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THE ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK GRAMMAR.

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THE ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK GRAMMAR,

INCLUDING

ACCIDENCE, IRREGULAR VERBS, AND PRINCIPLES OF DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION;

ADAPTED TO THE SYSTEM OF CRUDE FORMS,

BY

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PREFACE.

THAT method of teaching the Accidence of the Classical Languages which, under the name of the "Crude-Form System," discards the fiction under which the nominative case of a noun, or the 1st person of the present tense of a verb, is treated as, in some peculiar sense, *the word*, from which the other cases or tenses are deduced, has so far made good its ground as no longer to stand in need of defence or apology. That the nominative case is as much a *formed word* as the accusative or genitive, that is, made like the other cases by addition of a suffix, or by some equivalent process, from a stem or declinable form called in this Grammar the *Crude Form*,* and that the present tense of a verb is also very generally made in like manner from a verbal stem; that the various cases and tenses are easily made from the stem or crude form, but only by most artificial and sometimes grotesque devices from the nominative case and present tense respectively; that the otherwise perplexing diversities of declension and conjugation are thus simply explained, regard being paid to the different terminations of the crude form; that analogies, real and not arbitrary, are readily seized and pursued to their legitimate consequences, even by young students, so that an effort of memory is converted into a reasoning process; and that the science of tracing the derivation of

* Crude forms are indicated in this Grammar by a hyphen affixed thus, ἱππος being the nom. sing. of the Greek word signifying *horse*, ἱππον, the accus. sing., etc., the crude-form state of the word is written ἱππο-.

one word from another, either in the same or a kindred language, (which, when the nominative case or the present tense is taken for the starting-point, often seems to the beginner little else than a succession of lucky guesses, in which he chiefly admires the ingenuity, perhaps the audacity, of his tutor,) is brought under obvious and easily stated rules, scarcely less rigorous than those which govern mathematical operations;—all this will scarcely be questioned as matter of theory;* and it is believed that the experience of those who have made fair trial of the system would shew that it has succeeded well in practice. Yet while the admirable Latin Grammar of Professor Key has been in use for more than ten years, and though Exercise Books, both Greek and Latin, have been published on this system,† no corresponding Greek Grammar, so far as the writer knows, has yet appeared, although the system is perhaps still better adapted to the Greek than to the Latin language. To supply this deficiency the present Grammar is offered. It has been in a great measure compiled, but with many changes and considerable additions, from the Elementary Grammars of Professor G. Curtius‡ and Dr. H. L. Ahrens,§ which, like many other approved Greek Grammars in Germany, are founded on the system of Crude Forms.

The writer's especial thanks are due to his friends and former Tutors, Professors Key and Malden, of University

* On the Crude-form System see the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar, and articles by the same author in Bell's *English Journal of Education*, Nos. 48 and 49; also an article by Mr. John Robson, B.A., in the *Classical Museum*, vol. iv., p. 388.

† *Constructive Greek Exercises*, and *Constructive Latin Exercises*, by John Robson, B.A., published by Walton and Maberly.

‡ *Griechische Schulgrammatik*, von Dr. G. Curtius. Prag.

§ *Griechische Formenlehre des Homerischen und Attischen Dialektes*, von Dr. H. L. Ahrens. Göttingen.

College, London. In common with all who have made the Greek and Latin languages their special study, he is under great obligations to Professor Key for his critical researches in classical philology, and for the many important and original additions he has made to it as a science. It was, moreover, at Mr. Key's suggestion that the compilation of this book was at first undertaken; much valuable assistance and advice have been received from him during its progress;* and, in many points of form and arrangement, free use has been made of his Latin Grammar: but the references contained in the notes to the Grammar, and the other philological writings of Professor Key, furnish no adequate measure of the extent to which this book is indebted to him.

Had the excellent but brief fragment of a Greek Grammar for Schools, printed many years ago by Professor Malden, been completed, this attempt would never have been made. While the sheets were passing through the press, the writer was favoured with the perusal, in MS., of the earlier portion (on Letter-changes and on the Substantives) of a much more extended Grammar by the same distinguished scholar.† From this source, as well as from sundry criticisms kindly communicated from time to time,‡ some valuable improvements were derived; and very frequently, when the writer found the methods he had adopted corroborated by Mr. Malden's MS., he was reminded how much of what was most accurate

* Particularly in the §§ on Letter-changes, and on the laws of Verbal formations. Many of the illustrations given in the foot-notes are founded on suggestions from Prof. Key.

† "Ex pede Herculem."—It is impossible not to express a hope that this Grammar may be in due time completed: it would leave little to be desired in this department of Greek learning.

‡ Particularly on some portions of the detailed conjugation of γραφ-, §§ 353 etc. The rules in §§ 115—120 are principally taken, with the author's leave, from the fragment mentioned in the text.

in his knowledge of the Greek language was due, directly or indirectly, to the Professor of Greek in University College.

It is intended shortly to publish a brief Syntax, with chapters on the Dialectical Varieties, and on Accents.*

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,
May 15, 1857.

* The marks of accent are not printed in the body of this Grammar, except in a very few instances to distinguish between identical forms. Until the laws which govern them are understood they are of little use to the learner, and by their omission space is gained for marking the quantity of all doubtful vowels,—a matter, it is believed, of much greater importance to a beginner.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

1. THE Greek language was spoken by the ancient Hellenes (Ἕλληνες), the inhabitants of Greece, its islands, and colonies. It is akin to the Sanscrit, Persian, and Latin languages, and to those of the Slavonic, the Lithuanian, the German, and the Celtic nations, etc. All these are sister tongues, and together form the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

2. The Greek people was divided at an early period into tribes, each of which spoke a distinct dialect. The principal dialects of the Greek language are the Æolic, the Doric, and the Ionic.

3. The Ionic dialect was spoken by the Ionian Greeks in Attica, in many islands, and in the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor. Of all the dialects it was the first which was cultivated in poetry. It gave rise to three distinct but closely related dialects, viz.:—

a. The *old Ionic*, or *Epic*, dialect, which is preserved in the poems of Homer, Hesiod, and their successors.

b. The *new Ionic* dialect, known to us principally from the History of Herodotus.

c. The *Attic* dialect, in which were written the numerous works in poetry and prose which Athens produced in her prime. The principal writers of the Attic dialect are the tragic poets Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; the comic poet Aristophanes; the historians Thucydides and Xenophon; the philosopher Plato; and the great orators Lysias, Demosthenes, and Æschines.

Through the pre-eminence of Athens in Greece, and the excellence of the Athenian literature, the Attic became the principal dialect: it has since been made the acknowledged standard of

the language; and when *Greek* simply is spoken of, *Attic* Greek is commonly meant.

4. Varieties of the *Æolic* dialect were spoken by the Æolians in Asia Minor, Bœotia, and Thessaly. The poet Alcæus, and the poetess Sappho, in the island of Lesbos, wrote in the Æolic dialect.

5. The *Doric* dialect was spoken by the Dorians in North Greece, Peloponnesus, and Crete, and in the numerous Dorian colonies, especially in Sicily and Lower Italy. Doric is the dialect of the lyric poet Pindar and of the bucolic poet Theocritus. The choral odes of the Attic tragedians also contain individual Doric forms.

6. When Athens had ceased to be the leading city of Greece, the Attic dialect still continued to be the speech of all cultivated Greeks. It soon began, however, to fall away from its ancient purity; and from the third century before Christ, the *common* dialect (*ἡ κοινη διαλεκτος*) was distinguished from the older Attic.

7. Mid-way between the older Attic and the common dialect stands the great philosopher Aristotle. Among the later authors the most important are the historians Polybius, Plutarch, Arrian, and Dio Cassius; the geographer Strabo; and the rhetoricians Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Lucian.

ACCIDENCE.

8. The letters of the Greek alphabet are as follows:—

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	a (short or long,
Β	β ϐ	Beta	b.
Γ	γ ϒ	Gamma	g (as in *gun*).
Δ	δ	Delta	d.
Ε	ε	E psīlon	e (short).
Ϝ	ϝ	Vau	w.
Ζ	ζ ϛ	Zeta	(z).
Η	η	Eta	e (long).
Θ	θ ϑ	Theta	th (as in *thin*).
Ι	ι	Iota	i (short or long)
Κ	κ	Kappa	k.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l.

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Μ	μ	Mu	m.
Ν	ν	Nu	n.
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x.
Ο	ο	O mīcron	o (short).
Π	π ϖ	Pi	p.
Ϙ		Koppa	k (before o).
Ρ	ρ	Rho	r.
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s (as in *sun*).
Τ	τ ϯ	Tau	t.
Υ	υ	U psīlon	u (short or long).
Φ	φ	Phi	ph or f.
Χ	χ	Chi	ch (as in German).
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps.
Ω	ω	O mĕga	o (long).

9. The characters of the Greek alphabet do not differ materially from those of the Latin, or of modern languages. All are derived from the Phœnician alphabet.

10. Γ γ before the gutturals γ, κ, χ, ξ, was pronounced as *n* in *long:* hence in Latin words derived from the Greek *n* is substituted for it. Τεγγω was pronounced *tengo;* Αγχῑσης, *Anchises;* φορμιγξ, *phorminx.*

11. The letter *vau*, Ϝ ϝ (called also, from its shape, *digamma*), was entirely rejected in Ionic and Attic. It has even disappeared from the manuscripts of the Homeric poems; though it is plain, from metrical considerations, that when those poems were composed, the letter had not yet become obsolete, at least in pronunciation. Its existence is, besides, sufficiently attested by ancient inscriptions. For these reasons, and from its use in explaining the inflections of words, and the connection of the Greek with kindred languages,* *vau* has been restored to its place in the alphabet.

12. The most ancient Greek seems to have possessed a consonantal ι, equivalent to the English *y* (consonant). Though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, traces of it are

* Compare, for instance, the Greek words οινος, ἴδειν, ωον (i. e. ϝοινος, ϝιδειν, ωϝον), with the Latin *vīnum, vĭdĕrĕ, ōvum;* and εργον (ϝεργον) with the English *work*, and German *Werk.*

found in the changes arising out of its combination with the several consonants.*

13. The precise sound of ζ has been lost. It is very commonly pronounced as *ds* or *dz;* yet in many forms it is more accurately represented by *sd*, or perhaps by the sounds heard in both parts of *judge*. Hence it occupies the same place in the alphabet as our *g*, which before *i* and *e* often has this sound.

14. Ϙ was used only before *o*: as, Ϙορινθος, ΣῦρᾶϘοσιοι, on coins, for Κορινθος, Σῦρᾶκοσιοι. Hence its name *koppa*, as opposed to *kappa*, which was once used only before *a*,† as was the case always with the Latin. *k—kalumnia, Karthago, kalendæ;* while the Latin *q* was used only before *u*, which in the old Latin alphabet represented the Greek *o*. Observe, also, that the Latin *q* (Q) occupies the same place in the Latin alphabet as Ϙ in the Greek.

15. The character σ is used at the beginning and in the middle of words, ς at the end: thus, σῦν, σειω, ησᾶν; but πονος, κερᾶς. In compound words ς is sometimes used at the end of the first element of the compound: as, προς-ερχομαι, δυς-βᾶτος.

16. Υ υ was probably pronounced nearly as the French *u* or German *ü:* τυπτω as *tüptō*, approaching *typtō*.

17. In addition to the letters already given, the Greek language possesses the character ‘ (*spiritus asper*, the *aspirate* or rough breathing), which is pronounced like the English *h*, and is written over the vowel to which it belongs: thus, ἑξ is pronounced *hex;* Ἑκτωρ, *Hector*. The aspirate is usually written over the second vowel of a diphthong: as, οὑτος, *houtos*. Every initial ρ takes the aspirate; and when double ρ occurs in the middle of a word, ‘ is sometimes placed over the second: thus, ῥαψῳδος, *rhapsōdus;* Πυῤῥος, *Pyrrhus*. With this exception, ‘ is only found at the beginning of words.

18. The sign, ’ (*spiritus lenis*, the smooth breathing), is usually placed over all initial vowels and diphthongs which do not take

* It is plain, however, that the so-called consonantal ι, *y*, and *w* (ϝ), are merely the vowels *i* (as in French) and *u* (*oo*) uttered with great rapidity.

† An ancient inscription contains the word ⊦V⊙⊙D⊙RKAΣ, *i. e.* Αυϙοδορκας, thus exhibiting *kappa* and *koppa* in one and the same word before *a* and *o* respectively (Rose, Inscr. Gr. Tab. viii.).

'; but as this sign only denotes the absence of the rough breathing, it has not been thought necessary to use it in this grammar.

19. The sign ', at the end of a word, signifies that a vowel or diphthong has been thrown away: thus, πἄρ' εκεινῳ, for πἄρἄ εκεινῳ, *by the side of yonder man*; επ' ἀριστερᾳ, for επῖ ἀριστερᾳ, *on the left hand*. The sign ', when so used, is called the *apostrophe*.

20. The same sign is employed to signify that a *crasis* (κρᾶσῐς, *mixing*), or contraction, has taken place of two words into one: thus, τοὐνομἄ, for το ονομἄ; κἀγἄθος, for και ἀγἄθος. In this case, the letters are written close together.

21. The mark ¯ over a vowel denotes that that vowel is long; ˘, that it is short; ¯˘, that it is common, *i.e.* variably long or short. But, as the length of the vowels *e* and *o* is already denoted by the character (ε or η, ο or ω), the signs of quantity are only used with *a*, ι, and υ.

22. For the division of sentences and periods, the *comma* and *full stop* are employed in Greek. If the point is placed above the line, it is equivalent to our colon or semicolon: as. ἑσπερᾱ ην· τοτε ηλθεν αγγελος, *it was evening; then came a messenger*. The sign of interrogation was ;: as, τῐ ειπἄς; *what did you say?*

OF SOUNDS AND LETTER-CHANGES.

23. The natural order of the vowels has been ascertained to be ι, ε, α, ο, υ, pronounced as on the continent. The three intermediate vowels, ε, α, ο, which are nearly akin, are sometimes called the *strong*, and the extreme vowels, ι, υ, as partaking in some degree of the nature of consonants (§ 12, *n.*), the *weak* vowels.

24. The consonants are divided, accordingly as they are or are not audible without the aid of a vowel, into *mutes* and *semivowels*.

25. The mutes are classified, according to the part of the mouth by which they are produced, into *throat-sounds* (gutturals), *teeth-sounds* (dentals), and *lip-sounds* (labials). They are again distinguished, according to the strength with which they are uttered, as *hard* (tenues), *soft* (mediæ), and *aspirated* (aspiratæ).

	Hard (tenues).	Soft (mediæ).	Aspirated (aspiratæ).	
Throat-sounds (gutturals)	κ	γ	χ	k-sounds.
Teeth-sounds (dentals)	τ	δ	θ	t-sounds.
Lip-sounds (labials)	π	β	φ	p-sounds.

26. The semivowels are ρ, λ, γ (nasal), ν, μ, σ, and ϝ. The three nasal sounds, γ (nasal), ν, μ, correspond to the three classes of mutes, guttural, dental, and labial*: σ and ϝ are dental and labial *spirants*, and the consonant-ι (*y*) would have been the corresponding guttural: ρ, λ, μ, ν, are sometimes called *liquids*, and σ the *sibilant*.

27. From the union of σ with certain of the mutes, arise the double consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ: ψ is only a shorter symbol for πσ or φσ, ξ for κσ or χσ, ζ for the union of δ with a spirant (σ or consonant-ι).† But ξ is not written for κσ in compounds of the preposition εκ: as, εκσωζω, *I rescue*; not εξωζω.

28. *Vowels.*—The strong (intermediate) vowels form diphthongs: thus, ε-ῠ becomes ευ, *well*; πα-ῐδ- becomes παιδ-, *boy*; γενε-ῐ becomes γενει, *to the race*. The diphthongs are as follows: ει, ῃ, αι, ᾱ, οι, ῳ, ευ, ηυ, αυ, ου. In diphthongs compounded of η, ᾱ, or ω, and ι, the ι was not at all, or but slightly, audible, and hence in our editions of Greek authors it is usually written underneath the long vowels (ῃ, ᾳ, ῳ; *iota subscript*).

29. The Greek diphthongs were probably formed by the rapid succession of the several sounds. In England they are generally pronounced as the same combinations of letters would be pronounced in English.

30. If two vowels which usually form a diphthong are to be pronounced separately, the sign of *diæresis* (¨, διαιρεσῐς, *separation*) is placed over the latter: thus, παϊδ-, *boy*, is pronounced *pa-id*; ἄϋπνο-, *sleepless*, *a-upno-*.

31. The (so-called) diphthong υι arises from the union of υ with the consonant-ι; hence it is found only before vowels, and

* Hence the combinations γκ, γγ, etc., ντ, νδ, etc., and μπ, etc., are very frequent: αμπελος, αμφῐ, αγκῠρᾰ, αγγελος, αντῐ, ανδρος; ampelos, amphi, ankūra, angelos, anti, andros.

† Compare *Jupiter* for *Diu-piter*, *diurnal* and *journal*, etc.

should be pronounced *u-y:* as, μυια (moo-ya), *a fly;* υἱος, (hoo-yos), *a son.* Compare *musca* (French, *mouche*), and *filius* (Spanish, *hijo.*)

32. The (weak) vowels, ι, υ, before ε, η, α, ο, ω, generally remain unchanged, each vowel retaining its separate sound: as, σοφι-α-, *wisdom;* λυ-ω, *I loosen;* ὑ-ει, *it rains.*

33. Vowels identical with, or akin to, each other, are rarely allowed to stand together. To prevent their juxtaposition, contraction is resorted to. The following rules are observed :—

I. In the contraction of like vowels,

αα	becomes ᾱ:	thus γεραᾰ	becomes γερᾱ.
εε	ει	αιτεε	αιτει.
εη	η	αιτεητε	αιτητε.
εει	ει	αιτεει	αιτει.
ιι	ῑ	Χῐῐος	Χῖος.
οο	ου	πλοος	πλους.
οω	ω	ζηλοω	ζηλω.
οοι	οι	ζηλοοις	ζηλοις.
οου	ου	πλοου	πλου

II. In the contraction of unlike vowels,

a. ο prevails over α or ε.

αο	becomes ω:	thus τῑμαομεν	becomes τῑμωμεν.
αω	ω	τῑμαω	τῑμω.
αοι	ῳ	αοιδη	ᾠδη.
αου	ω	τῑμαου	τῑμω.
οα	ω*	αιδοᾰ	αιδω.
εο	ου	γενεος	γενους.
εω	ω	φῐλεω	φῐλω.
εοι	οι	χρῡσεοι	χρῡσοι.
εου	ου	φιλεου	φῐλου.
οε	ου	ζηλοε	ζηλου.
οη	ω	ζηλοητε	ζηλωτε.
οει	οι	ζηλοεις	ζηλοις.
οῃ	οι	ζηλοῃς	ζηλοις.

* But in crasis, οα becomes ᾱ: thus,

ὁ ἄνηρ becomes ᾱνηρ.

αυτο-ἄδης αυθᾱδης.

In Ionic Greek, however, ω appears: as, ὠνηρ. ἱππωναξ, from ἱππο-ἄναξ.

b. When *a* comes into contact with *ε* (*η*), the vowel which precedes preponderates.

αε	becomes *ᾱ*:	thus	*αεκων*	becomes	*ᾱκων*.
αη	*ᾱ*		*τῑμαητε*		*τῑμᾶτε*.
αει	*ᾳ*		*αειδω*		*ᾳδω*.
αῃ	*ᾳ*		*τῑμαῃς*		*τῑμᾳς*.
εα	*η**		*κεᾰρ*		*κηρ*.
εαι	*ῃ*		*λυεαι*		*λυῃ*.
ηαι	*ῃ*		*λυηαι*		*λυῃ*.

In the contraction of *εαι*, however, *ει* is sometimes found for *ῃ*: thus, *λυεαι* is contracted into *λυει* as well as *λυῃ*. Similarly, *αικης* is written as the contracted form of *αεικης*, *unseemly*, not *ᾳκης*.

34. The short vowel of a root is often lengthened, either in the inflection and derivation of words, or in compensation for the loss of a dropped consonant.

I. In the inflection and derivation of words,

ᾰ generally	becomes *η*:	thus *τῑμα-*, *honour*,	fut. tense	*τῑμησ-*.
sometimes	*αι*	*φᾰν-*, *shew*,	pres. impf.	*φαιν-*.
ε generally	*η*	*αιτε-*, *ask*,	fut.	*αιτησ-*.
sometimes	*ει*	*σπερ-*, *sow*,	pres. impf.	*σπειρ-*.
ο always	*ω*	*ζηλο-*, *envy*,	fut.	*ζηλωσ-*.
ῐ either	*ῑ*	*κρῐν-*, *judge*,	pres. impf.	*κρῑν-*.
or	*ει*	*λῐπ-*, *leave*,	pres. impf.	*λειπ-*
ῠ either	*ῡ*	*λυ-*, *loosen*,	fut.	*λῡσ-*.
or	*ευ*	*φῠγ-*, *flee*,	pres. impf.	*φευγ-*.†

But after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, *ᾰ* is lengthened into *ᾱ*, instead of *η*: as, *εα-*, *permit*, fut. *εᾱσ-*; *ια-*, *heal*, *ιᾰτρο-*, *physician*; *ὁρα-*, *see*, *ὁρᾱμᾰτ-*, *spectacle*. Generally, the Attic dialect avoids the combinations *εη*, *ιη*, *ρη*; employing, instead, *εᾱ*, *ιᾱ*, and *ρᾱ*.

II. When the short vowel is lengthened in compensation for the loss of a consonant, *ᾰ* is for the most part changed into *ᾱ* even when not preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*: thus, from *παντ-*, *all*, is made N. S. *πᾶς* for *παντς*; *ε* frequently becomes *ει*, not *η*: as.

* But in the plurals of neuters of the second declension, *εᾰ* becomes *ᾱ*: *οστεᾰ=οστᾱ*, *χρῡσεᾰ=χρῡσᾱ*. Also, if *ε* or *ι* precedes, *εα* regularly becomes *ᾱ*, not *η*: as, *κλεεᾰ=κλεᾱ*, *ὑγιεᾰ=ὑγιᾱ*; but *ὑγιη* is also found.

† See, however, § 45 *d.* on the consonant-*ι*.

εἰμι, *I am*, for εσ-μι; ο frequently becomes ου: as, οδους for οδοντς, N. S. from οδοντ-, *tooth*; ῐ and ῠ always become ῑ and ῡ.

35. The three short strong vowels, ε, ᾰ, ο, are often interchanged in one and the same root. In this case, ε must usually be regarded as the original vowel: thus, τρεπ-, *turn*, ετρᾰπον, *I turned*, τροπο-, *a turning*; γενεσ-, *a race*, N. S. γενος (compare, in Latin, *gener-is* with the N. S. *genus*); φλεγ-, *burn*, φλογ-, *a flame*. Sometimes η becomes ω: as, ᾰρηγ-, *assist*, ᾰρωγο-, *helper*.

36. *Consonants.*— Consonants are subject, on their concurrence, to yet greater restrictions and changes than vowels.

A guttural or labial mute cannot precede a dental mute, except it be of the same order. Thus the allowable combinations are κτ, πτ, γδ, βδ, χθ, φθ; and if, through inflection or derivation, a mute of a different order is brought before the dental, the former must be assimilated to the latter. Thus, from the roots

πλεκ-, *twist*, κλεπ-, *steal*, γραφ-, *scratch, write*,

with the adverbial suffix -δην, are formed the adverbs

πλεγδην, κλεβδην, γραβδην,

for πλεκδην, etc.; from

λεγ-, *say*, διωκ-, *pursue*, βλαβ-, *hurt*.

with the suffix -θηναι, of the infin. pas. 1 aor., are formed

λεχθηναι, διωχθηναι, βλαφθηναι,

for λεγθηναι, etc.; and from

δεχ-, *receive*, τρῐβ-, *rub*, γρᾰφ-, *write*,

with the suffix -το, are formed the verbal adjectives

δεκτο-, τριπτο-, γραπτο-.

Compare, in Latin, the participles *scripto-*, *tracto-*, *acto-*, from *scrib-*, *trah-*, *ag-*.

But the preposition εκ, *out, from*, remains unchanged in all combinations: as, εκθεσι-, *a putting forth*; εκδοτο-, *betrayed*; not εχθεσι-, εγδοτο-.

37. Dental mutes before dental mutes pass into the semivowel σ: thus,

from ᾰνῡτ-, *accomplish*, is derived ᾰνυστο-, for ανυττο, *accomplished*.

from ᾳδ-, *sing*, ᾳστεο-, for ᾳδτεο-, *canendo-*.

from πειθ-, *persuade*, πεισθηναι, for πειθθηναι, *to be persuaded*.

Similarly, the dental liquid, *ν*, sometimes passes into *σ* before a dental: as, *μιαστορ-, one who pollutes*, from *μιᾰν-, pollute* (see § 42).

38. Before *μ*, any guttural becomes *γ*, any dental (or *ν*) becomes *σ*, any labial becomes *μ*: thus,

From *διωκ-, pursue*	is derived *διωγμο-, pursuit.*
βρεχ-, make wet,	*βεβρεγμαι, I am wetted.*
ἰδ-, know,	*ισμεν, we know.*
πειθ-, persuade,	*πεπεισμενο-, persuaded.*
φᾰν-, shew,	*φασμᾰτ-, an apparition.*
κοπ-, cut, beat,	*κομμο-, a beating.*
βλᾰβ-, hurt,	*βεβλαμμαι, I am hurt.*
γρᾰφ-, write,	*γραμμᾰτ-, a letter.*

Sometimes, however, gutturals and dentals remain unchanged before *μ*: as, *ακμα-, point, edge; ᾰριθμο-, number;* and in the older language *ιδμεν, we know*; *αφραδμον-, senseless*; *ορχηθμο¬ dancing*, occur against *ισμεν, αφρασμον-, ορχησμο-*.

The preposition *εκ* is not changed before *μ*: as, *εκμαθ-, learn thoroughly.*

39. Gutturals and labials followed by *σ*:—

κσ, *γσ*, *χσ* all become *ξ*

πσ, *βσ*, *φσ* all become *ψ*:

thus, *σ* being the future tense suffix,

From *ᾰγ-, lead,*	is formed *αξ-*, for *αγσ-, will lead.*
δεχ-, receive,	*δεξ-*, for *δεχσ-, will receive.*
τρῐβ-, rub,	*τριψ-*, for *τριβσ-, will rub.*
γρᾰφ-, write,	*γραψ-*, for *γραφσ-, will write.*

Compare the Latin *rexi* and *scripsi*, from *reg-* and *scrib-*.

40. Before *σ*, the dental mutes are dropped without compensation.* The dental liquid *ν*, before *σ*, is dropped with compensa-

* But in the older Greek a dental before *σ* was often not dropped, but assimilated to it, producing *σσ*: hence such forms, so frequent in Homer, as the 1 aorists *εφρασσᾰτο, εκομισσε* (in later Greek, *εφρᾰσᾰτο, εκομῐσε*), from the C. F. *φρᾰδ-, tell*, and *κομῐδ-, carry*; and *ποσσῐ* (*i. e. ποδ-σῐ*, in later Greek *ποσῐ*), dat. plur. from *ποδ-, foot.* Similarly, in such forms as *ορεσ-σῐ*, Epic dat. plur. of *ορεσ-, mountain*, *σ* of the C. F.

tion in a final syllable, without compensation in the middle of a word, unless σ has been substituted for τ. In like manner, ν is lost before ζ. Thus,

From ἄνῡτ-, *accomplish*, is formed ἄνῡσι-, for ἄνυτσι-, *accomplishment.*

φρᾰδ-, *tell*, ἐφρᾰσᾰ, for ἐφραδσᾰ, *I told.*
κόρῡθ-, *helmet*, κόρῡσῐ, for κόρυθσῐ, dat. plur.
μελᾰν-, *black*, μελᾶς, for μελανς, nom. sing.
δαιμον-, *deity, destiny*, δαιμόσῐ, for δαιμονσῐ, dat. plur.
λυ-, *loosen*, λυουσῐ, for λυονσῐ (from λυοντι), *they loosen.*

σῦν, *together*, and
ζῦγο-, *yoke*, συζῦγο-, for συνζῦγο-, *yoked together.*

The preposition εν in compounds remains unchanged before σ. So ν of παν-, *all*, and πᾰλιν, *back*, before σ, either remains unchanged, or is assimilated to the following letter: as, πανσοφο-, *all-wise*; πᾰλισσῡτο-, *rushing backward.* The ν of σῦν, *with*, which is dropped before ζ or before σ followed by a consonant, is assimilated before simple σ: thus, συ-ζῦγο-, *yoked together*; συ-στρᾰτιωτα-, *fellow-soldier*; but συσ-σῖτο-, *messmate.*

41. In like manner, ντ, νδ, νθ, are dropped before σ; but the preceding vowel is always lengthened in compensation: thus,

γῐγαντ-, *giant*, dat. plur. γῐγᾱσῐ, for γῐγαντσῐ.
τῐθεντ-, *placing*, nom. sing. τῐθεις, for τῐθεντς.
γεροντ-, *old man*, dat. plur. γερουσῐ, for γεροντσῐ.
σπενδ-, *pour libation*, fut. indic. σπεισ-, for σπενδσ-.
πενθ-, *suffer*, fut. indic. πεισ-, for πενθσ-.

42. N remains (generally) unchanged before dental mutes, becomes γ (nasal) before gutturals, and μ before labials. Before liquid consonants, ν is assimilated to the liquid. Thus,

συνθεσῐ-, *a placing together*,
συγκᾰλε-, *call together*, for συνκᾰλε-.
εμπειρο-, *experienced*, for ενπειρο-.

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is retained, whereas in later Greek (ορε-σῐ), it disappears, as a dental (spirant), before σ of the case-ending. Compare, also, τελεσ-σω and ετελεσ-σᾰ, fut. and 1 aor. of τελεσ-, *fulfil*, with the later τελε-σω and ετελε-σᾰ.

ελλῐ̆πεσ-, defective,	for *ενλῐ̆πεσ-.*
συρῥᾰ̆φ-, stitch together,	for *συνρᾰ̆φ-.*
εμμεν-, abide in,	for *ενμεν-.*

But the preposition *εν* remains unchanged before *ρ*: as, *ενρυθμο-, in measure,* not *ερρύθμο-.*

For euphony—that is, facility of pronunciation—*δ* is inserted between *ν* and *ρ* in the declension of *ἀνερ-, man;* G. S. *ανδρος,* for *αν'ρος.* Similarly, *β* is inserted between *μ* and *ρ* in *μεσημβρια-,* for *μεσημ'ρια-, midday,* from *μεσο-, mid,* and *ἡμερα-, day.**

43. A hard mute at the end of a word, if the word following begin with the rough breathing, is changed into the corresponding aspirate; if two hard mutes come together both are changed: thus,

ουχ ὁρω, for *ουκ ὁρω, I do not see.*
ἀφ' ἑστιᾶς, for *ἀπ' (ἀπο) ἑστιᾶς, from the hearth.*
καθ' ἡμερᾶν, for *κατ' (κατᾰ́) ἡμερᾶν, day by day.*
νυχθ' ὁλην, for *νυκτ' (νυκτᾰ́) ὁλην, the whole night long.*

The same change takes place in compound words: thus,

From *δεκᾰ́, ten,* and *ἡμερα-, day,* is derived *δεχημερο-, lasting ten days.*

From *αντῐ́, in place of,* and *ὕπᾰτο-, consul,* is derived *ανθῠ́πᾰτο-, proconsul.*

It will be observed that in these cases the words are intimately connected.

44. If two consecutive syllables of the same word both properly begin with an aspirate, the first aspirate is, in certain cases, changed into the corresponding *tenuis* or hard consonant. If the second aspirate disappears in any of the forms, the first is restored. This change takes place,

a. If both aspirates originally belong to the root: thus,

θρῐ́χ-, hair of the head, G. S. *τρῐ́χος,* for *θρῐ́χος;* but N. S. *θριξ.*
θρεφ-, nourish, τρεφω, I nourish; but *θρεψω, I will nourish.*
ἐχ-, hold, have, εχω, I have (without the aspirate); but *ἑξω, I shall have.*

* Compare the French *cendre, tendre, chambre, nombre,* etc., with the Latin *cinis, tener, camera, numerus;* and *combler, humble, dissembler* with *cumulare, humilis,* and *dissimulare.*

b. In the reduplicated forms of verbs: thus,

χωρε-, *go*, perfect tense κεχωρη-, for χεχωρη-.

φυ-, *grow*, perf. πεφῡ-, for φεφῡ-.

c. In the 1 aor. indic. pass. of θε-, *place*, and θυ-, *sacrifice*,—ετεθε- and ετῠθε-, for εθεθε- and εθῠθε-; so, αμπεχ-, for αμφεχ-, *put round*, from αμφῐ, *round*, and ἐχ-. In the 2 p. sing. of the 1 aor. imper. pass., the second aspirate is changed: as,

σωθητῐ, for σωθηθῐ, *save thyself.*

Otherwise, when the second aspirate does not belong to the same root as the first, but is due to inflection or composition, both are suffered to remain: thus, from θελγ-, *soothe*, and -θε, the suffix of the 1 aor. pas., is formed εθελχθε-, *was soothed*, not ετελχθε-; from Κορινθο-, *Corinth*, and the adverbial ending -θῐ, is formed Κορινθοθῐ, *at Corinth;* and from αμφῐ, *round*, and χε-, *pour*, αμφῐχε-, *pour round.*

45. *Consonant-ι.*—It has been said (§ 12), that, though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, having passed into the vowel ι, traces of it remain in certain forms arising out of its combination with the several consonants. The most important of the changes which seem to admit of explanation from this principle, are as follows:—

a. From any guttural followed by ι cons., arises σσ (late Attic ττ): thus,

From μᾱκ-, *long*, is formed μασσον-, for μᾱκιον-, *longer.*
τᾰγ-, *arrange*, τασσω, for τᾰγιω, *I arrange.*
ελᾰχ-, *little*, ελασσον-, for ελᾰχιον-, *less.*

σσ arises, less frequently, from dentals with ι cons.: thus,

From root of κρᾰτ-εσ-, *strength*, is formed κρεισσον-, *stronger.*
λῐτ-, *pray*, is formed λισσομαι, *I pray.*

b. From δ with ι cons. arises ζ: thus,

From φρᾰδ-, *tell*, is formed φραζω, for φρᾰδιω, *I tell.*
Δῐϝ- or Διεϝ-, *Jupiter*, is formed Ζευς, for Διευς, N. S.

ζ arises, less frequently, from γ with ι cons.: thus,

From μεγ-, *great*, is formed μεζον- (Ion.), for μεγιον-, *greater*
κρᾰγ-, *cry*, κραζω, for κρᾰγιω, *I cry.*

c. From λ with ι cons. arises λλ: thus,

From μᾰλ-, *much*, is formed μαλλον, for μαλιον, *more.*
ἅλ-, *leap*, ἁλλομαι, for ἁλιομαι, *I leap.*

d. If ν or ρ precedes the ι cons., the liquid is transposed, and a diphthong or long vowel results: thus,

From φᾰν-, *shew*, is formed φαινω, for φᾰνιω, *I shew.*
[ᾰμεν-], ᾰμεινον-, for ᾰμενιον-, *better.*
[χερ-], χειρον-, for χεριον-, *worse.**

46. The liquids, especially ρ and λ, are often transposed:† thus,

From C. F. θορ-, *leap*, are derived εθορον, *I leaped*, and θρωσκω, *I leap.*
βᾰλ-, *throw*, εβᾰλον, *I threw*, and βεβληκᾰ, *I have thrown.*
θᾰν-, *die*, εθᾰνον, *I died*, and τεθνηκᾰ, *I am dead.*
τεμ-, *cut*, τεμ-νω, *I cut*, and τμησῐ-, *the act of cutting.*

Hence also are to be explained the double forms, κρᾰτεσ- and καρτεσ-, *strength*; καρδια- and κρᾰδια-, *heart*, etc.

47. Certain consonants are sometimes softened. Thus,

a. τ before ι, especially when another vowel follows, is very frequently softened into σ: hence, from ᾰναισθητο-, *unfeeling*, is derived ᾰναισθησια-, *want of feeling*, for ᾰναισθητια-; φησῐ, *he says*, is used for φητῐ; and φᾱσῐ, *they say*, τρεπουσῐ, *they turn*, (i. e. φανσῐ, τρεπονσῐ, § 40), for φαντῐ, τρεποντῐ.

b. Initial σ is softened to the rough breathing: as, ὑ-, *hog*, as well as συ-; ἱστα-, *place*, for σιστα-. Compare the Latin *su-*, *sist-*, and such forms as *sex*, *septem*, *serp-*, with ἑξ, ἑπτᾰ, ἑρπ-.

48. Σ standing between two consonants is always struck out: thus, the suffix of the perf. infin. pass. being -σθαι, from τῠπ-, *strike*, is derived τετυφθαι, for τετυπσθαι. In like manner, σ be-

* Compare such forms as μασσον-, μᾱκιστο-, and θασσον-, τᾰχιστο- (from τᾰχ-υ-, *swift*), with ἡδῐον-, ἡδιστο-, from ἡδ-υ-, *sweet*; and words like μαλλον, ἀλλομαι, αλλο-, *other*, φυλλο-, *leaf*, with the Latin *melius*, *salio*, *alio-*, *folio-*; χειρον- is χρειον- in Epic Greek.

† Such, under the name of *metathesis*, is the explanation usually given. It has, however, been rendered probable that many of the forms in question are the result of compression, rather than of transposal of the liquid; that τεθνηκᾰ, for instance, is a contraction from τεθᾰνηκᾰ (compare θᾰνᾰτο-, *death*); that θαρσεσ- and θρᾰσεσ-, *daring*, are both due to a fuller form, θαρασεσ-, etc. See T. H. Key, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, vol. vii. p. 211.

tween two vowels is very frequently rejected, especially if the former vowel is short: thus,

From λεγ-, *say*, 2 sing. pres. indic. pass. is λεγεαι (Att. λεγῃ), for λεγεσαι.

γενεσ-, *race*, gen. sing. is γενεος (Att. γενους), for γενεσος.

σ before ν is sometimes assimilated to it: thus, from φαεσ-, *light*, with the adj. termination -νο, is made φαεννο-, for φαεσ-νο-, *shining*.

49. A short vowel is sometimes rejected from between two consonants (*syncope*), especially in the second of several short syllables: thus,

From πετ-, *fly*, is formed επτομην, for επετομην, *I flew*.

γεν-, *become*, γιγνομαι, for γῐγενομαι, *I become*.

50. The liquid ρ is doubled in some derivatives, principally from verbs: thus,

From ῥῐφ-, *throw*, is formed ερῥιψᾰ, for εριψᾰ,* *I threw*.

ῥηγ-, *break*, αρῥηκτο-, for ᾰρηκτο-, *unbreakable*.

ῥοδο-, *rose*, πολυρῥοδο-, *abounding in roses*.

51. If a word which ends with a vowel is followed by another beginning with a vowel, *hiatus* is produced. Hiatus is often endured in Greek prose: it is, however, frequently avoided, especially when the first word is short and unemphatic; and this is effected in three ways—either by *elision*, or *crasis*, or *synizesis*.

52. Elision, or the rejection of a final vowel, takes place in the case of any short vowel except υ; it is most frequent, however, with the final vowel of prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs of two syllables: επ' αυτῳ, for επῐ αυτῳ, *on him*; ουδ' εδῠνᾰτο, for ουδε εδῠνᾰτο, *nor was he able*; αλλ' ηλθεν, for αλλᾰ ηλθεν, *but he came*.

But the prepositions περῐ, *about*; αχρῐ and μεχρῐ, *until*; and the conjunction ὁτῐ, *because*, do not suffer elision in the ordinary writers.

Elision is also used in compound words, but the sign of elision (') is not then written: επερχομαι, for επι-ερχομαι, *I come towards*; but περιερχομαι, *I go round*.

* Rather, for εϝριψα, αϝρηκτο-. See § 286, *n*. So, in such compounds as πολυρῥοδο-, πολυρῥιζο-, the existence of an initial consonant may be traced in the Æolic forms βροδο-, βριζα-, and in the English *wort*, or German *Wurzel*.

53. Crasis (κρᾱσῐς, *a mixing*), or the blending of the two vowels into one, is for the most part regulated by the rules already given (§ 33) for the contraction of vowels. It is chiefly resorted to after the forms of the article and relative pronoun, the preposition προ, and the conjunction και. The resulting syllable is necessarily long. The sign of crasis is the *coronis* (') : τᾱ'γᾰθᾰ, for τᾰ ᾰγᾰθᾰ, *blessings;* τοὐνομᾰ, for το ονομᾰ, *the name;* ταὐτο, for το αυτο, *the same;* 'ᾱ'νηρ, for ὁ ᾰνηρ, *the man;* θοἰμᾰτιον, for το 'ῑμᾰτιον, *the garment.*

The resulting syllable takes an ι subs. only when an ι belongs to the latter of the two syllables : κᾱ̣'τᾰ, for και ειτᾰ, *and then;* but from και ετῐ, *and likewise,* arises κᾱ'τῐ.

54. Sometimes the two vowels are, in pronunciation, drawn together into one long vowel, while no change is made in the writing. This is called synizesis (σῠνιζησῐς, *a sinking into one*) ; it is most frequent after the pronoun εγω, *I,* and the conjunctions επει, *when* ; ἤ, *or* ; ἦ ; *num?* and μη, *not:* thus, εγω͡ου, επει͡ου, μη͡αλλοι. The cases of Θεο-, *God,* and genitives like πολεως, *of a city,* were often pronounced with synizesis.

55. No Greek word ends in any other consonant than one of the semivowels ν, ρ, ς (including ξ and ψ). The only exceptions to this rule are the negative ουκ (before consonants ου, before aspirated vowels ουχ), and the preposition εκ (before vowels εξ), which are closely joined in pronunciation to the words which follow them.

If any other consonant than ν, ρ, or ς, would appear at the end of a word, it is usually rejected : thus, μελῐ and σωμᾰ are found in the N. S. for μελῐτ and σωμᾰτ ; παι and Αιᾰν in the voc. for παιδ and Αιαντ. But mute dentals are sometimes changed into the kindred semivowel ς : thus we find

προς, for προτ, from προτῐ, *to.*
δος, for δοθ, from δοθῐ, imperative of δο-, *give.*
τερᾰς, for τερᾰτ, N. S. from τερᾰτ-, *portent.*

Sometimes τ final is changed into ν, as in the 3rd singular of verbs, ετυπτεν, *he was striking,* for ετυπτετ (compare ετυπτετο) ; or into ρ, as ἡπᾰρ, for ἡπᾰτ, N. S., from C. F. ἡπᾰτ-, n. *liver.* Similarly, μ becomes ν : as, ετυπτον, *I was striking,* for ετυπτομ (compare ετυπτομην).

56. Certain words and forms end in a moveable *ν*. This *ν* is retained before words beginning with a vowel, to avoid hiatus, and before the longer stops. In poetry it is found before consonants also.* The words and forms which exhibit this moveable *ν* are,

a. The dative plural in *σῐ(ν)* : *πᾶσῐν εδωκᾰ, I gave to all;* but *πᾶσῐ δοκει οὑτως ειναι, it seems to all to be so.*

b. The words *εικοσῐ(ν), twenty,* and *περῠσῐ(ν), last year.*

c. The 3rd person singular in *ε(ν)*: *εσωσεν αυτους, he rescued them;* but *εσωσε τους ῾Αθηναιους, he rescued the Athenians.*

d. The 3rd person, both singular and plural, in *σῐ(ν)* : *λεγουσῐν ευ, they say well; δεικνῡσῐν εκεισε, he points in that direction.*†

In the same manner, *οὑτως, thus, εξ* (i. e. *εκς*), *out,* retain their final consonant before a vowel only.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

57. A syllable is said to be *long by nature,* when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: *῾ῡμεῖς, ye; κρῑνῶ, I decide; ᾱ̓δῶ, I sing.* Contracted syllables are obviously long: *ᾱκοντ-,* for *ακεκοντ-, unwilling; ῾ῑρο-,* for *ἱερο-, sacred.*

58. A syllable is said to be *long by position,* when the vowel is followed by two or more consonants, or by a double consonant: *χᾰρμᾰτ-, joy; ῾ἕξι-, condition;* Κᾰστορ-, *Castor; ἐν τουτῳ, meanwhile; τᾰ̄ κτημᾰτᾰ the possessions.*

59. If a vowel short by nature stand before a mute consonant followed by *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, or *μ*, as the mute and liquid admit of being sounded either separately or together, the syllable may be either long or short: thus, *πατρος, of a father,* may be pronounced either as *πᾰ̄τ-ρος,* or as *πᾰτ-τρος*; similarly, *τε῾κνο-, child; τυ῾φλο-, blind; τι῾ δρᾱς; what doest thou?* Such syllables are said to be common.‡

* In the more ancient MSS. of the New Testament this *ν* is also found before consonants, invariably in the 3rd persons of verbs, singular and plural, in *-εν* and *-σῐν*, and very frequently in the dat. plural (see Tischendorf, *Proleg. ad Nov. Test. Gr.* p. xxiii.).

† This removeable *ν* was formerly treated as a suffix foreign to the word, and arbitrarily added to prevent hiatus. Hence the name by which it is generally known in grammars — *ν ἐφελκυστῐκον.* or *πᾰρᾰγωγῐκον.*

‡ Syllables consisting of a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid are almost invariably long in Homer, and (with the exceptions men-

60. The syllable is, however, necessarily long,

a. If the mute and liquid belong to two different words, or to the different elements of a compound word: as, ἐκ νηων, *from the ships;* ἐκ-λεγω, *I pick out.*

b. Before the combination of the soft mutes (β, γ, δ) with λ, ν, or μ: as, βῑβλο-, *book;* τᾰγμᾰτ-, *ordinance;* εχῑδνα-, *viper;* but ᾰ̓γρο-, *land.**

SUBSTANTIVES.

61. In the declension of nouns, substantive or adjective, the Greeks distinguished,

a. Three numbers: the *singular* for one, the *dual* for two, and the *plural* for more than two.

b. Five cases:

The *nominative,* denoting the source of an action, the case of the subject.

The *vocative,*† which is used in addressing persons.

The *accusative,* denoting the place *whither,* the case of the object.

The *genitive,* denoting the place *whence.*

The *dative,* denoting the place *where.*

These cases are formed by the addition of certain terminations, called *suffixes,* to the stem, or *crude form,*‡ of the substantive.

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tioned in § 60) short in the comic poet Aristophanes: in the tragedians such syllables are used as common, yet more frequently short than long.

* Of the Greek vowels ε, η, ο, ω, the quantity is already expressed in the character: over these, therefore, and over diphthongs, no mark of quantity is placed. One vowel before another, and not forming a diphthong with it, is to be understood as short, unless the contrary is signified.

† The vocative is not, strictly speaking, *a case;* i. e. it expresses no modification of the simple notion conveyed by the word. Hence it has no special suffix. See § 71.

‡ Care must be taken not to confound the crude form with the nominative singular. The crude form is the *invariable,* as the suffix is the *variable,* part of a noun or verb; the former signifying the bare notion conveyed by the word, the latter appended to it for the expression of the various relations of number place, time, or person. The nomina

c. Two genders, *masculine* and *feminine:* nouns of neither gender are called *neuter.*

62. The gender of nouns is distinguished partly by their meaning, partly by the termination of their crude form.

Names of male persons, of rivers, winds, and months, are masculine.

Names of female persons, of trees, countries, and islands, and of most towns, also of most abstract substantives, are feminine.

Many names of fruits, most diminutives, and all nouns or other parts of speech contemplated as words merely, are neuter.

On the determination of gender by the termination, see §§ 515—518.

63. Neuter nouns are broadly distinguished from masculines and feminines in their declension: they do not admit *ς* as the case-ending of the nom. singular; they have no form for the nom. or voc. distinct from that of the accus.; and they have no other suffix for the nom., voc., or accus. plural, than *ᾰ*.

64. The dual number has but two forms—one for the nominative and accusative, and one for the genitive and dative.

65. Greek nouns are usually divided into three declensions: the *first* consisting of nouns with crude forms ending in *α*; the *second*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ο*; and the *third*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ι*, *υ*, or any consonant. They may, however, be arranged under two principal declensions—the *separable* (or *strong*) declension, and the *inseparable* (or *weak*) declension. In words of the separable declension, (which corresponds to the *third* according to the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are distinctly marked, and easily separable from the crude form; in the inseparable declension, (which includes the *first* and *second* of the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are not so distinctly marked, and do not so well admit of separation, as they merge into one syllable with the final vowel of the crude form.

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tive is itself a case made by inflexion, and generally quite distinct from the crude form: thus, ποιμην is the N. S. of the crude form ποιμεν-, *shepherd;* λογος, the N. S. of λογο-, *word.* See the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar.

SEPARABLE (THIRD) DECLENSION.

66. This declension consists of nouns whose crude forms end in some consonant (including the semivowel *ϝ*), or in either of the weak vowels *ι* or *υ*.

67. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes of the several cases in this declension :—

	Masculines and Feminines.	Neuters.
Singular.		
Nominative	*ς, or* long vowel in compensation	no ending
Vocative	no ending	no ending
Accusative	*ᾰ, or ν*	no ending
Genitive	*ος*	*ος*
Dative	*ῐ*	*ῐ*
Dual.		
Nom. Voc. Acc.	*ε*	*ε*
Gen. Dat.	*οιν*	*οιν*
Plural.		
Nominative	*ες*	*ᾰ*
Vocative	*ες*	*ᾰ*
Accusative	*ᾰς, or νς*, i. e. *ˉς*	*ᾰ*
Genitive	*ων*	*ων*
Dative	*σῐ(ν)*	*σῐ(ν)*

Remarks on the Suffixes.

68. *Nominative Singular.*—The suffix for the N. S. of masculine and feminine nouns is *ς*. In adding this suffix to crude forms ending in a consonant, attention must be paid to the changes required by the laws of euphony (§§ 23—55).

69. In many words ending in a consonant, from reasons of euphony, *ς* is not added ; in that case, the final vowel of the crude form, if short, is lengthened.

70. Thus, the masc. and fem. nouns ending in a consonant fall into two classes:

a. Nouns which take the suffix ς in the nom. sing.: as,

Crude Form.	*Nom. Sing.*
ἁλ-, *sea,*	ἁλς.
φλεβ-, *vein,*	φλεψ, for φλεβς.
κορᾰκ-, *crow,*	κοραξ, for κορακς.
λαμπᾰδ-, *lamp,*	λαμπᾶς, for λαμπαδς.
γῐγαντ-, *giant,*	γῐγᾶς, for γῐγαντς.
δελφῖν-, *dolphin,*	δελφῖς, for δελφινς.
βοϝ-, *ox,*	βους, for βοϝς.

b. Nouns which reject the ς in the nom. sing.; but, in compensation, have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened, if it is short (§ 34): as,

C. F.	*N. S.*
ποιμεν-, *shepherd,*	ποιμην.
λεοντ-, *lion,*	λεων.
ῥητορ-, *orator,*	ῥητωρ.
αιδοσ-, *shame,*	αιδως.

In the following, the vowel is already long; the crude form, therefore, becomes the nom. case:

C. F.	*N. S.*
θηρ-, *wild beast,*	θηρ.
χειμων-, *winter,*	χειμων.
ἡρωσ-, *hero.*	ἡρως.

This rejection of ς in the N. S. takes place in all nouns ending in ρ and σ, except μαρτῠρ-, *witness,* N. S. μαρτῠς, and in most words in ν, including all nouns in οντ, except οδοντ-, *a tooth,* N. S. οδους.

71. *Vocative Singular.*—The vocative has no suffix. The crude form, therefore, subject to the rules which regulate the termination of Greek words (§ 55), constitutes the vocative in the singular. The nominative is, however, very generally used for the vocative. The true vocative is found,

a. In words (substantives and adjectives) whose crude forms end in ν, ντ, ρ, and εσ: as,

C. F.	*N. S.*	*V. S.*
δαιμον-, *deity,*	δαιμων,	δαιμον.
γεροντ-, *old man,*	γερων,	γερον.

There are, however, many exceptions: as, ποιμεν-, *shepherd*, voc. ποιμην, as in the nom. On the other hand, Ἀπολλων-, *Apollo*; Ποσειδων-, *Poseidon*; and σωτηρ-, *saviour*, are found with a short vowel in the voc.—Ἄπολλον, Ποσειδον, σωτερ. Participles make the voc. the same as the nom.

b. Nouns in ι and υ, including those in ϝ: as,

μαντι-, *seer*, N. S. μαντίς, V. S. μαντί.

In other cases usually, and always in the plural, the nom. is employed as a voc. But from γύναικ-, *woman*, and παιδ-, *boy*, (with a few other words ending in ιδ), we have the regular vocatives, γύναι and παι; ἄνακτ-, *king*, has both ἄναξ and (in early Greek) ἄνᾰ.

72. *Accusative Singular.*—The accus. sing. takes the suffix ν in words whose crude forms end in ι, υ, or ϝ (with the exception of words in εϝ): as,

C. F.	*A. S.*
πολι-, *city*,	πολῐ́ν.
ναϝ-, *ship*,	νεῦν.

If the C. F. end in any consonant (except ϝ), or in εϝ, the suffix α is preferred: as,

C. F.	*A. S.*
φλεβ-, *vein*,	φλεβᾰ́.
βᾰσῐλεϝ-, *king*,	βᾰσῐ́λεᾱ.

But some words ending in a t-sound, preceded by ι or υ, take ν in prose, the t-sound being dropped: as,

C. F.	*A. S.*
ερῐδ-, *strife*,	ερῐ́ν.
ορνῑθ-, *bird*,	ορνῑ́ν.

The form in α is, however, sometimes found in prose, and that in ν in verse. Monosyllables, and other words in which the accent falls on the last syllable, as in such words the t-sound was not so readily dropped, have only the form in α. Thus, ποδ-, m. *foot*, A. S. ποδᾰ́; but τρῐ́ποδ-, *three-footed*, A. S. τρῐ́ποδᾰ́ and τρῐ́πουν: ελπῐ́δ-, f. *hope*, A. S. ελπῐ́δᾰ́ (not ελπῐ́ν, like ἐρῐ́ν for ἐρῐ́δᾰ́); but the compound εὐελπῐ́δ-, *hopeful*, makes εὐελπῐ́ν as well as

ενελπῐ́δᾰ : κλειδ-, *key* (originally κληῑδ-), makes κλειν more frequently than κλειδᾰ́.

73. *Dative Plural.*—In adding the suffix σῐ(ν) of the dat. plur. to the crude form, the same rules must be observed as in the formation of the nom. sing. in ς.

EXAMPLES.

74. A. Nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

I. Masc. and fem. nouns in which ς is added in the nom. sing.*

If the C. F. end in a labial or guttural mute, ς will combine with the mute to form ψ or ξ.

If the C. F. end in a dental mute, the dental will disappear before ς.

74*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἅλ- masc. *salt.*	λαιλᾰπ- fem. *hurricane.*	φλεβ- fem. *vein.*	κᾰτηλῐ́φ- fem. *upper story.*	κηρῡκ- masc. *herald.*
Singular.					
Nom.	ἁλς	λαιλαψ	φλεψ	κατηλιψ	κηρυξ
Voc.	ἁλς	λαιλαψ	φλεψ	κατηλιψ	κηρυξ
Acc.	ἅλᾰ	λαιλᾰπᾰ	φλεβᾰ́	κατηλῐ́φᾰ	κηρῡκᾰ́
Gen.	ἅλος	λαιλᾰπος	φλεβος	κατηλῐ́φος	κηρῡκος
Dat.	ἅλῐ	λαιλᾰπῐ	φλεβῐ	κατηλῐ́φῐ	κηρῡκῐ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ἅλε	λαιλᾰπε	φλεβε	κατηλῐ́φε	κηρῡκε
G. D.	ἅλοιν	λαιλᾰποιν	φλεβοιν	κατηλῐ́φοιν	κηρῡκοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	ἅλες	λαιλᾰπες	φλεβες	κατηλῐ́φες	κηρῡκες
Voc.	ἅλες	λαιλᾰπες	φλεβες	κατηλῐ́φες	κηρῡκες
Acc.	ἁλᾰ́ς	λαιλᾰπᾰ́ς	φλεβᾰ́ς	κατηλῐ́φᾰς	κηρῡκᾰ́ς
Gen.	ἅλων	λαιλᾰπων	φλεβων	κατηλῐ́φων	κηρῡκων
Dat.	ἁλσῐ(ν)	λαιλαψῐ(ν)	φλεψῐ(ν)	κατηλιψῐ(ν)	κηρυξῐ(ν)

* For nouns in ς-, see § 81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ορτῠγ- masc. *quail.*	διωρῠχ- fem. *canal.*	χᾰρῐτ- fem. *favour.*	παιδ- masc.&fem. *child.*	κορῠθ- fem. *helmet.*
Singular.					
Nom.	ορτυξ	διωρυξ	χᾰρῐς	παις	κορῠς
Voc.	ορτυξ	διωρυξ	χᾰρῐς	παι	κορῠς
Acc.	ορτῠγᾰ	διωρῠχᾰ	χᾰρῐτᾰ or χᾰρῐν	παιδᾰ	κορῠθᾰ or κορῠν
Gen.	ορτῠγος	διωρῠχος	χᾰρῐτος	παιδος	κορῠθος
Dat.	ορτῠγῐ	διωρῠχῐ	χᾰρῐτῐ	παιδῐ	κορῠθῐ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ορτῠγε	διωρῠχε	χᾰρῐτε	παιδε	κορῠθε
G. D.	ορτῠγοιν	διωρῠχοιν	χᾰρῐτοιν	παιδοιν	κορῠθοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	ορτῠγες	διωρῠχες	χᾰρῐτες	παιδες	κορῠθες
Voc.	ορτῠγες	διωρῠχες	χᾰρῐτες	παιδες	κορῠθες
Acc.	ορτῠγᾰς	διωρῠχᾰς	χᾰρῐτᾰς	παιδᾰς	κορῠθᾰς
Gen.	ορτῠγων	διωρῠχων	χᾰρῐτων	παιδων	κορῠθων
Dat.	ορτυξῐ(ν)	διωρυξῐ(ν)	χᾰρῐσῐ(ν)	παισῐ(ν)	κορῠσῐ(ν)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἄνακτ- masc. *king.*	οδοντ- masc. *tooth.*	γῐγαντ- masc. *giant.*	ῥῑν- fem. *nose.*	ἑλμινθ- fem. *worm.*
Singular.					
Nom.	ἄναξ	οδους	γῐγᾱς	ῥῑς	ἑλμινς
Voc.	ἄναξ or ἄνᾰ	οδους	γῐγᾰν	ῥῑς	ἑλμινς
Acc.	ἄνακτᾰ	οδοντᾰ	γῐγαντᾰ	ῥῑνᾰ	ἑλμινθᾰ
Gen.	ἄνακτος	οδοντος	γῐγαντος	ῥῑνος	ἑλμινθος
Dat.	ανακτῐ	οδοντῐ	γῐγαντῐ	ῥῑνῐ	ἑλμινθῐ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ἄνακτε	οδοντε	γῐγαντε	ῥῑνε	ἑλμινθε
G. D.	ἄνακτοιν	οδοντοιν	γῐγαντοιν	ῥῑνοιν	ἑλμινθοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	ἄνακτες	υδοντες	γῐγαντες	ῥῑνες	ἑλμινθες
Voc.	ἄνακτες	οδοντες	γῐγαντες	ῥῑνες	ἑλμινθες
Acc.	ἄνακτᾰς	οδοντᾰς	γῐγαντᾰς	ῥῑνᾰς	ἑλμ νθᾰς
Gen.	ἄνακτων	ηδοντων	γῐγαντων	ῥῑνων	ἑλμινθων
Dat.	ἄναξῐ(ν)	οδουσῐ(ν)	γῐγᾶσῐ(ν)	ῥῑσῐ(ν)	ἑλμῑσῐ(ν)

75. So are declined γῦπ-, m. *vulture*; Ἄραβ-, m. *an Arab*; φύλακ-, m. *sentinel*; ἄλωπεκ-, f. *fox* (N. ἄλωπηξ); φλογ-, f. *flame*; λάρυγγ-, m. *throat*; ονὕχ-, m. *nail, claw*; βηχ-, f. *cough*; ορθοτητ-, f. *straightness*; γελωτ-, m. *laughter*; λαμπάδ-, f. *lamp*; κρηπῖδ-, f. *basement*; ορνῖθ-, m. and f. *bird* (A. ορνῖθᾰ and ορνῖν); νυκτ-, f. *night*; πλᾰκοεντ- and πλᾰκουντ-, m. *a flat cake* (N. πλᾰκοεις and πλᾰκους); Κερᾰσοεντ- and Κερᾰσουντ-, f. *the town Cerasus*; τῑμηεντ- and τῑμηντ-, adj. *prized* (N. τῑμηεις and τῑμης, not τῑμης). Μαρτὔρ-, m. *witness*, has N. μαρτὔς, A. μαρτὔρᾰ and μαρτὔν, D. pl. μαρτὔσῐν. The monosyllable ποδ-, m. *foot*, has the vowel lengthened in the N. S., πους. Κτεν-, m. *comb*, and ἑν-, m. adj. *one*, which, unlike most words in ν, take ς in the nom., also have the vowel lengthened (§ 40), κτεις, εἷς.

II. Masc. and fem. nouns which reject ς in the nom. sing., and lengthen the final vowel of the crude form if it be short.*

75*.

Greek C. F. Gender. English.	φρεν- fem. *heart, breast.*	δαιμον- masc. *deity, fate.*	λεοντ- masc. *lion.*	ῥητορ- masc. *orator.*	μητερ- fem. *mother.*
Singular.					
Nom.	φρην	δαιμων	λεων	ῥητωρ	μητηρ
Voc.	φρην	δαιμον	λεον	ῥητορ	μητερ
Acc.	φρενᾰ	δαιμονᾰ	λεοντᾰ	ῥητορᾰ	μητερᾰ
Gen.	φρενος	δαιμονος	λεοντος	ῥητορος	μητρος
Dat.	φρενῐ	δαιμονῐ	λεοντῐ	ῥητορῐ	μητρῐ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	φρενε	δαιμονε	λεοντε	ῥητορε	μητερε
G. D.	φρενοιν	δαιμονοιν	λεοντοιν	ῥητοροιν	μητεροιν
Plural.					
Nom.	φρενες	δαιμονες	λεοντες	ῥητορες	μητερες
Voc.	φρενες	δαιμονες	λεοντες	ῥητορες	μητερες
Acc.	φρενᾰς	δαιμονᾰς	λεοντᾰς	ῥητορᾰς	μητερᾰς
Gen.	φρενων	δαιμονων	λεοντων	ῥητορων	μητερων
Dat.	φρεσῐ(ν)	δαιμοσῐ(ν)	λεουσῐ(ν)	ῥητορσῐ(ν)	μητρᾰσῐ(ν)

* For nouns in σ-, see § 84.

In the following words the final vowel of the crude form is already long.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	παιᾶν- masc. *pæan, hymn.*	ἄγων- masc. *contest, games.*	Ξενοφωντ- masc. *Xenophon.*	θηρ- masc. *wild beast.*	Ἑλλην- masc. *a Greek.*
Singular.					
Nom.	παιᾶν	ἄγων	Ξενοφων	θηρ	Ἑλλην
Voc.	παιᾶν	ἄγων	Ξενοφων	θηρ	Ἑλλην
Acc.	παιᾶνᾰ	ἄγωνᾰ	Ξενοφωντᾰ	θηρᾰ	Ἑλληνᾰ
Gen.	παιᾶνος	ἄγωνος	Ξενοφωντος	θηρος	Ἑλληνος
Dat.	παιᾶνῐ	ἄγωνῐ	Ξενοφωντῐ	θηρῐ	Ἑλληνῐ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	παιᾶνε	ἄγωνε		θηρε	Ἑλληνε
G. D.	παιᾶνοιν	ἄγωνοιν		θηροιν	Ἑλληνοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	παιᾶνες	ἄγωνες		θηρες	Ἑλληνες
Voc.	παιᾶνες	ἄγωνες		θηρες	Ἑλληνες
Acc.	παιᾶνᾰς	ἄγωνᾰς		θηρᾰς	Ἑλληνᾰς
Gen.	παιᾶνων	ἄγωνων		θηρων	Ἑλληνων
Dat.	παιᾶσῐ(ν)	ἄγωσῐ(ν)		θηρσῐ(ν)	Ἑλλησῐ(ν)

76. So are declined ποιμεν-, m. *shepherd;* ἡγεμον-, m. *guide,* (V. ἡγεμων); γεροντ-, m. *old man,* (and all nouns and participles in οντ-, except οδοντ-, *tooth,* and the participles γνοντ-, δῐδοντ-, δυντ-, and ἅλοντ-, all which form their N. S. masc. in -ους*); πρακτορ-, m. *exacter;* αιθερ-, m. *sky* (G. αιθερος, etc.); λειμων-, m. *meadow;* σωτηρ-, m. *saviour;* χην-, m. f. *goose.* Εικον-, f. *image;* αηδον-, f. *nightingale;* χελῐδον-, f. *swallow,* throw out ν in some of the cases, and undergo contraction: as, A. εικονᾰ and εικω, G. εικονος and εικους, etc.†

* Observe that in these five words ο belongs to the root.

† These forms should perhaps be rather explained as deduced from older crude forms in οι-, εικοι-, αηδοι-, χελῐδοι- (§ 99); whence the V. αηδοι and χελῐδοι, and the N. εικω (in Hesychius). Similarly Γοργοι- and Γοργον-, *Gorgon,* coexist; N. S. Γοργω and rarely Γοργων G. Γοργους and Γοργονος, etc. (Ahrens.)

77. The following words in τερ, viz. πᾰτερ-, *father*; μητερ-, *mother*; θῠγᾰτερ-, *daughter*; γαστερ-, f. *belly*; and Δημητερ-, *the goddess Demeter*, drop ε in the G. and D. sing.; in the D. pl. τερσῐ(ν) is changed into τρᾰσῐ(ν); Δημητερ- has also Δημητρᾰ in the A. S.: αστερ-, m. *star*, retains ε in the G. and D. sing., but the D. pl. is αστρᾰσῐ(ν): ᾰνερ-, *man*, drops ε throughout, except in the N. and V. sing., and δ is then inserted between ν and ρ (§ 42): thus, N. ᾰνηρ, V. ᾰνερ, A. ανδρᾰ, and so on; the D. pl. is ανδρᾰσῐ(ν).

III. Masc. and fem. nouns whose crude forms end in ϝ (αϝ, εϝ, οϝ), or σ.

78. Before those suffixes which begin with a vowel the ϝ or σ is dropped. Before the suffixes which begin with a consonant ϝ becomes υ.

79. In the Attic declension of nouns in εϝ the vowel of the suffix is lengthened in the A. and G. sing. and A. pl.: thus, εᾱ, εως, etc., appear in place of ηᾰ, ηος, etc., of the old declension. If a vowel precede, εᾱ, εᾶς, εως, εων, are contracted. All nouns in εϝ are masculine.

80. Words in σ do not take the suffix ς in the N. sing.; consequently, if the final vowel of the crude form be short, it is lengthened. In the D. pl. one σ is dropped. If a vowel precede, εᾰ in the A. sing. is contracted into ᾱ instead of η.

81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	βᾰσῐλεϝ- masc. *king.*	Δωριεϝ- masc. *a Dorian.*	γρᾱϝ- fem. *old woman.*	βοϝ-* masc.& fem. *ox.*
Singular.				
Nom.	βᾰσῐλευς	Δωριευς	γραυς	βους
Voc.	βᾰσῐλευ	Δωριευ	γραυ	βου
Acc.	βᾰσῐλεᾱ	Δωριεᾱ, Δωριᾶ	γραυν	βουν
Gen.	βᾰσῐλεως	Δωριεως, Δωριως	γρᾱος	βοος
Dat.	(βᾰσῐλεῐ) βᾰσῐλει	Δωριει	γρᾱῐ̈	βοῐ̈
Dual.				
N. V. A.	βᾰσῐλεε	Δωριεε	γρᾱε	βοε
G. D.	βᾰσῐλεοιν	Δωριεοιν	γρᾱοιν	βοοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(βᾰσῐλεες) βᾰσῐλης or βᾰσῐ̆λεις	Δωριης, Δωριεις	γρᾱες	βοες
Voc.	βᾰσῐλεις	Δωριεις	γρᾱες	βοες
Acc.	βᾰσῐλεᾱς, βᾰσῐ̆λεις†	Δωριεᾱς, Δωριᾱς	γραυς	βους
Gen.	βᾰσῐλεων	Δωριεων, Δωριων	γρᾱων	βοων
Dat.	βᾰσῐλευσῐ̆(ν)	Δωριευσῐ̆(ν)	γραυσῐ̆(ν)	βουσῐ̆(ν)

82. So are declined γραμμᾰτεϝ-, *scribe*; ἱερεϝ-, *priest*; ἱππεϝ-, *horseman*; κλοπεϝ-, *thief*; νομεϝ-, *herdsman*; Μεγᾰρεϝ-, *a Megarian*; Πειραιεϝ-, *the harbour of Athens*; Πλᾰταιεϝ-, *a Platæan*; ἁλιεϝ-, *fisherman* (generally without contraction).

83. The Attic poets occasionally make the G. sing. of nouns in εϝ to end in εος: as, Θησεϝ-, *Theseus*, G. Θησεος, as well as Θησεως. The poets sometimes contract εᾱ of the A. sing. into η: as, ἱερεϝ-, *a priest*, A. ἱερεᾱ and ἱερη. The N. pl. in -ης (from -ηες) is characteristic of the older Attic writers.

* Compare the declension of the Latin bov-, *ox*.

† *i.e.* βᾰσῐλεᾱς or βᾰσῐλεις. It will be seen that βασιλεις is not regularly contracted from βασιλεᾱς: generally, when the forms of both the N. and A. pl. are contracted, the acc. is not made from the uncontracted form of the case, but assimilated to the contracted nom.

84.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	τριηρεσ- fem. *trireme.*	Περικλεεσ- masc. *Pericles.*	αιδοσ- fem. *shame.*	ἡρωσ- masc. *hero.*
Singular.		*N.* Περικλεης, -κλης ; *V.* Περικλεες, -κλεις ; *A.* Περικλεεά, -κλεᾶ ; *G.* Περικλέτος, -κλεους ; *D.* Περικλεεῖ. -κλεει, -κλει.		
Nom.	τριηρης		αιδως	ἡρως
Voc.	τριηρες		———	ἡρως
Acc.	(τριηρεᾰ) τριηρη		(αιδοᾰ) αιδω	ἡρωᾰ or ἡρω
Gen.	(τριηρεος) τριηρους		(αιδοος) αιδους	ἡρωος
Dat.	(τριηρεῖ) τριηρει		(αιδοῖ) αιδοι	ἡρωῖ
Dual.				
N. V. A.	τριηρεε			ἡρωε
G. D.	τριηρεοιν or τριηροιν			ἡρωοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(τριηρεες) τριηρεις			ἡρωες
Voc.	τριηρεις			ἡρωες
Acc.	(τριηρεᾰς) τριηρεις			ἡρωᾶς or ἡρως
Gen.	τριηρεων or τριηρων			ἡρωων
Dat.	τριηρεσῐ(ν)			ἡρωσῐ(ν)

85. Like τριηρεσ- (which is strictly an adjective) are declined all adjectives in εσ (m. and f.); also Σωκρᾰτεσ-, *Socrates*, and many proper names ending in -κρᾰτεσ, -σθενεσ, -γενεσ, -φᾰνεσ, and -κλεεσ. These proper names and ῞Αρεσ-, *the god Ares*, also form the A. sing. as from a crude form in -*a*, after the analogy of nouns of the inseparable (1st) declension: thus, from Σωκρᾰτεσ- we find A. Σωκρᾰτη and Σωκρᾰτην. Plato prefers the form in -η, Xenophon that in -ην: other writers use both; but of nouns in -γενεσ and -φᾰνεσ the form in -ην is preferred, while of nouns in -κλεεσ this form is only found in the later writers. ῞Αρεσ- has a gen. Αρεως in good prose. When these nouns have a plural, it follows the A- declension.

86. Like αιδοσ- are declined ηοσ-, f. *daybreak*, and χροσ-, m. *the skin* (for the most part uncontracted, as being a monosyllable). These words are not found in the voc. nor in the dual and plural. Instead of ηοσ- and χροσ-, in Attic ἑω- (§ 131) and χρωτ- (N. χρως, A. χρωτᾰ) are used. On the other hand, γελωτ-, m. *laughter*, and ἱδρωτ-, m. *sweat*, have in the acc. γελω (also γελων) and ἱδρω as well as γελωτᾰ and ἱδρωτᾰ.

87. Like ἡρωσ- are declined Τρωσ-, *Tros, a Trojan;* θωσ-, m. and f. *a jackal* (these without contraction); πᾰ̄τρωσ-, m. *an uncle by the father's side;* μητρωσ-, m. *an uncle by the mother's side;* Μῑνωσ-, *Minos*: the last three words have also πᾰ̄τρων, etc., in the acc. and πᾰ̄τρω in the gen., as if from crude forms πᾰ̄τρω-, etc. (see § 131).

IV. Neuter nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

88. Neuter nouns of this declension take no suffix for the N. or A. singular; these cases, therefore, do not differ from the crude form. When the crude form ends in τ, the τ is either thrown away or changed into ς, less frequently into ρ.

89. Neuter substantives in εσ, a very numerous class, change ε of the C. F. into ο in the N., V., and A. sing.; but this change does not extend to the neuter of adjectives in εσ. In the other cases σ is dropped, and contraction ensues (§ 33).

90.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	σωμᾰτ- neut. *corpse, body.*	τερᾰτ- neut. *portent.*	ημᾰτ- neut. *day.*	κερᾰσ- neut. *horn.*	γενεσ-* neut. *race.*
Singular.					
Nom.	σωμᾰ	τερᾰς	ημᾰρ	κερᾰς	γενος
Voc.	σωμᾰ	τερᾰς	ημᾰρ	κερᾰς	γενος
Acc.	σωμᾰ	τερᾰς	ημᾰρ	κερᾰς	γενος
Gen.	σωμᾰτος	τερᾰτος	ημᾰτος	(κεραος) κερως	(γενεος) γενους
Dat.	σωμᾰτῐ̆	τερᾰτῐ̆	ημᾰτῐ̆	(κεραϊ) κερᾳ	(γενεῐ̆) γενει
Dual.					
N. V. A.	σωμᾰτε	τερᾰτε	ημᾰτε	(κεραε) κερᾱ	γενεε, γενη
G. D.	σωμᾰτοιν	τερᾰτοιν	ημᾰτοιν	(κεραοιν) κερῳν	γενεοιν, γενοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	σωμᾰτᾰ	τερᾰτᾰ	ημᾰτᾰ	(κεραᾰ) κερᾱ̃	(γενεᾰ) γενη
Voc.	σωμᾰτᾰ	τερᾰτᾰ	ημᾰτᾰ	(κεραᾰ) κερᾱ̃	(γενεᾰ) γενη
Acc.	σωμᾰτᾰ	τερᾰτᾰ	ημᾰτᾰ	(κεραᾰ) κερᾱ̃	(γενεᾰ) γενη
Gen.	σωμᾰτων	τερᾰτων	ημᾰτων	(κεραων) κερων	γενεων, γενων
Dat.	σωμᾰσῐ̆(ν)	τερᾰσῐ̆(ν)	ημᾰσῐ̆(ν)	κερᾰσῐ̆(ν)	γενεσῐ̆(ν)

* Compare the Latin declension of neuter nouns in *ĕs:* e. g. ŏpĕs-, *task*, gĕnĕs-, *race*, N. S. ŏpŭs, gĕnŭs (γενος), G. ŏpĕrĭs, etc., where *s* of the crude form is not dropped, as in Greek, but changed into *r*.

91. Like σωμᾰτ- are declined μελῐτ-, *honey*; γᾰλακτ-, *milk* (N. and A. sing. γᾰλᾰ, § 55); πραγμᾰτ-, *deed*; θαυμᾰτ-, *wonder*; κτημᾰτ-, *possession*; αἱμᾰτ-, *blood*; and all neuters in μᾰτ.

92. Like τερᾰτ- are declined περᾰτ-, *end, goal*; σταιτ-, *dough*. In Homer occur such forms as τεραος, τεραων, from C. F. τερασ-.

93. Like ημᾰτ- are declined ἡπᾰτ-, *liver*; ἄλειφᾰτ-, *oil*; φρεᾰ̆τ-, *well*; σκᾰτ-, *dung*; and ῾ὕδᾰτ-, *water*. The last two have in the N. and A. sing. σκωρ and ῾ὕδωρ; but by some grammarians both ρ and τ in these words are considered to be radical, so that the crude forms would be ηματρ-, ῾ὕδατρ-, etc.

94. Like κερᾰσ- are declined κρεᾰ̆σ-, *flesh*; γερᾰσ-, *gift, honour*; γηρᾰσ-, *old age*; some of these words are also declined from crude forms in ᾱτ: as, κερᾱτ-, N. κερᾱς, G. κερᾱτος, etc. Σελᾰσ-, *blaze*, and δεπᾰσ-, *goblet*, are declined in the same way, but often without contraction, G. σελᾰος, etc.: βρετᾰσ-, *image*; κωᾰσ-, *fleece*; and ουδᾰσ-, *ground* (poetical words), change *a* of the crude form into ε, except in the nom. and acc. sing., G. βρετεος, βρετους, etc.: κνεφᾰσ-, *darkness*, has both κνεφαος and κνεφους. The D. S. of these words was in the old language written κεραι, γεραι, etc.; more correctly, as the *a* is short.

95. Like γενεσ- are declined τειχεσ-, *wall* (of a fortress); ανθεσ-, *flower*; πᾰ̈θεσ-, *suffering*; αλγεσ-, *pain*; νεφεσ-, *cloud*; κλεεσ-, *rumour*; ορεσ-, *mountain*; and all neuters in εσ. The N., V., and A. pl. of κλεεσ- is κλεᾶ, not κλεη; but ορεσ- retains η. The G. pl. and the forms of the dual are sometimes found uncontracted.

96. A few neuters in ρ, νεκτᾰρ-, *nectar*; θενᾰρ-, *palm of the hand*, etc., are declined regularly: εᾰρ-, *spring* (ϝεαρ-, Latin *vēr*-), and κεᾰρ-, *heart*, contract εα into η in G. and D. sing., and κεᾰρ- also in N. and A.

B. Nouns whose crude forms end in a vowel (ι or υ).

97. In the Attic declension of nouns in ι, ι passes into ε in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.; and in the G. sing. masculine and feminine nouns take the Attic termination ως instead of ος. In the D. sing. and N. and A. plur. contraction is used. Adjectives in ι, such as ἰδρι-, *experienced*, and some substantives in ι, which are in great measure poetical, are declined without the change of ι into ε.

98. A few substantives in υ change υ into ε in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.: they thus take the same termina-

tions as the Attic declension in ι : *εγχελυ,-eel,* retains υ through the whole of the singular.

99. All nouns in οι are feminine. In the N. sing. οι becomes ω (originally φ) : the crude form remains unchanged in the voc., but in the other cases ι between two vowels disappears, and contraction ensues. These words are seldom found in the dual and plural, the forms of which, when they occur, are made as from a crude form in ο, after the analogy of the second or O- declension. Except in the nom., the forms of the plural in the older language would be the same, whether made from a crude form in ο or in οι.*

100.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολι- fem. *city.*	πορτι- masc. and fem. *a young ox.*	ιχθυ- masc. *a fish.*	πηχυ- masc. *cubit.*
Singular.				
Nom.	πολῑ́ς	πορτῐ́ς	ιχθῦς	πηχῦς
Voc.	πολῐ́	πορτῐ́	ιχθῦ	πηχῦ
Acc.	πολῐ́ν	πορτῐ́ν	ιχθῦν	πηχῦν
Gen.	πολεως	πορτιος	ιχθυος	πηχεως
Dat.	(πολεῖ) πολει	πορτιῖ & πορτῑ	ιχθυῖ	(πηχεῖ) πηχει
Dual.				
N. V. A.	πολεε	πορτιε	ιχθυε	πηχεε
G. D.	πολεοιν	πορτιοιν	ιχθυοιν	πηχεοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(πολεες) πόλεις	πορτιες & πορτῖς	ιχθυες	(πηχεες) πηχεις
Voc.	(πολεες) πολεις	πορτιες & πορτῖς	ιχθυες	(πηχεες) πηχεις
Acc.	(πολεᾰ̃ς) πολεις	πορτιᾰ̃ς & πορτῑ́ς	ιχθῦς	(πηχεᾰ̃ς) πηχεις
Gen.	πολεων	πορτιων	ιχθυων	πηχεων
Dat.	πολεσῐ́(ν)	πορτῐ́σῐ́(ν)	ιχθῠ́σῐ́(ν)	πηχεσῐ́(ν)

* On these words see a paper in the Transactions of the Philological Society, vol. vi. p. 155, translated from the German of H. L. Ahrens, who cites (§§ 1, 7) ἡ Λητφ, ἡ Σαπφφ, on the authority of the grammarian Herodian, and such nominatives as ΑΡΤΕΜΩΙ, ΦΙΛΥΤΩΙ, etc., from inscriptions (Bœckh, Corp. Inscr. No. 696, 2310); and, again, ΞΑΝΘΟΙ from an ancient vase, apparently a nom. fem. *Ξανθφ*, the name of a nymph (otherwise *Ξανθη*) corresponding to the masc. river-god *Ξανθο-ς*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	εγχελυ- masc.&fem. *eel.*	σῐνᾱπι- neut. *mustard.*	αστυ- neut. *town.*	ηχοι- fem. *echo.*
Singular.				
Nom.	εγχελῠς	σῐνᾱπῐ	αστῠ	ηχω
Voc.	εγχελῠ	σῐνᾱπῐ	αστῠ	ηχοι
Acc.	εγχελῠν	σῐνᾱπῐ	αστῠ	(ηχοᾰ) ηχω
Gen.	εγχελυος	σῐνᾱπεος	αστεος	(ηχοος) ηχους
Dat.	εγχελυῐ	(σῐνᾱπεῐ) σῐνᾱπει	(αστεῐ) αστει	(ηχοϊ) ηχοι
Dual.				
N. V. A.	εγχελεε	σῐνᾱπεε	αστεε	
G. D.	εγχελεοιν	σῐνᾱπεοιν	αστεοιν	
Plural.				
Nom.	εγχελεις	(σῐνᾱπεᾰ) σῐνᾱπη	(αστεᾰ) αστη	
Voc.	εγχελεις	(σῐνᾱπεᾰ) σῐνᾱπη	(αστεᾰ) αστη	
Acc.	εγχελεις	(σῐνᾱπεᾰ) σῐνᾱπη	(αστεᾰ) αστη	
Gen.	εγχελεων	σῐνᾱπεων	αστεων	
Dat.	εγχελεσῐ(ν)	σῐνᾱπεσῐ(ν)	αστεσῐ(ν)	

101. Like πολι- are declined μαντι-, m. *seer;* οφι-, m. *serpent;* and all feminine nouns in -σι (-τι, -ξι, -ψι), derived from verbs and denoting *an act:* as, πραξι-, *doing;* λημψι-, *seizing;* λῠσι-, *loosening.*

102. Like πορτι- are declined μηνι- (also, later, μηνῐδ-*), f. *wrath;* οι- (or οϊ-, i. e. οϝι-, Latin *ovi*-), m. and f. *sheep;* ποσι-, *husband* (in the dat. ποσει, not ποσῐ̄: ποσι-, f. *act of drinking,* is declined like πολι-); and some proper names, as Συεννεσι-, *Syennesis.*

103. Like ιχθυ-† are declined δρυ-, f. *oak;* πῖτυ-, f. *pine;* οφρυ-, f. *eyebrow;* στᾰχυ-, m. *ear of corn;* συ-, m. and f. *hog.* In the old poets, and again in late prose, but not in Attic, the A. pl. is found in ᾰ̄s, as ιχθυᾰ̄s, νεκυᾰ̄s. Forms of the plur. of εγχελυ- retaining the υ are sometimes found.

104. Like πηχυ- and αστυ- are declined πρεσβυ-, *old man, am-*

* So Πᾰρι-, *Paris,* is declined later from Πᾰρῐδ-, while Θετῐδ- in Homer (acc. Θετῐν) becomes Θετι- in some later writers.

† On the varying quantity of υ in the nom. and acc. singular of these nouns, see Ahrens, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* vi. pp. 167, 168.

bassador; πελεκυ-, m. *axe;* πωυ-, n. *herd* (poet.); also adjectives in υ (m. and n.), except that in the G. sing. they take ος, not ως and that εᾶ of the neut. plur. is not contracted.

105. The Attic poets occasionally make the gen. of nouns in ι, masc. and fem., to end in ος, as πολεος; while, on the other hand, such forms as αστεως are found.

106. Like ηχοι- are declined πειθοι-, *persuasion;* πευθοι-, *tidings;* ευεστοι-, *well-being;* χρειοι- (Ep.), *need;* and many feminine proper names, as Λητοι-, *Latona;* Σαπφοι-, *Sappho.*

INSEPARABLE DECLENSION.

107. Words of this declension fall into two classes:

A. Masculines and Feminines in α (first declension).

B. Masculines, Feminines, and Neuters in ο (second declension).

108. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes added in this declension:—

	Feminines in α.	Masculines in α. Masc. & Fem. in ο.	Neuters in ο.
Singular.			
Nom.	no ending	ς	ν
Voc.	same as nom.	no ending	same as nom.
Acc.	ν	ν	ν
Gen.	ς	ο	ο
Dat.	ι (subscript)	ι (subscript)	ι (subscript)
Dual.			
N. V. A.	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened
G. D.	ιν	ιν	ιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ι	ι	ᾰ
Voc.	same as nom.	same as nom.	same as nom.
Acc.	¯ς (νς)	¯ς (νς)	ᾰ
Gen.	ων	ων	ων
Dat.	ις	ις	ις

Remarks on the Suffixes.

109. *Voc. Sing.*—Of feminines in *a*, and in all plurals, the nominative is used as a vocative. Of masculines in *a*, the crude form is, according to the rule, the vocative case; but the vowel is most frequently lengthened. The crude form of masc. and fem. nouns in *o* also constitutes the vocative; but the final *o* is changed into *ε*.

110. *Gen. Sing.*—*ao* becomes *ου* in Attic (from the Ionic *εω*): in Doric this case ends in *ao* and *ᾱ*: *ου* is also contracted into *ου*.

111. *Dat. Sing.*—The *a* and *o* of the crude form are lengthened, and the *ι* becomes subscript (§ 28).

112. *Accus. Plur.*—*ανς* and *ονς* become *ᾱς* and *ους* (§ 40).

113. *Gen. Plur.*—*αων* (Ion. *εων*) and *οων* are both contracted into *ων* in Attic.

114. *Dat. Plur.*—The original forms of this case in *αισῐ(ν)* and *οισῐ(ν)* are frequently found in the poets and in some prose writers.

EXAMPLES

A. Masculine and feminine nouns in *a*.

(First Declension.)

115. Some difficulty arises from the modification to which the final vowel of the crude form is subject in the singular. In feminine nouns it varies between *ᾰ*, *ᾱ*, and *η*; in masculines between *ᾱ* and *η*. Attention should be paid to the following rules:—

116. *a. If the vowel be long*, it is, in Attic, *ᾱ* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise *η* (§ 34).

If the vowel be short, it is, of course, *ᾰ*.

Exceptions to this general rule are the fem. nouns *κορα-*, *maiden*, and *δερα-*, *neck*, in the inflection of which *η* is used throughout the singular, not *ᾱ*. On the other hand, the fem. nouns *γυα-*, *field*; *ελαα-*, *olive-tree*; *ποα-*, *grass*; *στοα-*, *porch*; and *χροα-*, *skin*, *complexion*, which, according to the rule, should exhibit *η*, are inflected in *ᾱ*; but these words originally ended in

ια- (γυια-, ελαια-, etc.), so that ᾱ in the singular is only an apparent exception to the rule.

In the Doric declension of these nouns the long vowel is always ᾱ, in the Ionic always η; words, therefore, which, being introduced into the Attic from those dialects, retain their original spelling, have not been cited as exceptions.

117. *b. The vowel is always long* in the nom., acc., and dat. of masculine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in ᾱς, ᾱν, and ᾳ after ε, ι, and ρ, otherwise in ης, ην, and η.

118. *c. The vowel is always long* in the gen. and dat. of feminine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in ᾱς and ᾳ after ε, ι, and ρ, otherwise in ης and η.

119. *d.* There remain to be considered the nom. and acc. of feminine nouns. In these *the vowel remains short* in the following cases:—

(1.) After λλ, νν, σσ (ττ), ξ, ψ, and ζ; that is, after the double letters and repeated letters: as, N. sing. θυελλᾰ, *hurricane;* γεννᾰ, *offspring;* γλωσσᾰ, *tongue;* δοξᾰ, *opinion;* διψᾰ, *thirst;* τρᾰπεζᾰ, *table.*

(2.) After σ preceded by a diphthong or long vowel: as, N. sing. μουσᾰ, *muse.*

(3.) After ρ preceded by ῡ, or by any diphthong (except αυ): as, N. sing. σφῡρᾰ, *hammer;* πειρᾰ, *attempt;* μᾰχαιρᾰ, *knife:* but θῡρᾱ, *gate;* χωρᾱ, *country;* λαυρᾱ, *alley.* Exceptions are ἑταιρᾱ, *female companion;* πᾰλαιστρᾱ, *wrestling-school;* κολλῡρᾱ, *roll of bread;* Αιθρᾱ, *Æthra;* Φαιδρᾱ, *Phædra.*

(4.) In all words ending in -αινα, and in many others in -να: as, N. sing. λεαινᾰ, *lioness;* εχιδνᾰ, *viper.*

(5.) In all words in -τρια, signifying feminine agents: as, N. sing. ποιητριᾰ, *poetess;* and in the three feminine adjectives μιᾰ, *one;* δῖᾰ, *godlike;* ποτνιᾰ, *mistress, worshipful.*

(6.) In all words, including the feminine of all perfect participles active, in which α is preceded by νι: as, N. sing. μνιᾰ, *fly;* τετῠφνιᾰ, *having struck:* μητρνιᾰ, *step-mother,* is an exception.

(7.) In disyllables in which α is preceded by the diphthong αι, and in some proper names of places of more than two syllables: as, N. sing. γαιᾰ, *earth;* Ἱστιαιᾰ, *Histiæa.*

(8.) In words of more than two syllables in which *a* is preceded by the diphthongs *ει* and *οι*: as, N. sing. *ἱερειᾱ́, priestess; ἄνοιᾱ, folly:* except that nouns in *-εια* denoting *a condition*, and connected with verbs in *-ευ*, have *ᾱ̆*: thus, N. sing. *βᾰσῐ́λειᾱ, a queen*, but *βᾰσῐ́λειᾰ̆, royal power.*

(9.) In some isolated words: as, N. sing. *διαιτᾰ́, way of life; ἄκανθᾰ̆, thorn.* From *πεινα-, hunger*; *τολμα-, daring*, and some others, two forms are found—N. sing. *πεινᾰ́* and *πεινη*, *τολμᾰ́* and *τολμη*, etc.

In all these cases, therefore, the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ᾰ̆* and *ᾰ̆ν*.

120. In other combinations the vowel is long, and (with the exceptions already given) the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ᾱ* and *ᾱν* after *ε, ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise in *η* and *ην*.

121. Throughout the dual and plural the vowel is invariably .

122.

Greek C. F. Gender. English.	*νῑκα-* fem. *victory.*	*ᾰ̆σα-* fem. *satiety.*	*θεα-* fem. *goddess.*	*σκια-* fem. *shadow.*	*χωρα-* fem. *place, country.*
Singular.					
Nom.	*νῑκη*	*ᾰ̆ση*	*θεᾱ́*	*σκιᾱ́*	*χωρᾱ́*
Voc.	*νῑκη*	*ᾰ̆ση*	*θεᾱ́*	*σκιᾱ́*	*χωρᾱ́*
Acc.	*νῑκην*	*ᾰ̆σην*	*θεᾶν*	*σκιᾶν*	*χωρᾶν*
Gen.	*νῑκης*	*ᾰ̆σης*	*θεᾶς*	*σκιᾶς*	*χωρᾶς*
Dat.	*νῑκῃ*	*ᾰ̆σῃ*	*θεᾷ*	*σκιᾷ*	*χωρᾷ*
Dual.					
N. V. A.	*νῑκᾱ́*	*ᾰ̆σᾱ́*	*θεᾱ́*	*σκιᾱ́*	*χωρᾱ́*
G. D.	*νῑκαιν*	*ᾰ̆σαιν*	*θεαιν*	*σκιαιν*	*χωραιν*
Plural.					
Nom.	*νικαι*	*ᾰ̆σαι*	*θεαι*	*σκιαι*	*χωραι*
Voc.	*νῑκαι*	*ᾰ̆σαι*	*θεαι*	*σκιαι*	*χωραι*
Acc.	*νῑκᾱ́ς*	*ᾰ̆σᾱ́ς*	*θεᾱ́ς*	*σκιᾱ́ς*	*χωρᾱ́ς*
Gen.	*νῑκων*	*ᾰ̆σων*	*θεων*	*σκιων*	*χωρων*
Dat.	*νῑκαις*	*ᾰ̆σαις*	*θεαις*	*σκιαις*	*χωραις*

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	μουσα- fem. *muse.*	ἄνοια- fem. *folly.*	δοξα- fem. *opinion.*	λεαινα- fem. *lioness.*	γλωσσα- fem. *tongue.*
Singular.					
Nom.	μουσᾰ́	ἄνοιᾰ́	δοξᾰ́	λεαινᾰ́	γλωσσᾰ́
Voc.	μουσᾰ́	ἄνοιᾰ́	δοξᾰ́	λεαινᾰ́	γλωσσᾰ́
Acc.	μουσᾰ́ν	ἄνοιᾰ́ν	δοξᾰ́ν	λεαινᾰ́ν	γλωσσᾰ́ν
Gen.	μουσης	ἄνοιᾱς	δοξης	λεαινης	γλωσσης
Dat.	μουσῃ	ἄνοιᾳ	δοξῃ	λεαινῃ	γλωσσῃ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	μουσᾱ́	ἄνοιᾱ́	δοξᾱ́	λεαινᾱ́	γλωσσᾰ́
G. D.	μουσαιν	ἄνοιαιν	δοξαιν	λεαιναιν	γλωσσαιν
Plural.					
Nom.	μουσαι	ἄνοιαι	δοξαι	λεαιναι	γλωσσαι
Voc.	μουσαι	ἄνοιαι	δοξαι	λεαιναι	γλωσσαι
Acc.	μουσᾱ́ς	ἄνοιᾱς	δοξᾱ́ς	λεαινᾱ́ς	γλωσσᾰ́ς
Gen.	μουσων	ἄνοιων	δοξων	λεαινων	γλωσσων
Dat.	μουσαις	ἄνοιαις	δοξαις	λεαιναις	γλωσσαις

123. So are declined ἀδῐκια-, *injustice*; ἀληθεια-, *truth*; ἅμαξα-, *waggon*; ἁρπυια-, *harpy*; γεφῡρα-, *bridge*; γνωμα-, *judgement*; δῐκα-, *justice*; θᾰλασσα-, *sea*; θερᾰπαινα-, *maid-servant*; λῠρα-, *lyre*; ῥιζα-, *root*; σοφια-, *wisdom*; τῑμα-, *honour*; φῠγα-, *flight*; χλαινα-, *cloak*—all feminine. Further examples for declension will be found in § 119.

124. Some nouns in *-εα* contract *εα* into *η*: as, σῡκεα-, *fig-tree*, N. σῡκεᾱ or σῡκη.

125. The vocative of masculines in *α* retains ᾰ (1) in nouns ending in *τα*; (2) in national names: as, Περσα-, *a Persian*, V. Περσᾰ́; but Περσα-, *Perses*, V. Περση; (3) in some compounds of the verbs πωλε-, *sell*; μετρε-, *measure*; τρῑβ-, *rub*: as, γεωμετρα-, *a geometer*, V. γεωμετρᾰ́.

126.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολῑτα- masc. *citizen.*	τελωνα- masc. *farmer of customs.*	νεᾱνια- masc. *young man.*	(Ἑρμεα-)Ἑρμη- masc. *Hermes.*
Singular.				
Nom.	πολῑτης	τελωνης	νεᾱνιᾶς	Ἑρμης
Voc.	πολῑτᾰ	τελωνη	νεᾱνιᾶ	Ἑρμη
Acc.	πολῑτην	τελωνην	νεᾱνιᾶν	Ἑρμην
Gen.	πολῑτου	τελωνου	νεᾱνιου	Ἑρμου
Dat.	πολῑτῃ	τελωνῃ	νεᾱνιᾳ	Ἑρμῃ
Dual.				
N. V. A.	πολῑτᾱ	τελωνᾱ	νεᾱνιᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ
G. D.	πολῑταιν	τελωναιν	νεᾱνιαιν	Ἑρμαιν
Plural.				
Nom.	πολῑται	τελωναι	νεᾱνιαι	Ἑρμαι
Voc.	πολῑται	τελωναι	νεᾱνιαι	Ἑρμαι
Acc.	πολῑτᾱς	τελωνᾱς	νεᾱνιᾶς	Ἑρμᾶς
Gen.	πολῑτων	τελωνων	νεᾱνιων	Ἑρμων
Dat.	πολῑταις	τελωναις	νεᾱνιαις	Ἑρμαις

127. So are declined Ατρειδα-, *son of Atreus*; γεωμετρα-, *geometer*; ὁπλῑτα-, *heavy-armed soldier*; Σκῠθα-, *Scythian*; τᾰμια-, *dispenser*; τοξοτα-, *archer*—all masculine.

128. Some nouns in *-ρα* and many proper names, mostly Doric, retain the Doric contract genitive in *ᾱ*: as, Βορρᾶ- (Βορεα-), *north wind*, G. Βορρᾶ.

B. Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns in o.

(Second Declension.)

129. In some words in which ο or ε precedes the final vowel of the crude form, contraction takes place.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λογο- masc. *word.*	νησο- fem. *island.*	σῦκο- neut. *fig.*	πλοο- masc. *voyage.*	οστεο- neut. *bone.*
Singular.					
Nom.	λογος	νησος	σῦκον	(πλοϝς) πλους	(οστεον) οστουν
Voc.	λογε	νησε	σῦκον	(πλοε) πλου	(οστεον) οστουν
Acc.	λογον	νησον	σῦκον	(πλοον) πλουν	(οστεον) οστουν
Gen.	λογου	νησου	σῦκου	(πλοου) πλου	(οστεου) οστου
Dat.	λογῳ	νησῳ	σῦκῳ	(πλοῳ) πλῳ	(οστεῳ) οστῳ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	λογω	νησω	σῦκω	(πλοω) πλω	(οστεω) οστω
G. D.	λογοιν	νησοιν	συκοιν	(πλοοιν) πλοιν	(οστεοιν) οστοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκᾰ	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστεᾰ) οστᾱ
Voc.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκᾰ	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστεᾰ) οστᾱ
Acc.	λογους	νησους	σῦκᾰ	(πλοους) πλους	(οστεᾰ) οστᾱ
Gen.	λογων	νησων	σῦκων	(πλοων) πλων	(οστεων) οστων
Dat.	λογοις	νησοις	σῦκοις	(πλοοις) πλοις	(οστεοις) οστοις

130. So are declined *αγγελο-*, m. *messenger*; *ἄδελφο-*, m. *brother*; *αμπελο-*, f. *vine*; *δουλο-*, m. *slave*; *εργο-*, n. *work*; *θεο-*, m. *god* (voc. *θεος*); *ἱππο-*, m. and f. *horse, mare*; *κάνεο-*, n. *basket*; *νοο-*, m. *mind*; *νοσο-*, f. *disease*; *ξύλο-*, n. *piece of wood*; *ὁδο-*, f. *road*; *ροδο-*, n. *rose*; *ῥοο-*, m. *stream*.

131. There are a few nouns with a crude form ending in ω (apparently contracted from ωο or αο): these are declined as follows:—

(Attic Declension.)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λεω- masc. *people.*	λᾰγω- masc. *hare.*	ᾰνωγεω- neut. *upper room.*
Singular.			
Nom.	λεως	λᾰγως	ᾰνωγεων
Voc.	λεως	λᾰγως	ᾰνωγεων
Acc.	λεων	λᾰγων and λᾰγω	ᾰνωγεων
Gen.	λεω	λᾰγω	ᾰνωγεω
Dat.	λεῳ	λᾰγῳ	ᾰνωγεῳ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	λεω	λᾰγω	For the Dual and Plural neuter of this declension, see *Adjectives*, § 150.
G. D.	λεῳν	λᾰγῳν	
Plural.			
Nom.	λεῳ	λᾰγῳ	
Voc.	λεῳ	λᾰγῳ	
Acc.	λεως	λᾰγως	
Gen.	λεων	λᾰγων	
Dat.	λεῳς	λᾰγῳς	

132. So are declined Ἄθω-, m. *Mount Athos;* ἑω-, f. *dawn* (§ 86); κᾰλω-, m. *rope;* Κω-, f. *the island Cos;* Μενελεω-, m. *Menelaus;* νεω-, m. *temple;* and some adjectives. Many of these words sometimes throw away ν in the accus. sing.: compare the regular Greek acc. in the separable declension with the Latin,—λεοντ-ᾰ with *leon-e-m*. Some of them, as λεω-, νεω-, Μενελεω-, coexist with crude forms in ᾱο,—λᾱο-, νᾱο-, Μενελᾱο-, etc., which are declined regularly.

133. On a comparison of the two principal declensions, the separable and the inseparable, they will be found to have the following features in common :—

(1.) In the N. sing., masculines and, though less uniformly, feminines, either take the suffix ς, or have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened in compensation.

(2.) In the A. sing., masc. and fem. nouns ending in a vowel take the suffix ν.

(3.) In the D. sing. of all nouns the suffix is ι, subscript in nouns of the inseparable declension.

(4.) In the N. and A. dual, either ε is added, or, which is equivalent, the final vowel of the crude form is lengthened.

(5.) In the G. and D. dual of all nouns the suffix is ιν (οιν).

(6.) In the A. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the suffix is ς added to the acc. sing. The original ending of the accus. plur. in the inseparable declension, then, was νς : ν was dropped, the vowel being lengthened ; hence ᾱς, ους.

(7.) In the N., V., and A. pl. of all neuter nouns the suffix is ᾰ.

(8.) In the G. pl. of all nouns the suffix is ων.

(9.) In the D. pl. of all nouns the suffix was, originally, σῐ(ν).*

134. The principal points of difference between these two declensions are :—

(1.) In the N. and A. sing. of neuters the separable declension admits no suffix, the inseparable takes ν.

(2.) In the G. sing. the separable declension has the suffix ος (ως) ; the inseparable has ο, except that feminines in α take ς.

(3.) In the N. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the separable declension has the suffix ες, the inseparable takes ι.

135. In addition to the regular case-endings there are certain suffixes which partake of the nature of case-endings, though in the ordinary language their use is limited to a few words, and they retain only the original signification of relations of place. In the older language they were much more freely used. These are,—

-δε,	answering to the question *whither :*	(acc.) οικᾰ́δε,	*to one's house.*
-θεν,	„ „	*whence :* (gen.) οικοθεν,	*from one's house.*
-θῐ	„ „	*where :* (dat.) ἀλλοθῐ́,	*elsewhere.*

136. The suffixes -θεν and -θῐ are appended to the crude form of the noun : as, Ἀθηνη-θεν, *from Athens* ; κυκλο-θεν, *from the circle* ; ο is, however, sometimes substituted for α, as ῥιζο-θεν, *from the roots* (ῥιζα-, *root*), or inserted as connecting-vowel, as παντ-ο-θεν, *from all sides.* The suffix -δε is usually appended to the accusative form : as, Μεγᾰρᾰ́-δε, *to Megara* ; Ελευσῖνᾰ́-δε, *to Eleusis* ; οικᾰ́δε, from οικο-, is irregular, but οικονδε is found in Homer.

* Compare the so-called adverbs of the place *where,* Ἀθηνησῐ́(ν) Πλᾰταιᾰ́σῐ(ν), θῦρᾱσῐ́(ν), etc. (§ 137).

-Δε sometimes combines with **ς** of the acc. plural to form **-ζε**: thus, **Ἄθηναζε**, *to Athens*, for **Ἄθηνασ-δε**; **Θηβαζε**, *to Thebes*.

137. Besides this adverbial dative in **θῐ**, we find in some words, with the same meaning, a modification of the ordinary dative: as, **οικοι** (**οικῳ**), *at home* (poet. **οικοθῐ**); **Πῡθοι**, *at Pytho*; **Ισθμοι**, *at the Isthmus*; **Ἄθηνησῐ(ν)**, *in Athens*; **Πλᾰταιᾶσῐ(ν)**, *in Platææ*; **θῠρᾶσῐ(ν)**, *at the doors*.

Peculiarities of Declension.

138. Many foreign proper names, the cardinal numbers from **πεντε**, *five*, to **ἑκᾰτον**, *one hundred*, inclusively, **θεμῐς** (in the sense of *fas*), and a few neuters, as **ονᾰρ**, *dream*; **ὕπᾰρ**, *waking vision*; **δεμᾰς**, *body*; **οφελος**, *use*, are undeclined, or are used only in the nom. or acc.

139. Some proper names of places have no singular: as, **Ἄθηνα-**, f. N. pl. **Ἄθηναι**, *the city Athens*; **Μεγᾰρο-**, n. N. pl. **Μεγᾰρᾰ**, *the city Megara*; **Τεμπεσ-**, n. N. pl. **Τεμπη**, *the vale of Tempe*.

140. Of some nouns collateral forms exist, sometimes with a slight difference of meaning, sometimes with a difference of usage — one being found in prose, the other in poetry; or one being of a later period than the other. Thus we find

ἅλω-, **ἄλων-**, **ἄλωσ-**, and **ἄλωα-**, f. *threshing-floor*.
διψα-, f. and **διψεσ-**, n. *thirst*.
Θεμιστ- and **Θεμῐτ-** or **Θεμῐδ-**, f. *justice, law, the goddess Justice*.
νᾰπα-, f. and **νᾰπεσ-**, n. *glen*.
οχθο-, m. and **οχθα-**, f. *bank*.
οχο-, m. and (in plur.) **οχεσ-**, n. *chariot*.
πλευρα-, f. and (in plur.) **πλευρο-**, n. *rib, side*.
σκοτο-, m. and **σκοτεσ-**, n. *darkness*.
ταω- and **ταων-**, m. *peacock*.
φαεσ- and **φωτ-**,* n. *light*.
φθογγο-, m. and **φθογγα-**, f. *voice, sound*.
χωρο-, m. and **χωρα-**, f. *place*.

* The late and anomalous form **φωτ-** was evidently suggested, in false analogy, by the contracted nom. sing. **φως** (=**φαος**): it must not be confounded with the old word **φωτ-**, m. *man, hero*, which is declined regularly, N. **φως**; A. **φωτᾰ**; etc. Compare **χρωτ-**, m. *skin*, by the side of **χροσ-**, N. **χρως**; § 86.

141. Some nouns in ο have one gender in the singular, another in the plural. Thus,

δεσμο-, *chain,*	is m.	in the sing.,	m. & n.	in the pl.
ζῦγο-, *yoke,*	is m. & n.	„	n.	„
κελευθο-, *way,*	is f.	„	f. & n.	„
λυχνο-, *a light,*	is m.	„	m. & n.	„
νωτο-, *back,*	is m. & n.	„	n.	„
σῖτο-, *corn,*	is m.	„	n.	„
στᾰδιο-, *a measure of length,*	is n.	„	m. & n.	„
σταθμο-, *stall, station,*	is m.	„	m. & n.	„
Ταρτᾰρο-, *Tartarus,*	is m. & f.	„	n.	„

142. Many irregularities arise from the coexistence of two crude forms, one or both of which are declined only in part. Some of the most important of these anomalous nouns have been already given in the remarks on the several declensions; others are declined here:—

γονυ- and γονᾰτ-, n. *knee.* N. V. A. γονῠ; G. γονᾰτος; D. γονᾰτῐ; Pl. N. V. A. γονᾰτᾰ; G. γονᾰτων; D. γονᾰσῐ(ν). Similarly is declined

δορυ-, δορᾰτ-, and δορεσ-, n. *beam, spear.* N. V. A. δορῠ; G. δορᾰτος (or δορος); D. δορᾰτῐ (or δορῐ) and δορει; Pl. N. V. A. δορᾰτᾰ and δορη; G. δορᾰτων; D. δορᾰσῐ(ν).*

γῦνα- and γῦναικ-, f. *woman.* N. γῦνη; V. γῦναι; A. γῦναικᾰ; G. γῠναικος; etc.†

δακρυ- and δακρυο-, n. *tear.* N. V. A. δακρῠ and δακρυον; Pl. N. V. A. δακρυᾰ; G. δακρυων; D. δακρῠσῐ(ν) and δακρυοις.

δενδρο- and δενδρεσ- n. *tree.* N. V. A. δενδρον; G. δενδρου; D. δενδρῳ and δενδρει; Pl. N. V. A. δενδρᾰ and δενδρη; G. δενδρων; D. δενδροις and δενδρεσῐ(ν).

Δῐϝ- and Ζεϝ- (Διεϝ-), m. *Jupiter.* N. Ζευς; V. Ζευ; A. Διᾰ; G. Διος; D. Διῐ. Also a poetical form—A. Ζηνᾰ, etc.—is found, as from a C. F. Ζην-.

* In addition are found such forms as γουνος and γουνᾰτος, δουρος and δουρᾰτος, etc. The inserted ν is perhaps to be referred to the ν of γονυ- and δορυ-. With the lengthened forms γονᾰτος, δορᾰτος, etc., compare προσωπᾰτᾰ, ονειρᾰτᾰ, δεσμᾰτᾰ, poetical neut. pl. from προσωπο-, *face*; ονειρο-, *dream*; δεσμο-, *bond.*

† Compare the diminutive γῦνα-ιο-, n. *a little woman,* and the adjectives γῦνα-ιο- and γῦναικ-ειο-, *womanish.*

Θᾰλητ- and Θᾰλη-, m. *Thales.* N. V. Θᾰλῆς; A. Θᾰλητᾰ̆ and Θᾰλην; G. Θᾰλητος, Θᾰλεω, and Θᾰλου; D. Θᾰλητῐ̆ and Θᾰλῃ.

θερᾰποντ- and θερᾰπ-, m. *servant.* θερᾰποντ- is declined regularly throughout; and from θερᾰπ- are found A. sing. θερᾰπᾰ̆ and N. pl. θερᾰπες.

κᾰρᾱτ-, n. and κρᾱτ-, m. and f. *head.* N. V. κᾰρᾱ and κρᾱτᾰ̆ (neut.); A. κᾰρᾱ and κρᾱτᾰ̆ (m. and n.); G. κρᾱτος; D. κᾰρᾳ and κρᾱτῐ̆; Pl. A. κρᾱτᾰ̄ς; G. κρᾱτων; D. κρᾱσῐ́(ν).

κοινωνο- and κοινων-, m. *partner.* κοινωνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are also found N. κοινωνες; A. κοινωνᾰ̄ς.

κρῐ́νο- and κρῐ́νεσ-, n. *lily.* κρῐ́νο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are found N. A. κρῐ́νεᾰ̆(-η), and D. κρῐ́νεσῐ́(ν).

κυον- and κῠ́ν-, m. and f. *dog.* N. κυων; V. κυον; A. κῠ́νᾰ̆; G. κῠ́νος; etc. D. pl. κῠ́σῐ́(ν).

λᾶϝ- and λᾱο- (?), m. *stone.* N. V. λᾶς; A. λᾶν and λᾶᾰ̆; G. λᾱος and λᾱου; D. λᾶῐ̆; etc. D. pl. λᾶεσῐ́(ν).

ναϝ-, νεϝ-, and νηϝ-, f. *ship.* N. ναυς; A. ναυν; G. νεως; D. νηῐ̆; Pl. N. νηες; A. ναυς; G. νεων; D. ναυσῐ́(ν).

Οιδῐ́ποδ- and Οιδῐ́που-, m. *Œdipus.* N. Οιδῐ́πους; V. Οιδῐ́-πους and -που; A. Οιδῐ́-ποδᾰ̆ and -πουν; G. Οιδῐ́-ποδος and -που; D. Οιδῐ́ποδῐ́: also from a C. F. Οιδῐ́ποδα- are found V. Οιδῐ́ποδᾱ̆; A. Οιδῐ́ποδᾱν; G. Οιδῐ́ποδᾱ̄ (for -δαο), in lyrical passages.

ονειρο-, m. and n. ονειρᾰ́τ-, n. *dream.* N. ονειρον and ονειροος; V. ονειρε; A. ονειρον; G. ονειρου; D. ονειρῳ (rarely ονειρᾰ́τος, ονειρᾰ́τῐ̆); Pl. N. V. A. ονειρᾰ́τᾰ̆ (rarely ονειρᾰ̆); G. ονειρᾰ́των and ονειρων; D. ονειρᾰ́σῐ́(ν) and ονειροις. In N. and A. sing. ονᾰ́ρ is found.

ορνῖθ- and ορνι-, m. and f. *bird.* N.V. ορνῑ́ς; A. ορνῖθᾰ̆ and ορνῑ́ν; G. ορνῖθος; D. ορνῖθῐ̆; Pl. N.V. ορνῖθες and ορνεις; A. ορνῖθᾰ̄ς, ορνεις, and ορνῑ́ς; G. ορνῑθων; D. ορνῐσῐ́(ν).

Πυκν-, f. *the Pnyx.* N. Πνυξ; A. Πυκνᾰ̆; G. Πυκνος; D. Πυκνῐ́: also in later writers Πνῦκᾰ́, etc.

πῦρ- and πῠ́ρο-, n. *fire.* N. V. A. πῦρ; G. πῠ́ρος; D. πῠ́ρῐ́; Pl. N. V. A. πῠ́ρᾰ̆; G. πῠ́ρων; D. πῠ́ροις.

υἱο- and υἱεϝ-, m. *son.* υἱο- is declined regularly throughout; of υἱεϝ- are found in the sing. G. υἱεος; D. υἱει; in the plur. N. V. A. υἱεις; G. υἱεων; D. υἱεσῐ́(ν); (υἱευσῐ́ν is late).

χερ- and χειρ-, f. *hand.* N. V. χειρ; Du. N. A. χειρε; G. D. χεροιν (rarely χειροιν); D. pl. χερσῐ́(ν): the other cases are declined from both crude forms; but in Attic prose the forms from χειρ- are used.

ωτ- (ϝᾰ́τ-), n. *ear.* N. V. A. ους; G. ωτος; D. ωτῐ́, etc.

For the dialectic varieties see below, *Of the Dialects.*

143. The following tabular view of the various terminations of the N. S. in the separable (third) declension, and of the crude forms to which they may correspond, is given, partly for the use of those who, having begun the study of Greek on the ordinary system, may wish to engraft on it the crude-form system; partly to facilitate the consultation of the dictionary.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	Examples. Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-μᾰ	-μᾰτ, n.	σωμᾰ,	σωμᾰτος, n. *body.*	σωμᾰτ-
-αις	-αιτ -αιδ	δαις, παις,	δαιτος, f. *meal.* παιδος, m. and f. *child.*	δαιτ- παιδ-
-ᾱν	-ᾱν	παιᾱν,	παιᾱνος, m. *pæan.*	παιᾱν-
-ᾰν	-ᾰν, n. -αντ, n.	μελᾰν, τυψᾰν,	μελᾰνος, n. (adj.) *black.* τυψαντος, n. (part.) *having struck.*	μελᾰν- τυψαντ-
-ᾱρ	-ᾱρ	ψᾱρ,	ψᾱρος, m. *starling.*	ψᾱρ-
-ᾰρ	-ᾰρ -ᾰρ, n. -ᾰτ, n.	οᾰρ, εᾰρ, ημᾰρ,	οᾰρος, f. *wife.* εᾰρος (ηρος), n. *spring.* ημᾰτος, n. *day.*	οᾰρ- ϝεᾰρ- ημᾰτ-
-ᾱς	-ᾰν -αντ	μελᾱς, τυψᾱς,	μελᾰνος, m. (adj.) *black.* τυψαντος, m. (part.) *having struck.*	μελᾰν- τυψαντ-
-ᾰς	-ᾰδ -ᾰσ, n. -ᾰτ, n.	λαμπᾰς, κρεᾰς, τερᾰς,	λαμπᾰδος, f. *lamp.* κρεως, n. *flesh.* τερᾰτος, n. *portent.*	λαμπᾰδ- κρεᾰσ- τερᾰτ-
-αυς	-αϝ	γραυς,	γρᾱος, f. *old woman.*	γρᾱϝ-
-ειρ	-ερ (-ειρ)	χειρ,	χερος & χειρος, f. *hand.*	χερ- & χειρ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	Examples. Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ειs	-ειδ	κλειs,	κλειδος, f. *key.*	κλειδ-
	-εν	εἰs,	ἑνος, m. *one.*	ἑν-
	-εντ	λῠθειs,	λῠθεντος, m. (part.) *having been loosened.*	λῠθεντ-
-εν	-εν, n.	τερεν,	τερενος, n. (adj.) *tender.*	τερεν-
	-εντ, n.	λῠθεν,	λῠθεντος, n. *having been loosened.*	λῠθεντ-
-εs	-εσ, n.	σᾰφεs,	σᾰφουs, n. (adj.) *clear.*	σᾰφεσ-
-ευs	-εϝ	φονευs,	φονεως, m. *murderer.*	φονεϝ-
-ην	-εν	λῐμην,	λῐμενος, m. *harbour.*	λῐμεν-
	-ην	Ἕλλην,	Ἕλληνος, m. *a Greek.*	Ἕλλην-
-ηρ	-ερ	αιθηρ,	αιθερος, m. *ether.*	αιθερ-
	-ηρ	θηρ,	θηρος, m. *wild beast.*	θηρ-
-ηs	-εσ	τριηρηs,	τριηρουs, f. *trireme.*	τριηρεσ-
	-ητ	βᾰρῠτηs,	βᾰρῠτητος, f. *weight.*	βᾰρῠτητ-
-ι	-ι, n.	σῐνᾶπῐ,	σῐνᾶπεως, n. *mustard.*	σῐνᾶπι-
	-ιτ, n.	μελῐ,	μελῐτος, n. *honey.*	μελῐτ-
-ιν	-ιν	δελφῖν,	δελφῖνος, m. *dolphin.*	δελφῖν-
-ιs	-ι	πολῐs,	πολεως, f. *city.*	πολι-
	-ιτ	χᾰρῐs,	χᾰρῐτος, f. *grace.*	χᾰρῐτ-
	-ιδ	ελπῐs,	ελπῐδος, f. *hope.*	ελπῐδ-
	-ιθ	ορνῖs,	ορνῑθος, m. and f. *bird.*	ορνῑθ-
	-ιν	δελφῖs,	δελφῖνος, m. *dolphin.*	δελφῖν-
-ον	-ον, n.	ευδαιμον,	ευδαιμονος, n. (adj.) *happy.*	ευδαιμον-
	-οντ, n.	λυον,	λυοντος, n. (part.) *loosening.*	λυοντ-
-ορ	-ορ, n.	ᾰ̔ορ,	ᾰ̔ορος, n. *sword.*	ᾰ̔ορ-
-οs	-οτ, n.	πεφῡκος,	πεφῡκοτος, n. (part.) *having been born.*	πεφῡκοτ-
	-εσ, n.	γενοs,	γενουs, n. *race.*	γενεσ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	Examples Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ους	-οϝ	βους,	βοος, m. and f. *ox.*	βοϝ-
	-οδ	πους,*	ποδος, m. *foot.*	ποδ-
	-οντ	οδους,	οδοντος, m. *tooth.*	οδοντ-
-υ	-υ, n.	αστυ,	αστεος, n. *city.*	αστυ-
-ῡν	-ῡν	μοσῡν,	μοσῡνος, m. *wooden house.*	μοσῡν-
-ῠν	-υντ, n.	δεικνῠν,	δεικνυντος, n. (part.) *shewing.*	δεικνυντ-
-υρ	-υρ, n.	πῦρ,†	πῠρος, n. *fire.*	πῠρ-
-ῡς	-υ	ιχθῡς,	ιχθυος, m. *fish.*	ιχθυ-
	-υντ	δεικνῡς,	δεικνυντος, m. (part.) *shewing.*	δεικνυντ-
-ῠς	-υ	πηχῠς,	πηχεως, m. *cubit.*	πηχυ-
	-ῠδ	χλᾰμῠς,	χλᾰμῠδος, f. *military cloak.*	χλᾰμῠδ-
-ω	-οι	πειθω,	πειθους, f. *persuasion.*	πειθοι-
-ων	-ον	δαιμων,	δαιμονος, m. *deity.*	δαιμον-
	-ων	ἄγων,	ἄγωνος, m. *public contest.*	αγων-
	-οντ	λεων,	λεοντος, m. *lion.*	λεοντ-
	-ωντ	Ξενοφων,	Ξενοφωντος, m. *Xenophon.*	Ξενοφωντ-
-ωρ	-ορ	ῥητωρ,	ῥητορος, m. *orator.*	ῥητορ-
	-ωρ, n.	ἑλωρ,	ἑλωρος, n. *booty.*	ἑλωρ-
-ως	-ος	αιδως,	αιδους, f. *shame.*	αιδοσ-
	-ως	ἡρως,	ἡρωος, m. *hero.*	ἡρωσ-
	-οτ	πεφῡκως,	πεφῡκοτος, m. (part.) *having been born.*	πεφῡκοτ-
	-ωτ	ερως,	ερωτος, m. *love.*	ερωτ-

* The diphthong, however, appears in this nom. πους (i.e. ποδ-ς) only because the word is a monosyllable; in the D. pl. we have ποσῐ (ποδσῐ), not πουσῐ: and although in the compounds τρῐπους, τετρᾰπους, etc., the diphthong was retained in the ordinary language, yet in the old poets the more strictly correct forms τρῐπος, τετρᾰπος, etc., also occur. See § 40.

† For the long vowel see above, note *.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	Examples. Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ψ	-π	γυψ,	γῡπος, m. *vulture.*	γῡπ-
	-β	χᾰλυψ,	χᾰλῠβος, m. *steel.*	χᾰλῠβ-
	-φ	κᾰτηλιψ,	κᾰτηλῐφος, f. *upper story.*	κᾰτηλίφ-
-ξ	-κ	φῠλαξ,	φῠλᾰκος, m. *watchman*	φῠλᾰκ-
	-γ	φλοξ,	φλογος, f. *flame.*	φλογ-
	-χ	ονυξ,	ονῠχος, m. *nail, claw.*	ονῠχ-
	-κτ	νυξ,	νυκτος, f. *night.*	νυκτ-

ADJECTIVES.

144. The most numerous class of adjectives consists of those which in the masculine and neuter are declined from a crude form in *o*, in the feminine from a crude form in *a*. These are declined like substantives in *o* masc. and neut., and substantives fem. in *a*, except that in every case of the sing. fem. the vowel is *ᾱ* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*, and after *o* preceded by *ρ*, otherwise *η*.

	σοφο-, m. n.; σοφα-, f. *clever, wise.*			αισχρο-, m. n.; αισχρα-, f. *ugly, hateful.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.						
Nom.	σοφος	σοφη	σοφον	αισχρος	αισχρᾱ	αισχρον
Voc.	σοφε	σοφη	σοφον	αισχρε	αισχρᾱ	αισχρον
Acc.	σοφον	σοφην	σοφον	αισχρον	αισχρᾱν	αισχρον
Gen.	σοφου	σοφης	σοφου	αισχρου	αισχρᾱς	αισχρου
Dat.	σοφῳ	σοφῃ	σοφῳ	αισχρῳ	αισχρᾳ	αισχρῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	σοφω	σοφᾱ	σοφω	αισχρω	αισχρᾱ	αισχρω
G. D.	σοφοιν	σοφαιν	σοφοιν	αισχροιν	αισχραιν	αισχροιν
Plural.						
Nom.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾰ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχρᾰ
Voc.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾰ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχρᾰ
Acc.	σοφους	σοφᾱς	σοφᾰ	αισχρους	αισχρᾱς	αισχρᾰ
Gen.	σοφων	σοφων	σοφων	αισχρων	αισχρων	αισχρων
Dat.	σοφοις	σοφαις	σοφοις	αισχροις	αισχραις	αισχροις

145. So are declined,

δἵκαιο-, m. n.; *δἵκαια-*, f. *just*;	N. S. *δἵκαιος, δἵκαιᾱ, δἵκαιον.*
αλλο-, m. n.; *αλλα-*, f. *other*;	*αλλος, αλλη, αλλο.**
ἁπλοο-, m. n.; *ἁπλοα-*, f. *simple*;	*ἁπλοος, ἁπλοη, ἁπλοον.*
αθροο-, m. n.; *αθροα-*, f. *collected*;	*αθροος, αθροᾱ, αθροον.*

146. Many adjectives of this formation, including most compound adjectives and derivatives in *ιο*, *ειο*, and *ῐμο*, with some others, have no special form for the feminine (adjectives of two terminations): as,

ἡσῠχο-, *quiet*;	N. m. f. *ἡσῠχος*,	n. *ἡσῠχον.*
ἄτεκνο-, *childless*;	N. m. f. *ἄτεκνος*,	n. *ἄτεκνον.*
καρποφορο-, *fruitful*;	N. m. f. *καρποφορος*,	n. *καρποφορον.*
σωτηριο-, *saving*;	N. m. f. *σωτηριος*,	n. *σωτηριον.*
βᾰσῐλειο-, *kingly*;	N. m. f. *βᾰσῐλειως*,	n. *βᾰσῐλειον.*
δοκῐμο-, *tried*;	N. m. f. *δοκῐμος*,	n. *δοκῐμον.*

δικαιο-, *βασιλειο-*, and a few others, are declined sometimes with three, sometimes with two, terminations.

147. Adjectives in *εο* and *οο* undergo contraction (§ 33); *οη* is contracted into *η*, *οᾰ* into *ᾱ*;† the compounds of *νοο-*, *mind*; *ῥοο-* *stream*; *πλοο-*, *voyage*, are not contracted in the N. and A. of the plural neuter.

148.

	χρῡσεο-,‡ m. n.; *χρῡσεα-*, f. *golden.*			*αργῠρεο-*, m. n.; *αργῠρεα-*, f. *of silver.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.						
Nom.	*χρῡσεος*	*χρῡσεᾱ*	*χρῡσεον*	*αργῠρεος*	*αργῠρεᾱ*	*αργῠρεον*
	χρῡσους	*χρῡσῃ*	*χρῡσουν*	*αργῠρους*	*αργῠρᾱ*	*αργῠρουν*
Gen.	*χρῡσεου*	*χρῡσεᾱς*	*χρῡσεου*	*αργῠρεου*	*αργῠρεᾱς*	*αργῠρεου*
	χρῡσου	*χρῡσης*	*χρῡσου*	*αργῠρου*	*αργῠρᾱς*	*αργῠρου*
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Plural.						
Nom.	*χρῡσεοι*	*χρῡσεαι*	*χρῡσεᾰ*	*αργῠρεοι*	*αργῠρεαι*	*αργῠρεᾰ*
	χρῡσοι	*χρῡσαι*	*χρῡσᾱ*	*αργῠροι*	*αργῠραι*	*αργῠρᾱ*
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

* On *αλλο* for *αλλον*, see § 191.

† These contractions should perhaps be referred to sister-forms in *εη εᾱ*, such as the Ionic *διπλεη*. etc.

‡ Sometimes *χρῠσεο-*, with *ῠ*, in lyrical passages.

	ἁπλοο-, m. n.; ἁπλοα-, f. *simple.*			ευνοο-, m. f. n. *well-affected.*	
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc. Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.					
Nom.	ἁπλοος ἁπλους etc.	ἁπλοη ἁπλη etc.	ἁπλοον ἁπλουν etc.	ευνοος ευνους etc.	ευνοον ευνουν etc.
Plural.					
Nom.	ἁπλοοι ἁπλοι etc.	ἁπλοαι ἁπλαι etc.	ἁπλοᾰ́ ἁπλᾶ etc.	ευνοοι ευνοι etc.	ευνοᾰ́ etc.

149. So are declined χαλκεο-, *of copper, brasen;* ἀδελφῐ́δεο-, *brother's* or *sister's* (son or daughter); πορφῠ́ρεο-, *purple;* διπλοο-, *double,* etc.: like ευνοο- are declined ἄνοο-, *foolish;* περιῤῥοο-, *surrounded by water;* απλοο-, *unfit for sea;* and some others.

150. A few adjectives in ω are declined after the so-called Attic declension (§ 131): as, ἵλεω-, m. f. n. *propitious;* πλεω-, m. n.; πλεα-, f. *full.** Of σωϝ- and σωο-, *safe,* only forms of the N. and A. sing. and plur. are found, and these not complete in all the genders.

	ἵλεω-, m. f. n. *propitious.*		πλεω-, m. n.; πλεα-, f. *full.*		
	Masc. & Fem.	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.					
Nom.	ἵλεως	ἵλεων	πλεως	πλεᾱ́	πλεον
Voc.	ἵλεως	ἵλεων	πλεως	πλεᾱ́	πλεον
Acc.	ἵλεων	ἵλεων	πλεων	πλεᾶν	πλεον
Gen.	ἵλεω	ἵλεω	πλεω	πλεᾱ́ς	πλεω
Dat.	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεῳ	πλεῳ	πλεᾳ	πλεῳ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ἵλεω	ἵλεω	πλεω	πλεᾱ́	πλεω
G. D.	ἵλεῳν	ἵλεῳν	πλεῳν	πλεαιν	πλεῳν
Plural.					
Nom.	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεᾱ́	πλεῳ	πλεαι†	πλεᾱ́
Voc.	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεᾱ́	πλεῳ	πλεαι	πλεᾱ́
Acc.	ἵλεως	ἵλεᾱ́	πλεως	πλεᾱ́ς	πλεᾱ́
Gen.	ἵλεων	ἵλεων	πλεων	πλεων	πλεων
Dat.	ἵλεῳς	ἵλεῳς	πλεῳς	πλεαις	πλεῳς

* Also ἵλᾰ̄ο- and πλεο-, Ion. πλειο-. † Or, πλεῳ.

Some compound adjectives of this declension also make the A. S. masc. in ω.

151. Adjectives in υ are declined like those substantives in υ in which υ passes into ε (§ 100), except that the gen. sing. ends in ος, not ως, and that contraction does not take place in the neut. pl. The feminine of these adjectives is formed by the addition of -ια to the altered crude form; α is not lengthened in the N. and A. sing. (§ 119, (8)).

	ἡδυ-, m. n.; ἡδεια-, f. *sweet, pleasant.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῐᾰ	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδύ	ἡδεῐᾰ	ἡδύ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῐᾰ̓ν	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδεος	ἡδεῐᾱς	ἡδεος
Dat.	ἡδει	ἡδεῐᾳ̣	ἡδει
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡδεε	ἡδεῐᾱ	ἡδεε
G. D.	ἡδεοιν	ἡδειαιν	ἡδεοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡδεις	ἡδειαι	ἡδεᾰ̈
Voc.	ἡδεις	ἡδειαι	ἡδεᾰ̈
Acc.	ἡδεις	ἡδεῐᾱς	ἡδεᾰ̈
Gen.	ἡδεων	ἡδειων	ἡδεων
Dat.	ἡδεσῐ̑(ν)	ἡδειαις	ἡδεσῐ̑(ν)

151.* So are declined βᾰ́θυ-, *deep*; βᾰ́ρυ-, *heavy*; γλῠ́κυ-, *sweet*; ευρυ-, *broad*; τᾰ́χυ-, *swift*.

152. Adjectives and participles in αντ, οντ, υντ, and εντ, are declined like substantives in ντ (§ 74*). The feminine is formed by the addition of σα to the masc. crude form; αντσα-, οντσα-, υντσα-, become ᾱσα-, ουσα-, ῡσα-; εντσα- becomes εσσα- in adjectives, εισα- in participles. In the N. and A. sing., α of the fem. remains short (§ 119 (2)).

	παντ-, m. n.; πᾱσα-, f. *all.*			λῡσαντ-, m. n.; λῡσᾱσα-, f. *having loosened.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.						
Nom.	πᾶς	πᾶσᾰ	πᾶν*	λῡσᾱς	λῡσᾱσᾰ	λῦσᾰν
Voc.	πᾶς	πᾶσᾰ	πᾶν	λῦσᾱς	λῡσᾱσᾰ	λῦσᾰν
Acc.	παντᾰ	πᾶσᾰν	πᾶν	λῡσαντᾰ	λῡσᾱσᾰν	λῦσᾰν
Gen.	παντος	πᾱσης	παντος	λῡσαντος	λῡσᾱσης	λῡσαντος
Dat.	παντῐ	πᾱσῃ	παντῐ	λῡσαντῐ	λῡσᾱσῃ	λῡσαντῐ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	παντε	πᾱσᾱ	παντε	λῡσαντε	λῡσᾱσᾱ	λῡσαντε
G. D.	παντοιν	πᾱσαιν	παντοιν	λῡσαντοιν	λῡσᾱσαιν	λῡσαντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	παντες	πᾱσαι	παντᾰ	λῡσαντες	λῡσᾱσαι	λῡσαντᾰ
Voc.	παντες	πᾱσαι	παντᾰ	λῡσαντες	λῡσᾱσαι	λῡσαντᾰ
Acc.	παντᾰς	πᾱσᾱς	παντᾰ	λῡσαντᾰς	λῡσᾱσᾱς	λῡσαντᾰ
Gen.	παντων	πᾱσων	παντων	λῡσαντων	λῡσᾱσων	λῡσαντων
Dat.	πᾶσῐ(ν)	πᾱσαις	πᾶσῐ(ν)	λῡσᾶσῐ(ν)	λῡσᾱσαις	λῡσᾶσῐ(ν)

	λυοντ-, m. n.; λυουσα-, f. *loosening.**			δοντ-, m. n.; δουσα-, f. *having given.*†		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.						
Nom.	λυων	λυουσᾰ	λυον	δους	δουσᾰ	δον
Voc.	λυων	λυουσᾰ	λυον	δους	δουσᾰ	δον
Acc.	λυοντᾰ	λυουσᾰν	λυον	δοντᾰ	δουσᾰν	δον
Gen.	λυοντος	λυουσης	λυοντος	δοντος	δουσης	δοντος
Dat.	λυοντῐ	λυουσῃ	λυοντῐ	δοντῐ	δουσῃ	δοντῐ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	λυοντε	λυουσᾱ	λυοντε	δοντε	δουσᾱ	δοντε
G. D.	λυοντοιν	λυουσαιν	λυοντοιν	δοντοιν	δουσαιν	δοντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	λυοντες	λυουσαι	λυοντᾰ	δοντες	δουσαι	δοντᾰ
Voc.	λυοντες	λυουσαι	λυοντᾰ	δοντες	δουσαι	δοντᾰ
Acc.	λυοντᾰς	λυουσᾱς	λυοντᾰ	δοντᾰς	δουσᾱς	δοντᾰ
Gen.	λυοντων	λυουσων	λυοντων	δοντων	δουσων	δοντων
Dat.	λυουσῐ(ν)	λυουσαις	λυουσῐ(ν)	δουσῐ(ν)	δουσαις	δουσῐ(ν)

* ᾱ in the monosyllable πᾶν: the compounds ἅπαντ- and προπαντ- have, regularly, ἅπᾰν and προπᾰν in N. and A. neut. sing.

† All participles in οντ are declined like λυ-οντ-; γνο-ντ-, δο-ντ-, δῐδο-ντ-, and ἅλο-ντ-, participles in ντ from crude forms in ο (γνο-, *know*; δο-, *give*, and ἁλο-, *be captured*), are declined like δοντ-, § 76, n.*

	δεικνυντ-, m. n.; δεικνῡσα-, f. *shewing.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.			
Nom.	δεικνῡς	δεικνῡσᾰ	δεικνῦν
Voc.	δεικνῡς	δεικνῡσᾰ	δεικνῦν
Acc.	δεικνυντᾰ	δεικνῡσᾰν	δεικνῦν
Gen.	δεικνυντος	δεικνῡσης	δεικνυντος
Dat.	δεικνυντῐ	δεικνῡσῃ	δεικνυντῐ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	δεικνυντε	δεικνῡσᾱ	δεικνυντε
G. D.	δεικνυντοιν	δεικνῡσαιν	δεικνυντοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	δεικνυντες	δεικνῡσαι	δεικνυντᾰ
Voc.	δεικνυντες	δεικνῡσαι	δεικνυντᾰ
Acc.	δεικνυντᾰς	δεικνῡσᾱς	δεικνυντᾰ
Gen.	δεικνυντων	δεικνῡσων	δεικνυντων
Dat.	δεικνῡσῐ(ν)	δεικνῡσαις	δεικνῡσῐ(ν)

	χᾰριεντ-, m. n.; χᾰριεσσα-, f. *graceful.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.			
Nom.	χᾰριεις	χᾰριεσσᾰ	χᾰριεν
Voc.	χᾰριεν	χᾰριεσσᾰ	χᾰριεν
Acc.	χᾰριεντᾰ	χᾰριεσσᾰν	χᾰριεν
Gen.	χᾰριεντος	χᾰριεσσης	χᾰριεντος
Dat.	χᾰριεντῐ	χᾰριεσσῃ	χᾰριεντῐ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	χᾰριεντε	χᾰριεσσᾱ	χᾰριεντε
G. D.	χᾰριεντοιν	χᾰριεσσαιν	χᾰριεντοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	χᾰριεντες	χᾰριεσσαι	χᾰριεντᾰ
Voc.	χᾰριεντες	χᾰριεσσαι	χᾰριεντᾰ
Acc.	χᾰριεντᾰς	χᾰριεσσᾱς	χᾰριεντᾰ
Gen.	χᾰριεντων	χᾰριεσσων	χᾰριεντων
Dat.	χᾰριεσσῐ(ν)	χᾰριεσσαις	χᾰριεσσῐ(ν)

	γρᾰφεντ-, m. n.; γρᾰφεισα-, f. *having been written.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.			
Nom.	γρᾰφεις	γρᾰφεισᾰ̆	γρᾰφεν
Voc.	γρᾰφεις	γρᾰφεισᾰ̆	γρᾰφεν
Acc.	γρᾰφεντᾰ̆	γρᾰφεισᾰ̆ν	γρᾰφεν
Gen.	γρᾰφεντος	γρᾰφεισης	γρᾰφεντος
Dat.	γρᾰφεντῐ̆	γρᾰφεισῃ	γρᾰφεντῐ̆
Dual.			
N. V. A.	γρᾰφεντε	γρᾰφεισᾱ̆	γρᾰφεντε
G. D.	γρᾰφεντοιν	γρᾰφεισαιν	γρᾰφεντοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	γρᾰφεντες	γρᾰφεισαι	γρᾰφεντᾰ̆
Voc.	γρᾰφεντες	γρᾰφεισαι	γρᾰφεντᾰ̆
Acc.	γρᾰφεντᾰ̆ς	γρᾰφεισᾱ̆ς	γρᾰφεντᾰ̆
Gen.	γρᾰφεντων	γρᾰφεισων	γρᾰφεντων
Dat.	γρᾰφεισῐ̆(ν)	γρᾰφεισαις	γρᾰφεισῐ̆(ν)

153. Perfect participles in ορ form the nom. masc. sing. by a change of the short vowel into ω; ρ becomes ς, both in the masc. and neut. (§§ 55, 69). The crude form of the feminine ends in *υια*.

	λελῠ̆κοτ- m. n.; λελῠ̆κυια-, f. *having loosened.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.			
Nom.	λελῠ̆κως	λελῠ̆κυιᾰ̆	λελῠ̆κος
Voc.	λελῠ̆κως	λελῠ̆κυιᾰ̆	λελῠ̆κος
Acc.	λελῠ̆κοτᾰ̆	λελῠ̆κυιᾰ̆ν	λελῠ̆κος
Gen.	λελῠ̆κοτος	λελῠ̆κυιᾱ̆ς	λελῠ̆κοτος
Dat.	λελῠ̆κοτῐ̆	λελῠ̆κυιᾳ	λελῠ̆κοτῐ̆
Dual.			
N. V. A.	λελῠ̆κοτε	λελῠ̆κυιᾱ̆	λελῠ̆κοτε
G. D.	λελῠ̆κοτοιν	λελῠ̆κυιαιν	λελῠ̆κοτοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	λελῠ̆κοτες	λελῠ̆κυιαι	λελῠ̆κοτᾰ̆
Voc.	λελῠ̆κοτες	λελῠ̆κυιαι	λελῠ̆κοτᾰ̆
Acc.	λελῠ̆κοτᾰ̆ς	λελῠ̆κυιᾱ̆ς	λελῠ̆κοτᾰ̆
Gen.	λελῠ̆κοτων	λελῠ̆κυιων	λελῠ̆κοτων
Dat.	λελῠ̆κοσῐ̆(ν)	λ λῠ̆κυιαις	λελῠ̆κοσῐ̆(ν)

154. Adjectives in *αν*, *εν*, are declined regularly: the crude form of the fem. ends in *αινα*, *εινα* (for *ανια*, *ενια*, § 45).

	μελᾰν-, m. n.; *μελαινα-*, f. *black.*			*τερεν-*, m. n.; *τερεινα-*, f. *tender.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.						
Nom.	μελᾱς	μελαινᾰ	μελᾰν	τερην	τερεινᾰ	τερεν
Voc.	μελᾰν	μελαινᾰ	μελᾰν	τερεν	τερεινᾰ	τερεν
Acc.	μελᾰνᾰ	μελαινᾰν	μελᾰν	τερενᾰ	τερεινᾰν	τερεν
Gen.	μελᾰνος	μελαινης	μελᾰνος	τερενος	τερεινης	τερενος
Dat.	μελᾰνῐ	μελαινῃ	μελᾰνῐ	τερενῐ	τερεινῃ	τερενῐ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μελᾰνε	μελαινᾱ	μελᾰνε	τερενε	τερεινᾱ	τερενε
G. D.	μελᾰνοιν	μελαιναιν	μελᾰνοιν	τερενοιν	τερειναιν	τερενοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μελᾰνες	μελαιναι	μελᾰνᾰ	τερενες	τερειναι	τερενᾰ
Voc.	μελᾰνες	μελαιναι	μελᾰνᾰ	τερενες	τερειναι	τερενᾰ
Acc.	μελᾰνᾰς	μελαινᾱς	μελᾰνᾰ	τερενᾰς	τερεινᾱς	τερενᾰ
Gen.	μελᾰνων	μελαινων	μελᾰνων	τερενων	τερεινων	τερενων
Dat.	μελᾰσῐ(ν)	μελαιναις	μελᾰσῐ(ν)	τερεσῐ(ν)	τερειναις	τερεσῐ(ν)

So is declined *τᾰλᾰν-*, m. n.; *τᾰλαινα-*, f. *wretched*. Homer sometimes has *ταλᾱς* in the vocative.

155. Adjectives in *ον* have no distinct form for the feminine; they are declined like substantives in *ον*. In some words *ν* is omitted, and contraction ensues.

	σωφρον-, m. f. n. *sound-minded.*		*μειζον-*, m. f. n. *greater.*	
	Masc. & Fem.	*Neut.*	*Masc. & Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.				
Nom.	σωφρων	σωφρον	μειζων	μειζον
Voc.	σωφρον	σωφρον	μειζον	μειζον
Acc.	σωφρονᾰ	σωφρον	μειζονᾰ & μειζω	μειζον
Gen.	σωφρονος	σωφρονος	μειζονος	μειζονος
Dat.	σωφρονῐ	σωφρονῐ	μειζονῐ	μειζονῐ
Dual.				
N. V. A.	σωφρονε	σωφρονε	μειζονε	μειζονε
G. D.	σωφρονοιν	σωφρονοιν	μειζονοιν	μειζονοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾰ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾰ & μειζω
Voc.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾰ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾰ & μειζω
Acc.	σωφρονᾰς	σωφρονᾰ	μειζονᾰς & μειζους	μειζονᾰ & μειζω
Gen.	σωφρονων	σωφρονων	μειζονων	μειζονων
Dat.	σωφροσῐ(ν)	σωφρυσῐ(ν)	μειζοσῐ(ν)	μειζοσῐ(ν)

156. Like σωφρον- are declined *αφρον-, senseless*; *ευδαιμον-, fortunate*; *ελεημον-, merciful*, and many others. Like *μειζον-* are declined *ἄμεινον-, better*; *καλλῖον-, more beautiful*; *ἧττον-, less*, and some other comparatives.

157. Adjectives in *εσ* (m. f. n.), a very numerous class, and frequently formed from substantives in *εσ* (neut.), are declined like those substantives, except that *ες* is not changed into *ος* in the N. S. of the neuter (§§ 84, 90).

	ἀληθεσ-, m. f. n. *true.*			
	Masc. & Fem.		*Neut.*	
Singular.				
Nom.	ἀληθης		ἀληθες	
Voc.	ἀληθες		ἀληθες	
Acc.	(ἀληθεᾰ)	ἀληθη	ἀληθες	
Gen.	(ἀληθεος)	ἀληθους	(ἀληθεος)	ἀληθους
Dat.	(ἀληθεῐ)	ἀληθει	(ἀληθεῐ)	ἀληθει
Dual.				
N. V. A.	(ἀληθεε)	ἀληθη	(ἀληθεε)	ἀληθη
G. D.	(ἀληθεοιν)	ἀληθοιν	(ἀληθεοιν)	ἀληθοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(ἀληθεες)	ἀληθεις	(ἀληθεᾰ)	ἀληθη
Voc.	(ἀληθεες)	ἀληθεις	(ἀληθεᾰ)	ἀληθη
Acc.	(ἀληθεᾰς)	ἀληθεις	(ἀληθεᾰ)	ἀληθη
Gen.	(ἀληθεων)	ἀληθων	(ἀληθεων)	ἀληθων
Dat.	ἀληθεσῐ̆(ν)		ἀληθεσῐ̆(ν)	

Adjectives in *εεσ* contract *εᾰ* of the A. sing. and N. A. neut. pl. into *ᾱ*, not *η*: as, *ενδεᾱ* for *ενδεεᾰ*, from *ενδεεσ-, needy*. In words ending in *ιεσ* or *νεσ* both contractions are used: as, *῾ῠ̔γιᾱ* and *῾ῠ̔γιη*, from *῾ῠ̔γιεσ-, healthy*; *ευφυᾱ* and *ευφυη*, from *ευφυεσ-, well-grown, of good parts*.

158. So are declined *ακρῑ́βεσ-, accurate*; *ᾰμελεσ-, careless*; *ασθενεσ-, weak*; *εγκρᾰτεσ-, strong*; *ευγενεσ-, well-born*; *ευσεβεσ-, pious*; *σᾰφεσ-, clear*; *῾ῠ̔γιεσ-, healthy*. On the declension of proper names compounded of *γενεσ-, birth*; *κρᾰτεσ-, power*; *σθενεσ-, strength*, etc., see § 85.

159. The above are the principal classes of adjectives. Many single adjectives, chiefly compounds, of various terminations,

are declined like nouns of the separable (third) declension: thus,

ἄπατοο- *fatherless*;	N. S. m. f.	ἄπᾰτωρ,	n. ἄπᾰτορ.
	A. S.	ἄπᾰτορᾰ	ἄπᾰτορ, etc.
ευελπῐ̈δ-, *full of hope*;	N. S. m. f.	ευελπῐ̈ς	n. ευελπῐ̈, etc.
φῐλοπολῐ̈δ- & φῐλοπολι-, *patriotic*;	N. S. m. f.	φῐλοπολῐ̈ς,	n. φῐλοπολῐ̈.
	G. S. m. f. n.	φῐλοπολῐ̈δος & φῐλοπολεως,	etc.
ιδοι-, *skilful*;	N. S. m. f.	ιδρῐ̈ς,	n. ιδρῐ̈.
	G. S. m. f. n.	ιδριος & ιδρεως (§ 97).	

160. Many adjectives, either from their form or meaning, admit of no special form for the neuter: as, ἡλῐκ-, *in one's prime*; ἁρπᾰγ-, *rapacious*; μωνῠχ-, *solid-hoofed*; αγνωτ-, *unknown*; αδμητ-, *untamed*; ακμητ-, *unwearied*; γυμνητ-, *light-armed*; ἡμιθνητ-, *half-dead*; πενητ-, *poor*; ἀναλκῐ̈δ-, *cowardly*; ἄπαιδ-, *childless*; αιθων-, *flashing*; μακροχειρ-, *long-handed*. These are all declined regularly: thus, N. S. m. f. ἁρπαξ, πενης, μακροχειρ, etc. Some of these words are accompanied by collateral forms which admit of a neuter: as, αδμητο-, N. S. m. f. αδμητος, n. αδμητον. Similarly are found μωνῠχο-, αγνωτο- or αγνωστο-, ακμητο-, and others.*

161. Adjectives compounded of ποδ-, *foot*, take an anomalous neuter nom. and acc. in -ουν: thus, ἄποδ-, *without feet*; τρῐ́ποδ-, *having three feet*; τετρᾰ́ποδ-, *having four feet*, are declined N. S. m. f. ἄπους, n. ἄπουν, etc.

162. Some adjectives ending in a suffix exclusively masculine, are for the most part only of the masc. gender: thus, εθελοντα-, *voluntary*;† ὑβριστα-, *violent*; νεφεληγερετα- (poet.) *cloud-collecting*, have no feminine. Similarly ηρῐγενεια- (poet.), *early-born*, has no masc.

163. The adjectives μεγα- and μεγᾰλο-, *great*; πολυ- and πολλο-, *much, many*; πρᾱϋ- and πρᾱο-, *mild*, are declined partly from one crude form, partly from the other.

* Yet the consonant-forms are sometimes found as neuter, at all events in the gen. and dat.: as, δι' αμφιτρητος αυλιον, Soph. Phil. 19; εν μεσοις βοτοις σῐδηροκμησῐ́ν, Aj. 325.

† But εθελοντην αυτην occurs in Herod. i. 5.

	μεγα- and μεγᾰλο-, m. n.; μεγᾰλα-, f. *great.*			πολυ- and πολλο-, m. n.; πολλα-, f. *much, many.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.						
Nom.	μεγᾰς	μεγᾰλη	μεγᾰ	πολῠς	πολλη	πολῠ
Voc.	μεγᾰ	μεγᾰλη	μεγᾰ	πολῠ	πολλη	πολῠ
Acc.	μεγᾰν	μεγᾰλην	μεγᾰ	πολῠν	πολλην	πολῠ
Gen.	μεγᾰλου	μεγᾰλης	μεγᾰλου	πολλου	πολλης	πολλου
Dat.	μεγᾰλῳ	μεγᾰλῃ	μεγᾰλῳ	πολλῳ	πολλῃ	πολλῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μεγᾰλω	μεγᾰλᾱ	μεγᾰλω	πολλω	πολλᾱ	πολλω
G. D.	μεγᾰλοιν	μεγᾰλαιν	μεγᾰλοιν	πολλοιν	πολλαιν	πολλοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μεγᾰλοι	μεγᾰλαι	μεγᾰλᾰ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾰ
Voc.	μεγᾰλοι	μεγᾰλαι	μεγᾰλᾰ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾰ
Acc.	μεγᾰλους	μεγᾰλᾱς	μεγᾰλᾰ	πολλους	πολλᾱς	πολλᾰ
Gen.	μεγᾰλων	μεγᾰλων	μεγᾰλων	πολλων	πολλων	πολλων
Dat.	μεγᾰλοις	μεγᾰλαις	μεγᾰλοις	πολλοις	πολλαις	πολλοις

	πρᾶο- and πρᾷϋ-, m. n.; πρᾶεια-, f. *mild.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος	πρᾶειᾰ	πρᾶον or πρᾶῠ
Voc.	πρᾶε	πρᾶειᾰ	πρᾶον
Acc.	πρᾶον	πρᾶειᾰν	πρᾶον
Gen.	πρᾶου	πρᾶειᾱς	πρᾶου
Dat.	πρᾷῳ	πρᾶειᾳ	πρᾷῳ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	πρᾶω	πρᾶειᾱ	πρᾶω
G. D.	πρᾶοιν	πρᾶειαιν	πρᾶοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεᾰ
Voc.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεᾰ
Acc.	πρᾶους	πρᾶειᾱς	πρᾶεᾰ
Gen.	πρᾶεων	πρᾶειων	πρᾶεων
Dat.	πρᾶεσϊ(ν) or πρᾶοις	πρᾶειαις	πρᾶεσϊ(ν) or πρᾶοις

Comparison of Adjectives.

164. The most frequently used suffix for the comparative degree of adjectives is *-τερο* (m. n. *-τερα*, f.), and for the superlative *-τᾰτο* (m. n. *-τᾰτα*, f.).

165. These suffixes are added to the crude form of the simple adjective; but crude forms in *ο* lengthen *ο* into *ω*, if the syllable preceding be short.

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
κουφο-, *light*;	κουφοτερο-, *lighter*;	κουφοτᾰτο-, *lightest.*
πικρο-, *bitter*;	πικροτερο-, *bitterer*;	πικροτᾰτο-, *bitterest.*
σοφο-, *wise*;	σοφωτερο-, *wiser*;	σοφωτᾰτο-, *wisest.*
γλῡκυ-, *sweet*;	γλῡκῡτερο-, *sweeter*;	γλῡκῡτᾰτο-, *sweetest.*
μελᾰν-, *black*;	μελαντερο-, *blacker*;	μελαντᾰτο-, *blackest.*
μᾰκᾰρ-, *blessed*;	μᾰκαρτερο-, *more blessed*;	μᾰκαρτᾰτο-, *most blessed.*
σᾰφεσ-, *clear*;	σᾰφεστερο-, *clearer*;	σᾰφεστᾰτο-, *clearest.*
χᾰριεντ-, *graceful*;	χᾰριεστερο-, *more graceful*; (for χᾰριεντ-τερο-, § 37)	χᾰριεστᾰτο-, *most graceful.*
ἀχᾰρῐτ-, *ungraceful.*	ἀχᾰριστερο-, *more ungraceful*; (for ἄχᾰριτ-τερο-)	ἀχᾰριστᾰτο-, *most ungraceful*;

166. Γεραιο-, *aged;* πᾰλαιο-, *ancient;* and σχολαιο-, *leisurely*, omit *ο* before these endings — γεραιτερο-, πᾰλαιτερο-, σχολαιτᾰτο-; but from πᾰλαιο- and σχολαιο- the fuller forms are sometimes found. On the other hand, μεσο-, *in the midst*; ῐ̔σο-, *equal*; ευδιο-, *calm*; πρωῖο-, *early*; οψιο-, *late*; πλησιο-, *near*, substitute *αι* for *ο* or *ω* in the comparative and superlative: as, μεσαιτερο-, πρωϊαιτᾰτο-, etc.; — ἡσῦχο-, *quiet*, has both ἡσῦχαιτερο- and ἡσῦχωτερο-*; — φῐλο-, *dear*, has φῐλωτερο-(-τᾰτο-), φῐλαιτερο-(-τατο-), and φιλτερο-(τᾰτο-): also φῐλιον-, φῐλιστο- (§ 169). From μεσο- was also formed μεσᾰτο-, *in the midst*, originally a superlative: in like manner νεᾰρο-, *youthful*, and νεᾰτο-, *last*, must be regarded as originally comparative and superlative from νεο-, *young, new.*

* These forms in *αιτερο, αιτᾰτο*, were perhaps originally adverbial comparatives and superlatives, made from such adverbs as πᾰλαι, περᾳ, ἡσῦχῃ, σχολῇ, from which, in like manner, the adjectives πᾰλαιο-, περαιο-, ἡσῦχαιο-, σχολαιο-, were derived. Exactly in the same way must μῦχοιτᾰτο-, *in the remotest corner*, be regarded as formed from μῦχοι, *in the corner*, an adverbial dative from μύχο-. See Ahrens. G. G. §§ 112. 9, 212. 4.

167. In some adjectives the syllable εσ is inserted between these suffixes and the root: this takes place,

a. With words in ον: as,

σωφρον-, *sound-minded*; *Comp.* σωφρονεστερο-; *Sup.* σωφρονεστᾰτο-.

ευδαιμον-, *prosperous*; ευδαιμονεστερο-; ευδαιμονεστᾰτο-.

But πῑον-, *fat*, has πῑοτερο-; and πεπον-, *ripe*, πεπαιτερο-.

b. With the words ακρᾱτο-, *unmixed*; ερῥωμενο-, *strong*; and some others, which make ακρᾱτεστερο-, ερῥωμενεστερο-, etc.

168. The words λᾰλο-, *talkative*; πτωχο-, *beggarly*; οψοφᾰγο-, *dainty;* and a few others, take -ιστερο, -ιστᾰτο: as, λᾰλιστερο-, πτωχιστᾰτο-, etc.

169. The second, and less frequent, suffix for the comparative of adjectives is -ιον (ῐ for the most part in the older language, ῑ in Attic), and for the superlative -ιστο: the final vowel of the crude form is rejected before ι. These suffixes are chiefly found in connection with adjectives in υ.

Pos.	*Comp.*	*Sup.*
ἡδ-υ-, *sweet*;	ἡδῑον-, *sweeter*;	ἡδιστο-, *sweetest.*
τᾰχ-υ-, *swift*;	θασσον-, *swifter*; (for τᾰχιον-, § 45)	τᾰχιστο-, *swiftest.*
μεγ-α-, *great*;	μειζον-, *greater*; (for μεγιον-, § 45)	μεγιστο-, *greatest.*

These comparatives are declined like other adjectives in ον (§ 155).

170. Very frequently comparatives and superlatives in ῑον, ιστο, are found in connection with positives of a somewhat different crude form, or even containing an entirely different root: thus,

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
αισχρο-, *shameful*;	αισχῑον-,	αισχιστο-.
	(also αισχροτερο-,	αισχροτᾰτο-).
εχθρο-, *hostile*;	εχθῑον-,	εχθιστο-.
	(also εχθροτερο-,	εχθροτᾰτο-).
μᾰκρο-, *long*;	μασσον-,	μηκιστο- (or μᾰκ-)
	(also μᾰκροτερο-,	μᾰκροτᾰτο-).
μῑκρο-, *little*;	μειον-,	———
	(also μῑκροτερο-,	μῑκροτατο-).
οικτρο-, *pitiable*;	———	οικτιστο-.
	(also οικτροτερο-,	οικτροτᾰτο-).

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
αλγεινο-, *painful*;	αλγῑον-,	αλγιστο-.
κᾰλο-, *beautiful*;	καλλῑον-,	καλλιστο-.
ολῐγο- (ελᾰχυ-), *few*;	ελασσον-,	ελᾰχιστο-. (also ολῐγιστο-).
πολυ-, *much, many*;	πλειον-,	πλειστο-.
ῥᾳδιο-, *easy*;	ῥᾴων-,	ῥᾳστο-.

171. Many of these forms are connected with neuter substantives in εσ: compare αισχεσ-, *shame*; εχθεσ-, *hatred*; μηκεσ-, *length*; αλγεσ-, *pain*; καλλεσ-, *beauty*; τᾰχεσ-, *swiftness*. Again, the verbs αισχῡν-, *shame*; μηκῡν-, *lengthen*; αλγῡν-, *pain*, etc., render probable the former existence of adjectives in υ.

172. In connection with ἀγᾰθο-, *brave, good*, the following comparatives and superlatives occur:—

Comp.	*Sup.*
ἄμεινον-,	———
ἄρειον- (Epic),	ἄριστο-.
βελτῖον-,	βελτιστο-.
κρεισσον- (κρειττον-),	κρᾰτιστο- (κρᾰτεσ-, *strength*).
λωϊον, λφον (poet.),	λφστο-.
φερτερο- (poet.),	φερτᾰτο-, φεριστο- (poet.).

173. In connection with κᾰκο-, *cowardly, bad*, the following comparatives and superlatives are found:—

Comp.	*Sup.*
κᾰκῑον-,	κᾰκιστο-.
χειρυν- (χερειον-, Ep.),	χειριστο-.*
ἡσσον- (for ἡκιον-),	ἡκιστο-.

174. The following words are more or less defective.—

Pos.	*Comp.*	*Sup.*
———	ὑστερο-, *later*;	ὑστᾰτο-, *latest*.
(ἐξ, *out of*,)	———	εσχᾰτο-, *farthest*.
(ὑπερ, *over*,)	ὑπερτερο-, *higher*;	ὑπερτᾰτο- & ὑπᾰτο-, *highest*.
(προ, *before*,)	προτερο-, *former*;	πρωτο-, *first*.

* Homer has a defective adjective — A. sing. χερηᾰ; D. χερηῐ; Pl. N. χερηες, *inferior* with which these words are doubtless connected.

ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES.

175. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of the suffix -ως to the crude form: as, σωφρον-, *temperate*, σωφρονως, *temperately*; παντ-, *all*, παντως, *in all ways*.

176. The final vowel of adjectives in ο disappears entirely before the adverbial suffix: σοφο-, *wise*, σοφως, *wisely*; ψῡχρο-, *cold*, ψῡχρως, *coldly*.

177. Words in υ and εσ are modified in the same way as in the gen. sing. of the adjective: σᾰφεσ-, *clear*, σᾰφως (σαφεως), *clearly*; but τᾰχυ-, *quick*, τᾰχέως, *quickly*, without contraction.

178. Very frequently the acc. neut. both of the singular and the plural takes the place of the adverbial form: as, τᾰχῠ, *quickly*; ευ (Epic εϋ), *well*, originally the neuter acc. sing. of an adjective εϋ- or ηϋ-, *noble, good*.

179. Another form of the adverb is in ᾰ: as, τᾰχᾰ (from τᾰχ-υ-), *quickly, perhaps*; ἅμᾰ, *at the same time* (from the obsolete ἅμο-, *one, some*, whence ἅμως, etc.); μᾰλᾰ, *very*. To μᾰλᾰ belong the comparative μαλλον (*potius*), and the superlative μᾰλιστᾰ (*potissimum*).

180. For the adverb of the comparative the neuter acc. sing. of the adjective is employed, and for the adverb of the superlative the neuter acc. plur. of the adjective: as, σοφωτερον, *more wisely*; καλλῖον, *more beautifully*; σοφωτᾰτᾰ, *most wisely*; καλλιστᾰ, *most beautifully*. Adverbs in ως are, however, sometimes formed from comparative and superlative adjectives: καλλῖονως, *more beautifully*.

181. The adverb οὕτως, *thus* (from τουτο-, *this*), loses the final ς before a consonant. The following adverbs, derived from prepositions, have entirely lost the ς: ἄνω, *upwards*, from ἄνᾰ, *up*; κᾰ́τω, *downwards*, from κᾰ́τᾰ, *down*; εσω, *within*, from ες or εις, *into*; εξω, *without*, from εξ, *out of*; also the comparatives ἄνωτερω, κᾰ́τωτερω, etc. Similarly are found απωτερω (from ἄπο, *from*), *more remotely*; εγγῠ́τερω (or εγγῠ́τερον), *more nearly*; and εγγῠ́τᾰτω (or εγγῠ́τᾰτᾰ), *most nearly*, from εγγυ-, *near*; and a few others.*

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are,—

	First Person. *I. me.*	Second Person. *thou, you.*	Third Person. *him, her, it.*
Singular.			
Nom.	εγω	σῦ	——
Acc.	εμε, με	σε	ἑ
Gen.	εμου, μου	σου	οὑ
Dat.	εμοι, μοι	σοι	οἱ
Dual.			
N. A.	(νωϊ) νω	(σφωϊ) σφω	(σφωε)
G. D.	(νωϊν) νῳν	(σφωϊν) σφῳν	(σφωϊν)
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡμεις	῾ῡμεις	σφεις, n. σφεᾰ
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	῾ῡμᾶς	σφᾶς, n. σφεᾰ
Gen.	ἡμῶν	῾ῡμων	σφων
Dat.	ἡμῖν	῾ῡμῖν	σφῐσῐ(ν)

183. The crude forms in the singular are ε-με- (Lat. *me-*), σε- (L. *te-*), and ἑ- (L. *se-*). The nominatives εγω and σῦ are anomalous, that of ἑ- is wanting.

The crude forms in the dual are νω- (L. *no-s*), σφω- (L. *vo-s*), and σφω- : the dual of the 3rd person is not used in prose.

The crude forms in the plural are ἡμε-, ῾ῡμε-, and σφε-.* ἑ- is at once the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. (L. *eo-*), and a reflective pronoun. It is not of frequent use in Attic prose, the cases of αυτο- (with the exception of the nominative) being used instead in the former signification, and the compound ἑαυτο- in the latter (§§ 192, 194).

184. If there is no emphasis on the personal pronoun, its forms are enclitic. In this case the shorter forms of the 1st pers. are alone used : δοκει μοι, *it appears to me* ; but εμοι ου σοι τουτο ἀρεσκει, *it is to me, not to thee, that this is pleasing.* When the forms of the plural are enclitic, the final vowel in the acc. and dat. is sometimes shortened : ἡμᾶς, ῾ῡμῖν, etc.

* Or, perhaps, rather ἡμετ-, ῾ῡμετ-, σφετ-. On the primitive forms of the personal pronouns, see a paper by Mr. Key, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* iv. p. 25.

185. The original demonstrative pronoun of the Greek language was το-, *this, that.* In the declension of this word, τ of the C. F. is softened into ' in the N. m. f. of the sing. and plur.; and in the N. and A. n. sing. ν is not added.

	το-, m. n. τα-, f. *this, that*; *the.*								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	το	τω	τᾱ	τω	οἱ	αἱ	τᾰ
Acc.	τον	την	το				τους	τᾱς	τᾰ
Gen.	του	της	του	τοιν	ταιν	τοιν	των	των	των
Dat.	τῳ	τῃ	τῳ				τοις	ταις	τοις

In Homer το- retains its original demonstrative force: in later Greek it was used as the English definite article *the.*

In Attic the feminine forms of the dual are seldom found, τω, τοιν, being used instead.

186. From the simple demonstrative, or article, το-, other stronger demonstratives are formed: (1) το-δε, *this* (Lat. *ho-*), by the addition of the enclitic demonstrative particle δε; and (2) τουτο-, *this, that* (Lat. *ho-* or *eo-*), by reduplication. To-δε is declined like the article. Τουτο-, in like manner, softens τ into the aspirate in the N. m. f. sing. and plur., and rejects ν in the N. and A. n. sing.; the diphthong of the first syllable is ου when the vowel of the final syllable is ο or ω, αυ when that vowel is α or η.

	το-δε, m. n.; τα-δε, f. *this.*			τουτο-, m. n.; ταυτα-, f. *this, that.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.						
Nom.	ὁδε	ἡδε	τοδε	οὑτος	αὑτη	τουτο
Acc.	τονδε	τηνδε	τοδε	τουτον	ταυτην	τουτο
Gen.	τουδε	τησδε	τουδε	τουτου	ταυτης	τουτου
Dat.	τῳδε	τῃδε	τῳδε	τουτῳ	ταυτῃ	τουτῳ
Dual.						
N. A.	τωδε	τᾱδε	τωδε	τουτω	ταυτᾱ	τουτω
G. D.	τοινδε	ταινδε	τοινδε	τουτοιν	ταυταιν	τουτοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	οἱδε	αἱδε	τᾰδε	οὑτοι	αὑται	ταυτᾰ
Acc.	τουσδε	τασδε	τᾰδε	τουτους	ταυτᾱς	ταυτᾰ
Gen.	τωνδε	τωνδε	τωνδε	τουτων	τουτων	τουτων
Dat.	τοισδε	ταισδε	τοισδε	τουτοις	ταυταις	τουτοις

187. From το-, *this*, are derived, further, τοσο-, *so great, so many* (L. *tanto-, tot*); τοιο-, *of such a kind* (L. *tali-*); and τηλῐκο-, *of such an age, so great;* which are declined regularly (N. S. τοσος, τοση, τοσον, etc.). In Attic prose, however, the forms τοσο-δε, τοιο-δε, τηλῐκο-δε, which are declined regularly, and τοσουτο-, τοιουτο-, τηλῐκουτο- (N. τοσουτος, τοσαυτη, τοσουτο and τοσουτον, etc.), are used instead of the simple forms.

188. The adverbs from το-, το-δε, and τουτο-, are ὡς (earlier, τως), ὡδε (for ὡσδε), and οὕτως or οὑτω, *in this manner, so, thus.* The adverb ὡς (for τως), *thus*, must not be confounded with ὡς, *how, as*, the adverb of the relative pronoun: in accentuated Greek these are distinguished (ὥς, ὧς, *thus;* but ὡς, *how, as*).

189. Εκειvο-, *that yonder* (L. *illo-*), is declined regularly, except that it also rejects the final ν in the N. and A. n. sing.:—

Sing. *Nom.*	εκειvος	εκειvη	εκειvο
Acc.	εκειvον	εκειvην	εκειvο
	etc.	etc.	etc.

From εκειvο- is formed the adverb εκειvως, *in that way.*

190. The forms of the demonstrative pronouns are often strengthened by the addition of ῐ: thus, οὑτοσῐ, ὁδῐ, εκειvωνῐ, αὐτηῐ, τοισδῐ, etc. Compare in Latin, *hosce, hisce*, etc. In Ionic Greek, and in the poets, εκειvο- is also found in the shorter form κειvο-.

191. Αυτο-, *self* (L. *ipso-*), and αλλο-, *other*, are declined regularly, rejecting, however, ν in the neut. sing.

αυτο-, m. n.; αυτα-, f. *self.*				αλλο-, m. n.; αλλα-, f. *other.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Sing. *Nom.*	αυτος	αυτη	αυτο	αλλος	αλλη	αλλο
Acc.	αυτον	αυτην	αυτο	αλλον	αλλην	αλλο
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

192. The personal pronouns compounded with αυτο- give the reflective pronouns; they are declined as follows:—

Singular.	Plural.
Acc. εμαυτον, -ην, *myself*	ἡμᾶς αυτους or αυτᾱς, *ourselves.*
Gen. εμαυτου, -ης,	ἡμων αυτων,
etc.	etc.

	Singular.	Plural.
Acc.	σεαυτον, -ην, *thyself,* or σαυτον, -ην,	ὑμᾶς αυτους or αυτᾱς, *yourselves.*
Gen.	σεαυτου, -ης, or σαυτου, -ης,	ὑμων αυτων,
	etc.	etc.
Acc.	ἑαυτον, -ην, -ο, *himself, her-* or αὑτον, -ην, -ο, [*self, itself.*	σφᾶς αυτους or αυτᾱς, *themselves.* and ἑαυτους, -ᾱς, ᾰ, or αὑτους, -ᾱς, -ᾰ,
Gen.	ἑαυτου, -ης, -ου, or αὑτου, -ης, -ου,	σφων αυτων, and ἑαυτων or αὑτων,
	etc.	etc.

193. Αυτο-, in connection with, and immediately following, the article το-, signifies *the same;* it is thus declined:—

Sing. *Nom.*	ὁ αυτος	ἡ αυτη	το αυτο
	or αὐτος (ἀὐτος)	αὐτη (ἀὐτη)*	ταὐτο or ταὐτον
Gen.	του αυτου or ταὐτου,	της αυτης,	του αυτου or ταὐτου, etc.

194. Αυτο- in all its cases, except the nominative, is also used for the pronoun of the 3rd person, *him, her, it,* etc. In this sense it is never placed at the beginning of the sentence.

195. From αλλο- is formed the reciprocal pronoun αλληλο-, *each other;* the N., of course, could not occur: it is thus declined:—

	Dual.	Plural.
Acc.	(αλληλω, -ᾱ, -ω)	αλληλους, -ᾱς, -ᾰ
Gen.	αλληλοιν, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλων
Dat.	αλληλοιν, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλοις, -αις, -οις.†

196. The possessive pronouns are derived from the personal, and are declined like adjectives in ο with three terminations (§ 144).

* In accentuated Greek αὐτή or ἀὐτή, whereas the nom. sing. fem. of τουτο-, *this,* is αὕτη: so ταὐτά (for τα αὐτά), *the same things,* but ταῦτα, *these things.*

† This form appears to have arisen from a reduplication. Compare the similar, though more extended, use of *altero-, alio-,* repeated, in Latin.

From εμε-	is made εμο-, *mine,*	N. εμος, εμη, εμον.
σε-	σο-, *thine,*	N. σος, ση, σον.
[ἑ-	ἑο- or ὁ-, *his, her,*	N. ἑος, ἑη, ἑον or ὅς, ἥ, ὅν.]
ἡμε-τ-	ἡμετερο-, *our,*	N. ἡμετερος, -ρᾱ, -ρον.
ὑμε-τ-	ὑμετερο-, *your,*	N. ὑμετερος, -ρᾱ, -ρον.
σφε-τ-	σφετερο-, *their,*	N. σφετερος, -ρᾱ, -ρον.

197. The possessive pronoun of the 3rd pers. (ἑο-), is not used in Attic prose; for the simple possessive the genitive αυτου (*ejus*) is employed, and ἑαυτου (αὑτου) for the reflective: thus, τον πᾰτερᾰ αυτου, *patrem ejus*; τον ἑαυτου πᾰτερᾰ, *suum patrem.* Similarly, μου, σου (enclitic), ἡμων, ὑμων, and αυτων, are used for the other possessive pronouns if unemphatic: thus, τον εμον πᾰτερᾰ, *meum patrem*; but τον πᾰτερᾰ μου, *patrem meum.*

198. The relative pronoun is ὁ-, *who, which, what.* In the N. and A. n. sing. ν is dropped.

	ὁ-, m. n.; ἁ-, f. *who, which, what.**								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὥ	ἅ	ὥ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
Acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ				οὕς	ἅς	ἅ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
Dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ				οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

199. The direct interrogative pronoun is τῐ́ν-; *who? which? what?* The indirect interrogative, compounded of τῐ́ν- and the relative ὁ-, is ὁ-τῐ́ν-. The forms of the direct interrogative, which are then enclitic,† are also used for the indefinite pronoun, *any, some.* In the declension of this word, ν is dropped in the N. and A. neut. sing., and disappears before σ in the N. masc. without compensation, contrary to the rule (§ 40). Compare, also, the shorter forms given below.

* The forms of the nom. sing. and plur. of the relative are written in accented Greek as follows: ὅς, ἥ, ὅ; οἵ, αἵ, ἅ; they may thus be distinguished from the corresponding cases of the article, ὁ, ἡ, τό; οἱ, αἱ, τά, where it will be observed that the identical forms have no accent.

† Enclitics are little words which are pronounced with, and as it were *lean on* (εγκλιν-, *lean on*) the word preceding. Hence, when written with other words, they take no accent, except that disyllabic enclitics are in certain cases accented on the second syllable. Thus, while the cases of the interrog. pronoun always have an accent and on the root-syllable, those of the indef. generally have none: τίς; τίνα; *who?* but τις, τινα (sometimes τινά), *some one.*

	τῐ̔ν-, m. f. n. *who? which? what?*; *any.*		ὁ-τῐ̔ν-, m. n.; ἁ-τῐ̔ν-, f. *who*, etc. (indirect interrog.); *whosoever.*		
	Masc. & Fem.	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Singular.					
Nom.	τῐ́ς	τῐ́	ὁστῐ́ς	ἡτῐ́ς	ὁ τῐ́
Acc.	τῐ́νᾰ	τῐ́	ὁντῐ́νᾰ	ἡντῐ́νᾰ	ὁ τῐ́
Gen.	τῐ́νος	τῐ́νος	οὑτῐ́νος	ἡστῐ́νος	οὑτῐ́νος
Dat.	τῐ́νῐ̔	τῐ́νῐ̔	ᾧτῐ́νῐ̔	ᾗτῐ́νῐ̔	ᾧτῐ́νῐ̔
Dual.					
N. A.	τῐ́νε	τῐ́νε	ὥτῐνε	ἅτῐνε	ὥτῐνε
G. D.	τῐ́νοιν	τῐ́νοιν	οἱντῐ́νοιν	αἱντῐ́νοιν	οἱντῐ́νοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	τῐ́νες	τῐ́νᾰ	οἵτῐνες	αἵτῐνες	ἅτῐνᾰ
Acc.	τῐ́νᾰς	τῐ́νᾰ	οὑστῐ́νᾰς	ἁστῐ́νᾰς	ἅτῐνᾰ
Gen.	τῐ́νων	τῐ́νων	ὁντῐ́νων	ὁντῐ́νων	ὁντῐ́νων
Dat.	τῐ́σῐ(ν)	τῐ́σῐ(ν)	οἱστῐ́σῐ(ν)	αἱστῐ́σῐ(ν)	οἱστῐ́σῐ(ν)

For τῐ́νος, τῐ́νῐ̔ (both interrogative and indefinite), του and τῳ are often used, and απτᾰ́ for the neut. plur. τῐ́νᾰ (indef.) For οὑτῐ́νος, ᾧτῐ́νῐ̔, ὁτου and ὁτῳ are found; and in the plural, less frequently, ὁτων, ὁτοισῐ́(ν), for ὁντῐ́νων, οἱστῐ́σῐ(ν) : ἁπτᾰ́ occurs for ἅτῐνᾰ. To distinguish the neuter pronoun from the conjunction ὁτῐ́, *because, that*, the former is usually written ὁ τῐ́, or ὁ,τῐ́.

200. Another indefinite pronoun is δεινᾰ́, *quidam;* it is sometimes uninflected, more usually declined as follows, with the article:—

Singular.	*N.* ὁ, ἡ, το	δεινᾰ́.	Plural. *N.* οἱ δεινες.
	A. τον, την, το	δεινᾰ́.	*A.* τους δεινᾰ́ς.
	G. του, της, του	δεινος.	*G.* των δεινων.
	D. τῳ, τῃ, τῳ	δεινῐ́.	

201. From the relative ὁ- are derived ὁσο-, *how great, how many* (L. *quanto-, quot*), and οἱο-, *of what kind* (L. *quali-*). To these correspond the interrogatives ποσο-; and ποιο; which are also used as indefinite, and the indirect interrogatives ὁποσο- and ὁποιο-. For a more complete list of these forms, see § 203.

202. The indirect interrogatives ὁ-τῐ́ν, ὁποσο-, etc., are also relatives (*whoever*, etc.), differing from the simple relative ὁ- as the Latin forms made by adding *-cunque* differ from *quo-*.

	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Interrogative.	Indefinite. (*Enclitic.*)	Indirect Interrog. (and Relative).
Greek. English. Latin.	το-, το-δε, τουτο-, *this, that.* ho-, i- or eo-.	ὁ-, *who, which, what.* qui- or quo-.	τἴν- ; *who? which? what?* qui- or quo- ?	τἴν-,* *a, any, some.* qui- or quo- (encl.), aliqui-.	ὁ-τἴν-, *who, etc.; whoever, etc.* qui-; qui-cunque.
G. E. L.	ἕτερο-, *one of two.* altero-.		ποτερο- ; *whether of the two?* utero- ?	ποτερο-, *either of the two.* utero- (encl.), alter-utero-.	ὁποτερο-, *whether of the two ; whichever of the two.* utero-, utero-cunque.
G. E. L.	τοσο-, τοσο-δε, τοσουτο-, *of such a size,* or *number.* tanto-, tot.	ὁσο-, (as great, as many) *as.* quanto-, quot.	ποσο- ; *how great? how many?* quanto-? quot ?	ποσο-, *of any size,* or *number.* aliquanto-, aliquot.	ὁποσο-, *how great, etc.; how great soever.* quanto-, etc.; quanto-cunque, etc.
G. E. L.	τοιο-, τοιο-δε, τοιουτο-, *of such a sort, such.* tali-.	οἷο-, (such) *as.* quali-.	ποιο- ; *of what sort?* quali- ?	ποιο-, *of any sort.* (quali- libet.)	ὁποιο-, *of what sort ; of what sort soever.* quali-; quali-cunque.
G. E.	τηλἴκο-, τηλἴκο-δε, τηλἴκουτο-, *of such an age, etc.*	ἡλἴκο-, (as old) *as, etc.*	πηλἴκο- ; *how old? etc.*	πηλἴκο-, *of any age, etc.*	ὁπηλἴκο-, *how old, etc.; how old soever.*

* In accentuated Greek the interrogative and indefinite pronouns are generally distinguishable, the former having an accent, the latter in most cases having none.

	where.	*whither.*	*whence.*	*road by which.*	*time.*	*manner.*
το-, *this, that*	τοθῐ, ενθᾰ	ενθᾰ	ενθεν	τῃ	τοτε	τως, ὡς
το-δε, *this*	ενθᾰδε	ενθᾰδε	ενθενδε	τῃδε		ὡδε
τουτο-, *this, that*	ενταυθᾰ	ενταυθᾰ	εντευθεν	ταυτῃ		οὑτως
εκειν-, *that yonder*	εκει	εκεισε	εκειθεν	εκεινῃ		εκεινως
αυτο-, *self*, etc.	αυτοθῐ, αυτου†	αυτοσε	αυτοθεν			αυτως
ὁ-, *which*	ὁθῐ, οὑ	οἱ	ὁθεν	ᾗ	ὁτε	ὡς
[πο-;] *which?*	ποθῐ ; που ;	ποι ;	ποθεν ;	πῃ ;	ποτε ;	πως ;‡
[πο-, encl.], *any*	ποθῐ, που	ποι	ποθεν	πῃ	ποτε	πως
[ὁπο-], *whichever*	ὁποθῐ, ὁπου	ὁποι	ὁποθεν	ὁπῃ	ὁποτε	ὁπως
ἑτερο-, *other of two*	ἑτερωθῐ	ἑτερωσε	ἑτερωθεν	ἑτερᾳ		ἑτερως
ποτερο-; *which of two?*	ποτερωθῐ ;	ποτερωσε ;				ποτερως ;
ὁποτερο-, *whichever of two*	ὁποτερωθῐ	ὁποτερωσε	ὁποτερωθεν			ὁποτερως
ἑκᾰτερο-, *each of two*	ἑκᾰτερωθῐ	ἑκᾰτερωσε	ἑκᾰτερωθεν			ἑκᾰτερως
ἑκαστο-, *each*	ἑκαστοθῐ		ἑκαστοθεν		ἑκαστοτε	
ὁμο-, *one and the same*	ὁμου	ὁμοσε	ὁμοθεν	ὁμῃ		ὁμως
αλλο-, *other*	αλλοθῐ	αλλοσε	αλλοθεν	αλλῃ	αλλοτε	αλλως
παντ-, *all*	παντοθῐ	παντοσε	παντοθεν	παντῃ	παντοτε	παντως
[ἄμο-], *one, some*	ἄμου		ἄμοθεν	ἄμῃ		ἄμως
ουδ-ἄμο- (ουτῐν-), μηδ-ἄμο- (μητῐν-), *not one*	ουδᾰμοθῐ (& -μου)	ουδᾰμοσε	ουδᾰμοθεν	ουδᾰμῃ	ουποτε	ουδᾰμως
	μηδᾰμοθῐ (& -μου)	μηδᾰμοσε (-μοι)	μηδᾰμοθεν	μηδᾰμῃ	μηποτε	μηδᾰμως
αμφοτερο-, *both*	αμφοτερωθῐ	αμφοτερωσε	αμφοτερωθεν	αμφοτερῃ		αμφοτερως
ουδετερο-, *neither of the*		ουδετερωσε	ουδετερωθεν			ουδετερως
μηδετερο-, *two*		μηδετερωσε	μηδετερωθεν			μηδετερως

* Some of the forms included in this table are of rare occurrence; others are only found in the poets, or in Ionic Greek, etc.

† These seeming genitives, *αυτου, οὑ, που*, etc., are perhaps contractions of the older forms *αυτοθῐ, ὁθῐ, ποθῐ*, etc.

‡ The *interrogative* pronominal adverbs take an accent in accentuated Greek, *ποῖ; πότε; πῶς;* and are thus distinguished from the *indefinite* adverbs, which are enclitic, *ποι, ποτε* (sometimes *ποτέ*), *πως*. See § 199.

205. From τἴν-, *any*, are derived the negative pronouns οὐτἴν- (*nēmŏn-, nullo-*), μητἴν- (*ne qui-*) *no one, none;* and from ἕτερο-, *one of two*, the negatives ουδετερο-, μηδετερο-, *neither of the two*

206. As from το-, *this*, and ὁ-, *what*, are derived τοιο-, *of this sort*, and οἱο-, *of what sort;* so from αλλο-, *other*, is formed αλλοιο-, *of another sort;* from ἕτερο-, *the other*, ἑτεροιο-, *of the other sort;* from ὁμο-, *one and the same*, ὁμοιο-, *of the same sort;* and from παντ-, *all*, παντοιο-, *of all sorts.*

207. In addition to the adverbial forms from αλλο-, ἑκαστο-, and παντ-, given in the table, the following are found:—

αλλᾰχοθἴ and αλλᾰχου, αλλᾰχοσε, αλλᾰχοθεν, αλλᾰχῃ.

ἑκαστᾰχοθἴ and ἑκαστᾰχου, ἑκαστᾰχοσε, ἑκαστᾰχοθεν.

παντᾰχοθἴ and παντᾰχου, παντᾰχοσε (-χοι), παντᾰχοθεν, παντᾰχῃ.

And in like manner from πολλο-, *many*, are derived—

πολλᾰχοθἴ and πολλαχου, πολλᾰχοσε, πολλᾰχοθεν, πολλᾰχῃ.

208. Other correlatives are τεως and τοφρᾰ, *so long* (L. *tamdiu*); ἑως and οφρᾰ (for ὁφρᾰ), *while* (L. *quamdiu*); ποστος; *which in a series?* and ὁποστος; τηνἴκᾰ (τηνἴκᾰδε, τηνἴκαυτᾰ), *then;* ἡνἴκᾰ, *when;* πηνἴκᾰ; *when?* and ὁπηνἴκᾰ.

209. To relative pronouns and adverbs may be joined the particles δη, δηποτε, and ουν, with the meaning of—*ever* (L. *-cunque*), and the enclitic περ, by which the idea of *precision* is added: ὁστις δηποτε, *quicunque;* ὁπως ουν, *utcunque;* ὡσπερ, *just as.*

NUMERALS.

210. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numbers are as follows:—

Arabic Symbols.	Greek Symbols.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.
1	α′	ἑν-(ϝεν-), m.n.; μια-, f.	πρωτο-	ἅπαξ*
2	β′	δυο-	δευτερο-	δῐς
3	γ′	τρι-	τρῐτο-	τρῐς
4	δ′	τεσσᾰρ-	τεταρτο-	τετρᾰκῐς
5	ε′	πεντε	πεμπτο-	πεντᾰκῐς
6	ϛ′	ἑξ	ἑκτο-	ἑξᾰκῐς
7	ζ′	ἑπτᾰ	ἑβδομο-	ἑπτᾰκῐς
8	η′	οκτω	ογδοο-	οκτᾰκῐς
9	θ′	εννεᾰ	ενᾰτο- (εννᾰτο-)	ενᾰκῐς
10	ι′	δεκᾰ	δεκᾰτο-	δεκᾰκῐς
11	ια′	ἑνδεκᾰ	ἑνδεκᾰτο-	ἑνδεκᾰκῐς
12	ιβ′	δωδεκᾰ	δωδεκᾰτο-	δωδεκᾰκῐς
13	ιγ′	τρισκαιδεκᾰ	τρισκαιδεκᾰτο-	
14	ιδ′	τεσσᾰρεσκαιδεκα	τεσσᾰρᾰκαιδεκᾰτο-	
15	ιε′	πεντεκαιδεκᾰ	πεντεκαιδεκᾰτο-	
16	ιϛ′	ἑκκαιδεκᾰ	ἑκκαιδεκᾰτο-	
17	ιζ′	ἑπτᾰκαιδεκᾰ	ἑπτᾰκαιδεκᾰτο-	
18	ιη′	οκτωκαιδεκᾰ	οκτωκαιδεκᾰτο-	
19	ιθ′	εννεᾰκαιδεκᾰ	εννεᾰκαιδεκᾰτο-	
20	κ′	εικοσῐ(ν)	εικοστο-	εικοσᾰκῐς
21	κα′	ἑν- και εικοσῐ(ν)	ἑν- (or πρωτο-) και εικοστο-	
30	λ′	τριᾱκοντᾰ	τριᾱκοστο-	τριᾱκοντᾰκῐς
40	μ′	τεσσᾰρᾰκοντᾰ	τεσσᾰρᾰκοστο-	τεσσᾰρᾰκοντᾰκῐς
50	ν′	πεντηκοντᾰ	πεντηκοστο-	πεντηκοντᾰκῐς
60	ξ′	ἑξηκοντᾰ	ἑξηκοστο-	ἑξηκοντᾰκῐς
70	ο′	ἑβδομηκοντᾰ	ἑβδομηκοστο-	ἑβδομηκοντᾰκῐς
80	π′	ογδοηκοντᾰ	ογδοηκοστο-	ογδοηκοντᾰκῐς
90	ϙ′	ενενηκοντᾰ	ενενηκοστο-	ενενηκοντᾰκῐς
100	ρ′	ἑκᾰτον	ἑκᾰτοστο-	ἑκατοντᾰκῐς
200	σ′	διᾱκοσιο- (plural)	διᾱκοσιοστο-	διᾱκοσιᾰκῐς
300	τ′	τριᾱκοσιο-	τριᾱκοσιοστο-	
400	υ′	τετρᾰκοσιο-	τετρᾰκοσιοστο-	
500	φ′	πεντᾰκοσιο-	πεντᾰκοσιοστο-	
600	χ′	ἑξᾰκοσιο-	ἑξᾰκοσιοστο-	
700	ψ′	ἑπτᾰκοσιο-	ἑπτᾰκοσιοστο	
800	ω′	οκτᾰκοσιο-	οκτᾰκοσιοστο-	
900	ϡ′	ενᾰκοσιο-	ενᾰκοσιοστο-	
1,000	͵α	χῑλιο-	χῑλιοστο-	χῑλιᾰκῐς
2,000	͵β	δισχῑλιο-	δισχῑλιοστο-	
10,000	͵ι	μῡριο-	μῡριοστο-	μῡριᾰκῐς

* Probably contracted from ἁμᾰκῐς, which would be the regularly made adverb from the old ἅμο-, *one, some.* If ἅμο- and ὁμο-, *one and the same*, are connected, ἅπαξ and ὁμου would be represented both in root and meaning by the Latin *semel, simul.* Compare, further, ἅμᾰ, *sim-plex, sim-ilis*, the German *samm-lung*, and English *same.*

211. The letters of the alphabet, in uninterrupted order, are sometimes used as symbols of the numbers. In the notation given above, which is that in most frequent use, ϝ (*vau*), or ϛ (*stigma*), is inserted after ε as the sign for 6 ; ϙ (*koppa*) after π, for 90 ; and ϡ (*sampi*) after ω, for 900. With 1,000 the alphabet begins again ; but a dash is now made *under* the letters : thus, ,βτμδ=2344 ; ,αωνζ=1857.

212. The cardinal numbers from 1 to 4 are declined as follows :—

ἑν-, m. n. ; μια-, f. *one.*

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	εἷς	μιᾰ́	ἓν
A.	ἕνᾰ	μιᾰ́ν	ἓν
G.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός
D.	ἑνῐ́	μιᾷ	ἑνῐ́

δυο-, m. f. n. *two.*

	M. F. N.
N. A.	δυο
G.	δυοιν and δυειν
D.	δυοιν (rarely δῠ́σῐ(ν))

τρι-, m. f. n. *three.*

	M. F.	*N.*
N.	τρεις	τριᾰ́
A.	τρεις	τριᾰ́
G.	τριων	
D.	τρῐ́σῐ(ν)	

τεσσᾰρ- (τεττᾰρ-) m. f. n. *four.*

	M. F.	*N.*
N.	τεσσᾰρες	τεσσᾰρᾰ́
A.	τεσσᾰρᾰς	τεσσᾰρᾰ́
G.	τεσσᾰρων	
D.	τεσσαρσῐ́(ν)	

213. Like ἑν- are declined ουδεν-, m. n. ; ουδεμια-, f., and μηδεν-, m. n. ; μηδεμια-, f. *not even one, no one,* compounded of ἑν- and ουδε, μηδε. Δυο is also found undeclined. Αμφο-, *both,* N. A. αμφω G. D. αμφοιν, is interchanged with the plural form αμφοτερ-οι, -αι, -ᾰ ; the neut. sing. αμφοτερον is also frequent.

214. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 199, both included, are undeclined : for 13 and 14, however, are also found τρεις και δεκᾰ́ and τεσσᾰ́ρες και δεκᾰ́, τρεις and τεσσᾰ́ρες being declined. In expressing the composite numbers above 20, the smaller number is generally placed first, και being used ; πεντε και εικοσῐ́, 25 : the order is, however, sometimes reversed, and then και may be omitted ; εικοσῐ́ και πεντε, or εικοσῐ́ πεντε. In the combination of three numbers, the larger numbers usually precede ; ἑκᾰ́τον και εικοσῐ́ και ἑπτᾰ́, 127.

215. For the ordinal numbers from 13 to 19, τρῖτο- και δεκᾰ́το-, etc., also occur. Above 20, either πεμπτο- και εικοστο-, or εικοστο-πεμπτο-, or πεντε και εικοστο-, may be used.

216. The higher cardinal numbers from 200 upwards, and all the ordinals, are declined regularly as adjectives in ο with three terminations.

217. Distributive numerals are formed by compounding the cardinals with the preposition σύν, *with:* as, συνδυο, *two by two* (L. *bini*) ; συντρεις, *three by three* (*trini*), etc.

218. Multiplicatives are formed by composition with the syllable πλοο-, πλου- : as, ἁπλοο-, ἁπλου-, *simple ;* διπλου-, τριπλου-, *twofold, threefold,* etc. Compare the Latin words *simplo-, duplo-,* etc. A series, of similar meaning, is formed in πλᾶσιο-, διπλᾶσιο-, *twice as many ;* τριπλᾶσιο-, πολλαπλᾶσιο-, etc.

219. Numeral adverbs in -ᾰχη or -χη are formed (§ 207) : as, μονᾰχη, *in one way only* (from μονο-, *single*) ; δῐχη (and δῐχᾰ), *in two ways ;* τρῐχη, τετρᾰχη, etc.

220. Feminine substantives in -ᾰδ are formed : as, μονᾰδ-, *the number one, unity ;* δυᾰδ-, *the number two ;* τριᾰδ-, πεμπᾰδ-, ἑκᾰτοντᾰδ-, χῑλιᾰδ-, μῡριᾰδ- : μῡριᾰδ- is used to express multiples of 10,000 ; τρεις μῡριᾰδες, 30,000, etc.

221. Adjectives in -αιο are formed from many of the ordinal numerals, signifying *on what day an event happened :* thus, δευτεραιο-, τρῖταιο-, δεκᾰταιο-, etc., *on the second, third, tenth day,* etc. : so are made προτεραιο-, ὑστεραιο-, *on the day before, on the day after ;* but these are chiefly used in the dat. fem., as τῃ προτεραιᾳ (sc. ἡμερᾳ), *on the day before.*

222. From the most important adjectives of quantity are formed adverbs in -κῐς : as, ἑκαστᾰκῐς, *each time ;* πολλᾰκῐς, *many times, often ;* ολῐγᾰκῐς, *few times, seldom ;* ὁσᾰκῐς, πλειστᾰκῐς, etc. : δυᾰκῐς and τριᾰκῐς, for δῐς and τρῐς, are quoted by a grammarian from Aristophanes.

VERBS.

223. In the conjugation of the Greek verb are distinguished—

a. Three numbers : *singular, dual,* and *plural ;* and three persons in each number.

224. *b.* Three voices : *active* (or simple), ετρᾰπον, *I turned ;* ελῡσᾰ, *I loosened : middle* or *reflective,* ετρᾰπομην, *I turned myself :* ελῡσᾰμην, *I loosened for myself :** and *passive,* ετρᾰπην, *I was turned ;* ελῠθην, *I was let loose.*

* *E. g.* ελῡσαντο τους φῐλους, they set *their* friends free.

225. There are special forms for the passive voice only in the indefinite tenses; in the other tenses, the middle forms have at the same time a passive signification.

226. Verbs which are only found in the middle or passive are called *deponents.*

227. *c.* Two main classes of tenses:—

A. Principal Tenses: viz.

Present-Imperfect,	λυω, *I am loosening.*
Present-Perfect,	λελῠκᾰ, *I have loosened.*
Future (simple),	λῡσω, *I shall loosen.*
Future-Perfect (pass.),	λελῡσομαι, *I shall have been let loose.*

B. Historical Tenses: viz.

Past-Imperfect,	ελυον, *I was loosening.*
Past-Perfect,	ελελῠκη, *I had loosened.*
Aorist, or *Past-Indefinite** (of two forms),	ελῡσᾰ (1 aor.), *I loosened.* ετρᾰπον (2 aor.), *I turned.*

228. The imperfect tenses, present and past, signify (1) an action, etc., going on at the time specified: as, τυπτω, *I am striking;* ετυπτον, *I was striking:* and (2) an action, etc., repeated or habitual: as, τυπτω, *I* (habitually) *strike;* ετυπτον, *I used to strike.*

229. The perfect tenses of the Greek verb signify not only that the action, etc., is completed, but that its consequences survive: τεθνηκᾰ, *I have died, am dead;* εκεκλημην, *I had been called, my name was;* λελῡσομαι, *I shall have been let loose, I shall be free.* No separate form exists for the future-perfect in the active voice: when such a tense is required, it is expressed by a periphrasis of the perf. participle and the future of εσ-, *be:* λελῠκως εσομαι, *I shall have loosened.*

230. By *indefinite* or *aorist* (αοριστο-, *undefined*), is meant that the action, etc., simply, is signified, no regard being had to its duration or completeness: ετυψᾰ, *I struck.* An indefinite tense, therefore, may either signify a single and momentary action, or an action of some duration contemplated as momentary.

231. The simple future active is, according to the nature of the verb, either imperfect (a future *state*), σῑγησω, *I shall be silent,* or, more frequently, indefinite (a future *action*), τυψω, *I shall strike.* In the passive the future of this form, τυψομαι, is

* See, however, § 310.

only imperfect (*I shall receive blows*, not, *I shall be struck*), a distinct form existing for the indefinite future.

232. *d.* Five moods, viz.

Indicative,	λυομεν, *we are loosening.*
	ελυομεν, *we were loosening.*
Subjunctive,	λυωμεν, *we are to loosen* (solvamus).
	λυοιμεν, *we were to loosen* (solveremus).
Imperative,	λυετε, *loosen ye!*
Infinitive,	λυειν, *to loosen,* or *loosening* (subst.).
Participle,	λυοντ-, *loosening* (adj.).

233. The past tenses of the subjunctive and the future subj. are commonly treated as constituting a distinct mood, called the *optative:* thus, for example, λυωμεν (pres.-imperfect subj.) is called the present subjunctive, and λυοιμεν (past-imperfect subj.), the present optative. These tenses, however, are as closely connected in use and signification as the present and past tenses of the subjunctive in Latin.

234. The infinitive and participle, as partaking partly of the nature of the verb, and partly of the nature of the substantive or adjective, are sometimes comprehended under the name of the *participial* mood.

235. In addition to these forms verbal adjectives are derived with the endings -τo and -τεo: as, λῡτο-, *solubili-;* λῡτεο-, *solvendo-*.

236. The original person-endings were, probably, as follows:—

		ACTIVE.			MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
		Principal Tenses.	*Historical Tenses.*	*Imperative.*	*Principal Tenses.*	*Historical Tenses.*	*Imperative.*
Singular,	1.	-μῐ̆	-ν (for μ)		-μαι	-μην	
	2.	-σῐ̆	-ς	-θῐ̆	-σαι	-σο	-σο
	3.	-τῐ̆	-ν (for τ)	-τω	-ται	-το	-σθω
Dual,	1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθον	-μεθον	
	2.	-τον	-τον	-τον	-σθον	-σθον	-σθον
	3.	-τον	-την	-των	-σθον	-σθην	-σθων
Plural,	1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθᾰ̆	-μεθᾰ̆	
	2.	-τε	-τε	-τε	-σθε	-σθε	-σθε
	3.	-νσῐ̆* (for -ντι)	-ν* (for -ντ)	-ντων	-νται	-ντο	-σθων

* Older forms were, -ᾱσῐ̆, -σᾰ̆ν (for (σ)αντι, σαντ). See § 337, and *n.*

237. The person-endings of the principal tenses of the active voice are best seen in the pres.-imperf. indicative of εσ-, *be:*

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
1. ει-μῐ́ (for εσ-μῐ́)	εσ-μεν	εσ-μεν (Ion. ει-μεν)
2. εσ-σῐ́ (Att. ει or εις)	εσ-τον	εσ-τε
3. εσ-τῐ́(ν)	εσ-τον	ει-σῐ́(ν)

238. The endings of the three persons in the singular are, properly, affixed pronouns, *I, thou, he;* and may be compared with the crude forms of the personal pronouns, -μῐ́ with με-, -σῐ́ with σε-, and -τῐ́ with the C. F. of the article το-.

239. The 1st person of the dual always coincides, in the active voice, with the 1st person plural.

240. According to the manner in which these suffixes are added to the tense-forms two principal conjugations may be distinguished:

The *first* conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect, and of the 2 aorist (active and middle), by means of a vowel called the *connecting vowel*, or *vowel of inflexion:* as, λυ-ο-μεν.

The connecting vowel is sometimes ε(η), sometimes ο(ω). In the indicative it is ο before μ or ν, ε before σ or τ; in the present tenses of the subjunctive it is ω before μ, η before σ or τ; in the past tenses of the subjunctive (optative) it is always ο, forming the diphthong οι with the vowel ι, which is characteristic of those tenses; in the infinitive it is always ε, and in the participle ο.

As the 1 pers. sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation ends in -ω, the verbs which belong to it are often called *verbs in* Ω.

241. The *second*, and much less frequent but older, conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect and 2 aorist without any connecting vowel: as, εσ-μεν, *we are.*

As the 1 person sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation retains the original ending -μῐ́, the verbs belonging to it are often called *verbs in* MI.

The forms of the other tenses are common to both conjugations.

242. The characteristic of the subjunctive mood in the present

tenses consists in the lengthened connecting vowel: pres.-imperf. of the indic. λυομεν, *we are loosening;* of the subj. λυωμεν, *we are to loosen.*

243. The characteristic of the subjunctive in the past and future tenses consists in an ι inserted before the person-endings, which usually combines with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, οι, αι, or ει; past-imperfect of the indic. ελυομεν, *we were loosening;* of the subj. λυοιμεν, *we were to loosen.*

244. The present tenses of the subj. have the personal suffixes of the principal tenses.

245. The past and future tenses of the subj. (opt.) have the personal suffixes of the historical tenses, except that in the 1 pers. sing. -μῐ is used, and that in the 3 pers. sing. ν is always dropped, as it is frequently in the indic. (§ 272, etc.). The forms of these tenses are, however, sometimes found with η prefixed to the person-endings; the 1 pers. sing. then ends in ν. The suffixes thus become with the mood-vowel—

ι-ην, ι-ης, ι-η; ι-ητον, ι-ητον; ι-ημεν, ι-ητε, ι-ησᾰν or ι-εν.

These forms are, in Attic, preferred, *for the singular*, in the imperfect of contract verbs and of verbs in μῐ, in the 2 aor. of verbs ending in vowels, and in the future of liquid verbs; also in the rarely used past-perf. subj. The forms without η are, however, sometimes found in the singular, and those with η occur in the plural, at all events in the 1 and 2 persons.

246. The original ending of the infinitive mood was, in the active, -μεναι, or, with the connecting vowel, -ε-μεναι; and in the middle, -σθαι, or, with the connecting vowel, -ε-σθαι.

247. The original ending of the participle was, in the active, -ντ (ο-ντ), and in the middle, -μενο (-ο-μενο).

Of the Augment.

248. All the historical tenses of the indicative mood take, in addition to the person-endings, a further sign of past time, called the *augment.* The augment is either *syllabic* or *temporal.*

249. The syllabic augment consists in the vowel ε prefixed to the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a consonant: as, λυ-, *loosen*, ελυον, *I was loosening;* τῠπ-, *beat*, ἐτῠπην, *I was beaten.* An initial ρ is doubled after the augment:*

* See § 286. *n.*

ῥιπτ-(ῥῐφ-), *throw*, ερρῐπτον, *I was throwing*. In three verbs, βουλ- (m.),* *wish*; δῠνα- (m.), *be able*; μελλ-, *be going to* —, the syllabic augment sometimes appears in the form η: ηβουλομην, *I was desirous*; ηδῠνᾰμην, *I was able*; ημελλον, *I was going to* —, as well as εβουλομην, etc.

250. The temporal augment consists in a lengthening of the initial vowel of the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a vowel. Thus,

α becomes **η**:	ᾰγ-, *lead*,		ηγον, *I was leading*.
ε ..... η	ελα-, *drive*,		ηλᾰσᾰ, *I drove*.
ο ..... ω	ορῠχ-, *dig*,		ωρυξᾰ, *I dug*.
ῐ ..... ῑ	῾ῐκ- (m.), *come*,		῾ῑκομην, *I came*.
ῠ ..... ῡ	῾ῠφᾰν-, *weave*,		῾ῡφαινον, *I was weaving*.
αι ..... η	αισθ- (m.), *perceive*,		ησθομην, *I perceived*.
αυ ..... ηυ	αυδα-, *speak*,		ηυδων, *I was speaking*.
οι ..... ῳ	οικτερ-, *pity*,		ῳκτειρᾰ, *I pitied*.

The long vowels η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and, for the most part, the diphthongs ει, ευ, ου, do not take the augment.

251. The following verbs beginning with ε take ει instead of η in the augmented tenses: εα-, *suffer*; εθῐ̆δ-, *accustom*; ἑλῐ̆κ-, *roll*; ἑλκ- or ἑλκυ-, *draw*; ἑπ- (m.), *follow*; εργᾰ̆δ- (m.), *labour*; ἑρπ- or ἑρπῠ̆δ-, *creep*; ἑστια-, *feast*; εχ-, *hold*; also (in the 2 aor., and the 1 aor. pass.), ἑ-, *let go, send*; and the aorist roots ἑλ-, *seize*, and ἑδ-, *seat*. The reason of this peculiarity appears to be that the roots in question originally began with a consonant, either ϝ or σ, and therefore took the syllabic augment: when ϝ or σ was dropped, ε of the augment combined with ε of the root to form ει.†

252. For the same reason the verbs ᾽ᾰ̆δ-, *please*; ᾱ̆γ-, *break*; ᾽ᾰ̆λο-, *be captured*; ωθε-, *push*; ωνε- (m.), *buy*, take the syllabic augment in some or all of the augmented tenses: as, εᾰ̆δον (for εϝᾰ̆δον, Hom. ευᾰ̆δον), *I pleased*, etc. Similarly from ῐ̆δ-, *see* (ori-

* The symbol (m.) inserted after the crude form of a verb signifies that that verb is inflected only in the *middle* or reflective voice (deponents). Many of these verbs, however, have aorists of the passive form with the deponent meaning.

† Compare ἑπ-, ἑρπ-, and ἑδ- with the Latin roots *sĕc-* or *sequ-*, *serp-*, and *sĕd-*; εργᾰ̆δ- and the subst. εργο- n. *work*, with the English *work*, and German *Werk*; and εχ- with its 2 aor. εσχ-ον (for ε-σεχ-ον), the bye-form ισχ-ω, and the future σχησ-ω.

ginally *ϝῐδ-*, Latin *vĭd-*), the 2 aor. is *ειδον* (i.e. *εῖδον* from *εϝιδον*), *I saw*, not *ἴδον*.

253. *Εορτᾰδ-*, *keep holiday*, takes the augment on the second syllable: *ἑωρταζον*, *I was keeping holiday*. The compound verb *ἀν-οιγ-*, *open*; *ὁρα-*, *see*; and *ἀνδᾰν-* (*ᾰδ-*), *please*, take both the syllabic and temporal augment: *ἑωρων*, *I beheld*; *ανεῳγον*, *I was opening*; *ἐηνδανον* (Hom.), *I was pleasing*.

254. Verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment between the preposition and the root: as, *εισ-φερ-*, *bring in*, *εισεφερον*, *I was bringing in*; *προσ-ᾰγ-*, *lead up*, *προσηγον*, *I was leading up*. Εκ has the form *εξ* before the vowel *ε*: *εκ-βᾰλ-*, *throw out*, *εξεβᾰλον*, *I threw out*. Σὺν and *εν*, if they have undergone any change before the initial consonant of the verbal root, resume their original form: *συλ-λεγ-*, *gather together*, *σῠνελεξᾰ*, *I gathered together*; *εμ-βᾰλ-*, *throw in*, *ενεβᾰλον*, *I threw in*. The final vowel of prepositions ending in a vowel is elided before the augment: *ἀπο-φερ-*, *bear away*, *ἀπεφερον*, *I was bearing away*: but *περῐ*, *round* and *προ* *before*, never suffer elision: *περῐεβᾰλον*, *προυβᾰλον*, for *προεβᾰλον*.

255. Verbs which are not compounded with prepositions, but derived from compound nouns, regularly take the augment at the beginning: as, *εναντιο-* (m.), *oppose oneself* (from *εναντιο-*, *opposite*), *ηναντιουμην*, *I was opposing myself*; *παῤῥησιᾰδ-* (m.), *speak boldly* (from *παῤῥησια-*, *boldness of speech*), *επαῤῥησιᾰσᾰμην*, *I spoke boldly*. Yet in the Attic dialect many follow the rule of compound verbs: as, *εκκλησιᾰδ-*, *hold an assembly* (from *εκκλησια-*, *assembly*), *εξεκλησιαζον*, *I was holding an assembly*; *ὑποπτευ-*, *suspect* (from *ὑποπτο-*, *suspicious*), *ὑπωπτευσᾰ*, *I suspected*.

256. Some compound verbs had so entirely lost this character that they were treated as simples: as, *κᾰθευδ-*, *sleep*, *εκᾰθευδον*, *I was sleeping*; *κᾰθῐδ-*, *make sit down*, *εκᾰθῐσᾰ*, *I seated*: but *κᾰθηυδον* is also found. Some of these verbs take a double augment: as, *ἀνεχ-* (m.), *uphold*; *ἀνορθο-*, *set upright*; past-imperf. 1 pers. *ηνειχομην*, *ηνωρθουν*, and a few others.

Other irregularities and exceptions to the general rules will be found in dictionaries.

Of the Crude Form of the Verb, ana the Tense-Forms.

257. By the *crude form* of a verb is meant that form from the union of which with the endings of persons, tenses, and

moods, in obedience to the laws of letter-change, all the various forms of that verb may be explained. Thus, from an inspection of the forms λυω, *I am loosening;* λῡσω, *I shall loosen;* λελῠκᾰ, *I have loosened:* τῑμαω, *I honour, value;* τῑμησομεν, *we shall honour;* τετῑμηκεν, *he has honoured,* it is seen that λυ- and τῑμα- are the crude forms of those verbs. Again, from the same crude forms, by the addition of certain other suffixes, nouns are derived: e. g. λῠσι-, *the act of loosening;* λῠτηρ-, *one who loosens;* λυτροο-, *ransom:* τῑμησι-, *valuation;* τῑμητα-, *one who values, censor;* τῑμημᾰτ-, *estimate.*

258. If the C. F. of a verb cannot be further analysed it is called a *root,* and the verb made from it a *root-verb.* But if the C. F. be itself the C. F. of a noun formed by some noun-suffix, or if it be formed by the addition of some verbal suffix, the verb is called a *derived verb.* Thus, τῑμα- is at the same time the C. F. of a feminine substantive signifying *honour,* derived from the root τι-, *pay* (honour), by addition of the fem. suffix -μα, and the C. F. of a derived verb signifying *render honour.*

259. By a *tense-form* is meant that form from which, by addition of the personal suffixes, the several persons of the tense are made: thus, τῑμησ- is the future tense-form of τῑμα-, whence are made τῑμησω, *I shall honour,* τῑμησεις, *you will honour,* etc.

260. *Imperfect Tense-Form.*—From the imperfect tense-form are conjugated the present and past imperfect tenses, active and middle.*

The imperfect tense-form is not always the same as the crude form of the verb: it is much more frequently the C. F. strengthened by some addition or modification. Thus, λειπω is *I am leaving,* and λειπ- is the imperfect T. F., but the C. F. of the verb is λῐπ-, as seen in the 2 aor. ἐλῐπον, *I left.* This strengthened form is sometimes called the *increased form.*

261. There are many different ways of making the increased form, and according to the relation existing between the crude form of the verb and the increased form of the imperfect tenses, verbs may be divided into several classes.

262. I. Verbs in which the C. F. is not increased. To this class belong most verbs whose C. F. ends in a vowel (sometimes called *pure verbs*), and many verbs ending in some consonant:

* That is, middle and passive, so far as these voices coincide, § 225.

as, λυ-, *loosen*; παυ-, *make to cease*; νῑκα-, *conquer*; φῐ́λε-, *love*; δουλο-, *enslave*; τρεπ-, *turn*; ἄγ-, *lead*; μεν-, *remain*. In all these the imperfect tense-form coincides with the crude form.

263. II. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by strengthening the root-vowel.

a. When the final letter is a mute consonant: as, C. F. τᾰκ-, *melt*; λᾰβ-, *take*; φῠγ-, *flee*; πῐ́θ-, *persuade*; τρῐβ-, *rub*: I. F. (increased forms) τηκ-, ληβ-,* φευγ-, πειθ-, τρῑβ-.

b. When the final letter is a liquid (ν or ρ): as, C. F. φθερ-, *destroy*; φᾰν-, *shew*; ἄμῦν-, *drive off*: I. F. φθειρ-, φαιν-, ἀμῦν-. But these words should perhaps be referred to the next class (see § 45, *d.*).

264. III. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding ι cons. (§ 45).

a. If the final consonant be any k-sound, it generally passes into σσ (later Attic ττ): thus, C. F. φῠλᾰκ-, *watch*; τᾰγ-, *arrange*; ορῠχ-, *dig*: I. F. φῠλασσ-, ταση-, ορυσσ-. But many words ending in γ, including several signifying sound, have their increased form in ζ: as, C. F. κρᾰγ-, *scream*; οιμωγ-, *cry* οιμοι; σφᾰγ-, *butcher*: I. F. κραζ-, οιμωζ-, σφαζ- (and σφαττ-).

b. If the final consonant be δ, it passes generally into ζ: thus, C. F. φρᾰδ-, *tell*: I. F. φραζ-. Some verbs ending in τ have their increased-form ending in σσ (ττ): C. F. πλᾰτ-, *mould*; ερετ-, *row*; ἁρμοτ-, *fit*: I. F. πλασσ-, ερεσσ-, ἁρμοττ- (and ἁρμοζ-).

c. A few words ending in a p-sound have increased forms ending in σσ or ζ: thus, from πεπ-, *cook*; νῐ́β-, *wash*, the increased forms are πεσσ-, νιζ- (later νιπτ-).

d. Final λ passes into λλ: thus, C. F. βᾰλ-, *throw*; αγγελ-, *announce*: I. F. βαλλ-, αγγελλ-.

265. IV. Verbs in which the crude form is increased by some consonantal affix.

a. ᾰν or ν is added.

When ᾰν is added, if the root-syllable be short, either it is strengthened by prefixing to the final mute its cognate nasal (§ 26), or, less commonly, the added syllable is lengthened: thus, C. F. αισθ- (m.), *perceive*; τῠχ-, *hit*; μᾰθ-, *learn*; λᾰβ-, *take*: I. F. αισθ-ᾰν-, τυγχ-ᾰν-, μανθ-ᾰν-, λαμβ-ᾰν-: C. F. ἰκ-, *come*; ἀλῑτ-, *sin*: I. F. ἰκ-ᾱν-, ἀλῑτ-αιν-.

* See below, IV, *a*.

When *ν* is added, the root-vowel is often lengthened: C. F. *τεμ-, cut; δάκ-, bite; βα-, go; ελα-, drive:* I. F. *τεμν-, δακν-, βαιν-, ελαυν-*. But in some of these verbs the *ν* may have claims to be regarded as originally part of the root.

b. *νε* is added: C. F. *ἵκ-* (m.) *come;* I. F. *ἱκ-νε-*.

c. *νυ* is added. Some verbs of this formation have roots ending in *σ*, which passes into *ν* before *νυ* (§ 48). Thus, C. F. *δεικ-* (*δἴκ-*), *shew; ζευγ-* (*ζὗγ-*), *join; ἑσ-, clothe:* I. F. *δεικ-νυ-, ζευγ-νυ-, ἑν-νυ-*.

d. *τ* is added to many roots ending in a p-sound: C. F. *τὕπ-, strike; βλἄβ-, thwart; βἄφ-, dip:* I. F. *τυπτ-, βλαπτ-, βαπτ-*.

e. *εθ* or *θ* is added: C. F. *φλεγ-, scorch; εδ-, eat; πλα-, fill:* I. F. *φλεγ-εθ-, εσθ-* (for *εδ-θ-*), *πληθ-* (*be full*). The verbs of this class are chiefly poetical, and coexist with forms made from the simple root; e. g. *φλεγ-ω, εδ-ω, πιμπλημἴ* (*I fill*). The 2 aor. is also found strengthened by addition of *εθ* or *ἄθ*.

266. V. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding *ισκ* or *σκ*: C. F. *ἅλ-ο-, be captured; γηρα-, grow old; εὑρ-, find; πἄθ-, suffer; χἄν-, yawn, gape:* I. F. *ἁλισκ-, γηρασκ-, εὑρισκ-, πασχ-* (for *παθσκ-*), *χασκ-*. Verbs of this class usually signify, in those tenses which contain the element *σκ*, the beginning or progress of an action, etc., and are hence called *inceptives*.

267. VI. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by reduplication, that is, by prefixing to the root a syllable consisting of its initial consonant and the vowel *ι*; the short vowel of the root is then often elided: C. F. *δο-, give; γεν-, become; πετ-, fall:* I. F. *δἴδο-, γιγν-, πιπτ-* (for *γἴγεν-, πἴπετ-*). This mode of formation is often combined with the preceding: thus, from *γνω-, be of opinion; δρα-, run away*, the increased forms are *γιγνωσκ-, διδρασκ-*.

268. VII. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by the addition of *ε*:* C. F. *δοκ-, seem; κἄλ-, call; ὠθ-, push:* I. F. *δοκε-, κἄλε-, ωθε-*. On the other hand, in many words the short form is used in the imperfect tenses, while the longer form in *ε* appears in the other tenses: thus, *βουλ-* (m.), *wish*, is the imperfect T. F.; while the future, perfect, and aorist are made from *βουλε-*.

* This *ε* is perhaps a modification of *ι* cons., and may be compared with *i* in such Latin verbs as *căpi-, răpi-, făci-*, which also only appears in the imperfect (and future) tenses.

269. By the side of a few simple verbs the root-vowel of which is ϵ, collateral forms exist, made by adding ϵ or a to the C. F., and changing the root-vowel into o in the former case, into ω in the latter: thus, $\phi o\beta\epsilon$- (m.) is found by the side of $\phi\epsilon\beta$- (m.), *take to flight, fear*; $\phi o\rho\epsilon$- (with a slight change of meaning), by the side of $\phi\epsilon\rho$-, *carry*; $\tau\rho\omega\pi a$-, by the side of $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi$-, *turn*. Sometimes a substantive seems to connect the earlier and later forms: thus, $\phi\epsilon\beta$-, *flee*; $\phi o\beta o$-, m. *flight, terror*; derived verb $\phi o\beta\epsilon$-, *put to flight, frighten*, and (mid.) *conceive terror, fear*.

270. VIII. Verbs ending in $\digamma$ or σ properly fall under classes I. and II.; but as they have certain peculiarities in common, it is convenient to class them by themselves.

$\digamma$ is dropped in the increased form; a before $\digamma$ becomes $a\iota$ (in later Attic $\bar{a}$), ϵ generally remains unchanged; in those tenses in which a consonant follows the C. F., $a\digamma$ and $\epsilon\digamma$ for the most part become av and ϵv. Roots in $\epsilon\digamma$ often retain traces of a primitive root in v. Thus from $\kappa a\digamma$-, *burn*; $\chi\epsilon\digamma$- (originally χv-), *pour*, the imperfect T. F. are $\kappa a\iota$- (Att. $\kappa\bar{a}$-), $\chi\epsilon$- (poet. $\chi\epsilon\iota$-).

Σ is dropped in the imperfect T. F., sometimes with, more frequently without, compensation: in the other tenses it is dropped before σ,* but generally reappears before μ, τ, or θ. It is not always easy to determine with certainty what was the final consonant of verbs ranged under this class; many exhibit traces of a lost dental mute, which of course appears as σ before μ, τ, or θ. Thus from $\kappa\lambda\breve{a}\sigma$- ($\kappa\lambda\breve{a}\delta$-?), *break*; $\sigma\pi\breve{a}\sigma$- ($\sigma\pi\breve{a}\delta$-?), *draw*; $\nu a\sigma$-, *dwell*; $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$-, *complete* (compare the subst. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$-, n. *end*); $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta$-, *shut* ($\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta$-, f. *key*), the imperfect tense-forms are $\kappa\lambda a$-, $\sigma\pi a$-, $\nu a\iota$-, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$- (poet. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota$-), $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota$-.

271. The imperfect tenses, present and past, are made from the imperfect tense-form (increased form), by the addition of the person-endings, with the connecting vowels proper to the several moods and persons (§§ 236, 240).

272. In the First Conjugation (verbs in Ω) the personal suffixes of the singular are much disguised, coalescing with the connecting vowel. It is to be observed that,

(1.) In the 1 p. sing. pres.-imperf. indic. act., $-\mu\breve{\iota}$ is dropped, and o lengthened into ω: $\lambda v\omega$ for $\lambda v o\mu\breve{\iota}$.

In the 2 and 3 pp. sing. $-\epsilon\sigma\breve{\iota}$ and $-\epsilon\tau\breve{\iota}$ become $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $-\epsilon\iota$. In the present subj. the ι becomes subscript, $-\eta\varsigma$ and $-\eta$.

* But see § 40, *n*.

In the 3 p. plur. *-ονσῐ̆* (for *-οντῐ̆*) becomes *-ουσῐ̆*: *λυονσῐ̆* for *λυοντῐ̆*. The original form in *οντῐ̆* was retained in Doric. With *λυοντῐ̆* compare the Latin *solvunt*.

(2.) In the 2 p. sing. of the pres. indic. mid. *-η* or *-ει* results from *-ε(σ)αι* : *λυη* or *λυει* for *λυεσαι* (§ 48) : *ει* is the pure Attic form, and the only existing form in the three words *οιει, thou thinkest; βουλει, thou wishest;* and *οψει, thou wilt see.* In like manner *σ* is dropped in the subj., *λυη* (never *λυει*) for *λυησαι*.

(3.) In the 3 p. sing. past-imperf. indic. act. the suffix *ν* (for *τ*, § 55) was only retained before vowels and the longer pauses (§ 56).

(4.) In the 2 p. sing. of the past-imperf. indic., and of the imperf. imperat., in the middle voice, *-ου* arises from *ε(σ)ο*: *ελυου* for *ελυεσο*, *λυου* for *λυεσο*. In the 2 p. sing. past subj. mid. *-οιο* arises from *-οισο*.

(5.) In the 2 p. sing. imperf. imperat. act. the ending *-θῐ̆* is dropped : *λυ-ε, loosen!* for *λυ-ε-θῐ̆*.

(6.) In the infin. act. *-αι* of the ending *-ε-μεναι* was thrown away ; *μ* was then dropped, and *ε-εν* contracted to *ειν* : *λυ-ειν* for *λυ-ε-μεν*, from *λυ-ε-μεναι*.*

(7.) The C. F. of the participle in the active ends in *-οντ* (m. and n.; *-ουσα*, f.); in the middle and passive in *-ομενο* (f. *-ομενα*). For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

273. Verbs whose crude forms end in *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, regularly contract those vowels with the connecting vowels of the endings according to the rules laid down in § 33.† Hence they are called *Contract Verbs*. Verbs ending in the weak vowels *ι* or *υ* do not suffer contraction (§ 32).

274. The past-imperfect indic., active and middle, will of course have the augment prefixed.

* Such forms as *λυεμεν* and *λυεμεναι* are found, however, in the older poets.

† The four verbs *ζα-*, *live*; *πεινα-*, *be hungry*; *διψα-*, *be thirsty*; *χρα-* (m.), *use*; and a few others, contract into *η* (*ῃ*) instead of *ᾱ* (*ᾳ*): thus we find in the infin. *ζην*, *πεινην*, *διψην*, *χρησθαι*, for *ζᾶν*, *πεινᾶν*, etc.; and in the indic. *ζῃς*, *ζῃ*, *ζητε*, etc., for *ζᾳς*, etc. Similarly *ῥῖγο-*, *freeze*, contracts into *ω* and *ῳ*, as well as into *ου* and *οι*: infin. *ῥῖγων* and *ῥῖγουν*; subj. *ῥῖγῳ* and *ῥῖγοι*, etc. Monosyllable roots ending in *ε-* only take those contractions which issue in *ει*: thus, from *πλε-*, *sail*, is found *πλεω*, *I sail*, not *πλω*; but the 2 p. is regularly *πλεις* for *πλεεις*.

275. *Future Tense-Form.* — From the future tense-form is deduced the future tense, active and middle. It is regularly made by the addition of -(ε)σ to the crude form of the verb; the ε is usually dropped: as, λυ-, *loosen;* λῡσ-, *shall loosen.* The future is thus formed in all words ending in vowels or mute consonants. The gutturals combine with σ to make ξ; the labials to make ψ; the dentals and σ are rejected before it (§§ 39, 40): as, ἄγ-, *lead;* γρᾰφ-, *write;* ᾰδ-, *sing;* σπενδ-, *pour;* τελεσ-, *complete:* future T. F. αξ-, γραψ-, ᾰσ-, σπεισ- (§ 41), τελεσ-.

276. The σ of the future is generally added to the crude form of the verb: thus, τῠπ-, *beat;* φῠλᾰκ-, *watch;* φρᾰδ-, *tell,* the increased forms of which are τυπτ-, φῠλασσ-, φραζ-, have in the future τυψ-, φῠλαξ-, φρᾰσ-. But in those verbs (Class II.) which end in mutes, and make their increased forms by lengthening the radical vowel, and in some others, the future is made from the increased form: thus, λῐπ-, *leave,* I. F. λειπ-, future T. F. λειψ-, not λιψ-; λᾰβ-, *take,* I. F. ληβ- and λαμβ-αν-, future T. F. ληψ- (Ion. λαμψ-).

277. Verbs ending in a vowel have the vowel lengthened before σ of the future; ᾰ becomes ᾱ if ε, ι, or ρ precede, otherwise η: thus C. F. δρα-, *do;* εα-, *allow;* τῑμα-, *honour;* ποιε-, *make;* δουλο-, *enslave;* λυ-, *loosen:* future T. F. δρᾱσ-, εᾱσ-, τῑμησ-, ποιησ-, δουλωσ-, λῡσ-. There are some exceptions to this rule; but of these the greater number are apparent only, a final consonant (σ or δ) having been lost between the vowel of the root and the future σ: thus, τελε(σ)-, *complete,* future τελεσ- (§ 279).

278. Verbs ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ, originally retained the old form of the future, εσ: as, βᾰλ-, *throw,* future T. F. βαλεσ-, not βαλσ-; σ was then omitted (§ 48), and, in Attic, contraction ensued of ε with the vowels of the person-endings: ἀμῦν-, *ward off;* αγγελ-, *announce;* νεμ-, *distribute;* φθερ-, *destroy:* future T. F. ἀμῦνε-, αγγελε-, νεμε-, φθερε-, for ἀμῦνεσ-, etc. Three verbs, κελ-, *drive to land;* κῦρ-, *meet;* ορ-, *rouse,* form the future in σ without ε —κελσ-, κυρσ-, ορσ-.

279. *Attic Future.* — Many verbs ending in ᾰδ and ῐδ, whose futures end in ᾰσ and ῐσ, and others which exhibit in the future σ preceded by a short vowel, frequently throw out σ (§ 48): contraction then ensues of ᾰ or ε with the person-endings,

according to the usual rules: thus, ελᾰ̆-, *drive*; τελε(σ)-, *complete:* future T. F. ελᾰ̆σ-, τελεσ-; 1 p. pl. ελᾰ̆σομεν (ελαομεν), ελωμεν, τελεσομεν (τελεομεν), τελουμεν. Between ι and the person-endings the original ε was retained, and then contracted: κομῐ̈δ-, *convey*, fut. 1 p. pl. κομῐ̈σομεν, or κομιουμεν (not κομιομεν). This form is called the *Attic future.*

Other irregularities, affecting individual verbs, will be noticed in the tables, or found in dictionaries.

280. The person-endings of the future tense are, in the indicative, the same as those of the present-imperfect; in the subjunctive (opt.), as those of the past-imperfect. There is no future of the imperative. In the infinitive and participle the endings are those of the imperfect.

281. In the active and middle there exist no special forms for the future-indefinite, the simple future in σ being indefinite in verbs of an *active*, imperfect only in verbs of a *static* signification (§ 231). Thus, λῡ́σω, *I shall loosen*, is indefinite; σῑγησω, *I shall be silent*, is imperfect: αρξω is either indefinite, *I shall obtain the command*, or imperfect, *I shall exercise rule.* But the passive voice possesses a distinct future-indefinite (§ 331), and the simple future in σ is used only as a future-imperfect: this future is, consequently, much more frequently found with the middle, than with the passive signification; and hence it is usually called the *future middle.* It is, however, no less a tense of the passive voice than the corresponding forms of the present and past imperfect, and is always employed when its peculiar shade of meaning is required.*

282. The future middle is often found with an active signification, especially in verbs expressing some act of the body ending in oneself, so that a reflective form is reasonable: as, ᾰ̓κου-, *hear*; ᾁδ-, *sing*; βᾰδῐ̈δ-, *walk:* futures, ᾰ̓κουσομαι, *I shall hear*; ᾁσομαι, *I shall sing*; βᾰδιουμαι, *I shall walk.*

283. For the future perfect, see §§ 308, 309.

284. *Perfect Tenses.*—From the perfect tense-form are made the present and past perfect tenses of the active middle and passive, and the future perfect (sometimes called the third future), which is for the most part confined to the middle and passive.

* As in Soph. Phil. 48, και φυλαξεται στιβος, which Schneidewin interprets by εν φυλακῃ εσται.

285. The leading characteristic of the perfect tenses is the reduplication, which consists in prefixing to the root its initial consonant followed by the vowel ε. In verbs compounded with prepositions the reduplication is inserted between the preposition and the root: as, λυ-, *loosen*, perfect T. F. λελυ-; but εκλυ-, perfect T. F. εκλελυ-.

The reduplication is retained through all the moods, and in the participles.

286. In forming the reduplication the following rules are to be observed:—

a. If the C. F. of the verb begin with an aspirated consonant, the corresponding *tenuis* is substituted in the reduplication (§ 44): as, χωρε-, *give place*; θυ-, *sacrifice*; φραδ-, *tell*: perfect T. F. κεχωρη-, τεθυ-, πεφραδ-.

b. If the C. F. of the verb begin with two consonants (not a mute and liquid), or with a double consonant, or with ρ, the syllabic augment (ε) is prefixed instead of the reduplication (ρ being at the same time doubled*): ῥαγ-, *break*; στελ-, *send*; ζητε-, *seek*; perfect T. F. ερρωγ-, εσταλ-, εζητη-. But κτα- (m.), *acquire*; μνα- (m.), *remember*; and στα-, *stand*, make κεκτη-, μεμνη-, ἑστη- for (σεστη-).

c. If the C. F. of the verb begin with a mute followed by a liquid, the mute only appears in the reduplication: as, γραφ-, *write*; πλαγ-, *strike*; πνεϝ-, *breathe*: perfect T. F. γεγραφ-, πεπληγ-, πεπνευ-. But verbs beginning with γν take the augment only; verbs beginning with βλ, γλ, have both formations (§ 60, *b*.).

287. Words beginning with a vowel have the initial vowel lengthened, as in the case of the temporal augment: as, ορθο-, *straighten*, perfect T. F. ωρθω-.

288. Some verbs beginning with *a*, ε, or *o*, take, however, instead of this augmented vowel, what is termed the Attic reduplication, which consists in a repetition of the first syllable of the root, the original initial vowel being lengthened: as,

* The ground of this peculiarity appears to be that initial ρ had been, in the old language, almost always preceded by ϝ; hence the perfects of verbs beginning with ρ were only entitled to the augment, and when ϝ was removed ρ was doubled. Compare ῥαγ-, with Latin *frăg-*; ῥιφ-, *throw*; ῥιζο-, *make to strike root*; ῥεγ-, *work*, with the German *werfen*, *Wurzel*, *Werk*: ϝρηξι-, for ῥηξι-, *breaking*, is cited by a grammarian from Alcæus. (Ahrens.)

ἀκου- (ἀκοϝ-), *near;* ελῠθ-, *come;* ορῠχ-, *dig:* perfect T. F. ἀκηκο-, εληλῠθ-, ορωρῠχ-.

289. The verbs ἁλο-, *be taken;* ᾱγ-, *break;* ικ-, *seem;* εθ- (or ηθ-), *be accustomed;* ἀν-οιγ-, *open,* which originally began with ϝ, have in their perfect, ἑᾱλω-, εᾱγ-, εοικ-, ειωθ- (and εωθ-), ἀν-εῳγ- (from ϝεϝᾱλω-, etc.).

Other irregularities will be noticed in the *Tables of Principal Parts.*

290. *Perfect Active Tense-Form.*—In the older stage of the language a perfect active was seldom formed from any other than root-verbs. If the root ended in a vowel, κ was inserted between that vowel and the person-endings. In Attic Greek, however, the formation of a perfect active was extended to all classes of verbs, and the insertion of κ became a leading feature of the tense, the older and simpler form of the tense being retained only in root-verbs. Thus of the perfect active two forms are to be distinguished, the older, or (so called) 2nd perfect, and the more recent, or 1st perfect. The 2 perf., again, is sometimes called the *strong,* and the 1 perf. the *weak* form of the tense.

291. *Older, or Second, Perfect.*—The 2 perf. is much the less frequent form of the tense. It is formed immediately from the C. F. of the verb, but the following vowel-changes must be attended to: ᾰ̆ is lengthened into ᾱ after ρ, otherwise into η; as, κρᾰγ-, *cry out;* πλᾰγ-, *strike;* perfect T. F. κεκρᾱγ-, πεπληγ-; but ῥᾰγ-, *break,* has ερρωγ-: ε becomes ο; as, γεν-, *become,* perf. T. F. γεγον-. Verbs of class II. *a.* generally use the increased form in the perfect, as in the future, ει becoming οι; as, λῐπ- (λειπ-), *leave;* φῠγ- (φευγ-), *flee:* perf. T. F. λελοιπ-, πεφευγ-.

292. *First Perfect.*—The 1 perf. tense-form is made by adding κ to the reduplicated root: as, λυ-, *loosen,* perf. T. F. λελῠκ-. The final vowel of pure verbs is regularly lengthened before κ, as before σ of the future.

293. In words ending in any of the guttural or labial mutes κ is not added, but the final mute is aspirated instead: as, βλᾰβ-, *thwart, hurt;* κοπ-, *cut;* ᾰγ-, *lead;* φῠλᾰκ-, *watch:* 1 perf. T. F. βεβλᾰφ-, κεκοφ-, ηχ-, πεφῠλᾰχ-: φ and χ, of course, undergo no change,—γρᾰφ-, *write,* 1 perf. T. F. γεγρᾰφ-. Three verbs, πεμπ-, *send;* τρεπ-, *turn;* κλεπ-, *steal,* change ε into ο in the 1 perf., πεπομφ-, τετροφ- (also τετρᾰφ-), κεκλοφ-.

294. The dental mutes go out before κ: as, φρᾰδ-, *tell:* πῐθ- (πειθ-) *persuade:* 1 perf. T. F. πεφρᾰκ-, πεπεικ-.

295. Monosyllabic words ending in λ, ν, or ρ, and having ε as their radical vowel, change this ε into α in the 1 perf. : as, στελ-, *send;* φθερ-, *destroy:* 1 perf. T. F. εσταλκ-, εφθαρκ- : final ν is often thrown out :* τεν-, *stretch;* κρῑν-, *judge:* perf. T. F. τετᾰκ-, κεκρῐκ-. The perfects of βᾰλ-, *throw;* κᾰμ-, *toil;* τεμ-, *cut;* θᾰν-, *die,* suffer transposition of the vowel, which is then lengthened, βεβληκ-, κεκμηκ-, τετμηκ-, τεθνηκ- (*metathesis*).†

296. From some verbs both forms of the perfect are made. The 1 perf. is then usually transitive, the 2 perf. intransitive: the 2 perf. of some verbs is intransitive even when no 1 perf. is found.

297. The person-endings of the present perfect of the indic. active are attached by means of a connecting vowel α : the 1 p. sing. takes no suffix, the final ῐ is dropped in the 2 and 3 pp. sing., and in the 3 p. ᾰ becomes ε, ν (for τ) being retained before vowels and the longer stops : in the 3 p. plur. -αντῐ becomes -ᾱσῐ.

298. The person-endings of the past-perfect indic. active are those of the historical tenses, but these are attached to the tense-form by means of the diphthong ει.‡ In the 3 p. plur. the ending is -σᾰν, and the connecting vowel ε, not ει. In the older Attic the forms of the singular end in -η, -ης, -ει(ν), contracted from the earlier Ionic -εᾰ, -εᾰς, -εε(ν) ; and ε seems to have been used rather than ει in the 1 and 2 pp. plur.

299. In the past-perf. indic. the augment is prefixed to the

* Final ν of these roots disappears also in other forms, and should rather be regarded as foreign to the root.

† It has also been proposed to explain these forms as derived, by syncope, from βεβᾰληκ-, etc. (§ 46, *n.*).

‡ Such is the usual explanation of the syllables ᾰ and ει in the perfect tenses of the active. It has been argued, however, with much probability that these vowels are rather integral elements of the tenses in question, corresponding to that element which in the Latin stands between the sibilated (or other) perfect tense-form and the person-endings, and perhaps representing the verb *be.* Thus, ἑστηκ-η or ἑστηκ-εα (i. e. ἑστηκ-εσ-α ?), *I had stationed myself,* will answer to *stet-ĕra-m,* ἑστηκ-ης or ἑστηκ-εα-ς to *stet-ĕra-s,* ἑστηκ-εσα-ν to *stet-ĕra-nt,* etc. The 1 person suffix, which is wanting to the form in -η, is seen in the common ἑστηκειν This view will be found consistent with that presented in § 337, *n.*; ιστᾰ-σᾰν, *they were placing,* ἑστηκ-εσᾰ-ν, *they were from placing* (themselves). Key, *Lat. Gr.* § 475, *n.*

reduplicated root; it is, however, very frequently omitted in Attic Greek.

300. In the subjunctive the perfect (present and past) has the same endings as the imperfect. In the past-perfect the endings *-οιην, -οιης, -οιη*, are preferred for the singular, as in contract verbs.

301 The imperative of the perf. act. is only found in a few isolated forms, almost exclusively of verbs whose perf. is used as a new present; the old ending of the 2 sing. in *θῐ* is preferred: as, *ἑστᾰθῐ, stand!* *τεθνᾰθῐ, die!* *τεθνᾰτω, let him die;* *κεκραχθῐ, shout!* *γεγωνε, speak!*

302. The ending of the infinitive is *-εναι* (for *-μεναι**); the C. F. of the participle ends in *-οτ* (m. and n.; *-υια*, f.). For the declension see § 153.

303. *Perfect Middle and Passive.*—The present and past perfect tenses of the mid. and pass. are formed by adding to the reduplicated T. F. the same person-endings as in the imperfect tenses, but without any connecting vowel: thus, *λυ-, loosen*, perfect T. F. *λελυ-*, 1 p. perf. indic. mid. *λελῦμαι*, 2 p. *λελῦσαι*, etc.: past perf. indic. *ελελῦμην*, etc.: infin. *λελυσθαι*, partic. *λελῦμενο-*.

304. The perfect tenses of the subjunctive are formed by means of the perf. partic. passive and the corresponding mood of *εσ-, be.*†

305. The same rules apply on the lengthening of the final vowel of contract verbs as in the 1 perf. active. In like manner *ε* of monosyllabic roots ending in *λ, ν, ρ*, passes into *α*: *τρεφ-* (*θρεφ-*), *nourish;* *τρεπ-, turn;* and *στρεφ-, twist*, also change *ε* into *α* in the perf. passive: as, *τεθραμμαι, I have been nourished,* *τετραμμαι, εστραμμαι.*

306. As the person-endings begin with consonants, in annexing these to roots ending in a consonant various changes become necessary:—

a. Before *μ* (§ 38),

		C. F.	1 *p. perf. pas.*
any guttural becomes	*γ*:	*πλεκ-, plait,*	*πεπλεγμαι.*
dental	*σ*:	*πῐθ-* (*πειθ-*), *persuade,*	*πεπεισμαι.*
labial	*μ*:	*γρᾰφ-, write,*	*γεγραμμαι.*

* The fuller suffix is seen in the Epic forms *ἐστᾰμεναι* and *ἐστᾰμεν.* *ἰδμεναι* and *ἰδμεν.*

† From *κτα-* (m.), *acquire*, and a very few other verbs, are formed *κεκτωμαι, κεκτημην* (also *-φμην*), etc.

Roots ending in γγ, γχ, μπ, lose γ and μ before those endings which begin with μ: as, σφιγγ-, *squeeze*; καμπ-, *bend*; 1 p. perf. pas. εσφιγμαι, not εσφιγγμαι; κεκαμμαι, not κεκαμμμαι. N before μ generally becomes σ, sometimes μ. Those verbs which drop final ν in the perfect active (§ 295), drop it in the passive also.

b. Before σ (§§ 39, 40),

	C. F.	2 *p. perf. pas.*
any guttural becomes κ:	τἄγ-, *array*,	τεταξαι (κσ).
dental is dropped:	πῐθ-,	πεπεισαι.
labial becomes π:	γρᾰφ-,	γεγραψαι (πσ).

c. Before τ (§§ 36, 37),

	C. F.	3 *p. perf. pas.*
any guttural becomes κ:	τἄγ-,	τετακται.
dental σ:	πῐθ-,	πεπεισται.
labial π:	γρᾰφ-,	γεγραπται.

d. σ of σθ is dropped when a consonant immediately precedes, the preceding consonant being subjected to the usual laws (§ 48): as, τεταχθε, βεβλαφθαι, for τεταγσθε, βεβλαβσθαι.

e. The endings of the 3 p. plur., -νται and -ντο, cannot be pronounced after roots ending in a consonant. Sometimes the Ionic endings, -ᾰται, -ᾰτο, are substituted, before which γ, κ, β, π, are aspirated: as, C. F. τἄγ-, τετᾰχᾰται, *they have been arrayed*. More frequently a circumlocution is employed of the perf. part. with the 3 p. plur. of the pres. and past tenses of εσ-, *be*: as, πεπεισμενοι (or -μεναι) εισῐ, *they have been persuaded*; π. ησᾰν, *they had been persuaded*.

307. In many verbs ending with a vowel, σ appears to be inserted before μ and τ in the perfect passive: as, C. F. τελε-, *complete*; σπα-, *draw*; ᾰκου-, *hear*: perf. pass. τετελεσμαι, εσπασται, ηκουσμεθᾰ. In most of these cases, especially when the preceding vowel is short, it will be found that the σ is rather part of the root, and has disappeared from it in other forms of the verb, or represents some other consonant which has so disappeared (§ 270).

308. *Future Perfect* (*3rd Future*), *Mid. and Pass.*—This tense adds σ to the perfect T. F., and takes the person-endings of the principal tenses (-ομαι, etc.): as, C. F. λυ-, *loosen*; πρᾱγ-, *do*: 1 p. fut. perf. λελῡσομαι, πεπραξομαι. This tense is not formed from verbs whose C. F. ends in a liquid.

309. Two instances only occur of a future-perfect in the active and these are from verbs whose perfects have acquired the force of a new present: *ἑστηξ-, shall stand; τεθνηξ-, shall be dead.* In other cases, when a fut.-perf. is required in the active, it is formed by means of the perf. part. and the future of *εσ-, be:* *λελῠκως (-κυιᾰ) εσομαι, I shall have loosened.*

310. *Aorist* (or *Indefinite*) *Tenses.*—The indicative mood possesses no special form for the present-indefinite, *I strike:* in the few instances in which this tense is required the past-indefinite is generally employed. Hence by the term *aorist* the *past-indefinite* is usually meant, unless the contrary is specified: yet the subjunctive contains distinct forms for the present and past indef.; the aorist imperative is, of course, present; and the infinitive of the aorist, as of the other tenses, is either present or past: the aorist participle, like the aorist indicative, is almost exclusively a past-indefinite. The passive voice has a future-indefinite throughout.

310.* Of the Aorist Tense, as of the Perfect, there are two distinct forms: the older form, commonly called the *Second Aorist;* and the more recent, commonly called the *First Aorist:* the 2 aor. is sometimes termed the *strong* form of the tense, and the 1 aor. the *weak* form. These tenses are identical in meaning, and are seldom both formed from the same verb, or (if formed from the same verb) both in use at the same period. See, however, § 323.

311. The middle aorists have not, like the imperfect tenses of the middle, the signification of the passive as well: thus, *ετυψᾰμην* (1 aor. mid.) is only *I struck myself*, not *I was struck.* The passive voice possesses a distinct form for the aorist, as it does for the future-indefinite.

312. The aorists, first and second, take the augment in the indicative.

313. *Older*, or *Second Aorist Tense-Form.*—From the 2 aor. tense-form is deduced the 2 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is the pure crude form of the verb.

314. In many verbs having *ε* for their radical vowel, this *ε* passes into *α* in the 2 aor.: as, *τρεπ-, turn*, 2 aor. T. F. *τρᾰπ-*, or, with the augment, *ετρᾰπ-*. The 2 aor. of *ᾰγ-, lead, ᾰγᾰγ-*, and a few other 2 aorists which are only used in poetry, are formed by reduplication.

315. The inflexion of the 2 aor., active and middle, is the same as that of the imperfect in all the moods.

316. The 2 aor. is for the most part only found in verbs which have an increased form different from the pure crude form. Hence it is (with a few exceptions, § 332) not found in vowel-verbs.

317. *First Aorist Tense-Form.*—From the 1 aor. tense-form is deduced the 1 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is made by the addition of the syllable σα to the crude form of the verb: C.F. λυ-, γραφ-, τελε(σ)-, 1 aor. T.F. ελῡσα-, εγραψα-, ετελεσα-. The remarks in § 275, etc., on the modification of consonants and vowels before σ of the future, apply equally to this tense.

318. Words ending in λ, μ, ν, or ρ, which form the future without σ, also reject σ in the 1 aor. The radical vowel is lengthened in compensation: ă becomes ā after ε, ι, or ρ, otherwise η; ε becomes ει; ĭ and ŭ become ī and ū. Observe, however, that ἄρ-, *raise*, and ἅλ- (m.), *leap*, though presenting η in the 1 aor. indic. by virtue of the augment, have ā, not η, in the other moods. A few other verbs have ā for η even in Attic, as κερδᾰν-, *gain*; κοιλᾰν-, *make hollow*; λευκᾰν-, *whiten*; οργᾰν-, *make angry*: 1 aor. T. F. (with the augment) ελευκᾱνα-, εκερδᾱνα-, εκοιλᾱνα-, ωργᾱνα-. Some verbs, as σημᾰν-, *shew*; κᾰθᾰρ-, *cleanse*; τετρᾰν-, *bore*; and μιᾰν-, *pollute*, vary between ā and η, εσημηνα- and εσημᾱνα-, etc. The four verbs ἄρ-, *fit*, κελ-, κῠρ-, ορ- (§ 278), and κεντ-ε- *goad*, make the 1 aor. regularly in σα, ηρσα-, εκελσα-, εκερσα-, ωρσα-, εκενσα-: μᾰχ- (m.). *fight*, and a few other words insert ε before σ εμᾰχεσᾰμην, *I fought*, etc.

319. In affixing the person-endings, observe that

In the 1 p. sing. indic. act. ν is not added: in the 3 p. α passes into ε, and ν is retained before vowels and the longer pauses, ετυψεν or ετυψε.

In the 2 p. sing. indic. mid. α(σ)ο becomes ω.

In the present tense of the subj. act. and mid. α of the tense-form is absorbed in ω and η of the endings; and in the past tense it combines with the mood-vowel ι to form αι.

In the 2 and 3 p. sing. and the 3 p. plural of the past subj. act. the forms of the Æolic aorist, -ειᾰς, -ειε(ν), -ειᾰν, are preferred even in Attic.

The 2 p. sing. imperat. act. has a suffix ν, and α passes into ο: in the 2 p. sing. imperat. mid. ι is added for the person-ending.

320. In the infin. act. the mood-ending, the syllable *μεν* being dropped, coalesces with *α* of the tense-form into the diphthong *αι*. The infin. mid. ends, without change, in *-ασθαι*.

The C. F. of the particip. in the active ends in *-αντ* (m. and n.; *-ᾱσα*, f.); in the middle in *-ᾰμενο* (m. and n.; *-ᾰμενα*, f.) For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

321. Three forms of the 1 aor. will be found to coincide exactly, the 3 p. sing. past subj. act., the infin. act., and the 2 p. sing. imper. mid. In accented Greek these forms are often distinguishable by a difference of accent.*

322. The 1 aor. is the form of the aorist tense for all verbs which cannot, (and for many which can), form the 2 aor. Hence it is found in all contract verbs, in most verbs ending in a liquid, and in all derived verbs.

323. From some verbs both forms of the aorist are made, the 1 aor. having a transitive, the 2 aor. an intransitive signification (§ 333).

324. *Aorists Passive.*—The aorist of the passive is made from a different tense-form from that employed in the active and middle. There are two forms of the tense, as in the other voices.

325. *Older*, or *Second Aorist.*—The tense-form of the 2 aor. is made by adding *ε* to the pure C. F. of the verb. As in the 2 aor. active, *ε* in monosyllabic roots is sometimes changed into *ᾰ*: C. F. *τῠπ-*, *strike*; *τρεφ-*, *nourish*: 2 aor. T. F. *τῠπε-*, *τρᾰφε-*; whence *ετῠπην*, *I was struck*; *ετρᾰφην*, *I was nourished*.

326. *First Aorist.*—The tense-form of the 1 aor. is made by adding *θε* to the pure C. F. of the verb. On the necessary changes of final consonants before *θ*, see §§ 36, 37. The final vowels of vowel-verbs are, with few exceptions, lengthened, as

* The 3 p. sing. of the aor. past subj. act. always has the acute accent on the penult., the inf. act. is always accented on the penult., with the circumflex *if the vowel be long*, the imper. mid. is accented (with the acute) on the antepenult. in a word of more than two syllables, but in a disyllable it will be identical with the inf. act.: thus, from the roots *βουλευ-*, *advise*; *τῠπ-*, *strike*; *πρᾱγ-*, *do*; *κᾰλ-ε-*, *call*, we shall have

Past subj. act.	*Inf. act.*	*Imper. mid.*
βουλεύσαι (or *βουλεύσειε(ν)*, etc.)	*βουλεῦσαι*	*βούλευσαι.*
τύψαι	*τύψαι*	*τύψαι.*
πρᾱ́ξαι	*πρᾱ̃ξαι*	*πρᾱ̃ξαι.*
καλέσαι	*καλέσαι*	*κάλεσαι*

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.			λυ- *loosen.*	λιπ-, τυπ-, πρᾱγ-, φρᾰδ-, αγγελ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ-, αγγελλ- *leave, strike, do, tell, announce.*	
Indicative.	Present-Imperfect.	S.	λυ-ω	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρασσ-ω, φραζ-ω, αγγελλ-ω,	τῑμ
			λυ-εις		τῑμ
			λυ-ει		τῑμ
		D.2.	λυ-ε-τον		τῑμ
			λυ-ε-τον		τῑμ
		P.	λυ-ο-μεν		τῑμ
			λυ-ε-τε		τῑμ
			λυ-ουσῐ(ν)		τῑμ
	Past-Imperfect.	S.	ε-λυ-ο-ν	ελειπ-ον, ετυπτ-ον, επρασσ-ον, εφραζ-ον, ηγγελλ-ον,	ετῑ
			ε-λυ-ε-ς		ετῑ
			ε-λυ-ε-(ν)		ετῑ
		D.2.	ε-λυ-ε-τον		ετῑ
			ε-λυ-ε-την		ετῑ
		P.	ε-λυ-ο-μεν		ετῑ
			ε-λυ-ε-τε		ετῑ
			ε-λυ-ο-ν		ετῑ
Subjunctive.	Present. (Subjunctive.)	S.	λυ-ω	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρασσ-ω, φραζ-ω, αγγελλ-ω,	τῑμ
			λυ-ῃς		τῑμ
			λυ-ῃ		τῑμ
		D.2.	λυ-η-τον		τῑμ
			λυ-η-τον		τῑμ
		P.	λυ-ω-μεν		τῑμ
			λυ-η-τε		τῑμ
			λυ-ω-σῐ(ν)		τῑμ
	Past. (Optative.)	S.	λυ-οι-μῐ	λειπ-οιμῐ, τυπτ-οιμῐ, πρασσ-οιμῐ, φραζ-οιμῐ, αγγελλ-οιμῐ,	τῑμ
			λυ-οι-ς		τῑμ
			λυ-οι		τῑμ
		D.2.	λυ-οι-τον		τῑμ
			λυ-οι-την		τῑμ
		P.	λυ-οι-μεν		τῑμ
			λυ-οι-τε		τῑμ
			λυ-οι-εν		τῑμ
Imperative.		S. 2.	λυ-ε	λειπ-ε, τυπτ-ε, πρασσ-ε, φραζ-ε, αγγελλ-ε,	τῑμ
			λυ-ε-τω		τῑμ
		D.2.	λυ-ε-τον		τῑμ
			λυ-ε-των		τῑμ
		P. 2.	λυ-ε-τε		τῑμ
			λυ-ο-ντων or λυ-ε-τωσᾰν		τῑμ
Infinitive.			λυ-ειν	λειπειν, τυπτειν, πρασσειν, φραζειν, αγγελλειν	(τῑ
Participle.			λυ-ο-ντ-	λειποντ-, τυπτοντ-, πρασσοντ-, φραζοντ-, αγγελλοντ-	τῑμ

τῑμα- *honour.*		αιτε- *ask.*		δουλο- *enslave.*	
	τῑμω	αιτε-ω	αιτω	δουλο-ω	δουλω
ς	τῑμᾳς	αιτε-εις	αιτεις	δουλο-εις	δουλοις
	τῑμᾳ	αιτε-ει	αιτει	δουλο-ει	δουλοι
τον	τῑμᾶτον	αιτε-ετον	αιτειτον	δουλο-ετον	δουλουτον
τον	τῑμᾶτον	αιτε-ετον	αιτειτον	δουλο-ετον	δουλουτον
μεν	τῑμωμεν	αιτε-ομεν	αιτουμεν	δουλο-ομεν	δουλουμεν
τε	τῑμᾶτε	αιτε-ετε	αιτειτε	δουλο-ετε	δουλουτε
υσῐ(ν)	τῑμωσῐ(ν)	αιτε-ουσῐ(ν)	αιτουσῐ(ν)	δουλο-ουσῐ(ν)	δουλουσῐ(ν)
ν	ετῑμων	ητε-ον	ητουν	εδουλο-ον	εδουλουν
ς	ετῑμᾱς	ητε-ες	ητεις	εδουλο-ες	εδουλους
(ν)	ετῑμᾱ	ητε-ε(ν)	ητει	εδουλο-ε(ν)	εδουλου
τον	ετῑμᾶτον	ητε-ετον	ητειτον	εδουλο-ετον	εδουλουτον
την	ετῑμᾶτην	ητε-ετην	ητειτην	εδουλο-ετην	εδουλουτην
μεν	ετῑμωμεν	ητε-ομεν	ητουμεν	εδουλο-ομεν	εδουλουμεν
τε	ετῑμᾶτε	ητε-ετε	ητειτε	εδουλο-ετε	εδουλουτε
ν	ετῑμων	ητε-ον	ητουν	εδουλο-ον	εδουλουν
	τῑμω	αιτε-ω	αιτω	δουλο-ω	δουλω
ς	τῑμᾳς	αιτε-ῃς	αιτῃς	δουλο-ῃς	δουλοις
	τῑμᾳ	αιτε-ῃ	αιτῃ	δουλο-ῃ	δουλοι
τον	τῑμᾶτον	αιτε-ητον	αιτητον	δουλο-ητον	δουλωτον
τον	τῑμᾶτον	αιτε-ητον	αιτητον	δουλο-ητον	δουλωτον
μεν	τῑμωμεν	αιτε-ωμεν	αιτωμεν	δουλο-ωμεν	δουλωμεν
τε	τῑμᾶτε	αιτε-ητε	αιτητε	δουλο-ητε	δουλωτε
σῐ(ν)	τῑμωσῐ(ν)	αιτε-ωσῐ(ν)	αιτωσῐ(ν)	δουλο-ωσῐ(ν)	δουλωσῐ(ν)
ην	τῑμῳην	αιτε-οιην	αιτοιην	δουλο-οιην	δουλοιην
ης	τῑμῳης	αιτε-οιης	αιτοιης	δουλο-οιης	δουλοιης
η	τῑμῳη	αιτε-οιη	αιτοιη	δουλο-οιη	δουλοιη
τον	τῑμῳτον	αιτε-οιτον	αιτοιτον	δουλο-οιτον	δουλοιτον
την	τῑμῳτην	αιτε-οιτην	αιτοιτην	δουλο-οιτην	δουλοιτην
μεν	τῑμῳμεν	αιτε-οιμεν	αιτοιμεν	δουλο-οιμεν	δουλοιμεν
τε	τῑμῳτε	αιτε-οιτε	αιτοιτε	δουλο-οιτε	δουλοιτε
εν	τῑμῳεν	αιτε-οιεν	αιτοιεν	δουλο-οιεν	δουλοιεν
	τῑμᾱ	αιτε-ε	αιτει	δουλο-ε	δουλου
ω	τῑμᾶτω	αιτε-ετω	αιτειτω	δουλο-ετω	δουλουτω
ον	τῑμᾶτον	αιτε-ετον	αιτειτον	δουλο-ετον	δουλουτον
ων	τῑμᾶτων	αιτε-ετων	αιτειτων	δουλο-ετων	δουλουτων
ε	τῑμᾶτε	αιτε-ετε	αιτειτε	δουλο-ετε	δουλουτε
των or	τῑμωντων or	αιτε-οντων or	αιτουντων or	δουλο-οντων or	δουλουντων or
ωσᾶν	τῑμᾶτωσᾶν	αιτε-ετωσᾶν	αιτειτωσᾶν	δουλο-ετωσᾶν	δουλουτωσᾶν
-εν)	τῑμᾶν	(αιτε-ε-εν)	αιτειν	(δουλο-ε-εν)	δουλουν
τ-	τῑμωντ-	αιτε-οντ-	αιτουντ-	δουλο-οντ-	δουλουντ-

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.		λυ- *loosen.*	λἴπ-, τῦπ-, πρᾱγ-, φρᾰδ-, αγγελ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ-, αγγελλ- *leave, strike, do, tell, announce.*	
INDICATIVE.	*Present-Imperfect.*	S. λυ-ο-μαι λυ-ῃ, or λυ-ει λυ-ε-ται D. λυ-ο μεθον λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθον P. λυ-ο-μεθᾰ λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ο-νται	λειπ-ομαι, τυπτ-ομαι, πρασσ-ομαι, φραζ-ομαι, αγγελλ-ομαι,	-ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.
	Past-Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-μην ε-λυ-ου ε-λυ-ε-το D. ε-λυ-ο-μεθον ε-λυ-ε-σθον ε-λυ-ε-σθην P. ε-λυ-ο-μεθᾰ ε-λυ-ε-σθε ε-λυ-ο-ντο	ελειπ-ομην, ετυπτ-ομην, επρασσ-ομην, εφραζ-ομην, ηγγελλ-ομην,	-ου, -ετο, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	*Present.* (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω-μαι λυ-ῃ λυ-η-ται D. λυ-ω-μεθον λυ-η-σθον λυ-η-σθον P. λυ-ω-μεθᾰ λυ-η-σθε λυ-ω-νται	λειπ-ωμαι, τυπτ-ωμαι, πρασσ-ωμαι, φραζ-ωμαι, αγγελλ-ωμαι,	-ῃ, -ηται, etc.
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μην λυ-οι-ο λυ-οι-το D. λυ-οι-μεθον λυ-οι-σθον λυ-οι-σθην P. λυ-οι-μεθᾰ λυ-οι-σθε λυ-οι-ντο	λειπ-οιμην, τυπτ-οιμην, πρασσ-οιμην, φραζ-οιμην, αγγελλ-οιμην,	-οιο, -οιτο, etc.
IMPERATIVE.		S. 2. λυ-ου λυ-ε-σθω D. 2. λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθων P. 2. λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ε-σθων or λυ-ε-σθωσᾰν	λειπ-ου, τυπτ-ου, πρασσ-ου, φραζ-ου, αγγελλ-ου,	-εσθω, etc.
INFINITIVE.		λυ-ε-σθαι	λειπεσθαι, τυπτεσθαι, πρασσεσθαι, φραζεσθαι, αγγελλεσθαι	
PARTICIPLE.		λυ-ο-μενο-	λειπομενο-, τυπτομενο-, ποασσομενο-, φραζομενο-, αγγελλομενο-	

τῑμα- *honour.*		αιτε- *ask.*		δουλο *enslave.*	
μαι	τῑμωμαι	αιτε-ομαι	αιτουμαι	δουλο-ομαι	δουλουμαι
η (ει)	τῑμᾳ	αιτε-η (ει)	αιτη (ει)	δουλο-η (ει)	δουλοι
ται	τῑμᾶται	αιτε-εται	αιτειται	δουλο-εται	δουλουται
μεθον	τῑμωμεθον	αιτε-ομεθον	αιτουμεθον	δουλο-ομεθον	δουλουμεθον
σθον	τῑμασθον	αιτε-εσθον	αιτεισθον	δουλο-εσθον	δουλουσθον
σθον	τῑμασθον	αιτε-εσθον	αιτεισθον	δουλο-εσθον	δουλουσθον
μεθᾰ	τῑμωμεθᾰ	αιτε-ομεθᾰ	αιτουμεθᾰ	δουλο-ομεθᾰ	δουλουμεθᾰ
σθε	τῑμασθε	αιτε-εσθε	αιτεισθε	δουλο-εσθε	δουλουσθε
νται	τῑμωνται	αιτε-ονται	αιτουνται	δουλο-ονται	δουλουνται
μην	ετῑμωμην	γτε-ομην	γτουμην	εδουλο-ομην	εδουλουμην
συ	ετῑμω	γτε-ου	γτου	εδουλο-ου	εδουλου
το	ετῑμᾶτο	γτε-ετο	γτειτο	εδουλο-ετο	εδουλουτο
μεθον	ετῑμωμεθον	γτε-ομεθον	γτουμεθον	εδουλο-ομεθον	εδουλουμεθον
σθον	ετῑμασθον	γτε-εσθον	γτεισθον	εδουλο-εσθον	εδουλουσθον
σθην	ετῑμασθην	γτε-εσθην	γτεισθην	εδουλο-εσθην	εδουλουσθην
μεθᾰ	ετῑμωμεθᾰ	γτε-ομεθᾰ	γτουμεθᾰ	εδουλο-ομεθᾰ	εδουλουμεθᾰ
σθε	ετῑμασθε	γτε-εσθε	γτεισθε	εδουλο-εσθε	εδουλουσθε
ντο	ετῑμωντο	γτε-οντο	γτουντο	εδουλο-οντο	εδουλουντο
μαι	τῑμωμαι	αιτε-ωμαι	αιτωμαι	δουλο-ωμαι	δουλωμαι
	τῑμᾳ	αιτε-η	αιτη	δουλο-η	δουλοι
ται	τῑμᾶται	αιτε-ηται	αιτηται	δουλο-ηται	δουλωται
μεθον	τῑμωμεθον	αιτε-ωμεθον	αιτωμεθον	δουλο-ωμεθον	δουλωμεθον
σθον	τῑμασθον	αιτε-ησθον	αιτησθον	δουλο-ησθον	δουλωσθον
σθον	τῑμασθον	αιτε-ησθον	αιτησθον	δουλο-ησθον	δουλωσθον
μεθᾰ	τῑμωμεθᾰ	αιτε-ωμεθᾰ	αιτωμεθᾰ	δουλο-ωμεθᾰ	δουλωμεθᾰ
σθε	τῑμασθε	αιτε-ησθε	αιτησθε	δουλο-ησθε	δουλωσθε
νται	τῑμωνται	αιτε-ωνται	αιτωνται	δουλο-ωνται	δουλωνται
μην	τῑμωμην	αιτε-οιμην	αιτοιμην	δουλο-οιμην	δουλοιμην
ιο	τῑμῳο	αιτε-οιο	αιτοιο	δουλο-οιο	δουλοιο
ιτο	τῑμῳτο	αιτε-οιτο	αιτοιτο	δουλο-οιτο	δουλοιτο
μεθον	τῑμῳμεθον	αιτε-οιμεθον	αιτοιμεθον	δουλο-οιμεθον	δουλοιμεθον
σθον	τῑμῳσθον	αιτε-οισθον	αιτοισθον	δουλο-οισθον	δουλοισθον
σθην	τῑμῳσθην	αιτε-οισθην	αιτοισθην	δουλο-οισθην	δουλοισθην
μεθᾰ	τῑμῳμεθᾰ	αιτε-οιμεθᾰ	αιτοιμεθᾰ	δουλο-οιμεθᾰ	δουλοιμεθᾰ
σθε	τῑμῳσθε	αιτε-οισθε	αιτοισθε	δουλο-οισθε	δουλοισθε
ντο	τῑμῳντο	αιτε-οιντο	αιτοιντο	δουλο-οιντο	δουλοιντο
υ	τῑμω	αιτε-ου	αιτου	δουλο-ου	δουλου
σθω	τῑμασθω	αιτε-εσθω	αιτεισθω	δουλο-εσθω	δουλουσθω
σθον	τῑμασθον	αιτε-εσθον	αιτεισθον	δουλο-εσθον	δουλουσθον
σθων	τῑμασθων	αιτε-εσθων	αιτεισθων	δουλο-εσθων	δουλουσθων
σθε	τῑμασθε	αιτε-εσθε	αιτεισθε	δουλο-εσθε	δουλουσθε
σθων or	τῑμασθων or	αιτε-εσθων or	αιτεισθων or	δουλο-εσθων or	δουλουσθων or
σθωσᾰν	τῑμασθωσᾰν	αιτε-εσθωσᾰν	αιτεισθωσᾰν	δουλο-εσθωσᾰν	δουλουσθωσᾰν
σθαι	τῑμασθαι	αιτε-εσθαι	αιτεισθαι	δουλο-εσθαι	δουλουσθαι
μενο-	τῑμωμενο-	αιτε-ομενο-	αιτουμενο-	δουλο-υμενο-	δουλουμενο-

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- *loosen.*	λἴπ-, τῦπ-, πρᾱγ-, φρᾰ λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φρα *leave, strike, do, tell.*
INDICATIVE.	S. λῡ-σ-ω λῡ-σ-εις λῡ-σ-ει D.2. λῡ-σ-ε-τον λῡ-σ-ε-τον P. λῡ-σ-ο-μεν λῡ-σ-ε-τε λῡ-σ-ουσῐ(ν)	λειψ-ω, τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φρᾰσ-ω, } -εις, -ει. etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE. (OPTATIVE).	S. λῡ-σ-οι-μῐ λῡ-σ-οι-ς λῡ-σ-οι D.2. λῡ-σ-οι-τον λῡ-σ-οι-την P. λῡ-σ-οι-μεν λῡ-σ-οι-τε λῡ-σ-οι-εν	λειψ-οιμῐ, τυψ-οιμῐ, πραξ-οιμῐ, φρᾰσ-οιμῐ, } -οις, -οι, etc.
INFIN-ITIVE.	λῡ-σ-ειν	λειψειν, τυψειν, πραξειν, φρᾰσ
PARTI-CIPLE.	λῡ-σ-οντ-	λειψοντ-, τυψοντ-, πραξοντ- φρᾰσοντ-

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INDICATIVE.	S. λῡ-σ-ο-μαι λῡ-σ-ῃ (ει) λῡ-σ-ε ται D. λῡ-σ-ο-μεθον λῡ-σ-ε-σθον λῡ-σ-ε-σθον P. λῡ-σ-ο-μεθᾰ λῡ-σ-ε-σθε λῡ-σ-ο-νται	λειψ-ομαι, τυψ-ομαι, πραξ-ομαι, φρᾰσ-ομαι, } -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE. (OPTATIVE).	S. λῡ-σ-οι-μην λῡ-σ-οι-ο λῡ-σ-οι-το D. λῡ-σ-οι-μεθον λῡ-σ-οι-σθον λῡ-σ-οι-σθην P. λῡ-σ-οι-μεθᾰ λῡ-σ-οι-σθε λῡ-σ-οι-ντο	λειψ-οιμην, τυψ-οιμην, πραξ-οιμην, φρᾰσ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.
INFIN-ITIVE.	λῡ-σ-ε-σθαι	λειψεσθαι, τυψεσθαι, πραξεσ φρᾰσεσθαι
PARTI-CIPLE.	λῡ-σ-ο-μενο-	λειψομενο-, τυψομενο-, πραξομε φρᾰσομενο-

F.—ACTIVE. TABLE III.

αγγελ-, αγγελλ-, announce. (Liquid Future)		*τῑμα-, honour,* *αιτε-, ask,* *δουλο- enslave.*
αγγελε-ω	*αγγελω*	
αγγελε-εις	*αγγελεις*	
αγγελε-ει	*αγγελει*	
αγγελε-ετον	*αγγελειτον*	*τῑμησ-ω*
αγγελε-ετον	*αγγελειτον*	*αιτησ-ω,* } *-εις, -ει, etc.*
αγγελε-ομεν	*αγγελουμεν*	*δουλωσ-ω,*
αγγελε-ετε	*αγγελειτε*	
αγγελε-ουσῐ(ν)	*αγγελουσῐ(ν)*	
αγγελε-οιην	*αγγελοιην*	
αγγελε-οιης	*αγγελοιης*	
αγγελε-οιη	*αγγελοιη*	
αγγελε-οιτον	*αγγελοιτον*	*τῑμησ-οιμῐ̆,*
αγγελε-οιτην	*αγγελοιτην*	*αιτησ-οιμῐ̆,* } *-οις, -οι, etc.*
αγγελε-οιμεν	*αγγελοιμεν*	*δουλωσ-οιμῐ̆,*
αγγελε-οιτε	*αγγελοιτε*	
αγγελε-οιεν	*αγγελοιεν*	
αγγελε-ειν	*αγγελειν*	*τῑμησειν, αιτησειν, δουλωσειν*
αγγελε-οντ-	*αγγελουντ-*	*τῑμησοντ-, αιτησοντ-, δουλωσοντ-*

LE AND PASSIVE. TABLE IV.

αγγελε-ομαι	*αγγελουμαι*	
αγγελε-ῃ (ει)	*αγγελῃ (ει)*	
αγγελε-εται	*αγγελειται*	
αγγελε-ομεθον	*αγγελουμεθον*	*τῑμησ-ομαι,*
αγγελε-εσθον	*αγγελεισθον*	*αιτησ-ομαι,* } *-ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.*
αγγελε-εσθον	*αγγελεισθον*	*δουλωσ-ομαι,*
αγγελε-ομεθᾰ̆	*αγγελουμεθᾰ̆*	
αγγελε-εσθε	*αγγελεισθε*	
αγγελε-ονται	*αγγελουνται*	
αγγελε-οιμην	*αγγελοιμην*	
αγγελε-οιο	*αγγελοιο*	
αγγελε-οιτο	*αγγελοιτο*	
αγγελε-οιμεθον	*αγγελοιμεθον*	*τῑμησ-οιμην,*
αγγελε-οισθον	*αγγελοισθον*	*αιτησ-οιμην,* } *-ῳω, -οιτο, etc.*
αγγελε-οισθην	*αγγελοισθην*	*δουλωσ-οιμην,*
αγγελε-οιμεθᾰ̆	*αγγελοιμεθᾰ̆*	
αγγελε-οισθε	*αγγελοισθε*	
αγγελε-οιντο	*αγγελοιντο*	
αγγελε-εσθαι	*αγγελεισθαι*	*τῑμησεσθαι, αιτησεσθαι, δουλωσεσθαι*
αγγελε-ομενο-	*αγγελουμενο-*	*τῑμησομενο-, αιτησομενο-, δουλωσομενο-*

		First Perfect	
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- *loosen.*	τῠπ-, πρᾱγ-, φρᾰδ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ-, *strike, do, tell,*	
Indicative. Present-Perfect.	S. λε-λῠ-κᾰ λε-λῠ-κᾰ-ς λε-λῠ-κε-(ν) D.2. λε-λῠ-κᾰ-τον λε-λῠ-κᾰ-τον P. λε-λῠ-κᾰ-μεν λε-λῠ-κᾰ-τε λε-λῠ-κᾱσῐ(ν)	τετῠφ-ᾰ, πεπρᾱχ-ᾰ, πεφρᾰκ-ᾰ, ηγγελκ-ᾰ,	-ᾰς, -ε(ν
Indicative. Past-Perfect.	S. ε-λε-λῠ-κη or -κειν ε-λε-λῠ-κης or -κειϛ ε-λε-λῠ-κει D.2. ε-λε-λῠ-κει-τον ε-λε-λῠ-κει-την P. ε-λε-λῠ-κει-μεν ε-λε-λῠ-κει-τε ε-λε-λῠ-κε-σᾰν	ετετῠφ-η, -ειν, επεπρᾱχ-η, -ειν, επεφρᾰκ-η, -ειν, ηγγελκ-η, -ειν,	-ηϛ or -ει
Subjunctive. Present. (Subjunct.)	λε-λῠ-κω λε-λῠ-κῃϛ etc. as in the Imperfect.	Th: Subjunctive Ten	
Subjunctive. Past. (Optative).	S. λε-λῠ-κ-οι-ην, λε-λῠ-κ-οι-ηϛ, λε-λῠ-κ-οι-η } or { -κ-οι-μῐ̆, -κ-οι-ϛ, -κ-οι D.2. λε-λῠ-κ-οι-τον λε-λῠ-κ-οι-την P. λε-λῠ-κ-οι-μεν λε-λῠ-κ-οι-τε λε-λῠ-κ-οι-εν		
Impera-tive.	(λε-λῠ-κ-ε λε-λῠ-κ-ετω) etc.	The Imperative	
Infin-itive.	λε-λῠ-κ-εναι	τετῠφεναι, πεπρᾱχ πεφρᾰκεναι, ηγγελκ	
Parti-ciple.	λε-λῠ-κ-οτ-	τετῠφοτ-, πεπρᾱχ πεφρᾰκοτ-, ηγγελκ	

		SECOND PERFECT.
γελ- γελλ- nounce.	τῑμα-, αιτε-, δουλο- *honour, ask, enslave.*	λῐπ-, πρᾱγ- λειπ-, πρασσ- *leave, do.*
tc.	τετῑμηκ-ᾰ, ηκ-ᾰ, δεδουλωκ-ᾰ, } -ᾰς, -ε(ν), etc.	λε-λοιπ-ᾰ, πε-πρᾱγ-ᾰ, } -ᾰς, -ε(ν), etc.
ει, etc.	ετετῑμηκ-η, -ειν, ηκ-η, -ειν, εδεδουλωκ-η, -ειν, } -ης or -εις, -ει, etc.	ε-λε-λοιπ-η, -ειν, ε-πε-πρᾱγ-η, -ειν, } -ης or -εις, -ει, etc.

s of the Perfect are also often made by combining the Perfect Participle ith the corresponding forms of εσ-, *be*: thus—

Pres.-Perf. λελῠκως ω, ης, η
λελῠκοτες ωμεν, ητε, ωσῐ(ν)
Past-Perf. λελῠκως ειην, ειης, ειη
λελῠκοτες ειημεν, ειητε, ειεν

the Perfect is very seldom used in the Active Voice; see § 301.

χε, ειν	τετῑμηκεναι, ηκεναι, δεδουλωκεναι	λε-λοιπ-εναι, πε-πρᾱγ-εναι
χο, υτ	τετῑμηκοτ-, ηκοτ-, δεδουλωκοτ-	λε-λοιπ-οτ-, πε-πρᾱγ-υτ-

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.			λυ- *loosen.*	τυπ- τυπτ- *strike.*	πρ πρ
Indicative.	Present-Perfect.	S.	λε-λῡ̆-μαι	τετυμ-μαι	πεπραγ-
			λε-λῡ̆-σαι	τετυψαι	πεπραξα
			λε-λῡ̆-ται	τετυπ-ται	πεπρακ-
		D.	λε-λῡ̆-μεθον	τετυμ-μεθον	πεπραγ-
			λε-λυ-σθον	τετυφ-θον	πεπραχ-
			λε-λυ-σθον	τετυφ-θον	πεπραχ-
		P.	λε-λῡ̆-μεθᾰ̆	τετυμ-μεθᾰ̆	πεπραγ-
			λε-λυ-σθε	τετυφ-θε	πεπραχ-
			λε-λυ-νται	τετυμ-μενοι εισῐ̆(ν)	πεπραγ-
	Past-Perfect.	S.	ε-λε-λῡ̆-μην	ετετυμ-μην	επεπραγ-
			ε-λε-λῡ̆-σο	ετετυψο	επεπραξο
			ε-λε-λῡ̆-το	ετετυπ-το	επεπρακ-
		D.	ε-λε-λῡ̆-μεθον	ετετυμ-μεθον	επεπραγ-
			ε-λε-λυ-σθον	ετετυφ-θον	επεπραχ-
			ε-λε-λυ-σθην	ετετυφ-θην	επεπραχ-
		P.	ε-λε-λῡ̆-μεθᾰ̆	ετετυμ-μεθᾰ̆	επεπραγ-
			ε-λε-λυ-σθε	ετετυφ-θε	επεπραχ-
			ε-λε-λυ-ντο	τετυμ-μενοι ησαν	πεπραγ-
	Fut. Perf.		λε-λῡ̄-σ-ο-μαι, etc. like Future Imperfect.	τετυψομαι, etc.	πεπραξομ
Subjunctive.	Pres. (Subj.)	S.	λε-λῡ̆-μενος ω, ῃς, ῃ	τετυμ-μενος ω, etc.	πεπραγ-
		P.	λε-λῡ̆-μενοι ωμεν, ητε, ωσῐ̆(ν)		
	Fut. | Past. (Optative).	S.	λε-λῡ̆-μενος ειην, ειης, ειη	τετυμ-μενος ειην, etc.	πεπραγ-μ
		P.	λε-λῡ̆-μενοι ειημεν, ειητε, ειεν		
			λε-λῡ̄-σ-οι-μην, etc. like Future Imperfect.	τετυψοιμην, etc.	πεπραξοιμ
Imperative.		S. 2.	λε-λῡ̆-σο	τετυψο	πεπραξο
			λε-λυ-σθω	τετυφ-θω	πεπραχ-θ
		D. 2.	λε-λυ-σθον	τετυφ-θον	πεπραχ-θ
			λε-λυ-σθων	τετυφ-θων	πεπραχ-θ
		P. 2.	λε-λυ-σθε	τετυφ-θε	πεπραχ-θ
			λε-λυ-σθων or	τετυφ-θων or	πεπραχ-θ
			λε-λυ-σθωσᾰ̆ν	τετυφ-θωσᾰ̆ν	πεπραχ-θ
Infinitive.			λε-λυ-σθαι	τετυφ-θαι	πεπραχ-θ
			λε-λῡ̄-σ-ε-σθαι	τετυψεσθαι	πεπραξεσ
Participle.			λε-λῡ̆-μενο-	τετυμ-μενο-	πεπραγ-μ
			λε-λῡ̄-σ-ο-μενο-	τετυψομενο-	πεπραξομ

	φρᾰδ- φραζ- *tell.*	αγγελ- αγγελλ- *announce.*	τῑμα-, αιτε-, δουλο- *honour, ask, enslave.*
	πεφρασ-μαι	ηγγελ-μαι	
	πεφρᾰ-σαι	ηγγελ-σαι	
	πεφρασ-ται	ηγγελ-ται	
ν	πεφρασ-μεθον	ηγγελ-μεθον	τετῑμη-μαι, γτη-μαι, δεδουλω-μαι, } -σαι, -ται, etc. (like λυ-).
	πεφρα-σθον	ηγγελ-θον	
	πεφρα-σθον	ηγγελ-θον	
	πεφρασ-μεθᾰ	ηγγελ-μεθᾰ	
	πεφρα-σθε	ηγγελ-θε	
ι εισῐ(ν)	πεφρασ-μενοι εισῐ(ν)	ηγγελ-μενοι εισῐ(ν)	
	επεφρασ-μην	ηγγελ-μην	
	επεφρᾰ-σο	ηγγελ-σο	
	επεφρασ-το	ηγγελ-το	
ον	επεφρασ-μεθον	ηγγελ-μεθον	επετῑμη-μην, γτη-μην, εδεδουλω-μην, } -σο, -το, etc. (like λυ-).
	επεφρα-σθον	ηγγελ-θον	
ῐ	επεφρα-σθην	ηγγελ-θην	
	επεφρασ-μεθᾰ	ηγγελ-μεθᾰ	
	επεφρα-σθε	ηγγελ-θε	
ι ησᾰν	πεφρασ-μενοι ησᾰν	ηγγελ-μενοι ησᾰν	
			τετῑμησομαι, γτησομαι, δεδουλωσομαι, etc.
; ω,	πεφρασ-μενος ω, etc.	ηγγελ-μενος ω, etc.	τετῑμημενος γτημενος δεδουλωμενος } ω, γς, γ, etc.
; ειην,	πεφρασ-μενος ειην, etc.	ηγγελ-μενος ειην, etc.	τετῑμημενος γτημενος δεδουλωμενος } ειην, ειης, ειη, etc.
			τετῑμησοιμην, γτησοιμην, δεδουλωσοιμην, etc.
	πεφρᾰ-σο	ηγγελ-σο	
	πεφρα-σθω	ηγγελ-θω	
	πεφρα-σθον	ηγγελ-θον	τετῑμη-σο, γτη-σο, δεδουλω-σο, } -σθω, etc. (like λυ-).
	πεφρα-σθων	ηγγελ-θων	
	πεφρα-σθε	ηγγελ-θε	
or	πεφρα-σθων or	ηγγελ-θων or	
ν	πεφρα-σθωσᾰν	ηγγελ-θωσᾰν	
	πεφρα-σθαι	ηγγελ-θαι	τετῑμησθαι, γτησθαι, δεδουλωσθαι τετῑμησεσθαι, etc.
	πεφρασ-μενο-	ηγγελ-μενο-	τετῑμημενο-, γτημενο-, δεδουλω- τετῑμησομενο-, etc. [μενο-

		First Aorist.	
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- *loosen.*	τῠπ-, πρᾰγ-, φράδ- τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ- *strike, do, tell.*	φ φ *s*
Indicative.	S. ε-λῡ-σᾰ ε-λῡ-σᾰ-ς ε-λῡ-σε(ν) D.2. ε-λῡ-σᾰ-τον ε-λῡ-σᾰ-την P. ε-λῡ-σᾰ-μεν ε-λῡ-σᾰ-τε ε-λῡ-σᾰ-ν	ετυψ-ᾰ, επραξ-ᾰ, εφρᾰσ-ᾰ, } -ᾰς, -ε(ν), etc.	εφη ηγ ημ
Subjunctive. *Pres.-Indef.* (Subjunctive.)	S. λῡ-σ-ω λῡ-σ-ῃς λῡ-σ-ῃ D.2. λῡ-σ-η-τον λῡ-σ-η-τον P. λῡ-σ-ω-μεν λῡ-σ-η-τε λῡ-σ-ω-σῐ(ν)	τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φρᾰσ-ω, } -ῃς, -ῃ, etc.	φηι αγ ᾰμ
Subjunctive. *Past-Indef.* (Optative.)	S. λῡ-σαι-μῐ λῡ-σαι-ς or λῡσειᾰς λῡ-σαι or λῡσειε(ν) D.2. λῡ-σαι-τον λῡ-σαι-την P. λῡ-σαι-μεν λῡ-σαι-τε λῡ-σαι-εν or λῡσεῖαν	τυψ-αιμῐ̆, πραξ-αιμῐ̆, φρᾰσ-αιμῐ̆, } -αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾰς, -ειε(ν),	φηι αγ ᾰμ
Imperative.	S. 2. λῡ-σον λῡ-σᾰ-τω D.2. λῡ-σᾰ-τον λῡ-σᾰ-των P. 2. λῡ-σᾰ-τε λῡ-σᾰ-ντων or λῡ-σᾰ-τωσᾰν	τυψ-ον, πραξ-ον, φρᾰσ-ον, } -ᾰτω, etc.	φην αγγ ᾰμῦ
Infinitive.	λῡ-σα-ι	τυψαι, πραξαι, φρᾰσαι	
Participle.	λῡ-σα-ντ-	τυψαντ-, πραξαντ-, φρᾰσαντ-	φην

			SECOND AORIST.
αγγελ-, ἀμῦν- *αγγελλ-, ἀμῦν-* *announce, ward off.*	*τῑμα-, αιτε-, δουλο-* *honour, ask, enslave.*		*λῐπ-* *λειπ-* *leave.*
, -ᾰ, ᾰ,	-ᾰς, -ε(ν), etc.	ετῑμησ-ᾰ, ητησ-ᾰ, εδουλωσ-ᾰ,	-ᾰς, -ε(ν), etc.	ε-λῐπ-ο-ν ε-λῐπ-ε-ς ε-λῐπ-ε(ν) ε-λῐπ-ε-τον ε-λῐπ-ε-την ε-λῐπ-ο-μεν ε-λῐπ-ε-τε ε-λῐπ-ο-ν
-ω, ῦ,	-ῃς, -ῃ, etc.	τῑμησ-ω, αιτησ-ω, δουλωσ-ω,	-ῃς, -ῃ, etc.	λῐπ-ω λῐπ-ῃς λῐπ-ῃ λῐπ-η-τον λῐπ-η-τον λῐπ-ω-μεν λῐπ-η-τε λῐπ-ω-σῐ(ν)
ῐ, αιμῐ, ιμῐ,	-αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾰς, -ειε(ν),	τῑμησ-αιμῐ, αιτησ-αιμῐ, δουλωσ-αιμῐ,	-αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾰς, -ειε(ν),	λῐπ-οι-μῐ λῐπ-οι-ς λῐπ-οι λῐπ-οι-τον λῐπ-οι-την λῐπ-οι-μεν λῐπ-οι-τε λῐπ-οι-εν
ον, ν,	-ᾰτω, etc.	τῑμησ-ον, αιτησ-ον, δουλωσ-ον,	-ᾰτω, etc.	**λῐπ-ε** **λῐπ-ε-τω** λῐπ-ε-τον λῐπ-ε-των λῐπ-ε-τε λῐπ-ο-ντων or λῐπ-ε-τωσᾰν
αι, *αγγειλαι, ἀμῦναι*	*τῑμησαι, αιτησαι, δουλωσαι*			λῐπ-ειν
-, *αγγειλαντ-, ἀμῦναντ-*	*τῑμησαντ-, αιτησαντ-, δουλωσαντ-*			λῐπ-οντ-

FIRST AORIST.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- *loosen.*	τῠπ-, πρᾱγ-, φρᾰδ- τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ- *strike, do, tell.*	φε φε sh
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λῡ-σᾰ-μην ε-λῡ-σω (σα-ο) ε-λῡ-σᾰ-το D. ε-λῡ-σᾰ-μεθον ε-λῡ-σα-σθον ε-λῡ-σα-σθην P. ε-λῡ-σᾰ-μεθᾰ ε-λῡ-σα-σθε ε-λῡ-σα-ντο	ετυψ-ᾰμην, επραξ-ᾰμην, εφρᾰσ-ᾰμην, } -ω, -ᾰτο, etc.	εφη ηγ ημι
SUBJUNCTIVE. *Pres.-Indef.* (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λῡ-σ-ω-μαι λῡ-σ-ῃ λῡ-σ-η-ται D. λῡ-σ-ω-μεθον λῡ-σ-η-σθον λῡ-σ-η-σθον P. λῡ-σ-ω-μεθᾰ λῡ-σ-η-σθε λῡ-σ-ω-νται	τυψ-ωμαι, πραξ-ωμαι, φρᾰσ-ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ηται, etc.	φη αγ ᾰμι
SUBJUNCTIVE. *Past-Indef.* (OPTATIVE.)	S. λῡ-σαι-μην λῡ-σαι-ο λῡ-σαι-το D. λῡ-σαι-μεθον λῡ-σαι-σθον λῡ-σαι-σθην P. λῡ-σαι-μεθᾰ λῡ-σαι-σθε λῡ-σαι-ντο	τυψ-αιμην, πραξ-αιμην, φρᾰσ-αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc.	φη αγ ᾰμι
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λῡ-σαι λῡ-σα-σθω D. 2. λῡ-σα-σθον λῡ-σα-σθων P. 2. λῡ-σα-σθε λῡ-σα-σθων or λῡ-σα-σθωσᾰν	τυψ-αι, πραξ-αι, φρᾰσ-αι, } -ασθω, etc.	φη αγ ᾰμι
INFINITIVE	λῡ-σα-σθαι	τυψασθαι, πραξασθαι, φρᾰσασθαι	
PARTICIPLE.	λῡ-σᾰ-μενο-	τυψαμενο-, πραξαμενο-, φρᾰσαμενο-	φ

		SECOND AORIST.
αγγελ-, ἀμῦν- *αγγελλ-, ἀμῦν-* *announce, ward off.*	*τῑμα-, αιτε-, δουλο-* *honour, ask, enslave.*	*λῐπ-* *λειπ-* *leave.*
μην, *-ᾰμην,* *ᾰμην,* } -ω, -ᾰτο, etc.	*ετῑμησ-ᾰμην,* *γτησ-ᾰμην,* *εδουλωσ-ᾰμην,* } -ω, -ᾰτο, etc.	*ε-λῐπ-ο-μην* *ε-λῐπ-ου (εο)* *ε-λῐπ-ε-το* *ε-λῐπ-ο-μεθον* *ε-λῐπ-ε-σθον* *ε-λῐπ-ε-σθην* *ε-λῐπ-ο-μεθᾰ* *ε-λῐπ-ε-σθε* *ε-λῐπ-ο-ντο*
σαι, *-ωμαι,* *ώμαι,* } -ῃ, -ηται, etc.	*τῑμησ-ωμαι,* *αιτησ-ωμαι,* *δουλωσ-ωμαι,* } -ῃ, -ηται, etc.	*λῐπ-ω-μαι* *λῐπ-ῃ* *λῐπ-η-ται* *λῐπ-ω-μεθον* *λῐπ-η-σθον* *λῐπ-η-σθον* *λῐπ-ω-μεθᾰ* *λῐπ-η-σθε* *λῐπ-ω-νται*
ιμην, *αιμην,* *ῖμην,* } -αιο, -αιτο, etc.	*τῑμησ-αιμην,* *αιτησ-αιμην,* *δουλωσ-αιμην,* } -αιο, -αιτο, etc.	*λῐπ-οι-μην* *λῐπ-οι-ο* *λῐπ-οι-το* *λῐπ-οι-μεθον* *λῐπ-οι-σθον* *λῐπ-οι-σθην* *λῐπ-οι-μεθᾰ* *λῐπ-οι-σθε* *λῐπ-οι-ντο*
αι, *ι,* } -ασθω, etc.	*τῑμησ-αι,* *αιτησ-αι,* *δουλωσ-αι,* } -ασθω, etc.	*λῐπ-ου (εο)* *λῐπ-ε-σθω* *λῐπ-ε-σθον* *λῐπ-ε-σθων* *λῐπ-ε-σθε* *λῐπ-ε-σθων* or *λῐπ-ε-σθωσᾶν*
ασθαι, αγγειλασθαι, ἀμῦνασθαι	*τῑμησασθαι, αιτησασθαι, δουλωσασθαι*	*λῐπ-ε-σθαι*
μενο-, αγγειλᾰμενο-, ἀμῦνᾰμενο-	*τῑμησᾰμενο-, αιτησᾰμενο-, δουλωσᾰμενο-*	*λῐπ-ο-μενο-*

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- *loosen.*	λἴπ-, πρᾶγ- λειπ-, πρασσ-, *leave, do,*	φρᾰδ-, αγγελ- φραζ-, αγγελλ- *tell, announc*
First Aorist.			
Indicative.	S. ε-λῦ-θη-ν ε-λῦ-θη-ς ε-λῦ-θη D.2. ε-λῦ-θη-τον ε-λῦ-θη-την P. ε-λῦ-θη-μεν ε-λῦ-θη-τε ε-λῦ-θη-σᾶν	ελειφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην,	-θης, -θη, etc.
Subjunctive. *Pres. Indef.* (Subjunctive.)	S. λῦ-θω λῦ-θῃς λῦ-θῃ D.2. λῦ-θη-τον λῦ-θη-τον P. λῦ-θω-μεν λῦ-θη-τε λῦ-θω-σῐ(ν)	λειφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω,	-θῃς, -θῃ, etc.
Subjunctive. *Past Indef.* (Optative.)	S. λῦ-θειη-ν λῦ-θειη-ς λῦ-θειη D 2. λῦ-θειη-τον or λῦ-θει-τον λῦ-θειη-την λῦ-θει-την P. λῦ-θειη-μεν λῦ-θει-μεν λῦ-θειη-τε λῦ-θει-τε λῦ-θειη-σᾶν λῦ-θει-εν	λειφ-θειην, πραχ-θειην, φρασ-θειην, αγγελ-θειην,	-θειης, -θειη, etc.
Imperative.	S. 2. λῦ-θη-τῐ λῦ-θη-τω D.2. λῦ-θη-τον λῦ-θη-των P.2. λῦ-θη-τε λῦ-θε-ντων or λῦ-θη-τωσᾶν	λειφ-θητῐ, πραχ-θητῐ, φρασ-θητῐ, αγγελ-θητῐ,	-θητω, etc.
Infinitive.	λῦ-θη-ναι	λειφθηναι, φρασθηναι,	πραχθηναι, αγγελθηναι
Participle.	λῦ-θε-ντ-	λειφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-,	πραχθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-
First Future Passive.			**FUTURE INDI**
Indic.	S. λῦ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λῦ-θη-σ-ῃ (ει) λῦ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λειφθησ-ομαι, πραχθησ-ομαι, φρασθησ-ομαι, αγγελθησ-ομαι,	-ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.
Subj. (Optat.)	S. λῦ-θη-σ-οι-μην λῦ-θη-σ-οι-ο λῦ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λειφθησ-οιμην, πραχθησ-οιμην, φρασθησ-οιμην, αγγελθησ-οιμην,	-οιο, -οιτο, etc.
Infinitive.	λῦ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λειφθησεσθαι, φρασθησεσθαι,	πραχθησεσθαι, αγγελθησεσθαι
Participle.	λῦ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λειφθησομενο-, φρασθησομενο-,	πραχθησομενο-, αγγελθησομενο-

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERB
τῑμα-, αιτε-, δουλο- *honour, ask, enslave.*	τῠπ- τυπτ- *strike.*	βα- βαιν- *go.*
ἐτῑμη-θην, ἐτη-θην, ἐδουλω-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc.	ε-τῠπ-η-ν ε-τῠπ-η-ς ε-τῠπ-η ε-τῠπ-η-τον ε-τῠπ-η-την ε-τῠπ-η-μεν ε-τῠπ-η-τε ε-τῠπ-η-σᾰν	ε-βη-ν ε-βη-ς ε-βη ε-βη-τον ε-βη-την ε-βη-μεν ε-βη-τε ε-βη-σᾰν
τῑμη-θω, αιτη-θω, δουλω-θω, } -θῃς, -θῃ, etc.	τῠπ-ω τῠπ-ῃς τῠπ-ῃ τῠπ-η-τον τῠπ-η-τον τῠπ-ω-μεν τῠπ-η-τε τῠ̆π-ω-σῐ(ν)	βω βῃς βῃ βη-τον βη-τον βω-μεν βη-τε βω-σῐ(ν)
τῑμη-θειην, αιτη-θειην, δουλω-θειην, } -θειης, -θειη, etc.	τῠπ-ειη-ν τῠπ-ειη-ς τῠπ-ειη τῠπ-ειη-τον / τῠπ-ειη-την / τῠπ-ειη-μεν / τῠπ-ειη-τε / τῠπ-ειη-σᾰν or τῠπ-ει-τον / τῠπ-ει-την / τῠπ-ει-μεν / τῠπ-ει-τε / τῠπ-ει-εν	βα-ιη-ν βα-ιη-ς βα-ιη βα-ιη-τον / βα-ιη-την / βα-ιη-μεν / βα-ιη-τε / βα-ιη-σᾰν or βα-ι-τον / βα-ι-την / βα-ι-μεν / βα-ι-τε / βα-ι-εν
τῑμη-θητῐ̆, αιτη-θητῐ̆, δουλω-θητῐ̆, } -θητω, etc.	τῠπ-η-θῐ̆ τῠπ-η-τω τῠπ-η-τον τῠπ-η-των τῠπ-η-τε τῠπ-ε-ντων or τῠπ-η-τωσᾰν	βη-θῐ̆ βη-τω βη-τον βη-των βη-τε βα-ντων or βη-τωσᾰν
τῑμηθηναι, αιτηθηναι, δουλωθηναι	τῠπ-η-ναι	βη-ναι
τῑμηθεντ-, αιτηθεντ-, δουλωθεντ-	τῠπ-ε-ντ-	βα-ντ-

FINITE PASSIVE.	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.	TABLE X.
τῑμηθησ-ομαι, αιτηθησ-ομαι, δουλωθησ-ομαι, } -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	τῠπ-η-σ-ομαι τῠπ-η-σ-ῃ (ει) τῠπ-η-σ-ε-ται etc.	
τῑμηθησ-οιμην, αιτηθησ-οιμην, δουλωθησ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τῠπ-η-σ-οι-μην τῠπ-η-σ-οι-ο τῠπ-η-σ-οι-το etc.	
τῑμηθησεσθαι, αιτηθησεσθαι, δουλωθησεσθαι	τῠπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι	
τῑμηθησομενο-, αιτηθησομενο-, δουλωθησομενο-	τῠπ-η-σ-ο-μενο-	

before other consonant-suffixes: C. F. *πρᾱγ-, ᾰo; τῑμα-, honour:* 1 aor. T. F. *πραχθε-, τῑμηθε-*; whence *ἐπραχθη, it was done; ἐτῑμηθη, he was honoured.* As in the perfect passive, *σ* is sometimes inserted before *θ* in this tense, most frequently after short vowels, more rarely after long vowels or diphthongs. See, however, § 307.

327. The 2 aor. pass. is of much less frequent occurrence than the 1 aor.; it is not found in derivative verbs, or in vowel-verbs, nor, with very few exceptions, is it found in verbs which have a 2 aor. in the active voice.

328. The person-endings of both passive aorists are the same as those of the 2 aor. active, except that in the 3 p. plur. indic. *-σᾰ̆ν* is used: they are added to the tense-form without any connecting vowel, *ε* of the T. F. being lengthened into *η* before those endings which begin with a single consonant: in the 3 p. sing. indic. *ε* becomes *η*, and *ν* is never added. In the indic. the augment is, of course, prefixed. In the 2 p. sing. imperative the old ending, *-θῐ́*, is retained, and in the 1 aor. *-θηθῐ́* becomes *-θητῐ́* (§ 44).

329. In the present tenses of the subj., *ε* of the T. F. is contracted with the long vowels of the suffixes. In the past tenses this *ε* forms a diphthong with the mood-vowel *ι*: in the sing. of these tenses, and sometimes even in the dual and plur., the endings *-ην, -ῃς*, etc., are used instead of *-μῐ́, -ς*, etc. (§ 245).

330. The termination of the infin. is *-ναι*, from the earlier *-μεναι**: of the participle, *-ντ*: 2 aor. T. F. *τῠ́πε-*, infin. *τῠ́πηναι*, part. C. F. *τῠ́πεντ-* (m. and n.; *τῠ́πειση-*, f.). (§ 152.)

331. *Futures Indef. Passive* (1st and 2nd).—In addition to the simple future pass. (fut. imperf.) a future indef. is formed by adding *σ* to the unaugmented T. F. of the aorist; *ε* of course becomes *η*. There are two forms of this tense, corresponding to the two forms of the aorist: C. F. *τῠ́π-, strike,* 2 fut. pass. T. F. *τῠ́πησ-*; C. F. *πρᾱγ-, do,* 1 fut. pass. T. F. *πραχθησ-*. The person-endings are the same as those of the simple future. The fut.-indef. differs in meaning from the fut.-imperf. as the aorist (past-indef.) differs from the past-imperf.

332. It has been said (§ 316) that verbs ending in a vowel have no 2 aor. active. There are, however, a few verbs of this class, almost all of which are made in the imperfect tenses from

* The fuller form is seen in the Epic *φᾰ́νημεναι*, etc.

an increased form ending in a consonant, which have a 2 aor. active formed by addition of the several suffixes without a connecting vowel. The vowel of the root, if short, is lengthened in those forms in which a single consonant follows, but remains unchanged before ι in the past tenses of the subj., and before ντ in the partic. and 3 p. plur. imperat., as in these forms the syllable is already long; -σᾰ́ν is the ending of the 3 p. pl. indic.; -θῐ́ of the 2 p. sing. imper.; -ναι of the infin.; and the nom. masc. of the partic. is made by adding ς. These aorists, therefore, agree in inflection with the 2 aor. passive, and it will be observed that they are all, with the doubtful exception of εγνων, intransitive.

If the C. F. end in ο, this vowel becomes ω in the present tenses subj., and absorbs the vowel of the suffix.

333. Some of these verbs have also a 1 aor. of the ordinary formation: in this case the 1 aor. is regularly transitive: e. g. C. F. βα-, *go*; γνω-, *have an opinion*; δυ-, *enter*; στα-, *stand*; φυ-, *be born*: 2 aor. ἐβην, *I went*; ἐγνων, *I had an opinion, knew*; ἐδῡ́ν, *I entered*; ἐστην, *I stood*; ἐφῡ́ν, *I was born*: 1 aor. ἐβησᾰ́, *I caused to go*; ἄν-εγνωσᾰ́, *I caused change of opinion, persuaded*; κᾰ́τ-εδῡσᾰ́, *I caused to sink*; ἐστησᾰ́, *I caused to stand*; ἐφῡσᾰ́, *I produced, begat*. Of δυ-, στα-, and φυ-, the imperfect tenses, pres. and past, and the simple future are, like the 1 aor., transitive, the perfect tenses, like the 2 aor., intransitive.

334. In the following tables a type of each of the leading varieties of inflection found under the First Conjugation is presented at one view. The verb λυ-, *loosen*, has been adopted for a standard, as its crude form undergoes no change in the imperfect tenses, and as it, ending in the weak vowel υ (§ 32), everywhere exhibits the various suffixes unaffected by any collision either of consonants or of vowels, so that the suffix and root are always seen distinct and entire. It has not, however, been thought necessary to conjugate every verb with equal fulness in every tense: the contract verbs, for instance, which are given each at full length in the imperfect tenses, are thrown into one column in the future, as their endings are now the same as those of the standard, λυ-; while the liquid verb αγγελ-, which in the former tenses was ranged with the mute verbs, receives in the future a column to itself, since its endings are here peculiar.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.		στα- ἱ-στα- *stand*	
INDICATIVE.	*Present-Imperfect.*	S. ἱ-στη-μῐ́ ἱ-στη-ς ἱ-στη-σῐ́(ν) D.2. ἱ-στᾰ́-τον ἱ-στᾰ́-τον P. ἱ-στᾰ́-μεν ἱ-στᾰ́-τε ἱ-στᾱ́-σῐ(ν)	τῐ́-θη-μῐ́ τῐ́-θη-ς τῐ́-θη-σῐ́(ν) τῐ́-θε-τον τῐ́-θε-τον τῐ́-θε-μεν τῐ́-θε-τε τῐ́-θε-ᾱσῐ́(ν
	Past-Imperfect.	S. ἱ-στη-ν ἱ-στη-ς ἱ-στη D.2. ἱ-στᾰ́-τον ἱ-στᾰ́-την P. ἱ-στᾰ́-μεν ἱ-στᾰ́-τε ἱ-στᾰ́-σᾰν	ε-τῐ́-θη-ν ε-τῐ́-θη-ς ε-τῐ́-θη ε-τῐ́-θε-τον ε-τῐ́-θε-την ε-τῐ́-θε-μεν ε-τῐ́-θε-τε ε-τῐ́-θε-σᾰν
SUBJUNCTIVE.	*Present.* (SUBJUNCTIVE).	S. ἱ-στω ἱ-στῃς ἱ-στῃ D.2. ἱ-στη-τον ἱ-στη-τον P. ἱ-στω-μεν ἱ-στη-τε ἱ-στω-σῐ́(ν)	τῐ́-θω τῐ́-θῃς τῐ́-θῃ τῐ́-θη-τον τῐ́-θη-τον τῐ́-θω-μεν τῐ́-θη-τε τῐ́-θω-σῐ́(ν)
	Past. (OPTATIVE).	S. ἱ-στα-ιη-ν ἱ-στα-ιη-ς ἱ-στα-ιη D.2. ἱ-στα-ιη-τον ἱ-στα-ιη-την P. ἱ-στα-ιη-μεν ἱ-στα-ιη-τε ἱ-στα-ιη-σᾰν or ἱ-στα-ι-τον ἱ-στα-ι-την ἱ-στα-ι-μεν ἱ-στα-ι-τε ἱ-στα-ι-εν	τῐ́-θε-ιη-ν τῐ́-θε-ιη-ς τῐ́-θε-ιη τῐ́-θε-ιη-το τῐ́-θε-ιη-τη τῐ́-θε-ιη-με τῐ́-θε-ιη-τε τῐ́-θε-ιη-σᾰ́
IMPERATIVE.		S. 2. ἱ-στη ἱ-στᾰ́-τω D.2. ἱ-στᾰ́-τον ἱ-στᾰ́-τωυ P. 2. ἱ-στᾰ́-τε ἱ-στα-ντων or ἱ-στᾰ́-τωσᾰν	τῐ́-θει τῐ́-θε-τω τῐ́-θε-τον τῐ́-θε-των τῐ́-θε-τε τῐ́-θε-ντων τῐ́-θε-τωσᾰ́
INFINITIVE.		ἱ-στᾰ́-ναι	τῐ́-θε-ναι
PARTICIPLE.		ἱ-στα-ντ-	τῐ́-θε-ντ-

θε- ce.	δο- δῐ-δο- give.	δεικ- (δῖκ-) δεικ-νυ- shew.
or τῐ̆θεις	δῐ-δω-μῐ̆ δῐ-δω-ς δῐ-δω-σῐ̆(ν) δῐ-δο-τον δῐ-δο-τον δῐ-δο-μεν δῐ-δο-τε δῐ-δο-ᾱσῐ̆(ν)	δεικ-νῡ-μῐ̆ δεικ-νῡ-ς δεικ-νῡ-σῐ̆(ν) δεικ-νῦ-τον δεικ-νῦ-τον δεικ-νῦ-μεν δεικ-νῦ-τε δεικ-νυ-ᾱσῐ̆(ν)
or ε-τῐ̆-θουν ε-τῐ̆-θεις ε-τῐ̆-θει	ε-δῐ̆-δω-ν ε-δῐ̆-δω-ς ε-δῐ̆-δω ε-δῐ̆-δο-τον ε-δῐ̆-δο-την ε-δῐ̆-δο-μεν ε-δῐ̆-δο-τε ε-δῐ̆-δο-σᾰν or ε-δῐ-δουν, ε-δῐ-δους, ε-δῐ-δου	ε-δεικ-νῡ-ν ε-δεικ-νῡ-ς ε-δεικ-νῡ ε-δεικ-νῦ-τον ε-δεικ-νῦ-την ε-δεικ-νῦ-μεν ε-δεικ-νῦ-τε ε-δεικ-νῦ-σᾰν
	δῐ-δω δῐ-δῳς δῐ-δῳ δῐ-δω-τον δῐ-δω-τον δῐ-δω-μεν δῐ-δω-τε δῐ-δω-σῐ̆(ν)	δεικ-νυ-ω δεικ-νυ-ῃς δεικ-νυ-ῃ etc.
or τῐ̆-θε-ι-τον τῐ̆-θε-ι-την τῐ̆-θε-ι-μεν τῐ̆-θε-ι-τε τῐ̆-θε-ι-εν	δῐ̆-δο-ιη-ν δῐ̆-δο-ιη-ς δῐ̆-δο-ιη δῐ̆-δο-ιη-τον δῐ̆-δο-ιη-την δῐ̆-δο-ιη-μεν δῐ̆-δο-ιη-τε δῐ̆-δο-ιη-σᾰν or δῐ̆-δο-ι-τον, δῐ̆-δο-ι-την, δῐ̆-δο-ι-μεν, δῐ̆-δο-ι-τε, δῐ̆-δο-ι-εν	δεικ-νυ-οι-μι δεικ-νυ-οι-ς δεικ-νυ-οι etc.
	δῐ-δου δῐ-δο-τω δῐ-δο-τον δῐ-δο-των δῐ-δο-τε δῐ-δο-ντων or δῐ-δο-τωσᾰν	δεικ-νῡ δεικ-νῦ-τω δεικ-νῦ-τον δεικ-νῦ-των δεικ-νῦ-τε δεικ-νυ-ντων or δεικ-νῦ-τωσᾰν
	δῐ-δο-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι
	δῐ-δο-ντ-	δεικ-νυ-ντ-

Greek C. F, Increased Forms. English.			*στα-* *ι-στα-* *stand.*	*θε-* *τῐ-θε-* *place.*	*δο-* *δῐ-δο-* *give.*	*δεικ-* (*δῐκ-*) *δεικ-νυ-* *shew.*
INDICATIVE.	*Present-Imperfect.*	S.	*ι-στᾰ-μαι*	*τῐ-θε-μαι*	*δῐ-δο-μαι*	*δεικ-νῠ-μαι*
			ι-στᾰ-σαι	*τῐ-θε-σαι*	*δῐ-δο-σαι*	*δεικ-νῠ-σαι*
			ι-στᾰ-ται	*τῐ-θε-ται*	*δῐ-δο-ται*	*δεικ-νῠ-ται*
		D.	*ι-στᾰ-μεθον*	*τῐ-θε-μεθον*	*δῐ-δο-μεθον*	*δεικ-νῠ-μεθον*
			ι-στα-σθον	*τῐ-θε-σθον*	*δῐ-δο-σθον*	*δεικ-νυ-σθον*
			ι-στα-σθον	*τῐ-θε-σθον*	*δῐ-δο-σθον*	*δεικ-νυ-σθον*
		P.	*ι-στᾰ-μεθᾰ*	*τῐ-θε-μεθᾰ*	*δῐ-δο-μεθᾰ*	*δεικ-νῠ-μεθᾰ*
			ι-στα-σθε	*τῐ-θε-σθε*	*δῐ-δο-σθε*	*δεικ-νυ-σθε*
			ι-στα-νται	*τῐ-θε-νται*	*δῐ-δο-νται*	*δεικ-νυ-νται*
	Past-Imperfect.	S.	*ι-στᾰ-μην*	*ε-τῐ-θε-μην*	*ε-δῐ-δο-μην*	*ε-δεικ-νῠ-μην*
			ι-στᾰ-σο	*ε-τῐ-θε-σο*	*ε-δῐ-δο-σο*	*ε-δεικ-νῠ-σο*
			ι-στᾰ-το	*ε-τῐ-θε-το*	*ε-δῐ-δο-το*	*ε-δεικ-νῠ-το*
		D.	*ι-στᾰ-μεθον*	*ε-τῐ-θε-μεθον*	*ε-δῐ-δο-μεθον*	*ε-δεικ-νῠ-μεθον*
			ι-στα-σθον	*ε-τῐ-θε-σθον*	*ε-δῐ-δο-σθον*	*ε-δεικ-νυ-σθον*
			ι-στα-σθην	*ε-τῐ-θε-σθην*	*ε-δῐ-δο-σθην*	*ε-δεικ-νυ-σθην*
		P.	*ι-στᾰ-μεθᾰ*	*ε-τῐ-θε-μεθᾰ*	*ε-δῐ-δο-μεθᾰ*	*ε-δεικ-νῠ-μεθᾰ*
			ι-στα-σθε	*ε-τῐ-θε-σθε*	*ε-δῐ-δο-σθε*	*ε-δεικ-νυ-σθε*
			ι-στα-ντο	*ε-τῐ-θε-ντο*	*ε-δῐ-δο-ντο*	*ε-δεικ-νυ-ντο*
SUBJUNCTIVE).		S.	*ι-στω-μαι*	*τῐ-θω-μαι*	*δῐ-δω-μαι*	*δεικ-νυ-ω-μαι*
			ι-στῳ	*τῐ-θῃ*	*δῐ-δῳ*	*δεικ-νυ-ῃ*
			ι-στη-ται	*τῐ-θη-ται*	*δῐ-δω-ται*	*δεικ-νυ-ηται*
		D.				

SUBJUNCTIVE.	*Pr.* (SUBJ	ἱ-στη-σθον	τῐ-θη-σθον	δῐ-δω-σθον	
		P. ἱ-στω-μεθᾰ	τῐ-θω-μεθᾰ	δῐ-δω-μεθᾰ	
		ἱ-στη-σθε	τῐ-θη-σθε	δῐ-δω-σθε	
		ἱ-στω-νται	τῐ-θω-νται	δῐ-δω-νται	
	Past. (OPTATIVE).	S. ἱ-στα-ι-μην	τῐ-θε-ι-μην	δῐ-δο-ι-μην	δεικ-νυ-οι-μην
		ἱ-στα-ι-ο	τῐ-θε-ι-ο	δῐ-δο-ι-ο	δεικ-νυ-οι-ο
		ἱ-στα-ι-το	τῐ-θε-ι-το	δῐ-δο-ι-το	δεικ-νυ-οι-το
		D. ἱ-στα-ι-μεθον	τῐ-θε-ι-μεθον	δῐ-δο-ι-μεθον	etc.
		ἱ-στα-ι-σθον	τῐ-θε-ι-σθον	δῐ-δο-ι-σθον	
		ἱ-στα-ι-σθην	τῐ-θε-ι-σθην	δῐ-δο-ι-σθην	
		P. ἱ-στα-ι-μεθᾰ	τῐ-θε-ι-μεθᾰ	δῐ-δο-ι-μεθᾰ	
		ἱ-στα-ι-σθε	τῐ-θε-ι-σθε	δῐ-δο-ι-σθε	
		ἱ-στα-ι-ντο	τῐ-θε-ι-ντο	δῐ-δο-ι-ντο	
IMPERATIVE.		S. 2. ἱ-στᾰ-σο	τῐ-θε-σο	δῐ-δο-σο	δεικ-νῠ-σο
		ἱ-στα-σθω	τῐ-θε-σθω	δῐ-δο-σθω	δεικ-νυ-σθω
		D. 2. ἱ-στα-σθον	τῐ-θε-σθον	δῐ-δο-σθον	δεικ-νυ-σθον
		ἱ-στα-σθων	τῐ-θε-σθων	δῐ-δο-σθων	δεικ-νυ-σθων
		P. 2. ἱ-στα-σθε	τῐ-θε-σθε	δῐ-δο-σθε	δεικ-νυ-σθε
		ἱ-στα-σθων or	τῐ-θε-σθων or	δῐ-δο-σθων or	δεικ-νυ-σθων or
		ἱ-στα-σθωσᾰν	τῐ-θε-σθωσᾰν	δῐ-δο-σθωσᾰν	δεικ-νυ-σθωσᾰν
INFINITIVE.		ἱ-στα-σθαι	τῐ-θε-σθαι	δῐ-δο-σθαι	δεικ-νυ-σθαι
PARTICIPLE.		ἱ-στᾰ-μενο-	τῐ-θε-μενο-	δῐ-δο-μενο-	δεικ-νῠ-μενο

ACTIVE.

Greek C. F. English.	στα- *stand.*	θε- *place.*	
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-στη-ν ε-στη-ς ε-στη	singular not found	si no
	D. 2. ε-στη-τον	ε-θε-τον	ε-δο-
	ε-στη-την	ε-θε-την	ε-δο-
	P. ε-στη-μεν	ε-θε-μεν	ε-δο-
	ε-στη-τε	ε-θε-τε	ε-δο-
	ε-στη-σᾰν	ε-θε-σᾰν	ε-δο-
SUBJUNCTIVE. *Pres.* (SUBJ.)	S. στω στῃς etc., as in Imperfect.	θω θῃς etc., as in Imperf.	δω δῳς etc., as
SUBJUNCTIVE. *Past.* (OPTAT.)	S. στα-ιη-ν στα-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperfect.	θε-ιη-ν θε-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ιη δο-ιη etc., as
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. στη-θῐ στη-τω	θε-ς θε-τω	δο-ς δο-τω
	D. 2. στη-τον στη-των	θε-τον θε-των	δο-το δο-τω
	P. 2. στη-τε στα-ντων or στη-τωσᾰν	θε-τε θε-ντων or θε-τωσᾰν	δο-τε δο-ντ δο-τω
INFINITIVE.	στῆ-ναι	θει-ναι	δου-ν
PARTICIPLE.	στα-ντ-	θε-ντ-	δο-ντ

CONJUGATION OF THESE VERBS IN TH

Future.	στησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	θησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	δωσ-ω, -
1 *Aorist.*	εστησ-ᾰ, -ᾰς, -ε(ν), etc.	εθηκ-ᾰ, -ᾰς, -ε(ν) in Indicative Active only; very in the Plural, especially in the 1	εδωκ-ᾰ, -
Perfect. INDIC.	S. ἑστηκᾰ ἑστηκᾰς ἑστηκε(ν)	τεθεικᾰ τεθεικᾰς etc.	δεδωκ δεδωκ etc
	D. 2. ἑστηκᾰτον ἑστηκᾰτον		
	P. ἑστηκᾰμεν or ἑστᾰμεν ἑστηκᾰτε ἑστᾰτε ἑστηκᾱσῐ(ν) ἑστᾱσῐ(ν)		
	etc. etc.		
IMPER.	S. 2. ἑστηκε ἑστηκετω or ἑστᾰθῐ ἑστᾰτω		
	etc. etc.		
INFIN.	ἑστηκεναι or ἑστᾰναι	τεθεικεναι	δεδωκ
PART.	ἑστηκοτ- or ἑστωτ-	τεθεικοτ-	δεδωκ

MIDDLE.

	στα- *stand.*	θε- *place.*	δο- *give.*
lar nd	στα- has no Second Aorist in the Middle Voice.	S. ε-θε-μην ε-θου ε-θε-το D. ε-θε-μεθον ε-θε-σθον ε-θε-σθην P. ε-θε-μεθα ε-θε-σθε ε-θε-ντο	ε-δο-μην ε-δου ε-δο-το ε-δο-μεθον ε-δο-σθον ε-δο-σθην ε-δο-μεθᾰ ε-δο-σθε ε-δο-ντο
Imperf.		S. θω-μαι θῃ etc., as in Imperf.	δω-μαι δῳ etc., as in Imperf.
Imperf.		S. θε-ι-μην θε-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ι-μην δο-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.
or		S. 2. θου θε-σθω D. 2. θε-σθον θε-σθων P. 2. θε-σθε θε-σθων or θε-σθωσᾰν	δου δο-σθω δο-σθον δο-σθων δο-σθε δο-σθων or δο-σθωσᾰν
		θε-σθαι	δο-σθαι
		θε-μενο-	δο-μενο-

FUTURE, FIRST AORIST, AND PERFECT.

-ει, etc.	στησ-ομαι, -η, etc.	θησ-ομαι, -ῃ, etc.	δωσ-ομαι, -ῳ, etc.
-ε(ν) ly found 1 2 Pers.	MID. εστησᾰμην εστησω, etc. PAS. εστᾰθ-ην, -ης, etc.	ετεθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.	εδοθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.
	ἑστᾰμαι ἑστᾶσαι etc.	τεθειμαι τεθεισαι etc.	δεδομαι δεδοσαι etc.
	ἑστασθαι ἑστᾰμενο-	τεθεισθαι τεθειμενο-	δεδοσθαι δεδομενο-

		Indicative.		Subjunctive.		
		Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.	
Imperfect.	*Present.*	λυω γραφω	λυομαι γραφομαι	λυω γραφω	λυωμαι γραφωμαι	λυ γρ
	Past.	ελυον εγραφον	ελυομην εγραφομην	λυοιμι γραφοιμι	λυοιμην γραφοιμην	
	Future.	[λυσω γραψω]	λυσομαι (Pass.) γραψομαι (Pass.)		P. λυσοιμην γραψοιμην	
Perfect.	*Present.*	λελυκα γεγραφα	λελυμαι γεγραμμαι	λελυκω γεγραφω	λελυμενος ω γεγραμμενος ω	[λ γε
	Past.	ελελυκη εγεγραφη	ελελυμην εγεγραμμην	λελυκοιην γεγραφοιην	λελυμενος ειην γεγραμμενος ειην	
	Future.	[λελυκως εσομαι γεγραφως εσομαι]	λελυσομαι γεγραψομαι		λελυσοιμην γεγραψοιμην	
Indefinite.	*Present.*			λυσω γραψω	M. λυσωμαι γραψωμαι P. λυθω γραφω	λυ γρ
	Past.	ελυσα εγραψα	M. ελυσαμην εγραψαμην P. ελυθην εγραφην	λυσαιμι γραψαιμι	M. λυσαιμην γραψαιμην P. λυθειην γραφειην	
	Future.	λυσω γραψω	M. λυσομαι γραψομαι P. λυθησομαι γραφησομαι	λυσοιμι γραψοιμι	M. λυσοιμην γραψοιμην P. λυθησοιμην γραφησοιμην	

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
ct.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.
	λυου γράφου	λυειν γράφειν	λυεσθαι γράφεσθαι	λυων γράφων	λυομενος γράφομενος
		λυειν γράφειν	λυεσθαι γράφεσθαι	λυων γράφων	λυομενος γράφομενος
			P. λῡσεσθαι γραψεσθαι		P. λῡσομενος γραψομενος
ε βε]	λελῦσο γεγραψο	λελῦκεναι γεγράφεναι	λελυσθαι γεγραφθαι	λελῦκως γεγράφως	λελῦμενος γεγραμμενος
		λελῦκεναι γεγράφεναι	λελυσθαι γεγραφθαι	λελῦκως γεγράφως	λελυμενος γεγραμμενος
			λελῦσεσθαι γεγραψεσθαι		λελῦσομενος γεγραψομενος
ν	M. λῦσαι γραψαι P. λῠθητῐ γράφηθῐ	λῦσαι γραψαι	M. λῡσασθαι γραψασθαι P. λῠθηναι γράφηναι		
		λῦσαι γραψαι	M. λῡσασθαι γραψασθαι P. λῠθηναι γράφηναι	λῦσᾱς γραψᾱς	M. λῡσᾰμενος γραψᾰμενος P. λῠθεις γράφεις
		λῦσειν γραψειν	M. λῡσεσθαι γραψεσθαι P. λῠθησεσθαι γράφησεσθαι	λῦσων γραψων	M. λῡσομενος γραψομενος P. λῠθησομενος γράφησομενος

SECOND, OR OLDER, CONJUGATION (VERBS IN MI).

335. The second conjugation differs from the first in the inflexion of the imperfect tenses, present and past, and of the 2 aorist.

336. All the endings of the imperfect and 2 aor. tenses are added to the C. F. without connecting vowel except in the subj., where the long vowels *ω* and *η*, and the vowel *ι*, must be regarded as the sign of mood.

337. The endings peculiar to this conjugation are as follows. In the Active :—

Indic. Pres. imperf. 1 p. sing. *-μῐ̆* ; 3 p. sing. *-σῐ̆(ν)*, for *-τῐ̆(ν)* ; 3 p. pl. *-ᾱσῐ̆(ν)* for *-αντῐ̆(ν)*.*

Past-imperf. and 2 aor. ; 3 p. pl. *-σᾰ̆ν* (but see § 332).

Those verbs of this conjugation whose C. F. ends in a vowel, have that vowel lengthened before the endings of the sing. in the indic. act.

Subj. The endings of the singular in the past tenses (opt.) are, *-ην*, *-ης*, *-η* (§ 245), instead of the ordinary forms. In the plural both forms are used.

Imper. The 2 p. sing. retains the ending *-θῐ̆* ; in Attic, however, this is generally rejected and the final vowel lengthened. In the 2 aor. a final *ς* represents this *θῐ̆*.

Infin. The suffix is *-ναι*, from the earlier *-μέναι*. In the 2 aor. the root-vowel is lengthened.

Partic. The nominative sing. of the active participle is formed by addition of *ς* to the C. F.

338. In the Middle and Passive :—

The pres. and past imperf. indic. and the pres. imperat. retain in the 2 p. sing. the old endings, *-σαι*, *-σο*, without elision or contraction.

* Or, perhaps, originally, *-σαντῐ̆*, *σ* disappearing, as so often happens, between two vowels of which the first is short (§ 48) : thus, *τῐ̆θε-ᾱσῐ̆*, *they are placing*, would be deduced, through *τῐ̆θε-αντῐ̆*, from *τῐ̆θε-σαντῐ̆* ; and *-σᾰ̆ν*, the ending of the 3 pl. in the past tenses, would be related to *-σαντῐ̆* of the present, exactly as *ο-ν* (*ο-ντ*) of the 1st conj. to *-ουσῐ̆* (*ο-ντῐ̆*). Hence also may, perhaps, be explained the apparently anomalous *εἰξᾱσῐ̆* and *ἴσᾱσῐ* (i. e. *εικ-σᾱσι*, *ιδ-σᾱσῐ̆*), Attic forms of the 3 pl. present-perfect of *Fῑκ-* and *Fῑδ-*, for *εοικᾱσῐ̆*, *they seem*, and *οιδᾱσῐ̆*, *they know*. See § 298, *n.*, and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 82.

339. Some verbs of this conjugation have an increased form in the imperfect tenses made from the C. F. by a reduplication consisting of the repetition of the initial consonant followed by ῐ: thus, *στα-, stand; θε-, place; ἑ-, let go, send; δο-, give:* increased forms ἵστα- (for σιστα-), τῐθε-, ἱε-, δῐδο-.

340. Another class consists of verbs which make their increased form by adding the syllable *νυ*: as, δεικ- (δῐκ-) *shew*, increased form δεικ-νυ-. Many verbs of this class apparently add *νυ* to the C. F., but in these words the first *ν* probably represents a lost final consonant: as, C. F. ἑ-σ- (ϝεσ-), *clothe; ζω-σ-, gird; σβε-σ-, quench*: increased forms, ἑν-νυ-, ζων-νυ-, σβεν-νυ-. Compare εσ-θητ-, f. *clothing*, Lat. *vesti-* ; ζωσ-τηρ-, m. *girdle*; and the 1 aor. ἔσβεσᾰ, *I quenched* (§§ 48, 265, *c.*).

Words of this class belong to the conjugation of words in *μι* only in the imperfect tenses: *σβε-σ-* alone has a 2 aor. (intrans.). Even in the imperfect tenses many forms occur made from the C. F. in *νυ* after the analogy of verbs in *ω*. The subj. is formed almost exclusively after that type.

341. The following tables contain those parts of these verbs in which they differ from verbs of the 1st conjugation.

Remarks.

342. In the imperfect tenses of *θε-* and *δο-* single forms occur, deduced from the C. F. τῐθε-, δῐδο-, according to the rules of the 1st conjugation. It is not possible to decide, in some cases, on the claims of such forms to be admitted, as they are but of rare occurrence, and the MSS. are far from unanimous.

343. Three verbs of this conjugation—*θε-, place; ἑ-, send;* and *δο-, give*—have an anomalous 1 aor. indic. in *-κα, ἐθηκᾰ, I placed; ἡκᾰ, I sent; ἐδωκᾰ, I gave*:* this form is exclusively used in the singular for the 2 aor., sometimes in the 3 p. plur., and yet more rarely in the dual and the other persons of the plur. In the other moods and the participle the 2 aor. alone is used in Attic Greek.

344. In the 2 aor. indic. of *στα-, stand*, the vowel of the root is lengthened throughout the tense. This tense is intransitive,

* These forms in *-κᾰ, -κᾰς, -κε(ν)*, should perhaps be viewed as forms of the 2 aor. tense with the person-endings *ᾰ, ᾰς, ε* (§ 298), *κ* being then inserted to prevent the concurrence of vowels as in the perf. act. (§ 298). See Ahrens, p. 97.

like the tenses of the same form noticed in § 332. On the signification of the different tenses of στα-, see § 333.

345. In the perfect of στα- an aspirate remains as a trace of the reduplication, ἑστηκᾰ́ for σεστηκᾰ́. In the past-perfect the forms without the augment are more common, ἑστηκη (or -κειν), ἑστηκης (or -κεις), etc.; but εἱστηκη, etc., also occur. Of these tenses many forms are often syncopated, or, rather, are made without the insertion of κ (§ 290): as, ἑστᾰ́μεν, ἑστᾰ́τε, etc., for ἑστηκᾰ́μεν, etc., in the present-perf.; ἑστᾰ́σᾰν for ἑστηκεσᾰ́ν in the 3 p. pl. of the past-perf.; ἑστωμεν, ἑσταιην, etc., for ἑστηκωμεν, ἑστηκοιην, etc., in the subjunctive; ἑστᾰ́ναι, for ἑστηκεναι, in the infin.; ἑστωτ-, for ἑστηκοτ-, in the part. (N. S. ἑστως, ἑστωσᾰ́, ἑστος). In like manner are made many forms of the perfect tenses of θᾰν-, *die*, and βα-, *go*.

346. As the perfect of στα-, ἑστηκᾰ́, *I stand*, has the force of a new present (intrans.), a future is formed from it, ἑστηξω, *I shall stand*.

347. In the perfect of θε- and ἑ-, the vowel is irregularly lengthened into ει, not η. The vowel of στα-, and δο-, remains short in the perf. and 1 aor. passive, and the vowel of θε- and ἑ- in the 1 aor. pass.

348. In the present tenses subj. of δο-, the vowel ο, instead of undergoing contraction with the termination, is lengthened, and then absorbs the following vowel, δῐ́δῳς (imperf.), δῳς (indef.) not δῐ́δοις, δοις, etc.

Verbal Adjectives.

349. The verbal adjectives are a kind of participles.

350. The first class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding the syllable -το to the C. F. of the verb. In meaning they either correspond to the Latin participles in *-to*, or convey the idea of *possibility:* thus from C. F. λυ-, *loosen*, is formed the verbal adjective λῠ́το- (m. n.; λῠ́τα-, f.), *loosened*, or *able to be loosened* (in Latin *soluto-* or *solubili-*).

351. The second class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding -τεο to the C. F. of the verb. These have the signification of *necessity*, corresponding to the Latin participle in *-ndo:* as, λῠ́τεο- (λῠ́τεα-, f.), *solvendo-*, λῠ́τεον εστῐ́ν, *one must loosen.*

352. Final consonants undergo the usual modifications before these endings: final vowels are, generally, lengthened as before other endings beginning with a consonant.

CONJUGATION OF AN ACTIVE VERB, WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.*

353. C.F. γραφ-, *write.*

Principal parts: γραφ-, γραψ-, γεγραφ-, ε-γραψα-.

Indicative Mood.

Present-Imperfect Tense, γραφ-.

As a present-imperfect, *am* ——*ing:*

Γραμμάτα προς τον πάτερά μου γράφω,	*I am writing to my father.*
γραμματα προς τον πατερα σου γραφεις,	*You† are writing to your father*
γραμματα προς τον πατερα ἑαυτου γραφει,	*He is writing to his father.*
γραμματα προς τους πατερᾶς ἡμων γραφομεν,	*We are writing to our fathers.*
γραμματα προς τους πατερας ὑμων γραφετε,	*You are writing to your fathers.*
γραμματα προς τους πατερας ἑαυτων γραφουσῐ̃ν,	*They are writing to their fathers.*

354. ——— as a present, including past time, *have been* ——*ing:*

πολῠ̃ν ηδη χρονον γραφω,	*I have been writing now a long time.*
πολυν ηδη χρονον γραφεις,	*You have been writing now a long time.*
etc.	etc.

355. ——— as a present of custom:

εγω εν διφθερᾳ γραφω,	*I‡ write on parchment.*
σῠ̃ εν βυβλῳ γραφεις,	*You write on papyrus.*
εκεινος εν πῐ̈νακῐ̆ γραφει,	*He writes on a tablet.*
etc.	etc.

* It has not been thought necessary to include the persons of the Dual in the following sections. The translation will always be the same as that of the corresponding persons of the Plural, with the substitution of *You two, They two,* and (in the Middle and Passive) *We two,* for *You, They, We.*

† Or, *thou art writing to thy father.*

‡ With an emphasis on the pronouns, *I, you, he,* etc. In Greek, as in Latin, the nominatives of the personal pronouns are not generally used, unless by way of emphasis or contrast.

356. ——— in a dependent clause after a present:

ὁρᾳς ὁτῐ̆ ταυτᾰ̀ σοι νοαφω ;	*Do you see that I am writing this for you?*
ὁρᾳς ὁτῐ̆ ταυτ' εμοι γραφεις ;	*Do you see that you are writing this for me?*
etc.	etc.

357. ——— in a dependent clause after a past, translated by a past:

ελεγον ὁτῐ̆ μᾰ̀την γραφω,§	*They said that I was writing in vain.*
ελεγον ὁτι ματην γραφεις,	*They said that you were writing in vain.*
etc.	etc.

358. ——— in an indirect question after a present:

ουκ οιδ' ὁ τῐ̆ γραφω,	*I do not know what I am writing.*
ουκ οισθ' ὁ τι γραφεις,	*You do not know what you are writing.*
etc.	etc.

359. ——— in an indirect question after a past, translated by a past:

ηπορουν τῐ̆ γραφω,§	*They were in doubt what I was writing.*
ηπορει τι γραφεις,	*He was in doubt what you were writing.*
etc.	etc.

360. *Past-Imperfect Tense,* εγρᾰ̆φ-.

As a past-imperfect, *was* ——*ing:*

εγρᾰ̆φον ὁθ' ὁ παις εισηλθεν,	*I was writing when the boy came in.*
εγραφες ὁθ' ὁ παις εισηλθεν,	*You were writing when the boy came in.*
εγραφεν ὁθ' ὁ παις εισηλθεν,	*He was writing when the boy came in.*
εγραφομεν ὁθ' ὁ παις εισηλθεν,	*We were writing when the boy came in.*
εγραφετε ὁθ' ὁ παις εισηλθεν,	*You were writing when the boy came in.*
εγραφον ὁθ' ὁ παις εισηλθεν,	*They were writing when the boy came in.*

361. ——— as a past tense, including time preceding, *had been* ——*ing:*

πολῠ̀ ηδη χρονον εγραφον,	*I had been then writing a long time.*
πολυν ηδη χρονον εγραφες,	*You had been then writing a long time.*
etc.	etc.

§ The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: §§ 379 380.

362. ——— as a past tense of custom:

εγω εν διφθερᾳ αει εγραφον,	*I always wrote* on parchment.*
συ εν βυβλῳ αει εγραφες,	*You always wrote on papyrus.*
etc.	etc.

363. ——— in hypotheses known to be unreal;

a. of present time:

ει μη εδει, ουκ ἄν εγραφον,	*If it were not necessary, I should not be writing.*
ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφες,	*If it were not necessary, you would not be writing.*
etc.	etc.

b. of past time, and implying duration or repetition:

ει θεμῐς ην, εγραφον αν ἄνᾰ πᾱσᾰν ἡμερᾱν,	*Had it been lawful, I should have written every day.*
etc.	etc.

364. *Future Tense,* γραψ-.

Translated by *shall, will,* and by a present after ει:

ει παντᾰ κᾰλως ἑξει, αυριον γραψω,	*If all is well, I shall write to-morrow.*
ει παντα καλως ἑξει, αυριον γραψεις,	*If all is well, you will write to-morrow.*
ει παντα καλως ἑξει, αυριον γραψει,	*If all is well, he will write to-morrow.*
ει παντα καλως ἑξει, αυριον γραψομεν,	*If all is well, we shall write to-morrow.*
ει παντα καλως ἑξει, αυριον γραψετε,	*If all is well, you will write to-morrow.*
ει παντα καλως ἑξει, αυριον γραψουσῐν,	*If all is well, they will write to-morrow.*

365. ——— by *should, would,* in a dependent clause after a past:

ηπειλησᾰ ὁτῐ αυτῐκᾰ γραψω,†	*I threatened that I should write at once.*
ηπειλησα ὁτι αυτικα γραψεις,	*I threatened that you would write at once.*
etc.	etc.

* Or, *used to write.*

† The future subjunctive is also used in this construction: § 386.

366. ——— by a present after ὁπως:

μελησει τῳ πατρι ὁπως γραψω, *My father will see to it that I write.*
etc. etc.

367. *Present-Perfect Tense*, γεγραφ-.

Translated by *have* ——*en:*

παντα ακριβως γεγραφα, *I have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβως γεγραφας, *You have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβως γεγραφεν, *He has written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβως γεγραφαμεν, *We have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβως γεγραφατε, *You have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβως γεγραφασιν, *They have written everything accurately.*

368. *Past-Perfect Tense*, εγεγραφε-.

Translated by *had* ——*en:*

οτε ταυτ' εγιγνετο, τον λογον εγεγραφη, *When this happened, I had written the speech.*
οτε ταυτ' εγιγνετο, τον λογον εγεγραφης, *When this happened, you had written the speech.*
οτε ταυτ' εγιγνετο, τον λογον εγεγραφει, *When this happened, he had written the speech.*
οτε ταυτ' εγιγνετο, τους λογους εγεγραφειμεν, *When this happened, we had written the speeches.*
οτε ταυτ' εγιγνετο, τους λογους εγεγραφειτε, *When this happened, you had written the speeches.*
οτε ταυτ' εγιγνετο, τους λογους εγεγραφεσαν, *When this happened, they had written the speeches.*

369. *Aorist Tense*, ε-γραψα-.

Translated by an English past:

χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψα, *Yesterday I wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψας, *Yesterday you wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψεν, *Yesterday he wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψαμεν, *Yesterday we wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψατε, *Yesterday you wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψαν, *Yesterday they wrote to the merchant.*

370. ——— by an English past-perfect (after επει, επειδη, etc.):

επειδη παντ εγραψα, ἄνεπαυσάμην, *When I had written all, I rested.*
επειδη παντ' εγραψας, ανεπαυσω, *When you had written all, you rested.*
επειδη παντ' εγραψεν, ανεπαυσάτο, *When he had written all, he rested.*
etc. etc.

371. ——— in hypotheses known to be unreal, of past time:

ει εκελευσάς, εγραψ' ἄν, *If you had ordered, I should have written.*
ει εκελευσεν, εγραψας αν, *If he had ordered, you would have written.*
ει εκελευσά, εγραψεν αν, *If I had ordered, he would have written.*
etc. etc.

372. ——— in an indirect question, by *had* ——*en* (after a past):

ηρωτᾱ τἵ προς τον εμπορον εγραψα,* *He asked what I had written to the merchant.*
etc. etc.

373. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-Imperfect Tense, γρᾰφ-.

Translated by *may* (object):

γρᾰφῐδᾰ μοι δἴδωσῐν, ἵνᾰ ῥᾳον γρᾰφω, *He gives me a style, that I may write more easily.*
γραφιδα σοι διδωσιν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφῃς, *He gives you a style, that you may write more easily.*
γραφιδα αυτῳ διδωσιν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφῃ, *He gives him a style, that he may write more easily.*
γραφιδᾰς ἡμῖν διδωσιν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφωμεν, *He gives us styles, that we may write more easily.*
γραφιδας ὑμῖν διδωσιν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφητε, *He gives you styles, that you may write more easily.*
γραφιδας αυτοις διδωσιν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφωσῐν, *He gives them styles, that they may write more easily.*

374. ——— by *might* (object), after a past:

γραφιδα μοι εδωκεν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφω,† *He gave me a style, that I might write more easily.*
etc. etc.

* The past subjunctive of the same tense is (very rarely) found in this construction.

† The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: § 381

375. ——— by a present indic. (after ἐᾱν, etc.):

ἐᾱν περῐ̀ πολλων γραφω, τᾰχ᾽ ᾰ̓πειρηκως εσομαι,	*If I write about many things, I shall soon be tired.*
ὁτᾰ̓ν περι πολλων γραφῃς, ταχ᾽ ᾰ̓πᾰ̓γορευεις,	*Whenever you write about many things, you soon grow tired.*
ὁστῐ̋ς ᾰ̓ν περι πολλων γραφῃ, ταχ᾽ ᾰ̓παγορευει,	*Whoever writes about many things, soon grows tired.*
ἑως αν γραφωμεν, σῑ̄γωμεν,	*As long as we are writing, we are silent.*
etc.	etc.

376. ——— by a present indic. (after μη):

φοβουμαι μη μᾰ́την γραφω,	*I fear that I am writing* in vain.*
etc.	etc.

377. ——— by *am to* or *to* (deliberative):

πως περι τουτων γραφω ;	*How am I to write about this?*
ουδεν εχεις ὁ τῐ̀ γραφῃς,	*You have nothing to write.*
πως ουν τῐ̋ς περι τουτων γραφῃ ;†	*How, then, is any one to write about this?*
etc.	etc.

378. ——— by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1st pers. only:

φερε δη, παντα προς αυτον γραφω,	*Come, then, let me write everything to him.*
μη γραφωμεν,	*Let us not write (be writing).*

379. *Past-Imperfect Tense*, γρᾰ̓φ-.

Translated by a past indic. (conversion of indic. §§ 356, 357):

ειπον ὁτῐ̀ μᾰ́την γρᾰ̓φοιμῐ̆,	*They said that I was writing in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραφοις,	*They said that you were writing in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραφοι,	*They said that he was writing in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραφοιμεν,	*They said that we were writing in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραφοιτε,	*They said that you were writing in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραφοιεν,	*They said that they were writing in vain.*

* Or, less commonly, *shall be writing.*

† This use of the pres. subj. to express deliberation, is confined to the 1st and 3rd persons, except in a dependent sentence. As an interrogative, it is more frequent in the 1st than in the 3rd person.

380. ——— by a past indic. in an indirect question (conversion of indic. §§ 358, 359):

ηροντο ει προς τον γεροντᾰ γραφοιμι,	*They asked if I was writing* to the old man.*
etc.	etc.

381. ——— by *might* (object), (conversion of pres. subj. § 373):

γραφιδα μοι εδωκεν, ἱνα ῥᾳον γραφοιμι,	*He gave me a style, that I might write more easily.*
etc.	etc.

382. ——— by a past indic. (conversion of pres. subj. § 375):

προειπεν ὁτι, ει περι πολλων γραφοιμι, ταχ᾽ απειρηκως εσοιμην,	*He foretold that, if I wrote about many things, I should soon be tired.*
ειπεν ὁτι ὁστις περι πολλων γραφοι, ταχ᾽ απαγορευοι,	*He said that whoever wrote about many things, soon grew tired.*
etc.	etc.

383. ——— by a past indic., to express repetition (in a secondary clause):

ὁποτε γραφοιμι, ὁ παις επεσκοπει,†	*Whenever I was writing, the boy looked on.*
etc.	etc.

384. ——— by *were to, ... would* (hypothesis):

ει κελευοις, ἡδεως αν γραφοιμι,	*If you were to order, I would gladly write.*
ει κελευοι, ἡδεως αν γραφοις,	*If he were to order, you would gladly write.*
etc.	etc.

385. ——— by *may*, to express *a wish:*

¯ἄει τᾰ κᾰλᾰ γραφοιμι !	*May I always write good news !*
etc.	etc.

386. *Future Tense*, γραψ-.

Translated by *should, would* (conversion of indic., §§ 364, 365):

ηπειλησᾰ ὁτι αυτικᾰ γραψοιμῐ̄,	*I threatened that I should write at once.*

* Or, *was to write* (conversion of pres. subj. § 377).

† As far as the relative clause is concerned, this is virtually a particular case of the preceding usage. Compare the construction so common in Livy, e. g. xxi. 11: *latius quam qua cæderetur ruebat.*

ηπειλησᾶς ὁτι αυτικα γραψοις, *You threatened that you would write at once.*

ηπειλησεν ὁτι αυτικα γραψοι, *He threatened that he would write at once.*

ηπειλησᾶμεν ὁτι αυτικα γραψοιμεν, *We threatened that we should write at once.*

ηπειλησᾶτε ὁτι αυτικα γραψοιτε, *You threatened that you would write at once.*

ηπειλησᾶν ὁτι αυτικα γραψοιεν, *They threatened that they would write at once.*

387. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγρᾰφ-.*

After ἐᾶν, etc., to express a completed action :

ἐᾶν γεγρᾰφω αναπαυομαι, *If I have finished writing, I rest.*

ὁτᾶν γεγραφῃς αναπαυῃ, *When you have finished writing, you rest.*

ὁς ἄν γεγραφῃ αναπαυεται, *Whoever has finished writing, rests.*

ἐᾶν γεγραφωμεν αναπαυομεθα, *If we have finished writing, we rest.*

ὁτᾶν γεγραφητε αναπαυεσθε, *When you have finished writing, you rest.*

οἱ ἄν γεγραφωσῖν αναπαυονται, *Whoever have finished writing, rest.*

388. *Past-Perfect Tense, γεγρᾰφ-.*

Translated by *had* ——*en* (conversion of a perf. indic., § 367) :

ηγγειλᾰν ὁτι παντα γεγρᾰφοιην, *They brought word that I had finished writing.*

ηγγειλαν ὁτι παντα γεγραφοιης, *They brought word that you had finished writing.*

ηγγειλαν ὁτι παντα γεγραφοιη, *They brought word that he had finished writing.*

ηγγειλαν ὁτι παντα γεγραφοιμεν, *They brought word that we had finished writing.*

ηγγειλαν ὁτι παντα γεγραφοιτε, *They brought word that you had finished writing.*

ηγγειλαν ὁτι παντα γεγραφοιεν, *They brought word that they had finished writing.*

389. ——— by *had* ——*en* (conversion of a pres.-perf. subj., § 387) :

ειπεν ὁτι, ει παντα γεγραφοιην, αναπαυοιμην, *He said that, if (when) I had finished writing, I rested.*

etc. etc.

390 *Present-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Subj.), γραψα-.

Translated by *may* (object):

γρἄφἴδἄ μοι δἴδωσἴν, ἵνἄ προς τον γεροντἄ γραψω,	*He is giving me a style, that I may write to the old man.*
γραφιδα σοι διδωσιν, ἱνα προς τον γεροντα γραψῃς,	*He is giving you a style, that you may write to the old man.*
γραφιδα αυτῳ διδωσιν, ἱνα προς τον γεροντα γραψῃ,	*He is giving him a style, that he may write to the old man.*
γραφιδἄς ἡμιν διδωσιν, ἱνα προς τον γεροντα γραψωμεν,	*He is giving us styles, that we may write to the old man.*
γραφιδας ὑμιν διδωσιν, ἱνα προς τον γεροντα γραψητε,	*He is giving you styles, that you may write to the old man.*
γραφιδας αυτοις διδωσιν, ἱνα προς τον γεροντα γραψωσἴν,	*He is giving them styles, that they may write to the old man.*

391. ——— by *might* (object), after a past:

γραφιδα μοι εδωκεν, ἱνα προς σε γραψω,	*He gave me a style, that I might write to you.*
etc.	etc.

392. ——— by *have* ——*en* (after relative pronouns and conjunctions with ἄν):

επειδἄν ταυτἄ γραψω, ἄπειμἴ,	*When I have written this, I shall go away.*
επειδαν ταυτα γραψῃς, απει,	*When you have written this, you will go away.*
επειδαν ταυτα γραψῃ, απεισιν,	*When he has written this, he will go away.*
etc.	etc.

393. ——— by a present indic., in a conditional clause with αν.*

ἐἄν προς τον ἄδελφον μου γραψω, αυτικα πἄρεσται,	*If I write to my brother, he will come at once.*
εαν προς τον αδελφον σου γραψῃς, αυτικα παρεσται,	*If you write to your brother, he will come at once.*
etc.	etc.

394. ——— by *shall, will* (after μη):

φοβειται μη ματην γραψω,	*He is afraid that I shall write in vain.*
φοβειται μη ματην γραψῃς,	*He is afraid that you will write in vain.*
etc.	etc.

* This is a particular case of the preceding use, though the English translation differs: the Latin would employ the future-perfect, *scripsero*, etc., in both cases.

395. ——— by *am to* or *to* (deliberative):

ἄπορω ὁπως γραψω ἃ νοω,*	*I am at a loss how to write what I think*
ουκ οισθ' ὁπως γραψῃς ἁ νοεις,	*You do not know how to write what you think.*
etc.	etc.

396. ——— by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1 pers. only:

φερε δη, προς τον γεροντα γραψω,	*Come, then, let me write to the old man.*
φερε δη, προς τον γεροντα γραψωμεν,	*Come, then, let us write to the old man.*

397. ——— as an imperative (only with μη, § 407):

μη γραψῃς προς τον γεροντα,	*Do not write to the old man.*
μηδεις προς τον γεροντα γραψῃ,	*Let no one write to the old man.*
μη γραψητε προς τον γεροντα,	*Do not write to the old man.*
μη γραψωσῐ προς τον γεροντα,	*Let them not write to the old man.*

398. *Past-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Opt.), γραψα-.

Translated by a past-perfect indic. (conversion of aor. indic., § 369):

ειπεν ὁτι ματην γραψαιμῐ,	*He said that I had written in vain.*
ειπᾶς ὁτι ματην γραψειᾶς,	*You said that you had written in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραψειεν,	*I said that he had written in vain.*
ειπον ὁτι ματην γραψαιμεν,	*They said that we had written in vain.*
ειπᾶτε ὁτι ματην γραψαιτε,	*You said that you had written in vain.*
ειπομεν ὁτι ματην γραψειᾶν,	*We said that they had written in vain.*

399. ——— by *was to, to* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 395):

ηπορουν ὁ τι προς τον εμπορον γραψαιμι,	*I was at a loss what to write to the merchant.*
ηροντο ει προς τον εμποον γραψειεν,	*They asked if he was to write† to the merchant.*
etc.	etc.

* Compare § 377: and on the difference between the aorist and the imperfect in this and similar cases, see the Syntax. The introduction of ἄπορω, etc., as they are in the present, has no effect on either mood or tense.

† Or, very rarely, *if he had written;* but the aor. indic. is almost invariably used in such a case· see § 372.

400. ——— by *might* (object), (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 390):

γραφιδα μοι εδωκεν, ἱνα προς τον γεροντα γραψαιμι,	*He gave me a style, that I might write to the old man.*
etc.	etc.

401. ——— by *had* ——*en* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 392):

ὑπεσχετο ὁτι, επειδη ταυτα γραψαιμι, ἄπιοιην,	*He promised that, when I had written this, I should go away.*
ὑπεσχετο ὁτι, επειδη ταυτα γραψειας, απιοις,	*He promised that, when you had written this, you should go away.*
etc.	etc.

402. ——— by a past indic., to express repetition in a secondary clause:

ειποτε περι εμαυτου γραψαιμι, εθαυμαζεν,	*If ever I wrote (had written) about myself, he was surprised.*
etc.	etc.

403. ——— by *were to, ... would* (hypothesis):

ει προς τον αδελφον μου γραψαιμι, αυτικ' αν παρἄγενοιτο,	*If I were to write* (or, *If I wrote*) *to my brother, he would come at once.*
ει προς τον αδελφον σου γραψειας, αυτικ' αν παραγενοιτο,	*If you were to write to your brother, he would come at once.*
etc.	etc.

404. ——— by *may* (expressing a wish):

τἄχἄ σοι τα καλα γραψαιμι!	*May I soon write you good news!*
μηποτε τα κἄκἄ γραψειας!	*May you never write bad news!*
etc.	etc.

405. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tense, γρἄφ-.

Of a present, or continuous, or repeated action:

γρἄφε,	*Write!* or, *go on writing!*
γρἄφετω,	*Let him write*, etc.
γρἄφετε,	*Write!* etc.
γρἄφοντων,	*Let them write*, etc.

406. ——— with μη :

μη γρἄφε, *Don't be writing.*
μη γρἄφετω, *Don't let him go on writing.*

407. *Aorist Tense*, γραψα-.

Of a single act :

γραψον ταυτἄ, *Write this!*
γραψἄτω ταυτα, *Let him write this.*
γραψἄτε ταυτα, *Write this!*
γραψαντων ταυτα, *Let them write this.*

For prohibitions in the Aorist, see § 397.*

408. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tense, γρἄφ-.

Translated by *to* ——— :

αισχῡνομαι πἄλιν γρἄφειν, *I am ashamed to write again*

409. With the article, translated by *to* ———, or ——*ing* :

Nom. το κἄλως γραφειν ωφελῐ́μον εστῐ́ν, *To write well* (or, *writing well*) *is useful.*
Acc. οἱ πολλοι θαυμαζουσῐ́ το καλως γραφειν, *Most men admire writing well.*
Gen. εκ του καλως γραφειν πολλ' ωφελειται, *He derives much advantage from writing well.*
Dat. τῳ καλως γραφειν παντων ὕπερεχει, *He excels all men in writing well.*

410. ——— by an English indic. :

οιμαι καλως γραφειν, *I think* (*that*) *I write well* (i. e. *am a good writer*).
οιει καλως γραφειν, *You think you write well.*
ῳμην καλως γραφειν, *I thought I wrote well.*
ῳετο καλως γραφειν, *He thought he wrote well.*

411. ——— or with a pronoun in the accusative :

ὁμολογουσῐ́ν εμε καλως γραφειν, *They own that I write well.*
ὡμολογουν σε καλως γραφειν, *I owned that you wrote well.*

* The perfect imperative is seldom wanted in the active voice, § 301. In the passive it is regularly used when, not the performance, but the completion of an act is contemplated: as, ταυτἄ γεγραφθω, *let this be written, let me find this written* (e. g. when I return).

412. ——— by *from* ——*ing* (after words of hindering, etc.):

ουδεν με κωλῡσει γραφειν, *Nothing shall hinder me from writing.*

413. *Future Tense*, γραψ-.

Translated by *will* (*would*):

ὑπισχνουμαι η μην γραψειν, *I promise that I will really write.*

ηλπιζον αυτον πολλἄκις γραψειν, *I hoped that he would often write.*

414. *Perfect Tense*, γεγραφ-.

Translated by *has* (*had*) ——*en*:

φησῐ παντἄ γεγρἄφεναι, *He says that he has written* (i. e. *has finished writing*) *all.*

εφη παντα γεγραφεναι, *He said that he had written all.*

415. *Aorist Tense*, γραψα-.

Of a single act (in contrast with § 409):

αισχρον εστι ταυτα γραψαι, or
το ταυτα γραψαι αισχρον εστιν, } *It is disgraceful to write this.*

416. Of an act anterior to the time of the governing verb (in contrast with § 410):

φησιν εμε ταυτα γραψαι, *He says that I wrote this.*

εφη εμε ταυτα γραψαι, *He said that I had written this.*

417. PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect Tense, γρἄφοντ-.

With the article, translated by *the* ——*er*:

Nom. ὁ γρἄφων (ἡ γρἄφουσἄ), *The writer* (i. e. *The man who is writing*, or *who habitually writes*).

Gen. του γρἄφοντος, *Of the writer.*

etc. etc.

418. Translated by ——*ing*:

ταυτα γραφων εσῑγᾱ, *He was silent while writing this.*

419. ——— by an English indic. (after verbs of *knowing*, *seeing*, etc.):

οιδἄ ματην γραφων, *I know that I am writing in vain.*

ουκ ηδεσἄν ματην γραφοντες, *They did not know that they were writing in vain.*

——— or with a pronoun in the accus.:

ὁρω σε ματην γραφοντἄ, *I see that you are writing in vain.*

420. *Future Tense*, γραψοντ-.

Translated by *to* ——, *intending to* ——:

παρηλθον τουτο το ψηφισμᾰ γραψων, *I came forward to write* (i. e. *propose*) *this decree.*

421. *Perfect Tense*, γεγρᾰφοτ-.

παντα γεγρᾰφως ἡδεως ἀπειμῐ, *Now that I have written all, I will gladly go away.*

422. *Aorist Tense*, γραψαντ-.

With the article:

Nom. ὁ γραψᾱς, *The writer* (i. e. *the man who wrote*).
Gen. του γραψαντος, *Of the writer.*
etc. etc.

423. Translated by *having* ——*en*, or *after* ——*ing*:

προς τον αδελφον γραψας ἀπηλθεν, *After writing to his brother, he went away;* or, *He wrote to his brother, and then went away.*

424. ——— by an indic. (after verbs of *knowing*, etc.):

ουκ οιδα ταυτᾰ γραψας, *I do not know that I wrote that.*
ειδον σε πολλα ματην γραψαντᾰ, *I saw that you had written much in vain.*

425. Verbal Adjective, γραπτεο-.

γραπτεον εστῐ μοι ταυτα τα ψηφισμᾰτᾰ, *I must write* (*propose*) *these decrees.*
γραπτεον εστι σοι ταυτα τα ψηφισμᾰτᾰ, *You must write these decrees.*
γραπτεον εστιν ἡμιν ταυτα τα ψηφισματα, *We must write these decrees.*
etc. etc.

CONJUGATION, IN THE FIRST PERSON, OF A REFLECTIVE, OF A DEPONENT, AND OF A PASSIVE VERB, WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

426. τρεπ- (m.), *turn oneself, take to flight.*
δεχ- (m.), *receive.*
λυ- (p.), *be loosened, be released.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-Imperfect.

τρεπομαι, *I am turning myself.*
δεχομαι, *I am receiving.*
λυομαι, *I am being released.*

427 *Past-Imperfect.*

ετρεπομην, *I was turning myself.*
εδεχομην, *I was receiving.*
ελυομην, *I was being released.*

428. *Future.*

τρεψομαι, *I shall turn myself.*
δεξομαι, *I shall receive.*
λῡσομαι, *I shall be* (once and again) *released.** (Fut.-Imperf.)
λῠθησομαι, *I shall be released.* (Fut.-Indef.)

429. *Present-Perfect.*

τετραμμαι, *I have turned myself* (*am in full flight*).
δεδεγμαι, *I have received* (*am in possession of*).
λελῠμαι, *I have been released* (*am free*).

430. *Past-Perfect.*

ετετραμμην, *I had turned myself* (*was in full flight*).
εδεδεγμην, *I had received* (*was in possession of*).
ελελῠμην, *I had been released* (*was free*).

431. *Future-Perfect.*

τετραψομαι, *I shall have turned myself* (*shall be in full flight*).
δεδεξομαι, *I shall have received* (*shall be in possession of*).
λελῡσομαι, *I shall have been released* (*shall be free*).

432. *Aorist.*

ετρᾰπομην, *I turned myself* (*took to flight*).†
εδεξᾰμην, *I received.*
ελῠθην, *I was released.*

* On the distinction between these two forms of the future passive, see § 281. It has not been thought necessary to give the fut.-imperf. and fut.-perf. in the other moods.

† This verb also possesses a 1st aor. mid., ετρεψᾰμην, etc., which is used to mean, *I caused to turn from me, I put to flight.*

433. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

Present-Imperfect.

φοβειται μη τρεπωμαι, *He is afraid that I am turning myself.*
φοβειται μη τἴ δεχωμαι, *He is afraid that I am receiving something.*
φοβειται μη λυωμαι, *He is afraid that I am being released.*

434. *Past-Imperfect.*

ειπον ὁτἴ τρεποιμην, *They said that I was turning myself.*
ειπον ὡς ουδεν δεχοιμην, *They said that I was receiving nothing.*
ειπον ὁτι λυοιμην, *They said that I was being released.*

435. *Future.*

προειπον ὁτι τρεψοιμην, *I gave out that I should turn myself.*
προειπον ὡς ουδεν δεξοιμην, *I gave out that I should receive nothing.*
προειπον ὁτι λῦθησοιμην, *I gave out that I should be released.*

436. *Present-Perfect.*

εᾶν τετραμμενος ω διωκουσἴν, *If† I have turned myself (am in full flight), they pursue.*
εαν τι δεδεγμενος ω θαυμαζουσἴν, *If I have received (am in possession of) anything, they wonder.*
εαν λελῦμενος ω λῦπουνται, *If I have been released (am free), they are grieved.*

437. *Past-Perfect.*

ειπον ὁτι τετραμμενος ειην, *They said that I had turned myself (was in full flight).*
ειπον ὡς ουδεν δεδεγμενος ειην, *They said that I had received (was in possession of) nothing.*
ειπον ὁτι λελυμενος ειην, *They said that I had been released (was free).*

438. *Aorist (Pres.-Indef.).*

ουκ εχω ὁποι τρἄπωμαι, *I know not whither to turn myself.*
ουδεν εστἴν ὁ τι δεξωμαι, *There is nothing for me to receive.*
ἄπορω ὁπως λῦθω, *I am at a loss how I am to be released.*

* For the various modes of translating the subjunctive, see §§ 373—404.

† i.e. *If ever, whenever.*

439. *Aorist* (*Past-Indef.*).

ουκ ειχον ὁποι τρἄποιμην,	*I knew not whither to turn myself.*
ουδεν ην ὁ τι δεξαιμην,	*There was nothing for me to receive.*
ηπορουν ὁπως λῦθειην,	*I was at a loss how I was to be released.*

440. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

τρεπου,	*Turn yourself!*
δεχου,	*Receive!*
λυου,	*Be released!*

441. *Perfect.*

λελῦσο,*	*Be free!*

442. *Aorist.*

τρἄπου,	*Turn yourself!*†
δεξαι,	*Receive!*
λῦθητῐ́,	*Be released!*

443. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

τρεπεσθαι,	*To turn oneself.*
δεχεσθαι,	*To receive.*
λυεσθαι,	*To be released.*

444. *Future.*

ελπῐ́ς εστῐ́ν αυτους τρεψεσθαι,	*There is hope that they will turn themselves.*
ελπις εστιν αυτους δεξεσθαι τι,	*There is hope that they will receive something.*
ελπις εστιν αυτους λῦθησεσθαι,	*There is hope that they will be released.*

445. *Perfect.*

τετραφθαι,	*To have turned oneself* (*be in full flight*).
δεδεχθαι,	*To have received* (*be in possession*).
λελυσθαι,	*To have been released* (*be free*).

* Middle verbs, like active verbs, can seldom have a perfect imperative; δεδεξο occurs in a peculiar signification.

† See note *, page 119.

448. *Aorist.*

τρᾰ̓πεσθαι,	*To turn oneself.**
δεξασθαι,	*To receive.*
λῠ́θηναι,	*To be released.*

447. PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect.

τρεπομενο-,	*Turning oneself.*
δεχομενο-,	*Receiving.*
λυομενο-,	*Being released.*

448. *Future.*

τρεψομενο-,	*About to turn oneself.*
δεξομενο-,	*About to receive.*
λῠ́θησομενο-,	*About to be released.*

449. *Perfect.*

τετραμμενο-,	*Having turned oneself.*
δεδεγμενο-,	*Having received.*
λελῠ́μενο-,	*Having been released.*

450. *Aorist.*

τρᾰ́πομενο-,	*Having turned oneself*
δεξᾰ́μενο-,	*Having received.*
λῠ́θεντ-,	*Having been released.†*

451. VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

λῠ́τεος εστῐ̃ μοι ὁ δεσμωτης,	*I must release the prisoner.‡*
λυτεοι εισῐ̃ ἡμιν οἱ δεσμωται,	*We must release the prisoners.*
λυτεᾶ εστι σοι ἡ γῦνη.	*You must release the woman.*
λυτεαι εισιν ὑμιν αἱ γυναικες,	*You must release the women.*
etc.	etc.

* For the distinction between the aorist and imperfect of the imperative and infinitive, see the corresponding parts of γραφ-.

† For the distinction between the perf. and aor. participles, compare the following sentences: λελῠ́μενος παντᾰ̀ τολμᾳ ποιειν, *Now that he is free, he dares to do everything;* λῠ́θεις ᾰ̓πηλθεν οικᾰ́δε, *On being released, he went away home.*

‡ Literally, *The prisoner is to be released by me.* For the active construction of verbals in τεο-, see § 425.

SOME IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS CONJUGATED.

452. εσ-, *be.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres.-Imperf.	*Past-Imperf.*	*Future.*
S. εἰμῐ́, *I am.*	S. ην or η (also ημην) } *I was.*	S. εσομαι, *I shall be.*
εἰ	ησθᾰ́	εσῃ (-ει)
εστῐ́(ν)	ην	εσται
D. 2. εστον	D. 2. ηστον or ητον	D. εσομεθον
εστον	ηστην or ητην	εσεσθον
		εσεσθον
P. εσμεν	P. ημεν	P. εσομεθᾰ́
εστε	ηστε or ητε	εσεσθε
εισῐ́(ν)	ησᾰ́ν	εσονται

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. S. ω, ῃς, ῃ. D. ητον, ητον. P. ωμεν, ητε, ωσῐ́(ν).

Past. S. ειην, ειης, ειη. D. ειητον, ειητην. P. ειημεν, ειητε, ειησᾰ́ν or ειεν. Also, but less commonly, ειτον, ειμεν, etc.

Fut. εσοιμην, εσοιο, etc.

IMPER. S. ισθῐ́, εστω. D. εστον, εστων. P. εστε, εστωσᾰ́ν or οντων, less commonly εστων.

INFIN. *Imperf.* ειναι. *Fut.* εσεσθαι. PART. *Imperf.* οντ- (N.S. ων, ουσᾰ́, ον). *Fut.* εσομενο-.

453. ι- (I. F. ει-), *go.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres.-Imp. S. εἰμῐ́, ει, εισῐ́(ν).* D. ῐ́τον, ῐ́τον. P. ῐ́μεν, ῐ́τε, ῐᾶσῐ́(ν). This tense is generally used as a future in the indicative.

Past-Imp. S. ῃειν or ῃᾰ́, ῃεις or ῃεισθᾰ́, ῃει(ν). D. ῃειτον or ῃτον, ῃειτην or ῃτην. P. ῃειμεν or ῃμεν, ῃειτε or ῃτε, ῃεσαν. The shorter forms are more common.

SUBJ. *Pres.* ιω, ιῃς, etc. *Past.* ιοιμῐ́ or ιοιην, ιοις, ιοι, etc.

IMPER. S. ῐ́θῐ, ῐ́τω. D. ῐ́τον, ῐ́των. P. ῐ́τε, ιοντων or ῐ́τωσᾰ́ν.

INFIN. ιεναι. PART. ιοντ- (N.S. ιων, ιουσᾰ́, ιον).

* Thus accented—εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσιν; and so distinguished from the identical forms of εσ-, *be*, which are enclitic (εἰμί, εἰσίν), except the 2 p. εἶ, *thou art.*

454. ἑ- (I. F. ϝε-), *let go, send.*

This verb is conjugated like θε- (τῑθε-), *place*, save that the ι of the reduplication in the imperf. tenses is generally long in Attic; ἵημι, ἵεναι, ἵεντ-, etc.; and that the 3 plur. indic. pres. is ἱᾶσῐ(ν), not ἱεᾶσῐ(ν). In the 2 aor. act. and mid. and the 1 aor. pass. the augment, which, however, is often neglected, is made in ει, not η (§ 251); ἄν-ειμεν, *we sent up*; ἄφειθην (or without augment ἄφεθην), *I was let go.* The simple verb is comparatively rare, and many parts occur only in compounds.

455. ϝῐδ-, *see, know.*

This root, in the sense of *see*, only appears in the 2 aor. tense, which is regularly formed: on the syllabic augment ειδον (i. e. εϝῐδον), see § 251.

With the signification *know*, the perfect and future tenses are formed: they are as follows:—

INDICATIVE.

	Present-Perfect.	*Past-Perfect.*	*Future.*
S.	οιδᾰ, *I know.*	ηδη or ηδειν, *I knew.*	εισομαι
	οισθᾰ	ηδησθᾰ or ηδεισθᾰ	etc.
	οιδε(ν)	ηδη or ηδει(ν)	
D. 2.	ιστον	ηδειτον also ηστον	
	ιστον	ηδειτην ηστην	
P.	ισμεν	ηδειμεν† ησμεν	
	ιστε	ηδειτε ηστε	
	ἴσᾱσῐ(ν)*	ηδεσᾰν ησᾰν	

SUBJ. *Pres.* ειδω, ειδῃς, etc. *Past.* ειδειην, ειδειης, etc.

IMPER. ισθῐ, ιστω, etc. INFIN. ειδεναι. PART. ειδοτ- (N. S. ειδως, ειδυιᾰ, ειδος).

456. ϝῐκ-, *be like.*

INDIC. *Pres.-Perf.* εοικᾰ, *I am like*, etc. 3 pl. εοικᾱσῐ(ν) or εἰξᾱσῐν. *Past-Perf.* εῳκειν.

INFIN. εοικεναι. PART. εοικοτ- or εικοτ-.

457. φα-, *say,*

is conjugated like στα-, *stand*, except that it is without reduplication in the imperf. tenses, and that the 2 sing. pres. has an anomalous ι subsc.

* The regularly formed οιδᾰς, οιδᾰμεν, οιδᾰτε, οιδᾱσῐ(ν) are rare in classical Greek.

† Also ῃδεμεν, ῃδετε, § 298: and in 2 p. sing. ῃδης or ῃδεις

Pres.-Imperf. φημί̆, φῃς, φησί̆(ν), φᾰ́μεν, etc.
Past-Imperf. εφην, εφησθᾰ́ (rarely εφης), εφη, etc.: this tense is also used as an aorist.

The future φησω and 1 aor. εφησᾰ́ are only found with the signification *assert*.

458. From a C. F. *α-, say*, supposed by some to be φα- with the consonant thrown off, are formed ημί̆, *say I*; ην, *said I*; and η, *said he*. These forms are used parenthetically, like the Latin *inquam*, and only occur in a few phrases.

459. From the root χρα- is formed an impersonal verb signifying *necessity*:—

INDIC. *Pres.* χρη, *oportet*. *Past.* εχρην or χρην. *Fut.* χρησει.
SUBJ. *Pres.* χρῃ. *Past.* χρειη
INFIN. χρηναι. PART. (το) χρεων.

460. Sometimes two or more verbs, which are conjugated in part only, are used to supply each other's deficiencies. Thus are conjugated

αἱρε- and ἑλ- (ϝελ-), *take*. Pres. αἱρεω; fut. αἱρησω; perf. ᾕρηκᾰ́; 2 aor. εἷλον; 1 aor. pass. ᾑρεθην.

εδ- and φᾰ́γ-, *eat*. Pres. εσθιω (earlier εδω and εσθω); fut. εδομαι; perf. εδηδοκᾰ́; 2 aor. εφᾰ́γον; 1 aor. pass. ηδεσθην.

ερχ- (m.), ι-, and ελῠθ-, *come*. Pres. ερχομαι; past-imperf. ᾔᾰ́; fut. ελευσομαι, oftener ειμί̆; perf. εληλῠθᾰ́; 2 aor. ηλθον. In the other moods the forms of ι- are used in the imperf. instead of those of ερχ-.

ζα- and βιο-, *live*. Pres. ζαω; fut. ζησω and βιωσομαι; perf. βεβιωκᾰ́; 2 aor. εβιων.

θρεχ- and δρᾰμ- (or δρεμ-), *run*. Pres. τρεχω; fut. δρᾰμουμαι (rarely θρεξομαι); perf. δεδρᾰμηκᾰ́; 2 aor. εδρᾰμον (1 aor. εθρεξᾰ́ rare).

ὁρα-, οπ-, and ἰδ- (ϝῐ́δ-), *see*. Pres. ὁραω; fut. οψομαι; perf. ἑωρᾱκᾰ́; 2 aor. ειδον; pass. perf. ἑωρᾱμαι and ωμμαι; 1 aor. ωφθην.

φα-, ερ- (ῥε-), and ειπ- (ϝεπ-), *say*. Pres. φημί̆; fut. ερῶ; perf. ειρηκᾰ́; 2 aor. ειπον; 1 aor. pass. ερῥήθην. Some forms of the 1 aor. act. ειπᾰ́ also frequently occur.

φερ-, οι-, and ενεκ- (εγκ-), *carry*. Pres. φερω; fut. οισω; perf. ενηνοχᾰ́; 2 aor. ηνεγκον; 1 aor. ηνεγκᾰ́. For the variation of usage between the two aorists, consult the Dictionary.

461. In like manner the passive of *κτεν-, kill*, does not occur in Attic prose, the tenses of *θᾰν-* or *ἀποθᾰν-* being used instead—*ἀποθνησκουσῐν, they are being put to death; τεθνηκεν, he is killed; ἀπεθᾰνον, they were killed.* So the fut. and 2 aor. mid. of *ἀπο-δο-, ἀποδωσομαι* and *ἀπεδομην*, are found in connection with *πρα-, sell* (pres. *πιπρασκω*; perf. *πεπρᾱκᾰ*): and a 1 aor. *επριᾰμην* in connection with *ωνε-* (m.), *buy*

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF VERBS.

462. In the following Tables of the Principal Tenses of Verbs, the tenses are arranged in the following order,—present-imperfect, future, present-perfect, aorist.* The tenses of the passive are divided from those of the active by a colon (:). The letter M signifies that the middle voice is in use. From the pres.-imperf. act. may be deduced the past-imperf. act., and the pres. and past-imperf. mid. and pass.: from the fut. act. the fut. mid. (and fut.-imperf. pass.); from the pres.-perfect the past-perfect; from the aor. act. the aor. mid. (generally); and from the aor. pass. the fut.-indef. pass. When a middle form is cited among the tenses of the active, or a passive form among the tenses of the middle, etc., it is to be understood as ranging with them in meaning. The verbs are divided into the classes distinguished in §§ 262—270.

A verbal root is often strengthened in two ways, i. e. has two increased forms, some tenses being derived from one, some from the other: as, C. F. *λᾰβ-* (*ελᾰβον*), I. F. *λαμβᾰν-* (*λαμβᾰνω*) and *ληβ-* (*ληψομαι*). In this case the word is classified according to the form appearing in the present, and the other form is generally given after the pure C. F.: thus, *λᾰβ-* (*ληβ-*); but when the secondary increased form is made by an affixed *ε*, as, C. F. *μᾰθ-* (*εμᾰθον*), I. F. *μανθᾰν-* (*μανθᾰνω*), and *μᾰθε-* (*μεμᾰθηκα*), the C. F. is written *μᾰθ-ε-*.

* When the 1st and 2nd aorists (or perfects) are both in use, they are both given, without a comma interposed. They are not distinguished by (1) or (2) prefixed, as the learner should recognise them by the formation. They are to be regarded as identical in meaning unless the contrary is stated: but that form is generally placed first which occurs most frequently.

A small stroke prefixed to a form (-διδρασκω, etc.) signifies that that form is only, or at least principally, found in compounds.*

I. The crude form is not increased: § 262.

463. Κ, Γ, Χ.

πλεκ-, *plait* πλεκω, πλεξω, πεπλεχα, επλεξα: πεπλεγμαι, επλᾰκην and επλεχθην. M.

ἡκ-, *come* ἡκω (*I am come*), ἡξω.

διωκ-, *pursue* διωκω, διωξω and -ξομαι, εδιωξα: εδιωχθην. M.

ἑλκ- and ἑλκυ-, *draw* ἑλκω, ἑλξω and ἑλκῦσω, εἱλκῠκα, εἱλκῠσα: εἱλκυσμαι, εἱλκυσθην. M.

δερκ- (m.), *see* δερκομαι, δερξομαι, δεδορκα (= pres.), εδρᾰκον εδερχθην and εδρᾰκην.

ἄγ-, *lead* ἄγω, αξω, ηχα, ηγᾰγον and ηξα (very rare): ηγμαι, ηχθην. M.

λεγ-, *lay, collect* λεγω, λεξω, -ειλοχα, ελεξα: λελεγμαι and -ειλεγμαι, ελεχθην and ελεγην. M.

——, *tell* λεγω, λεξω, ελεξα: λελεγμαι, ελεχθην. M. with a perf. δι-ειλεγμαι.

φλεγ-, *scorch* φλεγω, φλεξω, εφλεξα: πεφλεγμαι, εφλεχθην and εφλεγην.

ορεγ-, *stretch* ορεγω and ορεγνῡμι, ορεξω, ωρεξα: ορωρεγμαι, ωρέχθην. M.

φθεγγ- (m.), *speak* φθεγγομαι, φθεγξομαι, εφθεγμαι, εφθεγξᾰμην.

οιγ-, *open*, and ἄν-οιγ- οιγω and οιγνῡμι, οιξω, ᾠξα: also in the compound ἄν-εῳγα and ἄν-εῳγα (intr.), ἄν-εῳξα: ἄν-εῳγμαι, ἄν-εῳχθην.

στεργ-, *love* στεργω, στερξω, εστοργα, εστερξα.

ειργ- & είργ- (Ϝεργ-), *shut* (*out* or *in*)† ειργω and είργνῡμι, ειρξω (εἱ-). ειρξα (εἱ-): ειργμαι (εἱ-), ειρχθην (εἱ-).

μᾰχ-ε-‡ (m.), *fight* μᾰχομαι, μᾰχουμαι and μᾰχεσομαι (Ion.), μεμᾰχημαι, εμᾰχεσαμην.

δεχ- (m.), *receive* δεχομαι, δεξομαι, δεδεγμαι, εδεξᾰμην: εδεχθην.

* It is not, however, attempted to distinguish *all* those forms which are only so found — a task proper to Dictionaries and special treatises, such as those of Buttmann and Veitch, works from which, and from Ahrens' *Greek Accidence*, great assistance has been derived in drawing up these lists.

† The aspirated forms signify *shut in*, the unaspirated *shut out*: but the distinction is not observed in Homer.

‡ To be read '*μαχ-* and *μαχε-*.'

ἐχ- (*σεχ-ε-*), *hold, have*	*εχω* and *ισχω* (§ 485), *ἑξω* and *σχησω, εσχηκα, εσχον*: *εσχημαι, εσχεθην*. M.
θρεχ-, run	*τρεχω, θρεξομαι, εθρεξα*. Fut. and aor. rare; see § 460.
οιχ-ε- (m.), *be gone*	*οιχομαι, οιχησομαι, οιχωκα*.
αρχ-, be first, rule*	*αρχω, αρξω, ηρξα*: *ηρχθην*.
—— (m.), *begin*	*αρχομαι, αρξομαι, ηργμαι, ηρξάμην*.

464. T, Δ, Θ.

πετ- and *πετα-* (m.), *fly*	*πετομαι* (Att.) and *πετᾶμαι, πετησομαι* and *πτησομαι, πεποτημαι* (§ 269), *επτομην επτάμην* and (poet.) *επτην*. Late authors have an anomalous present *ἱπτάμαι*.
ἀνῦ-τ-, accomplish	*ἄνῦτω* and *ἄνυω, ἀνῦσω, ηνῦκα, ηνῦσα*: *ηνυσμαι, ηνυσθην*. M.
ᾳδ- (*αειδ-*), *sing.*	*ᾳδω, ᾳσομαι* and *ᾳσω, ῃσα*: *ῃσμαι, ῃσθην*. Also *αειδω, αεισομαι*, etc. in the poets.
εδ-, eat	*εδω* (poet.); see *εδ-*, § 460.
ἡδ- (m.), *be pleased*	*ἡδομαι, ἡσθησομαι, ἡσθην*. See *ἀδ-*, § 477.
κλει-δ- and *κλη-δ-, shut*	*κλειω, κλεισω, κεκλεικα, εκλεισα*: *κεκλεισμαι* and *κεκλειμαι, εκλεισθην*. Also in older Attic *κλῃω, κλῃσω*, etc.
ψευδ-, deceive	*ψευδω, ψευσω, εψευσα*: *εψευσμαι, εψευσθην*. M.
σπευδ-, pour	*σπευδω, σπεισω, εσπεισα*: *εσπεισμαι*. M.
περθ-, destroy	*περθω, περσω, επερσα* and *επρᾰθον* (Epic). The common form is *πορθε-*, § 269.
αχθ- (m.), *be vexed*	*αχθομαι, αχθεσομαι, ηχθεσθην*.

465. Π, Β, Φ.

ἑπ- (*σεπ-*), *be busy about*	*-ἑπω, -ἑψω, -εσπον*. More frequently in the middle
—— (m.), *follow*	*ἑπόμαι, ἑψομαι, ἑσπομην*.†
βλεπ-, see	*βλεπω, βλεψω* and *-ψομαι, βεβλεφα, εβλεψα*.

* Also *be the first to* —, and so *begin*, with reference to others following.

† The aspirate on this 2 aor. is anomalous, as *ε* is of course augment, and *σ* represents the ' of the root *ἑπ-*: we should therefore have expected *εσπομην* = *ε-σεπ-ομην*: (compare *ε-σπον* in the active, and *εσχον, επτομην*, 2 aorists of *σεχ-* and *πετ-*). Accordingly in the unaugmented forms *ἑ* disappears, at least in the ordinary language, *σπωμαι, σπεσθαι*, etc.

δρεπ-, *pluck*	δρεπω and (late) δρεπτω, δρεψω, εδρεψα. M.
τρεπ-, *turn*	τρεπω, τρεψω, τετροφα and τετρᾰφα, ετρεψα and ετρᾰπον (poet.): τετραμμαι, ετρεφθην and ετρᾰπην. M.
πεμπ-, *send*	πεμπω, πεμψω, πεπομφα, επεμψα: πεπεμμαι (-μψαι), επεμφθην. M.
τερπ-, *gladden*	τερπω, τερψω, ετερψα: ετερφθην and εταρπην (Ep.). M.
σεβ- (m.), *revere*	σεβομαι (rarely σεβω), εσεφθην (very rare).
γρᾰφ-, *write*	γρᾰφω, γραψω, γεγρᾰφα, εγραψα: γεγραμμαι, εγρᾰφην. M.
θρεφ-, *nourish*	τρεφω, θρεψω, τετροφα (trans. and intr.), εθρεψα: τεθραμμαι, ετρᾰφην and εθρεφθην. M.
στρεφ-, *twist*	στρεφω, στρεψω, εστροφα, εστρεψα: εστραμμαι, εστρᾰφην and εστρεφθην. M.
μεμφ- (m.), *blame*	μεμφομαι, μεμψομαι, εμεμψᾰμην and εμεμφθην.

466. P, Λ, N, M.

δερ-, *flay*	δερω, δερῶ,* εδειρα: δεδαρμαι, εδᾰρην.
φερ-, *bear, carry*	φερω; see § 460.
εθελ-ε- and θελ-ε-, *will, choose*	εθελω, εθελησω, ηθεληκα, ηθεληση. Also θελω, etc.
μελ-ε-, *be a care*	μελω, μελησω, μεμηλα, εμεληση.†
επῐ-μελ-ε- (m.), *care for*	επῐμελομαι and -λεομαι, -μελησομαι, -μεμεληται, -εμεληθην. The poets also use the simple μελομαι, etc.
μελλ-ε-, *be going (to)*	μελλω, μελλησω, εμελλησα (and ημ-).
βουλ-ε-, *wish*	βουλομαι, βουλησομαι, βεβουλημαι, εβουληθην (ηβ-).
μεν-ε-, *remain*	μενω, μενῶ, μεμενηκα, εμεινα.
νεμ-ε-, *allot*	νεμω, νεμῶ, νενεμηκα, ενειμα: νενεμημαι, ενεμηθην. M.

467. A.

τλα-, *suffer, dare*	——, τλησομαι, τετληκα, ετλην.
δρα-, *do*	δραω, δρᾱσω, δεδρᾱκα, εδρᾱσα: δεδρᾱμαι, εδρασθην.

* In these contract futures the circumflex accent over the ω is printed, to indicate the inflection.

† The tenses of the active are chiefly used impersonally, μελει, μελησει, etc.

ὁρα-, see — *ὁραω, ἑωρᾱκα*: see § 460.

χρα-, give (an oracle) — *χραω, χρησω, κεχρηκα, εχρησα*: *κεχρησμαι, εχρησθην*. M. (*consult an oracle*). See *χρα-*, § 485.

χρα- (m.), *use* (furnish oneself) — *χραομαι* (inf. *χρησθαι*, etc., § 273, *n.*), *χρησομαι, κεχρημαι, εχρησᾰμην*.

κτα- (m.), *acquire* — *κταομαι, κτησομαι, κεκτημαι* and *εκτημαι, εκτησᾰμην*: *εκτηθην*.

δῦνα- (m.), *be able* — *δῦνᾰμαι, δῦνησομαι, δεδῦνημαι, εδῦνηθην* (*ηδ-*) *εδῦνασθην* and *εδῦνησᾰμην* (Ep.).

επιστα- (m.), *know* — *επιστᾰμαι, επιστησομαι, ηπιστηθην*.

Other verbs in *α* (*εα, ια, ρα*) are conjugated like

τῑμα-, honour — *τῑμαω, τῑμησω, τετῑμηκα, ετῑμησα*: *τετῑμημαι, ετῑμηθην*. M.

πειρα-, try — *πειραω, πειρᾱσω, πεπειρᾱκα, επειρᾱσα*: *πεπειρᾱμαι, επειρᾱθην*. M. (= act.) with 1 aor. pass. and mid.

θεα- (m.), *behold* — *θεαομαι, θεᾱσομαι, τεθεᾱμαι, εθεᾱσᾰμην*.

468. E.

δε-, bind — *δεω, δησω, δεδεκα, εδησα*: *δεδεμαι, εδεθην*.

δε-ε-, want, lack — *δεω, δεησω, δεδεηκα, εδεησα*. Also impersonally *δει, δεησει*, etc.

— (m.), *want, ask* — *δεομαι, δεησομαι, δεδεημαι, εδεηθην*.

αινε-, praise — *αινεω, αινεσω* (*-ησω* poet.), *ᾔνεκα, ᾔνεσα* (*-ησα* poet.): *ᾔνημαι, ᾔνεθην*. Chiefly used in the compound *επαινε-*, (fut. *επαινεσω* and *-σομαι*).

αἱρε-, take — *αἱρεω, αἱρησω, ᾕρηκα*: *ᾕρημαι, ᾕρεθην*. M. See § 460.

Other verbs in *ε* are conjugated like

αιτε-, ask — *αιτεω, αιτησω, ᾔτηκα, ᾔτησα*: *ᾔτημαι, ᾔτηθην*. M.

ἡγε- (m.), *lead* — *ἡγεομαι, ἡγησομαι, ἡγημαι, ἡγησᾰμην*.

469. I.

κονι-, make dusty — *κονῑω, κονῑσω, εκονῑσα*: *κεκονῑμαι*. M.

τι-, honour — *τῑ̆ω, τῑσω, ετῑσα*: *τετῑμαι*.*

χρι-, rub, anoint — *χρῑ̆ω, χρῑσω, εχρῑσα*: *κεχρισμαι, εχρισθην*. M.

* This word is confined to the poets: in prose *τῑμα-* is used instead. See also *τι-*, § 478.

παι-, *strike* παιω, παισω and παιησω, πεπαικα, επαισα. In pass. πλᾰγ- is more used, § 474.

σει-, *shake* σειω, σεισω, σεσεικα, εσεισα: σεσεισμαι, εσεισθην. M.

δϝει- (δϝι-), *fear* ——, δεισομαι (Ep.), δεδοικα and δεδια (*I fear*), εδεισα. Homer has also a pres. δειδω (in 1 p. only).

οι-ε- (m.), *think* οιομαι and οιμαι (so ᾠομην and ᾳμην), οιησομαι, ωηθην.

κει- (m.), *lie* κειμαι, κεισομαι.

470. O.

βιο-, *live* βιοω, βιωσομαι, βεβιωκα, εβιων and εβιωσα (rare).

ἄνᾱλο- (ανᾰ-ϝᾰλο-), *use up* ἄνᾱλοω and ἄνᾱλισκω, ἀνᾱλωσω, ἄνᾱλωκα (or ανηλ-), ἀνᾱλωσα (ηλ-): ἄνᾱλωμαι (ηλ-), ἀνᾱλωθην (ηλ-).

ἄρο-, *plough* αροω, αροσω, ηροσα: αρηρομαι, ηροθην.

Other verbs in ο are conjugated like

δουλο-, *enslave* δουλοω, δουλωσω, δεδουλωκα, εδουλωσα: δεδουλωμαι, εδουλωθην. M.

χειρο- (m.), *subdue* χειροομαι, χειρωσομαι, εχειρωσᾰμην: κεχειρωμαι, εχειρωθην.

471. Υ.

δυ-, *cause to enter* -δῡ́ω, -δῡσω, -εδῡσα: -δεδῡ́μαι, -εδῡ́θην.

——, *enter*, and (tr.) *put on* δῡ́ομαι and δῡνω (IV.), δῡσομαι, δεδῡκα, εδῡν and (rarer) εδῡσᾰμην.

θυ-, *sacrifice* θῡ́ω, θῡσω, τεθῡ́κα, εθῡσα: τεθῡ́μαι, ετῡ́θην. M.

λυ-, *loosen* λῡ́ω, λῡσω, λελῡ́κα, ελῡσα: λελῡ́μαι, ελῡ́θην. M.

κωλυ-, *hinder* κωλῡω, κωλῡσω, κεκωλῡ́κα, εκωλῡσα: κεκωλῡμαι, εκωλῡθην. M.

ῥυ- (m.), *rescue* ῥῡ́ομαι, ῥῡσομαι, ερῥῡσᾰμην.

ερυ- and ειρυ-, *draw* ερυω and ειρυω, ερῡσω ερυω and ειρῡσω, ειρῡσα: ειρῡμαι and ειρυσμαι, ειρυσθην. M.

φυ-, (tr.) *produce* φῡ́ω, φῡσω, εφῡσα.

—, (intr.) *be born* φῡ́ομαι, φῡ́σομαι, πεφῡκα, εφῡν.

παυ- (παϝ-?), *make to cease* παυω, παυσω, πεπαυκα, επαυσα: πεπαυμαι, επαυθην and επαυσθην. M.

θραυ-, *break* θραυω, θραυσω, εθραυσα: τεθραυμαι and τεθραυσμαι, εθραυσθην.

κελευ-, *order*	κελευω, κελευσω, κεκελευκα, εκελευσα: κεκελευσμαι, εκελευσθην. M.
	Other verbs in ευ are conjugated like
βουλευ-, *deliberate*	βουλευω, βουλευσω, βεβουλευκα, εβουλευσα: βεβουλευμαι, εβουλευθην. M.
ἄκου- (ακοϝ- ?), *hear*	ἄκουω, ἄκουσομαι, ἄκηκοα, ηκουσα: ηκουσμαι, ηκουσθην.

II. The root-vowel is strengthened: § 263.

472. *a.* Verbs ending in a mute.

τᾰκ-, *melt* (tr.)	τηκω, τηξω, ετηξα.
—— (intr.)	τηκομαι, τετηκα, ετᾰκην.
φῠγ-, *flee*	φευγω, φευξομαι and -ξουμαι, πεφευγα, εφῠγον.
τῠχ-, *prepare*	τευχω, τευξω, τετευχα, ετευξα: τετυγμαι, ετυχθην. M.
πῐθ-, *persuade*	πειθω, πεισω, πεπεικα and πεποιθα (intr.), επεισα and επῐθον (poet.): πεπεισμαι, επεισθην. M.
σᾰπ-, *rot* (tr.)	σηπω, σηψω, εσηψα.
—— (intr.)	σηπομαι, σεσηπα, εσᾰπην.
λῐπ-, *leave*	λειπω, λειψω, λελοιπα, ελῐπον and ελειψα (rare): λελειμμαι, ελειφθην. M.
τρῐβ-, *rub*	τρῑβω, τριψω, τετρῐφα, ετριψα: τετριμμαι, ετρῐβην and ετριφθην. M.
ἄλῐφ-, *anoint*	ἄλειφω, ἄλειψω, ἄληλῐφα, ηλειψα: ἄληλιμμαι, ηλειφθην. M.

473. *b.* P, N.

ᾱ̆ρ- (αερ-), *raise*	αιρω (αειρω), ᾰ̄ρῶ (αερῶ), ηρκα, ηρα: ηρμαι, ηρθην. M. with 1 and 2 aor.
κᾰθᾰρ-, *cleanse*	κᾰθαιρω, κᾰθᾰρῶ, εκᾰθηρα: κεκᾰθαρμαι, εκᾰθαρθην. M.
χᾰρ-, *rejoice*	χαιρω, χαιρησω, κεχᾰρηκα and κεχᾰρημαι, εχᾰρην.
ερ-ε- (m.), *ask*	ειρομαι (Ion.), ερησομαι, ηρομην.
ᾰγερ-, *collect*	ᾰγειρω, ᾰγηγερκα, ηγειρα: ᾰγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.
εγερ-, *rouse*	εγειρω, εγερῶ, εγρηγορα (intr.), ηγειρα: εγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.
φθερ-, *spoil, destroy*	φθειρω, φθερῶ, εφθαρκα and εφθορα (tr. and intr.), εφθειρα: εφθαρμαι, εφθᾰρην. M.
κερ-, *shear*	κειρω, κερῶ, εκειρα (κερσω and εκερσα, poet.): κεκαρμαι, εκᾰρην.

περ-, *pierce*	πειρω, επειρα : πεπαρμαι, επἄρην.
σπερ-, *sow*	σπειρω, σπερῶ, εσπειρα : εσπαρμαι, εσπἄρην.
οδὔρ- (m.), *lament*	οδῦρομαι, οδὔρουμαι, ωδῦρἄμην.
φἄν-, (tr.) *shew*	φαινω, φἄνῶ, πεφαγκα, εφηνα : πεφασμαι, εφανθην.
—, (intr.) *appear*	φαινομαι, φἄνουμαι, πεφηνα, εφἄνην.
μιἄν-, *stain*	μιαινω, μιἄνῶ, εμιᾶνα : μεμιασμαι, εμιανθην.
κρἄν-, *accomplish*	κραινω, κρἄνῶ, εκρᾶνα : εκρανθην. Like these three are conjugated many words in ἄν (ιαν, ραν).
τε-ν-, *stretch*	τεινω, τενῶ, τετακα, ετεινα . τετἄμαι, ετἄθην. M.
κτε-ν-, *kill*	κτεινω, κτενῶ, εκτονα and (later) εκτἄκα, εκτεινα εκτἄνον and (poet.) εκτἄν. In prose ἄπο-κτεν- is used. For the passive, θἄν- (απο-θαν-) was commonly employed, § 461.
κλῐ-ν-, *bend*	κλῑνω, κλῑνῶ, κεκλῐκα, εκλῑνα : κεκλῐμαι, εκλῐθην (-νθην poet.) and εκλῐνην. M.
κρῐ-ν-, *separate, decide*	κρῑνω, κρῑνῶ, κεκρῐκα, εκρῑνα : κεκρῐμαι, εκρῐθην. M.
ἄπο-κρῐν- (m.), *answer*	ἀποκρῑνομαι, -κρῑνουμαι, -κεκρῐμαι, ἀπεκρῑνἄμην and (late) -εκρῐθην.
ἄμῦν-, *ward off*	ἄμῦνω, ἄμῦνῶ, ημῦνα.
οξῦν-, *sharpen*	οξῦνω, ωξυγκα : ωξυμμαι or ωξυσμαι, ωξυνθην.
	And like these many words in ῦν.
οφελ-,* *owe*	οφειλω and οφελλω (Ep.), οφειλησω, ωφειληκα, ωφειλησα and (in a peculiar sense) ωφελον.

III. ι cons. is added : § 264.

474.	*a.* Κ, Γ, Χ (Τ).
φῠλἄκ-, *watch*	φῠλασσω (-ττω), φῠλαξω, πεφῠλἄχα, εφῠλ ιξα : πεφῠλαγμαι, εφῠλαχθην. M.
ἑλῐκ-, *roll*	ἑλισσω and εἱλισσω, ἑλιξω (εἱ-), εἱλιξα : εἱλιγμαι, εἱλιχθην. M.
φρῑκ-, *bristle, shiver*	φρισσω, φριξω, πεφρῑκα, εφριξα.
κηρῦκ-, *proclaim*	κηρυσσω, κηρυξω, κεκηρῦχα, εκηρυξα : κεκηρυγμαι, εκηρυχθην.
αλλἄγ-, *exchange*	αλλασσω, αλλαξω, ηλλἄχα, ηλλαξα : ηλλαγμαι, ηλλαχθην and ηλλἄγην. M

* For other verbs in λ see § 476

πλᾰγ- (πληγ-). *strike*	πλησσω, πληξω, πεπληγα, επληξα· πεπληγμαι επληγην and (Att.) -επλᾰγην. M.
πραγ-, *do*	πρασσω, πραξω, πεπρᾶχα and πεπρᾶγα (intr.) επραξα: πεπραγμαι, επραχθην. M.
τᾰγ-, *arrange*	τασσω, ταξω, τετᾰχα, εταξα: τεταγμαι, εταχθην. M.
πᾰτᾰγ-, *strike*	πᾰτασσω, πᾰταξω, επᾰταξα. Rare in pass.: see πλᾰγ-.
σφᾰγ-, *slay*	σφαττω and σφαζω, σφαξω, εσφαξα: εσφαγμαι, εσφᾰγην and εσφαχθην (rare).
τᾰρᾰχ-, *stir up, confound*	τᾰρασσω, τᾰραξω, τετρηχα (intr.), ετᾰραξα: τετᾰραγμαι, ετᾰραχθην.
ορῠχ-, *dig*	ορυσσω, ορυξω, ορωρῠχα, ωρυξα: ορωρυγμαι and (later) ωρυγμαι, ωρυχθην.
πᾰτ-, *sprinkle*	πασσω, πᾰσω, επᾰσα: πεπασμαι, επασθην.
πλᾰτ-, *mould*	πλασσω, πλᾰσω, επλᾰσα: πεπλασμαι, επλασθην. M.
πεπ-, *cook*	πεσσω and (later) πεπτω, πεψω, επεψα: πεπεμμαι, επεφθην. Compare πεμπ-, § 465.

475. *b.* Δ.

ϝεργᾰδ- (m.), *work*	εργαζομαι, εργᾰσομαι, ειργασμαι, ειργᾰσᾰμην: ειργασθην.
δᾰμ-ᾰδ-, *tame*	δᾰμαζω and δαμνημι (§ 481, *n.*), δᾰμᾰσω and δᾰμῶ, εδᾰμᾰσα: δεδμημαι, εδᾰμασθην and εδᾰμην.

Other verbs in αδ are conjugated like

θαυμᾰδ-, *wonder*	θαυμαζω, θαυμᾰσομαι, τεθαυμᾰκα, εθαυμᾰσα: τεθαυμασμαι, εθαυμασθην.
φρᾰδ-, *tell*	φραζω, φρᾰσω, πεφρᾰκα, εφρᾰσα and (Ep.) πεφρᾰδον: πεφρασμαι, εφρασθην.
ἑδ- (σεδ-),* *sit*	chiefly occurring in composition with κᾰτᾰ
κᾰθεδ- and κᾰθῐδ-	*seat, sit* κᾰθιζω, κᾰθιῶ, εκᾰθῐσα and κᾰθῖσα.
	(m.) *sit* κᾰθιζομαι, κᾰθεδουμαι, εκᾰθεζομην.

* The simple word is rare. On the connection between the forms ἑδ- and ἰδ-, and the existence of a present ἑζομαι, see σεδ-, § 485, and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 129, etc. From the same root are regularly made (§ 251) a 1 aor. act. and mid., εἱσα and εἱσᾰμην, and a fut. ἑσομαι there is also a perfect ἡμαι, κᾰθημαι, *I sit.*

Verbs in ῐ̆δ are conjugated like

νομῐ̆δ-, deem, think	*νομιζω, νομῐ̆σω* (Att. *νομιῶ*), *νενομῐ̆κα, ενομῐ̆σα* : *νενομισμαι, ενομισθην.*
χᾰρῐ̆δ- (m.), *do a favour*	*χᾰριζομαι, χᾰριουμαι, κεχᾰρισμαι, εχᾰρῐ̆σᾰμην.*
ἁρμοτ-, fit	*ἁρμοζω* and *ἁρμοττω, ἁρμοσω, ἡρμοκα, ἡρμοσα* : *ἡρμοσμαι, ἡρμοσθην.* See *σφᾰγ-*, § 474.
σωδ- and *σω-, save*	*σωζω* and *σωω* (Ep.), *σωσω, σεσωκα, εσωσα* : *σεσωσμαι* and *σεσωμαι, εσωθην.*
ἁρπᾰδ- and *ἁρπᾰγ-, seize*	*ἁρπαζω, ἁρπᾰσω* and *-σομαι, ἡρπᾰκα, ἡρπᾰσα* : *ἡρπασμαι, ἡρπασθην.* Also (but not Attic) *ἁρπαξω, ἡρπαξα*, etc. occur, and a late 2 aor. pass. *ἡρπᾰγην.*
παιδ- and *παιγ-, sport*	*παιζω, παιξουμαι* and *-ξουμαι, πεπαικα, επαισα*: *πεπαισμαι.* Later *επαιξα*, etc.
κρᾰγ-, scream	*κραζω, κεκραξομαι, κεκρᾱγα, -εκρᾰγον.*
ῥεγ- (*Ϝρεγ-*) and *εργ-* (*Ϝεργ-*), *work*	*ῥεζω* and *ερδω, ῥεξω* and *ερξω, εοργα* (*Ϝεϝοργα*) *ερῥεξα* and *ερξα* (Ion.).
στῐ̆γ-, prick	*στιζω, στιξω, εστιχα* : *εστιγμαι.*
οιμωγ-, cry οιμοι	*οιμωζω, οιμωξομαι, ωμωξα* : *ωμωγμαι.*
νῐ̆β-, wash	*νιζω* (late *νιπτω*), *νιψω, ενιψα* : *νενιμμαι, ενιφθην.* M.

476. *c.* Λ.

ἅλ- (m.), *leap*	*ἁλλομαι, ἅλουμαι, ἡλᾰμην* and *ἡλομην.*
βᾰλ-, throw	*βαλλω, βᾰλῶ, βεβληκα, εβᾰλον* : *βεβλημαι, εβληθην.* M.
σφᾰλ-, trip up	*σφαλλω, σφᾰλῶ, εσφαλκα, εσφηλα* : *εσφαλμαι. εσφᾰλην.*
αγγελ-, report	*αγγελλω, αγγελῶ, ηγγελκα, ηγγειλα* : *ηγγελμαι, ηγγελθην.* M.
-ελ-, raise, rise	*τελλω, τεταλκα, ετειλα* : *τεταλμαι.* M. (Chiefly in compounds.)
στελ-, equip	*στελλω, στελῶ, εσταλκα, εστειλα* : *εσταλμαι εστᾰλην.* M.
τῐ̄λ-, pluck	*τιλλω, τῐ̄λω, ετῐ̄λα* : *τετιλμαι.* M.

IV. A consonantal affix is added : § 265.

477. *a.* *ᾰν* or *ν* is added.

θῐ̆γ-, touch	*θιγγᾰνω, θιξομαι, εθῐ̆γον.*

λᾰχ· (ληχ-, λεγχ-), *get by lot* — λαγχᾰ́νω, ληξομαι, ειληχα and λελογχα (Ion.), ελᾰ́χον : ειληγμαι, ειληχθην.

τῠχ-ε- (τευχ-), *hit, happen* — τυγχᾰ́νω, τευξομαι, τετῠ́χηκα, ετῠ́χον.

ἁμαρτ-ε-, *miss the mark, err* — ἁμαρτᾰ́νω, ἁμαρτησομαι, ἡμαρτηκα, ἡμαρτον : ἡμαρτημαι, ἡμαρτηθην.

βλαστ-ε-, *grow* — βλαστᾰ́νω, βλαστησω, εβλαστηκα (βεβλ-), εβλαστον.

ἁδ-ε- (Ϝαδ-), *please* — ἀνδᾰ́νω, ἄδησω, ἔᾱδα (ϜεϜᾱδα), ἔᾰδον.

χᾰδ- (χευδ-), *hold* — χανδᾰ́νω, χεισομαι, κεχανδα, εχᾰ́δον.

λᾰθ- (ληθ-), *lie hid* — λανθᾰ́νω and ληθω (II.), λησω, λεληθα, ελᾰ́θον : λελησμαι.

—— (m.), *forget* — λανθᾰ́νομαι and ληθομαι, λησομαι, λελησμαι, ελᾰ́θομην. (Chiefly in the compound επῐλᾰ́θ-.)

μᾰθ-ε-, *learn* — μανθᾰ́νω, μᾰ́θησομαι, μεμᾰ́θηκα, εμᾰ́θον.

πῠθ- (πευθ-) (m.), *inquire, learn* — πυνθανομαι and (poet.) πευθομαι (II.), πευσομαι, πεπυσμαι, επῠ́θομην.

αισθ-ε- (m.), *perceive* — αισθᾰ́νομαι and (rare) αισθομαι (I.), αισθησομαι, ᾐσθημαι, ᾐσθομην.

ολισθ-ε-, *slip* — ολισθᾰ́νω, ολισθησω, ωλισθον.

λᾰβ- (ληβ-), *take* — λαμβᾰ́νω, ληψομαι, ειληφα, ελᾰ́βον. ειλημμαι, ειληφθην. M.

αυξ-ε-,* *increase* (tr.) — αυξᾰ́νω and αυξω, αυξησω, ηυξηκα, ηυξησα : ηυξημαι, ηυξηθην. M.

οφλ-ε-, *owe* — οφλ-ισκ-ᾰ́νω, οφλησω, ωφληκα, ωφλον.

ἰκ-, *come* — ἵκᾱνω and ἵκω (II.), see § 479.

κῐχ-ε-, *find* — κῐχᾱ́νω and κιγχᾰ́νω, κῐχησομαι, εκῐχον.

ἁλῐτ-, *sin* — ἁλῐ́ταινω, ηλῐτον.

478.

δᾰκ- (δηχ-), *bite* — δακνω, δηξομαι, εδᾰκον : δεδηγμαι, εδηχθην.

κᾰμ-, *toil* — καμνω, κᾰμουμαι, κεκμηκα, εκᾰμον.

τεμ-, *cut* — τεμνω, τεμῶ, τετμηκα, ετᾰμον and ετεμον : τετμημαι, ετμηθην. M.

βα-, *go* — βαινω, βησομαι, βεβηκα, εβην. The fut. βησω and 1 a. εβησα are transitive.

φθα-, *outstrip* — φθᾶνω, φθησομαι, εφθᾰκα, εφθην and εφθᾰσα.

ελα-, *drive* — ελαυνω and ελαω (rare), ελᾰσω and ελῶ (for ελαω), εληλᾰκα, ηλᾰσα : εληλᾰμαι, ηλᾰθην.

* Αυξ- from αυγ-σκ- ? Compare ἀλεξ- for αλεκ-σκ-. § 484, and the Latin *aug-e-*.

φθι-, *decay*	φθ῾ῐνω and φθιω (Ep.), φθ῾ῐσομαι, εφθῐμαι, εφθῐμην. The fut. and 1 a. φθ῾ῐσω (φθιῶ) and εφθ῾ῐσα are trans.
πι- and πο-, *drink*	πῑνω, πῑομαι and (rare) πῐουμαι, πεπωκα, επιον πεπομαι, εποθην.
τι-, *pay*	τ῾ῐνω, τῑσω, τετῑκα, ετῑσα: τετισμαι, ετισθην. M.

479. *b.* νε is added.

῾ῐκ- (m.), *come*	ἱκνεομαι, ἱξομαι, ἱγμαι, ῾ῑκομην. (Chiefly ἄφῐκ-.)
῾ῠπο-ἐχ- (m.), *promise*	῾ῠπισχνεομαι, ῾ῠποσχησομαι, ῾ῠπεσχημαι, ῾ῠπεσχομην.

480. *c.* νυ is added.

δεικ-, *shew*	δεικνῡμι and δεικνυω,* δειξω, εδειξα: δεδειγμαι, εδειχθην. M.
ϝᾰγ-, *break*	αγνῡμι, αξω, εᾱγα (intr.), εαξα: εᾱ῾γην.†
πᾰγ- (πηγ-), *fix*	πηγνῡμι, πηξω, πεπηγα (intr.), επηξα: επᾰγην. M.
ῥᾰγ- (ῥηγ-), *break, burst* (tr.)	ῥηγνῡμι and (poet.) ῥησσω, ῥηξω, ερῥηξα: ερῥηγμαι. M.
——— (intr.)	ῥηγνῠμαι, ερῥωγα, ερῥᾰγην.
μῐγ-, *mix*	μιγνῡμι and μισγω, μιξω, εμιξα: μεμιγμαι, εμῐγην and εμιχθην. M.
ζῠγ- (ζεῠγ-), *join*	ζευγνῡμι, ζευξω, εζευξα: εζευγμαι, εζῠγην and εζευχθην. M.
ἄρ- (m.), *win*	αρνῠμαι, ἄρουμαι, ηρομην.
ορ-, *rouse*	ορνῡμι, ορσω, ορωρα (intr.), ωρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ωρορον. M. ορωρεμαι, ωρομην.
ολ- (tr.), *destroy*	ολλῡμι, ολεσω and (Att.) ολῶ, ολωλεκα, ωλεσα.
— (intr.), *perish*	ολλῠμαι, ολουμαι, ολωλα, ωλομην.
ομ-ο-, *swear*	ομνῡμι, ομουμαι, ομωμοκα, ωμοσα: ομωμομαι and -σμαι, ωμοθην and -σθην.

481.

σκεδ-ᾰσ-, *scatter*	σκεδαννῡμι,‡ σκεδᾰσω and (Att) σκεδῶ, εσκεδᾰσα: εσκεδασμαι, εσκεδασθην.

* As this double form of the present tense is common to almost all the verbs of this class, the second form is not given in the verbs which follow.

† So ἐᾱλων from ῾ᾰλο-. Ahrens explains ᾱ by the supposition of a double augment, as in ἑωρων.

‡ Some of these presents in ν-νῡμῐ coexist with forms in νημῐ (from a C. F. in να), which are for the most part poetical. The syllable ᾰσ

κρεμ-ᾰσ-, *suspend*	κρεμαννῡμι, κρεμᾰσω and κρεμῶ, εκρεμᾰσα. εκρεμασθην. M. pres. κρεμᾰμαι.
κερ-ᾰσ-, *mingle*	κερανν̄υμι and (poet.) κεραω, κερᾰσω, εκερᾰσα: κεκρᾱμαι, εκρᾱθην and εκερασθην.
πετ-ᾰσ-, *spread*	πετανν̄υμι, πετᾰσω and πετῶ, επετᾰσα: πεπτᾰμαι and πεπετασμαι, επετασθην.
ἑσ- (ϝεσ-), *clothe*	ἑννῡμι and (Ion.) εἱνῡμι, ἑ(σ)σω, ἑ(σ)σα: εἱμαι. M. Prose writers use the compound
αμφι-εσ-,	αμφιεννῡμι, αμφιεσω and αμφιῶ, ημφιεσα: ημφιεσμαι. M. (On the augment see § 256.)
σβε-σ-, *quench*	σβεννῡμι, σβεσω, εσβεσα: εσβεσμαι, εσβεσθην.
—— (intr.), *go out*	σβεννῡμαι, σβησομαι, εσβηκα, εσβην.
κορ-εσ-, *satiate*	κορεννῡμι, κορεσω, εκορεσα: κεκορεσμαι, εκορεσθην. M.
στορ-εσ- and στρω-σ-, *strew*	στορνῡμι and στρωννῡμι, στορεσω στορῶ and στρωσω, εστορεσα and εστρωσα: εστρωμαι, εστρωθην.
ζω-σ-, *gird*	ζωννῡμι, εζωσα: εζωσμαι. M.
ῥω-σ-, *strengthen*	ῥωννῡμι, ερῥωσα: ερῥωμαι, ερῥωσθην.
χο-σ- and χω-σ-, *heap up*	χοω and later χωννῡμι, χωσω, κεχωκα, εχωσα. κεχωσμαι, εχωσθην.

482. *d.* τ is added to p- sounds.

σκεπ- (m.), *look at, examine*	σκεπτομαι*, σκεψομαι, εσκεμμαι, εσκεψᾰμην.
κλεπ-, *steal*	κλεπτω, κλεψω and -ψομαι, κεκλοφα, εκλεψα: κεκλεμμαι, εκλᾰπην and (rare) εκλεφθην.
κοπ-, *cut*	κοπτω, κοψω, κεκοφα, εκοψα: κεκομμαι, εκοπην. M.
τῠπ-, *beat*	τυπτω, τυπτησω, ετυψα and (rare) ετῠπον: τετυμμαι, ετῠπην. M.
βλᾰβ-, *hurt*	βλαπτω, βλαψω, βεβλᾰφα, εβλαψα: βεβλαμμαι, εβλᾰβην and (rare) εβλαφθην.
κᾰλῠβ-, *cover*	κᾰλυπτω, κᾰλυψω, εκᾰλυψα: κεκᾰλυμμαι, εκᾰλυφθην. M.
ἁφ-, *touch*	ἁπτω, ἁψω, ἡψα: ἡμμαι, ἡφθην. M.
βᾰφ-, *dip*	βαπτω, βαψω, εβαψα: βεβαμμαι, εβᾰφην. M.

is wanting, and the root-vowel undergoes a change. Thus are found σκιδνημι, κρημνημι, κιρνημι, and πιτνημι.

* In the pres. and past imperf. the Attics generally use σκοπεω or σκοπουμαι (§ 269): the 1 aor. of this form, εσκοπησα, is late.

θαφ-, bury	*θαπτω, θαψω, εθαψα*: *τεθαμμαι, ετάφην.* M.
σκαφ-, dig	*σκαπτω, σκαψω, εσκαφα, εσκαψα*: *εσκαμμαι, εσκάφην.*
ῥαφ-, sew	*ῥαπτω, ῥαψω, ερραψα*: *ερραμμαι, ερράφην.* M.
ῥιφ- (*ῥιπ-*?), *hurl*	*ῥιπτω* and *ῥιπτεω, ῥιψω, ερριψα*: *ερριμμαι, εορίφην* and *ερριφθην.*
κυφ-, stoop	*κυπτω, κυψω* and *-ψομαι, κεκῡφα, εκυψα.*
κρυφ-, hide	*κρυπτω, κρυψω, κεκρυφα, εκρυψα*: *κεκρυμμαι, εκρυφθην* and (rare) *εκρύφην.* M.

483. *ε. εθ* is added.

φλεγ-, scorch	*φλεγω* and *φλεγεθω* (poet.), *φλεξω*, etc. See *φλεγ-*, § 463.
τελ-, rise, be	*τελεθω* (poet.) = *τελλω*, which however is chiefly trans. See *τελ-*, § 476.
εδ-, eat	*εσθω* (i. e. *εδ-θω*) and more commonly *εσθιω*, (also *εδω* poet.), etc. See § 460.
πλα-, be full	*πληθω, πεπληθα* (chiefly poet.). See *πλα-*, § 485.
πρα-, burn (tr.)	*πιμπρημι* and (very rare) *-πρηθω.* See *πρα-*, § 485.
νε-, spin	*νεω* and *νηθω, νησω, ενησα*: *νενημαι* and *νενησμαι.*

484. V. *ισκ* (*εσκ*) or *σκ* is added: § 266.

ἄλεκ-, ward off	*ἄλεξω* (i. e. *αλεκ-σκ-ω*), *ἄλεξησω, ηλεξησα* and (very rare) *ηλεξα*, also (Ep. redup. 2 a.) *ηλαλκον.* M.
διδαχ-, teach	*διδασκω,* διδαξω, δεδιδαχα, εδιδαξα*: *δεδιδαγμαι, εδιδαχθην.* M.
παθ- (*πενθ-*), *suffer*	*πασχω* (i. e. *παθσκω*), *πεισομαι, πεπονθα, επαθον.*
ἀρ-, please	*ἀρεσκω, ἀρεσω, ηρεσα*: *ηρεσμαι, ηρεσθην.* M.
στερ-ε-, deprive	*στερισκω* and *στερεω, στερησω, εστερηκα, εστερησα*: *εστερημαι, εστερηθην.* In prose *ἀποστερεω* is the ordinary form. A pass. pres. *στερομαι* means *I am deprived* (orbatus sum).
θορ-, leap	*θρωσκω* (§ 46), *θορουμαι, εθορον.*

* *Δϊ-δα-σκω* is evidently formed, after the analogy of the verbs given in § 486, from the poet. root *δα-, teach, learn*, whence *εδαην, I learnt*; but that *διδαχ-* was practically viewed as a new verbal root is plain not only from the tenses of the verb, but from the derived substantive *δῐδᾰχα-*, f. *instruction.*

ευρ-ε-, *find*	εὑρισκω, εὑρησω, εὑρηκα, εὑρον: εὑρημαι, εὑρεθην. M.
μολ-, *go*	βλωσκω,* μολουμαι, μεμβλωκα, εμολον.
θᾰν-, *die*	θνησκω, θᾰνουμαι, τεθνηκα, εθᾰνον. In Attic prose the compound ᾰποθᾰν- is usual, except in the perf.
χᾰν-, *yawn*	χασκω, χᾰνουμαι, κεχηνα, εχᾰνον. The pres. χαινω is very late.
ἡβα-, *be at one's prime*	ἡβασκω, *I grow manly*, and ἡβαω, *I am at my prime*, ἡβησω, ἡβηκα, ἡβησα.
ἱ῾λα- (m.), *appease*	ἱ῾λασκομαι (also ἱλεομαι), ἱ῾λᾰσομαι, ἱ῾λᾰσᾰμην.
γηρα-, *grow old*	γηρασκω and γηραω, γηρᾱσω and -σομαι, γεγηρᾱκα, εγηρᾱσα and (in some forms) εγηρᾱν.
φα-, *say, affirm*	φασκω and φημι, past-imperf. εφασκον, φησω, εφησα. For the usage in the simple sense of *saying*, see § 460.
ᾰλ-ο- (ϝᾰλ-ο-), *be captured*	ἁλισκομαι, ἁλωσομαι, ἑᾰλωκα (ϝεϝαλ-) and ἡλωκα, ἑᾰ῾λων† and ἡλων. See ανᾱλο-, § 470.

485. VI. Reduplication is used: § 267.

τεκ-, *bring forth*	τικτω (for τιτκω), τεξομαι and -ξω, τετοκα, ετεκον. M.
σεχ- (ἑχ-), *hold*	ισχω,‡ σχησω, etc. See ἑχ-, § 463.
πετ-, *fall*	πιπτω, πεσουμαι, πεπτωκα, επεσον.§
σεδ- (ἑδ-), *seat*	ἱζω, etc. See ἑδ-, § 475.
γεν- (m.), *become, be*	γιγνομαι (and γῑνομαι), γενησομαι, γεγενημαι and γεγονα, εγενομην.
μεν-, *remain*	μιμνω‖ (poet.). See μεν-, § 466.
ονα-, *benefit*	ονῐνημι (for ονονημι), ονησω, ωνησα: ωνηθην. M. 2 aor. ωνημην (but inf. ονασθαι).
πλα-, *fill*	πιμπλημι, πλησω, πεπληκα, επλησα: πεπλησμαι, επλησθην. M.

* i. e. μλωσκω, or, rather, μβλωσκω. Compare the perfect μεμβλωκα, and see § 42.

† In the indic. ᾱ, in the other moods ᾰ. See § 480, *n*.†

‡ The presents ισχω, ἱζω, ἱστημι are, of course, for σισχω, σιζω, σιστημι, initial σ being softened into ῾, § 47, *b*: in ισχω even the aspirate is lost in obedience to the well known rule, § 44.

§ In Doric επετον; in the common forms επεσον and πεσουμαι, τ is softened into σ, § 47, *a*.

‖ On the loss of ε in this and the five words preceding, see § 49.

πρα-, *burn* — πιμπρημι,* πρησω, επρησα: πεπρημαι, επρησθην.

χρα-, *lend* — κιχρημι, χρησω, εχρησα: κεχρημαι. M. (=*borrow*).

στα-, *stand* (tr.) — ἵστημι, στησω, εστησα: ἑστᾰμαι, εστᾰθην. M.

——— (intr.). — ἱστᾰμαι, στησομαι, ἑστηκα, ἑστηξω, εστην.

ἑ-, *let go, send* — ἵ̔ημι, ἥσω, εἱκα, ἧκα, etc. See § 454.

θε-, *place* — τῐθημι, θησω, τεθεικα, εθηκα (εθεμεν, etc. § 343): τεθειμαι, ετεθην. M.

δο-, *give* — δῐδωμι, δωσω, δεδωκα, εδωκα (εδομεν, etc.): δεδομαι, εδοθην. M.

486. σκ is added to the reduplicated root.

ἀρ-, *fit* — ἀρᾰρισκω, ἄρᾱρα (intr.), ηρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ηρᾰρον. See ἀρ-, *win*, and ἀρ-, *please*, §§ 480 and 484.

μνα-, *remind* — μιμνησκω, μνησω, εμνησα: μεμνημαι (*I remember*), εμνησθην.

δρα-, *run away* — -διδρασκω, -δρᾱσομαι, -δεδρᾱκα, -εδρᾱν.

πρα-, *sell* — πιπρασκω, πεπρᾱκα: πεπρᾱμαι, επρᾱθην. See § 461.

γνω-, *examine, think* — γιγνωσκω, γνωσομαι. εγνωκα, εγνων†: εγνωσμαι, εγνωσθην.

βρω-, *eat* — βιβρωσκω, βεβρωκα: βεβρωμαι, εβρωθην.

τρω-, *wound* — τἰτρωσκω, τρωσω, ετρωσα: τετρωμαι, ετρωθην.

487. VII. ε is added: § 268.

δοκ-, *seem* — δοκεω, δοξω, εδοξα: δεδογμαι. The poets also use δοκησω, etc.

πᾰτ- (m.), *feed* — πᾰτεομαι, πᾰσομαι, επᾰσᾰμην: πεπασμαι.

γηθ-, *rejoice* — γηθεω, γηθησω, γεγηθα, εγηθησα.

ωθ-, *push* — ωθεω, ωσω (and ωθησω poet.), εωσα: εωσμαι, εωσθην.

κῠρ-, *chance* — κῠρεω and κῡρῳ (II.), κυρσω, εκυρσα. Also κῠρησω, etc.

* The μ before πρ, πλ, in these words is euphonic: compare *μεσημ-β-ρια-*, *mid-day* (§ 42). and *μεμ-β-λωκα*, perf. of μολ- in the last §, where β is inserted between μ and ρ, etc. The compounds with εν are *εμπιπλημι*, *εμπιπρημι*, but again *ενεπιμπλην*, etc., in the augmented tense.

† A 1 aor. active, of course with a causative meaning, exists in the Ionic compound *ἄν-εγνωσα*. *I persuaded.*

κᾰλ-, *call*	καλεω, κᾰλεσω and (Att.) κᾰλῶ, κεκληκα, εκᾰλεσα: κεκλημαι, εκληθην. M. Compare βαλ-, § 476.
γᾰμ-, *take to wife*	γάμεω, γᾰμῶ, γεγᾰμηκα, εγημα. M. Late γᾰμησω, etc.

VIII. Verbs in ϝ or σ: § 270.

488 ϝ.

καϝ-, *burn*	καιω and κᾱω, καυσω and -σομαι, κεκαυκα, εκαυσα and εκηα (Ep.) εκεα (Trag.): κεκαυμαι, εκαυθην and εκαην (Ion.).
κλαϝ-, *weep*	κλαιω and κλᾱω, κλαυσομαι and κλαιησω (ᾱ), εκλαυσα: κεκλαυμαι. M.
θεϝ-, *run*	θεω, θευσομαι.
πλεϝ-, *set sail*	πλεω, πλευσομαι and -σουμαι, πεπλευκα, επλευσα: πεπλευσμαι.
νεϝ-, *swim*	νεω, νευσομαι and -σουμαι, νενευκα, ενευσα.
πνεϝ-, *breathe*	πνεω, πνευσομαι and -σουμαι, πεπνευκα, επνευσα.
ῥεϝ-, *flow*,	ῥεω, ῥευσομαι and ῥυησομαι, ερῥυηκα, ερῥυην and (rare) ερῥευσα.
χεϝ-, *pour*	χεω, χεω, κεχῠκα, εχεα: κεχῠμαι, εχῠθην. M.

489. Σ.*

ᾰγᾰσ-, *wonder at*	ᾰγᾰμαι, ᾰγᾰσομαι, ηγασθην and ηγᾰσᾰμην.
χᾰλᾰσ-, *slacken*	χᾰλαω, χᾰλᾰσω, κεχᾰλᾰκα, εχᾰλᾰσα: κεχᾰλασμαι, εχᾰλασθην.
γελᾰσ-, *laugh*	γελαω, γελᾰσομαι, εγελᾰσα: γεγελασμαι, εγελασθην.
κλᾰσ-, *break*	κλαω, εκλᾰσα: κεκλασμαι, εκλασθην.
σπᾰσ-, *draw*	σπαω, σπᾰσω, εσπᾰκα, εσπᾰσα: εσπασμαι, εσπασθην. M.
ερᾰσ-, *love*	εραω and ερᾰμαι, ερασθησομαι, ηρασθην and ηρᾰσᾰμην.
αιδ-εσ- (m.), *feel shame, respect*	αιδεομαι and αιδομαι, αιδεσομαι, ῃδεσμαι, ῃδεσθην and ῃδεσᾰμην.
ζεσ-, *boil*	ζεω, ζεσω, εζεσα: εζεσμαι.
ᾰκεσ- (m.), *heal*	ᾰκεομαι, ηκεσᾰμην.
αρκεσ-, *aid, suffice*	αρκεω, αρκεσω, ηρκεσα: ηρκεσθην.
τελεσ-, *complete*	τελεω, τελεσω and (Att.) τελῶ, τετελεκα, ετελεσα: τετελεσμαι, ετελεσθην. M.
ξεσ-, *polish*	ξεω, εξεσα: εξεσμαι.

* For other verbs in σ see § 481

490. Many active verbs have a future middle. The most important of these will be found in the Tables: others are ἄπανταω, *I meet*, ἀπαντησομαι (-σω); ἀπολαυω, *I enjoy*, ἀπολαυσομαι; βᾰδιζω, *I walk*, βᾰδιουμαι; βοαω, *I shout*, βοησομαι; επιορκεω, *I swear falsely*, επιορκησομαι (-σω); κολαζω, *I chastise*, κολᾰσομαι (Att. κολῶμαι; also κολᾰσω); πηδαω, *I leap*, πηδησομαι; σῑγαω, *I am silent*, σῑγησομαι; σιωπαω, *I am silent*, σιωπησομαι; σκωπτω, *I mock*, σκωψομαι; σπουδαζω, *I am eager*, σπουδᾰσομαι (-σω); χωρεω, *I withdraw*, χωρησομαι (-σω).

491. Many middle verbs have an aorist passive (deponents passive). Some of these have already been given in the Tables: others are ᾽ᾰμιλλαομαι, *I compete*, ἡμιλληθην; αρνεομαι, *I deny*, ηρνηθην (Ep. ηρνησᾰμην); διᾰλεγομαι, *I discuss*, διελεχθην (Ep. διελεξᾰμην); διᾰνοεομαι, *I purpose*, διενοηθην (also ᾰπον-, ενν-, προν-); εναντιοομαι, *I oppose*, ηναντιωθην; ενθῡμεομαι, *I lay to heart*, ενεθῡμηθην (also προθ-); ευλᾰβεομαι, *I am cautious*, ευλᾰβηθην; πορευομαι, *I travel*, επορευθην; φῐλοτῑμεομαι, *I am ambitious*, εφῐλοτῑμηθην. Some of these have also a fut.-indef. derived from the aorist root.

ADVERBS.

492. On adverbs derived from adjectives and pronouns, see § 175, etc., § 204, etc., and § 210.

493. Adverbs are formed from substantives by means of the suffix δον (ᾰδον, ηδον): as, from

βοτρυ-, *bunch of grapes*,	βοτρῡ-δον *like a bunch of grapes.*
ῑλα-, *troop*,	ῑλ-ᾰδον, *in troops, abundantly.*
κῠν-, *dog*,	κῠν-ηδον, *like a dog.*
ἱππο-, *horse*,	ἱππ-ηδον, *like a horse.*

494. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffixes δον, δᾰ, δην (ᾰδην): as, from

ἀνᾰφᾰν-, *shew forth (up)*,	ἀνᾰφαν-δον and ἀνᾰφαν-δᾰ, *openly.*
σχ-(ἐχ-), *hold, hold on by*,	σχ-ε-δον, *hardly, nigh, nearly.*
κρῠφ-, *hide*,	κρυβ-δην and κρυβ-δᾰ (also κρῠφ-α), *secretly.*
γρᾰφ-, *scratch, write*,	γραβ-δην, *in a scraping manner, by writing*
σπερ-, *sow, scatter*	σπορ-ᾰδην, *scatteredly.*

495. Adverbs in ει or ῑ (rarely ῐ), are formed from adjectives, mostly compounds: as, πανδημ-ει or πανδημ-ῑ, *with the whole people*; ἄμἄχ-ει, *without a battle*; ακλαυτ-ῑ, *without weeping*. These are probably modifications of the dative case.

496. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffix τῐ: as, from

ονυμᾰδ-, *name*,	ονομασ-τῐ, *by name*.
Περσῐδ-, *hold with the Persians*, *speak Persian*,	Περσισ-τῐ, *in Persian fashion*, *in the Persian tongue*.

497. A few adverbs in ξ or αξ are formed principally from substantives signifying some part of the body: as, from

οδοντ-, *tooth*,	οδαξ, *with the teeth*.
πυγ-μα-, *fist*,	πυξ, *with the fist*.
γονυ-, *knee*,	γνυξ, *on the knee*.
	λαξ, *with the heel*.
Also μουνο-, *alone*,	μουναξ, *singly*.
αλλᾰγ-, *change*,	αλλαξ, *by turns*.

498. Adverbs in (σ)θεν or (σ)θε are formed from prepositions: as, προ-σθε(ν), *before*, from προ, *before*; ὕπερ-θε(ν), *from above*, *above*, from ὕπερ, *over*; οπισθε(ν) or οπῐθε(ν), *behind*; ενερ-θε(ν) or νερ-θε(ν), *from beneath*, *beneath*, connected with ενεροι = *inferi*. From εκ, *out from*, are derived εκ-τος, *without*, and εκτοσ-θε(ν), *from without*: from εν, *in*, are derived εν-τος, *within*, and εντοσ-θε(ν), *from within*; also ενδον and ενδοθῐ, *within*, *at home*, and ενδοθεν. Some of these words are also employed as prepositions. Compare the table of pronominal adverbs, § 204.

PREPOSITIONS.

499. The prepositions of the Greek language, with the primary significations of each, are as follows:—

a. Followed by the accusative only:

εις or ες, *into*, *to* (Lat. *in*, with acc.).

b. Followed by the genitive only:

αντῐ, *over against*, *instead of*.	εξ, εκ, *out of*, *from*.
ἄπο, *from* (away from).	προ, *before*.

c. Followed by the dative only:

εν (Ep. ενῐ, ειν), *in* (Lat. *in* with abl.).

σῦν or ξῦν, *with*.

d. Followed by the accusative or genitive:

διᾰ́, *through* (between). ὑπερ (Ep. ὑπειρ), *over*.
κᾰτᾰ́, *down*.

e. Followed by the accusative or dative:

ἀνᾰ́, *up*.

f. Followed by the accusative, genitive, or dative:

αμφῐ́, *about* (on both sides of). περῐ́, *around*.
επῐ́, *upon*. προς (Ep. προτῐ́, ποτῐ́), *up to*
μετᾰ́, *amidst*. ὑπο (Ep. ὕπαι), *under*.
πᾰ́ρᾰ (Ep. πᾰ́ραι), *by* (by the side of).

The use of αμφῐ́, ἀνᾰ́, and μετᾰ́ with the dative is confined to the poets.

500. The prepositions were all originally adverbs of place: many of them are often so employed by the poets, and προς is so used even in Attic prose. In general usage, they either stand in connection with some case of a noun, in order to define the relation between the several words of a sentence more closely than could be done by means of the cases alone; or they are compounded with verbs, to express the direction of the action of the verb. They are also used in the formation of compound adjectives.

501. In connection with the cases of nouns prepositions undergo some change of their original signification, yet rather in appearance than reality; as the widely different translations which one preposition must often receive are due solely to the case which accompanies it. Thus, πᾰ́ρᾰ meaning *by the side of*, πᾰ́ρᾰ τον βᾰσῐ́λεᾱ is *to* (the side of) *the king*; πᾰ́ρᾰ του βᾰσῐ́λεως, *from* (the side of) *the king*; and πᾰ́ρᾰ τῳ βᾰσῐ́λει, *by* (the side of), or *near*, *the king*: the difference of meaning in each instance being caused by the proper force of the accus., gen., and dat. cases respectively (§ 61, *b.*).

502. In composition with verbs the prepositions retain their adverbial character: hence the place of the augment and the reduplication is between the preposition and the verbal root, and in the earlier language the preposition was readily separated from the verb by one or more words—a process commonly, but incorrectly, treated as a violent license under the name of *Tmesis* (τμησῐς, *cutting*).

503. All the prepositions given in § 499 are used in composition with verbs: the following, some of which are rather adverbs,

are not so used: ἄνευ (and poet. ἄτερ), *without, apart from;* ἀχρῐ́(ς) and μεχρῐ́(ς), *until;* ἑνεκᾰ́ (ἑνεκεν, εἱνεκᾰ́), *for the sake of,* all of which are followed by the genitive; and ἅμᾰ, *together with,* which takes the dative. The particle ὡς is sometimes used with the accus. to express motion *to,* for the most part with persons only.

504. The usual place of the preposition, as the name implies, is immediately before the noun which it accompanies; it is, however, sometimes separated from the case by the particles μεν, δε, γᾰ́ρ, etc. Περῐ́ and ἑνεκᾰ́ even in prose, the others in the poets, occasionally follow their noun.

505. The prepositions sometimes seem to be used as verbs, with an ellipsis of εστῐ́ or εισῐ́;—πᾰ́ρᾰ for πᾰ́ρεστῐ́ or πᾰ́ρεισῐ́, ἐνῐ́ for ενεστῐ́, etc.

CONJUNCTIONS.

506. The conjunctive particles μεν*——δε (—δε) are used to contrast two or more words or clauses which are either opposed to, or merely distinguished from, each other. They are regularly placed after the contrasted words, or the first words of the contrasted clauses. Their force may be rendered by *on the one hand—on the other;* but generally μεν may be passed over in the English sentence, and δε be rendered by *and,* or (if the contrast is one of opposition) *but:* as, ελεγε μεν ὡς το πολῠ́, τοις δε βουλομενοις εξην ἄκουειν, *he usually spoke, and those who likea might listen;* λεγεις μεν ευ, πρᾰττεις δ᾽ουδεν, *you speak well, but do nothing.*

507. The copulative conjunctions are και, *and;* τε (encl.), *and;* ἤ, *either, or;* ουδε (μηδε),† *and not, not even;* ουτε (μητε), *neither, nor.* These may be used in pairs: as, και κᾰτᾰ́ γην και κᾰτᾰ́ θᾰλασσᾰ́ν, *both by land and by sea;* εγω τε και σῠ́, *both I and you;* ανδρων τε θεων τε, *both of men and of gods;* ἤ τῐς ἤ ουδεις, *either one or no one;* ουτε ταυτᾰ́ ουτε τἀλλᾰ́, *neither this nor the other.*

508. Particles of emphasis are γε (encl.), *at least;* περ (encl.), *just;* ἦ, *verily;* μην, *assuredly;* δη, *certainly, of course;* μεντοι, *however,* etc.

* Apparently weaker forms of μην and δη.

† On the distinction between the negative particles ου and μη, and their compounds, see the Syntax

509. For the interrogative and conditional particles, and for those conjunctions which serve to attach subordinate to principal clauses, see the Syntax.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.

510. Words are either *simple*—i. e. derived from a single root, as μᾰχ-ομαι, *I fight*, from μᾰχ-, *fight*; γρᾰφ-ω, *I write*, from γρᾰφ-,* *write*; λογο-, m. *speech*, from λεγ-, *speak*—or *compound*, i. e. formed from two or more roots, as λογο-γραφο-, m. *a writer of narratives*.†

511. Simple words are either *primary derivatives*—i. e. formed immediately from the root, as, φῠγ-α-, f. *flight*, from φῠγ-, *flee*; αρχ-α-, f. *beginning*, from αρχ-, *begin*—or *secondary derivatives*, i. e. formed through some simpler derivative, as αρχ-α-ιο-, *ancient*, from αρχ-α-, *beginning*. The term *derivative* is, however, usually restricted to words of the latter class.

512. Nouns, whether primary (primary derivatives), or derived (secondary derivatives), are usually formed by the addition of a syllable, called the suffix, which serves to determine the precise relation in which the word stands to the root. Thus, from γρᾰφ-, *write*, are formed γρᾰφ-ευ-, m. *writer*; γρᾰφ-ῐδ-, f. *writing instrument*; γραμ-μᾰτ-, n. *a writing*; γραμ-μα-, f. *line*: from δῐκα-, f. *equivalent, right*, are formed δῐκα-ιο-, *righteous*; and from this again, δῐκα-ιο-σῠνα-, f. *righteousness*.

513. Many primary verbs, and a few substantives, are made without any suffix: as, μᾰχ- (m.), *fight*; λεγ-, *speak*; ᾰγ-, *lead*; ἅλ-, m. f. *salt, sea*: or with a slight change of vowel, as φλογ-, f. *flame*, from φλεγ-, *burn*. Such substantives, of course, belong to the inseparable declension.

514. For the changes to which consonants and vowels are subject in the derivation and composition of words, consult the sections on letter-changes.

* Such words as γρᾰφ-, *write*; αρχ-, *begin*, are classed among primary roots, as not admitting of any further analysis within the limits of the Greek language. They are probably not *pure* roots, but made by the addition of some affix.

† Care must be taken not to confound compound words and derivatives from compounds: ὁμοφρον-, *of one mind*, is a compound adjective; ὁμοφρονε-, *be of one mind*, is a verb derived from the compound adjective.

515 *Of the Derivation of Nouns.*

The following Tables exhibit the most important suffixes of substantives and adjectives.

Masculine Suffixes.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
ϵϝ	verbs	one who —s	φεν-	*slay*	φον-ϵυ-	*slayer*
ϵϝ	nouns	person	γραμμᾰτ-	*a writing*	γραμμᾰτ-ϵυ-	*scribe*
			ἱππο-	*horse*	ἱππ᾽-ϵυ-	*horseman*
ϵϝ[1]	town	inhabitant	Μεγᾰρο-	*Megara*	Μεγᾰρ᾽-ϵυ-	*a Megarian*
τα	verbs	one who —s	κῠβερνα-	*steer*	κῠβερνη-τα-	*steersman*
τ ρ	verbs	one who —s	ῥε-	*speak*	ῥη-τορ-	*speaker*
τηρ	verbs	one who —s	κᾰλ-ϵ-	*summon*	κλη-τηρ-	*summoner*
τα	nouns	person	τοξο-	*bow*	τοξο-τα-	*bowman*
ῑ̆-τα	nouns	person	ὁδο-	*way*	ὁδ᾽-ῑ̆τα-	*traveller*
ω-τα	nouns	person	στρᾰτια-	*army*	στρᾰτι᾽-ωτα-	*soldier*
τα[1]	town	inhabitant	Αιγῖνα-	*Ægina*	Αιγῖνη-τα-	*an Æginetan*
ῑ̆-τα	or	inhabitant	Αβδηρο-	*Abdera*	Αβδηρ᾽-ῑ̆τα-	*an Abderite*
ω-τα	country	inhabitant	Σῐκελια-	*Sicily*	Σῐκελι᾽-ωτα-	*a Sicilian Greek*
τηρ-[2]	verbs	means	ζωσ-	*gird*	ζωσ-τηρ-	*girdle*
ο[3]	verbs	person	αειδ-	*sing*	αοιδ-ο-	*singer*
ο	verbs	act?	λεγ-	*speak*	λογ-ο-	*speech*
α[4]	—	person	τρῐ̆β-	*wear, practise*	παιδο-τρῐ̆β-α-	*trainer of boys*
ῐ̆δᾰ̆[5]	parent	son of	Νεστορ-	*Nestor*	Νεστορ-ῐ̆δα-	*son of Nestor*
ῑ̆ον	parent	son of	Κρονο-	*Cronus*	Κρον᾽-ῑ̆ον- *or* Κρον-ῐ̆ων-	*son of Cronus*
ῐ̆ων	parent	son of				
ι-σκο-	nouns	little	παιδ-	*child, boy*	παιδ-ισκο-	*young boy*
μο[6]	verbs	act	οδῠρ-	*lament*	οδυρ-μο-	*lamentation*
(θ)μο	verbs	act	κλαϝ-	*weep*	κλαυ-θμο-	*weeping*
(σ)μο	verbs	act	θε-	*place*	θε-σμο-	*statute*
ων	nouns	place for	γῠναικ-	*woman*	γῠναικ-ων-	*women's apartment*
ᾰ̆κ[7]	nouns	little	κλων-	*twig*	κλων-ᾰ̆κ-	*little twig*
ᾱ̆κ	nouns	——	πορπα-	*buckle*	πορπ-ᾱ̆κ-	*shield-handle*
ηκ	nouns	——	μυρμο-	*ant*	μυρμ᾽-ηκ-	*ant*
ῠ̆χ[7]	nouns	——	βοτρυ-?	*bunch of grapes*	βοστρ-ῠ̆χ-	*lock of hair*

Remarks on the Suffixes.

[1] This suffix is, of course, only a special case of that immediately above.

[2] Nouns masc. in τηρ, and nouns fem. and neut. in τρα and τρο, signifying the means, are probably to be regarded as adjectives used substantively.

[3] Some of these nouns in ο are masc. and fem.; as, αοιδο- m. and f.

[4] The few nouns of this class are, mostly, compounds.

[5] This suffix also appears as ᾰ̆δα and ιᾰ̆δα. When it is added to words whose T. F. ends in ϵϝ, ϝ disappears, and ῐ of the suffix forms a diphthong with the pre-

ceding ε: thus, from Πηλεϝ- or Πηληϝ, *Peleus*, are made Πηλειδα- (or Πηλεϊδα-) and Πηληϊάδα-, *son of Peleus*: similarly from Ατρεϝ- are formed Ατρειδα- and Ατρειων-.

[6] But of many words in θμο and σμο the initial consonant of the suffix seems du rather to a lost final consonant in the root.

[7] Also fem., as ῥοδ-ᾰκ-, f. *dwarf-rose*; πτῠχ-, f. *fold*; αμπ-ῠχ-, m f. *band, circle* (from αμφῐ). These suffixes, ᾰκ, ᾱκ, ηκ, ῠχ, as also ᾰγ(λᾰλ-αγ-, *babbler*), ῠγ (πτερ ῠγ-, f. *pinion*), ῐκ (ἐλ-ῐκ-, f. *a spiral*), are varieties of one suffix, and all seem to hav been originally diminutive. Some of them are also adjectival.

516. Feminine Suffixes.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a Substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
α[1]	verbs	act	φῠγ-	*flee*	φῠγ-α-	*flight*
μα	verbs	act	μνα- (m.)	*remember*	μνη-μα-	*remembrance*
ια[2]	adj.	quality	ευδαιμον-	*prosperous*	ευδαιμον-ια-	*prosperity*
σ-ῠνα[3]	adj.	quality	αφρον-	*senseless*	αφροσῠνα-	*senselessness*
			δῐκαιο-	*righteous*	δῐκαιο-σῠνα-	*righteousness*
ο-να	verbs		ἡδ- (m.)	*enjoy*	ἡδ-ονα-	*joy, pleasure*
τητ-	adj.	quality	τᾰχυ-	*swift*	τᾰχῠ-τητ-	*swiftness*
τι[4]	verbs	act	φα-	*speak*	φᾰ-τι-	*speaking*
σι	verbs	act	πραγ-	*do*	πραξι-	*doing*
σια	verbs	act	δοκιμᾰδ-	*prove*	δοκῐμᾰ-σια	*proving*
ια[5]	male	female	ἱερεϝ-	*priest*	ἱερεια-	*priestess*
σα	male	female	ἄνακτ-	*king*	ἄνασσα-	*queen*
αινα	male	female	λε-οντ-	*lion*	λε-αινα-	*lioness*
ῐδ	parent	daughter of	Δᾶναο-	*Danaus*	Δανα'-ῐδ-	*daughter of Danaus*
ῐδ-[6]	male	female	Ἑλλην-	*a Greek*	Ἑλλην-ῐδ-	*a Greek woman*
ῐδ	——	———	γρᾰφ-	*write*	γρᾰφ-ῐδ-	*writing instrument*
ᾰδ	nouns	collective	φυλλο-	*leaf*	φυλλ'-ᾰδ-	*heap of leaves*
τειρα[7]	verbs	female agent	δο-	*give*	δο-τειρα-	*female who gives*
τρῐα	verbs	female agent	ποιε-	*create*	ποιη-τρια-	*poetess*
τρῐδ	verbs	female agent	αυλε-	*play the flute*	αυλη-τρῐδ-	*female flute-player*
τῐδ[7]	nouns	female person	πολι-	*city*	πολῖ-τῐδ-	*female citizen*
τρα	verbs	means	κᾰλῠβ-	*hide*	κᾰλυπ-τρα-	*veil*
τρα	verbs	place	πᾰλαι-	*wrestle*	πᾰλαι-σ-τρα-	*wrestling-school*
ι-σκα	nouns	little	παιδ-	*child*	παιδ-ισκα-	*little girl*

Remarks.

[1] Feminines in α are also used as collective nouns: thus, from φὐλᾰκ-, *watch* φῠλᾰκ-α-, f. is both *watching* and *a guard*, like the Latin *custodia*-. Similarly, som words in ια are collectives: as, γερουσ-ια- (γεροντ-ια-), *a senate*; εκκλησ-ια- (fro εκκλητο-, *summoned*), *an assembly*.

[2] Substantives in ια, from adjectives chiefly, are very numerous; it is important t to attend to the necessary letter-changes: thus, from σοφο-, *wise*; ἀληθεσ-, *true* ᾱθᾰνᾰτο-, *immortal*, are derived σοφ'ια-, *wisdom*; ἀληθεια-, *truth*; ᾱθᾰνᾰσια-, *im mortality*.

[3] Most words of this class are derived from adjectives in ον, as αφροσῠνα-, *folly*

from *αφρον-*; *μνημοσὔνα-*, *remembrance*, from *μνημον-*, *mindful*; so that *υνα* should, probably, be regarded as the original suffix, *σ* being due to *ν* final of the adj.

[4] *τι* and *σι* are the same suffix.

[5] The suffixes *σα* and *ια* are probably identical, *σσα* being due to the concurrence of *ι* with a preceding guttural or dental; so *μελισσα-*, *bee*, from *μελῑτ-*, n. *honey*. See § 45, *a*.

[6] This use of the suffix *ῐδ* is obviously related to the preceding: *ῐδ* also appears as a termination of feminine adjectives: thus, *θουρο-*, m. *θουρῐδ-*, f. *impetuous*; *Περσα-*, *a Persian*, *Περσῐδ-*, f. (*sc.* *γα-*), *the land of the Persians*, *Persia*.

[7] These fem. nouns in *τειρα* (*τερ-ια*), *τρια*, *τρῐδ*, and *τῐδ*, should rather be considered as formed through masc. nouns in *τηρ*, *τορ*, and *τα*. Compare the Latin *victr-ic-* through *vict-or-*; *doctrina-* through *doctor-*; *textrina-* through *textor-*.

517. Neuter Suffixes.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
μᾰτ	verbs	thing done	*πραγ-*	*do*	*πραγ-μᾰτ-*	*deed*
εσ[1]	verbs	act	*πενθ-*	*grieve*	*πενθ-εσ-*	*grief*
		thing done	*βᾰλ-*	*throw*	*βελ-εσ-*	*dart*
εσ	adj.	property	*ευρ-υ-*	*broad*	*ευρ-εσ-*	*breadth*
ο	verbs	——	*ζῠγ-*	*join*	*ζῠγ-ο-*	*yoke*
το[2]	verbs	thing done	*πο-*	*drink*	*πο-το-*	*draught*
τρο[3]	verbs	means	*ἀρο-*	*plough*	*ἀρο-τρο-*	*a plough*
		wages for	*λυ-*	*set free*	*λυ-τρο-*	*ransom*
τηρ-ιο[4]	verbs	place	*βουλευ-*	*deliberate*	*βουλευ-τηριο-*	*senate-house*
(ε)ιο	nouns	place	*χαλκεϝ-*	*coppersmith*	*χαλκε-ιο-*	*coppersmith's shop*
ιο	nouns	little	*παιδ-*	*child*	*παιδ-ιο-*	*little child*
ῐδιο	nouns	little	*κῠν-*	*dog*	*κῠν-ῐδιο-*	*little dog*
ῐριο	nouns	little	*παιδ-*	*child*	*παιδ-ᾰριο-*	*little child*
(ᾰ)νο	verbs	——	*τεκ-*	*bring forth*	*τεκ-νο-*	*child*

Remarks.

[1] Varieties of this suffix are *ᾰσ*, *ᾰτ*, *ᾰρ*, as: *σελᾰσ-*, *blaze*; *τερᾰτ-*, *portent*; *θενᾰρ-*, *the flat of the hand*.

[2] These nouns in *το* are probably neuters of adjectives in *το*.

[3] The price for which anything is bought is a sort of instrument.

[4] These words in *τηριο* and *ειο* (*αιο*, etc.) are rather to be regarded as the neuters of adjectives in *τηρ-ιο* and *ε-ιο*: the true suffix is *ιο*, the syllables *τηρ* and *ε* (*εϝ*) denoting the agent. The compound suffix would grow to be regarded as a simple, and thus be added to nouns agent of a different form: thus, from *δῐδασκᾰλο-*, *teacher* was made *διδασκαλειο-*, n. *a school*. Compare the Latin *audi-tor-io-* with the Greek *κρυπ-τηρ-ιο-*, *place of audience*. Some nouns in *τηριο* and *ειο* also signify the means.

518. Suffixes of Adjectives.

Suffix	Added to	Gives an adjective meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
ο[1]	verbs	state	λειπ-	*leave*	λοιπ-ο-	*left*
ιο[2]	nouns	belonging to	ἄλ-	*sea*	ἁλ-ιο-	*marine*
ιο	adj.	——ly	καθαρο-	*clean*	καθαρ'-ιο-	*cleanly*
εο	nouns	made of	χρῡσο-	*gold*	χρῡσ'-εο-	*golden*
ειο	nouns	belonging to	γῠναικ-	*woman*	γῠναικ-ειο-	*feminine*
λο			δει-	*fear*	δει-λο-	*timid*
η-λο		state?	ὑψ-εσ-	*height*	ὑψ-ηλο-	*high*
ω-λο			φειδ-	*spare*	φειδ-ωλο-	*thrifty*
ᾰ-λεο			θαρσ-εσ-	*courage*	θαρσ-ᾰλεο-	*courageous*
ρο	nouns	full of	αισχ-εσ-	*shame*	αισχ-ρο-	*shameful*
ε-ρο	nouns	full of	φοβο-	*fear*	φοβ'-ερο-	*frightful, afraid*
η-ρο	nouns	full of	μοχθο-	*hardship*	μοχθ'-ηρο-	*full of hardship*
νο	verbs	state	σεβ-	*worship*	σεμ-νο-	*revered*
νο	nouns	like, etc.	ερεβεσ-	*gloom*	ερεβεν-νο-	*gloomy*
ῐ̆-νο	nouns	like, etc.	ανθρωπο-	*man*	ανθρωπ'-ῐνο-	*human*
ῐ̄-νο	nouns	made of	ξῠλο-	*wood*	ξῠλ'-ῐνο-	*wooden*
ερ-ιο	nouns	belonging to	χειμ-ων-	*winter*	χειμ-εριο-	*wintry*
ερ-ῐ̆νο	nouns	belonging to	νυκτ-	*night*	νυκτ-ερῐ̆νο-	*belonging to night*
ῑ̆-νο	town	belonging to	Τᾰραντ-	*Tarentum*	Ταραντ-ῖνο-	*of Tarentum*
η-νο	town	belonging to	Κυζῐκο-	*Cyzicus*	Κυζῐκ'-ηνο-	*of Cyzicus*
ᾱ̆-νο	town	belonging to	Σαρδι-	*Sardis*	Σαρδι-ᾱνο-	*of Sardis*
ῐ̆μο	verbs	fit to (*act. or*	ωφελ-ε-	*serve*	ωφελ-ῐ̆μο-	*serviceable*
σ-ῐ̆μο	verbs	*pas.*)	ια- (m.)	*heal*	ιᾰ̄-σῐμο-	*curable*
ῐ̆μο	nouns	like, etc.	νομο-	*custom*	νομ'-ῐμο-	*customary*
ῐ̆κο	verbs	fit to	αρχ-	*rule*	αρχ-ῐκο-	*fit to rule*
τ-ῐ̆κο	verbs	fit to	πραγ-	*do*	πρακ-τῐκο-	*fit for business*
κο	nouns	belonging to	Λῠβυ-	*a Lybian*	Λῠβῠ-κο-	*Libyan*
ῐ̆κο	nouns	belonging to	Ἑλλην-	*a Greek*	Ἑλλην-ῐκο-	*Grecian*
			ἱππο-	*horse*	ἱππ'-ῐκο-	*of horses*
ᾰκο	nouns	belonging to	Κορινθιο-	*a Corinthian*	Κορινθι'-ᾰκο-	*of the Corinthians*
τα		male agent, etc.	στεφᾰνο-	*wreath*	στεφᾰν-ῑ̆-τα-	*belonging to*
τ-ῐ̆δ		female ——			στεφᾰν-ῑ̆-τῐ̆δ-	*wreaths*
το	verbs	——ed	γνω-	*know*	γνω-το-	*known*
		——able	θᾰν-	*die*	θνη-το-	*liable to die*
τεο	verbs	to be ——d	ποιε-	*make*	ποιη-τεο-	*to be made*
τερο	adj. or prep.	of two	[πο-;]	*which?*	πο-τερο-;	*which of two?*
			προ	*before*	προ-τερο-	*former*
τηριο[3]	verbs	fit to	σω-	*save*	σω-τηρ-ιο-	*saving*
υ[4]	——	——	ἡδ-	*delight-*	ἡδ-υ-	*delightful, sweet*
μον	verbs	full of	μνα-	*remember*	μνη-μον-	*mindful*
(ϝ)εντ	nouns	full of	δολο-	*craft*	δολο-εντ-	*crafty*
ηρεσ[5]	nouns	fitted with, etc.	χαλκο-	*copper*	χαλκ'-ηρεσ-	*fitted with copper*
ωδεσ[6]	nouns	full of	κινδῡνο-	*danger*	κινδῡν'-ωδεσ-	*dangerous*

Remarks.

[1] This suffix is much used in compound adjectives.

[2] In appending the suffix attention must be paid to the final letter of the C. F. Thus, from δῖκα-, *right*; βᾰσῐλεϝ-, *king*; θερεσ-, *summer* Μῖλητο-, *Miletus*, are derived δῖκαιο-, βᾰσιλειο-, θερειο-, Μῑλησιο-; and from αλγεσ-, *pain*, with suffix νο, αλγεινο-, *painful*, for αλγεσ-νο-, through αλγεν-νο-; compare the co-existing forms φαεννο- and φαεινο-, *shining*, from φαεσ-, *light*, and the feminines χᾰριεσ-σα- (adj.) and τῠπει-σα- (part.) from the C. F. χᾰριεντ- and τῠπεντ-.

[3] These are strictly to be viewed as adjectives in ιο from nouns in τηρ; but many adjectives in τηριο occur without any corresponding substantive in τηρ.

[4] Perhaps this suffix carries with it a diminutive force. Compare the English adjectives in *ish*; and for the form the numerous Latin adj. in *i*, as *suavi-*, *sweet*.

[5] Adjectives in ηρεσ are perhaps to be regarded as compounded with the root ᾰρ-, *fit*.

[6] This suffix possibly contains the element ειδ-εσ-, *form*, *shape*: compare such words as μηνο-ειδεσ-, *moon-shaped*.

Of the Derivation of Verbs.

519. Frequently a pure root, without the addition of any suffix, is used as the C. F. of a verb: as, ᾰγ-, *lead*; τᾰγ- (σσ), *arrange*; μᾰθ-, (μανθᾰν-), *learn*; ῥε-, *flow*; φῠγ- (φευγ-), *flee*.

520. Many crude forms of substantives and adjectives are, without any additional suffix, employed as verbal crude forms: as, πτῠχ-, f. *a fold*, and πτῠχ- (σσ), *fold up*; παιδ-, m. f. *child*, and παιδ- (ζ), *play like a child*; φῠλᾰκ-, m. *watchman*, and φῠλᾰκ- (σσ), *watch*; ἑλῐκ-, *twisted*, and ἑλῐκ-(σσ), *twist*; κηρῡκ-, m. *herald*, and κηρῡκ- (σσ), *proclaim*. The suffixes, thus transferred, often came to be viewed as original verb-suffixes, and were then appended to roots of different form.

521. Thus from substantives in *a* arise verbs in *a*: as,

Subst.	*Verb.*
θηρα-, f. *hunting*,	θηρα-, *hunt*.
τῑμα-, f. *honour*,	τῑμα-, *honour*.
τολμα-, f. *daring*,	τολμα-, *be daring*.

And then from words of a different form: as,

γοο-, m. *wailing*,	γοα-, *bewail*.
νεμεσι-, f. *indignation*,	νεμεσα-, *be indignant*.

522. From substantives in *o* arise verbs in *o* : as,

δουλο-, m. *slave,*	δουλο-, *enslave.*
χρῡσο-, m. *gold,*	χρῡσο-, *gild.*

And then from words of a different form : as,

ῥιζα-, f. *root,*	ῥιζο-, *cause to take root.*

523. From substantives and adjectives in εσ arise verbs in εσ, or more frequently in ε, σ being dropped (§ 48) : as,

τελεσ-, n. *end,*	τελεσ- or τελε-, *fulfil.*
ἄκεσ-, n. *remedy,*	ἄκεσ- or ακε- (m.), *heal.*
θαρσεσ-, n. *courage,*	θαρσε-, *be bold.*
ευτῠχεσ-, *fortunate,*	ευτῠχε-, *be fortunate.*

And then from words of a different form : as,

φῐλο-, m. f. *friend,*	φῐλε-, *be a friend, love.*
οικο-, m. *house,*	οικε-, *dwell.*
φωνα-, f. *voice,*	φωνε-, *speak.*
ευδαιμον-, *happy,*	ευδαιμονε-, *be happy.*

Verbs in ε from subst. and adj. in *o* are very numerous.

524. From nouns in ι and υ arise a few verbs in ι and ῡ : as,

μηνι-, f. *wrath,*	μηνι-, *be wroth.*
ῑθυ-, *straight,*	ῑθυ-, *go straight.*

525. From substantives in ευ arise verbs in ευ : as,

βᾰσῐλευ-, m. *king,*	βᾰσῐλευ-, *be king.*
ἱππευ-, m. *horseman,*	ἱππευ-, *ride, serve in cavalry.*

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

βουλα-, f. *counsel,*	βουλευ-, *give counsel.*
δουλο-, m. *slave,*	δουλευ-, *be a slave.*
ἡγεμον-, m. *guide, leader,*	ἡγεμονευ-, *guide, rule.*

526. From substantives in μ-ᾰτ arise verbs in μ-ᾰν (αιν) :* as,

ονομᾰτ-, n. *name,*	ονομᾰν-, *give a name to.*
σημᾰτ-, n. *sign, token,*	σημᾰν-, *give a sign.*

And then from words of a different form ; more readily, however, from words which show some resemblance to the original form : as,

ποιμεν-, m. *shepherd,*	ποιμᾰν-, *tend sheep.*
ευφρον-, *glad,*	ευφρᾰν-, *gladden.*

* For this substitution of ν for τ, compare the adjectives α-πραγ-μον-, *easy*; ᾰ-πημ-ον-, *unharmed,* from πραγ-μᾰτ-, πημ-ᾰτ-; also the Latin neuter substantives in *men* and *mento*, which evidently correspond in form and meaning to the Greek neuters in μᾰτ.

θερμο-, hot,	*θερμᾰν-, make warm.*
λευκο-, white,	*λευκᾰν-, whiten.*

527. From adjectives in *υ* arise verbs in *ῠ-ν* (*ῡν*) : as,

ἡδυ-, sweet,	*ἡδῦν-, sweeten.*
βᾰρυ-, heavy,	*βᾰρῦν-, make heavy.*

And then from words of a different form : as,

λαμπρο-, bright,	*λαμπρῦν-, brighten.*

In some instances, the adj. in *υ* has disappeared in the positive, traces of the formation surviving, however, in the compar. and superl., and in a derived verb in *ῦν* : thus, with *αισχ-ρο-, ugly, etc.*, are connected the compar. and superl. *αισχιον-* and *αισχιστο-*, and a subst. *αισχεσ-*, suggesting an adjectival C. F. *αισχυ-*, whence is derived a verbal C. F. *αισχῦν-, shame.* Similarly, we have *αλγ-εινο-, painful, αλγῖον-, αλγιστο-, αλγεσ-, [αλγυ-], αλγῦν-. κρᾰτ-ερο-, strong, κρεισσον-, κρᾰτιστο-, κρᾰτεσ-, [κρᾰτυ-], κρᾰτῦν-.*

528. From substantives in *ῐδ* arise verbs in *ῐδ* (*ζ*) : as,

παιδ-, m. f. *child,*	*παιδ-, play like a child.*
ελπῐδ-, f. *hope,*	*ελπῐδ-, feel hope.*
ερῐδ-, f. *strife,*	*ερῐδ-, strive.*

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

Ἑλλην-, m. *a Greek,*	*Ἑλληνῐδ-, speak Greek, etc.*
ὁπλο- (pl.), n. *arms,*	*ὁπλῐδ-, furnish with arms.*

529. From substantives in *ᾰτ* (*μ-ατ*) are made verbs in *ᾰδ* (*ζ*) : as,

θαυμᾰτ-, n. *wonder,*	*θαυμᾰδ-,* feel wonder*
δελεατ-, n. *bait, enticement,*	*δελεᾰδ-, entice.*

And, more frequently, from words of another form : as,

δῐκα-, f. *justice,*	*δῐκᾰδ-, give judgement.*
εργο-, n. *work,*	*εργᾰδ-* (m.), *work.*

530. A few verbs called *desideratives* are formed in *α* (or *ια*) from nouns, and in *σει* from verbs (through the future) : as,

φονο-, m. *bloodshed,*	*φονα-, thirst for blood.*
θᾰνᾰτο-, m. *death,*	*θᾰνᾰτα-* & *θᾰνᾰτια-*, *long to die.*
πολεμε-, make war,	*πολεμη-σει-, wish for war.*
γελα-σ-, laugh,	*γελᾰ-σει-, wish to laugh.*

531. On *inceptive* verbs in *σκ* (*ι-σκ*), see § 266.

* As well as *θαυμᾰν-*, an older form.

Connected with this formation in σκ is a peculiar form of the past-imperfect and aorist tenses, active and middle, made by means of a suffix σκ or ε-σκ with the person-endings of the past-imperf., and signifying the repetition of an act in past time; the augment is usually dropped: thus, from τρεπ-, *turn*, are formed (past-imp. 1 sing.) τρεπεσκον and τρεπεσκομην; (1 aor.) τρεψασκον and τρεψασκομην; (2 aor.) τρἄπεσκον and τρἄπεσκομην. The use of these tenses is confined to the Ionic dialect; in Attic the same meaning was conveyed by means of the ordinary tenses with ἄν: as, ειδον ἄν, *I would* (repeatedly) *see*, = ἴδεσκον.

532. Verbs in α, αδ, ε, ευ, generally denote *a state*, or *the possession or exercise of some faculty, etc.*, implied by the simple word; thus, they are both transitive and intransitive: as, from νῑκα-, f. *victory*, arises the verb νῑκα-, *be victorious, conquer*. But verbs in ε and ευ are generally intransitive.

533. Verbs in ο, ἄν, ὕν, have usually a *factitive* signification; as, δουλο-, *make a slave of*; θερμἄν-, *warm*; ἡδῦν-, *sweeten*.

534. Verbs in ῐ̔δ belong to both classes: as, ελπῐ̔δ-, *be hopeful, hope*, but ἁγνῐ̔δ-, *render pure*. Many verbs in ῐ̔δ derived from proper names are *imitative:* as, Φῐ̔λιππῐ̔δ-, *belong to Philip's party*; Ἑλληνῐ̔δ-, *act the Greek*.

Of Composition.

535. The first member of a compound word may be either a noun (substantive or adjective), a verb, or some particle. The second member may be either a noun or a verb.

536. If the first member of a compound be a substantive or adjective, it is prefixed (in the crude form) with no other change or addition than such as may be required for euphony: thus are derived

from πῦρ-, *fire*,	and φερ-, *bear*,		πυρ-φορ-ο-, *fire-bearing*.
σἄκεσ-, *shield*,	πἄλ-, *brandish*,		σἄκεσ-πἄλ-ο-, *brandishing a shield*.
χορο-, *chorus*,	δῐ̔δασκἄλο-, *teacher*,		χορο-δῐ̔δασκἄλο-, *teacher of a chorus*.
πολυ-, *many*,	γλωττα-, *tongue*,		πολυ-γλωττ-ο-, *many-tongued*.

Final α is usually changed to ο: as,

from ἡμερα-, *day*, and φῠ̔λἄκ-, *watcher*, ἡμερο-φῠ̔λἄκ-, *watching by day*.

Final *o* is dropped if the second word begin with a vowel: as,

from ἱππο-, *horse,* and αρχ-, *command,* ἱππ-αρχ-ο-, *commander of cavalry.*

κωμα-, *village,* αρχ-, *command,* κωμ-αρχ-ο-, *head of a village.*

But, if the second word begin with ϝ or σ subsequently lost, the final vowel of the first word is generally retained, and crasis often takes place: as,

from κᾰκο-, *bad,* and ηθεσ- (ϝηθεσ-), *disposition,* κᾰκο-ηθεσ-, *ill-disposed.*

κᾰκο-, *bad,* εργο- (ϝεργο-), *deed,* κᾰκουργο-, i. e. κᾰκο-εργο-, *evil-doer.*

ῥαβδο-, *staff,* ἐχ- (σεχ-), *hold,* ῥαβδουχ-ο-, i. e. ῥαβδο-οχ-ο-, *holding a staff.*

If the first word end with a consonant and the second begin with a consonant, *o* is used as connecting vowel: as,

from θαυμᾰτ-, *wonder,* and ποι-ε-, *do,* θαυμᾰτ-ο-ποι-ο-, *wonder-worker.*

πᾰτερ-, *father,* κτεν-, *kill,* πατρ-ο-κτον-ο-, *father-killer.*

Also after the weak vowels ι and υ, *o* is inserted: as,

from φῠσι-, *nature,* and λεγ-, *speak,* φῠσι-ο-λογ-ο-, *natural philosopher.*

ιχθυ-, *fish,* φᾰγ-, *eat,* ιχθυ-ο-φᾰγ-ο-, *fish-eater.**

But of neuters in εσ and ατ (ματ) those syllables are often dropped; or, rather, an earlier stage of the root is recurred to: as,

from ανθ-εσ-, *flower,* and νεμ-, *feed,* ανθ-ο-νομ-ο-, *feeding on flowers.*

σπερμ-ατ-, *seed,* λεγ-, *gather,* σπερμ-ο-λογ-ο-, *picking up seeds.*

537. If the first member of a compound be a verb, it is annexed without change, or, if euphony requires, with the insertion

* At least, such is the usual but not altogether satisfactory explanation of this *o*. On the other hand, it has been suggested that in such compounds originally a genitival or other secondary form constituted the first element, of which the so-called connecting vowel *o* is a relic. Thus, for instance, ιχθυσ-φαγο- would have been the original form of this word. Compare Πελοπσννησο-, *island of Pelops,* which is admitted to be for Πελοποσ-νησο-, just as ερεβεννο- is from ερεβεσ-νο- (§ 48). In such words as πῦρῐ-γενεσ-, *wrought by fire*; ορεσι-τροφο- (or ορει-τροφο-), *reared on the mountains,* a dative case is usually recognised in the former element.

of a short vowel, ε, ĭ or ο, as connecting vowel: thus are derived —

from πειθ- (m.), *obey*, and αρχ-, *command*, πειθ-αρχ-ο-, *obedient to orders.*

δăκ-, *bite*,	θῡμο-, *heart*,	δăκ-ε-θῡμο- *heart-consuming.*
αρχ-, *command*,	τεκτον-, *artificer*,	αρχ-ĭ-τεκτον-, *chief artificer.*
λĭπ-, *leave*,	στρăτο-, *army*,	λĭπ-ο-στρăτ-ια-, *desertion from the army*

But not unfrequently the syllable σĭ (before vowels σ) is inserted: as,

from λυ-, *loosen*, and πονο-, *toil*, λῡ-σĭ-πονο-, *ending toil.*
πληγ-, *strike*, ἱππο-, *horse*, πληξ-ιππο-, *steed-spurring.*

This syllable σι (earlier τι, as βω-τĭ-ăνειρα-, *man-feeding*) is doubtless the same as the suffix σι of feminine nouns signifying an *act.*

538. Many compound adjectives are formed by aid of certain inseparable particles prefixed: the most important of these prefixes are —

a. The negative particle ăν-, before consonants ă- (*Alpha privativum*): thus,

from ăν- and αιτιο-, *cause*, is made ăν-αιτιο-, *guiltless, etc.*

ελευθερο-, *free*,	ăν-ελευθερο-, *unfree, slavish.*
πăτερ-, *father*,	ă-πăτορ-, *fatherless.*
μăθ-, *learn*,	ă-μăθ-εσ-, *stupid.*

If the second member of the compound began with *F*, *a* was used according to the rule; in Attic contraction sometimes ensued: thus,

from ă- and (*F*)εργο-, *work*, was made α-εργο-, Att. αργο-, *idle.*

(*F*)ἑκοντ-, *willing*,	α-εκοντ-,	ᾱκοντ-, *unwilling.*
(*F*)εικ-, *seem*,	α-εικ-εσ-,	αικεσ-, *unseemly.*

Similarly from ὑπνο-, *sleep*, originally συπνο-, was formed α-ϋπνο-, *sleepless*, not ăνυπνο-.

The particle νη-, apparently another form of ăν-, has the same signification: it is used in poetical compounds; as, νηλεεσ-, *pitiless*, from ελεεσ-, *pity*.*

* With the inseparable negative particle ăν-, ă-, or νη-, compare the preposition ἄνευ, *without*, the Latin conjunction *nē* and particle *in-*, the German *ohne* and *un-*, and the English *un-*: also consult Prof. Key, *Phil. Soc.*, iii. p. 52.

b. The particle δύσ-, conveying the notion of *difficult, bad,* and corresponding to the English *mis-* in *misfortune:* thus,

from δύσ- and θῡμο-, *heart,* was made δυσ-θῡμο-, *despondent.*
ἅλο-, *be captured,* δύσ-ἁλω-το-, *difficult to capture.*

Compare with these the numerous compounds of εὖ, *well*; as, εὐ-θῡμο-, *cheerful*; εὐ-ἁλω-το-, *easy to capture,* etc.

c. The copulative particle ἁ-, or, without the aspirate, ἀ-, of ἅμᾰ, *at one, together* (*Alpha copulativum*): thus,

from ἁ- and παντ-, *all,* was made ἁ-παντ-, *all together.*
κελευθο-, *road,* ἀ-κολουθο-, *attendant on.*
τᾰλαντο-, *balance,* ἀ-τᾰλαντο-, *equivalent.**

539. Compound adjectives expressing *intensity,* are made with the inseparable particles ἀγᾰ-, ζᾰ-, ἀρῐ-, and ερῐ-: as, ἀγα-κλῠτο-, *very famous*; ζα-πλουτο-, *very rich*; ἀρῐ-δηλο-, *very plain*; ἐρῐ-δουπο-, *loud-sounding.* These words are not found in Attic prose.

540. Compound adjectives are also made with prepositions and adverbs prefixed: as, προ-θῡμο-, *forward-minded, eager*; ἀπο-δημο-, *away from one's country*; συν-δῐκο-, *advocate*; εὐ-θῡμο-, *cheerful*; οψῐ-μᾰθεσ-, *late in learning.*

541. The second member of a compound may be either a noun or a verb: the termination must be adapted, if necessary, to the class of words to which the compound belongs. Hence,

a. If the second member of a compound adjective be a noun, it often remains quite unchanged: thus,

from σᾰφεσ-, *clear,* is made ἀ-σᾰφεσ-, *obscure.*
πολι-, *state,* ἀ-πολι-, *outlaw.*
σθενεσ-, *strength,* α-σθενεσ-, *weak.*
ϝετεσ-, *year,* δεκα-ετεσ-, *ten years old.*
παιδ-, *child,* εὐ-παιδ-, *with good children.*
εργο-, *work,* φῐλ-εργο-, *industrious.*

b. Feminine substantives in *a* give rise to compound adjectives in *o*: thus,

from τῑμα-, *honour,* is made φῐλο-τῑμο-, *ambitious.*

* On the so-called *Alpha intensivum,* see Lobeck, *Pathologiae Graeci Serm. Elementa,* pp. 32—36. In many of the words usually given as compounded with this particle, the *α* is evidently the *α copulative*; in others the initial *α* seems to be the moveable euphonic *α,* or at most a formative letter without signification.

c. Nouns of the syncopated declension in *ερ*, and *φρεν-*, *heart, mind*, change *ε* into *ο*: thus,

from *μητερ-*, *mother*, is made *ἀ-μητορ-*, *motherless.*
ἄνερ-, *man*, *πολυ-ᾱνορ-*, *populous.*
φρεν-, *mind*, *σω-φρον-*, *sound-minded.*

d. Neuters in *μᾰτ* form adjectives in *μον*, less frequently in *μο*: thus,

from *πραγμᾰτ-*, *deed*, is made *πολυ-πραγμον-*, *busy.*
σημᾰτ-, *sign*, *ἄσημον-*, *without sign* (or *ἄσημο-*, see § 526.)

e. Words of the separable declension not unfrequently take the suffix *ο*: thus,

from *λῐμεν-*, *harbour*, is made *ἀ-λῐμεν-ο-*, *harbourless.*
ἄνερ-, *man*, *Αλεξ-ανδρ-ο-*, *Alexander.*

Sometimes two forms coexist, one in a consonant and one in *ο*; as, *πολυ-ανδρο-* and *πολυ-ᾱνορ-*, *populous*; *ευ-τειχεσ-* and *ευ-τειχεο-*, *well-walled.*

542. If the second member of a compound adjective be a verb, the verbal root may remain unchanged: but more frequently some suffix is added, as *ο*, *εσ*, *το*, or less frequently *τ*: thus,

from *πληγ-*, *strike*, is made *κᾰτα-πληγ-*, *timid.*
ζῦγ-, *yoke*, *συζῦγ-* (also *συζῦγ-ο-*), *yoked together.*
κτεν-, *kill*, *πατρο-κτον-ο-*, *killing one's father.*
μᾰθ-, *learn*, *ἀ-μᾰθ-εσ-*, *stupid.*
δυ-, *enter*, *ἄ-δῠ-το-*, *not to be entered.*
γνω-, *know*, *α-γνω-τ-*, *unknown.*

In such compounds the verb is generally, but not exclusively, passive or intransitive. Sometimes the adjective is ambiguous*; thus, *πατροκτονο-* means also *killed by one's father*; *α-βλᾰβ-εσ-*, is *unharmed* and *harmless*; *ἀ-πειθ-εσ-*, *disobedient* and *not-persuasive*; *ἄ-ποτο-*, *not drinkable* and *never drinking.*

543. Compound substantives, partaking of the nature of substantives and adjectives, are made from verbal roots by addition of the suffixes denoting *agents:* as, *νεφελ-ηγερε-τα-*, *cloud-col-*

* In accentuated Greek such ambiguous words are sometimes distinguished: as, *πατροκτόνος* (N. S.), *killing one's father*, but *πατρόκτονος*, *killed by one's father*: in the genitive, however, both become *πατροκτόνου*. The number of the words in which the distinction is made is, moreover, very limited.

lecting, from νεφελα-, *cloud*, and ἀγερ-, *collect*; μηλο-βο-τηρ-, *sheep-feeding*. But these are chiefly poetical.

544. Feminine substantives of an abstract signification may be compounded with prepositions without undergoing any change of form: thus, from the fem. nouns βουλα-, *counsel*; δἴκα-, *right, suit at law*; ὁδο-, *road*, are formed the compounds ἐπἰ-βουλα-, *plot*; κἄτἄ-δἴκα-, *sentence*; σὕν-οδο-, *assembly*. In composition with other words than prepositions such feminines usually take the suffix ια, as αει-φὕγ-ια-, *perpetual banishment*, from φὕγα-, *flight*. Thus such words as συν-θε-σι-, *putting together*; ναυ-μἄχ-ια-, *sea-fight*, may be regarded either as *derived* from the compound words, συν-θε-, *put together*; ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting at sea*, or *compounded* of σὕν and θεσι-, ναυ- and μἄχα-. They are usually treated as *derivatives*.

545. Compound verbs are only made by prefixing some preposition to a simple verb: the verb undergoes no change. Thus, from βἄλ-, *throw*; θε-, *put*, are made the compounds ἄπο-βἄλ-, *throw away*; συν-θε-, *put together*.*

546. The very numerous verbs apparently compounded of verbs and other words not prepositions are really derived from compound adjectives or substantives: thus,

from *a* priv. and δὕνἄτο-, *able*, is made ἀ-δὕνἄτο-, *unable*;
and thence is derived the verb ἀδὕνἄτε-, *be unable*.

from ναυ-, *ship*, and μἄχ-, *fight*, is made ναυ-μαχ-ο-, *fighting by sea*;
and thence ναυμἄχε-, *fight by sea*.

ευ, *well*, εργ-, *work*, ευ-εργ-ετα-, *benefactor*;
and thence ευεργετε-, *be a benefactor*.

σω-, *sound*, φρεν-, *mind*, σω-φρον-, *sound-minded*;
and thence σωφρονε-, *be sound-minded*.

The only exceptions to this statement are found in a few Epic participles, such as δακρυ-χεοντ-, *shedding tears*, from δακρυ-, *tear*, and χε-οντ-, *pouring*.

547. If the first syllable of the second element of a compound was short, it was sometimes lengthened, originally to avoid the concurrence of too many short syllables, and the practice was then extended to cases in which no such reason appears: thus, ἱππ-ηλἄτα-, *driver of horses*; επ-ωνὕμο-, *surnamed*; ἄν-ωμοτο-, *un-*

* This process is less composition, strictly so called, than juxtaposition: see § 502.

sworn; φῐ́λ-ηρετμο-, *fond of rowing*; ευ-ωδεσ-, *sweet-smelling*, are compounded of ελα-, *drive*; ονομ-ᾰ́τ-, *name*; ομο-, *swear*; ερετμο-, *oar*; οδ-, *smell*. To the same principle are due the long vowels in such words as ελᾰ́φη-βολο-, *shooting deer* (for ελᾰ́φο-βολο-).

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