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**THE ELEMENTS**

**OF**

**GREEK GRAMMAR.**



✓  
**THE ELEMENTS**

OF

**GREEK GRAMMAR.**

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BY

**THE REV. SAMUEL CONNOR,**  
AUTHOR OF "EPITOME OF LATIN PROSODY."

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**LONDON:**

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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**T**HE 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.

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**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 Phoenicians.

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

*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, τ, than β, γ, θ, or τ.

*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,         $e, o$ ;  
Two Long,         $\eta, \omega$ ;  
Three Doubtful,  $\alpha, \iota, \upsilon$ .

Anciently  $e$  was used for  $\eta$ , and  $o$  for  $\omega$  or  $ov$ ;—then the long mark was placed over  $\bar{e}$  and  $\bar{o}$ , when used long; and subsequently they were doubled, and formed into  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ .

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  $\alpha$ , when short, with  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$  subjoined.

Thus from  $e$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e\iota, \\ e\upsilon; \end{array} \right.$     from  $o$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o\iota, \\ o\upsilon; \end{array} \right.$     from short  $\alpha$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha\iota, \\ \alpha\upsilon. \end{array} \right.$

Aristophanes has shown the pronunciation of the Diphthong  $\alpha\upsilon$ , by making it expressive of the barking of a dog.

$\alpha\iota$  is in Latin changed into  $\alpha$ , rarely  $\alpha\iota$ ;— $e\iota$  into  $i$ , sometimes  $e$ ;— $o\iota$  into  $\alpha$ ;— $o\upsilon$  into  $\alpha$ .

There are Six Improper Diphthongs, formed from the long Vowels and  $\alpha$ , when long, with  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$  subjoined.

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

Thus  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\iota$ ,  $\varphi\iota$ . The other Three are  $\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\upsilon\iota$ ,  $\omega\upsilon$ .

Perhaps both  $\alpha\upsilon$  and  $\upsilon\iota$  should be considered sometimes as Proper, sometimes as Improper Diphthongs, according to the quantity of the former Vowel.

The  $\iota$  subscribed was anciently either omitted, or added to the former Vowel, as  $\Delta$ PAN or  $\Delta$ PAIN, for  $\delta\rho\alpha\upsilon$ ; and is yet sometimes joined to Capital Letters thus,  $\Lambda\iota$ .

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 δσ, or σδ ;

ξ, ———— ks, 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 δσ 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 ; ἐκώζω, 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 Μαρθαῖος, 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 θριξ, 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 θρεφθεῖς ;—when θεν and θι are affixed to words, as πανταχόθεν ;—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 θριξ, τριχός, has in the Dative Plural θριξι ; 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 ἄνγγελος.

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, βέβρεγμαi for βέβρεχμαι, ἄσμα for ἄδμα.

8. Ν admits after it in the same word no Consonants except ν, δ, θ, τ; as from ἀνὴρ 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  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma, \text{ before } \gamma, \kappa, \xi, \chi; \text{ retaining the sound of } \nu. \text{ See above, 5.} \\ \mu, \text{ before } \beta, \mu, \pi, \phi, \psi. \\ \lambda, \rho, \sigma, \text{ before } \lambda, \rho, \sigma. \end{array} \right.$

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

The Preposition ἐν remains unchanged in ἐνρυθμος, ἐνσεΐω, ἐνζέομαι, &c.—Ν 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. Ν (ἐφελκυστικὸν, from ἐφελκύω, *I attract*,) is added to Datives Plural in σι, ξι, and ψι,—to the word εἴκοσι, 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 ἴλεως, *merciful*; ἀνίλεως, for ἀίλεως, *unmerciful*.

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

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

In words, compounded with εὐ, the ρ is not doubled; as εὐρωστος; 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, πεμφθεῖς:—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 *ἔρρῶσον*.

*Note 2.* Anciently *H* was the mark of the Aspirate in Greek, as it is in Latin: thus *Ἡεκατὸν* was written for *ἑκατὸν*; and *ΠΗ, ΚΗ, ΤΗ*, for *φ, χ, θ*. By degrees *F*, or the former half of *H*, became used as the mark of Aspiration, and was shortened into ('); while the latter half *Α*, 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 *ƒ*. Thus *ƒεσπέρα*, for *ἔσπέρα*, *ὦƒόν* for *ὦόν*, *τοῦτο ƒίδον* 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, Ἀλεξάνδρω*.

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 *τιμῆ, ἀνὴρ τις, χεῖρ*.

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 *σούμα*. It is placed only on the last syllable, or the Penult, if the last be short: as *έμου̇*, *σῦκου̇*.

*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 *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; and the Diphthongs *αι* and *οι*: but *άμφι* (except before an aspirated Vowel), *περι*, *πρό*, and the Dative Singular of the Third Declension retain their final Vowel. Thus *παρ' έμοι*, for *παρά έμοι*; *βούλομ' έγώ*, for *βούλομαι έγώ*; *περι' έαυτου̇*, *πρό' Ομήρου*, *παντι' ειπεν*.

*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 *έφ' φ̇* for *έπι φ̇*, *νύχθ' θ̇* for *νύκτα θ̇*.

*Note 2.* Sometimes these Vowels and Diphthongs are cut off by the Attics and Poets in the beginning of a word; as *ώ' ναξ* for *ώ αναξ*, *O king*:—and the two words are frequently joined in one by Crasis; thus *τούτεστι* for *τούτό έστι*, *κα̇γώ* for *και έγώ*, *εγ̇φ̇δα* for *εγώ οίδα*; 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 *άυτ̇ή*, which has three syllables, —*άυτ̇ή*, only two.

The *Diastole*, or *Hypodiastole* (,) like a Comma, and inserted between the parts of some Compounds, to distinguish them from other words; as *δ,τε*, the Neuter of *δς*, and *τε*; which is thus distinguished from *δτε*, *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 ἐπίρρημα; *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 πτώσις. 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 ἐνικὸς; *Dual* (when only two are spoken of, though not much used), ὁ δυϊκὸς; and *Plural*, ὁ πληθυντικός.

There are *Five Cases*; the *Nominative*, ἡ ὀνομαστική, or εὐθεία; *Genitive*, ἡ γενική; *Dative*, ἡ δοτική; *Accusative*, ἡ αἰτιατική; and *Vocative*, ἡ κλητική.

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,	τό,			N.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τά,		
Gen.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	N. A.	τῶ,	τὰ,	τῶ,	G.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
Dat.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,	G. D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.	D.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
Acc.	τόν,	τήν,	τό.					A.	τούς,	τάς,	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 *τός, τή, τό*; Plur. *τοῖ, ταῖ, 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.	<i>α,</i>	<i>η,</i>	<i>ας,</i>	<i>ης,</i>	<i>α,</i>	<i>αι,</i>
G.	<i>ης (ας),</i>	<i>ης,</i>	<i>ου,</i>	<i>ου,</i>	<i>αιν,</i>	<i>ων,</i>
D.	<i>η (φ),</i>	<i>η,</i>	<i>φ,</i>	<i>η,</i>	<i>αιν,</i>	<i>αις,</i>
A.	<i>αν,</i>	<i>ην,</i>	<i>αν,</i>	<i>ην,</i>	<i>α,</i>	<i>ας,</i>
V.	<i>α.</i>	<i>η.</i>	<i>α.</i>	<i>α (η).</i>	<i>α.</i>	<i>αι.</i>

The two first Declensions subscribe *ι* in the Dative Singular.

## Examples.

Singular.		
N. ἡ μούσα, <i>the muse.</i>	ἡ δωρεὰ, <i>the gift.</i>	ἡ τιμὴ, <i>the honour.</i>
G. τῆς μούσης, <i>of, &amp;c.</i>	δωρεᾶς,	τιμῆς,
D. τῇ μούσῃ, <i>to, &amp;c.</i>	δωρεᾷ,	τιμῇ,
A. τὴν μούσαν,	δωρεάν,	τιμὴν,
V. ὦ μούσα.	δωρεά.	τιμή.

Dual.		
N. A. V. τὰ, ὦ μούσα,	δωρεὰ,	τιμὰ,
G. D. ταῖν μούσαιν.	δωρεαῖν.	τιμαῖν.

Plural.		
N. αἱ μούσαι,	δωρεαὶ,	τιμαὶ,
G. τῶν μουσῶν,	δωρεῶν,	τιμῶν,
D. ταῖς μούσαις,	δωρεαῖς,	τιμαῖς,
A. τὰς μούσας,	δωρεὰς,	τιμὰς,
V. ὦ μούσαι.	δωρεαί.	τιμαί.

Singular.	Words to be declined.	
N. ὁ νεανίας, <i>the youth.</i>	ὁ προφήτης, <i>the pro-</i>	ἡ μέλισσα, <i>the bee.</i>
G. τοῦ νεανίου,	προφήτου, [ <i>phet.</i> ]	τράπεζα, <i>the table.</i>
D. τῷ νεανίᾳ,	προφήτῃ,	δίψα, <i>thirst.</i>
A. τὸν νεανίαν,	προφήτην,	δόξα, <i>opinion.</i>
V. ὦ νεανία.	προφήτῃ.	ἔδρα, <i>the seat.</i>
		καρδία, <i>the heart.</i>
		βία, <i>force.</i>
		σελήνη, <i>the moon.</i>
		ἀρετή, <i>virtue.</i>
		ὁ ταμίας, <i>the steward.</i>
		κοχλίας, <i>the cockle.</i>
		μαθητῆς, <i>the learner.</i>
		ποιητῆς, <i>the poet.</i>
		τελώνης, <i>the tax-gatherer.</i>

## Of the Genitive Singular.

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

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

*Note 3.* Some Nouns in *as* make the Genitive in *a*, as well as in *ου*; as Πυθαγόρ-*as*, Gen. -*ου* and -*a*; πατραλοί-*as*, Gen. -*ου* and -*a*; and some have -*a* only; as, Θωμάς, Gen. Θωμᾶ.

These Genitives in *a* were in the Doric form.

*Note 4.* Some Nouns in *ης* also drop *s* 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 *Αιήτης*, *αίναρέτης*, *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 *α* long.

*Note 4.* The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *ᾶ* even in the Nominative, instead of *ας* and *ης*; thus *ἰππότα* for *ἰππότης*.

*Note 5.* The Accent on some Nouns in *πης* and *της* is drawn back in the Vocative; as *εὐρύοπης*, *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 *ών*, and the Dorians *άων* into *άν*.

*Note 2.* The Genitive Plural is therefore always circumflexed; as *μουσα*, G. Pl. *μουσών*:—except in Feminine Adjectives, that are Paroxytons, from *ος* of the Second Declension; as *άγια* (from *άγιος*), G. Pl. *άγιών*;—and in these four words, *άφύη*, *έτησίαι*, *χλούνης*, and *χρήστης*, which retain the Acute on the Penult; as *άφύων*, &c.

### The Second Declension

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

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N. <i>ος</i> ,	<i>ον</i> ,	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>οι</i> ,	<i>α</i> ,
G. <i>ου</i> ,		<i>οιν</i> ,	<i>ων</i> ,	
D. <i>φ</i> ,		<i>οιν</i> ,	<i>οις</i> ,	
A. <i>ον</i> ,	<i>ον</i> ,	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>ους</i> ,	<i>α</i> ,
V. <i>ε</i> .	<i>ον</i> .	<i>ω</i> .	<i>οι</i> .	<i>α</i> .

### Examples.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγος, <i>the word</i> .		N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	N. A. V. τῶ, ᾧ λόγῳ,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τόν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ᾧ λόγε.		V. ᾧ λόγοι.



Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ τόξον, <i>the bow.</i>	N. A. V. τὸ, ᾧ τόξω, G. D. τοῖν τόξοιν.	N. τὰ τόξα,
G. τοῦ τόξου,		G. τῶν τόξων,
D. τῷ τόξῳ,		D. τοῖς τόξοις,
A. τὸ τόξον,		A. τὰ τόξα,
V. ᾧ τόξον.		V. ᾧ τόξα.

*Words to be declined.*

ὁ ἀγρὸς, <i>the field.</i>	ἡ παρθένος, <i>the virgin.</i>	τὸ ρόδον, <i>the rose.</i>
βίος, <i>the life.</i>	ἄμπελος, <i>the vine.</i>	κρίνον, <i>the lily.</i>
ἥλιος, <i>the sun.</i>	ὁδὸς, <i>the way.</i>	ξύλον, <i>wood.</i>
θυμὸς, <i>the mind.</i>	νῆσος, <i>the island.</i>	σκήπτρον, <i>the scerp-</i>
ἄνθρωπος, <i>the man.</i>	τὸ δένδρον, <i>the tree.</i>	<i>tre.</i>

*Note 1.* The Attics frequently change *os* and *on* into *ws* 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 *a* before the final *os* of the Nominative be long, they change it into *ε*; as *ναῶς*, *νεῶς*; *λαῶς*, *λεῶς*;—if short, it remains; as *ταῶς*.

*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 λεῶς, for λαὸς, <i>the people.</i>	N. A. V. τὸ, ᾧ λεῶ, G. D. τοῖν λεῶν.	N. οἱ λεῶ,
G. τοῦ λεῶ,		G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῶ,		D. τοῖς λεῶς,
A. τὸν λεῶν,		A. τοὺς λεῶς,
V. ᾧ λεῶς.		V. ᾧ λεῶ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἀνώγεων, for ἀνώγεον, <i>an</i> [upper room.]	N. A. V. τὸ, ᾧ ἀνώγεω, G. D. τοῖν ἀνώγεων.	N. τὰ ἀνώγεω,
G. τοῦ ἀνώγεω,		G. τῶν ἀνώγεων,
D. τῷ ἀνώγεω,		D. τοῖς ἀνώγεως,
A. τὸ ἀνώγεων,		A. τὰ ἀνώγεω,
V. ᾧ ἀνώγεων.		V. ᾧ ἀνώγεω.

*Note 1.* Most Nouns in *os* and *ws* are of the Masculine Gender; but *χρέως* is Neuter, though τὸ χρεῶν is also used. Many in *os* are both Masculine and Feminine; as ὁ εἰς ἢ ἄγγελος, *the messenger*.

Adjectives in *ws* are both Masculine and Feminine; as ὁ εἰς ἢ ἴλεως.

*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 *ws* lose *ν* in the Accusative; as Nom. Ἄθως, Acc. Ἄθῳ; Nom. Ἀπολλῶς, Acc. Ἀπολλῷ; 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 μῆν, <i>the month.</i>	ἡ ἐλπίς, <i>the hope.</i>	τὸ σῶμα, <i>the body.</i>
G. τοῦ μηνός,	τῆς ἐλπίδος,	τοῦ σώματος,
D. τῷ μηνί,	τῇ ἐλπίδι,	τῷ σώματι,
A. τὸν μῆνα,	τὴν ἐλπίδα,	τὸ σῶμα,
V. ὦ μῆν.	ὦ ἐλπίς.	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 μηνσι,	ταῖς ἐλπίσι,	τοῖς σώμασι,
A. τοὺς μῆνας,	τὰς ἐλπίδας,	τὰ σώματα,
V. ὦ μῆνες.	ὦ ἐλπίδες.	ὦ σώματα.

#### Words to be declined.

ὁ σωτ-ῆρ, -ῆρος, <i>the saviour.</i>	ἡ σὰρξ, σαρκός, <i>the flesh.</i>	τὸ μέλ-ι, -ιτος, <i>honey.</i>
ὦψ, ὠπός, <i>the countenance.</i>	φρήν, φρενός, <i>the mind.</i>	γόν-υ, -ατος, <i>the knee.</i>
μῦς, μύς, <i>the mouse.</i>	θρίξ, τριχός, <i>the hair.</i>	πῦρ, πυρός, <i>the fire.</i>
παῖς, παιδός, <i>the boy.</i>	ἔρις, ἔριδος, <i>the contention.</i>	ὔδ-ωρ, -ατος, <i>the water.</i>

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

### Of the Accusative.

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

1. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ους*, whose Genitive ends in *ος* pure, have *υ*, instead of *a*, in the Accusative, which is formed from the Nominative, merely by changing the final *s*; as *ὄφις*, G. *ὄφις*, A. *ὄφιν*; also *λάς*, G. *λαός*, A. *λάν*:—but *χροῦς* makes *χροά*.
  2. Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, whose Genitive ends in *ος* impure, have both *a* and *υ*; as *ἔρις*, G. *ἔριδος*, A. *ἔριδα* and *ἔριν*.
  3. Such Proper Names as *Πάρις*, *Ἄδωνις*, have more frequently *υ*:—*χάρις*, *favour*, has *χάριν*; but *Χάρις*, one of the Graces, *Χάριτα*; and *Δις*, G. *Διός*, has A. *Δία*.
  4. Oxytons have *a*; as *ἐλπὶς*, *ἐλπίδα*.
- But *κλείς*, G. *κλειδός*,—some in *υς*, G. *εος*, as *ὠκύς*,—and the Compounds of *ποῦς*, as *δίπους*, have both terminations: thus *κλειδα* or *κλείν*, *ὠκέα* or *ὠκύν*, *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 *s*, or changing it into *υ*.

#### 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. *ῶ τέρεν*.

2. *μήτηρ*, Gen. *μητέρος*, Voc. *ῶ μητερ*; *άνήρ*, Gen. *άνδρός* for *άνέρος*, Voc. *ῶ άνερ*.

3. *Δημοσθέν-ης*, Gen. *-εος*, Voc. *ῶ Δημόσθενες*.

4. *εὔδαιμ-ων*, Gen. *-ονος*, Voc. *ῶ εὔδαιμον*.

5. *λέ-ων*, Gen. *-οντος*, Voc. *ῶ λέον*.

6. *ρήτ-ωρ*, Gen. *-ορος*, Voc. *ῶ ρήτορ*.

Thus also *κύων*, Gen. *κυνός* for *κύνος*, Voc. *κύον*; *Ἄπόλλ-ων*, Gen. *-ωνος*, Voc. *Ἄπολλον*; *Ποσειδ-ῶν* (for *-άων*), Gen. *-ῶνος*, Voc. *Πόσειδον* and *Ποσειδων*; *σωτ-ήρ*, Gen. *-ήρος*, Voc. *σῶτερ*.

Nouns in *ω* and *ως*, Gen. *-οος*, have *οι*; as *ήχώ*, Voc. *ήχοι*; *αἰδώς*, 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 *s*.

This takes place with—

1. Nouns in *εως*; as *βασιλεύς*, Voc. *βασιλεῦ*: and Barytons in *ις*, *εις*, *υς*; as *ὄφις*, Voc. *ὄφι*; *πλακείεις*, Voc. *πλακέει*; *βότρυς*, Voc. *βότρυ*:—also some Oxyton Nouns; as *Ἄμαρυλλίς*, Voc. *Ἄμαρυλλί*; *ίχθύς*, Voc. *ίχθύ*.

2. Circumflexed Nouns of one syllable in *υς*; as *μῦς*, Voc. *μῦ*:—also *παῖς*, *ναῦς*, *γραῖς*, *ελείς*, *βεῦς*; as Voc. *παῖ*, &c.

3. Adjectives in *υς*, though Oxytons; as *ὄξύς*, Voc. *ὄξύ*.

4. Proper Nouns in *as*; 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 s into ν.*

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

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

3. Barytons in *as*; 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. *ῥοίς*, D. Sing. *ῥοί*, D. Plur. *ῥοίσι*; *λαμπάς*, *λαμπάδι*, *λαμπάσι*; *ῥοις*, *ῥοιθι*, *ῥοισι*; *κτεῖς*, *κτενι*, *κτεσι*; *οῦς*, *ώτι*, *ώσι*; *σάρξ*, *σαρκι*, *σαρξί* for *σαρκσι*; *τύψας*, *τύψαντι*, *τύψᾶσι*.

But *χείρ*, *χειρι*, has *χερσι*, from the Poetic Dative *χερι*; 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*, *τιθείσι*; *λέοντι*, *λέουσι*.

But from this Rule there are several exceptions.

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

But *νιέυς* has *νιέσι*; *δρομεὺς*, *δρομέσι*.

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

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

But *γαστήρ*, *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 *πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*. But *Δημήτηρ* and *θυγάτηρ* lose it in all the Imparisyllabic Cases; and likewise *άνήρ*, except that for the syncopated *ε* it takes *δ*; *ν* admitting after it no Consonants but *ν*, *δ*, *θ*, *τ*; as *άνερος*, *άνδρός*.

By Syncope *άρην* also has for its Genitive *άρνός*, and *κύων*, *κυνός*; losing in all their Cases the syncopated Vowel.

*Πατήρ*, a father, is thus declined.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πατήρ,		N. οἱ πατέρες,
G. τοῦ πατρὸς,	N. A. V. τῶ, ᾧ πατέρε,	G. τῶν πατέρων,
D. τῷ πατρί,	G. D. τοῖν πατέροιν.	D. τοῖς πατράσι,
A. τὸν πατέρα,		A. τοὺς πατέρας,
V. ᾧ πάτερ,		V. ᾧ 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 *τείχει*, *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 *ο*, *ω*, *οι* and *ου* is contracted into *ω*;—as *γελάομεν*, *γε-  
λῶμεν*; *γελάω*, *γελῶ*; *γελάοιμι*, *γελῶμι*; *γελάουσι*, *γελῶσι*.

A before the other Vowels, into *α*;—as *γελάετε*, *γελάτε*; *γελάειν*, *γελᾶν*; *γελάητε*, *γελάτε*; *γελάη*, *γελᾶ*.

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

*Note 2.* Four Verbs contract *α* into *η* before *ε* or *ει*; as *χράεται*, *χρηται*; *δι-  
ψάεις*, *διψῆς*; *ζάεις*, *ζῆς*; *πεινάεις*, *πεινῆς*.

*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 *νηες* 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 *ο*, into *ου*; as *τείχεος*, *τείχους*.

E before the remaining Vowels, into *ει*; as *ἀληθέας*, *ἀληθεις*; *ἀληθείες*, *ἀληθεις*; *ἀληθείι*, *ἀληθει*. But *ἔαρ* has *ἦρ*; *κέαρ*, *κῆρ*; *στέαρ*, *σῆρ*.

*Note 1.* *Ea* and *es*, when they stand at the end of a word, without a Consonant, are frequently contracted into *η*; as *τείχεα*, *τείχη*; *ἀληθείε*, *ἀληθη*.

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

*Note 3.* In the Neuter of the Second Declension, *ea* is contracted only into *α*; as *ὄστέα*, *ὄστᾶ*.

*Note 4.* E before *αι* in Verbs is contracted into *υ*; as *τύπτει*, *τύπτυ*.

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

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

O before *ε*, *ο* and *ου* is contracted into *ου*; as *χρυσόετον*, *χρυσου-  
σουτον*; *αἰδόος*, *αἰδοῦς*; *δηλόουσι*, *δηλοῦσι*.

O before *ι*, *ει*, *οι* and *η*, into *οι*; as *αἰδοῖ*, *αἰδοῖ*; *δηλόεις*, *δηλοῖς*; *δηλόοιμι*, *δηλοῖμι*; *δηλόης*, *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 *μούγκώμιον* for *μοι 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 *όλοπαθη*, keep *η* and *α*; thus *ἀπλόη*, *ἀπλη*; *ἀπλόα*, *ἀπλᾶ*.

*Υα* and *υε* are contracted into *υ*; 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, *αι* 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. *ἀπλόα*, *ἀπλᾶ*; or N. *ἀπλόη*, *ἀπλη*; G. *ἀπλᾶς* or *ἀπλης*; &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, <i>the mind.</i>	N. A. V. νόω, νῶ, G. D. νόοιν, νοῖν.	N. νόοι, νοῖ,
G. νόου, νοῦ,		G. νόων, νῶν,
D. νόῳ, νῶ,		D. νόοις, νοῖς,
A. νόον, νοῦν,		A. νόους, νοῦς,
V. νόε, νοῦ.		V. νόοι, νοῖ.
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, <i>the bone.</i>	N. A. V. ὀστέω, ὀστώ, G. D. ὀστέοιν, ὀστοῖν.	N. ὀστέα, ὀσᾶ,
G. ὀστέου, ὀστοῦ,		G. ὀστέων, ὀστών,
D. ὀστέῳ, ὀστώ,		D. ὀστέοις, ὀστοῖς,
A. ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν,		A. ὀστέα, ὀσᾶ,
V. ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν.		V. ὀστέα, ὀσᾶ.

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

*Note 2.* *Σάος* is contracted thus: Sing. N. *σάος*, *σῶς*; A. *σάον*, *σῶν*:—Plur. A. *σάους*, *σᾶας*, *σῶς*; Neuter *σᾶα*, *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.
<b>N.</b> ἡ τριήρης, <b>G.</b> τριήρ-εος, -ους, <b>D.</b> τριήρ-εῖ, -ει, <b>A.</b> τριήρ-εα, -η, <b>V.</b> τρίηρες.	<b>N. A. V.</b> τριήρ-εε, -η, <b>G. D.</b> τριηρ-έοιν, -οῖν.	<b>N.</b> τριήρ-εες, -εις, <b>G.</b> τριηρ-έων, -ῶν, <b>D.</b> τριήρεσι, <b>A.</b> τριήρ-εας, -εις, <b>V.</b> τριήρ-εες, -εις.
<b>Singular.</b> <b>N.</b> τὸ τεῖχος, <i>the wall</i> , <b>G.</b> τεῖχ-εος, -ους, <b>D.</b> τεῖχ-εῖ, -ει, <b>A.</b> τεῖχος, <b>V.</b> τεῖχος.	<b>Dual.</b> <b>N. A. V.</b> τεῖχ-εε, -η, <b>G. D.</b> τειχ-έοιν, -οῖν.	<b>Plural.</b> <b>N.</b> τεῖχ-εα, -η, <b>G.</b> τειχ-έων, -ῶν, <b>D.</b> τείχεσι, <b>A.</b> τεῖχ-εα, -η, <b>V.</b> τεῖχ-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.
<b>N.</b> ὁ ὄφις, <i>the serpent</i> . <b>G.</b> ὄφ-ιος, -εος, <b>D.</b> ὄφ-ι, (ι,) -εῖ, <b>A.</b> ὄφιν, <b>V.</b> ὄφ-ι,	<b>G.</b> -εως, <b>D.</b> -ει, <b>V.</b> -ις.	<b>N.</b> τὸ σίνηπι, <i>mustard</i> . <b>G.</b> σινήπ-ιος, -εος, <b>D.</b> σινήπ-ι, -εῖ, <b>A.</b> σίνηπι, <b>V.</b> σίνηπι.	<b>G.</b> -εως, <b>D.</b> -ει,
Dual.		Dual.	
<b>N. A. V.</b> ὄφ-ιε, -εε, <b>G. D.</b> ὄφ-ίοιν, -έοιν,	<b>G. D.</b> -εων.	<b>N. A. V.</b> σινήπ-ιε, -εε, <b>G. D.</b> σινηπ-ίοιν, -έοιν,	<b>G. D.</b> -εων.
Plural.		Plural.	
<b>N.</b> ὄφ-ιες, (ις,) -εες, <b>G.</b> ὄφ-ίων, -έων, <b>D.</b> ὄφ-ισι, -εσι, <b>A.</b> ὄφ-ιας, (ις,) -εας, <b>V.</b> ὄφ-ιες, (ις,) -εες,	<b>G.</b> -εις, <b>G.</b> -εων, <b>D.</b> -εις, <b>A.</b> -εις, <b>V.</b> -εις.	<b>N.</b> σινήπ-ια, -εα, <b>G.</b> σινηπ-ίων, -έων, <b>D.</b> σινήπ-ισι, -εσι, <b>A.</b> σινήπ-ια, -εα, <b>V.</b> σινήπ-ια, -εα.	<b>G.</b> -εων,

III. Words ending in *ws* and *ω*.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
N.	ἡ αἰδῶς, <i>shame</i> .	N. A. V. αἰδῶ, G. D. αἰδοῖν.	N. αἰδοί,
G.	αἰδ-όος, -οῦς,		G. αἰδῶν,
D.	αἰδ-οῖ, -οῖ,		D. αἰδοῖς,
A.	αἰδ-όα, -ῶ,		A. αἰδοῦς,
V.	αἰδοῖ.		V. αἰδοί.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
N.	ἡ ἠχώ, <i>the echo</i> .	N. A. V. ἠχώ, G. D. ἠχοῖν.	N. ἠχοί,
G.	ἠχ-όος, -οῦς,		G. ἠχῶν,
D.	ἠχ-οῖ, -οῖ,		D. ἠχοῖς,
A.	ἠχ-όα, -ῶ,		A. ἠχοῦς,
V.	ἠχοῖ.		V. ἠχοί.

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

Singular.		Singular.
N.	τὸ κρέας, <i>flesh</i> .	N. τὸ κέρας, <i>the horn</i> .
G.	κρέ-ατος, -αος*, -ως,	G. κέρ-ατος, -αος*, -ως,
D.	κρέ-ατι, -αῖ, -α,	D. κέρ-ατι, -αῖ, -α,
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-άτοι, -άοι, -ῶν.	G. D. κερ-άτοι, -άοι, -ῶν.
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 *eus*.

Singular.			Plural.		
Ionic.		Attic.	Ionic.		Attic.
N.	ὁ βασιλεὺς, <i>the king</i> .		N.	βασιλ-έες, -ῆες, -εῖς, -ῆς,	
G.	βασιλ-έος, -ῆος, -έως,		G.	βασιλέων,	
D.	βασιλ-εῖ, -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. βασιλέοι.		

\* The *τ* is omitted by an Ionicism.



VI. Words ending in *us* and *u*.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
Attic.			Attic.	
N.	ὁ πῆχυς, <i>the cubit.</i>	N. A. V. πῆχες, G. D. πηχέειν.	N.	πήχ-εες, -εις,
G.	πήχ-εος, -εως,		G.	πηχέων,
D.	πήχ-εϊ, -ει,		D.	πήχεσι,
A.	πῆχυν,		A.	πήχ-εας, -εις,
V.	πῆχυ.		V.	πήχ-εες, -εις.
Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	ὁ ἰχθύς, <i>the fish.</i>	N. A. V. ἰχθύε, G. D. ἰχθύειν.	N.	ἰχθ-ύες, -ῦς,
G.	ἰχθύος,		G.	ἰχθύων,
D.	ἰχθύϊ,		D.	ἰχθύσι,
A.	ἰχθύν,		A.	ἰχθ-ύας, -ῦς,
V.	ἰχθύ.		V.	ἰχθ-ύες, -ῦς.
Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	τὸ ἄστυ, <i>the city.</i>	N. A. V. ἄστεε, G. D. ἀστέειν,	N.	ἄστ-εα, -η,
G.	ἄστεος,		G.	ἀστέων,
D.	ἄστ-εϊ, -ει,		D.	ἄστεσι,
A.	ἄστυ,		A.	ἄστ-εα, -η,
V.	ἄστυ.		V.	ἄστ-εα, -η.

Some words in *aus*, *ous*, and *eis* are contracted only in a few Cases.

Thus, 1. Sing. N. ἡ ναῦς, G. ναὸς, D. ναῖ, A. ναῦν (Poetic νάα), V. ναῦ.—Dual. N. A. V. νάε, G. D. ναοῖν.—Plur. N. νάες (for which νῆες is better used), G. ναῶν, D. ναυσί, A. νάας (ναῦς), V. νάες (ναῦς). Like ναῦς is declined ἡ γραῦς.

2. Sing. N. ὁ ἐῖ ἡ βοῦς, G. βοὸς, D. βοῖ, A. βοῦν (sometimes βόα), V. βοῦ.—Dual. N. A. V. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν.—Plur. N. βόες (βοῦς), G. βοῶν, D. βουσί, A. βόας (βοῦς), V. βόες (βοῦς).

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

3. Ἡ κλεις has in the Acc. Sing. κλειδα and κλειν; and contracts the Acc. Plur. κλειδας into κλεις.

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

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

Singular.	Singular.
N. ὁ λάας, λάας, <i>the stone.</i>	N. ὁ πλακ-όεις, -οῦς, <i>the cake.</i>
G. λάαος, λάοι,	G. πλακ-όεντος, -οῦντος,
D. λάαι, λάι,	D. πλακ-όεντι, -οῦντι,
A. λάαν, λάν,	A. πλακ-όεντα, -οῦντα,
V. λάας, λάε.	V. πλακ-όει, -οῦ.
Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. λάαε, λάε,	N. A. V. πλακ-όεντε, -οῦντε,
G. D. λαάοιν, λάοιν.	G. D. πλακ-όέντοι, -οῦντοι.
Plural.	Plural.
N. λάαες, λάει.	N. πλακ-όεντες, -οῦντες,
G. λαάων, λάων.	G. πλακ-όέντων, -οῦντων,
D. λάασι, λάσι.	D. πλακ-όεϊσι, -οῦσι,
A. λάαας, λάας.	A. πλακ-όεντας, -οῦντας,
V. λάαες, λάε.	V. πλακ-όεντες, -οῦντες.
N. ὁ Ἡρακλ-έης, -ῆς, <i>Hercules.</i>	
G. Ἡρακλ-έος, -έους, -οῦς,	
D. Ἡρακλ-έϊ, -έει, -εῖ,	
A. Ἡρακλ-έα, -έα, -ῆ,	
V. Ἡράκλ-εες, -εις, -εε.	

Like Ἡρακλῆς 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 ἐρετμός, Pl. τὰ ἐρετμά; ὁ δεσμός, 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 ἢ 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 τῶ is frequently used for τὰ.

## 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, αἶθρ.

2. Some words want the Singular and Dual; as τὰ ἄλφιστα, 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 νοῦς; ὁ κάλως, G. τοῦ κάλω and κάλως.

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 Δημήτερα, 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 Ἰησοῦκ, 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 ἐτέρα;—and also the Cardinal Numbers from πέντε to ἑκατὸν inclusive.

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

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 κλητῆρ 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 γυνή (from γύναιξ), G. τῆς γυναικὸς, &c. V. ᾧ 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, eis, 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 ἄ ἡ αῖνας, τὸ αῖναν.*

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

A. *εις, εσσα, εν*; as *χαρῖεις, χαρῖεσσα, χαρῖεν.*

Except *εῖς, μία, ἐν*, with its Compounds.

P. *εις, εῖσα, ἐν*; as *τυφθεῖς, τυφθειῖσα, τυφθέν.*

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

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

A. ης, ες; as ὁ κῆ ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές.

A. ις, ι; as ὁ κῆ ἡ ἴδρις, τὸ ἴδρι.

A. ος, η, ον; as ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν.

But those which end in ος pure and ρος, have α in the Feminine, as ἅγιος, ἀγία, ἅγιον; πονηρός, πονηρά, πονηρόν:—except those in εος and οος; as ἔδος, ἐή, ἐόν; ὄγδοος, ὄγδοή, ὄγδοον. But if ρ or a Vowel precede εος and οος, the Feminine has α; as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρεον; ἐρέεος, ἐρέέα, ἐρέεον:—νέος also has νέα.

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

P. ος, η, ον; as τυκτόμενος, τυκτομένη, τυκτόμενον.

A. ους, η, ουν; as ἀπλοῦς, ἀπλή, ἀπλοῦν; contracted from -οος.

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

P. οὺς, οὔσα, ὄν; as διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν.

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

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

P. ὺς, ὕσα, ὕν; as δεικνὺς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν.

A. ων, ον; as ὁ κῆ ἡ μείζων, τὸ μείζον.

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

Thus also ἐκὼν, ἐκουσα, ἐκόν; and ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον.

P. ὦν, οὔσα, οῦν; as 2 Fut. Act. τυπῶν, τυποῦσα, τυποῦν.

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

P. ὠς, υῖα, ὄς; as τετυφῶς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφός.

But ἐστὼς has ἐστῶσα in the Fem., and ἐστῶτος in the Gen., Masc. and Neuter, from ἐστακὼς, 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 ζῆ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἀπατορ.

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, as (G. αδος), ις (ιδος), ης (ητος), υς (υδος), ως (ωτος), ξ, and ψ; as μάκαρ (μάκαιρα, Fem., is Poetic), φυγάς, ἀναλκίς, ἀδμής, ἔπηλυσ, ἀγνώς, ἠλιξ, 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 ἄρπαξ we find τὸ ἄρπακτικόν.

## 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,	-ῆ, -ὸν,	N.	ἀγι-ος,	-α, -ον,
G.	ἀγαθ-οῦ,	-ῆς, -οῦ,	G.	ἀγί-ου,	-ας, -ου,
D.	ἀγαθ-ῶ,	-ῆ, -ῶ,	D.	ἀγί-φ,	-φ, -φ,
A.	ἀγαθ-ὸν,	-ῆν, -ὸν,	A.	ἀγι-ον,	-αν, -ον,
V.	ἀγαθ-ὲ,	-ῆ, -όν.	V.	ἀγι-ε,	-α, -ον.
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ὼ,	-ᾶ, -ῶ,	N. A. V.	ἀγί-ω,	-α, -ω,
G. D.	ἀγαθ-οῖν,	-αῖν, -οῖν.	G. D.	ἀγί-οιν,	-αῖν, -οῖν.
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	ἀγαθ-οὶ,	-αὶ, -ᾶ,	N.	ἀγι-οι,	-αι, -α,
G.	ἀγαθ-ῶν,	-ῶν, -ῶν,	G.	ἀγί-ων,	-ων, -ων,
D.	ἀγαθ-οῖς,	-αῖς, -οῖς,	D.	ἀγί-οις,	-αῖς, -οῖς,
A.	ἀγαθ-οὺς,	-ᾶς, -ᾶ,	A.	ἀγί-ους,	-ας, -α,
V.	ἀγαθ-οὶ,	-αὶ, -ᾶ.	V.	ἀγι-οι,	-αι, -α.

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

b. *Of the First and Third Declension.*

Singular.		Singular.	
N. μέλ-ας, -αια, -αγ,	G. μέλ-ανος, -αίνης, -ανος,	N. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	G. παντὸς, πάσης, παντὸς,
D. μέλ-ανι, -αίῃ, -ανι,	A. μέλ-ανα, -αίαν, -αν,	D. παντὶ, πάσῃ, παντὶ,	A. πάντα, πᾶσαν, πᾶν,
V. μέλ-αν, -αίνα, -αν.		V. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.	
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V. μέλ-ανε, -αίνα, -ανε,	G. D. μελ-άνοιν, -αίνοι, -άνοιν.	N. A. V. πάντε, πᾶσα, πάντε,	G. D. πάντοιν, πᾶσαι, πάντοιν.
Plural.		Plural.	
N. μέλ-ανες, -αίαι, -ανα,	G. μελ-άνων, -αίνων, -άνων,	N. πάντες, πᾶσαι, πάντα,	G. πάντων, πασῶν, πάντων,
D. μέλ-ασι, -αίαις, -ασι,	A. μέλ-ανας, -αίνας, -ανα,	D. πᾶσι, πᾶσαι, πᾶσι,	A. πάντας, πᾶσας, πάντα,
V. μέλ-ανες, -αίαι, -ανα.		V. πάντες, πᾶσαι, πάντα.	
Singular.		Singular.	
N. τύψ-ας, -ασα, -αγ,	G. τύψ-αντος, -άσης, -αντος,	N. χαρί-εις, -εσσα, -εν,	G. χαρί-εντος, -έσης, -εντος,
D. τύψ-αντι, -άσῃ, -αντι,	A. τύψ-αντα, -ασαν, -αν,	D. χαρί-εντι, -έσῃ, -εντι,	A. χαρί-εντα, -εσσαν, -εν,
V. τύψ-ας, -ασα, -αν.		V. χαρί-εἰσι -εν, -εσσα, -εν.	
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V. τύψ-αντε, -άσα, -αντε,	G. D. τυψ-άντοιν, -άσαι, -άντοιν.	N. A. V. χαρί-εντε, -έσσα, -εντε,	G. D. χαρι-έντοιν, -έσαι, -έντοιν.
Plural.		Plural.	
N. τύψ-αντες, -ασαι, -αντα,	G. τυψ-άντων, -ασῶν, -άντων,	N. χαρί-εντες, -εσαι, -εντα,	G. χαρι-έντων, -εσῶν, -έντων,
D. τύψ-ασι, -άσαις, -ασι,	A. τύψ-αντας, -άσας, -αντα,	D. χαρί-εἰσι, -έσαις, -εἰσι,	A. χαρί-εντας, -έσας, -εντα,
V. τύψ-αντες, -ασαι, -αντα.		V. χαρί-εντες, -εσαι, -εντα.	
Singular.		Singular.	
N. τυφθ-εἰς, -εἶσα, -έν,	G. τυφθ-έντος, -εΐσης, -έντος,	N. δούς, δούσα, δόν,	G. δόντος, δούσης, δόντος,
D. τυφθ-έντι, -εἶσῃ, -έντι,	A. τυφθ-έντα, -εἶσαν, -έν,	D. δόντι, δούσῃ, δόντι,	A. δόντα, δούσαν, δόν,
V. τυφθ-εἰς, -εἶσα, -έν.		V. δούς, δούσα, δόν.	
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V. τυφθ-έντε, -εἶσα, -έντε,	G. D. τυφθ-έντοιν, -εἶσαι, -έντοιν.	N. A. V. δόντε, δούσα, δόντε,	G. D. δόντοιν, δούσαι, δόντοιν.
Plural.		Plural.	
N. τυφθ-έντες, -εἶσαι, -έντα,	G. τυφθ-έντων, -εἰσῶν, -έντων,	N. δόντες, δούσαι, δόντα,	G. δόντων, δουσῶν, δόντων,
D. τυφθ-εἰσι, -εἶσαις, -εἰσι,	A. τυφθ-έντας, -εἶσας, -έντα,	D. δούσι, δούσαις, δούσι,	A. δόντας, δούσας, δόντα,
V. τυφθ-έντες, -εἶσαι, -έντα.		V. δόντες, δούσαι, δόντα.	

Singular.		
N.	γλυκ-ὺς,	-εἶα, -ὺ,
G.	γλυκ-έος,	-είας, -έος,
D.	γλυκ-εἶ, -εἶ,	-εία, -εἶ, -εἶ,
A.	γλυκ-ὺν,	-εἶαν, -ὺ,
V.	γλυκ-ὺ,	-εἶα, -ύ.

Dual.		
N.A.V.	γλυκ-έε,	-εία, -έε,
G. D.	γλυκ-έοιν,	-είαιν, -έοιν.

Plural.		
N.	γλυκ-έες, -εἶς,	-εἶαι, -έα,
G.	γλυκ-έων,	-ειῶν, -έων,
D.	γλυκ-έσι,	-εἶαις, -έσι,
A.	γλυκ-έας, -εἶς,	-είας, -έα,
V.	γλυκ-έες, -εἶς,	-εἶαι, -έα.

Singular.		
N.	δεικν-ὺς,	-ῦσα, -ὺν,
G.	δεικν-ύντος,	-ύσης, -ύντος,
D.	δεικν-ύντι,	-ύση, -ύντι,
A.	δεικν-ύντα,	-ῦσαν, -ὺν,
V.	δεικν-ὺς,	-ῦσα, -ὺν.

Dual.		
N.A.V.	δεικν-ύντε,	-ύσα, -ύντε,
G.D.	δεικν-ύντοιν,	-ύσαιν, -ύντοιν.

Plural.		
N.	δεικν-ύντες,	-ῦσαι, -ύντα,
G.	δεικν-ύντων,	-υσῶν, -ύντων,
D.	δεικν-ύσι,	-ύσαις, -ύσι,
A.	δεικν-ύντας,	-ύσας, -ύντα,
V.	δεικν-ύντες,	-ῦσαι, -ύντα.

Singular.		
N.	τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα, -ον,
G.	τύπτ-οντος,	-ούσης, -οντος,
D.	τύπτ-οντι,	-ούση, -οντι,
A.	τύπτ-οντα,	-ουσαν, -ον,
V.	τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα, -ον.

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

Plural.		
N.	τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι, -οντα,
G.	τυπτ-όντων,	-ουσῶν, -όντων,
D.	τύπτ-ουσι,	-ούσαις, -ουσι,
A.	τύπτ-οντας,	-ούσας, -οντα,
V.	τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι, -οντα.

Singular.		
N.	τυπ-ῶν,	-ούσα, -οῦν,
G.	τυπ-οῦντος,	-ούσης, -οῦντος,
D.	τυπ-οῦντι,	-ούση, -οῦντι,
A.	τυπ-οῦντα,	-οῦσαν, -οῦν,
V.	τυπ-ῶν,	-ούσα, -οῦν.

Dual.		
N.A.V.	τυπ-οῦντε,	-ούσα, -οῦντε,
G.D.	τυπ-οῦντοιν,	-ούσαιν, -οῦντοιν.

Plural.		
N.	τυπ-οῦντες,	-οῦσαι, -οῦντα,
G.	τυπ-οῦντων,	-ουσῶν, -οῦντων,
D.	τυπ-οῦσι,	-ούσαις, -οῦσι,
A.	τυπ-οῦντας,	-ούσας, -οῦντα,
V.	τυπ-οῦντες,	-οῦσαι, -οῦντα.

Singular.		
N.	τετυφ-ῶς,	-υῖα, -ὺς,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	-υίας, -ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	-υία, -ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	-υῖαν, -ὸς,
V.	τετυφ-ῶς,	-υῖα, -ός.

Plural.		
N.	τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι, -ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	-υιῶν, -ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	-υῖαις, -όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	-υίας, -ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι, -ότα.

Dual.		
N.A.V.	τετυφ-ότε,	-υῖα, -ότε,
G. D.	τετυφ-ότοιν,	-υῖαιν, -ότοιν.



## 2. Adjectives of Two Terminations.

## a. Of the Second Declension.

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

  

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	εὐγ-εως, -εων,	N. A. V. εὐγεω, G. D. εὐγεων,	N.	εὐγ-εω, -εω,
G.	εὐγεω,		G.	εὐγεων,
D.	εὐγεω,		D.	εὐγεως,
A.	εὐγ-εων, -εων,		A.	εὐγ-εως, -εω,
V.	εὐγ-εως, -εων.		V.	εὐγ-εω, -εω.

## b. Of the Third Declension.

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

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	ἄρρ-ην, -εν,	N. A. V. ἄρρενε, G. D. ἄρρένοιον.	N.	ἄρρ-ενες, -ενα,
G.	ἄρρενος,		G.	ἄρρένων,
D.	ἄρρενι,		D.	ἄρρεσι,
A.	ἄρρ-ενα, -εν,		A.	ἄρρ-ενας, -ενα,
V.	ἄρρ-εν, -εν,		V.	ἄρρ-ενες, -ενα.

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

  

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

  

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, -ῆ,	A.	εὐχάρ-ιτας, -ιτα,
V.	ἀληθ-έες, -εῖς, -έα, -ῆ.	V.	εὐχάρ-ιτες, -ιτα.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	δίπ-ους, -ουν,	N. A. V. δίποδε, G. D. διπόδοιν.	N.	δίπ-οδες, -οδα,
G.	δίποδος,		G.	διπόδων,
D.	δίποδι,		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. A. V. ἄδάκρνε, G. D. ἄδακρύοιν.	N.	ἄδάκρ-υες, -υα,
G.	ἄδάκρνος,		G.	ἄδακρύων,
D.	ἄδάκρμι,		D.	ἄδάκρμισι,
A.	ἄδακρ-υν, -υ,		A.	ἄδάκρ-υας, -υα,
V.	ἄδακρ-υ, -υ.		V.	ἄδάκρ-υες, -υα.

Singular.		Dual.	Plural.	
N.	εὐδαίμ-ων, -ον,	N. A. V. εὐδαίμονε, G. D. εὐδαιμόνοιν.	N.	εὐδαίμ-ονες, -ονα,
G.	εὐδαίμονος,		G.	εὐδαιμόνων,
D.	εὐδαίμονι,		D.	εὐδαίμοσι,
A.	εὐδαίμ-ονα, -ον,		A.	εὐδαίμ-ονας, -ονα,
V.	εὐδαιμ-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.	μείζ-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.	πολύς,	πολλή, πολὺ,
G.	μεγ-άλου,	-άλης, -άλου,	G.	πολλοῦ,	πολλῆς, πολλοῦ,
D.	μεγ-άλῳ,	-άλη, -άλῳ,	D.	πολλῶ,	πολλῆ, πολλῶ,
A.	μέγ-αν,	-άλην, -α,	A.	πολὺν,	πολλήν, πολὺ,
V.	μέγ-α,	-άλη, -α.	V.	πολὺ,	πολλή, πολὺ.
Dual.			Dual.		
N.A.V.	μεγ-άλῳ,	-άλα, -άλῳ,	N.A.V.	πολλῶ,	πολλά, πολλῶ,
G. D.	μεγ-άλοιν,	-άλαιν, -άλοιν.	G. D.	πολλοῖν,	πολλαῖν, πολλοῖν.
Plural.			Plural.		
N.	μεγ-άλοι,	-άλαι, -άλα,	N.	πολλοί,	πολλαί, πολλά,
G.	μεγ-άλων,	-αλῶν, -άλων,	G.	πολλῶν,	πολλῶν, πολλῶν,
D.	μεγ-άλοις,	-άλαις, -άλοις,	D.	πολλοῖς,	πολλαῖς, πολλοῖς,
A.	μεγ-άλους,	-άλας, -άλα,	A.	πολλοῖς,	πολλάς, πολλά,
V.	μεγ-άλοι,	-άλαι, -άλα.	V.	πολλοί,	πολλαί, πολλά.

Note. Μέγας and πολύς have only the Nom., Acc., and Voc., Masculine and Neuter of the Singular, and take the other Cases from μέγας-ος, -η, -ον, and πολλός-ος, -η, -όν. The Poets decline πολύς like γλυκίς.

## III. Of Comparison.

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

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

Thus, 1. Adjectives in *εις* eject *ι*; as *χαρι-εις*, -έστερος, -έστατος.

2. Those in *ας*, *ης*, *υς* add *τερος* and *τατος* to the Neuter; as *μέλας*, *μελάν-τερος*, -τατος; *ἀληθ-ής*, -έστερος, &c.; *γλυκ-ύς*, -ύτερος, &c.

Some in *υς* have also *ίων* and *ιστος*; as *βαθός*, *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 *κῶφ-ος*, -ότερος, &c.; *σοφ-ός*, -ώτερος, &c.; though we also find *κενότερος* and *στενότερος*. If the preceding Vowel be doubtful, both *ο* and *ω* may be used; as *ικανός*, *ικανότερος* and *ικανώτερος*.

Some in *ος* lose *ο* also by syncope; as *γεραῖός*, *γεραίτερος*, &c.; and *μέσος* has *μεσαιτερος*, &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, -άρτε-ρος, &c.* ; *εὐχαρ-ις, -ιστέρος, &c.* ; *διπλ-οῦς, -ούστερος, &c.*

6. Adjectives in *ξ* change *ος* of the Genitive into *ιστερος* and *ιστατος* ; as *ἄρπαξ, ἄρπαγίστερος, &c.*

*The above Comparisons at one view.*

<i>αρ,</i>	<i>μάκαρ,</i>	<i>μακάρτερος,</i>	<i>μακάρτατος.</i>
<i>ας,</i>	<i>μέλας,</i>	<i>μελάντερος,</i>	<i>μελάντατος.</i>
<i>εις,</i>	<i>χαρίεις,</i>	<i>χαριέστερος,</i>	<i>χαριέστατος.</i>
<i>ην,</i>	<i>τέρην,</i>	<i>τερενέστερος,</i>	<i>τερενέστατος.</i>
<i>ης,</i>	<i>ἀληθής,</i>	<i>ἀληθέστερος,</i>	<i>ἀληθέστατος.</i>
<i>ις,</i>	<i>εὐχαρις,</i>	<i>εὐχαρίστερος,</i>	<i>εὐχαρίστατος.</i>
<i>ος,</i>	<i>κοῦφος,</i>	<i>κουφότερος,</i>	<i>κουφότατος.</i>
—	<i>σοφός,</i>	<i>σοφώτερος,</i>	<i>σοφώτατος.</i>
—	<i>γεραιός,</i>	<i>γεραίτερος,</i>	<i>γεραίτατος.</i>
—	<i>ἄμορφος,</i>	<i>ἀμορφέστερος,</i>	<i>ἀμορφέστατος.</i>
—	<i>λάλος,</i>	<i>λαλίστερος,</i>	<i>λαλίστατος.</i>
<i>ους,</i>	<i>διπλοῦς,</i>	<i>διπλούστερος,</i>	<i>διπλούστατος.</i>
<i>υς,</i>	<i>γλυκὺς,</i>	<i>γλυκύτερος, γλυκίων,</i>	<i>γλυκύτατος, γλύκιστος.</i>
<i>ων,</i>	<i>εὐδαίμων,</i>	<i>εὐδαιμονέστερος,</i>	<i>εὐδαιμονέστατος.</i>
<i>ξ,</i>	<i>ἄρπαξ,</i>	<i>ἄρπαγίστερος,</i>	<i>ἄρπαγίστατος.</i>

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.*

<i>ἀγαθός, good,</i>	<i>ἀμείνων<sup>1</sup>,</i>	<i>ἀγαθώτατος.</i>
	<i>ἀρείων<sup>2</sup>,</i>	<i>ἄριστος.</i>
	<i>βελτίων<sup>3</sup>, βέλτερος,</i>	<i>βέλτιστος, βέλτατος.</i>
	<i>κρατίων<sup>4</sup>,</i>	<i>κράτιστος.</i>
	<i>κρείσων, κρείττων, κράσων.</i>	
	<i>κρέσων, κάρσων, κάρρων.</i>	
	<i>λωίτων<sup>5</sup>, λῶων,</i>	<i>λώϊστος, λῶστος.</i>
<i>κακός, bad,</i>	<i>φερίων<sup>6</sup>,</i>	<i>φέριστος.</i>
	<i>φέρτερος,</i>	<i>φέρτατος, φέρτιστος.</i>
	<i>κακίων, (Poetic κακώτερος,) χείρων, (Poetic χερείων,)</i>	<i>κάκιστος, κακώτατος.</i>
<i>μέγας, great,</i>	<i>μείζων, μάσων,</i>	<i>μέγιστος.</i>

<sup>1</sup> From *ἀμεινός, pleasant.*    <sup>2</sup> From \**Αρης, Mars.*    <sup>3</sup> From *βούλομαι, I wish ;* as *optimus* from *opto.*    <sup>4</sup> From *κρατὺς, brave.*    <sup>5</sup> From *λῶ, for θέλω, I wish.*  
<sup>6</sup> From *φέρω, I bear.* In the application of these different words to *ἀγαθός*, this Adjective must be understood to signify not only *good*, but also *strong, brave, &c.*

μικρὸς, <i>little</i> ,	μικρότερος, ἤσσων <sup>1</sup> , ἥττων, μείων, ὀλίζων.	μικρότατος. ἥκιστος. μειῖστος.
ἐλαχὺς, <i>little</i> ,	ἐλάσσων, ἐλάττων,	ἐλάχιστος.
καλὸς, <i>beautiful</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, <i>long</i> ,	μηκίων,	μήκιστος.
αἰσχρὸς, <i>base</i> ,	αἰσχίων,	αἴσχιστος.
ἐχθρὸς, <i>hostile</i> ,	ἐχθίων,	ἔχθιστος.
πολὺς, <i>much</i> ,	πλέων <sup>2</sup> , πλείων,	πλειῖστος.
βαθὺς, <i>deep</i> ,	βαθύτερος, βαθίων, βάσσων,	βαθύτατος, βάθιστος.
ταχὺς, <i>quick</i> ,	ταχύτερος, ταχίων, θάσσων,	ταχύτατος, τάχιστος.
παχὺς, <i>thick</i> ,	παχύτερος, πάσσων,	παχύτατος.
ῥᾶδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥᾶων,	ῥᾶστος.
οἰκτρὸς, <i>miserable</i> ,	οἰκτίων,	οἰκτιστος.
πέπων, <i>ripe</i> ,	πεπαίτερος,	πεπαίτατος.

<sup>1</sup> From ἤκα, *by degrees*, whose Comparative was formerly ἠκίων, thence more usually ἤσσων, as θάσσων for ταχίων.      <sup>2</sup> From πλέος, *full*.

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

Of τέρην we find the Feminine of the Comparative, *τερινοτέρη* (for *τερινοτέρα*), from the Poetic Fem. *τέρινα*.

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 ἐρῶμένος, ἐρῶμενέστερος, &c.

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

The Comparative may also be formed by adding the Adverb μάλλον, 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 *ἀγαθός*; as *πρώτος, πρώτη, πρώτον*. Of the Cardinal Numbers the first four are thus declined:

<i>One, Singular.</i>	<i>Two, Dual.</i>	<i>Two, Plural.</i>		
N. εἷς, μία, ἓν,	N. A. δύο or δύο,	G. δυῶν,		
G. ἑνός, μιᾶς, ἑνός,			G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν.	D. δυοί.
D. ἐνὶ, μιᾷ, ἐνὶ,				
A. ἓνα, μίαν, ἓν.				

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

*Note 2.* Δύο is always used by the Attics, and is indeclinable in Homer and Herodotus. Διεῖν, 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.

<i>Three, Plural.</i>	<i>Four, Plural.</i>		
N. τρεῖς, Neut. τρία,	N. τέσσαρες, Neut. τέσσαρα,		
G. τριῶν,		G. τεσσάρων,	
D. τρισὶ,			D. τέσσαρσι or τέτρασι,
A. τρεῖς, τρία.			

Like τρεῖς and τέσσαρες the Compounds δεκατρεῖς and δεκατέσσαρες are declined; but τρισκαιδέκα and τεσσαρακαιδέκα 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 ἑα, (instead of μία,) 1; II for πέντε, 5; Δ for

δέκα, 10; Η for Ηεκατόν, 100; Χ for χίλιοι, 1000; and Μ for μύριοι, 10,000. A large Π, inclosing any of these characters, denoted five times as much as that character represented; as Π, 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 ς', called ἐπίσημον, for 6; ζ', called κόππα, for 90; and Ϸ, called σάνπι, for 900.

In this notation the memory will be assisted by the technical syllable ΔΙΡ; the Δ' denoting 1; Ι', 10; and Ρ', 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,	Ι,	πρῶτ-ος, -η, -ον,
2,	β',	δύο,	ΙΙ,	δεύτερος,
3,	γ',	τρεις,	ΙΙΙ,	τρίτος,
4,	δ',	τέσσαρες,	ΙΙΙΙ,	τέταρτος,
5,	ε',	πέντε,	Π,	πέμπτος,
6,	ς',	ἕξ,	ΠΙ,	ἕκτος,
7,	ζ',	ἑπτὰ,	ΠΙΙ,	ἑβδομος,
8,	η',	ὀκτώ,	ΠΙΙΙ,	ὀγδοος,
9,	θ',	ἐννέα,	ΠΙΙΙΙ,	ἐννατος,
10,	ί,	δέκα,	Δ,	δέκατος,
11,	ια',	ἑνδεκα,	ΔΙ,	ἐνδέκατος,
12,	ιβ',	δώδεκα,	ΔΙΙ,	δωδέκατος,
13,	ιγ',	τρισκαίδεκα,	ΔΙΙΙ,	τρισκαιδέκατος,
14,	ιδ',	τεσσαρακαίδεκα,	ΔΙΙΙΙ,	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος,
15,	ιε',	πεντεκαίδεκα,	ΔΠ,	πεντεκαιδέκατος,
16,	ις',	ἑκκαίδεκα,	ΔΠΙ,	ἑκκαιδέκατος,
17,	ιζ',	ἑπτακαίδεκα,	ΔΠΙΙ,	ἑπτακαιδέκατος,
18,	ιη',	ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	ΔΠΙΙΙ,	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος,
19,	ιθ',	ἐννεακαίδεκα,	ΔΠΙΙΙΙ,	ἐννεακαιδέκατος,
20,	κ',	εἴκοσι,	ΔΔ,	εἰκοστὸς,
21,	κά,	εἴκοσι εἷς,	ΔΔΙ,	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος,
30,	λ',	τριάκοντα,	ΔΔΔ,	τριακοστὸς,
40,	μ',	τεσσαράκοντα,	ΔΔΔΔ,	τεσσαρακοστὸς,
50,	ν',	πεντήκοντα,	Π,	πεντηκοστὸς,
60,	ξ',	ἑξήκοντα,	Π Δ,	ἑξηκοστὸς,
70,	ο',	ἑβδομήκοντα,	Π Δ Δ,	ἑβδομηκοστὸς,
80,	π',	ὀγδοήκοντα,	Π Δ Δ Δ,	ὀγδοηκοστὸς,
90,	ζ',	ἐννεπήκοντα,	Π Δ Δ Δ Δ,	ἐννενηκοστὸς,

		Cardinal.		Ordinal.
100,	ρ',	ἑκατὸν,	Η,	ἑκατοστὸς,
200,	σ',	διακόσιοι,	ΗΗ,	διακοσιοστὸς,
300,	τ',	τριακόσιοι,	ΗΗΗ,	τριακοσιοστὸς,
400,	υ',	τεσσαρακόσιοι,	ΗΗΗΗ,	τεσσαρακοσιοστὸς,
500,	φ',	πεντακόσιοι,	Η,	πεντακοσιοστὸς,
600,	χ',	ἑξακόσιοι,	ΗΗ,	ἑξακοσιοστὸς,
700,	ψ',	ἑπτακόσιοι,	ΗΗΗ,	ἑπτακοσιοστὸς,
800,	ω',	ὀκτακόσιοι,	ΗΗΗΗ,	ὀκτακοσιοστὸς,
900,	Ϟ,	ἐννεακόσιοι,	ΗΗΗΗΗ,	ἐννεακοσιοστὸς,
1000,	α,	χίλιοι,	Χ,	χιλιοστὸς,
2000,	β,	δισχίλιοι,	ΧΧ,	δισχιλιοστὸς,
3000,	γ,	τρισχίλιοι,	ΧΧΧ,	τρισχιλιοστὸς,
4000,	δ,	τετρακισχίλιοι,	ΧΧΧΧ,	τετρακισχιλιοστὸς,
5000,	ε,	πεντακισχίλιοι,	Η,	πεντακισχιλιοστὸς,
6000,	ς,	ἑξακισχίλιοι,	ΗΧ,	ἑξακισχιλιοστὸς,
7000,	ζ,	ἑπτακισχίλιοι,	ΗΧΧ,	ἑπτακισχιλιοστὸς,
8000,	η,	ὀκτακισχίλιοι,	ΗΧΧΧ,	ὀκτακισχιλιοστὸς,
9000,	θ,	ἐννεακισχίλιοι,	ΗΧΧΧΧ,	ἐννεακισχιλιοστὸς,
10,000,	ι,	μύριοι,	Μ,	μυριοστὸς,
20,000,	κ,	δισμύριοι,	ΜΜ,	δισμυριοστὸς,
50,000,	ν,	πεντακισμύριοι,	Η,	πεντακισμυριοστὸς,
100,000,	ρ,	δεκακισμύριοι,	ΗΗ.	δεκακισμυριοστὸς.

Thus the number 1828 is ΧΗΗΗΗΔΔΠΙΙΙ, 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 ἔ 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 σύν, 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 δυνὰς, τριάς, &c.

2. Adjectives:

1. Multiples in πλόος (πλοῦς); as διπλοῦς, double; τριπλοῦς, &c.
2. Such as imply division; as διμερής, divided into two parts; τριμερής, &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.: διετής, biennial; τριετής, &c.

3. Adverbs; as δις, twice; τρίς, 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*; οὖ, *of himself*;—which are thus declined:—

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγὼ, <i>I</i> , G. ἐμοῦ, or μοῡ, D. ἐμοί, μοί, A. ἐμέ, μέ.	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ, G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν.	N. ἡμεῖς, G. ἡμῶν, D. ἡμῖν, A. ἡμᾶς.
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. σὺ, <i>thou</i> , G. σοῦ, D. σοί, A. σέ, V. σύ.	N. A. V. σφῶϊ, σφῶ, G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	N. ὑμεῖς, G. ὑμῶν, D. ὑμῖν, A. ὑμᾶς, V. ὑμεῖς.
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. — G. οὖ, <i>of himself</i> . D. οἶ, A. ἔ.	N. A. σφωέ, σφέ, G. D. σφωῖν, σφῖν.	N. σφεῖς, Neut. σφέα, G. σφῶν, D. σφίσι, 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.* Οὖ 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-ῶ, -ῆ, -ῶ,	σεαυτ-ῶ, -ῆ, -ῶ,	ἑαυτ-ῶ, -ῆ, -ῶ,
A. ἐμαυτ-ὸν, -ῆν, -ό.	σεαυτ-ὸν, -ῆν, -ό.	ἑαυτ-ὸν, -ῆν, -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 ὠτὸς: G. ταῦτοῦ; D. ταύτῳ; &c.

*Note 3.* Homer never uses these Reciprocals, but ἐμέ αὐτὸν, σέ αὐτὸν, and ἔ 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, ἣ, ὅ, *who, which.*  
αὐτ-ὄς, -ῆ, -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).*  
τις, τί, *any, some one.*  
ὅ, ἣ, τὸ δεῖνα, *some one.*

4. Possessive.  
ἐμ-ὄς<sup>1</sup>, -ῆ, -ὸν, *my.*  
σὸς, σῆ, σὸν, *thy.*  
ὄς, οἱ ἐ-ὄς, -ῆ, -ὸν, *his, &c.*  
νωττερ-ος, -α, -ον, *our, of us two.*  
σφωττερ-ος, -α, -ον, *your, of you two.*  
ἡμέτερ-ος<sup>1</sup>, -α, -ον, *our.*  
ὑμέτερ-ος<sup>2</sup>, -α, -ον, *your.*  
σφέτερ-ος<sup>3</sup>, -α, -ον, *their.*

<sup>1</sup> ἀμὸς, Doric.    <sup>2</sup> ὑμὸς, Doric and Ionic.  
<sup>3</sup> σφὸς, Doric.

\*Ὅς, ἣ, ὅ is thus declined :—

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	ὄς, ἣ, ὅ,		N. A.	ὦ, ἄ, ὦ,		N.	οἶ, αἶ, ἄ,	
G.	οὔ, ἦς, οὔ,		G. D.	οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.		G.	ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,	
D.	φῖ, ἦ, φῖ,					D.	οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,	
A.	ὄν, ἦν, ὄ.					A.	οῦς, ἄς, ἄ.	

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.	οὔτοι, αὐται, ταῦτα,	
G.	τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου,		G.	τούτων, τούτων, τούτων,	
D.	τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ,		D.	τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις,	
A.	τούτον, ταύτην, τούτο.		A.	τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.	

Dual.

N. A. τούτῳ, ταῦτα, τούτῳ.    G. D. τούτοιν, ταύταιν, τούτοιν.

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

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

It is thus declined :—

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	τίς, Neut. τί,		N. A.	τινέ,	N. τινές, Neut. τινά,
G.	τινός,		G. D.	τινοῖν.	G. τινῶν,
D.	τινὶ,				D. τισὶ,
A.	τινά, τί.				A. τινάς, τινά.

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

The Compound *ὅστις*, *whosoever*, is declined like *ὅς* and *τις*;—thus N. *ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὅ,τι*; G. *οὗτινος*, *ἡστινος*, *οὗτινος*; &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 *-cumque*, is added to Compound Relatives, and takes the Accent; as *ὅστισοῦν*, *whosoever*.

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

Singular.	
N.	<i>ὅ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα</i> (Poetic <i>δεῖς</i> ),
G.	<i>δεῖνα, δείνατος, δεῖνος,</i>
D.	<i>δεῖνα, δείνατι, δεῖνι,</i>
A.	<i>δεῖνα.</i>

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

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.

<i>τὸ, the.</i> <i>τοῖος, of the kind.</i> <i>τοιοῦτος, of this kind.</i> <i>τόσος, of the number.</i> <i>τοσοῦτος, of this number.</i> <i>τηλίκος, of the size or age.</i> <i>τηλικούτος, of this size, &amp;c.</i> <i>πὸς (ancient), what.</i> <i>ποῖος, of what kind.</i> <i>πόσος, of what number.</i> <i>πηλίκος, of what size or age.</i> <i>πότερος, which of two.</i> <i>ποδαπὸς, of what country.</i>	}	<i>ὃ, which.</i> <i>οῖος, of which kind.</i>  <i>ὅσος, of which number.</i>  <i>ἡλίκος, of which size or age.</i>  <i>ὀπὸς (ancient), what.</i> <i>ὀποῖος, of what kind.</i> <i>ὀπόσος, of what number.</i> <i>ὀπηλίκος, of what size or age.</i> <i>ὀπότερος, which.</i> <i>ἡμεδαπὸς, of our country.</i> <i>ὑμεδαπὸς, of your country.</i>
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## 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 τινά*, *I set a person at liberty, for my own pleasure or benefit*.

Neuter Verbs (*οὐδέτερα*, or *αὐτοπαθητικά*) are such as only express being, or a state of being, and terminate in the Present in *ω* or *μι*; as *εἰμι*, *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* (*ὀριστική*), or declaring Mode; as *τύπτω*, *I strike*.

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

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

*The Optative* (*εὐκτική*), or wishing Mode; as *εἶθε 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-ῆμην*, *-ῆο*, &c.

*The Subjunctive, or Conjunctive* (*ὑποτακτική*), 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 ἐνεστώς); as τύπτω, *I strike*, or *am striking*.

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

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

*The Pluperfect* (ὑπερσυντελικός), signifying that the event had completely taken place at some former period; as ἔτετύφειν, *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  $\mu\epsilon\nu$  ; 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  $\iota$  ; 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  $\omega$ , and the other of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$ .

The Verbs in  $\omega$  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.

*Example of a Baryton*

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

<sup>1</sup> The original form of the Third Person Plur. was probably *οντι*; whence the Latin was derived.

<sup>2</sup> The common form of the Third Person Plur. Plup., in the ancient Greek Writers, is *ἔτετύφεσαν*.

## Verb in the Active.

Perf. τέτυφα ;

Second Fut. τυπῶ.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
τύπτ-οιμι, <i>that I may str.</i> -οιμι, -οις, -οι, -οιτον, -οίτην, -οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν.	τύπτ-ω, <i>I str., or may str.</i> -ω, -ης, -η, -ητον, -ητον, -ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι.	τύπτ-ειν, <i>to strike.</i>	τύπτ-ων, -ουσα, -ον, G. -οντος, &c. <i>striking.</i>
τετύφ-οιμι, <i>I may have str.</i> <b>Like the Present.</b>	τετύφ-ω, <i>I should have str.</i> <b>Like the Present.</b>	τετυφ-έναι, <i>to have struck.</i>	τετυφ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός, G. -ότος, &c. <i>having struck.</i>
τύψ-αιμι <sup>1</sup> , <i>I might strike.</i> -αιμι, -αις, -αι, -αιτον, -αίτην, -αιμεν, -αιτε, -αιεν.	τύψ-ω, <i>I should strike.</i> <b>Like the Present.</b>	τύψ-αι, <i>to have struck.</i>	τύψ-ας, -ασα, -αν, G. -αντος, &c. <i>having struck.</i>
τύπ-οιμι, <i>I might strike.</i> <b>Like the Present.</b>	τύπ-ω, <i>I should strike.</i> <b>Like the Present.</b>	τυπ-εῖν, <i>to have struck.</i>	τυπ-ών, -οῦσα, -όν, G. -όντος, &c. <i>having struck.</i>
τύψ-οιμι, <i>I may strike.</i> <b>Like the Present.</b>		τύψ-ειν, <i>to be about to strike.</i>	τύψ-ων, -ουσα, -ον, G. -οντος, &c. <i>about to strike.</i>
τυπ-οῖμι, <i>I may strike.</i> -οῖμι, -οῖς, -οῖ, -οῖτον, -οίτην, -οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.		τυπ-εῖν, <i>to be about to strike.</i>	τυπ-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν, G. -οῦντος, &c. <i>about to strike.</i>

<sup>1</sup> 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. —, —, τύσειαν.



## Example of a Baryton

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	<p><i>τύπτ-ομαι, I am struck.</i></p> <p>S. -ομαι, -ῃ<sup>1</sup>, -εται, D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον, P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.</p>	<p><i>τύπτ-ου, be struck.</i></p> <p>-ου, -έσθω, -εσθον, -έσθων, -εσθε, -έσθωσαν.</p>
Imperf.	<p><i>έτυπτ-όμην, I was struck.</i></p> <p>S. -όμην, -ου, -ετο, D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην, P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -οντο.</p>	
Perf.	<p><i>τέτυμ-μαι, I have been struck.</i></p> <p>S. [-μαι, -σαι, -ται, D. [-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον, P. [-μεθα, -σθε, -νται.]</p> <p>S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, τέτυπται, D. τετύμμεθον, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθον, P. τετύμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι<sup>2</sup> εἰσί.</p>	<p><i>τέτυπ-σο, have been struck.</i></p> <p>[-σο, -σθω, -σθον, -σθων, -σθε, -σθωσαν.]</p> <p>τέτυψο, τετύφθω, τέτυφθον, τετύφθων, τέτυφθε, τετύφθωσαν.</p>
Plup.	<p><i>έτετύμ-μην, I had been struck.</i></p> <p>S. [-μην, -σο, -το, D. [-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην, P. [-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.]</p> <p>S. έτετύμμην, έτετύψο, έτετύπτο, D. έτετύμμεθον, έτετύφθον, έτετύφθην, P. έτετύμμεθα, έτετύφθε, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.</p>	
Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	<p><i>έτύφθ-ην, } I was struck. έτύπ-ην, }</i></p> <p>S. -ην, -ης, -η, D. -ητον, -ήτην, P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.</p>	<p><i>τύφθ-ητι, } be struck. τύπ-ηθι, }</i></p> <p>—, -ήτω, -ητον, -ήτων, -ητε, -ήτωσαν.</p>
Fut. 1. Fut. 2. Fut. 3.	<p><i>τυφθήσ-ομαι, } I shall be struck. τυπήσ-ομαι, }</i></p> <p><i>τετύψ-ομαι, I shall soon be struck.</i></p> <p>Like the Present.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Originally the Second Person Sing. of the Present was *τύπτ-σαι*; the Ionians omitted the *σ*, the Attics shortened *σαι* into *ει*, which the Common Dialect contracted into *ῃ*. Thus in the Imperfect *έτύπτσο* became *έτύπτεο*, and was then contracted into *έτύπτου*; *τύπτουσο* became *τύπτοιο*; *έτύψασο*, *έτύψαιο* and *έτύψω*.

<sup>2</sup> 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 (*εἶμι* being added to the Perfect Participle), when preceded by a Consonant. See p. 5. 12.

## Verb in the Passive.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
<p>ίμην, <i>that I may be struck.</i>  , -οιο, -οιτο,  ν, -οισθον, -οίσθην,  ι, -οισθε, -οιντο.</p>	<p>τύπτ-ωμαι, <i>I may be struck.</i>  -ωμαι, -ῃ, -ῆται,  -ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον,  -ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ωνται.</p>	<p>τύπτ-εσθαι,  <i>to be struck.</i></p>	<p>τυπτόμεν-ος, -η, -ον,  G. -ου, &amp;c.  <i>being struck.</i></p>
<p>μένος εἶην, <i>I may have been struck.</i>  ην, -ῆο, -ῆτο,  εθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθην,  εθα, -ῆσθε, -ῆντο.</p> <p>μέν-ος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη,  ου εἶητον, εἶήτην,  οι εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν.</p>	<p>τετυμ-μένος ὦ, <i>I may have been struck.</i>  <sup>1</sup> [-ῶμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται,  -ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον,  -ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.]</p> <p>τετυμμέν-ος ὦ, ῆς, ῆ,  -ω ῆτον, ῆτον,  -οι ὦμεν, ῆτε, ὦσι.</p>	<p>τετύφ-θαι,  <i>to have been struck.</i></p>	<p>τετυμμέν-ος, -η, -ον,  <i>having been struck.</i></p>
<p>ίην, } <i>I might be struck.</i>  ην, }  -εἶης, -εἶη,  -εἶητον, -εἶήτην,  , -εἶητε, -εἶησαν.</p>	<p>τυφθ-ῶ, } <i>I should be struck.</i>  τυπ- ὦ, }  -ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ,  -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.</p>	<p>τυφθ-ῆναι, }  τυπ-ῆναι, }  <i>to have been struck.</i></p>	<p>τυφθ- } εἰς, -εἶσα, -έν,  τυπ- }  G. -έντος, &amp;c.  <i>having been struck.</i></p>
<p>οίμην, } <i>I may be str.</i>  οίμην, }  οίμην, <i>I may soon &amp;c.</i>  Like the Present.</p>		<p>τυφθήσεσθαι,  τυπήσεσθαι,  <i>to be ab. to be st.</i>  τετύψ-εσθαι,  <i>soon &amp;c.</i></p>	<p>τυφθησ- } ὀμενος, &amp;c.  τυπησ- }  <i>about to be struck.</i>  τετυψ-όμενος,  <i>about &amp;c. soon.</i></p>

οι τετιμή-μην, πεφιλῆ-μην, δεδηλώ-μην, λελύ-μην, κεκρί-μην, ἐκταί-μην, τεθει-μην, δεδοί-  
e conjugated, τετιμή-μην, -ο, -το; &c.—and have in the Subjunctive τετιμῶμαι, πεφιλῶμαι,  
μαι, λελῶμαι, κεκρῶμαι, ἐκτῶμαι, τεθῶμαι, δεδῶμαι; from τιμάω, &c.

*Example of a Baryton*

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres. Imperf.	<i>τύπτ-ομαι, I strike myself.</i> <i>έτυπτ-όμην, I struck &amp;c.</i> Like the Present and Imperfect, Passive.	<i>τύπτ-ου, strike &amp;c.</i>
Perf. Plup.	<i>τέτυπ-α, I have struck &amp;c.</i> <i>έτετύπ-ειν, I had struck &amp;c.</i> Like the Perfect and Pluperfect, Active.	<i>τέτυπ-ε, have thou struck &amp;c.</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>έτυψ-άμην, I struck &amp;c.</i> S. -άμην, -ω, -ατο, D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην, P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.	<i>τύψ-αι, have thou struck &amp;c.</i> -αι, -άσθω, -ασθον, -άσθων, -ασθε, -άσθωσαν.
Aor. 2.	<i>έτυπ-όμην, I struck &amp;c.</i> Like the Imperfect.	<i>τυπ-οῦ, have thou struck &amp;c.</i> Like the Present.
Fut. 1.	<i>τύψ-ομαι, I shall strike &amp;c.</i> Like the Present.	
Fut. 2.	<i>τυπ-οῦμαι, I shall strike &amp;c.</i> S. -οῦμαι, -ῶ, -εῖται, D. -οῦμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, P. -οῦμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οῦνται.	

## Verb in the Middle.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
τυπτ-οίμην, <i>that I may strike &amp;c.</i>  Like the Present Passive.	τύπτ-ωμαι, <i>I may strike &amp;c.</i>	τύπτ-εσθαι, <i>to strike &amp;c.</i>	τυπτ-όμενος, <i>striking &amp;c.</i>
τετύπ-οιμι, <i>I may have struck &amp;c.</i>  Like the Perfect Active.	τετύπ-ω, <i>I may have struck &amp;c.</i>	τετυπ-έναι, <i>to have struck &amp;c.</i>	τετυπ-ώς, <i>having struck &amp;c.</i>
τυψ-αίμην, <i>I may have struck &amp;c.</i> -αίμην, -αίο, -αίτο, -αίμεθον, -αίσθον, -αίσθην, -αίμεθα, -αίσθε, -αίντο.  Like the Present.	τύψ-ωμαι, <i>I should strike &amp;c.</i>  Like the Present.	τύψ-ασθαι, <i>to have struck &amp;c.</i>	τυψ-άμενος, <i>having struck &amp;c.</i>
τυπ-οίμην, <i>I may have struck &amp;c.</i>  Like the Present.	τύπ-ωμαι, <i>I should strike &amp;c.</i>	τυπ-έσθαι, <i>to have struck &amp;c.</i>	τυπ-όμενος, <i>having struck &amp;c.</i>
τυψ-οίμην, <i>I may strike &amp;c.</i>  Like the Present.		τύψ-εσθαι, <i>to be about to strike &amp;c.</i>	τυψ-όμενος, <i>about to strike &amp;c.</i>
τυπ-οίμην, <i>I may strike &amp;c.</i> -οίμην, -οίο, -οίτο, -οίμεθον, -οίσθον, -οίσθην, -οίμεθα, -οίσθε, -οίντο.		τυπ-εῖσθαι, <i>to be about to strike &amp;c.</i>	τυπ-ούμενος, <i>about to strike &amp;c.</i>

## Examples of the Contracted Tenses of

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

verbs in *aw, ew, ow*, in the *Active*.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
<p>τιμ-άοιμι. οιμι, -άοις, -άοι, ἴμι, -ῶς, -ῶ, -άοιτον, -αοίτην, -ῶτον, -ῶτην, οιμεν, -άοιτε, -άοιεν, μεν, -ῶτε, -ῶεν.</p>	<p>τιμ-άω. -άω, -άης, -άη, -ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ, -άητον, -άητον, -ᾶτον, -ᾶτον, -άωμεν, -άητε, -άωσι, -ῶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ῶσι.</p>	<p>τιμ-άειν, -ᾶν.</p>	<p>τιμ-άων. -άων, -άουσα, -άον, -ῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν.</p>
<p>φιλ-έοιμι. οιμι, -έοις, -έοι, μι, -οῖς, -οῖ, -έοιτον, -εοίτην, -οῖτον, -οῖτην, οιμεν, -έοιτε, -έοιεν, μεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.</p>	<p>φιλ-έω. -έω, -έης, -έη, -ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ, -έητον, -έητον, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -έωμεν, -έητε, -έωσι, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.</p>	<p>φιλ-έειν, -εῖν.</p>	<p>φιλ-έων. -έων, -έουσα, -έον, -ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.</p>
<p>δηλ-όοιμι. οιμι, -όοις, -όοι, μι, -οῖς, -οῖ, -όοιτον, -οοίτην, -οῖτον, -οῖτην, οιμεν, -όοιτε, -όοιεν, μεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.</p>	<p>δηλ-όω. -όω, -όης, -όη, -ῶ, -οῖς, -οῖ, -όητον, -όητον, -ῶτον, -ῶτον, -όωμεν, -όητε, -όωσι, -ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.</p>	<p>δηλ-όειν, -οῦν.</p>	<p>δηλ-όων. -όων, -όουσα, -όον, -ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.</p>

## Examples of the Contracted Tenses of

	Indicative.			Imperative.	
Pres.	<b>τιμ-άομαι.</b> S. -άομαι, -άη, -άεται, -ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ᾶται, D. -αόμεθον, -άεσθον, -άεσθον, -ώμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον, P. -αόμεθα, -άεσθε, -άονται, -ώμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.			<b>τιμ-άου.</b> -άου, -αέσθω, -ῶ, -άσθω, -άεσθον, -αέσθω, -ᾶσθον, -άσθω, -άεσθε, -αέσθω, -ᾶσθε, -άσθω.	
Imperf.	<b>έτιμ-αόμην.</b> S. -αόμην, -άου, -άετο, -ώμην, -ῶ, -ᾶτο, D. -αόμεθον, -άεσθον, -αέσθην, -ώμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθην, P. -αόμεθα, -άεσθε, -άοντο, -ώμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶντο.				
Pres.	<b>φιλ-έομαι.</b> S. -έομαι, -έη, -έεται, -οῦμαι, -ῶ, -εῖται, D. -εόμεθον, -έεσθον, -έεσθον, -ούμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, P. -εόμεθα, -έεσθε, -έονται, -ούμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οῦνται.			<b>φιλ-έου.</b> -έου, -εέσθω, -οῦ, -εῖσθω, -έεσθον, -εέσθω, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθω, -έεσθε, -εέσθω, -εῖσθε, -εῖσθω.	
Imperf.	<b>έφιλ-εόμην.</b> S. -εόμην, -έου, -έετο, -ούμην, -οῦ, -εῖτο, D. -εόμεθον, -έεσθον, -εέσθην, -ούμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθην, P. -εόμεθα, -έεσθε, -έοντο, -ούμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οῦντο.				
Pres.	<b>δηλ-όομαι.</b> S. -όομαι, -όη, -όεται, -οῦμαι, -οῖ, -οῦται, D. -οόμεθον, -όεσθον, -όεσθον, -ούμεθον, -οῦσθον, -οῦσθον, P. -οόμεθα, -όεσθε, -όονται, -ούμεθα, -οῦσθε, -οῦνται.			<b>δηλ-όου.</b> -όου, -οέσθω, -οῦ, -ούσθω, -όεσθον, -οέσθω, -οῦσθον, -οούσθω, -όεσθε, -οέσθω, -οῦσθε, -οούσθω.	
Imperf.	<b>έδηλ-οόμην.</b> S. -οόμην, -όου, -όετο, -οούμην, -οῦ, -οῦτο, D. -οόμεθον, -όεσθον, -οέσθην, -οούμεθον, -οῦσθον, -οούσθην, P. -οόμεθα, -όεσθε, -όοντο, -οούμεθα, -οῦσθε, -οῦντο.				

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

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
<p>ίμην. -άοιο, -άοιτο, -ῶο, -ῶτο, ν, -άοισθον, -αοίσθην, , -ῶσθον, -ῶσθην, , -άοισθε, -άοιντο, -ῶσθε, -ῶντο.</p>	<p>τιμ-άωμαι. -άωμαι, -άῃ, -άηται, -ῶμαι, -ῶῃ, -ῶται, -αώμεθον, -άησθον, -άησθον, -ώμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον, -αώμεθα, -άησθε, -άωνται, -ώμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.</p>	<p>τιμ-άεσθαι, -ᾶσθαι.</p>	<p>τιμ-αόμενος, -ώμενος.</p>
<p>ίμην. -έοιο, -έοιτο, -οίο, -οίτο, ν, -έοισθον, -εοίσθην, , -οίσθον, -οίσθην, , -έοισθε, -έοιντο, -οίσθε, -οίντο.</p>	<p>φιλ-έωμαι. -έωμαι, -έῃ, -έηται, -ῶμαι, -ῶῃ, -ῶται, -εώμεθον, -έησθον, -έησθον, -ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον, -εώμεθα, -έησθε, -έωνται, -ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.</p>	<p>φιλ-έεσθαι, -εῖσθαι.</p>	<p>φιλ-εόμενος, -ούμενος.</p>
<p>ίμην. -όοιο, -όοιτο, -οίο, -οίτο, ν, -όοισθον, -οοίσθην, , -οίσθον, -οίσθην, , -όοισθε, -όοιντο, -οίσθε, -οίντο.</p>	<p>δηλ-όωμαι. -όωμαι, -όῃ, -όηται, -ῶμαι, -οῖ, -ῶται, -οώμεθον, -όησθον, -όησθον, -ώμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον, -οώμεθα, -όησθε, -όωνται, -ώμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται.</p>	<p>δηλ-δέσθαι, -οὔσθαι.</p>	<p>δηλ-οόμενος, -ούμενος.</p>



## Tables of τύπτω, τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλώω, in all

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. A. Imp. Perf. Plup. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τύπτω, έτυπτον, τέτυφα, έτετύφειν, έτυψα, έτυπον, τύψω, τυπῶ.	τύπτε, τέτυφε, τύψον, τύπε.	τύπτοιμι, τετύφοιμι, τύψαιμι, τύποιμι, τύψοιμι, τυποῖμι.	τύπτω, τετύφω, τύψω, τύπω.	τύπτειν, τετυφέναι, τύψαι, τυπεῖν, τύψειν, τυπεῖν.	τύπτων, τετυφῶς, τύψας, τυπῶν, τύψων, τυπῶν.
Pres. P. Imp. Perf. Plup. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2. Fut. 3.	τύπτομαι, έτυπτόμην, τέτυμμαι, έτετύμμην, έτύφθην, έτύπην, τυφθήσομαι, τυπήσομαι, τετύψομαι.	τύπτου, τέτυψο, τύφθητι, τύπηθι.	τυπτοίμην, τετυμμένος εἶην, τυφθείην, τυπεῖην, τυφθησοίμην, τυπησοίμην, τετυψοίμην.	τύπτωμαι, τετυμμένος ᾧ, τυφθῶ, τυπῶ.	τύπτεσθαι, τετύφθαι, τυφθῆναι, τυπηῆναι, τυφθήσεσθαι, τυπήσεσθαι, τετύψεσθαι.	τυπτόμενος, τετυμμένος, τυφθεῖς, τυπεῖς, τυφθησόμενος, τυπησόμενος, τετυψόμενος.
Pr. M. Imp. Perf. Plup. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τύπτομαι, έτυπτόμην, τέτυπα, έτετύπειν, έτυψάμην, έτυπόμην, τύψομαι, τυποῦμαι.	τύπτου, τέτυπε, τύψαι, τυποῦ.	τυπτοίμην, τετύποιμι, τυψαίμην, τυποίμην, τυψοίμην, τυποίμην.	τύπτωμαι, τετύπω, τύψωμαι, τύπωμαι.	τύπτεσθαι, τετυπέναι, τύψασθαι, τυπέσθαι, τύψεσθαι, τυπεῖσθαι.	τυπτόμενος, τετυπῶς, τυψάμενος, τυπόμενος, τυψόμενος, τυπούμενος.
Pres. A. Imp. Perf. Plup. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τιμ-άω, -ᾶ, έτίμ-αον, -ων, τετίμηκα, έτετιμήκειν, έτίμησα, έτιμον, τιμήσω, τιμῶ.	τίμ-αε, -α, τετίμηκε, τίμησον, τίμε.	τιμ-άοιμι, -ᾶμι, τετιμήκοιμι, τιμήσαιμι, τίμοιμι, τιμήσοιμι, τιμοῖμι.	τιμ-άω, -ᾶ, τετιμήκω, τιμήσω, τίμω.	τιμ-άειν, -ᾶν, τετιμηκέναι, τιμῆσαι, τιμεῖν, τιμήσειν, τιμεῖν.	τιμ-άων, -ᾶν, τετιμηκέως, τιμήσας, τιμῶν, τιμήσων, τιμῶν.
Pres. P. Imp. Perf. Plup. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2. Fut. 3.	τιμ-άομαι, έτιμ-αόμην, τετίμημαι, έτετιμήμην, έτιμηθην, έτίμην, τιμηθήσομαι, τιμήσομαι, τετιμήσομαι.	τιμ-άου, ᾶ, τετίμησο, τιμήθητι, τίμηθι.	τιμ-αοίμην, τετιμήμην, τιμηθείην, τιμείην, τιμηθησοίμην, τιμησοίμην, τετιμησοίμην.	τιμ-άωμαι, τετιμῶμαι, τιμηθῶ, τιμῶ.	τιμ-άεσθαι, τετιμηῆσθαι, τιμηθῆναι, τιμηῆναι, τιμηθήσεσθαι, τιμήσεσθαι, τετιμήσεσθαι.	τιμ-αόμενος, τετιμημένος, τιμηθεῖς, τιμείς, τιμηθησόμενος, τιμησόμενος, τετιμησόμενος.
Pr. M. Imp. Perf. Plup. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τιμ-άομαι, έτιμ-αόμην, τέτιμα, έτετίμειν, έτιμησάμην, έτιμόμην, τιμήσομαι, τιμοῦμαι.	τιμ-άου, ᾶ, τέτιμε, τιμησαι, τιμοῦ.	τιμ-αοίμην, τετίμοιμι, τιμησαιμην, τιμοίμην, τιμησοίμην, τιμοίμην.	τιμ-άωμαι, τετίμω, τιμήσωμαι, τίμωμαι.	τιμ-άεσθαι, τετιμέναι, τιμήσασθαι, τιμέσθαι, τιμήσεσθαι, τιμείσθαι.	τιμ-αόμενος, τετιμῶς, τιμησάμενος, τιμόμενος, τιμησόμενος, τιμούμενος.

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

Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participles.
· φιλ-έω, -ῶ, · ἐφίλ-εον, -ουν, · πεφίληκα, · ἐπεφιλῆκειν, · ἐφίλησα, · ἔφιλον, · φιλήσω, · φιλῶ.	· φίλ-εε, -ει, · πεφίληκε, · φίλησον, · φίλε.	· φιλ-έοιμι, -οῖμι, · πεφιλῆκοιμι, · φιλήσαιμι, · φίλοιμι, · φιλήσοιμι, · φιλοῖμι.	· φιλ-έω, -ῶ, · πεφιλῆκω, · φιλήσω, · φίλω.	· φιλ-έειν, -εῖν, · πεφιληκέναι, · φιλῆσαι, · φιλεῖν, · φιλήσειν, · φιλεῖν.	· φιλ-έων, -ων, · πεφιληκῶς, · φιλήσας, · φιλῶν, · φιλήσων, · φιλῶν.
· φιλ-έομαι, · ἐφίλ-εόμην, · πεφίλημαι, · ἐπεφιλῆμην, · ἐφιλῆθην, · ἐφίλην, · φιληθήσομαι, · φιλήσομαι, · πεφιλῆσομαι.	· φιλ-έου, -οῦ, · πεφίλησο, · φιλήθητι, · φίληθι.	· φιλ-εοίμην, · πεφιλῆμην, · φιληθείην, · φιλείην, · φιληθῆσοίμην, · φιλησοίμην, · πεφιλῆσοίμην.	· φιλ-έωμαι, · πεφιλῶμαι, · φιληθῶ, · φιλῶ.	· φιλ-έεσθαι, · πεφιλῆσθαι, · φιληθῆναι, · φιλῆναι, · φιληθήσεσθαι, · φιλήσεσθαι, · πεφιλῆσεσθαι.	· φιλ-εόμενος, · πεφιλημένος, · φιληθεῖς, · φιλεῖς, · φιληθησόμενος, · φιλησόμενος, · πεφιλῆσόμενος.
· φιλ-έομαι, · ἐφίλ-εόμην, · πέφιλα, · ἐπεφίλειν, · ἐφιλησάμην, · ἐφιλόμην, · φιλήσομαι, · φιλοῦμαι.	· φιλ-έου, -οῦ, · πέφιλε, · φίλησαι, · φιλοῦ.	· φιλ-εοίμην, · πεφίλοιμι, · φιλησαίμην, · φιλοίμην, · φιλησοίμην, · φιλοίμην.	· φιλ-έωμαι, · πεφίλω, · φιλήσωμαι, · φίλωμαι.	· φιλ-έεσθαι, · πεφιλέναι, · φιλήσασθαι, · φιλέσθαι, · φιλήσεσθαι, · φιλεῖσθαι.	· φιλ-εόμενος, · πεφιλῶς, · φιλησάμενος, · φιλόμενος, · φιλησόμενος, · φιλούμενος.
· δηλ-όω, -ῶ, · ἐδήλ-οον, -ουν, · δεδήλωκα, · ἐδεδηλώκειν, · ἐδήλωσα, · _____ · δηλώσω. · _____	· δήλ-οε, -ου, · δεδήλωκε, · δήλωσον. · _____	· δηλ-όοιμι, -οῖμι, · δεδηλώκοιμι, · δηλώσαιμι, · _____ · δηλώσοιμι. · _____	· δηλ-όω, -ῶ, · δεδηλώκω, · δηλώσω. · _____	· δηλ-όειν, -οῦν, · δεδηλωκέναι, · δηλῶσαι, · _____ · δηλώσειν. · _____	· δηλ-όων, -ῶν, · δεδηλωκῶς, · δηλώσας, · _____ · δηλώσων. · _____
· δηλ-όομαι, · ἐδηλ-οόμην, · δεδήλωμαι, · ἐδεδηλώμην, · ἐδηλώθην, · _____ · δηλωθήσομαι, · _____ · δεδηλώσομαι.	· δηλ-όου, -οῦ, · δεδήλωσο, · δηλώθητι. · _____	· δηλ-οοίμην, · δεδηλώμην, · δηλωθείην, · _____ · δηλωθῆσοίμην, · _____ · δεδηλωσοίμην.	· δηλ-όωμαι, · δεδηλωῶμαι, · δηλωθῶ, · _____	· δηλ-όεσθαι, · δεδηλωῆσθαι, · δηλωθῆναι, · _____ · δηλωθήσεσθαι, · _____ · δεδηλώσεσθαι.	· δηλ-οόμενος, · δεδηλωμένος, · δηλωθεῖς, · _____ · 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 ἔτετύφειν.

*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, ἔψαλλα, ἔψαλλειν; στρέφω, ἔστρεφα; γνωρίζω, ἐγνώρικα; γρηγορέω, ἐγρηγόρικα; 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, ἔρρῶ, ἔρρῶκα; 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*, *curri*; *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 *a* into *η*; as *ἄγω*, Imp. *ἦγον*; *ᾄδω*, *ἦδον*.

*e* — *η*; as *ἐλπίζω*, *ἤλπιζον*.

*ι* — *ι*; as *ἱκάνω*, *ἵκανον*.

*ο* — *ω*; as *ὀπάζω*, *ῶπαζον*.

*υ* — *υ*; as *ὑβρίζω*, *ὑβριζον*.

*αι* — *η*; as *αἶρω*, *ἦρον*.

*αυ* — *ηυ*; as *αὐξάνω*, *ἠύξανον*.

*οι* — *ψ*; as *οἰκίζω*, *ῶκίζον*.

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

*Note 1.* These Five Verbs retain the *a* of the Present in the augmented Tenses; *ἄω*, *ἄτω*, *ἄάω*, *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*:—

<i>ἔάω</i> , Imp. <i>εἶαον</i> ,	<i>ἐλίσσω</i> ,	<i>ἔπομαι</i> ,	<i>ἐρύω</i> ,
<i>ἔζω</i> ,	<i>ἔλκω</i> ,	<i>ἐργάζομαι</i> ,	<i>ἐστήκω</i> ,
<i>ἔθω</i> ,	<i>ἐλέω</i> ,	<i>ἔρέω</i> ,	<i>ἐστιάω</i> ,
<i>ἐθίζω</i> ,	<i>ἐλκύω</i> ,	<i>ἔρπω</i> ,	<i>ἔχω</i> ,
<i>ἔλω</i> ,	<i>ἔπω</i> ,	<i>ἐρπύζω</i> ,	<i>ἔω</i> .

*Note 3.* The Attics change *ει* into *η*, and *ευ* into *ηυ*; as *εἶδω*, Plup. *εἶδειν*, Attic *ἦδειν*; *εὔχομαι*, *εὐχόμεν*, Attic *ἦυχόμεν*. They likewise change the Syllabic Augment into the Temporal; as *μέλλω*, *ἔμελλον*, Attic *ἦμελλον*; and prefix *ε* to the Temporal Augment, aspirated or not according to the Verb; as *ὄράω*, *ῶραον*, Attic *ἐώραον*; *οἶγω*, Aor. 1. *ῶξα*, Attic *ἔφξα*.

*Ἑρμηνεύω* and *εὐρίσκω* admit of no Augment.

*Note 4.* Verbs beginning with *εο* retain *ε*, but change *ο* into *ω*; as *ἐορτάζω*, *ἐώρταζον*.

To these belong the three following Attic or Poetic Perfects of the Middle: *ἔοικα*, Plup. *ἐώκειν*, for *ἐοίκειν*, from *εἶκω*; *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*, *ἦγερκα*, *ἀγήγερκα*; *ὀρύττω*, *ῶρυχα*, *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 *ἦγαγον* 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*, *ἠμφισβήτησον*; *ἀντιβολέω*, *ἠντιβόλεσον*;  
*ἐγκωμιάζω*, *ἐνεκωμιάζον*; *προφητεύω*, *προεφήτευσον*.

*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*, *ἠνοιγον*; *καθεύδω*, *ἐκάθευδον*; though we also find *καθηῦδον*.

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

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

*Note 3.* Verba, compounded with εὐ and δὺς, receive the Augment in the middle, if a Mutable Vowel follow, (the Mutables are α, ε, ο;) as εὐαγγελίζω, εὐηγγέλιζον; δυσαρρεστέω, δυσηρέστεον:—and δὺς in the beginning, when a Consonant or Immutable Vowel follows; as δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχεον; δυσωπέω, ἐδυσώπεον:—εὐ 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, ὠμολόγεον:—but the following admit of no Augment;—Compounds of οἶαξ, οἶνος, and οἶωνος; as οἶακίζω, οἶνίζω, οἶωνίζομαι: also these four; οἶώ, οἶκουρέω, οἶμάω, and οἶστρέω or οἶστράω.

*Note 5.* A Preposition in composition (except ἀμφί, περί, and πρό,) before a Vowel loses the final Vowel; as ἀπέχω, from ἀπό and ἔχω. If after this elision the Preposition comes before an Aspirate, it changes its Soft into an Aspirate; as ἀφαιρέω, from ἀπό and αἰρέω.

Πρό however is sometimes contracted; as προύχω for προέχω.

*Note 6.* In Latin the Temporal Augment may be observed in such words as *āgo, ēgi; ēmo, ēmi; fūgio, fūgi; jācio, jāci; vīdeo, vīdi; &c.*

## II. Of the Formation of the Tenses.

### Synopsis of the Formation.

τύπτω, τύπτομαι,	τύψω,	ἔτυπτον,	ἐτυπτόμην.
		τύψομαι.	ἐτυψάμην.
		ἔτυψα,	ἐτετύφειν.
	τέτυφα,	1. τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.	
		2. τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι.	
		3. τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.	
τυπῶ,	τυποῦμαι.	ἐτυπόμην.	τυπήσομαι.
	ἔτυπον,	ἐτύπην,	
	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 ἄδω, ἄσω, for ἄδσω; 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*), *πλήσω*;—*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 *αῖρω*, *ἀρῶ*; *στέλλω*, *στελῶ*; *κρίνω*, *κρίνῶ*; *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 *ρέμνω*.

*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:—*αιάζω*, *ἀλαλάζω*, *ἐναριζω*, *κράζω*, *κρώζω*, *μαστιζω*, *νυστάζω*, *οἰμῶζω*, *ὀλολόζω*, *ῥεζω*, *ῥυστάζω*, *στάζω*, *στεναζω*, *στηριζω*, *στίζω*, *σφάζω*, &c.

The following have both *σ* and *ξ*.—*ἀρπάζω*, *βάζω*, *βαστάζω*, *βριζω*, *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*, *ιμάσσω*, *ινάσσω*, *νάσσω*, *πάσσω*, *πίσσω*, and *λίσσομαι*.

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

Also in *λαω* and *ραω* after a Vowel; as *γελάω*, *ὀράω*;—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*, *ρέω* *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*, *δνύω*.

*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 *ἐχω*), *ἔξω*, *τρέφω* (*θρεφω*), *θρέψω*; *τρέχω* (*θρέχω*), *θρέξω*; and *τύφω* (*θιφω*), *θύψω*.

*Note 8.* In the formation of the Latin Perfect we sometimes find a resemblance to the Greek Future, as *dico*, *dicisti* or *disti*; *scribo*, *scribitis* or *scripti*; *ludo*, *lusi*; &c.

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

The proper Augment being prefixed, the Termination  $\sigma\omega$  is changed into  $\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\xi\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ , and  $\psi\omega$  into  $\phi\alpha$ .

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

Verbs, having in the Present before  $\omega$ —

$\beta, \pi, \phi, \pi\tau,$	} have in Fut. 1.	$\psi,$	} and in Perf.	$\phi,$	} as	$\tauύκτω, \tauύψω, \tauέτοφα.$
$\gamma, \kappa, \chi, \kappa\tau,$		$\xi,$		$\chi,$		$\lambdaέγω, \lambdaέξω, \lambdaέλεχα.$
$\delta, \theta, \tau, \omega$ pure,		$\sigma,$		$\kappa,$		$\piλήθω, \piλήσω, \piέπληκα.$
$\zeta, \sigma\sigma, \tau\tau,$		$\sigma\sigma\iota\xi,$		$\kappa\sigma\tau\chi,$		$\{ \piλάσσω, \piλάσω, \piέπλακα.$
$\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho,$		$\acute{\omega},$		$\kappa,$		$\{ \lambdaόρυσσω, \lambdaόρύξω, \acute{\omega}\rhoυχα.$ $\psiάλλω, \psiαλῶ, \acute{\epsilon}\psiαλκα.$

*Note 1.* Those Verbs, which have in the First Future both  $\sigma$  and  $\xi$ , form the Perfect according to both; as  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ , Fut.  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ , Perf.  $\eta\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$  and  $\eta\rho\alpha\chi\alpha$ .

But  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ , which has  $\sigma$  and  $\xi$  in the Future, has only  $\betaέβαχα$  in the Perfect.

*Note 2.* If several Aspirates meet, various changes take place. Thus  $\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$  has in the Future  $\xi$ , and should have in the Perfect  $\phiέφριχα$ , but  $\piέφρικα$  is used;— $\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$  has  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$ , and  $\tauέταφα$ ;— $\tauρέχω$ ,  $\thetaρέξω$ ,  $\tauέτρεχα$ .

*Note 3.* Dissyllables in  $\lambda\omega$ ,  $\nu\omega$ ,  $\rho\omega$  change the  $\epsilon$  of the First Future into  $\alpha$ ; as  $\sigmaτέλλω$ , Fut.  $\sigmaτελῶ$ , Perf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaταλκα$ ;  $\tauείνω$ ,  $\tauενῶ$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tauακα$ ;  $\sigmaπειρώ$ ,  $\sigmaπερῶ$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaπαρκα$ .

*Note 4.* Dissyllables in  $\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\iota\omega$ , and  $\nu\iota\omega$  omit the  $\nu$  before  $\kappa$ ; as  $\thetaύνω$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\thetaυκα$ ;  $\kappaρίνω$ ,  $\kappaρινῶ$ ,  $\acute{\kappa}\epsilon\kappaρικα$ ;  $\kappaτείνω$ ,  $\kappaτενῶ$ ,  $\acute{\kappa}\tauακα$ ;  $\tauείνω$ ,  $\tauενῶ$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tauακα$ . The few that retain the  $\nu$ , change its form into  $\gamma$ ; as  $\piλύνω$ ,  $\piλυνῶ$ ,  $\acute{\pi}\epsilon\piλυγκα$ ;  $\phiαίνω$ ,  $\phiανῶ$ ,  $\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\phiαγκα$ .

*Note 5.* Verbs, which have  $\mu\omega$  in the First Future, take an  $\eta$  before  $\kappa$  in the Perfect; as  $\nuέμω$ ,  $\nuεμῶ$ ,  $\nuενέμηκα$ ; also  $\betaάλλω$ ,  $\βαλῶ$ ,  $\betaεβάληκα$ ;  $\acute{\mu}\epsilon\acute{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\mu}\epsilon\acute{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\mu}\epsilon\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\etaκα$ .

And some are syncopated; as  $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\etaμηκα$  for  $\kappaεκάμηκα$ , from  $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\omega$ ;  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\etaμηκα$  for  $\tauετέμηκα$ , from  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\omega$ . Thus also  $\betaέβληκα$  for  $\betaεβάληκα$ , from  $\betaάλλω$ ;  $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\etaκα$  for  $\kappaεκάληκα$ , from  $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ .

## 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— $\eta$	} into $\acute{\alpha}$ ; as	$\lambdaήθω, \lambdaαθῶ.$
$\omega$		$\tauρώγω, \tauραγῶ.$
$\alpha\iota$		$\phiαίνω, \phiανῶ.$
$\alpha\upsilon$		$\piαύω, \piαῶ.$
$\epsilon\iota$		into $\acute{\gamma}$ ; as $\lambdaείπω, \lambdaιπῶ.$
$\epsilon\upsilon$	— $\acute{\upsilon}$ ; as $\phiεύγω, \phiυγῶ.$	

2. Verbs in  $\alpha\omega$  and  $\epsilon\omega$  change these terminations into  $\acute{\omega}$ ; as  $\muυκάω$ ,  $\muυκῶ$ ;  $\phiιλέω$ ,  $\phiιλῶ$ .

3. Dissyllables, which have  $\epsilon$  and  $\epsilon\iota$ , followed by  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  in the Present, change them into  $\alpha$  in the Second Future; as  $\deltaέρω$ ,  $\deltaαρῶ$ ;

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 πλέω, πλακῶ; κλέπτω, κλαπῶ; κέρθω, 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, ἀγερωῶ.

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; ἄπτω, βάπτω, δρύπτω, θάπτω, θρύπτω, ῥάπτω, ῥίπτω, σκάπτω; which have ἄφῶ, &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 σω,—Polysyllables in αινω, υνω, αυω, ευω, ουω, υω, υιω,—and many others.

Note 4. The Second Future was originally the same as the First Future. Τύπτω (τυπέω) made τυπεσω or τύπσω, i. e. τίψω,—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 ἔτυπτόμην.

#### *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 τίψω, ἔτυψα;—to which is added μην for the Middle; as ἔτυψάμην.



**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 κρινῶ, ἐκρίνα; 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;—ἦκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα from the Perfect.

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

ἀκέω,	First Aor. ἦκεια,	κέω or κείω,	First Aor. ἔκεια,
ἀλεύω,	ἦλευα,	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 μαι; 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, ἤνυκα, ἤνυσμαι.—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 ἀρώ, 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, τεθραμμαι*;—but they resume the *ε* in the First Aorist; as *ἔστρεφθην*.

*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, ἔτετύμμην*.

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; πίπληται, ἐπλήσθην; ἐρύγγεται, ἐρύσθην; ἐρώμαι, ἐρώσθην; κέχρηται, ἐχρήσθην*,—but one drops it; *σέσωσαι, ἐσώθην*.

*Note 2.* Some Verbs shorten the Penult; as *εὔρηται, εὔρέθην; ἐπύνηται, ἐπυνέθην; τέθειται, ἐτέθην*;—especially *αἰρέω* and its Compounds; as *ἤρηται, ἤρέθην; ἀφῆρηται, ἀφῆρέθην*.

*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 *τυκῶ, ἔτυκον*.

2. *The Second Aorist Passive* is formed from the Second Future Active, by prefixing the Augment, and changing *ω* into *ην*; as *τυκῶ, 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  $\omega$  into  $\alpha$ ; as  $\tauυπ\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tauυ\tau\alpha$ .

*Note 1.* Verbs of two Syllables, whose Second Future has  $\epsilon$  in the Penult, or  $\alpha$  from  $\epsilon$  or  $\epsilon\iota$  in the Present, change it into  $ο$  in the Perfect Middle; as  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambdaο\gamma\alpha$ ;  $\delta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ ,  $\delta\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\delta\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$ ;  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$ ,  $\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\alpha$ .  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$  likewise has  $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\alpha$ , and  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$  has  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\gamma\chi\alpha$ .

But if the  $\alpha$  of the Penult come from  $\eta$  or  $\alpha\iota$  in the Present, it is changed into  $\eta$ ; as  $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$ ,  $\lambda\alpha\theta\omega$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\theta\alpha$ ;  $\phi\alpha\iota\acute{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\acute{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\eta\alpha$ . Thus also  $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$  has  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$   $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$ , &c.

*Note 2.* If the Second Future have  $\iota$  from  $\epsilon\iota$  of the Present, it is changed into  $ο\iota$ ; as  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambdaο\iota\pi\alpha$ .  $\epsilon\iota\kappa\omega$  makes  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\omega$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$   $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\alpha$ .  $\Delta\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$  has  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\deltaο\iota\kappa\alpha$  for  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\deltaο\iota\delta\alpha$ , to avoid the repetition of  $\delta$ .

5. *The Pluperfect Middle* is formed from the Perfect Middle, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ; as  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tauυ\tau\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

6. *The Second Aorist Middle* is formed from the Second Future Active, by prefixing the Augment, and changing the final  $\omega$  into  $ο\mu\eta\nu$ ; as  $\tauυ\pi\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\nu\kappa\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ .

7. *The Second Future Middle* is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing the final  $\omega$  into  $ο\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\tauυ\pi\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\tauυ\pi\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

Three Verbs do not take a Circumflex in the Second Future Middle, viz. Sec. Fut.  $\acute{\alpha}\deltaο\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gammaο\mu\alpha\iota$ .

#### OF VERBS IN ΜΙ.

I. The Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  are formed from Verbs in  $\alpha\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $ο\omega$ , and  $\upsilon\omega$ ,—1.) by prefixing the initial Consonant of the Verb with  $\iota$ ;—2.) by changing  $\omega$  into  $\mu\iota$ ;—3.) by lengthening the Penult.

Thus from  $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$  is formed  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , from  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , from  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ , from  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\acute{\nu}\omega$   $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\nu\mu\iota$ .

The reduplication is called—

1. *Proper*, when the initial Consonant of the Primitive is repeated with  $\iota$ , a Soft being substituted for an Aspirate; as  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ ;  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ .

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

2. *Improper*, when  $\iota$  only is prefixed; as  $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota$ ;  $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ .

This takes place, when the Primitive begins with  $\sigma\tau$ , two Mutes, or a Vowel.

The initial  $\iota$  in  $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota$  and  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$  is aspirated.

*Note 1.* The reduplication takes place only in the Present and Imperfect, but is not prefixed to Verbs from  $\upsilon\omega$ ; as  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\acute{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\nu\mu\iota$ ;—to those formed from Verbs of more than two Syllables; as  $\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\eta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\eta\mu\iota$ ;—or to some Dissyllables; as  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , which makes  $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ .

*Note 2.* Sometimes the first two letters are repeated for the reduplication; as  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ;—or  $\mu$  is added; as  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ . Some

Verbs take  $\epsilon$  instead of  $\iota$ ; as  $\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\nu\eta\mu\iota$ ;—and some have the reduplication in the middle; as  $\delta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\nu\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\nu\iota\nu\eta\mu\iota$ .

*Note 3.* The Poets change many Verbs in  $\omega$  into  $\mu\iota$ ; as  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ;  $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\tau\eta\mu\iota$ ;  $\delta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\nu\eta\mu\iota$ ;  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\delta\rho\eta\mu\iota$ ;  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ; &c.

II. The Conjugation of the Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  is peculiar chiefly in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist; the other Tenses are taken from Verbs in  $\omega$ ;—thus  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$  has Fut.  $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ , Perf.  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ , from  $\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$ .

*Note 1.* Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  have no Second Future, no Second Aorist Passive, or Perfect Middle;—and Verbs in  $\nu\mu\iota$  not only have no reduplication, Second Future, or Second Aorist\*, but also borrow the Optative and Subjunctive Modes from the Verbs in  $\nu\omega$ .

*Note 2.* The Present Passive and Middle is formed from the Present Active, by shortening the Penult, and changing  $\mu\iota$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$ ;  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ; &c.

*Note 3.* The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by prefixing the Augment, and changing  $\mu\iota$  into  $\nu$  for the Active; as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$ ;—and  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$  for the Passive and Middle; as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ .

Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  are seldom used in the Imperfect. They generally in this, and sometimes in other Tenses, adopt their original contracted form with the reduplication; as  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega\nu$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\nu\nu$ ; &c.

*Note 4.* The Second Aorist Active is formed from the Imperfect, by omitting the reduplication; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$ ;—or by changing the Improper reduplication into the Augment; as  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ . 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  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ .

*Note 5.* Most Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  have the First Aorist in  $\kappa\alpha$ ; as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ ; and such Aorists are found only in the Indicative. There are two exceptions,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$  and  $\phi\eta\mu\iota$ , which have  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\alpha$  in the First Aorist.

If it be assumed that the termination of the Third Pers. Plur. of the principal Tenses in Doric,  $-\nu\tau\iota$  for  $-\sigma\iota$ , was the primitive form, and that the  $\tau$  was afterwards changed into  $\sigma$ , the  $\nu$  rejected, and then the short Vowel changed into a Diphthong, or made long; (as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ ;  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\iota$ ;  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ , and  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ ;)—the agreement becomes clear, not only between all kinds of Verbs in  $\omega$ , as well as in  $\mu\iota$ , but also between the principal and historical Tenses. For—

1. The Third Pers. Plur. of Verbs in  $\omega$ , and of those in  $\mu\iota$ , viz.  $-\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\nu\sigma\iota$ , have one principle, being derived from  $-\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\epsilon\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\nu\nu\tau\iota$ .

2. The Active and Passive Voices agree in the Third Person of the Present and Future; as  $-\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ;  $-\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ;  $-\epsilon\nu\tau\iota$ ,  $-\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ; &c.

3. It becomes clear how in Verbs in  $\mu\iota$  the terminations  $-\epsilon\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\omicron\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\nu\alpha\sigma\iota$  are formed from  $-\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ ,  $-\nu\sigma\iota$ ; the  $\alpha$  being substituted for  $\nu$  according to the Ionic Dialect; as  $\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$  for  $\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\eta\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$  for  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ .

4. The reason is evident why  $\alpha$  before the termination  $-\sigma\iota$  of the Perfect is long; because the Syllable, in which  $\nu$  before  $\sigma$  is omitted, must remain long.

5. In the same manner the analogy between  $-\omicron\nu\tau\iota$  and  $-\omicron\nu$ ,  $-\alpha\nu\tau\iota$  and  $-\alpha\nu$  is shown.

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

## Examples of Regular Verbs

	From αω.	Indicative.	εω.
Pres.	S. ἴστ-ημι, -ης, -ησι, D. -ατον, -ατον, P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ᾶσι <sup>1</sup> .	τίθ-ημι, -ης, -ησι, -ετον, -ετον, -εμεν, -ετε, -εἶσι.	
Imperf.	S. ἴστ-ην, -ης, -η, D. -ατον, -άτην, P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασαν.	ἐτίθ-ην, -ης, -η, -ετον, -έτην, -εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν,	
Perf.	ἔστακα.	τέθεικα <sup>2</sup> .	
Plup.	ἔστάκειν.	έτεθείκειν.	
Aor. 1.	ἔστησα.	ἔθηκα.	
Aor. 2.	S. ἔστ-ην, -ης, -η, D. -ητον, -ήτην <sup>3</sup> , P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.	ἔθ-ην, -ης, -η, -ετον, -έτην <sup>3</sup> , -εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν.	
Fut. 1.	στήσω.	θήσω.	
Imperative.			
Pres.	S. ἴστ-αθι, -άτω <sup>4</sup> , D. -ατον, -άτων, P. -ατε, -άτωσαν.	τίθ-ετι, (τοθ-εθι,) -έτω <sup>4</sup> , -ετον, -έτων, -ετε, -έτωσαν.	
Perf.	ἔστακε.	τέθεικε.	
Aor. 1.	στήσον.	θήκον.	
Aor. 2.	S. στ-ῆθι, -ήτω <sup>5</sup> , D. -ῆτον, -ήτων, P. -ῆτε, -ήτωσαν.	θ-έτι, (θές,) -έτω <sup>5</sup> , -ετον, -έτων, -ετε, -έτωσαν.	

<sup>1</sup> The Third Pers. Plur. of the Present is generally terminated in the Attic and Ionic Dialect in ᾶσι; as ἰστάᾶσι or ἰστᾶσι, τιθέᾶσι, διδόᾶσι, δεικνύᾶσι.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

"Ἐστακα is often changed by syncope into ἔσταα;—we also find ἔστηκα, and in the Pluperfect εἰστήκειν.

## in MI, in the Active.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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*.

<sup>4</sup> The Poets retain the long Vowel in the Present Imperative; as *ἴστηθι*, *τίθητι*. The syllable *θι* is frequently rejected; as *ἴστα* or *ἴστη*, *τίθη*, *δείκνυ*.

<sup>5</sup> The Second Aorist Imperative ends in *θι*, except *θές*, *δός*, *ἔς*, *ένίσπες*, *σχές*, *φρές*.

## Examples of Regular Verbs

	From αω.	Optative.	εω.
Pres.	S. ἰστ-αῖην, -αῖης, -αῖη, D. -αῖητον, -αῖήτην, P. -αῖημεν, -αῖητε, -αῖησαν.	τιθ-εῖην, -εῖης, -εῖη, -εῖητον, -εῖήτην, -εῖημεν, -εῖητε, -εῖησαν.	
Perf.	ἑστάκοιμι.	τεθείκοιμι.	
Aor. 1.	στήσαιμι.	θήκαιμι.	
Aor. 2.	σταίην, Like the Present.	θείην, Like the Present.	
Fut. 1.	στήσοιμι.	θήσοιμι.	
Subjunctive.			
Pres.	S. ἰστ-ῶ, -ᾶς (ῆς), -ᾷ (ῆ), D. -ᾶτον, -ᾶτον, P. -ᾶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ᾶσι.	τιθ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῆμεν, -ῆτε, -ῆσι.	
Perf.	ἑστάκω.	τεθείκω.	
Aor. 1.	στήσω.	θήκω.	
Aor. 2.	στ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.	θ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ, -ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι.	
Infinitive.			
Pres.	ἰσᾶναι <sup>1</sup> .	τιθέναι <sup>1</sup> .	
Perf.	ἑστακέναι, or ἑστᾶναι, by sync. [and crasis.]	τεθεικέναι.	
Aor. 1.	στήσαι.	θήκαι.	
Aor. 2.	στήναι.	θεῖναι, or θῆναι.	
Fut. 1.	στήσειν.	θήσειν.	
Participles.			
Pres.	ἰστ-ᾶς, -ᾶσα, -ᾶν.	τιθ-εῖς, -εῖσα, -έν.	
Perf.	ἑστακῶς, or ἑστηκῶς, or ἑστῶς <sup>2</sup> .	τεθεικῶς.	
Aor. 1.	στήσας.	θήκας.	
Aor. 2.	στ-ᾶς, -ᾶσα, -ᾶν.	θ-εῖς, -εῖσα, -έν.	
Fut. 1.	στήσων.	θήσων.	

<sup>1</sup> 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 <i>ow.</i>	Optative.	<i>υω.</i>
Pres.	S. <i>διδ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη,</i> D. <i>-οίητον, -οιήτην,</i> P. <i>-οίημεν, -οίητε, -οίησαν.</i>		
Perf.	<i>δεδώκοιμι.</i>		<i>δεδείχοιμι.</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>δώκαιμι.</i>		<i>δείξαιμι.</i>
Aor. 2.	<i>δοίην, Like the Present.</i>		
Fut. 1.	<i>δώσοιμι.</i>		<i>δείξοιμι.</i>
<b>Subjunctive.</b>			
Pres.	S. <i>διδ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ,</i> D. <i>-ῶτον, -ῶτον,</i> P. <i>-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.</i>		
Perf.	<i>δεδώκω.</i>		<i>δεδείχω.</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>δώκω.</i>		<i>δείξω.</i>
Aor. 2.	<i>δ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ,</i> <i>-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.</i>		
<b>Infinitive.</b>			
Pres.	<i>διδόναι<sup>1</sup>.</i>		<i>δεικνύναι<sup>1</sup>.</i>
Perf.	<i>δεδωκέναι.</i>		<i>δεδειχέναι.</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>δῶκαι.</i>		<i>δείξαι.</i>
Aor. 2.	<i>δοῦναι.</i>		
Fut. 1.	<i>δώσειν.</i>		<i>δείξειν.</i>
<b>Participles.</b>			
Pres.	<i>διδ-οὺς, -οῦσα, -όν.</i>		<i>δεικν-ὺς, -ῦσα, -ύν.</i>
Perf.	<i>δεδωκῶς.</i>		<i>δεδειχῶς.</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>δώκας.</i>		<i>δείξας.</i>
Aor. 2.	<i>δ-οὺς, -οῦσα, -όν.</i>		
Fut. 1.	<i>δώσων.</i>		<i>δείξων.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Here may be noticed a Participle in four forms; the Common, *γεγηκ-ῶς, -ῦια, -ὸς*, from *γάω*;—the Ionic, *γεγα-ῶς, -ῦια, -ὸς*;—the Contract, *γεγ-ῶς, -ῶσα, -ῶς*;—and that, which after the contraction assumes a Vowel, *γεγα-ῶς, -ῶσα, -ῶς*.



## Examples of Regular Verbs

	From αω.	Indicative.	εω.
Pres.	S. ἴσθ-αμαι, -ασαι(η), -αται, D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -ασθον, P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -ανται.	τίθ-εμαι, -εσαι(η), -εται, -έμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον, -έμεθα, -εσθε, -ενται.	
Imperf.	S. ἴσθ-άμην, -ασο(ω), -ατο, D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην, P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.	ἔτιθ-έμην, -εσο(ου), -ετο, -έμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην, -έμεθα, -εσθε, -εντο.	
Perf.	ἔσταμαι, Like the Present.	τέθ-εμαι, -εισαι, -ειται, -είμεθον, -εισθον, -εισθον, -είμεθα, -εισθε, -εινται.	
Plup.	ἔστώ, ην, Like the Imperfect.	ἔτεθ-είμην, -εισο, -ειτο, -είμεθον, -εισθον, -είσθην, -είμεθα, -εισθε, -ειντο.	
Aor. 1.	ἔστάθην.	ἔτέθην.	
Fut. 1.	σταθήσομαι.	τεθήσομαι.	
Fut. 3.	ἔστάσομαι.	τεθείσομαι.	
<b>Imperative.</b>			
Pres.	S. ἴσθ-ασο(ω), -άσθω, D. -ασθον, -άσθων, P. -ασθε, -άσθωσαν.	τίθ-εσο(ου), -έσθω, -εσθον, -έσθων, -εσθε, -έσθωσαν.	
Perf.	ἔστ-ασο, -άσθω, &c.	τέθ-εισο, -είσθω, &c.	
Aor. 1.	στάθ-ητι.	τέθ-ητι.	
<b>Optative.</b>			
Pres.	S. ἴσθ-αίμην, -αῖο, -αῖτο, D. -αίμεθον, -αῖσθον, -αῖσθην, P. -αίμεθα, -αῖσθε, -αῖντο.	τιθ-είμην, -εῖο, -εῖτο, -είμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθην, -είμεθα, -εῖσθε, -εῖντο.	
Perf.	ἔσταιμην.	τεθείμην.	
Aor. 1.	σταθείην.	τεθείην.	
Fut. 1.	σταθησοίμην.	τεθησοίμην.	
Fut. 3.	ἔστασοίμην.	τεθεισοίμην.	

## in MI, in the Passive.

	From <i>οω</i> .	Indicative.	<i>υω</i> .
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. έδιδ-όμεν, -οσο(ου), -οσο, D. -όμεθον, -οσθον, -όσθην, P. -όμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο.	έδεικν-ύμεν, -υσω, -υτο, -ύμεθον, -υσθον, -ύσθην, -ύμεθα, -υσθε, -υντο.	
Perf.	δέδομαι, Like the Present.	δέδειγμα	
Plup.	έδεδόμεν, Like the Imperfect.	έδεδείγμα.	
Aor. 1.	έδόθην.	έδειχθην.	
Fut. 1.	δοθήσομαι.	δειχθήσομαι.	
Fut. 3.	δεδώσομαι.		
<b>Imperative.</b>			
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.		
<b>Optative.</b>			
Pres.	S. διδ-οίμεν, -οίω, -οίτο, D. -οίμεθον, -οίσθον, -οίσθην, P. -οίμεθα, -οίσθε, -οίντο.		
Perf.	δεδοίμεν.		
Aor. 1.	δοθείην.		
Fut. 1.	δοθησοίμεν.		
Fut. 3.	δεδοσοίμεν.		

*Examples of Regular Verbs*

	From αω.	Subjunctive.	εω.
Pres.	S. <i>ιστ-ῶμαι, -ᾶ, -ᾶται,</i> D. <i>-ῶμεθον, -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον,</i> P. <i>-ῶμεθα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶνται.</i>	<i>τιθ-ῶμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται,</i> <i>-ῶμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον,</i> <i>-ῶμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται.</i>	
Perf.	<i>ἔστῶμαι, Like the Present.</i>	<i>τεθῶμαι, Like the Present.</i>	
Aor. 1.	<i>σταθῶ.</i>	<i>τεθῶ.</i>	
<b>Infinitive.</b>			
Pres.	<i>ἵστασθαι.</i>	<i>τίθεσθαι.</i>	
Perf.	<i>ἑστάσθαι.</i>	<i>τεθεισθαι.</i>	
Aor. 1.	<i>σταθῆναι.</i>	<i>τεθῆναι, or τεθειναι.</i>	
Fut. 1.	<i>σταθήσεσθαι.</i>	<i>τεθήσεσθαι.</i>	
Fut. 3.	<i>ἑστάσεσθαι.</i>	<i>τεθεισεσθαι.</i>	
<b>Participles.</b>			
Pres.	<i>ιστάμενος.</i>	<i>τιθέμενος.</i>	
Perf.	<i>ἑσταμένος.</i>	<i>τεθειμένος.</i>	
Aor. 1.	<i>σταθείς.</i>	<i>τεθείς.</i>	
Fut. 1.	<i>σταθησόμενος.</i>	<i>τεθησόμενος.</i>	
Fut. 3.	<i>ἑστασόμενος.</i>	<i>τεθεισόμενος.</i>	

*in MI, in the Passive.*

	From <i>οω</i> .	Subjunctive.	<i>υω</i> .
Pres.	S. <i>διδ-ῶμαι,</i> D. <i>-ῶμεθον,</i> P. <i>-ῶμεθα,</i>	<i>-ῶ,</i> <i>-ῶσθον,</i> <i>-ῶσθε,</i>	<i>-ῶται,</i> <i>-ῶσθον,</i> <i>-ῶνται.</i>
Perf.	<i>δεδῶμαι, Like the Present.</i>		
Aor. 1.	<i>δοθω.</i>		
<b>Infinitive.</b>			
Pres.	<i>δίδοσθαι.</i>	<i>δείκνυσθαι.</i>	
Perf.	<i>δεδόσθαι.</i>	<i>δεδειχθαι.</i>	
Aor. 1.	<i>δοθῆναι.</i>	<i>δειχθῆναι.</i>	
Fut. 1.	<i>δοθήσεσθαι.</i>	<i>δειχθήσεσθαι.</i>	
Fut. 3.	<i>δεδόσεσθαι.</i>		
<b>Participles.</b>			
Pres.	<i>διδόμενος.</i>	<i>δεικνύμενος.</i>	
Perf.	<i>δεδομένος.</i>	<i>δεδειγμένος.</i>	
Aor. 1.	<i>δοθείς.</i>	<i>δειχθείς.</i>	
Fut. 1.	<i>δοθησόμενος.</i>	<i>δειχθησόμενος.</i>	
Fut. 3.	<i>δεδοσόμενος.</i>		

## Examples of Regular Verbs

	From αω.	Indicative.	εω.
Pres. Imp. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	ἴσταμαι, ἰστάμην, ἔστησάμην. ἰστάμην, Like the Imperfect. στήσομαι.	} Like the Passiva. } Like the Passiva. } Like the Imperfect.	τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην, ἐθηκάμην. ἐθέμην, Like the Imperfect. θήσομαι.
<b>Imperative.</b>			
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἴτασο, or ἴτω. στήσαι. στάσο.	τίθεσο, or τίθου. θήσαι. θέσο, or θοῦ.	
<b>Optative.</b>			
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	ἰσταίμην. στησαίμην. σταίμην. στησοίμην.	τιθείμην. θηκαίμην. θείμην. θησοίμην.	
<b>Subjunctive.</b>			
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἰστώμαι. στήσωμαι. στ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῆται, &c.	τιθῶμαι. θήσωμαι. θῶμαι.	
<b>Infinitive.</b>			
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	ἴστασθαι. στήσασθαι. στάσθαι. στήσεσθαι.	τίθεσθαι. θήκασθαι. θέσθαι. θήσεσθαι.	
<b>Participles.</b>			
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	ἰστάμενος. στησάμενος. στάμενος. στησόμενος.	τιθέμενος. θηκάμενος. θέμενος. θησόμενος.	

in MI, in the Middle.

	From <i>οω</i> .	Indicative.	<i>υω</i> .
Pres. Imperf. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	<i>δίδομαι,</i> <i>ἐδιδόμην,</i> } Like the Passive. <i>ἔδωκάμην.</i> <i>ἔδόμην,</i> Like the Imperfect. <i>δώσομαι.</i>	<i>δείκνυμαι,</i> <i>ἐδεικνύμην,</i> } Like the Passive. <i>ἔδειξάμην.</i>  <i>δείξομαι.</i>	
	<b>Imperative.</b>		
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	<i>δίδου,</i> or <i>δίδου.</i> <i>δῶκαι.</i> <i>δόσο,</i> or <i>δοῦ.</i>	<i>δείκνυσου.</i> <i>δείξαι.</i>	
	<b>Optative.</b>		
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	<i>διδοίμην.</i> <i>δωκαίμην.</i> <i>δοίμην.</i> <i>δωσοίμην.</i>	 <i>δειξαίμην.</i>  <i>δειξοίμην.</i>	
	<b>Subjunctive.</b>		
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	<i>διδῶμαι.</i> <i>δώκωμαι.</i> <i>δῶμαι.</i>	 <i>δείξωμαι.</i>	
	<b>Infinitive.</b>		
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	<i>δίδουσαι.</i> <i>δώκασθαι.</i> <i>δόσθαι.</i> <i>δώσεσθαι.</i>	<i>δείκνυσθαι.</i> <i>δείξασθαι.</i>  <i>δειξεσθαι.</i>	
	<b>Participles.</b>		
Pres. Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut. 1.	<i>διδόμενος.</i> <i>δωκόμενος.</i> <i>δόμενος.</i> <i>δωσόμενος.</i>	 <i>δειζόμενος.</i>  <i>δειζόμενος.</i>	

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS IN MI AND MAI.

I. 'ΕΙΜΙ, (from εἶω,) *I am.*

## Indicative.

Pres. S. εἶμι, εἶσθε, εἶσθε.	D. —, ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν.	P. ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἶσι.
Imp. S. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, ἢ, ἢ, ἢ.	D. —, ἦτον, ἦτην.	P. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
Imp. M. S. ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο.	D. ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην.	P. ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.
Fut. M. S. ἔσ-ομαι, -η, -εται, ον-ται.	D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον.	P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

## Imperative.

Pres. S. ἴσθι, ἢ ἔσο, ἔστω.	D. ἔστον, ἔστων.	P. ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.
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## Optative.

Pres. S. εἶην, εἶης, εἶη.	D. —, εἶητον, εἶήτην.	P. εἶμεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν.
Fut. M. S. ἐσ-οίμην, -οιο, -οιτο.	D. -οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οισθην.	P. -οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο.

## Subjunctive.

Pres. S. ᾗ, ᾗς, ᾗ.	D. —, ᾗτον, ᾗτην.	P. ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.
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## Infinitive.

Pres. εἶναι.
Fut. ἔσεσθαι.

## Participles.

Pres. ᾶν.	οὔσα, ὄν.
Fut. ἐσόμεν-ος, -η, -ον.	

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

Note 2. Ἦμην 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, εἶητε, εἶεν. Εἶεν is also used for the Third Pers. Sing. Opt. in the sense of ἔστω, *let it be.*

II. 'ΕΙΜΙ, (from εἶω,) *I go.*

## ACTIVE.

## Indicative.

Pres. S. εἶμι, εἶσθε, εἶσθε.	D. —, ἴτον, ἴτον.	P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι [ἴασι, ἴσι, ἴσι, ἴσι]
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. εἶκ-ειν ἢ ἦκ-ειν, -εις, -ει.	D. —, -ειτον, -εἶτην.	P. -ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν.
Aor. 1. S. εἶσ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. —, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -αν.
Aor. 2. S. ἴον, ἴες, ἴε.	D. —, ἴστον, ἰήτην.	P. ἴομεν, ἴτε, ἴον.

## Imperative.

Pres. S. ἴθι ἢ εἶ, ἴτω.	D. —, ἴτον, ἴτων.	P. ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.
Aor. 2. S. ἴε, ἰέτω.	D. —, ἴστον, ἰέτων.	P. ἴστε, ἰέτωσαν.

## Optative.

Aor.2. S. *λοιμι, λoιs, λoι.* D. —, *λοιτον, λoιτην.* P. *λοιμεν, λoιτε, λoισν.*

## Subjunctive.

Aor.2. S. *λω, λγs, λγ.* D. —, *λητον, λητον.* P. *λωμεν, λητε, λωσι.*

## Infinitive.

Pres. *ειναι* or *ιναι.*

## Participle.

Aor. 2. *λων, λoυσα, λον.*

## MIDDLE.

## Indicative.

Perf. S. *εια* or *ηα, ειαs, ειε.* D. —, *ειατον, ειατον.* P. *ειαμεν, ειατε, ειασι.*

Plup. S. *ηειν, ηειs, ηει.* D. —, *ηειτον, ηειτην.* P. *ηειμεν, ηειτε, ηεισαν.*

Aor.1. S. *εισ-αμην, -ω, -ατο.* D. *-αμεθον, -ασθον, -ασθην.* P. *-αμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.*

Fut.1. S. *εισ-ομαι, -γ, -εται.* D. *-όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον.* P. *-όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.*

## Infinitive.

Fut. 1. *εισεσθαι.*

## Participle.

Aor. 1. *εισάμενος.*

*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: *ημεν, ητε, ησαν*, for *ηειμεν*, &c.

III. \*IHMI, (from *εω*,) *I go.*

## ACTIVE.

## Indicative.

Pres. S. *ιημι, ιηs, ιησι.* D. —, *ιετον, ιετον.* P. *ιεμεν, ιετε, ιεισι.*

Imp. S. — — — D. — — — P. — — *ιεσαν.*

## Optative.

Pres. S. — — *ιειη.* D. — — — P. — — —

## Infinitive.

Pres. *ιεναι.*

## Participle.

Pres. *ιεις, ιεισα, ιεν.*

## MIDDLE.

## Indicative.

Pres. S. *ιεμαι, ιεσαι, ιεται.* D. *ιεμεθον, ιεσθον, ιεσθον.* P. *ιεμεθα, ιεσθε, ιενται.*

Imp. S. *ιεμην, ιεσο, ιετο.* D. *ιεμεθον, ιεσθον, ιεσθην.* P. *ιεμεθα, ιεσθε, ιεντο.*

## Imperative.

Pres. Sing. *ιεσο, ιεσθω.*

## Infinitive.

Pres. *ιεσθαι.*

## Participle.

Pres. *ιεμενος.*



IV. ἸΗΜΙ, (from ἔω,) *I send.*

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

## ACTIVE.

## Indicative.

Pres. S. ἴημι, ἴης, ἴησι.	D. —, ἴετον, ἴετον.	P. ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἰεῖσι.
Imp. S. ἴην, ἴης, ἴη.	D. —, ἴετον, ἰέτην.	P. ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν.
Perf. S. εἶκ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. —, -ατον, -ατον.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -ασι.
Plup. S. εἶκ-ειν, -εις, -ει.	D. —, -ειτον, -είτην.	P. -ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν.
Aor. 1. S. ἦκ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. —, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -αμεν, -ατε, -αν.
Aor. 2. S. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.	D. —, ἔτον, ἔτην.	P. ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν.
Fut. 1. S. ἦσ-ω, -εις, -ει.	D. —, -ετον, -ετον.	P. -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι.

## Imperative.

Pres. S. ἴεθι, ἰέτω.	D. ἴετον, ἰέτων.	P. ἴετε, ἰέτωσαν.
Perf. S. εἶκ-ε, -έτω.	D. -ετον, -έτων.	P. -ετε, -έτωσαν.
Aor. 1. S. ἦκ-ον, -άτω.	D. -ατον, -άτων.	P. -ατε, -άτωσαν.
Aor. 2. S. ἔς or ἔθι, ἔτω.	D. ἔτον, ἔτων.	P. ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.

## Optative.

Pres. S. ἰεῖ-ην, -ης, -η.	D. —, -ητον, -ήτην.	P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.
Perf. S. εἶκ-οιμι, -οις, -οι.	D. —, -οιτον, -οίτην.	P. -οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν.
Aor. 2. S. εἴ-ην, -ης, -η.	D. —, -ητον, -ήτην.	P. -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.
Fut. 1. S. ἦσ-οιμι, -οις, -οι.	D. —, -οιτον, -οίτην.	P. -οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν.

## Subjunctive.

Pres. S. ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ.	D. —, ἰῆτον, ἰῆτον.	P. ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι.
Perf. S. εἶκ-ω, -ῆς, -ῆ.	D. —, -ῆτον, -ῆτον.	P. -ωμεν, -ῆτε, -ωσι.
Aor. 2. S. ᾠ (ἔω, εἴω), ᾦς, ᾦ.	D. —, ᾦτον, ᾦτον.	P. ᾠμεν, ᾦτε, ᾠσι.

## Infinitive.

Pres. ἰέναι.
Perf. εἰκέναι.
Aor. 2. εἶναι (ἦναι).
Fut. 1. ἦσειν.

## Participles.

Pres. ἰεῖς.
Perf. εἰκώς.
Aor. 2. εἶς.
Fut. 1. ἦσων.

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

Note 2. The Imperfect is generally formed from *ἰέω*; as *ἰουν*, *ἰεις*, *ἰει*, &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-εῖς*, *-έντος*, and *συνι-ῶν*, *-οῦντος*.

Note 3. In the Perf. Indicative, Active, the Attics have *ἔωκα* for *εἶκα*; and in the Passive, *ἔωμαι* for *εἶμαι*.

## PASSIVE.

## Indicative.

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

## Imperative.

Pres. S. ἴεσο, ἴεσθω.	D. ἴεσθον, ἴεσθων.	P. ἴεσθε, ἴεσθωσαν.
Perf. S. εἶσο, εἶσθω.	D. εἶσθον, εἶσθων.	P. εἶσθε, εἶσθωσαν.
Aor. 1. S. ἔθητι, ἐθήτω.	D. ἔθητον, ἐθήτων.	P. ἔθητε, ἐθήτωσαν.

## Optative.

Pres. S. ἰεῖ-μην,	-ο, -το.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.
Perf. S. εἶ-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. εἴσ-οίμην,	-οιο, -οιτο.	D. -οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οίσθην.	P. -οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο.

## Subjunctive.

Pres. S. ἰῶμαι, ἰῶ, ἰῶται.	D. ἰώμεθον, ἰῶσθον, ἰῶσθον.	P. ἰώμεθα, ἰῶσθε, ἰῶνται.
Perf. S. ἰῶμαι, ἰῶ, ἰῶται.	D. ἰώμεθον, ἰῶσθον, ἰῶσθον.	P. ἰώμεθα, ἰῶσθε, ἰῶνται.
Aor. 1. S. ἐθῶ, ἐθῶς, ἐθῶ.	D. —, ἐθῆτον, ἐθῆτον.	P. ἐθῶμεν, ἐθῆτε, ἐθῶσι.

## Infinitive.

Pres. ἴεσθαι.
Perf. εἶσθαι.
Aor. 1. ἐθῆναι.
Fut. 1. ἐθήσεσθαι.
Fut. 3. εἴσεσθαι.

## Participles.

Pres. ἴμενος.
Perf. εἰμένος.
Aor. 1. ἐθείς.
Fut. 1. ἐθησόμενος.
Fut. 3. εἰσόμενος.

## MIDDLE.

## Indicative.

Pres. S. ἴε-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθον.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -νται.
Imp. S. ἴε-μην,	-σο,	-το.	D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.	P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.
Aor. 1. S. ἦκ-άμην,	-ω,	-ατο.	D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην.	P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.
Aor. 2. S. ἔμην,	ἔσο (ἔο, οὔ),	ἔτο.	D. ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην.	P. ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο.
Fut. 1. S. ἦσ-ομαι,	-η,	-εται.	D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον.	P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

## Imperative.

Aor. 2. S. ἔσο (ἔο, οὐ), ἔσθω.

D. ἔσθον, ἔσθων.

P. ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.

## Optative.

Pres. S. ἰσί-μην, -ο, -το.

D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην. P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Aor. 2. S. εἶ-μην, -ο, -το.

D. -μεθον, -σθον, -σθην. P. -μεθα, -σθε, -ντο.

Fut. 1. S. ἦσ-οίμην, -οιο, -οιτο.

D. -οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οίσθην. P. -οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο.

## Subjunctive.

Pres. S. ἰῶμαι, ἰῶ, ἰῶται.

D. ἰώμεθον, ἰῶσθον, ἰῶσθην. P. ἰώμεθα, ἰῶσθε, ἰῶνται.

Aor. 2. S. ὤμαι, ὤ, ὤται.

D. ὤμεθον, ὤσθον, ὤσθην. P. ὤμεθα, ὤσθε, ὤνται.

## Infinitive.

Pres. ἴεσθαι.

Aor. 2. ἔσθαι.

Fut. 1. ἦσεσθαι.

## Participles.

Pres. ἰέμενος.

Aor. 2. ἔμενος.

Fut. 1. ἦσόμενος.

*Note.* ἴεμαι and ἰέμην, 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. ἮΜΑΙ, (from ἔω,) I sit.

## Indicative.

Pres. S. ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦται.

D. ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην.

P. ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται<sup>1</sup>.

Imp. S. ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο.

D. ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην.

P. ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο<sup>1</sup>.

## Imperative.

Pres. S. ἦσο<sup>2</sup>, ἦσθω.

D. ἦσθον, ἦσθων.

P. ἦσθε, ἦσθωσαν.

## Infinitive.

Pres. ἦσθαι.

## Participle.

Pres. ἦμενος.

<sup>1</sup> The Third Pers. Plur. of the Present Indicative is also—Ionic ἔαται, and Poetic εἶαται; and of the Imperfect, ἔατο, εἶατο, and ἦατο.

<sup>2</sup> Thus the Compound κάθησο in the Imperative, of which the Ionic is κάθηο, whence κάθεο, κάθου.

## VI. ἘΙΜΑΙ, (from ἔω,) I clothe myself.

## Indicative.

Pres.&Perf. S. εἶμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται,  
εἶσται.

D. — — —

P. — — εἶνται.

Plup. S. εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶτο.  
ἔσσο, ἔστο, ἔεστο, εἶστο.

D. — — —

P. — — εἶντο.

Aor. 1. M. S. εἶσ }  
ἔσσ } -άμην, -ω, -ατο.  
εἶσ }

D. -άμεθον, -ασθον, -άσθην. P. -άμεθα, -ασθε, -αντο.

## Participles.

Pres. εἶμενος.

Aor. 1. ἔσάμενος.

*Note 1.* This Verb may be considered as Middle: the Active is *ἔω* or *δυννυμι*, 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*, *ἔσαι*.

*Note 2.* The Third Pers. Plur. of the Pres. Indicative is also *εἶται*, and of the Imperf. or Pluperf. *εἶατο*, Ionic.

## VII. ΚΕΙΜΑΙ, (from *κέω*,) *I lie down.*

### Indicative.

Pres. S.	κέι-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, -η, -εται.	D. -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον.	P. -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται.

### Imperative.

Pres. S.	κείσο, κείσθω.	D. κείσθον, κείσθων.	P. κείσθε, κείσθωσαν.
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### Optative.

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

Pres. S.	κέ-ωμαι, -η, -ηται.	D. -όμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον.	P. -όμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται.
Aor. 1. S.	κείσ-ωμαι, -η, -ηται.	D. -όμεθον, -ησθον, -ησθον.	P. -όμεθα, -ησθε, -ωνται.

### Infinitive.

Pres. κείσθαι.

### Participle.

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. ΊΣΗΜΙ, (from *ισάω*,) *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.	ἴσῃ, ἴσάτω.	D. ἴσατον, ἴσάτων.	P. ἴσατε, ἴσάτωσαν.
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*Note.* The *α* is frequently syncopated: thus *ἴσθι*, *ἴστω*, &c.

### Infinitive.

Pres. ἴσάναι.

### Participle.

Pres. ἴσας.

## MIDDLE.

## Indicative.

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

## Infinitive.

Pres. ἴσασθαι.

## Participle.

Pres. ἰσάμενος.

*Note.* Ἐπίσταμαι is more commonly used than ἴσαμαι of the Middle. Ἴσημι is seldom found in the Passive.

## IX. ΦΗΜΙ, (from φάω,) I say.

## ACTIVE.

## Indicative.

Pres.	S. φημί, φῆς, φησί.	D. —, φατόν, φατόν.	P. φάμεν, φατέ, φασί.
Imp.	S. ἔφ-ην, -ης, -η.	D. —, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -άμεν, -άτε, -άσαν(-αν).
Aor. 1.	S. ἔφησ-α, -ας, -ε.	D. —, -ατον, -άτην.	P. -άμεν, -άτε, -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.
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## 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, φῆς, φῆ.	D. —, φῆτον, φῆτον.	P. φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.
Aor. 1.	S. φήσ-ω, -γς, -γ.	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. 3. 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 ἡμί, ἦς, ἦσι; 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.

'Αἰώ, ἀάσκω, *I hurt*, has 1.) from itself, 3 Sing. Pres. P. ἀῦραι; A. 1. A. ἄσα, without augment; A. 1. M. ἀσάμην; A. 1. P. ἀάσθην, or ἀάθην;—  
 2.) fr. ἔρω, A. 1. A. ἄσα, for ἦσα; A. 1. P. ἄσθην.

\* **Ἀγαμαι**, (Poetic *ἀγάομαι*, *ἀγαίομαι*), *I admire*, has from *ἀγάζομαι*, F. 1. M. *ἀγάσομαι*; A. 1. M. *ἡγασάμην*; A. 1. P. *ἡγάσθην*.

\* **Ἀγνύω**, *ἄγνυμι*, *I break*, forms its Tenses from *ἄγω*; as F. 1. A. *ἄξω*, *ἑάξω*; A. 1. A. *ἤξα*, by Diæresis *ἑάξα*; P. A. *ἤχα*; P. P. *ἤγμαι*, *ἕαγμαι*; A. 2. A. *ἤγον*, *ἕαγον*; A. 2. P. *ἤγην*, *ἑάγην*; P. M. *ἤγα*, *ἕαγα*.—This *ε* remains in the Subjunctive and other Modes; as *κατεαγῶσι*.

\* **Ἄγω**, *I lead*, has 1.) fr. itself, P. A. *ἤχα*, Attic *ἀγήοχα*, Bœotic *ἀγείοχα*; P. P. *ἤγμαι*; F. 2. A. *ἄγῶ*; A. 2. A. *ἤγον*:—2.) fr. *ἀγάγω*, F. 2. A. *ἀγαγῶ*; A. 2. A. *ἤγαγον*, Part. *ἀγαγών*; A. 2. M. *ἤγαγόμεν*:—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. *ἤσα*, by Diæresis *ἕασα*; A. 2. A. *ἄδον*, *ἕαδον*, Æolic *εὔαδον*, Inf. *ἀδεῖν*; P. M. *ἤδα*, *ἕαδα*, Part. *ἑαδώς*.

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

**Αἰρέω**, *I take*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. *αἰρήσω*; P. A. *ἤρηκα*; P. P. *ἤρημαι*; A. 1. P. *ἤρέθην*, Imp. *αἰρέθητι*; F. 1. P. *αἰρεθήσομαι*:—2.) fr. *ἔλω*, A. 2. A. *εἶλον*, Inf. *ἐλεῖν*, Part. *ἐλών*; A. 2. M. *εἶλόμην*, Subj. *ἔλωμαι*.

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

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

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

\* **Ἄλέξω**, *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*.

\* **Ἄλινδέω**, *I roll*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. *ἄλινδήσω*:—2.) fr. *ἄλιω*, F. 1. A. *ἄλίσω*.

\* **Ἄλίσκω**, *I take*, has 1.) fr. *ἄλώω*, F. 1. A. *ἄλώσω*; F. 1. M. *ἄλώσομαι*; P. A. *ἤλωκα*, *ἑάλωκα*:—2.) fr. *ἄλωμι*, and with Passive signification, A. 2. *ἤλων*, *ἑάλων*, Imp. *ἄλωθι*, Opt. *ἄλοιην*, Subj. *ἄλω*, Inf. *ἄλῶναι*, Part. *ἄλούς*.

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*.

\* **Ἄλύσκω**, *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. *ἄλευάμενος*. See *ἄλσεινώ*.

\* **Ἄλφαινώ**, *I find*, takes fr. *ἄλφέω*, F. 1. A. *ἄλφήσω*.

\* **Ἄμαρτάνω**, *I err*, has fr. *ἀμαρτέω*, F. 1. A. *ἀμαρτήσω*; A. 1. A. *ἠμάρτησα*; P. A. *ἠμάρτηκα*; A. 2. A. *ἠμαρτον*, Poetic *ἠμβροτον* fr. *ἀμβροτέω*.

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

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

\* **Ἄνοιγω**, *I open*, has F. 1. A. *ἀνοίξω*; A. 1. A. *ἠνοιξα*, Attic *ἀνέφξα*; P. A. *ἀνέφχα*; P. P. *ἀνέφγμαι*; A. 1. P. *ἠνοιχθην*, *ἀνέφχθην*, *ἠνέφχθην*; A. 2. P. *ἠνοιγην*; F. 2. P. *ἀνοιγήσομαι*; P. M. *ἀνέφγα*, *ἠνέφγα*.

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.

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

'Ανώγω, *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.

'Απεχθάνομαι, *I hate*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἤπεχθανόμεην for ἀπηχθανόμεην;—2.) fr. ἀπεχθέω, F. 1. P. ἀπεχθήσομαι; P. P. ἀπήχθημαι; A. 2. M. ἀπηχθόμεην.

'Απόλλυμι. See ὄλλυμι.

'Αρέσκω, *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. αὐξω, A. 1. A. ἤυξα;—2.) fr. αὐξέω, F. 1. A. αὐξήσω; A. 1. A. ἠύξησα; P. A. ἠύξηκα; P. P. ἠύξημαι; A. 1. P. ἠύξήθην.

'Αχθομαι, *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. βεβηκα, Ionic βεβαα, Part. βεβαῶς, contracted βειῶς; P. P. βέβημαι and βέβαυμαι;—3.) fr. βίβημι, Pres. Part. βιβᾶς, A. 2. A. ἐβην, Imper. βήθι (in Compounds ἀνάβηθι, κατάβηθι; also ἀνάβαθι, κατάβαθι; and, shortened, ἀνάβα, κατάβα), Part. βᾶς, ἀναβᾶς.

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. βειβληκα; P. P. βέβλημαι; A. 1. P. ἐβληθην; F. 1. P. βληθήσομαι;—4.) fr. βλήμι, A. 2. M. Opt. βλείμην, with Passive signification, Part. βλείς.

Βίωω, βιώσκω, *I live*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. M. βιώσομαι; P. A. βεβίωκα, P. P. 3. βεβιώται;—2.) fr. βιωμι, A. 2. A. ἐβίων, Imper. βιωθι, Opt. βιοιην or βιῶην, Infin. βιώναι, Part. βιούν.

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. βιβλωμι, A. 2. A. ἔβλων.

Βόσκω, *I feed*, has 1.) fr. βόω, F. 1. A. βόσω and βύσω, 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. βεβουλα.

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. γαμήσαι, 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, γαίνομαι, *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. γενούμαι; A. 2. M. ἐγενόμεην; P. M. γέγονα;—2.) fr. γαίνομαι, A. 1. M. ἐγαίναμην;—3.) fr. γάω, P. Ionic γέγασα for γέγηκα, Part. γεγαῶς, γεγῶς.

Γινώσκω, γιγνώσκω, *I know*, has 1.) fr. γνώω, 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. δεδαῶς; P. P. δεδάημαι.

Δαίω, *I burn*, has in P. M. δέδηα.

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.

Δεῖδω, *I fear*, has F. 1. A. δείσω; A. 1. A. ἔδεια, Poetic ἔδδεια; P. A. δέδεια; P. M. δέδοικα for δέδοικα, Ionic δέδια, Poetic δεῖδια, Imper. δέδισ, δέδιθι, δεῖδιθι, Part. δεδιῶς.

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. δέεομαι, F. 1. M. δεήσομαι; P. P. δεδέημαι; A. 1. P. ἐδέηθην.

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. ἐδέσθην:—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. δεδίδαγμα; 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. δράναι, 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. δέδογμα, 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. δέδυνκα; P. P. δέδυσμαι:—2.) fr. δῦμι, A. 2. A. ἔδυν, Imper. δῦθι, Infin. δῦναι, Part. δύς.

## Ε.

Ἐάω, *I permit*, has F. 1. A. ἐάσω; A. 1. A. εἶασα; P. A. εἶακα, ἔακα.

Ἐδω, ἔσθω, ἐσθίω, *I eat*, has P. A. ἦκα, ἔδηκα, Attic ἐδήδοκα; P. P. ἐδήδομαι, ἐδήδεσμαι; P. M. ἦδα, ἔδηδα; F. 2. M. ἔδομαι for ἐδοῦμαι.

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

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

**Εἰδέω**, *I know*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. εἰδήσω; P. A. εἶδηκα; Plur. A. εἰδήκειν; (by syncope εἶδα, εἶδειν, Attic ἦδειν;) P. Infin. εἰδηκέναι, by sync. εἰδέναί; P. M. οἶδα, (οἶδας, Æol. οἶδασθα, by sync. οἶσθα:)—2.) fr. εἶδημι, Pres. Opt. εἰδείην, Subj. Pres. εἰδῶ, Infin. εἰδέναί.

**Εἶκω**, *I resemble, yield*, has A. 1. A. εἶξα; P. M. οἶκα, ἔοικα, Part. εἰκώς; Plur. M. εἰκείν, ἐφείκιν; 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. ἤλάθην, ἤλάσθην; F. 2. A. ἐλῶ; Pres. Imp. ἔλα.

\***Ἐλπω**, *I cause to hope*, has P. M. ἤλπα, ἔολπα; Plur. ἐώλπειν.

\***Ἐννύω**, ἔννυμι, *I clothe*, has 1.) fr. itself, Pres. Inf. ἔννυσθαι:—2.) fr. ἔω, F. 1. A. ἔσω; A. 1. A. εἶσα, Infin. εἶσαι, ἔσσαι; A. 1. M. εἰσάμην; P. P. εἶμαι, Part. εἰμένος; F. 1. P. ἐσθήσομαι.

\***Ἐπω**, *I say*, has A. 1. A. εἶπα, Poetic εἶπα, Imper. εἶπον, Part. εἶπας; A. 2. A. εἶπον, εἶπον, Imper. εἶπέ, Opt. εἶποιμι, Infin. εἶπειν, Part. εἶπών.

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

\***Ἐρῶ**, *I go, I go afflicted*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ἔρσω; A. 1. A. ἔρσα:—2.) fr. ἐρρέω, F. 1. A. ἐρρήσω.

\***Ἐρχομαι**, *I come*, has fr. ἐλεύθω, F. 1. M. ἐλεύσομαι; A. 2. A. ἤλυθον, ἦλθον, Imper. ἐλθέ, &c.; P. M. ἤλυθα, Attic ἐλήλυθα, Poetic εἰλήλουθα.

\***Ἐσθω**, ἐσθίω, *I eat*. See ἔδω.

**Εϋδω**, *I sleep*, has F. 1. A. εὐδήσω.

**Εὐρίσκω**, *I find*, has fr. εὐρέω, F. 1. A. εὐρήσω; A. 1. A. εὐρησα; A. 1. M. εὐρησάμην, by sync. εὐράμην, Part. εὐράμενος; P. A. εὐρηκα; P. P. εὐρημαι; A. 1. P. εὐρέθην; F. 1. P. εὐρεθήσομαι; A. 2. A. εὐρον, Imper. εὐρέ, Subj. εὐρω; A. 2. M. εὐρόμην.

\***Ἐχω** (for ἔχω), *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, ἔσχημαι; A. 1. P. ἐσθέθην; F. 1. P. σχεθήσομαι; A. 2. A. ἔσχον, Imper. σχέ, Infin. σχεῖν, Part. σχών; A. 2. M. ἐσχόμην, Imper. σχοῦ, Opt. σχοίμην, Infin. σχέσθαι, Part. σχόμενος:—3.) fr. σχῆμι, Poetic ἔσχημι, A. 2. A. Imper. σχέσ, Opt. σχοίην for σχείην.

## Z.

**Ζάω**, *I live*, (ζῆς, ζῆ,) has 1.) fr. itself, F. Ζήσω, Ζήσομαι; A. 1. ἔζησα:—2.) fr. ζῆμι, Imperf. ἔζην, Imper. ζῆθι and ζῆ, Opt. ζαίην (and ζών fr. ζῶμι), Infin. ζῆν, Part. ζῶν.

**Ζευνύω**, 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. ζυγεῖς.

**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**, ἠβάω (Poetic ἠβαιώ, ἠβῶω), *I grow*, has F. 1. A. ἠβήσω; A. 1. A. ἠβησα; P. A. ἠβηκα.

## 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. τέθηκα.

**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. τέθηκα; 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. θανούμαι; A. 2. A. ἔθανον:—3.) fr. θνάω, F. 1. A. θνήσω; P. A. τέθνηκα, τέθνεικα, τέθνηα, τέθναα, Part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνεικῶς, τεθνηῶς, τεθνειῶς, τεθνεῶς, τεθναῶς, τεθνώς; P. Inf. τεθνᾶναι for τεθναέναι:—4.) fr. τέθνημι, 3 Plur. Pres. τεθνᾶσι, Imper. τέθναθι, τέθνατι, Opt. τεθναίην, Infin. τεθνάσαι, Part. τεθνάς.

**Θοάω, I sharpen,** has fr. θοόω, F. 1. A. θοώσω; A. 1. A. ἐθώσα, Inf. θοῶσαι.

**Θορνύω, θόρνυμι, I spring on,** has fr. θορέω, F. 1. A. θορήσω; A. 2. A. ἔθορον.

## Ι.

**Ίδρύνω, I place,** has 1.) fr. itself, A. 1. P. ἰδρύνθην:—2.) fr. ἰδρύω, F. 1. A. ἰδρύσω; P. A. ἰδρυκα; P. P. ἰδρυνμαι, Infin. ἰδρῦσθαι, Part. ἰδρυμένος, A. 1. P. ἰδρύθην.

**Ίζάνω, I place, or make sit,** has 1.) fr. ἰζέω, F. 1. A. ἰζήσω; A. 1. A. ἰζησα:—2.) fr. ἰζω, F. 1. A. ἴσω; A. 1. A. ἴσα.

**Ίκνέομαι, I come,** has fr. ἴκω, F. 1. A. ἴξω; F. 1. M. ἴξομαι; A. 2. M. ἰκόμην, Infin. ἰκέσθαι, Part. ἰκόμενος, by sync. ἴκμενος; P. P. ἴγμαι.

**Ίλάσκομαι, I appease,** has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. M. ἰλάξομαι:—2.) fr. ἰλάω or ἰλάομαι, F. 1. M. ἰλάσομαι; A. 1. M. ἰλασάμην; P. P. ἰλασμαι, Part. ἰλασμένος; A. 1. P. ἰλάσθην, Imper. ἰλάσθητι:—3.) fr. ἴλημι, Pres. Imper. ἴλαθι; Pres. M. ἴλαμαι.

**Ίπταμαι, I fly,** has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἰπτάμην:—2.) fr. πτάω, F. 1. M. πτήσομαι; P. A. πέπτηκα; P. P. πέπταμαι; A. 2. M. ἐπτόμην, Infin. πτέσθαι, Part. πτόμενος:—3.) fr. ἴπτημι, A. 2. A. ἔπτην, Infin. πτήναι, Part. πτάς; A. 2. M. ἐπτάμην, Part. πτάμενος.

**Ίσχω, I have,** has F. 1. A. σχήσω; P. A. ἔσχηκα, &c.; from ἔχω, or rather fr. σχέω.

## Κ.

**Καθαίρω, I purify,** has A. 1. A. ἐκάθηρα, Infin. καθῆραι; A. 1. M. Part. καθηράμενος.

**Καθέζομαι, I sit,** has F. 2. M. καθεδούμαι; 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. ἔκρα:—2.) fr. κάω, Attic, A. 2. A. ἔκαον; A. 2. P. ἐκάην, Part. καεῖς; 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.

**Κραυνύω, κρύννυμι, κινάω, I mix,** has 1.) fr. κίνημι, Imperf. ἐκίρην; Pres. Inf. κινάσαι, Part. κινάσας:—2.) fr. κράω, by synch. κράω, F. 1. A. κράσω, κράσω; P. A. κεκέρακα, κεκρακα; P. P. κεκέρασμαι, κεκραμαι; 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. κιχῆσω.

**Κιχράω, κίχρημι, I lend, grant,** has 1.) fr. itself, Pres. Part. κιχράς; Pres. P. κίχραμαι, Part. κιχράμενος.—2.) fr. χράω, F. 1. A. χρήσω; A. 1. A. ἐχρησα; P. A. κεχρηκα, P. P. κέχρημαι, Part. κεχρημένος; A. 1. P. Part. χρησθεῖς.

**Κλαζω, I shout, sound,** has fr. κλάγω, F. 1. A. κλάξω, Poetic κεκλάξω; A. 1. A. ἐκλαξα; P. A. κέκλαχα; A. 2. A. ἐκλαγον; P. M. κέκληγα, Part. κεκληγώς.

**Κλαίω, I weep,** has 1.) fr. κλαύω, F. 1. A. κλαύσω; F. 1. M. κλαύσομαι; A. 1. A. ἐκλαυσα; 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. ἐκορεσα; A. 1. M. ἐκορεσάμην; P. A. κεκόρηκα; P. P. κεκόρημαι, κεκόρεσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκορέσθην, Part. κορεσθεῖς; F. 1. P. κορεσθήσομαι.

**Κράζω, I shout,** has fr. κράγω, F. 1. A. κράξω; A. 2. A. ἐκραγον; A. 2. P. ἐκράγην; P. M. κέκραγα; A. 2. Imperf. 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. ἐκτεινα; P. A. ἐκτακα, Poetic ἐκταγκα; P. P. ἐκταμαι; A. 1. P. ἐκτάθην; F. 1. P. κταθήσομαι.—2.) fr. κτήμι, A. 2. A. ἐκτην; 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. ἐλαχον, Poetic ἐλλαχον; P. A. λέληχα, Attic εἴληχα, P. P. εἴληγμαι, Part. εἴληγμένος.—2.) fr. λέγγω, P. M. λελογχα.

**Λαμβάνω, I take,** has fr. λήβω, F. 1. A. λήψω; F. 1. M. λήψομαι, Doric λαψομαι, λαψεύμαι; P. A. λέληφα, Attic εἴληφα; P. P. λέλημμαι, Attic εἴλημαι; A. 1. P. ἐλήφθην; F. 2. A. λαβῶ; A. 2. A. ἐλαβον, Poetic ἐλλαβον; A. 2. M. ἐλαβόμην.

**Λανθάνω, I am concealed,** has fr. λήθω, F. 1. A. λήσω; F. 1. M. λήσομαι, Doric λασοῦμαι, λασεύμαι; F. 2. A. λαθῶ; A. 2. A. ἐλαθον; A. 2. M. ἐλαθόμην, Infin. λαθέσθαι; Poetic λελαθέσθαι, P. M. λέληθα; P. P. λέλησμαι; A. 1. P. ἐλήσθην.

## Μ.

**Μαυθάνω, I learn,** has fr. μαθέω, F. 1. M. μαθήσομαι; A. 1. M. ἐμαθησάμην; P. A. μεμάθηκα; A. 2. A. ἐμαθον.

**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. μαχούμαι.

**Μείρω, I divide,** has F. 1. A. μερῶ; P. M. μέμορα, Poetic ἔμορα; P. P. μέμαρμαι, Attic εἴμαρμαι, εἴμαρμαι.

**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. μεμελημαι; A. 1. P. ἐμελήθην; A. 2. A. ἔμελον; P. M. μέμηλα, Part. μεμηλώς. From P. P. μεμέλημαι we find μέμβληται, or μέμβλεται, Plur. 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. μεμιγμαι; 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. ἔμορξάμην, ὠμορξάμην; P. A. ὠμορχα.

## 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. ὠδα, Attic ὄδωδα; Plur. M. ὀδώειν: 2.) fr. ὀζέω, F. 1. A. ὀζέσω, ὀζήσω; A. 1. A. ὠζεσα; P. A. ὠζηκα.

**Οἶγω**, οἶγνω, οἶγνύω, οἶγνυμι, *I open*, has Pres. P. οἶγνυμαι; Imperf. P. ὠγνύμην, Poetic ὠἰγνύμην; F. 1. A. οἶξω; A. 1. A. ὠἶξα, ἔφξα; P. P. ὠγμαι, ἔφγμαι; A. 1. P. ὠχθην, ἐφχθην, ὠίχθην; F. 1. P. οἰχθήσομαι; F. 2. P. οἰγήσομαι; P. M. ἔφγα for ὠγα. See also ἀνοίγω.

**Οἰδαίνω**, οἰδάνω, οἰδίσκω, *I swell*, has fr. οἰδέω, F. 1. A. οἰδήσω; P. A. ὠδήκα.

**Οἰκτείρω**, *I pity*, has F. 1. A. οἰκτερῶ; and fr. οἰκτειρέω, οἰκτειρήσω.

**Οἶομαι**, οἶμαι, Poetic οἶω, οἶομαι, *I think*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ὠόμην, ὠόμην; A. 1. M. ὠἰσάμην; A. 1. P. ὠἰσθην, ὠἰθην:—2.) fr. οἰέομαι, F. 1. M. οἰήσομαι; A. 1. M. ὠἰσάμην; P. P. ὠήμαι; A. 1. P. ὠήθην.

**Οἶχομαι**, *I go away*, has 1.) fr. οἰχέομαι, F. 1. M. οἰχήσομαι; A. 1. M. ὠχησάμην; A. 2. M. ὠχόμην; P. P. ὠχημαι:—2.) fr. οἰχώω, P. A. οἰχωκα for ὠχωκα.

**Ὀλισθαίνω**, *I slip*, has 1.) fr. ὀλισθέω, F. 1. A. ὀλισθήσω; P. A. ὠλίσθηκα; A. 2. A. ὠλισθον; P. M. ὠλισθα:—2.) fr. ὀλισθανέω, F. 1. A. ὀλισθανήσω; P. A. ὠλισθάνηκα.

**Ὀλλύω**, ὀλλυμι, *I destroy*, has 1.) fr. itself, Infin. ὀλλύναι; Pres. P. ὀλλυμαι:—2.) fr. ὀλέω, F. 1. A. ὀλέσω; A. 1. A. ὠλεσα; P. A. ὠλεκα, Attic ὀλώλεκα; P. P. ὠλεμαι; F. 2. A. ὀλῶ; F. 2. M. ὀλοῦμαι; A. 2. M. ὠλόμην; P. M. ὠλα, Attic ὀλωλα.

**Ὀμνύω**, *I swear*, has 1.) fr. ὀμνυμι, Imperf. ὠμνυν:—2.) fr. ὀμόω, F. 1. A. ὀμόσω; P. A. ὠμοκα, Attic ὀμώμοκα; F. 2. M. ὀμοῦμαι.

Ὄνημι, ὀνίνημι, *I help*, has 1.) fr. ὀνάω, F. 1. A. ὀνήσω; A. 1. A. ὠνησα; P. A. ὠνηκα; P. P. ὠνημαι; A. 1. P. ὠνήθην:—2.) fr. ὀνημι and ὀνίνημι, Pres. P. ὀνημαι, ὀναμαι, ὀνίναμαι; Pres. Inf. A. ὀνινάναι; Pres. Inf. P. ὀνασθαι, ὀνίνασθαι.

Ὄπτομαι, ὀπτάνω, ὀπτάνομαι, *I see*, has fr. ὀπτομαι, F. 1. M. ὀψομαι (2 Pers. ὀψει Attic, for ὀψη); P. P. ὤμαι; A. 1. P. ὤφθην; F. 1. P. ὀφθήσομαι; P. M. ὤπα, Attic ὄπωπα.

Ὄρω, ὀρνύω, ὀρνυμι, *I excite*, has F. 1. A. ὀρῶ, Æolic ὄρσω; A. 1. A. ὠρσα; P. M. ὠρα, Attic ὄρωρα, by metathesis ὠρορα; F. 1. M. ὄρσομαι.

Ὄσφραίνομαι, *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. ὀσφρομαι, Infin. ὀσφρεσθαι.

Ὄφείλω, ὀφλω, ὀφλάνω, ὀφλισκάνω, *I owe*, has 1.) fr. ὀφλέω, F. 1. A. ὀφλήσω; P. A. ὠφληκα:—2.) fr. ὀφειλέω, F. 1. A. ὀφειλήσω; P. A. ὠφείληκα:—3.) fr. ὀφείλω, Imperf. ὠφειλον; A. 2. A. ὠφελον:—4.) fr. ὀφλω, Imperf. ὠφλον.

## 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. πεπαθηκῶς, πεπαθαῶς, πεπαθῶς; A. 2. A. ἔπαθον:—3.) fr. πένθω, P. M. πέπονθα, Part. πεπονθῶς.

Πέρνημι. See πιπράσκω.

Πέτομαι, πέταμαι, *I fly*. See ἵπταμαι.

Πεταννύω, πετάννυμι, *I spread*, has fr. πετάω or πετάζω, F. 1. A. πετάσω; A. 1. A. επέτασα; 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. πώω, F. 1. A. πώσω; P. A. πέπωκα; P. P. πέπομαι for πέπωμαι; A. 1. P. ἐπόθην; F. 1. P. ποθήσομαι:—2.) fr. πίων, 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. πίων, F. 1. A. πίσω; A. 1. A. ἔπισα, Infin. πίσαι, Part. πίσας.

Πιπλάω, πίπλημι, πιμπλάω, πίμπλημι, πιμπλάνω, *I fill*, has 1.) fr. πίμπλημι, Imperf. or A. 2. A. ἐπίμπλην, Imper. πίμπλη for πίμπλαθι, Infin. πιμπλάναι, Part. πιμπλᾶς:—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. περνᾶς; Pres. P. πέρνημαι, Inf. πέρνασθαι, Part. περνάμενος.

Πιπράω, πιμπράω, πίπρημι, πίμπρημι, *I burn*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. A. ἐπίμπρην; Pres. Inf. πιμπράναι, Part. πιμπρᾶς:—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. πεπτωκῶς, by sync. πεπτῶς, Poetic πεπτεῶς.

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. πλώμι come the Compounds ἐπέπλων, ἐξέπλων.

Πνέω, Poetic πνεύω, *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. ῥέζω and ἔρζω: P. M. ἔρρογα, ἔοργα; Plur. ἐώργειν.

Ῥέω, *I flow*, has 1.) fr. ῥεύω, F. 1. A. ῥεύσω; A. 1. A. ἔρρευσα; P. A. ἔρρευκα; P. P. ἔρρευμαι:—2.) fr. ῥυέω, F. 1. A. ῥυήσω; F. 1. M. ῥυήσομαι; P. A. ἔρρύηκα; A. 2. P. ἔρρύην, Infin. ῥυῆναι.

Ῥέω, *I say*, has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. ῥήσω; P. A. ἔρρηκα; P. P. ἔρρημαι; A. 1. P. ἔρρήθην, ἔρρέθην:—2.) fr. ἐρέω, P. A. εἶρηκα; P. P. εἶρημαι; F. 3. εἰρήσομαι.

Ῥηγνύω, ῥήγνυμι, *I break*, has fr. ῥήσσω or ῥήγω, F. 1. A. ῥήξω; A. 1. A. ἔρρηξα; P. A. ἔρρηκα; P. P. ἔρρηγμαι; A. 2. P. ἔρράγην; P. M. ἔρρωγα for ἔρρηγα.

Ῥωννύω, ῥώννυμι, *I strengthen*, has fr. ῥόω or ῥώω, F. 1. A. ῥώσω; A. 1. A. ἔρρωσα; P. A. ἔρρωκα; P. P. ἔρρωμαι, Imper. ἔρρωσο (*farewell*), Infin. ἐρῶσθαι, Part. ἐρρωμένος; A. 1. P. ἐρρώσθην.

## 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. ἔσεισα, ἔσεινα; A. 1. M. ἐσειάμην:—2.) fr. σύω, P. P. σέσυμαι, Poetic ἔσσυμαι; A. 1. P. ἐσύθην; A. 2. A. ἔσνον, ἔσσνον; A. 2. M. ἐσνόμην:—3.) fr. σείω, F. 1. A. σείσω, &c.

Σκεδαννύω, σκεδάννυμι, σκίδνυμι, *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. σκλήμι, A. 2. Inf. σκλήναι.

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. στρώω, F. 1. A. στρώσω; P. A. ἔστρωκα; P. P. ἔστρωμαι; A. 1. P. ἐστρώθην; F. 1. P. στρωθήσομαι.

## Τ.

Ταλάω, τλήμι, τέτλημι, *I endure*, has 1.) fr. τλάω, F. 1. A. τλήσω; F. 1. M. τλήσομαι; P. A. τέτληκα, Ionic τέτλαα, Part. τετληκώς, τετλαώς:—2.) fr. τλήμι or τέτλημι, Pres. Imper. τέτλαθι, Attic τέτλα, Infin. τετλάναι, τλάναι; A. 2. A. ἔτλην, Imper. τλήθι, Opt. τλαίην, Infin. τλήναι, 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, τιννύω, 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. τρώω, 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. δραμούμαι; 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. ὑποσχέσομαι; P. P. ὑπέσχημαι; A. 1. P. ὑπεσχέθην; A. 2. M. ὑπεσχόμην, Imper. ὑπόσχου, Infin. ὑποσχεσθαι.

## Φ.

**Φάσκω, I say,** has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. ἔφασκον:—2.) fr. φάω, F. 1. A. φήσω; A. 1. A. ἔφησα:—3.) fr. φημί, 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<sup>d</sup>, ἐκφρησθεῖς fr. ἐκφέρω:—3.) fr. οἶω, F. 1. A. οἶσω; F. 1. M. οἶσομαι; A. 1. P. ᾤσθην, Infin. οἰσθῆναι; F. 1. P. οἰσθήσομαι:—4.) fr. ἐνέγκω, A. 1. A. ἦνεγκα, Infin. ἐνέγκαι, Part. ἐνέγκας; A. 1. M. ἦνεγκάμην, Imper. ἐνέγκαι; A. 2. A. ἦνεγκον, Part. ἐνεγκῶν:—5.) fr. ἐνέχω, P. P. ἦνεγμαί, Attic ἐνήνεγμαί; A. 1. P. ἦνέχθην; F. 1. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι; P. M. ἦνοχα, Attic ἐνήνοχα:—6.) fr. ἐνείκω, A. 1. A. ἦνεικα, 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, φθεισθαι.

**Φρίσσω, φρίττω, I shudder,** has P. A. πέφρικα for πέφριχα, from F. 1. A. φρίζω.

**Φύω, I beget, produce,** has 1.) fr. itself, F. 1. A. φύσω; P. A. πέφυκα; A. 2. P. ἐφύην, Part. φυεῖς; 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. χεθεῖς:—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. χρώω or χρώω, F. 1. A. χρώσω; A. 1. A. ἔχρωσα; P. A. κέχρωκα; P. P. κέχρωμαι, κέχρωσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐχρώσθην.

**Χωννύω**, *χώννυμι*, *I hear up*, has fr. χόω or χώω, F. 1. A. χώσω; A. 1. A. ἔχωσα; P. P. κέχωσμαι; A. 1. P. ἐχώσθην; F. 1. P. χωστήσομαι.

## Ω.

**᾽Ωθέω**, *I push, drive*, has 1.) fr. itself, Imperf. P. ὠθεόμην, F. 1. A. ὠθήσω:—2.) fr. ὠθώ, F. 1. A. ὠσω; A. 1. A. ὠσα, Attic ἔωσα; A. 1. M. ὠσάμην; P. A. ὠκα; P. P. ὠσμαι; A. 1. P. ὠσθην.

## 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.

᾽Ανήκει, καθήκει, προσήκει, <i>it becomes.</i>	Μέλει, <i>it concerns.</i>
᾽Απέχει, <i>it is sufficient.</i>	Μεταμέλει, <i>it repents.</i>
᾽Αρέσκει, <i>it pleases.</i> Comp <sup>d</sup> ἀπ- αρέσκει, <i>it displeases.</i>	᾽Οφείλει, <i>it becomes, it is due.</i>
᾽Αρήγει, <i>it helps.</i>	Πάρεστι, or πάρα, <i>it is allowed.</i>
᾽Αρκεῖ, <i>it is sufficient.</i>	Παρέχει, <i>it is allowed.</i>
Δεῖ, <i>it becomes, it is necessary.</i>	Πρέπει, <i>it becomes, it is proper.</i>
Δοκεῖ, <i>it appears.</i>	Συμβαίνει, <i>it happens.</i>
᾽Εγχωρεῖ, <i>it is allowed, there is opportunity.</i>	Συμφέρι, <i>it is profitable.</i>
᾽Εκπέλει, <i>it is allowed.</i>	᾽Υπάρχει, <i>it is allowed.</i>
᾽Εστι, <i>it is allowed.</i> Comp <sup>ds</sup> ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, Part. ἐξόν.	Φιλεῖ, <i>it is the practice, it is usual.</i>
	Χρῆ, <i>it becomes, it is necessary.</i>

Here may be noticed, ἀπόχρη fr. ἀπόχρημι, ἀποχρᾶ, ἐκχρᾶ, καταχρᾶ, *it is sufficient.*

᾽Αμελεῖται, <i>it is neglected.</i>	Εἴρηται, <i>it is said.</i>
Βεβίωται, <i>life is spent.</i>	Comp <sup>ds</sup> ἀπείρηται, <i>it is forbidden;</i>
Δέδοκται, <i>it seems fit, it is decreed.</i>	προείρηται, <i>it is predicted;</i>
᾽Εγνωσται, <i>it is known.</i>	διείρηται, <i>it is inquired.</i>
Εἵμαρται, or εἵμαρται, <i>it is decreed by fate.</i>	᾽Ενδέχεται, <i>it is allowed.</i>
	᾽Επέρχεται, <i>it occurs to the mind.</i>

Ἦκουσται, <i>it is heard.</i>	Νομίζεται, <i>it is decreed by law,</i>
Λέγεται, <i>it is said.</i>	<i>usual.</i>
Λείπεται, <i>it is left, it remains.</i>	Πέπρωται, <i>it is decreed by fate.</i>

## 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.*

Ἐνθα, ἐνταῦθα, <i>here, there.</i>	ἔσω, ἐντὸς, <i>within.</i>
ἐκεῖ, <i>there.</i>	ἔμπροσθεν, <i>before.</i>
αὐτόθι, <i>there, in the same</i>	ὀπίσω, <i>behind.</i>
<i>place.</i>	ἔξω, ἐκτὸς, <i>without.</i>
ὅπου, <i>where.</i>	πέρα, πέραν, <i>beyond.</i>
δεῦρο, <i>hither.</i>	οὐ, ὄθι, <i>where.</i>
ἀγχι, ἀσσον, ἐγγὺς, πέλας, <i>near.</i>	ποῦ, πόθι, <i>where?</i>
ἐκὰς, πόρρω, <i>far.</i>	οἶ, <i>whither.</i>
χαμαί, <i>on the ground.</i>	ποῖ, πόσε, <i>whither?</i>
ἄνω, <i>above.</i>	ὄθεν, <i>whence.</i>
ἔνερθε, κάτω, <i>below.</i>	πόθεν, <i>whence?</i>
ἔνδον, <i>within (rest).</i>	πῆ, <i>how? which way?</i>

2. *Of Time.*

Νῦν, <i>now.</i>	οὐδέποτε, <i>never.</i>
ὅτε, ἡνίκα, <i>when.</i>	σήμερον, <i>today.</i>
τότε, τήνικα, <i>then.</i>	αὔριον, <i>tomorrow.</i>
ἀεὶ, πάντοτε, <i>always.</i>	μεταύριον, <i>two days hence.</i>
ποτέ, <i>sometimes.</i>	χθές, <i>yesterday.</i>
πότε, πηνίκα, <i>when?</i>	πρόχθες, <i>the day before yesterday.</i>
ἤδη, <i>already, soon.</i>	νεωστὶ, <i>lately.</i>
πρωτῖ, <i>early.</i>	πάλαι, <i>formerly.</i>
ὄψε, <i>late.</i>	πρόπαλαι, <i>long since.</i>
πρὶν, <i>before.</i>	παραχρῆμα, <i>instantly.</i>
οὐπω, <i>not yet.</i>	

3. *Of Number.*

Πρῶτον, <i>first.</i>	ἅπαξ, <i>once.</i>
δεύτερον, <i>secondly.</i>	δὶς, <i>twice.</i>
τρίτον, <i>thirdly, &amp;c.</i>	τρὶς, <i>thrice.</i>

τετράκις, <i>four times, &amp;c.</i>	πολλαχῶς, <i>in many ways.</i>
πολλάκις, <i>frequently.</i>	ποσαχῶς, <i>in how many ways?</i>
ποσάκις, <i>how often?</i>	διχῆ, <i>doubly.</i>
τοσάκις, <i>so often.</i>	τριχῆ, <i>trebly.</i>

4. *Of Quantity, Quality, Manner, &c.*

Πολύ, <i>much.</i>	σοφῶς, <i>wisely.</i>
ὀλίγον, μικρόν, <i>little.</i>	ἀληθῶς, <i>truly.</i>
πῶς, <i>how?</i>	εἰκῆ, <i>rashly, in vain.</i>
πόσον, <i>how much?</i>	ἀναιμωτὶ, <i>without blood.</i>
τόσον, <i>so much.</i>	αὐ, αὐτε, αὐθις, <i>again, backwards.</i>
ἄλις, <i>enough.</i>	τάχιστα, <i>very quickly.</i>
ἄγαν, μάλα, λίαν, σφόδρα, <i>very much.</i>	ἰλαδόν, <i>troop by troop.</i>
πάνυ, <i>altogether, very much.</i>	ἐκτάδην, <i>by extension.</i>
μόγισ, μόλις, <i>scarcely, with difficulty.</i>	ἀρπάγδην, <i>by seizing.</i>
ἦκα οἱ ἦκα, ἡρέμα, <i>softly, silently, gradually.</i>	κυνηδόν, <i>like a dog.</i>
καλῶς, <i>well.</i>	κρύβδην, <i>secretly.</i>
ὀρθῶς, <i>rightly.</i>	ὀδαῖ, <i>with biting.</i>
κακῶς, <i>badly.</i>	πυξ καὶ λαξ, <i>with hand and foot.</i>
	Ἑλληνιστὶ, <i>like the Greeks.</i>
	Ῥωμαϊστὶ, <i>like the Romans.</i>

5. *Of Certainty, Swearing, Negation, Prohibition, Comparison, &c.*

Ἴδου, <i>lo! behold!</i>	οὕτω, οὕτως, ὧδε, <i>thus.</i>
ἦ, ἦτοι, γέ, δὴ, ἦ μὴν, δήπου, <i>surely, indeed.</i>	εἶτα, ἔπειτα, ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, <i>afterwards, next.</i>
δηλαδῆ, <i>certainly, namely.</i>	ἅμα, <i>together, at the same time.</i>
πάντως, <i>entirely, certainly.</i>	ὁμοῦ, <i>jointly, along with.</i>
ὄντως, <i>truly.</i>	συλλήβδην, <i>in a word, in short.</i>
μὰ, ναί, ναιχι, νῆ, ναὶ μὰ, <i>certainly.</i>	ἄνευ, ἄτερ, <i>without, except.</i>
οὐ μὰ, <i>not indeed.</i>	πλὴν, <i>except, unless.</i>
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, <i>no, not.</i>	ἄχρι, ἄχρις, μέχρι, μέχρις, <i>as far as, until.</i>
οὐχι, <i>not?</i>	χωρὶς, νόσφι, <i>separately, without.</i>
οὐδαμῶς, <i>by no means.</i>	δίχα, <i>in two divisions, separately.</i>
μὴ, <i>not, (of prohibition.)</i>	ἔνεκα, <i>on account of.</i>
μηδαμῶς, <i>not at all.</i>	ἴσως, <i>equally, perhaps.</i>
μᾶλλον, <i>more, rather.</i>	τάχα, <i>quickly, perhaps.</i>
ἥττον, <i>less.</i>	τυχόν, <i>by chance, perhaps.</i>
ἦ, <i>than.</i>	
ὥς, ὥσπερ, <i>as, as if.</i>	
καθὰ, καθάπερ, <i>just as.</i>	

The following Interjections may here be noticed.

<i>Of Exclamation, ᾄ, ὦ, ἰοῦ, ὦ πόποι.</i>	<i>Of Approbation, εὖγε, εἶα, ἄγε.</i>
<i>Of Admiration, ὦ, φευ, ᾄ, βαβαί, παπαί.</i>	<i>Of Detestation, ἀπαγε, ὦ ὦ, ἰοῦ ἰοῦ.</i>

Of Threatening, ονάι.		Of Indignation, φεῦ.
Of Grief, οἶμοι, φεῦ, ἰὼ, ᾶ, οἶ, αἶ αἶ.		Of Joy, εὐοἶ, εὐάν, ἰού.
Of Consternation, ᾶ ᾶ, ἔα ἔα.		Of Laughter, ᾶ ᾶ ᾶ.

Note 1. Adverbs of quality generally terminate in *ως*, as *καλῶς*, *well*;—of distribution or arrangement in *δον*, as *ἀγγεληδόν*, *stock by stock*;—some in *δον*, and those in *δην* and *ιστι*, signify *manner* or *resemblance*, as *κυνηδόν*, *like a dog*; *κρέβδην*, *after the manner of concealment, secretly*; *Ἑλληνιστί*, *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 *σοφός* comes *σοφῶς*, from *σοφώτερος* *σοφωτέρως*, 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' ὁδόν*), *a great way, far*;—*ἧ* (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 versa*; as *ἐνθα*, *there* and *then*; &c.

Note 6. The Adverbs *ἀνευ*, *ἄτερο*, *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*, *πλήν*, *ἐνεκα*, 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 *ἀχαρις*, *unthankful*, from *χάρις*, *thanks*; *ἀφθιτος*, *incorruptible*, fr. *φθιτός*, *corruptible*:—2.) In an augmentative or increased sense; as *ἄξυλος*, *full of wood*, fr. *ξύλον*, *wood*; *ἀτενής*, *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*, *βρι*, *δα*, *ζα*, *λα*, *λι*.—These increase the signification of the word to which they are prefixed, as *ἀριδηλος*, *very manifest*, fr. *δηλος*, *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. *ἡδυμος*, *sweet*; *νήχυτος*, *widely poured out*, fr. *χυτός*.

4. *Εὔ* and *ἐὺς*;—*εὔ* always used in a good sense, as denoting *kindness*, *pleasure*, or *facility*; as *εὐμενής*, *benevolent* or *kind*, *εὐάλωτος*, *easy to be taken*:—*δὺς* in

a bad sense, signifying *hardship, difficulty, or pain*; as *δυσμενής, 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*; *ἐκείσε, 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*; *πανταχοῦ* and *πανταχῆ, 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:

Ἐντὶ, *against, instead of*.  
ἀπὸ, *from*.

ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out of*.

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:

ἄμφι, *about*.

ἀνά, *up to, up through, upon*.

ἐπὶ, *on, at, in, into*.

κατὰ, *down from or under, through, beside; against, according to, in*.

μετὰ, (Gen.) *with*; (Dat.) *among*;  
(Acc.) *to, after*.

παρὰ, (Gen.) *from*; (Dat.) *at, with*;  
(Acc.) *to, beside, through*.

περὶ, *round about, about or near, about or concerning*.

πρὸς, (Gen.) *at, by, from*; (Dat.) *at*;  
(Acc.) *to, according to, against*.

ὑπὸ, *under, by*.

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.* Καί, τὲ, ἠδὲ, ἰδὲ, *and*;—ἔτι, προσέτι, *besides*.
2. *Disjunctive.* Ἡ, ἤτοι, ἤγουν, ἤπου, *either, or*;—οὐδὲ, οὔτε, μηδὲ, μήτε, *neither, nor*.
3. *Concessive.* Εἰκαί, κᾶν, καίπερ, καίτοι, καίτοιγε, *although*.
4. *Adversative.* Ἄλλα, ἀτὰρ, ἀντάρ, δὲ, *but*;—ἄμως, ἔμπας, *yet*.
5. *Causal.* Γὰρ, *for*;—ὅτι, *that, because*;—διότι, καθότι, *because*;—ἐπεὶ, ἐπειπερ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπὶν, ἐπειδᾶν, *since*;—ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὅταν, ὁπόταν, *when, since*.
6. *Inferential.* Οὖν, ἄρα, διὸ, τοιγὰρ, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, οὐκοῦν, τούνεκα, *therefore*;—διόπερ, οὐνεκα, *wherefore*.
7. *Final or Perfective.* Ἴνα, ὅπως, *that, to the end that*;—ὡς *that*;—ὥστε, *so that*;—ἕφα, *that, until, whilst*;—ἕως, ἄν, *until*;—μὴ, *that not, lest*.
8. *Conditional.* Εἰ, ἐάν, ἄν, ἦν, *if*;—εἴγε, εἴπερ, *if indeed*;—εἰ μὴ, *unless*;—πλὴν, *except*;—πρὶν ἄν, *before that*;—αἶθε, εἶθε, *O that*.
9. *Partitive.* Μὲν, δέ, *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.* Ἄρα, ἄρα, ἀῦ, γε, δὴ, δῆρα, θήν, 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, δέ, τε, τοίνυν:—others begin, but may also be placed in another situation; as ἄν, 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.	Νυ, time, conclusion.
Αῦ, change, repetition.	Περ, assertion, restriction.
Γε, restriction, affirmation.	Ποι, } place indefinite.
Δὴ, time, confirmation.	Πον, }
Δῆρα, affirmation.	Πω, time or manner indefinite.
Μὴν, confirmation.	Τοι, affirmation.

## Correlative Particles.

Ἐπειδὴν, <i>when,</i>	—τηνικαῦτα, <i>then.</i>	Οὐ, <i>where,</i>	—ἐκεῖ, <i>there.</i>
Ἦι, <i>as far,</i>	—ταύτη, <i>so far.</i>	Οὕτως, <i>so,</i>	—ὡς, <i>as.</i>
Ἡμῖν, <i>when,</i>	—τότε, <i>then.</i>	Πάρος, <i>before,</i>	—πρὶν, <i>that.</i>
Ἡμῶν, <i>when,</i>	—ἡδὲ, <i>then.</i>	Πρὶν, <i>before,</i>	—ἢ, <i>that.</i>
Ἡμῶν, <i>when,</i>	—τῆμος, <i>then.</i>	Πρὶν, <i>before,</i>	—πρὶν, <i>that.</i>
Ἡνίκα, <i>when,</i>	—τηνίκα, <i>then.</i>	Πρότερον, <i>before,</i>	—πρὶν, <i>that.</i>
Ἰσον, <i>just,</i>	—καὶ, <i>as.</i>	Τότε, <i>then,</i>	—ὄτε, <i>when.</i>
Καθάπερ, <i>as,</i>	—οὕτω, <i>so.</i>	Τότε, <i>then,</i>	—ὄταν, <i>when.</i>
Μὲν, <i>indeed,</i>	—δὲ, <i>but.</i>	Τότε, <i>then,</i>	—ἐπειδὴν, <i>when.</i>
Μὲν, <i>both,</i>	—δὲ, <i>and.</i>	Τότε, <i>then,</i>	—ἡνίκα, <i>when.</i>
Ὅμοιον, <i>like,</i>	—ὥστε, <i>as.</i>	Ὡς, <i>as,</i>	—οὕτω, <i>so.</i>
Ὅμοίως, <i>like,</i>	—ὥσπερ, <i>as.</i>	Ὡς, <i>as,</i>	—ὡσαύτως, <i>thus.</i>
Ὅπου, <i>where,</i>	—ἐκεῖ, ἔνθα, ἐν- ταῦθα, <i>there.</i>	Ὡσεὶ, <i>as,</i>	—οὕτω, <i>so.</i>
Ὅσάκι, <i>as often,</i>	—τοσάκι, <i>so</i> <i>often.</i>	Ὡσπερ, <i>as,</i>	—οὕτω, <i>so.</i>
		Ὡσπερ, <i>as,</i>	—καὶ, <i>so.</i>
		Ὡσπερ, <i>as,</i>	—ὡσαύτως, <i>thus.</i>

## 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 *as* and *ης*, of the First Declension, come the Patronymics in *αδης*; as from Βορέας comes Βορεάδης, from Ἴππότης Ἴπποτάδης.

From Nouns in *as* the Æolians formed Patronymics in *αδιος*; as Ὑρράδιος from Ὑρράς.

2. From Nouns in *os*, 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 *ios* comes the form *ιαδης*; as Ἥλιος, Ἠλιάδης. 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 *Θεστοριδης* from *Θεστωρ*, Gen. *Θέστωρος*:—if the Penult be long, in *ιαδης*, as *Τελαμωνιάδης* from *Τελαμών*, Gen. *Τελαμώνος*.

Hence from Nouns in *eus*, which in Ionic have the Genitive in *ηος*, the Patronymics are formed in *ηιάδης*; as *Πηλεΐς*, *Πηλῆος*, *Πηληϊάδης*.

But since these have also *εως* in the Gen., we have the Patronymic *Πηλεΐδης*, contracted *Πηλεΐδης*.

The forms *ιδης*, *ιαδης*, *ιωιδης*, *ιωιαδης* are often interchanged.

A Doric form of Patronymics was *ωνδας*; as *Ἐπαμεινώνδας*.

**Feminines end in *ας*, *ις*, *νη*.**

Thus *Ἡλιάς* from *Ἥλιος*; *Πριαμῖς*, *Βρισηῖς*, *Ἀτλαντίς*, from the Genitives *Πριάμου*, *Βρισηῶς*, *Ἀτλαντός*; *Ἀδραστίνη* fr. *Ἀδραστός*, *Νηρίνη* fr. *Νηρείς*.

The Patronymic is in *ωνη*, if *ι* or *υ* precede the termination *ος* or *ων* of the Nominative; as *Ἀκρισιώνη* fr. *Ἀκρίσιος*, *Ἡετιώνη* fr. *Ἡετιών*, *Ἡλεκτρούωνη* fr. *Ἡλεκτρίων*.

Of all these Nouns such as end in *δης*, *ιης*, 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. —*ος* pure, from Primitives in *η*, *ις*, *ιων*, and *ων*; as *Ῥωμαῖος* fr. *Ῥώμη*, *Ἀθηναῖος* fr. *Ἀθήνη*, *Αὐλιδῖος* fr. *Αὐλῖς*, *Βυζάντιος* fr. *Βυζάντιον*, *Βαβυλώνιος* fr. *Βαβυλών*.

2. —*εως*, from *εια* and *ιων*; as *Ἀλεξανδρῆς* fr. *Ἀλεξάνδρεια*, *Σουνηῆς* fr. *Σούνιον*.

3. —*ηνος*, from *α*, *ις*, and *ηνη*; as *Ἐκβατανηνός* fr. *Ἐκβάτανα*, *Νισιβηνός* fr. *Νίσιβις*, *Σωφηνός* fr. *Σωφηνή*.

4. —*ινος*, from *ον*; as *Ταραντῖνος* fr. *Τάραντον*, *Ῥηγῖνος* fr. *Ῥήγιον*.

5. —*της* (*ιτης*, *ιατης*, *ωτης*, *ιωτης*); as *Ἀβδηρίτης* fr. *Ἀβδηρα*, *Δηλίτης*, or *Δήλιος*, fr. *Δηλος*, *Σπαρτιάτης* fr. *Σπάρτη*, *Ἡπειρώτης* fr. *Ἡπειρος*, *Σικελιώτης* fr. *Σικελία*.

Nationals of the Feminine Gender frequently end in —

1. —*σσα*, as *Θρηῆσσα* fr. *Θρηῆξ*, *Κρήσσα* fr. *Κρής*, *Φοίνισσα* fr. *Φοῖνιξ*, *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 *Σιγεῖα* fr. *Σιγεῖς*, *Ἰταλῖς* 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; *Ἑλληνας*, the natives of Greece.

### Possessives.

Possessives are derived from both Proper and Appellative Nouns.

Sometimes they end in *εος* or *ιος*; as *Ἐκτόρεος* fr. *Ἐκτωρ*, *πατριωῖος*, or *πα-*



τρως, fr. πατήρ;—but they are more usually terminated in ειος or κος; as Ἀχιλλεῖος fr. Ἀχιλλεύς, Δηλιακὸς fr. Δῆλος. Some have both terminations; as βασιλειος 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. ἄγγελος, βιβλίον fr. βίβλος.
2. —ακη; as πιθάκη fr. πίθος.
3. —αξ; as λίθάξ fr. λίθος, βῶμαξ fr. βωμολόχος, ῥόδαξ fr. ῥόδον.
4. —ιννα; as κόριννα fr. κόρη, φίλιννα fr. φίλη.
5. —ις; as θεραπαινίς fr. θεραπαινά, κρηνίς fr. κρήνη.
6. —ισκος, ισκη; as μερακίσκος and μερακίσκη fr. μείραξ; παιδίσκος, παιδίσκη fr. παῖς.
7. —ιχνος, ιχνη; as κύλιχνος fr. κύλιξ, πολίχνη fr. πόλις.
8. —αλις, αλλίς; as φυσαλίς fr. φύσα.  
 ιλος, ιλλος, ιλλα; as ναυτίλος fr. ναύτης, λαίνιλλα fr. λαίνα.  
 υλις, υλλίς; as ἀτρακτυλίς, or ἀτρακτυλλίς, fr. ἄτρακτος.  
 υλος, υλλος, υλλα; as μικκύλος fr. μικκός, 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 μερακίσκος and μεράκιον fr. μείραξ; ἱππάριον, ἱππίδιον, ἱππίσκος, fr. ἵππος.

From some Diminutives new ones are formed; as fr. πολίχνη (fr. πόλις) πολίχνιον; fr. ἱμάτιον (fr. εἶμα) ἱματίδιον, ἱματιδάριον.

The Diminutive termination, however, is not always a mark of diminution; thus fr. χρυσὸς, χρυσίον, gold; fr. ἄργυρος, ἀργύριον, silver; fr. ποιμνη, ποιμνιον, a flock.

We sometimes meet with Diminutives of Proper Names.

### Augmentatives.

Of these some end in ις; as δαῖτις, a great torch, fr. δαῖς;—some in ος; as ἀρνεῖος fr. ἄρς;—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. —εις; as χαρίεις fr. χάρις, ἀμαθόεις fr. ἄμαθος.
2. —ης; as οἰκέτης fr. οἶκος.
3. —ος; as σπουδαῖος fr. σπουδή, παντοῖος fr. πᾶν, οὐράνιος fr. οὐρανός, ἱππικὸς fr. ἵππος, στωμύλος fr. στόμα, κάρπιμος fr. καρπός, ἀληθινὸς fr. ἀληθής, ἀνθηρὸς fr. ἄνθος.
4. —ουσιος; as ἐκούσιος fr. ἐκόν.
5. —ωδης; as λιθώδης fr. λίθος, ταραχώδης fr. ταραχή.
6. —ων; as ἀμπελών fr. ἄμπελος, ἐλαιών fr. ἐλαία.

See Numerals, p. 35.

Some have various terminations; as ἀμαθώδης and ἀμαθόεις fr. ἄμαθος.

### For the Feminine.

1. —α, η, αйна, fr. os; as θεά and θείαινα fr. θεός, δούλη fr. δούλος, λύκαινα fr. λύκος.
2. —αινα fr. ων; as λείαινα fr. λέων, θεραπεία fr. θεραπεία.
3. —εια fr. εως and ης; as βασιλεία fr. βασιλεύς, also βασιλῖς, βασίλισσα, βασίλινα, from the same; ιέρεια fr. ἱερεὺς, εὐσέβεια fr. εὐσεβής.
4. —ειρα fr. ηρ; as σώτειρα fr. σωτήρ.
5. —ια fr. ης and οος; as εὐτυχία fr. εὐτυχής, εὐνοια fr. εὐνοός.
6. —σσα fr. αξ, ιξ, ης and υς; as ἄνασσα fr. ἄναξ, πένησσα fr. πένης; &c. See Nationals.
7. —ρια, ις, αйна, fr. ης; as ποιήτρια fr. ποιητής, προφήτις fr. προφήτης, ἰχθυοπώλαινα fr. ἰχθυοπώλης; δεσπότης makes δεσπότης and δέσποινα; ἀλητῆς has ἀλητῖς and ἀλητρίς.
8. —της; as κακότης fr. κακός, 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 ος, which may also be derived from the Present Middle; as δύναμις fr. δύναμαι, γένος fr. γένομαι.

And Adjectives in ης; as συνεχής fr. συνέχω.

From the Second Aorist come Feminines in η or εα; as λάχη fr. λαχέιν, ιδέα fr. ιδεῖν;—and Neuters in ος; as πάθος fr. παθεῖν, λάχος fr. λαχέιν.

Also Adjectives in ης; as ἔλλιπής fr. ἐλλίπειν.

From the Perfect we may notice διδαχή fr. δεδίδαχα, Perf. of διδάσκω; παραχή fr. τετάραχα, Perf. of ταρασσω.

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. πέπραγμα, 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 *is* and *ia*; as *λέξις* fr. *λέλεξαι*, *ποίησις* fr. *πεποίησαι*, *δοκιμασία* fr. *δεδοκίμασαι*.

Some Verbs in *αινω* have both terminations; as *ὕγραίνω*, *I wet*, *ὑγρανσαι*, whence *ὑγρανσις* and *ὕγρασία*, *ξηρανσις* and *ξηρασία* fr. *ἐξήρανσαι*. Here it is to be noticed, that those in *σις* are generally taken in an Active sense, as *ὑγρανσις*, *humectation*; and those in *σια* Passively, as *ὕγρασία*, *humidity*.

Adjectives in *σιος* or *σιμος* are formed like Nouns in *σίς*; 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 *θεατής* fr. *τεθείαται*, *λυτρωτής* fr. *λελύτρωται*;—in *τηρ*; as *πρατήρ* fr. *πέπραται*, *σωτήρ* fr. *σέσωσται*;—in *τωρ*; as *κτήτωρ* fr. *κέκτηται*, *ρήτωρ* fr. *ἔρρηται*.

All these terminations are sometimes found from the same root; as *δοτήρ*, *δότης*, *δωτήρ*, *δότης*, *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 *τικός*; as *καθαρτής*, *καθαρτικός*:—to those in *τηρ*, Adjectives in *τηριος*, and Substantives in *τηρια* and *τηριον*; as *σωτήρ*, *σωτήριος*, *σωτηρία*; *ποτήρ*, *ποτήριον*:—

to those in *τωρ*, Substantives in *τορια* and *τοριον*; as *ἴστωρ*, *ιστορία*, *ιστόριον*.

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 *ποιητός* fr. *πεποίηται*:—

*Τυς*, sometimes denoting art or capacity; as *κιθαριστός* fr. *κεκιθάρισται*:—

*Τεον*, corresponding to the Latin Gerund; as *λεκτέον* fr. *λέλεκται*.

These are sometimes formed from unusual Verbs; as *οϊστέον* fr. *οἶω*; and from thence Adjectives in *εος*; as *οϊστέος*.

*Note 1.* These Verbal Nouns from the Perfect Passive do not always retain the Vowel of the Perfect: thus *θρέμμα* fr. *τέθραμμαι*, *ἀφαίρεσις* fr. *ἀφῆρησαι*.

*Note 2.* Sometimes the *σ* is omitted; as *χρῶμα* fr. *κέχρωσμαι*:—sometimes it is added; as *δεσμὸς* fr. *δέδεμαι*:—and sometimes another Consonant; as *ὄρχηθμὸς* fr. *ὠρχημαι*.

### 3. From the Middle.

From the Perfect Middle are derived Nouns with the following terminations.

1. —*η*; as *ἐπιστολή* fr. *ἐπέστολα*, fr. *ἐπιστέλλω*; but *α* is used instead of *η*, if *ρ* precede; as *σπορά* 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 *φλόξ* fr. *φλέγω*, *ῥῶξ* fr. *ῥήσσω*.

7. —*ψ*; as *παραβλῶψ* 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 *εἶμι*, *I am*.

From the Feminine of the Adjective *ἐκῶν* comes the Adj. *ἐκούσιος*.

## II. Of Compound Nouns.

Some Nouns are compounded with Adverbs; as *ὁμόδουλος* from *ὁμοῦ* and *δούλος*, *παλίντροπος*, *μογιλάλος*;—and some with Prepositions; as *ἀνάπηρος*, *πρόσπτος*, *φρουρός* fr. *πρὸ* and *οὔρος*:—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 *ὁμοεθνής*; 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. *σκιά* and *μαχία*.

*Note 1.* Nouns in *αυς*, *ους*, and *ος*, reject *ς* before a Consonant; as *ναυμαχία*, *ναυθεσία*, &c.:—but *θεός* 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. *νεώς* and *οἶκος*; *Κυνόσουρα*, fr. *κυνός* and *οὔρα*.

*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 *λυστοκτόνος*, *λιθοτόμος*, *ἀγνωσθέτης*.

*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 *ὄδοιπóρος*. The Compounds of *κάλλος* and *ἀρχός* 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 *σοφός*; *ὄρεσίτροφος*, fr. *ὄρεσι* and *τροφός*.

4. Some Compounds are formed of a *Nominative* and *Nominative or Accusative Neuter*; as *μεγάθιμος*, fr. *μέγα* and *θυμός*, *ὄνομάκλυτος*, 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 *πεντάπους*—*ἕξ* also admits of *α*, as *ἑξέτης* and *ἑξαέτης*:—from *ὀκτώ* is formed *ὀκτώπους*, and more frequently *ὀκτάπους*:—from *εἴκοσι*, *εἰκοσιστάδιον* and *εἰκοσαστάδιον*:—from *ἑκατὸν*, *ἑκατόνταρχος*.

6. We may here observe that a Noun is sometimes compounded of a *Noun* and a *Pronoun*; as *αὐτόχειρ*, *φιλαυτος*.

## 11. *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, τερπικέραννος, λειποτάκτης, μαιφόνος, φερέσβιος, ταλαίπωρος.*

Those with the Future generally take *ι* before a Consonant; as *δεισιδαίμων*, fr. the Fut. of *δεῖδω* and *δαίμων*; *έρυσίπολις, 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, οικότριψ.*

Compounds of the Second Aorist follow the same analogy as those of the Present; thus *δακέθυμος, λαθίφθογος*; and *όψιμαθής* fr. the Adverb *όψέ.*

## *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, ενω, αζω, ιζω, ωζω, αινω, υνω.*

Thus *τιμάω* fr. *τιμή*, *φιλέω* fr. *φίλος*, *δηλόω* fr. *δηλος*, *δουλεύω* fr. *δοῦλος*, *δικάζω* fr. *δίκη*, *έλπίζω* fr. *έλπις*, *πατρύζω* fr. *πατρῶς*, *σημαίνω* fr. *σημα*, *μηκύνω* fr. *μηκος.*

2. Some are derived from other Verbs.

Thus Inceptives in *σκω* or *σκομαι*; as *ιλάσκομαι* fr. *ιλάω.*

Some from a Future; as *γαμησεύω* 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*, *όλέκω* fr. *όλέω.*

Some in *ανω* and *αινω* fr. Verbs in *αω* and *εω*; as *καθιστάνω* fr. *καθιστάω*, *λυσσαίνω* fr. *λυσσάω*, *αύξάνω* fr. *αύξέω*, *κερδαίνω* fr. *κερδέω.*

Some in *ημι, ωμι, and υμι*, fr. Verbs in *αω, εω, οω, and υω*; as *ϊστημι* fr. *στάω*, *τίθημι* fr. *τιθέω*, *δίδωμι* fr. *διδόω*, *δύμι* fr. *δύω.*

Some in *νω* and *νυμι*, with a single or double *ν*:—

1. fr. Verbs in *αω, εω, οω*; as *πεταννύω, πετάννυμι*, fr. *πετάω*; *κορεννύω, κορέννυμι*, fr. *κορέω*; *χρωννύω, χρώννυμι*, fr. *χρόω.*

2. fr. Verbs in *γω, κω, χω*; as *ζευγνύω, ζεύγνυμι*, fr. *ζεύγω*; *δεικνύω, δείκνυμι*, fr. *δείκω*; *ἄχυνμαι* 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 *έλω, έλκω, έλκύω, έλκυστάζω.*

3. Some Verbs are derived from Adverbs and Prepositions; as *έγγίζω* fr. *έγγυς*, *άντιάω* fr. *άντί.*

### *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 *εύδοκέω*, fr. *εύ* 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.

'Αμφὶ generally implies round about, doubt, or ambiguity; as ἀμφιβάλλω, *I embrace*; ἀμφιδοξέω, *I doubt*.

'Ανὰ signifies repetition, or elevation; as ἀναλαμβάνω, *I take again*; ἀναβαίνω, *I ascend*.

'Αντὶ implies opposition, equality, some duty or return; as ἀντιλέγω, *I contradict*; ἀντίθεος, *equal to a God*; ἀντιδίδωμι, *I repay*.

'Απὸ 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*.

'Εκ or 'Εξ 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*.

'Εν implies rest, also motion; as ἐντίθημι, *I place on*; ἐμμένω, *I remain in, or persist*; ἐνίημι, *I send in*.

'Επι 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*; μεταμορφώω, *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*; παρσίπω, *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*.

'Υπὲρ denotes excess, elevation, also in the place, or on account of; as ὑπερμετρος, *immoderate*; ὑπερτίθημι, *I place on or over*; ὑπερβαίνω, *I pass over*; ὑπερέχω, *I excel*; ὑπερμάχομαι, *I fight for*.

'Υπὸ signifies under, and sometimes diminishes; as ὑποτίθημι, *I place under*; ὑπακούω, *I hear with submission, or obey*; ὑπόχλωρος, *somewhat pale*.

## S Y N T A X.

**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 βιβλος, 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 Θεός, 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 ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ θνητός, 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 πατήρ, *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 υἱός, *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 ἀμελές, *carelessness*; supply ἦθος.

**Note 3.** The Article sometimes supplies the place of the Relative Pronoun.

Thus, ἡ ἐπιστολή, τὴν ἔγραψε, ἐστὶ καλή, *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 πατήρ ὑμῶν, ὁ (ὧν) 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* ;  
 Κριτῆ Θεῶ, *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 ὡσερ παιδίον, *the man spoke as a child*.  
 γυνή, ὀνόματι Λυδία, *a woman by name Lydia*.

*Note.* Sometimes, however, without occasion, the one Substantive is put in the Genitive; as Ἀθηνῶν πόλις; Τροίης προλίεθρον.

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* ;  
 ἄνθρωπος 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 φωνή, *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 πατήρ 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 διάφοροι, *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 χρυσοὺς 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, Ζεὺς ἔγραψε, *Zeuzis painted* ;  
τῶ ὀφθαλμῷ λάμπειον, *the eyes shine* ;  
κατὰδουσιν ὄρνιθες, *birds sing*.

Note 1. A Nominative Dual is frequently joined in prose with a Plural Verb.

Thus, ἀμφω 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 λαός, *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 (οἱ εἰσὶ) 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, κραεῖ (ἐν) μηχαναῖς, *he conquers by stratagems*.

b. The distance of one place from another is put in the Accusative.

Thus, Ἐφεσος ἀπέχει τριῶν ἡμερῶν (κατὰ) ὁδόν, *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* ;

ὀργή (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*.

e. The price or measure of anything is put in the Genitive ; sometimes the price is put in the Dative.

Thus, ἀνδρίας (κατὰ τὸ μῆκος) δώδεκα 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 a privative, and such as signify *an emotion of the mind*, require the Genitive.

Thus, μεστὸς θορύβου, *full of tumult ;*

ἐπαίνου ἄξιος, *worthy of praise ;*

ἐγκρατῆς 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 ἔστιν, 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 ;*

ἐπιτηδῆς τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, *suitable to man ;*

πρέπον τῷ βασιλεῖ, *becoming the king* ;  
 δῆλος ἡμῖν, *manifest to us* ;  
 ῥάδιόν μοι, *easy to me* ;  
 σύντροφος αὐτῷ, *brought up with him* ;  
 ὁμότεχνος ἐμοὶ, *of the same trade with me*.

Πιστός, 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 εἶρηκα φίλους, *I have called you friends* ;  
 ἡμεῖς οἱ δυνατοί, *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* ;  
 γυναῖκες τινες, *certain women* ;  
 τίς διδαχὴ αὕτη ἐστὶ, *what doctrine is this* ?

After αὐτός, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, and τις 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 γυνή, οἱ ἀγαπῶσι τὸν Θεόν, the man and woman, who love God.*

*Note 3.* A Relative between two Antecedents of different genders may agree with either.

Thus, *τῷ σπέρματι σου, ὃς ἐστὶ 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, οὓς, 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 τόπος, 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 ἐστὶν 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; χρῆζετε τούτων ἀπάντων, 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; ἠγεῖτο αὐτοῖς, he led them; πρίασθαι (ἐπὶ) βουσί, to purchase for oxen.*

Verbs of *desiring, remembering, obtaining*, with the Accusative.

Thus, *ποθῶ αὐτόν, 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 *τί, 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. Ἔστι or ὑπάρχει, taken for ἔχω, *I have*, is followed by the Dative.

Thus, ἐστὶ μοι χρήματα, *I have riches* ;

ἄργύριον 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* ;

εἵκειν κακοῖς, *to yield to misfortunes* ;

μάχεσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις, *to contend with the enemy* ;

πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ 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 κατὰ.

### 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 (ἐνεκα) τῆς ἀρετῆς, *I admire you for your virtue.*

f. An Accusative and Dative; as Verbs of *giving, declaring, comparing, &c.*

Thus, δὸς ταῦτα ἐμοί, *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;*

ἤμυνάτο τοὺς πολεμίους, *he repelled the enemies.*

Other Verbs have different cases, but the same signification.

Thus, ἀπολαύειν τινός, 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 χρῆ, signifying *necessity* or *want*, and ἔλλείπει, μέλει, διαφέρει, μέτεστι, ἐνδέχεται have the Dative with the Genitive.

Thus, χρῆ σοι φίλων, *you need friends ;*

ἐκείνων τοῖς φαύλοις μέτεστι, *the wicked have a share of them.*

3. Χρῆ, πρέπει, and δεῖ, *it becomes*, require an Accusative before an Infinitive.

Thus, χρῆ 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 ;*

ικανὸς εἰπεῖν, *qualified to speak ;*

ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν, *to speak plainly.*

2. The Infinitive is often put elliptically, the Imperatives ὄρα, 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, ᾗμην σε παρεῖναι, for ὅτι συ παρῆς, *I thought that you were present.*

*Note 1.* The Accusative before the Infinitive, if a Pronoun, is frequently omitted. Thus, ἔφη ζητεῖν, (supply εαυτὸν,) *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 υἱός, *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 μοι 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, πέψας 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, πέψας 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 ἀποδώσω, *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 εἶμι, 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, ᾗχοντο φέροντες, *they went away, carrying* ; or *they carried away*.

οὐκ ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὦν, *he was not an enemy* ;  
 τὸν λόγον σου θαυμάσας ἔχω, *I have admired your speech* ;  
 Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν, *Socrates happens to be walk-  
 ing* ;  
 μένε ὡς κύρεις ἔχων (σευτὸν), *remain as you are* ;  
 φθάνω τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετῶν, *I anticipate my friends, con-  
 ferring benefits* ;  
 ἔλαθεν ὑπεκφυγῶν, *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 εἰμι ;—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, φανερός, ἀφανής, &c. with εἰμι, are frequently followed by a Participle.

Thus, αὐτὸς τοῦτο ποιῶν φανερός 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, *sup-  
 ply 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 ho-  
 noured* ;

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 ἐστὶ μοι ἐπιστολήν, *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') ἀλός, *near the sea* ;  
 ἅλις λόγων, *enough of words*.

*Note 1.* To the Adverbs, which are thus followed by the Genitive, especially belong:—ἀνευ, ἄτερ, *without* ; ἄχρι, ἄχρισ, *to* ; δίχα, *separately* ; ἐγγὺς, *near* ; ἐντὸς, *within* ; ἔξω, ἐκτὸς, παρεκτὸς, χωρὶς, *without* ; ἐμπροσθεν, προπάροιθεν, ἐνώπιον, *before* ; ἐναντι, κατέναντι, ἐναντίον, *opposite* ; ἕως, μέχρι, *to* ; μεταξὺ, *between* ; πλὴν, *besides, except* ; πόρρω, *further* ; ὀπίσω, *after* ; ἐπάνω, *above* ; ἔνεκα, ἔνεκεν, 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, νῆ τὴν ὑμετέραν καύχησιν, *by your rejoicing* ;  
 ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, *by this sceptre*.

Μὰ generally denies, unless it is joined with ναὶ : νῆ 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 ἀνθεσι, *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 ὦ), of *exclamation, grief, or admiration*, is joined with any case, except the Dative.

Thus, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, *O man* !  
 ὦ τοῦ θαύματος, *O wonder* !

ὦ τάλαις ἐγὼ, *O miserable man that I am!*  
 ὦ ἐμὲ δειλὸν, *O wretched me!*

Sometimes the Genitive is put alone, the Adverb understood.

Thus, τῆς τύχης, for ὦ τῆς τύχης, *O fortune!*

6. The Adverbs οἷ and οὐαὶ are followed by the Dative.

Thus, οἷ μοι, *Ah me!*

οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, *woe to you!*

7. Ἴδε (or ἰδέ,) and ἰδοῦ, *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;*

ἰδοῦ με, *behold me.*

8. Adverbs of *time* are sometimes changed into Adjectives.

Thus, οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὔδειν βουλευφόρον 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 ἄν, it governs the Subjunctive.

Thus, πρὶν ἢ συναλθεῖν, *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 ἄν ἀκούσης, *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, οὐ 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 δύναμεθα 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;*

ὄφθαλμὸν 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,	<i>from the tower;</i>
ἀπὸ δείπνου,	<i>from (after) supper;</i>
ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου,	<i>from (on account of) the crowd;</i>
ἀπὸ τῶν ὄπλων,	<i>from (apart from, without) arms;</i>
ἀπὸ θυμοῦ,	<i>from (against) the mind.</i>

'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,	<i>a stone was cut out of the mountain;</i>
ἐξ Αἰγύπτου,	<i>out of Egypt;</i>
ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν,	<i>from peace to make war;</i>
ἐκ φύσεως δοθεῖς,	<i>given from (by) nature;</i>
ἐκ τῶν νόμων,	<i>from (by, according to) the laws;</i>
ἐκ δείπνου,	<i>from (after) supper;</i>
ἐξ ἀπάντων ὠχρὸς,	<i>pale (distinguished) out of all, i. e. above all.</i>

'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,	<i>before the doors;</i>
πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου,	<i>before the war;</i>
πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἰρέεται,	<i>he chooses war before (in preference to) peace;</i>
πρὸ τῶν γυναικῶν μάχεσθαι,	<i>to fight before (for, in defence of) their wives.</i>

The Prepositions ἐν and σὺν govern only the Dative.

## 1. 'ΕΝ, 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,	<i>in this place;</i>
ἐν μοῖ ἐστὶ,	<i>it is in me, or in my power;</i>
ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις,	<i>in three days;</i>
οἰκεῖν ἐν πολίταις,	<i>to dwell among citizens;</i>
ἀποστέλλων στρατιῶτας ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ,	<i>sending soldiers (to be) in Sicily;</i>

ἄγγελος κατέβαινε 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, *eis*, governs only the Accusative.

## Εἰς, 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 προφῆτας, *I will send prophets to them;*  
 εὖνους 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 οἶκόν 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,	<i>to write with black ink;</i>
δι' ἡμερῶν,	<i>through (after) some days;</i>
κῶμαι διὰ πολλοῦ,	<i>villages far asunder;</i>
διὰ τέλους,	<i>to the end, continually;</i>
διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρας,	<i>every third day;</i>
δι' αἰσχύνης ἔχειν,	<i>to hold in respect;</i>
διὰ χειρὸς ἔχω,	<i>I have in my hand, in my care.</i>

The Accusative, **THROUGH, ON ACCOUNT OF.**

Thus, διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς εὖ πράττω, *through the Gods I do well;*  
 διὰ 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;	<i>in what manner? by what means?</i>
διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα,	<i>through arms and black blood;</i>
νύκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην,	<i>through a heavenly night.</i>

2. **ὑΠΕΡ, ABOVE, BEYOND,** has the Genitive or Accusative;  
**FOR, CONCERNING,** only the Genitive.

Thus, ὑπὲρ γῆς ἐστί;	<i>Is he above ground?</i>
ὑπὲρ ἁλὸς πέμπειν, -	<i>to send over the sea;</i>
ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον,	<i>above the house;</i>
ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα πηδᾶς,	<i>you leap beyond the line:</i>
ὑπὲρ τοῦ φίλου ἀποθανεῖν,	<i>to die for his friend;</i>
Ἡσαΐας κράζει ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ,	<i>Isaiah cries concerning Israel.</i>

Nine Prepositions govern sometimes the Genitive, sometimes the Dative, and sometimes the Accusative: ἀμφὶ, ἀνά, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπό.

1. **ἈΜΦΙ, ROUND ABOUT, BESIDE, CONCERNING,**  
**ON ACCOUNT OF,**

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative indifferently.

Thus, ἀμφὶ πόλεως οἰκοῦσιν,	<i>they dwell round about the city;</i>
ἀμφὶ δ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο,	<i>he threw it round about his shoulders;</i>
τοῖς ἀμφ' αὐτὸν δορυφόροις,	<i>to the guards round about him;</i>
ἀμφὶ πόνου ὁ πόνος,	<i>one trouble about, or beside, another;</i>
ἤριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ,	<i>he fell beside him;</i>
ἀμφ' ἅλα,	<i>about, or beside, the sea;</i>

ἀμφὶ δικαιοσύνης,	<i>about, or concerning, righteousness ;</i>
λόγος ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς,	<i>a report concerning her death ;</i>
τὰ ἀμφὶ τὸν πόλεμον,	<i>the things concerning the war ;</i>
ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆος,	<i>on account of Ulysses ;</i>
ἀμφὶ φόβῳ,	<i>on account of fear.</i>

## 2. 'ANA', 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,	<i>he went upon (on board) the ship ;</i>
ἀνὰ βωμοῖς,	<i>upon the altars ;</i>
ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν,	<i>up the river ;</i>
ἀνὰ πεδῖον πλανᾶσθαι,	<i>to wander up (upon, through) the plain ;</i>
ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,	<i>through Greece ;</i>
ἀνὰ κράτος,	<i>up to (according to) strength, by force.</i>

'Ανὰ is likewise used in a distributive sense.

Thus, ἀνὰ δηνάριον,	<i>up to a penny a-piece ;</i>
ἐξιέναι ἀνὰ πέντε,	<i>to go out five by five.</i>

## 3. 'EPI', ON, AT, IN, UNTO,

governs the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

The Genitive.

Thus, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,	<i>on the earth ;</i>
ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν,	<i>in the clouds ;</i>
ἐφάνερωσεν ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης,	<i>he showed himself at the sea ;</i>
ἐπὶ πολλῶν,	<i>in (among) many things ;</i>
ἐπὶ μαρτύρων,	<i>in the presence of witnesses ;</i>
ἐπὶ Κρόνου,	<i>in the time of, or under, Saturn ;</i>
ἐπὶ τοῦ παιδὸς λέγων,	<i>speaking on (in respect to) the boy ;</i>
ἐπ' ἐμοῦ,	<i>in my time ;</i>
ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ,	<i>of himself, by himself ;</i>
ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ταμείου,	<i>the man over the treasury, the treasurer ;</i>
ἐπὶ τριῶν,	<i>in threes, three by three ;</i>
ἐπὶ τῆς ἡδονῆς,	<i>to (for) pleasure.</i>

Sometimes with the Genitive *motion* is signified.

Thus, ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐχώρει,	<i>he went to Thrace.</i>
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## The Dative.

Thus, ἐπὶ τῇ θλίψει,	<i>in affliction ;</i>
διεταράχθη ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ αὐτοῦ,	<i>he was troubled at his word ;</i>
ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις,	<i>in (among) his friends ;</i>
ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ,	<i>on the foundation ;</i>
ἐπὶ τούτοις,	<i>to (in addition to) these things ;— on these things, conditions ;</i>
ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει,	<i>in (through, by,) the faith ;</i>
ἐφ' ἡμέρα,	<i>through the day ;</i>
ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει,	<i>to (for) gain ;</i>
ἐπὶ τῷ σὺ ὀνόματι,	<i>for (in honour of) thy name ;</i>
κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς,	<i>created unto good works ;</i>
τρεις ἐπὶ δυσὶ,	<i>three to (against) two ;</i>
ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις,	<i>some upon others, one after the other ;</i>
ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ στρατεύματι,	<i>with so great an army.</i>

## The Accusative.

Thus, πίστις ἐπὶ Θεὸν,	<i>faith in GOD ;</i>
ἐρχόμενον ἐπ' αὐτὸν,	<i>coming upon him ;</i>
κόψονται ἐπ' αὐτὸν,	<i>they shall lament at (on account of) him ;</i>
ἔρχεσθε ἐπὶ δεῖπνον,	<i>come to supper ;</i>
βασιλεία ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν διαμερισθεῖσα,	<i>a kingdom divided against itself ;</i>
μείνατε ἐπὶ χρόνον,	<i>remain for some time ;</i>
ἴμεν πολλὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν,	<i>to go over much land ;</i>
ἀρετὴ εἶη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους,	<i>there would be virtue among men.</i>

## 4. ΚΑΤΑ', DOWN FROM, OR UNDER, THROUGH, BE-SIDE, AGAINST, ACCORDING TO, IN,

governs the Genitive and Accusative, and sometimes the Dative.

## The Genitive.

Thus, κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ,	<i>down the precipice ;</i>
καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας,	<i>through all Judea ;</i>
δύναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς,	<i>to go under the earth ;</i>
κατὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ,	<i>by (along) the road ;</i>
κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν,	<i>to shoot against (at) a mark ;</i>
κατὰ τοῦ Κυρίου,	<i>against the Lord ;</i>
κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων,	<i>having on his head ;</i>
ἄνθρωποι κατὰ τοῦ μείζονος ὀμνύουσι,	<i>men swear by the greater ;</i>
οἱ κατὰ Λυσίου,	<i>those in the time of Lysias ;</i>
κατὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς φατέον,	<i>I must speak concerning virtue.</i>

## The Accusative.

Thus, κατὰ λόγον ζῆν,	<i>to live according to reason;</i>
κατ' ἐμέ,	<i>according to me, as for me;</i>
καθ' ὑστέρησιν,	<i>in respect to (on account of) want;</i>
κατ' ὄναρ,	<i>in a dream;</i>
ἐζέσθην κατὰ κλισίους,	<i>they sat on seats;</i>
κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη,	<i>among the Gentiles;</i>
ἦλθε κατ' αὐτόν,	<i>he came to him;</i>
οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωποι,	<i>the men of our time;</i>
πλεῖν κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν,	<i>to sail down the river;</i>
καθ' ὁδόν,	<i>along the road;</i>
καθ' ἓνα,	<i>one by one;</i>
κατὰ ἐννεακόσια ἔτη,	<i>about nine hundred years.</i>

Κατὰ is sometimes joined with the Dative, but only by the Poets.

Thus, κατὰ συφροῖσιν ἐέργνυ,	<i>she confined them in the sties;</i>
δασόμεθα κατὰ σφίσι,	<i>we will divide among them.</i>

## 5. ΜΕΤΑ', WITH, AMONG, TO, AFTER,

governs the Genitive and Accusative, and sometimes the Dative.

## The Genitive, WITH, AMONG.

Thus, κοινωνία μετ' αὐτοῦ,	<i>fellowship with him;</i>
μὴ γογγύζετε μετ' ἀλλήλων,	<i>murmur not among one another;</i>
ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς μετ' αὐτῶν,	<i>what GOD hath done with, or through, them;</i>
μάχεσθαι μετὰ πολεμίων,	<i>to fight with (against) enemies;</i>
μάχεσθαι μετὰ φίλων,	<i>to fight with (in company with, for) friends;</i>
ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ,	<i>he that showed mercy with (towards) him.</i>

## The Accusative, TO, AFTER; WITH, AMONG.

Thus, Ζεὺς ἔβη μετὰ δαῖτα,	<i>Jupiter went to a feast;</i>
οἱ νόμοι μετὰ τὸν Θεὸν σώ- ζουσι τὴν πόλιν,	<i>the laws, after GOD, preserve the state;</i>
μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐγείρομαι,	<i>after three days I will rise;</i>
μετὰ χειράς ἔχειν,	<i>to have among (in) our hands;</i>
ἦλτε μετ' ἀθανάτους μάκαρας,	<i>he has sinned with (against) the blessed gods;</i>
μετὰ τὸν βίον,	<i>with (during) life.</i>

The Dative is found only among the Poets, *WITH, AMONG*.

Thus, ἀρθμὸν 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;*  
ιέναι 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 σπέλους, *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 ψυχὴν,                        *the things concerning the soul.*

### 8. ΠΡΟΣ, *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 ἀπάντων 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 ἀλὸς,                                *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 παιδιά 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 Θεόν, *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 χθονός,	<i>under the earth;</i>
ὑφ' ἡλίου,	<i>under the sun;</i>
ὑπὸ νόσου ἀποθανεῖν,	<i>to die under a disease;</i>
τύπτομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ,	<i>I am struck by him;</i>
ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι,	<i>to be subdued under the Trojans;</i>
ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην ἦλθε,	<i>he came under the roof;</i>
ἔχων ὑπ' ἑμαυτὸν στρατιώτας,	<i>having soldiers under me;</i>
ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθρον,	<i>under (about) day-break.</i>

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. Αἴθιοε, εἴθιοε.

Αἴθιοε, εἴθιοε, *O that*, are used with the Past Tenses of the Indicative, and with the Present and Future of the Optative.

#### 2. Ἐὰν, ἂν, ἤν, κἄν.

Ἐὰν, for εἰ ἂν, contracted ἂν or ἤν, *if*; and κἄν, for καὶ ἐὰν, *although*, govern the Subjunctive.

*Note 1.* The Particle *ἄν*, 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.* *Ἄν* is frequently followed by the Optative; as *εἴ τις ταῦτα πράττοι, μέγα μ' ἄν ὠφελήσειε*, *if any one should do this, he would serve me greatly.*

Interrogative Particles with *ἄν* generally take the Optative.

The Present Optative with *ἄν* 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' ἄν λέγω*, *all things, whatsoever I may say*:—*ὅ,τι κεν καταλεύσω*, *whatever I may nod.*

*Ἄν* in this case follows the Noun or Particle, and precedes the Verb.

*Note 5.* Sometimes *ἄν* is understood; as *ἦλθον ἐγὼ*, *I would have come.*

### 3. Εἰ.

*Ei*, *if*, is usually joined with the Indicative, and sometimes with the Optative, but rarely with the Subjunctive.

*Note 1.* *Ei* and *ὅτε* are used by the Dramatic Poets with the Indicative and Optative only; by Homer with the Subjunctive also, joined to *ἄν* or *κε*.

*Ei 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 τότε ἐπόνουν, νῦν ἄν οὐκ εὐφραϊνόμεν*, *if I did not labour then, I should not now be glad.*

### 4. ἘΠΕΙ, ἘΠΕΙΔΗ, ἘΠΕΙΗ; ἘΠἈΝ, ἘΠΕΙΔἈΝ.

*Ἐπεὶ*, *ἐπειδὴ*, *ἐπειή*, *since*, are joined with the Indicative, and sometimes with the Infinitive;—*ἐπειδὴ* and *ἐπειή* also with the Optative, the Particle *ἄν* being expressed or understood.

*Ἐπἄν* and *ἐπειδἄν*, *since*, as compounded with *ἄν*, govern the Subjunctive.

### 5. ἜΩΣ ἌΝ, ΠΡΙΝ ἌΝ.

*Ἔως ἄν*, *until*, and *πρὶν ἄν*, *before that*, are, on account of *ἄν*, joined with the Subjunctive.

### 6. ἼΝΑ.

*Ἴνα*, *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. ΜΗ΄.

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. ὍΠΩΣ, ὍΠΩΣ ἂΝ.

Ὅπως, *how, that*, is joined with the Optative and Subjunctive ; but, when it signifies *how*, may also have the Future of the Indicative.

Ὅπως ἂν, *that*, requires the Subjunctive.

## 9. ὍΤΕ, ὍΠΟΤΕ ; ὍΤΑΝ, ὍΠΟΤΑΝ.

Ὅτε, ὁπότε, *when*, are used with the Indicative and Optative, and sometimes with the Subjunctive.

See Note 1. to Conjunction εἰ.

Ὅταν, ὁπότεν, *when*, are joined with the Optative and Subjunctive.

## 10. ὍΤΙ.

Ὅτι, *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*.

Ὅτι is properly the Neuter of ὅστις, and generally governed by κατὰ understood.

## 11. ὍΦΡΑ.

Ὅφρα 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. ὍΣ, ὍΣΤΕ.

Ὅς, 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.

Ὅστε, *so that*, generally governs the Infinitive or Indicative ; but is also joined with the Optative and Subjunctive.

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Careful observation in reading will materially assist in forming a proper judgment, in respect to the usual government and construction of Conjunctions.

## P R O S O D Y.

**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  $\epsilon$ ,  $ο$ , are short;— $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ , long;—and  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , doubtful, being long in some Syllables, and short in others;—Diphthongs and Contracted Syllables are long, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\acute{o}\phi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\varsigma$ , contr.  $\acute{o}\phi\rho\bar{\upsilon}\acute{s}$ .

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  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$ ,  $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}'\zeta\omega$ ,  $\acute{o}s$   $\tau\epsilon$   $\mu\epsilon$ .

2. If a short or doubtful Vowel precede a Mute and a Liquid, the Syllable is common, but generally short;—as  $\Pi\acute{\alpha}'\tau\rho\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , or  $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ :—but if it precede  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ , followed by  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ , or  $\nu$ , the Syllable is generally long;—as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\lambda\alpha\acute{o}s$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\delta\nu\acute{o}s$ .

*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  $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}'$   $\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ , Hom.

*Note 2.* Sometimes  $\sigma$  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,  $\acute{\eta}\chi\iota$   $\acute{\rho}\omicron\acute{\alpha}s$   $\Sigma\iota\mu\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\sigma\upsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\eta}\delta\acute{\epsilon}'$   $\Sigma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\nu\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ .  
 $\acute{\omega}\rho\eta$   $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\gamma$   $\kappa\rho\acute{\omega}\zeta\epsilon\iota$   $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega\nu\acute{o}s$   $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\eta$ .

*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  $\Pi\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ .  $\Theta\upsilon$  is short in  $\theta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$ , and long in  $\theta\upsilon\gamma\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ .

*Note 4.* A short Syllable is often made long, when the next word begins with a digammated Vowel.

Thus,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\nu\acute{o}s$   $\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota\omicron$ , for  $\text{Fo}\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota\omicron$ , 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,  $\acute{\alpha}\xi\acute{\omega}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\acute{o}$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$   $\kappa\epsilon\nu$   $\kappa\epsilon\chi\omicron\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}$   $\acute{o}\nu$   $\kappa\epsilon\nu$   $\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Note 1.* This occurs sometimes in first and middle Syllables, particularly with  $\alpha\iota$  and  $\omicron\iota$ .

*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 *ὄφιος*, *ὄφῖς*.

Two successive Vowels, forming two Syllables, even in different words, frequently coalesce in Poetry. Thus *θεὸς* becomes a monosyllable; *χρυσέω* a dissyllable; and in “*ἦ λάθετ’, ἦ οὐκ ἐνόησεν,*” (Hom.) *ἦ οὐκ* are pronounced as one Syllable.

### 4. *By Derivation and Composition.*

Derivatives and Compounds generally retain the quantity of their Primitives and Simples; as *φύγη* from *ἔφυγον*, *ἄτιμος* from *τιμή*.

A, privative, is short; as *ἄτιμος*; but on account of two short Syllables following, it is frequently made long;—as *ἄκαματος*.

\**Αρι, ἔρι, βρι, δὺς, δα, ζα* are short; as *ζᾶθεος*, &c.

### 5. *By Dialect.*

The quantity of Syllables is sometimes affected by the Dialects.

Thus in the Attic the Accusative of Nouns in *εὺς* is long; as *βασιλέα*.

In the Doric, *α* instead of *η* is long, but in the Æolic short; as Doric *γυνᾶ* for *γυνή*, Æolic *νύμφᾶ* for *νύμφη*, also *νύμφᾶς* for *νύμφας*, Acc. Plur.

In the Ionic, *α* is short in the Penult of the Perfect; as *γέγαα*, for *γέγηκα*;—and in the Third Person, Plural, of the Passive; as *ἔαται*, *δεδμήατο*.

But the Ionic *α* in Verbs in *αω* is long, when preceded by a long Syllable; as *τιμῶατο* for *τιμῶντο*;—and also in the Third Person, Plural, of Verbs in *μι*; as *τιθέασι*.

In the Ionic and Doric, the Comparative in *ων* 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 *ἀγλαῶς*, *κακῶς*, *κόριον*, *γηθοσῦνη*.

The following are some of the principal Exceptions.

### 1. A is long,

1. In Dissyllabic Oxytons in *os* pure; as *λᾱὸς, νᾱὸς, πᾱὸς, χᾱὸς*:—and in the Penult of Feminine Proper Names in *ais*; as *Θᾱίς*.

2. In the Penult of Nouns in *ανωρ, αρος*; as *ἀγᾱ́νωρ, μυσαῖρος*:—and in the Penult of Dissyllables and Nationals in *ανος, ανις*, especially if *ι* precede; as *δᾱνὸς, τραῖνὸς, Γερμᾱνὸς, Γερμᾱνις, Ἰουλιᾱνὸς, Χριστιᾱνός*.

The *a* 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 *Μιθριδᾱ́της, Ἀχᾱ́της, Σπαρτιᾱτις, Εὐφραῖτης, Γαγᾱ́της*.

Except *Σαρμᾱ́της, Σαυρομᾱ́της, Σωκραῖτης, Γαλαῖτης, Δαλμαῖτης, &c.*

4. In the Penult of Nouns in *ων, -αonos*; as *Μαχᾱ́ων, Μαχᾱ́ονος*:—Sometimes also when the Genitive ends in *ωνος*; as *Ποσειδᾱ́ων, Ποσειδᾱ́ωνος*.

5. In the Antepenult of Nouns in *ανιος* from Nouns in *αν*; as *Τιτᾱν, τιτᾱ́νιος*.

6. In the Syllable before the Antepenult in Numerals, ending in *κόσιοι*; as *διᾱ́κόσιοι*.

7. In Derivatives from Verbs in *αω* pure, and *ραω*; as *θεᾱ́μα, θεᾱ́της*, from *θεᾱ́ομαι*; *πρᾱ́σις* from (*πιπράσκω* for) *πράω*; *ἀνιᾱ́τος* from *ἀνιάω*; *κατᾱ́ρατος* from *κατᾱ́ραομαι*; *ιᾱ́σιμος* from *ιάομαι*; *περᾱ́σιμος* from *περάω*.

### 2. I is long,

1. In Dissyllabic Oxytons and Properispomenons in *os* pure, as also Dissyllabic Oxytons in *ιμος*; as *ἴος, δῖος, λῖμός*. Except *βῖδος, α βου*.

2. In the Penult of Nouns in *ινη, ιτη, ιτης, ιτις*; as *δῖνη, Ἀφροδίτη, πολῖτης, πολῖτις*.

Except *κρίτης*, and such Nouns, formed from Verbs, which shorten the Penult of the Perfect.

3. In the Penult of Nouns in *ιnos, ινον, ιων*, (Gen. *-ιονος*), and *ιλη, ιλης, ιλος, ιλον*, not Diminutives; as *κάμῖνος, σέλῖνον, πῖων, κονίλη, νεογίλης, ὄμιλος, πέδιλον*.

Except *καρκῖνος, κότινος, Μύρσινος, πῖνος, χῖων*, which are short; *κόφινος* has the Penult common.

The Comparatives in *ων* are generally used long, but the Neuter is short; as *βελτῖων, βέλτιον*.

4. In the Antepenult of Diminutives in *ιδιον* from pure Genitives; as *ἱματῖδιον* from *ἱματίου*.

5. In the Penult and Antepenult of words, followed by *ρ*; as *᾽Οσιρίς, Νῖρεϋς, σῖρος, Σεμῖραμις*.

6. I is common in the Penult of Nouns in *ια, ιη*; as, *καλιᾱ* or *καλιᾱ́*, *κονίη* or *κονίη*.

### 3. Y is long,

1. In the Penult and Antepenult of most Nouns followed by *σ*; as *χρῦσὸς, μῦσαρὸς*.

Except *θῦσανος, θῦσία, φῦσικὸς*, and Verbals in *υσις*.

2. In the Penult of Nouns in *υνος*; as *κίνδῦνος, Βίθῦνος*. But *πλῦνὸς* has it short.

3. In the Penult of Dissyllables in *υνη* and *υμος*; as *μῦνη, τῦνη* for *τὺ, φρῦνη, θῦμός*. Except *γῦνή*.

4. In the Penult of Verbal Nouns in *υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτης*, (Masc.) *υτις, υτος, υτωρ*; as *λυμα, χυμος, ρυτηρ, μηνυτης, πρεσβυτις, κωκυτος, λυτωρ*.

Some Verbals in *υτος*, from Perfects with a short *υ*, are excepted, having the Penult short.

5. In the Penult of Dissyllabic Oxytons in *υρος*; as *γυρος*; and also of *ισχυρος, διζυρος*.

Except *ξυρος* and *τυρος*, of which the former always, the latter sometimes is short.

6. In the Pronouns, *'υμεις, 'υμων*, &c.

7. In the Penult of Adverbs in *υδον*; as *βοτρυδον*.

8. In some Derivatives and Compounds of *συν* or *ξυν*; as *ξυνος, συνεχης*.

### 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, Y are in general short.

Thus, *σωμα*, Gen. *σωματος*; *κολαξ*, *κολακος*; *νεκταρ*, *νεκταρος*; *λαμπας*, *λαμπαδος*; *αλς*, *'αλος*; *"Αραψ*, *"Αραβος*.

*ερις*, Gen. *εριδος*; *λιψ*, *λιβος*; *μελι*, *μελιτος*; *νιψ*, *νιφος*; *οφισ*, *οφιος*.

*πυρ*, Gen. *πυρος*; *νεκυς*, *νεκυος*; *χλαμυς*, *χλαμυδος*; *κορυς*, *κορυθος*; *ονυξ*, *ονυχος*.

### *Principal Exceptions.*

#### 1. The Increment A is long,

1. In Nouns in *αν*, Gen. *ανος*; as *Τιταν*, *Τιτανος*.—*Μελανος* and *ταλανος* have the Penult short.

2. In the Doric Genitive; as *'Ατρείδαο*, *μουσαων*.

3. In the following words:—*κερας\**, *κερατος*; *κρας*, *κρατος*; *φρεαρ*, *φρεατος*; *ψαρ*, *ψαρος*; *βλαξ*, *βλακος*; *Θραξ*, *Θρακος*; *θωρ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *ιερ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *κνωδ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *κορδ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *λαβρ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *πασσ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *ραξ*, *ραγος*; *στομφ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *συρφ-αξ*, *-ακος*; *φεν-αξ*, *-ακος*; *φορτ-αξ*, *-ακος*;—and in such as have *αξ* pure; as *νε-αξ*, *-ακος*.

4. In the Dative Plur. of such words as have *a* long in the Gen. Sing.; as *Τιτασι*. The Doubtful Vowels before *σι* are long in the Dat. Pl., when the Dat. Sing. is long by position; as *ελμισι*, *τυψασι*.

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\* Some Poets, as Orpheus, Euripides, Anacreon, and Oppian, make the increment of *κερας* 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 *δελφίν* and *δελφίς*, *δελφίνος*.
2. In Monosyllables, as *θίς*, *θίνος*; and those in *ιψ*, Gen. *ιπος*; as *θρίψ*, *θρίπος*. — *Δίς*, *Δίδος*; *θρίξ*, *τρίχος*; *στιξ*, *στίχος*; *τίς*, *τίνος*, have the Increment short.
3. In Nouns making *ιθος* in the Gen.; as *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*; and in those making *ιδος*, if the last Syllable of the Nominative is long; as *κνημὶς*, *κνημίδος*.
4. In Nouns in *ιξ*, Gen. *ιγος*, or *ικος*; as *μάστιξ*, *μάστιγος*; *φοῖνιξ*, *φοίνικος*.

## 3. The Increment Υ is long,

1. In words of two terminations in *υν* and *υς*; as *φόρκυν* and *φόρκυς*, *φόρκυνος*.
2. In some words in *υξ* and *υψ*; as *βόμβυξ*, *βόμβυκος*; *κήρυξ*, *κήρυκος*; *γυψ*, *γυπός*.  
But perhaps both *γυψ* and *γρυψ* may have the Increment common.
3. A pure Genitive from a long Nominative is sometimes common; as *δρυς*, *δρυός*.

### 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 *θεᾶ́ω*, *θεᾶ́σω*; *δράω*, *δράσω*; with some exceptions:—Verbs in *ανω* have the Penult short, except in *ικᾶ́νω* and *κιχάνω*.

2. Verbs in *ιω*, *βω*, *ιθω*, *ινω*, have the Penult long; as *τίω*, *τριβω*, *βρίθω*, *πίνω*; as also *δινέω*, *κινέω*.

The Attic Tragic Writers have *ῖω* and *ῖνω*.

3. Verbs in *υνω*, *υρω*, *υχω*, *υμι*, have the Penult long; as *ιθύνω*, *κύρω*, *βρύχω*, *φύμι*, *ζεύγνυμι*: but those in *υω* in general have it common; as *ισχύω* or *ισχυῶ*.

The Passive and Middle of *υμι* are short; as *δείκνυμαι*; but *πνύμαι* is long.

#### The First Future.

1. The First Future in *ασω*, *ισω*, *υσω*, from *αω* pure, or *ραω*, *ιω*, *ιθω*, and *υω*, is long in the Penult; as *εᾶ́ω*, *εᾶ́σω*; *δράω*, *δράσω*; *τίω*, *τίσω*; *βρίθω*, *βρίσω*; *ισχύω*, *ισχύσω*.

But *άνύω*, *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 *ἀρπάζω*, *ἀρπάσω*; *ὀπλίζω*, *ὀπλίσω*; *κλύζω*, *κλύσω*.

3. Verbs in *λω*, *μω*, *νω*, *ρω*, have the Penult of the First Future short; as *ψάλλω*, *ψάλω*; *κρίνω*, *κρίνω*.

*The Second Future.*

The Second Future has the Penult short; as τέμνω, τᾶμῶ; φαίνω, φᾶνῶ; τύπτω, τῦπῶ.

Derived Tenses generally retain the quantity of the Tenses, from which they are formed.

Thus, Pres. κρίνω; Imperf. ἔκρινον; Pres. P. κρίνομαι; Imperf. ἐκρινόμην.

Fut. 1. κρίνῶ; Perf. κέκρικα; Plup. ἐκεκρίκειν; Fut. 1. M. κρίνούμαι; &c.

*Note 1.* The First Aorist of Liquids has the Penult long in the Active and Middle; as ἔκρινα, ἐκρινάμην.

*Note 2.* If the First Future is long by position only, the Penult of the Perfect is short; as γράψω, γέγραφα; κρύψω, κέκρυφα. Except ρίψω, ἔρριφα.

*Note 3.* In the Attic reduplication the Penult is short; as ὀρύττω, ὄρυχα, ὀρώρυχα.

The Perfect Middle follows the quantity of the Second Future; as τῦπῶ, τέτυπα; with some exceptions; as βέβριθα, ἔρριγα, πέπραγα, &c.

The Temporal Augment makes ι and υ long; as ἴκομαι, ἰκόμην.

Α and υ, before σα in Participles, and before σι everywhere, are long; as τύψασα, δεικνῦσα, τετύφασι, δεικνῦσι.

In Verbs in μι,—

1. A Proper Reduplication is short; as τίθημι;—an Improper Reduplication common; as ἴημι:—unless they are made long by position.

2. Α, not before σα or σι, is short in the Penult; as ἴσταμεν, ἴστατε; 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 δεικνῦμι, δεικνῦσι, δεικνῦσι:—but in Dissyllables it is everywhere long in the Penult; as δῦμι, δῦτον, δῦμαι.

d) *In Final Syllables.*

Α, Ι, Υ, final.

Α, Ι, Υ, final, are generally short; as μουσᾶ, μέλι, γλυκῦ.

*Principal Exceptions.*

## 1. A final is long,

1. In Nouns in *δα*, *θα*, *εα*, and Polysyllables in *αια*; as *Λήδᾱ*, *Μάρθᾱ*, *θεᾱ̀*, *κεραία*; also *εὐλάκᾱ*. But *ἄκανθᾶ* has it short.

2. In *εια* from Verbs in *ευω*; as *δουλείᾱ* from *δουλεύω*; *βασιλείᾱ*, a kingdom; but *βασίλειᾶ*, a queen, has it short.

3. In *ια*; as *καλιᾶ*:—except Verbals in *τρια*; as *ψάλτριᾶ*; and *μίᾶ*.

4. In *ρα*, when a Diphthong does not precede; as *ἡμέρᾱ*, *χήρᾱ*:—except *ἄγκυρᾶ*, *γέφυρᾶ*, *Κέρκυρᾶ*, *ὄλυρᾶ*, *σκολόπενδρᾶ*, *σφύρᾶ*, *τανάγρᾶ*; and Compounds of *μετρῶ*, as *γεώμετρᾶ*.

The following have *ρα* long, though preceded by a Diphthong; *αὔρᾱ*, *λαύρᾱ*, *πλευρᾶ*, *σαύρᾱ*.

5. In Adjectives in *α* pure and *ρα* from Masculines in *ος*; as *δικαία*, *ἡμετέρα*:—except *διᾶ* and *πότνια*.

6. In the Vocative of Nouns in *ας* of the First and Third Declension; as *Αἰνεία*, *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 *ἄ παγᾶ*, for *ἡ πηγῆ*; *βορέᾱ* for *βορέου*.

9. In Accusatives in *α* from Nouns in *εως*, generally in the Attic Dialect.

## 2. I final is long,

1. In the Names of Letters; as *πι*:—with *κρι*.

2. In Pronouns and Adverbs with the Paragogic *ι*; as *ούτοσι*, *νυνι*:—except the Dat. Pl. as *σοῖσι*.

The Preposition *ἐνι* for *ἐν* is also short;—the Adverb *ἀναιμωτι* is long.

3. The Attic *ι* for *α*, *ε*, *ο*, is long; as *ταυτι* for *ταῦτα*; *ὄδι* for *ὄδε*; *τουτι* for *τοῦτο*.

## 3. Υ final is long,

1. In the Third Pers. Sing. of the Imperf. and Sec. Aorist of Verbs in *υμι*; as *ἔφῦ*.

2. In Vocatives from *υς*; as *μῦ*.

3. In the Names of Letters; as *μῦ*:—with *γρῦ*, *μεταξῦ*, *ἀντικρῦ*.

*A, I, Υ, followed by a Consonant in the final Syllable.*

AN, IN, YN, final, are generally short; as *τράπεζᾶν*, *ἔριν*, *πολύν*.

*Principal Exceptions.*

## 1. AN final is long,

1. In Oxytons Masculine; as *Τιτᾶν*.

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 *Αἰνεῖᾶν*, *φιλιᾶν*.

4. In the Adverbs *ἄγᾶν*, *εὐᾶν*, *λίᾶν*, *πέρᾶν*.



## 2. IN final is long,

1. In Nouns in *ιν*, Gen. *ινος*; as *ῥηγμῖν*.
2. In Nouns of two terminations; as *δελφῖν* and *δελφίς*.
3. In *ἡμῖν* and *ὕμῖν*, when circumflexed. *Πρὶν* is common.

## 3. YN final is long,

1. In Nouns in *υν*, Gen. *υνος*; as *μόσσυν*.
2. In Nouns of two terminations; as *φόρκυν* and *φόρκυς*.
3. In Accusatives from *υς* long; as *ὄφρυν*.
4. In the Imperf. and Sec. Aorist of Verbs in *υμι*; as *ἐδείκνυν*, *ἔφυν*.
5. In *νῦν*, *now*; but the Enclitic *νῦν* is short.

AP final is short; as *νέκταρ*.

Except *καῶρ*, *φρέαρ*, *ψαῶρ*:—*γὰρ* is common.

YP final is long; as *πῦρ*, *μάρτυρ*.

But the Penult of the Genitive is short; as *πῦρὸς*, *μάρτυρος*.

AΣ, ΙΣ, ΥΣ, final, are generally short; as *λαμπᾶς*, *πόλις*, *κόρυς*.

*Principal Exceptions.*

## 1. AΣ final is long,

1. In the Nominatives of Participles; as *τύψᾶς*, *ἰσταῶς*, *σταῶς*.
2. In the Nom. and Gen. Sing., and the Accus. Plur., of the First Decl.; as *ταμίᾶς*, *φιλιᾶς*, *μούσας*.
3. In Nouns in *ας*, Gen. *αντος*; as *Αἰᾶς*:—with *μέλας* and *τάλας*.
4. In the Pronouns *ἡμᾶς*, *ὕμᾶς*.  
The Poets sometimes make these short; as *ἡμέᾶς*: and also other Accusatives Plural.

## 2. ΙΣ final is long,

1. In Nouns of two terminations; as *δελφῖς* and *δελφῖν*.
2. In Nouns, increasing long; as *κνημῖς*, *ὄρνις*, *κῖς*. But *ὄρνις* is also found short.

## 3. ΥΣ final is long,

1. In Nouns of two terminations; as *φόρκυς* and *φόρκυν*.
2. In Monosyllables; as *μῦς*; with *κώμυς*.
3. In Nouns with *υντος*, or *ος* pure, in the Genitive; as *δεικνῦς*, *ὄφρῦς*:—*ἰχθὺς* is common.
4. In Verbs in *υμι*; as *ἔφῦς*, *δείκνυς*.

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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.

— υ υ | — υ υ | — υ υ | — υ υ | — —  
Thus, ροῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦρσε κακὴν ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί.

— υ υ | — — | — υ υ | — υ υ | — υ  
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.

— υ υ | — — | — υ υ | — — | — — | — υ  
Thus, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπιοι κρήνων 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, ἐλπίς ἐν ἀνθρώποισι μόνη θεὸς ἐσθλή ἔνεστιν,

— — | — — | — || — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | —  
 ἄλλοι δ' Οὐλύμπόνδ' 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, ὁ 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, εἶ μοι γένοιτο παρθένος καλή τε καὶ τέρινα.

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 ὀρᾶ, 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.*

$$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup -, \cup \cup - \quad | \quad \cup \cup -, \cup \cup - \\ \text{Or, } - \cup \cup, - \cup \cup \quad | \quad - \cup \cup, - \cup \cup \\ - -, - - \quad | \quad - -, - - \end{array}$$

2. *Of the Parœmiac, or Dimeter Catalectic.*

$$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup -, \cup \cup - \quad | \quad \cup \cup -, - \\ \text{Or, } - \cup \cup, - \cup \cup \quad | \quad * , * \\ - -, - - \quad | \quad * , * \end{array}$$

3. *Of the Monometer Acatalectic.*

$$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup -, \cup \cup - \\ \text{Or, } - \cup \cup, - \cup \cup \\ - -, - - \end{array}$$

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.

\* 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,  $\acute{\_}$   $\_$ ; in Iambic and Anapæstic,  $\_$   $\acute{\_}$ .

*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,  $\_ \acute{\_} \_$ ; and for a Trochee,  $\acute{\_} \_$ .

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,

$\mu\eta\nu\nu \acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon, \theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}, | \Pi\eta\lambda\eta\iota\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\omega \acute{\alpha}\chi\iota\lambda\eta\omicron\varsigma$ .—

or in the middle of the Thesis of a Dactyl; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\alpha \mu\omicron\iota \acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\epsilon\pi\epsilon, \text{Μοῦσα}, | \text{πολύτροπον}, \delta\varsigma \mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha \text{πολλά}.$

### 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 Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος:—and sometimes two words are thus contracted; as ἐγὼ οὐ, μὴ ἀλλὰ, μὴ οὐ.

The Arsis makes a short Syllable long;—as,

ἵππους δ' Ἀυτομέδοντα θοῶς ζευγνύμεν 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 δέομαι for δέομαι;—3.) by doubling, or inserting a Consonant; as ἔδδεισε for ἔδεισε, ἄπτολις for ἄπολις;—4.) by Transposition; as ἀτᾶρπὸς for ἀτράπος.

2. *Shortened a Syllable*;—1.) by changing long Vowels into short ones;—2.) by rejecting one Vowel of a Diphthong; as ἔλον for εἶλον;—3.) by Transposition; as ἐπράθον for ἐπάρθον.

3. *Increased the number of Syllables*;—1.) by resolving a Diphthong; as ἀῦτῶ for αὐτῶ;—2.) by prefixing, inserting, or adding a letter or syllable; as ἀάσχετος for ἄσχετος, θέειος for θεῖος, παίδεσι or παίδεσσι for παισι, βίηφι for βίη.

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.

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### 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, ('); the Grave, (`); and the Circumflex, (^ 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, Ἀλεξάνδρω.

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 τιμῆ, ἀνὴρ τις, χεῖρ.

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 σοῶμα. 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 ὡς, κακῶν ἔξ.

*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 *ὄς, χεῖρ*.

Contracted Monosyllables, and some others, which are long by nature, are circumflexed; as *φῶς* from *φάος*, *νοῦς* from *νόος*; also *οὔς, 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 *κῶμη, λόγος*.

*Εἶπερ, τοίνυν, 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 *Μενέλωσ* for *Μενέλαος*, &c. and the Ionic Genitive, as *Πηληιάδew*, 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 *εὐς, ης, ω, and ως*, whose Genitive ends in *ος* pure; as *βασιλεὺς, ἀληθής, &c.*—Adjectives in *κος, θος, λος, ρος, στος*; as *βασιλικός, &c.*—Verbals in *τος* and *η*;—Compounds of *ποιέω, ἄγω, φέρω, οὔρος, 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, δεῖνα*, and those ending in *τερος*, as *ἡμέτερος*.

*Note 1.* Before *γε* they throw back their Accent; as *ἔγωγε*.

*Note 2.* *Τῖς*, Indefinite, has a Grave on every Case except the Genitive, Dual and Plural, which is circumflexed; as *τῖς, τὶ, τινός, &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 *ἴστημι*.

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 *ἀντί*, *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*, *προφήται*:—

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*, *τιμῆ*, *τιμαῖν*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμαῖς*, from *τιμῆ*; and *ναοῦ*, *ναῶ*, *ναοῖν*, *ναῶν*, *ναοῖς*, from *ναὸς*;—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 *ἔσταως*, *ἔστῶς*.

From this Rule except such as *ἤχόα*, *ἤχῶ*; *νόω*, *νῶ*; 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 on*; as *αὐτάρκης, αὐταρκες; 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 *πατήρ, πάτερ; σωτήρ, σῶτερ; Δημοσθένης, Δημόσθενης; Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπολλον; εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον.*

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 *ἐκὼν, ἀέκων; σοφὸς, φιλόσοφος; δὸς, ἀπόδος; ἡμῖ, 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 *ἀφείκα* from *εῖκα*; 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 *εἰμί*; as *θεοῦ ἄπο, τούτων πέρι, πὰρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι*, for *πάρεισιν*.

But *ἀνά* 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, φάν*:—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, δειν' 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, ἅγια, ἅγιων; with ἀφύων, ἔτησίωι, 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 χεῖρ, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χειροῖν, χειρῶν, χερσί.

To this Rule also belongs γυνή, γυναικός.

Exceptions:—Participles; as ὦν, ὄντος; also these Genitives Plur., παίδων, φώτων, πάντων with πᾶσι, Τρώων, δμῶων, θῶων, ὦτων, φῶδων, δᾶδων, κράτων, λάων.

5. *In some Contracts*; as χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς; also χάλκεος, ἀργύρεος, λίνεος, πορφύρεος, φοινίκεος, which circumflex the contraction in *ous*.

6. *In the First and Second Futures of Verbs*, whose characteristic is λ, μ, ν, ρ; as στελώ, σταλώ;—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, ἰστάσι, 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, εἰπέ, εὐρέ, 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 τυπῶν, ἰστάς, διδοῦς, τετυφῶς, τετυπῶς, τυφθείς.

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 ἐγκλινω, *I incline*; because they incline towards the preceding word, and are read as part of it. Thus, ἤκουσά 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; οὐ, οἶ, ἐ; μιν, σφωε, σφε, σφιν, σφισι, σφεας; τις, τι, Indefinite, in all cases and Dialects, as του, τευ, τψ.

*Verbs*:—εἶμι 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 ἀνθρώπος ἐστι, σώμά μου.

*Note 1.* If the Penult be circumflexed, and the last Syllable long by position, the Enclitic retains its Accent; as κατηλιψ̄ μου, φοῖνιξ̄ ἐστί.

*Note 2.* If the preceding word have no Accent, as εἶ, it takes that of the Enclitic; as εἶ τις;—except εἶ and οὐ before εἶμι, ἐστί.

2. Enclitics lose their Accent after words circumflexed on the last Syllable; as ἀγαπᾶς με;—and after Oxytons, which then take the Acute Accent; as ἀνὴρ 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 ἐστί; else the Accent would be on the Præantepenult.

4. The Enclitic Pronouns, on account of their emphasis, retain their Accent after Prepositions, and after ἔνεκα or ἦ; as διὰ σέ.

5. Ἐπι accents its first Syllable, if it begins a sentence, is em-

phatical, or follows—*ἀλλ', εἰ, καὶ, μὲν, μὴ, οὐκ, ὡς, οἱ 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 *εἶ τίς τί φησί μοι*.

The difference of Accentuation serves also to mark the difference of signification.

The following are instances of this distinction:—

" <i>Ἄγων, leading;</i>	<i>ἄγων, a contest.</i>
" <i>Ἀληθες, truly;</i>	<i>ἀληθὲς, true.</i>
" <i>Ἄλλα, other things;</i>	<i>ἀλλὰ, but.</i>
" <i>Ἀπλοος, unnavigable;</i>	<i>ἀπλόος, simple.</i>
" <i>Ἄρα, then;</i>	<i>ἄρα, an interrogation.</i>
<i>Βίος, life;</i>	<i>βιὸς, a bow.</i>
<i>Δίδομεν, we give;</i>	<i>διδόμεν, to give.</i>
<i>Δόκος, opinion;</i>	<i>δοκὸς, a beam.</i>
<i>Εἶσι, he goes;</i>	<i>εἰσὶ, they are.</i>
" <i>Ἐνι, he is in;</i>	<i>ἐνὶ, in.</i>
" <i>Ἐχθρα, enmity;</i>	<i>ἐχθρὰ, hostile.</i>
<i>Ζῶον, an animal;</i>	<i>ζῶον, living.</i>
<i>Θέα, a sight;</i>	<i>θεὰ, a goddess.</i>
<i>Θέων, running;</i>	<i>θεῶν, of gods.</i>
" <i>Ἴον, a violet;</i>	<i>ἰὸν, going.</i>
<i>Κάλως, a cable;</i>	<i>καλῶς, well.</i>
<i>Λάος, a stone;</i>	<i>λαὸς, a people.</i>
<i>Λεύκη, a poplar;</i>	<i>λευκὴ, white.</i>
<i>Μόνη, alone;</i>	<i>μονή, a mansion.</i>
<i>Μύριοι, ten thousand;</i>	<i>μυριοί, innumerable.</i>
<i>Νέος, new;</i>	<i>νεὸς, a fallow field.</i>
<i>Νόμος, a law;</i>	<i>νομὸς, pasture.</i>
" <i>Ὀμως, yet;</i>	<i>ὀμῶς, together.</i>
<i>Πείθω, I advise;</i>	<i>πειθῶ, persuasion.</i>
<i>Πόνηρος, laborious;</i>	<i>πονηρὸς, wicked.</i>
<i>Τρόχος, a course;</i>	<i>τροχὸς, a wheel.</i>
" <i>Ὠμος, a shoulder;</i>	<i>ὠμὸς, raw, cruel.</i>
" <i>Ὠχρος, paleness;</i>	<i>ὠχρὸς, pale.</i>

## 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 κοινή 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  $\omega$ , which is frequently used for  $o$ . The Old Attic used short and simple forms;—the New softened, and in some cases lengthened, the word.

The Attics frequently change—

$a$ into $e$ ; as $\lambda\alpha\acute{o}s$ into $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}s$ .	$o$ into $\iota$ ; as $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omicron$ into $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ .
$\eta$ ; as $\zeta\bar{a}$ into $\zeta\eta$ .	$\omega$ ; as $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron$ into $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ; $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\omicron s$
$o$ ; as $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}s$ into $\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}s$ .	into $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\omega s$ .
$\omega$ ; as $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ into $\kappa\rho\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$ .	$\epsilon\iota$ into $\eta$ ; as $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}s$ into $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota-$
$e$ into $a$ ; as $\beta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ into $\beta\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ .	$\lambda\eta s$ ; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha$ into $\eta\theta\alpha$ .
$\eta$ ; as $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ into $\eta\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}-$	$\eta\acute{\iota}$ ; as $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$ into $\kappa\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$ .
$\mu\eta\nu$ .	$\epsilon\upsilon$ into $\eta\upsilon$ ; as $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\chi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ into $\eta\upsilon-$
$\iota$ ; as $\acute{o}\delta\epsilon$ into $\acute{o}\delta\acute{\iota}$ .	$\chi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ .
$o$ ; as $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ into $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\chi\alpha$ .	$\eta$ into $\epsilon\iota$ ; as $\beta\acute{o}\upsilon\lambda\eta$ into $\beta\acute{o}\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota$ ;
$\alpha\iota$ ; as $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ into $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}$ .	$\acute{o}\psi\eta$ into $\acute{o}\psi\epsilon\iota$ .
$\eta$ into $a$ ; as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\beta\eta\theta\iota$ into $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\theta\iota$ .	$\omicron\iota$ into $\epsilon\iota$ ; as $\delta\upsilon\omicron\acute{\iota}\nu$ into $\delta\upsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ .
$\epsilon$ ; as $\nu\eta\acute{o}s$ into $\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}s$ .	$\varphi$ ; as $\kappa\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{o}s$ into $\kappa\lambda\varphi\acute{o}s$ ;
$\epsilon\alpha$ ; as $\eta\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$ into $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$ .	$\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\nu$ into $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\varphi\nu$ .

$\gamma$ into $\beta$ ; as $\gamma\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$ into $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$ .	$\zeta$ into $\delta$ ; as $\kappa\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ into $\kappa\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$ .
$\delta$ into $\sigma$ ; as $\acute{o}\delta\mu\eta$ into $\acute{o}\sigma\mu\acute{\eta}$ .	$\tau\tau$ ; as $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ into $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

<p>θ into σ; as κλαυθμός into κλαυσμός.  φ; as θλάη into φλάη.  κ into γ; as κναφεύς 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 πέφασ-  μαι.  ν into λ; as πνεύμων into πλεύμων.  π into φ; as άσπάραγος into άσ-  φάραγος.</p>	<p>σ into δ; as πέφρασμαι into πέ-  φραδμαι.  ρ; as θαρσεῖν into θαρρέῖν.  τ; as γλώσσα into γλώττα.  ξ; as σὺν into ξύν.  τ into θ; as κολοκύνθη into κολο-  κύνθη.  χ into ξ; as πένταχα into πέν-  ταξα.</p>
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### Observations.

1. In respect to *Prosthesis*, *Epenthesis*, and *Paragoge*, with the opposites :—

*To the Beginning* of a word the Attics sometimes prefix *a*; as ἄσταχυς for στά-  
χυς;—γ; as γλήμη for λήμη.

*In the Middle* of a word they insert *ι*; as χροιά for χρόα;—ο; as ἀγήοχα for  
ἄγηχα;—ω; as εἴωθα for εἴθα;—ρ; as κατέρρεξε for κατέρεξε;—τ; as πτόλις  
for πόλις.

*At the End* they add *ι*; as οὔτοσι for οὔτος; νυνὶ for νῦν;—the Particles γε,  
δη, εἰ, θεν, οὖν, ποτὲ; as οἶονεὶ for οἶον;—χι; as ναιχὶ for ναιί.

*From the Beginning* of a word they take *a*; as ᾠ γαθέ for ᾠ ἀγαθέ;—ε; as μῶ  
for ἐμῶ.

*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 ἐκάτερθεν for ἐκατέρωθεν;—  
ει; as ὄφλω for ὄφείλω;—β; as βόλιτον for βόλβιτον.

*From the End* they take *ι*; as πρῶ for πρωῖ;—ν; as καλὸ for καλὸν;—να;  
as Ἀπόλλω for Ἀπόλλωνα;—νον; as κάρα for κάρηνον;—σα; as βασιλὶς for  
βασιλίσσα.

2. The Attics are particularly fond of Contractions; as ποιεῖς for ποιέεις, τοῦ-  
νομα for τὸ ὄνομα, κέρα 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 *ης*; as ἱππεῖς into ἱππῆς; and the Gen.  
eos into eως; as βασιλέος into βασιλέως.

*In some Nouns* they make the Accus. in *ω*, instead of *ων*, *ωα*, or *ωνα*; as λαγῶ  
for λαγῶν, Μίνω for Μίνωα, Ποσειδῶ for Ποσειδῶνα.

They make the Vocative like the Nominative; as ᾧ πατήρ, ᾧ 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 ἦδειν.

2. They prefix *ε* to the Temporal Augment; as ἐώραον for ὠραον, from  
ὄραω.

*Note.* The three Perfects εἶκα, εἶοπα, εἶοργα, have the Plup. ἐψκειν, ἐώλ-  
πειν, ἐώργειν.

3. They change  $\lambda\epsilon$  and  $\mu\epsilon$  of the Perfect into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\phi\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\phi\alpha$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$ ;—and  $\epsilon$  in the Penult of the Perfect Active into  $o$ ; as  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\chi\alpha$ , or  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\chi\alpha$ , for  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ .

4. They prefix the two first letters of the Present to the Perf. Active and Middle, of Verbs beginning with  $a$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $o$ ; as from  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\omega}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ .—In this reduplication a long Vowel, or a Diphthong, is generally shortened; as from  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\theta\omega$ ,  $\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\upsilon\theta\alpha$ .—In the 2nd Aor. the Augment is prefixed with a similar reduplication: thus Aor. 2.  $\acute{\eta}\gamma\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$  for  $\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\nu$ ; Imper.  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ , Inf.  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , from  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ .

5. They drop the reduplication in Verbs beginning with two Consonants; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$  for  $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ .

6. They sometimes form the Pluperf. Singular in  $\eta$ ,  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$ ; and the Third Pers. Plural in  $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$  for  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ ;—and reject the Augment; as  $\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\iota$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\iota$ .

7. They form the First Future and Perfect of Verbs in  $\omega$ , as from  $\epsilon\omega$ ; thus  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\theta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ , as if from  $\theta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ;—and sometimes drop  $\sigma$  in the First Future; as  $\nu\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\omega}$ , circumflexed, for  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$  for  $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota$ .

*Note.* In the Future of Verbs the Old Attic used the contracted form, as  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ ; the New Attic resumed  $\sigma$ , as  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ . 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  $\theta\alpha$  to the Second Pers. Sing. in  $s$ ; as  $\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$  for  $\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ ;  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha$  (by Syncope  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$ ) for  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\varsigma$ .

9. In the Third Pers. Plur. Imperative they change  $\epsilon\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$  and  $\alpha\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$  into  $\omicron\nu\tau\omega\nu$  and  $\alpha\nu\tau\omega\nu$ ; and  $\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$  into  $\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ ; as  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omega\nu$  for  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu$  for  $\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$  for  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ .

10. In the Perf. Passive of Liquid Verbs they change  $\mu$  before  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\sigma$ ; as  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  for  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ .

11. In the Optative of Contracts they use  $\eta\nu$ ; as  $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$  for  $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ,  $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\eta\nu$  for  $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\mu\iota$ . The Third Pers. Plur. is regular; as  $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\acute{\iota}\epsilon\nu$ .—In the Third Pers. Pl. Pres. Indic. of Verbs in  $\mu\iota$ , as  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , &c. they use  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}\alpha\sigma\iota$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ .

12. In the Infinitive they change  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  into  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu$  into  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\nu$  into  $\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ , and insert  $\mu\epsilon$  before  $\nu\alpha\iota$ . Thus  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  for  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  for  $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\delta\eta\lambda\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  for  $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  for  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  for  $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ .

13. They contract Perfect Participles, which omit  $\kappa$  by an Ionicism; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  from  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , for  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ .

7. *To Adverbs* they sometimes prefix a letter; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$  for  $\chi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ ;—and add to the end; as  $\nu\nu\nu\acute{\iota}$  for  $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ . Sometimes they take a letter or syllable from the beginning; as  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\rho$  for  $\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\rho$ ;—and use the Neuter Plur. of Adjectives in the Accus. (governed by  $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$  understood) adverbially; as  $\rho\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$  for  $\rho\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}$ .

They also use  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\iota}$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\upsilon\theta\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\nu\rho\acute{\iota}$  for  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omicron$ , &c.

8. In the *Prepositions* they use  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\iota}$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ,  $\xi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$  for  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  for  $\rho\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ .

## II. *The Ionic Dialect.*

The Ionic Dialect shuns and resolves Contractions, and is characterized by the concourse of Vowels, the prevalent use of  $\eta$  instead of  $a$  and  $\epsilon$ , 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 βασιλείη into βασιλῆι.

ι; as ἔστια into ἰστίη.

ει; as ἔνεκα into εἵνεκα.

η into α short; as μεμηκυῖα into μεμαῦκυῖα.

ε; as ξηρόν into ξερόν.

ω; as ἀρηγός 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 ζωή into ζοή.

αο; as σώφρων into σαόφρων.

ω, contracted, into ευ; as ἡγάπων into ἡγάπευν.

αι into η; as μούσαις into μούσης.

αν into ην; as ναῦν into νηῦν.

ωῦ; as αὐτός into ὠτός.

ει into εα; as πονεῖσθαι into πονεάσθαι.

ευ; as πλεῖν into πλεῦν.

η; as κείρες into κῆρες.

ηῖ; as Πηλείδης into Πηληϊδης.

εο into ευ; as πλέοις into πλεῦνας.

ευ into ηῦ; as εὔκομος into ἡύκομος.

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 λόγιοιο.

φ into ωι; as τῷ into τῶι.

γ into ζ; as ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον.

ι; as ἐνέγκω into ἐνείκω.

κ into χ; as ἀκάνθιον into ἀχάνθιον.

π into κ; as ποῦ into κοῦ; πῶς into κῶς.

τ into θ; as βάτραχος into βάθραχος.

φ into π; as ἀφαιρούμαι into ἀπαιρούμαι.

χ into κ; as δέχομαι into δέκομαι.

σσ into ξ; as δισσός 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 ἄπας for πᾶς; —ε; as ἔε for ἔ;—ο; as ὄου for οὔ;—τ; as τὸν for ὄν.

*In the Middle* they insert ε; as ἀδελφεός for ἀδελφός;—ι; as λόγοιιν for λόγοιν; inserting ι, instead of subscribing it; as Θρήϊκες for Θράκες, ῥηϊδῖος for ῥάδῖος;—ι after ε and ο; as ξεῖνος for ξένος; χροιά for χροά;—and υ after ο; as μοῦνος for μόνος;—γ; as ἐρίγδουπος for ἐρίδουπος;—σ; as λεγόμεσθα for λεγόμεθα;—τ; as ὄττι for ὄτι;—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 ὄρτη for ἐορτή;—γ; as αἶα for γαῖα;—λ; as εἶβειν for λείβειν;—σ; as μικρός for σμικρός.

*From the Middle* they take ε; as ἴραξ for ἰέραξ;—ι; as δέξω for δεῖξω;—δ; as ἔριος for ἔριδος;—κ; as βέβασα for βέβηκα;—λ; as κάλιον for κάλλιον;—σ; as ἐτίθεο for ἐτίθεσο;—τ; as κρέας for κρέατος.

*From the End* they take ν; as ἔσθ' ὅπως for ἔστιν ὅπως;—and sometimes a Syllable; as κυκεῶ for κυκεῶνα, σφί 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 *a* long closes the final Syllable, they make the word Oxyton; and when *a* 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' οὐ* for *καθ' οὐ*.—And thus, when a word, beginning with an aspirated Vowel, is compounded with the Prepositions *ἀπό*, *ἐπί*, *ὑπό*, *κατά*, *μετά*, they do not change the Soft Consonant; as *ἄπες* for *ἄφες*.

5. In *Nouns* of the *First Decl.* they change *as* and *a* 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 *ης* and *ησι*.

In the *Second Decl.* they change the Gen. *ου* into *οιο*, and add *ι* to the Dat. Pl., neglecting *υ* before a Vowel in prose.

In the *Third Decl.* they change *αν* of the Nom. into *ην*, and *αυς* into *ηυς*; as *τιτήν* for *τιτάν*, *νηὺς* for *ναὺς*;—*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 *as* pure and *ρας* the *τ* of the oblique Cases is rejected by the Ionians and Dorians. See p. 19.

6. In *Adjectives* they omit *υ* in the Acc. Sing., and Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur. of Comparatives in *ων*; as *μειζοα* (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 *υ*; as *τύπτῃσι* for *τύπτῃ*;—and to the Subj. of Verbs in *μι*, though differently terminated; as *δῶσι* for *δῶ*.

6. They change *ειν*, *εις*, *ει* of the Pluperfect into *εα*, *εας*, *εε*, &c.; as *ἔτετύφεα*, *ἔτετύφεας*, &c.

7. In the Second Pers. Sing. Present Passive they omit the *σ*, which properly belongs to the word; as *τύπτται* for *τύπτεσαι*, commonly *τύπτῃ*;—and form the Third Pers. Plur., Present and Imperfect, Indic. Passive, in *ᾶται* and *ᾶτο*; as *τυπτέαται* for *τύπτονται*, *ἐτιθέατο* for *ἐτίθεντο*, *ἔατο* for *ἔητο*.

In the Third Pers. Plur., Present Indic. of *ἴστημι*, &c. they use *ιστέασι*, *τιθέασι*, *διδόασι*, *δεικνύασι*.

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 *ἐφίλη* for *ἐφίλει*;—and also into *εα*: as *φιλέασθαι* for *φιλεῖσθαι*.

10. They change the Infinitive in *ειν*, or *έναι*, into *έμεν*, *ᾶν* into *άμεν*, *οὖν* into *όμεν*, *ῆναι* into *ῆμεν*; as *τυπτέμεν* for *τύπτειν*, *τετυφέμεν* for *τετυφέναι*, *γελάμεν* for *γελάῃν*, *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*, *εἰνί*, for *έν*, *ές* for *εἰς*.

11. In the *Conjunctions* they use *ῶν* 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 σᾶρξ into σύρξ. (Æol.)	αι into α; as ἑταῖρος into ἕταρος. αυ into α; as ναῦν into νᾶν. ω; as αὐλαξ into ὦλαξ.
ε into α short; as τρέχω into τράχω. ι; as θεὸς into θιός. (Bœot.) ω; as τρέφω into τρώφω.	ει into α; as κλειδας into κλαῖδας. η; as ἐφίλει into ἐφίλη. αι; as φθείρω into φθαίρω.
η into ε; as Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Æol.) α long; as φήμη into φᾶμα. ω; as τῆς μελίσσης into τῶς μελίσσης.	ευ into ου; as ἔσενα into ἔσσουα. οι into ω; as ποιμενικὸς into πωμενικός.
ο into α; as εἴκοσι into εἵκατι. ου; as τύψομαι into τυψοῦμαι. ω; as ὄρος into ὠρος. (Ion. and Æol.) οι; as πνοή into πνοιή.	ου into α; as Αἰνείου into Αἰνεία. οι; as μουσα into μοῖσα. (Æol.) ευ; as φιλοῦσι into φιλεῦσι. (Æol.) ω; as οὐρανὸς into ὠρανός. (Æol.)
ω into α long; as πρῶτος into πρᾶτος. ευ; as ἡγάπων into ἡγάπενν.	α into η; as βοᾶ into βοῆ. οο and οα into ω; as αἰδῶος into αἰδῶς, βόαξ into βώξ. (Æol.)

β into γ; as βλέφαρα into γλέφαρα. δ; as ὄβελος into ὀδελός. (Æol.) ζ; as βέρεθρον into ζέρεθρον. (Æol.)	π into φ; as καὶ εἶπα into κῆφα. ρ into κ; as μικρὸς into μικκός. σ into δ; as ἴσμεν into ἴδμεν.
γ into δ; as γνόφος into δνόφος. δ into θ; as οὐδὲν into οὐθέν. ζ; as ἀδηχὲς into ἀζηχὲς.	θ; as μηνισμὸς into μηνιθμός. ν; as τετυφῶς into τετύφων. (Æol.) ξ; as λυγίσω into λυγίξω.
ζ into δ; as ῥέζω into ἔρδω. δδ; as θερίζειν into θεριῖδδεν. σδ; as συρίζω into συρίσδω.	τ; as σὺ into τύ. σσ into ζ; as ὀρύσσω into ὀρύζω. τ into δ; as μελέτη into μελέδη.
θ into σ; as θεὸς into σιός. χ; as ὄρνιθες into ὄρνιχες.	κ; as πότε into πόκα. ν; as κατανεύσας into καννεύσας.
κ into τ; as κείνος into τῆνος. λ into ν; as ἤλθομεν into ἤνθομεν. ν into σ; as τύπτομεν into τύπτομες.	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 ἡλέα;—also τ; as τῶς for ὦς;—and they double it; as τετάχω for τάττω.

*In the Middle* they insert *α*; as Ποσειδάων for Πόσειδον;—*ε*, like the Ionians; as κενεός for κενός;—*ι* after *ο*; as πνοιή for πνοή;—*υ* after *ε*; as ζητεύω for ζητέω;—*θ*; as διχθά for διχῆ;—*ν*; as δρύνω for δρύω;—*σ*; as τυπτόμεσθα for τυπτόμεθα;—they double *π, σ, τ*; as ὀπόθεν for ὀπόθεν, ὕσσον for ὕσον, ὅτι for ὅτι.

*To the End* they add *ι*; as καλοῖσι for καλοῖς;—*ν*; as ἐγών for ἐγώ;—*ς*; as οἰκαδες for οἰκαδε;—*γα*; as ἐγώγα for ἐγώ;—*νη*; as ἐγώνη for ἐγώ.

*From the Beginning* they take *τ*; as ἦμος for τῆμος;—they also use *λω* for θέλω.

*From the Middle* they take *ε*; as ἐγέντο for ἐγένετο;—*ι*; as σφές for σφεῖς;—*ο*; as Μενέλας for Μενέλαος;—*υ*; as βασιλέσι for βασιλεῦσι;—*εν*; as κέλομαι for κελεύομαι;—*δ*; as Πάριος for Πάριδος;—*θ*; as ἐσλόν for ἐσθλόν;—*ρ*; as ἔμπροσθεν for ἔμπροσθεν.

*From the End* they take letters and syllables;—*α*; as παρ for παρά;—*ς*; as δ for δς;—*μα*; as δῶ for δῶμα;—*μνον*; as κρι for κρίνον;—*τερ*; as μᾶ for μᾶτερ; &c.

2. The Dorians sometimes also withdraw *ι* from a Diphthong; as λαβέν for λαβεῖν;—and neglect the *ι* subscribed in *α, γ, φ*;—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 αἶδα for αἶδου;—make the Dat. in *α*, without subscribing *ι*;—and the Gen. Pl. in *ων* for *ων*.—in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. they sometimes use *ω*; as μελίσσως, μελίσσω, for μελίσσης, μελίσση; 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 θεός for θεοῦς, ἀνθρώπως for ἀνθρώπους.

*In the Third Decl.* they change *εος* of the Gen. into *εως*; as χεῖλεως for χεῖλεος;—and form the Gen. and Dat. from Nominatives in *ως* by rejecting *ς*; as φόρκυς, Gen. and Dat. φόρκυ.

The word βασιλεύς 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, οι τυποῦντι, οι τυπεῦντι, for τυποῦσι:—thus also *ωσι* of the Subj. into *ωντι*;—and ἰσάντι for ἰσᾶσι, 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, τυψεύμαι for τύψομαι.

3. They change the Infinitive in *ειν, εναι*, into *εμεν, ορ ἐμεναι*;—*ᾶν* into *ἀμεναι*;—*οῦν* into *όμεναι*;—*ῆναι* into *ήμεναι*:—as τύπτεμεν, ορ τυπτέμεναι (ορ τύπτειν), 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, εῦσα*, and *ωσα*; as τυπτοισα, τύπτεισα, τύπτῶσα, for τύπτούσα;—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 τυπτόμεσθον, &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 *εν*; as τύπτειν for τύπτου;—and likewise *ου*, contracted, into *εν*; as ποιεύμεν for ποιούμεν;—*ει* into *η*; as ἐφίλη for ἐφίλει;—and *οι* into *φ*; as πσιψήν for πσιψῆμι.

6. In *Adverbs* they use ἔμπροσθεν, or ἔμπροθεν, for ἔμπροσθεν, πλατίον for πλησίον, τῶς for ὡς, &c.

7. In the *Prepositions* they use ποτὶ, πρὲς, for πρὸς; παρ for παρά, &c.

8. In the *Conjunctions* they use αἰ for εἰ, μέσ for μέν, δ 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—

a into ε; as κράτος into κρέτος. η; as ἄηρ into ἡήρ. ο; as ἄνω into ὄνω. υ; as σάρξ into σύρξ. (Dor.) αι; as τὰς into ταῖς. αυ; as κλάω into κλαύω.	ο into ω; as ὄμοιος into ὠμοιος. αι; as ὑπὸ into ὑπαί. υ into ι; as ὑψόθεν into ἰψόθεν. ω into α; as γελῶν into γελᾶν. ο; as ὦρα into ὄρα. υ; as χελώνη into χελύνη.
e into α; as ὄπισθεν into ὄπισθα. (Dor.) η; as καλέω into καλήω.	αι into α; as ἀρχαῖος into ἀρχαος. αἰ; as παῖς into παῖς.
η into α short; as πύλη into πύλα. ε; as Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Dor.) αι; as μιμνήσκω into μιμναίσκω. ει; as Πηλεὺς into Πειλεὺς.	ει into η; as ἐλθεῖν into ἐλθῆν. οι; as ὄνειρος into ὄνοιρος.
ι into ε; as τρίτος into τέρτος. η; as ἀκτὴν into ἀκτήν. (Ion.)	ευ into η; as Ἀχιλλεὺς into Ἀχιλλής.
ο into α; as εἴκοσι into εἴκατι. (Dor.) ε; as πρὸς into πρὲς. υ; as ὄνομα into ὄνυμα.	οι into ο; as ποιήμα into πόημα. ου into αο; as Αἰνείου into Αἰνεῖαο. ευ; as ἀκούμενος into ἀκεύμενος. οι; as τύπτουσα into τύπτουσα. ω; as μούσα into μῶσα.

β into δ; as ὀβελὸς into ὀδελός. (Dor.) ζ; as βέρεθρον into ζέρεθρον. μ; as βάρβιτος into βάρμιτος.	λ into λλ; as σελήνη into σελλάνα. μ into β; as μέλλω into βέλλω. π; as μετὰ into πετά.
γ into ζ; as ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον. (Ion.)	ν into μ; as πέντε into πέμπε. ν into σ; as φρονεῖν into φρόνεις.
δ into β; as δέλεαρ into βέλεαρ. ζ; as Δία into Ζία. θ; as οὐδὲν into οὐθέν. (Dor.)	ξ into σκ; as ξένος into σκένος. π into κ; as κοῖος into κοῖος. (Ion.) μ; as πατῶ into ματῶ. πτ into σσ; as ἐπίπτω into ἐπίσσω.
ζ into δ; as ζυγὸς into δυγός.	σ into δ, θ, τ; as ὄσμη into ὄδμη, μηνισμὸς into μηνιθμὸς, εἴκοσι into εἴκατι. (Dor.)
θ into φ; as θλίβω into φλίβω. (Att.) τ; as καθῆκε into κατῆκε. (Ion.)	ν; as τετυφὸς into τετύφων. (Dor.)



<p>σ into ρ; as <i>μάρτυς</i> into <i>μάρτυρ</i>.          σσ into ζ; as <i>ὕρυσσω</i> into <i>ὀρύζω</i>.          (Dor.)          τ into π; as <i>πέντε</i> into <i>πέμπε</i>.          (Ion.)</p>	<p>φ into π; as <i>ἀμφὶ</i> into <i>ἀμπί</i>.          (Ion.)          χ into φ; as <i>ἀύχην</i> into <i>αὐφήν</i>.</p>
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### 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 ν; as *οὔδωρ* for *ὔδωρ*;—β before ρ, when δ, κ, τ, or ζ follows; as *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, *βράκος* for *ράκος*, *βρυτήρ* for *ρύτήρ*, *βρίζα* for *ρίζα*.

*In the Middle* they insert α; as *θεάων* for *θεῶν*;—ι; as *καλαῖς* for *καλᾶς*;—ν 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 *ὄρω* for *ὄρῳ*;—they double λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, &c.; as *ἄμμες* for *ἡμεῖς*.

*To the End* they add ν; as *Λητῶν* for *Λητῶ*;—θα; as *ἦσθα* for *ἦς*.

*From the Beginning* they take δ; as *αἰνός* for *δεινός*;—μ; as *ἴα* for *μία*;—σ; as *μίλαξ* for *σμίλαξ*.

*From the Middle* they take ε; as *ἱρόν* for *ἱερόν*;—ι; as *ποιητῆς* for *ποιητήης*, *χέρρες* for *χειρες*, *σπένδω* for *σπείδω*;—ο; as *ἀγνήκαμες* for *ἡγνοήκαμες*;—γ, from words in *υγξ*; as *φάρυξ* for *φάρυγξ*;—δ; as *Πάριος* for *Πάριδος*;—μ; as *ῶρσεν* for *ῶρμησεν*.

*From the End* they take ν; as *ὄπισθε* for *ὄπισθεν*;—ς; as *δ* for *δς*.

2. The Æolians change the Aspirate into the Soft Breathing; as *ἡμέρα* for *ήμερα*;—resolve Diphthongs; as *παῖς* for *παῖς*;—frequently double the Consonant after a short Vowel; as *ὄσσον* for *ὄσον*;—draw back the Accent; as *πόταμος* for *ποταμός*;—and circumflex acuted Monosyllables; as *Ζεῦς* for *Zeús*.

3. *In Nouns of the First Decl.* the Æolians change the Gen. Sing. *ου* into *αο*; as *αἴδαο* for *αἴδου*;—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 *παθημάτων* for *παθήμασι*;—the Gen. Sing. in *εως* for *εος*, from Nouns in *εως*; 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 *εια*; as *τύψεια* for *τύψαιμι*.

2. They change *οιμι* of Contracted Verbs into *ψην*; as *ποιψην* 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 *αῖς*; as *γέλαιν*, or *γέλαις*, for *γελάην*;—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*, *ἴσταντι* for *ιστᾶσι*, *δίδοντι* for *διδούσι*, *δείκνυντι* for *δεικνῦσι*.

6. In *Adverbs* the Æolians use ὀπισθα for ὀπισθεν, πολλάκι for πολλάκις.

7. In the *Prepositions* they use ἀμμι for ἀμφί, πετὰ for μετὰ, πρὲς for πρὸς; ἀπαι, καταί, παραι, ὑπαι, for ἀπὸ, κατὰ, παρὰ, ὑπό.

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### The Bœotians change—

ε into ι; as βασιλέος into βασιλῖος.

η into ει; as ἥρωες into εἴρωες.

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 ἔτυφθεν for ἐτύφθησαν, ἔτιθεν for ἐτίθησαν.

3. They also put ει for η; as τίθειμι for τίθημι; whence τέθεικα for τέθηκα.

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### *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 οὖ, οἶ, ἔ, 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, ηω, 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.

Com.	N.	Singular.		D.	A.	Dual.		N.	G.	Plural.	
		G.	D.			N.A.	G.D.			D.	A.
Com.	ὁ,	τοῡ,	τῷ,	τῷ,	τόν.	τῶ,	τοῖν.	οἱ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τοῖς.
		τοῖο, Ion.		τοῖν, Ion.		τοῖ, D.	τοῖσι, I.	} D.			
		τῶ, } Dor. τεῦ, } τέω, Poet.				τοῖσδεσι, P.	τὸς,				
Com.	ἡ, ἄ,	τῆς,	τῆ,	τῆ,	τήν. τάν, D.	τὰ,	ταῖν.	αἱ, ταῖ,	τῶν, τᾶν, D. τάων, Æ.	ταῖς, τῆς, τῆσι, } I.	τάς.
		τᾶς,	τᾶ,								
Com.	τό,	τοῡ,	τῷ,	τῷ,	τό.	τῶ,	τοῖν.	τὰ,	τῶν, τάων, Æ.	τοῖς, τοῖσι, I.	τά.
		τοῖο, I.		τοῖν, I.							
		τῶ, } D. τεῦ, } τέω, P.									

II. OF NOUNS.

The First Declension.

Com.	N.	Singular.		A.	V.	Dual.		N.	G.	Plural.	
		G.	D.			N.A.V.	G.D.			D.	A.
Com.	{ α, η, α,	ης,	ῆς,	αν,	α. η.	α,	αιν.	αι,	ῶν, έων, ᾶν, D. άων, Æ.	αις, γς and γοι, I. αισι, P.	ας, αι.
		ης,	γς,	ην,							
		ας,	α,	αν, I. αν, D.							

		Singular.		Dual.		Plural.							
Com.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.V.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
Com. {	as, } ηs, } ηs, } as, } α, } D.	οv,	φ,	αν,	α.	α,	αιv.	αι,	ὠv,	αις,	ας,	αι.	
		έω,	η,	ηv,	η.				έων,	vς and vσι,	εας, I.		
		α,	v,	ηv and εα, I.					αν, D.	αισι, P.	ας,		
		αο, Æ.	α,	αν, D.					άων,	ας,	αις, Æ.		

ω̄, by crasis fr. έω, P.

*The Second Declension.*

		Singular.		Dual.		Plural.						
Com.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.V.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com. {	οs, } οv, }	οv,	ψ,	οv,	ε.	ω,	οiv.	οι,	ων,	οις,	ους,	οι.
		οιο, I.	ω, Æ.		οv.		οιiv, I.	α,	οισι, I.	οις, Æ.	ως & ος, D.	α.
		ω, D.										Masc.

For the Attic Form, see p. .

*The Third Declension.*

		Singular.		Dual.		Plural.				
Com.	N. & V.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com. {	α, ι, υ, } ω, ν, ξ, } ρ, σ, ψ, }	οs,	ι,	α.	α.	M. F. ες,	ων,	οι,	ας,	ες.
				ν.		N. α,		ξι,	α,	
								ψι,	εσι and εσσι, P.	

## Of Contracted Nouns.

### The Third Declension.—Class I.

		Singular.			Dual.			Plural.				
		G.	D.	A.	V.	N.A.V.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	{	M.F. ης,		εα, η,	εσ.			εεσ, εεσ,			εασ, εεσ,	εεσ, εεσ.
		N. ες,	εος, ους,	εϊ, ει,	εσ.	εε, η,	έοιν, οϊν.	εα, η,	έων, ών,	εσι,	εα, η,	εα, η.
		N. ος,	ευσ, D. & Æ.	ος,	ος.							
				ην,	ησ, Att.							
<hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/>												
Class II.												
Com.	{	ες,	ιι, ι,	ιν,	ι.	ιε,	ιουν.	ιες, ις,	ιων,	ισι,	ιας, ις,	ιες, ις,
		N. ι,	εος,	εϊ, I.		εε,	έοιν, I.	ια,	έων,	εσι,	ια,	ια.
		ηος,	ηϊ, P.	ησ, Att.		η,	εφν, Att.	εεσ, εεσ,	εων,	εσ,	εασ,	εεσ, εεσ, I.
		εως,						εεσ, Att.			εεσ,	εεσ, Att.
								N. εα,			εα,	εα, I.
								η,			η,	η, Att.
<hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/>												
Class III.												
Com.	{	ώ,	όος, οῦς,	δι, οι,	οῖ.	ὠ,	οῖν.	οῖ,	ῶν,	οῖς,	οὔς,	οῖ.
		ὠς,				ὠ,			ὠν,			
<hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/>												
Class IV.												
Com.	{	ας,	ατρε,	ας,	ας.	ατε,	άτοιν.	ατα,	ήτων,	ασι,	ατα,	ατα.
		Syncopated	αος,	αϊ,		αε,	άοιν,	αα,	άων,	αα,	αα,	αα, I. & D.
		Contracted	ωσ,	φ.		α,	ῶν.	α,	ῶν,	α,	α,	α, Att.

Class V.

Com.	Singular.		V.	N.A.V.	Dual.		Plural.			
	N.	G.			A.	D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Com. εὖς,	Com. εὖς,	Com. εἰ, εἶ, ἦος, εἶος, ἦϊ, έως, Att. εὖς, D. & Æ. ίος, B.	Com. εἶ, ἦα, ἦ, P.	Com. εἶ, ἦε,	Com. εἶος, ἦοιν.	Com. εἶος, ἦες, ἦς, Att.	Com. εἶων, ἦων,	Com. εἶσι, ἦεσσαί, ἦσι, I.	Com. εἶας, ἦας,	Com. εἶς, ἦες, I.

For Nouns in *us* and *v*, see p. 20.

III. OF THE PRONOUNS ἐγώ, σὺ, οὐ.

Sing.	Common.		Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
	N.	G.				
Sing. N.	ἐγώ,	ἐγών, ἐγώνη.	ἐγώ,	ἐγών,	ἐγώ, ἐγών.	ἔγω.
G.	ἐμοῦ,	ἐγώγα, ἐγώνγα.	ἐμοῦ,	ἐμῦ.	B. ἰώ, ἰώγα.	ἐμέθεν.
D.	ἐμοῖ,	ἐμῖν.	ἐμοῖ,	ἐμῖν.	B. ἐμοῦς.	
A.	ἐμέ.		ἐμέ,	ἐμῖν.	ἐμοί, B. ἐμού.	
Dual. N.A.	νῶι, νῶ,			ἄμμε.	ἄμμε.	
G.D.	νῶιν, νῶν.			ἄμμε.	ἄμμε.	
Plur. N.	ἡμεῖς,	ἄμμες, ἄμμες.	ἡμέες.	ἄμμες, ἄμμες.	ἄμμες.	ἄμμε, ἄμμε.
G.	ἡμῶν,	ἄμῶν, ἄμῶν.	ἡμέων.	ἄμῶν, ἄμῶν.	ἄμῶν, ἄμῶν.	ἡμείων.
D.	ἡμῖν,	ἄμῖν, ἄμῖν.	ἡμέας.	ἄμῖν, ἄμῖν.	ἄμῖν, ἄμῖν.	ἡμῖν.
A.	ἡμᾶς.	ἄμᾶς, ἄμᾶς.		ἄμᾶς, ἄμᾶς.	ἄμᾶς, ἄμᾶς.	ἡμείας, ἡμείας.

	Common.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Pætic.
Sing. N.	σὺ,	σεῖο, σέο, σέοθεν.	τὺ, τύνη, τύγα.	τούνη.	σειόθεν, τειό.
G.	σοῦ,		τεῦ, τεῦς, τεοῦς.	σεῦ, σέθεν.	τειν, τίν.
D.	σοί,		τοί, τίν, τείν.	τίνη.	
A.	σέ.		τέ, τύ.	τίν, τείν.	
Dual. N.A.V.	σφῶϊ, σφῶ,		ὕμέ, ὕμμε.	ὕμμε.	
G.D.	σφῶϊν, σφῶν.				
Plur. N.V.	ὕμεις,	ὕμέες.	ὕμες, ὕμμες.	ὕμμες.	ὕμμε, ὕμμες.
G.	ὕμῶν,	ὕμέων.	ὕμῶν.	ὕμμων, ὕμμέων.	ὕμείων.
D.	ὕμιν,		ὕμιν, ὕμιν.	ὕμμι, ὕμμιν, ὕμμεσιν.	ὕμιν.
A.	ὕμᾶς.	ὕμέας.	ὕμᾶς, ὕμέ, ὕμμε.	ὕμμας, ὕμμέας.	ὕμείας, ὕμμε.
<b>Οἷ.</b>					
Sing. G.	οὔ,	ἔο, εἶο, οἶο, εἶοιο, ἔοθεν,	εὔ.	ἔθεν, γέθεν.	εἶοθεν.
D.	οἶ,	εἶοι.			εἶοι.
A.	εἶ.	ἔε.		μιν, νιν.	ἔε, σφέ.
Dual. N.A.	σφῶέ, σφέ,	σφέε.	σφῶς, σφῶ.		σφέες.
G.D.	σφῶϊν, σφῶν.				σφείων.
Plur. N.	σφέεις,	σφέες,	σφές.	σφῆς.	σφέεις.
G.	σφῶν,	σφέων.			σφείων.
D.	σφίσι,	σφιν, σφί.		ἄσφι.	φίν.
A.	σφᾶς.	σφέας.	σφέ, ψέ.	σφές, ἄσφε, μιν, νιν.	σφέας.

*Note 1.* In these Examples the chief changes only are given. B denotes the Bæotic 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 τεός, ἀμός, ὕμός, σφός, for σός, ἐμός or ἡμέτερος, ὕμέτερος, σφέτερος:—the Ionians and Poets use κείνος, the Æolians and Dorians κήνος, the latter also τήνος, (with or without the subscr. ι,) for ἐκείνος.

*Note 5.* *Αὐτός* and *οὗτος* are declined in the Ionic Dialect, *αὐτός*, *αὐτέου*, *αὐτέω*, &c.—and Fem. *αὐτή*, &c.—*οὗτος*, *οὗτέου*, *οὗτέω*, &c. For *ὁ αὐτός* the Ionians use *ἑῷτος*, G. *τιῷτέου*, &c.—for *ταύτας* the Dorians use *τούτας*.—Likewise for *ἐμαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, *ἐαυτοῦ* the Ionians have *ἐμσωῷτέου*, &c.

*Note 6.* The Attics frequently add *ι*; as *οὐροσι*, *ουρουσι*, &c.; and likewise *ν* to the Neuter, which properly has none; as *ουτρον*, *ἐκείνον*, *αὐτόν*. For *σεαυτοῦ*, *ἐαυτοῦ*, they use *σαυτοῦ*, *αὐτοῦ*.

*Note 7.* The Attics use *τοῦ* and *τιῷ* for *τινός* and *τινι*, and *ἄττα* (Ion. *ἄσσα*) for *τινὸς* Pl.;—for *οὐτινος* *δου*; the Ionians *δου*; the Dorians *δου*; the Æolians and Poets *δου* and *δου*:—for the Dative *ῳτινι* the Attics use *δου*; &c.

#### IV. OF VERBS.

##### 1. Of Verbs in *ω*.

###### Active Voice. Indicative.

Pres.	<i>τύπτ-ω</i> , · <i>-ῶ</i> , A.	<i>-εις</i> , <i>-ες</i> , <i>-ης</i> ,	<i>-ει</i> ; <i>-ε</i> , D. <i>-η</i> , Æ.	<i>-ετον</i> ,	<i>-ετον</i> ;  <i>-έτην</i> ;	<i>-ομεν</i> , <i>-ομες</i> , D.	<i>-ετε</i> ,	<i>-ουσι</i> . <i>-οντι</i> , } D. <i>-οισι</i> ,
Imp.	<i>ἔτυπτ-ον</i> , <i>τύπτ-ον</i> , <i>τύπτεσκ-ον</i> , <i>τέτυφ-α</i> ,	<i>-εις</i> , &c. I. <i>-ες</i> , &c. I. & P. <i>-ας</i> ,	<i>-ε</i> ;   <i>-ε</i> ;	<i>-ετον</i> ,	<i>-έτην</i> ;	<i>-ομεν</i> , <i>-ομες</i> , D.	<i>-ετε</i> ,	<i>-ον</i> . <i>-οσαν</i> , B.
Perf.				<i>-ατον</i> ,	<i>-ατον</i> ;	<i>-αμεν</i> , <i>-αμες</i> , D.	<i>-ατε</i> ,	<i>-ασι</i> . <i>-αντι</i> , D. <i>-αν</i> , B.
Plup.	<i>ἔτετύφ-ειν</i> , <i>-εα</i> , <i>-η</i> ,	<i>-εις</i> , <i>-εας</i> , <i>-ης</i> , <i>-ας</i> ,	<i>-ει</i> ; <i>-εε</i> , I. <i>-η</i> , A. & D. <i>-ε</i> ;	<i>-ειτον</i> ,	<i>-είτην</i> ;	<i>-ειμεν</i> , <i>-ειμες</i> , D.	<i>-ειτε</i> ,	<i>-εισαν</i> . <i>-εσαν</i> , A.
Aor. 1.	<i>ἔτυψ-α</i> , <i>τύψασκ-ον</i> I. & P.			<i>-ατον</i> ,	<i>-άτην</i> ;	<i>-αμεν</i> , <i>-αμες</i> , D.	<i>-ατε</i> ,	<i>-αν</i> . <i>-ἄσαν</i> , B.
Aor. 2.	<i>ἔτυπ-ον</i> , <i>τύπεσκ-ον</i> , I & P.	<i>-ες</i> ,	<i>-ε</i> ;	<i>-ετον</i> ,	<i>-έτην</i> ;	<i>-ομεν</i> , <i>-ομες</i> , D.	<i>-ετε</i> ,	<i>-ον</i> . <i>-οσαν</i> , B.
Fut. 1.	<i>τύψ-ω</i> , <i>-ῶ</i> , <i>τυπτήσ-ω</i> , A.	<i>-εις</i> , <i>-εις</i> ,	<i>-ει</i> ; <i>-εῖ</i> , D.	<i>-ετον</i> ,	<i>-ετον</i> ;	<i>-ομεν</i> , <i>-οῦμες</i> , <i>-εῦμες</i> ,	<i>-ετε</i> , <i>-εῖτε</i> ,	<i>-ουσι</i> . <i>-οῦντι</i> , } D. <i>-εῦντι</i> ,
Fut. 2.	<i>τυπ-ῶ</i> , <i>-έω</i> ,	<i>-εῖς</i> , <i>-έεις</i> ,	<i>-εῖ</i> ; <i>-έει</i> , &c. I.	<i>-εῖτον</i> ,	<i>-εῖτον</i> ;	<i>-οῦμεν</i> , <i>-οῦμες</i> , D.	<i>-εῖτε</i> ,	<i>-οῦσι</i> . <i>-οῦντι</i> , } D. <i>-εῦντι</i> ,



Imperative.

Pres. Perf.	τύπτ- τέτυφ- } ε,	-έτω;	-έτων;	-ετε,	-έτωσαν. -όντων, Α.
Αορ. 1.	τύψ-ον,	-άτω;	-άτων;	-ατε,	-άτωσαν. -άντων, Α.
Αορ. 2.	τύπ-ε,	-έτω;	-έτων;	-ετε,	-έτωσαν. -όντων, Α.

Optative.

Pres. Perf.	τύπτ- τετύφ- } οιμι, τυπτοί-ην, Α. Present.	-οι;	-οίτην;	-οιμεν, -οιμες, D.	-οιεν.
Αορ. 1.	τύψ-αιμι, τύψει-α,	-αι; -ε, &c. Α. & Æ.	-αίτην;	-αιμεν, -αιμες, D.	-αιεν. -αισαν, Β.
Αορ. 2. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	τύπ- τύψ- τυπ- } οιμι,	-οι;	-οίτην;	-οιμεν, -οιμες, D.	-οιεν.

Subjunctive.

Pres. Perf.	τύπτ- τετύφ- τύψ- τετύψ-ω, Ι. τύπ- τετύπ-ω, Ι.	-η;	-ητων;	-ωμεν, -ωμες, D.	-ωσι. -ωντι, D.
Αορ. 1.		-η;	-ητων;		
Αορ. 2.		-η;	-ητων;		

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-είν. Like the Present.	Fut. 2. τυπ-είν. Like the Present.

Participles.

Pres.	τύπτ-ων, -ουσα, } -ευσα, } D. & Æ. -ωσα, } -οισα, }	Aor. 1. τύψ-ας, -αις, } -ασα, } -αισα, } -αν, D. & Æ.	Fut. 1. τύψ-ων. Like the Present.
Perf.	τετυφ-ώς, -ων, Æ.	Aor. 2. τυπ-ών. Like the Present.	Fut. 2. τυπ-ών. Like the Present.

## Passive Voice.

## Indicative.

Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι, -η -εαι, I. -ει, A.	-εται;	-όμεθον, D. -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον, -εσθον;	-όμεθα, -εσθε, -όμεσθα, D. & I. -όμεθε, -όμεθεν, A.	-ονται. -ίαται, I.
Imp.	ἐτυπ-όμεην, τυπτεσ-κ-όμεην, &c. I. -ευ, D.	-ετο;	-όμεθον, D. -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον, -έσθην;	-όμεθα, -εσθε, -όμεσθα, D. & I. -όμεθε, -όμεθεν, A.	-οντο. -έατο, I.
Perf.	τέτυ-μμαι, -ψαι,	-πται;	-μμεθον, D. -μμεσθον, D.	-φθον, -φθον;	-μμεθα, -φθε, -μμεσθα, D. & I. -μμεθε, -μμεθεν, A.	-μμένοι είσί. -φαται, I.
Plur.	ἐτετύ-μμην, ἐτύμμην, τύμμην, P.	-πτο;	-μμεθον. -μμεσθον, D.	-φθον, -φθην;	-μμεθα, -φθε, -μμεσθα, D. & I. -μμεθε, -μμεθεν, A.	-μμένοι ήσαν. -φατο, I.
Aor. 1.	ἐτύφθ- } ην, ἐτύπ- }	-η;	—	-ηγον, -ήτην;	-ημεν, -ηγε,	-ησαν. -εν, D. & B.
Fut. 1.	τυφθήσ- } ομαι, τυπήσ- }	-εται;	-όμεθον, D. -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον, -εσθον;	-όμεθα, -εσθε, -όμεσθα, D. & I. -όμεθε, -όμεθεν, A.	-ονται.
Fut. 3.	τετύψ-					

## Imperative.

Pres.	τύπτ-ου, -εο, I. -ευ, D.	-έσθω;	-εσθον, -έσθων;	-εσθε, -έσθωσαν. -έσθων, A.
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Perf. τέτυψο, &amp;c.

Aor. 1. τύφθητι, &amp;c.

Aor. 2. τύπηθι, &amp;c.

Optative.

Pres.	τύπτ-					
Fut. 1.	τυφθησ-	οίμην,	-οιο,	-οιτο;	-οίμεθον,	-οίσθην;
Fut. 2.	τυπησ-				-οίμεσθον, D.	
Fut. 3.	τετύψ-				—	
Aor. 1.	τυφθ-	είην,	-είης,	-είη;	-είηπον,	-είήτην;
Aor. 2.	τυπ-				—	

-οίμεθα, -οισθε,  
-οίμεσθα, D. & I.  
-οίμεθε, -οίμεθεν, Α.  
-είημεν, -είητε,  
-είμεν, -είτε,  
-εμες, D.

Subjunctive.

Pres.	τύπτ-ωμαι,	-η,	-ηται;		-ώμεθον,	-ησθον;
Perf.	τετυμμένος ὦ,	-ηαι, I.			-ώμεσθον, D.	
Aor. 1.	τυφθ-	-ῆς,	-ῆ;		—	-ῆτον.
Aor. 2.	τυπ-	-έως, -έω,	-έως, &c. I. -είως, &c. P.			

-ώμεθα, -ησθε,  
-ώμεσθα, D.  
-ῶμεν, -ῆτε,  
-ῶμες, D. -ῶντι, D.

Infinitive.

Pres.	τύπτεσθαι.	Aor. 1.	τυφθή-ναι.	Aor. 2.	τυπή-ναι.	Fut. 1.	τυφθήσεσθαι.
Perf.	τετύφθαι.		-μεν, I. -μεναι, D. & A.		-μεν, I. -μεναι, D. & A.		Fut. 2. τυπήσεσθαι. Fut. 3. τετύψεσθαι.

Middle Voice.

Indicative.

Perf.	τέτυπ-α,	-ας,	-ε;	—	-ατον,	-ατον;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασι. -αντι, D.
Plur.	έτετύπ-ειν, -εα,	-εις, -εας,	-ει; -εε, I.	—	-ειτον,	-είτην;	-ειμεν, -ειμες, D.	-ειτε,	-εισαν. -εσαν, A.
Aor. 1.	έτυψ-άμην, τυψασκόμην, I.	-ω, I. -α, D. & Æ.	-ατο;	-άμεθον, -άμεσθον, D.	-ασθον,	-άσθην;	-άμεθα, -άμεσθα, D.	-ασθε,	-αντο. -έατο, I.
Aor. 2.	έτυπ-όμην, τυπασκόμην, I. τετυπόμην, P.	-ου, -εο, I. -ευ, D.	-ετο;	-όμεθον, -όμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-έσθην;	-όμεθα, -όμεσθα, D.	-εσθε,	
Fut. 1.	τύψ-ομαι, -οῦμαι, } D. -εῦμαι,	-ῆ, -εαι, I. -ει, A.	-εται;	-όμεθον, -ούμεσθον, D.	-εσθον,	-εσθον;	-όμεθα, -ούμεσθα,	-εσθε, -είσθε,	-ονται. -οῦνται, D.
Fut. 2.	τυπ-οῦμαι, -έομαι, &c. I.	-ῆ,	-εῖται;	-οῦμεθον, -οὔμεσθον, D.	-εῖσθον,	-εῖσθον;	-οῦμεθα, -οὔμεσθα, D.	-εῖσθε,	-οῦνται; -οῦνται;

Imperative.

Perf.	τέτυπ-ε,	-έτω;	-ετων,	-ετε,	-έτωσαν. -όντων, A.
Aor. 1.	τύψ-αι,	-άσθω;	-ασθον,	-ασθε,	-άσθωσαν. -άσθων, A.
Aor. 2.	τυπ-οῦ,	-έσθω;	-εσθον,	-εσθε,	-έσθωσαν. -έσθων, A.

Optative.

Perf.	τετύπ-οιμι,	-οις,	-οι;	—	-οιγον,	-οίτην;	-οιμεν, -οιμες, D.	-οιτε,	-οιεν.
Aor. 1.	τυψ-αίμην,	-αιο,	-αιτο;	-αίμεθον, -αίμεσθον, D.	-αισθον,	-αίστην;	-αίμεθα, -αίμεσθα, D.	-αισθε,	-αιτο. -αίατο, I.
Aor. 2.	τυπ- τυψ- τυπ- } οίμην,	-οιο,	-οιτο;	-οίμεθον, -οίμεσθον, D.	-οισθον,	-οίστην;	-οίμεθα, -οίμεσθα, D.	-οισθε,	-οιγτο. -οίατο, I.

Subjunctive.

Perf.	τετύπ-ω,	-ης, -ηθα, Æ.	-η;	—	-ηπον,	-ηπον;	-ωμεν, -ωμες, D.	-ητε,	-ωσι. -ωνται, D.
Aor. 1.	τύψ- τύπ- } ωμαι,	-η, -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. τυπείσθαι.
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Participle. Fut. 2. τυπούμενος;—D. & Æ. τυπεύμενος.

2. Of Contracted Verbs in αω, εω, ου.

Active Voice.

		Indicative. Present.		Imperfect.		Imperative. Present.	
Com. 1.	άω, ώ, ώ, έω, όω, έω, ώ,	ᾱς, ῆς, έεις, όφς, εἶς,	ᾱ̄; ῆ̄; έει, &c. I. όφ, &c. P. εἶ;	ᾱ̄τον, ῆ̄τον, εἶτον, οὔτον,	ᾱ̄την; ῆ̄την; εἶτην; οὔτην;	ᾱ̄τε, ῆ̄τε, εἶτε, οὔτε,	ᾱ̄σι. ῆ̄ντι, D. οὔσι. εὔντι, } D. οὔντι, } εὔτι, } οὔτι, } οὔντι, D.
Com. 2.	έω, ώ,	οἶς,	οἶ;	οὔτον,	οὔτην;	οὔτε,	οὔντι, D.
Com. 3.	όω, ώ,	οἶς,	οἶ;	οὔτον,	οὔτην;	οὔτε,	οὔντι, D.
Com. 1.	ων, ασκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P. ουν, εσκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P. ουν, οσκον, &c. without Augm. I. & P.	ας, ης, εις, ους, ους, without Augm. I. & P.	α; η, &c. D. αα, P. ει; ου; ου;	ᾱ̄τον, εἶτον, οὔτον,	ᾱ̄την; εἶτην; οὔτην;	ᾱ̄τε, εἶτε, οὔτε,	ων. ενν, D. ουν. ενν, D. ουν. οσαν, B.
Com. 2.	ει, &c. I. ου,	ειτω; ουτω;	ει; ου;	εἶτον, οὔτον,	εἶτην; οὔτην;	εἶτε, οὔτε,	εἶτωσαν. ᾱ̄ντων, } A. ᾱ̄ντων, } εἶτωσαν. οὔντων, A. οὔτωσαν.
Com. 3.	ου,	ουτω;	ου;	οὔτον,	οὔτην;	οὔτε,	οὔτωσαν.

Optative. Present.

Com. 1.	ῥῆμι, ῥῆνι, οἶμι, οἶνι, ώηνι, οἶμι, οἶνι, ῥῆνι,	ῥῆς, &c. A., D., & Æ. ῥῆς, &c. A., D., & Æ. οἶς, οἶνι, &c. A. ώηνι, &c. D. & Æ. οἶς, οἶνι, &c. A. ῥῆς, &c. D. & Æ.	ῥῆτιν; οἶτιν; οἶτιν;	ῥῆμεν, οἶμεν, οἶμεν,	ῥῆτε, οἶτε, οἶτε,	ῥῆεν. ῥῆεν, A. οἶεν. οἶεν, A. οἶεν. οἶεν, A.
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Subjunctive. Present.

Com. 1.	ῶ, ῶ, ῶ,	ῶς, ῶς, ῶς, οἶς,	ἄτον; ἦτον; ῶτον;	ῶμεν, ῶμεν, ῶμεν,	ἄτε, ἦτε, ῶτε,	ῶσι. ῶντι, D. ῶσι. ῶντι, D. ῶσι.
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Infinitive. Present.

Com.	1. ῥῆν. ἄμεναι, A. ἄμεν, I. ἦν, ἄμεναι, D. αἶς, αἶν, Æ.	2. εἶν. ἔμεναι, A. ἔμεν, I. εἶν, εἶμεν, ἔμεναι, D. εἶς, ἦν, Æ.	3. οὔν. ὀμεναι, A. ὀμεν, I. ον, εὔν, D. οἶς, οἶν, Æ.
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Note. In the Passive and Middle Voices there are few Varieties of Dialects.





## Imperative. Present.

ἴσθ-αθι, -α, A. & D. -η, Ἐ. τιθ-ετι, -ει, -η, Ἐ. -α, D. -ητι, P. διδ-οθι, -ου, A. -ου, D. -ωθι, P. δείκν-υθι,	-άτω ;  -έτω ; -είτω, &c. A.  -ότω ;  -ύτω ;	-ατον,  -ετον,  -οτον,  -υτον,	-άτων ;  -έτων ;  -ότων ;  -ύτων ;	-ατε,  -ετε,  -οτε,  -υτε,	-άτωσαν.  -έτωσαν.  -ότωσαν.  -ύτωσαν.
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## Optative. Present.

ἴσθ-αίην, -ψήν, τιθ-είην,  διδ-οίην, -ψήν,	-αίη ; -ψή, P. -είη ;  -οίη ; -ψή, A. & Ἐ.	-αίησ, -ψήσ, -είησ,  -οίησ, -ψήσ,	-αίητην ;  -είητην ;  -οίητην ;	-αίημεν, -αἶμεν, -εἶημεν, -εἶμεν, -οἶημεν, -οἶμεν,	-αίησαν. -αἶεν, A. -εἶησαν. -εἶεν, A. -οἶησαν. -οἶεν, A.
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	Subjunctive.	Present.
ἴστ-ῶ, -έω,	-ᾶτον,	-ᾶτον;
τιθ-ῶ, -έω,	-ῆτον,	-ῆτον;
διδ-ῶ, -έω,	-ῶτον,	-ῶτον;
-ῶω,		

-ᾶ;  
-εῆσι, &c. I.  
-ῆ;  
-εῆσι, &c. I.  
-ῶ;  
-ῶσι, I.  
-ῶρ, P.

-ᾶς,  
-εῆς,  
-ῆς,  
-εῆς,  
-ῶς,  
-ῶως,

-ᾶτε,  
-ῆτε,  
-ῶτε,

-ῶμεν,  
-ῆμεν,  
-ῶμεν,

-ῶσι.  
-ῶσι.  
-ῶσι.

### Infinitive. Present.

ἴστ-ᾶναι. -ᾶμεναι, A. & D. -ᾶμεν, I.	τιθ-ἔναι. -έμεναι, A. & D. -έμεν, I.	διδ-ῶναι. -ῶμεναι, A. & D. -ῶμεν, I.	δεικν-ῦναι. -ῦμεναι, A. & D. -ῦμεν, I.
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### Second Aorist.

στ-ῆναι. -ῆμεναι, A. & D. -ῆμεν, I.	θ-εῖναι. -έμεναι, A. & D. -έμεν, I.	δ-ούναι. -όμεναι, A. & D. -όμεν, I.
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### Passive Voice.

	Indicative. Present.	
	-ασθον,	-ασθον;
ἴστ-αμαι, -ασαι, -υ, A. -εαι, I.	-άμεθον,	-άμεθα,
τιθ-εμαι, -εσαι, -υ, A. -εαι, I.	-εσθον,	-εσθε,
διδ-ομαι, δεικν-υμαι, -οσαι, -υσαι,	-οσθον, -υσθον;	-όμεθα, -ύμεθα,
	-ασθον; -υσθον;	-ασθε, -υσθε,
	-ασθον; -υσθον;	-ονται, -υνται,

Imperfect.

ἴστ-άμην,	-ασο, -ασ, I. -ω, A.	-ατο ;	-άμεθον,	-ασθον,	-άσθην ;	-άμεθα,	-ασθε,	-αντο.
ἔτιθ-έμην, -ήμην, Ἐ.	-εσο, -εο, I. -ευ, D. -ου, A.	-ετο ;	-έμεθον,	-εσθον,	-έσθην ;	-έμεθα,	-εσθε,	-εντο. -έατο, I.
ἔδιδ-όμην,	-οσο, -ου, A.	-οτο ;	-όμεθον,	-οσθον,	-όσθην ;	-όμεθα,	-οσθε,	-οντο.
ἔδεικν-ύμην,	-υσο,	-υτο ;	-ύμεθον,	-υσθον,	-ύσθην ;	-ύμεθα,	-υσθε,	-υντο.

Imperative. Present.

ἴστ-ασο, -ασ, 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 *ἰστᾶντο*, *τιθείαντο*, and *διδόαντο* for *ἰσθαίαντο*, *τιθείαντο*, and *διδόαντο*.

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. Εἰμί, I am.

Indicative.

Pres.	εἰμί, D. ἐμμί, A. ἤμι, A.	εἰς οἱ εἶ, ἐγ, A. εἶσθα, A. εἶσσί, P. ἔει, ἦς, ἦσθα,	ἐστί; ἐντί, D.  ἦ; ἦν, A. ἦς, D. ἔην, I. ἦε, ἔε,  εἶν, ἔη (ἦη), ἔσκε; ἦτο;	—	ἐσόν, ἐσόν;	ἐσμέν, εἰμές, D.  εἰμέν, } P. ἐμέν, } ἦμεν, D. ἦμες, D.	εἰσί. ἐντί, D. εὐτί, A. ἔασσι, I. ἔασσι, P. ἦσαν. ἦν, syncopated.
Imp.	ἦν, ἦ,	ἔης, ἦες, ἔες,  εἶς, εἶς, ἔησθα, ἔσκες, ἦσο,	ἦ; ἦν, A. ἦς, D. ἔην, I. ἦε, ἔε,  εἶν, ἔη (ἦη), ἔσκε; ἦτο;	—	ἦτον, ἦτην;	εἶτέ, I. ἐτέ, P. ἦτε,	εἶτέ, I. ἐτέ, P. ἦτε,  ἔατε, I. ἦστε,
Plur.	ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, &c. ἦον, &c. εἶν, ἔην (ἦην), ἔσκον, ἦμην,	εἶς, εἶς, ἔησθα, ἔσκες, ἦσο,	ἦστων, ἔστων, ἔστων,  ἦσθων, ἦσθων, ἦσθων;	ἦστων, ἔστων, ἔστων,  ἦσθων, ἦσθων, ἦσθων;	ἦμεθα, ἦμεθα, ἦμεθα,	ἦσθε, ἦσθε,	ἦσαν, ἔσαν, ἔσκον, } P.  ἦντο. ἔατο, I. εἶατο, P. ἔσονται.
Fut.	ἔσομαι,  ἔσούμαι, ἔσεύμαι, ἔσσεύμαι, ἔσσομαι,	ἔσῃ, ἔσει, A. ἔσειαι, I. ἔσῃ, ἔσῃ, ἔσῃ, ἔσῃ, ἔσειαι,	ἔσθων, ἔσθων, ἔσθων,  ἔσθησθων, ἔσθησθων, ἔσθησθων;	ἔσθησθων, ἔσθησθων, ἔσθησθων,  ἔσθησθων, ἔσθησθων, ἔσθησθων;	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσόμεθα, ἔσόμεθα,	ἔσεσθε, ἔσεσθε,	ἔσονται.  ἔσόμεθα, P.  ἔσόμεθα, P.

Imperative.

Pres.	ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔσθι, ἔσσο, } P. εἶ	ἔστω; ἦτω, A.	ἔστων; ἔστων; ἔστων;	ἔστωσαν. ἔστων, A. ἔόντων, P.
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Optative.

Pres.	εἶην, ἔοιμι, ἔσοίμην, ἔσσοίμην, &c. P.	εἶη; ἔοι, &c. P. ἔσοιτο;	εἶηγον, εἶήτην; ἔσοίμεθον, ἔσοισθον, ἔσοίσθην;	εἶημεν, εἶμεν, ἔσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσοιντο.
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Subjunctive.

Pres.	ᾧ, ἔω, εἴω,	ᾗ, ἔω, εἴω, ᾗσθα, A.	ᾗτον, ᾗτην;	ᾧμεν, ᾧμες, D. εἴωμεν, &c. } P. εἴομεν,
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Infinitive.

Pres. εἶναι.	ἔμεν, } I. εἴμεν, ἔμεναι, εἴμεναι, } D. ᾗμεν, ᾗμες, εἴμεσ, ἔμμεναι, A. ἔμμεν, } P. εἴμεναι,	Fut. ἔσεσθαι. ἔσεισθαι, D. ἔσσεισθαι, D. & P. ἔσσεσθαι, P.
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Participle.

Pres. ὄν, έών, είς,	οὔσα, έούσα, είσα, έοισα, εὔσα, έασσα,	ὄν; έόν, έον; D.	Gen. ὄντος, &c. έόντος, &c. Ἄ.	Fut. εἰσόμενος, έσσόμενος, P.
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II. Εἶμι, I go.

Indicative.

Pres.	εἶμι,	είσι; εί;	ἶτον, ἶτον;	ἶμεν, ἶμεσ, D. ἶμεν, ἶμεσ, D. -εἶμεν,	ἶτε, ἶτε, -εἶτε,	είσι or ἴσι. ἴσι, I. ἴσαν. ἔϊσαν, P. -εἶσαν.
Imp.	εἶν, ἦον,	εί; ἦε, P. -ει;	ἶτην; -εἶτην;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	ἔϊσαν, A. ἦσαν, P. ἴον.
Plup.	εἶκ-ειν, ἦκειν, &c. A. εἶσ-α,	-ε; -ε;	-άτην; ἰέτην;	-αμεν,	-ατε,	ἔϊσαν, A. ἦσαν, P. ἴον.
Aor. 1.	ἴον, εἶον, ἦον, ἦιον,	ἴε; ἴε;	ἴετον, ἰέτην;	ἴομεν,	ἴετε,	

Infinitive.

Pres. εἶναι, or ἴναι, and ἰέναι in Compounds.  
 ἶμεν, ἴμεναι, } I. A. & D.  
 ἰέμεν, ἰέμεναι, }

*The Middle Voice.*

Indicative.

Perf.	εία, A. ἤα, A. ἦια, ἤειν, I. ἦσα, I.	είε;	είατον,	είατον;	είαμεν,	είατε,	είασι.
Plup.		ἦει;	ἤεον,	ἤείτην;	ἤεμεν, ἤεμεν, } A. ἤμεν,	ἤετε,	ἤεισαν.

III. ἴημι, I send.

Indicative.

Pres.	ἴημι,	ἴησι;	ἴετον,	ἴετον;	ἴεμεν,	ἴετε,	ἴεισι. ἴεσαι, I. ἴησι, A. ἴεσαν. ἴεν, B.
Imp.	ἴην, ἴουν, εἶον,	ἴη; ἴη; ἴεις, &c. A. fr. ἴω. εἶες, &c. P.	ἴετον,	ἴέτην;	ἴεμεν,	ἴετε,	

Optative.

Pres.	ἴει-ην, ἔοιμι,	-η;	-ητον,	-ήτην;	-ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν.
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Subjunctive.

Aor. 2.	ᾶ, ἔω, εἶω,	ᾶ;	ᾶτον,	ᾶτον;	ᾶμεν,	ᾶτε,	ᾶσι.
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Infinitive.

Pres. <i>ιέναι.</i> <i>ιέμεν, I.</i> <i>ιέμεναι, D.</i>		Aor. 2. <i>είναι.</i> <i>έμεν, I.</i> <i>έμεναι, D.</i>
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*Note.* The Dialects of the Passive and Middle resemble those of *τιθεμαι*.

For *ἦμαι, Εἶμαι, Κεῖμαι*, &c. see p. 78, &c.

IV. *ἴσημι, I know.*

Indicative.

Pres.   	<i>ἴσημι,</i> <i>ἴσημι,</i>	<i>ἴσης,</i> <i>ἴσας,</i>	<i>ἴσησι;</i> <i>ἴσασι, D.</i>	<i>ἴσατον,</i> <i>ἴσατον;</i>	<i>ἴσαμεν,</i> <i>ἴδμεν, D. &amp; Æ.</i> <i>ἴσμεν,</i> <i>ἴσαμεν,</i>	<i>ἴσατε,</i> <i>ἴσατε, P.</i> <i>ἴσατε,</i>	<i>ἴσασι.</i> <i>ἴσαντι, D.</i> <i>ἴσασαν.</i> <i>ἴσαν, P.</i>
Imp.	<i>ἴσην,</i>	<i>ἴσης,</i>	<i>ἴση;</i>	<i>ἴστον,</i> <i>ἴστον;</i> <i>ἴσατον,</i> <i>ἴσάτην;</i>			

Imperative.

Pres.   	<i>ἴσαθι,</i> <i>ἴσθι,</i>	<i>ἴσάτω;</i> <i>ἴστω, &amp;c. P.</i>	<i>ἴσατον,</i> <i>ἴσάτων;</i>	<i>ἴσατε,</i> <i>ἴσάτωσαν.</i> <i>ἴστων, A.</i>
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Infinitive.

Pres. <i>ἴσάναι.</i> <i>ἴσάμεν, I.</i> <i>ἴσάμεναι, } D.</i> <i>ἴδμεν,</i> <i>ἴσμεν, P.</i>
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V. Φημί, I say.

Indicative.

Pres.	φημί, φαμί, ήμι,	φησι, φας, ής,	φησι; φατι, D. ήσι, A. & P. ήτι, D	φατόν; φατόν;	φαμέν, φατέ,	φασί. φαντι, } D. φατι, }
Imp.	ἔφ-ην, φῆν, ήν,	-ης, φῆς, ής, ἔφῆσθα, Ἐ.	-η; φῆ, I. ή, A. & P.	-άτην; -άτην;	-ατε, -ατε,	ἔφασαν. ἔφαν, } B. φάν, }
Aor. 2.	ἔφ-ην,	-ης,	-η; The Dialects the same as of the Imperfect.	-ήτην; -ήτην;	-ητε, -ητε,	-ησαν.
Fut. 1.	φήσ-ω, φασῶ, &c. D.	-εις,	-ει;	-ετον; -ετον;	-ετε, -ετε,	-ουσι.

Optative.

Pres.	φαί-ην,	-ης,	-η; -η;	-ήτην; -ήτην;	φαίημεν, φαῖμεν,	φαίησαν. φαῖεν, A.
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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, F, 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 *Φοικία* for *οικία*, a house; ΔIFI for Διτ, to Jupiter. In Latin also we find the Digamma represented by *v* in many words; as *αἰὼν*, originally *αιΦὼν*, ævum; βόες, βόΦες, boves; Ἔστια, Φεστία, Vesta; Ἀχαιοὺς, ἈχαιΦοὺς, 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 *όντα*.

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 *πόλις* for *πόλις*.

4. *Anadiplosis* is the doubling or repetition of the first syllable; as *ἀγήγερκα* for *ήγερκα*, *κεκάμωσι* for *κάμωσι*.

5. *Diplasiasmus* is the doubling of a Consonant; as *δππως* for *δπως*, *μέσσοσ* for *μέσος*.

6. *Syncope* takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word; as *ἐτάροις* for *ἐταίροις*.

7. *Paragoge* adds a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *εἶπεν* for *εἶπε*.

8. *Aprocopie* 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*, *Antistacchon*, or *Metabola*, puts one letter for another; as *σοφίη* for *σοφία*, *πόρρω* for *πόρρω*.

11. *Synæresis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters; as *τείχει* for *τείχει*.

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 *παῖς* for *παῖς*, *βέλους* for *βέλους*.

14. *Synalæphe* 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 *τάμα* for *τὰ ἐμὰ*, *τοῦνομα* for *τὸ ὄνομα*, *θοιμάτιον* for *τὸ ἱμάτιον*, *κἀγὼ* 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 σοὺς ἀλήθειά ἐστι*, for *ἀληθινός*.

17. *Metaplasms* is a change of the termination in Declension or Conjugation; as *κλαδί* for *κλάδω*, *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 τέχνας ἐγείρει*. (*Theocr.*)

23. *Diastole*, or *Ectasis*, lengthens a short syllable; as *ἄπαλός* for *ἄπαλός*.

24. *Synizesis*, or *Synecphonesis*, is when two syllables are pronounced as one; as *Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλλῆος*.

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.

Ἐκατομβαιῶν, <i>July.</i>	Γαμηλιῶν, <i>January.</i>
Μεταγειρνιῶν, <i>August.</i>	Ἀνθεστηριῶν, <i>February.</i>
Βοηδρομιῶν, <i>September.</i>	Ἐλαφηβολιῶν, <i>March.</i>
Μαιμακτηριῶν, <i>October.</i>	Μουνυχιῶν, <i>April.</i>
Πυανεψιῶν, <i>November.</i>	Θαργηλιῶν, <i>May.</i>
Ποσειδεῶν, <i>December.</i>	Σκιροφοριῶν, <i>June.</i>

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 *παυομένου*, 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 τετράς;	14. τετάρτη;	24. ἐβδόμη;
5. πέμπτη, or πεν- τάς, &c.	15. πέμπτη;	25. ἕκτη;
6. ἕκτη;	16. ἕκτη;	26. πέμπτη;
7. ἐβδόμη;	17. ἐβδόμη;	27. τετάρτη;
8. ὀγδόη;	18. ὀγδόη;	28. τρίτη;
9. ἐννάτη;	19. ἐννάτη;	29. δευτέρα;
10. δεκάτη.	20. εἰκάς, or εἰκοστή.	30. ἔνη 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.*

Τὸ Ἅρ,	<i>Spring.</i>
Τὸ Θέρος,	<i>Summer.</i>
Ἡ Ὅπώρα,	<i>Autumn.</i>
Ὁ Χειμῶν,	<i>Winter.</i>

*The Four Quarters of the World.*

Ὁ Βορέας,	<i>the North.</i>
Ἡ Μεσημβρία,	<i>the South.</i>
Ἡ Ἀνατολή,	<i>the East.</i>
Ἡ Δυσμή,	<i>the West.</i>

*The Four Chief Winds.*

Ὁ Βορέας,	<i>the Northwind.</i>	Ὁ Εὖρος,	<i>the Eastwind.</i>
Ὁ Νότος,	<i>the Southwind.</i>	Ὁ Ζέφυρος,	<i>the Westwind.</i>

*The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.*

Ὁ Κριός,	<i>the Ram.</i>	Ὁ Ζυγός,	<i>the Balance.</i>
Ὁ Ταῦρος,	<i>the Bull.</i>	Ὁ Σκορπιός,	<i>the Scorpion.</i>
Οἱ Δίδυμοι,	<i>the Twins.</i>	Ὁ Τοξότης,	<i>the Archer.</i>
Ὁ Καρκίνος,	<i>the Crab.</i>	Ὁ Αἰγόκερως,	<i>the Goat.</i>
Ὁ Λέων,	<i>the Lion.</i>	Ὁ Ὑδροχόος,	<i>the Waterman.</i>
Ἡ Παρθένος,	<i>the Virgin.</i>	Οἱ Ἰχθύες,	<i>the Fishes.</i>

## VOCABULARY.

- Ἄβροδς, ἀ, ὄν, soft, delicate.  
 Ἄγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good.  
 Ἄγά-λλω, -λῶ, ἡγαλκα, to adorn.  
 Ἄγαν, very much, too much. [be displeased.  
 Ἄγανακτ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to bear heavily,  
 Ἄγαπ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to love.  
 Ἄγ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to admire, wonder at.  
 Ἄγγέ-λλω, -λῶ, ἡγγελκα, to announce.  
 Ἄγ-είρω, -ερῶ, ἡγερκα, to gather together.  
 Τὸ ἄγγος, εος, a vessel.  
 Ἡ ἀγέλη, ης, a herd.  
 Ἄγιος, α, ὄν, pure.  
 Αἱ ἀγκαί, ὦν, the arms.  
 Τὸ ἄγκιστρον, ου, a hook.  
 Τὸ ἄγκος, εος, a valley.  
 Ἄγκύλος, η, ὄν, curved.  
 Ἡ ἄγκυρα, ας, an anchor.  
 Ἄγλαδός, ἀ, ὄν, bright, splendid.  
 Ἄγνός, ἡ, ὄν, chaste, pure.  
 Ἡ ἀγορά, ἀς, assembly, place of assem-  
 Ἡ ἄγρα, ας, prey. [bly, address.  
 Ὁ ἀγρός, οὔ, a field.  
 Ὁ ἀγκών, ὦνος, the elbow.  
 Ἡ ἀγυιά, ἀς, a street.  
 Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡχα, to lead.  
 Ὁ ἀγών, ὦνος, a contest, assembly.  
 Ὁ ἀδελφός, οὔ, a brother.  
 Ἄδινός, ἡ, ὄν, thick, close.  
 Ὁ ἄεθλος, ου, a contest, labour.  
 Ἄει, always.  
 Ἄείρω, ἀερῶ, ἡερκα, to lift up.  
 Ἡ ἄελλα, ης, a storm.  
 Ὁ ἀετός, οὔ, an eagle.  
 Ἄθρόος, α, ὄν, thick, close.  
 Ὁ αἰγιαλός, οὔ, the seashore.  
 Ἡ αἰγλή, ης, brightness.  
 Ἡ αἰδώς, όος, shame.  
 Ὁ αἰθήρ, έρος, the air.  
 Αἶ-θω, -σω, ἡκα, to burn.  
 Τὸ αἶμα, ατος, blood.  
 Ἄινός, ἡ, ὄν, dreadful.  
 Ὁ αἶνος, ου, a speech, praise.  
 Ἡ αἰξ, αἰγός, a she-goat.  
 Αἰόλος, η, ὄν, various.  
 Αἶπός, εἶα, ὄν, high.  
 Αἶρ-έω, -ήσω, ἡρηκα, to take, choose.  
 Αἶρω, ἀρῶ, ἡρκα, to lift up, carry.  
 Αἶτ-έω, -ήσω, ἡτηκα, to ask.  
 Ἡ αἶσα, ης, fate.  
 Ἡ αἰτία, ας, cause, blame.  
 Ἡ αἰχμή, ἡς, a point.  
 Αἶψα, immediately.  
 Ὁ αἰών, ὦνος, an age, eternity.  
 Ἡ ἄκανθα, ης, a thorn.  
 Ἄκ-έομαι, -έσομαι, to heal.  
 Ἡ ἀκή, ἡς, a point.  
 Ἡ ἀκμή, ἡς, a point.  
 Ὁ ἄ ἡ ἀκόλουθος, ου, a follower, servant.  
 Ἄκού-ω, -σω, ἡκουκα, to hear.  
 Ὁ ἄ ἡ ἀκριβής, ές, accurate.  
 Ἄκρο-άομαι, -άσομαι, to hear.  
 Ἄκρος, α, ὄν, highest.  
 Ἡ ἀκτὴ, ἡς, the seashore.  
 Ὁ ἄκων, οντος, a javelin.  
 Ὁ ἄ ἡ ἀλαζών, όνος, a vain boaster.  
 Ἡ ἀλαλή, ἡς, a military shout.  
 Ἄλ-άομαι, -ήσομαι, to wander.  
 Τὸ ἄλγος, εος, grief.  
 Ἡ ἀλέα, ας, the heat of the sun.  
 Ἄλει-φω, -ψω, ἡλειφα, to anoint. [assist.  
 Ἄλέξ-ω or -έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to drive away.  
 Ἄλ-έω, -έσω and -ήσω, -εκα, to grind,  
 Ὁ ἄ ἡ ἀληθής, ές, true. [shun.  
 Ἄλις, enough.  
 Ἄλιτ-έω, -ήσω, ἡλίτηκα, to sin.  
 Ἄλ-ίω, -ίσω, ἡλικά, to roll.  
 Ἡ ἀλκή, ἡς, strength.  
 Ἄλλ-άσσω, -άξω, ἡλλαχα, to change.  
 Ἄλλος, η, ο, other.  
 Τὸ ἄλσος, εος, a grove.  
 Τὸ ἄλφιτον, ου, meal, ground corn.  
 Ἡ ἀλώπηξ, εκος, a fox.  
 Ἡ ἄμαξα, ης, a chariot, waggon.  
 Ἄμαρτ-άνω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to err, sin.  
 Ἄμ-άω, -ήσω, ἡμηχα, to reap.  
 Ἄμβλός, εἶα, ὄν, blunt, dull.  
 Ἄμει-βω, -ψω, ἡμειφα, to change, exchange.  
 Ἡ ἄμιλλα, ης, a contest.  
 Ἡ ἄμπελος, ου, a vine.  
 Ἄμ-ύνω, -υνῶ, ἡμυγκα, to help, drive  
 Ἄμ-ύσσω, -ύξω, ἡμυχα, to tear. [away.  
 Ἄμφισβητ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to doubt.  
 Ἡ ἀνάγκη, ης, necessity.  
 Ὁ ἄναξ, ακτος, a king.  
 Ὁ ἄνεμος, ου, the wind.  
 Ὁ ἀνήρ, άνδρός, a man.  
 Τὸ ἄνθος, εος, a flower.  
 Ὁ ἄ ἡ ἄνθρωπος, ου, a human creature.  
 Ἡ ἀνία, ας, sadness.  
 Ὁ ἄντλος, ου, a sewer, sink.

- Τὸ ἀντρον, ου, a cave.  
 Ἄν-ύω, -ύσω, ἤνυκα, to finish.  
 Ἄν-ώγω, -ώξω, ἤνωχα, to command.  
 Ἡ ἀξίνη, ης, an axe.  
 Ἄξιος, α, ον, worthy.  
 Ἀπαλός, η, ον, tender.  
 Ἀπατ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to deceive.  
 Ἀπειλ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to threaten.  
 Ἀπλός, η, ον, simple, single.  
 Ἡ ἀρά, ἀς, prayer.  
 Ὁ ἄραβος, ου, a noise.  
 Ἀργός, η, ον, white.  
 Ὁ ἄργυρος, ου, silver.  
 Ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, ἤρεκα, to please.  
 Ἡ ἀρετή, ης, virtue.  
 Τὸ ἄρθρον, ου, a joint, limb.  
 Ὁ ἀριθμός, οὔ, number.  
 Ἀριστερός, ἀ, ον, left, (not right.)  
 Τὸ ἄριστον, ου, dinner.  
 Ἀρκ-έω, -έσω, -εκα, to be sufficient.  
 Τὸ ἄρμα, ατος, a chariot.  
 Ἀρν-έομαι, -ήσομαι, to deny.  
 Ἀρκ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα, to snatch away.  
 Ὁ ἀρρῆν or ἄρσην, ενος, the male kind.  
 Ὁ ἄρς ἢ ἄρς, ἀρνός, a lamb.  
 Ἀρτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to hang up.  
 Ὁ ἄρτιος, ον, perfect.  
 Ὁ ἄρτος, οὔ, bread.  
 Ἀρτ-ύω, -ύσω, -υκα, to prepare, season.  
 Ἀρ-ύω, -ύσω, -υκα, to draw up.  
 Ἡ ἀρχή, ης, the beginning, government.  
 Ἄρω, ἀρῶ, ἤρα, to fit.  
 Ὁ ἄσελγής, ἐς, wanton.  
 Ἀσκ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to exercise.  
 Ὁ ἄσκός, οὔ, a leathern bag.  
 Ἀσμενος, η, ον, pleasing, willing.  
 Ἀσπ-άζομαι, -άσομαι, to salute, embrace.  
 Ἡ ἀσπίς, ἴδος, a shield.  
 Ὁ ἀστήρ, ἐρος, a star.  
 Τὸ ἄστυ, εως, a city.  
 Ἀταλός, η, ον, tender, youthful.  
 Ἀτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to hurt.  
 Ὁ ἀτμός, οὔ, vapour.  
 Ὁ ἄτρεκής, ἐς, true.  
 Ἡ ἀύγη, ης, brightness, ray of light.  
 Ἡ αὐλή, ης, a hall.  
 Ὁ αὐλός, οὔ, a pipe.  
 Ἡ αὔρα, ας, a breeze.  
 Αὐχ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα, to boast.  
 Αὔω, αὔσω, ἤυκα, to dry, blow, sound.
- Ὁ ἄφενος, ου, or τὸ ἄφενος, εος, riches, reve-  
 Ὁ ἀφρός, οὔ, froth. [nue of a year.  
 Ἀφ-ύω, -ύσω, -υκα, to draw up.  
 Τὸ ἄχθος, εος, a burden.  
 Τὸ ἄχος, εος, grief.  
 Τὸ ἀχυρόν, οὔ, 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 βάνουσος, ου, a low artificer.  
 Βά-πτω, -ψω, -φα, to dip.  
 Τὸ βάρος, εος, weight.  
 Ἡ βάσανος, ου, trial, torture.  
 Ὁ βασιλεύς, ἐως, 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 ἄβληχρός, ον, 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 βολβός, οὔ, a bulbous root.  
 Ἡ βορά, ἀς, food.  
 Ἡ βουλή, ης, counsel.  
 Βούλ-ομαι, -ήσομαι, to be willing.  
 Ὁ βουνός, οὔ, a hill.  
 Ὁ ἄβους, βός, an ox, or cow.  
 Βόω, βόσω & βώσω, -κα, to feed.  
 Ὁ βραβεύς, ἐος, an arbiter.  
 Βραδύς, εἶα, ὄ, slow.  
 Βραχύς, εἶα, ὄ, 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 βροντή, ης, thunder.  
 Ὁ βρόχος, ου, a cord.  
 Βρύ-κω, -ξω, -χα, to bite.



Τὸ βρόον, ον,	moss.	Δαπαν-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to expend, waste.
Βρύ-χω, -ξω, -χα,	to gnash the teeth.	Τὸ δάπεδον, ον,	the pavement.
Βρώ-σκω, -σω, -κα,	to eat.	Δασύς, εἶα, ὄ,	thick, hairy.
Ἡ βύβλος, ον,	paper.	Ἡ δάφνη, ης,	the laurel.
Ὁ βυθός, οὔ,	depth.	Ὁ εἰς ἢ δαψιλῆς, ἐς,	plentiful.
Ἡ βύρσα, ης,	skin, leather.	Δεί-δω, -σω, -κα,	to fear.
Ἡ βύσσοι, ον,	fine flax.	Δεικνύω, δείξω, -χα,	to show.
Ὁ εἰς ἢ βῶλος, ον,	seal, a clod.	Ἡ δειλίη, ης,	the evening.
Ὁ βωμὸς, οὔ,	an altar.	Δειλός, ἡ, ὄν,	fearful.
Ἡ γάζα, ης,	riches.	Δεινός, ἡ, ὄν,	dire, dreadful, skilful.
Ἡ γαῖα, ης,	the earth.	Τὸ δεῖπνον, ον,	supper.
Γαί-ω, -σω,	to boast.	Τὸ δέλαρ, ατος,	meat.
Ἡ γαλήνη, ης,	a calm.	Τὸ δέμας,	the body.
Γαμ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to marry.	Δέμω, Ρ. Μ. δέδομα,	to build.
Τὸ γάνος, εος,	joy.	Τὸ δένδρον, ον,	a tree.
Ἡ γαστήρ, τρός,	the belly.	Δεξιός, ἄ, ὄν,	right, (not left.)
Γαῦρος, α, ον,	proud.	Τὸ δέπας, ατος,	a cup.
Ὁ εἰς ἢ γείτων, ονος,	a neighbour.	Τὸ δέρας, ατος,	skin.
Γελ-άω, -άσω, -ακα,	to laugh.	Ἡ δέρη, or δειρή, ης,	the neck.
Γέμω, Ρ. Μ. γέγωμα,	to be full.	Δέρ-κω, -ξω, -χα,	to see.
Ὁ γέρανος, ον,	a crane.	Δεύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to wet.
Τὸ γέραν, ατος,	a reward.	Δέ-χομαι, -ξομαι,	to receive.
Ὁ γέρον, οντος,	an old man.	Δέω, δέσω or δήσω, -κα,	to bind.
Γεύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to make taste, taste.	Δηλ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to hurt, deceive.
Ἡ γέφυρα, ας,	a bridge.	Δηλος, η, ον,	manifest.
Γηθ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to rejoice.	Ὁ δῆμος, ον,	the people.
Τὸ γῆρας, ατος,	old age.	Τὸ δῆνος, εος,	counsel.
Τὸ γῆρυς, εος,	the voice.	Ἡ διαίτα, ης,	diet.
Γίνομαι, γενήσομαι,	to be, to be made.	Διδά-σκω, -ξω, -χα,	to teach.
Γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα,	to know.	Ὁ εἰς ἢ δίδυμος, ον,	twin.
Ἡ γλάφυ, οτ γλύ-φω, -ψω, -φα,	to dig,	Δί-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to seek.
Γλίσχρος, α, ον,	slippery. [carve.	Ἡ δίκη, ης,	justice, punishment.
Γλυκὺς, εἶα, ὄ,	sweet.	Τὸ δίκτυον, ον,	a net.
Ἡ γνάθος, ον,	the jaw.	Δίκω,	to throw.
Γα-άω, -άσω,	to sigh, deplore.	Ἡ δίνη, ης,	a whirlpool.
Γογγύ-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to murmur.	Διπλός, η, ον,	double.
Γοργός, ἡ, ὄν,	swift, terrific.	Δίς,	twice.
Ἡ γραῖα, ης,	an old woman.	Διστ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα,	to doubt.
Γρά-φω, -ψω, -φα,	to write, paint, engrave.	Διψ-άω, -άσω,	to search.
Τὸ γυῖον, ον,	a limb.	Ἡ διφθέρα, ας,	skin.
Ἡ γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν,	naked.	Ἡ δίψα, ης,	thirst.
Ἡ γυνή, γυναικός,	a woman.	Δί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to expel, to fear.
Ὁ γυψ, γυπτός,	a vulture.	Διώ-κω, -ξω, -χα,	to pursue. [think.
Ἡ γωνία, ας,	a corner.	Δοκ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα,	to observe, expect,
Ὁ εἰς ἢ δαίμων, ονος,	a good or bad spirit.	Δοκέω, δόξω, -χα,	to see, think.
Δαί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to learn, give a feast.	Ἡ δοκός, οὔ,	a beam.
Δάκνω, δήξω, δέδηχα,	to bite.	Ὁ δόλος, ον,	deceit.
Τὸ δάκρυ, υος,	a tear.	Ὁ δόναξ, ατος,	a reed.
Ὁ δάκτυλος, ον,	a finger.	Δον-έω, -ήσω,	to agitate.
Δαμ-άω, -άσω, -ακα,	to tame, subdue.	Τὸ δόρυ, ατος,	a spear.

Ἄδουλός, ου,	a slave.	Ἄδριφος, ου,	a kid.
Ἄδουπος, ου,	a noise.	Τὸ ἔρμα, ατος,	a prop.
Ἄδω, δάσω,	to give.	Ἄδρμηγεύς, έος,	an interpreter.
Ἄδράκων, οντος,	a serpent.	Ἄερ-πω, -ψω,	to creep.
Ἄδράσσω, -ξω,	to seize, grasp.	Ἄέρυ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to drag, guard.
Ἄδρά-ω, -σω, -κα,	to do, flee.	Ἄερχομαι, έλεύσομαι,	to come.
Ἄδρόςος, ου,	dew.	Ἄερωτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to ask.
Ἄδρῶς, δρυός,	the oak.	Ἄεσθί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to eat.
Ἄδύ-νω, ακδύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to go under.	Ἄεσθλός, ή, όν,	good, valiant.
Ἄδῶρον, ου,	a gift.	Ἄεσπερος, ου,	the evening.
Ἄδῶρ, δαρος,	Spring.	Ἄεστία, ας,	the hearth.
Ἄγγύς,	near.	Ἄεσχατος, η, ου,	last.
Ἄγγείρω, έγγερώ, -κα,	to excite, raise.	Ἄεταίρος, ου,	a companion.
Ἄγγχος, εος,	a spear, sword.	Ἄετερος, α, ου,	another.
Ἄδω, Ρ. έδηκα,	to eat.	Ἄετης, ου,	companion, friend.
Ἄζομαι, έσομαι,	to sit.	Ἄε ή έτοιμος, ου,	ready.
Ἄδθνος, εος,	a nation.	Ἄέτος, εος,	a year.
Ἄδθος, εος,	custom.	Ἄε ή έτυμος, ου,	true.
Ἄίδω, είσομαι,	to see.	Ἄέδ-ω, -ησω, -κα,	to sleep.
Ἄίκη,	in vain, rashly, by chance.	Ἄέθός, εία, ό,	straight.
Ἄί-κω, -ξω, Ρ. Μ. έοικα,	to be like, yield.	Ἄέσνη, ης,	a bed.
Ἄίρ-γω, } -ξω, -χα, {	to shut up.	Ἄέρ-ίσκω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to find.
Ἄίρ-γω, } -ξω, -χα, {	to repel, forbid.	Ἄέρός, εία, ό,	broad.
Ἄείρήνη, ης,	peace.	Ἄέχομαι, -ξομαι,	to boast, wish, pray.
Ἄείρος, εος,	wool.	Ἄέχθος, εος,	hatred.
Ἄε ή έκηλος, ου,	quiet, peaceful.	Ἄεχυρός, ά, όν,	guarded, strong.
Ἄείλαια, ας,	the olive tree.	Ἄεχω, έξω,	to have.
Ἄέλ-άνω, -άσω, -ακα,	to drive.	Ἄεω, έσομαι,	to be.
Ἄέλφός, ου,	a stag.	Ἄεω, ήσω,	to send.
Ἄε ή έλαφρός, όν,	light, nimble.	Ἄεω, έσω,	to put on, place.
Ἄελαχός, εία, ό,	little.	Ἄέω, ζήσω,	to live.
Ἄελογος, ου,	sorrow, an elegy.	Ἄέω, ζέσω, έζεκα,	to boil.
Ἄελέγ-χω, -ξω, -χα,	to reprove, convict.	Ἄεζήλος, ου,	emulation.
Ἄελεος, ου,	pity.	Ἄεζή-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to seek.
Ἄελεος, εος,	a sore, wound.	Ἄεζώννυμι, ζώσω, έζωκα,	to gird.
Ἄέλ-κω, -ξω, -χα,	to draw, drag.	Ἄεζωρός, ά, όν,	pure, powerful.
Ἄέλπις, ίδος,	hope.	Ἄε ήβη, ης,	youth.
Ἄένος, ου,	a year.	Ἄεγ-έομαι, -ήσομαι,	to lead, think.
Ἄεσση, ης,	a feast.	Ἄεδός, εία, ό,	sweet.
Ἄεπί-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to urge, hasten.	Ἄεθός, εος,	a dwelling, disposition,
Ἄε ή έπιτηδής, ές,	fit, suitable.	Ἄε-κω, -ξω,	to come. [morals.
Ἄερα, ας,	earth.	Ἄελίθιος, α, ου,	foolish.
Ἄερ-άω, -άσω, -ακα,	to love, desire.	Ἄε ήλιος, ου,	the Sun.
Ἄεργον, ου,	a work.	Ἄε ήμέρα, ας,	a day.
Ἄερί-δω, -σω, -κα,	to fix, support.	Ἄε ή ήμερος, ου,	soft, gentle.
Ἄεραυθος, εος,	redness.	Ἄεμισυς, εία, υ,	half.
Ἄερευν-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to search, investi-	Ἄε ήπαρ, ατος,	the liver.
Ἄερί-φω, -ψω, -φα,	to cover. [gate.	Ἄερεμος, η, ου,	quiet.
Ἄε ή έρημος, ου,	desert.	Ἄε ήρως, εος,	a hero.
Ἄε έρις, ίδος,	contention.	Ἄε ή ήσυχος, ου,	quiet.

Τὸ ἤτορ, ορος,	the heart.	Ἰζω, ἴσω,	to seat.
Ἵχος, ου,	a sound.	Ἰθὺς, εἶα, θ,	straight, direct.
Ἡ θάλασσα, ης,	the sea. [fish.	Ἰκανός, η, ον,	fit, suitable.
θά-λλω, -λῶ, -λα,	to sprout forth, flou-	Ἰκέτης, ου,	a suppliant.
θάλ-πω, -ψω,	to warm, cherish.	Ἰκω, ἴξω,	to come.
Θαμὰ,	frequently.	Ἰλ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to be propitious.
Τὸ θάμβος, εως,	astonishment.	Ἰμάς, άντος,	a thong.
θά-πτω, -ψω, τέταφα,	to bury.	Ἰμείρω,	to desire.
Τὸ θάρσος, εος,	courage.	Τὸ ἴον,	the violet.
Θαυμ-άζω, -άσω, -ακα,	to wonder, admire.	Ἰός, οὔ,	a missile weapon.
• Θε-άομαι, -άσομαι,	to behold, contemplate.	Ἰός, ἢ ἵππος, ου,	a horse or mare.
Θείνω, θενῶ,	to strike.	Ἰπτω, ἴψω,	to hurt.
Ἡ θέμις, ιδος,	right, law.	Ἡ ἴρις, ιδος,	the rainbow.
Ἵθεος, οὔ,	God.	Ἡ ἴς, ἰνός,	a nerve, strength.
Ἵθεράπων, οντος,	a servant.	Ἰσος, η, ον,	equal.
Τὸ θέρος, εος,	Summer.	Ἵός, ἢ ἴστωρ, ορος,	knowing, witness, his-
Ἵθεσμός, οὔ,	a law.	Ἡ ἰσχὺς, ύος,	strength. [torian.
Θέω, θήσω,	to place.	Ἰφι,	boldly.
Θέω, θεύσω,	to run.	Ἡ ἰχθὺς, ύος,	a fish.
Θή-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to whet.	Τὸ ἰχνος, εος,	a footstep.
• Θῆλυς, εια, υ,	feminine.	• Καθ-αίρω, -αρῶ, -αρκα,	to purge.
Ἵθηρ, θηρὸς,	a wild beast.	Καινός, η, ον,	new.
Ἵθης, θητὸς,	a hired servant.	Ἵκαιρός, οὔ,	occasion, time.
Ἵθησαυρός, οὔ,	a treasure.	Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα,	to burn.
Θί-γω, -ξω, -κα,	to touch.	Κακός, η, ον,	bad.
Ἵός, ἢ θιν, θινός,	a heap, the shore.	Καλ-έω, -έσω or -ήσω, κέκληκα,	to call.
Θλά-ω, -σω, -κα,	to break.	Καλός, η, ον,	beautiful, good.
Θλί-βω, -ψω, -φα,	to press, afflict.	Κάμνω, καμῶ, κέκμηκα,	to labour, be weary.
Ἵθόρυβος, ου,	tumult.	Κάμ-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to bend.
Θόρω,	to leap.	Ἵκανῶν, όνος,	a rule.
• Θραύ-ω, -σω,	to break.	• Ἵκάπηλος, ου,	a merchant.
Ἵθρήνος, ου,	complaint, lamentation.	Ἵκαπνός, οὔ,	smoke.
Ἵθρίαμβος, ου,	a triumph.	Ἡ καρδία, ας,	the heart.
Ἡ θριξ, τριχός,	the hair.	Τὸ κάρηνον, ου,	the head.
Θρώ-σκω, -σω,	to leap.	Ἵκαρπός, οὔ,	fruit.
Ἡ θυγάτηρ, τρὸς,	a daughter.	Καυχ-άομαι, -ήσομαι,	to boast, glory.
Ἡ θύελλα, ης,	a storm.	Τὸ κέαρ, ατος,	the heart.
Ἵθυμός, οὔ,	the mind, anger.	Ἵκέλαδος, ου,	a noise.
Ἡ θύρα, ας,	a door. [crifice.	Ἡ κέλευθος, ου,	a way.
Θύω, θύσω, τέθνηκα,	to burn incense, sa-	Κέλω, or κέλομαι, κελήσομαι,	to command,
• Θώ-πτω, -ψω,	to flatter, mock.	Κενός, η, ον,	empty. [exhort.
Ἡ θώραξ, ακος,	the breast, breastplate.	Ἵκέραμος, ου,	potter's clay.
Ἵιάομαι, ἰάσομαι,	to heal.	Τὸ κέρας, ατος,	a horn.
Ἵιά-λλω, -λῶ,	to send, throw.	Ἵκεραυνός, οὔ,	lightning.
Ἵιά-πτω, -ψω,	to send, throw, hurt.	Κεράω, or κεραυνύω, κεράσω,	to mix.
Ἵιά-χω, -ξω, -χα,	to shout.	Τὸ κέρδος, εος,	gain.
Ἵιδιος, α, ον,	private, peculiar.	Ἡ κεφαλή, ης,	the head.
Ἵιδυ-όω, -ώσω,	to bend.	Τὸ κῆδος, εος,	care, grief.
Τὸ ἴδος, εος,	sweat.	Ἵκηπος, ου,	a garden.
Ἵιδρύ-ω, -σω,	to place.	Ἡ κῆρ, κηρὸς,	fate.

Ἄ κηρὸς, οὐ,	wax.	Κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα, to kill.	
Ἄ κήρυξ, υκος,	a herald.	Ἄ κτεῖς, κτενὸς,	a comb.
Ἄ κίνδυνος, ου,	danger.	Κτί-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to build, make.
Κιν-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to move.	Ἄ κτίλος, ου,	a ram.
Ἄ κισσὸς, οὐ,	ivy.	Ἄ κύαθος, ου,	a glass or cup.
Ἄ κλάδος, ου, a tender branch. [clatter.		Τὸ κῦδος, εος,	glory.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκληγα, to make a noise,		Ἄ κύκλος, ου,	a circle.
Κλά-ω, -σω, -κα,	to break, distribute.	Κυλί-ω, -σω,	to roll.
Κλεί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to shut up, celebrate.	Τὸ κῦμα, ατος,	a wave.
Κλέ-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to steal, deceive.	Κύ-πτω, -ψω,	to stoop.
Ἄ κλῆρος, ου,	a lot.	Ἄ Τὸ κῦρος, εος,	authority.
Ἄ κλίμαξ, ακος,	a ladder.	Κύρω, κύρσω,	to meet with, to be.
Κλί-νω, -νῶ, -κα,	to bend, avert.	Ἄ κύων, κυνὸς,	a dog.
Κλύ-ζω, -σω,	to wash off.	Κωλύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to forbid, impede.
Κλύ-ω, -σω,	to hear.	Ἄ κώμη, ης,	a village.
Ἄ κνήμη, ης,	the leg.	Ἄ κώπη, ης,	an oar, hilt of a sword.
Ἄ κοιλία, ας,	the belly.	Ἄ κῶμος, ου,	revelry.
Κοῖλος, η, ου,	hollow.	Κωφὸς, ἡ, ὄν,	dull, deaf.
Κοινὸς, ἡ, ὄν,	common.	Ἄ λᾶας, λάαος,	a stone.
Ἄ κοίρανος, ου,	a prince.	Λαγχάνω, λήξομαι,	to obtain by lot.
Ἄ κοίτη, ης,	a bed.	Ἄ Λά-ζομαι, -σομαι,	to take, seize.
Κολά-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to punish.	Ἄ Η λαίλαψ, ακος,	a storm, whirlwind.
Κολά-πτω, -ψω,	to strike, to hollow by	Λαλ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to utter a sound, speak.
Ἄ κόλλα, ης,	gum. [striking.	Λαμβάνω, λήψομαι,	to receive, take.
Ἄ κόλπος, ου,	the bosom.	Λάμ-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to shine.
Ἄ κολωνὸς, οὐ,	a hill.	Λάξ,	with the heels.
Ἄ κόμη, ης,	the hair.	Ἄ λαὸς, οὐ,	the people.
Ἄ κόναβος, ου,	a sound.	Ἄ ξ ἡ λάσιος, ου,	rough, hairy.
Ἄ κόνις, εως,	dust.	Λάω,	to see.
Κό-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to cut, wound, str e.	Λέ-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to say, gather.
Ἄ κορύνη, ης,	a club.	Ἄ Λεῖος, α, ου,	smooth.
Ἄ κόρυς, υθος,	a helmet.	Λεί-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to leave, fail.
Ἄ κορώνη, ης,	a crow, the top, a crown.	Λεπτὸς, ἡ, ὄν,	thin, fine.
Κοῦφος, η, ου,	light, inconstant, empty.	Λέ-πω, -ψω,	to peel.
Κρά-ζω, -ξω, -γα,	to shout.	Λευκὸς, ἡ, ὄν,	white.
Κραίνω, κρανῶ,	to perfect, create, rule.	Λεύσσω,	to see.
Τὸ κράτος, εος,	strength.	Ἄ λέων, οντος,	a lion.
Κρέ-κω, -ξω, -χα,	to creak.	Λή-γω, -ξω,	to cease.
Κρεμά-ω, -σω,	to hang up.	Λή-θω, -σω,	to lie hid. [rate.
Ἄ κρημνὸς, οὐ,	a precipice.	Λιά-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to agitate, hasten, sepa-
Ἄ κρήνη, ης,	a fountain.	Ἄ Λιγδην,	summarily, superficially.
Ἄ κριθή, ἡς,	barley.	Ἄ ξ ἡ λίθος, ου,	a stone.
Τὸ κρίνον, ου,	the lily.	Ἄ λιμῆν, ἐνος,	a harbour.
Κρί-νω, -νῶ, -κα,	to judge, distinguish.	Ἄ Η λίμνη, ης,	a pool, marsh.
Ἄ κριὸς, οὐ,	a ram.	Ἄ λιμὸς, οὐ,	hunger.
Ἄ κρόταφος, ου,	the temples.	Ἄ ξ ἡ λιπαρῆς, ἐς,	assiduous.
Ἄ κρότος, ου,	beating, applause.	Λίσσομαι,	to implore.
Τὸ κρύος, εος,	cold.	Ἄ Λοιγὸς, οὐ,	destruction.
Κρύ-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to hide.	Ἄ Λοίδορος, ου,	a reviler.
Κτάομαι, κτήσομαι,	to obtain, possess.	Λού-ω, -σω, -κα,	to wash.

'Ο λόφος, ου,	the neck, crest.	'Η μῆτις, ιδος,	counsel.
Αυγρός, ἀ, δν,	heavy, difficult, fatal.	'Η μηχανή, ἦς,	a machine.
Τὸ λῦμα, ατος,	offscouring, filth.	Μι-αίνω, -ανῶ, μεμίαγκα,	to pollute, stain.
'Η λύμη, ης,	plague, destruction.	Μιγνύω, μίξω, -χα,	to mix.
'Η λύπη, ης,	grief.	Μικρός, ἀ, δν,	little.
'Η λύρα, ας,	a lyre.	Μιμέομαι, -ήσομαι,	to imitate.
'Η λύσσα, ης,	madness, (of dogs.)	'Ο μισθός, οὔ,	a reward.
'Ο λύχνος, ου,	a lamp.	Τὸ μῖσος, εος,	hatred. [tion.
Λύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to loosen, dismiss.	Μν-άομαι, -ήσομαι,	to remember, men-
'Η λώβη, ης,	injury, disgrace.	'Ο μόγος, ου,	labour, trouble.
• 'Η μάζα, ης,	a cake.	• Μόνος, η, ον,	alone.
'Ο μαζός, οὔ,	the breast.	Μορμύρω,	to murmur.
'Ο ξ ἢ μάκαρ, ατος,	happy.	'Η μορφή, ἦς,	form, appearance.
Μαίνομαι, μανοῦμαι,	to be mad.	'Η μουσα, ης,	the muse.
Μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι,	to learn.	'Ο μόχθος, ου,	labour, trouble.
'Ο μάντις, εως,	a prophet, soothsayer.	Μυ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to initiate.
Μαρμ-αίρω, -αρῶ,	to glitter, shine.	'Ο μῦθος, ου,	a word, discourse, fable.
Μάρ-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to take, attain.	'Ο μῦς, μυός,	a mouse.
'Ο ξ ἢ μάρτυρ, υρος,	a witness.	'Ο μῶμος, ου,	disgrace, blame.
Μά-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to pound, subdue.	Μωρός, ἀ, δν,	foolish.
• 'Η μάστιξ, ιγος,	a whip.	• Ναίω,	to inhabit.
Μάτην,	in vain.	'Ο ναός, οὔ,	a temple.
Μάχ-ομαι, -ήσομαι,	to fight, quarrel.	'Η ναῦς, ναός,	a ship.
Μάψ,	in vain.	Τὸ νεῖκος, εος,	contention.
Μάω,	to desire earnestly.	Νεκρός, ἀ, δν,	dead.
Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα,	great.	Νέμ-ω, -ῶ, νενέμηκα,	to distribute.
Μέδω,	to command.	Νέος, α, ον,	new, young.
Μειδ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to smile.	Τὸ νεῦρον, ου,	a nerve, string.
'Ο ξ ἢ μείραξ, ακος,	a youth.	Νεύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to nod, promise.
'Ο ξ ἢ μείων, ον,	less.	Τὸ νέφος, εος,	a cloud.
• Μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,	black.	• Νέω, νεύσω,	to swim.
Τὸ μέλι, ιτος,	honey. [delay.	'Ο νήπιος, ου,	an infant.
Μέλλω, μελλήσω, to be about (to do or be),		'Η νῆσος, ου,	an island.
Τὸ μέλος, εος,	a limb, song.	Νή-φω, -ψω, -φα,	to be sober, to watch.
Μέλ-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to sing.	Νικ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to conquer.
Μέμ-φομαι, -ψομαι, to blame. [strength.		Νί-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to wash.
Τὸ μένος, εος,	ardour of mind, anger,	'Ο νόμος, ου,	a law.
Μέν-ω, -ῶ, μεμένηκα,	to remain.	'Ο νόος, ου,	the mind, thought.
Μέσος, η, ον,	middle.	'Η νόσος, ου,	sickness.
Μεστός, ἦ, δν,	full.	Νοστ-έω, -ήσω,	to return.
• 'Ο ξ ἢ μετέωρος, ον,	high.	• Νόσφι,	apart.
Τὸ μέτρον, ου,	measure.	'Η νύξ, νυκτός,	night.
Τὸ μῆδος, εος,	care, counsel.	Νύ-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to prick, pierce.
Τὸ μῆκος, εος,	length.	'Ο νῶτος, ου,	the back.
'Ο μῆν, μηνός,	a month.	Ξανθός, ἦ, δν,	yellow.
'Η μήνη, ης,	the Moon.	Ξένος, η, ον,	strange, foreign.
'Η μῆνις, ιος,	anger.	Ξέω, ξέσω,	to shave, polish.
Μηνύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to point out, inform.	Ξηρός, ἀ, δν,	dry.
'Ο μηρός, οὔ,	the thigh.	Τὸ ξίφος, εος,	a sword.
'Η μήτηρ, τρός,	a mother.	Τὸ ξύλον, ου,	wood, club, tree.

'Η ὁδός, οὐ,	a way.	'Ο οὐρανός, οὐ,	heaven.
'Ο ὀδόντις, ὄντος,	a tooth.	'Ο οὖρος, ου,	a fair wind.
'Οδύρ-ομαι, -οῦμαι,	to lament, weep.	Τὸ οὖς, ὠτός,	the ear.
'Ο ὄζος, ου,	a branch.	'Οφείλ-ω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to owe.
'Οζω, ὀζή-σω, -κα,	to smell of.	'Οφέ-λλω, -λῶ, -λκα,	to increase, help.
Οἶ-γω, -ξω, ῥῆχα,	to open.	'Ο ζή ὄφις, εως,	a serpent.
'Ο οἶκος, ου,	a house.	'Η ὄψ, ὀπός,	the voice.
'Ο οἶκτος, ου,	compassion.	'Οψέ,	late, in the evening.
'Ο οἶνος, ου,	wine.	'Ο ὄχος, ου,	a chariot, carriage.
Οἶος, η, ον,	alone.	Παί-ζω, -σω or -ξω, -χα,	to play, jest.
• Οἶος, α, ον,	such as, ready, able.	'Ο ζή ἡ παιῖς, παιδός,	a child, servant.
Οἶχ-ομαι, -ήσομαι,	to go away, perish.	Παί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to strike, do quickly.
'Ο οἰωνός, οὐ,	a bird.	'Η παλάμη, ης,	the hand.
Οἶω, οἶσω,	to think.	'Η πάλη, ης,	wrestling.
'Ο ὄκνος, ου,	sloth, fear.	Πά-λλω, -λῶ, -κα,	to vibrate.
'Ο ὄλβος, ου,	happiness, wealth.	'Η παρθένος, ου,	a virgin.
'Ολίγος, η, ον,	little, in pl. few.	Πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	every one, all.
'Ολλυμι, ὀλέ-σω, -κα,	to destroy.	Πά-σσω, -σω, -κα,	to sprinkle.
'Ολος, η, ον,	whole.	Πάσχω, πείσομαι,	to suffer, endure.
'Ομαλός, ἡ, ὄν,	plane, level, equal.	Πατά-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to strike.
• 'Ο ὄμιλος, ου,	an assembly.	• Πατ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to tread on.
'Ομνυμι, ὀμόσω, -κα,	to swear.	'Ο πατήρ, τρός,	a father.
'Ομός, ἡ, ὄν,	like, equal.	Παύω, -σω, -κα,	to cause to cease.
'Η ὀμφή, ἡς,	a divine voice, voice.	Παχὺς, εἶα, ὕ,	thick, fat.
Τὸ ὄναρ,	a dream.	Πάω, πάσομαι,	to possess, to taste.
Τὸ ὄνειδος, -εος,	reproach.	Πεί-θω, -σω, -κα,	to persuade.
Τὸ ὄνομα, ατος,	a name.	'Η πείνα, ης,	hunger.
'Ο ζή ὄνος, ου,	an ass.	'Η πείρα, ας,	trial, endeavour.
'Οξὺς, εἶα, ὕ,	sharp, quick.	Πείρω, περῶ, πέπαρκα,	to pierce through.
'Οπ-άζω, -άσω,	to command to follow,	Τὸ πέλαγος, εος,	the sea.
• 'Η ὀπή, ἡς,	a hole. [pursue.	• Πέλας,	near.
Τὸ ὄπλον, ου,	a weapon.	'Η πέλτη, ης,	a small shield.
'Οπτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to roast.	Πέμ-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to send.
'Η ὀπώρα, ας,	Autumn.	Τὸ πένθος, εος,	grief.
'Ορ-άω, -άσω, -ακα,	to see.	Πέρα,	beyond.
'Η ὀργή, ἡς,	anger.	Τὸ πέρας, ατος,	the end.
'Ορέ-γω, -ξω, -χα-	to stretch out.	Περ-άω, -άσω or ἡσω,	to pass or convey.
'Ορθός, ἡ, ὄν,	straight, erect, upright.	Πέρ-θω, -σω, -κα,	to destroy. [over.
'Ο ὄρκος, ου,	an oath.	'Η περόνη, ης,	a buckle.
'Η ὄρμη, ἡς,	strong desire, attempt,	Πετ-άω, -άσω,	to unfold, open.
• 'Ο ζή ὄρνις, ιθος,	a bird. [assault.	• 'Ο πέτρος, ου,	a stone.
Τὸ ὄρος, εος,	a mountain.	'Η πηγὴ, ἡς,	a fountain.
'Ο ὄρος, ου,	a limit.	Τὸ πῆμα, ατος,	loss, destruction.
'Ορύ-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to dig.	Πηρὸς, ἄ, ὄν,	mutilated.
'Ορχ-έομαι, -ήσομαι,	to dance.	'Ο πίναξ, ακος,	a board.
'Ορω, ὄρσω, -κα,	to stir up.	Πίνω, πώσω, -κα,	to drink.
'Οσιος, α, ον,	holy.	Πίπτω, πέσω, πέπτωκα,	to fall.
'Οσος, η, ον,	as much, how much.	'Ο ζή ἡ πίσυρα, ον,	fat. [disturb.
Τὸ ὀστέον, ου,	a bone.	Πλάζω, πλάγξω, -γχα,	to cause to stray,
'Οτρύν-ω, -ῶ,	to incite.	'Η πλάνη, ης,	error, wandering.

Πλ-άσσω, -άσω, -ακα,	to form.	Σή-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to rot.
Πλατὺς, εἶα, ὑ,	broad.	Σθένω,	to be strong.
Πλέ-κω, -ξω, -χα,	to fold, bind together.	Σιγ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to be silent.
Ἡ πλευρά, ἄς,	the side.	Ὁ σίδηρος, ου,	iron, a sword.
Πλέω, πλεύσω, -κα,	to sail.	Σίνομαι,	to hurt.
Πλή-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to strike.	Ὁ σῖτος, ου,	corn, provisions.
Ὁ πλοῦτος, ου,	riches.	Σκά-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to dig.
Πνέω, πνεύσω, -κα,	to blow.	Σκεδ-άω, -άσω, -ακα,	to scatter.
Πνί-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to choke.	Τὸ σκέλος, εὖς,	a leg. [der, visit.
Ὁ πόθος, ου,	desire.	Σκέ-πτομαι, -ψομαι,	to look round, consi-
• Ποι-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to do, make.	• Τὸ σκεῦος, εὖς,	a vessel, instrument.
Ποικίλος, η, ον,	various, variegated.	Ἡ σκηνή, ἦς,	a tent.
Ὁ ποιμήν, ἐνος,	a shepherd.	Ἡ σκιά, ἄς,	a shadow.
Ἡ ποινή, ἦς,	punishment, recompense.	Ὁ σκότος, ου,	darkness.
Ὁ πόλεμος, ου,	war.	Σκώ-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to cavil, scoff at.
Πολ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to turn.	Σός, ου,	safe.
Πολίος, ἄ, ὄν,	hoary, white.	Σοφός, ἦ, ὄν,	wise.
Ἡ πόλις, εως,	a city.	Σπά-ω, -σω, -κα,	to draw, extract.
Πόλις, πολλή, πολὺ,	much.	Σπείρω, ἔσπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα,	to sow, scatter.
Ὁ πόντος, ου,	the sea.	Σπένδω, σπείσω,	to pour out, sacrifice,
• Ὁ ποταμὸς, οὔ,	a river.	• Σπεύ-δω, -σω,	to make haste. [covenant.
Ὁ πότμος, ου,	fate.	Ὁ σταυρός, οὔ,	a wooden stake, cross.
Πότνιος, α, ον,	venerable.	Στέ-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to cover.
Ὁ ποῦς, ποδός,	a foot.	Στέ-λλω, -λῶ, ἔσταλκα,	to send, prepare.
Ὁ εἰς ἡ πρᾶος, ον,	mild, gentle.	Στέρ-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to love.
Πρά-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to do.	Στερεός, ἄ, ὄν,	solid, firm.
Πρέπω, to be decent or becoming, excel.		Στερ-έω, -ήσω & -έσω, -κα,	to deprive.
Πρή-θω, -σω, -κα,	to set on fire.	Τὸ στέρνον, ου,	the breast.
Πρίαμαι,	to buy.	Στέ-φω, -ψω, -φα,	to crown, surround.
Τὸ πτερόν, οὔ,	a wing.	Στρέ-φω, -ψω, -φα,	to turn.
• Πύκα,	thickly, prudently.	• Τὸ στῆθος, εὖς,	the breast.
Ἡ πύλη, ἦς,	a gate.	Τὸ στόμα, -ατος,	the mouth.
Τὸ πῦρ, πυρός,	fire.	Στορ-έω, -έσω & -ήσω,	to strew.
Ὁ πυρός, οὔ,	wheat.	Ὁ στρατός, οὔ,	an army.
Ῥάδιος, α, ον,	easy.	Ἡ σύλη, ἦς,	spoil, plunder.
Ῥαί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to destroy.	Σφά-ζω, -ξω, -χα,	to cut the throat, kill.
Ῥά-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to patch, sew together.	Σφά-λλω, -λῶ, -κα,	to supplant, overturn, de-
Ῥέ-ζω, -ξω, -χα,	to do, make.	Σφοδρός, ἄ, ὄν,	vehement, strong. [ceive.
Ῥέω, ῤεύσω, -κα,	to flow.	Ἡ σφραγίς, ἴδος,	a seal.
Ῥή-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to break, burst.	Σχεδόν,	near.
• Τὸ ρίγος, εὖς,	cold.	• Σχί-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to cleave, cut.
Ῥί-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to hurl down.	Ἡ σχολή, ἦς,	leisure.
Ῥύ-ομαι, -σομαι,	to defend, rescue.	Τὸ σῶμα, ατος,	the body.
Ῥωννύω, ῤώσω, -κα,	to strengthen.	Ὁ σωρός, οὔ,	a heap.
Ἡ σὰρξ, σαρκός,	flesh.	Ταπεινός, ἦ, ὄν,	low.
Ὁ εἰς ἡ σαφής, ἐς,	manifest.	Ταρά-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to disturb.
Σβεννύω, σβέσω, -κα,	to extinguish.	Τὸ τάρβος, εὖς,	fear.
Σεί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to agitate.	Τά-σσω, -ξω, -γα,	to arrange, order.
Σεμνός, ἦ, ὄν,	venerable, honourable.	Ὁ ταῦρος, ου,	a bull.
Τὸ σῆμα, ατος,	a sign, monument.	Ταχὺς, εἶα, ὑ,	quick.

Τείνω, τεῖνω, τέτακα,	to stretch.	Ὁ φίλος, ου,	a friend.
Τὸ τεῖχος, εος,	a wall, castle.	Φλέ-γω, -ξω, -χα,	to burn.
Τὸ τέκμαρ,	the end, a sign.	Φοιτ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to go frequently.
Τὸ τέλος, εος,	the end.	Ὁ φόρτος, ου,	a burden.
Τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα,	to cut.	Φρά-ζω, -σω, -κα,	to say.
Τὸ τέρας, ατος,	a sign.	Φρά-σσω, -ξω, -κα,	to hedge in, fortify.
Τὸ τέρμα, ατος,	the end.	Ἡ φρήν, φρενός,	the mind, wisdom.
Τέρ-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to delight.	Φυλά-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to guard.
Τεύ-χω, -ξω, -χα,	to make, prepare.	Τὸ φύλλον, ου,	a leaf.
Ἡ τέχνη, ης,	art.	Φύ-ω, -σω, -κα,	to produce.
• Τῆλε,	afar off.	Ἡ φωνή, ῆς,	the voice, sound.
Τηρ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to guard.	Χά-ζω, -σω,	to retire, contain.
Τίκτω, τέξω,	to bring forth.	Χαίνω, χανῶ, κέχακα,	to gape with desire
Τινά-σσω, -ξω, -χα,	to shake.	Χαίρω, χαρῶ, -ρκα,	to rejoice. [or admir <sup>n</sup> .
Τιτρώσκω, τρώσω,	to wound.	Χαλά-ω, -σω, -κα,	to loosen, let down, yield.
Τί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to honour, pay.	Χαμαί,	on the ground.
Τὸ τόξον, ου,	a bow.	Χαρά-σσω, -ξω, -κα,	to engrave, cut.
Ὁ τόπος, ου,	a place.	Ἡ χάρις, ιτος,	favour, thanks.
Τρέ-πω, -ψω, -φα,	to turn, put to flight.	Χατέω,	to want, need, desire.
Τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτρεφα,	to nourish.	Τὸ χειμα, ατος,	Winter, tempest.
• Τρέχω,	to run.	Ἡ χεῖρ, ρός,	the hand.
Τρέω, τρέσω, τέτρεκα,	to fear, flee.	Χέω, χέσω or χεύσω, κέχυκα,	to pour out.
Τρί-βω, -ψω, -φα,	to rub, bruise, afflict.	Χῆρος, α, ου,	bereft.
Ἡ τριηρῆς, εος,	a galley.	Ἡ χθών, χθονός,	the earth, ground.
Τρώγω, τρώξομαι,	to eat.	Ἡ χλεύη, ης,	derision.
Τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι,	to be, obtain.	Ἡ χολή, ῆς,	bile, anger.
Τύ-πτω, -ψω, -φα,	to strike.	Ὁ χόρτος, ου,	grass.
Ὁ ξ ἡ τύραννος, ου,	a ruler, tyrant.	Χρ-άομαι, -ήσομαι,	to use.
Ὁ τυρός, οὔ,	cheese.	Χρ-άω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to lend, deliver an ora-
Τυφλός, ἡ, ὄν,	blind.	Ἡ χρεία, ας,	use, necessity. [cle, colour.
• Ἡ ὑβρις, εως,	injury, insolence.	Τὸ χρέος, εος,	a debt.
Ὁ ξ ἡ ὑγιής, ἐς,	healthy, safe.	Τὸ χρῆμα, ατος,	a thing.
Ἵγρός, ἄ, ὄν,	wet, soft.	Χρί-ω, -σω, -κα,	to anoint.
Τὸ ὕδωρ, ατος,	water.	Ὁ χρόνος, ου,	time.
Ὁ υἱός, οὔ,	a son.	Ὁ χρυσός, οὔ,	gold.
Ἡ ὕλη, ης,	a wood.	Χωρ-έω, -ήσω, -ηκα,	to go, contain.
Ὁ ὕπνος, ου,	sleep.	Ὁ χώρος, ου,	a place. [on stringed instr.
Τὸ ὕψος, εος,	height.	Ψά-λλω, -λῶ, -λκα,	to touch, strike, play
Φάγω,	to eat.	Ψάω, ψήσω, ἔψηκα,	to wipe, touch, soothe.
Φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα,	to show, shine.	Ψεύ-δω, -σω, -κα,	to deceive, lie.
• Φαῦλος, η, ου,	vile, wicked.	Ἡ ψῆφος, ου,	a small stone, vote.
Φάω,	to shine, kill, say.	Ψιλός, ἡ, ὄν,	thin, bare.
Φεί-δομαι, -σομαι,	to spare.	Ἡ ψυχή, ῆς,	the soul.
Φέρ-βω, -ψω, -φα,	to feed.	Ὡθέω, ὠθήσω & ὦσω, ὦκα,	to push, drive.
Φέρω, οἶσω,	to bear, carry.	Ὡκὺς, εἶα, ὄν,	swift.
Φεύ-γω, -ξω, -γα,	to flee.	Ὁ ὦμος, ου,	the shoulder.
Ἡ φήμη, ης,	fame, rumour. [pate.	Ὡμός, ἡ, ὄν,	raw, cruel.
Φθά-νω, -σω, -κα,	to come before, antici-	Ὡν-έομαι, -ήσομαι,	to buy.
Φθ-έω, -ήσω,	to corrupt, destroy.	Ἡ ὦρα, ας,	time, season, beauty.
Ὁ φθόνος, ου,	envy, reproof.	Ὡχρός, ἄ, ὄν,	pale.



*List of the Principal Greek Authors.*

Names.	Per <sup>d</sup> of flour <sup>s</sup> .	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
Homerus,	B. C. 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 <sup>s</sup> & anim <sup>d</sup> .
Tyrtaeus,	684.	Fragments of 4 or 5 Martial Elegies.....	Elegies. ....	Effect on Lacedaemonians.
Alcman,	670.	.....	6 Books of Lyric Verses, and a Play.	Contemp <sup>y</sup> and Lover of Sappho.
Alcæus,	600.	Some Fragments. ....	Lyric Pieces. ....	Peculiarly sweet and elegant.
Sappho,	600.	Two Odes, and Fragments.....	9 Books of Lyric Poems, Elegies, &c.	Wise, temperate, and learned.
Anacharsis,	592.	Two Letters. ....	Poems on War, Laws of Scythia, &c.	
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 <sup>d</sup> of flour <sup>n</sup> .	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
<b>Pherecrates,</b>	B. C.	Some Poetical Fragments. ....	21 Comedies.	Witty but impure.
<b>Aristophanes,</b>	434.	11 Comedies. ....	43 Comedies. ....	Simple and correct.
<b>Lysias,</b>	420.	34 Orations. ....	196 Orations. ....	Forceful and energetic.
<b>Thucydides,</b>	420.	8 Books of History. ....	.....	Much esteemed.
<b>Cebes,</b>	405.	Tabula. ....	.....	
<b>Antimachus,</b>	400.	.....	The Thebaid, Lyde, &c.	
<b>Ctesias,</b>	400.	Some Fragments. ....	History of Assyrians and Persians.	
<b>Isocrates,</b>	400.	31 Orations. ....	Several Orations. ....	Style much admired.
<b>Xenophon,</b>	400.	{ Anabasis, Cyrop., Memorab., Apol., Hel- lenica, Economics, &c. ....	Some small Pieces. ....	Simple and elegant.
<b>Plato,</b>	390.	Dialogues, 12 Letters, and The Republic. ...	.....	Much esteemed.
<b>Isæus,</b>	360.	10 Orations. ....	54 Orations. ....	Forceful. Tutor of Demosth.
<b>Theopompus,</b>	354.	Some Fragments. ....	Historical Works.	
<b>Ephorus,</b>	352.	.....	Greecian Wars. ....	Esteemed by the Ancients.
<b>Aristoteles,</b>	350.	{ Rhetoric, Poetics, Politics, Ethics, Organon, Mathem., Physics, Metaph., a Poem.	.....	
<b>Æschines,</b>	340.	3 Orations. ....	9 Epistles. ....	Rival of Demosthenes.
<b>Demosthenes,</b>	340.	60 Orations, some Exordiums, and 6 Epistles.	.....	Prince of Orators. Cicero's, vlgur.
<b>Hyperides,</b>	340.	One Oration. ....	Many Orations. ....	Style admired.
<b>Xenocrates,</b>	330.	.....	More than 60 Treatises.	
<b>Clitarchus,</b>	330.	.....	History of Alexander.	
<b>Theophrastus,</b>	330.	Treatises on Plants, &c. Mor. Characters.	180 Treatises. ....	Elegant.

*List of the Principal Greek Authors.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Per <sup>d</sup> of flour <sup>s</sup> .	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
Aristoxenus, Demetrius Phal. Euclides, Menander, Philetas, Bion, Theocritus, Aratus, Moschus, Zoilus, Callimachus, Apollonius Rhod. Archimedes, Polybius, Apollodorus, Meleager, Timagenes, Diodorus Siculus, Dionysius of Hal.	B. C. 320. 310. 300. 300. 290. 280. 280. 277. 260. 259. 250. 230. 222. 146. 115. 100. 54. 44. 30.	Three Books on Music. .... ..... Some Mathematical Works. .... Poetical Fragments..... Poetical Fragments..... Some Pastorals. 30 Idyls, and some Epigrams. .... Phænomena. Some Eclogues. .... ..... An Elegy, Hymns, and 31 Epigrams. .... Argonautics..... Some Mathematical Works. .... 5 Books and Fragments of Univ. History. Bibliotheca, or Hist <sup>y</sup> of Gods and Heroes. Anthologia. ..... 15 Books of Universal History. .... 11 Books of Roman Antiquities. ....	450 Treatises on Philosophy, History, &c. .... Works on Rhetoric, History, and Eloquence. Various Works. 108 Comedies..... Elegies and Epigrams. .... ..... Hymns, Dirges, Elegies, &c. .... ..... Several Poetical Pieces. Severe Criticisms. Works on Birds, and famous Men; Elegies. Various Works. Various Mathematical Works. Nearly 35 Books of Universal History..... History of Athens, &c. .... ..... Reign of Augustus. 25 Books of Universal History. .... 9 Books of Roman Antiquities. ....	Celebrated Musician.  Witty and elegant. Tutor to Ptolem. Philad.  Simple and elegant.          Valuable. Valuable.  Valuable. Much esteemed.

*List of the Principal Greek Authors.—(Continued.)*

Names.	Per <sup>d</sup> of flour <sup>s</sup> .	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
<b>Strabo,</b> <b>Josephus Flav.</b> <b>Epictetus,</b> <b>Dionysius Perieg.</b> <b>Plutarchus,</b> <b>Appianus,</b> <b>Ptolemæus Cl.</b> <b>Arrianus,</b> <b>Polyænus,</b> <b>Lucianus,</b> <b>Pausanias,</b> <b>Pollux,</b> <b>Athenæus,</b> <b>Oppianus,</b> <b>Diogenes Laert.</b> <b>Herodianus,</b> <b>Longinus,</b> <b>Isidorus,</b> <b>Procopius,</b>	A. D. 5. 70. 80. 90. 100. 123. 138. 140. 161. 170. 170. 186. 190. 200. 210. 247. 260. 430. 534.	Geography in 17 Books..... History of the Jews. .... Enchiridion on Stoic Philosophy. .... Geog. Treatise in Hexameters. .... Lives of illustr. Men, and Mor. Treatises. History of several Wars..... Geography, Astronomy, &c. .... 7 Books of Wars of Alexander. .... 8 Books of Stratagems. .... Dialogues, &c..... Grecian History in 10 Books. Onomasticon. Most of the Deipnosophistæ. .... 5 Poet <sup>s</sup> Books on Fish <sup>s</sup> , and 4 on Hunt <sup>s</sup> . Lives of Philosophers in 10 Books. ... Roman History in 8 Books. .... Treatise on the Sublime..... 2012 Epistles..... Reign of Justinian.....	Historical Commentaries. .... ..... ..... ..... The greater part of his Universal History.... ..... Various Works. .... Some Historical Works. ..... ..... ..... Part of the Deipn., History of Syria, &c. ... Several Poetical Pieces. .... ..... ..... Several Critical Works. .... Some Epistles..... .....	Much celebrated. Much valued. Simple and concise. Valuable. His Lives much esteemed. Much esteemed. Much esteemed. Style elegant. Amusing. ..... Interesting. Elegant. Concise and accurate. Style elegant. Highly esteemed. Concise and elegant. Much esteemed.

*Greek Ecclesiastical Writers.*

Names.	Per <sup>d</sup> of flour <sup>d</sup> .	Compositions preserved.	Compositions lost.	Observations.
Ignatius,	A. D.	Epistles.		
Justinus Mart.	100.	2 Apol. for Christians, Dialogus with Jew, 2 Treatises, &c.		
Polycarpus,	160.	An Epistle.		
Athenagoras,	160.	Treatise on Resurrection, Apology for Christians.		
Tatianus,	170.	Apologies.		
Irenæus,	180.	Fragments on various subjects; Latin Writings. ....		
Clemens Alex.	200.	Various Works. ....	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. ....		
Cyrillus of Alex.	420.	Controv. Writings.		
Socrates,	450.	Ecclesiastical History.		Able and eloquent.

ABBR.









