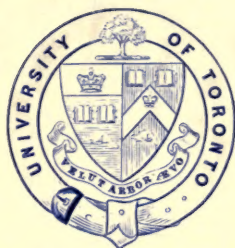


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THE ELEMENTS OF

GREEK ACCIDENCE

With Philological Notes

BY

EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A.

OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD



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RIVINGTONS

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ERRATUM.

Page 148, § 3. 2, for "We also," etc., *read* We also find a curious lengthening, Αἰόλου = Αἰῶλου (metrically), . . . and that Αἰῶλου is for Αἰολόου = Αἰολοεο.



PREFACE.

THIS annotated Accidence has arisen out of an attempt which I made to provide a Greek Primer for beginners, on a more scientific arrangement than those commonly in use. A short sketch of the Primer was sent by the kindness of the Publishers to many gentlemen engaged in educational work, for criticism and suggestions. The general opinion was that my attempt was too hard for mere beginners, too short for any but beginners. The first objection was one which I could hardly hope to remove; the Greek language is hard in any case, and a new arrangement of grammatical facts will always seem more difficult than one with which we are familiar. I resolved, therefore, to introduce some additional matter, and add notes, where it seemed desirable, illustrative and explanatory of the forms. Hence my attempt at a Greek Primer has become as it were a Primer of Greek Philology.

With regard to the material introduced, I have tried to keep closely to the usage of the best classical period, leaving irregularities out of sight. Too much space, I venture to think, is given in grammars to forms which are rare or remarkable, which thus become imprinted on the learner's memory, to the exclusion of the more common

and regular forms. A grammar which is a collection of irregularities is not a book for beginners, but for scholars.

In explaining the forms, I have attempted to simplify apparent diversity by reference to a few general laws of sound.

The method of arrangement is very different from that followed in the grammars in common use. When familiar, it will, I believe, be found quite as easy. But it is possible that it may not be the best order for the teacher to follow. This is a matter in which every one must follow his own judgment; and success will always be a sufficient criterion. The order of analysis requires that the chapters on accents and sounds should come early in the book, but in practical teaching they should certainly be omitted till some knowledge of the forms has been obtained.

I have of course derived much assistance from the works of others. My greatest debt is due to Professor George Curtius. From him I have learnt almost all that I know of Greek Philology, and it is highly improbable that I have introduced any explanation which has not been suggested to a greater or less degree by the study of his works, if not directly derived from them. The ground-plan of my arrangement is also his, though I have ventured to differ from him in details. I have tried to proceed more regularly in the substantives from vowels to consonants,—for the vowels must come first,—and from the harder consonants to the softer. In the adjectives, I have attempted to make the stem-theory more prominent; and keep the number of terminations (which, after all, is something fluctuating in the history

of the language) in the background. In the verbs I have made only six classes, and reserved the $-\mu$ verbs to the end; and I have reversed the order of the Fifth and Sixth classes—for the additional element $\sigma\kappa$ does not vary to the same degree as the nasal elements $\alpha\nu$, ν , $\nu\epsilon$, and therefore this class has the appearance at any rate of greater regularity in the present tense. These, however, are minor matters; and very likely I have been misled in my alterations by a desire for greater simplicity and consistency than the language will allow. I have also studied the great works of Bopp and Schleicher on Comparative Grammar; but the results, so far as they concern Greek, are generally to be found in the writings of Curtius, with the addition of his criticism. In regard to the forms inserted, I have endeavoured to make Krüger and Veitch my guides—names which will commend themselves at once to every student. The materials for the Supplement of Homeric Forms are taken from La Roche's edition of the Iliad. I have also derived assistance from the grammar of Messrs. Müller and Lattmann.

To those gentlemen who were kind enough to send me corrections, I am deeply obliged. They have enabled me to remove many mistakes and fill up deficiencies which would otherwise, without doubt, have escaped my notice. More especially I am bound to mention the kindness of Mr. Henry Nettleship, Fellow of Corpus College, who read over the proof-sheets, and gave me the benefit of his advice on each, as it finally passed to the press.

E. A.



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INTRODUCTION.

THE Greek language was spoken in Greece proper, and in the various colonies of the Greeks throughout Italy and Sicily, Asia Minor, Africa, and elsewhere. Owing to the conquests of Alexander it was also extensively used, in a debased form, in the East. Hence it became the language of the Septuagint and of the New Testament.

There are three dialects of Greek—the Aeolic, the Doric, and the Ionic.

1. The Aeolic is commonly divided into the Baeotian and the Lesbian or Asiatic. The latter was the language of *Alcaeus* and *Sappho*, and of Erotic or Love poetry generally.

The following are among the peculiarities of the Aeolic dialect:—

1. *v* is used for *o*, *e.g.*, ὄνυμα = ὄνομα.
2. Double letters are frequent, *e.g.*, φθέρρω = φθείρω, σφάδδω = σφάζω.
3. The soft breathing takes the place of the hard with *v*, *e.g.*, ὕμοιος = ὄμοιος.
4. The preservation of the Digamma, and want of a Dual.
5. The accentuation is peculiar, oxytones becoming barytone.

2. The Doric was for the most part the language of the inhabitants of Peloponnese. In literature it appears in the Odes of *Pindar*, in the choruses of the tragic poets, and also, in a later form, in the poems of *Theocritus*. It is pre-eminently the language of choric poetry.

The chief characteristic of the Doric is the long $\bar{\alpha}$ where the Attic has ω or η , e.g., $\pi\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma = \pi\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\bar{\alpha}\tau\alpha = \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta$. It also exhibits some peculiar verb-forms, e.g., $-\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ for $-\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ in third pl., pres. ind. Act., $\pi\rho\alpha\xi\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\varsigma = \pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$.

3. The Old Ionic is the dialect in which Heroic and Elegiac poetry is written (*Homer*, *Theognis*, etc.) New Ionic is found in the prose works of *Herodotus* (a Dorian by birth).

The Ionic is distinguished by an absence of contraction, e.g., $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega =$ Attic $\delta\omicron\kappa\hat{\omega}$; by the use of unaspirated forms, as $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron =$ Attic $\acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$; and by some grammatical peculiarities, e.g., $-\alpha\tau\omicron$ for $-\nu\tau\omicron$ in third pl. of verbs, e.g., $\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\kappa\omicron\acute{\iota}\alpha\tau\omicron = \acute{\alpha}\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\tau\omicron$.

From Ionic arose the Attic,—the dialect of prose and verse (Iambic and Trochaic) at Athens. A later form of the Attic ($\acute{\eta}$ *κοινή*) is used in the New Testament.

The *κοινή* is remarkable for the presence of a large number of Latin words. It has no Dual number, and does not use the Optative mood in oblique narration.

CHAPTER I.

The Letters.

§ I. **T**HE letters in common use among the Greeks were twenty-four in number.

<i>A</i>	<i>α</i>	Alpha	= <i>a</i> .
<i>B</i>	<i>β</i>	Beta	= <i>b</i> .
<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>	Gamma	= <i>g</i> , as in "garden."
<i>Δ</i>	<i>δ</i>	Delta	= <i>d</i> .
<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>	*Epsilon	= <i>e</i> , as in "den."
<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ</i>	Zeta	= <i>z</i> .
<i>H</i>	<i>η</i>	Eta	= <i>ē</i> , <i>i.e.</i> , ee as in "seen."
<i>Θ</i>	<i>θ</i>	Theta	= <i>th</i> .
<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>	Iota	= <i>i</i> .
<i>K</i>	<i>κ</i>	Kappa	= <i>k</i> .
<i>Λ</i>	<i>λ</i>	Lambda	= <i>l</i> .
<i>M</i>	<i>μ</i>	Mu	= <i>m</i> .
<i>N</i>	<i>ν</i>	Nu	= <i>n</i> .
<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ</i>	Xi	= <i>x</i> , <i>i.e.</i> , ks.
<i>O</i>	<i>ο</i>	Omicron	= <i>o</i> , as in "shot."
<i>Π</i>	<i>π</i>	Pi	= <i>p</i> .
<i>P</i>	<i>ρ</i>	Rho	= <i>r</i> h, <i>r</i> .

* The meaning of the epithet *psilon* (*ψιλόν* = "bare") in E-pilon and U-pilon is doubtful. E and Y are said to have been used for the *spiritus asper* and digamma, so that psilon may mean "unaspirated" (*Krüger*); or it may be used to distinguish *ε* and *υ* from the diphthongs *ει* and *ου* (*Schmidt, Curtius*).

Σ	σ	ς	Sigma	= s.	σ is used at the beginning or in the middle of a word, ς at the end.
Τ	τ		Tau	= t.	
Υ	υ		Upsilon	= ü.	The Greek υ was like the French.
Φ	φ		Phi	= ph.	
Χ	χ		Chi	= kh.	
Ψ	ψ		Psi	= ps.	
Ω	ω		Omega	= ō, as in "tone."	

Γ γ are also used for υ before κ, γ, χ, ξ, e.g., ἄγγελος, *angelos*, "a messenger."

In addition to these twenty-four letters there was an old letter, *F* (Digamma) = *w*, which fell into disuse at an early period, but is found on inscriptions, and has left traces in Homer.

There was also a letter ϕ (Koppa), used before ο, e.g., λύκος "a wolf," λύκος, which is found on inscriptions. It was used by the Attics to brand horses, etc.

§ 2. At the beginning of a word *h* is expressed by the *spiritus asper*, ' , e.g., ὥρα, *hōra*, "a season." Every word which begins with a vowel, and is not marked with *spiritus asper*, must take the *spiritus lenis*, ' , e.g., ὄρα, *ōra*, "regard." ρ is marked with *spiritus asper* at the beginning of words, e.g., ῥόδον, *rhodon*, "a rose." Pyrrhos is generally written in Greek Πύρρος. Initial υ is always written with *spiritus asper*, e.g., ὕπνος, *hūpnos*, "sleep."

In diphthongs the *spiritus*, whether *asper* or *lenis*, is placed on the *second* vowel, e.g., εἶπρον, *heirpron*, "I crept." With capitals it is written before the letter, e.g., Ἀντιγόνη, *Antigone*.

The sign of the *spiritus lenis* is used also to indicate the dropping of a vowel, e.g., τοῦτ' ἐκείνο, "this is that,"

= τοῦτο ἐκεῖνο (*apostrophe*); or that two words have been united into one, e.g., τοῦνομα, "the name," = τὸ ὄνομα (*coronis*).

§ 3. There are three marks used to denote accent in Greek.

(For the rules of accent, cp. § 19, foll.)

- (i) ' the acute, which may be on any of the three last vowels of a word.
- (ii) ` the grave, which is only written over the *last* vowel of a word.
- (iii) ^ the circumflex, which may be placed on either of the last two vowels of a word, provided that the vowel is *long*.

In diphthongs the accent is placed on the *second* vowel, e.g., ταῦτα, "these things." The circumflex is placed *over* the breathing, e.g., ἦθος, "character:" the acute after it, e.g., ἄλλος, "another."

§ 4. In Greek a semicolon (;) denotes a question, e.g., τίς ἦν ; = *quis erat?* A colon is marked by the upper dot only, e.g., αἰτία. The full stop and the comma are used as in English. There are no other stops used in Greek.

Obs. 1. The pronunciation of the vowels *a* and *η* given above is that common in English. But we ought rather to pronounce *a* broadly, as in "father," and *η* as in "fate." The variation in the two vowels in the first declension (cp. § 35) shows that they were connected, but distinct. There is no ground to follow the modern Greeks in pronouncing *η* as *ι*. On the diphthongs, see § 6.

Obs. 2. There are traces of a letter Jod (=initial *y*) in Greek. The formation of comparatives (§ 54), of verbs of the fourth class (§ 78, iv.), and perhaps of genitives from nominatives in -ωσ (-εως, -ῆος, § 37) has been explained by means of this letter.

Cp. § 12, x. xi., § 54, § 78, iv., where ι is employed in order to avoid the use of a letter unknown to the Greek alphabet.

Obs. 3. The pronunciation of θ , ϕ , χ , is doubtful. They were probably harder than th , ph , ch , and nearer $t + h$, $p + h$, $k + h$ as in "dust-heap," "loop-hole," "ink-horn." For (1) in reduplication (§ 84, *a*) the aspirate is represented by a tenuis (see table, p. 10), and (2) in the oldest Latin we find t , p , c (= κ) for θ , ϕ , χ , e.g., *tesaurus* = $\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\acute{o}s$, *Aciles* = $A\chi\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\acute{u}s$. At a later time the pronunciation seems to have become considerably softened in the case of θ and ϕ (*Fufius* = $\Phi\acute{o}\upsilon\phi\iota\omicron>s$), but the Latins used ph for ϕ , e.g., *philosophia*.

Obs. 4. The letters ξ and ψ are double letters, $\xi = \kappa s$, and $\psi = \pi s$. In the oldest inscriptions these letters are written $X\Sigma$ and $\Phi\Sigma$. In prosody ξ also counts as a double letter, but it is not written as such, except in the Aeolic and Doric dialects, where it appears (sometimes) as $\sigma\delta$, e.g., $\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\iota = \pi\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\xi\epsilon\iota$. The exact pronunciation is doubtful, but it was probably $\acute{d}z$.

Obs. 5. As regards the letters, different places had different forms, but those given as capitals are the forms current after 400 B.C., at which time the *Ionic* alphabet became the standard alphabet of literary Greece, with the exception of Π , for which Γ is found. The *cursive* letters are quite late (with one exceptional instance), and belong to mss. of the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. The oldest alphabets used E for H and EI and E, O for Ω and OY and O. H was used for the *spiritus asper*, so that $\text{'OMHPO}\Sigma$ was written HOMEPOΣ.

CHAPTER II.

The Sounds.

SOUNDS are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

a.—VOWELS.

§ 5. The Greek vowels are five in number, and seven signs are used to denote them :—

a	short or	long.
ε	short,	η long.
ι	short or	long.
ο	short,	ω long.
υ	short or	long.

a, ε (η), ο (ω), are *hard* vowels, ι and υ are *soft*.

When it is necessary to distinguish the quantity of a ι υ, the long vowel is marked ¯, e.g., ā, the short vowel ˇ, e.g., ă.

§ 6. A *short* hard vowel preceding a soft vowel forms a diphthong, e.g., αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου. The diphthong is called *improper* when the hard vowel is long, e.g., ā, η, ω (the Iota is written under the long vowel, and is called *subscriptum*), āυ, ηυ, ωυ; υ preceding ι also forms a diphthong, υι.

But a soft vowel preceding a hard vowel, whether long or short, and ι preceding υ do not form a diphthong, e.g., σοφία, “wisdom” (trissyllabic); αἰτία, “blame;” ἔμαι, “I am sent;” ἴωμεν, “let us go;” ἰνγξ, “an iynx” (the

position of the accent on the first of the two vowels shows that there is no diphthong, cp. § 3).

N.B.—The exact pronunciation of the diphthongs in Greek is a matter of dispute. The common pronunciation is faulty in giving the same sound to *ει* and *αι* (e.g., in *εἶναι*, “to be”), in which the *ε*-sound and the *α*-sound ought certainly to be distinguished. *ου* was rather a deep *u* than a diphthong, cp. *Fufius*, *Φούφιος*. The modern Greek pronunciation is almost certainly wrong; it reduces most of the diphthongs to the value of *ι*, a corruption of which we can find traces in the dialects of classical times, especially in the Boeotian.

In all the diphthongs proper, except *ου*, we sometimes find *diaeresis*, i.e., each letter is pronounced separately, e.g., *πα-ῖς*, *pa-īs*, “a boy,” etc. This proves that both elements were originally sounded separately, and gradually coalesced into one sound.

In the improper diphthongs *ᾱ*, *ῆ*, *ῶ*, the *ι subscriptum* was perhaps just audible.

§ 7. When two hard vowels meet, contraction occurs according to the following rules:—

ο always prevails whether first or second in position, e.g., *τιμῶμεν* = *τιμάομεν*, “we honour;” *φιλοῦμεν* = *φιλέομεν*, “we love;” *δηλοῦτε* = *δηλόετε*, “ye show;” *δηλῶτε* = *δηλόητε*, “ye may show” (cp. § 80, *paradigm*).

ε if first prevails over *α*, e.g., *γένη* = *γένεα*, “families” (§ 39, v.); but after *ρ*, *α* is kept, *ἀργυρά* = *ἀργυρέα*, “silver,” *adj.* (§ 42).

α if first prevails over *ε*, e.g., *τιμᾶτε* = *τιμάετε*, “ye honour;” *τιμᾶτε* = *τιμάητε*, “ye may honour” (cp. § 80, *paradigm*).

If the vowels which meet are the same, or differ only in length, they become one long vowel, e.g., *λᾶς* = *λᾶας*, “a stone;” *φιλῆτε* = *φιλέητε*, “ye may love;” *δηλῶμεν* = *δηλώομεν*, “we may show.” But *εε* are contracted into *ει*, and *οο* into *ου*, e.g., *φιλείτον* = *φιλείετον*, “ye two

love;" δηλοῦμεν = δηλόομεν, "we show;" and ω rarely absorbs a short vowel coming after it, e.g., ἥρωες, "heroes" (§ 39, v.).

(A semi-vowel has probably dropt out after ω in these cases.)

§ 8. Vowels are lengthened otherwise than by contraction.

i.—For Inflexion.

a	becomes η, e.g., τιμάω, "I honour;"	τιμήσω, fut. (§ 82, 1).
ο	,, ω, ,, δηλόω, "I show;"	δηλώσω, fut. (§ 82, 1).
ε	,, η, ,, φιλέω, "I love;"	φιλήσω, fut. (§ 82, 1).
ϊ	,, ἰ, ,, τίω, "I honour;"	τίσω, fut. (§ 82, 1).
	or ει, ,, ἔ-λιπ-ον, λείπ-ω, "I leave;"	(§ 78, 1).
	or οι, ,, ἔ-λιπ-ον, λέ-λοιπ-α, perf.	(§ 85, A, 1).
υ̅	becomes υ̅, ,, λέ-λῦ-μαι, λε-λῦσο-μαι, fut. perf.	(§ 85, B).
	or ευ, ,, ἔ-φυγ-ον, φεύγ-ω, "I flee"	(§ 78, 1).

In this lengthening ε and ο become η and ω, not ει and ου, as in contraction.

ii.—In compensation for lost consonants.*

e.g., πᾶς, "all,"	= παντς,	ᾶ = αντ.
τιθείς, "placing,"	= τιθεντς,	ει = εντ.
διδούς, "giving,"	= διδοντς,	ου = οντ.
ποιμήν, "a shepherd,"	= ποιμενς,	ην = ενς.
τύπτων, "striking,"	= τυπτοντς,	ων = οντς.

§ 9. Quantity of Vowels.—A long vowel (§ 5) is not shortened by standing immediately before another vowel, e.g., θωή, "a fine."

A short vowel followed by two or more consonants is long by position, e.g., τάσσω, "I arrange;" ἐκ νεῶν,

* It must not be supposed that consonants were deliberately dropped, and vowels lengthened to replace the loss. The real process was probably a combination of the nasal and vowel which led to the rejection of τ.

“from ships.” But if the consonants be in the same word, and the second is a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ), the first being a mute, the vowel is common (long or short), *e.g.*, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\kappa\omicron\nu$. To this rule the combinations $\beta\lambda, \gamma\lambda, \delta\nu$, are exceptions, *e.g.*, in $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\pi\alpha\gamma\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, “splendid,” the α is always long by position.

When a vowel is long, though followed by one consonant only, or by another vowel, it is said to be long by nature, *e.g.*, $\theta\omega\acute{\eta}$, “a fine;” $\nu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha\varsigma$, “a young man.” In the case of η and ω , the long vowels are distinguished by a separate sign; in α, ι, υ , the quantity must be learnt in each case.

§ 10. *a. Vowels at the end of a word.*—These undergo various changes when preceding another word which begins with a vowel.

- (i) When the final vowel is short it is often cut off (*elision*), *e.g.*, $\kappa\alpha\tau' \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$. But υ is never elided, and ι rarely, except in prepositions ($\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ is never elided).
- (ii) A final vowel is sometimes *mixed* with the initial vowel of the word following it, *e.g.*, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu = \tau\acute{\omicron} \acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu$ (*crasis*). The rules for this *crasis* are not the same as those given for *contraction*. If either of the words begins with a vowel, the breathing rough or smooth is retained in *crasis*, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho = \acute{\omicron} \acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$, “the man;” $\theta\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omicron\nu = \tau\acute{\omicron} \acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, “the garment.” (τ becomes θ owing to the ‘.)
- (iii) When a long vowel or diphthong ends a word, and the next word begins with a vowel, both vowels are sometimes pronounced together, though no change takes place in writing (*synizesis*), *e.g.*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega} \omicron\upsilon, \acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota} \omicron\upsilon$, etc.

(iv) In certain forms a final *ι* or *ε* is strengthened by the addition of *ν* (*ν* ἐφέλκυστικόν). These are—

a Dative plural of nouns in *σι*; third person plural of verbs in *σι*; third person singular of *-μι* verbs in *σι*; and some other words, *e.g.*, εἴκοσι, εἴκοσιν, “twenty.”

β Third singular of verbs in *ε*, ἔσωσε, ἔσωσεν, “he saved,” and some adverbs.

b. Vowels in the middle of a word—

(i) *ι* and *υ* (*υ* rarely) are transferred from the syllable in which, by etymology, they would naturally occur, into the syllable immediately preceding (*Epenthesis*), *e.g.*, μείζων, “greater,” from *μεγιων*, stem *μεγ*; τάλαινα, “unhappy,” from *ταλαν-ια*, stem *ταλαν*; φθείρω, “I destroy,” from *φθερ-ιω* (cp. *καρ-ιο*), stem *φθερ*; γούνατα, “knees,” from *γοννατα*.

The process was probably as follows:—*ταλαν-ια*, *ταλαιν-ια*, *τάλαινα* (cp. § 31, *Obs.* 2, *Dat. pl.*).

(ii) Vowels followed by liquids frequently undergo *Metathesis*, *i.e.*, the position of the vowel and the liquid following it are changed, *e.g.*, θάρσος, θράσος, “courage.” As a rule the vowel is lengthened, *e.g.*, *θαν θνη*, in ἔ-θαν-ον, τέθνηκα; *βαλ βλη*, in ἔ-βαλ-ον, βέ-βλη-κα, etc.

β.—CONSONANTS.

§ 11. Consonants are divided according to the *organ* through which they are pronounced—throat, teeth, and lips, and also according to the *power* with which they are

pronounced, some being stronger than others, and requiring greater effort in pronunciation. In the following scheme the lateral division is according to organ, and the vertical according to power :—

MUTES.			SEMIVOWELS.			
	TENUES.	MEDIAE.	ASPIRATAE.	NASALES.	SPIRANTES.	LIQUIDAE.
VELLAR	κ	γ	χ	γ = ν § 1.		λ ρ
DENTAL	τ	δ	θ	ν	ς	
LABIAL	π	β	φ	μ	(F)	

ν and μ are sometimes called "liquids," with λ, ρ. Strictly speaking, λ and ρ are sounds made with the tongue (linguals), and cannot therefore be considered as belonging to any of the three classes (lateral) given above.

The double consonants, ζ, ξ = κς, and ψ = πς, do not require a separate classification. Cp. Chap. I. *Obs.* 4.

Similar consonants are those of the same class, lateral or vertical, *i.e.*, of the same power or organ. *Dissimilar* consonants are those of different powers or organs.

§ 12. When consonants are brought into immediate contact they undergo certain changes for the sake of greater facility in pronunciation. The consonants are made more *similar* (assimilation), or more *dissimilar* (dissimilation), or elision takes place.

i.—Assimilation.

- (i) A mute consonant of another organ coming before a *dental* consonant is assimilated to it in power, *e.g.*,

κδ	and	χδ	become	γδ	ἐλίγδην,	(ἐλίκη)
					"rolling."	
κθ	"	γθ	"	χθ	πλεχθῆναι	(πλέκω, λεχθείς (λέγω, "I weave") "I say")
γτ	"	χτ	"	κτ	λεκτός	(λέγω, δεκτός (δέχομαι, "I say") "I accept")
πδ	"	φδ	"	βδ	ἑβδομος	(ἑπτα, "seven")
πθ	"	βθ	"	φθ	τυφθῆναι	(τύπτω, τριφθείς (τρίβω, "I beat") "I rub")
βτ	"	φτ	"	πτ	βλάπτω	(βλάβη, γραπτὸς (γράφω "injury") "I write")

(ii) Labials before μ become μ , *e.g.*, τέτυμμαi, "I have been beaten," for τετυπμαι, τέτριμμαi, "I have been rubbed," for τετριβμαι, etc.

(iii) Gutturals before μ become γ , *e.g.*, πέπλεγμαι (πλέκω, "I weave"), βέβρεγμαi (βρέχω, "I bedew"), διωγμός (διώκω, "I pursue").

(iv) Dentals before μ become σ , *e.g.*, ἦνυσμαι (ἀνύτω, "I accomplish"), πέπεισμαι (πείθω, "I advise"), ἴσμεν = ἴδμεν, "we know."

N.B.—In iii. and iv. the assimilation is only partial; the second letter remains unchanged, and the first is softened.

(v) ν before labials becomes μ , *e.g.*, ἐμβάλλω, "I dash against," for ἐν-βάλλω, συμμίγνυμι, "I mix with," for συν-μίγνυμι, συμπίπτω, "I fall with," for συν-πίπτω.

(vi) ν before gutturals becomes $\gamma = \nu$, (§ I), *e.g.*, συγκαλέω, "I call," = συν-καλέω, ἐχειρίδιον = ἐν-χειρίδιον, "a dagger."

(vii) ν is assimilated entirely to a following liquid, *e.g.*, συλλαμβάνω = συν-λαμβάνω, "I take," ἐλλείπω, "I leave," = ἐν-λείπω, συρράπτω, "I sew together," = συν-ράπτω.

- (viii) σ before ν becomes assimilated completely, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$, "I clothe," = $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\nu\mu\iota$.
- (ix) ι and ν (or more strictly the semivowels γ and ω) are sometimes assimilated to the preceding liquid, e.g., $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ = *alios*, "another," $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ = $\pi\omicron\lambda\text{F}\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, "many."
- (x) $\kappa\iota$ and $\chi\iota$ become $\sigma\sigma$, e.g., $\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, "I shudder," = $\phi\rho\iota\kappa\iota\omega$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\upsilon\upsilon$, "quicker," = $\tau\alpha\chi\iota\omega\upsilon$. So also $\tau\iota$, $\text{K}\rho\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha$, "a Cretan woman," = $\text{K}\rho\eta\tau\text{-}\iota\alpha$, and $\theta\iota$, $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$, "I arm," = $\kappa\omicron\rho\nu\theta\text{-}\iota\omega$.
- (xi) $\gamma\iota$ and $\delta\iota$ become ζ , $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, "I cry," = $\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\iota\omega$, $\zeta\acute{\alpha}$ (*Aeolic*) = $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$, "through," *prep.*

Here we have a change of both letters. The first is softened, the second hardened, so that the result is a compromise, as it were, between the two contending elements.

§ 13.

ii.—*Dissimilation.*

Dentals before dentals change into σ , e.g., $\eta\nu\acute{\nu}\sigma\theta\eta\upsilon$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\nu}\tau\text{-}\omega$, "I accomplish"), $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\upsilon$ ($\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$, "I advise").

Compare also the reduplication of the aspirate with the tenuis, (§ 84, a).

§ 14.

iii.—*Elision.*

- (i) Dentals before ς are dropped, e.g., $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, "a lamp," = $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\delta\text{-}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\nu}\sigma\omega$, "I will accomplish," = $\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\tau\text{-}\sigma\omega$, $\pi\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}$, "feet" (*dat. pl.*) = $\pi\omicron\delta\text{-}\sigma\iota$.
- (ii) $\nu\tau$ before ς is dropped with compensatory lengthening (§ 8), e.g., $\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, "a tooth," = $\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\varsigma$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, "placing" = $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\varsigma$, $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, "I shall suffer," = $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (*cp.* § 8, ii.) But ν is sometimes retained and $\tau\varsigma$ dropped,

the preceding vowel being lengthened, if short, *e.g.*, *τύπτων*, "striking," = *τυπτοντες*.

- (iii) *ν* is dropped before *σ*, *e.g.*, *δαίμοσι*, "demons," *dat. pl.*, = *δαιμον-σι*, *ποιμέσι*, "shepherds," *dat. pl.*, = *ποιμεν-σι*. On the other hand, *ποίμην*, "a shepherd," = *ποιμεν-ς*.

Perhaps *-as* of acc. plur., 3d. decl., is for *-avs*. *πατέρας* = *πατερavs*.

- (iv) *σ* between two vowels *in inflexion* is frequently dropped, *e.g.*, *γένους*, "of a family," = *γενεσος*, *τύπτου*, "be struck," = *τυπτεσο*.

- (v) *σ* is dropped after *ν*, *σ*, and *ρ*, with compensatory lengthening (cp. § 8), *e.g.*, *ἔμεινα*, "I remained," = *ἐμεν-σα*, *ποιμήν*, "a shepherd," = *ποιμεν-ς*, *σαφής*, "clear," = *σαφες-ς*, *ρήτωρ*, "an orator," = *ρήτορ-ς*. On the other hand we find *μάρτυς*, "a witness," for *μάρτυρς*, and *σ* is always retained in *dat. plur.* of the 3d decl.

§ 15. Only three consonants *ν*, *ρ*, and *ς* can stand at the end of a word in Greek, with the exception of *οὔκ* and *ἐκ*. Any other consonant is either dropped or changed into *ς* or *ν*, *e.g.*, *πρᾶγμα*, "a deed," = *πραγματ*, *καλῶς*, "well," = *καλωτ*, *γύναι*, "O woman," = *γυναικ*, *ἔφερον* = *ἐφερομ*, *ferēbam*, *ἔδοξα* = *έδοξαμ*, "I seemed," *ζυγόν* = *ζυγομ*, *jugum*, *πατέρα* = *πατερav*, *patrem*.

§ 16. In order to facilitate pronunciation, consonants are sometimes inserted; thus *β* between *μ* and *λ*, *μέμβλωκα*, "I went," for *μεμλωκα*, *β* between *μ* and *ρ*, *μεσημβρία*, "mid-day," for *μεσημρια*, and *δ* between *ν* and *ρ*, *ἀνδρός*, "of a man," for *ανρος*.

We find the same thing in English and French, *e.g.*, *number*, *nombre*, from Lat. *numerus*; *chamber*, *chambre*, from Lat. *camera*; also *tender*, from Lat. *tener*.

§ 17. σ at the beginning of a word is frequently weakened to *spiritus asper*, e.g., ἴστημι for σιστημι, cp. Lat. *sisto*; ἔρπω, cp. Lat. *serpo*; ὕς, cp. Lat. *sus*.

§ 18. Aspiration is capable of much change in Greek.

- (i) A *spiritus asper* at the beginning of a word aspirates the final consonant of the word immediately preceding it when elision has taken place (§ 10, A, 1), e.g., ἀφ' ἐστίας for ἀπ' ἐστίας, ἀνθ' ὄν for ἀντι ὄν, οὐχ οὔτος for οὐκ οὔτος, but ἐκ becomes ἐξ before a vowel.
- (ii) In reduplication the aspirate is dropped in the reduplicated consonant; τίθημι, "I place," for θιθημι. Similarly, to avoid too frequent recurrence of the aspirated letter, λύθητι, "be loosed," for λυθητι, ἐτέθην, "I was placed," for ἐθεθην.
- (iii) Metathesis, or change of the aspirate, occurs when there is danger that the aspirate may be lost entirely, e.g., θρίξ, "hair," gen. τριχ-ός, θάσσων, "quicker" (ταχύς), = ταχ-ίων, τρέφω, "I nourish," fut. θρέψω, etc. The aspirate is here transferred from one letter to another, e.g., τριχ becomes θρικ (cp. § 40).

CHAPTER III.

Accents.

§ 19. EVERY vowel has an accent, but in every word *one* vowel has a special accent which is called the accent of the word, and this alone is marked. The marks are as follows (cp. § 3) :—

- (i) The acute ' which can be used on any one of the last three vowels of a word, *e.g.*, ἄνθρωπος, "a man;" ὀλίγος, "little;" λιθινός, "stone" (*adj.*)
- (ii) The grave ` which is only found on the last vowel of a word when followed by another word, *e.g.*, λιθινὸς οἶκος, "a house of stone."
- (iii) The circumflex ^ which can only be used on one of the last two vowels of a word, and is placed on long vowels only, *e.g.*, οὔτος, "this man;" Μουσῶν, "of Muses."

§ 20. If the last vowel of a word be long by *nature* the acute can only go two places back, and the circumflex cannot be used unless it be upon the last vowel, *e.g.*, ἄνθρωπος, "a man," but ἀνθρώπου, οὔτος, "this man," but τούτου. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* are considered short for the purposes of accentuation, *e.g.*, Μοῦσαι, except in the optative mood of verbs.

§ 21. As a general rule the accent goes as far back in the word from the last syllable as its nature and the quantity of the final syllable will permit, unless there be some reason or usage to the contrary.

§ 22. Care must be taken in the accentuation of words in which contraction has taken place, and which are therefore presented to us in an altered and not in the original shape.

a. If the accentuated vowel is not affected by the contraction the marks remain as in the original word, *e.g.*, γένεος γένους, "of a family;" τίμαε τίμα, "honour thou."

β. But if the acute comes on the first of the two contracted vowels it is changed into a circumflex, *e.g.*, ἐτιμάετο, ἐτιμάτο, "he was honoured."

The reason of this is that every vowel which has not the acute accent (or circumflex) has the grave, though it is not marked, and in contraction the two come together, so as to form a circumflex, *e.g.*, ἐτιμάετο, ἐτιμάτο.

γ. When the acute falls upon the second of the two contracted vowels it remains as before, ἐσταώς, ἐστώς, "standing."

Here the preceding grave is disregarded, ἐσταώς.

§ 23. In *crasis* (§ 10) the case is different, τὸ ἔργον becomes τοῦργον, "the work;" τὰ ἄλλα, τᾶλλα, "the rest," etc.; sometimes the accent of the first word is entirely lost, τὰγαθά = τὰ ἀγαθά, "goods;" τοῦνομα = τὸ ὄνομα, "the name."

§ 24. When *elision* (§ 10) takes place accentuated vowels throw their accent on the preceding syllable, except con-

junctions and prepositions, e.g., εἰμι Ὀδυσσεύς, "I am Odysseus," becomes εἴμ' Ὀδυσσεύς, but οὐδὲ ἦν, οὐδ' ἦν, "nor was he."

§ 25. Words which have the acute on the last syllable are called *oxytone* (*sharp-toned*); on the last but one (penult), *paroxytone*; on the last but two (ante-penult), *proparoxytone*.

A word which has the circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon* (*contracted*), on the last but one (penult) is called *properispomenon*.

All words not accented on the last syllable are called *barytone* (*deep-toned*).

§ 26. Some words are *enclitics* (*leaning-words*), i.e., they throw their accent, which is always acute, on the last syllable of the preceding word, if it can receive it. *An acute accent can be placed on the syllable immediately following a circumflex, or on the syllable next but one to that which has the acute.*

Enclitics are the indefinite pronoun τις (§ 65) in all forms, and the adverbs πού, ποί, πώς, etc.; the particles γέ, τέ, τοί, νύν, etc.; the indicative present of φημί, "I say," and εἰμί, "I am" (except the second person singular), and the personal pronouns in the forms μου, μοί, μέ: σου, σοί, σέ: οὗ, οὗ, εἶ: σφωίν, σφισί(ν), § 62.

In dissyllabic enclitics the accent is retained on the second syllable after paroxytones.

Examples of the use of enclitics:—τράπεζά τις, σῶμά τι, ἄνθρωπός τις, ἀνθρώπου τινός, φωνή τις (where the grave becomes acute).

§ 27. Some words have no accent (*ἄτονα*): these are ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, nom. masc. and fem. sing. and plur. of the article or definite pronoun (§ 63); the prepositions ἐν,

“in,” εἰς, “into,” εἰς, “out of;” the conjunctions εἰ, “if,” ὡς, “that;” the negative οὐ.

§ 28. In declension the accent is retained as far as possible on the same syllable, but changed from acute to circumflex and circumflex to acute, as the necessities of contraction or the quantity of the final syllable require, e.g., δῆλος, “manifest,” but δήλη; σῶμα, “a body,” but σώματος; φωνή, “a voice,” but φωνῆς (cp. § 34).

Note.—The accents were not *written* in classical times; and the marks which we use were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, an Alexandrian grammarian (B.C. 200). The precise significance of these marks is very doubtful; nor can we, with our present knowledge, reconcile the conflicting claims of quantity and accent; e.g., in such a word as σοφία, “wisdom,” it is almost impossible to accentuate in pronunciation the syllable which has the acute, without at the same time destroying the quantity of the word. This difficulty is most apparent in verse, where the quantity and not the accent, as in English, gives the value to a syllable, so that the accent and metrical beat are constantly at variance. The reason is, no doubt, that we identify accent and *stress*, while in Greek accent denotes rather the tone or pitch in which a vowel was pronounced.

In many respects there is a striking resemblance between the accentuation of Greek and *Sanskrit*, the ancient language of India. But the peculiarity in Greek is the “trisyllabic” law, which will not allow the accent to go more than three places back in a word. This law has been thought to have arisen from a desire to obtain, as often as possible, a certain cadence at the end of a word, the voice dropping from the high acute, through a medium sound, to the grave accent.

CHAPTER IV.

Declension of Substantives.

§ 29. **T**HE declension of a noun is the alteration of it to express the relations of number and case. In this alteration part of the word remains the same and part is changed, *e.g.*, φίλο-ι, "friends," φίλο-ς, "a friend" (nominative), φίλο-ν, "a friend" (accusative). The part which remains unchanged is the *stem*, that which is altered is the *suffix*.

§ 30. (1.) In Greek there are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural. The singular has five distinct cases—(i) nominative, (ii) accusative, (iii) genitive, (iv) dative, (v) vocative, but the nom. is often used for the voc.; the dual has two—(i) nominative, accusative, vocative, and (ii) genitive, dative; and the plural has four—(i) nominative, vocative, (ii) accusative, (iii) genitive, (iv) dative.

Obs. 1. The Dual is used to express "two," or "a pair," *e.g.*, δύο παῖδε, "two boys," or "a pair of boys." It is most common in the earlier poets and their imitators; less frequent in the Attic poets, and disappears altogether in the κοινή. It is established most firmly in the personal pronouns. As this number is found in many languages, in various and widely separated parts of the world, it cannot be regarded as a refinement on the plural, but rather as an attempt to group things in pairs,—an

arrangement suggested by the number of the hands, feet, ears, etc.

Obs. 2. The meaning of the cases in Greek is much the same as in Latin, but the functions of the Latin ablative are divided between the Greek genitive (with prepositions) and dative.

- Nom. = case of the agent.
 Acc. = case of the object.
 Gen. = case of connexion.
 Dat. = case of remoter object.

§ 31. For the most part the suffixes for the same case are the same, but not always; moreover, by the addition of the suffix to the stem various changes arise. Hence there is more than one declension in Greek. These various declensions are best arranged according to the final letter of the stem.

Stems may end in any vowel or consonant; the best arrangement is into three classes:—

(i) Stems ending in *A*.

A often appears as *H* in the singular; or some cases of the singular have *A* and others *H* (cp. § 35). In the plural, *A* only is found in Attic.

(ii) Stems ending in *O*.

(iii) Stems ending in *I*, *Υ*, or any consonant.

I and *Υ*, though strictly speaking vowels, have a tendency to pass into semi-vowels in sound, and thus present the same peculiarities in declension as the consonants. Therefore they are properly classed with these.

These may be called the **FIRST**, **SECOND**, and **THIRD** declensions.

Table of Case-endings.

	First Declension.	Second Declension.	Third Declension.
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	mas. -ās or -ης, fem. -a or -η	-os, neut. -ov	-s (often absorbed), neut. —
A.	„ -āv or -ην, „ -av or -ην	-ov „	-a (ν after vowels), neut. —
G.	„ -ov „ -ās or -ης	-ov	-os
D.	„ -ā or -ῆ, „ -ā or -ῆ	-ω	-ι
V.	„ -ā „ -a or -η	-ε, neut. -ov	— (or like nom.), neut. —
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	-ā	-ω	-ε
G.D.	-av	-ov	-ov
<i>Plur.</i>			
N.V.	-ai	-oi, neut. -ā	-es, neut. -ā
A.	-ās	-ous, „	-as „
G.	-ōν	-ων	-ων
D.	-ais -aisi(ν)	-ois, -oisι(ν)	-σι(ν)

Obs. 1. The suffixes used to denote the various cases were probably, in the first instance, pronouns added to the end of the stem (as “-ward” in English, “home-ward”). By constant use with the stems they gradually lost all separate existence, and became merely terminations. Thus s of the nom. sing. in κριτή-s, οἴκο-s, πόλι-s is supposed to be a remnant of an original sa “he” (cp. ὁ, ἡ, in which ‘ = s).

Obs. 2. The difference in the cases of the various declensions is partly real and partly apparent.

Nom. Sing. In the third decl. the s is frequently absorbed, e.g., ῥήτωρ=ῥητορ-s, ποιμήν=ποιμεν-s, etc., cp. § 39, note.

Nom. Plur. Here we must assume either that the suffixes of the first and second declension on the one hand, and the third on the other, are really different, or that the s of the plural has been lost after ι in μοῦσαι, οἴκοι (μοῦσαι = [μουσαι-s]).

Acc. Sing. The a of the third declension, e.g., λαμπάδα, is perhaps for -av=αμ, cp. § 15.

Acc. Plur. This case is no doubt formed from the singular by the addition of s; from -vs have arisen the various forms μούσας=[μουσα-vs], οἴκους=[οἴκο-vs], λαμπάδας=[λαμπαδ-a-vs].

Gen. Sing. Here we must certainly assume two suffixes—(1.) -ας; (2.) -σγα.

(1.) Μούσης=[Μουσα-ας], λαμπάδ-ος (a and o represent one and the same vowel).

(2.) κριτοῦ=[κριτα-σγο], (κριτᾶο), [κριτεο], κριτοῦ. οἴκου=[οἴκο-σγο], (οἴκοιο), οἴκου.

Gen. Plur. The termination was -σων (cp. -rum in Lat.), and σ is dropped—[Μουσασων], Μουσαῶν, Μουσεῶν, Μουσῶν.

Dat. Sing. Here also there are two suffixes—(1.) αι; (2.) ι.

(1.) Μούσῃ=[Μουσα-αι], οἴκῳ=[οἴκο-οι].

(2.) λαμπάδ-ι. In adverbs we find a similar formation from A and O stems, e.g., χαμα-ί, "on the ground," οἴκο-ι, "at home." This ι was strictly the sign of the *Locative* case, and αι the sign of the *Dative* proper.

Dat. Plur. The termination is -σι. In the A and O stems epenthesis (§ 10, b 1) has taken place, e.g., [Μουσα-σι] Μούσαισι, Μουσαις (we find ταμίαισι on inscriptions), οἴκοι-σι, οἴκοις. The case is strictly a *Locative*, the genuine *Dative* is represented by the -bus in the Latin *nubibus*.

Voc. Sing. The ε in οἴκε is merely a weakened form of -ο, the stem-letter. The pure stem is used for the voc., which is not really a case at all, but only a noun-interjection.

The *neuter plural* and the cases of the *dual* cannot be explained satisfactorily, but in Μούσα οἴκω, ε (cp. λαμπάδ-ε) has probably been absorbed.

§ 32. Gender of Substantives.

Nouns also *differ* in their terminations according to gender, but they are not *declined* according to their gender, inasmuch as in a noun the gender is always fixed. There are three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter.

Owing to their *meaning*, all names of men, male animals, gods, rivers, and winds, are masculine in Greek. Similarly all names of women, goddesses, islands, and trees, are feminine.

Rivers and winds were regarded as gods; trees as productive; islands follow the gender of νῆσος, "an island." § 36.

§ 33. As to their *form*, all nouns in *a* or *η* of the first declension are feminine. All nouns in *-as* or *-ης* of the FIRST declension are masculine, and most nouns belonging to the SECOND which end in *-ος* (unless feminine on account of the meaning, cp. §§ 32, 36). Masculine too are nouns in *-της*, *-τωρ*, *-ων*, *-ην*, *-ευς*, belonging to the THIRD declension. All neuter nouns of the SECOND declension end in *-ον* in nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and in *-α* in nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. Those of the THIRD have also *-α* in the plural, but present the pure stem wherever possible in the singular. There are no neuters of the FIRST declension.

Note.—The forms of the FIRST and SECOND declension may be learnt conveniently from the declension of ὁ, ἡ, τό, which, though strictly a pronoun (§ 63)—“he,” “she,” “it,”—is used as a definite article = “the.” The neut. sing. is peculiar.

Sing. N. ὁ, “he;” ἡ, “she;” τό, “it.”

Ac. τόν, “him;” τήν, “her;” τό, “it.”

G. τοῦ, “of him;” τῆς, “of her;” τοῦ, “of it.”

D. τῷ, “to him;” τῇ, “to her;” τῷ, “to it.”

Plur. N. οἱ, “they;” αἱ, *fem.*; τά, *neut.*

A. τοὺς, “them;” τάς, *fem.*; τά, *neut.*

G. τῶν, “of them;” τῶν, *fem.*; τῶν, *neut.*

D. τοῖς, “to them;” ταῖς, *fem.*; τοῖς, *neut.*

Dual N. A. τῶ, “the two” (*masc., fem., and neut.*).

G. D. τοῖν, “of the two,” *masc. and neut.*; ταῖν, *fem.*

§ 34. Rules for the accentuation of Substantives (cp. § 28).

a. In all cases and numbers the accent is retained on the same vowel as in the nominative case, wherever possible. Words which are oxytone in nominative singular become perispomena in genitive and dative of all numbers.

Where the accent cannot remain as a circumflex, it is changed into the acute, e.g., σῶμα, genitive σῶματος.

- b. The genitive plural of all nouns of the *A* or FIRST declension is perispomenon.
- c. Dissyllabic genitives and datives of the THIRD declension have the accent on the second syllable, e.g., *θήρ*, genitive *θηρ-ός*. If the syllable is long, the accent is a circumflex.

Exceptions are *παίδων* (*παῖς*, "a boy"), *ὠτων* (*ους*, "an ear"), *φώτων* (*φῶς*, "a light").

- d. The long vowel *ω* in the Attic form of the SECOND declension (§ 36), and in the genitive singular and plural of nouns in *-ις*, *-υς*, and *-ευς*, is not allowed to influence the accentuation—*ίλεως*, "propitious;" *πόλεως*, "of a city;" *πόλεων*, "of cities;" but *βασιλέων*, from *βασιλεύς*, "a king."

(*N.B.*—The neuters in *υ* are an exception, *ἀστέων*, cp. § 37.)

§ 35.

FIRST DECLENSION.

STEMS IN *A*.

Stem νεανια, "a young man;" *κριτα* (*κριτη* in *Sing.*), "a judge."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	νεᾱνιά-ς	νεᾱνιά-ν	νεᾱνίου	νεᾱνία	νεᾱνιά	νεᾱνιά	νεᾱνία-ιν
MAS.	κριτή-ς	κριτή-ν	κριτοῦ	κριτῆ	κριτά	κριτά	κριτα-ῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	νεᾱνία-ι	νεᾱνιά-ς	νεᾱνιῶν	νεᾱνία-ις
MAS.	κριτα-ί	κριτά-ς	κριτῶν	κριτα-ῖς

Stems *χωρα*, "a country;" *τιμα* (*τιμη* in *Sing.*), "honour;"
μουσα, "a muse."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
FEM.	χώρᾱ	χώρᾱ-ν	χώρᾱ-ς	χώρῃ	χώρᾱ	χώρᾱ	χώρα-ιν
FEM.	τιμή	τιμή-ν	τιμή-ς	τιμῇ	τιμή	τιμά	τιμα-ῖν
FEM.	μουσα̂	μουσα̂-ν	μούσης	μούσῃ	μουσα̂	μούσα̂	μούσα-ιν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
FEM.	χώρα-ι	χώρᾱ-ς	χωρῶν	χώραις
FEM.	τιμα-ί	τιμά-ς	τιμῶν	τιμαῖς
FEM.	μούσα-ι	μούσα̂-ς	μουσῶν	μούσαις

N.B.—In the masculines the stem is obscured in genitive singular and plural owing to contraction, *νεανίον* is for *νεανια-ο*, etc., *νεανιῶν* for *νεανια-ων*, etc., and so in the genitive plural of the feminines, e.g., *μουσα̂-ων*, *μουσῶν* (§ 31, *Obs.* 2), whence the accent.

a after *ρ* or a vowel, *i.e.*, *a* pure, is retained all through the sing. and plural; *η* of the nom. is kept throughout the sing.; *a* of the nom. sing., when not pure, is changed into *η* in gen. and dat. sing., but retained in acc. and vocative.

SECOND DECLENSION.

STEMS IN *O*.

§ 36. In these stems the masculines and feminines are not distinguished. The general rules given above (§§ 32, 33) must be remembered. In the neuter, nom., acc., and voc. are always the same; in the sing. these end in *-ον*, in the plural in *-α*. In the voc. singular of masc. and fem. the *ο* of the stem is weakened to *ε*.

The following words are feminine:—*ὁδός*, "way;" *νῆσος*, "an island;" *νόσος*, "disease;" *δρόσος*, "dew;" *σποδός*, "ashes;" *ψῆφος*, "a pebble;" *ἄμπελος*, "a vine;"

βίβλος, "a book;" γνάθος, "a jaw;" ἡπειρος, "a continent;" and some others.

(A)—Stems οἰκο, νῆσο, ζυγο.

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	οἴκο-ς	οἴκο-ν	οἴκου	οἴκῳ	οἴκε	οἴκῳ	οἴκο-ιν
FEM.	νῆσο-ς	νῆσο-ν	νήσου	νήσῳ	νήσε	νήσῳ	νήσο-ιν
NEUT.	ζυγό-ν	ζυγό-ν	ζυγοῦ	ζυγῷ	ζυγόν	ζυγῷ	ζυγο-ῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	οἴκο-ι	οἴκους	οἴκων	οἴκοις
FEM.	νήσο-ι	νήσους	νήσων	νήσοις
NEUT.	ζυγά	ζυγά	ζυγῶν	ζυγοῖς

(B)—Contracted stems (cp. § 7) νοο, "a mind;" ὀστέο, "a bone."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	(νόο-ς) νοῦς	(νόο-ν) νοῦν	(νόου) νοῦ	(νόῳ) νοῷ	[νοέ νοῦ]	(νόῳ) νώ	(νόο-ιν) νοῖν
NEUT.	(ὀστέο-ν) ὀστούν	(ὀστέο-ν) ὀστούν	(ὀστέου) ὀστού	(ὀστέῳ) ὀστῷ	(ὀστέον) ὀστούν	(ὀστέῳ) ὀστώ	(ὀστέο-ιν) ὀστοῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	(νόο-ι) νοῖ	(νόους) νοῦς	(νόων) νών	(νόοις) νοῖς
NEUT.	(ὀστέα) ὀστᾶ	(ὀστέα) ὀστᾶ	(ὀστέων) ὀστών	(ὀστέοις) ὀστοῖς

N.B.—The contraction from εα to α is irregular, cp. § 7.

The uncontracted forms are not used in Attic prose.

(C)—STEMS IN ω .

ATTIC DECLENSION.

In some stems o is lengthened to ω , and in consequence the stem-vowel absorbs the case-suffixes to a very considerable extent. The masc. and fem. are not distinguished. The neuters have ν in nom., acc., and voc. sing.; and ω in nom., acc., and voc. plural.

Stems $\lambda\epsilon\omega$, "a people;" $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\gamma\epsilon\omega$, "an upper room."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\text{-}\varsigma$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\text{-}\nu$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$
NEUT.	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\text{-}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\text{-}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\nu$

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
NEUT.	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\varsigma$

Obs. This lengthening is due to a transference of quantity from one vowel to another. Thus $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{o}\text{-}\varsigma$ is the older form of $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ (cp. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega\varsigma$, § 38). Possibly the oldest form was $\lambda\alpha F\omicron\varsigma$, so that when the F was dropped compensation was made sometimes in one vowel and sometimes in another.

§ 37.

THIRD DECLENSION.

STEMS IN ι AND υ .

In these stems no distinction is made between masc. and fem. The neuters have the pure stem in nom., acc., and voc. sing., and α in nom., acc., and voc. plural; ι or υ of the stem is sometimes weakened into ϵ , and gives rise to contraction.

Stems **πολι**, "a city;" **σινάπι**, "mustard."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
FEM.	πόλι-ς	πόλι-ν	πόλεως	πόλει	πόλι	πόλε-ε πόλη	πολείων
NEUT.	σινᾶπι	σινᾶπι	σινάπε-ος σινάπεως	σινάπει	σινᾶπι	σινάπε-ε	σινάπέων

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
FEM.	πόλεις	πόλεις	πόλε-ων	πόλε-σι(ν)
NEUT.	σινάπη (σινάπε-α)	σινάπη	σινάπέ-ων	σινάπε-σι(ν)

N.B.—Nom. plur. πόλεις for πόλε-ες.

Acc. plur. πόλεις for πόλε-ας (-ας = *ας*, §§ 14, iii. ; 31, *Obs.* 2).

The gen. sing. never contracts. The forms πόλεως, σινάπεως, probably arose thus:—*i* of the stem became *iy*; the *y* then passed into the *o*, which then became *ω*. Homer has πόλῆος. Cp. the gen. of βασιλεύς, and the formation of λέως.

Stems **συ**, "a pig;" **δάκρυ**, "a tear;" **πηχυ**, "an arm;" **ἄστυ**, "a city."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
COM.	σῦ-ς	σῦ-ν	σῦ-ός	σῦ-ί	σῦς	σῦ-ε	σῦοῖν
NEUT.	δάκρυ	δάκρυ	δάκρυ-ος	δάκρυ-ι	δάκρυ	δάκρυ-ε	δακρύων

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
COM.	σῦ-ες	σῦ-ας (σῦς)	σῦ-ῶν	σῦ-σί(ν)
NEUT.	δάκρυ-α	δάκρυ-α	δακρύ-ων	δάκρυ-σι(ν)

This is the more common form of the declension of stems in *-υ*.

		SINGULAR.					DUAL.	
		N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	πῆχ ^υ - <i>s</i>	πῆχ ^υ - <i>v</i>	πήχε ^ω <i>s</i>	πήχε ^ι	πήχ ^υ	[πήχε- <i>ε</i>]	[πηχέ ^ο <i>ιν</i>]	
NEUT.	ἄστ ^υ	ἄστ ^υ	ἄστε- <i>ο</i> <i>s</i>	ἄστ ^{ει}	ἄστ ^υ	[ἄστε- <i>ε</i>]	[ἀστέ ^ο <i>ιν</i>]	
			ἄστε ^ω <i>s</i>					

PLURAL.

		N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.		πήχε ^ι <i>s</i>	πήχε ^ι <i>s</i>	πήχε- <i>ων</i>	πήχε- <i>σι</i> (<i>ν</i>)
NEUT.		ἄστ ^η	ἄστ ^η	ἄστε- <i>ων</i>	ἄστε- <i>σι</i> (<i>ν</i>)

Nom. plur. πήχε^ι*s* = πήχε-*ε**s*.

Acc. plur. πήχε^ι*s* = πήχε-*α**s* (*α**s* = -*αν**s*, §§ 14, iii. ; 31, *Obs.* 2).

Nom., acc., and voc. plur. ἄστ^η = ἄστε-*α*.

Throughout the declension, except in nom., acc., and voc. sing., *v* has become *ε**F*, and thus various changes have arisen—*πηχε**F**ο**s*, *πηχε**F**ι*, *πηχε**F**ε**s*, *πηχε**F**α**s*, *πηχε**F**σι*.

The form of the genitive singular in -*ω**s* is known as the *Attic*. It has no influence on the position of the accent; nor has the long vowel of the genitive plural *masculine* and *feminine* (cp. § 34, *d*).

§ 38.

STEMS IN DIPHTHONGS.

(a) *Stem βασιλευ*, "a king."

SINGULAR.

		N.	A.	G.	D.	V.
MAS.		βασιλεύ- <i>s</i>	βασιλέ ^ᾱ	βασιλέ ^ω <i>s</i>	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῦ

DUAL.

PLURAL.

		N. A. V.	G. D.	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.		βασιλέ ^ε	βασιλέ ^ο <i>ιν</i>	βασιλεῖ ^ς	βασιλέ ^ᾱ <i>s</i>	βασιλέ ^{ων}	βασιλεῦ ^{σι} (<i>ν</i>)
				βασιληῖ ^ς	βασιλεῖ ^ς		

Obs. 1. The stem is much disguised, owing to the fact that *v* becomes *F* in all cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plur. The *F* is dropped, e.g.,

Acc. βασιλε F a (βασιλῆα, Homer), βασιλέᾱ.

Gen. βασιλε F os (βασιλῆος, Homer), βασιλέως.

Dat. βασιλε F i (βασιλῆι, Homer), (βασιλείῃ) βασιλεῖ.

Obs. 2. The termination of the singular accusative in *a* is peculiar among diphthongs to stems in *ευ* ($a = av$, § 15).

(β) Stems βου, γραν, ναυ.

SINGULAR.

DUAL

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
M. OR F.	βοῦ-ς	βοῦ-ν	βοός	βοῖ	[βοῦ]	βόε	βοοῖν
FEM.	γραῦ-ς	γραῦ-ν	γράός	γράϊ	γραῦ	γράε	γραοῖν
FEM.	ναῦ-ς	ναῦ-ν	νεός	νηϊ	ναῦ	[νέε]	νεοῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
M. OR F.	βόες	βοῦς	βοῶν	βου-σί(ν)
FEM.	γράες	γραῦς	γράων	γραυ-σί(ν)
FEM.	νηες	ναῦς	νεῶν	ναυ-σί(ν)

The variations of quantity in the declension of *ναῦς* are to be explained by the omission of the digamma, as in βασιλεύς, e.g., νεός = νε F os.

§ 39.

STEMS IN CONSONANTS.

- (i) Stems in gutturals κ, γ, χ.
- (ii) Stems in dentals (a.) τ, δ, θ.
(b.) in ντ, ρτ, κτ.
- (iii) Stems in labials π, β, φ.
- (iv) Stems in λ, ν, ρ.
- (v) Stems in σ.

There is apparently great irregularity in the formation of the nom. sing. of consonant stems. This is due to the fact that

the -s, which is the proper termination of the nom. sing. (§ 31, Obs. 2), masc. and fem., is sometimes dropped and sometimes retained.

- (i) Stems in gutturals keep s. A guttural cannot stand at the end of a word (§ 15).
- (ii) a. Stems in δ, τ, θ have σ, before which the dental disappears (§ 14, i.).
 b. Stems in -ντ sometimes have ν, dropping -τς and lengthening the preceding vowel, e.g., [λεοντς] λέων, "a lion," [τυπτοντς] τύπτων, "striking" (§ 14, ii.); or s is retained and ντ dropped, the preceding vowel, if ε or ο, then becomes a diphthong, e.g., [τιθειντς] τιθείς, "placing," [ὀδοντς] ὀδούς, "a tooth" (§ 14, ii.); a is merely lengthened, [γίγαντς] γίγας, "a giant."
- Stems in ρτ drop τ and s, [δαμαρτς] δάμαρ.
 Stems in κτ keep s, but drop τ, [νυκτς] νύξ.
- (iii) Stems in labials have s.
- (iv) The stem in λ, ἄλ has s.
 Stems in ν and ρ usually drop s and lengthen the preceding vowel, but we find μάρτυς = [μαρτυρς].
- (v) Stems in σ drop s, but lengthen the preceding vowel, [Δημοσθενες-ς] Δημοσθένης.

i.—Stems in Gutturals.

Stems φυλακ, "a guard;" μαστιγ, "a whip;" ὄνυχ, "a nail."

There are no neuters among these stems.

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	φύλαξ	φύλακ-α	φύλακ-ος	φύλακ-ι	φύλακ-ε	φυλάκοιν
FEM.	μάστιξ	μάστιγ-α	μάστιγ-ος	μάστιγ-ι	μάστιγ-ε	μαστίγοιν
FEM.	ὄνυξ	ὄνυχ-α	ὄνυχ-ος	ὄνυχ-ι	ὄνυχ-ε	ὄνυχοιν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	φύλακ-ες	φύλακ-ας	φυλάκ-ων	φύλαξι(ν)
FEM.	μάστιγ-ες	μάστιγ-ας	μαστίγ-ων	μάστιξι(ν)
FEM.	ὄνυχ-ες	ὄνυχ-ας	ὄνυχ-ων	ὄνυξι(ν)

For acc. sing. -a = -av (cp. §§ 15; 31, *Obs.* 2).

„ acc. plur. -as = -avs (cp. §§ 14, iii.; 31, *Obs.* 2).

In dat. plur. κ, γ, and χ combine with σ in ξ.

N.B.—The stem γυναικ, “a woman,” is peculiar in the singular.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.
FEM.	γυνή	γυναῖκ-α	γυναικ-ός	γυναικ-ί	γύναι

The nom. and voc. drop s, and therefore κ cannot be retained (§ 15).

ii.—Stems in Dentals.

(a) ἔρωτ, “love;” λαμπάδ, “a torch;” κορυθ, “a helmet;”
σώματ, “a body;” φωτ, “light.”

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	ἔρωσ	ἔρωτ-α	ἔρωτ-ος	ἔρωτ-ι	ἔρωτ-ε	ἑρώτοιν
FEM.	λαμπάς	λαμπάδ-α	λαμπάδ-ος	λαμπάδ-ι	λαμπάδ-ε	λαμπάδοιν
FEM.	κόρυς	κόρυθ-α	κόρυθ-ος	κόρυθ-ι	κόρυθ-ε	κορύθοιν
NEUT.	σῶμα	σῶμα	σώματ-ος	σώματ-ι	σώματ-ε	σωμάτοιν
NEUT.	φῶς	φῶς	φωτ-ός	φωτ-ί	[φῶτ-ε]	[φῶτοιν]

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	ἔρωτ-ες	ἔρωτ-ας	ἑρώτ-ων	ἔρωσι(ν)
FEM.	λαμπάδ-ες	λαμπάδ-ας	λαμπάδ-ων	λαμπάσι(ν)
FEM.	κόρυθ-ες	κόρυθ-ας	κορύθ-ων	κόρυσι(ν)
NEUT.	σώματ-α	σώματ-α	σώματ-ων	σώμασι(ν)
NEUT.	[φῶτ-α]	[φῶτ-α]	[φῶτ-ων]	[φωσι](ν)

N.B.—The stem-consonant disappears before σ in nominative singular and dative plural (§ 14, i.). In the neuter the final τ is dropped after a short vowel, but changed into s after a long vowel; even after a short vowel it is sometimes retained in the form of s, e.g., γέρας for γερατ (§ 15).

N.B.—(1.) Some stems omit τ in declension, *e.g.*, stem $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau$, “a horn.”

SINGULAR.

DUAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
NEUT.	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\text{-}\sigma\varsigma$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\varsigma$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\text{-}\iota$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\text{-}\epsilon$ [$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$]	$\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\iota\nu$ [$\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$]

PLURAL

	N. A. V.	G.	D.
NEUT.	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$	$\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$ $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$

So $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, “a portent;” $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, “a reward.” They are all neuter, and perhaps there was some confusion between τ and σ . τ is rarely omitted in declension.

(2.) Some stems in τ , δ , θ have an accusative singular in ν , omitting the letter of the stem, as well as the usual acc. in α . $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\delta$, “strife,” $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\nu$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\delta\alpha$; $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\tau$, “grace,” $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\nu$ or $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\tau\alpha$, etc.

We may suppose that there were two stems, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\delta$, or (?) that ι of $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota$ became hardened into $\delta\iota$, of which ι was then dropped.

(β) STEMS IN $\nu\tau$, $\rho\tau$, $\kappa\tau$.

Stems in $\nu\tau$ have nominative singular in ς or in ν .

(1.) *Stems $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau$, “a giant;” $\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau$, “a tooth;” $\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\tau$, “a lion.”*

SINGULAR.

DUAL

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\text{-}\alpha$	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\text{-}\sigma\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\text{-}\iota$	($\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu$)	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\text{-}\epsilon$	$\gamma\iota\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omicron\iota\nu$
MAS.	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\alpha$	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\sigma\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\iota$	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\epsilon$	$\acute{\omicron}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\iota\nu$
MAS.	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\alpha$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\sigma\varsigma$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\iota$	($\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$)	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\text{-}\epsilon$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\iota\nu$

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	γίγαντ-ες	γίγαντ-ας	γίγαντ-ων	γίγανσι(ν)
MAS.	ὀδόντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ων	ὀδοῦσι(ν)
MAS.	λέοντ-ες	λέοντ-ας	λέοντ-ων	λέουσι(ν)

Compare the declension of adjectives and participles, § 46.

Dat. plur. γιγᾶσι(ν) = γιγαντσι, etc., § 14, ii.

(2.) Stems in ρτ.

δαμαρτ, "a wife;" ἥπαρτ, "a liver;" ὕδαρτ, "water."

In the nom. sing. these stems, *if neuter*, drop τ (which cannot remain at the end of the word); in all other cases they drop ρ. Some lengthen the vowel of the stem to ω in nom., acc., and voc. sing.

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
FEM.	δάμαρ	ἐάμαρτ-α	δάμαρτ-ος	δάμαρτ-ι	—	—
NEUT.	ἥπαρ	ἥπαρ	ἥπατ-ος	ἥπατ-ι	ἥπατ-ε	ἥπάτοιιν
NEUT.	ὕδωρ	ὕδωρ	ὕδατ-ος	ὕδατ-ι	ὕδατ-ε	ὕδάτοιιν

PLURAL

	N. A. V.	G.	D.
FEM.	—	—	—
NEUT.	ἥπατ-α	ἥπάτ-ων	ἥπασι(ν)
NEUT.	ὕδατ-α	ὕδάτ-ων	ὕδασι(ν)

Dat. plur. ἥπασι = [ἥπαρτσι], etc.

(3.) *Stems in κτ.* νυκτ, "night;" γαλακτ, "milk."

N.B.—Neither κ nor τ can remain at the end of a word,—both are dropped in neuters.

		SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
		N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
FEM.		νύξ	νύκτ-α	νυκτ-ός	νυκτ-ί	νύκτ-ε	νυκτοῖν
NEUT.		γάλα	γάλα	γάλακτ-ος	γάλακτ-ι		

PLURAL.

		G. D.	A.	G.	D.
FEM.		νύκτ-ες	νύκτ-ας	νυκτ-ῶν	νυξί(ν)

Nom. sing. νύξ = [νυκ(τ)ς].

Dat. plur. νυξί = [νυκ(τ)-σι].

iii.—*Stems in Labials.*

There are no neuters among these stems.

Stems γυπ, "a vulture;" χαλυβ, "iron."

		SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
		N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.		γύψ	γύπ-α	γυπ-ός	γυπ-ί	γύπ-ε	γυποῖν
MAS.		χάλυψ	χάλυβ-α	χάλυβ-ος	χάλυβ-ι	χάλυβ-ε	χαλύβοιν

PLURAL.

		N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.		γύπ-ες	γύπ-ας	γυπ-ῶν	γυψί(ν)
MAS.		χάλυβες	χάλυβ-ας	χαλύβ-ων	χάλυψι(ν)

In nom. sing. and dat. plur. π and β combine with σ into ψ.

iv.—Stems in λ, ρ, ν.

(1.) There is only one stem in λ. ἅλ, "salt."

SINGULAR.				DUAL.		
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	ἅλ-ς	ἅλ-α	ἅλ-ός	ἅλ-ί	ἅλ-ε	ἅλοῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	ἅλ-ες	ἅλ-ας	ἅλ-ῶν	ἅλ-σί(ν)

(2.) Stems in ρ.

These rarely take ς in nom. sing., but lengthen the vowel of the stem, if short, by way of compensation (§ 14, iii).

θηρ, "a wild beast;" ῥήτορ, "a rhetorician;" πυρ, "fire."

SINGULAR.				DUAL.		
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	θήρ	θήρ-α	θηρ-ός	θηρ-ί	θήρ-ε	θηροῖν
MAS.	ῥήτωρ	ῥήτορ-α	ῥήτορ-ός	ῥήτορ-ι	ῥήτορ-ε	ῥητόροιν
NEUT.	πῦρ	πῦρ	πυρ-ός	πυρ-ί	πῦρ-ε	πυροῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	θήρ-ες	θήρ-ας	θηρ-ῶν	θηρ-σί(ν)
MAS.	ῥήτορ-ες	ῥήτορ-ας	ῥητόρ-ων	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
NEUT.	πυρ-ά	πυρ-ά	πυρ-ῶν	[πυρ-σί]

The voc. sing. is generally the same as the nom., but the pure stem is also used, *e.g.*, ὦ ρῆτορ.

The dat. plur. of πῦρ is generally πυροῖς.

Obs. Some stems in -ερ omit ε in gen. and dat. sing., and have peculiar forms for dat. plur. Such are πατερ, "father;" μητερ, "mother;" θυγατερ, "daughter;" also γαστερ, "belly;" *e.g.*, nom. sing. πατήρ (voc. πατέρ), gen. πατρός (πατερ-ός), dat. πατρί (πατερ-ί), dat. plur. πατρασί(ν); nom. sing. μήτερ (voc. μῆτερ), gen. μητρός (μητερ-ός), dat. plur. μητράσι(ν). The stem ἀνερ, "a man," omits ε in all cases, and inserts δ between ν and ρ (§ 16), *e.g.*, nom. sing. ἀνήρ (voc. ἄνερ), acc. ἄνδρα, gen. ἀνδρός, dat. ἀνδρί, plur. ἄνδρες, ἄνδρας, ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδράσι(ν).

(3.) Stems in ν.

These are of two classes, one of which takes ς in the nominative singular, and the other presents the stem consonant (cp. § 14, iii.). There are no neuters with stems in ν.

(a) *Nominative in s.* Stem κτεν, "a comb;" δελφιν, "a dolphin."

SINGULAR

DUAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
ΜΑΣ.	κτεῖς	κτέν-α	κτεν-ός	κτεν-ί	κτέν-ε	κτενοῖν
ΜΑΣ.	δελφίς	δελφίν-α	δελφίν-ος	δελφίν-ι	δελφίν-ε	δελφίνοιν

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
ΜΑΣ.	κτέν-ες	κτέν-ας	κτεν-ῶν	κτεσί(ν)
ΜΑΣ.	δελφίν-ες	δελφίν-ας	δελφίν-ων	δελφίσι(ν)

Dat. plur. κτεσί(ν) = [κτεν-σι], δελφίσι(ν) = [δελφίν-σι],
§ 14, iii.

(β) *Nominative in v.* Stems Ἕλλην, "a Greek;" ποιμεν, "a shepherd;" πώγων, "a beard;" δαίμον, "a dæmon."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	Ἕλλην	Ἕλλην-α	Ἕλλην-ος	Ἕλλην-ι	Ἕλλην-ε	Ἕλλήνοιν
MAS.	ποιμήν	ποιμέν-α	ποιμέν-ος	ποιμέν-ι	ποιμέν-ε	ποιμένοιν
MAS.	πώγων	πώγων-α	πώγων-ος	πώγων-ι	πώγων-ε	πωγόνοιν
MAS.	δαίμων	δαίμον-α	δαίμον-ος	δαίμον-ι	δαίμον-ε	δαιμόνοιν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	Ἕλλην-ες	Ἕλλην-ας	Ἕλλήν-ων	Ἕλλησι(ν)
MAS.	ποιμέν-ες	ποιμέν-ας	ποιμέν-ων	ποιμέσι(ν)
MAS.	πώγων-ες	πώγων-ας	πωγόν-ων	πώγωσι(ν)
MAS.	δαίμον-ες	δαίμον-ας	δαιμόν-ων	δαίμοσι(ν)

In some nouns (*not oxytone*) the pure stem is also used for the voc. sing., e.g., ὦ δαῖμον.

Dat. plur. ποιμέσι(ν) = [ποιμεν-σι], etc., § 14, iii.

v.—Stems in s.

Under this head may be classed the stems which certainly ended in Sigma, and also other stems which are declined like these, though the consonant in which the stem ends may have been Digamma. *Sigma between two vowels is elided in inflexion*, e.g., [γενε-σ-ος] (cp. Lat. *gener-is*), γένε-ος, γένους, § 14, iv.

(1.) *Stem* Δημοσθένης, "Demosthenes;" τριήρης, "trireme;" γένος, "a family;" κρέας, "flesh."

There are no masculine substantives belonging to this class, except such as are proper names. Cp. the Adjectives, § 50.

SINGULAR.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.
MAS.	Δημοσθένης	Δημοσθένη	Δημοσθένους	Δημοσθένει	Δημόσθενες
FEM.	τριήρης	τριήρη	τριήρους	τριήρει	(τριήρες)
NEUT.	γένος	γένος	γένους	γένει	γένος
NEUT.	κρέας	κρέας	κρέως	κρέα	κρέας

DUAL.

PLURAL.

	N. A. V.	G. D.	N. A. V.	G.	D.
MAS.		does	not	occur.	
FEM.	τριήρει	τριηροῖν	τριήρεις	τριῆρων	τριήρεσι(ν)
NEUT.	γένη	γενοῖν	γένη	γενῶν	γένεσι(ν)
NEUT.	κρέα	κρεῶν	κρέα	κρεῶν	κρέασι(ν)

(2.) *Stems in -os.*

αἰδος, "modesty:" ἡος, "morning" (feminine). *s* is omitted throughout, and contraction takes place.

SINGULAR.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.
FEM.	αἰδώς	αἰδῶ	αἰδοῦς	αἰδοῖ	αἰδοῖ

Dual and plural do not occur.

Acc. αἰδῶ = [αἰδο(σ)α], gen. αἰδοῦς = [αἰδο(σ)ος], etc.

SINGULAR.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.
FEM. IONIC	ἡώς	ἡῶ	ἡοῦς	ἡοῖ	ἡοῖ
ATTIC (Cp. § 36.)	ἔως	ἔω	ἔω	ἔφ	ἔως

Dual and plural do not occur. Acc. ἡῶ = [ἡο(σ)α], etc.

(3.) *Stems in o-*.

The final letter in these stems is uncertain: they are declined like the stems in -ος (feminine) in the singular. They are feminine.

Stem *πειθο*, "persuasion."

SINGULAR.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.
FEM.	πειθῶ	πειθῶ	πειθοῦς	πειθοῖ	πειθοῖ

(4.) *Stems in ω.*

ἦρω, "a hero."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	ἦρω-ς	ἦρω-α	ἦρω-ος	ἦρω-ι	ἦρω-ε	ἦρώ-οιν

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	ἦρω-ες	ἦρω-ας	ἦρώ-ων	ἦρω-σι(ν)

Here also it is doubtful what letter is lost after ω.

§ 40.

Irregularities.

(1.) Some words omit ν of the stem.

ἀηδών (fem.), "a nightingale;" gen. *ἀηδόνοσ* and *ἀηδοῦσ*, voc. *ἀηδών* and *ἀηδοῖ*.

εἰκών (fem.), "an image;" gen. *εἰκόνοσ* and *εἰκοῦσ*, acc. *εἰκόνα* and *εἰκῶ*, acc. plur. *εἰκόνασ* and *εἰκούσ*.

Ποσειδῶν, "Poseidon;" acc. Ποσειδῶνα and Ποσειδῶ.

Ἀπόλλων, "Apollo;" acc. Ἀπόλλωνα and Ἀπόλλω.

For the declension of comparatives see adjectives, § 48.

(2.) The stems γονατ, "knee," and δορατ, "spear," become γόνυ and δόρυ in nom., acc., and voc. sing.

(3.) Ζεύς, "Zeus;" acc. Δία, gen. Διός, dat. Διί, voc. Ζεῦ.

The irregularity is due to the fact that Δι becomes Ζ in nom. and voc. In Latin it appears as *J*, *Jupiter* = Ζεῦ πατήρ.

(4.) Proper names in -ης, from stems in -ες, often take an accusative singular in -ην after the analogy of stems in η; e.g., Σωκράτης, "Socrates," acc. Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην. The plural is also formed after the first declension, οἱ Ἀριστοφάναι.

(5.) υἰός, "a son," is thus declined—

		SINGULAR				DUAL		
		N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.		υἰός	υἰόν	υἰοῦ υἰέος	υἰῶ υἰέϊ	υἰέ	υἰέε	υἰέοιν

PLURAL.

		N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.		υἰοί υἰεῖς	υἰούς υἰεῖς	υἰῶν υἰέων	υἰοῖς υἰέσι

Two stems υἰο and υἰεν are conjoined.

(6.) θρίξ, "hair," is irregular, owing to change of the aspirate (§ 18, iii.) θρίξ, τρίχ-α, τριχ-ός, etc., but dat. plur.

θριξί. The stem is τριχ, but in order to preserve the aspirate, when χs becomes ξ it is transferred from χ to τ.

(7.) κλείς, or κλής, "a key;" acc. κλείν, κλήδα; acc. plur. κλείς, κλήδας.

(8.) κύων, "a dog;" voc. κύον. The other cases are from a stem κυν, e.g., acc. κύν-α, gen. κυν-ός, etc.

(9.) οὖς, "an ear;" gen. ὠτ-ός, plur. ὠτ-α, ὠτ-ων, etc.

(10.) χεῖρ, "a hand;" stem χερ; the ι is frequently dropped, e.g., acc. sing. χέρ-α, and the short form only is found in χερ-οῖν and χερ-σί(ν).

(11.) παῖς, "a boy;" voc. παῖ (dropping δ of the stem παιδ).

(12.) ἄναξ, "a king;" voc. ἄνα (dropping κτ of the stem ἀνακτ).

CHAPTER V.

Declension of Adjectives.

§ 41. **T**HE cases are distinguished in adjectives as in substantives, but the former also undergo changes to denote gender. The neuter is distinguished from masc. and fem. as in the nouns; *i.e.*, the stems in *o* add *ν*, and all others use the stem where possible for the neuter, § 33. To distinguish masc. from fem., more than one method is used.

Adjectives in which all three genders are distinguished are called adjectives of *three terminations*. Those in which the masculine and feminine are not distinguished are called adjectives of *two terminations*. In some adjectives the meaning does not allow the word to be used in more than one gender; *e.g.*, *Ιάς*, *-άδος*, fem., "Ionian;" or the form of masc., fem., and neuter cannot be distinguished in the nominative case; *e.g.*, *ἄρπαξ*, "rapacious." Compound adjectives which end in an unchanged substantive follow the declension of that substantive, *e.g.*, *ἄπαις*, "childless," gen. *ἄπαιδος*, etc.

Participles are declined like adjectives of three terminations.

Synopsis of Adjectives.

Three Terminations.

Two Terminations.

One Termination.

<p>α and \omicron- stems, § 42, A. i. ii. υ- stems, § 44, A. τ- stems, § 45, A. $\nu\tau$- stems, § 46. ν- stems, § 47, A. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ and $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, § 51.</p>	<p>Compound \omicron- stems, § 42, <i>Obs.</i> "Attic declension," § 42, B. Stems in ι, § 43. Stems in υ, § 44, B. Stems in δ and τ, § 45, B. Stems in $-\omicron\nu$, § 48, B. Stems in $-\rho$, § 49. Stems in σ, § 50.</p>	<p>Compound adjectives in which the substantive remains unchanged, § 41. Guttural and labial stems, § 45. Stems in τ and δ, § 45, C. Stems in ρ, § 49, C.</p>
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§ 42.

A AND O STEMS.

In these the *O* stem serves for masc. and neuter; the *A* stem for the feminine. This is the commonest form of declension.

A. i.

$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\eta}$, $-\acute{\omicron}\nu$, "wise;" $\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$, fem. of $\phi\iota\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$, "friendly."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\upsilon$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omega$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omega}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\iota\nu$
FEM.	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}\nu$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}\varsigma$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\alpha\iota\nu$
NEUT.	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\upsilon$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omega$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omega}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\iota\nu$
FEM.	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\nu$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\acute{\alpha}$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\iota\nu$

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\iota$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omega\acute{\nu}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\iota\varsigma$
FEM.	$\sigma\omicron\phi\alpha\iota$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omega\acute{\nu}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\alpha\iota\varsigma$
NEUT.	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omega\acute{\nu}$	$\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron\iota\varsigma$
FEM.	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\iota$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\omega\acute{\nu}$	$\phi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$

Masculine and neuter are declined like $\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ and $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu$, § 36; feminine like $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$ or $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$, § 35. *a* is retained throughout after a vowel or ρ .

Obs. In all compound adjectives and some others, for which no rule can be given, the masculine and feminine are not distinguished; e.g., sing. nom., εὐλογος, "famous," masc. and fem.; εὐλογον, neut., like σοφός, σοφόν, omitting σοφή.

A. ii.

There is a number of *contracted* stems in *o*. These are declined like the uncontracted stems, and are subject to the laws of contraction. The accents are irregular.

χρῦσεος, -έα, -ον, "golden;" ἀργυρέα, fem. of ἀργύρεος, "silver."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	χρῦσεος	χρῦσειον	χρυσέου	χρυσέῳ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσέοιν
	χρυσουῶς	χρυσουῶν	χρυσουῶ	χρυσῶ	χρυσῶ	χρυσοῖν
FEM.	χρυσέα	χρυσέαν	χρυσέας	χρυσέα	χρυσέα	χρυσέαιν
	χρυσῆ	χρυσῆν	χρυσῆς	χρυσῆ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσαιν
NEUT.	χρῦσειον	χρῦτειον	χρυσέου	χρυσέῳ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσέοιν
	χρυσουῶν	χρυσουῶν	χρυσουῶ	χρυσῶ	χρυσῶ <small>like</small>	χρυσοῖν
FEM.	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρέα	χρυσέα	...
	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρᾶ	χρυσᾶ <small>etc.</small>	...

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	χρῦσσοι	χρυσέους	χρυσέων	χρυσέοις
	χρυσσοῖ	χρυσσοῦς	χρυσσῶν	χρυσσοῖς
FEM.	χρῦσσαι	χρυσέας	χρυσέων	χρυσέαις
	χρυσσαιῖ	χρυσσᾶς	χρυσσῶν	χρυσσαις
NEUT.	χρῦσσεα	χρῦσσεα	χρυσσεων	χρυσσέοις
	χρυσσᾶ	χρυσσᾶ	χρυσσῶν	χρυσσοῖς

N.B.—1. *ση* contracts into *η*, e.g., ἀπλόη, ἀπλῆ, "single;"
-ση into -η, ἀπλόη, ἀπλῆ (dat. sing.).

2. Neuter plural of -oos contracts into *a*, ἄπλοα, ἀπλᾶ.
3. Compounds have no feminine form, εὖνους, "kindly," mas. and fem.; and compounds in -voos, and -πλοος (πλέω), do not contract neuter plural, e.g., εὖπλοος, εὖπλους, "fair sailing," but neut. plur. εὖπλοα.

B.

There is also an "Attic declension" (cp. § 36) of *o* stems, in which the vowel is lengthened. These adjectives do not distinguish masculine and feminine; e.g., ἴλεως, neut. ἴλεων, "propitious."

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	
MAS. AND FEM.	ἴλεως	ἴλεων	ἴλεω	ἴλεφ	etc., like λεός
NEUT.	ἴλεων	ἴλεων	ἴλεω	ἴλεφ	etc., like ἀνώγειον

§ 43. SOFT VOWEL AND CONSONANT STEMS.

STEMS IN *ι*.

TWO TERMINATIONS.

Stem ἴδρι, "knowing;" cp. πολι, § 37, and note that the adjective preserves *ι* throughout, and does not take the long vowel in the genitive singular.

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS. AND FEM.	ἴδρις	ἴδριν	ἴδριος	ἴδρει	ἴδρι	ἴδριε	ἴδρίοιν
NEUT.	ἴδρι	ἴδρι	ἴδριος	"	"	ἴδριε	"

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM.	ἴδριες	ἴδριας	ἴδριων	ἴδρισι(ν)
NEUT.	ἴδρια	ἴδρια	"	"

§ 44.

STEMS IN *υ*.

A.—THREE TERMINATIONS.

ἡδύς, -εία, -ύ, "sweet."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	ἡδύς	ἡδύν	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖ	ἡδέε	ἡδέοιν
FEM.	ἡδεία	ἡδείαν	ἡδείας	ἡδεία	ἡδεία	ἡδείαιν
NEUT.	ἡδύ	ἡδύ	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖ	ἡδέε	ἡδέοιν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖς	ἡδέων	ἡδέσι(ν)
FEM.	ἡδείαι	ἡδείας	ἡδειῶν	ἡδείαις
NEUT.	ἡδέα	ἡδέα	ἡδέων	ἡδέσι(ν)

The genitive singular never has the long vowel: the plural neuter never contracts. *υ* is changed into *ε* in all cases, singular, dual, and plural, *i.e.*, *υ* became *εF*, and *F* is dropped; for the fem. a new stem is made by adding *ια* to *ἡδεF*; thus *ἡδεία* = *ἡδεFια*, *ἡδε-ια*.

B.—TWO TERMINATIONS.

The compounds of *πῆχυς*, "a cubit," and *δάκρυ*, "a tear."

δίπηχυς, -υ, "two cubits long."

SINGULAR.

	N.	A.		
MAS. AND FEM.	δίπηχυς	δίπηχυν	διπήχεος	etc.
NEUT. . .	δίπηχυ	δίπηχυ	„	etc.

The neuter plural of these words contracts—*διπήχεα*,

διπήχη. The compounds of δάκρυ preserve the *υ* throughout.

§ 45.

I.—STEMS IN CONSONANTS.

Very few adjectives are from stems in gutturals or labials. We find ἄρπαξ, "rapacious," gen. ἄρπαγος, like μάστιξ (§ 39); ἡλιξ, "of the same age," like φύλαξ (§ 39); μῶνυξ, "single-hoofed," like ὄνυξ (§ 39); αἰγίλις, like γύψ (§ 38). These are declined like the substantives, and can hardly be said to be used in the neuter gender.

II.—STEMS IN *τ*.

A.—THREE TERMINATIONS.

Perfect participles active of verbs. τετυφोट-ς becomes τετυφώς, "having struck."

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	τετυφώς	τετυφότα	τετυφότης	τετυφότη	τετυφότε	τετυφότοι
FEM.	τετυφύια	τετυφύϊαν	τετυφύϊας	τετυφύϊα	τετυφύϊα	τετυφύϊαιν
NEUT.	τετυφός	τετυφός	τετυφότης	τετυφότη	τετυφότε	τετυφότοι

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	τετυφότες	τετυφότας	τετυφότηων	τετυφόσι
FEM.	τετυφύϊαι	τετυφύϊας	τετυφύϊων	τετυφύϊαις
NEUT.	τετυφότα	τετυφότα	τετυφότηων	τετυφόσι(ν)

The formation of the fem. is peculiar. As in ἡδεΐα, we have the termination -ια, but the *ο* of the stem τετυφोट is changed into *υ*. This may be due to a concealed digamma (-οτ = *For*). The *τ* of the stem is changed to *σ*, and then dropped, τετυφोट-ια, τετυφουσ-ια, τετυφύια.

III.—STEMS IN δ AND τ .

B.—TWO TERMINATIONS.

These are for the most part compounds of substantives, and are declined like them (§ 41). The neuter gender omits the stem consonant in the singular, and takes *a* in addition in plural nom., acc., and vocative; e.g., ἄχαρις (stem ἀχαριτ), “thankless,” neut.; e.g., ἄχαρι, pl. neut. ἀχάρητα.

SINGULAR.

	N. V.	A.	G.	
MAS. AND FEM.	ἄχαρις	ἄχαριν	ἀχάρητος	etc.
NEUT. . . .	ἄχαρι	ἄχαρι	”	etc.

C.—Adjectives like πένης, “poor,” ἀργής, “white,” use the form of the masc. nom. for the neuter in the singular, and thus have only one termination in the nom. So ἀγνός, “unknown,” gen. ἀγνώτος, stem ἀγνωτ; and stems in δ , ἀναλκις, “cowardly,” gen. ἀνάλκιδ-ος; μανιάς, “maniac,” gen. μανιάδος.

§ 46.

IV.—STEMS IN $\nu\tau$.

THREE TERMINATIONS.

(1.) Stems in $-\epsilon\nu\tau$. a.—Adjectives.

Stem χαριεντ, “pleasing.”

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	χαρίεις	χαρίεντα	χαρίεντος	χαρίεντι	χαρίεντε	χαρίεντοι
FEM.	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεσση	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεσαι
NEUT.	χαρίεν	χαρίεν	χαρίεντος	χαρίεντι	χαρίεντε	χαρίεντοι

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεντας	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσι(ν)
FEM.	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεσσας	χαριεσσῶν	χαρίεσαις
NEUT.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεντα	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσι(ν)

The fem. is formed apparently from a stem *χαριετ*. Cp. the comparative (§ 56)—*χαριετ-ια* becomes *χαρίεσσα* (§ 12, x.).

β.—Participles.

Stem *λυθεντ*, "having been loosed."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	λυθείς	λυθέντα	λυθέντος	λυθέντι	λυθέντε	λυθέντοιιν
FEM.	λυθείσα	λυθείσαν	λυθείσης	λυθείση	λυθείσά	λυθείσαιιν
NEUT.	λυθέν	λυθέν	λυθέντος	λυθέντι	λυθέντε	λυθέντοιιν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	λυθέντες	λυθέντας	λυθέντων	λυθείσι(ν)
FEM.	λυθείσαι	λυθείσας	λυθεισῶν	λυθείσαις
NEUT.	λυθέντα	λυθέντα	λυθέντων	λυθείσι(ν)

7. *λυθείσα* = *λυθεντ-ια* (§ 14, ii.); the τ becomes σ before ι.

(2.) In stems in *-αντ* there is no distinction between adjectives and participles.

Stem *παντ*, "all;" *λυσαντ*, "having loosed."

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

	N. V.	A.	G.		N. V.	A.	
MAS.	πᾶς	πάντα	παντός	etc.	λύσας	λύσαντα	etc.
FEM.	πᾶσα	πᾶσαν	πάσης	etc.	λύσασα	λύσασαν	etc.
NEUT.	πᾶν	πᾶν	παντός	etc.	λύσαν	λύσαν	etc.

(3.) So also in stems in *-οντ*.

Stem ἔκοντ, "willing," φέροντ, "bearing."

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

	N. V.	A.	G.		N. V.	A.	G.	
MAS.	ἔκων	ἔκοντα	ἔκόντος	etc.	φέρων	φέροντα	φέροντος	etc.
FEM.	ἔκουσα	ἐκούσαν	ἐκούσης	etc.	φέρουσα	φέρουσαν	φερούσης	etc.
NEUT.	ἔκόν	ἔκόν	ἔκόντος	etc.	φέρον	φέρον	φέροντος	etc.

Cp. the declension of λέων, "a lion" (§ 39 ii.).

The participles of verbs in *-ωμι* have the nom. sing. in *-ούς* (cp. ὄδους, "a tooth"), mas. διδούς, "giving," fem. διδοῦσα, neut. διδόν.

(4.) Stems in *-υντ*. These are participles.

Stem ζευγνυντ, "yoking."

SINGULAR.

	N. V.	A.	G.	
MAS.	ζευγνύς	ζευγνύντα	ζευγνύντος	etc.
FEM.	ζευγνῦσᾶ	ζευγνῦσᾶν	ζευγνύσης	etc.
NEUT.	ζευγνύν	ζευγνύν	ζευγνύντος	etc.

ζευγνῦσα = ζευγνυντ-ια, cp. λυθείσα.

§ 47.

V.—STEMS IN *ν*.

A.—THREE TERMINATIONS.

(1.) Stems in *-αν* or *-εν*, e.g.,

Stem ταλαν, "wretched."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	V.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	τάλας	τάλανα	τάλανος	τάλανι	τάλαν	τάλανε	ταλάνοιν
FEM.	τάλαινα	τάλαιναν	ταλαίνης	ταλαίνη	τάλαινα	ταλαίνα	ταλαίνοι
NEUT.	τάλαν	τάλαν	τάλανος	τάλανι	τάλαν	τάλανε	ταλάνοιν

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	τάλανες	τάλανας	ταλάνων	τάλασι(ν)
FEM.	τάλαιναί	ταλαίνας	ταλαινών	ταλαίνας
NEUT.	τάλανα	τάλανα	ταλάνων	τάλασι(ν)

Feminine *τάλαινα* = *ταλαίνα*, by epenthesis (§ 10).
So also μέλας, "black," μέλαινα, μέλαν.

Stems in *εν* take *-ην* in nom. masc. sing.—τέρην,
"tender," *τέρινα*, *τέρεν*.

§ 48.

B.—TWO TERMINATIONS.

(2.) Stems in *-ον*.(a) Stem *ευφρον*, "kindly."

	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.
	N.	A.	G.		N. A. V.
MAS. AND FEM.	εὐφρων	εὐφρονα	εὐφρονος	etc., cp. δαίμων,	...
				§ 39, iv. B.	
NEUT.	εὐφρον	εὐφρον	εὐφρονος	εὐφρονα

So *πίων*, "fat," neut. *πίον*, *πέπων*, "ripe;" but for *πίων* an irregular fem., *πίειρα*, is in use. *πέπειρα* is also found as the fem. of *πέπον*; see Liddell and Scott, *sub voc.* *πέπειρος*.

(β) In comparative stems the *ν* is elided in certain cases (acc. sing., nom. and acc. plural).

Stem *μειζον*, "greater."

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS. AND FEM.	μείζων	μείζονα, μείζω	μείζονος	μείζονι	μείζονε	μειζόνον
NEUT.		μείζον	"	"	"	"

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM. } NEUT. . .	μείζονες, μείζους μείζονα, μείζω	μείζονας, μείζους μείζονα, μείζω	μείζόνων "	μείζουσι(ν) "

It is doubtful whether we should assume an elision of the ν, or that the stem was originally *ιονς* (μείζονα = μείζονσαμ), and that ν dropped out before σ, which then became elided, as usual, between two consonants, μείζο(ν)σα, μείζο(σ)α, μείζω.

ν υ υ

§ 49.

VI.—STEMS IN ρ.

B.—TWO TERMINATIONS.

The masc. and fem. are declined like *ρήτωρ* (§ 39, iv.); the stem is used for the neuter nom., acc., and voc.

Stem *ἄπατορ*, "fatherless."

SINGULAR.

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.		N. A. V.
MAS. AND FEM.	ἄπάτωρ	ἄπάτορα	ἄπάτορος	etc.	...
NEUT. . .	ἄπατορ	ἄπατορ	,"	etc.	ἄπάτορα

C.—Compounds of *χείρ*, "hand," have only one termination, e.g., *μακρόχειρ*, "long-handed," masc., fem., and neut.

§ 50.

VII.—STEMS IN ς.

These are of two terminations: the masc. and fem. are declined like *Δημοσθένης* (§ 39, v.); the stem is used for the neuter nom., acc., and voc. sing. The voc. masc. and sing. is generally the same as the nom.

Stem *εὐγενες*, "noble."

SINGULAR.

PLURAL

	N. V.	A.	G.		N. A. V.
MAS. AND FEM. } NEUT. . .	εὐγενής εὐγενές	εὐγενέα, εὐγενῆ εὐγενές	εὐγενέος, εὐγενοῦς "	etc.	εὐγενεῖς εὐγενῆ

§ 51. *Μέγας*, 'great,' and *πολύς*, 'much,' are irregular.

SINGULAR.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	<i>μέγας</i>	<i>μέγαν</i>	<i>μεγάλου</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>
FEM.	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μεγάλην</i>	<i>μεγάλης</i>	<i>μεγάλῃ</i>
NEUT.	<i>μέγα</i>	<i>μέγα</i>	<i>μεγάλου</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>

DUAL.

	N. A. V.	
MAS.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	etc., as an O stem (cp. <i>σοφός</i> , § 42).
FEM.	<i>μεγάλα</i>	etc., as an A stem.
NEUT.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	etc., as an O stem, neut.

SINGULAR.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολύν</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῷ</i>
FEM.	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολλῆς</i>	<i>πολλῇ</i>
NEUT.	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῷ</i>

DUAL.

	N. A. V.	
MAS.	<i>πολλῷ</i>	as an O stem.
FEM.	<i>πολλά</i>	as an A stem.
NEUT.	<i>πολλῷ</i>	as an O stem, neut.

In *μέγας* two stems, *μεγα* and *μεγαλο*, are combined; in *πολύς*, *πολυ*, and *πολλο*.

§ 51*. *Accentuation of Adjectives.*

Rule *a*, § 34, applies to adjectives.

Obs. 1. In accenting feminines the quantity of the final syllable must be carefully observed. Thus—*φίλιος*, but *φιλία*; *κούφος*, “light,” but *κούφη*. On the other hand, we have plur. nom. *φίλιαι*, *κούφαι*, because *αι* is short in accentuation.

Obs. 2. The fem. plur. gen. of adjectives from stems in *-υ*, *-τ*, *-ντ*, and *-ν*, is always perispomenon—*ἡδειῶν*, *τετυφειῶν*, *χαριεσσῶν*, *ταλαινῶν*.

CHAPTER VI.

Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 52. **A**DJECTIVES are capable of two degrees of comparison, the Comparative and the Superlative. There are two formations of these degrees in Greek.

§ 53.

First Formation.

1.

-τερος for the comparative, and -τατος for the superlative, are added to the stem of the adjective. The new form is an adjective of three terminations, -τερος -τέρα -τερον, -τατος -τάτη -τατον, etc.

δεινός, "strange," stem δεινο, δεινό-τερος, δεινό-τατος.

μέλας, "black," stem μελαν, μελάν-τερος, μελάν-τατος.

εὐσεβής, "pious," stem εὐσεβει, εὐσεβέσ-τερος, εὐσεβέσ-τατος.

εὐρύς, "broad," stem εὐρυ, εὐρύ-τερος, εὐρύ-τατος.

χαρίεις, "pleasing," takes the stem χαριετ (§ 46, a), χαριέσ-τερος, χαριέσ-τατος (τ + τ = στ, § 13).

N.B.—(1.) In adjectives which have the penultimate syllable short, the stem vowel is lengthened; e.g., σοφός, "wise," σοφώ-τερος, σοφώ-τατος, ἴδιος, ἰδιώτερος, etc. κενός and στενός are said to make κενότερος, στενότερος; but see Liddell and Scott, *sub voce*.

(2.) Stems in *-αιο* sometimes drop the *ο*. ἡσυχαιός, “quiet,” ἡσυχαιότερος, ἡσυχαιότατος. So too φίλος, “friendly,” (φιλτερος) φίλτατος. Exceptions are ἀρχαίος, “ancient;” ἀρχαιότερος, σπουδαίος, “earnest;” βέβαιος, “firm.”

(3.) In some stems *ο* becomes *αι*, e.g., μέσος, “middle,” μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος; and so ἴσος, “equal,” εὐδιδος, “calm,” and sometimes ἡσυχος, “quiet,” φίλος, “friendly.”

2.

-τερος and *-τατος* in some adjectives are strengthened into *-έστερος*, *-έστατος*. This is regularly the case in stems in *ν*, e.g.,

εὐδαιμών, “happy,” stem εὐδαιμον, εὐδαιμον-έστερος, εὐδαιμον-έστατος. So also contracted adjectives from *-οος*, *-ους*; e.g., εὖνους, “kindly,” εὐνούστερος, εὐνούστατος; ἄπλους, “single,” ἀπλούστερος, ἀπλούστατος; and ἀφήλιξ, “aged,” stem ἀφήλικ, ἀφηλικέστερος.

αἰδοίος, “revered,” stem αἰδοιο; ἄκρατος, “unmixed,” stem ἀκρατο, and others, lose the stem vowel before *ε* in *-εστερος*, e.g., αἰδοι-έστερος.

Irregular are πέπων, “ripe,” πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος, πίων, “fat,” πιώτερος, πιώτατος.

3.

-ίστερος, *-ίστατος* take the place of *-έστερος*, *-έστατος*. λάλος, “talkative,” stem λαλο, λαλ-ίστερος, λαλ-ίστατος. κλέπτης, “thievish,” stem κλεπτα, [κλεπτ-ίστερος], κλεπτ-ίστατος.

ἄρπαξ, “rapacious,” stem ἀρπαγ, —, ἀρπαγ-ίστατος.

§ 54.

Second Formation.

The nominative singular ends in *-ιων* for the comparative, *-ιστος* for the superlative. The comparative is

declined as a stem in ν of two terminations, with contraction in some cases, see $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omega\nu$, § 48; the superlative as a stem in \omicron of three terminations, § 42, A. This formation is most common in adjectives ending in $\nu\varsigma$, but extends to others also. The stem-vowel is dropped and the terminations are added to the *root*; e.g.,

$\eta\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, "sweet," stem $\eta\delta(\nu)$, $\eta\delta\text{-}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\eta\delta\text{-}\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, "great," stem $\mu\epsilon\gamma(\alpha)$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omega\nu$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

$\tau\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, "swift," stem $\tau\alpha\chi(\nu)$, $\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{-}\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omega\nu = \mu\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$; $\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu = \tau\alpha\chi\text{-}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ with change of aspirate, § 18, iii.; and $\chi\iota = \sigma\sigma$, § 12, x.)

N.B.—Stems ending in $\rho\omicron$ lose $\rho\omicron$; e.g.,

$\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, "shameful," stem $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\text{-}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\text{-}\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

§ 55.

Irregular.

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, "good"	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\epsilon\lambda\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\nu \\ \acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu \end{array} \right.$	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$
		$\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$
$\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, "bad"	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\nu \\ \chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega\nu \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma \\ \chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma \end{array} \right.$
$\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, "little"	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu \\ \eta\sigma\sigma\omega\nu \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma \\ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma \end{array} \right.$
$\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, "little"	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma \\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu \end{array} \right.$	$\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$
$\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, "much"	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, "beautiful"	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, "easy"	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$	$\rho\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$

These irregularities arise partly from the use of words of similar meaning as the comparatives and superlatives,

and partly from some change or abbreviation of the stem ; e.g., *χείρων* has nothing in common with *κακός* but the meaning ; while *καλλίων* is from a stem *καλλ*, not from *καλο*. Further, the various forms are used with some slight difference of meaning.

Comparison of Adverbs.

§ 56. Adverbs formed from adjectives end in *-ως*. Before *ως*, stems in *ο* lose the vowel, and stems in *υ* change *υ* into *ε* ; e.g.,

σοφός, "wise ;" *σοφ-ώς*, "wisely."

ἡδύ-ς, "sweet ;" *ἡδέ-ως*, "sweetly."

σώφρων, "sensible ;" stem *σωφρον*, *σωφρόν-ως*, "sensibly."

πᾶς, "all ;" stem *παντ*, *πάντ-ως*, "in every way."

εὐσεβής, "pious ;" stem *εὐσεβες* [*εὐσεβεσως*], *εὐσεβῶς*, "piously."

Obs. This termination *-ως* is probably an old ablative case. Cp. Lat. *certod* = *certo*. Final *d* or *t* would become *s* in Greek.

§ 57. For the comparative degree the neuter *singular* of the comparative adjective is taken, and for the superlative the neuter *plural* of the superlative adjective ; e.g.,

σοφῶς, "wisely" *σοφώτερον* *σοφώτατα*

ταχέως, "swiftly" *θᾶσσον* (= *ταχίον*, § 12, x.) *τάχιστα*.

In a similar manner *ἄγχι* and *μάλα*, though not derived from adjectives :

ἄγχι, "near" *ἄσσον* (= *ἀγχιον*, § 12, x.) *ἄγχιστα*

μάλα, "much" *μᾶλλον* (= *μαλιον*, cp. § 78, iv.) *μάλιστα*.

We sometimes find comparatives, and very rarely superlatives, with the termination *-ως* ; e.g., *βεβαιωτέρως*, "more securely ;" *ξυνητομωτάτως*, "most briefly ;" also *μειζόνως*, "to a greater degree," etc.

§. 58. Adverbs which end in ω preserve it in comparative and superlative.

ἄνω, "upwards"	ἄνωτέρω	ἄνωτάτω
κάτω, "downwards"	κατωτέρω	κατωτάτω.

And so others—

ἕκασ, "far off"	ἕκαστέρω	ἕκαστάτω
ἐγγύς, "near"	ἐγγυτέρω	ἐγγυτάτω
	also ἐγγύτερον	ἐγγύτατα.

NOTE.—The second form of comparison is more common in Latin; *e.g.*, *major*, *melior*, etc., which are similar to $\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\nu$ (*major* = *mag-jor*, $\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega\nu$ = $\mu\epsilon\gamma-\omega\nu$; the suffix is *jans*, which became *jor* = *jos* in Latin, and $\omega\nu$ in Greek). *Exterus* and the like are comparatives, formed like $\sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$. The superlative in $-\tau\alpha\tau\circ\varsigma$ is replaced by $-t\acute{i}m\upsilon\varsigma$.

CHAPTER VII.

§ 59.

Numerals.

		CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	ADVERBS.
1	ἀ	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, <i>first</i>	ἅπαξ, <i>once</i>
2	β	δύο	δεύτερος, <i>second</i>	δίς, <i>twice</i>
3	γ	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ	{ τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, } οἱ τέτταρες -α }	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ	ἑπτά	ἑβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8	η	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ	ἐννέα	ἐνατος (ἐννατος)	ἐνάκις, ἐννάκις
10	ι	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ	{ τρεις (τρία) καὶ δέκα } τρισκαίδεκα }	τρισκαιδέκατος	
14	ιδ	{ τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα } τεσσαρακαίδεκα }	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	
15	ιε	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	
16	ισ	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος	
17	ις	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος	
18	ιη	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	ιθ	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
20	κ	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	λ	τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός	τριάκοντάκις
40	μ	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	ν	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ρ	ἐνενηήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ	διᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ	τριάκόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ	ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ	ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	ϑ	{ ἐνακόσιοι, αι, α, οἱ } ἐνακόςιοι, αι, α }	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1,000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000	β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός	
10,000	ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

N.B.—Cardinals from 5 to 199 are indeclinable (except 13, 14 in the compound forms, which are the most common, 21-24, 31-34, etc.).

All ordinals are adjectives of three terminations, like *σοφός*, §. 42. In a compound number the ordinal is generally used in each part; *e.g.*, “twenty-third,” *εἰκοστός τρίτος*, *i.e.*, “twentieth-third;” also *τρίτος καὶ εἰκοστός*. We find, on the other hand, *εἰκοστός εἰς* = “twenty-first.” *πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα καὶ πενηκοστός*, etc.

There are three ways in which a compound number may be expressed.

- (i) The larger number precedes the smaller *with καί*, *εἴκοσι καὶ δύο* (20 and 2). This is the usual way. The substantive is frequently placed after the first number; *e.g.*, *εἴκοσι νῆες καὶ δύο*.
- (ii) The smaller number precedes the larger *with καί*, *δύο καὶ εἴκοσι* (2 and 20).
- (iii) The larger number precedes the smaller *without καί*, *εἴκοσι δύο* (22).

To express compounds with eight and nine the next decimal is often taken, and the two or one subtracted from it; *e.g.*, 18 ships = *νῆες εἴκοσι δυοῖν δέουσαι* (20 ships wanting two). So, *εἴκοσι μιᾶς δέουσαι* = 19.

§ 60. *εἰς*, “one,” in *Singular only*. *Δύο*, “two,” in *Dual only*.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. V. A.	G. D.
MAS.	εἷς	ἓνα	ἑνός	ἓνί	δύο, δύω	δυοῖν (δυσείν gen. only).
FEM.	μία	μίαν	μιᾶς	μιᾷ	—	A plural form
NEUT.	ἓν	ἓν	ἑνός	ἓνί	—	(δυσί(ν)) occurs.

τρεις, "three," in *Plural only*.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM.	τρεις	τρεις	τριων	τρισι(ν)
NEUT. . . .	τρια	τρια	"	"

τεσσαρες, "four," in *Plural only*.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM.	τεσσαρες	τεσσαρας	τεσσαρων	τεσσαρι(ν)
NEUT. . . .	τεσσαρα	τεσσαρα	"	"

ουδεις, "no one," μηδεις, "no one," are declined like εις, but with a plural; e.g.,

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM.	ουδενες μηδενες	ουδενας μηδενας	(ουδενων) (μηδενων)	ουδεσι(ν) μηδεσι(ν)

ουδαμοι, μηδαμοι are in more common use.

§ 61. a. Multiples are expressed by the terminations -πλους and -πλασιος.

"Single," απλους.

"Double," διπλους; "twice-so-many," διπλασιος.

"Triple," τριπλους; "thrice-so-many," τριπλασιος.
etc. etc.

b. From the ordinals (except πρωτος) are formed adjectives of three terminations to express the duration of time; e.g., τριτος, "third," τριταιος, "three days old," etc.

c. Numeral substantives end in -ας, -αδος, fem.; e.g., τριας, "a triad," μυριας, "a myriad."

d. "Half" is ημις, -εια, -v. To express a half after a whole number, the Greeks used compound substantives with ημι-; e.g., τριτον ημι-ταλαντον, "2½ talents," lit. "the third a half talent."

CHAPTER VIII.

Pronouns.

§ 62. I. *Personal Pronouns.* These are three in number.

The forms marked with * are enclitic, § 26.

(i) First person.

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS. AND FEM.	ἐγώ	ἐμέ *μέ	ἐμοῦ *μοῦ	ἐμοί *μοί	νώ	νών

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
	MAS. AND FEM.	ἡμεῖς	ἡμᾶς	ἡμῶν

(ii) Second person.

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.
MAS. AND FEM.	σύ	*σέ	*σοῦ	*σοί	σφώ	σφῶν

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
	MAS. AND FEM.	ὕμεῖς	ὕμᾶς	ὕμῶν

σέ, σοῦ, σοί, are enclitic only when they are not emphatic.

(iii) Third person.

		SINGULAR.			DUAL.		PLURAL.			
		A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. } FEM. } NEUT. }		* (ἔ)	* (οὔ)	* οἷ	[σφωῆ]	* [σφωῖν]	σφείς	σφᾶς	σφῶν	* σφίσι(ν)
							[σφέα]	[σφέα]		

N.B.—The nom. is supplied from αὐτός, the acc. and gen. from ἐαυτόν, ἐαυτοῦ, etc. The forms in square brackets do not occur in Attic prose. In Attic poetry νν is used for acc. sing. and plur.

From each of these is formed an adjective which denotes possession.

SINGULAR.

- (i) ἐμός, "mine," ἐμή, ἐμόν, etc., like σοφός, § 41.
- (ii) σός, "thine," σή, σόν, etc., "
- (iii) [ός, "his," ἦ, ὄν, etc.], "

PLURAL.

- ἡμέτερος, "ours," -α, -ον.
- ὑμέτερος, "yours," -α, -ον.
- σφέτερος, "theirs," -α, -ον.

§ 63. II. *Determinative Pronouns*—ὁ, "he;" αὐτός.

ὁ, ἦ, τό is used in Attic as a distinctive pronoun in a few phrases only; e.g., ὁ μὲν, ὁ δέ. For the most part it is a definite article (cp. § 34).

		SINGULAR.				DUAL.		PLURAL.			
		N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.		ὁ	τόν	τοῦ	τῷ	τώ	τοῖν	οἱ	τούς	τῶν	τοῖς
FEM.		ἡ	τήν	τῆς	τῇ	[τά]	[ταῖν]	αἱ	τάς	τῶν	ταῖς
NEUT.		τό	τό	τοῦ	τῷ	τώ	τοῖν	τά	τά	τῶν	τοῖς

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.
MAS.	αὐτός	αὐτόν	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῶ	αὐτοῖν
FEM.	αὐτή	αὐτήν	αὐτῆς	αὐτῇ	αὐτά	αὐταῖν
NEUT.	αὐτό	αὐτό	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῶ	αὐτοῖν

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	αὐτοί	αὐτούς	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς
FEM.	αὐταί	αὐτάς	αὐτῶν	αὐταῖς
NEUT.	αὐτά	αὐτά	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς

Obs. 1. αὐτός in the nom. means "self;" e.g., αὐτὸς ἐποίησα, "I did it myself," and so is often equal to μόνος, "alone." In other cases it means "him," "them."

Obs. 2. The masc. dual is used for the fem. in τῶ τοῖν; e.g., τῶ χεῖρε, τοῖν πολέοιν, and perhaps ought to be preferred in αὐτῶ.

a. ὁ αὐτός is "the same;" the two words are declined separately, but crasis takes place where possible.

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A. V.	G. D.
MAS.	αὐτός	τὸν αὐτόν	ταυτοῦ	ταυτῷ	ταυτῶ	τοῖν αὐτοῖν
FEM.	αὐτή	τὴν αὐτήν	τῆς αὐτῆς	τῇ αὐτῇ	ταυτά	ταῖν αὐταῖν
NEUT.	ταυτό(ν)	ταυτό(ν)	ταυτοῦ	ταυτῷ	ταυτῶ	τοῖν αὐτοῖν

PLURAL.

	N. V.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	αὐτοί	τοὺς αὐτούς	τῶν αὐτῶν	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
FEM.	αὐταί	τὰς αὐτάς	τῶν αὐτῶν	ταῖς αὐταῖς
NEUT.	ταυτά	ταυτά	τῶν αὐτῶν	τοῖς αὐτοῖς

b. The stems of the personal pronouns compounded with *αὐτός* make the *Reflexive Pronouns*. (i) *ἐμαυτόν*, "myself;" (ii) *σεαυτόν*, "thyself;" (iii) *ἐαυτόν*, "himself."

(i)

		SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
		A.	G.	D.	A.	
MAS.		ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῷ	ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦς ,, αὐτάς	etc. etc.
FEM.		ἐμαυτήν	ἐμαυτῆς	ἐμαυτῇ		

(ii)

		SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
		A.	G.	D.	A.	
MAS.	{	σεαυτόν	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῷ	ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς ,, αὐτάς	etc. etc.
		σαυτόν	σαυτοῦ	σαυτῷ		
FEM.	{	σεαυτήν	σεαυτῆς	σεαυτῇ	,, αὐτάς	etc.
		σαυτήν	σαυτῆς	σαυτῇ		

(iii)

		SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
		A.	G.	D.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	{	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῦς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτοῖς
		αὐτόν	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῦς	αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς
FEM.	{	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυταῖς
		αὐτήν	αὐτῆς	αὐτῇ	αὐτάς	αὐτῶν	αὐταῖς

σφᾶς αὐτοῦς, etc., is also used for the plural of *ἐαυτόν*.

§ 64. III. *Demonstrative Pronouns*.—*ὅδε*, "this," is declined like *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τό*. Nominative singular, *ὅδε*, *ἥδε*, *τόδε*, etc.

οὗτος, "this."

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

		N. V.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.
MAS.		οὗτος	τούτου	τούτου	τούτῳ	τούτῳ	τούτοιιν
FEM.		αὕτη	ταύτης	ταύτης	ταύτῃ	[ταύτα]	ταυταιν
NEUT.		τούτο	τούτο	τούτου	τούτῳ	τούτῳ	τούτοιιν

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	οὔτοι	τούτους	τούτων	τούτοις
FEM.	αὐται	ταύτας	τούτων	ταύταις
NEUT.	ταῦτα	ταῦτα	τούτων	τούτοις

So ἐκείνος, "that man," nom. ἐκείνος, -η, -ο, etc.

τοσοῦτος, "so great," and τοιοῦτος, "such," are declined like οὔτος—τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο, etc.; but the neuter can also end in -ον.

N.B.—Like αὐτός, οὔτος has ο, not ον, in neuter singular. This is a peculiarity of the declension of pronouns; so ἄλλος and others. Cp. the relative. In Latin the neuter of pronouns ends in -d—*quid*, *quod*, etc. This final -d would in Greek become s, if retained; in which case the masc. and neut. would be the same. It is therefore dropped entirely.

§ 65. IV. *Interrogative Pronouns*.—τίς, with the accent (α) is interrogative = "who?" *quis*? (β) τις enclitic is indefinite = "any," *quis*.

(α)

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.
MAS. AND FEM.	τίς	τίνα	τίνος	τίνι	τίνε	τίνοι
NEUT. . . .	τί	τί	οἱ τοῦ	οἱ τῷ	τίνε	τίνοι

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM.	τίνες	τίνας	τίνων	τίσι(ν)
NEUT. . . .	τίνα	τίνα	τίνων	τίσι(ν)

(β)

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.
MAS. AND FEM.	τις	τινὰ	τινὸς	τινὶ	τινὲ	τινοῖν
NEUT. . . .	τὶ	τὶ	οἱ τοῦ*	οἱ τῷ	”	”

PLURAL.

	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS. AND FEM.	τινὲς	τινὰς	τινῶν	τισὶ(ν)
NEUT. . . .	τινὰ	τινὰ	”	”
	ἅττα	ἅττα		

The word is an enclitic (cp. § 26), and throws the accent on the preceding words.

§ 66. V. *Relative Pronouns.*

ὅς, “who,” *qui*.

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.		PLURAL.			
	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	ὅς	ὄν	οὗ	ὧ	ὧ	οἶν	οἷ	οὓς	ὧν	οἷς
FEM.	ἣ	ἣν	ἣς	ἧ	ἄ	αἶν	αἷ	ἄς	ἧν	αἷς
NEUT.	ὅ	ὄ	οὗ	ὧ	ὧ	οἶν	αἷ	ἄ	ὧν	οἷς

So ὅσπερ, ἣπερ, ὅπερ, “whoever.”

By compounding ὅς and τις, ὅστις is formed, which is used partly as an indefinite relative, “whoever,” and partly as an indirect interrogative, “who.” It is thus declined—

	SINGULAR.				DUAL.	
	N.	A.	G.	D.	N. A.	G. D.
MAS.	ὅστις	ὄντινα	οὗτινος	ὧτινι	ὧτινε	οἶντινοῖν
FEM.	ἣτις	ἣντινα	ἣστινος	ἧτινι	ἄτινε	αἶντινοῖν
NEUT.	ὅ,τι	ὄ,τι	οὗτινος	ὧτινι	ὧτινε	οἶντινοῖν

PLURAL

	N.	Ā.	G.	D.
MAS.	οἴτινες	οὐστίνας	ῶντινων	οἴστισι(ν)
FEM.	αἴτινες	ἄστίνας	„	αἴστισι(ν)
NEUT.	ἄτινα	ἄτινα	„	οἴστισι(ν)
	ἄττα	ἄττα		

ὅτου, ὅτω, ὅτων, ὅτοις, are also used for the gen. and dat. sing. and plur., but the plural forms are rare.

§ 66*. Here may be mentioned the *correlative* pronoun-adjectives which are closely connected with the interrogative and relative.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. τίς ; “who?” | 2. τις (indefinite). | 3. (ὅ). |
| πότερος ; <i>uter</i> ? | ποτέρος, <i>uter</i> . | _____ |
| ποιός ; <i>qualis</i> ? | ποιός, <i>qualis</i> . | (τοῖος), <i>talis</i> . |
| πόσος ; <i>quantus</i> ? | ποσός, <i>quantus</i> . | (τόσος), <i>tantus</i> . |
| πηλίκος ; “of what age?” | | (τηλίκος). |

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. ὅς. | 5. ὅστις. |
| _____ | ὀπότερος, in indirect sentences. |
| οἴος, <i>qualis</i> . | ὀποῖός, „ „ |
| ὅσος, <i>quantus</i> . | ὀποσός, „ „ |
| ἡλίκος, “of such an age.” | ὀπηλίκος, „ „ |

So too the Adverbs—

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| ποῦ ; “where?” | που, “anywhere.” | † ὅπου. |
| ποῖ ; “whither?” | ποι, „ | † ὅποι. |
| πόθεν ; “whence?” | ποθεν, “from any place.” | † ὀπόθεν. |

† In indirect sentences.

§ 67. VI. The *Reciprocal Pronoun* is formed by the reduplication of ἄλλος.

Stem ἄλληλο, “each other.”

DUAL

PLURAL

	A.	G. D.	A.	G.	D.
MAS.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλοι	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοις
FEM.	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλαι	ἀλλήλας	„	ἀλλήλαις
NEUT.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλοι	ἀλλήλα	„	ἀλλήλοις

Appendix on Declension.

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions are isolated cases of substantives or pronouns which have otherwise disappeared. The precise meaning of these stems cannot any longer be traced, and often the form of the case has become so abbreviated that we cannot discover the original. In Greek many of the prepositions ended in *-ι*, which would seem to be the same termination as that found in the dat. sing. of the third or consonantal declension; *e.g.*, [*παρα-ί*], *cp.* *λαμπάδ-ι*, § 39, ii.

The prepositions are used partly as adverbs in composition with verbs, and partly with cases of nouns.

(i) Prepositions with *one* case:—

- a.* With the gen. only, *ἄνευ*, “without;” *ἀντί*, “in the place of;” *ἀπό*, “from;” *ἐκ* (and *ἐξ*), “out of;” *πρό*, “before.”
- b.* With the dat. only, *ἐν*, “in;” *σύν*, “with.”
- c.* With acc. only, *ἀνά*, “up” (with dat. also in Homer); *εἰς*, “into;” *ὄς*, “to,” of persons only.

(ii) Prepositions with *two* cases:—

- ἀμφί*, with gen., “round,” “concerning;” with acc., “round.”
- κατά*, with gen., “down upon;” with acc., “along.”
- μετά*, with gen., “with;” with acc., “after.”
- ὑπέρ*, with gen., “in behalf of;” with acc., “beyond.”
- διά*, with gen., “through;” with acc., “on account of.”

(iii) Prepositions with *three* cases:—

- ἐπί*, with gen., “on,” or “during;” with dat., “for,” or “to;” with acc., “to,” “against.”
- παρά*, with gen., “from;” with dat., “at;” with acc., “to,” or “across.”
- περί*, with gen., “concerning;” with dat., “for,” “about;” with acc., “around.”
- πρός*, with gen., “from;” with dat., “to;” with acc., “towards.”
- ὑπό*, with gen., “by;” with dat., “under;” with acc., “under,” “near.”

There are older forms of *κατά*, *διά*, and *παρά* ending in *-αι*.

CHAPTER IX.

The Verb.

§ 68. IN the Greek verb there are

- (i) Three Persons—First, Second, and Third.
- (ii) Three Numbers—Singular, Dual, and Plural.
- (iii) Six Tenses—Present and Imperfect,
Future and Aorist,
Perfect and Pluperfect.

Sometimes even a Seventh Tense, a Future-Perfect, occurs.

- (iv) Four Moods—Indicative, Imperative, Conjunctive, and Optative.
- (v) Three Verbal Nouns—the Infinitive, the Participle, and the Verbal Adjective.
- (vi) Three Voices—Active, Middle, Passive.

The Middle differs from the Passive only in the forms of the Aorist and Future Tenses.

§ 69. There are two main Divisions or Conjugations of Verbs in Greek—

- (i) In which the First Person Present Indicative Active ends in $-\omega$. Verbs in $-\omega$.
- (ii) In which the First Person Present Indicative Active ends in $-\mu\iota$. Verbs in $-\mu\iota$.

The distinction between these Conjugations is confined to the Present, Imperfect, and Aorist Tenses. The other Tenses are the same in both. Cp. § 87.

This difference in the conjugations is the result of a difference in the stem; in the $-ω$ conjugation we find a vowel $ο$ or $ε$ inserted between the stem and the termination in the Present, Imperfect, and Strong Aorist; in the $-μ$ verbs the termination is added immediately to the stem. This difference is most apparent in the Passive 1st person plural; *e.g.*, $λυ-ο-μαι$, $τιθη-μαι$, — $λυ$ and $τιθε$ are the stems. Cp. § 88.

§ 70. The Persons and Numbers are distinguished by the terminations; *e.g.*,

Active Present Indicative, $λυ^{\acute{\omega}}$, "I loose."

SINGULAR.

1. $λυ-ω$, "I loose."
2. $λυ-εις$, "thou loosest."
3. $λυ-ει$, "he looses."

DUAL.

-
- $λυ-ε-τον$, "ye two loose."
 - $λυ-ε-τον$, "they two loose."

PLURAL.

- $λυ-ο-μεν$, "we loose."
- $λυ-ε-τε$, "ye loose."
- $λυ-ουσι(ν)$, "they loose."

Passive Present Indicative, $λυ^{\acute{\omega}}-ο-μαι$, "I am loosed."

SINGULAR.

1. $λυ-ο-μαι$, "I am loosed."
2. $λυ-ει$, "thou art loosed."
3. $λυ-ε-ται$, "he is loosed."

DUAL.

- $[λυ-ό-μεθον]$, "we two are loosed."
- $λυ-ε-σθον$, "ye two are loosed."
- $λυ-ε-σθον$, "they two are loosed."

PLURAL.

- $λυ-ο-μεθα$, "we are loosed."
- $λυ-ε-σθε$, "ye are loosed."
- $λυ-ο-νται$, "they are loosed."

Obs. 1. The terminations of the various persons were formed by adding pronouns to the stem of the verb. This is seen most clearly in the $-μ$ conjugation, chap. x. Thus in $τιθη-μι$, "I place," $τιθης$, $τιθη-σι$, we have $-μ$, $σ$ (for $σι$), $σι$ (for $τι$), for 1, 2, 3 person sing., with which we may at once compare $μέ$, $σέ$, $τό$. In the other numbers and voices the pronominal

elements are combined for the sake of expressing plurality, or the relation of the passive (middle), so that it is no longer possible to trace out the several elements with certainty. In 2 sing. Pass. λύει (or λύῃ) is for λυεσαι.

Obs. 2. In the -ω conjugation the terminations have become injured to a certain degree even in the sing. pres. by the presence of ο, ε in the stem. Thus λύω is for λυ-ο-μι or λυ-ω-μι, λύεις for λυ-ε-σι (λυ-εισι by epenthesis, § 10, b. i.), λύει for λυ-ε-τι (τ becoming σ before ι). Hence the terminations are more clearly distinguishable in the Passive. λύουσι(ν) is for λυ-ο-ντι, the τ becoming σ, and λυονσι appearing as λύουσι(ν). In the *Doric* dialect the forms in -τι are still preserved; e.g., φέροντι, *ferunt*.

Obs. 3. The terminations fall into two classes—(1.) Primary, (2.) Secondary.

(1.) The Primary terminations are found in a more or less abbreviated state in the Present, Future, and Perfect Tenses, and in the Conjunctive mood. They preserve, in their fullest form, ι after the consonant—τίθη-μι, τίθη-ς = τιθη-σι, τίθη-σι = τιθη-τι.

(2.) The Secondary terminations occur in the Imperfect, Aorist, and Pluperfect, and in the Optative mood, with the exception of 1 sing.

In these the ι of the termination is dropped—ἔλυ-ο-ν, ἔλυ-ε-ς, ἔλυ-ε (for ἔλυ-ε-τ). Cp. *ferēba-m, ferēba-s, ferēba-t*.

Obs. 4. The terminations of the Imperative are peculiar. In the Passive λύον is for λυε-σ-ο.

§ 71. (a) The Tenses fall into Groups, each of which has a peculiarly-formed stem. In the Aorist and Perfect there is more than one formation.

First group—Present and Imperfect, § 77-80.

Second group—Strong Aorist, Active and Middle,

§ 81.

Third group—Future and Weak Aorist, Active and Middle, § 82, 83.

Fourth group—Perfect, Pluperfect, and Perfect Future (when found), § 84, 85.

Fifth group—Aorist and Future Passive, § 86.

First passive
Second passive

(b) The Present, Future, and Perfect are called *Primary* Tenses. The Imperfect, Aorist, and Pluperfect are *Historical* Tenses. The Imperfect and Pluperfect are not found beyond the Indicative Mood.

(c) The Historical Tenses are distinguished from the Primary partly by the termination and partly by the *augment* (§ 79) prefixed to them.

Present, λύω.	Future, λύσω.
Imperf., ἔλυον, "I was loosing."	Aorist, ἔλυσα, "I loosed."
ἔλυες.	ἔλυσας.
ἔλυε(ν), etc.	ἔλυσε(ν).
Perfect, λέλυκα.	
Pluperfect, ἐλέλυκον, "I had loosed."	
ἐλέλυες.	
ἐλέλυε(ν).	

See the Paradigm, p. 78 foll.

For the (ν), cp. § 10, a, iv.

(d) The meanings of the Tenses are as follows:—

Present, λύω, "I loose," or "I am loosing."
Imperf., ἔλυον, "I was loosing."
Future, λύσω, "I shall loose," or "be loosing."
Aorist, ἔλυσα, "I loosed."

N.B.—In other moods than the Indicative the Aorist has not necessarily a past sense, but corresponds to the English simple Present.

Perfect, λέλυκα, "I have loosed."
Pluperf., ἐλέλυκον, "I had loosed."
Future Perfect, λελύσομαι, "I shall have been loosed."

§ 72. The Moods are distinguished partly by termination and partly by stem.

The Indicative and Imperative have peculiar termina-

tions. λύ-ω, Indicative Present, "I am loosing;" λύ-ε, Imperative Present, "loose thou."

The Conjunctive and Optative have peculiar stems, and the Optative in First Singular has the termination -μι, e.g.,

Conjunctive Present Sing., 1, 2, 3, λῦ-ω, λῦ-ης, λῦ-η.

The ι subscriptum (§ 6) in -ης, -η, is due to the termination (-σι, -τι), and has been attracted into the preceding syllable (§ 10, b. i.).

Optative Present Sing., 1, 2, 3, λῦ-ο-ι-μι, λῦ-ο-ι-ς, λῦ-ο-ι.

ι also appears as -ιη in Aorist-Passive λῦθε-ίη-ν in contracted verbs, δουλο-ίη-ν, and in the -μι conjugation, τιθε-ίη-ν. In 3 plur., λύοιεν, εν is for εντ.

The Conjunctive is used where in English we use the auxiliary *may*; the Optative where we use the auxiliary *might* (or *may, might*, in wishing).

§ 73. The Infinitive is formed separately for each Tense (except Imperfect and Pluperfect), and Voice, but has no distinctions of Mood, Person, and Number.

For an explanation of the forms of the infinitive see § 85, and the notes on the verbs in -μι.

§ 74. The Participles are formed separately for each Tense (except Imperfect and Pluperfect), and Voice. They are declined for Gender, Number, and Case, like Adjectives of three terminations. Cp. Adjectives, § 46.

The Verbals are declined like Adjectives of three terminations; e.g., λῦτός, "loosed," λυτή, λυτόν; λῦτέος, "to be loosed," λυτέα, λυτέον. They undergo no other change.

§ 75. The Voices are distinguished mainly by the terminations (cp. § 70), and also to some extent by the use of different stems, as in the Perfect and Aorist. The Passive is distinguished from the Middle by the use of peculiar stems for the Aorist and Future.

Indicative Present, First Singular: Active, λῦ-ω.

Middle and Passive, λῦ-ο-μαι. Cp. § 70.

Aorist, First Singular: Active, ἔ-λῦ-σα. Middle,
ἐ-λῦ-σά-μην. Passive, ἐ-λῦ-θ-ην.

Perfect, First Singular: Active, λέλῦ-κ-α. Middle
and Passive, λέλῦ-μαι.

Future, First Singular: Active, λῦ-σω. Middle,
λῦ-σο-μαι. Passive, λῦ-θή-σομαι.

Obs. The meaning of the Middle must be learnt by the comparison of a number of verbs: speaking generally, it has a *reflexive* sense, implying that something is done to, or by, or for one's-self; e.g., ἐποίησα, "I made;" ἐποιησάμην, "I had made for me," "I got made."

§ 76. There are two forms of the Aorist, distinguished as the Strong (§ 81) and the Weak (§ 83). Both forms are seldom found in one Voice of the same verb; but either one form only occurs, or one form in the Active and the other in the Passive. There are also two forms of the Perfect (§ 85) confined to the Active, but, as a rule, both differing in meaning—one being transitive (Weak), the other intransitive (Strong).

PARADIGM OF λύ-ω, "I loose."

PRESENT STEM λῦ. (§ 78, i.)

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	λύω	—	λύω	λύοιμι
2.	λύεις	λύε	λύῃς	λύοις
3.	λύει	λύέτω	λύῃ	λύοι
D. 1 _λ	—	—	—	—
2.	λύετον	λύετον	λύητον	λύοιτον
3.	λύετον	λύέτων	λύητον	λυοίτην
P. 1.	λύομεν	—	λύωμεν	λύοιμεν
2.	λύετε	λύετε	λύητε	λύοιτε
3.	λύουσι (ν)	λύόντων or λύέτωσαν	λύωσι (ν)	λύοιεν

Imperfect (§ 71, c).

S. 1. ἔλυον
2. ἔλυες
3. ἔλυε(ν)

INDICATIVE ONLY.

D. 1. —
2. ἐλύετον
3. ἐλύετην

P. 1. ἐλύομεν
2. ἐλύετε
3. ἔλυον

Infinitive, λύειν.

Participle, λύων, λύουσα, λῦον (§ 46, iii.).

Verbal Adjectives, λῦτός, -ή, -όν, or λῦτός, -α, -ον (§ 42).

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE. (§ 75.)

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	λύομαι	—	λύομαι	λυοίμην
2.	λύει	λύου	λύῃ	λύοιο
3.	λύεται	λύέσθω	λύῃται	λύοιτο
1.*	[λυόμεθον]	—	[λυόμεθον]	[λυόμεθον]
2.	λύεσθον	λύεσθον	λύῃσθον	λυοίσθον
3.	λύεσθον	λύέσθων	λύῃσθον	λυοίσθην
P. 1.	λύομεθα	—	λυόμεθα	λυοίμεθα
2.	λύεσθε	λύεσθε	λύῃσθε	λυοίσθε
3.	λύονται	λύέσθων or -έσθωσαν	λύονται	λυοίντο

Imperfect (§ 71, c).

S. 1. ἐλυόμην
2. ἐλύου
3. ἐλύετο

INDICATIVE ONLY.

D. 1. [ἐλυόμεθον]
2. ἐλύεσθον
3. ἐλύεσθην

P. 1. ἐλυόμεθα
2. ἐλύεσθε
3. ἐλύοντο

Infinitive, λύεσθαι.

Participle, λυόμενος, -η, -ον (§ 42).

* This form is extremely rare, occurring only three times in good authors : *Il.* xxiii. 483 ; *Soph. Electr.* 950 ; *Phil.* 1079.

PARADIGM OF λύ-ω, "I loose."

FUTURE STEM λῦσ. (§ 82, i.)

ACTIVE.

Future.

INDICATIVE.

§. 1. λύσω	D. 1. —	P. 1. λύσομεν
2. λύσεις	2. λύσετον	2. λύσετε
3. λύσει	3. λύσετον	3. λύσουσι(ν)

OPTATIVE (rare).

S. 1. λύσοιμι	D. 1. —	P. 1. λύσοιμεν
2. λύσοις	2. λύσοιτον	2. λύσοιτε
3. λύσοι	3. λυσοίτην	3. λύσοιεν

The Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.

Infinitive, λύσειν.

Participle, λύσων, -ουσα, -ον (§ 46, ii.).

MIDDLE. (§ 75.)

Future.

INDICATIVE.

S. 1. λύσομαι	D. 1. [λυσόμεθον]	P. 1. λυσόμεθα
2. λύσει	2. λύσεσθον	2. λύσεσθε
3. λύσεται	3. λύσεσθον	3. λύσονται

OPTATIVE (rare).

S. 1. λυσοίμην	D. 1. [λυσοίμεθον]	P. 1. λυσοίμεθα
2. λύσοιο	2. λύσοισθον	2. λύσοισθε
3. λύσοιτο	3. λυσοίσθην	3. λυσοίντο

The Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.

Infinitive, λύσεσθαι.

Participle, λυσόμενος, -η, -ον (§ 42).

PARADIGM OF λύ-ω, "I loose."

AORIST STEM λύσα. (§ 83.)

ACTIVE.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἔλυσα	—	λύσω	λύσαιμι
2.	ἔλυσας	λύσον	λύσῃς	λύσαις or *λύσειας
3.	ἔλυσε (ν)	λυσάτω	λύσῃ	λύσαι or *λύσειε(ν)
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	ἐλύσατον	λύσατον	λύσητον	λύσαιτον
3.	ἐλυσάτην	λυσάτων	λύσητον	λυσαίτην
P. 1.	ἐλύσαμεν	—	λύσωμεν	λύσαιμεν
2.	ἐλύσατε	λύσατε	λύσητε	λύσαιτε
3.	ἔλυσαν	λυσάντων or λυσάτωσαν	λύσωσι (ν)	λύσαιεν or *λύσειαν

Infinitive, λύσαι.

Participle, λύσας, λύσασα, λύσαν (§ 46, ii.).

MIDDLE. (§ 75.)

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἐλυσάμην	—	λύσωμαι	λυσαίμην
2.	ἐλύσω	λύσαι	λύσῃ	λύσαιο
3.	ἐλύσατο	λυσάσθω	λύσηται	λύσαιτο
D. 1.	[ἐλυσάμεθον]	—	[λυσώμεθον]	[λυσαίμεθον]
2.	ἐλύσασθον	λύσασθον	λύσησθον	λύσαισθον
3.	ἐλυσάσθην	λυσάσθων	λύσησθον	λυσαίσθην
P. 1.	ἐλυσάμεθα	—	λυσώμεθα	λυσαίμεθα
2.	ἐλύσασθε	λύσασθε	λύσησθε	λύσαισθε
3.	ἐλύσαντο	λυσάσθων or λυσάσθωσαν	λύσωνται	λύσαιντο

Infinitive, λύσασθαι.

Participle, λυσάμενος, -η, -ον (§ 42).

* These forms are known as the Aeolic. They are formed as if from λυσαα, instead of λυσαι.

PARADIGM OF λύ-ω, "I loose."

PASSIVE AORIST STEM λῦθε. (§ 86, ii.)

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἐλύθην	—	λυθῶ	λυθείην
2.	ἐλύθης	λύθητι	λυθῆς	λυθείης
3.	ἐλύθη	λυθήτω	λυθῆ	λυθείη
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	ἐλύθητον	λύθητον	λυθῆτον	λυθείητον -εῖτον
3.	ἐλυθήτην	λυθήτων	λυθῆτον	λυθείητην -εῖτην
P. 1.	ἐλύθημεν	—	λυθῶμεν	λυθείημεν -εῖμεν
2.	ἐλύθητε	λύθητε	λυθῆτε	λυθείητε -εῖτε
3.	ἐλύθησαν	λυθέντων οἱ λυθήτωσαν	λυθῶσι(ν)	λυθείησαν -εῖεν

Infinitive, λυθῆναι.

Participle, λυθείς, λυθείσα, λυθέν (§ 46, ii.).

PASSIVE FUTURE STEM λῦθησ-. (§ 86, ii.)

Future.

INDICATIVE.

S. 1.	λυθήσομαι	D. 1.	[λυθησόμεθον]	P. 1.	λυθησόμεθα.
2.	λυθήσει	2.	λυθήσεσθον	2.	λυθήσεσθε
3.	λυθήσεται	3.	λυθήσεσθον	3.	λυθήσονται

OPTATIVE (rare).

λυθησοίμην, etc.

Cp. middle optative future.

Infinitive, λυθήσεσθαι.

Participle, λυθησόμενος, η, ον (§ 42).

The Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.

PARADIGM OF λύ-ω, "I loose."

WEAK PERFECT STEM ACTIVE λελύ(κ). (§ 85, A.)

Perfect,	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	λέλυκα	—	λελύκω	λελύκοιμι οἷ -οίην
2.	λέλυκας	λέλυκε	λελύκῃς	λελύκοις οἷ -οίης
3.	λέλυκε(ν)	λελυκέτω	λελύκῃ	λελύκοι οἷ -οίη
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	λελύκατον	λελύκετον	λελύκῃτων	λελύκοιτον
3.	λελύκατον	λελυκέτων	λελύκῃτων	λελυκοίτην
P. 1.	λελύκαμεν	—	λελύκωμεν	λελύκοιμεν
2.	λελύκατε	λελύκετε	λελύκῃτε	λελύκοιτε
3.	λελύκασι(ν)	λελυκόντων οἷ -έτωσαν	λελύκωσι(ν)	λελύκοιεν

Pluperfect (§ 85).

INDICATIVE ONLY.

S. 1.	ἔλελύκειν	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἔλελύκειμεν
2.	ἔλελύκεις	2.	ἔλελύκειτον	2.	ἔλελύκειτε
3.	ἔλελύκει(ν)	3.	ἔλελυκείτην	3.	ἔλελύκεισαν usually -εσαν

Infinitive, λελυκέναι.

Participle, λελυκώς, λελυκυῖα, λελυκός (§ 45, A).

PARADIGM OF λύ-ω, "I loose."

PERFECT STEM PASSIVE λελύ. (§ 85, B.)

Perfect.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	λέλυμαι	—	λελυμένος ᾧ	λελυμένος εἶην
2.	λέλυσαι	λέλυσο	" ᾧς	" εἶης
3.	λέλυται	λέλυσθω	" ᾧ	" εἶη
D. 1.	[λελύμεθον]	—	—	—
2.	λέλυσθον	λέλυσθον	λελυμένω ᾗτον	λελυμένω εἶτον
3.	λέλυσθον	λέλυσθων	" ᾗτον	" εἶτην
P. 1.	λελύμεθα	—	λελυμένοι ᾧμεν	λελυμένοι εἶμεν
2.	λέλυσθε	λέλυσθε	" ᾗτε	" εἶτε
3.	λέλυνται	λέλυσθων οἱ	" ᾧσι (ν)	" εἶεν
		λελύσθωσαν		

Pluperfect (§ 85, B.)

INDICATIVE ONLY.

S. 1.	ἔλελύμην	D. 1.	[ἔλελύμεθον]	P. 1.	ἔλελύμεθα
2.	ἔέλυσο	2.	ἔέλυσθον	2.	ἔέλυσθε
3.	ἔέλυτο	3.	ἔελύσθην	3.	ἔέλυντο

Infinitive, λελύσθαι.

Participle, λελυμένος, -η, -ον.

(Cp. σοφός, § 42.)

FUTURE STEM λελύσ.

Future (§ 85, B.)

INDICATIVE.

OPTATIVE (rare).

S. 1.	λελύσομαι	λελυσοίμην
2.	λελύσει	λελύσοιο
3.	λελύσεται, etc.	λελύσοιτο, etc.

Infinitive, λελύσεσθαι.

Participle, λελυσόμενος, -η, -ον (§ 42).

The Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.

PARADIGM OF ΤΥΠΤ-Ω, "I strike."

PRESENT STEM ΤΥΠΤ. (§ 78, iii.)

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	τύπτω	—	τύπτω	τύπτοίμι
2.	τύπτεῖς, etc.	τύπτε, etc.	τύπτῃς, etc.	τύπτοῖς, etc.

Imperfect (§ 71, c)

INDICATIVE ONLY.

S. 1. ἔτυπτον 2. ἔτυπτε, etc.

Infinitive, τύπτειν.

Participle, τύπτων, τύπτουσα, τύπτον (§ 46, ii.).

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE. (§ 75.)

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	τύπτομαι	—	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην
2.	τύπτεῖς, etc.	τύπτον, etc.	τύπτῃ, etc.	τύπτοῖο, etc.

Imperfect (§ 71, c)

INDICATIVE ONLY.

S. 1. ἐτυπτόμην 2. ἐτύπτον, etc.

Infinitive, τύπτεσθαι.

Participle, τυπτόμενος, -ένη, -ενον (§ 42).

PARADIGM OF ΤΥΠΤ-Ω, "I strike."

(STRONG AORIST STEM ΤΥΠ. (§ 81.)

(ACTIVE.) Rare.

Strong Aorist. INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. ἔτυπον 2. ἔτυπες, etc. Like imperf. without τ	— τύπε 3. τυπέτω.	τύπω τύπῃς, etc.	τύποιμι τύποις, etc.

Infinitive, τυπεῖν. Participle, τυπών, τυπούσα, τυπόν (§ 46, ii.).

[MIDDLE.] (§ 75.)

INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. ἐτύπομην 2. ἐτύπου, etc. Like imperf. without τ	— τυποῦ 3. τυπέσθω	τύπωμαι τύπῃ τύπηται, etc.	τυποίμην τύποιο τύποιτο, etc.

Infinitive, τυπέσθαι. Participle, τυπόμενος, -ένη, -εον (§ 42).

PASSIVE. τυπε (poetical).

Strong Aorist (§ 86, i.) INDIC.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. ἐτύπην 2. ἐτύπῃς 3. ἐτύπη	— τύπηθι τυπήτω	τυπῶ τυπῆς τυπῆ	τυπέην τυπέῃς τυπέη
D. 1. — 2. ἐτύπητον 3. ἐτυπήτην	— τύπητον τυπήτων	— τυπῆτον τυπῆτον	— τυπέιτον τυπέιτην
P. 1. ἐτύπημεν 2. ἐτύπητε 3. ἐτύπησαν	— τύπητε τυπέντων or -έτωσαν	— τυπῶμεν τυπῆτε τυπῶσι(ν)	— τυπέμεν τυπέετε τυπέειν

Infinitive, τυπήναι. Participle, τυπέις, -εῖσα, -έν (§ 46, ii.).

[FUTURE STEM ΤΥΠΗΣ. (§ 86, i.).

INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. τυπήσομαι 2. τυπήσει, etc.	τυπήσοίμην τυπήσοιο, etc.

Infinitive, τυπήσεσθαι. Participle, τυπησόμενος, -ένη, -εον (§ 42).

PARADIGM OF *τύπτ-ω*, "I strike."FUTURE STEM *τυψ*. (§ 82, iii.) (*late*.)

ACTIVE.

Future.

INDICATIVE.

OPTATIVE (*rare*).S. 1. *τύψω**τύψοιμι*2. *τύψεις*, etc.*τύψοις*, etc.*The Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.*Infinitive, *τύψειν*.Participle, *τύπων*, *τύψουσα*, *τύψον* (§ 46, ii.).

MIDDLE. (§ 75.)

Future.

INDICATIVE.

OPTATIVE.

S. 1. *τύψομαι**τυψοίμην*2. *τύψει*, etc.*τύψοιο*, etc.*The Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.*Infinitive, *τύψεσθαι*.Participle, *τυψόμενος*, *-ένη*, *-ενον* (§ 42).WEAK AORIST STEM *τυπα*. (§ 83.)

ACTIVE.

Weak Aorist. INDICATIVE.

IMPERATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

OPTATIVE.

S. 1. *ἔτυπα*

—

*τύψω**τύψαιμι*2. *ἔτυπας*, etc.*τύπον*, etc.*τύψῃς*, etc.*τύψαις* or *εἰας*,
etc.Infinitive, *τύψαι*.Participle, *τύπας*, *τύπασα*, *τύπαν* (§ 46, ii.).

MIDDLE. (§ 75.)

Weak Aorist. INDICATIVE.

IMPERATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

OPTATIVE.

S. 1. *ἐτύπᾱμην*

—

*τύψωμαι**τυψαίμην*2. *ἐτύψω*, etc.*τύψαι*, etc.*τύψῃ*, etc.*τύψαιο*, etc.Infinitive, *τύπασθαι*.Participle, *τυπόμενος*, *-ένη*, *-ενον* (§ 42).

PARADIGM OF $\tauύπτ-ω$, "I strike."

PASSIVE WEAK AORIST STEM $\tauυφθε$. (§ 86, ii.)

PASSIVE.

Weak Aorist. INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}τύφθην$ 2. $\acute{\epsilon}τύφθης$, etc.	— $\tauύφθητι$, etc.	$\tauυφθῶ$ $\tauυφθῆς$, etc.	$\tauυφθείην$ $\tauυφθείης$, etc.

Infinitive, $\tauυφθῆναι$.

Participle, $\tauυφθείς$, $\tauυφθείσα$, $\tauυφθέν$ (§ 46, ii.).

* [PASSIVE FUTURE STEM $\tauυφθησ$. (§ 86, ii.)]

INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. $\tauυφθήσομαι$ 2. $\tauυφθήσει$, etc.	$\tauυφθησοίμην$ $\tauυφθήσοιο$, etc.

Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.

Infinitive, $\tauυφθήσεσθαι$.

Participle, $\tauυφθησόμενος$, $-ένη$, $-ΕΝΟΝ$ (§ 42).

N.B.— $\phi\theta = \pi\theta$ (§ 12, i.).

* [PERFECT STEM ACTIVE $\tauετυφ$.] (§ 85, A. a. ii.)

Perfect.	INDICATIV.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1. $\acute{\tau}ετυφα$ 2. $\acute{\tau}ετυφας$, etc.	— $\acute{\tau}ετυφε$, etc.	$\acute{\tau}ετυφω$ $\acute{\tau}ετυφης$, etc.	$\acute{\tau}ετυφοίμι$ $\acute{\tau}ετυφοίς$, etc.	

Pluperfect (§ 85). INDICATIVE ONLY.

S. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}τετύφειν$ 2. $\acute{\epsilon}τετύφεις$, etc.

Infinitive, $\acute{\tau}ετυφέναι$.

Participle, $\acute{\tau}ετυφώς$, $-υία$, $-ός$ (§ 45, A).

* These forms are merely inserted for completeness' sake.

PARADIGM OF ΤΥΠΤ-Ω, "I strike."

PERFECT STEM PASSIVE ΤΕΤΥΠ. (§ 85, B.)

Perfect.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	τέτυμμαι	—	τετυμμένος	τετυμμένος
2.	τέτυψαι	τέτυψο	ᾧ, etc.	εἶην, etc.
3.	τέτυπται	τετύφθω		
D. 1.	[τετύμμεθον]	—		
2.	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον		
3.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων		
P. 1.	τετύμμεθα	—		
2.	τέτυφθε	τέτυφθε		
3.	τετύφатаι or τετυμμένοι εἰσί	τετύφθων or τετύφθωσαν		

Pluperfect (§ 85).

INDICATIVE ONLY.

S. 1.	ἔτετύμην	D. 1.	[ἔτετύμμεθον]	P. 1.	ἔτετύμμεθα
2.	ἔτέτυψο	2.	ἔτέτυφθον	2.	ἔτέτυφθε
3.	ἔτέτυπτο	3.	ἔτετύφθην	3.	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

Infinitive, τετύφθαι.

Participle, τετυμμένος, -ένη, -ένον (§ 45).

N.B.—μμ = πμ (§ 12, ii.).

φθ = πθ (§ 12, i.).

FUTURE-PERFECT STEM ΤΕΤΥΨ. (§ 85, B.)

Future Perfect.	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	τετύψομαι	τετυψοίμην
2.	τετύψει, etc.	τετύψοιο, etc.

Conjunctive and Imperative do not exist.

Infinitive, τετύψεσθαι.

Participle, τετυψόμενος, -ένη, -ένον (§ 42).

Synopsis of the Greek Verb.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO VOICES, MOODS, TENSES, ETC.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *	λύω,	†τύπτω.
Imperfect,	ἔλυον,	ἔτυπτον.
Strong Aorist,	——	ἔτυπον.
Future,	λύσω,	(τύψω.) (late.)
Weak Aorist,	ἔλυσα,	ἔτυψα.
Weak Perfect,	λέλυκα,	——
Strong Perfect,	——	[τέτυφα.]
Pluperfect,	ἔλελύκειν,	[ἔτετύφειν.]

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present,	λύε,	τύπτε.
Strong Aorist,	——	τύπε.
Weak Aorist,	λύσον,	τύψον.
Weak Perfect,	λέλυκε,	——
Strong Perfect,	——	[τέτυφε.]

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	λύω,	τύπτω.
Strong Aorist,	——	τύπω.
Weak Aorist,	λύσω,	τύψω.
Weak Perfect,	λελύκω,	——
Strong Perfect,	——	[τετύφω.]

* "In *pres.* and *imp.* ῥ in Homer, ῠ in Attic; in *fut.* and *aor. act.* and *mid.* ῠ always; in *perf.* and *plp. act.* and *pass.* and *aor. pass.* ῡ." —VEITCH, *sub voc.*

† "For the *aorists* ἔτυψα, ἔτυπον, the Attics used ἐπάταξα, ἔπαισα, . . . 1 *fut.* τύψω, we have not seen earlier than Hierocles and Nonnus . . . ; the *aor.* ἔτυψα is both early and frequent. τύπτω is one of the very few verbs which have 2 (strong) *aor. act.* and *pass.* in actual use. 1 *perf.* τέτυφα, 2 *p.* τέτυπα, 1 *fut. p.* τυφθήσομαι . . . we have never seen except in grammars." —VEITCH, *sub voc.*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present,	λύοιμι,	τύπτοιμι.
Strong Aorist,	——	τύποιμι.
Future,	λύσοιμι,	(τύψοιμι.) (late.)
Weak Aorist,	λύσαιμι,	τύψαιμι.
Weak Perfect,	λελύκοιμι,	——
Strong Perfect,	——	[τετύφοιμι.]

INFINITIVES.

Present,	λύειν,	τύπτειν.
Strong Aorist,	——	τυπέιν.
Future,	λύσειν,	(τύψειν.) (late.)
Weak Aorist,	λύσαι,	τύψαι.
Weak Perfect,	λελυκέναι,	——
Strong Perfect,	——	[τετυφέναι.]

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	λύων,	τύπτων.
Strong Aorist,	——	τυπών.
Future,	λύσων,	(τύψων.) (late.)
Weak Aorist,	λύσας,	τύψας.
Weak Perfect,	λελυκώς,	——
Strong Perfect,	——	[τετυφώς.]

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present,	λύομαι,	τύπτομαι Passive also.
Imperfect,	ἐλύομην,	ἐτυπτόμην Passive also.
Strong Aorist,	——	[ἐτυπόμην.]
Future,	λύσομαι,	(τύψομαι.) (late.)
Weak Aorist,	ἐλυσάμην,	ἐτυψάμην. (late.)

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present,	λύου,	τύπτου Passive also.
Strong Aorist,	——	[τυποῦ.]
Weak Aorist,	λύσαι,	τύψαι.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present,	λύομαι,	τύπτωμαι Passive also.
Strong Aorist,	—	[τύπωμαι.]
Weak Aorist,	λύσωμαι,	τύψωμαι.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present,	λυοίμην,	τυπτοίμην Passive also.
Strong Aorist,	—	[τυποίμην.]
Future,	λυσοίμην,	[τυψοίμην.]
Weak Aorist,	λυσαίμην,	τυψαίμην.

INFINITIVES.

Present,	λύεσθαι,	τύπτεσθαι Passive also.
Strong Aorist,	—	[τυπέσθαι.]
Future,	λύσεσθαι,	(τύψεσθαι.) (<i>late.</i>)
Weak Aorist,	λύσασθαι,	τύψασθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present,	λύόμενος,	τυπτόμενος Passive also.
Strong Aorist,	—	[τυπόμενος.]
Future,	λυσόμενος,	(τυψόμενος.)
Weak Aorist,	λυσάμενος,	τυψάμενος.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Strong Aorist,	—	ἐτύπην, <i>poetical.</i>	
Future,	—	[τυπήσομαι.]	
Weak Aorist,	ἐλύθην,	(ἐτύφθην.) (<i>late.</i>)	
Future,	λυθήσομαι,	[τυφθήσομαι.]	
Perfect,	λέλυμαι,	τέτυμμαι,	} used as middle in deponent verbs (§ 95).
Pluperfect,	ἐελύμην,	έτετύμμην,	
Perfect Future,	λελύσομαι,	τετύψομαι,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Strong Aorist,	——	τύπηθι.
Weak Aorist,	λύθητι,	(τύφθητι.) (<i>late.</i>)
Perfect,	λέλυσσο,	(τέτυψο), used as middle in deponent verbs (§ 95).

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Strong Aorist,	——	τυπῶ.
Weak Aorist,	λυθῶ,	(τυφθῶ.) (<i>late.</i>)
Perfect,	λελυμένος ᾶ,	τετυμμένος ᾶ.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Strong Aorist,	——	τυπείην.
Future,	——	[τυπησοίμην.]
Weak Aorist,	λυθείην,	(τυφθείην.) (<i>late.</i>)
Future,	λυθησοίμην,	[τυφθησοίμην.]
Perfect,	λελυμένος εἶην,	τετυμμένος εἶην.
Perfect Future,	λελυσοίμην,	(τετυψοίμην.)

INFINITIVES.

Strong Aorist,	——	τυπῆναι.
Future,	——	[τυπήσεσθαι.]
Weak Aorist,	λυθῆναι,	(τυφθῆναι.) (<i>late.</i>)
Future,	λυθήσεσθαι,	[τυφθήσεσθαι.]
Perfect,	λελύσθαι,	τετύφθαι,
Perfect Future,	λελύσεσθαι,	τετύψεσθαι,

} middle of de-
ponent verbs
(§ 95).

PARTICIPLES.

Strong Aorist,	——	τυπεῖς.
Future,	——	[τυπησόμενος.]
Weak Aorist,	λυθείς,	(τυφθείς.) (<i>late.</i>)
Future,	λυθησόμενος,	[τυφθησόμενος.]
Perfect,	λελυμένος,	τετυμμένος,
Perfect Future,	λελυσόμενος,	τετυψόμενος,

} middle of de-
ponent verbs
(§ 95).

VERBALS.

λυτός, -ή, -όν.

λυτέος, -α, -ον.

Formation of Tenses.

§ 77. Owing to the use of different stems for the various tenses, the verb-stem is often obscured in conjugation. As a rule, the shortest form in which the stem syllable is found in the verb is the verb-stem, *e.g.*, λῦ (found in the perfect passive λέ-λυ-μαι), τυπ (found in the second aorist active ἔ-τυπ-ον), are the verb-stems of λύω and τύπτω.

§ 78. From the verb-stem, the *present-stem* is formed in various ways.

(*N.B.*—The *Present-stem* includes the Present and Imperfect tenses.)

Obs. 1. According to the mode of the formation of the present-stem must verbs in -ω be classified. The final letter of the verb-stem, though important, *e.g.*, in the formation of the future and aorist, is not, as in substantives, the main cause of the difference in the inflexion of verbs.

Obs. 2. To the present, future, and strong aorist stems the vowel *o* (before *μ* and *ν*, but changed into *ε* before *τ* and *σ*) is added, *e.g.*, λέγ-ο-μαι, λέξ-ο-μαι, ἔ-τυπ-ο-ν. This vowel gives the distinguishing mark for the -ω conjugation. It is sometimes called a “connecting vowel,” but without doubt is part of the stems in which it is found. Cp. § 69, § 89.

Formation of the Present Stem and Division into Classes.

Class.	Verb-stem.	Present-stem.	Present.	Imperfect.
1	αγ	αγ	ἄγ-ω	ἤγγ-ον
	τιμα	τιμα	τιμά-ω	ἐ-τίμα-ον
	λύ	λύ	λύ-ω	ἔ-λυ-ον
2	λιπ	λειπ	λείπ-ω	ἔ-λειπ-ον
	φυγ	φευγ	φεύγ-ω	ἔ-φευγ-ον
	τακ	τηκ	τήκ-ω	ἔ-τηκ-ον
3	τυπ	τυπτ	τύπτ-ω	ἔ-τυπτ-ον
	βλαβ	βλαπτ	βλάπτ-ω	ἔ-βλαπτ-ον
4	πρακ	πρασσ	πράσσ-ω	ἔ-πρασσ-ον
	κραγ	κραζ	κράζ-ω	ἔ-κραζ-ον
	φραδ	φραζ	φράζ-ω	ἔ-φραζ-ον
	βαλ	βαλλ	βάλλ-ω	ἔ-βαλλ-ον
5	γηρα(ς)	γηρασκ	γηράσκ-ω	ἐ-γήρασκ-ον
6	λαβ	λαμβάν	λαμβάν-ω	ἐ-λάμβαν-ον
	ἄμαρτ	ἄμαρταν	ἄμαρτάν-ω	ἡμάρταν-ον
	βυ(ν)	βυνε	βύνε-ω	ἐ-βύνε-ον

The main source of the irregularities of the Greek verb is confusion of these classes, one with another; and of the verbs in -ω with those in -μι.

- (i) The verb-stem is used for the present either without any change at all; e.g., ἄγ-ω, "I lead;" σπένδ-ω, "I pour libations;" τιμά-ω, "I honour;" or is simply lengthened, λύ-ω, "I loose;" τί-ω, "I honour."

All verbs in which the stem ends in a vowel form the present in this manner.

Obs. The origin of the long vowel in λύ-ω, etc., is doubtful. For φύω, "I am," we find in Aeolic φύίω, which would seem to point to an additional ι (cp. class iv.), of which the long vowel may be a relic. Cp. κρίνω, "I judge," which probably belongs to class iv. = κρινῖω.

(ii) The verb-stem is lengthened by internal lengthening (cp. § 8), e.g., ι becomes ει, υ becomes ευ, etc. Stem λιπ, present λείπ-ω, "I leave:" stem φνγ, present φεύγ-ω, "I flee."

(iii) The verb-stem is lengthened by the addition of τ, e.g., stem τυπ, present τύπτ-ω, "I strike:" stem βλαβ, present βλάπτ-ω, "I harm."

(iv) The stem is extended by ι, which coalesces with the final letter of the consonant according to the laws of sound (cp. § 12).

κι and τι = σσ, e.g., stem πρακ, present πρακι-ω = πράσσω, "I do:" stem πλατ, present πλατι-ω = πλάσσω, "I mould."

γι and δι = ζ, stem κραγ, present κραγι-ω = κράζω, "I cry:" stem φραδ, present φραδι-ω = φράζω, "I tell."

ν and ρ, and sometimes λ, admit the ι into the preceding syllable (epenthesis, § 10), stem κτεν, present κτενι-ω = κτείνω, "I slay:" stem φθερ, present φθερι-ω = φθείρω, "I destroy."

λ assimilates the following ι, e.g., stem ἀγγελ, present ἀγγελι-ω = ἀγγέλλω, "I announce."

(ι and υ are merely lengthened, stem κρι, present κρινι-ω, κρίν-ω, "I judge.")

(v) In some stems σκ is added to the stem, and with it is conveyed an *inceptive* notion, stem γηρα(s), "age," present γηράσκω, "I begin to grow old."

With stems which end in a consonant, *ι* is inserted, stem εῦρ, present εῦρ-ί-σκω, "I find;" or metathesis takes place, stem θαν, present θνή-σκω, "I die."

- (vi) In some stems *ν*, *αν*, or *νε* are added to make the present, *e.g.*, stem δακ, present δάκ-ν-ω, "I bite:" stem λαβ, present λα-μ-β-άν-ω, "I take" (where *μ* is inserted and *αν* added): stem τυχ, present τυ-γ-χ-άν-ω, "I obtain:" stem ἁμαρτ, present ἁμαρτ-άν-ω, "I err:" stem βυ(ν), present βυ-νέ-ω, "I stuff."

Obs. It is remarkable that there should be so many different methods of forming the present stem. In the first instance, no doubt, each formation had a special meaning, durative, inceptive, tentative, etc.—all which by degrees lapsed into the general notion of present time. In the fifth class we can still trace this original meaning; and in many verbs the present has a slightly different sense from other tenses, implying incompleteness; *e.g.*, πείθω, "I advise;" ἔπεισα, "I persuaded."

Parallels to these classes may easily be supplied from Latin; *e.g.*,

Class i. *ag-o*, *reg-o*, *amo* (for *ama-o*).

ii. *plec-t-o*, *flec-t-o*. In Greek this formation is confined to labial stems, with the doubtful exceptions of τίκτω and (πέκτω).

iii. *dūco*, older *douco*, st. *dūc*.

iv. *cap-i-o*, *fac-i-o*, *jac-i-o*.

v. *ap-i-sc-or*, *pa-sc-o*, and with inceptive meaning, *pube-sc-o*, *invetera-sc-o*.

vi. *ju-n-go*, *ju-n-xi*, *ju-n-ctum* (cp. *jug-um*).

fi-n-go, *fi-n-xi*, *fic-tum*.

ta-n-go, *tetig-i*, *tac-tum*.

The Augment.

§ 79. The Augment, which, together with the terminations, distinguishes the Historical from the Primary tenses (§ 71, *b*), appears in two forms.

(i) Syllabic, in which ϵ is prefixed to the present; *e.g.*,
 $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\nu$; $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$.

Three verbs have η ,— $\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, “I was about to do;”
 $\acute{\eta}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$, “I wished;” $\acute{\eta}\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, “I was able.”
 (Cp. 95, iii.).

Verbs which begin with ρ double it when they receive the augment, *e.g.*, $\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

Obs. This is the usual form with verbs beginning with a consonant; but we also find it in $\acute{\omega}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, “I thrust,” $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\theta\omicron\nu\nu$; $\acute{\omega}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, “I buy,” $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu\acute{o}\upsilon\mu\eta\nu$; $\omicron\upsilon\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, “*mingo*,” $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\omicron\rho\omicron\nu\nu$; $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\upsilon\nu\mu\iota$, “I break,” $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\acute{\xi}\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\nu$; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, “I am caught,” $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu$; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, “I please,” $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\nu$. The reason of this apparent irregularity, doubtless, is that these verbs originally began with a consonant (F or even σF).

(ii) Temporal, in which the initial vowel is lengthened:—

a	becomes η , $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I lead.”
ϵ	„ η , $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I wish.”
o	„ ω , $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{\zeta}\omega$, $\acute{\acute{\omega}}\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{\zeta}\omicron\nu$, “I name.”
ι	„ $\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\acute{\iota}}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu$, “I beseech.”
υ	„ $\acute{\upsilon}$, $\acute{\upsilon}\beta\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\acute{\zeta}\omega$, $\acute{\acute{\upsilon}}\beta\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\acute{\zeta}\omicron\nu$, “I insult.”

Similarly ai becomes η , au becomes $\eta\upsilon$, oi becomes ω , but ei and eu do not commonly take an augment at all.

Obs. 1. $\epsilon\omicron$ becomes $\epsilon\omega$ in $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\acute{\zeta}\omega$, “I feast,” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\acute{\zeta}\omicron\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, “I am like” (perf.), $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\phi\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$.

Obs. 2. $\epsilon\iota$ is found for η (from ϵ) in $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, “I allow, $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$; $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\theta\acute{\iota}\acute{\zeta}\omega$, “I accustom;” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\sigma\omega$, “I roll;” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\lambda\kappa\omega$, “I drag;” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\acute{\zeta}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, “I work;” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\rho\pi\omega$, “I creep;” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, “I feast.” Here also, without doubt, an initial consonant has been lost, and $\epsilon\iota$ is due to the contraction of $\epsilon + \epsilon$; *e.g.*, $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\rho\pi\omega = \sigma\epsilon\acute{\rho}\pi\omega$, Lat. *serpo*, $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}(\sigma)\epsilon\acute{\rho}\pi\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\iota}\rho\pi\omicron\nu$. So $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\lambda\chi\omicron\nu$ is for $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\sigma\epsilon\chi\omicron\nu$, “I held;” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$, “I followed,” for $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\sigma\epsilon\pi\omicron\mu\eta\nu$. (Cp. § 99.)

N.B. (1.) Verbs compounded with a preposition insert the augment between the preposition and the verb, $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\phi\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\rho\text{-}\omega$, “I carry to,” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\text{-}\phi\epsilon\acute{\rho}\text{-}\omicron\nu$; $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\kappa\text{-}\beta\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\lambda\lambda\omega$, “I cast out,” $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\text{-}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$; $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\gamma\omega$, “I gather,” $\sigma\upsilon\nu\text{-}\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\text{-}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$.

Prepositions ending in a vowel elide it; *e.g.*, ἀποβάλλω, “I cast away,” ἀπέβαλλον: unless the vowel be ι, which is never elided in περί, *e.g.*, in περιβάλλω, περιέβαλλον.

(2.) All other compounds take the augment at the beginning; *e.g.*, οἰκοδομέω, “I build a house,” ὠκοδόμουν.

“Verbs compounded with *δυσ* augment before it if they begin with a consonant or a *long* vowel, as *δυσ-κολαίνω*, ἐδυσκόλαινον, Pl. *Phil.* 26; *δυσ-φορέω*, ἐδυσφόρουν, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 8; *δυσ-ωνέω*, ἐδυσώνει, *Anth.* 11, 169; but after it if they begin with a *short* vowel, *δυσ-αρεστέω*, *δυσηρέστουν*, *Polyb.* 5. 107. 6 (Bekk. Dind. Hultsch.)”—VEITCH, p. 181.

The Augment is probably the remnant of a demonstrative pronoun, signifying “there,” “then,” and so used for past time. It is confined to the Indicative Mood.

Contracted Verbs.

§ 80. Verbs of the first formation which end in *-αω*, *-εω*, *-οω* in the present, undergo contraction in the present stem, as follows:—

PARADIGMS OF THE CONTRACTED VERBS.

τιμά-ω, "I honour."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.	
S. 1.	τιμάω,	τιμῶ, § 7	_____	_____
2.	τιμάεις,	τιμῆς	τίμαε,	τίμᾱ
3.	τιμάει,	τιμῆ	τιμαέτω,	τιμάτω
D. 1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	τιμάετον,	τιμᾶτον	τιμάετον,	τιμᾶτον
3.	τιμάετον,	τιμᾶτον	τιμαέτων,	τιμάτων
P. 1.	τιμάομεν,	τιμῶμεν	_____	_____
2.	τιμάετε,	τιμᾶτε	τιμάετε,	τιμᾶτε
3.	τιμάουσι(ν),	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμαόντων,	τιμώντων, οἱ τιμαέτωσαν, τιμάτωσαν.

Present.	CONJUNCTIVE.		OPTATIVE.		
S. 1.	τιμάω,	τιμῶ	τιμάοιμι,	(τιμῶμι)	οἱ τιμῶην
2.	τιμάῃς,	τιμῆς	τιμάοις,	(τιμῆς)	„ τιμῆης
3.	τιμάῃ,	τιμῆ	τιμάοι,	(τιμῆ)	„ τιμῆη
D. 1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	τιμάητον,	τιμᾶτον	τιμάοιτον,	τιμῶτον,	„ (τιμῶητον)
3.	τιμάητον,	τιμᾶτον	τιμαοίτην,	τιμῶτην,	„ (τιμῶήτην)
P. 1.	τιμάωμεν,	τιμῶμεν	τιμάοιμεν,	τιμῶμεν,	„ (τιμῶημεν)
2.	τιμάητε,	τιμᾶτε	τιμάοιτε,	τιμῶτε,	„ (τιμῶητε)
3.	τιμάωσι,	τιμῶσι	τιμάοιεν,	τιμῶεν	

Infinitive, τιμάειν, τιμᾶν.

Participle, τιμάων τιμῶν, τιμάουσα τιμῶσα, τιμάον τιμῶν.

G. τιμάοντος τιμῶντος, etc.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων	D. 1.	_____
2.	ἐτίμαες, ἐτίμαῖς	2.	ἐτιμάετον, ἐτιμᾶτον
3.	ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμαῖ	3.	ἐτιμαέτην, ἐτιμάτην
P. 1.	ἐτιμάομεν, ἐτιμῶμεν		
2.	ἐτιμάετε, ἐτιμᾶτε		
3.	ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων		

Future, τιμήσω. Weak Aorist, ἐτίμησα. Perfect, τετίμηκα.

Pluperfect, ἐτετιμήκειν.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
S. 1.	τιμάομαι, τιμῶμαι, § 7	— —
2.	τιμάη, τιμᾶ	τιμάου, τιμῶ
3.	τιμάεται, τιμᾶται	τιμαέσθω, τιμάσθω
D. 1.	[τιμαόμεθον, τιμώμεθον]	— —
2.	τιμάεσθον, τιμᾶσθον	τιμάεσθον, τιμᾶσθον
3.	τιμάεσθον, τιμᾶσθον	τιμαέσθων, τιμάσθων
P. 1.	τιμαόμεθα, τιμώμεθα	— —
2.	τιμάεσθε, τιμᾶσθε	τιμάεσθε, τιμᾶσθε
3.	τιμάονται, τιμῶνται	τιμαέσθων, τιμάσθων or τιμαέσθωσαν, τιμάσθωσαν

Present.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	τιμάωμαι, τιμῶμαι	τιμαοίμην, τιμῶμην
2.	τιμάη, τιμᾶ	τιμάοιο, τιμῶο
3.	τιμάηται, τιμᾶται	τιμάοιτο, τιμῶτο
D. 1.	[τιμαώμεθον, τιμώμεθον]	[τιμαοίμεθον, τιμῶμεθον]
2.	τιμάησθον, τιμᾶσθον	τιμάοισθον, τιμῶσθον
3.	τιμάησθον, τιμᾶσθον	τιμαοίσθην, τιμῶσθην
P. 1.	τιμαώμεθα, τιμώμεθα	τιμαοίμεθα, τιμῶμεθα
2.	τιμάησθε, τιμᾶσθε	τιμάοισθε, τιμῶσθε
3.	τιμάωνται, τιμῶνται	τιμάοιντο, τιμῶντο

Infinitive, τιμάεσθαι, τιμᾶσθαι. Participle, τιμαόμενος, -η, -ον.
τιμῶμενος, -η, -ον.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἐτιμαόμην, ἐτιμῶμην	D. 1.	[ἐτιμαόμεθον, ἐτιμῶμεθον]
2.	ἐτιμάου, ἐτιμῶ	2.	ἐτιμάεσθον, ἐτιμᾶσθον
3.	ἐτιμάετο, ἐτιμᾶτο	3.	ἐτιμαέσθην, ἐτιμάσθην
P. 1.	ἐτιμαόμεθα, ἐτιμώμεθα		
2.	ἐτιμάεσθε, ἐτιμᾶσθε		
3.	ἐτιμάοντο, ἐτιμῶντο		

Middle Future, τιμήσομαι. Weak Aorist, ἐτιμησάμην.

Perfect, τετίμημαι. Perfect Future, τετιμήσομαι.

Weak Aorist, ἐτιμήθην. Passive Future, τιμηθήσομαι.

PARADIGM OF φιλέω, "I love."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.	
S. 1.	φιλέω,	φιλω̄, § 7	—	—
2.	φιλέεις,	φιλείς	φίλεε,	φίλει
3.	φιλέει,	φιλεῖ	φιλέετω,	φιλείτω
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	φιλέετον,	φιλεῖτον	φιλέετον,	φιλεῖτον
3.	φιλέετον,	φιλεῖτον	φιλέετων,	φιλείτων
P. 1.	φιλέομεν,	φιλοῦμεν	—	—
2.	φιλέετε,	φιλεῖτε	φιλέετε,	φιλεῖτε
3.	φιλέουσι,	φιλοῦσι	φιλέοντων,	φιλούντων, or φιλέετσαν, φιλείτσαν

Present.	CONJUNCTIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
S. 1.	φιλέω,	φιλῶ	φιλέοιμι, (φιλοῖμι)	or φιλοίην
2.	φιλέης,	φιλῆς	φιλέοις, (φιλοῖς)	„ φιλοίης
3.	φιλέῃ,	φιλῆ	φιλέοι, (φιλοῖ)	„ φιλοίῃ
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	φιλέητον,	φιλῆτον	φιλέοιτον, φιλοῖτον,	„ (φιλοίητον)
3.	φιλέητον,	φιλῆτον	φιλεοίτην, φιλοῖτην,	„ (φιλοίητην)
P. 1.	φιλέωμεν,	φιλῶμεν	φιλέοιμεν, φιλοῖμεν,	„ (φιλοίημεν)
2.	φιλέητε,	φιλῆτε	φιλέοιτε, φιλοῖτε,	„ (φιλοίητε)
3.	φιλέωσι,	φιλῶσι	φιλέοιεν, φιλοῖεν,	

Infinitive, φιλέειν, φιλεῖν.

Participle, φιλέων φιλῶν, φιλέουσα φιλοῦσα, φιλέον φιλοῦν.

G. φιλέοντος φιλοῦντος.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἐφίλειον,	ἐφίλουν	D. 1.	—
2.	ἐφίλεες,	ἐφίλεις	2.	ἐφιλέετον, ἐφιλεῖτον
3.	ἐφίλεε,	ἐφίλει	3.	ἐφιλέετην, ἐφιλείτην
P. 1.	ἐφιλέομεν,	ἐφιλοῦμεν		
2.	ἐφιλέετε,	ἐφιλεῖτε		
3.	ἐφιλεον,	ἐφίλουν		

Future, φιλήσω. Weak Aorist, ἐφίλησα. Perfect (πεφίληκα).

Pluperfect, ἐπεφίληκειν.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	
S. 1.	φιλέομαι, φιλούμαι, §7	—	—
2.	φιλέῃ, φιλήῃ	φιλέου,	φιλοῦ
3.	φιλέεται, φιλεῖται	φιλέεσθω,	φιλείσθω
D. 1.	[φιλεόμεθον, φιλούμεθον]	—	—
2.	φιλέεσθον, φιλείσθον	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον
3.	φιλέεσθον, φιλείσθον	φιλέεσθων	φιλείσθων
P. 1.	φιλεόμεθα, φιλούμεθα	—	—
2.	φιλέεσθε, φιλεῖσθε	φιλέεσθε,	φιλεῖσθε
3.	φιλέονται, φιλοῦνται	φιλέεσθων,	φιλείσθων or φιλέεσθωσαν, φιλείσθωσαν

Present.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	
S. 1.	φιλέωμαι, φιλώμαι	φιλεοίμην,	φιλοίμην
2.	φιλέῃ, φιλήῃ	φιλείοιο,	φιλοῖο
3.	φιλέηται, φιλήηται	φιλείοιτο,	φιλοῖτο
D. 1.	[φιλεώμεθον, φιλώμεθον]	[φιλεοίμεθον,	φιλοίμεθον]
2.	φιλέησθον, φιλήσθον	φιλείοισθον,	φιλοῖσθον
3.	φιλέησθον, φιλήσθον	φιλεοίσθην,	φιλοίσθην
P. 1.	φιλεώμεθα, φιλώμεθα	φιλεοίμεθα	φιλοίμεθα
2.	φιλέησθε, φιλήσθε	φιλείοισθε,	φιλοῖσθε
3.	φιλέωνται, φιλώνται	φιλείοιντο,	φιλοῖντο

Infinitive, φιλέεσθαι, φιλείσθαι.

Participle, φιλεόμενος, φιλούμενος, -η, -ον.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἐφιλέομην, ἐφιλούμην	D. 1.	ἐφιλεόμεθον, ἐφιλούμεθον
2.	ἐφιλέου, ἐφιλοῦ	2.	ἐφιλέεσθον, ἐφιλείσθον
3.	ἐφιλέετο, ἐφιλεῖτο	3.	ἐφιλέεσθην, ἐφιλείσθην
P. 1.	ἐφιλεόμεθα, ἐφιλούμεθα		
2.	ἐφιλέεσθε, ἐφιλεῖσθε		
3.	ἐφιλέοντο, ἐφιλοῦντο		

Middle Future, φιλήσομαι.

Weak Aorist, ἐφιλησάμην.

Perfect, πεφίλημαι.

Perfect Future [πεφιλήσομαι].

Weak Aorist, ἐφιλήθην.

Passive Future [φιληθήσομαι].

PARADIGM OF δουλό-ω, "I enslave."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
S. 1.	δουλόω, δουλώ, § 7	— — — — —
2.	δουλόεις, δουλοίς	δούλοε, δούλου
3.	δουλόει, δουλοῖ	δουλοέτω, δουλούτω
D. 1.	— — — — —	— — — — —
2.	δουλόετον, δουλούτον	δουλόετον, δουλούτον
3.	δουλόετον, δουλούτον	δουλοέτων, δουλούτων
P. 1.	δουλόομεν, δουλούμεν	— — — — —
2.	δουλόετε, δουλούτε	δουλόετε, δουλούτε
3.	δουλόουσι, δουλούσι	δουλοόντων, δουλούντων or δουλοέτωσαν, δουλούτωσαν

Present.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	δουλόω, δουλώ	δουλόοιμι, (δουλοῖμι) or δουλοίην
2.	δουλόης, δουλοίς	δουλόοις, (δουλοῖς) ,, δουλοίης
3.	δουλόη, δουλοῖ	δουλόοι, (δουλοῖ) ,, δουλοίη
D. 1.	— — — — —	— — — — —
2.	δουλόητον, δουλώτον	δουλόοιτον, δουλοῖτον, ,, (δουλοίητον)
3.	δουλόητον, δουλώτον	δουλοοίτην, δουλοίτην, ,, (δουλοιήτην)
P. 1.	δουλόωμεν, δουλώμεν	δουλόοιμεν, δουλοῖμεν, ,, (δουλοίημεν)
2.	δουλόητε, δουλώτε	δουλόοιτε, δουλοῖτε, ,, (δουλοίητε)
3.	δουλόωσι, δουλώσι	δουλόοιεν, δουλοῖεν.

Infinitive, δουλόειν, δουλοῦν.

Participle, δουλόων δουλών, δουλόουσα δουλούσα, δουλόον δουλοῦν.

G. δουλόοντος, δουλοῦντος.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἔδούλοον, ἔδούλου	D. 1.	— — — — —
2.	ἔδούλοες, ἔδούλους	2.	ἔδουλόετον, ἔδουλούτον
3.	ἔδούλοε, ἔδούλου	3.	ἔδουλοέτην, ἔδουλούτην

P. 1.	ἔδουλόομεν, ἔδουλούμεν
2.	ἔδουλόετε, ἔδουλούτε
3.	ἔδούλοον, ἔδούλου

Future, δουλώσω. Weak Aorist, ἐδούλωσα. Perfect, δεδούλωκα.

Pluperfect, ἔδεδουλώκειν.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.

Present	INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE
S. 1.	δουλόμαι, δουλούμαι, § 7	— —
2.	δουλόη, δουλοῖ	δουλόου, δουλοῦ
3.	δουλόεται, δουλοῦται	δουλοέσθω, δουλοῦσθω
D. 1.	[δουλοόμεθον, δουλούμεθον]	— —
2.	δουλόεσθον, δουλοῦσθον	δουλόεσθον, δουλοῦσθον
3.	δουλόεσθον, δουλοῦσθον	δουλοέσθων, δουλοῦσθων
P. 1.	δουλοόμεθα, δουλούμεθα	— —
2.	δουλόεσθε, δουλοῦσθε	δουλόιο θε, δουλοῦσθε
3.	δουλόονται, δουλοῦνται	δουλοέσθων, δουλοῦσθων or δουλοέσθωσαν, δουλοῦσθωσαν

Present	CONJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE
S. 1.	δουλόωμαι, δουλώμαι	δουλοοίμην, δουλοίμην
2.	δουλόη, δουλοῖ	δουλόοιο, δουλοῖο
3.	δουλόηται, δουλώται	δουλόοιτο, δουλοῖτο
D. 1.	[δουλοόμεθον, δουλώμεθον]	[δουλοοίμεθον, δουλοίμεθον]
2.	δουλόησθον, δουλώσθον	δουλόοισθον, δουλοῖσθον
3.	δουλόησθον, δουλώσθον	δουλοοίσθην, δουλοῖσθην
P. 1.	δουλοόμεθα, δουλώμεθα	δουλοοίμεθα, δουλοίμεθα
2.	δουλόησθε, δουλώσθε	δουλόοισθε, δουλοῖσθε
3.	δουλόωνται, δουλώνται	δουλόοιντο, δουλοῖντο

Infinitive, δουλόεσθαι, δουλοῦσθαι.

Participle, δουλοόμενος, δουλούμενος, -η, -ον.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἔδουλόμην, ἔδουλούμην	D. 1.	[ἔδουλοόμεθον, ἔδουλούμεθον]
2.	ἔδουλόου, ἔδουλοῦ	2.	ἔδουλόεσθον, ἔδουλοῦσθον
3.	ἔδουλόετο, ἔδουλοῦτο	3.	ἔδουλοέσθην, ἔδουλοῦσθην
P. 1.	ἔδουλοόμεθα, ἔδουλούμεθα		
2.	ἔδουλόεσθε, ἔδουλοῦσθε		
3.	ἔδουλόοντο, ἔδουλοῦντο		

Middle Future, δουλώσομαι.

Weak Aorist, ἔδουλωσάμην.

Perfect, δεδούλωμαι.

Perfect Future, δεδουλώσομαι.

Weak Aorist, ἔδουλώθην.

Passive Future, δουλωθήσομαι.

§ 80 *contd.*—*Obs.* 1. In dissyllabic verbs contracting into a monosyllable, contraction only takes place with $\epsilon + \epsilon$ or $\epsilon + \epsilon\iota$, *e.g.*, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, “I sail,” $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, etc. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ and its compounds are an exception to this rule. Some verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\omega$ contract into η , *e.g.*, $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\zeta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\zeta\acute{\eta}$, $\zeta\acute{\eta}\nu$, “to live;” $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\eta}\nu$, “I thirst.”

Obs. 2. The greater part of contracted verbs are *derivatives*, *i.e.*, formed from noun-stems in $-a$, $-\epsilon$, $-o$. In others, however, the contraction is due to the loss of the final letter of the stem, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega = \tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\varsigma\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega = \pi\lambda\epsilon\text{F}\omega$.

§ 81. *The Strong Aorist, Active and Middle.*

The strong aorist is formed from the verb-stem in the same manner as the imperfect is formed from the present-stem, *i.e.*, by prefixing the augment and altering the terminations. The Middle and Active differ in termination only.

1	If the verb-stem and present-stem, cp. § 78, are the same, there can be no strong aorist; because in this case it would be precisely the same as the imperfect. There are, however, a few exceptions, in which, owing to a change of letter, or to different construction, or reduplication, a strong aorist is formed from verbs belonging to the first class, <i>e.g.</i> , Verb- and present-stem $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi$, imperfect $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, middle $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, “I turned.” Verb- and present-stem $\acute{\epsilon}\chi$, imperfect $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\chi\omicron\nu$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$, middle $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$,* “I had.” Verb- and present-stem $\acute{\alpha}\gamma$, imperfect $\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\nu$, strong aorist $\acute{\eta}\gamma\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, middle $\acute{\eta}\gamma\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, “I led.”
2	Verb-stem $\lambda\iota\pi$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I left.”
3	Verb-stem $\tau\nu\pi$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\nu\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I struck.”
4	There are but few strong aorists, active or middle, from verbs of this formation; stem $\beta\alpha\lambda$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\alpha\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I cast.”
5	Verb-stem $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\rho$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\rho\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I found.”
6	Verb-stem $\lambda\alpha\beta$, strong aorist $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, “I took.”

* The stem is really $\sigma\epsilon\chi$, and the aorist drops ϵ of the stem, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$; the imperf. drops σ , $\acute{\epsilon}(\sigma)\epsilon\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu = \acute{\epsilon}\iota\chi\omicron\nu$. (Cp. § 99.)

§ 82.

The Future.

There are two formations of the Future. In the first, σ is added to the stem; in the second, $\epsilon\sigma$ is added, sigma is dropped, and various forms of contraction arise. The second formation is usual with stems ending in the liquids. The Middle differs from the Active in termination only.

Obs. In the Future $o(\epsilon)$ invariably accompanies the stem-letter, e.g., $\sigma(o)$, $\epsilon\sigma(o)$.

A.—*First Formation.*

1st class. In stems ending in vowels the vowel is usually lengthened (§ 8), and $\sigma\omega$ is added, e.g., $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, middle $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Vowels already long continue so— $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, future $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, middle $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Stems ending in consonants add $\sigma\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\omega$, “I lead” ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\sigma\text{-}\omega$), $\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, middle $\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Dentals drop the final consonant before σ , $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\text{-}\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\tau\sigma\text{-}\omega$) $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, “I accomplish” (§ 14, i.).

2d cl. In the lengthened stems, the *stem of the present is used for the future*, e.g., $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\pi\text{-}\omega$, “I leave,” future ($\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\sigma\text{-}\omega$) $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$, middle $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

3d cl. The verb-stem, not the present-stem, is used for the future: verb-stem $\tau\upsilon\pi$, present $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$, “I strike,” future ($\tau\upsilon\pi\sigma\text{-}\omega$) ($\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$), middle ($\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$).

4th cl. The verb-stem is used for the future, which is formed with $\text{-}\omega$, except in the case of words ending in liquids, verb-stem $\pi\rho\alpha\kappa$, present $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, “I do,” future ($\pi\rho\alpha\kappa\sigma\text{-}\omega$) $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, middle $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, “I cry,” stem $\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma$, future $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Dentals drop the final consonant before σ (§ 14, i.), stem $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$, present $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, “I tell,” future $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, middle $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

5th cl. The verb-stem is used, but the vowel is lengthened as a rule, stem $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha(s)$, present $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$, future $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$.

And this η or \bar{a} is used even after consonant-stems which do not end in a vowel, but have the connecting vowel, stem $\epsilon\upsilon\rho$, present $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\text{-}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\omega$, "I find," future $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\text{-}\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\omega$. Stems which end in a liquid take $-\epsilon\sigma\omega$: stem $\theta\alpha\nu$, present $\theta\eta\acute{\nu}\sigma\kappa\omega$, "I die," future ($\theta\alpha\nu\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) $\theta\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$. Cp. the list of verbs, § 103.

6th cl. A long vowel is inserted, e.g., stem $\lambda\alpha\theta$, present $\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, "I am hid," future $\lambda\alpha\theta\text{-}\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$: stem $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau$, present $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, "I err," future $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$. Or the stem-vowel is lengthened, stem $\lambda\alpha\beta$, present $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, "I take," future $\lambda\acute{\eta}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: stem $\tau\upsilon\chi$, present $\tau\upsilon\gamma\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, "I obtain," future $\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Cp. the list of verbs belonging to this class, § 104.

First Formation, usual in Stems ending in Mutes and Vowels.

Class.	Present-stem.	Future.	
1	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma$ $\lambda\bar{\upsilon}$ $\tau\iota\mu\alpha$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\tau$	$\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omega$ $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omega$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\omega$	
2	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ $\phi\epsilon\nu\gamma$ $\tau\eta\kappa$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\eta}\xi\omega$	The future-stem is the same as the present-stem.
3	Verb-stem. $\tau\upsilon\pi$ $\beta\lambda\alpha\beta$	($\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$) $\beta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$	The verb-stem is used for the future-stem.
4	$\pi\rho\alpha\kappa$ $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{-}\omega$	
5	Verb-stem. $\epsilon\upsilon\rho$ $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha(\varsigma)$	$\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$	The verb-stem is lengthened, but in no case is the future-stem
6	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau$ $\lambda\alpha\beta$	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ $\lambda\acute{\eta}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	and the present-stem the same.

B.—*Second Formation of the Future.*

In this formation the verb-stem is invariably used without any regard to the present-stem. εσ-ω is added, the sigma dropped (§ 14, iv.), and εω contracted, as in φιλέ-ω, e.g.,

Verb-st.	μην, "remain."	Fut.	μην-εσ-ω.	μην-ῶ,	εἶς, εἶ.
„	φάν, "show."	„	φάν-εσ-ω.	φάν-ῶ,	εἶς, εἶ.
„	βαλ, "throw."	„	βαλ-εσ-ω.	βαλ-ῶ,	εἶς, εἶ.
„	νεμ, "divide."	„	νεμ-εσ-ω.	νεμ-ῶ,	εἶς, εἶ.
„	φθερ, "destroy."	„	φθερ-εσ-ω.	φθερ-ῶ,	εἶς, εἶ.

Owing to the omission of sigma between two vowels, some futures even of the first formation are contracted, e.g., stem τελες, "accomplish," future τελεσ-ω (for τελεσσ-ω), τελῶ (the σ of the root is dropped): stem ἔλα, "drive," future [ἐλασ-ω,] ἐλῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾶ.

Specially to be noticed are—

(i) The Attic Future.—In stems of more than two syllables ending in dentals, -σεω is frequently used for the future. The dental and σ are dropped, and contraction takes place, e.g., stem κομιδ, "convey," present κομίζω, future (κομιδ-σεω, κομισ-εω, κομι-εω) κομι-ῶ, κομι-εἶς, κομι-εἶ.

(ii) The Doric Future, in which σε is added to the stem, and contraction takes place, *but without any loss of stem letters*, e.g., stem φεγγ, "flee," Doric future φευξοῦμαι (= φευκ-σεο-μαι), φευξεῖ, φευξεῖται. In Attic, this future only occurs in the Middle form with Active meaning.

Obs. There is also a Doric Future in -σῖω, e.g., πραξιόμες.

§ 83.

The Weak Aorist.

(1.) For the most part the formation is the same as that of the future with σ (§ 82, A). The stem-suffix is

σα, and the augment is added in the indicative (§ 79), e.g., future λῦ-σω, aorist ἔ-λῦ-σα: future (τύψω), aorist ἔ-τυψα: πράξω, ἔπραξα: γηράσομαι, ἐγήρασα.

Obs. 1. ἔλυσα = ἔλυσαν: the ν after α is dropped, as in ἔπτα, πατέρα (§§ 15, 31, Obs.).

Obs. 2. In ἐλύσω, 2 sing. indic., ω is for αο—ἐλυσασο, ἐλυσαιο, ἐλύσω. λῦσον in the imper. is difficult; but cp. λνόμεθα, λνόμεθον in plur. and du. pass., where α seems to be changed into -ον.

Formation of the Weak Aorist, with sigma.

Class.	Present-stem.	Future.	Aorist.
1	λῦ τιμα ἀνυτ	λῦσω τιμήσω ἀνύσω	ἔλῦσα ἐτίμησα ἤνυσα
2	λειπ τηκ	λείψω τήξω	[ἔλειψα] ἔτηξα
3	Verb-stem. τυπ βλαβ	(τύψω) βλάψω	ἔτυψα ἔβλαψα
4	πρακ φραδ	πράξω φράσω	ἔπραξα ἔφρασα
5	Verb-stem. εύρ γηρα(s)	εύρήσω γηράσω	has the strong aorist, § 81 ἐγήρασα
6	ἀμαρτ λαβ	ἀμαρτήσομαι λήψομαι	has the strong aorist, § 81 has the strong aorist

(2.) After liquids the σ is dropped, and compensatory lengthening takes place (§ 14, v.); *but, throughout, the same stem is used as the base from which the future and aorist are formed, e.g.,*

Stem στελ , "send."	Fut. στελω̄ .	Aor. ἔστειλα (ἐστελσα).
„ φαν , "show."	„ φανῶ .	„ ἔφηνα (ἐφανσα).
„ κριν , "judge."	„ κρίνω̄ .	„ ἔκρινα (ἐκρινσα).

§ 84. *The Perfect: Active, Middle, and Passive.*

The stem of the perfect is marked by *reduplication*, i.e., the first consonant of the verb-stem, with the vowel *ε*, is repeated before the root itself, e.g., verb-stem **λυ**, perfect-stem **λε-λυ**.

(α) If the first letter of the stem is an aspirate (**θ**, **φ**, **χ**), the corresponding tenuis is used in repetition, e.g., stem **φαν**, "show," perfect-stem **πε-φην**, not **φε-φην**.

(β) When the stem begins with two consonants, one only, the first, is repeated: stem **γραφ**, "write," perfect-stem **γε-γραφ**, not **γρεγραφ**, and this only takes place when the second consonant is **λ**, **μ**, **ν**, or **ρ**, and the first a mute, e.g., **κλίνω**, "I bend," **κέκλιμαι**; **κρίνω**, "I judge," **κέκρικα**. All other combinations of letters, and **ρ**, take *ε* only, instead of reduplication, e.g., stem **κτεν**, "slay," perfect-stem **έ-κτον**: stem **ρίπ**, "throw," perfect-stem **έρ-ρίφ**, with double. To this rule there are exceptions: present **κτώμαι**, "I obtain," perfect **κέκτημαι**: present **πίπτω**, "I fall," perfect **πέπτωκα**.

(γ) When the stem begins with a vowel, the vowel is lengthened: stem **άνντ**, "accomplish," perfect **ήνυσ-μαι** (§ 12, iv.; cp. § 79, i.).

Attic reduplication.—Some stems beginning with *a*, *ε*, or *ο*, repeat the vowel and first consonant. The vowel of the stem-syllable is at the same time lengthened, e.g., present **ἀκούω**, "I hear," perfect **ἀκ-ήκο-α**: stem **άλιφ**, "anoint," perfect **άλ-ήλιφ-α**: stem **ένεγκ**, "bear," perfect **έν-ήνοχ-α**: stem **ελα**, "drive," perfect **έλ-ήλα-κ-α**, etc.

§ 85.

A.—*Perfect Active.*

The formation of the perfect Active is twofold—(a) the strong, (β) the weak. These formations do not vary according to the six classes of verbs, but according to the final letter of the stem. The weak perfect is the *only* formation found in stems which end in a *vowel*; it is also most common in stems ending in τ, δ, and θ, and in stems ending in λ, ν, ρ, though there are many exceptions.

(a) *First Formation* (§ 76).

(i) Reduplication takes place, and the vowel of the stem is strengthened (§ 8), *e.g.*,

Stem φνγ, "flee."	Perfect	πέ'-φευγ-α.
„ λιπ, "leave."	„	λέ'-λοιπ-α.
„ πλαγ, "strike."	„	(πέ'-πληγ-α.)

ο is considered a lengthening of ε :

Stem τρεφ, "nourish."	Perfect	τέ'-τροφ-α.
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Obs. Where *Attic reduplication* takes place, the vowel is not lengthened :

Stem ἀλιφ, "anoint."	Perfect	ἀλ-ήλιφ-α, etc.
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(ii) This formation is sometimes accompanied with aspiration of the final consonant :

Stem τρεπ, "turn."	Perfect	τέ'-τροφ-α.
„ κλεπ, "steal."	„	κέ'-κλοφ-α.
„ πλεκ, "weave."	„	πέ'-πλεχ-α.

And occasionally the aspiration occurs without any lengthening of the vowel :

Stem βλαβ, "harm."	Perfect	βέ'-βλαφ-α.
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No rule can be laid down for the occurrence of aspiration.

Obs. After α in 1 sing. the termination is lost (cp. weak aorist), πέ'-φευγ-α = [πε-φευγ-αμι]; the α is a connecting vowel

uniting stem and termination; in the middle passive it disappears. *πεφενγᾶσι*, 3 plur., is for *πεφενγαντι*.

(β) *Second Formation.*

Reduplication takes place, and *κ* is inserted between the final letter of the stem and the vowel *α*. The quantity of the vowel in the perfect is generally the same as in the future :

Stem *τιμα*, "honour." Perf. *τε-τίμη-κ-α*. (Fut. *τιμήσω*.)

„ *φν*, "beget." „ *πέ-φῦ-κ-α*. („ *φύσω*.)

Stem *ἀγγελ*, "announce." Perfect *ἤγγελ-κ-α*.

Before *κ*, the dentals *τ*, *δ*, *θ* disappear, *e.g.*,

Stem *κομιδ*, "convey." Perfect *κε-κόμι-κ-α*.

„ *πειθ*, "advise." „ *πέ-πει-κ-α*.

In some verbs the stem undergoes metathesis (§ 10, *b. ii.*) :

Stem *βαλ*, "cast." Perfect *βέ-βλη-κ-α*.

„ *θαν*, "die." „ *τέ-θνη-κ-α*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, strong or weak, by prefixing *ἐ* (the augment), and adding the terminations of the imperfect. *α* or *ε* of the perfect becomes *ει*, except in third plural, where *ε* is retained, *e.g.*,

Perfect *λέ-λύ-κ-α*. Pluperfect *ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ει-ν*, etc.

„ *πέ-φενγ-α*. „ *ἐ-πε-φένγ-ει-ν*, etc.

ἐ-πε-φένγ-ε-σαν.

Obs. 1. The Pluperfect is formed by the addition of the aorist (imperf.) of the verb *εἶμι* to the perfect stem. *ε-σαν* = *ἦσαν* without augment, cp. *οἶδα*, § 93, *εἶμι*, § 94.

Obs. 2. The infinitive of the Perfect ends in *ε-ναι*. Cp. the present inf. act. of verbs in *-μι*, *τιθέ-ναι*, etc. The form is a case, from a stem in *-να*; cp. *χαμαί*.

B.—*Perfect Middle.*

The perfects, middle and passive, which are the same in form, are formed by adding the terminations of the middle to the verb-stem when reduplicated. No special

lengthening of the stem vowel is used in the perfect, middle or passive, but either the verb-stem is used, *e.g.*, λῦ in λέ-λῦ-μαι, or the length of the *fut. act.* is preserved. There is only one formation of this perfect.

Before the terminations, various changes of the final consonants occur; there is no intermediate vowel between stem and termination, as in Act. 1 pl. λελύκ-α-μεν.

Stem λυ, "loose." Perf. λέ-λῦ-μαι.

„ τυπ, "strike." „ τέ-τυμ-μαι (= τε-τυπ-μαι), § 12

Pr.-st. πειθ, "advise." „ πέ-πεισ-μαι (= πε-πειθ-μαι), § 12

„ λειπ, "leave." „ λέ-λειμ-μαι (= λε-λειπ-μαι), § 12

Stem πρακ, "do." „ πέ-πραγ-μαι (= πε-πρακ-μαι), § 12

Before all the terminations, assimilation takes place, according to the rules given (§ 12); *cp.* the Paradigms. In the third plural, -νται, -ντο is replaced by -αται, -ατο after consonants; λέ-λυ-μαι, λέ-λυ-νται, but τέ-τυμ-μαι (τε-τύφ-αται).

Obs. The termination was -αντο, of which sometimes α and sometimes ν is retained according as convenience requires. There is no authority for supposing that ν can be *changed* into α, or *vice versa*.

Pluperfect Middle.

This is the imperfect of the perfect middle; the stem is unchanged, but the augment is prefixed; secondary endings take the place of primary (§ 70, *Obs.* 3), *e.g.*,

λέλυ-μαι. Pluperfect ἐ-λελύ-μην.

Future Perfect.

This tense is formed from the perfect middle by adding the sigma (+ ο) of the future, and middle terminations to the perfect stem, and lengthening the vowel if short, *e.g.*,

λέ-λῦ-μαι. Future λε-λύ-σο-μαι.

γέ-γραμ-μαι. „ (γε-γραπ-σο-μαι) γεγράψομαι.

The Aorists and Futures Passive.

§ 86. There are two formations of the aorist passive.

(i) The *Strong* aorist passive is formed from the verb-stem by adding ε, which generally becomes η. The terminations are those of the active secondary tenses, e.g., stem τυπ, strong aorist passive stem τυπε, aorist ἐ-τύπη-ν, etc. *Very few verbs have the strong aorist in active and passive, as τρέπω, τύπτω.*

The *strong future* is formed from the strong aorist stem by adding -σομαι, and lengthening the vowel, as in the future middle: stem τυπε, future [τυπή-σομαι].

Obs. The inflection of the optative of these passive aorists must be specially noticed and compared with the optatives of verbs in -μι and contracted verbs (τυπέην, with τιθείην and φιλοίην).

(ii) *The Weak Aorist.*—The syllable θε (θη) is added to the stem. Stem λν, weak aorist passive ἐ-λν̄-θη-ν. The vowel of the stem is usually the same in quantity as in the perfect, middle and passive. The final letter of the stem is assimilated to θ (§ 12).

From the stem λνθε is formed the *weak future* by the addition of -σομαι, the termination of the future middle, and lengthening the vowel: ἐ-λν̄θη-ν, λνθή-σομαι.

Obs. This form of the aorist is used with verb-stems ending in a vowel, and nearly all verbs which have a strong aorist in the active.

N.B.—*The terminations of these aorists are active. Compare imperfect and strong aorist active—ἐλειπον, ἔλιπο-ν, ε-ς, -ε; ἐλείφθη-ν, η-ς, -η.*

Paradigms of Verbs arranged according to their Classes. Cp. § 77.

FIRST CLASS.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
λυ	λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα	λέλυκα
ἀνυτ	ἀνύτω	ἀνύσω	ἤνυσα	ἤνυκα
τιμα	τιμῶ	τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα	τετίμηκα
ἄγ	ἄγω	ἄξω	ἤγαγον	ἤχα
σπενδ	σπένδω	(σπείσω)	ἔσπεισα	(ἔσπεικα)
μεν	μένω	μενῶ	ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
λυ	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην	λύθήσομαι
ἀνυτ	ἤνυσμαι	(ἤνυσθην)	(ἀνυσθήσομαι)
τιμα	τετίμημαι	ἐτιμήθην	τιμηθήσομαι
ἄγ	ἤγμαι	ἤχθην	ἀχθήσομαι
σπενδ	ἔσπεισμαι	(ἔσπείσθην)	(σπειςθήσομαι)
μεν	—	—	—

SECOND CLASS.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
λιπ	λείπω	λείψω	ἔλιπον	λέλοιπα
φυγ	φεύγω	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα
τηκ	τήκω	τήξω	ἔτηξα	τέτηκα
πιθ	πείθω	πείσω	ἔπιθον ἔπεισα	πέποιθα
τριβ	τρίβω	τρίψω		ἔτριψα

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
λιπ	λέλειμμαι	ἐλείφθην	λειφθήσομαι
φυγ	—	—	—
τηκ	(τέτηγμαι)	{ (ἐτήχθην) ἐτάκην }	τακήσομαι
πιθ	πέπεισμαι	ἐπείσθην	πεισθήσομαι
τριβ	τέτριμμαι	ἐτρίβην	τριβήσομαι

THIRD CLASS.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
βλαβ τυπ	βλάπτω τύπτω	βλάψω (τύψω)	ἔβλαισα ἔτυψα	βέβλαφα —

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
βλαβ τυπ	βέβλαμμαι τέτυμμαι	{ ἔβλάβην ἔβλάφθην } (ἐτύπην)	βλαβήσομαι [τυπήσομαι]

FOURTH CLASS.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
κηρυκ πρακ	κηρύσσω πράσσω	κηρύξω πράξω	ἐκήρυξα ἔπραξα	κεκήρῳχα { πέπρῳχα πέπρῳγα
κραγ	κράζω	(κράξω)	(ἐκραγον)	κέκρῳγα
φραδ	φράζω	φράσω	ἔφρασα	πέφρακα
βαλ	βάλλω	βαλῶ	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα
ἄγγελ	ἄγγελλω	ἄγγελῶ	ἤγγειλα	(ἤγγελκα)
τεν	τείνω	τενῶ	ἔτεινα	(τέτακα)
φθερ	φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
κηρυκ πρακ	κεκήρυγμαι πέπραγμαι	ἐκηρύχθην ἐπράχθην	κηρυχθήσομαι πραχθήσομαι
κραγ	—	—	—
φραδ	πέφρασμαι	ἐφράσθην	(φρασθήσομαι)
βαλ	βέβλημαι	ἐβλήθην	βληθήσομαι
ἄγγελ	(ἤγγελμαι)	ἤγγέλθην	ἄγγελθήσομαι
τεν	τέταμαι	ἐτάθην	ταθήσομαι *
φθερ	ἔφθαρμαι	ἐφθάρην	φθάρήσομαι *

* With irregular change of ε to α.

FIFTH CLASS.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
γηρα(s) ἄλο εὖρ δακ μνη	γηράσκω ἄλίσκομαι εὖρίσκω διδάσκω μιμνήσκω	γηράσω ἄλώσομαι εὖρήσω διδάξω (μνήσω)	ἐγήρασα ἔάλων εὔρον ἐδίδαξα (ἔμνησα)	γεγήρακα ἔάλωκα εὔρηκα δεδίδαχα —

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
εὖρ δακ μνη	εὔρημαι δεδίδαγμαι μέμνημαι	εὔρέθην ἐδιδάχθην ἐμνήσθην	εὔρεθήσομαι (διδαχθήσομαι) μνησθήσομαι

SIXTH CLASS.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
δακ καμ τεμ τι ικ ὑπισχ λαβ αὐξ	δάκνω κάμνω τέμνω τίνω ικνέομαι ὑπισχνέομαι λαμβάνω αὐξάνω	δήξομαι καμοῦμαι τεμῶ τίσω ἰξομαι ὑποσχθήσομαι λήψομαι αὐξήσω	ἔδακον ἔκαμον ἔτεμον ἔτισα ἰκόμην ὑπεσχόμην ἔλαβον ἠὔξησα	δέδηχα κέκμηκα τέτμηκα τέτίκα — — εἴληφα ἠὔξηκα

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
δακ τεμ τι ικ ὑπισχ λαβ αὐξ	δέδηγμαι τέτμημαι τέτισμαι ἶγμαι ὑπέσχημαι εἴλημμαι ἠὔξημαι	ἐδήχθην ἐτμήθην ἐτίσθην — (ὑπεσχέθην) ἐλήφθην ἠὔξήθην	δηχθήσομαι τμηθήσομαι (τισθήσομαι) — — ληφθήσομαι αὐξηθήσομαι

CHAPTER X.

Verbs in -μι.

§ 87. THESE verbs differ from the verbs in -ω in the present, imperfect, and strong aorist tenses. There is also some difference in the perfect. The rest of the tenses are the same in both conjugations. Cp. § 69.

Many verbs have the present and imperfect in one conjugation, and the aorist in the other, *e.g.*, γιγνώσκω, "I know," aor. ἔγνων; βαίνω, "I go," aor. ἔβην. Cp. § 78. This is especially the case with verbs belonging to the fifth and sixth classes of -ω verbs.

§ 88. In verbs in -μι the termination is added immediately to the stem in the tenses mentioned without any connecting-vowel, *e.g.*, present-stem τιθε, present-middle τίθε-μαι, aorist-stem θε, aorist ἐ-θέ-μην.

Contrast these forms with λέγ-ο-μαι, stem λεγ, in which the ο is a "connecting-vowel" or a "thematic vowel," cp. § 78, *Obs.* 2. In so far as it (1) retains the fuller terminations, and (2) represents a period in which the terminations were immediately connected with the stems, the -μι conjugation may perhaps claim to be regarded as older than the -ω conjugation.

§ 89. In three verbs belonging to this conjugation the weak aorist ends in -κα—ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἦκα. These forms are peculiar to the Indicative, and generally found in the singular only, *e.g.*, Singular 1. ἔθηκα, 2. ἔθηκας, 3. ἔθηκε(ν); Dual 2. ἔθετον, 3. ἐθέτην: Plural 1. ἔθεμεν, 2. ἔθετε, 3. ἔθεσαν.

But ἔθηκαν for 3 pl. is not uncommon; and the plural of ἔδωκα is good Attic. In the middle voice we find ἠκάμην only.

(1.) PARADIGM OF τίθημι, "I place."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	τίθημι	—	τιθῶ	τιθείην
2.	τίθης	τίθει	τιθῆς	τιθείης
3.	τίθησι(ν)	τιθέτω	τιθῆ	τιθείη
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	τίθετον	τίθετον	τιθῆτον	τιθείητον, τιθείτον
3.	τίθετον	τιθέτων	τιθῆτον	τιθειήτην, τιθείτην
P. 1.	τίθεμεν	—	τιθῶμεν	τιθείημεν, τιθείμεν
2.	τίθετε	τίθετε	τιθῆτε	τιθείητε, τιθείτε
3.	τιθέασι(ν), τιθείσι(ν)	τιθέντων (τιθέτωσαν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	(τιθείησαν), τιθείεν

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἐτίθην (ἐτίθουν)	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἐτίθεμεν
2.	(ἐτίθης) ἐτίθεις	2.	ἐτίθετον	2.	ἐτίθετε
3.	(ἐτίθη) ἐτίθει	3.	ἐτιθέτην	3.	ἐτίθεσαν

Infinitive, τιθέναι.

Participle, τιθείς, -είσα, -έν. G. τιθέντος.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	[ἔθην] cp. § 89	—	θῶ	θείην
2.	[ἔθης]	θές	θῆς,	θείης,
3.	[ἔθη]	θέτω, etc.	etc.	etc.
D. 1.	—			
2.	ἔθετον			
3.	ἔθέτην			
P. 1.	ἔθεμεν			
2.	ἔθετε			
3.	ἔθεσαν			θείεν rather than θείησαν.

Infinitive, θεῖναι. Participle, θείς, θεῖσα, θέν.

Future, θήσω. Weak Aorist, ἔθηκα. Perfect, τέθεικα.

Pluperfect, ἔτεθείκειν.

MIDDLE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. τίθεμαι 2. τίθεσαι	— τίθεσο (τίθου)	τιθῶμαι τιθῆ	τιθείμην, τιθείω,
	3. τίθεται	τίθészω, etc.	τιθῆται, etc.	τιθείτο, etc.
D.	1. [τιθέμεθον] 2. τίθεσθον 3. τίθεσθον			
P.	1. τιθέμεθα 2. τίθεσθε 3. τίθενται			

Imperfect.

S. 1. ἐτιθέμην 2. ἐτίθεσο (ἐτίθου) 3. ἐτίθετο, etc.

Infinitive, τίθεσθαι.

Participle, τιθέμενος, -η, -ον.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. ἐθέμην 2. ἔθου 3. ἔθετο	— θοῦ θέσσω, etc.	θῶμαι θῆ θῆται, etc.	θείμην, θείω, θείτο, etc.
D.	1. [ἐθέμεθον] 2. ἔθεσθον 3. ἔθέσθην			
P.	1. ἐθέμεθα 2. ἔθεσθε 3. ἔθεντο			

Infinitive, θέσθαι.

Participle, θέμενος, -η, -ον.

Future, θήσομαι. Perfect, τέθειμαι.

Pluperfect, ἐτεθείμην.

Passive Weak Aorist, ἐτέθην. Passive Future, τεθήσομαι.

(2.) PARADIGM OF ἵστημι, "I place."*

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἵστημι	—	ἵστώ	ἵσταίην
2.	ἵστης	ἵστη (ἵσταθι)	ἵστης	ἵσταίης
3.	ἵστησι(ν)	ἵστάτω	ἵστη	ἵσταίη
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	ἵστατον	ἵστατον	ἵστητον	(ἵσταίητον) ἵσταίτον
3.	ἵστατων	ἵστάτων	ἵστητον	(ἵσταίητην) ἵσταίτην
P. 1.	ἵσταμεν	—	ἵστώμεν	(ἵσταίημεν) ἵσταίμεν
2.	ἵστατε	ἵστατε	ἵστητε	(ἵσταίητε) ἵσταίτε
3.	ἵστώσι(ν)	ἵστάντων, ἵστάτωσαν	ἵστώσι(ν)	(ἵσταίησαν) ἵσταίεν

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἵστην	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἵσταμεν
2.	ἵστης	2.	ἵστατον	2.	ἵστατε
3.	ἵστη	3.	ἵστάτην	3.	ἵστασαν

Infinitive, ἵσθάναι.

Participle, ἵστάς, -άσα, -άν. G. ἵστάντος.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἔστην	—	στώ	σταίην
2.	ἔστης	στήθι	στής,	σταίης,
3.	ἔστη	στήτω,	etc.	etc.
D. 1.	—	etc.		
2.	ἔστητον			
3.	ἔστήτην			
P. 1.	ἔστημεν			
2.	ἔστητε			
3.	ἔστησαν	στάντων		σταίεν

Infinitive, στήναι. Participle, στάς, σᾶσα, σάν.

Future, στήσω. Weak Aorist, ἔστησα. Perfect, ἔστηκα.

Pluperfect, εἰστήκειν, ἔστήκειν.

* In the present, future, and weak aorist, ἵστημι has an active force = "I make to stand;" in the strong aorist and perfect it is intransitive = "I stood," "I stand," the perfect having the meaning of the present.

MIDDLE.

Present	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. ἴσταμαι 2. ἴστασαι 3. ἴσταται	— ἴτασο (ἴτω) ἴτάσθω, etc.	ἰσῶμαι ἰσῆ ἰσῆται, etc.	ἰσταίμην ἴταιο ἴταιτο, etc.
D.	1. [ἰτάμεθον] 2. ἴτασθον 3. ἴτασθον			
P.	1. ἰτάμεθα 2. ἴτασθε 3. ἴτανται			

Imperfect

S. 1. ἰτάμην 2. ἴτασο (ἴτω) 3. ἴτατο, etc.

Infinitive, ἴτασθαι.

Participle, ἰτάμενος.

Aorist	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. ἔστησάμην 2. ἔστήσω 3. ἔστήσατο	— στήσω στησάσθω, etc.	στήσωμαι στήση στήσηται, etc.	στησαίμην στήσαιο στήσαιτο, etc.
D.	1. [ἔστησάμεθον] 2. ἔστήσασθον 3. ἔστησάσθην			
P.	1. ἔστησάμεθα 2. ἔστήσασθε 3. ἔστήσαντο			

Infinitive, στήσασθαι.

Participle, στήσάμενος, -η, -ον.

Future, στήσωμαι. Weak Aorist, ἔστησάμην. Perfect, ἔσταμαι (rare).

Pluperfect, ἔστάμην.

Passive Weak Aorist, ἐστάθην. Passive Future, σταθήσομαι.

(3.) PARADIGM OF δίδωμι, "I give."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	δίδωμι	—	διδῶ	διδούην
2.	δίδως	δίδου	διδῶς	διδούης
3.	δίδωσι(ν)	διδότω	διδῶ	διδούη
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	δίδοτον	δίδοτον	διδῶτον	διδούητον, διδούιτον
3.	δίδοτον	διδότων	διδῶτων	διδούητην, διδούιτην
P. 1.	δίδομεν	—	διδῶμεν	διδούημεν, διδούιμεν
2.	δίδοτε	δίδοτε	διδῶτε	διδούητε, διδούιτε
3.	διδόασι(ν), (διδούσι)	διδόντων διδότῳσαν	διδῶσι(ν)	διδούησαν, διδούιεν

Imperfect.

S. 1.	(ἐδίδων), ἐδίδουν	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἐδίδομεν
2.	(ἐδίδως), ἐδίδους	2.	ἐδίδοτον	2.	ἐδίδοτε
3.	(ἐδίδω), ἐδίδου	3.	ἐδιδότην	3.	ἐδίδοσαν

Infinitive, δίδοναι.

Participle, δίδους, -ούσα, -όν. G. διδόντος.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	[ἔδων] cp. § 89	—	δῶ	δοίην
2.	[ἔδως]	δός	δῶς,	δοίης,
3.	[ἔδω]	δότω, etc.	etc.	etc.
D. 1.	—			
2.	ἔδοτον			
3.	ἔδότην			
P. 1.	ἔδομεν			
2.	ἔδοτε			
3.	ἔδοσαν			δοίεν

Infinitive, δοῦναι. Participle, δούς, δοῦσα, δόν.

Future, δάσω. Weak Aorist, ἔδωκα. Perfect, δέδωκα.

Pluperfect, ἔδεδώκειν.

MIDDLE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. <i>δίδομαι</i> 2. <i>δίδοσαι</i> 3. <i>δίδοται</i>	— <i>δίδοσο (δίδου)</i> <i>διδόσθω,</i> etc.	<i>διδῶμαι</i> <i>διδῶ</i> <i>διδῶται,</i> etc.	<i>διδούην</i> <i>διδούοι</i> <i>διδούιτο,</i> etc.
D.	1. [<i>διδόμεθον</i>] 2. <i>δίδοσθον</i> 3. <i>δίδοσθον</i>			
P.	1. <i>διδόμεθα</i> 2. <i>δίδοσθε</i> 3. <i>δίδονται</i>			

Imperfect.

S. 1. *ἔδιδόμην* 2. *ἔδίδοσο, ἔδίδου* 3. *ἔδίδοτο, etc.*

Infinitive, *δίδοσθαι*.

Participle, *διδόμενος*.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. <i>ἔδόμεν</i> 2. <i>ἔδου</i> 3. <i>ἔδοτο</i>	— <i>δοῦ</i> <i>δόσθω,</i> etc.	<i>δῶμαι</i> <i>δῶ</i> <i>δῶται,</i> etc.	<i>δοίμην</i> <i>δοίο</i> <i>δοίτο,</i> etc.
D.	1. [<i>ἔδόμεθον</i>] 2. <i>ἔδοσθον</i> 3. <i>ἔδόσθην</i>			
P.	1. <i>ἔδόμεθα</i> 2. <i>ἔδοσθε</i> 3. <i>ἔδοντο</i>			

Infinitive, *δόσθαι*.

Participle, *δόμενος, -η, -ον*.

Future, *δώσομαι*. Weak Aorist, (*ἔδωκάμην*). Perfect, *δέδομαι*.

Pluperfect, *ἔδεδόμην*.

Passive Weak Aorist, *ἔδόθην*. Passive Future, *δοθήσομαι*.

(4.) PARADIGM OF δείκνυμι, "I show."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	δείκνυμι	—	δείκνύω	δείκνύοιμι
2.	δείκνυς	δείκνυ	δείκνυης	δείκνύοις
3.	δείκνυσι(ν)	δείκνύτω	δείκνυη	δείκνύοι
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	δείκνυτον	δείκνυτον	δείκνυήτον	δείκνύοιτον
3.	δείκνυτον	δείκνύτω	δείκνυήτον	δείκνυοίτην
P. 1.	δεικνύμεν	—	δεικνύομεν	δεικνύοιμεν
2.	δείκνυτε	δείκνυτε	δεικνυήτε	δεικνύοιτε
3.	δεικνύασι(ν) δεικνύσι	δεικνύτων, δεικνύτωσαν	δεικνύωσι(ν)	δεικνύοιεν

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἔδεικνυν, ἔδεικνυον	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἔδεικνύμεν
2.	ἔδεικνυς, ἔδεικνυες	2.	ἔδεικνυτον	2.	ἔδεικνυτε
3.	ἔδεικνυ, ἔδεικνυε	3.	ἔδεικνύτην	3.	ἔδεικνύσαν

Infinitive, δείκνυναι.

Participle, δείκνύς, -ύσα, -ύν. G. δεικνύντος.

Aorist.*	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἔφυν	(φῦθι)	φύω	(φύην)
2.	ἔφυς	(φύτω)	φύης,	(φύης)
3.	ἔφῦ	etc.	etc.	
D. 1.	—			
2.	ἔφῦτον			
3.	ἔφύτην			
P. 1.	ἔφῦμεν			
2.	ἔφῦτε			
3.	ἔφῦσαν			

Infinitive, φύναι.

Participle, φύς, φύσα, φύν.

Future, φύσω. δείξω. Weak Aorist, ἔφῦσα. ἔδειξα.

Perfect, πέφῦκα. (δέδειχα). Pluperfect, ἔπεφύκειν. (έδεδείχαιν).

* There is no strong aorist of δείκνυμι, so that ἔφυν, "I was," pres. ind. φύω, is here inserted.

MIDDLE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S.	1. δείκνῦμαι 2. δείκνυσαι 3. δείκνυται	— δείκνῖσο δείκνύσθω etc.	δείκνύμαι δείκνῦη, etc.	δείκνυόμην δείκνύοιο, etc.
D.	1. [δείκνύμεθον] 2. δείκνυσθον 3. δείκνυσθον			
P.	1. δείκνύμεθα 2. δείκνυσθε 3. δείκνυνται			

Imperfect.

S. 1. ἔδεικνύμην 2. ἔδεικνυσο, etc.

Infinitive, δείκνύσθαι.

Participle, δείκνύμενος.

Future, δείξομαι. Weak Aorist, ἐδειξάμην. Perfect, δέδειγμαi.

Pluperfect, ἔδεδειγμην.

Passive Weak Aorist, ἐδείχθην. Passive Future, δειχθήσομαι.

Notes on the Paradigms.

1. Pres. Ind. Act. 3 pl. The contracted forms (τιθεῖσι, etc.) are rare in Attic in the case of τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι. The two formations are due to a difference in the form of the termination. τιθέῃσι is for τιθε-αντι (τ becoming s before ι, and ν disappearing); τιθεῖσι is for τιθε-ντι, τιθενσι (cp. λύουσι = λυοντι, § 70, Obs. 2). -αντι and -ντι are different forms of the same termination.

2. Present Imperat. 2 Sing. τίθει is for τιθετι = τιθεθι. The termination θι is found in στῆθι (from ἵστημι, "I place"), γνῶθι (from γινώσκω, "I know"), βῆθι (from βαίνω, "I go"), ἔσταθι, δείδιθι. Cp. -θα, in οἶσ-θα, ἦσ-θα. But τίθει, ἔει, ἵστη, δίδου, δείκνῦ are the forms used, and in the strong aorist θές (= θεθι), ἔς, δός.

3 Plur. The termination -σαν in 3 pl. imperat. optat. and

imperfect indic. is supposed to be due to composition: -σαν is the 3d pl. of ἦν (from εἶμι, "I am"), for ἔσαν = ἦσαν. The ε is lost. Cp. Latin *amaverant*.

3. The shorter forms of the Optative are the more common.

4. Imperf. Indic. In 2 and 3 Sing. the forms ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει, etc., which are like the imperfects of contracted verbs—cp. ἐφίλεις, ἐφίλει,—are the more common in τίθημι and δίδωμι. In the latter the first person ἐδίδουν is also used.

5. The forms of the infinitive τιθέναι, δίδοναι, etc., must be compared with those of the inf. of the perfect in the α conjugation, e.g., λελυκέναι (§ 85). The termination is probably ι, the sign of the Locative case, cp. § 30, *Obs.* 2, *Dat. Sing.*; and the infinitive is a case of a verbal noun signifying the action of the verb, e.g., stem [τιθενα], "placing;" τιθέναι, "in placing."

6. Present Middle, 2 Sing. τίθου. The σ of -σαι is not usually elided after α, ε, ο in the Indicative. And in the Imperative mood, and in the Imperfect tense, the σ of -σο is rarely elided, and perhaps not at all after ε. But in the strong aorist Imperat. and Indicative it is on the contrary always elided.

§ 90. Verbs in -μι are divided into two main classes, according to the formation of the present-stem.

- (i) The verb-stem is used for the present-stem, e.g., stem φα, pres. 1 pl. φα-μῆν, "We speak," or reduplication takes place, e.g., stem θε, pres. 1 pl. τίθε-μεν, "We place."

Obs. (a) In the singular present *active* the vowel of the stem is lengthened; stem τιθε, 1 S. τίθη-μι, etc.

- (b) The vowel used in the reduplicated syllable is ι, not ε, as in the perfect.

- (ii) The syllable νν is inserted between the stem and termination, e.g., δείκ-νν-μι, "I show," ὅμ-νν-μεν, "We swear." *This syllable is not retained in any other stem than the present.*

§ 91. The strong aorist is formed by adding the secondary terminations (§ 70, *Obs.* 3) to the verb-stem and prefixing the augment (§ 79). The stem-vowel is lengthened in the singular active: stem $\theta\epsilon$ [$\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$], etc., or throughout, stem $\sigma\tau\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\nu$, "I stood," $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\beta\eta\text{-}\nu$, "I quenched."

§ 92. The perfect is for the most part the same as the weak perfect of the $-\omega$ conjugation; but in some verbs *no connecting letter of any kind is inserted*; and some forms of the verbs which have the perfect in $-\kappa\alpha$ are without κ , and arise as it were from a shorter stem, e.g., $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$, "I stand."

S. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$	D. 1. —	P. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$
2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha\varsigma$	2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$	2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$
3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\epsilon$	3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$	3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\hat{\alpha}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

PLUPERFECT.

S. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$	D. 1. —	P. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$
2. $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\hat{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$	2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$
3. $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota$	3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$	3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$.

Imperative, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\iota$. **Conjunctive**, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\hat{\omega}$. **Optative**, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$.

Infinitive, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$.

Participle, N. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $-\hat{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, $-\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ or $-\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.

G. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\hat{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $-\hat{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

Obs. The Du. and Plur. are from a stem $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha$.

So too of verbs not belonging to the $-\mu\iota$ conjugation, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$ (from $\tau\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$), $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu\kappa\alpha$, § 103, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$, § 104, and $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu\alpha$ from $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, § 99, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\alpha$ from $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\alpha$, which also forms $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$.

§ 93. $O\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$, the perfect of the stem $\iota\delta$, is thus conjugated:—

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	οἶδα	————	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην
2.	οἶσθα	ἴσθι	εἰδῆς	εἰδείης
3.	οἶδε	ἴστω	εἰδῆ	εἰδείη
D. 1.	————	————	————	————
2.	ἴστον	ἴστον	εἴδητον	εἰδείητον
3.	ἴστον	ἴστων	εἴδητον	εἰδείητην
P. 1.	ἴσμεν	————	εἰδῶμεν	εἰδείημεν
2.	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἴδητε	εἰδείητε
3.	ἴσασι(ν)	ἴστων or ἴστωσαν	εἰδώσι(ν)	εἰδείεν

Pluperfect.

S. 1.	ἤδειν	or ἤδη	D. 1.	————
2.	ἤδεις, ἤδεισθα	„ ἤδης, ἤδησθα	2.	ἤδειτον
3.	ἤδει(ν)	„ ἤδη	3.	ἤδείτην
P. 1.	ἤδειμεν			
2.	ἤδειτε			
3.	ἤδεσαν			

Infinitive, εἰδέναι.

Participle, εἰδώς, εἰδούα, εἰδός.

Note on the Paradigm of οἶδα.

With the vowel *οι* in 1, 2, 3 sing. as compared with *ι* in pl., cp. λέ-λοιπ-α and ἔ-λιπ-ον and § 8, i. The lengthened form appears in the sing. only, as in the presents of τίθημι, ἴστημι, δίδωμι (§ 90, 91), cp. εἶμι (I go). *σ* in οἶσθα (2 sing.) and in the Du. and Pl. indic. and the imperat. is due to an assimilation of *δ* (§ 13), οἶσ-θα = οἶδ-θα, ἴσ-τον = ἰδ-τον; for ἴσ-μεν we actually find ἰδ-μεν in the older language. The 3 pl. ἴσασι is perhaps = ἰδ-σαντι, a compound form (like ἐδίδο-σαν) with primary termination. The diphthong *ει* in the subjunctive may be compared with *ει* in λείπω (cp. § 8, i.), and thus we get the series ἰδ-μεν, εἰδ-ῶ, οἶδ-α; ἔ-λιπ-ον, λείπ-ω, λέ-λοιπ-α. Cp. ἴ-τον, εἶ-μι (I go), οἶ-τος (a path).

The forms οἶδας, οἶδαμεν, οἶδατε, οἶδαῖσιν occur even in good authors.

Pluperf. The forms ἤδη, etc., are early Attic. For the Du. and Pl. the poets sometimes use a shortened form, ἤστον, ἤστην, ἤσμεν, ἤστε, ἤσαν. The *η* is due to the augment *ε* + εἰδ = ἤδ. For the terminations see § 85, A. Pluperfect.

§ 94. To the first class of verbs belong εἰμί, "I am;" εἶμι, "I will go;" ἵημι, "I throw;" φημί, "I say."

(1.) εἰμί, "I am." Stem es.

The stem-consonant is frequently dropped, and hence arise numerous forms of compensatory lengthening.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	εἰμί	—	ᾧ	εἶην
2.	εἶ	ἴσθι	ῆς	εἶης
3.	ἔστί	ἔστω	ῆ	εἶη
D. 1.	—	—	—	—
2.	ἔστόν	ἔστων	ῆτον	εἶητον
3.	ἔστών	ἔστων	ῆτων	εἶήτην
P. 1.	ἔσμεν	—	ᾧμεν	εἶημεν, εἶμεν
2.	ἔστέ	ἔσθε	ῆτε	εἶητε, εἶτε
3.	εἰσί(ν)	ἔστων, ἔστωσαν	ᾧσι(ν)	εἶησαν, εἶεν

Imperfect Indicative.

S. 1.	ἦν or ῆ	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ῆμεν
2.	ἦσθα	2.	ῆστων or ῆτων	2.	ῆτε
3.	ἦν	3.	ῆστην „ ῆτην	3.	ῆσαν

Infinitive, εἶναι.

Participle, ᾧν, οὔσα, ᾧν.

Future Indicative.

S. 1.	ἔσομαι	D. 1.	[ἔσόμεθον]	P. 1.	ἔσόμεθα
2.	ἔσῃ or ἔσει	2.	ἔσεσθον	2.	ἔσεσθε
3.	ἔσται	3.	ἔσεσθον	3.	ἔσονται

Infinitive, ἔσεσθαι.

Participle, ἔσόμενος, etc.

Future Optative, εἰσόμεν, εἰσοιο, εἰσοιτο, etc. (rare).

Obs. 1. The present indicative, with the exception of the second person singular, is enclitic (§ 26).

Obs. 2. Pres. Ind. 1 sing. εἰμί = ἐς-μι, cp. Lat. s-u-m, in which the initial e is gone, and u is inserted between stem and termination; 2 sing. εἶ = ἐς-σί, ἐσι. 3 pl. εἰσί = ἐν-τι. Imperat. 2 sing. ἴσθι. The ι is remarkable; perhaps it is due to the assimilating power of the σθ. Subjunct. 1 sing. ᾧ = ἐς-ω, 2 sing. ῆς = ἐς-ης. Optative 1 sing. εἶην = ἐς-ιη-ν, cp. τιθε-ίη-ν and siem in old Latin = sim. Imperfect 1 sing. ἦν =

ἔσαμ, ἔαμ, ἔαν, ἦν. Cp. Lat. *eram*, in which $r = s$ (*sum*). Sometimes ν is dropped, and we find ἦ, older ἔα, for 1 sing. The augment may also be absorbed in the η . Participle; ὄν is for ὄντς, οὔσα for ὄντια (§ 14, ii.). The Future: The σ is not the σ of the *tense*, as in λύ-σω (§ 82), but of the verb-stem, as in ἔσ-μέν. The older Homeric form is ἔσσομαι = ἔσ-ιο-μαι(?), a future formed by means of $ja = ire$, "to go;" cp. Latin *amatum iri*. By dropping one σ we get ἔσομαι. [But the Doric form is ἔσοῦμαι (= ἔσ-σεο-μαι = ἔσ-σιο-μαι, cp. § 82, and the original of the Homeric may be ἔσ-σιο-μαι)].

(2.) εἶμι, "I will go." Stem ι .

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	εἶμι	—	ἴω	ἴοιμι or ἴοίην
2.	εἶ	ἴθι	ἴης	ἴοις „ ἴοίης,
3.	εἴσι	ἴτω	ἴῃ	etc.
D. 1.	—	—	—	
2.	ἴτον	ἴτον	ἴητον	
3.	ἴτον	ἴτων	ἴητον	
P. 1.	ἴμεν	—	ἴωμεν	
2.	ἴτε	ἴτε	ἴητε	
3.	ἰᾶσι(ν)	ἰόντων or ἴτωσαν	ἴωσι(ν)	

Infinitive, ἰέναι.

Participle, ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν.

Imperfect Indicative.

S. 1.	ἦεν or ἦα	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἦιμεν or ἦμεν
2.	ἦεις „ ἦισθα	2.	ἦειτον or ἦτον	2.	ἦειτε „ ἦτε
3.	ἦει „ ἦειν	3.	ἦείτην „ ἦτην	3.	ἦεσαν „ ἦσαν

Obs. 3. The diphthong in 1, 2, 3 sing. may be compared with λείπω, verb-stem λιπ. Cp. note on οἶδα, § 93. It is confined to the sing., like the long vowel in τίθημι, etc., § 90. It is not, as in εἶμί, "I am," the result of compensatory lengthening for a lost consonant. In the Optative we have forms in -μι, as if from a verb in -ω. The forms of the Imperfect are peculiar. They seem to follow the analogy of a pluperfect, cp. ἦδειν, from οἶδα, § 93. The -α in ἦα is the same as in ἔα, ἦ (= *eram*); and ἦα is therefore for ἦσα. The long vowel for the augment is difficult to explain, but cp. ἦμελλον, ἦδυνάμην, ἦβουλόμην, § 79.

(3.) ἵημι, "I throw."

ACTIVE.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἵημι	—	ἰῶ	ἰείην or ἰοίμι
2.	ἵης	ἰεί	ἰῆς	ἰείης „ ἰοίς
3.	ἵησι, etc.	ἰέτω, etc.	ἰῆ, etc.	ἰείη „ ἰοί, etc.
P. 3.	ἰᾶσι (ν)			

Imperfect Indicative.

S. 1.	ἵην (also ἀφίειν)	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἰέμεν
2.	ἰέης	2.	ἰέτον	2.	ἰέτε
3.	ἰεί	3.	ἰέτην	3.	ἰέσαν

Infinitive, ἰέναι.

Participle, ἰείς, ἰείσα, ἰέν.

Aorist.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	ἤκα § 89.	—	ῶ	εἶην
2.	ἤκας	ἔς	ῶς	εἶης
3.	ἤκε(ν)	ἔτω, etc.	ῶ, etc.	εἶη, etc.
D. 1.	—			
2.	εἶτον			
3.	εἶτην			
P. 1.	εἶμεν (ἀφήκαμεν)			
2.	εἶτε			
3.	εἶσαν			

Infinitive, εἶναι.

Participle, εἶς, εἶσα, εἶν.

Future—Indicative, ἦσω, -εις, -ει, etc. Optative, ἦσοιμι, -οις, -οι, etc. (rare.)

Perfect—Indicative, εἶκα, -ας, -ε(ν), etc.

MIDDLE.

Present—Indicative, ἴεμαι, ἴσαι, etc. Imperative, ἴεσο, ἴου.
Conjunctive, ἴωμαι. Optative, ἰείμην or ἰοίμην.

Imperfect, ἰέμην, ἴεσο, ἴετο, etc.

Infinitive, ἴεσθαι.

Participle, ἰέμενος ("eager for").

Aorist—Indicative, εἶμην. Imperative, οὐ, ἔσθω, etc.
 Conjunctive, ὦμαι. Optative, εἶμην (οἶμην).

Infinitive, ἔσθαι.

Participle, ἔμενος.

Middle Future, ἦσομαι. Optative, ἦσοίμην, etc.

Perfect, εἶμαι.

Infinitive, εἶσθαι.

Participle, εἶμένος.

Pluperfect, εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶτο, etc.

PASSIVE.

Aorist, εἶθην. Conjunctive, εἶθῶ. Future, ἐθήσομαι.

Obs. The verb-stem is ἐ, and the Present is formed by reduplication, *ιε* = *ιέ*.

(4.) φημί, "I say." Stem φα.

Present.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
S. 1.	φημί	—	φῶ	φαίην
2.	φῆς or φῆς	φαθί or φάθι	φῆς, etc.	φαίης, etc.
3.	φησί			
D. 1.	—			
2.	φατόν			
3.	φατόν			
P. 1.	φαμέν			
2.	φατέ	φάτε		
3.	φᾶσί(ν)			

Infinitive, φάναι.

Participle, (φᾶς)* Middle, φάμενος.

Imperfect.

S. 1.	ἔφην	D. 1.	—	P. 1.	ἔφαμεν
2.	ἔφησθα	2.	ἔφατον	2.	ἔφατε
3.	ἔφη	3.	ἔφάτην	3.	ἔφασαν

Future, φήσω. Weak Aorist, ἔφησα.

Obs. The forms of the Present Indic. are enclitic (§ 26), except 2 sing.

* φάσκων, from φάσκω, is commonly used.

Paradigms of the Tenses of Verbs in -μι.

CLASS I.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
θε	τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα	τέθεικα
στα	ἵσθημι	{ στήσω στήσομαι	{ ἔστησα ἔστην	ἔστηκα
δο	δίδωμι	δώσω	ἔδωκα	δέδωκα
ἔ	ἵημι	ἦσω	ἦκα	εἶκα

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
θε	τέθειμαι	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι
στα	—	ἐστάθην	σταθήσομαι
δο	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην	δοθήσομαι
ἔ	εἶμαι	εἶθην	ἐθήσομαι

CLASS II.

Stem.	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
δεικ	δείκνυμι	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα
ζευ	ζεύγνυμι	ζεύξω	ἔζευξα	—
μιγ	μίγνυμι	μίξω	ἔμιξα	μέμιχα
σβε	σβέννυμι	σβέσω	{ ἔσβεσα ἔσβην	ἔσβηκα
στρω	στρώννυμι	στρώσω	ἔστρωσα	—

Stem.	Perfect Passive.	Aorist Passive.	Future Passive.
δεικ	δέδειγμαι	ἔδειχθην	δειχθήσομαι
ζευ	ἔζευγμαι	{ ἐζεύχθην ἐζύγην	ζευχθήσομαι
μιγ	μέμιγμαι	ἐμίχθην	μιχθήσομαι
σβε	ἔσβεσμαι	ἔσβέσθην	—
στρω	ἔστρωμαι	ἔστρώθην	στρώθησομαι

CHAPTER XI.

Irregular Verbs.

§ 95. *Irregularities in Meaning.*

(i) In many verbs the future-middle has a passive meaning, e.g., τιμήσεται, "he shall be honoured."

(ii) In verbs which denote some kind of personal activity, the future-middle is used with an active meaning, e.g., ἀκούσομαι, "I shall hear;" also in many other verbs.

(iii) Deponent verbs have a middle form throughout, and active meaning, e.g., ἐργάζομαι, "I work." Verbs which use the passive-aorist in an active sense are *passive-deponents*, e.g., δύναμαι, "I am able," ἠδυνήθην,—βούλομαι, "I am willing," ἠβουλήθην,—δέρκομαι, "I see," ἐδέρχθην,—and some others.

(iv) In verbs in which both forms of the aorist, the strong and the weak, occur, the strong aorist is as a rule intransitive; the weak aorist, as the future, is transitive. In the same way, when there are two forms of the perfect, the strong form is intransitive, and the weak transitive, e.g., ἵστημι, "I place;" στήσω, "I will place;" ἔστησα, "I placed;" ἔστηκα, "I have placed" (myself), i.e., "I stand;" but ἔστην, "I stood." So βαίνω, "I go;" βήσω, "I will make to go;" ἔβησα, "I made to go;" but ἔβην, "I went;" ἔδυσα, "I made to sink;" ἔδυν, "I sank;" ὄλωλεκα, "I have destroyed;" ὄλωλα, "I am undone;" πέπηγα, "I am fixed," from πήγνυμι, "I fix."

(v) Some perfects are used with the meaning of a present tense, *e.g.*, πέποιθα, "I trust;" (but πείθω, "I advise;") δέδοικα, "I fear;" δέδορκα, "I see;" ἔστηκα, "I stand."

§ 96. *Irregularities in Form.*

Most irregularities in the Greek verb are due to the mixing and confusion of classes, the present being formed in one class, and the remaining tenses in another; or from uniting both forms of conjugation in the same verb (§ 78). In a few verbs several stems of kindred meaning are used as the different tense-stems of one and the same verb. Other irregularities are due to the ellipse, addition, or shortening of vowels.

§ 97. The following verbs have the vowel *short* in fut. and weak aorist, cp. § 82, i. :—

γελᾶω, "I laugh;" fut. γελᾶσομαι, aor. ἐγέλασα.

κλάω, "I break;" fut. κλάσω (*late*), aor. ἔκλασα.

χαλαῶ, "I loosen;" fut. χαλαῶσω (*late*), aor. ἐχάλασα.

ἀκέομαι, "I heal;" fut. ἀκέσομαι (*late*), aor. ἤκεσάμην (*late*).

ἀρκέω, "I suffice;" fut. ἀρκέσω, aor. ἤρκεσα.

τελέω, "I accomplish;" fut. τελέσω (τελῶ), aor. ἐτέλεσα.

αἰνέω, "I praise;" fut. αἰνέσω, aor. ἤνεσα.

§ 98. Verbs with irregular presents, owing to ellipse of the Digamma :

καίω, "I burn;" fut. καύσω, perf. κέκαυκα (*in comp.*), perf. pass. κέκαυμαι, aor. pass. ἐκάην (*non-Attic*).

κλαίω, "I weep;" fut. κλαύσομαι and κλαιήσω, perf. pass. κέκλαυμαι.

νέω, "I swim;" fut. νουσοῦμαι, aor. ἔνευσα, perf. νένευκα.

πλέω, "I sail;" fut. πλεύσομαι and πλευσοῦμαι, aor. ἔπλευσα, perf. πέπλευκα, perf. pass. πέπλευσμαι.

πνέω, "I breathe;" fut. πνεύσομαι (*in comp.*) and πνευσοῦμαι, aor. ἔπνευσα, perf. πέπνευκα.

ῥέω, "I flow;" fut. (ρεύσομαι), aor. ἔρρύην or (ἔρρευσα), perf. ἔρρύηκα.

χέω, "I pour;" fut. χέω, aor. ἔχεα and ἔχενα, perf. κέχυκα, pass. κέχυμαι, aor. ἐχύθην.

§ 99. Verbs which undergo syncope, *i.e.*, omit a vowel :

γίγνομαι, "I become" (= γυγενομαι); fut. γενήσομαι, aor. ἐγενόμην, perf. γεγένημαι, strong perf. γέγονα.

ἐγείρω, "I arouse;" fut. ἐγερῶ, aor. ἤγειρα, perf. ἐγρήγορα (= ἐγερηγορα, Attic redupl., § 84, v.).

ἕπομαι, "I follow;" imperf. εἰπόμην, fut. ἔψομαι, aor. ἐσπόμην, aor. infin. σπέσθαι (= ἔσεπομην, σεπεσθαι, § 81).

ἔχω, "I have;" imperf. εἶχον, fut. ἔξω or σχήσω, aor. ἔσχον, imperat. σχές, conjunct. σχῶ, optat. σχοίην, infin. σχεῖν, part. σχών, perf. ἔσχηκα, pass. ἔσχημαι. (The stem is σεχ, and ε is omitted, § 81.)

πέτομαι, "I fly;" fut. πτήσομαι, also πετήσομαι, aor. ἐπτόμην or ἐπτάμην.

πίπτω, "I fall" (= πιπετω, reduplicated from πετ); fut. πεσοῦμαι, aor. ἔπεσον, perf. πέπτωκα.

§ 100. (a) Verbs which insert ε in the present and not in other tenses :

γαμέω, "I marry;" fut. γαμῶ, aor. ἔγημα, perf. γεγάμηκα.

δοκέω, "I appear;" fut. δόξω, aor. ἔδοξα, perf. δέδογμαi. The forms from δοκέω, δοκήσω, etc., are mostly poetical.

ώθέω, "I push;" fut. ὤσω, or ὠθήσω (*poet.*), aor. ἔωσα and ὤσα (ὠθησα).

(β) Verbs which insert ε in other tenses than the present :

ἀλέξω, "I ward off;" fut. (ἀλεξήσω).

ἄχθομαι, "I am vexed;" fut. ἀχθήσομαι, ἀχθεσθήσομαι, aor. ἠχθέσθην.

βόσκω, "I feed;" fut. βοσκήσω.

βούλομαι, "I wish;" fut. βουλήσομαι, aor. ἠβουλήθην, perf. βεβούλημαι.

δέω, "I am in want of;" fut. δεήσω, aor. ἐδέησα, perf. δεδέηκα.

δέομαι, "I entreat;" fut. δεήσομαι, aor. ἐδεήθην, perf. δεδέημαι.

ἐθέλω, "I will;" fut. ἐθελήσω, aor. ἠθέλησα, perf. ἠθέληκα.

ἔρρω, "I go away;" fut. ἐρρήσω, aor. ἤρρησα, perf. ἤρρηκα (*comp.*)

εὔδω, "I sleep;" fut. εὔδησω.

ἔψω, "I cook;" fut. ἐψήσομαι, aor. ἤψησα.

καθίζω, "I set;" fut. καθιῶ or καθιζήσομαι, aor. καθίσα or ἐκάθισα.

μάχομαι, "I fight;" fut. μαχοῦμαι, aor. ἔμαχεσάμην, perf. μεμάχημαι.

μέλει, "it is my care;" fut. μελήσει, aor. ἐμέλησε, perf. μεμέληκε.

μέλλω, "I intend;" fut. μελλήσω, aor. ἐμέλλησα.

μένω, "I remain;" fut. μενῶ, aor. ἔμεινα, perf. μεμένηκα.

νέμω, "I divide;" fut. νεμῶ, aor. ἔνειμα, perf. νενέμηκα.

οἶομαι, οἶμαι, "I suppose;" fut. οἰήσομαι, aor. ᾤήθην.

οἶχομαι, "I am gone;" fut. οἰχήσομαι, perf. οἶχωκα or ᾤχωκα.

ὀφείλω, "I owe;" fut. ὀφειλήσω, aor. ὠφείλησα, perf. ὠφείληκα, passive ὠφείλημαι, strong aor. ὠφελον.

χαίρω, "I rejoice;" fut. χαιρήσω, aor. ἐχάρην, perf. κεχάρηκα.

§ 101. Verbs which borrow the tenses from different stems :

αἰρέω, "I choose;" fut. αἰρήσω, aor. εἶλον, perf. ἤρηκα, aor. pass. ἤρέθην.

λέγω, "I say;" fut. ἐρῶ, λέξω, aor. εἶπον, εἶπα, ἔλεξα,

perf. εἶρηκα, pass. εἶρημαι and λέλεγμαι, aor. ἐλέχθην or ἐρρήθην, fut. λεχθήσομαι and ρηθήσομαι.

έρχομαι, "I go;" fut. (ἐλεύσομαι), aor. ἦλυθον (poet.), ἦλθον, perf. ἐλήλυθα.

έσθίω, "I eat;" fut. ἔδομαι, aor. ἔφαγον, perf. ἐδήδοκα, pass. ἐδήδεσμαι.

όράω, "I see;" imperf. έώρων, fut. όψομαι, aor. είδον, perf. έώρακα, pass. έώραμαι and ώμμαι, aor. ώφθην, fut. όφθήσομαι.

πίνω, "I drink;" fut. πίομαι, aor. έπίον, perf. πέπωκα, pass. πέπομαι (comp.)

τρέχω, "I run;" fut. δραμοῦμαι, aor. έδραμον, perf. δεδράμηκα (comp.)

φέρω, "I bear;" fut. οἴσω, aor. ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκα (indic. and imperat.), perf. ενήνοχα, perf.-pass. ενήνεγμαι, aor. ηνέχθην, fut. ενεχθήσομαι.

§ 102. Rules for the Accentuation of Verbs.

The accent is thrown as far back as possible, unless there be some reason to the contrary. (§ 20.)

(i) The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* in the optative mood are considered long in accentuation—*παιδεύσαι*. (§ 20.)

(ii) INFINITIVES.

(a) All infinitives in *ναι* are paroxytone—*τιθέναι*, *διδόναι*, *έστηκέναι*.

(β) All infinitives of the strong aorist active are perispomenon, e.g., *βαλεῖν*.

(γ) In the middle these become paroxytone—*βαλέσθαι*.

(δ) In the weak aorist active the accent is on the penultimate; if this syllable is long the accent

is a circumflex; if short, it is an acute; *e.g.*,
νοσῆσαι, but *ἐπαινέσαι*.

- (ε) Exactly the same rule holds good of the perfect middle and passive: *πέπαιδεῦσθαι*, *κεκομίσθαι*.
- (ζ) Certain imperative aorists are oxytone, *εἰπέ*, *εὔρέ*, *ἔλθέ*, *λαβέ*.

(iii) PARTICIPLES.

(1.) Oxytone are—

- (α) All participles of the strong aorist active—
βαλών.
- (β) All participles of the present and strong aorist active of verbs in *-μι*: *τιθείς*, *ἀποδοῦς*.
- (γ) Participles of the perfect active: *λελυκώς*, *τετυφώς*.
- (δ) The aorists passive: *λυθείς*, *τυπείς*.

(2.) The participle of the perfect middle and passive is always paroxytone: *λελυμένος*, *τετυμμένος*.

APPENDIX.*

List of Verbs of the Fifth and Sixth Classes of the first conjugation, and of the Second Class of the second conjugation.

§ 103. Verbs of the Fifth Class, with *σκ* in the present :

WITH *σκ* ONLY.

ἀρέσκω, "I please;" fut. ἀρέσω, aor. ἤρεσα, perf. (ἀρήρεκα).

γηράσκω, γηράω, "I grow old;" fut. γηράσω and γηράσομαι, aor. ἐγήρασα, perf. γεγήρακα (ā).

ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω, *rubesco*, fut. ἡβήσω (*comp.*), aor. ἤβησα, perf. ἤβηκα.

ἰλάσκομαι, "I propitiate;" fut. ἰλάσομαι, aor. ἰλασύμην.

μεθύσκω, "I intoxicate;" aor. ἐμέθυσσα (*poet.*), aor. pass. ἐμεθύσθην.

φάσκω, "I say;" imperf. and particip. not uncommon.

WITH LENGTHENED VOWEL AND METATHESIS.

ἀναβιώσκομαι, "I revive;" fut. (ἀναβιώσω), aor. ἀνεβιώσάμην.

βλώσκω, "I go;" fut. μολοῦμαι, aor. ἔμολον, perf. μέμβλωκα (*poet.*)

θνήσκω, "I die;" fut. θανοῦμαι, aor. ἔθανον, perf. τέθνηκα.

θρόσκω, "I leap;" fut. θοροῦμαι, aor. ἔθορον (*poet.*)

WITH CONNECTING VOWEL (ι).

άλίσκομαι, "I am taken;" fut. ἀλώσομαι, aor. ἐάλων, ἤλων, perf. ἐάλωκα (ἤλωκα).

ἀναλίσκω, "I spend;" ἀναλώω, fut. ἀναλώσω, aor. ἀνήλωσα (ἀνάλωσα), perf. ἀνήλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, etc.

* The distinction between the use of compound and simple forms is not noticed. Cp. Veitch, *Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective* (Oxford, 1871), Preface.

ἀπαφίσκω, "I deceive;" fut. ἀπαφήσω, aor. ἤπαφον (poet.)

ἀραρίσκω, "I fit;" fut. (ἄρσω), aor. (ἦρσα), ἦραρον, perf. ἄρᾱρα (poet.)

ἐπαυρίσκομαι, "I enjoy;" fut. (ἐπαυρήσομαι), aor. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπηυράμην.

εὐρίσκω, "I find;" fut. εὐρήσω, aor. εὐρον, perf. εὐρηκα, perf. pass. εὔρημαι, aor. εὐρέθην.

στερίσκω, στερέω, "I deprive;" fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα, perf. ἐστέρηκα, etc.

WITH ELISION OF THE FINAL LETTER OF THE STEM BEFORE σκ.

ἀλύσκω, "I avoid;" fut. ἀλύξω, aor. ἤλυξα (poet.)

διδάσκω, "I teach;" fut. διδάξω, aor. ἐδίδαξα, perf. δεδίδαχα, perf. pass. δεδίδαγμαι, aor. ἐδιδάχθην.

λάσκω, "I sound;" ληκέω, fut. λακήσομαι, aor. ἔλακον, ἐλάκησα, perfect λέλακα, λέληκα (poet.)

πάσχω, "I suffer;" fut. πείσομαι, aor. ἔπαθον, perf. πέπονθα.

χάσκω, "I gape;" fut. χανούμαι, aor. ἔχανον, perf. κέχηνα.

WITH REDUPLICATION.

βιβρώσκω, "I eat;" fut. (βρώσομαι), aor. (ἔβρωσα) perf. βέβρωκα, perf. pass. βέβρωμαι.

γινώσκω, "I know;" fut. γνώσομαι, aor. ἔγνων, perf. ἔγνωκα, perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, aor. ἐγνώσθην.

διδράσκω, "I run;" fut. δρᾶσομαι, aor. ἔδρᾱν, perf. δέδρακα.

μιμνήσκω, "I remind;" fut. μνήσω, aor. ἔμνησα, perf. pass. μέμνημαι, aor. ἐμνήσθην.

πιπίσκω, "I give to drink;" fut. πίσω, aor. ἔπισα. (i.)

πιπράσκω, "I sell;" perf. πέπρακα, perf. pass. πέπρᾱμαι, aor. ἐπράθην. (ā.)

τιτρώσκω, "I wound;" fut. (τρώσω) κατατρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, perf. pass. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην.

§ 104. Verbs of the Sixth Class :

δάκνω, "I bite;" fut. δήξομαι, aor. ἔδακον (ἔδηξα), perf. (δέδηχα), perf. pass. δέδηγμαι, aor. ἐδήχθην.

δύνω, "I set;" aor. ἔδυν, perf. δεδῦκα.

κάμνω, "I toil;" fut. καμοῦμαι, aor. ἔκαμον, perf. κέκμηκα.

τέμνω, "I cut;" fut. τεμῶ, aor. ἔτεμον, ἔταμον, perf. τετμηκα, perf. pass. τέτμημαι, aor. ἐτμήθην.

τίνω, "I pay;" fut. τίσω, aor. ἔτίσα, perf. τέτικα, perf. pass. τέτισμαι, aor. ἐτίσθην.

φθάνω, "I anticipate;" fut. φθήσομαι (φθάσω), aor. ἔφθασα, ἔφθην, perf. ἔφθακα.

φθίνω, φθίω, "I waste;" fut. φθίσομαι, aor. ἐφθίμην, perf. ἐφθίμαι.

WITH *v* + *i* (= *iv* BY EPENTHESIS) AND *ve*.

βαίνω, "I walk;" fut. βήσομαι, aor. ἔβην, perf. βέβηκα.

βυνέω, "I stop up;" fut. βύσω, aor. ἔβυσα, perf. pass. βέβυσμαι, aor. ἐβύσθην.

ἐλαίνω, "I drive;" fut. ἐλῶ, aor. ἤλασα, perf. ἐλήλακα, perf. pass. ἐλήλαμαι, aor. ἤλάθην.

ἰκνέομαι, "I come;" fut. ἴξομαι, aor. ἰκόμην, perf. ἴγμαι.

(κυνέω), "I kiss;" fut. (κῦσομαι), aor. (ἐκῦσα).

οἰδάνω, "I swell;" οἰδαίνω, οἰδάω, fut. οἰδήσω, perf. ᾤδηκα.

ὄσφραίνομαι, "I smell;" fut. ὄσφρήσομαι, aor. ὠσφρόμην, aor. pass. ὠσφράνθην.

ὑπισχνέομαι, "I promise;" fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, aor. ὑπεσχόμην, perf. ὑπέσχημαι.

κερδαίνω, "I gain;" fut. κερδανῶ, aor. ἐκέρδανα, perf. κεκέρδηκα (comp.).

κλίνω, "I bend;" fut. κλινῶ, aor. ἔκλινα, perf. (κέκλικα), perf. pass. κέκλιμαι, aor. ἐκλίθην, ἐκλίνθην. (§ 78, i. Obs.)

κρίνω, "I judge;" fut. κρινῶ, aor. ἔκρινα, perf. κέκρικα, perf. pass. κέκρίμαι, aor. ἐκρίθην. (§ 78, i. Obs.)

κτείνω, "I kill;" fut. κτενῶ, aor. ἔκτεινα, ἔκτανον, (also ἔκταν, infin. κτάμεναι, part. κτάς,) perf. ἔκτονα (ἔκτακα).

πλύνω, "I wash;" fut. πλυνῶ, aor. ἔπλυνα. (§ 78, i. Obs.)

τείνω, "I stretch;" fut. τενῶ, aor. ἔτεινα, perf. (τέτακα), perf. pass. τέταμαι, aor. ἐτάθην.

WITH *av*.

αἰσθάνομαι, "I perceive;" fut. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. ἦσθόμην, perf. ἦσθημαι.

ἀμαρτάνω, "I err;" fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον, ἤμβροτον, perf. ἡμάρτηκα, perf. pass. ἡμάρτημαι, aor. ἡμαρτήθην.

ἀπεχθάνομαι, "I am hated;" fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, aor. ἀπηχθόμην, perf. ἀπήχθημαι.

αὐξάνω, αὐξω, "I increase;" fut. αὐξήσω, aor. ἠύξησα, perf. ἠύξηκα, perf. pass. ἠύξημαι, aor. ἠύξήθην.

βλαστάνω, "I sprout;" fut. βλαστήσω, aor. ἔβλαστον, perf. βεβλάστηκα.

δαρθάνω, "I sleep;" aor. ἔδαρθον, ἔδραθον, perf. δεδάρθηκα (comp.)

κιχάνω, "I find;" fut. κιχήσομαι, aor. ἔκιχον, ἐκίχησα (poet.)

ὀλισθάνω, "I slip;" fut. (ὀλισθήσω), aor. ὤλισθον, perf. (ὠλίσθηκα).

ὀφλισκάνω, "I owe;" fut. ὀφλήσω, aor. ὠφλον (ὠφλησα), perf. ὠφληκα.

WITH *av*, AND *v* IN THE ROOT.

ἀνδάνω, "I please;" fut. ἀδήσω, aor. ἔαδον, εὔαδον, perf. ἔᾶδα (poet.)

θιγγάνω, "I touch;" fut. θίξομαι (θίξω), aor. ἔθιγον.

λαγχάνω, "I obtain by lot;" fut. λήξομαι, aor. ἔλαχον, perf. εἴληχα, (λέλογχα), perf. pass. εἴληγμαι, aor. ἐλήχθην.

λαμβάνω, "I receive;" fut. λήψομαι, aor. ἔλαβον, perf. εἴληφα, perf. pass. εἴλημμαι, aor. ἐλήφθην.

λανθάνω, "I lie hid;" (λήθω), fut. λήσω, aor. ἔλαθον (λέλαθον), perf. λέληθα, perf. pass. λέλησμαι (I forget), aor. ἐλήσθην.

μανθάνω, "I learn;" fut. μαθήσομαι, aor. ἔμαθον, perf. μεμάθηκα.

πυνθάνομαι, "I hear;" fut. πεύσομαι, aor. ἐπυθόμην, perf. πέπυσμαι.

τυγχάνω, "I hit;" fut. τεύξομαι, aor. ἔτυχον (ἐτύχησα), perf. τετύχηκα (τέτευχα).

χανδάνω, "I contain;" fut. χείσομαι, aor. ἔχαδον, perf. κέχανδα.

§ 105. Verbs in -μι of the Second Class :

WITH *νυ* ONLY.

ἄγνυμι, "I break;" fut. ἄξω, aor. ἔαξα, perf. ἔαγα (*in comp.*), aor. pass. ἔάγην.

ἔννυμι, "I clothe;" fut. ἔσω, aor. ἔσα, ἔσσα, perf. εἶμαι (*poet.*)

ἀμφιέννυμι, "I clothe;" fut. ἀμφιῶ, ἀμφιέσω, aor. ἠμφίεσα, perf. pass. ἠμθίεσμαι.

ζεύγνυμι, "I yoke;" fut. ζεύξω, aor. ἔζευξα, perf. pass. ἔζευγμαι, aor. ἐζεύχθην.

μίγνυμι, "I mix;" (μίσγω), fut. μίξω, aor. ἔμιξα, perf. (μέμιχα), perf. pass. μέμιγμαι, aor. ἐμίχθην.

οἴγνυμι, οἴγω, "I open;" fut. οἴξω, aor. ἔωξα, ῶξα, ῶιξα, perf. ἔωχα.

ἀνοίγνυμι, "I open;" ἀνοίγω, fut. ἀνοίξω, aor. ἀνέωξα, perf. pass. ἀνέωγμαι.

ᾄλλυμι, "I destroy;" fut. ᾄλέσω, ᾄλω, aor. ᾄλεσα, perf. ᾄλώλεκα, strong perf. ᾄλωλα.

ἀπόλλυμι, fut. ἀπολῶ, aor. ἀπόλεσα, perf. ἀπολώλεκα.

ᾄμνυμι, "I swear;" fut. ᾄμοῦμαι, aor. ᾄμοσα, perf. ᾄμόμοκα, perf. pass. ᾄμόμοσμαι, aor. ᾄμόσθην.

ὀμόργνυμι, "I wipe;" fut. ὀμόρξω, aor. ὤμορξα.

ὄρνυμι, "I rush;" fut. ὄρσω, aor. ὤρσα, middle ὠρόμην,

3. s. ὠρτο (*poet.*)

πήγνυμι, "I fix;" fut. πήξω, aor. ἔπηξα, perf. (πέπηχα),
strong perf. πέπηγα, aor. pass. ἐπάγην.

ρήγνυμι, "I break;" fut. ρήξω, aor. ἔρρηξα, perf. (ἔρρηχα),
aor. pass. ἐρράγην, strong perf. ἔρρωγα.

WITH *ννυ*.

κεράννυμι, "I mix;" fut. (κεράσω), aor. ἐκέρασα, perf.
pass. κέκρᾱμαι, aor. ἐκεράσθην, ἐκράσθην.

κρεμάννυμι, "I hang;" fut. (κρεμάσω), κρεμῶ, aor.
ἐκρέμασα, pass. ἐκρεμάσθην.

πετάννυμι, "I expand;" fut. πετάσω, πετῶ, aor. ἐπέτασα.

σκεδάννυμι, κεδάννυμι, "I scatter;" fut. σκεδάσω, σκεδῶ,
aor. ἐσκέδασα, perf. pass. ἐσκέδασμαι, aor. ἐσκεδάσθην.

κορέννυμι, "I satiate;" fut. κορέσω, aor. ἐκόρεσα, perf.
pass. κεκόρεσμαι.

σβέννυμι, "I quench;" fut. σβέσω, aor. ἔσβεσα, perf.
ἔσβηκα, aor. ἐσβέσθην (*comp.*)

(στορνύμι), "I strew;" fut. (στορέσω, στορῶ), aor. ἐστό-
ρεσα.

ζώννυμι, "I gird;" fut. (ζώσω), aor. ἔζωσα, perf. (ἔζωκα).

ρῶννυμι, "I strengthen;" fut. (ρώσω), aor. ἔρρωσα,
perf. pass. ἔρρωμαι, aor. ἐρρώθην.

στρώννυμι, "I spread;" fut. (στρώσω), aor. (ἔστρωσα),
perf. pass. ἔστρωμαι, aor. ἐστρώθην.

(χρώννυμι), "I stain;" aor. ἔχρωσα, perf. (κέχρωκα),
perf. pass. κέχρωσμαι, aor. ἐχρώσθην.

SUPPLEMENT OF HOMERIC FORMS.

§ 1. The language of the Homeric poems, Old Ionic, or Epic, as it is called to distinguish it from the New Ionic, is not a dialect in the strict sense of the word. It was not in all probability *spoken* at any time; but is rather an artificial product, adapted by a succession of minstrels to the requirements of Epic poems. We find the most various forms existing side by side, e.g. ἐμέο, ἐμέϊο, ἐμεῦ, ἐμέθεν, ἐν, εἶν, ἐνί, εἶνί, which is only conceivable when we regard them as different forms, belonging to different periods, but retained in the traditional language of poetry because suitable to metre, and at the same time giving an air of antiquity to the style. The greater part of these Homeric forms are Ionic; but Aeolisms do also occur, a mixture which gives some support to the story that Homer was a Smyrnaean, that city being a meeting-point for Ionians and Aeolians. Other forms resemble the Attic; others again belong to no dialect at all.

§ 2. Homeric forms of the First or A-Declension (§ 35).

(1.) η is common for α in the singular of feminines; cp. also Dat. Plur.

(2.) For nom. sing. of masc. nouns we find -α beside -ης, e.g. ἵππότηα, ἱππηλάτα. With these we may compare the Latin *scriba*. The position of the accent shows that the tradition of the long ending was not entirely lost. But in some words the accent is changed to suit the new ending, *μηγίετα, εὐρύοπα*.

(3.) For the gen. sing. of masc. nouns we find -ᾶο, -εω for ου, e.g. Ἀρτεῖδᾶο, Ἀρτεῖδεω. It is obvious (1) that the later ου has arisen from this longer and more complete form; (2) that ᾶο and -εω are one and the same, differing only in the metathesis of quantity (cp. § 36, C. *Obs.*). On the origin of this genitive different opinions prevail. Bopp regards ᾶο as = *ασιο* (cp. Second Declension). Curtius explains -ᾶο as arising from *a-j-os*; in the latter case it is difficult to account for the loss of the final *s*. The gen. plur. ends regularly in -ᾶων, -εων. The original was *a-σων*, cp. Lat. *-arum*. The contracted (Attic) form is only found after ι, e.g. Μαλειῶν, παρειῶν = Μαλειᾶων, παρειᾶων (cp. § 30, *Obs.* 2).

(4.) The dative plural ends in -ης, and -ησι. The Attic form in -αις occurs only in *θεαῖς* and *ἄκταις*.

§ 3. Forms of the Second or O-Declension, § 36.

(1.) The forms of the nom. of the "Attic Declension" (§ 36 C.) are found even in Homer beside forms in *-aos*; in *proper names*, e.g. Ἀγέλεως, Ἀγελαῖος, Βριάρεως; but only λαός, γηός, Ἴλαος.

(2.) Gen. sing. Beside the forms in *-ου* we find also a longer form in *-οιο*,—*μεγάλου, μεγάλοιο*. This termination *-οιο* is a remnant of *εγο = σμα*; by elision of *σ* we get *-οιο*. We also find a curious form, Αἰολόου = Αἰόλου; and some scholars are of opinion that the word is wrongly written for Αἰολοο = Αἰόλο(ι)ο, with loss of *ι*. But it is possible that *ι* may have become *ε*, as in the Doric futures (πραξιόμεε, φευξόμεθα), and that Αἰολόου is for Αἰολοεο. Cp. *infra* § 10, 4.

(3.) The dat. plur. ends in *-οις* and *-οισι*.

(4.) The Dual gen. and dat. ends in *-οιν* and *-οιν*, e.g. ὦμοιν, ὀφθαλμοῖν. The original was probably ὠμοφιν, which by epenthesis, (§ 10, b. i.) became ὠμοιφιν, and the *φ* was then elided, ὦμοιν.

(5.) Contraction is seldom found (§ 36, B).

§ 4. Third Declension. § 37, foll.

(1.) For the gen. of πόλις we find πόλι-ος and πόληος. These different forms are due to the fact that in the first, the termination *-ος* is added immediately to the stem *πολι*, but in the second, the stem *πόλι* before receiving the termination is extended to *πολε-ι*, and thus we get *πολε-ι-ος*, which becomes *πόλη-ος* by absorption of the *ι*. (§ 37, N. B.) Similarly we find Πηλέος with loss of digamma, and Πηληός. The gen. sing. of *s* stems (§ 39, v.) contracts into *-εως* instead of *-ους*, e.g. ἐρέβευς, θάρσευς, θέρευς. This is a peculiarity of the Ionic dialect.

(2.) For the dative sing. words in *-ις* have sometimes *ει*, sometimes *ι*, e.g. κόντι, μήτι, Θέτι.

(3.) Acc. sing. Barytones (§ 25) in *-ις* and *-υς* (from stems in dentals,) have sometimes *ν*, sometimes *α*,—*ἔριν, ἔριδα, φύλοπιν, φυλόπιδα, κόρυν, κόρυθα* (39, ii. a). Acc. pl. Stems in *ι* and *υ* have two forms in *σῦς* and *σῦας*, *ιχθύς* and *ιχθύας*; so also *ἀκοίτις, ὄις*. *βοῦς* also has *βόας* and *βοῦς*. We need not regard the shorter forms as contracted from the longer; they may be formed differently, so that *σῦς* is for *συν-ς*, but *σῦας* for *συν-ας*, *βοῦς* for *βουν-ς*, *βόας* for *βο-ας*.

(4.) Voc. sing. Κάλχαν, Θόαν, but always Πουλυδάμα, Λαοδάμα. The voc. of *ἄναξ* is regularly *ἄναξ*, except in the phrase Ζεῦ ἄνα.

(5.) The termination *-οιν* is found in the Dual, but only in πόδοιν, Σειρήνοιν.

(6.) In the dative plural we have a variety of forms. Thus from

χείρ, χείρεσσι, χείρεσι, χερσί; from πούς, πόδεσσι, ποσσί, ποσί; from ἔπος, ἐπέεσσι, ἔπεσσι, ἔπεισι; from βούς, βόεσσι, βουσί.

The explanation of these forms is not difficult.

The original of the termination is -σφι, which by assimilation becomes -σσι. This termination is sometimes united by a connecting vowel ε to the stem, hence χείρ-ε-σσι, πόδ-ε-σσι, ἐπέ-ε-σσι (= ἐπέε-ε-σσι) βό-ε-σσι (= βοF-ε-σσι), and with dropping of σ, χείρ-ε-σι. Sometimes the termination is added to the stem without a connecting vowel, and the necessary changes of sound take place; hence χερ-σί, ποσσί (= ποδ-σσι), ποσί (= πο(δ)-σι), ἔπεσσι (= ἔπεσ-σι), βου-σί.

(7.) Contraction as a rule is not found in nouns from stems in σ, with nom. in -ης and -ος. But words in -ως and -ω are always contracted (§ 39, v.) e.g., Καλύψους, Δητοί, Δητώ, αἰδῶ, ἦῶ. Neuters in -ας are partly contracted, partly not so, κρέα, δέπα, κέρα, κρείων, τέραα, γήραος, γήραϊ, δεπᾶων, etc. Words in -υς always contract the dat. sing., πληθυί, ἰχθυί.

§ 5. In addition to the usual case-terminations, the Epic poet uses certain suffixes to express the relation of case, or preposition.

(1.) φι(ν) for gen. and dative: βίηφι(ν), παλάμηφι(ν), κεφαλῆφι(ν), ἔσχαρόφιν, δακρυόφιν, θεόφιν, ὄχεσφιν, στήθεσφιν, κράτεσφιν, ναῦφι(ν), ἑτέρηφι, φαινομένηφι, ἦφι βίηφι, αὐτόφιν, δεξιόφιν, ἀριστερόφιν.

(2.) θε(ν) to express the relation Whence? and for the genitive: Ἰδῆθεν, κλισίηθεν, Τροίηθεν, ἀγορήθεν, οὐρανόθεν, ἀλόθεν, πατρόθεν, Διόθεν, νεϊόθεν, οἰόθεν, ἄλλοθεν, πάντοθεν, ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἔθεν, ἔνερθεν, ὑπερθεν, πρόσθεν, ὄπισθεν, πάροιθεν, ἄνευθεν, ὑψόθεν, ἐκάτερθεν, ἔκτοσθεν. When attached to a noun *θεν* never loses the termination ν.

(3.) θι to express the relation Where?—οἴκοθι, κηρόθι, Ἴλιόθι, οὐρανόθι, ἦῶθι, ἄλλοθι, αὐτόθι, ὑψόθι, τόθι, ὄθι, πόθι.

(4.) δε, σε, ζε to express the relation Whither?—Ἰθάκηδε, Τροίηνδε, ἀγορήδε, Οὐλυμπόνδε, οἰκόνδε, πεδίονδε, ἀλαδε, ἄστυδε, φώωσδε, τέλοσδε, οἴκαδε, φύγαδε, ὄνδε δόμονδε, κυκλόσε, ὑψόσε, πάντοσε, τηλόσε, πόσε, ἔραζε, θύραζε, χάμαζε, etc.

§ 6. Irregular Forms.

Ἄιδης Ἄιδαι Ἄιδεω, Ἄιδος Ἄιδι, Αἰδωνεύς.

γόνυ (§ 40, 2), γονός γούνα, γούνων, γούνεσσι (i.e. the stem γονατ is rejected and γουν is used), γούνατα, γούνασι; the ν in the stem is due to epenthesis (§ 10, b. ii.)

δούρυ (§ 40, 2), δουρί, δοῦρε, δούρεσσι (as if from δουρ), δούρατι, δούρατα.

Ζεύς (§ 40, 3), beside the forms Διός, Διῖ, Δία, has Ζηρός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα, as if from a stem Ζην.

κάρη has various forms. κάρητος, κάρητι, as if from καρητ; καρήατος, καρήατι, καρήατα, as if from καρηατ; κράατος, κράατι, κράατα, with metathesis of ρ; κρατός, κρατί, κρᾶτα, κράτων, κρασίην, with metathesis and contraction; κάρ, acc. sing.; κρηθεν.

νηῦς=ναῦς (§ 38, β) has forms in η and ε. νηός, νῆα, νηυσί, νέες, νέεσι (νήεσσι), νεών. The variation in quantity is due to the digamma, which sometimes influences the preceding vowel, and sometimes fails to do so.

υῖός has a shorter form in addition to those given, § 40, 5. υῖος, υῖ, υῖα, υῖε, υῖες, υῖάσι, υῖας.

The forms in -τηρ (§ 39, iv. *Obs.*) retain or omit the ε—μητρί μητέρι, θυγάτρα θυγάτερα, θύγατρεις θυγάτερες, πατρῶν πατέρων, etc.

§ 7. Adjectives.

(1.) In Homer adjectives of three terminations are often used as having only two (§ 42), e.g. ἰφθίμους ψυχάς, ἄγριος ἄτη, ὀλοώτατος ὀδμή, ἕληεντι Ζακύνθῳ, etc.

(2.) On the other hand, compound adjectives have often a fem. form, ἀθανάτη, ἀσβέστη, ἀβρότη, ἀριγνώτη, ἀμφιρύτη, etc.

(3.) πολὺς besides the usual forms, § 51, has also πολέος, πολέες πολείς, πολέσι πολέεσσι, πολέας, and πολλός πολλόν.

§ 8. Comparison of Adjectives (Chap. vi.).

From μέσος μέσσος we have μέσσατος (the double σ is remarkable, for we should rather expect ζ, from the comparison of the Latin *medius* (*di=ζ*)); from νεός, νέατος and νείατος. For χείρων (§ 55) we find χερείων, χειρότερος, χεριώτερος. For ῥάων ῥᾶστος, ῥήτερος ῥήτατος and ῥήιστος, from ῥήιδιος, the Ionic η taking the place of α, and ι being written after instead of under the long vowel.

§ 9. Numerals.

For μία (§ 60) we find ἴα; for τέσσαρες, πῖσυρες, an Aeolic form. The π and τ are both variants from an original Κν. Cp. Latin *quattuor*.

§ 10. Pronouns.

(1.) Personal ἐγώ, ἐγών, ἐμέο ἐμεῖο ἐμεῦ; all these forms of the genitive have arisen from one original ἐμεσσο. ἐμέθεν (formed by the addition of *θεν*, § 5). ἡμεῖς ἄμμες—ἡμέων ἡμεῖων—ἡμῖν ἄμμι(ν) (an Aeolic form), ἡμέας ἡμᾶς ἄμμε (an Aeolic form).

σύ τύνη—σέο σεῦ σεῖο, all from σεσσο. σέθεν, τεοῖο perhaps like *tuí*, the gen. of the possessive used for the personal pronoun. σοί τοί (cp. Lat. *tu*), τεῖν. ὑμεῖς ὕμμες (an Aeolic form); ὑμέων ὑμεῖων—ὑμῖν ὕμμι(ν) (Aeolic); ὑμέας ὕμμε (Aeolic).

έό εἶο εὔ, all from έσσο, έθεν, οἱ έοἱ, εἰ έέ, μιν, σφέων*σφείων σφῶν, σφίσι(ν) σφιν, σφέας σφείας σφάς σφέ.

(2.) Possessive :—τέος=σός, έός=ός; άμός, ύμός, σφός, for ήμέτερος, ύμέτερος, σφέτερος.

(3.) Demonstrative :—ό, ή, τό is regularly used as a pronoun. όδε in dat. plur. makes τοἰσδεσι τοἰσδεσσι, i.e. the termination -σσι is added to the form τοἰσδε, though this is already complete in itself.

(4.) Relative :—the demonstr. ό is often used for the relative. For οὔ, όου we find a form which is explained as wrongly written for όο, but it may possibly have arisen from όεο=οἶο. ός τις and ότις, ότεν όττεο, ότεω, ότινα, ότεων, ότέοισι, ότινας, neut. άσσα, sing. ότι and όττι.

§ 11. Prepositions, cp. §, p. 71.

εις ές—έν εἰν ένί εἰνί—in these forms we see the influence of epenthesis (§ 10, b. ii.). From ένί arose εἰνί, and this by abbreviation becomes εἰν. πρόσ προτί ποτί; προτί is no doubt the original form, and προς=προτ, since τ cannot remain at the end of a word, § 15. σύν ξύν—ύπό υπαί—παρά παραί—κατά καταί (once only); the forms with ι are no doubt the older, and represent locative cases of stems ύπα, παρα, κατα, ύέρ ύείρ (from ύπερι by epenthesis).

The prepositions also undergo *apocope*. Thus πάρ for παρά; άν for άνα, άμ πεδίον—κάτ for κατά, κάββαλεν=κατέβαλεν, κάγ γόνυ=κατά γόνυ, κάδ δέ=κατά δέ, κάμ μέσσον=κατά μέσσον, etc.

§ 12. The Verb. Augment, Reduplication.

(1.) The Augment, syllabic and temporal, is retained or dropped as the verse requires, e.g. έθηκεν, *Il.* 1. 3, τεὔχε 4, έτελείετο 5, διαστήτην 6, ώρσε and όλέκοντο 10, λίσσετο 15, etc. Words which had the digamma can have a syllabic augment, e.g. ζειπον, έέλπετο, έήνδανε, έάγην, έείσατο. Cp. § 79.

(2.) The liquids and σ are doubled, if the verse requires it, after the augment—ελλαβε, ελλιάνευε, εμμαθε, εμμορε, ερρεον, ερρίγησε, ερρίψε, etc., εσσευε εσσυτο. On the other hand, the single ρ is sometimes found, e.g. ερεζον, ερεζα, ερύσατο.

It is not possible to give an etymological explanation of the doubling of these letters in every case. Often a digamma or σ has been lost before the initial consonant, especially before ρ, e.g. σρυ is the root of ρέω, *Frag* of ρήγνυμι; but in others it is not possible to show that any initial consonant has been lost, e.g. in λαμβάνω, μανθάνω, and we must suppose that false analogy has been at work.

(3.) Reduplication is found in many aorists, λέλαθον, λελαβέσθαι, κεχάραιτο, κεκύθωσι, πεφιδέσθαι, etc.

§ 13. The Verb. Terminations, § 70.

(1.) *-μι* is found in 1 S. Conj. of some barytone verbs, *e.g.* ἐθέλωμι, τύχωμι, ἰδῶμι, etc.

(2.) The 2 S. of Conj. and Optat. sometimes ends in *-σθα*, *e.g.* ἐθέλησθα, εἶπησθα, βάλοισθα, κλαίοισθα, etc.

The explanation of this form *σθα* is doubtful; *θα* we find in οἶσ-θα, § 93, and ἦσ-θα, § 94; it is = *τνα*, the 2d pers. pronoun. The *σ* may be a remnant of the same pronoun, so that in the *-σθα* we have the pronoun repeated; cp. the pl. *τίπτεσθε*, in which we have the pronoun repeated in order to form the plural number.

(3.) The 3d conj. S. sometimes ends in *-σι*: ἐθέλησι, λάβησι, etc.; cp. the verbs in *-μι*, 3d. sing. Indic.

(4.) In 2d pers. pl. middle we find as a rule, *εαι* in Indic., *ηαι* in Conj., *e.g.* βούλ*εαι*, γέν*ηαι*; βούλ*εαι* = βουλε-σαι βούλ*ε-αι*. The Attic forms arose from this (1) by contracting *εα* into *η* and writing *ι* underneath βούλ*η*, (2) by changing *αι* into *ει* (cp. Μουσάων, Μουσέων), and contracting *ε + ει* into *ει*.

(5.) For *-μεθα* in 1 pl. mid. we find sometimes a longer form, *-μεσθα*, cp. *σθα*, No. 2.

(6.) The 3d plur. of Ind., Perf., and Pluper. middle, and Optat. mid. ends in *-αται* and *-ατο* for *-νται -ντο*, *e.g.* εἰρύαται βεβλήαται, κέαται, εἶατο, γενοίατο, πυθόιατο.

a here represents *-αν*, the complete form being *-ανται, -αντο*. The form in *-ατο* is the only one found in Homer after *ι*.

(7.) The 3d plur. of the Passive aorists ends in *-εν*, for *-ησαν—κοίμηθεν, φόβηθεν, φάανθεν*, etc. *εν* is for *εντ*, cp. ἔλουν=ἐλυοντ. The termination *-ησαν* is due to composition; cp. § 89, note on the verbs in *-μι*.

(8.) After *ῡ* and *ῑ* the iota of the Optative is sometimes allowed to drop, *e.g.* ἐκδύμεν, δαινύτο, λελύτο.

(9.) The forms of the Infinitive are various.

a. Verbs in *-ω—ἀμύνειν, ἀμύνεμεν, ἀμυνέμεναι.*

εἰπεῖν, εἰπέμεν, εἰπεμέναι.

ἄρῆξειν, ἄρῆξεμεν, ἀρῆξέμεναι.

The shorter forms seem to have arisen out of the longer by rejection of the final *αι*, and elision of *μ—ἀμύνεμεν, ἀμυνε-εν, ἀμύνειν*, though the elision of *μ* is very questionable in Greek.

b. Verbs in *-μι* end in *-ναι, -μεναι—στήναι, στήμεναι.* So also

Passive aorist stems, *μιγῆναι, μιγῆμεναι*, and Perfect,

έστάμεναι, τεθνάμεναι.

It is noticeable that all the longer forms of the Infinitive end in *-αι*. Cp. the terminations of the prepositions. It is probable that the

Infinitive is the case of a noun-stem (Locative or Dative), e.g. *στήμεναι* is a case of a stem *στημενα*, and means strictly "in standing."

§ 14. The Verb. Contracted Verbs.

(1.) Verbs in *-έω* generally remain uncontracted; when contraction of *εο* takes place it is into *ευ*, not into *ου*—*καλεῦντο*, *πωλεύμην*.

(2.) Verbs in *-άω* seldom remain uncontracted (*ναιετάω* is an exception), but they undergo a peculiar kind of extension, the long vowel arising from contraction taking the shorter form of the vowel before it. Thus,—*όρώω*, *όράας*, *όράα*, *όρώωμεν* *όράαν*, and even with two long vowels, *ήβώωσα*, *δρώωσι*. *ζωουσι*

(3.) The verbs in *-όω* are for the most part contracted, and in some instances they also, like the verbs in *-άω*, are extended, e.g. *άρόωσιν*, and also *ιδρώοντα*.

§ 15. The Verb. The Future.

(1.) Futures of the Second Formation are treated like contracted verbs in *-έω*, § 82, B.

(2.) The Second Formation of the future is found in some verbs with stems not ending in a liquid (§ 82), e.g. *τελέω*, *αντιώω*, *δαμάα*, and *δαμάω*, *κρεμόω*, etc.

§ 16. The Verb. The Aorist.

(1.) There are Aorists with *a* but without *σ* (§ 83), e.g. *ήνικα*, *έκηα* (*καίω*) *έχρα* (*χέω*), *έσσενα* (*σεύω*), *ήλεύατο* (*άλεύομαι*).

(2.) There are also Aorists with *σ* but without *a*—*έβήσεται*, *εδύσεται*, *ίξον*, *βήσεται*, *ορσειο*, *άξεται*, etc.

(3.) Several verbs have both strong and weak Aorists passive (§ 76)—*έμίγην* *έμίχθην*, *έφάνην* *έφάανθην*, *έβλάβην* *έβλάφθην*, *έπάγην* *έπήχθην*, *έτάρπην* *έτάρφθην* *έτέρφθην*. There are also many instances of Aorists middle and passive from the same verb with the same meaning, e.g. *κοιμήσαντο* *έκοιμήθην*, and of Aorists active and middle, e.g. *έβη* *έβήσεται*, *έδν* *εδύσεται*.

(4.) Syncopated Aorists are not uncommon, e.g. *έβλητο* *βλήσθαι* *βλήμενος*, *λύτο* *λύντο* *λύμην*, *κτάσθαι* *κτάμενος*, *έφθίμην* *φθίσθαι* *φθίμενος*, *χύτο* *χύντο* *χύμενος*, *εδέγμην* *εδεκτο* *δέχθαι* *δέγμενος*, *έγρετο* *έγρόμενος*, etc.

(5.) Many weak Aorists in Homer have a double sigma, e.g. *έλασσα*, *έτέλεσσα*, *νάσσα*. The reason of the double letter is not clear in every case. Some have endeavoured to trace it back to a final letter in the stem, which has become assimilated before the *σ* of the termination; but this hypothesis makes it necessary to assume a number of stems

which there is no sufficient reason to suppose ever existed. Either therefore, (1.) false analogy has extended the double sigma from cases in which there was an etymological reason for it, *e.g.* ἐτέλεσσα (stem τελος), to others in which there was no such reason; or (2.) we must regard the double consonant as representing a sharp pronunciation of the preceding vowel, due to the verse-accent falling upon it.

§ 17. The Verb. Perfect and Pluperfect.

(1.) The Perfects ἔστηκα, βέβηκα, τέθηκα, τέτληκα, μέμονα, γέγονα, πέφυκα, δειδία, are syncopated (cp. § 92) ἔστατε, βεβίασι, τεθνάμεν, γεγίασι, τέτλαθι, δείδιμεν, μέματον, τεθναίην, πεφύασι. So too the Participles κεκμηώς, κεχαρηώς, πεπτηώς, τετιηώς, βεβαρηώς, κεκοτηώς.

(2.) Some forms of the Perfect have δ inserted—ἐρηρέδαται, ἐρράδαται, ἀκηχέδαται, ἐλληλέδατο.

(3.) The 1st Sing. of the Pluperfect sometimes ends in -εα (cp. § 85)—ἐτεθήπεα, πεποιθέα, ἠνώγεα, ἦδεα. The εα is no doubt εσα = eram; cp. note on οἶδα, § 93.

(4.) In some forms the termination is united directly with the stem without any connecting vowel (§ 85, A. ii. Obs.)—ἐγρήγορθε (ἐγείρω), πέποσθε (πάσχω), ἦικτο (ἔοικα), ἐπέπιθμεν (πειθω).

(5.) There are remnants of an older formation of the Pluperfect, in which terminations like those of the Imperfect are added to the reduplicated stem, *e.g.* ἐπέπληγ-ο-ν, cp. ἔ-τυπτ-ο-ν. But others regard these forms as reduplicated strong aorists.

§ 18. Verbs in -μι.

(1.) These are sometimes treated as contracted verbs, *e.g.* τιθεῖ, μεθιεῖς, μεθιεῖ, ἀνιεῖς, διδοῖς, διδοῖ, ἐδίδου, ἐτίθει, etc.

(2.) The Conjunctive is rarely contracted. The usual forms are, *e.g.* ἀφῆν, βέης, ἔης, στέωμεν, θέωμεν. The ε often becomes ει, θείω, βείω, or η, θήης θήη, στήης στήη. The same change occurs in the passive aorists δαμείω, δαμήης, etc. The ο or η of the Conjunctive is often shortened, *e.g.* ἴομεν, κιχείομεν, θείομεν, στήομεν, στήετε.

These forms with the short vowel are by some supposed to represent an earlier condition of inflexion, in which the conjunctive mood had not yet wholly passed over into the ω-conjugation. Thus ἴ-ο-μεν stands to ἴ-μεν as λυο-ο-μεν to λύ-ο-μεν. Afterwards the long vowel became regarded as the characteristic of the conjunctive, and hence arose ἴωμεν.

(3.) In the 3d pl. of the Past tenses the termination is formed like the passive aorists (§ 13, 7, Suppl.), *e.g.* ξύνιεν, μέθιεν, πρότιθεν, ἔσταν, ἔβαν, ἔφαν. The explanation given of the aorists applies to these.

(4.) Forms of εἰμί (§ 94); 2d pers. sing. ἐσσί and εἶς both enclitic; so also εἰσί but not εἶσι (for the difference of these forms cp. note on verbs in -μι, § 89). Conj. ἔω, ἔης, Infin. εἶναι, ἔμμεναι (= ἐσμεναι), ἔμμεν (= ἐσ-μεν), ἔμεναι, ἔμεν. Part. ἐών, ἐούσα (= ἐσων, ἐσοντια). Imperat. mid. ἔσσ-ο. Imperf. ἦα (= ἦσα, eram, with augt.), ἔα (= ἔσα without augment), ἔον (= ἐσον, as if from an ω-verb). 3d pl. ἔσαν and ἦσαν. Fut. ἔσσομαι (= ἐσσομαι, a fut. formed with ja, "to go," or = ἐσ-σσο-μαι, in which case the stem εσ is repeated), ἔσομαι ἔσσεται ἔσεται ἔσται. Dór. ἐσσεῖται (p. 108).

(5.) εἶμι, mostly with future signification; but there is also a Future form, εἴσομαι, and aorist, εἴσατο, εἴσατο. Imperf. ἦια, ἦα (§ 94), ἦιον (as from an ω-verb). 3d pl. ἔεν. Inf. ἔμεναι and ἔμεν.

(6.) φημί, 2d pers. φῆς and φῆσθα. Imperf. φῆς, φῆσθα, ἔφησθα. 3d pers. pl. ἔφᾶν, φάν. Future, φήσω. Middle aor. (or imperfect), ἐφάμην, ἔφατο, φάτο. Imperat. φάο, φάσθω. Infin. φάσθαι. Part. φάμενός.

(7.) οἶδα, 1st pers. pl. ἴδμεν. 2d pers. sing. οἶσθα (only once), οἶδας. Inf. ἴδμεναι, ἴδμεν. Past, εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, ἰδυῖα. Imperf. ἦδεα, ἦδησθα, ἠεῖδεις. 3d pers. ἠεῖδει. 3d pers. ἦδη (never ἦδει), ἦδεε, ἠεῖδει. 3d pl. ἴσαν (without augment). Fut. εἴσομαι.

ERRATA.

Page 11, line 10, for γραπτὸς read γραπτός.

57, ,, 17, for ἀφήλικ read ἀφηλικ.

66, ,, 6 from foot, for ταντώ read ταυτό.

75, ,, 9 ,, ,, for λύ-ο-μεθα read λυ-ό-μεθα.

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LONDON, OXFORD, AND CAMBRIDGE.

CATENA CLASSICORUM—continued.

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4 *History of the English Institutions*

master the territorial element, receiving, however, in the course of the struggle some moderating and tempering influences from the opponent principle.

CHAPTER II.

THE PEOPLE.

1.¹ **Classes of the People.**—The English settlers in Britain were from the first divided into the two great hereditary classes of Eorls (the *principes* of Tacitus) and Ceorls,² both free, but the former of noble, the latter of ignoble birth. The oath of an eorl availed against that of six ceorls, and there was a corresponding difference in the amount of the weregild or compensation-money to be paid for the murder of a member of the two classes; which in the case of a ceorl was only 200 shillings (whence he was called a *twyhyndman*), but in that of an eorl 1200 shillings. Besides these distinctions between the two classes, another was introduced, which had not existed when the people dwelt in the forests of Germany. Their private wealth had then consisted of household furniture, armour, and cattle, while their land was regarded as the common property of the tribe. But after settling upon the conquered soil of Britain, they made continually increasing encroachments on the fole-land, or land common to the whole people, by converting portion after portion of it into boc-land—land held by private individuals, by book or charter. Landed wealth was at first the accompaniment of noble birth or personal merit, and when it became dissociated from these, it was gradually looked

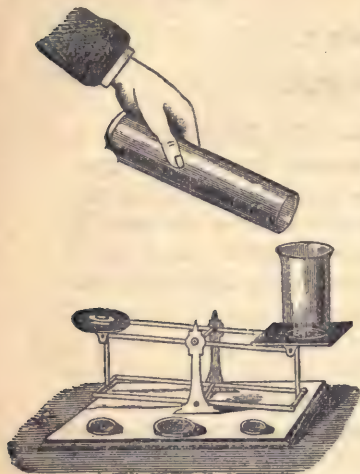
¹ For the periods of our history to which the sections marked 1–6 in the different chapters correspond, see the Preface.

² The words have now under the modernised forms of *earl* and *churl*, acquired totally different meanings.

CHEMISTRY

In Fig. 16 is represented a very pretty experiment, showing that this gas is heavier than air. First, balance a jar

Fig. 16.



with a weight. I say *balance* a jar. Is that exactly correct? Is there not something in the jar? "No," you will perhaps say, "it is empty." But think a moment. That jar is full of something, and that something has weight. It is full of air. We have balanced, then, a jar full of air. Now if, as represented, carbonic acid gas be poured into the jar on the scales, the jar will descend and the weight will

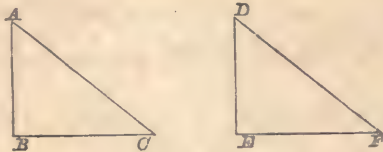
rise. Why? Because there is now a gas in the jar that is heavier than air.

If you have a jar filled with this gas, you can take it out with a little bucket, as seen in Fig. 17. As you take one bucketful after another out, it can be poured away as water; and air will take the place of the gas as fast as it is removed.

If a soap-bubble fall into a jar of carbonic acid gas, it will not go to the bottom as it would if the jar were full of air. It will descend a little into the jar, and then ascend and remain in its open mouth. Why is this? The air that is blown into the bubble is lighter than the gas in the jar,

PROPOSITION B. THEOREM.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and the sides adjacent to the equal angles in each also equal; then must the triangles be equal in all respects.



In Δs $ABC, DEF,$

let $\angle ABC = \angle DEF,$ and $\angle ACB = \angle DFE,$ and $BC = EF.$
 Then must $AB = DE,$ and $AC = DF,$ and $\angle BAC = \angle EDF.$

For if ΔDEF be applied to $\Delta ABC,$ so that E coincides with $B,$ and EF falls on $BC;$

then $\because EF = BC, \therefore F$ will coincide with $C;$
 and $\because \angle DEF = \angle ABC, \therefore ED$ will fall on $BA;$
 $\therefore D$ will fall on BA or BA produced.

Again, $\because \angle DFE = \angle ACB, \therefore FD$ will fall on $CA;$
 $\therefore D$ will fall on CA or CA produced.

$\therefore D$ must coincide with $A,$ the only pt. common to BA and $CA.$

$\therefore DE$ will coincide with and \therefore is equal to $AB,$
 and $DF \dots\dots\dots AC,$
 and $\angle EDF \dots\dots\dots \angle BAC;$
 and \therefore the triangles are equal in all respects. Q. E. D.

COR. Hence, by a process like that in Prop. A, we can prove the following theorem :

If two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides which subtend them are also equal. (Eucl. I. 6.)

S. E.

thus: if the articles had cost £1 each, the total cost would have been £2478;

∴ as they cost $\frac{1}{6}$ of £1 each, the cost will be £ $\frac{2478}{6}$, or £413.

The process may be written thus:

3s. 4d. is $\frac{1}{6}$ of £1 | £2478 = cost of the articles at £1 each.

£413 = cost at 3s. 4d. ...

Ex. (2). Find the cost of 2897 articles at £2. 12s. 9d. each.

£2 is 2 × £1 | 2897 . 0 . 0 = cost at £1 each.

10s. is $\frac{1}{2}$ of £1 | 5794 . 0 . 0 = £2

2s. is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 10s. | 1448 . 10 . 0 = 10s.

8d. is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2s. | 289 . 14 . 0 = 2s.

1d. is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 8d. | 96 . 11 . 4 = 8d.

12 . 1 . 5 = 1d.

£7640 . 16 . 9 = £2. 12s. 9d. each.

NOTE.—A shorter method would be to take the parts thus:

10s. = $\frac{1}{2}$ of £1; 2s. 6d. = $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10s.; 3d. = $\frac{1}{10}$ of 2s. 6d.

Ex. (3). Find the cost of 425 articles at £2. 18s. 4d. each.

Since £2. 18s. 4d. is the difference between £3 and 1s. 8d. (which is $\frac{1}{12}$ of £1), the shortest course is to find the cost at £3 each, and to *subtract from it* the cost at 1s. 8d. each, thus:

£3 is 3 × £1 | £ s. d.
425 . 0 . 0 = cost at £1 each.

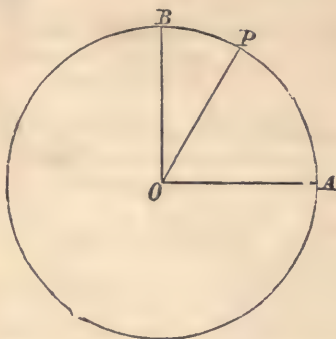
1s. 8d. is $\frac{1}{12}$ of £1 | 1275 . 0 . 0 = £3

35 . 8 . 4 = 1s. 8d. each.

£1239 . 11 . 8 = £2. 18s. 4d. each.

14 ON THE MEASUREMENT OF ANGLES.

28. To shew that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius of the circle is the same for all circles.



Let O be the centre of a circle, whose radius is r ;

AB the arc of a quadrant, and therefore AOB a right angle;

AP an arc equal to the radius AO .

Then, $AP = r$ and $AB = \frac{\pi r}{2}$. (Art. 14.)

Now, by Euc. vi. 33,

$$\frac{\text{angle } AOP}{\text{angle } AOB} = \frac{\text{arc } AP}{\text{arc } AB},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or, } \frac{\text{angle } AOP}{\text{a right angle}} &= \frac{r}{\frac{\pi r}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2r}{\pi r} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\text{angle } AOP = \frac{2 \text{ right angles}}{\pi}$.

Thus the magnitude of the angle AOP is independent of r and is therefore the same for all circles.

89. CASE II. The next case in point of simplicity is that in which four terms can be so arranged, that the first two have a common factor and the last two have a common factor.

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + ax + bx + ab &= (x^2 + ax) + (bx + ab) \\ &= x(x + a) + b(x + a) \\ &= (x + b)(x + a).\end{aligned}$$

Again

$$\begin{aligned}ac - ad - bc + bd &= (ac - ad) - (bc - bd) \\ &= a(c - d) - b(c - d) \\ &= (a - b)(c - d).\end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLES.—XVIII.

Resolve into factors :

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. $x^2 - ax - bx + ab$. | 5. $abx^2 - axy + bxy - y^2$. |
| 2. $ab + ax - bx - x^2$. | 6. $abx - aby + cdx - cdy$. |
| 3. $bc + by - cy - y^2$. | 7. $cdx^2 + dmx - cnxy - mny^2$. |
| 4. $bm + mn + ab + an$. | 8. $abcx - b^2dx - acdy + bd^2y$. |

90. Before reading the Articles that follow the student is advised to turn back to Art. 56, and to observe the manner in which the operation of multiplying a binomial by a binomial produces a *trinomial* in the Examples there given. He will then be prepared to expect that in certain cases a *trinomial* can be resolved into two binomial factors, examples of which we shall now give.

91. CASE III. To find the factors of

$$x^2 + 7x + 12.$$

Our object is to find two numbers whose product is 12,
and whose sum is 7.

These will evidently be 4 and 3,

$$\therefore x^2 + 7x + 12 = (x + 4)(x + 3).$$

Again, to find the factors of

$$x^2 + 5bx + 6b^2.$$

Our object is to find two numbers whose product is $6b^2$,
and whose sum is $5b$.

These will clearly be $3b$ and $2b$,

$$\therefore x^2 + 5bx + 6b^2 = (x + 3b)(x + 2b).$$

[Algebra. See page 8.]

πρὸς ἑωυτοῦ τὸν χρησμὸν εἶναι, ἐστρατεύετο ἐς τὴν Περσέων
μοῖραν. Ὡς δὲ ἀπῖκετο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄλυν ποταμὸν ὁ Κροῖσος, 3
τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν, ὡς μὲν ἐγὼ λέγω, κατὰ τὰς εὐίσας γεφύρας διε-
βίβασε τὸν στρατόν· ὡς δὲ ὁ πολλὸς λόγος Ἑλλήνων, Θαλῆς
οἱ ὁ Μιλήσιος διεβίβασε. ἀπορέοντος γὰρ Κροῖσου ὅπως οἱ 4
διαβήσεται τὸν ποταμὸν ὁ στρατὸς (οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἶναί κω
τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τὰς γεφύρας ταύτας), λέγεται παρεόντα
τὸν Θαλῆν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ποιῆσαι αὐτῷ τὸν ποταμὸν,
ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρὸς ῥέοντα τοῦ στρατοῦ, καὶ ἐκ δεξιῆς ῥεῖν·
ποιῆσαι δὲ ᾧδε. ἄνωθεν τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἀρξάμενον, διώ- 5
ρυχα βαθέην ὀρύσσειν, ἄγοντα μνηοειδέα, ὅπως ἂν τὸ
στρατόπεδον ἰδρυμένον κατὰ νώτου λάβοι, ταύτη κατὰ τὴν
διώρυχα ἐκτραπόμενος ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων ῥέεθρων, καὶ αὐτὶς
παραμειβόμενος τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐς τὰ ἀρχαῖα ἐσβάλλοι·
ᾧστε, ἐπεὶ τε καὶ ἐσχίσθη τάχιστα ὁ ποταμὸς, ἀμφοτέρῃ 6
διαβατὸς ἐγένετο. οἱ δὲ καὶ τὸ παράπαν λέγουσι καὶ τὸ
ἀρχαῖον ῥέεθρον ἐποξηραυθῆναι. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν οὐ προσ-

§ 2. πρὸς ἑωυτοῦ] *E sua parte.*
πρὸς=from the direction of (110. 2,
n.), from the point of view of, and
so favourable towards. Cf. πρὸς
τῶν ἐχόντων, Φοῖβε, τὸν νόμον τίθης,
Eur. Alc. 57.

§ 3. τὰς εὐίσας γ.] The plural
of a single bridge (205. 3, n.).

§ 4. ταύτας=τὰς εὐίσας, above.
λέγεται] Hdt.'s doubts about this
story are prob. due to chronological
difficulties (Ab.). 'The exact year
of Thales' birth and the date of his
death cannot be known.' Clinton.

ἐξ ἀριστερῆς] This implies that
the army was marching, or that the
camp was facing, upstream (i. e.
southwards) at the time.

καὶ ἐκ δεξ.] 'Partly on the right
hand as well' (§ 6).

§ 5. ὅπως ἂν... λάβοι] A com-
mon construction in Hdt., as in
Homer. Cf. 91. 2; 99. 3; 152. 2.
Thuc. has μὴ ἂν—ἐπιπλεύσειαν, II.
93. 2. Prob. ἂν renders the object
in view rather less definite than it
would otherwise be, by implying the
existence of some condition:='if

possible.' 'With the opt. ὡς ἂν,
ὅπως ἂν=quomodo or ut. προμη-
θοῦνται ὅπως ἂν εὐδαιμονοῖται is derived
from the direct interrogative, πῶς ἂν
(εἰ δυνατόν εἴη) εὐδαιμονοῖται;' *Madv.*
G. S. App. 302. Tr. 'that so per-
adventure (the river) might take the
camp, there pitched, in the rear (i. e.
might flow on the western side of
the camp), having on this side been
diverted from its ancient course into
the channel.'

§ 6. καὶ ἐσχίσθη] 'καὶ leads one
to expect a second καὶ before διαβατὸς
which is omitted.' Kr. More prob.
καὶ='actually,' the mere purpose
(ὅπως above) now having the per-
formance superadded.

καὶ τὸ παράπαν] 117. 1, n.
καὶ τὸ ἀρχ.] καὶ belongs to the ob-
ject of λέγω.= 'say this also, viz. that.'

διέβησαν] 'How did they cross
(on this supposition)?' i. e. how could
they have crossed? Cf. 187. 5, n.
Hdt.'s objection is hardly a valid
one, since they might have dammed
up the new stream and again divert-
ed the river (into its old bed).

378 *But loose in morals.* Such a one as George Selwyn's chaplain and parasite, Dr Warner. "In letter after letter he (Dr Warner) adds fresh strokes to the portrait of himself, not a little curious to look at now that the man has passed away; all the foul pleasures and gambols in which he revelled, played out; all the rouged faces into which he leered, worms or skulls; all the fine gentlemen whose shoebuckles he kissed, laid in their coffins."—THACKERAY'S *George III.* See also Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, No. 58, "A Visitation Dinner;" Knight's *History of England*, vol. vii., p. 109.

384 *Scrawls a card.* Writes his name on a visiting card. Visiting cards in the last century were not the plain bits of paste-board which we see now-a-days, they had generally some vignette or ingenious device engraved on them. Specimens may be seen at Dresden which Raphael Mengs drew and Raphael Morghen engraved.

385 *Rout.* A crowd or crush, the fashionable term in the last century for what is now called an "at home." For an amusing account of a rout to which Porson was inveigled, see Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*, Southey and Porson.

"*Southey*—Why do you repeat the word *rout* so often?

"*Porson*—Not because the expression is new and barbarous, I do assure you, nor because the thing itself is equally the bane of domestic and polite society."

389 *By infidelity.* "This worthy clergyman takes care to tell us that he does not believe in his religion."—THACKERAY, *loc. cit.*

390 *A sinecure.* Especially applied to a benefice without the cure of souls.

397-408. A free paraphrase and amplification of 1 Tim. iii. 1-11, and Titus i. 7-9.

409 *Rostrum.* More correctly "rostra," the stage or pulpit for speakers in the Roman forum, so called from being ornamented with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians, A. U. C. 416.

410-414 See remarks on Cowper's wit and humour, in Introduction.

420 *Conceit of.* Vanity on account of.

423 *Tropes.* Trope, Greek *τρόπος*, properly a word turned from its natural sense, then applied more generally to any rhetorical ornament.

430 *Avant.* French "avant," Latin "ab ante," move on, begone.

431 *Theatric; -ic* is from the French *-ique*. The additional adjectival termination *-al* in the modern theatrical arose from the adjectives in *-ic* (logic, mathematics, or more correctly mathematic, domestic, &c.) acquiring the force of substantives.

435 *Curious.* Inquisitive.

436 *Nasal twang.* A relic of Puritanism, and generally supposed,

their kind, and of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind." Sufficient food was also to be provided: "take thou unto thee of all food that is eaten, and thou shalt gather it to thee, and it shall be for food for thee and for them" [GEN. vi. 19-21].

To make all these preparations required a strong belief in God on the part of Noah. The world around him utterly disbelieved the message which he conveyed to it during many years of preparation as the "preacher of righteousness" [2 PET. ii. 5], while God's longsuffering waited [1 PET. iii. 20]. Our Lord says that "they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and knew not until the flood came and took them all away" [MATT. xxiv. 38; LUKE xvii. 26]. But though all the world disregarded, Noah was entitled to be enrolled among the number of St. Paul's "elders who obtained a good report," for his faith made him believe in the things of which God gave him warning "though not seen as yet" [HEB. xi. 7], and it is recorded of him, "Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him so did he" [GEN. vi. 22].

The Ark which Noah built in obedience to the Divine command was not a navigable ship, but a great wooden "coffer," or water-tight chest, made so as to float about steadily upon the water.¹

It was built of cypress or "gopher" wood, and covered with pitch within and without to secure it against leakage from the flood below or the rain above. The size of the ark is distinctly given as being 300 cubits in length by 50 cubits in width, and 30 cubits in height. The cubit is reckoned at about 21 inches, and we are thus able to compare the size of the ark with that of our large iron and wooden ships of modern days.²

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
The Ark	525 feet	87 feet 6 inches	52 feet 6 inches
Duke of Wellington	240 feet	60 feet	72 feet 4 inches
Great Eastern	680 feet	83 feet	38 feet

¹ Its object being the same as that of the "ark" in which the infant Moses was placed when cast into the Nile in obedience to the edict of Pharaoh.

² The proportions of the ark are exactly those of the human body, viz., 10'+1'6"+1'; and the capacity

of these proportions for stowage has been proved by experiments in Holland and Denmark to be a third greater than that of vessels as built for ordinary sailing purposes. That of the Ark was thus about the same as that of the Great Eastern.

Twenty-ninth Lesson.

CHANTING.

CHANTING is the arrangement of prose in a rhythmical form. The psalms, canticles, &c. are sung or chanted to melodies called CHANTS, which are either SINGLE OR DOUBLE.

The melody of a single chant is, for convenience, written in phrases of seven bars of two minims each or their value.

The first half of a chant has three, the second four bars.

The first half is called the *mediation*, the second the *cadence*.



A double chant is simply a single chant form repeated.

ATTWOOD.

A single chant is arranged to fit one verse of the psalms, a double chant two; for the long psalms quadruple chants, of which the phrase or melody is designed to include four verses, have been written.

A changeable chant is one whose key-chord may be either

(especially in winter), and only a limited number of troops can march along one road. Thus all roads leading out of a fortress are to some extent like causeways across a marsh, for practical purposes. The difficulty is diminished by acting at night, and by making feints.

24. Fort St. Georges was on the east, La Favorita on the north side, both on the outside of the lakes. A tête-de-chaussée is a fort which commands and "caps" a road, as a tête-de-pont does a bridge.

25. "Considered himself able to obtain."

26. Detached, that is, from the army now under the Archduke Charles. Till this new force, under a new general, should arrive, Melas was left in command of what remained of Beaulieu's army, now in retreat up the valley of the Adige. Beaulieu himself was recalled.

27. The district called the Vorarlberg lies between the Lake of Constance and the Tyrol. The Tyrolese attachment to the House of Austria is famous. In 1809, Napoleon wanted to take the Tyrol from Austria, and give it to Bavaria, setting up the latter as a rival power to Austria. The Tyrolese resisted. [Story of Hofer.]

28. [Why did not Bonaparte cross the Adige, or else ascend it, and make for the Danube?]

29. "Dependent on" (comp. the English "irrelevant") . . . "invested with," i.e. holding. These little domains were only nominally dependent on the empire; in reality they were part of the territory of Genoa, and contributed to its militia. "The empire" had only eight years more to live. When Francis II. saw that he had lost all real power as emperor, he threw it up altogether, and took the title of Emperor of Austria instead.

30. [St. Januarius.]

31. There were also six thousand English in Corsica, who might have reinforced an army attacking Bonaparte from the south. [Have English troops ever been in North Italy? Only once, I believe.]

32. In its lower course, the Po is higher than the surrounding country, thanks to the deposits brought down from the Alps, which raise its bed incessantly. It is walled in by high embankments, kept in order by a staff of engineers, as in Holland. But, in spite of their efforts, the river sometimes breaks through.

33. "Referred the question of peace to."

34. Napoleon had strange good fortune in one respect: his enemies never attacked him at the same moment. In this campaign he could hardly have resisted a flank attack from a Papal and Neapolitan army combined with that of the Austrians. So, when he beat Austria at Austerlitz, Prussia on his left flank was holding back; when he beat Prussia at Jena, Austria on his right flank was passive; when he invaded Russia, neither Prussia nor Austria stirred; when at last they did combine in one attack, they were more than a match for him, and he was ruined in the great battle of 1813.

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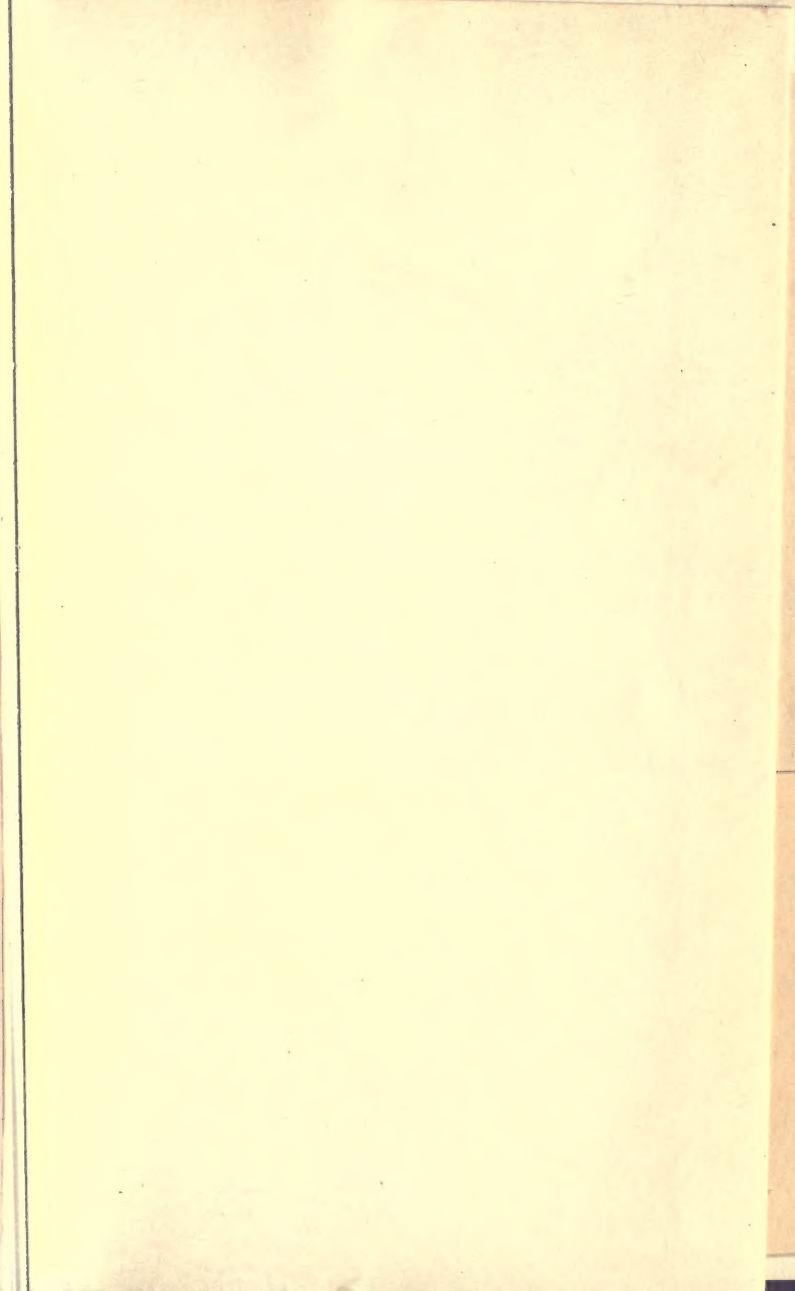
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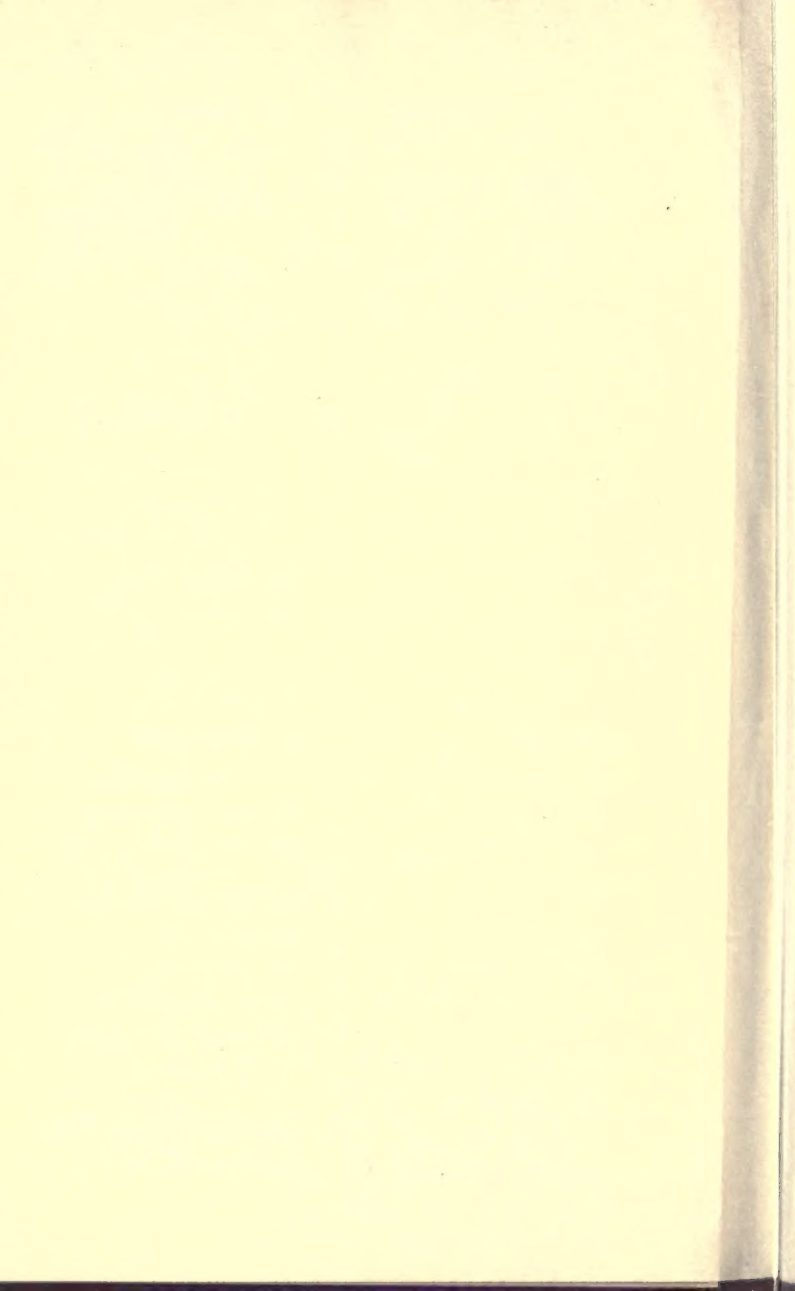
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