Laert.	210.	Lives of Philosophers in 10 Books.		Concise and accurate.
Herodianus,	247.	Roman History in 8 Books.		Style elegant.
Longinus,	260.	Treatise on the Sublime.	Several Critical Works.	Highly esteemed.
Isidorus,	430.	2012 Epistles.	Some Epistles.	Concise and elegant.
Procopius,	534.	Reign of Justinian.		Much esteemed.

Names.	Per[d] of flour[s].	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
	A. D.			
Ignatius,	100.	Epistles.		
Justinus Mart.	160.	2 Apol. for Christians, Dialogue with Jew, 2 Treatises, &c.		
Polycarpus,	160.	An Epistle.		
Athenagoras,	170.	Treatise on Resurrection, Apology for Christians.		
Tatianus,	170.	Apologies.		
Irenæus,	180.	Fragments on various subjects; Latin Writings.	Various Works.	
Clemens Alex.	200.	Various Works.	.....	Elegant and learned.
Origenes,	230.	Homilies, Commentaries, Hexapla, &c.		
Eusebius,	325.	Ecclesiastical History, Preparations, &c.	Various Works.	
Athanasius,	340.	Controversial Writings.		
Basilius,	370.	Controversial Writings.		
Gregorius Nyss.	380.	Commentaries, Discourses, &c.	.....	Author of Nicene Creed.
Gregorius Naz.	380.	Various Works.	.....	Eloquent and sublime.
Cyrillus of Jerus.	380.	23 Catecheses, and a Letter.		
Chrysostom,	400.	Various Writings.	.....	Able and eloquent.
Cyrillus of Alex.	420.	Controv. Writings.		
Socrates,	450.	Ecclesiastical History.		

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