GREEK GRAMMAR

ACCIDENCE

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INTRODUCTION

THE GREEKS AND THEIR LANGUAGE

1. The Greeks.—1. The ancient Greeks were a branch of the great Indo-European or Aryan family of nations comprising the Indian, Persian, Italic, Celtic, Germanic, and Slavonic peoples. Their national name was *Hellenes* ("Ελληνες), which was applied to all Greeks of whatever locality, and their country was called *Hellas* ('Ελλάς). The Romans called them *Graeci*, whence our name *Greeks*. The Hellenic race was divided into three main divisions: the *Aeolians* (Αἰολεῖς), the *Dorians* (Δωριεῖς), and the *Ionians* ("Ιωνες).

2. At the time of the composition of the Homeric poems, the division into Aeolians, Dorians, and Ionians was unknown; nor was there a general name, as Hellenes, for the whole race. Homer uses the names Hellas and Hellenes only of a small district in Thessaly and its inhabitants. The Greeks in general he usually calls *Achaeans* ('Αχαιοί), *Argives* ('Αργεῖοι), or *Danauns* (Δαναοί), although these are only the names of certain tribes. Four times he uses the collective name Παναχαιοί (*Il.* 2, 404; 23, 236; *Od.* 1, 239; 14, 369); once Πανέλληνες καὶ 'Αχαιοί (*Il.* 2, 530).

2. 1. **The Greek Language** is one of the Indo-European or Aryan group of languages, all of which are descended from some common parent language. Of these the Italic languages (including Latin) are the most closely related to Greek, the relation being apparent from various similarities in roots, words, and inflections.

2. To the three divisions of the Greek race correspond the three groups of dialects: the Aeolic, the Doric, and the Ionic,

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the dialects within each group differing in various respects from each other. The Aeolic and Doric groups have more resemblance to each other than either has to the Ionic.

3. 1. **The Aeolic Dialect** (ἡ Αἰολίς or ἡ Αἰολική) was spoken in the Aeolian colonies of Asia Minor, in Thessaly, Boeotia, Arcadia, Elis, Lesbos, and Cyprus. Like the Doric, the Aeolic has more strictly retained the more primitive Greek form in many sounds and word-forms. It thus oftener shows a closer resemblance to Sanscrit (the oldest language of India) and Latin; as Ϝίκατι, Sanscr. *viṅçati*, Lat. *vīginti*, Attic εἴκοσι, *twenty ;*. Ϝέτος, Sanscr. *vatsa*, Lat. *vetus (old)*, Attic ἔτος, *year;* φήρ, Lat. *ferus (wild)*, Attic θήρ, *wild beast;* τού, Sanscr. *tva*, Lat. *tū*, Attic σύ, *thou.*

2. Lesbian Aeolic is chiefly represented in literature by the lyrical fragments of *Alcaeus* and *Sappho* (about 600 B.C.) ; by the 28th, 29th, and 30th idylls of *Theocritus* (about 270 B.C.) ; and by some late imitators. Boeotian Aeolic is represented by the lines of the Boeotian in Aristophanes' *Acharnians* (lines 860 ff.), and by a few and very corrupt fragments of the poetess *Corinna* (about 490 B.C.). There are also a number of Aeolic inscriptions, and the ancient grammarians have various notices of the dialect.

4. 1. **The Doric Dialect** (ἡ Δωρίς or ἡ Δωρική) was spoken in Peloponnesus, in Isthmus, in Northern Greece, in the Doric colonies of Asia Minor, as well as on the adjacent islands, in Southern Italy (Magna Graecia), in a large part of Sicily, in Northern Africa, (Cyrenaica), on Crete and Rhodes. Like the Aeolic, it has preserved more primitive forms of the parent Greek language than the Attic, especially in the use of digamma, in the retention of ā for Attic η, in τ for which the Attic often has σ, and in many word-forms ; as Ϝίκατι and Ϝείκατι for Attic εἴκοσι ; Ἀθάνᾱ for Ἀθήνη ; Λᾱμνός for Λημνός ; φᾱτί for φησί, *says ;* πλᾱτίον for πλησίον, *near ;* Ποτειδάν for Ποσειδῶν.

2. Leading peculiarities common to all Doric dialects, with few exceptions, are : the first person plural in -μες for -μεν, as εὑρίσκομες ; the infinitive in -μεν for Attic -ναι, as διδόμεν for διδόναι ; the formation with ξ in verbs in -ζω, as χωριξῶ and ἐχώριξα for χωρίσω and ἐχώρισα ; the future in -σῶ and -σοῦμαι, as λῡσῶ, δωσῶ, λῡσοῦμαι for λύσω, δώσω, λύσομαι ; the demonstrative τῆνος for ἐκεῖνος, *that ;* the reflexive αὐταυτοῦ (αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ). In many respects the Doric agrees with the Aeolic : in the use of ᾱ for η, as λάθᾱ for λήθη ; in the dative plural in -εσσι in the third declension ; in the apocope of the prepositions παρά, ἀνά, κατά ; in the use of τ for σ, as πλούτιος for πλούσιος (but Lesbian Aeolic has σ) ; the

·digamma is retained by most of the Dorians (also by the Lesbians and Thessalians) to the fifth century B.C., by some even later.

3. As regards the two varieties of a *stricter* and a *milder* Doric, the following is to be noticed. The distinction is mostly one of locality. The *stricter* Doric (which is nearer the Aeolic and more removed from the Ionic) was spoken by the Lacedaemonians, the Cretans, the Cyreneans, also by the Tarentines, the Heracleans, and probably also by the other Dorians of Southern Italy ; the *milder* Doric was spoken in general by the other Dorians. But we also find forms of the stricter Doric in the older monuments of the milder Doric territory, thus showing that the distinction is also partly one of time. The principal differences between the stricter and the milder forms are the following : (*a*) the stricter Doric uses η and ω where the milder Doric, as well as the Ionic and Attic, uses the spurious diphthongs ει and ου (arising from contraction or compensative lengthening) ; as αἰρῆσθαι = milder Doric (also Attic) αἰρεῖσθαι, from αἰρέεσθαι ; μισθῶντι = milder Doric μισθοῦντι = Attic μισθοῦσι, from μι-σθοοντι ; βωλά for βουλά = Attic βουλή ; χαρίης for χαρίεις from χαριεντς, διδώς for διδούς from διδοντς, ἵππω for ἵππου from ἱπποο, λύκως for λύκους from λυκονς ;—(*b*) it often assimilates consonants, as Laconian ἀκκόρ for ἀσκός ;—(*c*) it has ιω and ιο for εω and εο in verbs in -έω, as ἐπαινίω, φιλίομες ; while the milder either has open forms (ἐπαινέω, φιλέομες), or contracts εω to ω and εο to ευ (φιλῶ, φιλεῦμες).

4. The Doric dialect is also divided into three periods : the *older*, to about the fifth century (*Alcman*) ; the *middle*, to the time of Alexander the Great (*Epicharmus, Sophron*, the Laconian parts in Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, the Megarian lines in his *Acharnians*) ; and the *new*, from the time of Alexander.

5. Apart from the Doric inscriptions and the notices of the ancient grammarians, the Doric dialect is represented in literature by a number of writings, most of them fragmentary. We mention the most important. The lyric fragments of *Alcman* (about 630 B.C.) are Laconian Doric, but he has also Epic and Lesbian forms. The idylls of *Theocritus* (about 270 B.C.),—except the 28th, 29th, and 30th,—and of *Bion* (about 280 B.C.), and *Moschus* (about 250 B.C.) are written in Sicilian Doric (stricter form) ; but they have also many Epic and Lesbian forms. Pindar (about 522 to about 442) and the other lyric poets (except Alcman) use the milder Doric with some Lesbian and many Epic forms. The fragments of the Comic dramatist *Epicharmus* of Cos (about 550 to about 540, lived in Sicily) and of the mime-writer *Sophron* of Syracuse (about 460 to 420) are in the Sicilian (Syracusan) Doric. A number of the writings of the mathematician *Archimedes* (287—212) are in Sicilian Doric with an admixture of many ordinary forms, while others exist only in Attic versions. The few fragments of burlesque tragedy known as the *Hilarotragedy*, by *Rhinthon* (about 300 B.C.), *Blaesus*, and *Sciras* (or *Sclerias*) are in the Tarentine Doric. Most of the fragments of the Italian

Pythagorean philosophers (also the work of the philosopher *Timaeus* of Locri in Italy and a friend of Plato), and most of the fragments of *Archytas* of Tarentum (who lived about 400 B.C.) are spurious ; they all show a curious mixture of Doric, Lesbian, and Ionic forms.   Most of the fragments of *Philolaus* of Croton, a contemporary of Socrates, and some of those of *Archytas* of Tarentum are genuine ; both of these philosophers were Pythagoreans.   The Rhodian Doric is represented in the fragments of the lyric poet *Timocreon,* a contemporary of Themistocles.   The text of the Laconian popular decree in Thucydides, 5, 77, is not in pure Laconian ; the treaty between the Lacedaemonians and Argives in Thucydides, 5, 79, is in ordinary mild Doric.   Aristophanes' *Lysistrata* has a number of lines in Laconian Doric (81 ff.,   980 ff.,   1076 ff.,   1042 ff.,   1297 ff.) ; in the *Acharnians,* 729 ff., a Megarian speaks in his dialect.   The spurious letters of the Tyrant Periander of Corinth in Diogenes Laertius I., 99, 100, are supposed to be in the Corinthian dialect.   The popular decree of the Byzantines, a Megarian colony, in Demosthenes' *Oration on the Crown,* 90, is probably spurious and has a mixture of stricter and milder forms, whereas the Byzantine inscriptions show only the milder forms.   For the Doric of Tragedy, see 10.

5. 1. **The Ionic Dialect** (ἡ Ἰάς or ἡ Ἰωνική) was spoken in Ionia in Asia Minor and in the Ionic colonies, on the Cyclades, in Euboea, and in Attica.   Although the Attic dialect is, properly speaking, only the Ionic of Attica, it is not included in the term Ionic and is always considered apart.   The term Ionic dialect includes the *Old Ionic* (ἡ ἀρχαία Ἰάς) and the *New Ionic* (ἡ νεωτέρα Ἰάς).   The Old Ionic or Epic dialect is the language of Epic poetry, the New Ionic is the Ionic as it appears in the writings of Herodotus and Hippocrates.

2. (*a*) The language of the Homeric poems must not be considered as quite identical with the Old Ionic spoken dialect of his time, but is somewhat a mixture containing a number of Aeolisms.   In *Homer* the Old Ionic shows a variety of forms : often lengthening vowels grammatically short, and shortening those grammatically long, *metri causa :* doubling consonants or using a single consonant for a double, for the same cause ; dropping consonants ; and allowing the digamma to influence or not to influence the metre. From the Old Ionic was gradually developed the New Ionic, which differs from the Old Ionic notably in these respects : the digamma is wholly lost ; contracted forms are much more frequent according to the inscriptions (although the older texts of New Ionic writers show even more open forms than Homer) ; the vowels sometimes differ, as τέσσερες for the Old Ionic τέσσαρες, θῶμα for θαῦμα, ὦν for οὖν ; κ for π in the interrogative and indefinite pronouns and adverbs (as κότερος for πότερος, ὁκόσος for ὁπόσος, κοῦ for ποῦ) ; smooth mutes before the rough breathing are not aspirated (ἀπ᾽ οὖ for ἀφ᾽ οὖ, μετ᾽ ἅ for μεθ᾽ ἅ).

(*b*) The three principal differences between Ionic (both Old and New) and Doric are these : Ionic regularly changes original ᾱ (from ᾰ) to η, as πύλη, πύλης, etc., for Doric πύλᾱ, πύλᾱς, ἦγον for Doric ἆγον from ἄγω, ἔστη for Doric ἔστᾱ, κλῆρος for Doric κλᾶρος ; it often weakens ᾰ to ε, as γέ, τρέφω, for Doric γά, τράφω ; it changes τ to σ in certain formations and inflections, as φησί, πλούσιος ; τύπτουσι, τιθεῖσι, for Doric φᾱτί, πλούτιος, τύπτοντι, τίθεντι.

3. Apart from the few Ionic inscriptions and the notices of the ancient grammarians, the Ionic dialect is represented in literature by a number of writings. The poems of *Homer* (about 800 B.C.) with their admixture of Aeolic forms have been already mentioned. The poems of *Hesiod* (about 735 B.C.) are also in the Old Ionic or Epic dialect ; but he sometimes used Doric forms : as the Aeolic and Doric genitive plural in -ᾶν (as θεᾶν for θεῶν), the Doric accusative plural in -ᾰς and -ος (as βουλᾱς for βουλάς, λαγός for λαγούς). The Epic dialect was the language of all Epic poetry, and particularly of all poetry in hexameters, although it is sometimes modified, especially in the older Ionic poets. *Anacreon* (b. about 540, d. about 478) wrote in New Ionic. The mimes of *Herondas* (or Herodas, fl. about 225 B.C.) are in Ionic, with some Dorisms. New Ionic prose begins in the sixth century B.C.; there are a few fragments of *Hecataeus* of Miletus, who lived about 510 B.C. The leading New Ionic prose writers are the historian *Herodotus* of Halicarnassus (b. about 484 B.C., d. about 408 B.C.), and the physician *Hippocrates* of Cos (b. about 460 B.C., d. about 357 B.C.). The language of Hippocrates differs from that of Herodotus chiefly in the aspiration of a smooth mute before the rough breathing : hence Hippocrates ἀφίκοντο, Herodotus ἀπίκοντο, from ἀπό and ἱκνέομαι.

6. 1. **The Attic Dialect** (ἡ Ἀτθίς or ἡ Ἀττική) is a further development of the New Ionic. It holds a kind of middle place between the broad and rather rough Doric, and the soft Ionic. This is best seen in the use of ᾱ and η. By using ᾱ after ε, ι, and ρ, and η elsewhere, a harmonious variety of sound is produced. Compare Attic ἡμέρᾱ with Doric ἀμέρᾱ and Ionic ἡμέρη, λήθη with Doric λάθᾱ, σοφίᾱ with Ionic σοφίη. The Athenians, moreover, did not hesitate to borrow occasionally from the Doric and Ionic, and thus gave their idiom a more generally Hellenic character comprehensible to all Greeks. Owing to its literary importance, the Attic dialect is made the basis of grammar and the other dialects are treated subordinately to it.

2. The Attic dialect underwent some changes in the course of time, according to which it is divided into *Old*, *Middle*, and *New Attic*, although the differences between these are not great. The period of *Old Attic* ends about the time of the Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.—404 B.C.). The inscriptions of this period show up to 420 B.C. -ησι (-ῃσι) and ᾱσι (-ᾳσι) for

-αις in the dative plural (δραχμῇσι and δραχμῇσι for δραχμαῖς, ταμίασι and ταμίαισι for ταμίαις) ; so also -ουσι for -οις, but not so late. But ττ for σσ (as πράττω for πράσσω) was always Attic from the earliest period ; yet the Tragedians (*Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides*) and the oldest Attic prose writers (as *Gorgias, Antiphon, Thucydides*) preferred the Ionic σσ, while the Comedians (as *Aristophanes*) and the other prose writers preferred the Attic ττ. It was the same with Attic ρρ for Ionic ρσ, which latter was preferred by the oldest Attic prose and by the Tragedians (ἄρρην Attic = ἄρσην Ionic, and older Attic prose, and Tragedy). The *Middle Attic* period lasts to the times of Philip of Macedon (reigned B.C. 359—336) and is represented in literature by the orators *Lysias* and *Isocrates*, the historian *Xenophon*, and the philosopher *Plato*. The orators *Demosthenes* and *Aeschines* may be counted in the *New Attic*, whose other leading representatives in literature are *Menander*, *Philemon*, and the other writers of the *New Comedy*. In the New Attic the dual number is wanting ; η is often written ει ; names in -ης of the third declension have the genitive -ου (Δημοσθένου for Δημοσθένους ; the Ionic forms of the third person plural perfect and pluperfect middle and passive in -α-ται and -α-το never occur ; σύν is used for ξύν (Xenophon has σύν, Plato oftener ξύν than σύν) ; the plural of nouns in -εύς ends in -ῆς in Old Attic (also in Plato), in -εῖς in Middle and New Attic (βασιλῆς, βασιλεῖς).

3. After the Macedonian conquest, the Attic language, as the most cultivated of all the Greek dialects and the idiom of the masterpieces of Greek literature, became the language of the Macedonian court, of literature, and finally of all educated Greeks ; while the other dialects survived only among the uneducated classes. The old Ionic was however retained for Epic, the Doric for lyric and bucolic poetry.

7. The Common Dialect.—1. The Attic tongue thus became the universal Greek language. As it was now spoken not only by many non-Attic, but also by some non-Greek races, it naturally lost by degrees some of its earlier purity. This universal Greek idiom, dating from about the time of Alexander (died in 323 B.C.), is called the *Common Dialect* (ἡ κοινή or ἡ Ἑλλενικὴ διάλεκτος) and its writers are called οἱ κοινοί or οἱ Ἕλληνες. It took up some non-Attic forms and expressions and dropped some of the specially Attic forms (as ττ for σσ), although this occurred less in literature.

2. Midway between the purer Attic writers and the writers of the Common Dialect stand the philosopher *Aristotle* and his pupil *Theophrastus*. Important writers of the long period of the Common Dialect are the poet and scholar *Callimachus* (librarian of the Alexandrian library from about B.C. 260 to about 240) ; the historian *Polybius* (about 240 B.C.) ; the rhetorician *Dionysius* of Halicarnassus (lived since 30 B.C. in Rome) ; the Jewish historian *Josephus* (b. A.D. 37, d. about 100) ; *Diodorus Siculus*, a contemporary of Julius Caesar and Augustus ; the geographer *Strabo* (b.

about 54 B.C., d. about 24 A.D.) ; the historian *Plutarch* (b. about 50 A.D., d. about 120) ; the historian *Arrian* (b. about 100 A.D., d. about 170) ; the historian *Dio Cassius* (b. 155 A.D.) ; the rhetorician *Lucian* (b. about 120 A.D., d. about 200).

3. In this period of decadence there arose, especially under the Caesars, a movement in favour of purer Attic which was called *Atticism*. The most prominent *Atticists* were Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Lucian. Grammarians like Phrynichus, who tabulated and contrasted Attic and non-Attic forms, were also called Atticists.

4. A *Macedonian* and an *Alexandrian* dialect are sometimes mentioned. The Macedonian language, of which little is known, was not a dialect of the Greek language, although related to it ; only in the Southern part of Macedonia was Greek spoken. Under the Alexandrian dialect we understand not the language of the learned under the Ptolemies (they spoke the Common Dialect), but the popular idiom of the common people of that period.

8. Hellenistic.—This term is applied to that form of the Common Dialect which appears in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and in the New Testament. A Jew or other foreigner who spoke Greek was called a Hellenist ('Ελληνιστής, from ἑλληνίζω, *speak Greek*). This idiom naturally had some Hebrew colouring.

9. Modern Greek.—1. Throughout the long period of the Byzantine Empire and of the Turkish dominion, the language of the common people underwent a constant process of corruption and change, comparable in a measure to the change of the popular Latin to Italian. Although the ancient Greek continued to be the ideal of the Byzantine writers, the spirit of the older idiom was now dead. Many grammatical forms were lost, new ones were developed, and the vocabulary received a large admixture of Latin and Turkish words. The ancient language was no longer understood by the people, who now spoke a new language which may be considered about a thousand years old. This they called *Romaic* ('Ρωμαϊκή) from 'Ρωμαῖοι, *Romans*, the name by which the Greeks of the Middle Ages designated themselves instead of "Ελληνες. The term Romaic is now rather obsolete, the Modern Greeks calling themselves "Ελληνες, their country 'Ελλάς, and their language 'Ελληνική. The earlier form of this popular tongue began to be used in writing about the end of the twelfth century alongside of the ancient Greek employed by the learned.

2. Apart from the great changes in pronunciation (see the footnotes to 38) and very many minor differences, the following are the principal points in which Modern Greek differs from ancient literary Greek : the dual is lost (as already in the Common Dialect and in New Attic) ; the dative occurs only in writing ; the third declension is little used except in books ; the comparative degree is generally expressed by the people by prefixing *more* to the positive, and the superlative by prefixing the article

to the comparative, as in the Romance languages; the future, perfect, and plu-
perfect are formed by periphrasis; the infinitive is used only in books and in
forming compound tenses, otherwise it is replaced by νά (=ἵνα) and the subjunctive
(the New Testament often has ἵνα with the subj. for the inf.); the optative mood is
lost; the middle as an independent voice is absent, but the passive remains; the
verbs in -μι have been changed to verbs in -ω; the pronouns often show changed
or completely new forms; the negative οὐ is replaced by δέν (from οὐδέν); the
vocabulary contains numerous foreign elements. The cultured or literary language,
as it appears in books and newspapers, differs largely from the everyday popular
idiom. The movement in favour of purifying and refining the language by drop-
ping foreign words and again introducing classic forms and idioms has been going
on for over fifty years and has greatly influenced the written and, to some extent,
the spoken language. While the essential features of Modern Greek must always
remain, the process of purification will continue to lead to a greater resemblance to
the ancient language.

10. The Dialects and Literary Forms.—1. A certain con-
nection exists between the dialects and particular literary forms. For
Epic poetry the Old Ionic of Homer was the basis among all Greeks and in
all times; it also had a large influence on all subsequent poetry. Lyric
poetry was usually written in the Doric dialect; Alcaeus and Sappho use
the Aeolic, Anacreon the New Ionic. For bucolic poetry (Theocritus, Bion,
Moschus) Doric was generally employed. The Attic tragedians sometimes
use Ionic and Doric forms in the dialogue; in the choral parts they use the
Doric ᾱ for η, also ᾱ for the gen. sing. masc. of the first declension, and -ᾶν
for the gen. plur., besides other Dorisms (as φίλᾱ for φίλη, νεᾱνίᾱ for
νεανίου, ἀγαθᾶν for ἀγαθῶν, μολπᾶν for μολπῶν, Ποσειδάν for Ποσειδῶν).
The Attic comedians use the Attic dialect throughout, except where they
introduce Doric or poetic forms for parody.

2. Prose was developed much later than poetry, and an author did not
necessarily write in his own dialect; for example, Herodotus, who was a
Dorian of Asia Minor, wrote in Ionic. The philosophers and historians of
Ionia were the first to cultivate prose, Ionic prose reaching its highest point
in the works of Herodotus and Hippocrates, both of them Dorians. Doric
prose was developed in the fifth and fourth centuries among the Pythagorean
philosophers, of whom we may mention Philolaus of Croton, a contemporary
of Socrates, and Archytas of Tarentum, who lived about 400 B.C. We also
have a number of the works of the mathematician Archimedes of Syracuse
(287—272) written in Doric. But it was in Athens that Greek prose
reached its highest development. The Sophists (as Protagoras of Abdera,
Gorgias of Leontini, Prodicus of Ceos, Hippias of Elis) contributed largely,
by their studies and examples, toward moulding and refining the language.
Then follow the great historians Thucydides and Xenophon, the orators
Lysias, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Isocrates, and others, the philosopher Plato,
and numerous other prose writers.

PART I

PHONOLOGY

THE ALPHABET

11. The Greek alphabet consists of twenty-four letters :—

FORM.		EQUIVALENT.	NAME.	
A	a	a *short* or *long*	ἄλφα	alpha
B	β	b	βῆτα	bēta
Γ	γ	g (hard)	γάμμα	gamma
Δ	δ	d	δέλτα	delta
E	ϵ	e *short and close*	ἒ ψῑλόν (εἶ, ἔ)	epsīlon
Z	ζ	z	ζῆτα	zēta
H	η	e *long and open*	ἦτα	ēta
Θ	θ ϑ	th	θῆτα	thēta
I	ι	i *short* or *long*	ἰῶτα	iōta
K	κ	k (hard c)	κάππα	kappa
Λ	λ	l	λά(μ)βδα	lambda
M	μ	m	μῦ	mū
N	ν	n	νῦ	nū
Ξ	ξ	x	ξῖ (ξεῖ, ξῦ)	xῑ
O	o	o *short and close*	ὂ μῑκρόν (οὖ, ὄ)	omīcron
Π	π	p	πῖ (πεῖ)	pῑ
P	ρ	r, rh	ῥῶ	rhō
Σ	σ ς	s	σῖγμα	sῑgma
T	τ	t	ταῦ	tau
Υ	υ	y (ü) *short* or *long*	ὖ ψῑλόν (ὖ)	upsῑlon
Φ	ϕ	ph	φῖ (φεῖ)	phῑ
X	χ	kh	χῖ (χεῖ)	chῑ
Ψ	ψ	ps	ψῖ (ψεῖ)	psῑ
Ω	ω	o *long and open*	ὦ μέγα (ὦ)	ōmega

For a brief history of the Greek alphabet, see 37 ; for the pronunciation, see 38.

12. Note.—Sigma has the form ς at the end of a word, elsewhere σ ; as δυσπρόσοδος. But some editors still use ς at the end of the first part of a compound ; as δυςπρόσοδος (from δυσ-, πρός, and ὁδός).

13. Note.—In the classical period the name εἶ was used for *epsilon*, οὖ for *omicron*, ὖ for *upsilon*, and ὦ for *omega* ; later grammarians calling the first two ἒ and ὂ. The names ἒ ψῑλόν (*plain* ε) and ὖ ψῑλόν (*plain* υ) were used by grammarians of the Byzantine period to distinguish ε from αι and υ from οι, which were sounded alike in their time. The names ξῖ, πῖ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ date from the period when ει had attained the sound ῑ, about the first century B.C. For ξῖ there was also the name ξῦ (like μῦ, νῦ) ; σῖγμα (apparently more correct than σίγμα) was also called σάν.

14. ϝ, ϙ, ⟋, y.—1. The letter ϝ, called *Vau* (ϝαῦ) or *Digamma* (double gamma, from its form), was part of the older alphabet and is equivalent to our *W*. It stood originally between ε and ζ. The *digamma* was still pronounced in many words at the time of the composition of the Homeric poems, the meter of many lines depending on its presence. Some editors have therefore introduced it into the text. The assumption of its original presence in many words is necessary to explain their formation (see 108).

2. The letter ϙ, called *koppa* (ϙόππα), was equivalent to *Q* and became wholly obsolete. It stood between π and ρ.

3. The character ⟋, evidently a combination of C (= σάν, *i.e.* σῖγμα) and πῖ, is called *sampi* (σαμπῖ).

4. The letters *vau* and *koppa*, and the character *sampi* are used as numerals : *koppa* in the form ϙ or ꝙ or ϛ ; and *vau* in the form ς, this last identical with the abbreviation of στ.

5. The spirant *y* (i.e. *y* in *yet*) was never written, although its sound existed (see 96).

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

15. Vowels.—The vowels are a, ε, η, ι, o, ω, υ. Of these, ε and o are always *short ;* η and ω are always *long ;* a, ι, and υ are short in some words, long in others,—hence, called *doubtful* vowels.

16. Note.—Short a, ι, υ are often indicated by ă, ῐ, ῠ ; the long sounds by ā, ῑ, ῡ. In this book the long sounds are hereafter always marked (except in 37), unless the length is indicated by the circumflex accent ; hence a, ι, υ will be always understood as short (ă, ῐ, ῠ). The common character is sometimes indicated by ᾱ̆, ῐ̄, ῠ̄.

17. NOTE.—The vowels α, ᾱ, ε, η, o, ω are termed *open* vowels ; ι, ῑ, υ, ῡ are called *close* vowels.

18. Diphthongs.—The diphthongs (δί-φθογγοι, double-sounding) are formed by the union of an open vowel and a close one, except in υι formed of two close vowels.

The *proper* diphthongs are αι, αυ, ει, ευ, ηυ, οι, ου, υι, and ωυ of the Ionic dialect.

The *improper* diphthongs are formed by the union of a long, hard vowel (ᾱ, η, ω) with ι; they are ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

19. NOTE.—**Spurious Diphthongs.**—The diphthongs ει and ου are called *spurious* whenever they do not arise from ε + ι and ο + υ. The spurious diphthongs may arise from contraction (ει from εε, and ου from εο or οο or οε) or from compensative lengthening (40) ; as ἐφίλει from ἐφίλεε, λύειν from λύεεν (47, 2), ἀργυροῦς from ἀργύρεος, δηλοῦτε from δηλόετε, λόγου from λογοο, τιθείς from τιθεντς, λύουσι from λύοντσι. Before the fourth century B.C., the spurious diphthongs were written as ordinary ε and o.

20. NOTE.—**Diaeresis.**—If two vowels which would regularly form a diphthong are to be pronounced separately, a mark of *diaeresis* (διαίρεσις, *separation*) is placed over the second ; as προϊέναι (προ-ιέναι), *to go forward*. When, however, the diaeresis is evident from the accent or breathing or an iota written on the line, the mark is sometimes omitted ; as αὐτή, *shout*, distinguished by the place of the breathing from the demonstrative pronoun αὐτή ; ἰχθύϊ, the accent showing the diaeresis ; ληΐζομαι with ι on the line, λῄζομαι with ι subscript.

21. NOTE.—**Iota Subscript.**—In ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, the ι is written below ᾱ, η, ω, and is called *iota subscript*. When the first vowel is a capital, the ι is written on the line ; as in ΤΗΙ ΤΡΑΓΩΙΔΙΑΙ, τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ ; ΩΙΔΗΙ, ᾿Ωιδῇ, ᾠδῇ. As long as this ι was sounded, it was written on the line ; but in the second century B.C., it was no longer heard, and henceforth was sometimes written (on the line), and sometimes dropped. Our iota subscript is quite modern, and dates from about the twelfth century A.D.

22. NOTE.—**Latin Equivalents.**—The Latin equivalents of the diphthongs were as follows :—

αι	αυ	ει	ευ	οι	ου	υι	ᾳ	ῃ	ῳ
ae	au	ē or ī	eu	oe	ū	yi	ā	ē	ō

Φαίδων, *Phaedo* ; Μήδεια, *Mēdēa* ; Νεῖλος, *Nīlus* ; Βοιωτίᾱ, *Boeotia* ; Λαύριον, *Laurium* ; ᾿Ορφεύς, *Orpheus* ; Μοῖσα, *Mūsa* ; Εἰλείθυια, *Īlīthyia* ; Θρᾷκες, *Thrāces* ; Θρῇσσα, *Thressa* ; ᾠδή, ōdē. But in some names αι and οι are represented by *ai* and *oe* ; as, Μαῖα, *Maia* ; Αἴᾱς, *Aiax* ; Τροίᾱ, *Troia* ;

in a few compounds of ᾠδή, *song*, there is *oe* for ῳ ; as, κωμῳδίᾱ, *cŏmoedia*, τραγῳδός, *tragoedus ;* in *Lāius*, Λᾷος, we have *ai* for ᾳ. See 38.

BREATHINGS

23. A vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either the *rough* breathing (‘) or the *smooth* breathing (’). The rough breathing (*spiritus asper*) is equivalent to *h*, and the vowel before which it stands is said to be *aspirated ;* as, ἱστορίᾱ, *historia ;* Ἡρακλῆς, *Heracles.* The smooth breathing (*spiritus lenis*) indicates that the vowel has no aspiration ; as, ἐγώ, *ego ;* Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo.*

24. NOTE.--In diphthongs the breathing stands on the *second* vowel ; as, οἶκος, Εὐρώπη, οὗτος. But when the diphthongs ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ have the ι written on the line, the breathing is placed on the first vowel ; as, Ἅιδης, ᾁδης, Ἥιδειν, ᾔδειν, Ὠιδή, ᾠδή. It will be seen that with small letters, the breathing is placed *over* the vowel ; with capitals, *before* the vowel.

25. NOTE.—Initial υ or ῡ always has the breathing in Attic.

26. NOTE.—The signs of the breathings were formed from H, which was once used to denote the rough breathing, till it came to be employed as η (37). One half Ⱶ was then used by some of the Italic Greeks, later also by the Athenians, for the rough breathing ; and the Alexandrians introduced the other half ꓞ for the smooth breathing. These fragments soon came to be written as ⌞ and ⌐, and in the later *cursive* hand (37) they dwindled to ‘ and ’.

27. The consonant ρ takes the rough breathing at the beginning of a word ; as, ῥήτωρ (Latin *rhetor*), *orator ;* Ῥόδος (Latin *Rhodus*). In the middle of a word, double ρ is written either ῤῥ, or more commonly ρρ ; as Πύῤῥος or Πύρρος, *Pyrrhus* (ῤῥ = rrh).

28. NOTE.—Except in ῤῥ, the breathing is dropped if it is brought into the middle of a word by composition ; as, ἐν-εῖναι from ἐν-εῖναι or ἐν-εῖναι. Evidence seems to show, however, that the rough breathing was here often pronounced. Compare the Latin forms *enhydris* for ἔνυδρις, *polyhistor* for πολυΐστωρ, *Euhemerus* for Εὐήμερος.

CONSONANTS

29. The consonants are divided into *mutes, semivowels,* and *double consonants.*

30. Mutes.—1. The mutes are of three *classes :*—

labial mutes,	π	β	φ,	or π-mutes
palatal mutes,	κ	γ	χ,	or κ-mutes
lingual mutes,	τ	δ	θ,	or τ-mutes.

Those of the same class, as π, β, φ, are said to be *cognate.*

2. These mutes are again divided into three *orders :*—

smooth mutes,	π	κ	τ
middle mutes,	β	γ	δ
rough mutes,	φ	χ	θ.

Those of the same order, as π, κ, τ, are said to be *co-ordinate.* The rough mutes are also called *aspirates,* from the rough breathing, *h,* which they contain.

31. Semivowels.—1. The semivowels are λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, nasal γ, ϝ of the older alphabet, and *y.* Of these

λ, μ, ν, ρ are *liquids ;*
μ, ν, nasal γ are *nasals ;*
σ is a *spirant* or *sibilant ;*
ϝ and *y* are also spirants.

2. Nasal γ stands before κ, γ, χ, or ξ, and is pronounced like *n* in *sing* or *sink.* It was represented in Latin by *n ;* as, ἄγκῡρα (*ancora*), anchor ; ἄγγελος (*angelus*), *messenger ;* σφίγξ, *sphinx ;* ἔλεγχος (*elenchus*), *proof.* Nasal γ is called ἄγμα or ἄγγμα by some grammarians.

32. Double Consonants.—The double consonants are ξ, ψ, ζ. Ξ is composed of κ and σ (= κσ). Ψ is composed of π and σ (= πσ). Z represents a combination of δ with soft *s* or with *y ;* that is, δσ or σδ or δy. In prosody ξ, ψ, and ζ have the force of two single consonants in making a preceding vowel long by position (116, 2).

33. Labials, Palatals, Linguals.—The consonants may all be divided into

labials	π	β	φ	μ	ϝ
palatals	κ	γ	χ	*y*	
linguals	τ	δ	θ	σ	λ ν ρ.

34. Note.—**Surds, Sonants.**—The smooth and rough mutes, and also σ, ξ, and ψ, are called *surds (hushed* sounds) ; the other consonants and the vowels are called *sonants (sounding* letters).

35. Final Consonants.—The only consonants permitted to stand at the end of a Greek word are ν, ρ, ς (ξ, ψ). Others left at the end, in word-formation, are dropped. See also 109 to 113.

36. Relations of Consonants. — The following table shows the relations in which the consonants stand to one another :—

		LABIALS	PALATALS	LINGUALS
MUTES	SMOOTH	π	κ	τ
	MIDDLE	β	γ	δ
	ROUGH	φ	χ	θ
SEMI-VOWELS	SPIRANTS	ϝ	y	σ
	LIQUIDS { NASALS	μ	γ-nasal	ν λ ρ
DOUBLE CONSONANTS		ψ	ξ	ζ

HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE ALPHABET

37. The Greeks obtained their alphabet from the Phoenicians, who, in early times, had numerous settlements in Greece and on the islands of the Aegean.   The whole twenty-two letters of the Phoenician alphabet were adopted ; but their shapes were considerably modified, different values were assigned to the letters at different periods, and various letters were added.   The two principal alphabets of ancient Greece were the Ionic or Eastern and the Chalcidic or Western, both of which went through various changes till they arrived at their final form, about the middle of the sixth century B.C.   The Ionic alphabet is our ordinary Greek alphabet of twenty-four letters.   The final form of the Chalcidic differed from the final form of the Ionic in these respects : it retained ϝ and ϙ; it kept the original value of H as the rough breathing, and thus did not distinguish between ě and ê ; it used L for Λ, X for x, and Ψ for kh ; it had no Ω.   The following table will show these differences, as well as the relative positions of the letters :—

Ionic—ΑΒΓΔΕ ΖΗ   ΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠ ΡΣΤΥ   ΦΧΨΩ
Chalcidic—ΑΒΓΔΕϝΖΗ(= h)ΘΙΚΛΜΝ   ΟΠϙΡΣΤΥΧ(= x)Φ   Ψ(= kh).

In the fifth century B.C., the Ionic alphabet gradually came into use at Athens ; and in the archonship of Eucleides, 403 B.C., it was officially introduced for all public documents and inscriptions.   From this time on, it rapidly superseded the other modes of writing.

The older Attic alphabet agreed in most points with the Ionic. But it used E for ε, η, and spurious ει (19); O for o, ω, and spurious ου (19); ΧΣ for ξ; ΦΣ for ψ; Ⅴ for λ; Λ for γ; it still used H for the rough breathing; ϙ is found in a few of the oldest inscriptions. The following examples will show how the Athenians wrote before the end of the Peloponnesian War: ΕΔΟΧΣΕΝ ΤΕΙ ΒΟⅤΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ for ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, ΕΠΕΣΤΑΤΕ for ἐπεστάτει, ΕΛΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΕ for ἐγραμμάτευε, ΕΦΣΕΦΙΣΘΕ for ἐψηφίσθη, ΤΟ ΔΕΜΟ for τοῦ δήμου, ΤΟΝ ΑΦΙΚΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ for τῶν ἀφικνουμένων, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ for πρόξενος and προξένους, ΔΙΛΝΟΣΚΟ for γιγνώσκω, ΗΟΙ for οἱ, ΗΕ for ἡ, ΗΕΣ for ἧς, ΗΕΙ for ᾗ, ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ for τὸν θεόν or τῶν θεῶν, ΚΟⅤΥΕΝ for κωλύειν, ΤΡΕΣ for τρεῖς, ΧΡΥΣΟΣ for χρυσός and χρυσοῦς, ΤΟΥΤΟ for τοῦτο and τούτου, ΗΟΠΟΣ for ὅπως.

The ancients used only the capitals, called *majuscules* or *uncials* ("inch-high" letters). The tendency to round off the corners and to introduce abbreviations and amalgamations of letters produced the *cursive* or running hand which finally assumed, in the Middle Ages, the form of our ordinary small letters, known as *minuscules*. The numerous abbreviations found in older books are no longer used.

PRONUNCIATION

38. 1. **Vowels.**—The short simple vowels ᾰ, ῐ, ῠ had qualitatively the same sounds as the long ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, and differed from them only in *quantity*.

Long ᾱ was pronounced like *a* in *father ;* short ᾰ somewhat like *a* in *partition*.

Long ῑ was sounded *close*, like *i* in *machine ;* short ῐ somewhat like *y* in *very*.[1]

The vowel ῠ or ῡ was originally equivalent to *u* in *brute ;* but before the fourth century B.C. it had acquired the sound of German *ü* or French *u*.[2]   In the diphthongs αυ, ευ, ου, ηυ, ωυ, the υ had the *u*-sound.

The vowel η was pronounced long and *open ;* [3] like long French *ê* or *è* in *rêve, père* (like *ai* in *fair*); βῆ βῆ represented the bleating of sheep.

The vowel ω was long and *open ;* like *o* in *bore*.

The vowels ε and o were short[4] and *close ;* [4] ε was pronounced somewhat like French *é* in *féodal ;* o somewhat like *o* in *annotate* or *poetic*.[4]

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[1] The short ῐ in *bit* and short ĕ in *let* are *open*, and qualitatively different from *i* in *machine* and *e* in *obey*.

[2] In the ninth or tenth century A.D. υ had acquired the sound of ῑ. The Romans at first represented υ by *u*, later by *y*.

[3] After the fourth century A.D. η acquired the sound of ῑ, which it still retains.

[4] Originally ε and o were also used to express long close sounds ; probably equivalent to *e* in *obey*, and *o* in *prone*. After these long sounds of ε and o had

2. **Diphthongs.**—In all the genuine diphthongs both vowels were originally heard distinctly, but as one syllable.

The diphthong αι was pronounced *a-ι*,[1] somewhat like *ai* in *aisle*.

The diphthong οι was pronounced *o-ι*,[2] somewhat like *oi* in *foil*

The genuine diphthongs ει and ου were pronounced *ε-ι* (*é-i* [3]) and *o-υ* (*o-u*).[4]

The spurious diphthong ει (19) was pronounced as long close ε ; the spurious ου (19) as long close ο. In the fifth century B.C. this difference in pronunciation between genuine ει and ου on the one hand, and spurious ει and ου on the other, must still have subsisted (spurious ει and ου being then written as ε and ο). But by 400 B.C. both genuine and spurious ει and ου were written alike and practically had the same sound : ου being then pronounced as *ou* in *youth*, and ει probably like *ei* in *rein*.[5]

The diphthongs αυ and ευ were pronounced *a-υ* (*a-u*) and *ε-υ* (*é-u*),[6] somewhat like *ou* in *bound* and *eu* in *feud* ;[7] αῦ αῦ was a dog's bark.

developed into the genuine diphthongs ει and ου (see footnote 4 below), the regular short ε and ο tended to become open. The Alexandrian grammarians no longer distinguished anything but a *quantitative* difference between ε and η, and ο and ω ; the ε being pronounced in their time somewhat like *e* in *met*, and the ο somewhat like *o* in *forget*.

[1] Evidently like Italian *a-i* in *mai*. After the Alexandrian period it tended to become short ; and by about the third century A.D. it acquired the sound of long open *e*, *i.e.* ancient η, which by that time had already changed considerably from its original sound. See footnote 3, p. 15. The Romans represented αι by *ae*, as Φαῖδρος, *Phaedrus ;* anciently by *ai*, as Μαῖα, *Maia.*

[2] Like Italian *oi* in *noi*. In the second century A.D. it began to be pronounced as *ü*, and in the ninth or tenth century it had acquired the sound of *i*. In Latin οι was represented by *oe*, as Κροῖσος, *Croesus ;* anciently by *oi*, as Τροία, *Troia.*

[3] Like Italian *ei* in *lei*.

[4] Genuine ει and ου arose at a very early period. Genuine ει was formed from an originally long close ε which had assumed a vanishing *i*-sound, making *é-i ;* genuine ου was formed in the same way from a long close ο which had assumed a vanishing *u*-sound, making *o-u*. The genuine diphthongs ει and ου are seen in words like λείπω (old Attic ΛΕΙΠΟ), ἔχει (ΕΧΕΙ), οὗτος (ΗΟΤΤΟΣ), σπουδή (ΣΠΟΥΔΕ).

[5] But in the majority of cases ει and ου are spurious. Before the adoption of the Ionic alphabet, the spurious ει and ου were written like ordinary ε and ο. At the time of the change in 403 B.C., the long ε and ο (due to contraction or compensative lengthening, and henceforth written as ει and ου) must also have acquired the vanishing *i*- and *u*- sounds. By 400 B.C. the *u*-sound had prevailed over the *o*-sound in the diphthong ου, which was then pronounced as *ou* in *youth*, the sound which it still retains. In ει, the ι gradually prevailed more and more over the ε ; and by the first century B.C. ει was pronounced *i*, except before vowels, where it still had the ε-sound (Νεῖλος, *Nilus ;* but Μήδεια, *Medea*). Still later ει was finally pronounced everywhere as *i*.

[6] Evidently like Italian *a-u* and *e-u* in *augusto, feudo.*

[7] In Modern Greek αυ and ευ are pronounced *af* and *ef* before π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, σ,

The diphthong υι had the value of *ü-i*,[1] like French *ui* in *lui, nuire;* somewhat like *ui* in *quit.*

The rare diphthongs ηυ and ωυ were probably pronounced η and ω, with the addition of υ (*u*).[2]

The diphthongs ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ were pronounced *ā-ι, η-ι, ω-ι,* with the principal force on the first vowel. In the second century B.C. the ι ceased to be heard.[3] See 21.

3. **Consonants.**—The consonants β, δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π were practically the same as *b*,[4] *d*,[5] *k, l, m, n, p*[6] in English. The ρ was trilled more than English *r*, and when initial or doubled, it was felt to be aspirated. Ordinary γ was always lik *e g* in *go*,[7] nasal γ like *n*[8] in *sing* or *sink.* T was always like *t* in *to*.[9] Σ was sharp, like *s* in *so;* but before middle mutes (β, γ, δ) and liquids, soft like English *z*.[10] Z was composed of σ and δ, and pronounced *dz*, or more probably *zd*.[11] Ξ and ψ stood for κσ and πσ.[12] The rough mutes θ, χ, and φ were pronounced, in the classical period, as τ, κ, and π, followed by the rough breathing;[13] thus

ξ, ψ; and *av* and *ev* before other letters. Thus, αὐτός is pronounced *aftos;* εὐπορίᾱ, *eſporia;* θαῦμα, *thavma,* εὐαγγέλιον, *evangelion.* Similarly ηυ and ωυ are now pronounced *ĭf, ĭv,* and *of, ov.* The period of this change of υ (*w*) of these diphthongs to the spirant *f* or *v* has not been determined; but it could not have prevailed before 300 A.D.

[1] From the fourth century B.C. the Attics wrote and pronounced υ (*ü*) for the diphthong υι: thus, μῦα for μυῖα. In the Hellenistic period, υι was again written, and has in consequence been introduced into the Attic authors.

[2] See footnote 2, p. 15.

[3] Hence the Latin equivalents *cōmoedia, tragoedia, Laius,* for κωμῳδίᾱ, τραγῳδίᾱ, Λᾱ͂ος, were adopted when the ι was still heard; but *ōdēum, rhapsōdus* for ῳδεῖον, ῥαψῳδός, after it had become silent.

[4] In Modern Greek like *v.*

[5] In Modern Greek like *th* in *that.*

[6] In Modern Greek π after μ is pronounced *b;* as ἔμπορος (*emboros*).

[7] In Modern Greek γ before ε, η, ι, υ, αι, ει, οι, υι, has the sound of our *y* in *yet;* elsewhere it has a peculiar guttural sound, which is, in fact, the *voiced* equivalent of German *ch* in *ach.*

[8] In Modern Greek γγ and γκ are pronounced as *ng*, as ἀνάγκη, *anangĭ;* in γχ, the γ is like French nasal *n.*

[9] In Modern Greek τ after ν is pronounced *d;* as ἀντί, *andi.*

[10] Hence ζ was often written for it in these latter positions; as Ζμύρνα for Σμύρνα, ζβεννύναι for σβεννύναι.

[11] Hence σδ in word-formation often gives ζ, as 'Αθήνᾱζε from 'Αθηνᾱσ-δε; and σύν before ζ (= σδ) loses its ν the same as before σ and another consonant. In Modern Greek ζ is pronounced *z.*

[12] While ξ and ψ were still written as ΧΣ and ΦΣ, the Attics felt an aspiration in those letters.

[13] Hence the Romans represented these letters by *th, ch,* and *ph.* The Greeks were obliged to use φ to represent Latin *f.* In Modern Greek θ is pronounced like *th* in *thin;* χ before ε, η, ι, υ, αι, ει, and οι, like German *ch* in *ich*, elsewhere like German *ch* in *ach;* φ like *f.*

ἄνθος was ἀν-τός, ἔχω was ἐ-κώ, ἀφέλκω was ἀ-πέλκω. We may represent these sounds approximately in words like po*th*ook, bloc*kh*ouse, u*ph*ill.

4. **English and American Usage.**—In England most scholars still pronounce Greek according to the English method, with Latin accentuation. In the United States some scholars still follow this English method, but the majority pronounce Greek with more or less approach to the ancient pronunciation. Perhaps a fair and practicable approximation to the probable ancient pronunciation would be the following: Pronounce β, γ (= *g* in *go*), δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ (*ks*), π, ρ, σ, τ, ψ (*ps*), ᾰ, ᾱ, η, ῐ, ῑ, ῠ, ῡ (*ü*), as explained above (but many pronounce η as *a* in *late*, and ῠ as *u* in *cube*); θ as *th* in *thin*, φ as *f*, χ as German *ch* in *ach*; ζ as *dz* or *z* or *zd*; ε as *e* in *met*; o short as *o* in *forget*, ω as *o* in *bore* (but most persons pronounce ω as *o* in *tone*); αυ as *ou* in *bound*; ευ and ηυ as *eu* in *feud*; ου and ωυ as *ou* in *youth*; οι as *oi* in *foil*; υι as *ui* in *quit*; αι as *ai* in *aisle*; ει as *ei* in *rein* or as *ei* in *height*; ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ as ᾱ, η, ω.

CHANGES OF VOWELS

LENGTHENING

39. In the inflection and formation of words, short vowels are often lengthened. These changes are the following:—

ᾰ becomes	η (ᾱ after ε, ι, or ρ)		
ε	„	η	ῐ becomes ῑ
o	„	ω	ῠ „ ῡ

Thus a short final vowel of a verb-stem is usually lengthened in the tense-formation of all verbs, except in the present system of verbs in ω. A similar lengthening occurs in the singular indicative active of the present system of verbs in μι (664, 2). So also in the temporal augment (453, 2), and in many other formations.

Τῑμάω (stem τῑμα-), *honor*, fut. τῑμή-σω, aor. ἐτίμη-σα, perf. τετίμη-κα, perf. mid. τετίμη-μαι, aor. pass. ἐτιμή-θην; ἐάω (ἐα-), *permit*, ἐά-σω, εἴᾱ-σα, εἴᾱ-κα, εἴᾱ-μαι, εἰά-θην; ἰάομαι (ἰα-), *heal*, ἰά-σομαι, etc.; δράω (δρα-), *do*, δρᾱ́-σω, ἔδρᾱ-σα, etc.; φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, φιλή-σω, ἐφίλη-σα, etc.; δηλόω (δηλο-), *show*, δηλώ-σω, ἐδήλω-σα, etc.; μηνίω (μηνῐ-, 867), *be wroth against*, μηνῑ́-σω, ἐμήνῑ-σα; κωλύω (κωλῠ-), *hinder*, κωλύ-σω, ἐκώλῡ-σα, etc.

Ἵστη-μι (stem στα-), *set*, ἵστης, ἵστησι, impf. ἵστη-ν, ἵστης, ἵστη; τί-θη-μι (θε-), *put*, impf. ἐτί-θη-ν; δί-δω-μι (δο-), *give*; δείκνῡ-μι (δεικ-, present-stem δεικνῡ-), *show*, impf. ἐδείκνῡ-ν.

Ἄγω, *lead*, impf. ἦγον; ἐλπίζω, *hope*, impf. ἤλπιζον, aor. ἤλπισα; ὁρίζω, *mark off*, ὥριζον, ὥρισα; ἱκετεύω, *implore*, ἱκέτευον, ἱκέτευσα; ὑβρίζω, *insult*, ὕβριζον, aor. pass. ὑβρίσθην.

Φύ-σις, *nature,* from root φῠ-, but πέφῡ-κα, *am* (*by nature*), perf. of φύω, *produce;* τί-σις, *retribution,* root τῐ-, from which τίνω, *pay,* τί-σω, ἔτῑ-σα, τέτῑ-κα, τέτι-σμαι, ἐτί-σθην ; τίμη-σις, τίμη-μα, from root τῑμα- ; φίλη-μα from root φιλε- ; μισθω-τής from root μισθο-.

COMPENSATIVE LENGTHENING

40. A short vowel is often lengthened to make up for the omission, for euphony, of one or more following consonants.   In this way

ᾰ becomes ᾱ		ῐ becomes ῑ
ε „ ει		ῠ „ ῡ
ο „ ου		

μέλᾱς	for μελαν-ς (90, 3)		λύουσι	for λῡοντ-σι (90, 4)
ἱστάς	„ ἱσταντ-ς (90, 4)		λύουσι	„ λῡο-νσι (90, 3)
θείς	„ θεντ-ς (90, 4)		λύουσα	„ λῡοντ-ya (90, 3)
χαρίεις	„ χαριεντ-ς (90, 4)		ἔκρῑνα	„ ἐκριν-σα (105, 3)
ἔστειλα	„ ἐστελ-σα (682, 2)		ἤμῡνα	„ ἠμυν-σα (105, 3)
διδούς	„ διδοντ-ς (90, 4)		δεικνύς	„ δεικνυντ-ς (90, 4)

In these cases ει and ου are *spurious* diphthongs.

41. NOTE.—(*a*) In the first aorist of liquid verbs (682, 2), ᾰ is mostly lengthened to η (after ι or ρ, nearly always to ᾱ) ; as, ἔφηνα for ἐφανσα, from φαίνω (φαν-) ; ἐμίᾱνα for ἐμιανσα, from μιαίνω (μιαν-) ; ἐπέρᾱνα for ἐπερανσα, from περαίνω (περαν-).

(*b*) Masculine and feminine stems in -ν-, -ρ-, -σ-, -οντ- (224, 3), lengthen ε and ο of the stem to η and ω in forming the nominative ; as λιμήν (λιμεν-), ῥήτωρ (ῥητορ-), τριήρης (τριηρες-), γέρων (γεροντ-).

INTERCHANGE OF VOWELS

42. 1. In the inflection and formation of words, the short vowels ε, ᾰ, and o are often interchanged.

τρέφ-ω, *nourish,* ἐ-τράφ-ην, *was nourished,* τέ-τροφ-α, *have nourished,* τροφ-ή, *nourishment,* from the stem τρεφ-.

κλέπ-τω, *steal,* ἐ-κλάπ-ην, *was stolen,* κέ-κλοφ-α, *have stolen,* κλοπ-ή, *theft,* from the stem κλεπ-.

στέλ-λω, *send,* ἔ-σταλ-κα, *have sent,* στόλ-ος, *expedition,* stem στελ-. See 621, 1 and 2 ; 1081.

2. Rarely η and ω interchange ; as, ἀρήγ-ω, *help,* ἀρωγ-ός, *helping.* In σπεύδ-ω, *hasten,* and σπουδ-ή, *haste,* there is interchange of ευ and ου. See also 44.

43. NOTE.—Interchange between an original open vowel and a close one rarely occurs ; as, ἐστί (ἐσ-), *is,* and ἴσθι, *be thou;* σκεδάννῡμι and σκίδνημι,

scatter; ὄνομα, *name,* and ἀνώνυμος, *nameless;* ἀγορά, *assembly,* and πανήγυρις ; μῶμος, *blame,* and ἀμύμων, *blameless.*

STRONG AND WEAK ROOT-VOWELS

44. In some formations and inflections we find an interchange, in the root, of

<div style="text-align:center">

ῐ with ει or οι
ῠ ,, ευ (sometimes ου)
ᾰ ,, η (seldom ω).

</div>

In such cases the long vowels or diphthongs are said to be the *strong* forms, and the short vowels the *weak* forms. The weak form is treated as the original.

λείπ-ω, *leave,* λέ-λοιπ-α, *have left,* ἔ-λιπ-ον, *left,* root λιπ-
φεύγ-ω, *flee,* πέ-φευγ-α, *have fled,* ἔ-φυγ-ον, *fled,* root φυγ-
τήκ-ω, *melt,* τέ-τηκ-α, *am melted,* ἐ-τάκ-ην, *was melted,* root τακ-
ῥήγ-νῡμι, *break,* ἔρ-ρωγ-α, *am broken,* ἐρ-ράγ-ην, *was broken,* root ραγ-
ἐλεύ-σομαι (84), *shall go,* ἐλ-ήλουθ-α (Ionic) = ἐλ-ήλυθ-α, *have gone,*
ἤλυθ-ον (Epic) = ἦλθ-ον, *went,* root ἐλυθ- (see ἔρχομαι).

See also **630** and **1080.**

EXCHANGE OF QUANTITY

45. A long open vowel sometimes exchanges quantity with a short one following : āo and ηo becoming εω, and ηα becoming εᾱ ; as in Epic νᾱός, *temple,* and Attic νεώς ; Epic βασιλῆος, βασιλῆα, *king,* and Attic βασιλέως, βασιλέα ; Epic μετήορος, *aloft,* and Attic μετέωρος ; Μενέλᾱος, Attic Μενέλεως. See **210,** 2 ; **266.** So ηω may become εω, as τεθνεώς for Hom. τεθνηώς, *dead.*

CONTRACTION OF VOWELS

46. Meeting of Vowels, Hiatus.—When two vowels of different syllables meet, they are generally contracted into one long vowel or diphthong. The meeting of two vowels between two different words, called *hiatus,* can be avoided in prose by *crasis* (**53—58**), by *elision* (**59—63**), or by adding a *movable consonant* (**62—67**).

47. Rules of Contraction.—The following are the general principles of contraction :—

1. An open vowel followed by a close one forms a diphthong with it.
γένεϊ   γένει   γέραϊ   γέραι   πειθόι   πειθοῖ   ἐΰ   εὖ
κλήϊθρον   κλῇθρον   ῥάϊστος   ῥᾷστος   ἥρωι   ἥρῳ

2. Two *like* vowels (*i.e.* two *a*-sounds, two *e*-sounds, or two *o*-sounds) unite in the common long ā, η, or ω.   But εε gives ει (19) and οο gives ου (19).

γέραα   γέρᾱ   φιλέητε   φιλῆτε   δηλόω   δηλῶ
μνάᾱ   μνᾶ   τῑμήεντι   τῑμῆντι   σῶος   σῶς

But φίλεε, φίλει ; πλόος, πλοῦς.

3. When an *a*-sound meets an *e*-sound, the first in order prevails, and the result is ā or η.

τίμαε, τίμᾱ ; τῑμάητε, τῑμᾶτε ; γένεα, γένη ; Ἑρμέᾱς, Ἑρμῆς.

4. When an *o*-sound meets an *a*-sound or an *e*-sound, the two become ω.   But οε and εο give ου (19).

αἴδοα   αἰδῶ   ἥρωα   ἥρω   δηλόητε   δηλῶτε
τῑμάομεν   τῑμῶμεν   τῑμάωμεν   τῑμῶμεν   φιλέωσι   φιλῶσι
                          ἥρωες   ἥρως

But δήλοε, δήλου ; γένεος, γένους.

5. Except in the case of ε + οι, a vowel followed by a diphthong *not beginning with the same vowel* is contracted with the *first* vowel of the diphthong ; and a following ι remains as *iota subscript*, but a following υ disappears.

τῑμάεις   τῑμᾷς   λύεαι   λύῃ (48, 3)   λύηαι   λύῃ
τῑμάῃ   τῑμᾷ   φιλέῃς   φιλῇς
τῑμάοιμι   τῑμῷμι   φιλέου   φιλοῦ   μεμνηοίμην   μεμνῴμην
τῑμάου   τῑμῶ   ὀστέῳ   ὀστῷ   διδόῃς   διδῷς

6. A vowel before a diphthong beginning with the *same* vowel is absorbed, similarly ε before οι.

μνάαι   μναῖ   ποιέει   ποιεῖ   δηλόοι   δηλοῖ
μνάᾳ   μνᾷ   ποιέοι   ποιοῖ   ἐηλόου   δηλοῦ

See also 48, 2.

48. Note.—**Special Rules of Contraction.**—1. The spurious diphthong ει is contracted like simple ε ; as, πλακόεις, πλακοῦς, *cake* ; τῑμάειν, τῑμᾶν ; δηλόειν, δηλοῦν.   See 322 ; 599, 1.

2. In contracts of the first and second declensions, every short vowel followed by ᾰ or by a long vowel or diphthong, is absorbed (47, 6), the following ᾰ becoming ā ; as, σῡκέαι, σῡκαί ; σῡκέᾱς, σῡκᾶς ; ἀργυρέᾱν, ἀργυρᾶν ; ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ ; ἁπλόα, ἁπλᾶ ; ἁπλόη, ἁπλῆ ; ἁπλόῃ, ἁπλῇ ; ἁπλόαις, ἁπλαῖς.   But in the *singular* of the first declension, εᾱ, after any consonant but ρ, contracts to η ; as, χρῡσέᾱ, χρῡσῆ ; σῡκέᾳ, συκῇ.   See 192, 294.

3. In the second person singular of the passive and middle, εαι (for εσαι) gives the ordinary Attic ει as well as the regular η ; as, λύεαι, λύει or λύῃ.   See 597.

4. Verbs in οω contract οει to οι, as, δηλόεις, δηλοῖς ; also οῃ in the subjunctive, as δηλόῃ, δηλοῖ.   See 477.

5. In adjectives in ης of the third declension, εα becomes ᾱ after ε ; and ᾱ or η after ι or υ. See 307.

6. Rarely αει gives αι instead of ᾳ ; as αἴρω from Ionic ἀείρω, *take up*.

7. For exceptions in the contraction of verbs, see 479 ; 481 ; 666, 2 ; 1047. For contraction confined to certain cases of nouns and adjectives of the third declension, see that declension.

49. NOTE.—A close vowel rarely contracts with a succeeding open one ; as ἰχθῦς for ἰχθύες, and ἰχθῦ for ἰχθύε in comedy.

50. NOTE.—An ῐ followed by ῑ gives ῑ ; as Χῖος, *Chian*, from Χίιος (Χίος, *Chios*) ; κρίνω from κρῐ-ινω for κρῐν-yω (96, 5). Similarly ῠι becomes ῡ in liquid verbs ; as σύρω from σῠ-ιρω for σῠρ-yω (96, 5). But no contraction occurs in cases like κι-ί, dat. of κῖς, *weevil* ; ἰχθύ-ι, dat. of ἰχθῦς, *fish* ; and μυ-ί, dat. of μῦς, *mouse*.

51. NOTE.—Contraction is often neglected when the first vowel is long ; as νηΐ, *to a ship*. See 45.

52. Table of Contractions.

α + α	= ᾱ	γέραα = γέρᾱ
α + αι	= αι	μνάαι = μναῖ
α + ᾳ	= ᾳ	μνάᾳ = μνᾷ
α + ε	= ᾱ	τίμαε = τίμᾱ
α + ει	= ᾳ	τῑμάει = τῑμᾷ
or ᾱ		τῑμάειν = τῑμᾶν (48, 1)
or αι		ἀείρω = αἴρω (48, 6)
α + η	= ᾱ	τῑμάητε = τῑμᾶτε
α + ῃ	= ᾳ	τῑμάῃ = τῑμᾷ
ᾰ + ι	= αι	γέραϊ = γέραι
ᾱ + ι	= ᾳ	ῥάϊστος = ῥᾷστος
α + ο	= ω	τῑμάομεν = τῑμῶμεν
α + οι	= ῳ	τῑμάοιμι = τῑμῷμι
α + ου	= ω	τῑμάου = τῑμῶ
α + ω	= ω	τῑμάω = τῑμῶ
ε + α	= η	τείχεα = τείχη
		ὑγιέα = ὑγιῆ (48, 5)
		εὐφυέα = εὐφυῆ (48, 5)
or ᾱ		ὀστέα = ὀστᾶ (48, 2)
		ὑγιέα = ὑγιᾶ (48, 5)
		εὐφυέα = εὐφυᾶ (48, 5)
ε + αι	= ῃ	λύεαι = λύῃ
or ει		λύεαι = λύει (48, 3)
or αι		σῡκέαι = σῡκαῖ (48, 2)
ε + ε	= ει	ἐφίλεε = ἐφίλει

ε + ει	= ει	φιλέει = φιλεῖ
ε + η	= η	φιλέητε = φιλῆτε
ε + ῃ	= ῃ	φιλέῃ = φιλῇ
ε + ι	= ει	γένεϊ = γένει
ε + ο	= ου	γένεος = γένους
ε + οι	= οι	φιλέοι = φιλοῖ
ε + ου	= ου	φιλέου = φιλοῦ
ε + υ	= ευ	ἑύ = εὖ
ε + ω	= ω	φιλέω = φιλῶ
ε + ῳ	= ῳ	ὀστέῳ = ὀστῷ
η + αι	= ῃ	λύηαι = λύῃ
η + ε	= η	τῑμήεντι = τῑμῆντι
η + ει	= η	τῑμήεις = τῑμῆς (48, 1)
η + ι	= ῃ	κλήϊθρον = κλῇθρον
η + οι	= ῳ	μεμνηοίμην = μεμνῴμην
ι + ι	= ι	Χίιος = Χῖος
		κρῐ-ινω = κρίνω (50)
ο + α	= ω	αἰδόα = αἰδῶ
or ᾱ		ἀπλόα = ἀπλᾶ (48, 2
ο + αι	= αι	ἀπλόαι = ἀπλαῖ (48, 2)
ο + ε	= ου	νόε = νοῦ
ο + ει	= οι	δηλόει = δηλοῖ (48, 4)
or ου		δηλόειν = δηλοῦν (48,1)
ο + η	= ω	δηλόητε = δηλῶτε
ο + ῃ	= ῳ	διδόῃς = διδῷς

ο + η	= η	ἀπλόη = ἀπλῇ (48, 2)	υ + ι = ῡ	σῠ-ιρω = σύρω (50)
ο + ι	= οι	πειθόι = πειθοῖ		Rarely the following :—
ο + ο	= ου	νόος = νοῦς	υ + ε = ῡ	ἰχθύες = ἰχθῦς (49)
ο + οι	= οι	δηλόοι = δηλοῖ	ω + α = ω	ἥρωα = ἥρω
ο + ου	= ου	δηλόου = δηλοῦ	ω + ε = ω	ἥρωες = ἥρως
ο + ω	= ω	δηλόω = δηλῶ	ω + ι = ῳ	ἥρωι = ἥρῳ
ο + φ	= φ	ἀπλόῳ = ἀπλῷ	ω + ο = ω	σῶος = σῶς

CRASIS

53. Crasis (κρᾶσις, *mixture*) is the contraction of a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, with one at the beginning of the following word. The two words are then written as one, with the corōnis (᾽) over the contracted syllable. Thus τὰ ἀγαθά, τἀγαθα; τὸ ὄνομα, τοὔνομα. (For Synizesis, see 853, 854.)

54. Crasis generally follows the rules of contraction, with these exceptions :—

1. A diphthong at the end of the first word drops its last vowel before contraction takes place ; as οὑπί for οἱ ἐπί.

2. The final vowel or diphthong of the article is lost by absorption before initial a. Thus ἁνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ, ἁδελφοί for οἱ ἀδελφοί, τἀνδρί for τῷ ἀνδρί, ταὐτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ.

3. The particle τοί drops οι before a ; as τἄρα for τοι ἄρα.

4. The diphthong of καί is lost by absorption before all vowels and diphthongs, except ε and ει. Thus καὐτός for καὶ αὐτός; but κἇς for καί ἐς, κᾆτα for καὶ εἶτα. Yet we have κεἰ for καὶ εἰ and κεἰς for καὶ εἰς.

55. Note.—The corōnis is dropped if the first word has the rough breathing ; as ἇν for ἃ ἄν, ἁνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ.

56. Note.—In crasis, ἕτερος, *other*, assumes the form ἅτερος ; hence ἅτερος for ὁ ἕτερος.

57. Note.—If, by crasis, a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) comes before the rough breathing, it is changed to the cognate rough mute (30, 2 ; 98) ; as θἄτερα for τὰ ἕτερα, χἄτερος for καὶ ἕτερος, θοἰμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον.

58. Crasis occurs mostly in poetry. It is rare in Homer (see 851), more frequent in later poetry, especially in comedy, but rare in tragedy ; in prose the orators use it most. Crasis occur chiefly in the following cases :—

1. With the article : as ἁνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ ; οὑπί for ὁ ἐπί ; οὐκ for ὁ ἐκ ; ταὐτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ ; τἀνδρί for τῷ ἀνδρί ; ἁδελφοί for οἱ ἀδελφοί ; τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα ; τοὐναντίον for τὸ ἐναντίον ; ταὐτό for τὸ αὐτό ; τἀγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθά ; τἠπαρῇ for τῇ ἐπαρῇ.

2. With the relatives ὅ and ἅ ; as οὑγώ for ὃ ἐγώ ; αν for ἃ ἄν.

3. With καί and τοί ; as κἄν for καὶ ἄν ; κἀν for καὶ ἐν ; κοὐ for καὶ

οὔ; καὐτός for καὶ αὐτός; χαὔτη for καὶ αὕτη (57); κᾆστι for καὶ ἔστι; χὠ for καὶ ὁ: χἠ for καὶ ἡ; χοἰ for καὶ οἱ; χαἰ for καὶ αἱ; τἀν for τοὶ ἀν; μεντἀν for μέντοι ἀν; τἀρα for τοι ἀρα.

4. With ἐγὼ οἶμαι, ἐγῷμαι; and ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῷδα.

5. With the interjection ὦ; as ὤνθρωπε for ὦ ἄνθρωπε; and in προὔργου, *helpful*, from πρὸ ἔργου, *for an object*. See also 99.

6. With the enclitics μοί and σοί, mostly before ἔστι and ἐδόκει; as μοὐδόκει for μοι ἐδόκει, σοὐστί for σοι ἐστί.

7. With πρό in verbs; as προὔχω for προ-έχω, προὐτίμησα for προ-ετίμησα (see 554), especially in compounds.

8. With εἰ or ἐπεί or ἐπειδή before ἄν: thus εἰ ἄν gives ordinary ἐάν or ἤν (Ion. and older Att.) or ἄν (newer Att.);—ἐπεὶ ἄν gives ἐπεάν (Ion.) or ἐπήν (Hom. and sometimes Att.) or ἐπάν (rarely Attic); generally the Attics use ἐπειδάν.

ELISION

59. Elision is the omission of a final short vowel (ᾰ, ε, ῐ, ο) before a word beginning with a vowel. The elision is marked by an *apostrophe*.

Ἀπ' ἐμοῦ for ἀπὸ ἐμοῦ, δι' ἐκεῖνο for διὰ ἐκεῖνο, ἀλλ' εὐθύς for ἀλλὰ εὐθύς, λέγοιμ' ἄν for λέγοιμι ἄν, ὁρᾶτ' αὐτόν for ὁρᾶτε αὐτόν.

60. NOTE.—If, by elision, a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) is brought before the rough breathing, it is changed to the cognate rough mute; as ἀφ' οὗ from ἀπὸ οὗ, καθ' ἡμέραν from κατὰ ἡμέραν, νύχθ' ὅλην from νύκτα ὅλην. See 55, 97.

61. Elision is not a necessary rule: some authors, as Isocrates, make full use of it; while others, as Thucydides, often neglect it. In Herodotus elision is not as common as in Attic prose. It is most frequent with prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs; less frequent at the end of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs.

62. No elision takes place in

(1) the prepositions περί, πρό, μέχρι, ἄχρι;

(2) the conjunction ὅτι;

(3) monosyllables, except those ending in ε;

(4) the dative singular in -ι of the third declension, and the dative plural in -σι;

(5) final -α of the nominative of the first declension;

(6) words ending in -υ.

63. In the formation of compound words, a short final vowel is usually dropped, but no apostrophe here marks the elision.

Ἀπ-άγω (ἀπό and ἄγω), οὐδ-είς (οὐδέ and εἷς), δι-έλιπον (διά and ἔλιπον), ἐφ-ευρίσκω (ἐπί and εὑρίσκω, 60), πενθ-ήμερος (πέντε and ἡμέρᾱ, 60), δε-χήμερος (δέκα and ἡμέρᾱ, 60).

MOVABLE CONSONANTS

64. 1. At the end of certain forms of declension and conjugation, also in some other words, ν is added when the following word begins with a vowel. This is called ν *movable* (ν ἐφελκυστικόν, lit. *dragging after*).

2. The forms which take ν *movable* are :

(*a*) All words in -σι (-ξι -ψι).

(*b*) All verbs of the third person singular ending in ε.

(*c*) Ἐστί, *is*.

Thus : δίδωσιν ἐμοί, but δίδωσί μοι; πᾶσιν ἔλεγεν ἐκεῖνα, but πᾶσι λέγουσι ταῦτα; ἔλυσεν αὐτόν, but ἔλυσε τὸν ἄνδρα; λέλυκεν ἐμέ; εἴκοσιν ἔτη, but εἴκοσι μῆνες.

65. NOTE.—The third singular pluperfect active in -ει rarely takes ν movable ; as ἐλελύκει(ν), *he had loosed*, ᾔδει(ν), *he knew*. But the contracted imperfect in -ει (for -εε) never takes ν in Attic.

66. NOTE.—It is usual, but not necessary, to add ν at the end of a sentence ; also at the end of a verse in poetry. In Herodotus ν movable is seldom found. The inscriptions show that ν movable was often written before a consonant ; this is often done in poetry to make position (116, 2).

67. NOTE.—Of all the words which take ν movable, only ἐστί may be elided in prose.

68. Οὐ, *not*, becomes οὐκ before a vowel with the smooth breathing, and οὐχ before a vowel with the rough breathing ; as οὐ λέγω, οὐκ οἶδα, οὐχ οὗτος. Μή, *not*, inserts κ in μηκ-έτι, *no longer*, on the analogy of οὐκ-έτι.

69. Ἐξ (ἐκς), *from*, drops ς before a consonant; as ἐκ πόλεως, but ἐξ οἴκου; ἐκλέγω, but ἐξέλεγον.

Οὕτως, *thus*, often drops ς before a consonant : as οὕτως ἔλεξεν, but οὕτω(ς) λέγει.

SYNCOPE

70. 1. The omission of a short vowel between two consonants is called *syncope* ; as γίγνομαι for γιγενομαι (619), ἦλθον for Epic ἤλυθον, ἔσται for Epic ἔσεται, πτήσομαι for πετήσομαι (619), πατρός for πατέρος (243).

2. Syncope occurs oftener in the Dialects (most often in Epic forms) than in Attic, especially in verbs ; as ἔπλε for ἔπελε, from πέλω ; γλακτο-φάγος for γαλακτο-φάγος, *living on milk* ; τίπτε for τίποτε, *why then?*

71. NOTE.—(*a*) When μ is brought before λ or ρ, by syncope or metathesis

(74), β is inserted after it. Thus μεσημβρίᾱ, *midday*, for μεσημ(ε)ρίᾱ (μέσος and ἡμέρᾱ); μέμβλωκα, epic perfect of βλώσκω, *go*, from stem μολ-, μλο-, μλω- (39), for με-μλω-κα.

(*b*) At the beginning of a word, μ is dropped before β in this case. Thus βρότος, *mortal*, from stem μορ-, μρο- (compare Latin *morior*, *die*), for μρο-τος ; βλίττω, *take honey*, from stem μελιτ- of μέλι, *honey* (compare Latin *mel*), syncopated μβλιτ-, βλιτ-.

(*c*) Similarly when syncope brings ν before ρ in the oblique cases of ἀνήρ, *man* (243, 2), a δ is euphonically inserted after the ν ; as ἀνδρός for ἀν-ρος, from ἀνέρος.

ADDITION OF VOWELS

72. Prothesis.—At the beginning of some words which begin with two consonants or had initial ϝ, a short vowel is sometimes found ; thus occasionally giving double forms ; as, χθές and ἐ-χθές, *yesterday ;* στάχυς and ἄ-σταχυς, *ear of corn ;* ἀσπαίρω and σπαίρω, *pant ;* ἆθλον, *prize*, from ἄ-εθλον, formerly ἀ-ϝεθλον.

73. Epenthesis.—In some cases a vowel has been inserted between two liquids or between a mute and a liquid. Compare στ-ε-ροπή and ἀστραπή, *lightning ;* ἀλ-έ-ξω, *defend*, and ἀλκή, *defense.*

METATHESIS

74. The transposition of a short vowel and a following liquid in a word is called *metathesis*. Thus κράτος and κάρτος, *strength ;* θάρσος and θράσος, *courage ;* compare βέ-βλη-κα (from stem βαλ-) with ἔ-βαλ-ον, κέ-κμη-κα (from stem καμ-) with ἔ-καμον, τέ-θνη-κα (from stem θαν-) with ἔ-θαν-ον. The vowel is then often lengthened, as in the last three examples (39).

CHANGES OF CONSONANTS

DOUBLING OF CONSONANTS

75. 1. In the great majority of cases, doubling of consonants is due to euphonic assimilation. The only consonants found doubled in Attic are the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ ; the mutes π, κ, τ ; and rarely the spirant σ.

2. The rough mutes (φ, χ, θ) are never doubled ; but πφ, κχ, and τθ are used for φφ, χχ, and θθ. Thus Σαπφώ, *Sappho*, Βάκχος, *Bacchus*, Ἀτθίς, *Attic.*

3. The middle mutes (β, γ, δ) are never doubled in Attic. In γγ, the first γ is always nasal ; as ἄγγελος (31, 2).

76. The later Attic has ττ for the earlier Attic σσ; as τάττω, κρείτ-
των, θάλαττα, for τάσσω, κρείσσων, θάλασσα. But this refers only to σσ
due to the union of a mute with y (96); not in Ἀττικος and in some
other words. The older Attic prose (as Thucydides) and the
Tragedians have σσ and ρς; the later prose (as Xenophon) and
the Comedians have ττ and ρρ.

77. Initial ρ is doubled before the syllabic augment; also in
compounds after a short vowel. Thus ἔρ-ραπτον, imperfect of ῥάπτω;
ἀπορ-ρέω (ἀπό and ῥέω); but εὔ-ροος. The cause of the doubling is the
loss of an initial σ or ϝ before the ρ (see 108, 4).

78. The later Attic has ρρ for the earlier Attic ρσ; as κόρρη,
θάρρος for κόρση, θάρσος. See 76.

EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS

79. When the final consonant of a stem meets a consonant, in inflec-
tion and word-formation, such a collision generally gives rise to certain
euphonic changes; these are explained in 80—84 and 86—97. Certain
special changes in the spirants σ and ϝ are treated in 105—107 and in
108. The changes in the aspirated consonants are treated in 98—104.
For the change of τ before ι and other vowels to σ, see 85.

MUTES BEFORE MUTES

80. Before a lingual mute (τ, δ, θ), a labial (π, β, φ) or a palatal
mute (κ, γ, χ) becomes co-ordinate (30, 2); a lingual before another
lingual becomes σ. Hence, only these combinations are allowed: πτ,
κτ; βδ, γδ; φθ, χθ; στ, σθ.

τέτριπται	for	τετρῑβ-ται	λέλεκται	for	λελεγ-ται
γέγραπται	„	γεγραφ-ται	δέδεκται	„	δεδεχ-ται
πλέγδην	„	πλεκ-δην	γράβδην	„	γραφ-δην
ἐλείφθην	„	ἐλειπ-θην	ἐπλέχθην	„	ἐπλεκ-θην
ἐτρίφθην	„	ἐτρῑβ-θην	ἐξεύχθην	„	ἐξευγ-θην
ἠνύσθην	„	ἠνυτ-θην	πέπεισται	„	πεπειθ-ται
ἤσθην	„	ἡδ-θην	ἐπείσθην	„	ἐπειθ-θην
πέφρασται	„	πεφραδ-ται	χαριέστερος	„	χαριετ-τερος

81. Note.—Ἐκ, _from_, in composition, remains unchanged; as ἐκ-καλέω,
ἐκ-δίδωμι, ἐκ-θέω.

82. Note.—When ττ stands for the later Attic σσ, it remains unchanged
(76). Also ττ and τθ in a few words; as Ἀττικός, Ἀτθίς, _Attic_.

83. Note.—In all of the above combinations, the second mute is τ, δ,

or θ. If in formations any other combination of consonants would occur, the
first mute drops out; as κεκόμικα for κεκομιδ-κα, πέπεικα for πεπειθ-κα.
Exceptions are πφ, κχ, and τθ (75, 2); ττ and τθ in several words, as
'Αττικός, 'Ατθίς; and γ-nasal, which is not a mute (75, 3).

MUTES BEFORE σ

84. A labial mute before σ unites with it to form ψ (= πσ); a
palatal mute forms ξ (= κσ); a single lingual mute is dropped.

βλέψω for βλεπ-σω	λέξω	for λεγ-σω	ἐλπίσι for ἐλπιδ-σι
τρίψω „ τρῖβ-σω	φλόξ	„ φλογ-ς	πείσω „ πειθ-σω
γράψω „ γραφ-σω	ἄρξω	„ ἀρχ-σω	ὄρνῑσι „ ὀρνῑθ-σι
φλέψ „ φλεβ-ς	σώμασι „ σωματ-σι	νύξ	„ νυκτ-ς
πλέξω „ πλεκ-σω	ᾄσω	„ ἀδ-σω	χαριέσι „ χαριετ-σι (321, 2)

For more examples, see 231, 484, 485.

τ BEFORE VOWELS

85. T often becomes σ, especially before ι; as τίθησι for original
τίθητι; πλούσ-ιος for πλούτ-ιος, from πλοῦτος. But seldom before
other vowels; as σύ, σοί, σέ for Doric τύ, τοί, and Aeolic τέ; σήμερον,
to-day, for τήμερον; ἔπεσον for Doric ἔπετον.

MUTES BEFORE μ

86. Before μ a labial mute becomes μ; a palatal mute becomes γ;
a lingual mute becomes σ.

λέλειμμαι for λελειπ-μαι		ἦργμαι	for ἦρχ-μαι
τέτρῑμμαι „ τετρῖβ-μαι		ἤνυσμαι	„ ἤνυτ-μαι
γέγραμμαι „ γεγραφ-μαι		ἔψευσμαι	„ ἐψευδ-μαι
πέπλεγμαι „ πεπλεκ-μαι		πέπεισμαι	„ πεπειθ-μαι

87. NOTE.—But when κμ and τμ are brought together by metathesis
(74), they stand unchanged; as κέ-κμη-κα (κάμ-νω), τέ-τμη-κα (τέμ-νω). Also
κ, χ, τ, θ often stand before μ in the formation of nouns; as ἀκ-μή, *edge*;
αἰχ-μή, *spear-point*; ἀτ-μός, *vapor*; σταθ-μός, *station*.

  Ἐκ remains unchanged here as in 81; as ἐκ-μανθάνω.

88. NOTE.—If the assimilation gives rise to μμμ or γγμ, one μ or γ
is dropped. Thus πέπεμμαι (for πεπεμμ-μαι, πεπεμπ-μαι) from πέμπω;
ἐλήλεγμαι (for ἐληλεγγ-μαι, ἐληλεγχ-μαι) from ἐλέγχω. See 485.

89. NOTE.—The mutes remain unchanged before the other liquids, λ, ν, ρ.
In σεμνός, *revered, solemn*, for σεβ-νος (σέβ-ομαι, *revere*), ἐρεμνός, *dark*, for
ἐρεβ-νος (Ἔρεβ-ος, *Erebos*), β becomes μ.

ν BEFORE CONSONANTS

90. 1. Before a labial mute (also ψ), ν becomes μ; before a palatal mute (also ξ), it becomes nasal γ.

ἐμπλέκω	for	ἐν-πλεκω	συγκαίω	for	συν-καιω
συμβαίνω	,,	συν-βαινω	συγγενής	,,	συν-γενης
ἐμφανής	,,	ἐν-φανης	συγχέω	,,	συν-χεω
ἔμψῡχος	,,	ἐν-ψῡχος	ἐγξέω	,,	ἐν-ξεω

2. Before another liquid, ν is changed to that liquid.

ἐλλείπω	for	ἐν-λειπω	συρράπτω	for	συν-ραπτω
ἐμμένω	,,	ἐν-μενω	σύλλογος	,,	συν-λογος

3. Before σ, the ν is regularly dropped and the preceding vowel is compensatively lengthened, ă to ᾱ, ε to ει, ο to ου (38).

μέλᾱς	for	μελαν-ς	(241, 2)	λύουσα	for	λῡοντ-yα, λῦον-σα (96, 2)
εἷς	,,	ἑν-ς	(,,)	πᾶσα	,,	παντ-yα, παν-σα (,,)
λύουσι	,,	λῦον-σι	(588)	λυθεῖσα	,,	λυθεντ-yα, λυθεν-σα (,,)

4. Before σ in inflections, ντ, νδ, νθ are always dropped and the preceding vowel is compensatively lengthened as in 89, 3

γίγᾱς	for	γιγαντ-ς	πείσομαι	for	πενθ-σομαι
πᾶσι	,,	παντ-σι	σπείσω	,,	σπενδ-σω
δούς	,,	δοντ-ς	τιθείς	,,	τιθεντ-ς
λέουσι	,,	λεοντ-σι	τιθεῖσι	,,	τιθεντ-σι

For nominatives in -ων from stems in -οντ-, see 224, 3.

91. NOTE.—When ν stands alone before -σι of the dative plural, it is dropped, but the preceding vowel is not lengthened; as λιμέσι for λιμεν-σι, δαίμοσι for δαιμον-σι, μέλασι for μελαν-σι.

92. NOTE.—(a) The preposition ἐν remains unchanged before ρ and σ; as ἐν-ρίπτω, ἐν-στρέφω.

(b) The preposition σύν becomes σισ- before σ and a vowel, and συ- before σ and a consonant or before ζ; as σύσ-σῑτος, σύ-στημα, συ-ζεύγνῡμι.

93. NOTE.—The ν of πᾶν and πάλιν may stand before σ or change to σ, in composition; as πάν-σοφος or πάσ-σοφος, παλίν-σκιος or παλίσ-σκιος.

94. NOTE.—In verbs in -νω the ν of the stem is mostly changed to σ before -μαι in the perfect middle (485); as φαίνω, πέφασ-μαι for πεφαν-μαι. See also 737, 4.

95. NOTE.—(a) The ν is preserved before σ in ἕλμινς (stem ἑλμινθ-), tape-worm, πείρινς (stem πειρινθ-), body of a cart, Τίρυνς (stem Τῑρυνθ-), see 224, 2; also in a few nouns in -σις belonging to late Greek, as ξήρανσις, drying up, from ξηραίνω, dry up.

(b) For ν before σ in the perfect and pluperfect middle of liquid verbs in -νω, see 737, 4 and 5.

CHANGES BEFORE y

96. The spirant y (13, 5) gave rise to certain changes when it followed the final consonant of a stem.

1. Palatals (κ, γ, χ) and occasionally τ and θ unite with y to form $\sigma\sigma$ (later Attic $\tau\tau$).

φυλάσσω	for	φυλακ-yω,	stem	φυλακ-
ἥσσων, *worse*,	,,	ἥκ-yων,	,,	ἥκ- (354, 2)
τάσσω	,,	ταγ-yω,	,,	ταγ-
ταράσσω	,,	ταραχ-yω,	,,	ταραχ-
ἐρέσσω	,,	ἐρετ-yω,	,,	ἐρετ-
Κρῆσσα	,,	Κρητ-ya,	,,	Κρητ-
χαρίεσσα	,,	χαριετ-ya,	,,	χαριετ- (321, 2)
κορύσσω	,,	κορυθ-yω,	,,	κορυθ-

See also 638.

2. In the feminine of participles and adjectives (319, 333), $\nu\tau$ with y becomes $\nu\sigma$, the ν is then dropped (89, 3) and the preceding vowel receives compensative lengthening.

λῡοντ- stem,	fem.	λῡοντ-ya,	λῡονσα, λύοισα
διδοντ- ,,	,,	διδοντ-ya,	διδονσα, διδοῦσα
λυθεντ- ,,	,,	λυθεντ-ya,	λυθενσα, λυθεῖσα
δεικνυντ- ,,	,,	δεικνυντ-ya,	δεικνυνσα, δεικνῦσα
παντ- ,,	,,	παντ-ya,	πανσα, πᾶσα

3. The union of δ (sometimes also γ or $\gamma\gamma$) with y forms ζ.

ἐλπίζω	for	ἐλπιδ-yω,	stem ἐλπιδ- (643)
φράζω	,,	φραδ-yω,	,, φραδ- (643)
κράζω	,,	κραγ-yω,	,, κραγ- (641)
σαλπίζω	,,	σαλπιγγ-yω,	,, σαλπιγγ- (641)

μέζων (Ionic) or μείζων (comparative of μέγας, *great*) for μεγ-yων (354, 4).

4. After λ, the y is assimilated, forming $\lambda\lambda$.

στέλλω (στελ-), *send*,	for	στελ-yω (648)
ἅλλομαι (ἁλ-), *leap*,	,,	ἁλ-yομαι, Latin *salio* (648)
μᾶλλον, *more, rather*,	,,	μαλ-yον, comparative of μάλ-α (363)
ἄλλος, *other*,	,,	ἀλ-yος, Latin *alius*

5. After ν or ρ, the y is thrown back as ι to the preceding vowel with which it is contracted (47, 1; 50).

φαίνω (φαν-)	for	φαν-yω	χείρων (χερ-), *worse*, for χερ-yων
χαίρω (χαρ-)	,,	χαρ-yω	σώτειρα (σωτερ-), fem. of σωτήρ,
μέλαινα (μελαν-), fem. of			saviour, for σωτερ-ya
μέλᾱς, for μελαν-ya			κρίνω (κρῑν-) for κριν-yω
(324)			σύρω (σῡρ-) ,, . συρ-yω

τείνω (τεν-) for τεν-yω   ἀμύνω (ἀμῡν-) for ἀμυν-yω
κείρω (κερ-) „ κερ-yω   οἰκτίρω (οἰκτῑρ-) „ οἰκτιρ-yω
See also 648, and καίω and κλαίω (650).

97. Note.—Between two vowels _y_ is dropped ; as ἐάν for ἐ-yαν (= εἰ ἄν).

CHANGES IN ASPIRATED LETTERS

98. When a smooth mute (π, κ, τ) is brought before the rough breathing by elision (59, 60), or crasis (53, 57), or in forming a compound (63), it is changed to its corresponding rough mute (φ, χ, θ).

ὑφ' ἡμῶν   for ὑπὸ ἡμῶν   θοἰμάτιον   for τὸ ἱμάτιον
ἐφοράω   „   ἐπ-ὁράω   νύχθ' ὅλην   „   νύκτα ὅλην
οὐχ οὗτος   „   οὐκ οὗτος   καθίστημι   „   κατ-ίστημι
χοῦτος   „   καὶ οὗτος   ἐφθήμερος   „   ἐπτ-ἠμερος

99. Note.—The smooth mute has been made rough, notwithstanding an intervening ρ, in φροῦδος, _gone_ (from πρὸ ὁδοῦ) ; φρουρός, _watchman_ (for προ-ὁρος) ; τέθριππος, _four-horsed_ (from τέτταρες and ἵππος).

100. In general, two successive syllables of the same word cannot begin with a rough mute. Hence—

1. In reduplications (536 ; 764, _b_) the first rough mute is changed to its corresponding smooth one.

πε-φίληκα for φε-φιληκα   τέ-θυκα for θε-θυκα
κε-χάρηκα „ χε-χαρηκα   τί-θημι „ θι-θημι

2. In the first aorist passive imperative, the ending -θι is changed to -τι after θη- of the tense-stem (756).

λύθη-τι for λυθη-θι, φάνθη-τι for φανθη-θι ; but 2 aor. φάνη-θι.

3. The verbs τίθημι (stem θε-) and θύω (θυ-) change θ of the stem to τ in the first aorist passive, and make ἐ-τέ-θην and ἐ-τύ-θην.

A similar loss of aspiration occurs in ἀμπ-έχω (for ἀμφ-εχω), ἀμίσπχω (for ἀμφ-ισχω), _clothe ;_ ἐκε-χειρίᾱ (ἔχω and χείρ), _truce,_ and in several other words.

Ἔχω (stem ἐχ- for σεχ-, 533, _b_) loses its initial aspirate in the present, but recovers it in the future ἕξω.

101. Note.—In other cases, both aspirates remain unchanged ; as ἐθέλχθην from θέλγω, ὠρθώθην from ὀρθόω ; ἐχύθην from χέω, φάθι from φημί, στράφηθι from στρέφω, μάθεθ' ἡμῶν for μάθετε ἡμῶν.

102. Some stems, beginning with τ and ending in φ or χ, throw the aspirate back to the τ, whenever it is lost at the end by any euphonic changes. These stems are supposed to have had the initial mute originally rough. They are—

τρέφω, *nourish*, stem τρεφ- for θρεφ-, fut. θρέψω, 2 aor. pass. ἐτράφην ;
θάπτω, *bury*, stem ταφ- for θαφ-, fut. θάψω, 2 aor. pass. ἐτάφην ;
τρέχω, *run*, stem τρεχ- for θρεχ-, fut. θρέξομαι ;
θρύπτω, *weaken*, stem τρυφ- for θρυφ-, fut. θρύψομαι, subst. τρυφή,
     delicacy ;
τύφω, *smoke*, stem τῡφ- or τῠφ- for θῠφ-, perf. mid. τέθῡμμαι, 2 aor.
     pass. ἐτύφην ;
θρίξ, *hair*, stem τριχ- for θριχ-, gen. τριχός, dat. pl. θριξί ;
ταχύς, *swift*, stem ταχ- for θαχ-, compar. θάσσων for θάχ-γων, superl.
     τάχιστος.

See also θράσσω and the stem θαπ- in the Catalogue.

103. Note.—But θ remains at the beginning of the above stems, if
φθ appears at the end ; as ἐ-θρέφ-θην, τε-θράφ-θαι (inf. perf. mid.), from
τρέφω ; τε-θάφ-θαι (inf. perf. mid.) from θάπτω ; ἐ-θρύφ-θην, τε-θρύφ-θαι
(inf. perf. mid.) from θρύπτω.

104. Note.—In πάσχω, *suffer*, for παθ-σκω, stem παθ-, there is transfer
of aspiration to a succeeding consonant.

ON σ

105. Single σ between two vowels is dropped in certain forms of
inflection.

1. In stems of nouns in εσ- and ασ- ; as γένος, *race* (stem γενεσ-),
gen. γένους contracted from γένε-ος for γενεσ-ος ; γέρας, *prize* (stem
γερασ-), gen. γέρως contracted from γέρα-ος for γερασ-ος. See 246.

2. In the middle endings -σαι and -σο ; as λῦε-σαι, λῦε-αι, λύῃ or
λυει (46, 3),—ἐ-λῦε-σο, ἐ-λῦε-ο, ἐλύου. But μι-forms keep σ ; as τίθε-σαι,
ἐτίθε-σο, λέλυ-σαι, ἐλέλυ-σο. See 596, 609.

3. The first aorist active and middle of liquid verbs drops σ of
the tense-suffix σα- (682, 2) ; as φαίνω (φαν-), aor. ἔφηνα for ἐφαν-σα,
ἐφηνάμην for ἐφαν-σαμην. There are a few exceptions (686).

4. When σ of a stem meets σ of an inflectional ending, one σ is
dropped ; as γένος, *race* (γενεσ-), dat. pl. γένεσι for γενεσ-σι (246), ἔσπασαι
for ἐσπασ-σαι (730, 1).

106. In some adverbs of place (284, 3) σδ becomes ζ ; as Ἀθήναζε
for Ἀθηνᾱς-δε, *toward Athens*.

107. An initial σ has often been weakened to the rough breathing.
Thus ῐ-στη-μι, *place*, for σι-στη-μι, Latin *sisto ;* ῡ̔ς or σῦς, *swine*, Latin
sus ; ἕκυρος, *brother-in-law*, Latin *socer ;* ἡμισύς, *half*, Latin *semi- ;* ἕξ, *six*,
Latin *sex ;* ἑπτά, *seven*, Latin *septem ;* ἅλς, *salt*, Latin *sal ;* ἕρπω, *creep*,
Latin *serpo ;* ἕζομαι, *sit* (root ἑδ-, originally σεδ-), Latin *sed-eo.*

Some words lost both σ and ϝ; as ἕ, *him, her, it*, for σϝε, Latin *se ;* poetic ὅς, *his*, for σϝος, Latin *suus ;* ἡδύς, *sweet*, from root ἁδ- for σϝᾱδ-, Latin *suavis.* See 108.

For initial σ before ρ dropped, see 108, 4.

ON ϝ

108. Many forms are due to the omission of an original ϝ.

1. The ϝ was dropped when initial or between two vowels. Thus εἴκοσι, *twenty*, for ϝεικοσι, Latin *vīginti ;* ἔτος, *year*, for ϝετος, Latin *vetus, old ;* ἔργον, *work*, for ϝεργον, German *werk ;* ἐσθής, *garment*, for ϝεσθης, Latin *vestis ;* ἴς, *strength*, Latin *vis ;* οἶκος, *house*, Latin *vicus ;* οἶνος, *wine*, Latin *vinum ;* εἶδον, *saw* (root ϝιδ-, Latin *vid-eo*), for ἐ-ϝιδον = ἐ-ιδον ; ἔαρ, *spring*, Latin *ver ;* κλείς, Ionic κληΐς, *key*, Latin *clavis ;* δῖος, *divine*, Latin *dirus ;* οἶς, *sheep*, Latin *ovis ;* σκαιός, *left*, Latin *scaevus.* See also 834—839.

2. Verbs in -εω of the Second Class (632) change ευ of the stem to εϝ and then to ε ; as πλέω, *sail* (for πλευ-ω, stem πλευ-, πλεϝ-, πλε-), fut. πλεύσομαι. For καίω for καϝ-yω and κλαίω for κλαϝ-yω, see 650.

3. In the third declension stems ending in αυ, ευ, and ου changed these diphthongs to αϝ, εϝ, and οϝ before a succeeding vowel, and then dropped ϝ ; as, γραῦς, *old woman* (stem γρᾱ- for γρᾱϝ, from γραυ-), gen. γρᾱ-ός for γρᾱϝ-ος ; βασιλεύς, *king*, gen. βασιλέ-ως for βασιληϝ-ος, Hom. βασιλῆος ; βοῦς, *ox* (stem βο- for βοϝ- from βου-), gen. βο-ός for βοϝ-ος. See 263.

4. Words beginning with ρ lost an initial ϝ or σ. Compare ῥήγνῡμι, *break*, with Latin *frango ;* ῥέω is for σοεω, hence the ρρ after the augment, as ἔρρεον for ἐ-σρεον.

FINAL CONSONANTS

109. The only consonants permitted to stand at the end of a Greek word are ν, ρ, ς (ξ, ψ). Others left at the end in word-formation or in inflection are dropped.

γέρων, *old man*, gen.	γέροντ-ος, voc. γέρον for γεροντ			
σῶμα, *body*,	„	σώματ-ος, stem σωματ-		
γάλα, *milk*,	„	γάλακτ-ος, „ γαλακτ-		
πᾶς, *all*,	„	παντ-ός, voc. πᾶν for παντ		
παῖς, *boy*,	„	παιδ-ός, „ παῖ for παιδ		
γύνη, *woman*,	„	γυναικ-ός, „ γύναι „ γυναικ		

110. Note.—Exceptions are the preposition ἐκ and the negative adverb οὐκ or οὐχ ; for these there are also the forms ἐξ and οὐ.

111. NOTE.—In the preposition πρός from Epic προτί, final τ was changed to ς after ι was dropped.

112. NOTE.—In a few imperatives, the imperative ending -θι dropped ι, and θ was then changed to ς ; as δός from δοθ for δο-θι (see 702, 3).

113. NOTE.—An original final μ was often changed to ν ; in many cases it was dropped.

ἐδείκνῡν, *I showed*,	for original		ἐδεικνῦμ, present δεικνῦμι
ἀγρόν (nom. ἀγρός, *field*),	,,	,,	ἀγρομ, Latin *agrum*
ναῦν (nom. ναῦς, *ship*),	,,	,,	ναυμ, Latin *navem*
νύκτα (nom. νύξ, *night*),	,,	,,	νυκταμ, Latin *noctem*
ἔλῡσα, *I loosed*,	,,	,,	ἐλῡσαμ

SYLLABLES

114. 1. Every vowel or diphthong forms, with or without consonants, a distinct syllable. Thus ἀ-πει-ρί-ᾱ and ὑ-γί-ει-α have four syllables, βα-σι-λεύς has three, παύ-ω has two, εὖ and τό have one.

2. The last syllable is called the *ultima ;* the syllable next to the last is called the *penult* (paen-ultima, *almost last*) ; the one before the penult is called the *antepenult*.

115. Division of Syllables.—In dividing a word into syllables at the end of a line, the following rules generally obtain :—

1. A single consonant between two vowels belongs to the following vowel ; as ψῦ-χή, ὄ-ψις, πρᾶ-ξις, λέ-γω.

2. Such combinations of mutes as may stand at the beginning of a word belong to the following vowel. They are : a π-mute or a κ-mute followed by a corresponding τ-mute ; a mute and a liquid ; μν ; σ and a mute ; σμ ; σ with a smooth or a rough mute and a liquid (σκλ, σπλ, στρ, στλ, σφρ, σκν).

Βλά-πτω, ῥά-βδος, λει-φθῆ-ναι, νέ-κταρ, ὄ-γδο-ος, ἄ-χθο-μαι, ἀ-κτή ; ὅ-πλον, ἀ-τμός, τέ-θνη-κα, μα-κρός ; ἀ-μνός ; ἐ-σπέ-ρᾱ, ἔ-σχον, ἔ-σφα-ξα ; ἄ-σμε-νος ; ἔ-σκλη-κα, ὄ-στρα-κον.

3. Even combinations of consonants which cannot begin a word belong to the following vowel ; but a liquid is separated from a following consonant, and doubled letters are separated, also π-φ, κ-χ, τ-θ.

Πρᾶ-γμα, ἀ-κμή, ἀ-ρι-θμός ; βά-κτρον, ἐ-χθρός ;—ἄν-θρω-πος, ἄλ-σος, ἄρ-χω ; ἄλ-λος, ἵπ-πος, ἔρ-ρῐ-πτον, πράσ-σω, τάτ-τω ;—Σαπ-φώ, Βάκ-χος, Ἀτ-θίς.

4. Compound words formed without elision are divided according to their

component parts; as ἐξ-ά-γω, ἐλ-λείπω. But when the final vowel of a
word has been elided, the compound may be divided like a simple word; as
ἀν-ά-γω or ἀ-νά-γω from ἀνά and ἄγω, ἐπ-έρ-χο-μαι or ἐ-πέρ-χο-μαι,
καθ-υφ-αι-ρῶ or κα-θυ-φαι-ρῶ. Similarly in separate words ἀπ’ ἐκείνου
or ἀ-π’ ἐκείνου, γαλήν’ ὁ-ρῶ or γαλή-ν’ ὁ-ρῶ.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES

116. Long Syllable.—1. A syllable is long by *nature* when it has
a long vowel or a diphthong; as κρί-νω, βου-λή, βαί-νω, ἄ-κων, λύ-ω.

2. A syllable is long by *position* when it has a short vowel followed
by two consonants (but see 119) or by a double consonant; as the
first syllable of στέλλομεν, ἀσκός, πεζός, ὀξύς, ἔψω.

In this case, one or both of the consonants which make the syllable long
by position may be in the following word; as ἕτερος τόπος (‿ ‿ ‒ ‿ ‿), τὸ
ζύγον (‒ ‿ ‿), τὸ στόμα (‒ ‿ ‿).

117. Note.—Obviously a syllable may be long both by nature and by
position; as πράσσω, πρᾶξις, πρᾶγμα (ā). But the vowel of the syllable
was pronounced long or short according to its nature; as πράσσω = prāssō,
τάσσω = tăssō.

118. Short Syllable.—A syllable is short when it has a short
vowel followed by a simple consonant (but see 119); as all the syllables
of ἐκόμισα, λέλυκα.

119. Common Syllable.—When a short vowel (ᾰ, ε, ο, ῐ, ῠ) is
followed by a mute and a liquid, *both in the same word or in the same
part of a compound*, the syllable is *common;* that is, it may be treated
as *long* or *short;* as the first syllable of τέκνον, πέπλος, ἀτμός, βότρυς,
ἀγρός (all ‒ ‿ or ‿ ‿).

But when the mute and liquid are in different words or in different parts
of a compound, the syllable is long; as ἐκ νεῶν and ἐκ-νέμω, both ‒ ‿ ‒.

120. Note.—In Attic poetry a syllable with a short vowel followed
by a mute and a liquid is generally short. But when a short vowel is
followed by γν, γμ, δμ, δν, the syllable is regularly long; when the short
vowel is followed by βλ, γλ, the syllable is seldom short, never short in the
Old Comedy.

121. The quantity of most syllables is apparent at a glance.
Those with η or ω or any diphthong are long by nature, those with
ε or ο are short by nature (116). The only cases of uncertainty are
ᾰ, ῐ, or ῠ, followed by a vowel or a single consonant. But in these
cases the following points will usually ell the quantity.

1. A vowel resulting from contraction is always long.

Κέρᾱ from κεραα, ἄκων from ἀέκων, κρῑνω from κρι-ινω

2. In all formations -αν-σ- and -αντ-σ- give -ᾱσ-, and -νν-σ- and -ν-ντ-σ- give -ῑσ- by compensative lengthening (40).

Λελύκᾱσι from λελυκα-νσι (592), γίγᾱς from γιγαντ-ς, δεικνύς from δεικνυντ-ς.

3. The accent often betrays the quantity of its vowel or of the vowel of a succeeding syllable.

Thus κρᾶσις (ᾱ, ῐ), μάθε (ᾰ), θᾶκος (ᾱ); χώρᾱ (ᾱ), μοῖρα and γέφῡρᾰ. (ᾰ); κρῑνε (ῑ), λίνον (ῐ); κῦμα (ῡ, ᾰ), πῆχυς and ἰχθύες (ῠ). See 132, 135.

122. NOTE.—The quantity of ᾰ, ῐ, ῠ, in the inflectional parts of words is explained in Part II. of the Grammar.—In cases where the quantity is not evident from position, or accent, or contraction, or compensative lengthening, it must be determined from the Lexicon or from poetic usage.

ACCENT

123. The Greek mode of pronouncing an accented syllable was entirely different from ours. In English an accented syllable merely receives a *stress* by which it is uttered *louder* or *stronger* than the other syllables. In Greek the accented syllable was spoken in a *higher key*, its *musical pitch* or *tone* being raised. Hence the Greek words for accent προσῳδία, *singing*, or τόνος, *tone* (*stretching* of the voice); and the descriptive terms ὀξύς, *sharp*, and βαρύς, *flat*. The Greek accent was thus essentially a musical one, while the English is simply a stress accent. In the course of time the musical accent disappeared, and a stress accent took its place, as in Modern Greek and in other languages.

124. Selection of the Syllable to be accented.—In determining which syllable of a word is to receive the accent, the Greek makes use of three different principles, the *rhythmical*, the *logical*, and the *grammatical;* while the English makes use of only one, the *logical*.

125. 1. **The logical principle** of accentuation puts the accent on the root-syllable or primitive element on which the meaning of the word depends, or else on a prefixed syllable which explains the meaning of the word more definitely; as *laugh, laugh'ing, laugh'ter, laugh'able, laugh'ably, laugh'ableness; work, work'ing, work'er, work'able, work'man, work'manship, work'house.*

The Greek also follows this logical principle to some extent, especially in verbs which regularly accent the stem-syllable, the augment, and the reduplication.

Γράφω, γράμμα, διάγραμμα, ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, ἄγραφος; μάχομαι, μάχη, μάχιμος, ἀπόμαχος, ἄμαχος; εἶμι, ἄπειμι.

2. But the logical accent is always subject to the rhythmical principle, which always limits the accent to one of the three last syllables, and generally restricts it to one of the last two, if the ultima is long; as λέγ-ομαι, but λεγ-όμεθα; ἔ-λῡ-σα, but ἐ-λῡ-σάμην; γράμ-μα, but γραμ-μάτων; μάχ-ιμος, but μαχίμου.

126. **The rhythmical principle** prevails in Greek. It permits the accent to stand only on one of the last three syllables; and if the ultima is long, only on one of the last two (for exception, see 137). The accent is thus very frequently shifted to a suffix or to an inflectional syllable, without regard to the root-syllable, which is the basis of the signification.

Παιδεύω, παιδευ-όμενος, παιδευ-ομένη, παιδευ-ομένων, παιδευ-θήσομαι; δαίμων, δαιμόνων; λύουσα, λῡ-ούσης, λῡουσῶν from λῡ-ουσάων.

127. 1. **The grammatical principle** of accentuation is used to a considerable degree. By it certain suffixes or inflectional syllables receive the accent, or words spelled alike are distinguished in meaning by difference of accent.

Γράφω (root γραφ-), γραφ-ή, γραφ-ικός, γραφ-ίς, γραφ-εύς, γραμ-μή, γραπ-τός, γραπ-τέος; λέγω (root λεγ-, λογ-), λεκ-τικός, λεκ-τός, λογ-άω, λογ-ικός, ἀλογ-ίᾱ, λογ-εῖον, λογ-εύς; ἄρχω (root ἀρχ-), ἀρχ-ή, ἀρχ-ικός, ἀρχ-εῖον, ἀρχ-αῖος, ἀναρχ-ίᾱ.

Θής, θητ-ός, θητ-ί, θητ-οῖν, θητ-ῶν, θη-σί; γύνη, γυναικ-ός, γυναικ-ί, γυναικ-οῖν, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναιξί; λαβ-ών, 2 aor. part., root λαβ-; γέγραμ-μένος perf. mid. part., root γραφ-; λυ-θείς, aor. pass. part., root λῡ-.

Παιδεῦσαι, aor. inf. act., παίδευσαι, 2 sing. imper. aor. mid., παιδεύσαι 3 sing. aor. opt. act., all from παιδεύ-ω, teach; πείθω, persuade, and πειθώ, persuasion; ὦμος, shoulder, and ὠμός, raw; λιθοβόλος, throwing stones, and λιθόβολος, stoned; πότε, when? and ποτέ, at some time.

2. But the grammatical principle also yields to the rule of the rhythmical principle that the accent is always confined to one of the three last syllables, and generally to one of the last two if the ultima is long.

Thus, τὸ στένος, strait, and στενός, narrow, but gen. pl. of στένος, στενῶν (for στενέων), is the same as the gen. pl. of στενός; λιθοβόλος and λιθόβολος, both have gen. λιθοβόλου; so abstracts in -ίᾱ are paroxytone, as φιλίᾱ, friendship, but the gen. pl. is φιλιῶν, from φιλιάων.

128. There are three accents :—

the acute   (′), as τόπος, ὁδός
the grave   (`), as ἐγὼ ἢ σύ
the circumflex (῀), as δῶρον, ταῦτα.

129. NOTE.—The mark of accent is placed over the vowel ; in the case of a diphthong over the *second* vowel, as μοῦσα, αὐτούς, οἶκος, οἴκου. If the accent is placed over the first of two vowels, they are to be pronounced separately, the place of the accent making the diaeresis unnecessary ; as ἄϋπνος (a-üpnos). With capitals, the accent stands before the vowel ; as Ὅμηρος, Ἦλις. When the ι subscript is written on the line, the first vowel receives the accent ; as Ἅιδης = ᾅδης, Ὠιόμην = ᾠόμην. The accent also stands over the diaeresis, as πρᾳΰτης. The above examples also show that the acute and the grave follow the breathing, and the circumflex is placed over it ; as ὤν, ὅπως, ἦγον, ἐμὲ ἤ ἐκεῖνον.

130. NOTE.—The *acute* accent denotes that the vowel or diphthong was pronounced altogether on a higher key. The *grave*, which originally belonged to all vowels uttered in ordinary tone, is used only in place of the weakened acute at the end of a word (142), and rarely on the indefinite pronoun τὶς, τὶ (156, 2). The *circumflex*, which is composed of the acute and the grave (´ ` = ˆ), denotes that the vowel or diphthong began on a higher key, but sank to the ordinary. Thus πεῖθε was pronounced somewhat like πέιθε, οἶκος like ὄικος, τοῦτο like τόυτο, δῶρον like δόυρον, πρᾶγμα like πράαγμα, νῆσος like νέεσος.

131. The origin of the marks of accent dates from the Alexandrian period. They were first introduced (and perhaps invented) by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 B.C. Originally every syllable was marked, as ἄνθρὼπὸς, Θεὸδὼρὸς, Δὴμὸσθένὴς, ταῦρὸς ; later only the syllable uttered in the higher key.

132. Place of the Accent.—The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word ; the grave only on the last ; the circumflex only on one of the last two ; and then only on a syllable long by *nature*.

133. According to the accent, a word is called—

oxytone, if it has the *acute* on the *ultima :* ἔν, καλός, βασιλεύς ;
paroxytone, if it has the *acute* on the *penult :* γένους, βασιλείων ;
proparoxytone, if it has the *acute* on the *antepenult :* πόλεμος, ἐβα-
    σίλευε ;
perispomenon, if it has the *circumflex* on the *ultima :* καλοῖ, φανῶ ;
properispomenon, if it has the *circumflex* on the *penult :* χρῆμα, φιλοῖμεν.

A word whose last syllable is not accented is termed *barytone* (βαρύ-τονος, *grave-* or *flat-toned*) ; all paroxytones, proparoxytones, and properispomena are, of course, barytones. The term oxytone, ὀξύ-τονος, means *sharp-toned ;* περι-σπώμενον means *drawn around* (*i.e.* from the higher key to the lower).

134. Recessive Accent.—A word which throws its accent back as far as possible is said to have *recessive* accent. This belongs especially to verbs.

135. 1. Accent of the Antepenult.—When the antepenult is accented, it has the acute ; but it can take no accent if the last syllable is long by nature or position. Thus ἄνθρωπος, τράπεζα, λυώμεθα ; but ἀνθρώπου, τραπέζης, νυκτοφύλαξ, καλαῦροψ.

2. Accent of the Penult.—An accented penult long by nature has the acute if the ultima is long by nature, and the circumflex if the ultima is short by nature ; an accented penult short by nature always has the acute. Thus ἀνθρώπου, ταύτης, λύσεις, σῶμα, μοῦσα, πρᾶξις, νῆσος, αὐλᾶξ (but θώρᾱξ) ; λόγος, τότε, φύλαξ, τάσσε, τραπέζης.

3. Accent of the Ultima.—An accented ultima short by nature takes the acute, as καλός, λαμπάς, λελυκός. If it is long by nature, it takes either the acute, as λελυκώς, or the circumflex, as τῑμῶν, καλοῦ, τῑμᾷ.

136. NOTE.—Final αι and οι in inflectional endings and in adverbs compounded of πάλαι, *long ago*, are reckoned as short in determining the accent ; as ἄνθρωποι, τράπεζαι, χῶροι, γλῶσσαι, λέγεται, λέλυμαι, τίθεσαι, πρόπαλαι, *very long ago;* except in the optative mood, as βουλεύοι, βουλεύσαι, and in οἴκοι, *at home* (thus distinguished from οἶκοι, *houses*).

137. NOTE.—(*a*) In genitives in -εως and -εων from nominatives in -ις and -υς of the third declension (216, 2 ; 256), and in all cases of nouns and adjectives in -ως and -ων of the *Attic* second declension (207), the acute is allowed on the antepenult ; as πόλις, πόλεως, πόλεων, πῆχυς, πήχεως, πήχεων, ἵλεως, ιλεων. So also in the *Ionic* genitive in -εω of the first declension (189), as Καμβύσης, Καμβύσεω ; and in a few compound adjectives in -ως, as δύσερως, *unhappy in love*, ὑψίκερως, *high-horned*.

(*b*) For the acute in words like ὥστε, ἥδε, οἵδε, and others, see **153, 6.**

138. NOTE.—The special rules of accent for the inflected parts of speech, with their exceptions, are given in the inflection part of the grammar. The accent of many words must be learned by practice and observation ; while for many others certain rules can be given (see Part IV., on the Formation of Words).

139. Change and moving of Accent.—In inflection and composition the accent may be changed or it may move to

another syllable, but it always remains on one of the three last syllables.

1. When the final syllable is lengthened,

(*a*) a proparoxytone becomes paroxytone; as θάλασσα, θαλάσσης; πόλεμος, πολέμου;

(*b*) a properispomenon becomes paroxytone; as δῶρον, δώρου; τεῖχος, τείχους;

(*c*) an oxytone of the first and second declensions becomes perispomenon in the genitive and dative; as τῑμή, τῑμῆς, τῑμῇ; ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ὁδῷ.

2. When the final syllable is shortened

(*a*) a dissyllabic paroxytone with the penult long by nature becomes properispomenon; as λείπω, λεῖπε; πρᾶσσω, πρᾶσσε.

(*b*) a polysyllabic paroxytone becomes proparoxytone; as παιδεύω, παίδευε.

3. When a syllable is prefixed to a word, the accent tends to move toward the beginning; with verbs this occurs regularly; with nouns and adjectives generally. Thus λείπω, ἔ-λειπον, λέ-λοιπα, ἀπό-λειπε; τῑμή, ἄ-τῑμος, φιλό-τῑμος; λόγος, ἄλογος, διάλογος, εὔλογος.

4. When a syllable is added to a word, the accent tends to move toward the end; as παιδεύω, παιδευόμεθα, παιδευθήσομαι.

140. Accent of contracted Syllables.—1. A contracted syllable receives an accent if either of the original syllables was accented. A contracted penult or antepenult takes the accent according to the general rule (135, 1 and 2). A contracted ultima takes the acute if the word was originally oxytone, otherwise it is circumflexed. For some exceptions in the declensions, see 203, 293.

τῑμῶμαι from τῑμάομαι   φιλοῦμεν from φιλέομεν   τῑμῶ from τῑμάω
τῑμώμενος ,, τῑμαόμενος φιλείτω ,, φιλεέτω ἑστώς ,, ἑσταώς

2. If neither of the original syllables had an accent, the contracted syllable obtains none; as τίμα from τίμαε, φίλει from φίλεε, εὔπλους from εὔπλοος.

141. Note.—The retention of the acute on the contracted ultima of a word originally oxytone is due to the fact that the circumflex is derived from ´ + ` (130), not from ` + ´; hence φιλέω gives φιλῶ, while ἑσταώς gives ἑστώς.

142. Acute changed to Grave.—An oxytone standing before other words in the same sentence weakens its acute to the grave; as καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς ἦν (for καλός καί ἀγαθός ἦν); Σωκράτης ἦν σοφὸς καὶ ἀγαθός; ἐπὶ τούτοις; βασιλεὺς ἦν.

143. NOTE.—But the acute remains before an elided syllable (145), before enclitics (153, 2), and in the interrogative τίς, τί (387). Before a punctuation mark which separates distinct ideas, the acute must stand. The acute also remains on a word considered simply as a word ; as, τὸ μή λέγεις, *you say the word* μή ; τὸ ἀνήρ ὄνομα, *the word* ἀνήρ.

144. Accent with Crasis.—In crasis, the first word loses its accent ; that of the second word remains. But if the second word is a dissyllabic paroxytone with short ultima, the acute changes to a circumflex (135, 2).

Τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα ; τἀγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθά ; ἐγῷδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα ; τἆλλα for τὰ ἄλλα ; τοὔπος for τὸ ἔπος ; θὦπλα for τὰ ὅπλα ; τἆρα for τοι ἄρα (but κἂν for καὶ ἄν because ἄν is a monosyllable).

145. Accent with Elision.—The accent of an elided vowel is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllable ; but if the elided word is a preposition or a conjunction, its accent is lost.

δείν᾽ ἔλεξας	for δεινὰ ἔλεξας		ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ	for ἐπὶ αὐτῷ
ἔπτ᾽ ἦσαν	„ ἑπτὰ ἦσαν		παρ᾽ ἐμοῦ	„ παρὰ ἐμοῦ
φήμ᾽ ἐγώ	„ φημὶ ἐγώ		ἀλλ᾽ ἔχω	„ ἀλλὰ ἔχω
ἀφ᾽ ἵππου	„ ἀπὸ ἵππου		οὐδ᾽ ἐγώ	„ οὐδὲ ἐγώ

146. Anastrophe.—Oxytone prepositions of two syllables sometimes throw the accent back on the penult. This occurs

1. When the preposition follows its case ; as τούτων πέρι for περὶ τούτων. In prose only περί can be so used ; in poetry all dissyllabic prepositions may suffer anastrophe, except ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἀντί, διά.

2. When the preposition alone is used for its compound (with ἐστί). The five prepositions thus used are μέτα for μέτεστι, ἔπι for ἔπεστι, πάρα for πάρεστι, ὕπο for ὕπεστι, ἔνι for ἔνεστι (ἐνί being poetic for ἐν). The poets also use ἄνα for ἀνά-στηθι, *up !*—In poetry these prepositions may be also used for their other compounds of the indicative present of εἰμί ; as ἐγὼ πάρα = πάρειμι ; πάρα = πάρεισι, ἔνι = ἔνεισι.

3. When a preposition *follows* its verb, to which it properly belongs in composition, it suffers anastrophe. This occurs in Homer ; as φυγὼν ὕπο for ὑποφυγών, ὀλέσᾱς ἄπο for ἀπολέσᾱς.

147. Words distinguished by the Accent.—1. Many words are spelled alike, and are distinguished in meaning by the difference of accent (127).

Ἄγων, present participle of ἄγω, *lead,* and ἀγών, *contest;* ἄλλα, neuter plural of ἄλλος, *other,* and ἀλλά, *but ;* βίος, *life,* and βιός, *bow ;* βουλεύσαι, third singular aorist optative active, and βουλεῦσαι, aorist infinitive active, and βούλευσαι, second singular aor. imperative middle of βουλεύω, *advise ;* δῆμος, *people,* and δημός, *fat ;* διάλυτος, *dissolved* (*dissolutus*), and διαλυτός,

dissoluble (dissolubilis) ; ἐξαίρετος, *selected,* and ἐξαιρετός, *that can be taken out ;*
ἐχθρᾱ, *hatred,* and ἐχθρᾷ, feminine of ἐχθρός, *hating ;* πειθώ, *persuasion,* and
πείθω, *I persuade ;* τὸ ὄρος, *mountain,* and ὁ ὀρός, *whey ;* στένος, *strait,* and
στενός, *narrow ;* φόρος, *tribute,* and φορός, *bearing ;* and numerous others.

2. So also verbal compounds with active and passive meanings.

Πατροκτόνος, *parricide,* and πατρόκτονος, *slain by a father ;* λιθοβόλος,
throwing stones, and λιθόβολος, *stoned ;* λιθοτόμος, *stone-cutter,* and λιθότομος,
cut out of stone.

3. An adjective or participle which becomes a proper name almost
always changes its accent.

Γλαυκός, *bright,* and Γλαῦκος, *Glaucus ;* διογενής, *Jove-born,* and
Διογένης, *Diogenes ;* δεξάμενος, *having received,* and Δεξαμενός, *Dexamenos.*

148. Note.—See the following particles in the Syntax : ἄρα and ἆρα ;
ἤ and ἦ ; νῦν and poetic νύν ; οὔκουν and οὐκοῦν ; ὡς and ὥς.

PROCLITICS

149.—A few monosyllables are so closely attached to a
following word that they have no accent of their own. They are
called *proclitics* (from προκλίνω, *lean forward*), and are the
following :—

> The forms of the article ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.
> The prepositions εἰς or ἐς, ἐξ or ἐκ, ἐν, ὡς.
> The conjunctions εἰ (poetic αἰ) and ὡς.
> The negative οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ).

150. Proclitics accented.—The proclitics are accented in the
following cases :—

1. Οὐ in the sense of *no* has the acute, οὔ ; so also at the end of
a sentence, as πῶς γὰρ οὔ ; *for why not ?* (Xen. *Mem.* 4, 2³⁷).

2. A proclitic is oxytone when it appears as an independent word ;
as τὸ εἰ, *the word εἰ ;* ἡ ἐκ πρόθεσις, *the preposition ἐκ.*

3. A proclitic before an enclitic takes the acute (153, 5).

4. When the article is used for the relative ὅς in Homer, it is
accented ; so also when demonstrative ; some editors accent the article
in all cases when it is used pronominally ; for examples see the Syntax.

5. When ὡς means *thus,* it has an accent ; as καὶ ὥς, *even thus ;* οὐδ
ὥς and μηδ᾽ ὥς, *not even thus.* This use of ὡς is mostly poetic.

6. When the conjunction ὡς, *as,* and the above prepositions follow the
nouns to which they belong ; as θεὸς δ᾽ ὥς, *as a god* (Hom.) ; κακῶν ἔξ, *out
of evils* (Hom.).

ENCLITICS

151. Some monosyllables and dissyllables attach themselves so closely to the preceding word that they lose their own accent. These are called *enclitics* (from ἐγκλίνω, *lean upon*)

152. The enclitics are the following :—

1. The personal pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ ; σοῦ, σοί, σέ ; οὗ, οἷ, ἕ; in poetry σφίσι.

2. The indefinite pronoun τὶς, τὶ in all its forms (except ἄττα) ; and the indefinite adverbs πού, πῄ, ποί, πόθεν, ποτέ, πώ, πώς. These must not be confounded with the interrogatives τίς, ποῦ, πῇ, ποῖ, πόθεν, πότε, πῶ, πῶς.

3. The indicative present of εἰμί, *be*, and of φημί, *say*, except the forms εἶ and φῄς.

4. The particles γέ, τέ, τοί, πέρ ; the inseparable -δε in ὅδε, τόνδε, τοσόσδε, etc. (not δέ, *but, and*) ; the local suffix -δε (-ζε), as in Μέγαράδε, *toward Megara*, Ἀθήνᾱζε, *toward Athens* (284, 3); -θε in εἴθε; and -χι in ναίχι.

5. These are poetic and dialectic : pronouns—μεῦ = μοῦ ; σέο and σεῦ = σοῦ ; τοί = σοί ; τέ and τύ = σέ ; ἕο, εὗ, and ἕθεν = οὗ ; μίν, νίν, σφί ; σφέ, σφωέ, σφωΐν, σφέων, σφέας, σφάς, σφέα ;—verbs : the Epic εἶς and ἐσσί = εἶς, *thou art* ;—particles : poetic, νύ and νύν (not νῦν, *now*) ; Epic κέ or κέν, θήν, and ῥά (= ἄρα) ; poetic ποθί = πού (but not πόθι = πού).

6. For ἥμων, ἧμῖν, ἧμᾰς, ὕμων, ὕμῖν, ὕμᾰς, see 369, 2.

153. Rules for Enclitics.—1. The enclitic loses its own accent, except a dissyllabic enclitic following a paroxytone (see 4 below).

2. An oxytone or a perispomenon before an enclitic always retains its proper accent, the acute here never changing to a grave ; as καλόν τι for καλὸν τί, οὐδέν φησιν for οὐδὲν φησίν, καλῶν τινων for καλῶν τινῶν. For an exception, see 156, 1.

3. A proparoxytone or a properispomenon before an enclitic receives from it an acute on the ultima, and thus has two accents ; as ἄνθρωπός τε, ἄνθρωποί τινες, φῆνόν μοι, σῶμά τινος, ταῦτά ἐστιν, εἶχόν ποτε.

4. A paroxytone before an enclitic receives no second accent, but here a dissyllabic enclitic does not lose its accent ; as νόμος τις, φίλος μου ; but νόμοι τινές, φίλος ἐστίν, νόμων τινῶν.

5. A proclitic before an enclitic takes an acute ; as εἴ τις, οὔ φημι.

6. A compound word, whose last part is an enclitic, is accented

as if the enclitic were a separate word; as ὅδε, οἵδε, τούσδε; ὅστις, οὗτινος, ᾧτινι, ὧντινων, etc.; οἷόσπερ, οἷόστε, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, εἴτε, οὔτε, μήτε, οὔπω, καίτοι, etc. See also 155.

154. NOTE.—A properispomenon with final ξ or ψ takes no second accent from a dissyllabic enclitic; as κῆρύξ τινός, λαῖλαψ ἐστιν (but κῆρύξ τις, λαῖλάψ τε).

155. NOTE.—When ἐγώ and ἐμοί are written with the enclitic γέ as single words, the accent recedes to the first syllable: ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε.

156. Enclitics accented.—The enclitics keep their proper accent whenever they are specially emphatic. They are then said to be *orthotone*. This occurs in the following cases:—

1. The enclitic personal pronouns are accented when they express antithesis; as ἢ σοὶ ἢ τῷ πατρί σου; when they follow an accented preposition, as ὑπὲρ σοῦ, παρὰ σοί, ἐπὶ σέ; at the beginning of a sentence, as σοὶ εἶπον. In these cases the larger forms ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are used (except frequently πρός με). When the personal pronouns of the third person are direct reflexives, they are not enclitic (see the Syntax).

2. The indefinite τὶς, τὶ, is accented when it stands at the beginning of a clause (which occurs very rarely); as τὶ φημί; *do I say anything proper?* (Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1471);—at the beginning of a clause after a punctuation mark (as in Plato, *Rep.* 337ᶜ);—also in philosophical language, as τινὸς in Plat. *Theaet.* 147, τὶ in Plat. *Soph.* 237ᶜ. Also in the combination τινὲς μέν . . . τινὲς δέ, as in Dem. 9, 2.

3. (*a*) The enclitic forms of εἰμί are accented at the beginning of a sentence, as εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι; and when they are separated by punctuation from the words to which they belong. (*b*) Ἐστί becomes ἔστι: at the beginning of a sentence; when it is equivalent to ἔξεστι, as ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, *one can see;* in the combinations ἔστιν οἵ, ἔστιν ὧν, ἔστιν ὅτε, etc.; and after ἀλλ' or ἀλλά, εἰ, καί, μή, οὐκ, τοῦτ' or τοῦτο, and the adverb ὡς.

4. The enclitic forms of φημί are accented when they stand at the beginning of a sentence, as φημὶ ἐγώ; and when a punctuation mark separates them from the words to which they belong.

5. The enclitic ποτέ is accented when separated by a punctuation mark from the context; also in ποτὲ μέν . . . ποτέ δέ, ποτὲ μέν . . . ἐνίοτε δέ, and the like.

6. All enclitics are accented when the preceding syllable is elided; as σοφοὶ δ' εἰσίν for σοφοὶ δέ εἰσιν, πόλλ' ἐστίν for πολλὰ ἐστιν.

7. When several enclitics follow each other, each one takes an acute from the one following; as εἴ τίς τί μοί φησί ποτε, *if any one ever says anything to me.*

8. For dissyllabic enclitics after a paroxytone, see 153, 4.

PUNCTUATION

157. 1. The *comma* (,) and the *period* (.) are used as in English ; the Greek *colon* is a point above the line (·) and is equivalent to the English colon and semicolon.

Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἦγεν· ᾔδει γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρηκότας τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς καὶ ἀσίτους ὄντας· ἤδη δὲ καὶ ὀψὲ ἦν, *Clearchus did not march against the enemy : for he knew that the soldiers were worn out and fasting ; and now it was late* (Xen. *Anab.* 2, 2¹⁶).

2. The mark of interrogation is formed like the English semicolon (;) ; as τί ποιεῖς ; *what are you doing ?*

3. The *diastole* or *hypodiastole* (,), like a comma, distinguishes certain compound pronouns from particles ; as ὅ,τι and ὅ,τε, *which*, but ὅτι, *because*, and ὅτε, *when*. The diastole is now usually omitted, a blank space taking its place ; as ὅ τι and ὅ τε.

4. Modern editors sometimes use the mark of exclamation (!), the quotation marks (" "), and the parenthesis.

PART II

INFLECTION

158. Inflection changes the form of a word in order to denote its relation to other words in the sentence. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, participles, pronouns, and the article, is called *declension;* that of verbs is called *conjugation.* Other parts of speech are not inflected.

159. Stems and Roots.—1. The stem of an inflected word is that element to which the inflectional parts are attached to express person, number, case, tense, mood, and voice. Thus ταμιᾱ-, λογο-, and λαμπαδ- are the stems of the nouns ταμίας, λόγος, and λαμπάς; σοφο-, of the adjective ˙σοφός; ἱστα-, of the participle ἱστάς; λεγ-, of the verb λέγω.

2. The root of a word is the most primitive part which remains after removing all inflectional parts and all prefixes and suffixes. Thus, the roots of the words σοφός, λίθος, φέρω, λέγω, βοῦς, and λαμπάς, are σοφ-, λιθ-, φερ-, λεγ-, βου-, and λαμπ-. By the addition of various letters or syllables these roots are developed into different stems. In some cases the root and the stem are identical; as in τίω (root τι-), λέγω (root λεγ-).

3. Both stems and roots very often assume different forms in formation and inflection. Thus, final consonants of stems and roots are subject to the euphonic changes explained in 79—109. Vowels are subject to the changes explained in 39—63, 70—74. Roots may be strengthened by the addition of consonants; as κόπ-τ-ω (root κοπ-), στέλ-λ-ω for στελ-y-ω (root στελ-), τάσσω for ταγ-y-ω (root ταγ-), δάκ-ν-ω (root δακ-), φά-σκ-ω (root φα-); they may be reduplicated, as δί-δω-μι (δο-). Stems may shorten or change a final vowel; as γνώμη, *opinion*, the original stem γνωμᾱ- remaining in the nominative dual; but in the plural it is shortened to γνωμᾰ-, and in the singular it is γνωμη-.

NOUNS

160. Numbers.—There are three numbers: the *singular*, denoting one object; the *plural*, denoting more than one; and the *dual*, denoting two, but the plural is generally used instead of the dual.

161. Genders.—There are three genders: the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*.

162. The gender is determined, partly by the signification, partly by the termination; the *grammatical* gender being often different from the real gender. The article prefixed often indicates the gender; as ὁ ἀνήρ, *the man*, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*, ἡ γυνή, *the woman*, ἡ τῑμή, *the honor*, τὸ δῶρον, *the gift*, τὸ πρᾶγμα, *the thing*. For the gender according to the termination, see the declensions.

163. The gender of many nouns can only be learned by observation and practice; but where the signification or the termination does not certainly indicate the gender, the following rules, to which there are many exceptions, will give some assistance :—

1. **Masculine** are names of *rivers, winds,* and *months.* Thus ὁ ποταμός, *the river ;* ὁ Πηνειός, *the river Peneus ;* ὁ ἄνεμος, *the wind ;* ὁ Εὖρος, *the south-east wind ;* ὁ μήν, *the month ;* ὁ Ἑκατομβαιών, *the month Hecatombaeon.*

2. **Feminine** are names of *lands, islands,* most *cities, trees, plants,* most *qualities* and *conditions.* Thus ἡ γῆ, *the land ;* Αἴγυπτος, *Aegypt ;* ἡ νῆσος, *the island ;* Λῆμνος, *the island Lemnos ;* ἡ πόλις, *the city ;* Κόρινθος, *Corinth ;* ἡ δρῦς, *the oak ;* ἡ ἄμπελος, *the vine ;* ἀρετή, *virtue ;* ἐλπίς, *hope ;* νίκη, *victory.*

3. **Neuter** are names of the *letters of the alphabet,* many *fruits, diminutives* even when they denote males or females, *infinitives,* all *words conceived* merely as *names* or *words.* Thus τὸ ἄλφα, *the letter alpha ;* τὸ σῦκον, *the fig ;* τὸ γερόντιον, *the little old man* (from ὁ γέρων); τὸ ᾄδειν, *singing ;* τὸ λέγει, *the word λέγει ;* τὸ ἄνθρωπος, *the word "man" ;* τὸ δικαιοσύνη, *the term "justice."*

164. Common Gender.—Some nouns are either masculine or feminine according as they denote males or females ; as ὁ, ἡ θεός, *god* or *goddess ;* ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *boy* or *girl ;* ὁ, ἡ φύλαξ, *male* or *female guard ;* ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox* or *cow.*

165. Epicenes.—Many names of animals have only one grammatical

gender for both sexes ; these are termed *epicene* (ἐπίκοινος, *promiscuous*). Such are ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*, ὁ ἄετος, *the eagle*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*, ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*. In order to designate the *real* sex of such words, the adjectives ἄρρην, *male*, and θῆλυς, *female*, are added ; as ἡ ἄρρην ἀλώπηξ, *the male fox ;* ὁ θῆλυς μῦς, *the female mouse ;* ἡ ἄρρην ἄρκτος, *the he-bear*.

166. Cases.—There are five cases : the *nominative, genitive, dative, accusative*, and *vocative*.

167. 1. **The meaning of the cases** is in general the same as the corresponding cases in Latin. Thus: nom. *a man* (as subject) ; gen. *of a man ;* dat. *to* or *for a man ;* acc. *a man* (as object) ; voc. *O man*. The principal functions of the Latin ablative (*by, from, in, with a man*) are shared between the Greek genitive and dative.

2. The genitive, dative, and accusative are called *oblique* cases.

DECLENSIONS

168. Three Declensions.—There are three declensions of nouns, adjectives, and participles.

169. These resemble the first three declensions in Latin. The first or A-declension (with stems in ā), and the second or O-declension (with stems in o) are often called the *Vowel declension*. The third is often called the *Consonant declension*, because its stems usually end in a consonant ; but it also contains many stems ending in ι, υ, and in the diphthongs αυ, ευ, ου, and a few in o and οι.

170. Case-endings of Nouns.

SING.	VOWEL DECLENSION. Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.	CONSONANT DECLENSION. Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom.	-ς or *none*	-ν	-ς or *none*	*none*
Gen.	-ς or -ιο		-ος	
Dat.	-ι		-ι	
Acc.	-ν		-ν or -α	*none*
Voc.	*none*	-ν	*none*	
DUAL.				
N. A V.	*none*		-ε	
G. D.	ιν		-οιν (-οιιν)	
PLUR.				
N. V.	-ι	-α	-ες	-α
Gen.	-ων		-ων	
Dat.	-ισι		-σι (-σσι, -εσσι)	
Acc.	-νς	-α	-νς or -νς	-α

These will be explained under the different declensions. The two classes of endings agree in many points.

171. Accent.—1. The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative singular as long as the last syllable permits (132); otherwise it advances to the following syllable. The same rule applies to adjectives and participles. Whether the accent is acute or circumflex is determined by the rule in 135.

2. An accented ultima has the acute; but in the genitive and dative of all numbers, an accented *long* ultima takes the circumflex.

3. A contracted ultima, if accented, takes the circumflex.

Exceptions to these rules are given under the separate declensions.

172. Points in Common.—The three declensions have the following points in common :—

1. The dative singular ends in -ι, which is written as *iota subscript* in the first and second declensions.

2. The genitive plural ends in -ων.

3. The dual has two endings : one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative ; and the other for the genitive and dative.

4. All neuters have the same form for the nominative, accusative, and vocative; in the plural this ends in -α.

FIRST DECLENSION

173. The first declension includes masculine and feminine stems ending in ᾱ. But this ᾱ is often changed to η or ᾰ in the singular; in the plural it is always changed to ᾰ, also in the genitive and dative dual. The masculines take -ς in the nominative singular, and thus end in -ᾱς or -ης. The feminines have no case-ending in the nominative singular, and end in -ᾱ, -ᾰ, or -η.

174. In the following table, final ᾱ, ᾰ, or η is joined to the case-endings (170). The terminations may thus be seen as they appear in inflection.

	SINGULAR				PLURAL	DUAL	
	Feminine			Masculine	Masc. and Fem.	Masc. and Fem.	
Nom.	-ā or -ă	-η	-ās	-ης	-αι		
Gen.	-ās „ -ης	-ης	(-ov)		-ῶν	N. A. V.	-ā
Dat.	-ᾳ „ -ῃ	-ῃ	-ᾳ	-ῃ	-αις or -αισι	G. D.	-αιν
Acc.	-āν „ -ăν	-ην	-āν	-ην	-ās		
Voc.	-ā „ -ă	-η	-ā	-ă or -η	-αι		

175. NOTE.—In the dative singular -ᾳ and -ῃ are contracted from -ā-ι and -η-ι. In the nominative and vocative plural, -αι is contracted from -ā-ι. In the dative plural, -αισι (from -ă-ισι) is the old Attic form, found sometimes in Attic poetry, rarely in prose. The oldest Attic had also -ῃσι (but not after ε, ι, ρ). In the accusative plural, -ās is from -ă-νς (40). The genitive plural in -ῶν is from the Ionic -έων, but the old Ionic or Epic was also -άων. The genitive singular in Homer ends in -āo from original -ā-ιο; as νεανίας, gen. νεανία-ο for νεανιά-ιο (compare Homeric ἄνεμος, gen. ἀνέμοιο, from which Ionic and Attic ἀνέμου for ἀνέμοο). The Attic -ov of the first declension is perhaps formed on the analogy of -ov in the second declension.

176. Accent.—The accent follows the general rule (171). The genitive plural is perispomenon because -ῶν is contracted from Ionic -έων.

177. NOTE.—**Irregular Accent.**—The vocative of δεσπότης, *master*, is δέσποτα. The nouns ἀφύη, *anchory*, χρήστης, *usurer*, and ἐτησίαι, *Etesian winds*, are paroxytone in the genitive plural, ἀφύων, χρήστων, ἐτησίων; ἀφυῶν is the genitive plural of ἀφυής, *dull*, and χρηστῶν of χρηστός, *good*, *useful*.

178. NOTE.—**Examples of regular changes of Accent.**

Oxytone: τῑμή, τῑμῆς, τῑμῇ, τῑμήν, τῑμαί, τῑμῶν, τῑμαῖς, τῑμάς.

Paroxytone: κόμη, κόμης, κόμῃ, κόμαι, κομῶν, etc.

Proparoxytone: γέφῡρα, γεφῡρᾱς, γεφῡρᾳ, γέφῡραι, γεφῡρῶν, etc.

Perispomenon: σῡκῆ (contr. from σῡκέα), σῡκῆς, σῡκῇ, σῡκῆν, etc.

Properispomenon: σφαῖρα, σφαίρᾱς, σφαίρᾳ, σφαῖραν, σφαῖραι, etc.

179. Quantity.—1. The quantity of the terminations can be seen in 174; -άν of the accusative singular and ă of the vocative singular agreeing in quantity with ā or ă of the nominative.

2. The ă of the nominative singular is always short (ă) if the genitive has -ης, and generally long (ā) if the genitive has -ᾱς; as μοῖσα, μοίσης, ῥίζα, ῥίζης, ἅμιλλα, ἁμίλλης, σκιά, σκιᾶς, χώρᾱ, χώρᾱς; but always long in oxytones and paroxytones (except μία, *one*, Κίρρα, and those which have -ης in the genitive).

3. Nouns in -ă preceded by a vowel and those in -ρᾱ always betray the quantity by the accent ; these having long ᾱ when oxytone or paroxytone, otherwise short ᾰ; as στρατιά, φθορά, βασιλείᾱ, *kingdom*, σοφίᾱ, ἡμέρᾱ, but εὔνοιᾰ, γέφῡρᾰ, βασίλειᾰ, *queen*, μυῖᾰ, πεῖρα. The majority of nouns in ᾰ have the recessive accent (134).

FEMININES

180. The following are the declensions of χώρᾱ, *land*, τῑμή, *honour*, σκιά, *shadow*, νίκη, *victory*, γλῶσσα, *tongue*, and τράπεζα, *table*.

Stem	χωρᾱ-	τῑμᾱ-	σκιᾱ	νῑκᾱ-	γλωσσᾱ-	τραπεζᾱ-
			SINGULAR			
Nom.	χώρᾱ	τῑμή	σκιά	νίκη	γλῶσσα	τράπεζα
Gen.	χώρᾱς	τῑμῆς	σκιᾶς	νίκης	γλώσσης	τραπέζης
Dat.	χώρᾳ	τῑμῇ	σκιᾷ	νίκῃ	γλώσσῃ	τραπέζῃ
Acc.	χώρᾱν	τῑμήν	σκιάν	νίκην	γλῶσσαν	τράπεζαν
Voc.	χώρᾱ	τῑμή	σκιά	νίκη	γλῶσσα	τράπεζα
			DUAL			
N. A. V.	χώρᾱ	τῑμά	σκιά	νίκᾱ	γλώσσᾱ	τραπέζᾱ
G. D.	χώραιν	τῑμαῖν	σκιαῖν	νίκαιν	γλώσσαιν	τραπέζαιν
			PLURAL			
Nom.	χῶραι	τῑμαί	σκιαί	νῖκαι	γλῶσσαι	τράπεζαι
Gen.	χωρῶν	τῑμῶν	σκιῶν	νῑκῶν	γλωσσῶν	τραπεζῶν
Dat.	χώραις	τῑμαῖς	σκιαῖς	νίκαις	γλώσσαις	τραπέζαις
Acc.	χώρᾱς	τῑμάς	σκιάς	νίκᾱς	γλώσσᾱς	τραπέζᾱς
Voc.	χῶραι	τῑμαί	σκιαί	νῖκαι	γλῶσσαι	τράπεζαι

181. Two Classes of Feminines.—There are two classes of feminines : those which have long ᾱ or η in the final syllable of the singular *throughout;* and those which have short ᾰ in the *nominative, accusative,* and *vocative* singular.

182. First Class.—These have long ᾱ throughout the singular after ε, ι, or ρ ; otherwise they have η. For examples, see σκιά, χώρᾱ, τῑμή, νίκη, in 180 ; for the exceptions, see below, 183.

183. Exceptions to 182.—1. Κόρη, *girl*, and δέρη, *neck* (originally κόρϝη and δέρϝη) ; also ἀθάρη, *porridge*.

2. Ἐλάᾱ, *olive*, πόᾱ, *grass*, ῥόᾱ, *pomegranate*, χρόᾱ, *color*, στόᾱ, *porch* (for these Attic forms, there are also ἐλαίᾱ, ποίᾱ, ῥοίᾱ, χροίᾱ, στοίᾱ).

Adjectives in -ροος have the feminine in -ροᾱ (286, 2). For contracts ending in -ᾱ, -ῇ, and -ῆς, see 192.

3. Some proper names have ᾱ against the rule ; as Λήδᾱ, *Leda*, gen. Λήδᾱς ; so Διοτίμᾱ, Φιλομήλᾱ, and others.

4. Those belonging to the second class (184).

184. Second Class.—1. Some have ᾰ in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular ; and η in the genitive and dative singular (like γλῶσσα, 180).

(*a*) These are all in which ᾰ is preceded by σ (ξ, ψ, σσ, ττ,), ζ, or λλ. For exceptions, see 185.

Thus, μοῦσα, *muse* ; ἅμαξα, *wagon*, δίψα, *thirst*, θάλασσα = later Attic θάλαττα, *sea*, ῥίζα, *root* ; ἅμιλλα, *contest*.

(*b*) Also ἄκανθα, *thorn* ; δέσποινα, *mistress* ; δίαιτα, *living* ; εὔθυνα, *scrutiny* ; ἔχιδνα, *adder* ; λέαινα, *lioness* ; μέριμνα, *care* ; παῦλα, *cessation* ; πεῖνα (also πείνη), *hunger* ; πρύμνα, *stern of a ship* ; τόλμα, *daring* ; τρίαινα, *trident* ; Αἴγῑνα, Πυθῶνα ; also several rare words.

2. Some have ᾰ in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular ; and ᾱ in the genitive and dative singular (*i.e.* after ε, ι, ρ). They betray short ᾰ in the nominative singular by the accent, and are the following :—

(*a*) Those in -τρια and -εια denoting women ; as ψάλτρια, *female harper*, βασίλεια, *queen* (but βασιλείᾱ, *kingdom*). Also μυῖα, *fly*.

(*b*) Abstract nouns in -εια and -οια from adjectives in -ης and οος ; as ἀλήθεια, *truth* (ἀληθής, *true*) ; εὔνοια, *kindness* (εὔνοος, εὔνους, *kind*).

(*c*) Most of those ending in -ρα preceded by ῡ or by a diphthong ; as γέφῡρα, πεῖρα.

(*d*) Certain feminine adjectives in ᾰ, see 315.

185. Exceptions to 184.—Ἔρση, *dew*, and κόρση = later Attic κόρρη, *temple*, have η after σ. In Attic poetry we sometimes have abstracts in -είᾱ and -οίᾱ, as ἀληθείᾱ, εὐνοίᾱ.

MASCULINES

186. The following are the declensions of ταμίᾱς, *steward*, πολίτης, *citizen*, and ποιητής, *poet* :—

Stem	ταμιᾱ-	πολῑτᾱ-	ποιητᾰ-
		SINGULAR	
Nom.	ταμίᾱς	πολίτης	ποιητής
Gen.	ταμίου	πολίτου	ποιητοῦ
Dat.	ταμίᾳ	πολίτῃ	ποιητῇ
Acc.	ταμίᾱν	πολίτην	ποιητήν
Voc.	ταμίᾱ	πολῖτα	ποιητά

DUAL

N. A. V.	ταμίᾱ	πολίτᾱ	ποιητά
G. D.	ταμίαιν	πολίταιν	ποιηταῖν

PLURAL

Nom.	ταμίαι	πολῖται	ποιηταί
Gen.	ταμιῶν	πολῑτῶν	ποιητῶν
Dat.	ταμίαις	πολίταις	ποιηταῖς
Acc.	ταμίᾱς	πολίτᾱς	ποιητάς
Voc.	ταμίαι	πολῖται	ποιηταί

So are declined νεᾱνίᾱς, *youth*, στρατιώτης, *soldier*, κριτής, *judge*, Νῑκίᾱς, *Nicias*.

187. The stem here also keeps ᾱ in the singular after ε, ι, or ρ; otherwise it changes ᾱ to η. Exceptions are compounds in -μέτρης, as γεω-μέτρης, *land-measurer ;* the adjective γενναδᾱς, *noble ;* and some non-Attic names, as Πελοπίδᾱς. For -ov in the genitive, see 175.

188. Vocative Singular.—The following in -ης have ᾰ in the vocative singular.

1. Those ending in -της ; as πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα.

2. Compounds in -μέτρης, -πώλης, and -τρίβης ; as γεω-μέτρης, *land-measurer*, γεω-μέτρα ; μυρο-πώλης, *dealer in perfumes*, μυρο-πῶλα ; παιδο-τρίβης, *teacher*, παιδο-τρίβα.

3. Names of nations ; as Πέρσης, *Persian*, Πέρσα.

Others in -ης have -η in the vocative ; as Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἀλκιβιάδη.

189. Ionic Genitive.—The Ionic genitive in -εω of masculines in -ης occurs in Ionic proper names, and in names introduced by Ionians ; as Θαλῆς, *Thales*, gen. Θαλέω ; Καμβύσης, *Cambyses*, gen. Καμβύσεω.

190. Doric Genitive.—The Doric genitive in -ᾱ occurs in some Doric and Roman proper names ; as Σκόπᾱς, Σκόπᾱ ; Σύλλᾱς, Σύλλᾱ, *Sulla*. So πατραλοίᾱς, *parricide*, μητραλοίᾱς, *matricide*, and ὀρνῑθοθήρᾱς, *bird-catcher*, have πατραλοίᾱ, μητραλοίᾱ, and ὀρνῑθοθήρᾱ, according to the grammarians, but no examples of these three genitives in -ᾱ have been found.

CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

191. Some nouns in -άᾱ, -έᾱ, and -έᾱς are contracted and have the circumflex in all cases. The contraction follows the principles in 47 ; and in the dual and plural -εᾰ is contracted to -ᾱ (48, 2).

192. The following are the declensions of μνάᾱ, μνᾶ, *mina* ; γαλέη, γαλῆ, *weasel* ; and Ἑρμέᾱς, Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes* (in the plural, *statues of Hermes*) :—

Stem	μνᾱ- for μναᾱ-		γαλᾱ- for γαλεᾱ-		Ἑρμᾱ- for Ἑρμεᾱ-	
			SINGULAR			
Nom.	(μνάᾱ)	μνᾶ	(γαλέη)	γαλῆ	(Ἑρμέᾱς)	Ἑρμῆς
Gen.	(μνάᾱς)	μνᾶς	(γαλέης)	γαλῆς	(Ἑρμέου)	Ἑρμοῦ
Dat.	(μνάᾳ)	μνᾷ	(γαλέῃ)	γαλῇ	(Ἑρμέᾳ)	Ἑρμῇ
Acc.	(μνάᾱν)	μνᾶν	(γαλέην)	γαλῆν	(Ἑρμέᾱν)	Ἑρμῆν
Voc.	(μνάᾱ)	μνᾶ	(γαλέη)	γαλῆ	(Ἑρμέᾱ)	Ἑρμῆ
			DUAL			
N. A. V.	(μνάᾱ)	μνᾶ	(γαλέᾱ)	γαλᾶ	(Ἑρμέᾱ)	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	(μνάαιν)	μναῖν	(γαλέαιν)	γαλαῖν	(Ἑρμέαιν)	Ἑρμαῖν
			PLURAL			
N. V.	(μνάαι)	μναῖ	(γαλέαι)	γαλαῖ	(Ἑρμέαι)	Ἑρμαῖ
Gen.	(μναῶν)	μνῶν	(γαλεῶν)	γαλῶν	(Ἑρμεῶν)	Ἑρμῶν
Dat.	(μνάαις)	μναῖς	(γαλέαις)	γαλαῖς	(Ἑρμέαις)	Ἑρμαῖς
Acc.	(μνάᾱς)	μνᾶς	(γαλέᾱς)	γαλᾶς	(Ἑρμέᾱς)	Ἑρμᾶς.

193. NOTE.—The other contracts of this declension are : names of *trees*, as σῡκέᾱ, σῡκῆ, *fig-tree* (except πτελέᾱ, *elm*) ; names of *skins*, as παρδαλέη, παρδαλῆ, *leopard-skin* ; also γῆ (from a form γεᾱ or γαᾱ), κωλῆ, ἐλᾶ (also ἐλάᾱ), Ἀθηνᾶ. For contract feminine adjectives of this form, see 294.

194. NOTE.—Βορέᾱς, *north wind*, uncontracted in Attic or contracted to βορρᾶς, is declined gen. βορροῦ or βορέον, dat. βορρᾷ or βορέᾳ, acc. βορρᾶν or βορέᾱν, voc. βορρᾶ. A genitive βορρᾶ (Doric form) also occurs late.

SECOND DECLENSION

195. The second declension includes stems in *o* which is sometimes changed to ω. The masculine and feminine nouns take ς in the nominative, the neuters ν. The second declension therefore embraces masculines and feminines in -ος, the masculines being far more numerous ; and neuters in -ον.

196. In the following table, final *o* of the stem, with its modification to ω, is joined to the case-endings (170). The terminations may be thus seen as they appear in inflection.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		DUAL	
	Masc. and Fem., Neuter		*Masc. and Fem., Neuter*		*Masc., Fem., Neuter*	
Nom.	-ος	-ον	-οι	-α		
Gen.	-ου		-ων		N. A. V.	-ω
Dat.	-ῳ		-οις or -οισι		G. D.	-οιν
Acc.	-ον		-ους	-α		
Voc.	-ε	-ον	-οι	-α		

197. NOTE.—In the genitive singular, -ου is from -ο-ο, which, again, is from the old Ionic or Epic -ο-ιο (ἵππος, Epic ἵπποιο, hence ἵππο-ο, ἵππου). In the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual, ο becomes ω; hence in the dative, λόγῳ is from λογω-ι for λογο-ι. In the vocative singular of nouns in -ος, ε takes the place of ο; in the nom., acc., and voc. of neuters, α takes the place of ο. In the dative plural -οις is for original -οισι, contracted from -ο-ισι, which is old Attic and found occasionally even in prose. In the accusative plural -ους is for -ο-νς (40). In the genitive plural, ο of the stem is dropped before the ending -ων, and hence there is no contraction as in the first declension (δώρων, *not* δωρῶν).

198. Accent.—The accent follows the general rule (171). The exceptions are ἀδελφός, *brother*, vocative ἄδελφε ; contract nouns (203); and nouns of the Attic second declension (207).

199. Quantity.—The quantity is obvious from the table, 196.

200. The following are the declensions of ὁ ἄγγελος, *messenger ;* ἡ ὁδός, *road ;* ὁ λόγος, *word ;* ἡ νῆσος, *island ;* τὸ δῶρον, *gift :*—

Stem	ἀγγελο-	ὁδο-	λογο-	νησο-	δωρο-
			SINGULAR		
Nom.	ἄγγελος	ὁδός	λόγος	νῆσος	δῶρον
Gen.	ἀγγέλου	ὁδοῦ	λόγου	νήσου	δώρου
Dat.	ἀγγέλῳ	ὁδῷ	λόγῳ	νήσῳ	δώρῳ
Acc.	ἄγγελον	ὁδόν	λόγον	νῆσον	δῶρον
Voc.	ἄγγελε	ὁδέ	λόγε	νῆσε	δῶρον
			DUAL		
N. A. V.	ἀγγέλω	ὁδώ	λόγω	νήσω	δώρω
G. D.	ἀγγέλοιν	ὁδοῖν	λόγοιν	νήσοιν	δώροιν
			PLURAL		
Nom.	ἄγγελοι	ὁδοί	λόγοι	νῆσοι	δῶρα
Gen.	ἀγγέλων	ὁδῶν	λόγων	νήσων	δώρων
Dat.	ἀγγέλοις	ὁδοῖς	λόγοις	νήσοις	δώροις
Acc.	ἀγγέλους	ὁδούς	λόγους	νήσους	δῶρα
Voc.	ἄγγελοι	ὁδοί	λόγοι	νῆσοι	δῶρα

So are declined ὁ νόμος, *law*, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *man*, ὁ ποταμός, *river*, ὁ βίος, *life*, ὁ θάνατος, *death*, ταῦρος, *bull*, ἱμάτιον, *cloak*, σῦκον, *fig*.

201. NOTE.—The nominative in -ος is sometimes used for the vocative ; as ὦ φίλος, *O friend*. The vocative of θεός is always θεός. But proper names compounded with θεός form the vocative regularly, as Τῑμόθεε.

CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

202. Nouns with stems in -οο- and -εο- are contracted ; -οος and -εος of the nominative becoming -ους, and -οον and -εον becoming -ουν. The contraction follows the principles of 47, and in the plural -εα- contracts to -ᾱ- (48, 2).

203. Accent.—The accent of these contracted forms shows the following irregularities :—

1. The dual contracts -έω and -όω to -ώ (*not* ῶ) ; as πλόω, πλώ, ὀστέω, ὀστώ.

2. Κάνεον, *basket*, contracts to κανοῦν.

3. Contracted compounds in -οος retain the accent on the same syllable as in *contracted* nominative singular ; περίπλοος, περίπλους, *sailing around*, gen. περιπλόου, περίπλου, dat. περιπλόῳ, περίπλῳ, etc.

204. The nouns νόος, νοῦς, *mind*, and ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, *bone*, are declined thus :—

	SINGULAR			DUAL			PLURAL	
Nom.	(νόος)	νοῦς				Nom.	(νόοι)	νοῖ
Gen.	(νόου)	νοῦ	N. A. V.	(νόω)	νώ	Gen.	(νόων)	νῶν
Dat.	(νόῳ)	νῷ	G. D.	(νόοιν)	νοῖν	Dat.	(νόοις)	νοῖς
Acc.	(νόον)	νοῦν				Acc.	(νόους)	νοῦς
Voc.	(νόε)	νοῦ				Voc.	(νόοι)	νοῖ
N. A. V.	(ὀστέον)	ὀστοῦν	N. A. V.	(ὀστέω)	ὀστώ	N. A. V.	(ὀστέα)	ὀστᾶ
Gen.	(ὀστέου)	ὀστοῦ	G. D.	(ὀστέοιν)	ὀστοῖν	Gen.	(ὀστέων)	ὀστῶν
Dat.	(ὀστέῳ)	ὀστῷ				Dat.	(ὀστέοις)	ὀστοῖς

205. Like νοῦς and ὀστοῦν are declined : πλόος, πλοῦς, *sailing*, μνόος, μνοῦς, *down ;* ῥόος, ῥοῦς, *stream ;* θρόος, θροῦς, *noise*, φλόος, φλοῦς (= Attic φλέως), *bast, water-plant ;* χνόος, χνοῦς, *down ;* πνόος, πνοῦς, *blowing, breath ;* κάνεον, κανοῦν, *basket ;* also their compounds, whether substantive or adjective ; a few names of relations, as ἀδελφιδέος, ἀδελφιδοῦς, *nephew ;* and names in -θοος, -θους, and -νοος, -νους, as Πάνθους, Πειρίθους. Uncontracted forms seldom occur in Attic.

For contract adjectives of this form, see 294.

ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION

206. The stem of a few masculines and feminines of this declension ends in ω instead of ο, the ω appearing in all the cases. This is called the *Attic declension*, although it is also found in non-Attic writers.

207. Accent.—The accent is irregular : long ω of the ultima does not prevent the acute from standing on the antepenult, and the accent always remains the same as in the nominative singular ; but the accent of the genitive and dative is not certain. See also 137.

208. The following are the declensions of ὁ *νεώς, temple,* and ὁ *κάλως, rope :*—

	SINGULAR		DUAL			PLURAL	
N. V.	νεώς	κάλως				N. V. νεώ	κάλω
Gen.	νεώ	κάλω	N. A. V. νεώ	κάλω		Gen. νεών	κάλων
Dat.	νεῴ	κάλῳ	G. D.	νεῴν	κάλῳν	Dat. νεῴς	κάλῳς
Acc.	νεών	κάλων				Acc. νεώς	κάλως

209. Note.—No neuters occur, except rarely the doubtful ἀνώγεων, *upper floor* (for which ἀνώγαιον is the regular form), and ἡμιέκτεων (Inscription), *half a* ἑκτεύς. But adjectives of this form have neuters in -ων ; as ἵλεως, neuter ἵλεων (298).

210. Note.—(*a*) The Attic second declension belongs to only a few nouns ; as ὁ λεώς, *people ;* ὁ νεώς, *temple ;* ὁ πρόνεως, *hall of a temple ;* ἡ ἕως, *dawn ;* ἡ γάλως, *sister-in-law ;* ὁ ἀρνεώς, *ram ;* ὁ λαγώς, *hare ;* ὁ ταῶς, *peacock ;* ἡ ἅλως, *threshing-floor ;* ὁ τῦφῶς, *whirlwind ;* ὁ κάλως, *rope ;* a few rare names of plants and one or two others ; also some proper names, as ἡ Κέως, ἡ Τέως, ἡ Κῶς, ὁ Ἄθως, Μίνως, Τυνδάρεως, Μενέλεως, etc.

(*b*) Most of those in -εως are explained by older form in -āος or -ηος, from which they are derived by exchange of quantity (45) ; as νεώς, Doric νāός, Ionic νηός ; λεώς, Hom. λāός ; Μενέλεως (original accent retained), Hom. Μενέλāος. Some in -ως are due to contraction ; λαγώς (also accented λαγῶς) from Hom. λαγωός. So also adjectives of this form ; as ἵλεως, *propitious,* for Hom. (also Tragic) ἵλāος ; ἀγήρως, *free from old age,* from ἀγήραος. In some of the words of this declension the origin of the form is not certain.

(*c*) The forms in -ως are nearly always preferred by Attic writers, and are sometimes found in other dialects.

211. Note.—Some nouns drop ν of the accusative singular in the new Attic. So τὴν ἅλω, τὸν νεώ, τὸν λαγώ or λαγῶ, τὸν Ἄθω, τὸν Μίνω, τὴν Κέω, τὴν Κῶ, τὴν Τέω. Ἡ ἕως, *dawn* (originally of the third declension),

has always τὴν ἕω. The accusative masculine and feminine of adjectives of
this form never drops ν in Attic.

GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

212. Those in -ον are neuter. Most of those in -ος and -ως are
masculine ; but names of *females, trees, plants, countries, islands,* and
cities are feminine. Of the other feminines, many of which were
originally adjectives, the most important are here given.

1. Several words for *way :*—

ἀτραπός, *path*	κέλευθος, *road, walk*	οἶμος, *path*
ἀτραπιτός, *path*	λεωφόρος, *thoroughfare*	τρίβος (ἡ, ὁ), *path*
ἁμαξιτός, *carriage-road*	ὁδός, *way*	

2. Certain names of *minerals* and *earths :*—

ἄργῑλος, *clay,*	γύψος, *chalk*	σποδός, *ashes*
ἄσβολος, *soot*	κόπρος, *dirt*	τίτανος, *lime*
ἄσφαλτος, *asphalt*	μίλτος, *ochre*	ὕαλος, *glass*
βάσανος, *touchstone*	πλίνθος, *brick*	ψάμμος, *sand*
βήρυλλος, *beryl*	σάπφειρος, *sapphire*	ψῆφος, *pebble*
βῶλος, *clod*	σμάραγδος, *emerald*	

3. Certain names of *products of trees and plants :*—

ἄκυλος, *esculent acorn*	βίβλος, *papyrus, book*	νάρδος, *nard*
βάλανος, *acorn*	βύβλος, *papyrus, book*	ῥάβδος, *staff*
βύσσος, *linen*	δόκος, *beam*	

4. Certain names of things *hollow :*—

ἄκατος, *transport-vessel*	κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*	σορός, *coffin*
ἄρριχος, *basket*	κιβωτός, *chest*	στάμνος, *jar*
ἀσάμινθος, *bathing-tub*	λήκυθος, *oil-flask*	τάφρος, *ditch*
θόλος, *dome, vault*	ληνός, *vat, winepress*	φωριαμός, *trunk*
κάμῑνος, *oven*	πρόχοος (πρόχους), *ewer*	χηλός, *coffer*
κάπετος, *trench*	πύελος, *bathing-tub*	

5. Many *adjectives* used as nouns :—

ἄνυδρις (γῆ or χώρᾱ), *dry region*	ἔρημος (γῆ or χώρᾱ), *desert*
ἄτομος (οὐσίᾱ), *atom*	ἤπειρος (γῆ or χώρᾱ), *mainland*
αὔλειος (θύρᾱ), *house-door*	κάθετος (γραμμή), *a perpendicular*
βάρβαρος (γῆ), *foreign land*	νεός or νειός (γῆ), *fallow land*
διάλεκτος (γλῶσσα), *dialect*	ξύλοχος (χώρᾱ), *thicket*
διάμετρος (γραμμή), *diameter*	σύγκλητος (βουλή), *legislative assembly*
ἔμπλαστρος (δύναμις), *plaster*	

6. Also these :—

βάρβιτος, *lyre*	γνάθος, *jaw*	δρόσος, *dew*
γέρανος, *crane*	δέλτος, *writing-tablet*	κέρκος, *tail*

ὁ, ἡ κορυδαλλός, *tufted*   μήρινθος, *string*   ὁ, ἡ στρουθός (Att.
    lark   νῆσος, *island*   στροῦθος), *sparrow*
ὁ, ἡ κόρυδος (Att. κορυδός),   νόσος, *disease*   τάμισος, *rennet*
    tufted lark   ῥῖνός, *skin*   τήβεννος, *toga*
                                              ψίαθος, *rush-mat*

7. These have different meanings according to the gender :—

ἡ ἵππος, *mare, cavalry*   ὁ, ἡ κρύσταλλος, *crystal*   ἡ λίθος, *some particular*
ὁ ἵππος, *horse*   ὁ κρύσταλλος, *ice*   kind of stone, as
ἡ λέκιθος, *yolk*   ἡ κύανος, *blue corn-flower*   diamond
ὁ λέκιθος, *pulse-porridge*   ὁ κύανος, *blue steel*   ὁ λίθος, simply *stone*

213. NOTE.—The gender of many of the words of the second declension varies in poetry and late Greek.

THIRD DECLENSION

214. The third declension includes all words whose stems end in a *consonant*, in a *close vowel* (ι or υ), or in a *diphthong* (αυ, ου, ευ, οι); also a few whose stems end in *o* or ω. The case-endings (170) are added to the stem. The genitive singular case-ending -ος becomes -ως in some words.

215. The form of the nominative singular is not always sufficient to ascertain the stem ; but by dropping -ος of the genitive singular, we can generally determine the stem.

216. Accent.—In general the accent follows the rules in 171. The following are special rules :—

1. Monosyllabic stems accent the case-ending in the genitive and dative of all numbers; if the case-ending is long, it receives the circumflex. Thus, μήν, *month,* μην-ός, μην-ί, μην-οῖν, μην-ῶν, μη-σί ; but μῆν-α, μῆν-ε, μῆν-ες. For exceptions to this special rule, see 217.

2. Nouns in -ις and -υς, with genitives in -εως, permit the acute on the antepenult in the genitive singular and plural (255, 2) ; as ἡ πόλις, *city,* πόλεως, πόλεων ; ὁ πῆχυς, *cubit,* πήχεως, πήχεων.

3. The accusative of nouns in -ώ is oxytone in spite of the contraction ; as ἡ ἠχώ, *echo,* acc. ἠχοα, ἠχώ.

4. The nominative of monosyllabic neuters is perispomenon, as τὸ πῦρ, *fire.* Also that of masculine and feminine monosyllables which have ς in the nominative and ν in the accusative ; as ὁ μῦς (acc. μῦν), *mouse,* ἡ ναῦς (ναῦν), *ship,* ὁ, ἡ βοῦς (βοῦν), *ox, cow.* Add also : ὁ, ἡ αἴξ (gen. αἰγός), *goat ;* ἡ γλαῦξ (γλαυκός), *owl ;* ἰχθῦς, *fish ;* ὀσφῦς, *hip ;*

ὀφρῦς, *eyebrow ;* πᾶς, *all* (320); εἷς, *one* (409); and except τὸ στάς, Attic for σταῖς, *dough,* ὁ κίς, *weevil,* and Epic λίς, *lion.* See also 222.

5. The vocative of nouns in -εύς, -αῦς, -οῦς, and -ώ is perispomenon ; as βασιλεύς, *king,* voc. βασιλεῦ ; ναῦς, *ship,* ναῦ ; βοῦς, *ox, cow,* βοῦ ; ἠχώ, *echo,* ἠχοῖ.

6. The accusative and vocative singular of perispomena in -ῦς (gen. -ύος) are also perispomena ; as ὁ μῦς, *mouse,* acc. μῦν, voc. μῦ. But ἰσχύς (oxytone), *strength,* ἰσχύν, ἰσχύ.

217. Note.—**Exceptions to 216, 1.**—(*a*) Nine monosyllables are *paroxytone* in the *genitive dual and plural :* ἡ δᾴς, *torch ;* ὁ δμώς, *slave ;* ὁ θώς, *jackal ;* τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), *ear ;* ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *child ;* ὁ σής, *moth ;* ὁ Τρώς, *Trojan ;* ἡ φλώς, *blister ;* τὸ φῶς, *light.* Thus, δᾴδων, δᾴδοιν ; ὤτων, ὤτοιν ; παίδων, παίδοιν, etc.

(*b*) Monosyllabic participles accent the stem-syllable ; as στάς, στάντ-ος, στάντ-ι, στάντ-οιν, στάντ-ων, στᾶ-σι. So also the interrogative pronoun τίς, τί ; as τίν-ος, τίν-ι, τίν-οιν, τίν-ων, τί-σι. For the indefinite τὶς, τὶ, see 385, 2.

(*c*) The genitive and dative plural of πᾶς, *all* (320), οὐδείς and μηδείς, *none* (412), accent the penult : πάντ-ων, πᾶ-σι ; οὐδέν-ων, οὐδέ-σι.

(*d*) Four contracted nouns are properispomena or paroxytone in all cases according to the last syllable : τὸ ἦρ from ἔαρ, *spring ;* Epic τὸ κῆρ from κέαρ, *heart ;* ὁ λᾶς from λᾶας, *stone ;* and ὁ πρών from πραϝών, *headland.* Thus, ἦρ-ος, ἦρ-ι ; κῆρ-ος, κῆρ-ι ; λᾶ-ος, λᾶϊ, λάων ; πρῶν-ος, πρῶν-ι. But στέαρ = στῆρ, *tallow,* στέατ-ος = στητ-ός, στέατ-ι, στητ-ί ; φρέαρ, *well,* φρέατ-ος = φρητ-ός, φρητ-ί, φρητ-ῶν ; Θρᾷξ from Θράϊξ = Ionic Θρῇξ or Θρήϊξ, Θρᾳκ-ός = Θράϊκ-ος, Θρήϊκ-ος, Θρῃκ-ός.

218. Note.—These also accent the case-ending in the genitive and dative: γυνή, *woman* (283, 5), ὁ, ἡ κύων, *dog* (283, 14); the syncopated genitive and dative singular of πατήρ, *father,* μήτηρ, *mother,* θυγάτηρ, *daughter,* ἀνήρ, *man,* ἡ γαστήρ, *belly,* except the dative plural in -άσι (243). For οὐδείς, μηδείς, see 412.

219. Note.—These have the recessive accent (134) in the vocative *singular.*

(*a*) Πατήρ, ἀνήρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ (243) ; σωτήρ, *savior,* Ἀπόλλων, and Ποσειδῶν (241, 5) ; and Homeric δάηρ, *brother-in-law.*

(*b*) Proper names in -ων, gen. -ονος or -οντος ; as Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀγάμεμνον ; Σαρπήδων, Σάρπηδον ; except those in -φρων, compounds of φρήν, as Λυκόφρων, Λυκόφρον ; also Λακεδαίμων, voc. Λακεδαῖμον ; and several others. Compare 308, 2.

(*c*) Compound paroxytone names in -ης, gen. -εος, -ους ; as Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες (but compare 308, 1).

220. Note.—Δημήτηρ, *Demeter*, has recessive accent in all cases, whether syncopated or not (243, 2).

221. Note.—For the recessive accent in adjectives, see 308. For the accent of participles, see 330.

222. Note.—A contracted monosyllable is perispomenon if the open form was accented on the penult; as παῖς from πάϊς; φῶς, *light*, from φάος; Θρᾷξ from Θρᾴϊξ. But if the ultima was accented, it is oxytone; as φῴς, *blister*, from φωΐς; δᾴς, *torch*, from δαΐς. See 141.

223. Quantity.—1. The quantity is obvious from the table, 171 ; but nouns in -ευς have long ā in the accusatives ; as βασιλεύς, βασιλέα, βασιλέᾱς (see 45 and 266).

2. Monosyllabic nominatives have their vowel long ; as τὸ πῦρ, *fire ;* ὁ γύψ, *vulture ;* ὁ ψάρ, *starling ;* ἡ ῥίψ, *mat-work ;* except a few of those in -ᾰξ and -ῐξ.

3. The quantity of the vowel of the ultima in the nominative of most other words must be learned by practice.

FORMATION OF CASES

224. Nominative Singular.—The following are the general rules for the formation of the nominative singular of nouns, adjectives, and participles from the stem :—

1. In neuters the nominative singular is the simple stem.   Final -τ- of the stem is dropped (109).

Σῶμα, *body*, σώματ-ος ; μέλι, *honey*, μέλιτ-ος ; γάλα, *milk*, γάλακτ-ος ; νᾶπυ, *mustard*, νάπυ-ος ; γέρας, *prize*, γερασ-ος, γέρα-ος, γέρως (244) ; νέκταρ, *nectar*, νέκταρ-ος ; μέλαν (neuter of μέλᾱς), *black*, μέλαν-ος ; σαφές (neuter of σαφής), *clear*, σαφεσ-ος, σαφέ-ος, σαφοῖς (244) ; χαρίεν (neuter of χαρίεις), *graceful*, χαρίεντ-ος ; εὔδαιμον (neuter of εὐδαίμων), *fortunate*, εὐδαίμον-ος ; λέγον (neuter of λέγων), *saying*, λέγοντ-ος ; λῦσαν (neuter of λύσᾱς), *having loosed*, λύσαντ-ος ; τιθέν (neuter of τιθείς), *placing*, τιθέντ-ος ; δεικνύν (neuter of δεικνύς), *showing*, δεικνύντ-ος.   For the masculine of these adjectives and participles, see 2 and 3 below.

For exceptions in formation, see 238 ; 239 ; 241, 3 ; 245, 1.

2. Masculine and feminine stems, except those ending in -ν-, -ρ-, -σ-, -οντ- (see 3 below), form the nominative singular by adding s and making the regular euphonic changes.

Κόραξ, *raven*, κόρακ-ος ; ἡ μάστιξ, *scourge*, μάστῑγ-ος ; ὁ ὄνυξ, *nail*, ὄνυχ-ος ; ἡ νύξ, *night*, νυκτ-ός ; ὁ σάλπιγξ, *trumpet*, σάλπιγγ-ος ; ὁ γύψ, *vulture*, γῦπ-ός ; ἡ φλέψ, *vein*, φλεβ-ός ; ἡ ἐσθής, *garment*, ἐσθῆτ-ος ; ἡ λαμπάς, *torch*, λαμπάδ-ος ; ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, *bird*, ὄρνῑθ-ος ; γίγᾱς, *giant*, γίγαντ-ος ; ἅλς, *salt*, ἁλ-ός ; πᾶς, *all*, παντ-ός ; χαρίεις, *graceful*, χαρίεντ-ος ;

λύσᾱς, *having loosed*, λύσαντ-ος ; τιθείς, *placing*, τιθέντ-ος ; δεικνύς, *showing*, δεικνύντ-ος. For the neuter of these adjectives and participles, see 1 above.

For the perfect participle in -ώς, gen. -ότ-ος, see 331 ; for other exceptions in formation, see 236, 1, 2, 6.

3. Masculine and feminine stems in -ν-, -ρ-, -σ-, -οντ- form the nominative singular by lengthening the last vowel, if it is short: ε to η, and ο to ω.   Final τ in -οντ- is dropped.

Ποιμήν, *shepherd*, ποιμέν-ος ; ὁ μήν, *month*, μην-ός ; δαίμων, *divinity*, δαίμον-ος ; ὁ ἀγών, *contest*, ἀγῶν-ος ; ὁ αἰθήρ, *ether*, αἰθέρ-ος ; ὁ θήρ, *wild beast*, θηρ-ός ; ῥήτωρ, *orator*, ῥήτορ-ος ; φώρ, *thief*, φωρ-ός ; Σωκράτης, *Socrates*, Σωκρατεσ-ος, Σωκράτε-ος, Σωκράτους (245, 2) ; σαφής, *clear*, σαφεσ-ος, σαφέ-ος, σαφοῦς (244) ; γέρων, *old man*, γέροντ-ος ; λέγων, *saying*, λέγοντ-ος ; Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*, Ξενοφῶντ-ος. For the neuter of adjectives in -ες, and of participles in -ον, see 1 above.

For participles in -ούς, gen. -όντ-ος, from verbs in -ωμι, see 331 ; for other exceptions in formation, see 236, 5 ; 241, 1, 2.

4. Stems ending in a vowel or diphthong add σ to form the nominative ; except nouns in -ώ, genitive -ο-ος, -οῦς.

Ἥρως, *hero*, ἥρω-ος ; ἡ πόλις, *city*, πόλε-ως (255, 2) ; ὁ ἰχθῦς, *fish*, ἰχθύ-ος ; βασιλεύς, *king*, βασιλέ-ως (262, 1) ; γραῦς, *old woman*, γρᾱ-ός (263) ; ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox, cow*, βο-ός ; ὁ, ἡ οἶς, *sheep*, οἰ-ός ; but ἡ πειθώ, *persuasion*, πειθο-ος, πειθοῦς.

225. Genitive and Dative Singular.—1. The genitive singular is formed by adding -ος to the stem ; for examples, see the paradigms. But -ως is found for -ος in the genitive singular : of nouns in -εύς (262, 1), of certain nouns in -ις and -υς (255, 2), of ἄστυ (255, 2), and of ναῦς (263).   For the contraction of -ε-ος (from -εσ-ος) and -ο-ος to -ους, see 244, 246, and 249 ; for -α-ος (from -ασ-ος) contracted to -ως, see 246.

2. The dative singular is formed by adding -ι to the stem ; for examples, see the paradigms.

226. Accusative Singular.—1. Masculines and feminines with stems ending in a consonant (except those mentioned in 3 below) add -α for the accusative.

Φλέψ, φλέβ-α ; κόραξ, κόρακ-α ; ἐσθής, ἐσθῆτ-α ; λέων, *lion*, λέοντ-α ; λαμπάς, λαμπάδ-α ; ἅλς, ἅλ-α ; δαίμων, δαίμον-α ; ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορ-α.

2. Vowel stems add -ν ; but stems in -ευ- drop υ and have -ᾱ, and stems in -ω- or -ο- have -α.

Πόλις, πόλιν ; ὁ πῆχυς, *cubit*, πῆχυν ; ναῦς, ναῦν ; βοῦς, βοῦν ; βασιλεύς, βασιλέᾱ (262, 1) ; ἥρως, *hero*, ἥρω-α or ἥρω (250, 2), πειθώ, πειθο-α, πειθώ (250, 3).

3. *Barytones* in -ις and -υς, with stems in -τ-, -δ-, or -θ-, reject the final consonant of the stem and add ν.

Ἡ χάρις (χαριτ-), *grace*, χάριν ; ἡ ἔρις (ἐριδ-), *strife*, ἔριν ; ὁ, ἡ ὄρνῑς (ὀρνῑθ-), *bird*, ὄρνῑν ; ἔπηλυς (ἐπηλυδ-), *stranger*, ἔπηλυν ; εὔελπις (εὐελπιδ-), *hopeful*, εὔελπιν ; but the oxytone ἡ ἐλπίς, *hope*, has ἐλπίδ-α.

227. NOTE.—Nominatives in -ης with stems in -ες- add -α and contract ; as Σωκράτης, Σωκρατε(σ)-α, Σωκράτη (244). For -ω from -ο(σ)α in the accusative of comparatives in -ῑων or -ων, see 351. For various exceptions in Attic, see 236, 3 ; 241, 4 ; 247, c ; 262, 1. Other exceptions to the rules in 226 belong to the Ionic dialect and to poetry.

228. Vocative Singular.— 1. Nouns with mute stems, except those in 3 below, have the vocative the same as the nominative ; φύλαξ (φυλακ-), *watchman ;* Ἄραψ (Ἀραβ-), *Arab.* For more examples, see the paradigms.

2. *Barytones* with liquid stems have the vocative like the stem ; as δαίμων (δαιμον-), voc. δαῖμον. But *oxytones* with liquid stems have the vocative the same as the nominative ; as ποιμήν (ποιμεν-), *shepherd ;* ὁ αἰών (αἰων-), *age.*

3. Those with stems in -ιδ-, and *barytones* with stems in -ντ- (but not participles) have the vocative like the stem. Ἡ τυραννίς (τυραννιδ-), *tyranny,* voc. τυραννί ; λέων (λεοντ-), *lion,* λέον ; γίγᾱς (γιγαντ-), *giant,* γίγαν.

4. All others, *except participles,* have the vocative like the stem. For examples, see the paradigms.

229. NOTE.—For various exceptions, see 236, 7 ; 241, 5 ; 247, c ; 249, 250, 251, 254.

230. Nominative and Genitive Plural.—The nominative plural of masculines and feminines is formed by adding -ες to the stem ; that of neuters by adding -α. The genitive plural adds -ων to the stem. For examples, see the paradigms. For the contraction of -ε-ες and -ε-α to -εις and -η, see 255, 2 ; 262, 1 ; 244. For the contraction of -ο(σ)ες and -ο(σ)α to -ους and -ω in comparatives in -ῑων and -ων, see 353.

231. Dative Plural.—The dative plural is formed by adding -σι to the stem and making the regular euphonic changes.

Λαῖλαψ (λαιλαπ-), λαίλαψι ; φλέψ (φλεβ-), φλεψί ; κατῆλιψ (κατη-λιφ-), κατήλιψι ; φύλαξ (φυλακ-), φύλαξι ; σάλπιγξ (σαλπιγγ-), σάλπιγξι ; ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), ὄνυξι ; σῶμα (σωματ-), σώμασι ; φυγάς (φυγαδ-) φυγάσι ; ὄρνῑς (ὀρνῑθ-), ὄρνῑσι (84) ; χαρίεις (χαριεντ-, χαριετ-), χαρίεσι (321, 2) ; ἅλς (ἁλ-), ἁλσί ; ῥήτωρ (ῥητορ-), ῥήτορσι ; δαίμων (δαιμον-), δαίμοσι (91) ; γίγᾱς (γιγαντ-), γίγᾱσι ; ἱστάς (ἱσταντ-), ἱστᾶσι ; γέρων (γεροντ-), γέρουσι ; λύων (λῡοντ-), λύουσι ; λυθείς (λυθεντ-), λυθεῖσι ; δεικνύς (δεικνυντ-),

δεικνῦσι (90, 3 and 4) ; τριήρης (τριηρεσ-), τριήρεσι ; βασιλεύς (βασιλευ-), βασιλεῦσι ; βοῦς (βου-), βουσί ; ναῦς (ναυ-), ναυσί.

For the change in syncopated nouns, see 243. The endings -σσι and -εσσι occur in the dialects.

232. Accusative Plural.—Consonant stems add -ας for the accusative plural. For -ᾱς in the accusative plural of nouns in -εύς, see 262, 1. For the accusative plural of stems in -εσ-, see 307 ; of stems in -ι- and -υ-, see 255, 2 ; of stems in -ον-, -αν-, -οι-, see 263. For -ους and -ω in the accusative plural of comparatives in -ιων, see 353.

233. The paradigms of the third declension will be given in the following groups :—

1. Nouns with stems ending in a mute : π, β, φ ; κ, γ, χ ; τ, δ, θ
2. „   „   „   „ liquid : λ, ν, ρ
3. „   „   „   „ σ
4. „   „   „   „ ω or ο
5. „   „   „   „ a simple close vowel : ι or υ
6. „   „   „   „ a diphthong : ευ, αυ, ου, οι

MUTE STEMS

234. For the formation of cases, see 224–232. For the euphonic changes, see 40 ; 41 (b) ; 84 ; 90, 3 and 4 ; 91. For the change of aspiration in θρίξ, see 102.

235. Masculines and Feminines.

	ἡ λαῖλαψ	ἡ φλέψ	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ σάλπιγξ	ἡ θρίξ	ἡ ἐσθής
	hurricane	*vein*	*watchman*	*trumpet*	*hair*	*dress*
Stem	λαιλαπ-	φλεβ-	φυλακ-	σαλπιγγ-	τριχ-	ἐσθητ-
			SINGULAR			
Nom.	λαῖλαψ	φλέψ	φύλαξ	σάλπιγξ	θρίξ	ἐσθής
Gen.	λαίλαπος	φλεβός	φύλακος	σάλπιγγος	τριχός	ἐσθῆτος
Dat.	λαίλαπι	φλεβί	φύλακι	σάλπιγγι	τριχί	ἐσθῆτι
Acc.	λαίλαπα	φλέβα	φύλακα	σάλπιγγα	τρίχα	ἐσθῆτα
Voc.	λαῖλαψ	φλέψ	φύλαξ	σάλπιγξ	θρίξ	ἐσθής
			DUAL			
N. A. V.	λαίλαπε	φλέβε	φύλακε	σάλπιγγε	τρίχε	ἐσθῆτε
G. D.	λαιλάποιν	φλεβοῖν	φυλάκοιν	σαλπίγγοιν	τριχοῖν	ἐσθήτοιν
			PLURAL			
N. V.	λαίλαπες	φλέβες	φύλακες	σάλπιγγες	τρίχες	ἐσθῆτες
Gen.	λαιλάπων	φλεβῶν	φυλάκων	σαλπίγγων	τριχῶν	ἐσθήτων
Dat.	λαίλαψι	φλεψί	φύλαξι	σάλπιγξι	θριξί	ἐσθῆσι
Acc.	λαίλαπας	φλέβας	φύλακας	σάλπιγγας	τρίχας	ἐσθῆτας

	ὁ γίγᾱς	ὁ λέων	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ ἐλπίς	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνῑς
	giant	lion	torch	hope	bird
Stem	γιγαντ-	λεοντ-	λαμπαδ-	ἐλπιδ-	ὀρνῑθ-

SINGULAR

Nom.	γίγᾱς	λέων	λαμπάς	ἐλπίς	ὄρνῑς
Gen.	γίγαντος	λέοντος	λαμπάδος	ἐλπίδος	ὄρνῑθος
Dat.	γίγαντι	λέοντι	λαμπάδι	ἐλπίδι	ὄρνῑθι
Acc.	γίγαντα	λέοντα	λαμπάδα	ἐλπίδα	ὄρνῑν
Voc.	γίγαν	λέον	λαμπάς	ἐλπί	ὄρνῑς

DUAL

N. A. V.	γίγαντε	λέοντε	λαμπάδε	ἐλπίδε	ὄρνῑθε
G. D.	γιγάντοιν	λεόντοιν	λαμπάδοιν	ἐλπίδοιν	ὀρνίθοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	γίγαντες	λέοντες	λαμπάδες	ἐλπίδες	ὄρνῑθες
Gen.	γιγάντων	λεόντων	λαμπάδων	ἐλπίδων	ὀρνίθων
Dat.	γίγᾱσι	λέουσι	λαμπάσι	ἐλπίσι	ὄρνῑσι
Acc.	γίγαντας	λέοντας	λαμπάδας	ἐλπίδας	ὄρνῑθας

So are declined : ὁ γύψ, γῡπός, *vulture ;* ὁ Ἄραψ, Ἄραβος, *Arabian ;* ἡ κατῆλιψ, κατήλιφος, *upper storey ;* ἡ κλῖμαξ, κλίμακος, *ladder ;* ἡ μάστιξ, μάστῑγος, *whip ;* ὁ ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, *nail ;* ὁ, ἡ λύγξ, λυγκός, *lynx ;* ἡ νύξ, νυκτός, *night ;* ὁ θής, θητός, *hired man ;* ὁ γέρων, γέροντος, *old man.*

236. 1. Words in -ιξ and -υξ always have short ι and υ in the nominative singular and in the dative plural, even if they have long ῑ or ῡ in the other cases ; as ἡ φοῖνιξ (φοινῑκ-), *palm,* φοίνῑκ-ος, φοίνῑκ-ι, etc., but φοίνιξι ; κῆρῡξ (κηρῡκ-), *herald,* κήρῡκ-ος, κήρῡκ-ι, etc., but κήρῠξι.

2. In ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox,* ἀλώπεκ-ος, the stem lengthens ε to η and takes ς. In ὁ πούς, *foot,* ποδ-ός, the stem lengthens ο to ου and takes ς. In πᾶν (neuter of πᾶς, *all*), παντ-ός, short α is lengthened.

3. Ὁ κλείς (κλειδ-), *key,* has acc. sing. κλεῖν or rarely κλεῖδα, acc. pl. κλεῖς or κλεῖδας.

4. Ὁ, ἡ παῖς (παιδ-), *child,* has the vocative παῖ.

5. Ὁ ὀδούς (Ionic ὀδών), *tooth,* ὀδόντ-ος, forms the nominative like a participle in -ους.

6. Poetic δάμαρ, *wife,* δάμαρτ-ος, does not add ς, but δάμαρς occurs in Doric.

7. Proper names in -ᾱς (gen. -αντ-ος) have voc. -ᾱς in Attic, as Αἴᾱς (Αἰαντ-), *Ajax,* voc. Αἴᾱς in Attic, but Αἶαν in Homer.

8. Masculine and neuter participial stems in -οντ- from verbs in

F

-ωμι form nominatives in -ούς and -όν; as διδούς, διδόν, *giving*, gen. διδόντ-ος (see 329). The masculine and neuter stem of the perfect active participle ends in -οτ- and forms nominatives in -ώς and -ός ; as λελυκώς, λελυκός, *having loosed*, gen. λελυκότ-ος (see 329).

9. Barytones in -ις and -υς (with stems in -τ-, -δ-, or -θ-) often have -α instead of -ν in poetry, see 890. Many in -ις, with stems in -τ-, -δ-, -θ-, appear to have been originally vowel stems.

237. Neuters.

	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ ἧπαρ	τὸ πέρας	τὸ κέρας
	body	*liver*	*end*	*horn*
Stem	σωματ-	ἡπατ-	περατ-	κερασ-, κερᾱτ-

SINGULAR

N. A. V.	σῶμα	ἧπαρ (238)	πέρας (239)	κέρας (239)
Gen.	σώματος	ἥπατος	πέρατος	κέρᾱτος, (κεραος) κέρως
Dat.	σώματι	ἥπατι	πέρατι	κέρᾱτι, (κεραϊ) κέραι

DUAL

N. A. V.	σώματε	ἥπατε	πέρατε	κέρᾱτε, (κεραε) κέρᾱ
G. D.	σωμάτοιν	ἡπάτοιν	περάτοιν	κεράτοιν, (κεραοιν) κερῷν

PLURAL

N. A. V.	σώματα	ἥπατα	πέρατα	κέρᾱτα, (κεραα) κέρᾱ
Gen.	σωμάτων	ἡπάτων	περάτων	κεράτων, (κεραων) κερῶν
Dat.	σώμασι	ἥπασι	πέρασι	κέρᾱσι

Like σῶμα are declined : γάλα, γάλακτ-ος, *milk ;* μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, *honey ;* σταῖς, σταιτ-ός (Doric and Ionic) = Attic στᾶς, στᾱτ-ός, *dough ;* and many neuters in -μα, as πρᾶγμα, πράγματ-ος, *thing ;* στόμα, *mouth ;* σῆμα, *sign.* Also φῶς (contr. from φάος), *light*, gen. φωτ-ός (but Homer has φάος, stem φαεσ-, used also in Attic tragedy).

238. Some neuter stems in -ατ- form the nominative singular in -αρ, as ἧπαρ, ἥπατ-ος above. The stem ended, perhaps, originally in -αρτ-. Like ἧπαρ are declined : Epic εἶδαρ, *food ;* Epic ἦμαρ, *day ;* Epic and poetic ὄνειαρ, *profit ;* οὖθαρ, *udder ;* Epic and poetic πεῖραρ, *end ;* δέλεαρ, *bait ;* φρέαρ = Attic φρέᾱρ, φρέᾱτ-ος, *well ;* στέαρ = Attic στέᾱρ, στέᾱτ-ος, *tallow ;* poetic κτέαρ, *possession ;* ὄναρ, *dream,* ὕπαρ, *waking vision,* and some others, mostly poetic, occur only in the nominative and accusative. Two stems in -ατ- have nominatives in -ωρ : ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, *water ;* and σκώρ, σκατ-ός, *dirt.*

239. The noun πέρας has two stems : πέρασ- for the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and περατ- for the other cases ; so

·also τέρας (τερασ- and τερατ-), *prodigy*. Κέρας has two stems : κερασ- (with the genitive -α(σ)-ος like γέρας, 246) used throughout except in the dative plural ; and κερᾱτ-, used throughout except in the nomina- tive, accusative, and vocative singular. The form κέρως is always used in speaking of the wing of an army. For κέραι we sometimes find ·wrongly κέρᾳ. See also the dialectic forms of these two words.

LIQUID STEMS

240. For the formation of cases, see 224–232. For the euphonic ·changes, see 41 (*b*) ; 90, 3 ; 91.

	ὁ ἅλς	ὁ ποιμήν	ἡ φρήν	ἡ ῥίς	ὁ αἰών
	salt	*shepherd*	*mind*	*nose*	*age*
Stem	ἁλ-	ποιμεν-	φρεν-	ῥῑν-	αἰων-,

SINGULAR

Nom.	ἅλς	ποιμήν	φρήν	ῥίς (241, 1)	αἰών
Gen.	ἁλός	ποιμένος	φρενός	ῥῑνός	αἰῶνος
Dat.	ἁλί	ποιμένι	φρενί	ῥῑνί	αἰῶνι
Acc.	ἅλα	ποιμένα	φρένα	ῥῖνα	αἰῶνα
Voc.	ἅλς	ποιμήν	φρήν	ῥίς	αἰών

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἅλε	ποιμένε	φρένε	ῥῖνε	αἰῶνε
G. D.	ἁλοῖν	ποιμένοιν	φρενοῖν	ῥῑνοῖν	αἰώνοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	ἅλες	ποιμένες	φρένες	ῥῖνες	αἰῶνες
Gen.	ἁλῶν	ποιμένων	φρενῶν	ῥῑνῶν	αἰώνων
Dat.	ἁλσί	ποιμέσι	φρεσί	ῥῑσί	αἰῶσι
Acc.	ἅλας	ποιμένας	φρένας	ῥῖνας	αἰῶνας

	ὁ ἡγεμών	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ θήρ	ὁ κρᾱτήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
	leader	*divinity*	*beast*	*mixing-bowl*	*orator*
Stem	ἡγεμον-	δαιμον-	θηρ-	κρᾱτηρ-	ῥητορ-

SINGULAR

Nom.	ἡγεμών	δαίμων	θήρ	κρᾱτήρ	ῥήτωρ
Gen.	ἡγεμόνος	δαίμονος	θηρός	κρᾱτῆρος	ῥήτορος
Dat.	ἡγεμόνι	δαίμονι	θηρί	κρᾱτῆρι	ῥήτορι
Acc.	ἡγεμόνα	δαίμονα	θῆρα	κρᾱτῆρα	ῥήτορα
Voc.	ἡγεμών	δαῖμον	θήρ	κρᾱτήρ	ῥῆτορ

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἡγεμόνε	δαίμονε	θῆρε	κρᾱτῆρε	ῥήτορε
G. D.	ἡγεμόνοιν	δαιμόνοιν	θηροῖν	καρᾱτήροιν	ῥητόροιν

PLURAL

N. V.	ἡγεμόνες	δαίμονες	θῆρες	κρᾱτῆρες	ῥήτορες
Gen.	ἡγεμόνων	δαιμόνων	θηρῶν	κρᾱτήρων	ῥητόρωι
Dat.	ἡγεμόσι	δαίμοσι	θηρσί	κρᾱτῆρσι	ῥήτορσι
Acc.	ἡγεμόνας	δαίμονας	θῆρας	κρᾱτῆρας	ῥήτορας

241. 1. Stems in -ῑν- take ς and form the nominative in -ῑς ; as ὁ ῥίς, ῥῑν-ός ; ὁ δελφίς, *dolphin*, δελφῑν-ος. But in late Greek forms like ῥίν and δελφίν occur.

2. These also add -ς : εἷς, *one*, ἑν-ός ; ὁ κτείς, *comb*, κτεν-ός (40) ; μέλᾱς, *black*, μέλαν-ος ; τάλᾱς, *wretched*, τάλαν-ος ; also μείς or μήν, *month*, μην-ός.

3. Τὸ πῦρ, *fire*, πῠρ-ός, lengthens the vowel in the nominative singular. Ὁ ἅλς is the only noun with a stem in λ.

4. Ἀπόλλων and Ποσειδῶν have the accusative Ἀπόλλωνα and Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶνα and Ποσειδῶ.

5. Ἀπόλλων (Ἀπολλων-), Ποσειδῶν (Ποσειδων-), and σωτήρ (σωτηρ-), *preserver*, shorten ω and η in the vocative and have recessive accent : Ἄπολλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ. For the recessive accent in these words and in certain others, see 219, 220, and 308.

242. For -ω and -ους from -ο(σ)-α and -ο(σ)-ες in comparatives in -ίων and -ων, see 353. For a few vocatives in -οῖ from stems in -ον, see 254. For the dative plural of ὁ ἀστήρ, *star*, see 243, 2.

243. Syncopated Stems in -ερ-.—1. The nouns πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*, drop ε of the stem in the genitive and dative singular, and accent the ending of those cases. In the other cases ε is retained and accented, but the vocative singular has recessive accent. In the dative plural -ερ- is changed to -ρά-.

2. Ἀνήρ, *man*, drops ε of the stem ἀνερ- before a vowel and inserts δ before ρ ; in other respects it is declined like πατήρ. Ὁ ἀστήρ, *star*, ἀστέρ-ος, is regular, but has the dative plural ἀστράσι. Δημήτηρ, *Demeter*, syncopates all the oblique cases and then accents the first syllable, thus : Δημήτηρ, gen. (Δημήτερος) Δήμητρος, dat. (Δημήτερι) Δήμητρι, acc. (Δημήτερα) Δήμητρα, voc. Δήμητερ.

3. Declension of πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, and ἀνήρ.

SINGULAR

Nom.		πατήρ		μήτηρ		θυγάτηρ
Gen.	(πατέρος)	πατρός	(μητέρος)	μητρός	(θυγατέρος)	θυγατρός
Dat.	(πατέρι)	πατρί	(μητέρι)	μητρί	(θυγατέρι)	θυγατρί

| | Acc. | πατέρα | μητέρα | θυγατέρα |
| | Voc. | πάτερ | μῆτερ | θύγατερ |

DUAL

N. A. V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε
G. D.	πατέροιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν

PLURAL

N. V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες
Gen.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων
Dat.	πατράσι	μητράσι	θυγατράσι
Acc.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας

	SINGULAR		DUAL			PLURAL	
Nom.		ἀνήρ				Nom. (ἀνέρες)	ἄνδρες
Gen.	(ἀνέρος)	ἀνδρός	N. A. V. (ἀνέρε)	ἄνδρε	Gen.	(ἀνέρων)	ἀνδρῶν
Dat.	(ἀνέρι)	ἀνδρί	G. D. (ἀνέροιν)	ἀνδροῖν	Dat.		ἀνδράσι
Acc.	(ἀνέρα)	ἄνδρα			Acc.	(ἀνέρας)	ἄνδρας
Voc.		ἄνερ			Voc.	(ἀνέρες)	ἄνδρες

For dialectic and poetic forms of these words, occurring in Attic poetry, see 895.

STEMS ENDING IN σ

244. Stems ending in -σ- drop this -σ- before all case-endings (105); two vowels thus brought together contract.

245. Stems ending in -σ- embrace the following :—

1. Many neuter stems in -εσ-, which changes to -ος in the nominative singular.

2. Stems in -εσ- of masculine proper names, which change -εσ- to -ης in the nominative singular.

3. Adjective stems in -εσ- with nominatives in -ης, -ες, see 306.

4. A few neuters in -ασ-.

5. One in -οσ-, ἡ αἰδώς (αἰδοσ-), *shame*.

246. 1. Declension of τὸ γένος (γενεσ-), *race*, Σωκράτης (Σω-κρατεσ-) *Socrates*, and τὸ γέρας (γερασ-), *prize*.

SINGULAR

N. A. V.		γένος		γέρας	N.		Σωκράτης
Gen.	(γένεος)	γένους	(γέραος)	γέρως	G.	(Σωκράτεος)	Σωκράτους
Dat.	(γένεϊ)	γένει	(γέραϊ)	γέραι	D.	(Σωκράτεϊ)	Σωκράτει
					A.	(Σωκράτεα)	Σωκράτη
					V.		Σώκρατες

DUAL

N. A. V.	(γένεε)	γένει	(γέραε)	γέρᾱ
G. D.	(γενέοιν)	γενοῖν	(γεράοιν)	γερῷν

PLURAL

N. A. V.	(γένεα)	γένη	(γέραα)	γέρᾱ
Gen.	(γενέων)	γενῶν	(γεράων)	γερῶν
Dat.		γένεσι		γέρασι

2. Like γένος are declined τὸ τεῖχος, *wall*, μέλος, *song*, ἔτος, *year*, and many others.

Like Σωκράτης are declined many names, as Ἀριστοφάνης, Διογένης.

Like γέρας are declined only : τὸ σέλας, *brightness*; σφέλας, *foot-stool*; δέπας, *goblet*; γῆρας, *old age*; κρέας, *flesh*; σκέπας, *covering*. For κέρας (κερασ- and κερᾱτ-), *horn*, πέρας (περασ- and περατ-), *end*, and τέρας (τερασ- and τερατ-), *prodigy*, see 237 and 239. For peculiar dialectic forms (rare in Attic) of these and of certain others, see 896 and 897.

247. NOTE.—(*a*) Neuters in -ος contract -εα to -ᾱ if an ε precedes ; as κλέος (κλεεσ-), *glory*, nom. pl. κλέᾱ from κλε-εα (compare 307).

(*b*) Uncontracted forms of stems in -εσ- occur in Attic poetry. Rarely the dual in -εε is found uncontracted, as γένεε. The genitive plural -έ-ων is often found uncontracted even in prose ; as τειχέ-ων, κερδέ-ων.

(*c*) Proper names in -ης, gen. -εος, often have an accusative in -ην, as in the first declension : Σωκράτη or Σωκράτην ; less often a vocative in -η : Ξενόπειθες or Ξενοπείθη.

248. Proper names in -κλέης, compounds of κλέος (κλεεσ-), *glory*, have a *double contraction* in the dative. Περικλέης, Περικλῆς, *Pericles*, is thus declined :—

Nom.	(Περικλέης)	Περικλῆς
Gen.	(Περικλέεος)	Περικλέους
Dat.	(Περικλέεϊ)	Περικλεῖ
Acc.	(Περικλέεα)	Περικλέᾱ
Voc.	(Περίκλεες)	Περίκλεις

Uncontracted forms occur in Attic poetry.

249. Ἡ αἰδώς (αἰδοσ-), *shame*, has gen. (αἰδο-ος) αἰδοῦς, dat. (αἰδοϊ) αἰδοῖ, acc. (αἰδοα) αἰδῶ, voc. like nom. ; no dual or plural. It is declined like nouns in -ώ (250, 3), except in the vocative ; but the accent of the accusative in -ῶ is regular. Like αἰδώς is declined the Ionic ἡ ἠώς, *dawn*, while Attic ἡ ἕως is of the Attic second declension (206).

STEMS ENDING IN ω OR ο

250. 1. These are few in number. Those in -ω- form masculines in -ως, gen. -ω-ος. Those in -ο- form feminines in -ώ, gen. -οῦς (from -ο-ος).

2. The masculines may contract the dative singular -ωι to -ῳ, the accusative singular -ωα to -ω, the nominative and the accusative plural -ωες and -ωας to -ως. But monosyllables do not contract.

3. Feminines contract in the genitive to -οῦς, in the dative to -οῖ, in the accusative to -ώ (with irregular acute accent, 216, 3). The vocative singular in -οῖ probably belongs to an earlier form of the stem in -οι- ; and the grammarians and older inscriptions show a nominative in -ῳ, as Λητῷ, Σαπφῷ.

251. Declension of ὁ ἥρως, *hero*, ὁ θώς, *jackal* (205), ἡ ἠχώ, *echo*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	ἥρως	θώς	ἠχώ
Gen.	ἥρωος	θωός	(ἠχοος) ἠχοῦς
Dat.	ἥρωι or ἥρῳ	θωί	(ἠχοϊ) ἠχοῖ
Acc.	ἥρωα or ἥρω	θῶα	(ἠχοα) ἠχώ
Voc.	ἥρως	θώς	ἠχοῖ

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἥρωε	θῶε
G. D.	ἡρώοιν	θώοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	ἥρωες or ἥρως	θῶες
Gen.	ἡρώων	θώων
Dat.	ἥρωσι	θωσί
Acc.	ἥρωας or ἥρως	θῶας

252. NOTE.—Like ἥρως and θώς are declined πάτρως, *father's brother*, μήτρως, *sister's brother*, δμώς (217) and ὑποδμώς, *slave*, and Τρώς, *Trojan*. Several rarely have forms of the Attic second declension ; as gen. ἥρω (like νεώ).

253. NOTE.—The feminines in -ώ are mostly women's names ; as Γοργώ, Λητώ, Καλυψώ ; also πειθώ, *persuasion* ; εὐεστώ, *well-being* ; λεχώ, *woman in child-bed.* No dual or plural forms of the third declension exist ; but rarely a few of the second declension are found, as Γοργούς, λεχοῖς. Uncontracted forms are found only in Pindar.

254. NOTE.—A few feminines in -ων, gen. -ονος, occasionally have forms like those of nouns in -ώ ; so ἡ εἰκών, *image*, gen. εἰκόνος and εἰκοῦς,

acc. εἰκόνα and εἰκώ, acc. pl. εἰκόνας and εἰκούς; ἀηδών, *nightingale*, voc. ἀηδοῖ; χελῑδών, *swallow*, voc. χελῑδοῖ.

STEMS IN ι AND υ

255. 1. The nominative singular of masculines and feminines ends in -ῐς and -ῠς (in oxytones and perispomena -ῡς) ; of neuters, in -ῐ and -ῠ.

2. Those in -ις, several in -ῠς, and τὸ ἄστυ, *city*, change ι and ε of the stem to ε in all cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. The genitive singular of these has -ως for -ος ; the dative singular and the nominative dual and plural are contracted ; the accusative plural is irregularly made to conform to the contracted nominative plural in -εις. The genitive singular and plural permit the accent to stand on the antepenult (216, 2).

3. Others in -ῠς or -ῡς retain -ῠ- of the stem throughout. Barytones have short -ῠ- everywhere ; but oxytones and perispomena have long -ῡ- in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and in those cases keep the same accent as in the nominative singular.

4. Perispomena are all monosyllables, and ὁ ἰχθῦς, *fish*, ἡ ὀσφῦς, *hip*, and ἡ ὀφρῦς, *eyebrow;* but these three are often written as oxytones.

5. For adjectives in -υς, -εια, -υ, see 317.

256. 1. Declension of ἡ πόλις (πολι-), *state*, ὁ πῆχυς (πηχυ-), *cubit*, τὸ ἄστυ (ἀστυ-), *city*, and ὁ ἰχθῦς (ἰχθυ-), *fish*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	πόλις	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	ἰχθῦς (255, 4)
Gen.	πόλεως	πήχεως	ἄστεως	ἰχθύος
Dat.	(πόλεϊ) πόλει	(πήχεϊ) πήχει	(ἀστεϊ) ἄστει	ἰχθύϊ
Acc.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἄστυ	ἰχθῦν
Voc.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἄστυ	ἰχθῦ

DUAL

N. A. V.	(πόλεε) πόλει	(πήχεε) πήχει	(ἄστεε) ἄστει	ἰχθύε, ἰχθῦ
G. D.	πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	ἀστέοιν	ἰχθύοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	(πόλεες) πόλεις	(πήχεες) πήχεις	(ἄστεα) ἄστη	ἰχθύες, ἰχθῦς
Gen.	πόλεων	πήχεων	ἀστέων	ἰχθύων
Dat.	πόλεσι	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	ἰχθύσι
Acc.	πόλεις	πήχεις	(ἄστεα) ἄστη	ἰχθῦς

2. Like πόλις are declined, ἡ κόνις, *dust*, ἡ δύναμις, *power*, ἡ πρᾶξις, *business*, ἡ στάσις, *faction*, ὁ μάντις, *seer*, and numerous others.

Like πῆχυς are declined only ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe*, and poetic ὁ πρέσβυς, *old man* (283, 28) ; ἡ ἔγχελυς, *eel*, follows ἰχθῦς in the singular, and πῆχυς in the plural.

Like ἰχθῦς are declined ὁ ὀφρῦς, *eyebrow*, ἡ δρῦς, *oak*, ὁ μῦς, *mouse*, ἡ ἰσχύς, *strength*, ἡ σῦς *sow*, poetic τὸ δάκρυ, *tear* (pl. δάκρυ-α), and others.

257. Note.—Ὁ κίς, *weevil*, keeps ῑ in all cases : κῑ-ός, κῑ-ί, κῑν, κίς ; κῖε, κῑοῖν ; κῖες, κῑῶν, κῑσί (κίς).

258. Note.—The genitive plural of ἄστυ (the only prose noun in -υ) occurs only in poetry as ἀστέων, but the regular Attic was probably ἄστεων.

259. Note.—No neuters with stems in -ι are found declined throughout in Attic. See in the Lexicon the following foreign words : σίνᾱπι, *mustard*, πέπερι, *pepper*, κόμμι, *gum*, στίμμι, *stibium*, σέσελι, *kind of shrub*.

260. Note.—The stems in -ι- and -υ- of genitives in -εως were originally strengthened by the insertion of ε, making -ε(ι)-ος (for -ε(y)-ος) and -ευ-ος (for -ε(F)-ος). The ι or υ of the stem then drops out in most cases : πόλε(ι)-ες, πηχε(υ)-ι, ἀστε(υ)-α ; and contraction consequently occurs in the dative singular, and in the nominative dual and plural. The genitive singular -ε-ως of stems in -ι- is perhaps due to exchange of quantity (45), πόλεως perhaps from Epic πόλη-ος (compare 45 and 899, 2) ; but genitives in -εος as πόλεος occur in Attic poetry. The accusative plural, πόλεις, πήχεις, irregularly conforms to the nominative plural. The accusative plural in -ῡς is from -υ-νς (40), ἰχθῦς from ἰχθυ-νς ; in late writers forms in -υ-ας occur, as μύ-ας for μῦς. The Ionic accusative plural in -ῑς is from original -ι-νς ; Ionic πόλῑς from πολι-νς (for πόλεις).

261. Note.—1. The regular Aeolic, Doric, and Ionic inflection retains ι of the stem throughout ; as πόλις, πόλιος, πόλῑ for πόλι-ι, πόλιν, πόλι, pl. πόλιες, πολίων, πόλισι, πόλῑς or πόλιας. This inflection is occasionally used by Attic writers in foreign and dialectic words ; as μῆνις, *wrath*, μήνιος ; Ἶρις (river), Ἴριος ; Ἀνάχαρσις, Ἀναχάρσιος ; τύρσις, *tower*, τύρσιος, but pl. τύρσεις, τύρσεων, τύρσεσι. So ὁ, ἡ τίγρις, *tiger*, τίγριδος or τίγριος.

2. The Ionic genitive in -εος of nouns in -υς occurs late ; so also the contracted form of the gen. pl., as πηχῶν for πήχεων. Ionic genitives in -ος of stems in -υ-, as πήχεος and ἄστεος, are doubtful in Attic.

STEMS ENDING IN A DIPHTHONG

262. 1. Stems in -ευ-, belonging wholly to masculines in -εύς, drop υ of the stem before a vowel of the case-ending. The genitive singular has -εως (266, 1); the accusative singular and plural have

-έᾱ and -έᾱς (266, 1); the dative singular contracts -έϊ to -εῖ, and the nominative plural -έες to -εῖς.

2. Stems in -αυ- belong only to ἡ γραῦς, *old woman*, and ἡ ναῦς, *ship.*

3. Stems in -ου- belong only to ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox, cow*, and ὁ χοῦς, *three-quart measure.*

4. The stem οἰ- belongs only to ἡ οἶς, *sheep*, originally ὄϝις.

263. Declension of ὁ βασιλεύς (βασιλευ-), *king*, ἡ γραῦς (γραυ-), *old woman*, ἡ ναῦς (ναυ-), *ship*, ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, *ox or cow*, and ἡ οἶς (οἰ-), *sheep.*

SINGULAR

Nom.		βασιλεύς	γραῦς	ναῦς	βοῦς	οἶς
Gen.		βασιλέως	γρᾱός	νεώς	βοός	οἰός
Dat.	(βασιλέϊ)	βασιλεῖ	γρᾱΐ	νηΐ	βοΐ	οἰί
Acc.		βασιλέᾱ	γραῦν	ναῦν	βοῦν	οἶν
Voc.		βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	ναῦ	βοῦ	οἶ

DUAL

N. A. V.		βασιλέε	γρᾶε	νῆε	βόε	οἶε
G. D.		βασιλέοιν	γρᾱοῖν	νεοῖν	βοοῖν	οἰοῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(βασιλέες)	βασιλεῖς	γρᾶες	νῆες	βόες	οἶες
Gen.		βασιλέων	γρᾱῶν	νεῶν	βοῶν	οἰῶν
Dat.		βασιλεῦσι	γραυσί	ναυσί	βουσί	οἰσί
Acc.		βασιλέᾱς	γραῦς	ναῦς	βοῦς	οἶς

Like βασιλεύς are declined ἱερεύς, *priest*, γονεύς, *parent*, Ὀδυσσεύς, *Ulysses*, Ἀχιλλεύς, *Achilles*, and many others.

Like βοῦς is declined ὁ χοῦς, *mound;* and also ὁ χοῦς, *three-quart measure*, except that the latter has the accusative χόα and χόᾱς (see 902, 4); ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, *sumac*, is late.

264. Note.—If a vowel precedes -εν- contraction usually takes place in the genitive and accusative: -έως to -ῶς, -έων to -ῶν, -έᾱ to -ᾶ and -έᾱς to -ᾶς. Thus Εὐβοεύς, *Euboean*, Εὐβοέως or Εὐβοῦς, Εὐβοέᾱ or Εὐβοᾶ, Εὐβοέων or Εὐβοῶν; Εὐβοέᾱς or Εὐβοῦς.

265. Note.—In the older Attic (as Thucydides) and in Plato, the nominative plural has -ῆς (contracted from Homeric -ῆ-ες); as βασιλῆς for βασιλεῖς. The nominative dual appears to have been originally contracted to -ῆ, as βασιλῆ for βασιλέε. The accusative singular -ῆ from -έᾱ is rare in Tragedy, as βασιλῆ. Aeschylus, *Pers.* 63, 580, has τοκέες, open; Plato, *Theaet.* 169ᵇ, has Θησέες, open. The accusative plural in -εῖς (for -έᾱς) is late.

266. Note.—1. The stem of nouns in -εύς ended originally in -ηυ-

before consonants and -ηϝ- before vowels.   Homer retains -ευ- for -ηυ- in the nominative and vocative singular, and in the dative plural ; elsewhere -ηϝ- drops ϝ.   The regular Homeric inflection is then : βασιλεύς, βασιλῆ-ος, βασιλῆ-ι, βασιλῆ-α, βασιλεῦ ; βασιλῆ-ες, βασιλή-ων, βασιλεῦσι, βασιλῆ-ας. From the Homeric forms in -η-ος, -η-ᾰ, -η-ᾰς came the Attic forms in -έ-ως, -έ-ᾱ, -έ-ᾱς, by exchange of quantity (45).

2. The stems γραυ-, ναυ-, βου- were changed to γρᾱϝ-, νᾱϝ- (νηϝ-), βοϝ- before vowels ; the ϝ then was dropped (compare Latin nav-is, bov-is). Attic νεώς is from old Ionic νηός by exchange of quantity (45).

3. The stem of οἶς was originally ὀϝι- (compare Latin ov-is).

Gender of the Third Declension

267. The gender may often be known from the stem, but in many cases it must be learned by observation.   The following rules apply to the *uncontracted* stem of substantives:—

268. Masculine are stems in—

1. -ευ- : as γραφεύς (γραφευ-), *writer.*

2. -ητ- (except those in -τητ-) : as τάπης (ταπητ-), *carpet.*

3. -ωτ- : as ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), *love.*

4. -ντ- : as ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), *tooth,* τένων (τενοντ-), *tendon.*

5. -ν- (except those in -ῑν-, -γον-, -δον-) : as κανών (κανον-), *rule,* κτείς (κτεν-), *comb,* μήν (μην-), *month,* αἰών (αἰων-), *age.*

6. -ρ- (except those in -ᾰρ-) : κρᾱτήρ (κρᾱτηρ-), *mixing-bowl,* αἰθήρ (αἰθερ-), *ether,* ψάρ (ψᾱρ-), *starling.*

7. -π-, -β-, -φ- : as γύψ (γῡπ-), *vulture,* χάλυψ (χαλυβ-), *steel,* ὁ σκνίψ (σκνῑφ- or σκνῑπ-), *a kind of ant.*

269. Exceptions to 268.

To 268, 2 : ἡ ἐσθής (ἐσθητ-), *dress.*

To 268, 3 : τὸ φῶς (φωτ-), *light.*

To 268, 5 : Feminine are : φρήν (φρεν-), *mind ;* ἀλκυών (ἀλκυον-), *halcyon ;* εἰκών (εἰκον-), *image ;* ἠιών (ἠιον-), *shore ;* χθών (χθον-), *earth ;* χιών (χιον-), *snow ;* βλήχων (βληχων-), *penny-royal ;* μήκων (μηκων-), *poppy.* Common are : ὁ, ἡ χήν (χην-), *gander, goose ;* ὁ, ἡ ἀλεκτρυών (ἀλεκτρυον-), *cock, hen ;* ὁ, ἡ κύων (κυν-ός), *dog.*

To 268, 6 : ἡ γαστήρ (γαστερ-), *belly ;* ἡ κήρ (κηρ-), *fate ;* ἡ χείρ (χειρ-), *hand ;* τὸ πῦρ (πυρ-), *fire ;* also several poetic neuters used only in the nom. and acc. : τὸ ἔλωρ, *booty,* τὸ ἐέλδωρ, *desire,* τὸ πέλωρ, *monster,* τὸ ἦτορ, *heart,* τὸ τέκμωρ, *bound.*

To 268, 7 : Feminine are : ἡ καλαῦροψ (καλαυροπ-), *shepherd's staff ;* λαῖλαψ (λαιλαπ-), *storm ;* κώληψ (κωληπ-), *hollow of the knee ;* ῥίψ (ῥῑπ-), *mat-work ;* ῥώψ (ῥωπ-), *bush ;* σήψ (σηπ-), *sore ;* φλέψ (φλεβ-), *vein ;* χέρνιψ

(χερνιβ-), *water for the hands;* κατῆλιψ (κατηλιφ-), *upper storey;* the defective ὄψ (ὀπ-), *voice, word;* and two or three others.

270. Feminine are stems in—

1. -ι- and -υ- with nominative in -ις and -υς : as ἡ πόλις (πολι-), *state,* ἰσχύς (ἰσχυ-), *strength.*

2. -αυ- : as ναῦς (ναυ-), *ship.*

3. -δ-, -θ-, -τητ- : as ἔρις (ἐριδ-), *strife,* κόρυς (κορυθ-), *helm,* ταχύτης (ταχυτητ-), *speed.*

4. -ιν-, -γον-, δον- : as ῥίς (ῥῖν-), *nose,* σταγών (σταγον-), *drop,* χελῑδών (χελῑδον-), *nightingale.*

271. Exceptions to 270.

To 270, 1 : Masculine are : ἔχις, *viper;* κίς, *weevil;* κόρις, *bug;* οἱ or αἱ κύρβεις, *law-tables* (but sing. only ἡ κύρβις); ὄρχις, *testicle;* ὄφις, *serpent;* βότρυς, *cluster of grapes;* θρῆνυς, *footstool;* ἰχθῦς, *fish;* κάνδυς, *a Median garment;* μῦς, *mouse;* νέκυς, *corpse;* πέλεκυς, *axe;* πῆχυς, *cubit;* στάχυς, *ear of grain. Common* are : ὁ, ἡ σῦς or ὗς, *swine;* ὁ, ἡ οἶς, *sheep;* ὁ, ἡ τίγρις (gen. τίγρι-ος or τίγριδ-ος), *tiger.*

To 270, 3 : ὁ πούς (ποδ-), *foot;* ὁ, ἡ παῖς, *child;* ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις (ὀρνῑθ-), *bird.*

To 270, 4 : Masculine are : ὁ δελφίς (δελφῑν-), *dolphin;* τελμίς (τελμῑν-), *slime;* ἑρμίς (ἑρμῑν-), *prop.*

272. Neuter are stems in—

1. -ι- and -υ- with nominative in -ι and -υ : as πέπερι, *pepper,* ἄστυ, *city.*

2. -ατ- : as σῶμα (σωματ-), *body,* ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-), *water.*

3. -ᾰρ- : as νέκταρ, *nectar,* ἔαρ (ἦρ-), *spring.*

4. -ασ- : as γέρας, *prize.*

5. -εσ- with nominative in -ος : as γένος, *race.*

273. These stand by themselves : τὸ γάλα (γαλακτ-), *milk,* ἡ νύξ (νυκτ-), *night,* ἡ δαίς (δαιτ-), *feast,* ἡ χάρις (χαριτ-), *favor,* τὸ μέλι (μελιτ-), *honey,* τὸ στάς (στατ-), *dough,* τὸ οὖς (gen. ὠτός), *ear.*

274. Stems in -ω- (with nominative in -ως) are masculine ; as ὁ θώς, θω-ός, *jackal.* Stems in -ο- (with nominative in -ώ or -ως) are feminine ; as ἡ πειθώ (πειθο-ος, πειθοῦς), *persuasion;* ἡ αἰδώς (αἰδο-ος, αἰδοῦς), *shame.*

275. Gender of Palatal Stems.—Palatal stems belong to masculine and feminine nouns ; but their gender cannot be determined by any general rules.

276. The gender of some words varies in poetry and in late Greek ; as ὁ (poetic ἡ) ἀήρ, (lower) *air;* ὁ αἰθήρ, *ether,* in Homer ἡ, in other poetry common ; ὁ (poetic ἡ) αἰών, *age;* ὁ ἅλς, *salt,* ἡ ἅλς (poetic), *the sea.*

IRREGULAR DECLENSION

277. Heterogeneous nouns are those which are of different genders in different numbers; as ὁ σῖτος, *corn*, τὰ σῖτα. See in 283 : τὸ νῶτον, ὁ δεσμός, τὸ ζύγον, ὁ λύχνος, ὁ σταθμός, τὸ στάδιον.

278. Heteroclites are nouns which have one form for the nominative singular, but may be declined in some or in all cases according to different stems ; as ὁ σκότος (σκοτο-), *darkness*, regularly declined like λόγος, but sometimes it is neuter, τὸ σκότος (σκοτεσ-) and is declined like τὸ γένος. See also ὁ σής, ὁ χρώς, Θαλῆς, Οἰδίπους.

279. Metaplastics.—If the nominative singular can be formed from only one of the two stems, forms belonging to the other stem are called *metaplastic* (μεταπλασμός, *change of formation*). Thus τὸ πῦρ (πυρ-), *fire*, but τὰ πυρά of the second declension. See also ὁ, ἡ κοινωνός, ὁ υἱός, ἡ χείρ, ὁ ταῶς, ὁ ὄνειρος.

280. Double Forms.—1. Some words have double forms for the nominative singular, and are declined according to two different stems which generally belong to different declensions. Thus ἡ δίψα and τὸ δίψος, *thirst*; ἡ δρεπάνη and τὸ δρέπανον, *sickle*; τὸ δένδρον and τὸ δένδρος, *tree*; and many others.

2. A peculiar declension exists for a few shortened or foreign proper names whose stem ends in a long vowel. The nominative adds ς ; the accusative ν ; the dative adds ι subscript if the stem-vowel admits of it. Thus : Μηνᾶς (from Μηνόδωρος) in Thuc. 5, 19, gen. and voc. Μηνᾶ, dat. Μηνᾳ, acc. Μηνᾶν ;—Ἰαννῆς, *Jannes*, gen. and voc. Ἰαννῆ, dat. Ἰαννῇ, acc. Ἰαννῆν ;—Διονῦς (from Διόνυσος), *Bacchus*, gen., dat., voc. Διονῦ, acc. Διονῦν ;—Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus*, gen., dat., voc. Ἰησοῦ, acc. Ἰησοῦν.

281. Defective nouns lack certain cases. See μάλης (genitive), μέλε (vocative), τὸ ὄναρ, τὸ ὕπαρ, τὸ ὄφελος, τάν or τᾶν (vocative), τὸ χρέως. Some, from their meaning, have only one number ; as μνήμη, *memory*; χρυσός, *gold*; οἱ ἐτησίαι, *trade-winds*; τὰ ἔγκατα, *entrails*; τὰ Ὀλύμπια, *Olympic games*; Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*.

282. Indeclinable nouns have only one form for all cases and numbers. Such are : the letters of the alphabet, as ἄλφα, βῆτα ; the cardinal numbers from πέντε to ἕκατον ; certain foreign words and names, as τὸ πάσχα, *passover*, Ἀδάμ, *Adam*, Ἰωσήφ, *Joseph*.

283. List of Important Irregular Nouns.—This list contains such cases of irregular declension as occur in Attic. Double forms are not given, nor are forms already mentioned under the declensions.

1. ὁ, ἡ ἀρήν, *lamb* (the nom. sing. only in inscriptions), ἀρν-ός, ἀρν-ί,

ἄρν-α, ἄρν-ες, ἀρν-ῶν, ἀρν-ά-σι, ἄρν-ας. For the nom. sing. ὁ, ἡ ἀμνός, reg. of the second declension.

2. Ἄρης ('Αρεσ-), Ares, Ἄρεως (poet. Ἄρεος), Ἄρει, Ἄρη or Ἄρην, Ἄρες.

3. ὁ γέλως, laughter, γέλωτ-ος, etc. ; acc. also γέλων in poetry.

4. τὸ γόνυ, knee, γόνατ-ος, γόνατ-ι, etc.

5. ἡ γύνη, wife, γυναικ-ός, γυναι-κί, γυναῖκ-α, γύναι ; γυναῖκ-ε, γυναικ-οῖν ; γυναῖκ-ες, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναιξί, γυναῖκ-ας.

6. ὁ δεσμός, fetter, plural oftener τὰ δεσμά than οἱ δεσμοί.

7. τὸ δόρυ, spear, δόρατ-ος, δόρατ-ι, etc. Poetic gen. δορό-ς, dat. δορ-ί and δόρει.

8. τὸ ζυγόν, yoke, τὰ ζυγά ; rarely singular, ὁ ζυγός.

9. Ζεύς (from Δγευς), Zeus, Δι-ός, Δι-ί, Δί-α, Ζεῦ. Poetic also Ζην-ός, Ζην-ί, Ζῆν-α.

10. Θαλῆς (from Θαλέᾱς), Thales, Θαλέω (189), Θαλῇ, Θαλῆν ; later also Θαλοῦ and Θάλητ-ος, Θάλητ-ι, Θάλητ-α.

11. ἡ θέμις, justice, θέμιδ-ος, etc. ; but indeclinable in the expression θέμις ἐστί, fas est.

12. τὸ κάρᾱ, head, poetic word ; nom. and acc. also τὸ κρᾶτα ; gen. κρᾱτός, dat. κρᾱτί and κάρᾳ ; acc. pl. masc. κρᾶτας.

13. ὁ, ἡ κοινωνός, partaker, κοινωνοῦ, κοινωνῷ, etc. ; but also κοινῶνες and κοινῶνας in Xenophon.

14. ὁ, ἡ κύων, dog, voc. κύον ; the other cases from stem κυν- ; κυν-ός, κυν-ί, κύν-α ; κύν-ες, κυν-ῶν, κυ-σί, κύν-ας.

15. ὁ λᾶς, stone (contracted from Hom. λᾶας), poetic word for λίθος ; gen. λᾶ-ος or λάου, dat. λᾶ-ϊ, acc. λᾶα-ν or λᾶ-ν ; dual λᾶ-ε ; pl. λάων, λάε(σ)σι.

16. ὁ λύχνος, lamp, plural τὰ λύχνα.

17. μάλης (gen.) only in ὑπὸ μάλης, under the arm, secretly.

18. ὁ, ἡ μάρτυς, witness, μάρτυρ-ος, etc. ; but dat. pl. μάρτυ-σι.

19. μέλε, only in the vocative, ὦ μέλε, my dear sir or madam.

20. τὸ νῶτον, back, pl. τὰ νῶτα ; sing. rarely ὁ νῶτος.

21. Οἰδίπους, Oedipus, gen. Οἰδίποδος or Οἰδίπου, dat. Οἰδίποδι or Οἰδίπῳ, acc. Οἰδίποδα or Οἰδίπουν, voc. Οἰδίπους or Οἰδίπου. In Tragedy also gen. Οἰδιπόδᾱ, acc. Οἰδιπόδᾱν, voc. Οἰδιπόδᾱ.

22. τὸ ὄναρ, dream, only nom. and acc. sing. ; the rest from the stem ὀνειρατ- : ὀνείρατ-ος, ὀνείρατ-ι ; ὀνείρατ-α, ὀνειράτ-ων, ὀνείρα-σι ;—ὁ ὄνειρος, dream, ὀνείρου, etc., regular.

23. τὼ ὄσσε, eyes, poetic ; ὄσσων, ὄσσοις or ὄσσοισι.

24. ὁ, ἡ ὄρνῑς, bird, see 235 and 909, 28. Also poetic forms ὄρνῑς, ὄρνῑν, pl. ὄρνεις, ὀρνέων, acc. ὄρνεις or ὄρνῑς.

25. τὸ οὖς, *ear*, ὠτ-ός, ὠτ-ί ; ὦτ-α, ὤτ-ων, ὠ-σι ; οὖς is contracted from a form οὖας (Hom. οὔατ-ος).

26. τὸ ὄφελος, *advantage*, only nom. and acc. sing.

27. ἡ Πνύξ, *Pnyx*, Πυκν-ός, Πυκν-ί, Πύκν-α ; also Πνυκ-ός, Πνυκ-ί, Πνύκα.

28. ὁ πρεσβευτής, *ambassador*, of the first declension. In the plural oftener πρέσβεις, πρέσβεων, πρέσβεσι, πρέσβεις. The plural πρέσβεις is from πρέσβυς (properly adj.), *old man, ambassador*, poetic in the singular, gen. πρέσβεως, acc. πρέσβυν, voc. πρέσβυ ; ὁ πρεσβύτης, *old man*, of the first declension, is used in prose and poetry in all numbers.

29. τὸ πῦρ, *fire*, πῦρ-ός, πυρ-ί ; pl. τὰ πυρ-ά, *watch-fires*, dat. pl. πυροῖς.

30. ὁ σής, *moth*, σε-ός (later σητ-ός), pl. σέ-ες (later σῆτ-ες), σέ-ων, σῆ-σι, σέ-ας (later σῆτ-ας).

31. ὁ σῖτος, *corn*, pl. τὰ σῖτα.

32. τὸ στάδιον, *stade, race-course*, pl. οἱ στάδιοι or τὰ στάδια.

33. ὁ σταθμός, *station*, pl. οἱ σταθμοί or τὰ σταθμά.

34. τάν or τᾶν, only in the vocative ὦ τάν or ὦ τᾶν (also written ὦ 'τᾶν and ὦ ταν), *my dear sir*.

35. ὁ ταῶς, Attic ταῶς, *peacock*, of the Attic second declension ; but also dat. ταῶνι, ταῶσι.

36. ὁ τῦφῶς, *whirlwind*, of the Attic second declension, with acc. τῦφῶ ; Τῦφώς, name of a giant (also Τῦφῶν), generally of the third declension, Τῦφῶν-ος, Τῦφῶν-ι, Τῦφῶν-α.

37. ὁ υἱός, *son*, υἱοῦ, etc., of the second declension ; also ὑός, ὑοῦ, etc., without ι. Also υἱύς (stem υἱυ-, the nom. sing. only in inscriptions), gen. υἱέος, dat. υἱεῖ ; dual υἱέε (but υἱεῖ is correct), υἱέοιν ; pl. υἱεῖς, υἱέων, υἱέσι, υἱεῖς ; these forms also without ι, as ὑύς, ὑέος, ὑεῖ, etc. Other forms belong to poetry and to Homer.

38. τὸ ὕπαρ, *a waking state, real appearance* (opposed to ὄναρ, *dream*), only in the nom. and acc. sing.

39. ἡ χείρ, *hand*, χειρ-ός, etc. ; but χεροῖν, χερσί. In poetry forms from χειρ- or χερ- in all cases ; as χερ-ός, χερ-ί, χειρ-οῖν, χείρ-ε(σ)σι.

40. τὸ χρέως, *debt*, nom., gen., and acc. sing. alike ; pl. χρέα and χρεῶν ; the form τὸ χρέος (χρεεσ-) is dialectic and poetic.

41. ὁ χρώς, *skin*, χρωτ-ός, etc. ; poetic (and Ionic) χρο-ός, χρο-ΐ, χρό-α ; a dative χρῷ occurs in the expression ἐν χρῷ, *close to the skin, near*.

For dialectic forms of some of the above, see 909.

LOCAL ENDINGS

284. There are several endings which are added to the stems of some nouns and pronouns to denote relations of place.

1. -θι denoting *where;* as ἄλλο-θι, *elsewhere.*

2. -θεν denoting *whence;* as ἄλλο-θεν, *from elsewhere,* οἴκο-θεν, *from home;* αὐτό-θεν, *from the very spot;* ῥιζό-θεν, *from the root* (ῥίζα), with o irregularly for ā of the stem.

3. -δε (enclitic), denoting *whither,* is added to the accusative; as Μέγαρά-δε, *toward Megara;* Ἐλευσῖνά-δε, *to Eleusis.* A preceding σ joined with -δε forms -ζε (32); as Ἀθήναζε (for Ἀθηνᾶσ-δε), *to Athens.*

4. -σε denoting *whither;* as ἄλλο-σε, *in another direction;* πάντο-σε, *in every direction* (with o inserted after the stem).

285. 1. The ancient *locative case,* with the ending -ι in the singular and -σι in the plural, is found in a few words commonly classed as adverbs; as οἴκοι (οἰκο-ι), *at home;* Ἰσθμοῖ, *at the Isthmus;* Ἀθήνησι, *at Athens;* θύρᾱσι, *at the gates.* The oldest Attic had datives in -ᾱσι and -ησι.

2. For the Epic case-ending -φι(ν), see 914.

ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS

286. 1. This is by far the most numerous class. The masculine and neuter follow the second declension, the feminine follows the first.

2. The nominative singular ends in -ος, -η or -ā, -ον. The feminine ends in -ā if -ος is preceded by a vowel or ρ; as φίλιος, φιλίᾱ, φίλιον, *friendly;* ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν, *hostile.* But adjectives in -οος have -οη in the feminine, except those in -ροος, which have -ροᾱ; as ὄγδοος, ὀγδόη, ὄγδοον, *eighth,* but ἀρθρύος, ἀρθρόᾱ, ἀρθρόον, *crowded.*

287. Accent.—The nominative and genitive plural of the feminine follow the accent of the masculine. Thus φίλιος, fem. φιλίᾱ; but φίλιαι (*not* φιλίαι), φιλίων (*not* φιλιῶν).

288. Declension of σοφός, *wise,* and φίλιος, *friendly.*

SING.						
Nom.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	φίλιος	φιλίᾱ	φίλιον
Gen.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	φιλίου	φιλίᾱς	φιλίου
Dat.	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	φίλιον	φιλίᾱν	φίλιον
Voc.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	φίλιε	φιλίᾱ	φίλιον

DUAL.	N. A. V.	σοφώ	σοφά	σοφώ	φιλίω	φιλίᾱ	φιλίω
	G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	φιλίοιν	φιλίαιν	φιλίοιν
PLUR.	N. V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
	Gen.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	Dat.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις
	Acc.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	φιλίους	φιλίᾱς	φίλια

Participles in -ος and all superlatives (337, 350) are declined like σοφός (except in accent). Comparatives in -τερος (337) are declined like φίλιος.

289. NOTE.—The masculine dual forms in -ω and -οιν are often used in place of the feminine in -ᾱ and -αιν in all adjectives and participles.

CONTRACT ADJECTIVES

290. Of the adjectives in -εος and -οος, the following are contracted :—

1. Those in -εος, -εᾱ, -εον, denoting *material* or *color* ; as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, *of silver* ; φοινίκεος, φοινικοῦς, *purple.*

2. Multiplicatives in -πλοος, -πλοη, -πλοον ; as διπλόος, διπλοῦς, *twofold.*

3. Compounds of νόος, *mind*, πλόος, *sailing*, πνόος, *blowing*, θρόος, *noise*, χόος, *three-quart measure*, and -μνους (from μνᾶ, *mina*) ; these compounds being of two endings (301). For examples see 295.

291. NOTE.—Other adjectives in -εος and -οος are not contracted ; as κερδαλέος, κερδαλέᾱ, κερδαλέον, *shrewd, gainful* ; ὄγδοος, ὀγδόη, ὄγδοον, *eighth.*

292. Contraction follows the principles in 47 and in 48, 2. But the compounds in 290, 3 leave -οα in the neuter plural open ; as εὔνοος, εὔνους, *well-disposed*, neuter plural εὔνοα. Other forms are sometimes found uncontracted in Attic.

293. Accent.—The accent of the contracted forms is irregular in these respects :—

(*a*) Adjectives in -εος accented the contracted syllable and become perispomena.

(*b*) The dual contracts -έω and -όω to -ώ, like nouns (compare 203, 1).

(*c*) Compounds keep the accent on the same syllable as in the contracted nominative singular (like nouns, 203, 3) ; as εὔνοος, εὔνους, gen. εὐνόου, εὔνου, dat. εὐνόῳ, εὔνῳ, etc.

294. Declension of χρύσεος, χρῡσοῦς, *golden*, ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*, and ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, *simple.*

G

SINGULAR

N. V.	(χρύσεος)	χρῡσοῦς	(χρῡσέᾱ)	χρῡσῆ	(χρύσεον)	χρῡσοῦν
Gen.	(χρῡσέου)	χρῡσοῦ	(χρῡσέᾱς)	χρῡσῆς	(χρῡσέου)	χρῡσοῦ
Dat.	(χρῡσέῳ)	χρῡσῷ	(χρῡσέᾳ)	χρῡσῇ	(χρῡσέῳ)	χρῡσῷ
Acc.	(χρύσεον)	χρῡσοῦν	(χρῡσέᾱν)	χρῡσῆν	(χρύσεον)	χρῡσοῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(χρῡσέω)	χρῡσώ	(χρῡσέᾱ)	χρῡσᾱ	(χρῡσέω)	χρῡσώ
G. D.	(χρῡσέοιν)	χρῡσοῖν	(χρῡσέαιν)	χρῡσαῖν	(χρῡσέοιν)	χρῡσοῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(χρύσεοι)	χρῡσοῖ	(χρύσεαι)	χρῡσαῖ	(χρύσεα)	χρῡσᾶ
Gen.	(χρῡσέων)	χρῡσῶν	(χρῡσέων)	χρῡσῶν	(χρῡσέων)	χρῡσῶν
Dat.	(χρῡσέοις)	χρῡσοῖς	(χρῡσέαις)	χρῡσαῖς	(χρῡσέοις)	χρῡσοῖς
Acc.	(χρῡσέους)	χρῡσοῦς	(χρῡσέᾱς)	χρῡσᾶς	(χρύσεα)	χρῡσᾶ

SINGULAR

N. V.	(ἀργύρεος)	ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	ἀργυρᾶ	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν
Gen.	(ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροῦ	(ἀργυρέᾱς)	ἀργυρᾶς	(ἀργυρέου)	ἀργυροῦ
Dat.	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῷ	(ἀργυρέᾳ)	ἀργυρᾷ	(ἀργυρέῳ)	ἀργυρῷ
Acc.	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν	(ἀργυρέᾱν)	ἀργυρᾶν	(ἀργύρεον)	ἀργυροῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(ἀργυρέω)	ἀργυρώ	(ἀργυρέᾱ)	ἀργυρᾱ ·	(ἀργυρέω)	ἀργυρώ
G. D.	(ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν	(ἀργυρέαιν)	ἀργυραῖν	(ἀργυρέοιν)	ἀργυροῖν

PLURAL

N. V.	(ἀργύρεοι)	ἀργυροῖ	(ἀργύρεαι)	ἀργυραῖ	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυρᾶ
Gen.	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν	(ἀργυρέων)	ἀργυρῶν
Dat.	(ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς	(ἀργυρέαις)	ἀργυραῖς	(ἀργυρέοις)	ἀργυροῖς
Acc.	(ἀργυρέους)	ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρέᾱς)	ἀργυρᾶς	(ἀργύρεα)	ἀργυρᾶ

SINGULAR

N. V.	(ἁπλόος)	ἁπλοῦς	(ἁπλόη)	ἁπλῆ	(ἁπλόον)	ἁπλοῦν
Gen.	(ἁπλόου)	ἁπλοῦ	(ἁπλόης)	ἁπλῆς	(ἁπλόου)	ἁπλοῦ
Dat.	(ἁπλόῳ)	ἁπλῷ	(ἁπλόη)	ἁπλῇ	(ἁπλόῳ)	ἁπλῷ
Acc.	(ἁπλόον)	ἁπλοῦν	(ἁπλόην)	ἁπλῆν	(ἁπλόον)	ἁπλοῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(ἁπλόω)	ἁπλώ	(ἁπλόᾱ)	ἁπλᾶ	(ἁπλόω)	ἁπλώ
G. D.	(ἁπλόοιν)	ἁπλοῖν	(ἁπλόαιν)	ἁπλαῖν	(ἁπλόοιν)	ἁπλοῖν

<div align="center">PLURAL</div>

N. V.	(ἀπλόοι)	ἀπλοῖ	(ἀπλόαι)	ἀπλαῖ	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλᾶ
Gen.	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων)	ἀπλῶν
Dat.	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς	(ἀπλόαις)	ἀπλαῖς	(ἀπλόοις)	ἀπλοῖς
Acc.	(ἀπλόους)	ἀπλοῦς	(ἀπλόᾱς)	ἀπλᾶς	(ἀπλόα)	ἀπλᾶ

295. Compounds of (νόος) νοῦς, (πλόος) πλοῦς, (πνόος) πνοῦς, (θρόος) θροῦς, (χόος) χοῦς, and -μνους are declined like εὔνοος, εὔνους, *well-disposed*, thus : masc. and fem. (εὔνοος) εὔνους, (εὐνόου) εὔνου, (εὐνόῳ) εὔνῳ, (εὔνοον) εὔνουν ; (εὐνόω) εὔνω, (εὐνόοιν) εὔνοιν ; (εὔνοοι) εὖνοι, (εὐνόων) εὔνων, (εὐνόοις) εὔνοις, (εὐνόους) εὔνους ; neut. (εὔνοον) εὔνουν, etc., like masc. and fem. ; nom. and acc. plur. εὔνοα uncontracted. Similarly, εὔπλους, *sailing well*; ἀντίπνους, *blowing against*; ἀλλόθρους, *speaking another tongue*; ἡμίχους, *holding half a* χοῦς ; δεκάμνους, *worth ten minae*.

<div align="center">ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS</div>

296. Many adjectives in -ος have only two endings : -ος for the masculine and feminine, and -ον for the neuter. They follow the second declension throughout.

297. A few adjectives are of the Attic second declension and end in -ως and -ων. They follow the declension of νεώς, with the same irregularity of accent (207). The neuter plural ends in -α.

298. Declension of ἄλογος, *irrational*, and ἵλεως, *gracious*.

<div align="center">SINGULAR</div>

Nom.	ἄλογος	ἄλογον	ἵλεως	ἵλεων
Gen.	ἀλόγου		ἵλεω	
Dat.	ἀλόγῳ		ἵλεῳ	
Acc.	ἄλογον		ἵλεων	
Voc.	ἄλογε	ἄλογον	ἵλεως	ἵλεων

<div align="center">DUAL</div>

N. A. V.	ἀλόγω	ἵλεω
G. D.	ἀλόγοιν	ἵλεῳν

<div align="center">PLURAL</div>

N. V.	ἄλογοι	ἄλογα	ἵλεῳ	ἵλεα
Gen.	ἀλόγων		ἵλεων	
Dat.	ἀλόγοις		ἵλεῳς	
Acc.	ἀλόγους	ἄλογα	ἵλεως	ἵλεα

299. NOTE.—The neuter plural ἔκπλεω for ἔκπλεα occurs a few times, and is, perhaps, incorrect.

300. Πλέως, *full*, has a feminine form in ā : πλέως, πλέᾱ, πλέων ; and ἀναπλέᾱ from ἀναπλέως (m. and f.), ἀναπλέων, *filled up*, also occurs.—Σῶς, *safe*, is declined thus : nom. masc. and fem. σῶς, neut. σῶν, pl. nom. and acc. σῶς, neut. σᾶ ; a feminine nom. sing. σᾶ rarely occurs. The original form σα-ος is seen in the comparative σαώτερος. The regular Attic σῶος, σώᾱ, σῶον supplies the missing forms of σῶς.

301. Of three endings are most simple adjectives. Of two endings are most compound adjectives ; as ἄλογος, ἄλογον ; διάφορος, διάφορον, *different*.

302. NOTE.—The following simple adjectives have two endings :

(*a*) βάρβαρος, ἥμερος, λοίδορος, νύκτερος, ἔκηλος, κίβδηλος, λάλος, ἔτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἥσυχος, and some others.

(*b*) Some in -ιος and -ειος ; as αἴθριος, γενέθλιος, μούσειος, παρθένειος. Those in -ίδιος, -τήριος, and -ιμος seldom have a special feminine form : νυμφίδιος, λυτήριος, μάχιμος.

303. NOTE.—The following compounds have three endings :

(*a*) Compounds in -ικός derived from compounds ; as εὐδαιμον-ικός, -ή, -όν, from εὐδαίμων ; συντελ-ικός, -ή, -όν, from συντελής ; μοναρχ-ικός, -ή, -όν, from μόναρχος.

(*b*) Compound verbals in -τος when they express *possibility* ; as παρα-ληπτός, -ή, -όν, *acceptable*, ἐξαιρετός, -ή, -όν, *that can be taken out*.

(*c*) Also ἀντάξιος, -ᾱ, -ον ; παρόμοιος, -ᾱ, -ον ; παραποτάμιος, -ᾱ, -ον ; ἐναντίος, -ᾱ, -ον ; and those in -πλάσιος, as διπλάσιος, -ᾱ, -όν.

304. NOTE.—A number of adjectives may be declined indifferently with two or with three endings, especially in poetry.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING

305. A few adjectives of the first declension ending in -ᾱς or -ης (gen. -ον) occur only as masculines ; as γεννάδᾱς, gen. γεννάδου, *noble ;* ἐθελοντής, ἐθελοντοῦ, *volunteer.*

THIRD DECLENSION

ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS

306. Most adjectives belonging wholly to the third declension have -ης for the masculine and feminine, and -ες for the neuter (stems in -εσ-) ; or -ων for the masculine and feminine and -ον for the neuter (stems in -ον-).

307. Contraction.—Contraction follows the general rules (47 and 48, 5). In adjectives in -ης, -εα is contracted to -ᾱ after ε ; as ἐνδεής, *needy,*

acc. (ἐνδεέα) ἐνδεᾶ; after ι or υ, -εα contracts to ᾱ or η; as ὑγιής, *healthy,*
acc. (ὑγιέα) ὑγιᾶ or ὑγιῆ, εὐφυής, *comely,* acc. (εὐφυέα) εὐφυᾶ or εὐφυῆ (48, 5).
The accusative plural in -εις conforms irregularly to the nominative plural
(compare 255, 2). For special peculiarities in the declension of comparatives
in -ων, -ον, see 351—353.

308. Accent.—1. Simple adjectives in -ης, -ες are oxytone (except
πλήρης, πλῆρες, *full*). Compound paroxytones in -ης have the
recessive accent in all cases, also in contract forms; as φιλαλήθης,
φιλάληθες, *truth-loving,* φιλαλήθων; except compounds in -ώδης, -ώλης,
-ώρης, -ήρης. This rule applies also to nouns.

2. Adjectives in -ων, -ον have recessive accent; except those in
-φρων, compounds of φρήν, *mind ;* as δαΐφρων, δαΐφρον, *of warlike mind.*

309. NOTE.—The adjective τριήρης, *triply-fitted,* used as a noun,
ἡ τριήρης (sc. ναῦς), *trireme,* has the recessive accent in the gen. dual and
plural ; τριήροιν and τριήρων. Ἄληθες, *indeed !* from ἀληθής, *true,* is
proparoxytone.

310. Declension of ἀληθής, *true,* and εὐδαίμων, *happy.*

<div align="center">SINGULAR</div>

Nom.		ἀληθής		ἀληθές	εὐδαίμων	εὔδαιμον
Gen.		(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθοῦς		εὐδαίμονος	
Dat.		(ἀληθέϊ)	ἀληθεῖ		εὐδαίμονι	
Acc.	(ἀληθέα)	ἀληθῆ		ἀληθές	εὐδαίμονα	εὔδαιμον
Voc.			ἀληθές		εὔδαιμον	

<div align="center">DUAL</div>

N. A. V		(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθεῖ		εὐδαίμονε
G. D.		(ἀληθέοιν)	ἀληθοῖν		εὐδαιμόνοιν

<div align="center">PLURAL</div>

N. V.	(ἀληθέες)	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα)	ἀληθῆ	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα
Gen.		(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθῶν		εὐδαιμόνων	
Dat.			ἀληθέσι		εὐδαίμοσι	
Acc.		ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθέα)	ἀληθῆ	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα

For the declension of comparatives in -ων (stem -ον-), see 351—
353.

311. One adjective ends in -ην and -εν: ἄρρην, ἄρρεν (older
ἄρσην, ἄρσεν), *male,* gen. ἄρρεν-ος.

312. 1. Adjectives compounded of nouns and some prefix usually follow
the declension of the noun ; as εὔ-ελπις, εὔ-ελπι, *hopeful,* gen. εὐέλπιδος, acc.
εὔελπιν (226, 3), εὔελπι ; εὔ-χαρις, εὔ-χαρι, *graceful,* gen. εὐχάριτος, acc.

εὔχαριν (226, 3), εὔχαρι ; εὔ-βοτρυς, εὔ-βοτρυ, *rich in grapes,* gen. εὐβότρυος ; μον-όδους, μον-όδον, *having one tooth,* gen. μονόδοντος.

2. Compounds of πατήρ and μήτηρ change these words to -πατωρ, -πατορ, and -μητωρ, -μητορ ; as ἀ-πάτωρ, ἄ-πατορ, *fatherless,* gen. ἀπάτορος.— Compounds of πόλις have the genitive -ιδος ; as ἄ-πολις, ἄ-πολι, *without a city,* gen. ἀπόλιδος.—Compounds of πούς have the neuter in -πουν ; as δί-πους, δί-πουν, *two feet long,* gen. δίποδος.—Compounds of πῆχυς, as ὁ, ἡ δί-πηχυς, τὸ δί-πηχυ, *of two cubits,* are inflected like the masculine and neuter of γλυκύς (317), except that the neuter plural is contracted : διπήχεα, διπήχη.

313. NOTE.—Very few simple adjectives end in -ις and -ι, gen. -ιος. Of these only τρόφις, τρόφι, *well-fed,* gen. τρόφιος, has the neuter. The others have only -ις for the masculine and feminine or for the feminine only.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING

314. A number of adjectives of the third declension have only one ending, the feminine being like the masculine. These have no neuter, owing either to their meaning or to their form, although the oblique cases are occasionally found as neuter. The following are examples of their forms : ἀκάμας, *untiring,* ἀκάμαντ-ος ; φυγάς, *fugitive,* φυγάδ-ος ; νεοκράς, *newly mixed,* νεοκρᾶτ-ος ; μάκαρ, *blessed,* μάκαρ-ος ; πένης, *poor,* πένητ-ος ; ἡμίθηρ, *half-beast,* ἡμίθηρ-ος ; ἀπτήν, *unwinged,* ἀπτῆν-ος ; ἀχήν, *needy,* ἀχέν-ος ; τρίβων, *skilled,* τρίβων-ος ; ἀγνώς, *unknown,* ἀγνῶτ-ος ; ἔπηλυς, *stranger,* ἐπήλυδ-ος ; ἦλιξ, *of the same age,* ἥλικ-ος ; ἅρπαξ, *rapacious,* ἅρπαγ-ος ; μῶνυξ, *with one hoof,* μώνυχ-ος ; μυώψ, *short-sighted,* μυῶπ-ος ; many feminines in -ις, gen. -ιδος, as εὐῶπις, *fair-faced,* εὐῶπιδ-ος, Ἀργολίς, *Argolis, Argolic woman.*

Many end in an unchanged noun, like which they are inflected ; as ἄ-παις, ἄ-παιδ-ος, *childless.*

FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS

315. The masculine and neuter of these adjectives follow the third declension. The feminine follows the first declension and has -ᾰ in the nominative singular (like ἀλήθεια or γλῶσσα, 180). The masculine dual forms may be used for the feminine.

316. Stems in -υ-.—1. The nominative of stems in -υ- ends in -υς, -εια, -υ. The masculine and neuter are declined like πῆχυς and ἄστυ (256, 1); except that the genitive singular ends in -ος (not -ως), and the neuter plural remains uncontracted.

2. The masculine and neuter are oxytone, and the feminine

properispomenon. Except *ἥμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἥμισυν, half,* and *θῆλυς, θήλεια, θῆλυ, female.*

317. Declension of γλυκύς, *sweet.*

SINGULAR

Nom.		γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα		γλυκύ
Gen.		γλυκέος	γλυκείας		γλυκέος
Dat.	(γλυκέϊ)	γλυκεῖ	γλυκείᾳ	(γλυκέϊ)	γλυκεῖ
Acc.		γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν		γλυκύ
Voc.		γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα		γλυκύ

DUAL

N. A. V.	(γλυκέε)	γλυκεῖ	γλυκείᾱ	(γλυκέε)	γλυκεῖ
G. D.		γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν		γλυκέοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	(γλυκέες)	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι		γλυκέα
Gen.		γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν		γλυκέων
Dat.		γλυκέσι	γλυκείαις		γλυκέσι
Acc.		γλυκεῖς	γλυκείας		γλυκέα

318. Note.—The feminine stem in -ειᾰ- was formed by adding -ιᾱ- for original -yᾱ- to the masculine stem in -ευ- or -εϜ- (compare πῆχυς, stem πηχυ-, πηχευ-, πηχεϜ-, 108 and 260). Thus γλυκυ-, γλυκεϜ-ya, γλυκε-ya, γλυκε-ια, γλυκεῖα.

319. Stems in -ντ-.—1. Stems in -εντ- form the nominative in -εις, -εσσα, -εν. The masculine is paroxytone ; the neuter accents the same syllable as the masculine ; the feminine is proparoxytone.

2. There is one stem in -αντ- which forms πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all.*

3. The stem ἑκοντ- forms ἕκων, ἕκουσα, ἕκον, *willing,* and ἄκων (from ἀέκων), ἄκουσα, ἆκον, *unwilling,* both declined like participles in -ων (329, 1).

320. Declension of χαρίεις, *graceful,* and πᾶς, *all.*

SINGULAR

Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαρίεντος	παντός	πάσης	παντός
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσσῃ	χαρίεντι	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν			

DUAL

| N. A. V. | χαρίεντε | χαριέσσᾱ | χαρίεντε | πάντε | πάσᾱ | πάντε |
| G. D. | χαριέντοιν | χαριέσσαιν | χαριέντοιν | πάντοιν | πάσαιν | πάντοιν |

PLURAL

N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Gen.	χαριέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαριέντων	πάντων	πᾱσῶν	πάντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαριέσσαις	χαρίεσι	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαριέσσᾱς	χαρίεντα	πάντας	πάσᾱς	πάντα

321. NOTE.—1. The forms χαρίεις and πᾶς are for χαρι-εντ-ς and παντ-ς (40) ; ἔκων (ἐκοντ-) forms its nominative singular masculine like a participle. The forms χαρίεν, ἑκόν, and πᾶν are for χαρι-εντ, ἑκοντ-, and παντ- (109). Long ᾱ in πᾶν is irregular ; but in the compounds it is sometimes short, as ἅπᾰν.

2. The feminine χαρίεσσα is formed from a stem χαριετ- by adding -ya, χαριετ-ya (96, 1) ; the dative plural χαρίεσι is also from this stem, χαριετ-σι (84). The feminine πᾶσα is for παντ-ya (96, 2).

3. For the accent of πάντων and πᾶσι, see 217 (c).

322. Adjectives in -ήεις and -όεις are contracted in Attic. Thus τῑμήεις, τῑμήεσσα, τῑμῆεν, valuable, contracts to τῑμῆς, τῑμῆσσα, τῑμῆν, gen. τῑμῆντος, τῑμήσσης, τῑμῆντος ; μελιτόεις, μελιτόεσσα, μελιτόεν, made of honey, becomes μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦσσα, μελιτοῦν, gen. μελιτοῦντος, μελιτούσσης, μελιτοῦντος. Similarly names of localities (originally adjectives in -όεις and -όεσσα) ; as Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀμαθοῦντος, Amathūs (a city) ; Αἰγιροῦσσα, Aegirūssa (a city), Ἐλαιοῦσσα, Elaeūssa (an island). See 48, 1. But τὰ φωνήεντα, vowels, remains uncontracted.

323. Stems in -αν- and -εν-.—Only μέλᾱς, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black ; τάλᾱς, τάλαινα, τάλαν, wretched ; and τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, tender. For ἄρρην, ἄρρεν, see 311.

324. Declension of μέλᾱς, black, and τέρην, tender.

SINGULAR

Nom.	μέλᾱς	μέλαινα	μέλαν	τέρην	τέρεινα	τέρεν
Gen.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος	τέρενος	τερείνης	τέρενος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	τέρενι	τερείνῃ	τέρενι
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν	τέρενα	τέρειναν	τέρεν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν	τέρεν	τέρεινα	τέρεν

DUAL

| N. A. V. | μέλανε | μελαίνᾱ | μέλανε | τέρενε | τερείνᾱ | τέρενε |
| G. D. | μελάνοιν | μελαίναιν | μελάνοιν | τερένοιν | τερείναιν | τερένοιν |

PLURAL

N. V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	τέρενες	τέρειναι	τέρενα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων	τερένων	τερεινῶν	τερένων
Dat.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι	τέρεσι	τερείναις	τέρεσι
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανα	τέρενας	τερείνᾱς	τέρενα

325. The feminine stems μελαινᾰ- and τερεινᾰ- are formed from μελαν- and τερεν- by adding -yᾱ- : μελαν-yα-, τερεν-yα (96, 5).

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

326. Declension of μέγας (μεγα-, μεγαλο-), *great*, πολύς (πολυ-, πολλο-), *much*, and πρᾶος (πρᾱο-, πρᾱϋ-) or πρᾶος, *mild*.

SINGULAR

Nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

DUAL

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλᾱ	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

SINGULAR

Nom.	πρᾶος	πρᾱεῖα	πρᾶον
Gen.	πρᾱου	πρᾱείᾱς	πρᾱου
Dat.	πρᾴῳ	πρᾱείᾳ	πρᾴῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον	πρᾱεῖαν	πρᾶον

DUAL

N. A. V.	πρᾴω	πρᾱείᾱ	πρᾴω
G. D.	πρᾴοιν	πρᾱείαιν	πρᾴοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	πρᾶοι or πρᾱεῖς	πρᾱεῖαι	πρᾴα
Gen.	πρᾴων or πρᾱέων	πρᾱειῶν	πρᾴων
Dat.	πρᾱέσι	πρᾱείαις	πρᾱέσι
Acc.	πρᾴους	πρᾱείᾱς	πρᾴα

327. Note.—The vocative μεγάλε occurs in Aesch. *Sept.* 822.—·In Ionic the stem πολλο- is found declined throughout : πολλός, -ή, -όν.—In πρᾶος the stem πρᾶο- is used for the masculine and neuter singular and dual, and for the genitive and accusative plural masculine ; while the stem πρᾱϋ- (compare γλυκύς, 317, and πῆχυς · and ἄστυ, 256, 260) is used for all other forms except the accusative plural. Pindar has πρᾶϋς, πρᾶϋ, and the Ionic has πρηΰς, πρηΰ ; πρᾱεῖς for πρᾱους occurs late, also πρᾶα for πρᾱέα. The forms from πρᾶο-, which differ in accent from those from πρᾱϋ-, are usually written πρᾷος, πρᾷον, πρᾴω, etc., with iota subscript.

PARTICIPLES

328. Participles in -ος, -η, -ον.—All middle and passive participles, except aorist passive participles, end in -ος, -η, -ον, and are declined like σοφός ; as λῡόμενος, λῡομένη, λῡόμενον ; λελυμένος, λελυμένη, λελυμένον.

329. Participles with stems in -ντ-.—All other participles, with the two aorists passive, have stems in -ντ-. The following is a list of their nominative forms :—

1. -ων, -ουσα, -ον : Active present, future, and second-aorist participles of verbs of the common form of inflection (607).

2. -ούς, -οῦσα, -όν : Active present and second-aorist of the μι- form of inflection (609).

3. -ᾱς, -ᾱσα, -αν : Active aorist of the common form ; active present and second-aorist of the μι- form.

4. -είς, -εῖσα, -έν : Active present and second-aorist of the μι- form ; all aorist passive participles.

5. -ύς, -ῦσα, -ύν : Active present and second-aorist of the μι- form.

6. -ώς, -υῖα, -ός : Active perfect participles.

330. Accent.—Participles in -ος, -η, -ον, have recessive accent, except the perfect middle, which is paroxytone ; in all other respects they are accented like φίλιος. Of participles with stems in -ντ-, the *present, future,* and *first-aorist* of the common form accent the penult of the nominative singular, masculine, and neuter, and the antepenult of the feminine. All other participles of this form are oxytone in the nominative singular, and properispomena in the feminine. The genitive plural of feminines from masculine stems in -ντ- is perispomenon.

331. Declension of λύων (λῡοντ-), *loosing,* διδούς (διδοντ-), *giving,* ἱστάς (ἱσταντ-), *setting,* δεικνύς (δεικνυντ-), *showing,* ὤν (ὀντ-), *being*

(present active participles of λύω, δίδωμι, ἵστημι, δείκνῡμι, εἰμί) ; λύσᾱς (λῡσαντ-), *having loosed*, λελυκώς (λελυκοτ-), *having loosed*, and λυθείς (λυθεντ-), *having been loosed* (first-aorist active, first-perfect active, and first-aorist passive participles of λύω).

SINGULAR

N. V.	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν
Gen.	λύοντος	λῡούσης	λύοντος	διδόντι	διδούσης	διδόντος
Dat.	λέοντι	λῡούσῃ	λύοντι	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
Acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν

DUAL

N. A. V.	λύοντε	λῡούσᾱ	λέοντε	διδόντε	διδούσᾱ	διδόντε
G. D.	λῡόντοιν	λῡούσαιν	λῡόντοιν	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
Gen.	λῡόντων	λῡουσῶν	λῡόντων	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
Dat.	λύουσι	λῡούσαις	λέουσι	διδοῦσι	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι
Acc.	λύοντας	λῡούσᾱς	λύοντα	διδόντας	διδούσᾱς	διδόντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	λύσᾱς	λύσᾱσα	λῦσαν	ἱστάς	ἱστᾶσα	ἱστάν
Gen.	λύσαντος	λῡσάσης	λύσαντος	ἱστάντος	ἱστάσης	ἱστάντος
Dat.	λύσαντι	λῡσάσῃ	λύσαντι	ἱστάντι	ἱστάσῃ	ἱστάντι
Acc.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λῦσαν	ἱστάντα	ἱστᾶσαν	ἱστάν

DUAL

N. A. V.	λύσαντε	λῡσάσᾱ	λύσαντε	ἱστάντε	ἱστάσᾱ	ἱστάντε
G. D.	λῡσάντοιν	λῡσάσαιν	λῡσάντοιν	ἱστάντοιν	ἱστάσαιν	ἱστάντοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα
Gen.	λῡσάντων	λῡσᾱσῶν	λῡσάντων	ἱστάντων	ἱστᾱσῶν	ἱστάντων
Dat.	λύσᾱσι	λῡσάσαις	λύσᾱσι	ἱστᾶσι	ἱστάσαις	ἱστᾶσι
Acc.	λύσαντας	λῡσάσᾱς	λύσαντα	ἱστάντας	ἱστάσᾱς	ἱστάντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
Gen.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
Dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνί́σῃ	δεικνύντι
Acc.	λυθέντα	λυθεῖσαν	λυθέν	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν

DUAL

| N. A. V. | λυθέντε | λυθείσᾱ | λυθέντε | δεικνύντε | δεικνύσᾱ | δεικνύντε |
| G. D. | λυθέντοιν | λυθείσαιν | λυθέντοιν | δεικνύντοιν | δεικνύσαιν | δεικνύντοιν |

PLURAL

N. V.	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
Gen.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνῦσῶν	δεικνύντων
Dat.	λυθεῖσι	λυθείσαις	λυθεῖσι	δεικνῦσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι
Acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσᾱς	λυθέντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	ὤν	οὖσα	ὄν	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
Gen.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖᾱς	λελυκότος
Dat.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι	λελυκότι	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότος
Acc.	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ὄντι	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός

DUAL

| N. A. V. | ὄντε | οὔσᾱ | ὄντε | λελυκότε | λελυκυίᾱ | λελυκότε |
| G. D. | ὄντοιν | οὔσαιν | ὄντοιν | λελυκότοιν | λελυκυίαιν | λελυκότοιν |

PLURAL

N. V.	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
Gen.	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
Dat.	οὖσι	οὔσαις	οὖσι	λελυκόσι	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι
Acc.	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα	λελυκότας	λελυκυίᾱς	λελυκότα

332. Like λύων are declined λύσων (act. fut. part. of λύω) and λιπών (act. 2 aor. part. of λείπω).

Like διδούς is declined δούς (act. 2 aor. part. of δίδωμι).

Like λύσᾱς and ἱστάς is declined στάς (act. 2 aor. part. of ἵστημι).

Like λυθείς are declined τιθείς and θείς (act. pres. and 2 aor. participles of τίθημι), and φανείς (2 aor. pass. part. of φαίνω).

Like δεικνύς is declined δύς (2 aor. act. part. of δύω).

333. NOTE. — The feminine stems in -οισᾱ-, -ᾱσα-, -εισᾱ-, and -ῦσᾱ- were formed by adding -ya to the stem in -ντ-: βουλευοντ-ya, ἱσταντ-ya, τιθεντ-ya, δεικνυντ-ya (see 96, 2). The perfect in -ώς (with stem in -οτ-) has the feminine -υῖα. For the formation of the cases of the masculine and neuter, see 224—232.

334. Participles in -άων, -έων, -όων are contracted. Τῑμάων, τῑμῶν, *honouring*, and φιλέων, φιλῶν, *loving*, are declined thus :—

SINGULAR

N. V.	(τῑμάων)	τῑμῶν	(τῑμάουσα)	τῑμῶσα	(τῑμάον)	τῑμῶν
Gen.	(τῑμάοντος)	τῑμῶντος	(τῑμαούσης)	τῑμώσης	(τῑμάοντος)	τῑμῶντος
Dat.	(τῑμάοντι)	τῑμῶντι	(τῑμαούσῃ)	τῑμώσῃ	(τῑμάοντι)	τῑμῶντι
Acc.	(τῑμάοντα)	τῑμῶντα	(τῑμάουσαν)	τῑμῶσαν	(τῑμάον)	τῑμῶν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(τῑμάοντε)	τῑμῶντε	(τῑμαούσᾱ)	τῑμώσᾱ	(τῑμάοντε) τῑμῶντε
G. D.	(τῑμαόντοιν)	τῑμώντοιν	(τῑμαούσαιν)	τῑμώσαιν	(τῑμαόντοιν) τῑμώντοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	(τῑμάοντες)	τῑμῶντες	(τῑμάουσαι)	τῑμῶσαι	(τῑμάοντα) τῑμῶντα
Gen.	(τῑμαόντων)	τῑμώντων	(τῑμαουσῶν)	τῑμωσῶν	(τῑμαόντων) τῑμώντων
Dat.	(τῑμάουσι)	τῑμῶσι	(τῑμαούσαις)	τῑμώσαις	(τῑμάουσι) τῑμῶσι
Acc.	(τῑμάοντας)	τῑμῶντας	(τῑμαούσᾱς)	τῑμώσᾱς	(τῑμάοντα) τῑμῶντα

SINGULAR

N. V.	(φιλέων)	φιλῶν	(φιλέουσα)	φιλοῦσα	(φιλέον) φιλοῦν
Gen.	(φιλέοντος)	φιλοῦντος	(φιλεούσης)	φιλούσης	(φιλέοντος) φιλοῦντος
Dat.	(φιλέοντι)	φιλοῦντι	(φιλεούσῃ)	φιλούσῃ	(φιλέοντι) φιλοῦντι
Acc.	(φιλέοντα)	φιλοῦντα	(φιλέουσαν)	φιλοῦσαν	(φιλέον) φιλοῦν

DUAL

N. A. V.	(φιλέοντε)	φιλοῦντε	(φιλεούσᾱ)	φιλούσᾱ	(φιλέοντε) φιλοῦντε
G. D.	(φιλεόντοιν)	φιλούντοιν	(φιλεούσαιν)	φιλούσαιν	(φιλεόντοιν) φιλούντοιν

PLURAL

N. V.	(φιλέοντες)	φιλοῦντες	(φιλέουσαι)	φιλοῦσαι	(φιλέοντα) φιλοῦντα
Gen.	(φιλεόντων)	φιλούντων	(φιλεουσῶν)	φιλουσῶν	(φιλεόντων) φιλούντων
Dat.	(φιλέουσι)	φιλοῦσι	(φιλεούσαις)	φιλούσαις	(φιλέουσι) φιλοῦσι
Acc.	(φιλέοντας)	φιλοῦντας	(φιλεούσᾱς)	φιλούσᾱς	(φιλέοντα) φιλοῦντα

335. Participles in -όων from verbs in -όω are declined like φιλῶν. Thus δηλόων, δηλόουσα, δηλόον, showing, contr. δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν, gen. δηλοῦντος, δηλούσης; dat. δηλοῦντι, δηλούσῃ; acc. δηλοῦντα, δηλοῦσαν, δηλοῦν, etc. Uncontracted forms of verbs in -όω are never used.

336. Contract Second-Perfect Participles in -αώς.—Several second-perfect participles of the μι- form ending in -αώς have irregularly -ῶσα in the feminine. They are contracted in Attic; as Hom. ἑσταώς, ἑσταῶσα, ἑσταός, Attic ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστώς or oftener ἑστός, standing (see 499). The ω remains everywhere except in the neuter nominative form in -ός.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
N. V.	ἑστώς	ἑστῶσα	ἑστός or ἑστώς	ἑστῶτες	ἑστῶσαι	ἑστῶτα
Gen.	ἑστῶτος	ἑστώσης	ἑστῶτος	ἑστώτων	ἑστωσῶν	ἑστώτων
Dat.	ἑστῶτι	ἑστώσῃ	ἑστῶτι	ἑστῶσι	ἑστώσαις	ἑστῶσι
Acc.	ἑστῶτα	ἑστῶσαν	ἑστός or ἑστώς	ἑστῶτας	ἑστώσᾱς	ἑστῶτα

DUAL

N. A. V.	ἑστῶτε	ἑστώσᾱ	ἑστῶτε
G. D.	ἑστώτοιν	ἑστώσαιν	ἑστώτοιν

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

COMPARISON BY -τερος, -τατος

337. The majority of adjectives form the comparative by adding -τερος (stem -τερο-) to the masculine stem, and the superlative by adding -τατος (stem -τατο-). Adjectives in -ος with a short penult lengthen -o- to -ω- before -τερος and -τατος; but -o- remains if the penult is long by nature or position, and always after a mute and a liquid.

κοῦφος (κουφο-), *light*	κουφό-τερος, -ᾱ, -ον	κουφ⸱-τατος, -η, -ον
λεπτός (λεπτο-), *fine*	λεπτό-τερος	λεπτό-τατος
σεμνός (σεμνο-), *august*	σεμνό-τερος	σεμνό-τατος
πικρός (πικρο-), *bitter*	πικρό-τερος	πικρό-τατος
νέος (νεο-), *new*	νεώ-τερος	νεώ-τατος
σοφός (σοφο-), *wise*	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκύς (γλυκυ-), *sweet*	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής (ἀληθεσ-), *true*	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλᾱς (μελαν-), *black*	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος

For the declension, see 288.

338. NOTE.—The penult is long in compounds of τῑμή, *honor*, θῡμός, *mind, courage*, and κίνδῡνος, *danger*; hence ἄτῑμος, *unhonored*, ἀτῑμότερος, ἀτῑμότατος; πρόθῡμος, *eager*, προθῡμότερος, προθῡμότατος; ἐπικίνδῡνος, *dangerous*, ἐπικινδῡνότερος, ἐπικινδῡνότατος. The penult is short in the endings -ιος, -ικος, -ιμος, -ινος; hence ἄξιος, *worthy*, ἀξιώτερος, ἀξιώτατος; ἀρχικός, *capable of governing*, ἀρχικώτερος, ἀρχικώτατος; μάχιμος, *warlike*, μαχιμώτερος, μαχιμώτατος.

339. Κενός, *empty*, and στενός, *narrow*, often have κενότερος, κενότατος, and στενότερος, στενότατος.

340. Πένης (πενητ-), *poor*, shortens the η of the stem and makes πενέσ-τερος, πενέσ-τατος (for πενετ-τερος, πενετ-τατος, 80).

341. These in -αιος drop o of the stem :—

γεραιός, *old*, γεραίτερος and rarely γεραιώτερος, γεραίτατος.

παλαιός, *aged*, παλαίτερος or παλαιότερος, παλαίτατος or παλαιότατος.

σχολαῖος, *leisurely*, σχολαίτερος and rarely σχολαιώτερος, σχολαίτατος and rarely σχολαιώτατος.

πέρα (adv.), *beyond*, περαίτερος, *further*.

342. These drop o of the stem and add -αίτερος and -αίτατος :—

Μέσος, *middle*, μεσ-αίτερος, μεσαίτατος ; εὔδιος, *serene;* ἥσυχος, *quiet;* ἴδιος, *own* (ἰδιαίτερος and ἰδιαίτατος late); ἴσος, *equal;* ὄρθριος, *early;* ὄψιος, *late;* πλησίον (adv., πλησίος poetic), *near,* πλησιαίτερος, πλησιαί-τατος ; παραπλήσιος, *like;* πρώϊος, Attic πρῷος, *early;* προὔργου (adv.), *advantageous,* has προὐργιαίτερος.

343. These reject o of the stem and add -έστερος and -έστατος :—

Ἄκρᾱτος, *unmixed,* ἀκρᾱτ-έστερος, ἀκρᾱτ-έστατος ; ἐρρωμένος, *strong;* ἄφθονος, *bounteous,* *free from envy* (oftener ἀφθονώτερος and ἀφθονώτατος) ; ἄσμενος, *glad,* adv. ἀσμενέστατα and ἀσμεναίτατα ; ἐπίπεδος, *plain,* has ἐπιπεδέστερος ; ἠρέμα (adv.), *quietly,* has ἠρεμέστερος, *more quiet.*

344. 1. These reject o and add -ίστερος and -ίστατος :—

Λαλός, *talkative,* λαλ-ίστερος, λαλ-ίστατος ; μονοφάγος, *eating alone;* ὀψοφάγος, *dainty;* κακήγορος, *calumnious;* λάγνος, *lewd;* rarely πτωχός, *beggarly.*

2. Adjectives in -ης, gen. -ov, also have this form of comparison ; as κλέπτης, *thief, thievish,* κλεπτίστερος, κλεπτίστατος. But ὑβριστής, *insolent,* makes ὑβριστότερος, ὑβριστότατος (a neuter of the positive, ὑβριστόν, occurs rarely in Comedy).

345. Compounds of χάρις add -ώ-τερος and -ώ-τατος to the stem ; as ἐπίχαρις (ἐπιχαριτ-), *pleasing,* ἐπιχαριτ-ώτερος, ἐπιχαριτ-ώτατος.

346. Contract adjectives in -oos drop final o of the stem and add -έστερος and -έστατος ; as (εὔνοος) εὔνους, *well-disposed,* εὐνοέστερος = εὐνούστερος, εὐνοέστατος = εὐνούστατος.

347. Adjectives in -ων, -ov (stem -ον-) add -έστερος and -έστατος to the stem ; as σώφρων (σωφρον-), *prudent,* σωφρον-έστερος, σωφρον-έστατος.

348. Adjectives in -εις add -τερος and -τατος to the stem in -ετ- (321, 2) ; as χαρίεις, *graceful,* χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος (for χαριετ-τερος, χαριετ-τατος, 321, 2).

349. Adjectives in -ξ add partly -έστερος and -έστατος, partly -ίστερος and -ίστατος, to the stem ; as ἀφῆλιξ, *elderly,* ἀφηλικέστερος, ἀφηλικέσ-τατος ; ἅρπαξ, *rapacious,* ἁρπαγίστερος, ἁρπαγίστατος.

COMPARISON BY -ῑων, ιστος

350. A few adjectives in -υς and -ρος form the comparative by dropping these endings and adding -ῑων and -ιστος to the *root,* not to the stem. In prose only these adjectives are thus compared :—

ἡδύς, *sweet*	ἡδίων, ἥδιστος
ταχύς, *swift*	θάσσων (for θᾱχ-yων, 102), τάχιστος
αἰσχρός, *base*	αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος
ἐχθρός, *hostile*	ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος

351. Comparatives in -ίων, neuter -ιον, have recessive accent and are declined thus :—

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL			
Nom.	ἡδίων	ἥδιον		Nom.	ἡδίονες ἡδίους		ἡδίονα ἡδίω	
Gen.		ἡδίονος	N. A. V. ἡδίονε	Gen.		ἡδιόνων		
Dat.		ἡδίονι	G. D. ἡδιόνοιν	Dat.		ἡδίοσι		
Acc.	ἡδίονα ἡδίω	ἥδιον		Acc.	ἡδίονας ἡδίους		ἡδίονα ἡδίω	
Voc.		ἥδιον		Voc.	ἡδίονες ἡδίους		ἡδίονα ἡδίω	

352. NOTE.—Irregular comparatives in -ων (354) are declined and recessively accented like ἡδίων.

353. NOTE.—The forms ἡδίω for ἡδίονα and ἡδίους for ἡδίονες are from a different stem in -οσ-, thus : ἡδιο(σ)α contracted to ἡδίω (compare αἰδώς, 249) and ἡδιο(σ)ες to ἡδίους ; the form ἡδίους serving also as an accusative. The long and the short forms are used indifferently in Attic.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

354. The following adjectives are irregularly compared :—

1. ἀγαθός, *good*

	———	———
	ἀμείνων	———
	———	ἄριστος
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείσσων or κρείττων	κράτιστος
	λώων	λῷστος

Of these forms, βελτίων, βέλτιστος, refers rather to *intrinsic* or *moral worth* ; ἀμείνων, ἄριστος express *utility, fitness, excellence* (ἄρ-ιστος, related to ἀρ-ετή, *virtue, excellence*); κρείσσων (from κρετ-yων) and κράτιστος express *power* or *superiority* (Epic κρατύς, *powerful*, τὸ κράτος, *strength, power*) ; the rare λώων (for λωΐων) and λῷστος express *desirability*, and are used mostly with reference to the future.

2. κακός, *bad*

	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χείρων	χείριστος
	ἥσσων or ἥττων	ἥκιστα (adv.), *least*

Of these forms, χείρων (for χερ-yων, Epic χέρ-ης, *weaker, inferior*) and χείριστος are equivalent to the Latin *deterior, determimus*, and are opposed to βελτίων, βέλτιστος ; ἥσσων (for ἡκ-yων, 96, 1), Latin *inferior*, is opposed to κρείσσων, Lat. *superior*.

3. καλός, *beautiful*   καλλίων (τὸ κάλλ-ος, *beauty*)   κάλλιστος

4. μέγας, *great*   μείζων (for μεγ-yων, 96, 1)   μέγ-ιστος

5. μῑκ-ρός, *small*   μῑκρότερος   μῑκρότατος

See also ὀλίγος below.

6. ὀλίγος, *little, few*	ὀλείζων (on inscr.)	ὀλίγιστος
	The following belong to both μῑκρός and ὀλίγος :—	
	μείων	
	ἐλάσσων or ἐλάττων (ἐλάσσων for ἐλαχ-yων (96, 1), stem ἐλαχυ-, Hom. ἐλάχεια)	ἐλάχιστος
	ἧσσον or ἧττον, *less, minus*	
7. πολύς, *much*	πλείων or πλέων (97), neuter sometimes πλεῖν	πλεῖστος
8. ῥᾴδιος, *easy*	ῥᾴων	ῥᾷστος
9. φίλος, *dear*	(φίλτερος poetic)	φίλτατος
	φιλαίτερος (rare)	φιλαίτατος (rare)
	μᾶλλον φίλος (355)	μάλιστα φίλος (355)
10. ἀλγεινός, *painful*	ἀλγεινότερος	ἀλγεινότατος
	ἀλγίων (τὸ ἄλγος, *pain*)	ἄλγιστος

355. Comparison by μᾶλλον and μάλιστα.—Sometimes the comparative and superlative are formed by joining μᾶλλον (*magis*) and μάλιστα (*maxime*) to the positive. This occurs mostly in cases where the regular mode of comparison would be difficult to form. Participles always compared in this way. Thus δῆλος, *plain*, μᾶλλον δῆλος, *more plain*, μάλιστα δῆλος, *most plain*; ἀγαπῶν, *loving*, μᾶλλον ἀγαπῶν, μάλιστα ἀγαπῶν. Sometimes μᾶλλον is to be rendered by *in a higher degree*; and μάλιστα by *in the highest degree* or *in a very high degree*.

356. Positive wanting.—Some comparatives and superlatives lack the positive; their stem is usually seen in an adverb or preposition. In ordinary prose only the following :—

(πρό, *before*)	πρότερος, *former*	πρῶτος (from προ-ατος), *first*
(κάτω, *downward*)	κατώτερος, *lower*	κατώτατος, *lowest*
	ὕστερος, *latter, later*	ὕστατος, *last*
(ἐξ, *out*)	————	ἔσχατος (for ἐχσατος), *furthest, extreme*
(ἐγγύς, *near*)	ἐγγύτερος, *nearer*	ἐγγύτατος, *nearest*
(πόρρω, *far off*)	πορρώτερος, *farther off*	————
(προὔργου, *advantageous*)	προὐργιαίτερος, *more advantageous*	————
(ἠρέμα, *quietly*)	ἠρεμέστερος, *more quiet*	————
————	ὕστερος, *later, latter*	ὕστατος, *last*

H

ADVERBS AND THEIR COMPARISON

357. Formation of Adverbs.—Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by adding -ως to the stem, which has here the same form as in the genitive plural.. The adverb is accented like the genitive plural, and is contracted if the latter is contracted.

φίλως, *dearly*	from adjective φίλος			gen. pl.	φίλων
σοφῶς, *wisely*	,,	,,	σοφός	,,	σοφῶν
ἁπλῶς, *simply*	,,	,,	ἁπλόος	,,	ἁπλῶν
πάντως, *wholly*	,,	,,	πᾶς	,,	πάντων
ταχέως, *swiftly*	,,	,,	ταχύς	,,	ταχέων
ἀληθῶς, *truly*	,,	,,	ἀληθής	,,	ἀληθῶν
μεγάλως, *greatly*	,,	,,	μέγας	,,	μεγάλων
σωφρόνως, *prudently*	,,	,,	σώφρων	,,	σωφρόνων.

For various other endings of adverbs, see Part IV. (Word-formation).

358. Occasionally adverbs are regularly formed from participles ; as τεταγμένως, *regularly*, from τεταγμένος (τεταγμένων) ; διαφερόντως, *differently*, from διαφέρων (διαφερόντων).

359. The accusative neuter singular or plural of adjectives is often used as an adverb ; as πολύ or πολλά, *much* (from πολύς) ; μέγα or μεγάλα, *greatly* (from μέγας).

360. Comparison of Adverbs.—The *neuter accusative singular* is used as the comparative of the adverb ; the *neuter accusative plural* is used as the superlative.

σοφῶς (σοφός), *wisely*	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
ἡδέως (ἡδύς), *sweetly*	ἥδῑον	ἥδιστα
ἀληθῶς (ἀληθής), *truly*	ἀληθέστερον	ἀληθέστατα
χαριέντως (χαρίεις), *gracefully*	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
σωφρόνως (σώφρων), *prudently*	σωφρονέστερον	σωφρονέστατα

361. Sometimes the comparative is formed in the same way as the positive : as καλλῑόνως (καλλῑων), *more beautifully ;* σαφεστέρως (σαφέστερος), *more clearly.*

362. Adverbs in -ω usually form the comparative and superlative in -τέρω and -τάτω ; as ἄνω, *above*, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω. So κάτω, *below*, ἔξω, *outside*, ἔσω, *within*, πρόσω or πόρσω = Attic πόρρω, *far off.* From prep. ἀπό, *from*, come ἀπωτέρω, *farther*, and ἀπωτάτω, *farthest ;* ἐγγύς, *near*, has ἐγγυτέρω or ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγυτάτω or ἐγγύτατα. A few others are dialectic or late.

363. Εὖ, *well*, has ἄμεινον, ἄριστα ; μάλα, *much, very*, has μᾶλλον (for μαλ-ιον, 96, 4), *more, rather*, μάλιστα, *most ;* ἧσσον or ἧττον (for ἠκ-ιον, 96, 1), *less*, and ἥκιστα, *least*, are from a stem ἡκ-.

THE ARTICLE

364. The definite article ὁ (stem ὁ- and το-) is declined thus :—

	SINGULAR			DUAL				PLURAL		
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό				Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	N. A. V.	τώ	τώ	τώ	Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	G. D.	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν	Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό				Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά

365. NOTE.—The feminine dual forms τά and ταῖν rarely occur ; τώ and τοῖν are used instead.

366. NOTE.—There is no indefinite article in Greek. But sometimes the indefinite τὶς (385, 386) is equivalent to *a* or *an;* as ἀνήρ τις, *a certain man,* or *a man.*

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

367. The personal pronouns are : ἐγώ, *I,* σύ, *thou,* οὖ, *of him, of her, of it.* Αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, *himself, herself, itself,* is also used as a personal pronoun of the third person for *him, her, it, them,* in the *oblique* cases, but not in the nominative.

	SINGULAR						
Nom.	ἐγώ, *I*	σύ, *thou*	—		αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὖ		αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ		αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἕ		αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

	DUAL						
N. A.	νώ	σφώ			αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	νῶν	σφῷν			αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

	PLURAL					
Nom.	ἡμεῖς, *we*	ὑμεῖς, *you*	σφεῖς, *they*	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

368. NOTE.—We sometimes find the enclitic γέ joined to ἐγώ, ἐμοί, and σύ : ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε (152, 4), σύγε.

369. Note.—1. The forms μοῦ, μοί, μέ, σοῦ, σοί, σέ, also οὗ, οἷ, ἕ, are enclitic (see 152, 1). For the rare cases of οἷ retaining its accent, see the Syntax.

2. The forms ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς, when not emphatic, are sometimes accented in poetry ἥμων, ἥμιν, ἥμας, ὕμων, ὕμιν, ὕμας, with short ĭ and ă in the dat. and acc. We sometimes find ἡμίν and ὑμίν even when these pronouns are emphatic. No examples of ἡμᾶς and ὑμᾶς seem to occur in Attic poetry.

370. Note.—1. For the use of the personal pronoun of the third person, οὗ, οἷ, etc., see the Syntax.

2. The Tragedians have also Ionic σφίν (enclitic) masc. and fem. for σφίσι, rarely used as a singular ; Epic σφέ (enclitic) masc. and fem. for σφᾶς, sometimes used as a singular ; and the Doric acc. νίν (enclitic) for all genders, singular and sometimes plural.

371. Note.—The stems of the personal pronouns are : με- (Latin me), νω- (Latin nos), ἡμε- ; σε- for τε- from original τϝε- (Latin te, tuus), σφω-, ὑμε- ; ἑ- for ϝε- from original σϝε- (Latin se, suus), σφε-. Ἐγώ is from original ἐγών ; and σύ (for original τύ) is from a shorter stem τυ-.

372. Note.—Αὐτός has three uses (see the Syntax).

1. As an intensive pronoun, it means self (Latin ipse) ; as αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνήρ, the man himself.

2. In the oblique cases, it is the ordinary personal pronoun of the third person, of him, her, it, them, etc.

3. Preceded by the article, as ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, it means the same, as ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ, the same man.

373. Note.—Crasis with the article and αὐτός often occurs (58, 1) ; as αὐτός, αὐτή, ταὐτό (also ταὐτόν). Especially frequent is this with the forms of the article beginning with τ and ending in a vowel : ταὐτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταὐτῷ for τῷ αὐτῷ, ταὐτά for τὰ αὐτά, ταὐτῇ for τῇ αὐτῇ ; but ταὐτά and ταὐτῇ must not be confounded with ταῦτα and ταύτῃ, which belong to οὗτος, this (380).

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

374. The reflexive pronouns are formed by the union of the stems of the personal pronouns and αὐτός. They are : ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς, of myself, σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, of thyself, ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, of himself, herself, itself. In the plural the two pronouns are declined separately, but the third person plural has also the compound form.

	SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	Masc.	*Fem.*		*Masc.*		*Fem.*	
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς		ἡμῶν αὐτῶν		ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ		ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς		ἡμῖν	αὐταῖς
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν		ἡμᾶς αὐτούς		ἡμᾶς	αὐτάς
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν		ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν
Dat.	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ		ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς		ὑμῖν	αὐταῖς
Acc.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν		ὑμᾶς αὐτούς		ὑμᾶς	αὐτάς

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Gen.	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν
Dat.	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς
Acc.	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά

For the plural ἑαυτῶν etc., also

Gen. *M. F. N.*   σφῶν αὐτῶν
Dat. *M. N.*   σφίσιν αὐτοῖς   *F.* σφίσιν αὐταῖς
Acc. *M.*   σφᾶς αὐτούς   *F.* σφᾶς αὐτάς

375. The forms σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, etc., and ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, etc., are often contracted ; as σαυτοῦ, σαυτῆς, αὑτοῦ, αὑτῆς, etc.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

376. The reciprocal pronoun ἀλλήλων, *of one another,* is used only in the oblique cases of the dual and plural. The stem is ἀλλ-ηλο- for ἀλλ-αλλο-.

	DUAL			PLURAL		
Gen.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Dat.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
Acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλᾱ	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλᾱς	ἄλληλα

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

377. These are formed from the stems of the personal pronouns. They are :—

ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *my*   ἡμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, *our*
σός, σή, σόν, *thy*   ὑμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, *your*
[ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, *his, her, its*]   σφέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, *their*

They are declined like adjectives in -ος, -ᾱ, -ον.

378. NOTE.—Ὅς is never used in Attic prose, rarely in Attic poetry. It is expressed in prose by αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς ; as ἡ οἰκία αὐτοῦ, *his house.*—In Tragedy we often find Doric ἁμός (sometimes written ἀμός) for ἐμός.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

379. 1. The principal demonstrative pronouns are :

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this (here)*
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this, that*
ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that (there, yonder)*

2. Of these ὅδε, which is formed from the article and the demonstrative ending -δε (enclitic), is declined like the article, with -δε appended to each form. Οὗτος has the article in the first syllable which has ου if the article had an o- sound (o, ω, ου), and αυ if the article had α or η. Ἐκεῖνος is declined like αὐτός (367) ; the Ionic form κεῖνος is used alongside of ἐκεῖνος in poetry.

380. Declension of ὅδε and οὗτος, *this* :—

SINGULAR

Nom.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Dat.	τῷδε	τῆδε	τῷδε	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο

DUAL

N. A.	τώδε	τώδε	τώδε	τούτω	τούτω	τούτω
G. D.	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τούτοιν	τούτοιν	τούτοιν

PLURAL

Nom.	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat.	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε	τούτους	ταύτᾱς	ταῦτα

381. NOTE.—Separate feminine dual forms τάδε, ταῖνδε, ταύτᾱ, ταύταιν, are very rare.

382. Other Demonstratives are :—

ἕτερος, ἑτέρᾱ, ἕτερον, *the one* or *the other* (of two)
τοσόσδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε
τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν) } *so much, so many*
τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε
τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν) } *such* (in quality)
τηλικόσδε, τηλικήδε, τηλικόνδε
τηλικοῦτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικοῦτο(ν) } *so old, so great*

383. NOTE.—1. The forms in -οῦτος are declined like οὗτος, thus:

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν), gen. τοσούτου, τοσαύτης, τοσούτου, etc. ; the neuter singular has two forms : one with, and one without -ν.

2. The forms in -δε are declined like the simpler forms τόσος, τοῖος, τηλίκος, with -δε appended to each form. The simple forms τόσος and τοῖος occur in Attic prose only in a few stock phrases ; as ὅσῳπερ ἂν πλείους ἐργάζωνται, τόσῳ πλείονα τἀγαθὰ εὑρήσουσι, the greater the number that work, the more gain will they find (Xen. Vect. 4, 32) ; ἐκ τόσου, since so long a time (Plat. Sympos. 191ᶜ) ; τόσος καὶ τόσος, so and so much ; τοῖος καὶ τοῖος, such and such (in quality). Τηλίκος never occurs in Attic prose.

384. The demonstratives are sometimes emphasised by adding to the different forms the particle -ί, before which a short vowel is dropped ; as οὑτοσί, αὑτηί, τουτί, ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί, τουτουί, τουτωνί, ταυτί, ἐκεινωνί, τοιουτοσί, τοσουτουί. So also in οὑτωσί, ὡδί, thus, just in this way.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

385. 1. The principal *interrogative* pronoun is τίς, τί, who ? which ? what ? always with the acute on the first syllable.

2. The principal *indefinite* pronoun τὶς, τὶ, some one, any one, is the interrogative pronoun τίς considered as enclitic ; when it takes the accent, it is always on the last syllable.

386. 1. Declension of τίς and τὶς :—

		INTERROGATIVE		INDEFINITE	
SING.	Nom.	τίς	τί	τὶς	τὶ
	Gen.	τίνος, τοῦ		τινός, του	
	Dat.	τίνι, τῷ		τινί, τῳ	
	Acc.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τὶ
DUAL	N. A.	τίνε		τινέ	
	G. D.	τίνοιν		τινοῖν	
PLUR.	Nom.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
	Gen.	τίνων		τινῶν	
	Dat.	τίσι		τινί	
	Acc.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά.

2. For the indefinite neuter plural τινά, there is also a form ἄττα (never enclitic and not to be confounded with ἅττα from ὅστις, 393).

387. NOTE.—The acute accent of τίς, τί *never* changes to the grave (143). The accented indefinite forms τὶς and τὶ rarely occur, as they are enclitic (156, 2).

388. Other Interrogatives and Indefinites are :—

πόσος, πόση, πόσον ; *how much ?*
ποσός, ποσή, ποσόν, *of some number or quantity*
ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον ; *of what sort ?*
ποιός, ποιά, ποιόν, *of some sort*
πηλίκος, πηλίκη, πηλίκον ; *how old ?* or *how large ?*
πηλίκος, πηλίκη, πηλίκον, *of some age* or *of some size*
πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον ; *which of the two ?*
πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον (rare), *one of the two*
ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *other*, declined like αὐτός
δεῖνα, *such a one* (see 389).

389. The indefinite ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα, *such a one, so and so*, is Attic only, and used in familiar speech and always takes the article. It is seldom indeclinable, and is usually declined thus :—

	SINGULAR				PLURAL	
	(All Genders)				*(Masculine)*	
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τὸ	δεῖνα	οἱ	δεῖνες
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	δεῖνος	τῶν	δείνων
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	δεῖνι	—	—
Acc.	τὸν	τὴν	τὸ	δεῖνα	τοὺς	δεῖνας

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

390. The relative pronoun is ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which.*

	SINGULAR			DUAL			PLURAL		
Nom.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ				Nom.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	N. A.	ὥ	ὥ	ὥ	Gen.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
Dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	G. D.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν	Dat.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ				Acc.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

391. NOTE.—Feminine dual forms ἅ and αἷν seem not to occur, or are doubtful.

392. NOTE.—For ὅς used in its originally demonstrative meaning in certain expressions, see 789 and the Syntax. — For the τ-forms of the article used as a relative in Homer, Herodotus, and in Tragedy, see 959 and the Syntax.

393. The indefinite relative ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, *whoever, whatever*, is composed of the relative ὅς and the indefinite τὶς, each being declined separately.

SINGULAR

Nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
Gen.	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
Dat.	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
Acc.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι

DUAL

N. A.	ὥτινε	ὥτινε	ὥτινε
G. D.	οἷντινοιν	οἷντινοιν	οἷντινοιν

PLURAL

Nom.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα, ἅττα
Gen.	ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
Dat.	οἷστισι, ὅτοις	αἷστισι	οἷστισι, ὅτοις
Acc.	οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα, ἅττα

394. NOTE.—For the accent, see 153, 6. The shorter forms ὅτου, ὅτῳ, ὅτων, ὅτοις, are seldom used in Attic prose, but nearly always in Attic poetry and inscriptions. The longer equivalents of these short forms are hardly ever found in Attic poetry. The plural ἅττα must not be confounded with ἄττα which belongs to τὶς (386, 2). Ὅ τι or ὅ, τι is thus written to distinguish it from the conjunction, ὅτι, *that, because.*

395. Other Relatives are :—

ὅσος, *as much as ;* ὁπόσος, *however much*
οἷος, *of which sort ;* ὁποῖος, *of which sort*
ἡλίκος, *of which age* or *size ;* ὁπηλίκος, *of whichever age* or *size*
ὁπότερος, *whichever of the two.*

CORRELATION OF PRONOUNS

396. The following table shows the correspondence in form and meaning of the interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative pronouns :—

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE, INDEF. REL.
τίς ; *who? which? what ?*	τὶς, *any one*	ὅδε, *this* (here) ; οὗ-τος, *this, that*	ὅς, ὅστις, *who, which*
πόσος ; *how much ? how many ?* quantus ?	ποσός, *of some quantity* or *number,* aliquantus	(τόσος), τοσόσδε, το-σοῦτος, *so much,* so many, tantus	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, (*as much, as many*) *as,* quantus
ποῖος ; *of what sort ?* qualis !	ποιός, *of some sort*	(τοῖος), τοιόσδε, τοι-οῦτος, *such,* talis.	οἷος, ὁποῖος, *of which sort, (such) as,* qualis

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE, INDEF. REL.
πηλίκος ; how old ! how large ?	πηλίκος, of some age or size	(τηλίκος), τηλικόσδε, τηλικοῦτος, so old or so large	ἡλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, of which age or size, (as old) as, (as large) as
πότερος ; which of the two ?	πότερος or ποτερός, one of two (rare)	ἕτερος, one or the other (of two)	ὁπότερος, whichever of the two

397. NOTE.—For the forms in parentheses τόσος, τοῖος, τηλίκος, see 383, 2.

398. 1. The particles οὖν, δή, δή ποτε, δή ποτ᾽ οὖν are sometimes added to indefinite relatives to make them more indefinite ; as ὅστις οὖν, whosoever, whatsoever, any one soever, ὅστις δή, ὅστις δή ποτε, ὅστις δή ποτ᾽ οὖν ; also written as single words, as ὁστισοῦν, ὁστισδή, ὁστισδήποτε, ὁστισδηποτοῦν.

2. Similarly τὶς added to the ὅσος, ὁπόσος, οἷος, ὁποῖος, and ὁπότερος, makes their meaning more indefinite ; as ὁποῖός τις, of what kind soever.

3. The enclitic πέρ added to relatives, makes them more emphatic ; as οἷός περ, of which sort exactly.

399. 1. There are also the negative pronouns οὐδέτερος (μηδέτερος), neither of the two ; and poetic οὔτις, μήτις, no one (for prose οὐδείς, μηδείς, 412), of which οὔτι and μήτι, not at all, are used in prose.

2. Negative adverbs are οὐδαμοῦ and μηδαμοῦ, nowhere, οὐδαμῇ and μηδαμῇ, in no way, οὐδαμῶς and μηδαμῶς, in no manner, and several others.

400. The correlative ποδαπός, from what country ? cujās ? has the series ἡμεδαπός, of our country, nostrās, ὑμεδαπός, of your country, vestrās, ἀλλοδαπός, of another country, foreign, παντοδαπός, of every kind, and the indefinite relative ὁποδαπός, of what sort, of what country.

CORRELATIVE ADVERBS

401. Certain correlative adverbs are formed from the same stems as the correlative pronouns.

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	INDEF. REL.
ποῦ ; where ? ubi !	ποὺ, somewhere, alicubi	(ἔνθα), ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, there, hic, ibi	οὗ, ἔνθα, where, ubi	ὅπου, wherever
πόθεν ; whence ? unde ?	ποθέν, from some place, alicunde	(ἔνθεν), ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν, thence, hinc, inde	ὅθεν, ἔνθεν, whence, unde	ὁπόθεν, whencesoever
ποῖ ; whither ? quo ?	ποι, to some place, aliquo	(ἔνθα), ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, thither, huc, eo	οἷ, ἔνθα, whither, quo	ὅποι, whithersoever

INTERROGATIVE	INDEFINITE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	INDEF. REL.
πότε ; *when ?* quando ?	ποτέ, *at some time*, ali- quando, umquam.	τότε, *then,* tum	ὅτε, *when,* cum	ὁπότε, *when- soever*
πηνίκα ; *at what time ?*		(τηνίκα), τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, *at that time*	ἡνίκα, *at which time, when*	ὁπηνίκα, *at what time soever*
πῇ ; *which way ? how ?* quā ?	πῇ, *some way, somehow,* aliquā	(τῇ), τῇδε, ταύτῃ, *this way, thus*	ᾗ, *which way, as*	ὅπῃ, *in which way soever*
πῶς ; *how ?* quomodo ?	πώς, *somehow,* quodam- modo	(τώς), (ὣς), ὧδε, οὕτως, *thus, so,* ita, sic	ὡς, ὥσπερ, *as, that,* ut	ὅπως, *as, that*

402. NOTE.—The indefinite adverbs above are all enclitic (152, 2).

403. NOTE.—The forms in parentheses are not used in Attic prose except in certain expressions ; as καὶ ὥς, *even thus ;* οὐδ᾽ ὥς, μηδ᾽ ὥς, *not even thus ;* ἔνθα μέν . . . ἔνθα δέ, or ἔνθεν μέν . . . ἔνθεν δέ, *here . . . there ;* ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, *on both sides.* Otherwise in prose ἔνθα is used like the relatives οὗ and οἷ, and ἔνθεν like ὅθεν.—The demonstrative ὥς is accented. —Τῇ and τώς are poetic.

404. The indefinite relative adverbs may also be made more indefinite by the addition of the particles οὖν, δή, δή, ποτε, δή ποτ᾽ οὖν (compare 399, 1).

405. 1. Correlative adverbs are formed from the stems of ἐκεῖνος, αὐτός, ἄλλος, πᾶς, οὐδείς (μηδείς).

ἐκεῖ, *there,* illic	ἐκεῖθεν, *thence,* illinc	ἐκεῖσε, *thither,* illuc		
αὐτοῦ, *at, the very place, on the spot*	αὐτόθεν, *from the very place*	αὐτόσε, *to the very place*		
ἄλλοθι, *elsewhere,* alibi	ἄλλοθεν, *from another place,* aliunde	ἄλλοσε, *else- whither,* alio	ἄλλοτε, *at another time*	ἄλλως, *in another way,* aliter
πανταχοῦ, *everywhere*	πανταχόθεν, *from every- where*	πανταχόσε, *to all places*		πανταχῶς, *in every way* or *manner*
οὐδαμοῦ, *nowhere*	οὐδαμόθεν, *from nowhere*	οὐδαμόσε, *no-whither*		οὐδαμῶς, *in no manner*

2. Poetic are κεῖθι, κεῖθεν, κεῖσε for ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖθεν, ἐκεῖσε (379, 2).

NUMERALS

406. The following are the numerals with their signs, and the numeral adverbs as far as they occur :—

	SIGN	CARDINAL	ORDINAL	ADVERB
1	α΄	εἷς, μία, ἕν, *one*	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ
2	β΄	δύο, *two*	δεύτερος	δίς
3	γ΄	τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ΄	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (τέτταρες, τέτταρα)	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε΄	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ϛ΄	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ΄	ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8	η΄	ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ΄	ἐννέα	ἔνατος	ἐνάκις
10	ι΄	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια΄	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις
12	ιβ΄	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ΄	τρεισκαίδεκα, τριακαίδεκα (407)	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος (407)	
14	ιδ΄	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα (407)	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	
15	ιε΄	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	
16	ιϛ΄	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	
17	ιζ΄	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἕβδομος καὶ δέκατος	
18	ιη΄	ὀκτωκαίδεκα (413)	ὄγδοος καὶ δέκατος	
19	ιθ΄	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἔνατος καὶ δέκατος	
20	κ΄	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	κα΄	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι(ν) or εἴκοσι (καὶ) εἷς (414)	πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός (415)	
30	λ΄	τριάκοντα	τριᾱκοστός	τριᾱκοντάκις
40	μ΄	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακοντάκις
50	ν΄	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ΄	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο΄	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π΄	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ϟ΄ (ϙ΄)	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ΄	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ΄	διᾱκόσιοι, -αι, -α	διᾱκοσιοστός	διᾱκοσιάκις
300	τ΄	τριᾱκόσιοι, -αι, -α	τριᾱκοσιοστός	
400	υ΄	τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ΄	πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α	πεντακοσιοστός	

	SIGN	CARDINAL	ORDINAL	ADVERB
600	χ´	ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ´	ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω´	ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	ϡ´	ἐνακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1000	͵α	χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	͵β	δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	δισχιλιοστός	
3000	͵γ	τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	τρισχιλιοστός	
10,000	͵ι	μύριοι, -αι, -α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	͵κ	δισμύριοι, -αι, -α or δύο μυριάδες (426)	δισμυριοστός	
100,000	͵ρ	δεκακισμύριοι, -αι, -α or δέκα μυριάδες	δεκακισμυριοστός	

407. For 13 and 14 there are also τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα and τέσσαρες (τέσσαρα) καὶ δέκα ; in these the first part is declined (409). Ordinals of the form τρεισκαιδέκατος, τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, etc., are used in Ionic and late Greek, rarely in good Attic writers.

408. All ordinal numbers and the cardinals from 200 on are declined like other adjectives in -ος. The cardinals from 5 to 100 are indeclinable.

409. The cardinal numbers εἷς, one, δύο, two, τρεῖς, three, and τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, four, are declined thus :—

Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἕν		
Gen.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	N. A.	δύο
Dat.	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	G. D.	δυοῖν
Acc.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν		

Nom.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων	
Dat.	τρισί		τέσσαρσι	
Acc.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

410. Note.—Εἷς is from ἑν-ς (40). The stem ἑν- was originally σεμ-, and from this are derived μία (for σμια), ἅπ-αξ (from original ἅμ-ακις), ἁ-πλοῦς, ἕτερος, ἕ-κατον (= one hundred).

411. Note.—Δύο, two, with a plural noun, is sometimes uninflected. The forms δυεῖν for the genitive and δυσί(ν) for the dative belong to late Greek.

412. Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδείς and μηδείς, no one, none. Thus οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμιᾶς, dat. οὐδενί, οὐδεμιᾷ, acc. οὐδένα, οὐδεμίαν, οὐδέν ; the plural forms οὐδένες, οὐδένων, οὐδέσι, οὐδένας

often occur. When οὐδείς and μηδείς are written οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς, *not a soul*, or when ἄν or a preposition is interposed, as οὐδ᾽ ἐξ ἑνός, *from no one*, μηδ᾽ ἂν εἷς, the negative is more emphatic.—For οὐδείς, μηδείς, οὐδέν, μηδέν, the late Greek had οὐθείς, μηθείς, οὐθέν, μηθέν.

413. The cardinals 18 and 19, 28 and 29, 38 and 39, etc., are frequently expressed by subtraction and the participle of δέω, *lack*. Thus νῆες μιᾶς δέουσαι τεσσαράκοντα, 39 *ships* (Thuc. 8, 7); πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη, 48 *years* (Thuc. 2, 2). So also with the ordinals ; as ἑνὸς δέων πεντηκοστὸς ἀνήρ, *the forty-ninth man ;* ἑνὸς δέοντι τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *in the twenty-ninth year* (Thuc. 4, 102).

414. For the combination of 20, 30, 40, etc., with units, there are three forms for cardinals ; as πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, *five and twenty,* or εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, *twenty and five,* or εἴκοσι πέντε, *twenty-five.*

415. The ordinals from *twenty-first* to *twenty-ninth, thirty-first* to *thirty-ninth,* etc., may be expressed in two ways ; as πεμπτὸς καὶ εἰκοστός or εἰκοστὸς καὶ πέμπτός, *twenty-fifth.* For *twenty-first* there is also εἷς καὶ εἰκοστός (ἑνὸς καὶ εἰκοστοῦ, ἑνὶ καὶ εἰκοστῷ, etc.)

416. 1. Μύριοι means 10,000. But μυρίοι (with change of accent) means *innumerable, countless, vast, extreme ;* also in the singular μυρίος ; as μυρίος χρόνος, *countless time,* μυρία πενία, *extreme poverty.*

2. The numerals in -ιοι are also used in the singular with collective nouns, especially with ἡ ἵππος, *cavalry,* and ἡ ἀσπίς, *heavy-armed troops* (lit. *shield*). Thus τὴν διᾱκοσίᾱν ἵππον, *the 200 cavalry* or *the 200 horse* (Thuc. 1, 62) ; ἀσπὶς μυρίᾱ καὶ τετρακοσίᾱ, 10,400 *heavy-armed troops* (Xen. *Anab.* 1, 7[10]).

3. The genitive of χίλιαι is perispomenon in Attic, χῑλιῶν, when δραχμῶν is understood ; otherwise paroxytone.

417. Notation.—1. The numeral signs given above were in use since the second century B.C. The units 1 to 9 are denoted by the letters α´ to θ´, the obsolete ς´ (for Ϝ, *vau*, 14, 1) being inserted for 6. Tens from 10 to 80 are denoted by ι´ to π´ ; for 90 the obsolete ϟ´ (Ϙ, Ϟ, *koppa*, 14, 2) is used. Hundreds from 100 to 800 are denoted by ρ´ to ω´ ; for 900 the character ϡ´ (*sampi*, 14, 3) is used. For thousands from 1000 to 100,000, the same signs begin again, but with the stroke below the letter, as ͵α for 1000. Examples : ͵ασνγ´, 1253 ; ͵ζωμ´, 7840 ; ͵κᾳχοθ´, 21,679 ; ͵π͵η͵ξα´, 88,461 ; ͵αωξη´, 1868 ; νν´, 450 ; ρβ´, 102 ; κζ´, 27.

2. The capitals of the ordinary alphabet of twenty-four letters are used to denote the books of the *Iliad*, as Σ for Book XVIII. ; the small letters are used for the books of the *Odyssey*, as φ for Book XXI.

418. Old Attic Notation.—The older Attic system of notation, found in inscriptions of the classical period, was the following : *1* I, *2* II, *3* III,

4 IIII, *5* Γ (initial letter of πέντε), *5*, ΓI (= 5 and 1), *7* ΓII (= 5 and 2), etc., *10* Δ (Δέκα), *11* ΔI (10 and 1), etc., *15* ΔΓ, *20* ΔΔ, *21* ΔΔI, etc., *30* ΔΔΔ, *40* ΔΔΔΔ, *100* H (Ἑκατόν, old spelling for ἑκατόν), *200* HH, etc., *1000* X (χίλιοι), *2000* XX, etc., *10,000* M (Μύριοι). The numbers 50, 500, 5000, 50,000 were denoted by placing Δ (10), H (100), X (1000), M (10,000) within a large Γ (= πεντάκις) thus : Ⅎ, *i.e.* πεντάκις δέκα, *five times ten, 50 ;* ℉Δ, *60 ;* Ⅎ *500 ;* ℉ΔΔ, *520 ;* Ⅎ, *5000 ;* ℉X, *6000 ;* Ⅎ, *50,000 ;* XXℲHHℲ, *2750.*

419. Fractions.—Fractions are expressed by τὸ μέρος or ἡ μοῖρα, *part*, always with the article ; as τὸ πέμπτον μέρος or ἡ πέμπτη μοῖρα, $\frac{1}{5}$; τῶν πέντε αἱ δύο μοῖραι or τὰ δύο μέρη, $\frac{2}{5}$. When the denominator is omitted, it is always one more than the numerator ; as τὰ δύο μέρη or αἱ δύο μοῖραι, $\frac{2}{3}$.

420. Note.—1. *Half,* ἥμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἥμισυ, can also be expressed by ἡμι- (Latin *semi-*), compounded with a substantive which then ends in -ον or -ιον ; as ἡμίπλεθρον, *half a plethrum* (πλέθρον), ἡμιδāρεικόν, *half a daric* (δāρεικός), ἡμιωβόλιον, *half an obol* (ὀβολός).

2. *One-third, one-quarter, one-fifth,* etc., can also be expressed by compounds of τρίτος, τέταρτος, πέμπτος, etc., with μόριον, *part ;* as τριτημόριον, $\frac{1}{3}$; τεταρτημόριον, $\frac{1}{4}$; πεμπτημόριον, $\frac{1}{5}$, etc.

3. *One and a half* may be expressed by ἡμιόλιος.

4. *One and a third, one and a quarter,* etc., may be expressed by ἐπί, compounded with τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc. ; as ἐπίτριτος, $1\frac{1}{3}$; ἐπιτέταρτος, $1\frac{1}{4}$, etc.

5. *One and a half, two and a half,* etc., may be resolved into halves ($1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$, etc.) and expressed by the compounds ἡμι- as above in 1 ; as τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{3}{2}$) *talents ;* πέντε ἡμίμναια, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{5}{2}$) *minae.* Oftener the compound of ἡμι- is taken with the *ordinal* of that number from which the half is subtracted ; as τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον, $2\frac{1}{2}$, *i.e.* two and yet half of the third ; τέταρτον ἡμιτάλαντον, $3\frac{1}{2}$, etc. Compare the German *dritthalb, vierthalb,* etc.

VARIOUS NUMERAL WORDS

421. Other ordinals are : πολλοστός, *one out of many, one following many ;* and ποστός, *which one of a series?* with its corresponding indefinite relative ὁπόστος.

422. Other adverbs in -άκις are : πολλάκις, *many times ;* πλειστάκις, *very often ;* ὀλιγάκις, *seldom ;* ἑκαστάκις, *each time ;* τοσαυτάκις, *so often ;* ὁσάκις, *as often as.*

423. Distributives are formed by cardinals compounded with σύν, or else they are expressed by ἀνά or κατά or εἰς with the accusative ; as σύνδυο, *two together, two by two ;* σύντρεις or ἀνὰ (κατὰ, εἰς) τρεῖς, *three by three.*

424. Multiplicatives in -πλοῦς (from -πλοος, Latin -plex); as ἁπλοῦς, simple, διπλοῦς, double, two-fold, τριπλοῦς, three-fold, πολλαπλοῦς, manifold, etc.

Also in -πλάσιος expressing how many times; as διπλάσιος, twice as much, τριπλάσιος, three times as much, πολλαπλάσιος, many times as much, etc.

425. Adverbs of division; as μοναχῇ, in one part, single; δίχα or διχῇ, in two parts; τρίχα or τριχῇ, in three parts; τέτραχα or τετραχῇ, in four parts; πολλαχῇ, πανταχῇ, etc.

426. Abstract numeral nouns in -άς; as ἡ μονάς (gen. μονάδος) or ἑνάς, the number one, unity; δυάς, the number two, dyad; τριάς, τετράς, πεμπάς (late πεντάς), ἑξάς, ἑπτάς or ἑβδομάς, ὀκτάς or ὀγδοάς, ἐννεάς, δεκάς, ἑνδεκάς, etc.; εἰκάς, 20; τριᾱκάς, 30; τεσσαρακοντάς, 40; πεντηκοντάς, 50; ἑκατοντάς, 100; χῑλιάς, 1000; μῡριάς, 10,000.

Also in -ύς, gen. -ύος: ἡ τριττύς (gen. τριττύος), 3; τετρακτύς, 4; πεντηκοστύς, 50; ἑκατοστύς, 100; χῑλιοστύς, 1000; μῡριοστύς, 10,000. Τριττύς in Athens meant one third of a φῡλή, tribe; πεντηκοστύς, etc., are used of military affairs.

427. Numeral Adjectives expressing Age.—These are compounds of -έτης, -ετες (from τὸ ἔτος, year) with occasional special feminine forms in -έτις (gen. -έτιδος, acc. -έτιν); as τριᾱκονταέτης contr. τριᾱκοντούτης, τριᾱκονταέτες, special feminine form contr. τριᾱκοντοῦτις, thirty years old.

428. Numeral adjectives in -αῖος, -αίᾱ, -αῖον formed from ordinals (except πρῶτος) and denoting on the second day, δευτεραῖος; on the third day, τριταῖος, etc. Also ποσταῖος, on what day ?

429. Other words of a numeral character are—

ἑκάτερος, either (of two)   ἕκαστος, each
ἄμφω, gen. and dat. ἄμφοιν (Latin ambo) }
ἀμφότεροι, ἀμφότεραι, ἀμφότερα (more usual) } both
ἔνιοι, several   πᾶς, all, every (320)

VERBS

430. Voices.—The Greek verb has three *voices*: the active, middle, and passive.

431. The middle voice generally denotes an action performed by the subject *on himself* or *for himself.*

The middle and passive differ in *form* only in the future and aorist.

432. Verbs which have no active voice, but have middle (or middle and passive) forms with active signification are called *deponent* verbs.

Deponents are called middle deponents if the aorist has middle form, and passive deponents if the aorist has passive form.

433. Moods.—There are five *moods :* the indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

434. The first four moods are called *finite* moods, in distinction from the infinitive. The subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive are called *dependent* moods, in distinction from the indicative.

435. Participles and Verbal Adjectives.—There are active, middle, and passive *participles ;* and *verbal adjectives* in -τός and -τέος.

436. Tenses.—The indicative mood has seven *tenses :* the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, aorist, future, and future-perfect. The future-perfect is found only in the passive voice, but it sometimes has active or middle meaning. The subjunctive and imperative have the present, aorist, and perfect. The optative and infinitive have the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future-perfect. Participles have all the tenses except the imperfect and pluperfect.

437. Primary and Secondary Tenses.—The tenses of the indicative are divided into : (1) *primary* or *principal* tenses, expressing present or future time, *i.e.,* the present, perfect, future, and future-perfect ; (2) *secondary* or *historical* or *past* tenses, expressing past time, *i.e.,* the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

438. Second Aorists and Second Perfects.—Tenses called *second*-aorist and *second*-perfect (and -pluperfect) occur in many verbs. These almost always have the same meaning as the ordinary (or *first*) aorist and perfect (and pluperfect), and differ from the latter only in *form.* Very few verbs have both forms of the same tense, and when such double forms occur, they usually differ in meaning.

439. Note.—As no Greek verb in regular use has all these tenses, the paradigms given include parts of three different verbs.

440. Numbers.—There are three *numbers :* the singular, dual, and plural.

441. Persons.—The indicative, subjunctive, and optative have three *persons :* first, second, and third. The imperative has two persons : the second and third.

442. NOTE.—The first person plural is used for the first person dual. A rare special form of the first person dual of the middle is given in 579.

PRELIMINARY VIEW OF THE CONJUGATION

443. Verb-stem or Theme.—Every verb has one fundamental stem, called the verb-stem or theme, from which the various tense-stems are formed.

Thus, in the verb πλέκω, *weave*, the verb-stem is πλεκ-, seen in the future πλέξω (πλεκ-σω), in the aorist ἔπλεξα (ἐ-πλεκ-σα) ; in the perfect middle πέ-πλεγ-μαι, in the aorist passive ἐ-πλέχ-θην ; similarly τρέπω, *turn*, verb-stem τρεπ-, seen in τρέψω (τρεπ-σω), ἔτρεψα (ἐ-τρεπ-σα), ἐ-τρέφ-θην ; so τελέω (τελε-), *finish*, τελέ-σω, ἐ-τέλε-σα, τε-τέλε-κα, etc.

444. NOTE.—The verb-stem is frequently not seen in its pure form in all the tenses, it being modified in various ways. Thus, in the verb λείπω, *leave*, the verb-stem λιπ- appears only in the second-aorist system ἔ-λιπ-ον, ἐ-λιπ-όμην ; in the second-perfect active λέ-λοιπ-α, it is λοιπ- ; and in all other tenses it is λειπ- ;—in φαίνω, *show*, the verb-stem φαν- appears in the future φαν-ῶ, φαν-οῦμαι, in the perfect πέ-φαγ-κα (πε-φαν-κα), and in the aorists passive ἐ-φάν-θην and ἐ-φάν-ην ; while it is modified in the second-perfect πέ-φην-α ;—in κόπτω, *cut*, the verb-stem κοπ- appears in all the tenses except the present ;—in μανθάνω, *learn*, the verb-stem μαθ- appears in all the tenses (as second-aorist ἔ-μαθ-ον), while in the present it is changed to μανθαν- ;—in φεύγω, *flee*, the verb-stem φυγ- has been changed to φευγ- in all the tenses except in the second-aorist ἔ-φυγ-ον. Other changes in the theme will be noticed in 611—621.

445. NOTE.—When a verb forms its tenses from more than one stem, as λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), φεύγω (φυγ-, φευγ-), φαίνω (φαν-, φαν-y-), the shorter stem, as λιπ-, φυγ-, φαν-, is called the *simple* stem (= *verb-stem* or *theme*).

446. Primitive and Denominative Verbs.—1. The verb-stem may be a root, as λαβ-, *take*, second aorist ἔ-λαβ-ον ; τι-, *honour*, present τί-ω ; πλεκ-, *weave*, present πλέκ-ω ;—or else it may be a root with some derivative suffix appended, as root τι-, lengthened to τῑμα-, present τῑμά-ω.

2. A primitive verb is one which forms its tenses from a root ; a denominative verb is one which forms its tenses from a longer theme.   As a general rule, verbs in -μι (490), and verbs in -ω of *two* syllables in the present indicative active, as πλέκω, *weave* (or three syllables in the middle, as δέχομαι, *receive*), are primitive ; others are denominative.

447. Vowel, Mute, and Liquid Verbs.—Verb-stems ending in a vowel are termed vowel-stems, as φιλέ-ω, τῑμά-ω, λύ-ω.   Those ending in a consonant are called consonant stems, as πλέκ-ω, γράφ-ω, φαίνω (φαν-).

Verbs with vowel-stems are called *vowel-verbs* or *pure verbs*, as τῑμά-ω, φιλέ-ω, λύ-ω, χρῑ́-ω. Verbs with stems ending in a mute are called *mute* verbs, as πλέκ-ω, ἄγ-ω, λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), τρῑ́βω (τρῑβ-, τριβ-), γράφ-ω. Verbs ending in a liquid are termed *liquid* verbs, as στέλλω (στελ-), νέμ-ω, φαίνω (φαν-), δέρ-ω.

448. Tense-stems.—1. From the verb-stem are formed the various tense-stems by the addition of certain tense-suffixes, sometimes the final vowel of the verb-stem also undergoing a change.

Thus, the verb-stem λῠ- forms the present stem λυ%-, present λύω, λύο-μαι; future stem λῡσ%-, future λῡ́σω, λῡ́σο-μαι; first-aorist stem λῡσα-, first-aorist ἔ-λῡσα, ἐ-λῡσά-μην; first-perfect stem λε-λυκα-, perfect active λέ-λυκα (modified to λε-λυκε- for the pluperfect ἐ-λε-λύκη, 593), perfect-middle stem λε-λυ-, perfect middle λέ-λυ-μαι, pluperfect ἐ-λε-λύ-μην (still further modified to λε-λῡσ%- for the future-perfect λε-λῡ́σο-μαι); first-passive stem λυθε- for the first-aorist passive ἐ-λύθη-ν (still further modified to λυθησ%- for the future passive λυθήσο-μαι).

2. The tense-stem is usually formed by omitting the augment (if any) and cutting off the ending (if any); but not the reduplication nor the augment standing for it. When the indicative singular ends in -ώ, -εις, -ει, cut these off and add the thematic vowel -%-; this will give the tense-stem.

For a full list of the tense-suffixes, see 569.

449. Tense-systems.—1. Each tense-stem is the basis of a tense-system. Each tense-system includes one or more tenses. The following are the nine tense-systems :—

SYSTEMS.		TENSES.
I. *Present,*	including	*present* and *imperfect.*
II. *Future,*	„	*future active* and *middle.*
III. *First-aorist,*	„	*first-aorist active* and *middle.*
IV. *Second-aorist,*	„	*second-aorist active* and *middle.*
V. *First-perfect,*	„	*first-perfect* and *-pluperfect active.*
VI. *Second-perfect,*	„	*second-perfect* and *-pluperfect active.*
VII. *Perfect-middle,*	„	*perfect* and *pluperfect middle* and *future-perfect.*
VIII. *First-passive,*	„	*first-aorist* and *future passive.*
IX. *Second-passive,*	„	*second-aorist* and *future passive.*

2. The tense-stems of the perfects are modified to form the pluperfect stems; that of the perfect-middle is modified to form the future-perfect stem; the stems of the passive are modified to form the future passive stems.

The tense-stems are fully explained in 569 and 622—761.

450. Thematic Vowel.—1. Certain tense-stems end in a variable vowel. This is written -%-. Thus, the present stem of λύω is λῠ%-, the future stem is λῡσ%-.

2. The subjunctive has the long thematic vowel -ω̣-η̣-, which is thus a sign of that mood : λέγω-μεν, λέγη-τε.

The thematic vowel is fully explained in 570.

451. Mood-suffix.—The optative has the mood-suffix -ι- or -ιη- (-ιε-) before the personal endings: λύοι-μι, λύοις, aor. λύσαι-μι, fut. λύσοιμι.

For a full explanation of the mood-suffix, see 572, 573, and 608.

452. Endings.—These are appended to the tense-stems to express person, number, and mood.

Λύο-μεν, λύε-τε, λύσο-μαι, λύσε-ται, (λῦε-εν) λύειν, λύε-σθαι.—For a full treatment of the endings, see 574—606.

453. Augment.—This is either syllabic or temporal.

1. The syllabic augment is the vowel ε prefixed to the stem of the historical tenses of the indicative of verbs beginning with a consonant.

Λύω, ἔ-λῦον, ἔ-λῦσα, ἐ-λελύκη, ἐ-λύθην ; λείπω, ἔ-λειπον, ἔ-λιπον, ἐ-λελοίπη, ἐ-λείφθην ; φαίνω, ἔ-φαινον, ἐ-φάνην, etc.

2. The temporal augment is a lengthening of the initial vowel, if short, of the stem of the historical tenses of the indicative of verbs beginning with a vowel.

Ἄγω, ἦγον, ἤχθην ; ἐλπίζω, ἤλπιζον ; ἱκετεύω, ἱκέτευον, ἱκέτευσα ; ὁρίζω, ὥριζον, ὥρισα.

3. In the dependent moods and in the participles of the historical tenses, the augment is dropped.

Thus, aor. indic. act. ἔ-λῦσα, subj. λύσω, opt. λύσαιμι, imper. λῦσον, inf. λῦσαι, part. λύσᾱς ; ὥρισα, aor. indic. act. of ὁρίζω, has ὁρίσω, ὁρίσαιμι, ὅρισον, ὁρίσαι, ὁρίσᾱς.

For a full treatment of the augment, see 523—534, 550, 554—568.

454. Reduplication.—1. Reduplication consists of a repetition of the initial consonant with ε, to form the stem of the perfect of verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ) or with a mute and a liquid. If the verb begins with two consonants (except a mute and a liquid), or with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ), or with ρ, the syllabic augment takes the place of the reduplication. If the verb begins with a short vowel, the temporal augment takes the place of the reduplication.

Λύω, λέ-λυκα, λέ-λυμαι ;—λείπω, λέ-λοιπα, λέ-λειμμαι ;—γράφω, γέ-γραφα, γέ-γραμμαι ;—ζητέω, ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζήτημαι ;—στέλλω, ἔ-σταλκα, ἔ-σταλμαι ; ῥίπτω, ἔρ-ριφα, ἔρ-ριμμαι ;—ἀγγέλλω, ἤγγελκα, ἤγγελμαι.

2. The reduplication of the perfect, and the augment representing it, are retained in all the moods and in the participles.

Λέ-λυκα, λε-λύκω, λε-λύκοιμι, λε-λυκέναι, λε-λυκώς, λέ-λυμαι, λε-λύσθαι, λέ-λυσο, λε-λυμένος ;—ἔ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκω, ἐ-στάλκοιμι, ἐ-σταλκέναι, ἐ-σταλκώς, ἔ-σταλμαι, ἐ-στάλθαι, ἔ-σταλσο, ἐ-σταλμένος ;—ἤγγελκα, ἠγγέλκω, ἠγγέλκοιμι, ἠγγελκέναι, ἠγγελκώς, ἤγγελμαι, ἠγγέλθαι, ἤγγελσο, ἠγγελμένος.

3. In the pluperfect the reduplication is preceded by the syllabic augment ε; as λέ-λυκα, ἐ-λε-λύκη, λέ-λυμαι, ἐ-λε-λύμην. But if the perfect is formed with the augment, the perfect and pluperfect are augmented alike, as : ἔ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκη, ἤγγελμαι, ἠγγέλμην.

For a full treatment of the reduplication, see 535–553, 554–568.

455. Principal Parts.—1. The principal parts of a Greek verb are the first person singular indicative of every tense-stem it has. Most verbs have six tense-stems, many have less, and no verb has all nine. If a verb has no future active, the future middle is given. The following are the principal parts of λύω, λείπω, τάσσω, πράσσω, γράφω, φαίνω, στέλλω, σκώπτω.

Λύω (λῠ-, λῡ-), loose, λύσω, ἔλῦσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην.

Λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), leave, λείψω, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, 2 aor. ἔλιπον.

Τάσσω (ταγ-), arrange, τάξω, ἔταξα, τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην.

Πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), do, πρᾱ́ξω, ἔπρᾱξα, πέπρᾱχα, 2 perf. πέπρᾱγα, πέπρᾱγμαι, ἐπρᾱ́χθην.

Γράφω (γραφ-), write, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, 2 aor. pass. ἐγράφην.

Φαίνω (φαν-), show, φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, 2 perf. πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐφάνην.

Στέλλω (στελ-), send, στελῶ, ἔστειλα, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, 2 aor. pass. ἐστάλην.

Σκώπτω (σκωπ-), jeer, σκώψομαι, ἔσκωψα, ἐσκώφθην.

2. The principal parts of deponent verbs are similarly given. The following are the principal parts of βούλομαι, γίγνομαι, αἰσθάνομαι, μῑμέομαι.

Βούλομαι (βουλ-), wish, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.

Γίγνομαι (γεν-), become, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην.

Αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-), perceive, αἰσθήσομαι, ᾔσθημαι, 2 aor. ᾐσθόμην.

Μῑμέομαι contr. μῑμοῦμαι (μῑμε-), imitate, μῑμήσομαι, ἐμῑμησάμην, μεμίμημαι.

456. Two Forms of Inflection.—The tense-stems are inflected either according to the *common form* of inflection or according to the *μι-form* (called also the *simple* form). Some tenses belong to the one form and some to the other ; but the present and second-aorist systems follow the common form when their tense-stems end in the thematic-

vowel -%-, otherwise they follow the μι-form.   A synopsis of the two
forms of inflection is given in 607—609.

457. Verbs in -ω and Verbs in -μι.—Verbs with the present
system of the common form of inflection are termed " verbs in -ω " ;
and those with the present system of the μι-form are called " verbs in
-μι." But the names " verbs in -ω " and " verbs in -μι " have reference
only to the present system, and have no bearing on the other systems.

458. Meaning of the Tenses.—1. In the synopsis of λύω in 460,
the active of all the moods (except the subjunctive and optative), and the
indicative of the. middle and passive are translated.   The future-perfect
infinitive and participle are rare forms, and cannot be conveniently rendered in
English.   All the subjunctives and optatives are also left untranslated, as
their meaning can only be learned from the Syntax ; but the following
examples will give some idea of their uses.

Subjunctive.—Λύωμεν or aor. λύσωμεν, *let us loose.* Ἵνα λύωμεν or
λύσωμεν, *in order that we may loose.* Ἐὰν λύωμεν or λύσωμεν, *if we shall
loose.*

Optative.—Εἴθε λύοιμι or λύσαιμι, *O that I may loose.* Ἵνα λύοιμι or
λύσαιμι, *in order that I may loose.* Εἰ λύοιμεν (or λύσαιμεν) αὐτόν, λέγοι
(or λέξαι) ἄν, *if we loosed him, he would say.* Εἶπε ὅτι λύοιμι, λύσαιμι,
λύσοιμι, *he said that I was loosing, had loosed, would loose.*

The difference between the present and aorist in the dependent moods is
explained in the Syntax.

2. For irregularities of meaning in certain tenses of λείπω, *leave,* and
φαίνω, *show,* see 797 and the Catalogue of Verbs.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -ω

459. The paradigms of verbs in -ω embrace the following :—

1. Synopsis and conjugation of all the tenses of λύω (λῠ-), *loose* (460).

2. Synopsis of all the tenses of λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), *leave* (462) ; and
conjugation of the second-aorist and second-perfect systems (463).

3. Synopsis of all the tenses of φαίνω (φαν-), *show* (464); and conjugation
of the future, first-aorist, and second-passive systems (465).

4. The principal parts of the mute verbs πλέκ-ω, *weave,* ἀλλάσσω
(ἀλλαγ-), *exchange,* ἐλέγχ-ω, *convict,* τρίβω (τρῑβ-, τρῐβ-), *rub.* γράφ-ω, *write,*
πείθω (πιθ-, πειθ-), *persuade* ; of the liquid verbs φαίνω (φαν-), *show,* and
στέλλω (στελ-), *send* ; and of the pure verb τελέ-ω, *finish* (489). Also the
conjugation of the perfect-middle system of these verbs (485).

5. Synopsis of all the tenses of the contract verbs τῑμά-ω, *honour,* φιλέ-ω,
love, δηλό-ω, *show,* and θηρά-ω, *hunt* (483) ; with the conjugation of the present
system of τῑμάω, φιλέω, and δηλόω (477).

460. SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB λύω (λῠ́-), loose

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM	2. FUTURE SYSTEM	3. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM	5. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM
ACTIVE Indic.	Present and Imperfect λύω I loose or am loosing ἔλυον I was loosing	Future λύσω I shall loose	1 Aorist ἔλυσα I loosed	1 Perfect and Pluperfect λέλυκα I have loosed ἐλελύκη I had loosed
Subj.	λύω		λύσω	λελύκω or λελυκὼς ὦ
Opt.	λύοιμι	λύσοιμι	λύσαιμι	λελύκοιμι or λελυκὼς εἴην [Λέλυκε, 475]
Imper.	λῦε loose		λῦσον loose	
Infin.	λύειν to loose	λύσειν to be about to loose	λῦσαι to loose or to have loosed	λελυκέναι to have loosed
Part.	λύων loosing	λύσων about to loose	λύσᾱς having loosed	λελυκώς having loosed

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM	2. FUTURE SYSTEM	3. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM	7. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM
MIDDLE Indic.	Present and Imperfect λύομαι I loose for myself ἐλυόμην I was loosing for myself	Future λύσομαι I shall loose for myself	1 Aorist ἐλυσάμην I loosed for myself	Perfect and Pluperfect λέλυμαι I have loosed for myself. ἐλελύμην I had loosed for myself
Subj.	λύωμαι		λύσωμαι	λελυμένος ὦ
Opt.	λυοίμην	λυσοίμην	λυσαίμην	λελυμένος εἴην
Imper.	λύου loose for thyself		λῦσαι	λέλυσο (475, 746)
Infin.	λύεσθαι to loose for one's self	λύσεσθαι	λύσασθαι	λελύσθαι
Part.	λυόμενος loosing for one's self	λυσόμενος	λυσάμενος	λελυμένος

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM	8. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM		7. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM	5. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM
		1 Future	1 Aorist	Perfect and Pluperfect	Future Perfect
PASSIVE Indic.	Present and Imperfect λύομαι I am (being) loosed etc. Like the Middle	λυθήσομαι I shall be loosed	ἐλύθην I was loosed	λέλυμαι I have been loosed, etc. Like the Middle	λελύσομαι I shall have been loosed
Subj.	”		λυθῶ (for λυθέω) λυθῇς λυθῇ	”	
Opt.	”	λυθησοίμην	λυθείην λυθείης λυθείη	”	λελυσοίμην
Imper.	”		λύθητι	”	
Infin.	”	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθῆναι	”	λελύσεσθαι
Part.	”	λυθησόμενος	λυθείς	”	λελυσόμενος

VERBAL ADJECTIVES { λυτός that may be loosed, looseable
{ λυτέος that must be loosed

461.   1. Active Voice of λύω

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE
INDIC.	S. 1.	λύω	ἔλυον	λύσω
	2.	λύεις	ἔλυες	λύσεις
	3.	λύει	ἔλυε	λύσει
	D. 2.	λύετον	ἐλύετον	λύσετον
	3.	λύετον	ἐλυέτην	λύσετον
	P. 1.	λύομεν	ἐλύομεν	λύσομεν
	2.	λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύσετε
	3.	λύουσι	ἔλυον	λύσουσι
SUBJ.	S. 1.	λύω		
	2.	λύῃς		
	3.	λύῃ		
	D. 2.	λύητον		
	3.	λύητον		
	P. 1.	λύωμεν		
	2.	λύητε		
	3.	λύωσι		
OPT.	S. 1.	λύοιμι		λύσοιμι
	2.	λύοις		λύσοις
	3.	λύοι		λύσοι
	D. 2.	λύοιτον		λύσοιτον
	3.	λυοίτην		λυσοίτην
	P. 1.	λύοιμεν		λύσοιμεν
	2.	λύοιτε		λύσοιτε
	3.	λύοιεν		λύσοιεν
IMP.	S. 2.	λῦε		
	3.	λυέτω		
	D. 2.	λύετον		
	3.	λυέτων		
	P. 2.	λύετε		
	3.	λυόντων or λυέτωσαν		
		(466)		
INF.		λύειν		λύσειν
PART.		λύων		λύσων
		λύουσα		λύσουσα
		λῦον		λῦσον

		1 AORIST	1 PERFECT	1 PLUPERFECT
IND.	S. 1.	ἔλῦσα	λέλυκα	ἐλελύκη (469)
	2.	ἔλῦσας	λέλυκας	ἐλελύκης
	3.	ἔλῦσε	λέλυκε	ἐλελύκει(ν)
	D. 2.	ἐλύσατον	λελύκατον	ἐλελύκετον
	3.	ἐλῡσάτην	λελύκατον	ἐλελυκέτην
	P. 1.	ἐλύσαμεν	λελύκαμεν	ἐλελύκεμεν
	2.	ἐλύσατε	λελύκατε	ἐλελύκετε
	3.	ἔλῡσαν	λελύκᾱσι	ἐλελύκεσαν
SUBJ.	S. 1.	λύσω	λελύκω (471)	
	2.	λύσῃς	λελύκῃς	
	3.	λύσῃ	λελύκῃ	
	D. 2.	λύσητον	λελύκητον	
	3.	λύσητον	λελύκητον	
	P. 1.	λύσωμεν	λελύκωμεν	
	2.	λύσητε	λελύκητε	
	3.	λύσωσι	λελύκωσι	
OPT.	S. 1.	λύσαιμι	λελύκοιμι (471)	
	2.	λύσαις, λύσειας (467)	λελύκοις	
	3.	λύσαι, λύσειε	λελύκοι	
	D. 2.	λύσαιτον	λελύκοιτον	
	3.	λῡσαίτην	λελυκοίτην	
	S. 1.	λύσαιμεν	λελύκοιμεν	
	2.	λύσαιτε	λελύκοιτε	
	3.	λύσαιεν, λύσειαν	λελύκοιεν	
IMP.	S. 2.	λῦσον	[λέλυκε (475)	
	3.	λῡσάτω	λελυκέτω	
	D. 2.	λύσατον	λελύκετον	
	3.	λῡσάτων	λελυκέτων	
	P. 2.	λύσατε	λελύκετε	
	3.	λῡσάντων or λῡσάτωσαν	λελυκέτωσαν]	
INF.		λῦσαι	λελυκέναι	
PART.		λύσᾱς, λύσᾱσα, λῦσαν	λελυκώς, λελυκυῖα, λελυκός	

2. Middle Voice of λύω

		PRESENT	*IMPERFECT*	*FUTURE*
IND.	S. 1.	λύομαι	ἐλυόμην	λύσομαι
	2.	λύῃ, λύει	ἐλύου	λύσῃ, λύσει
	3.	λύεται	ἐλύετο	λύσεται
	D. 2.	λύεσθον	ἐλύεσθον	λύσεσθον
	3.	λύεσθον	ἐλυέσθην	λύσεσθον
	P. 1.	λυόμεθα	ἐλυόμεθα	λυσόμεθα
	2.	λύεσθε	ἐλύεσθε	λύσεσθε
	3.	λύονται	ἐλύοντο	λύσονται
SUBJ.	S. 1.	λύωμαι		
	2.	λύῃ		
	3.	λύηται		
	D. 2.	λύησθον		
	3.	λύησθον		
	P. 1.	λυώμεθα		
	2.	λύησθε		
	3.	λύωνται		
OPT.	S. 1.	λυοίμην		λυσοίμην
	2.	λύοιο		λύσοιο
	3.	λύοιτο		λύσοιτο
	D. 2.	λύοισθον		λύσοισθον
	3.	λυοίσθην		λυσοίσθην
	P. 1.	λυοίμεθα		λυσοίμεθα
	2.	λύοισθε		λύσοισθε
	3.	λύοιντο		λύσοιντο
IMP.	S. 2.	λύου		
	3.	λυέσθω		
	D. 2.	λύεσθον		
	3.	λυέσθων		
	P. 2.	λύεσθε		
	3.	λυέσθων or λυέσθωσαν (466)		
INF.		λύεσθαι		λύσεσθαι
PART.		λυόμενος, λυομένη, λυόμενον		λυσόμενος, λυσομένη, λυσόμενον

			1 AORIST	1 PERFECT	1 PLUPERFECT
IND.	S.	1.	ἐλῡσάμην	λέλυμαι	ἐλελύμην
		2.	ἐλύσω	λέλυσαι	ἐλέλυσο
		3.	ἐλύσατο	λέλυται	ἐλέλυτο
	D.	2.	ἐλύσασθον	λέλυσθον	ἐλέλυσθον
		3.	ἐλῡσάσθην	λέλυσθον	ἐλελύσθην
	P.	1.	ἐλῡσάμεθα	λελύμεθα	ἐλελύμεθα
		2.	ἐλύσασθε	λέλυσθε	ἐλέλυσθε
		3.	ἐλύσαντο	λέλυνται	ἐλέλυντο
SUBJ.	S.	1.	λύσωμαι	λελυμένος ὦ (472)	
		2.	λύσῃ	λελυμένος ᾖς	
		3.	λύσηται	λελυμένος ᾖ	
	D.	2.	λύσησθον	λελυμένω ἦτον	
		3.	λύσησθον	λελυμένω ἦτον	
	P.	1.	λῡσώμεθα	λελυμένοι ὦμεν	
		2.	λύσησθε	λελυμένοι ἦτε	
		3.	λύσωνται	λελυμένοι ὦσι	
OPT.	S.	1.	λῡσαίμην	λελυμένος εἴην (472)	
		2.	λύσαιο	λελυμένος εἴης	
		3.	λύσαιτο	λελυμένος εἴη	
	D.	2.	λύσαισθον	λελυμένω εἴητον or εἶτον	
		3.	λῡσαίσθην	λελυμένω εἰήτην or εἴτην	
	P.	1.	λῡσαίμεθα	λελυμένοι εἴημεν or εἶμεν	
		2.	λύσαισθε	λελυμένοι εἴητε or εἶτε	
		3.	λύσαιντο	λελυμένοι εἴησαν or εἶεν	
IMP.	S.	2.	λῦσαι	λέλυσο (475, 746)	
		3.	λῡσάσθω	λελύσθω	
	D.	2.	λύσασθον	λέλυσθον	
		3.	λῡσάσθων	λελύσθων	
	P.	2.	λύσασθε	λέλυσθε	
		3.	λῡσάσθων or	λελύσθων or	
			λῡσάσθωσαν	λελύσθωσαν	
INF.			λύσασθαι	λελύσθαι	
PART.			λῡσάμενος,	λελυμένος,	
			λῡσαμένη,	λελυμένη,	
			λῡσάμενον	λελυμένον	

3. Passive Voice of λύω

			Future Perfect	*1 Aorist*	*1 Future*
Ind.	S.	1.	λελύσομαι (474)	ἐλύθην	λυθήσομαι
		2.	λελύσῃ, λελύσει	ἐλύθης	λυθήσῃ, λυθήσει
		3.	λελύσεται	ἐλύθη	λυθήσεται
	D.	2.	λελύσεσθον	ἐλύθητον	λυθήσεσθον
		3.	λελύσεσθον	ἐλυθήτην	λυθήσεσθον
	P.	1.	λελυσόμεθα	ἐλύθημεν	λυθησόμεθα
		2.	λελύσεσθε	ἐλύθητε	λυθήσεσθε
		3.	λελύσονται	ἐλύθησαν	λυθήσονται
Subj.	S.	1.		λυθῶ	
		2.		λυθῇς	
		3.		λυθῇ	
	D.	2.		λυθῆτον	
		3.		λυθῆτον	
	P.	1.		λυθῶμεν	
		2.		λυθῆτε	
		3.		λυθῶσι	
Opt.	S.	1.	λελυσοίμην	λυθείην	λυθησοίμην
		2.	λελύσοιο	λυθείης	λυθήσοιο
		3.	λελύσοιτο	λυθείη	λυθήσοιτο
	D.	2.	λελύσοισθον	λυθεῖτον or λυθείητον (468)	λυθήσοισθον
		3.	λελυσοίσθην	λυθείτην or λυθειήτην	λυθησοίσθην
	P.	1.	λελυσοίμεθα	λυθεῖμεν or λυθείημεν	λυθησοίμεθα
		2.	λελύσοισθε	λυθεῖτε or λυθείητε	λυθήσοισθε
		3.	λελύσοιντο	λυθεῖεν or λυθείησαν	λυθήσοιντο
Imp.	S.	2.		λύθητι	
		3.		λυθήτω	
	D.	2.		λύθητον	
		3.		λυθήτων	
	P.	2.		λύθητε	
		3.		λυθέντων or λυθήτωσαν	
Inf.			λελύσεσθαι	λυθῆναι	λυθήσεσθαι
Part.			λελυσόμενος, -η, -ον	λυθείς, λυθεῖσα, λυθέν	λυθησόμενος, -η, -ον

462. SYNOPSIS OF λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ), *leave*

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM	2. FUTURE SYSTEM	4. SECOND-AOR. SYSTEM	6. SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM
ACTIVE	Pres. and Impf.	Future	2 Aorist	2 Perf. and Plup.
Indic.	λείπω ἔλειπον	λείψω	ἔλιπον	λέλοιπα ἐλελοίπη
Subj.	λείπω		λίπω	λελοίπω or λελοιπὼς ὦ
Opt.	λείποιμι	λείψοιμι	λίποιμι	λελοίποιμι or λελοιπὼς εἴην
Imper.	λεῖπε		λίπε	[λέλοιπε]
Inf.	λείπειν	λείψειν	λιπεῖν	λελοιπέναι
Part.	λείπων	λείψων	λιπών	λελοιπώς

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM	2. FUTURE SYSTEM	4. SECOND-AOR. SYSTEM	7. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM
MIDDLE	Pres. and Impf.	Future	2 Aorist	Perf. and Plup.
Indic.	λείπομαι ἐλειπόμην	λείψομαι	ἐλιπόμην	λέλειμμαι ἐλελείμμην
Subj.	λείπωμαι		λίπωμαι	λελειμμένος ὦ
Opt.	λειποίμην	λειψοίμην	λιποίμην	λελειμμένος εἴην
Imper.	λείπου		λιποῦ	λέλειψο
Infin.	λείπεσθαι	λείψεσθαι	λιπέσθαι	λελεῖφθαι
Part.	λειπόμενος	λειψόμενος	λιπόμενος	λελειμμένος

8. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM

	Pres. and Impf.	1 Future	Aorist	Perf. and Plup.	Future Perfect
PASSIVE					
Indic.	λείπομαι etc.	λειφθήσομαι	ἐλείφθην λειφθῶ (for λειφθέω)	λέλειμμαι etc.	λελείψομαι
Subj.	Like the Middle			Like the Middle	
Opt.	,,	λειφθησοίμην	λειφθείην	,,	λελειψοίμην
Imper.	,,		λείφθητι	,,	
Infin.	,,	λειφθήσεσθαι	λειφθῆναι	,,	λελείψεσθαι
Part.	,,	λειφθησόμενος	λειφθείς	,,	λελειψόμενος

VERBAL ADJECTIVES λειπτός, λειπτέος

463. Second-Aorist and Second-Perfect Systems of λείπω

		2 Aorist Active	2 Aorist Middle	2 Perfect	2 Pluperfect
Ind.	S. 1.	ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμην	λέλοιπα	ἐλελοίπη
	2.	ἔλιπες	ἐλίπου	λέλοιπας	ἐλελοίπης
	3.	ἔλιπε	ἐλίπετο	λέλοιπε	ἐλελοίπει(ν)
	D. 2.	ἐλίπετον	ἐλίπεσθον	λελοίπατον	ἐλελοίπετον
	3.	ἐλιπέτην	ἐλιπέσθην	λελοίπατον	ἐλελοιπέτην
	P. 1.	ἐλίπομεν	ἐλιπόμεθα	λελοίπαμεν	ἐλελοίπεμεν
	2.	ἐλίπετε	ἐλίπεσθε	λελοίπατε	ἐλελοίπετε
	3.	ἔλιπον	ἐλίποντο	λελοίπᾱσι	ἐλελοίπεσαν
Subj.	S. 1.	λίπω	λίπωμαι	λελοίπω	
	2.	λίπῃς	λίπῃ	λελοίπῃς	
	3.	λίπῃ	λίπηται	λελοίπῃ	
	D. 2.	λίπητον	λίπησθον	λελοίπητον	
	3.	λίπητον	λίπησθον	λελοίπητον	
	P. 1.	λίπωμεν	λιπώμεθα	λελοίπωμεν	
	2.	λίπητε	λίπησθε	λελοίπητε	
	3.	λίπωσι	λίπωνται	λελοίπωσι	
Opt.	S. 1.	λίποιμι	λιποίμην	λελοίποιμι	
	2.	λίποις	λίποιο	λελοίποις	
	3.	λίποι	λίποιτο	λελοίποι	
	D. 2.	λίποιτον	λίποισθον	λελοίποιτον	
	3.	λιποίτην	λιποίσθην	λελοιποίτην	
	P. 1.	λίποιμεν	λιποίμεθα	λελοίποιμεν	
	2.	λίποιτε	λίποισθε	λελοίποιτε	
	3.	λίποιεν	λίποιντο	λελοίποιεν	
Imp.	S. 2.	λίπε	λίπου	[λέλοιπε	
	3.	λιπέτω	λιπέσθω	λελοιπέτω	
	D. 2.	λίπετον	λίπεσθον	λελοίπετον	
	3.	λιπέτων	λιπέσθων	λελοιπέτων	
	P. 2.	λίπετε	λίπεσθε	λελοίπετε	
	3.	λιπόντων or λιπέτωσαν	λιπέσθων or λιπέσθωσαν	λελοιπέτων]	
Inf.		λιπεῖν	λιπέσθαι	λελοιπέναι	
Part.		λιπών, λιποῦσα, λιπόν	λιπόμενος, λιπομένη, λιπόμενον	λελοιπώς, λελοιπυῖα, λελοιπός	

464. SYNOPSIS OF φαίνω (φαν-), show

ACTIVE

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM — Pres. and Impf.	2. FUTURE SYSTEM — Future	3. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM — 1 Aorist	5. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM — 1 Perf. and Plup.	6. SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM — 2 Perf. and Plup.
Indic.	φαίνω ἔφαινον	(φανέω) φανῶ	ἔφηνα	πέφαγκα ἐπεφάγκη	πέφηνα ἐπεφήνη
Subj.	φαίνω		φήνω	πεφάγκω or πεφαγκὼς ὦ	πεφήνω or πεφηνὼς ὦ
Opt.	φαίνοιμι	(φανέοιμι) or (φανεοίην) φανοῖμι φανοίην	φήναιμι	πεφάγκοιμι or πεφαγκὼς εἴην	πεφήνοιμι or πεφηνὼς εἴην
Imper.	φαῖνε	(φανέειν)	φῆνον	[πέφαγκε]	[πέφηνε]
Infin.	φαίνειν	φανεῖν	φῆναι	πεφαγκέναι	πεφηνέναι
Part.	φαίνων	(φανέων) φανῶν	φήνᾱς	πεφαγκώς	πεφηνώς

MIDDLE

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM — Pres. and Impf.	2. FUTURE SYSTEM — Future	3. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM — 1 Aorist	7. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM — Perfect and Pluperfect
Indic.	φαίνομαι ἐφαινόμην	(φανέομαι) φανοῦμαι	ἐφηνάμην	πέφασμαι ἐπεφάσμην
Subj.	φαίνωμαι		φήνωμαι	πεφασμένος ὦ
Opt.	φαινοίμην	(φανεοίμην) φανοίμην	φηναίμην	πεφασμένος εἴην
Imper.	φαίνου		φῆναι	[πέφανσο]
Infin.	φαίνεσθαι	(φανέεσθαι) φανεῖσθαι	φήνασθαι	πεφάνθαι
Part.	φαινόμενος	(φανεόμενος) φανούμενος	φηνάμενος	πεφασμένος

PASSIVE

	1. PRESENT SYSTEM — Pres. and Impf.	9. SECOND-PASSIVE SYSTEM — 2 Future	9. SECOND-PASSIVE SYSTEM — 2 Aorist	8. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM — 1 Aorist	1 Future
Indic.	φαίνομαι etc.	φανήσομαι	ἐφάνην	ἐφάνθην	wanting
Subj.	Like the Middle		φανῶ (for φανέω)	φανθῶ (for φανθέω)	
Opt. 1	,,	φανησοίμην	φανείην	φανθείην	
Imper.	,,		φάνηθι	φάνθητι	
Infin.		φανήσεσθαι	φανῆναι	φανθῆναι	
Part.		φανησόμενος	φανείς	φανθείς	

VERBAL ADJECTIVE φαντός (ᾰ-φαντος)

465. FUTURE AND FIRST-AORIST *(LIQUID FORMS)*, AND SECOND-PASSIVE
SYSTEMS OF φαίνω

			FUTURE ACTIVE (contracted*)	FUTURE MIDDLE (contracted*)	1 AORIST ACTIVE
IND.	S.	1.	φανῶ	φανοῦμαι	ἔφηνα
		2.	φανεῖς	φανῇ, φανεῖ	ἔφηνας
		3.	φανεῖ	φανεῖται	ἔφηνε
	D.	2.	φανεῖτον	φανεῖσθον	ἐφήνατον
		3.	φανεῖτον	φανεῖσθον	ἐφηνάτην
	P.	1.	φανοῦμεν	φανούμεθα	ἐφήναμεν
		2.	φανεῖτε	φανεῖσθε	ἐφήνατε
		3.	φανοῦσι	φανοῦνται	ἔφηναν
SUBJ.	S.	1.			φήνω
		2.			φήνῃς
		3.			φήνῃ
	D.	2.			φήνητον
		3.			φήνητον
	P.	1.			φήνωμεν
		2.			φήνητε
		3.			φήνωσι
OPT.	S.	1.	φανοίην or φανοῖμι	φανοίμην	φήναιμι
		2.	φανοίης or φανοῖς	φανοῖο	φήναις or φήνειας
		3.	φανοίη or φανοῖ	φανοῖτο	φήναι or φήνειε
	D.	2.	φανοῖτον	φανοῖσθον	φήναιτον
		3.	φανοίτην	φανοίσθην	φηναίτην
	P.	1.	φανοῖμεν	φανοίμεθα	φήναιμεν
		2.	φανοῖτε	φανοῖσθε	φήναιτε
		3.	φανοῖεν	φανοῖντο	φήναιεν or φήνειαν
IMP.	S.	2.			φῆνον
		3.			φηνάτω
	D.	2.			φήνατον
		3.			φηνάτων,
	P.	2.			φήνατε
		3.			φηνάντων or φηνάτωσαν
INF.			φανεῖν	φανεῖσθαι	φῆναι
PART.			φανῶν, φανοῦσα, φανοῦν	φανούμενος, φανουμένη, φανούμενον	φήνᾱς, φήνᾱσα, φῆναν

* The uncontracted forms of the future φανέω and φανέομαι (464) are
inflected like φιλέω and φιλέομαι (477).

		1 AORIST MIDDLE	2 AORIST PASSIVE	2 FUTURE PASSIVE
IND.	S. 1.	ἐφηνάμην	ἐφάνην	φανήσομαι
	2.	ἐφήνω	ἐφάνης	φανήσῃ, φανήσει
	3.	ἐφήνατο	ἐφάνη	φανήσεται
	D. 2.	ἐφήνασθον	ἐφάνητον	φανήσεσθον
	3.	ἐφηνάσθην	ἐφανήτην	φανήσεσθον
	P. 1.	ἐφηνάμεθα	ἐφάνημεν	φανησόμεθα
	2.	ἐφήνασθε	ἐφάνητε	φανήσεσθε
	3.	ἐφήναντο	ἐφάνησαν	φανήσονται
SUBJ.	S. 1.	φήνωμαι	φανῶ	
	2.	φήνῃ	φανῇς	
	3.	φήνηται	φανῇ	
	D. 2.	φήνησθον	φανῆτον	
	3.	φήνησθον	φανῆτον	
	P. 1.	φηνώμεθα	φανῶμεν	
	2.	φήνησθε	φανῆτε	
	3.	φήνωνται	φανῶσι	
OPT.	S. 1.	φηναίμην	φανείην	φανησοίμην
	2.	φήναιο	φανείης	φανήσοιο
	3.	φήναιτο	φανείη	φανήσοιτο
	D. 2.	φήναισθον	φανεῖτον or φανείητον	φανήσοισθον
	3.	φηναίσθην	φανείτην or φανειήτην	φανησοίσθην
	P. 1.	φηναίμεθα	φανεῖμεν or φανείημεν	φανησοίμεθα
	2.	φήναισθε	φανεῖτε or φανείητε	φανήσοισθε
	3.	φήναιντο	φανεῖεν or φανείησαν	φανήσοιντο
IMP.	S. 2.	φῆναι	φάνηθι	
	3.	φηνάσθω	φανήτω	
	D. 2.	φήνασθον	φάνητον	
	3.	φηνάσθων	φανήτων	
	P. 2.	φήνασθε	φάνητε	
	3.	φηνάσθων or	φανέντων or	
		φηνάσθωσαν	φανήτωσαν	
INF.		φήνασθαι	φανῆναι	φανήσεσθαι
PART.		φηνάμενος,	φανείς, φανεῖσα,	φανησόμενος,
		-η, -ον	φανέν	-η, -ον

K

NOTES ON THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -ω

466. The imperative forms ending in -τωσαν and -σθωσαν belong to late Greek.

467. In the first-aorist optative active, the Attic generally prefers the Aeolic forms in -ειας, -ειε, -ειαν (689).

468. In the dual and plural of the aorist passive optative, the shorter forms in -εῖτον, -είτην, -εῖμεν, -εῖτε, -εῖεν are much oftener used than the longer forms in -είητον, -ειήτην, -είημεν, -είητε, -είησαν (573).

469. In late Greek the pluperfect ended in -ειν, -εις, -ει, -ειτον, -είτην, -ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν ; as ἐλελύκειν, ἐλελύκεις, etc. See 593.

470. The perfect and pluperfect indicative are occasionally formed by periphrasis of the perfect active participle and εἰμί and ἦν ; as λελυκὼς εἰμί (ἦν) for λέλυκα (ἐλελύκη), κεκτημένος εἶ for κέκτησαι.

471. The perfect subjunctive and optative active is usually expressed by periphrasis of the perfect active participle and ὦ and εἴην (subjunctive and optative of εἰμί, *be*) ; as λελυκὼς ὦ and λελυκὼς εἴην. The regular forms, like λελύκω and λελύκοιμι, are very uncommon.

472. The perfect subjunctive and optative middle is formed periphrastically by the perfect middle participle and ὦ and εἴην. For a few verbs whose perfect middle forms these moods without periphrasis, see 712, 713.

473. The future perfect active is formed by periphrasis with the perfect active participle and ἔσομαι (fut. of εἰμί, *be*) ; as λελυκὼς ἔσομαι, *I shall have loosed*. The forms ἑστήξω, *I shall stand*, and τεθνήξω, *I shall be dead*, are exceptional ; see ἵστημι and θνήσκω in the Catalogue, also 1037.

474. When a verb lacks the future-perfect passive, this form can be made by periphrasis of the perfect passive (middle) participle and ἔσομαι ; as ἐψευσμένοι ἔσεσθε, *you will have been deceived* (749).

475. 1. The imperative perfect active occurs only in a few verbs whose perfects have present meaning ; as ἔσταθι, *stand !* τεθνάτω, *let him die*, κεκράγετε, *yell !* See 714, 724.

2. The perfect imperative of all voices can be expressed by a periphrasis of the perfect participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc. (imperative of εἰμί, *be*). See 714, 724.

476. For -ῃ and -ει in the second person singular indicative of the present, future, and future-perfect, see 597.—Βούλει from βούλομαι, *wish*, οἴει from οἴομαι, *think* and ὄψει from ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, *see*, have no forms in -ῃ.

CONTRACT VERBS

477. Verbs in -άω, -έω, and -όω are contracted in the present and imperfect. The contraction follows the principles explained in 47 and 48.

The present and imperfect of τῑμάω (τῑμα-), *honor*, φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, and δηλόω (δηλο-), *show*, are inflected thus:—

ACTIVE

PRESENT INDICATIVE

S.	1.	(τῑμάω)	τῑμῶ	(φιλέω)	φιλῶ	(δηλόω)	δηλῶ
	2.	(τῑμάεις)	τῑμᾷς	(φιλέεις)	φιλεῖς	(δηλόεις)	δηλοῖς
	3.	(τῑμάει)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέει)	φιλεῖ	(δηλόει)	δηλοῖ
D.	2.	(τῑμάετον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλεῖτον	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον
	3.	(τῑμάετον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέετον)	φιλεῖτον	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον
P.	1.	(τῑμάομεν)	τῑμῶμεν	(φιλέομεν)	φιλοῦμεν	(δηλόομεν)	δηλοῦμεν
	2.	(τῑμάετε)	τῑμᾶτε	(φιλέετε)	φιλεῖτε	(δηλόετε)	δηλοῦτε
	3.	(τῑμάουσι)	τῑμῶσι	(φιλέουσι)	φιλοῦσι	(δηλόουσι)	δηλοῦσι

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

S.	1.	(τῑμάω)	τῑμῶ	(φιλέω)	φιλῶ	(δηλόω)	δηλῶ
	2.	(τῑμάῃς)	τῑμᾷς	(φιλέῃς)	φιλῇς	(δηλόῃς)	δηλοῖς
	3.	(τῑμάῃ)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέῃ)	φιλῇ	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
D.	2.	(τῑμάητον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέητον)	φιλῆτον	(δηλόητον)	δηλῶτον
	3.	(τῑμάητον)	τῑμᾶτον	(φιλέητον)	φιλῆτον	(δηλόητον)	δηλῶτον
P.	1.	(τῑμάωμεν)	τῑμῶμεν	(φιλέωμεν)	φιλῶμεν	(δηλόωμεν)	δηλῶμεν
	2.	(τῑμάητε)	τῑμᾶτε	(φιλέητε)	φιλῆτε	(δηλόητε)	δηλῶτε
	3.	(τῑμάωσι)	τῑμῶσι	(φιλέωσι)	φιλῶσι	(δηλόωσι)	δηλῶσι

PRESENT OPTATIVE (see 478)

S.	1.	(τῑμάοιμι)	[τῑμῷμι	(φιλέοιμι)	[φιλοῖμι	(δηλόοιμι)	[δηλοῖμι
	2.	(τῑμάοις)	τῑμῷς	(φιλέοις)	φιλοῖς	(δηλόοις)	δηλοῖς
	3.	(τῑμάοι)	τῑμῷ]	(φιλέοι)	φιλοῖ]	(δηλόοι)	δηλοῖ]
D.	2.	(τῑμάοιτον)	τῑμῷτον	(φιλέοιτον)	φιλοῖτον	(δηλόοιτον)	δηλοῖτον
	3.	(τῑμαοίτην)	τῑμῴτην	(φιλεοίτην)	φιλοίτην	(δηλοοίτην)	δηλοίτην
P.	1.	(τῑμάοιμεν)	τῑμῷμεν	(φιλέοιμεν)	φιλοῖμεν	(δηλόοιμεν)	δηλοῖμεν
	2.	(τῑμάοιτε)	τῑμῷτε	(φιλέοιτε)	φιλοῖτε	(δηλόοιτε)	δηλοῖτε
	3.	(τῑμάοιεν)	τῑμῷεν	(φιλέοιεν)	φιλοῖεν	(δηλόοιεν)	δηλοῖεν
	or	or	or	or	or	or	or
S.	1.	(τῑμαοίην)	τῑμῴην	(φιλεοίην)	φιλοίην	(δηλοοίην)	δηλοίην
	2.	(τῑμαοίης)	τῑμῴης	(φιλεοίης)	φιλοίης	(δηλοοίης)	δηλοίης
	3.	(τῑμαοίη)	τῑμῴη	(φιλεοίη)	φιλοίη	(δηλοοίη)	δηλοίη

D. 2. (τῑμαοίητον) [τῑμῷητον] (φιλεοίητον) [φιλοίητον (δηλοοίητον) [δηλοίητον
   3. (τῑμαοιήτην) τῑμῷήτην] (φιλεοιήτην) φιλοιήτην] (δηλοοιήτην) δηλοιήτην]
P. 1. (τῑμαοίημεν) [τῑμῷημεν (φιλεοίημεν) [φιλοίημεν (δηλοοίημεν) [δηλοίημεν
   2. (τῑμαοίητε) τῑμῷητε (φιλεοίητε) φιλοίητε (δηλοοίητε) δηλοίητε
   3. (τῑμαοίησαν) τῑμῷησαν] (φιλεοίησαν) φιλοίησαν] (δηλοοίησαν) δηλοίησαν]

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

S. 2. (τίμαε) τίμᾱ (φίλεε) φίλει (δήλοε) δήλου
   3. (τῑμαέτω) τῑμάτω (φιλεέτω) φιλείτω (δηλοέτω) δηλούτω
D. 2. (τῑμάετον) τῑμᾶτον (φιλέετον) φιλεῖτον (δηλόετον) δηλοῦτον
   3. (τῑμαέτων) τῑμάτων (φιλεέτων) φιλειτων (δηλοέτων) δηλούτων
P. 2. (τῑμάετε) τῑμᾶτε (φιλέετε) φιλεῖτε (δηλόετε) δηλοῦτε
   3. (τῑμαόντων) τῑμώντων (φιλεόντων) φιλούντων (δηλοόντων) δηλούντων
      or   or   or   or   or   or
   (τῑμαέτωσαν) τῑμάτωσαν (φιλεέτωσαν) φιλείτωσαν (δηλοέτωσαν) δηλούτωσαν

PRESENT INFINITIVE

(τῑμάειν) τῑμᾶν (φιλέειν) φιλεῖν (δηλόειν) δηλοῦν

PRESENT PARTICIPLE (see 334)

(τῑμάων) τῑμῶν (φιλέων) φιλῶν (δηλόων) δηλῶν

IMPERFECT

S. 1. (ἐτίμαον) ἐτίμων (ἐφίλεον) ἐφίλουν (ἐδήλοον) ἐδήλουν
   2. (ἐτίμαες) ἐτίμᾱς (ἐφίλεες) ἐφίλεις (ἐδήλοες) ἐδήλους
   3. (ἐτίμαε) ἐτίμᾱ (ἐφίλεε) ἐφίλει (ἐδήλοε) ἐδήλου
D. 2. (ἐτῑμάετον) ἐτῑμᾶτον (ἐφιλέετον) ἐφιλεῖτον (ἐδηλόετον) ἐδηλοῦτον
   3. (ἐτῑμαέτην) ἐτῑμάτην (ἐφιλεέτην) ἐφιλείτην (ἐδηλοέτην) ἐδηλούτην
P. 1. (ἐτῑμάομεν) ἐτῑμῶμεν (ἐφιλέομεν) ἐφιλοῦμεν (ἐδηλόομεν) ἐδηλοῦμεν
   2. (ἐτῑμάετε) ἐτῑμᾶτε (ἐφιλέετε) ἐφιλεῖτε (ἐδηλόετε) ἐδηλοῦτε
   3. (ἐτίμαον) ἐτίμων (ἐφίλεον) ἐφίλουν (ἐδήλοον) ἐδήλουν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE

PRESENT INDICATIVE

S. 1. (τῑμάομαι) τῑμῶμαι (φιλέομαι) φιλοῦμαι (δηλόομαι) δηλοῦμαι
   2. (τῑμάῃ, τῑμάει) τῑμᾷ (φιλέῃ, φιλέει) φιλῇ, φιλεῖ (δηλόῃ, δηλόει) δηλοῖ
   3. (τῑμάεται) τῑμᾶται (φιλέεται) φιλεῖται (δηλόεται) δηλοῦται
D. 2. (τῑμάεσθον) τῑμᾶσθον (φιλέεσθον) φιλεῖσθον (δηλόεσθον) δηλοῦσθον
   3. (τῑμάεσθον) τῑμᾶσθον (φιλέεσθον) φιλεῖσθον (δηλόεσθον) δηλοῦσθον
P. 1. (τῑμαόμεθα) τῑμώμεθα (φιλεόμεθα) φιλούμεθα (δηλοόμεθα) δηλούμεθα
   2. (τῑμάεσθε) τῑμᾶσθε (φιλέεσθε) φιλεῖσθε (δηλόεσθε) δηλοῦσθε
   3. (τῑμάονται) τῑμῶνται (φιλέονται) φιλοῦνται (δηλόονται) δηλοῦνται

Present Subjunctive

S. 1.	(τῑμάωμαι)	τῑμῶμαι	(φιλέωμαι)	φιλῶμαι	(δηλόωμαι)	δηλῶμαι
2.	(τῑμάῃ)	τῑμᾷ	(φιλέῃ)	φιλῇ	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
3.	(τῑμάηται)	τῑμᾶται	(φιλέηται)	φιλῆται	(δηλόηται)	δηλῶται
D. 2.	(τῑμάησθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέησθον)	φιλῆσθον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλῶσθον
3.	(τῑμάησθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέησθον)	φιλῆσθον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλῶσθον
P. 1.	(τῑμαώμεθα)	τῑμώμεθα	(φιλεώμεθα)	φιλώμεθα	(δηλοώμεθα)	δηλώμεθα
2.	(τῑμάησθε)	τῑμᾶσθε	(φιλέησθε)	φιλῆσθε	(δηλόησθε)	δηλῶσθε
3.	(τῑμάωνται)	τῑμῶνται	(φιλέωνται)	φιλῶνται	(δηλόωνται)	δηλῶνται

Present Optative

S. 1.	(τῑμαοίμην)	τῑμῴμην	(φιλεοίμην)	φιλοίμην	(δηλοοίμην)	δηλοίμην
2.	(τῑμάοιο)	τῑμῷο	(φιλέοιο)	φιλοῖο	(δηλόοιο)	δηλοῖο
3.	(τῑμάοιτο)	τῑμῷτο	(φιλέοιτο)	φιλοῖτο	(δηλόοιτο)	δηλοῖτο
D. 2.	(τῑμάοισθον)	τῑμῷσθον	(φιλέοισθον)	φιλοῖσθον	(δηλόοισθον)	δηλοῖσθον
3.	(τῑμαοίσθην)	τῑμῴσθην	(φιλεοίσθην)	φιλοίσθην	(δηλοοίσθην)	δηλοίσθην
P. 1.	(τῑμαοίμεθα)	τῑμῴμεθα	(φιλεοίμεθα)	φιλοίμεθα	(δηλοοίμεθα)	δηλοίμεθα
2.	(τῑμάοισθε)	τῑμῷσθε	(φιλέοισθε)	φιλοῖσθε	(δηλόοισθε)	δηλοῖσθε
3.	(τῑμάοιντο)	τῑμῷντο	(φιλέοιντο)	φιλοῖντο	(δηλόοιντο)	δηλοῖντο.

Present Imperative

S. 2.	(τῑμάου)	τῑμῶ	(φιλέου)	φιλοῦ	(δηλόου)	δηλοῦ
3.	(τῑμαέσθω)	τῑμάσθω	(φιλεέσθω)	φιλείσθω	(δηλοέσθω)	δηλούσθω
D. 2.	(τῑμάεσθον)	τῑμᾶσθον	(φιλέεσθον)	φιλεῖσθον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
3.	(τῑμαέσθων)	τῑμάσθων	(φιλεέσθων)	φιλείσθων	(δηλοέσθων)	δηλούσθων
P. 2.	(τῑμάεσθε)	τῑμᾶσθε	(φιλέεσθε)	φιλεῖσθε	(δηλόεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε
3.	(τῑμαέσθων)	τῑμάσθων	(φιλεέσθων)	φιλείσθων	(δηλοέσθων)	δηλούσθων
	or	or	or	or	or	or
	(τῑμαέσθω-σαν)	τῑμάσθωσαν	(φιλεέσθωσαν)	φιλεί-σθωσαν	(δηλοέσθωσαν)	δηλούσθωσαν

Present Infinitive

(τῑμάεσθαι)	τῑμᾶσθαι	(φιλέεσθαι)	φιλεῖσθαι	(δηλόεσθαι)	δηλοῦσθαι

Present Participle

(τῑμαόμενος)	τῑμώμενος	(φιλεόμενος)	φιλούμενος	(δηλοόμενος)	δηλούμενος

Imperfect

S. 1.	(ἐτῑμαόμην)	ἐτῑμώμην	(ἐφιλεόμην)	ἐφιλούμην	(ἐδηλοόμην)	ἐδηλούμην
2.	(ἐτῑμάου)	ἐτῑμῶ	(ἐφιλέου)	ἐφιλοῦ	(ἐδηλόου)	ἐδηλοῦ
3.	(ἐτῑμάετο)	ἐτῑμᾶτο	(ἐφιλέετο)	ἐφιλεῖτο	(ἐδηλόετο)	ἐδηλοῦτο
D. 2.	(ἐτῑμάεσθον)	ἐτῑμᾶσθον	(ἐφιλέεσθον)	ἐφιλεῖσθον	(ἐδηλόεσθον)	ἐδηλοῦσθον
3.	(ἐτῑμαέσθην)	ἐτῑμάσθην	(ἐφιλεέσθην)	ἐφιλείσθην	(ἐδηλοέσθην)	ἐδηλούσθην
P. 1.	(ἐτῑμαόμεθα)	ἐτῑμώμεθα	(ἐφιλεόμεθα)	ἐφιλούμεθα	(ἐδηλοόμεθα)	ἐδηλούμεθα
2.	(ἐτῑμάεσθε)	ἐτῑμᾶσθε	(ἐφιλέεσθε)	ἐφιλεῖσθε	(ἐδηλόεσθε)	ἐδηλοῦσθε
3.	(ἐτῑμάοντο)	ἐτῑμῶντο	(ἐφιλέοντο)	ἐφιλοῦντο	(ἐδηλόοντο)	ἐδηλοῦντο

NOTES ON THE CONTRACT VERBS

478. The present optative of contract verbs has two forms : the regular form (modal sign -ι-, the personal ending of the first person singular -μι) ; and the so-called Attic optative (modal sign -ιη-, ending of the first person singular regularly -ν, and of the third plural -σαν). The Attic optative is much more frequent in the singular than the regular forms, but it is seldom used in the dual and plural.

479. The following in -άω contract to η instead of to ᾱ : διψάω, *thirst,* ζάω, *live,* κνάω, *scrape,* πεινάω, *hunger,* σμάω, *smear,* χράω, *give oracles,* χράομαι, *use,* ψάω, *rub.* Thus : ζάω, ζῶ, ζῇς, ζῇ, ζῆτον, inf. ζῆν, impf. ἔζων, ἔζης, ἔζη.

480. Dissyllabic verbs in -έω admit only the contraction into ει, leaving the other forms uncontracted. Thus : πλέω, *sail,* πλεῖς, πλεῖ, πλεῖτον, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι, impf. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις etc., inf. πλεῖν, part. πλέων. But δέω, *bind,* is usually contracted everywhere to distinguish it from δέω, *want,* which contracts like πλέω.

481. Ῥῑγόω, *shiver,* contracts often to ω and ῳ as well as to ου and οι, thus : pres. ῥῑγῶ, ῥῑγῷς, ῥῑγῷ (and ῥῑγοῖ), opt. ῥῑγῴην, inf. ῥῑγῶν (and ῥῑγοῦν), part. ῥῑγῶντες (also gen. pl. ῥῑγούντων).—Ἱδρόω, *sweat,* Ionic and rare in Xenophon, has ἱδρῶσι, opt. ἱδρώη (with ἱδροῖ), part. ἱδρῶντι (ἱδροῦντι). —Λούω or λόω, *wash,* has λούω, λούεις, λούει ; but other forms of the present and imperfect are generally from λόω, as ἔλου, λοῦμεν, λοῦται, λοῦνται, λούμενος, the υ in λούω being dropped (see this verb in the Catalogue).

482. The contracted form of the third person singular imperfect active does not take ν movable ; thus ἐφίλεε or ἐφίλεεν, but contr. ἐφίλει (*never* ἐφίλειν).

483. SYNOPSIS OF ALL THE TENSES OF τῑμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, and θηράω, *hunt.* The present and imperfect are in heavy-faced type :—

ACTIVE

PRES.	Indic.	τῑμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	θηρῶ
	Subj.	τῑμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ	θηρῶ
	Opt.	[τῑμῷμι] τῑμῴην	[φιλοῖμι] φιλοίην	[δηλοῖμι] δηλοίην	[θηρῷμι] θηρῴην
	Imper.	τίμᾱ	φίλει	δήλου	θήρᾱ
	Infin.	τῑμᾶν	φιλεῖν	δηλοῦν	θηρᾶν
	Part.	τῑμῶν	φιλῶν	δηλῶν	θηρῶν
IMPF.	Indic.	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν	ἐθήρων
FUT.	Indic.	τῑμήσω	φιλήσω	δηλώσω	θηράσω
	Opt.	τῑμήσοιμι	φιλήσοιμι	δηλώσοιμι	θηράσοιμι

	Infin.	τῑμήσειν	φιλήσειν	δηλώσειν	θηράσειν
	Part.	τῑμήσων	φιλήσων	δηλώσων	θηράσων
AOR.	Indic.	ἐτίμησα	ἐφίλησα	ἐδήλωσα	ἐθήρᾱσα
	Subj.	τῑμήσω	φιλήσω	δηλώσω	θηράσω
	Opt.	τῑμήσαιμι	φιλήσαιμι	δηλώσαιμι	θηράσαιμι
	Imper.	τίμησον	φίλησον	δήλωσον	θήρᾱσον
	Infin.	τῑμῆσαι	φιλῆσαι	δηλῶσαι	θηρᾶσαι
	Part.	τῑμήσᾱς	φιλήσᾱς	δηλώσᾱς	θηράσᾱς
PERF.	Indic.	τετίμηκα	πεφίληκα	δεδήλωκα	τεθήρᾱκα
	Subj.	τετῑμήκω	πεφιλήκω	δεδηλώκω	τεθηράκω
	Opt.	τετῑμήκοιμι	πεφιλήκοιμι	δεδηλώκοιμι	τεθηράκοιμι
	Imper.	[τετίμηκε]	[πεφίληκε]	[δεδήλωκε]	[τεθήρᾱκε]
	Infin.	τετῑμηκέναι	πεφιληκέναι	δεδηλωκέναι	τεθηρᾱκέναι
	Part.	τετῑμηκώς	πεφιληκώς	δεδηλωκώς	τεθηρᾱκώς
PLUPF.	Indic.	ἐτετῑμήκη	ἐπεφιλήκη	ἐδεδηλώκη	ἐτεθηράκη

MIDDLE

PRES.	Indic.	**τῑμῶμαι**	**φιλοῦμαι**	**δηλοῦμαι**	**θηρῶμαι**
	Subj.	**τῑμῶμαι**	**φιλῶμαι**	**δηλῶμαι**	**θηρῶμαι**
	Opt.	**τῑμῴμην**	**φιλοίμην**	**δηλοίμην**	**θηρῴμην**
	Imper.	**τῑμῶ**	**φιλοῦ**	**δηλοῦ**	**θηρῶ**
	Infin.	**τῑμᾶσθαι**	**φιλεῖσθαι**	**δηλοῦσθαι**	**θηρᾶσθαι**
	Part.	**τῑμώμενος**	**φιλούμενος**	**δηλούμενος**	**θηρώμενος**
IMPF.	Indic.	**ἐτῑμώμην**	**ἐφιλούμην**	**ἐδηλούμην**	**ἐθηρώμην**
FUT.	Indic.	τῑμήσομαι	φιλήσομαι (as pass.)	δηλώσομαι (as pass.)	θηράσομαι
	Opt.	τῑμησοίμην	φιλησοίμην	δηλωσοίμην	θηρᾱσοίμην
	Infin.	τῑμήσεσθαι	φιλήσεσθαι	δηλώσεσθαι	θηράσεσθαι
	Part.	τῑμησόμενος	φιλησόμενος	δηλωσόμενος	θηρᾱσόμενος
AOR.	Indic.	ἐτῑμησάμην	ἐφιλησάμην	ἐδηλωσάμην	ἐθηρᾱσάμην
	Subj.	τῑμήσωμαι	φιλήσωμαι	δηλώσωμαι	θηράσωμαι
	Opt.	τῑμησαίμην	φιλησαίμην	δηλωσαίμην	θηρᾱσαίμην
	Imper.	τίμησαι	φίλησαι	δήλωσαι	θήρᾱσαι
	Infin.	τῑμήσασθαι	φιλήσασθαι	δηλώσασθαι	θηράσασθαι
	Part.	τῑμησάμενος	φιλησάμενος	δηλωσάμενος	θηρᾱσάμενος
PERF.	Indic.	τετίμημαι	πεφίλημαι	δεδήλωμαι	τεθήρᾱμαι
	Subj.	τετῑμημένος ὦ	πεφιλημένος ὦ	δεδηλωμένος ὦ	τεθηρᾱμένος ὦ
	Opt.	τετῑμημένος εἴην	πεφιλημένος εἴην	δεδηλωμένος εἴην	τεθηρᾱμένος εἴην
	Imper.	τετίμησο	πεφίλησο	δεδήλωσο	τεθήρᾱσο
	Infin.	τετῑμῆσθαι	πεφιλῆσθαι	δεδηλῶσθαι	τεθηρᾶσθαι
	Part.	τετῑμημένος	πεφιλημένος	δεδηλώμενος	τεθηρᾱμένος
PLUPF.	Indic.	ἐτετῑμήμην	ἐπεφιλήμην	ἐδεδηλώμην	ἐτεθηράμην

PASSIVE

PRES. *IMPF.* } Same as the Middle.				

FUT.	Indic.	τῑμηθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	δηλωθήσομαι	(θηρᾱθήσομαι)
	Opt.	τῑμηθησοίμην	φιληθησοίμην	δηλωθησοίμην	(θηρᾱθησοίμην)
	Infin.	τῑμηθήσεσθαι	φιληθήσεσθαι	δηλωθήσεσθαι	(θηρᾱθήσεσθαι)
	Part.	τῑμηθησόμενος	φιληθησόμενος	δηλωθησόμενος	(θηρᾱθησόμενος)
AOR.	Indic.	ἐτῑμήθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐδηλώθην	ἐθηράθην
	Subj.	τῑμηθῶ	φιληθῶ	δηλωθῶ	θηρᾱθῶ
	Opt.	τῑμηθείην	φιληθείην	δηλωθείην	θηρᾱθείην
	Imper.	τῑμήθητι	φιλήθητι	δηλώθητι	θηράθητι
	Infin.	τῑμηθῆναι	φιληθῆναι	δηλωθῆναι	θηρᾱθῆναι
	Part.	τῑμηθείς	φιληθείς	δηλωθείς	θηρᾱθείς

PERF. *PLUPF.* } Same as the Middle.				

FUT. *PERF.* }	τετῑμήσομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	δεδηλώσομαι	(τεθηράσομαι)

VERBALS	τῑμητός	φιλητός	δηλωτός	θηρᾱτός
	τῑμητέος	φιλητέος	δηλωτέος	θηρᾱτέος

The forms θηρᾱθήσομαι and τεθήρᾱμαι are late.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF VERBS WITH CONSONANT STEMS.

484. 1. The meeting of consonants of the stem with μ, τ, σ, or θ of the endings gives rise to certain euphonic changes (486) in the perfect and pluperfect middle.

2. Some vowel-verbs add σ to the stem before endings beginning with μ or τ, as in τετέλε-σ-μαι, τετέλε-σ-ται; but before endings beginning with σ, the stem remains pure, as in τετέλε-σαι (105, 4).

3. When the stem ends in a consonant or when σ is added to a vowel stem, the third person plural of these tenses is formed by using the perfect middle participle with εἰσί, *are*, for the perfect, and ἦσαν, *were*, for the pluperfect (739, 740).

485. The following is the inflection of the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive of τρίβω (τρῑβ-, τρῐβ-), *rub*, πλέκ-ω, *weave*, ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), *exchange*, ἐλέγχ-ω, *convict*, πείθω (πειθ-, πιθ-), *persuade*, τελέ-ω, *finish*, φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, and στέλλω (στελ-, perf. σταλ-). For the principal parts of these verbs, see 489.

PERFECT

INDIC.	S.	1.	τέτρῖμμαι	πέπλεγμαι	ἤλλαγμαι	ἐλήλεγμαι
		2.	τέτρῖψαι	πέπλεξαι	ἤλλαξαι	ἐλήλεγξαι
		3.	τέτρῖπται	πέπλεκται	ἤλλακται	ἐλήλεγκται
	D.	2.	τέτρῖφθον	πέπλεχθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
		3.	τέτρῖφθον	πέπλεχθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
	P.	1.	τετρίμμεθα	πεπλέγμεθα	ἠλλάγμεθα	ἐληλέγμεθα
		2.	τέτρῖφθε	πέπλεχθε	ἤλλαχθε	ἐλήλεγχθε
		3.	τετρῖμμένοι	πεπλεγμένοι	ἠλλαγμένοι	ἐληλεγμένοι
			εἰσί	εἰσί	εἰσί	εἰσί

SUBJ.	τετρῖμμένος ὦ	πεπλεγμένος ὦ	ἠλλαγμένος ὦ	ἐληλεγμένος ὦ

OPT.	,, εἴην	,, εἴην	,, εἴην	,, εἴην

IMPER.	S.	2.	τέτρῖψο	πέπλεξο	ἤλλαξο	ἐλήλεγξο
		3.	τετρίφθω	πεπλέχθω	ἠλλάχθω	ἐληλέγχθω
	D.	2.	τέτρῖφθον	πέπλεχθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
		3.	τετρίφθων	πεπλέχθων	ἠλλάχθων	ἐληλέγχθων
	P.	2.	τέτρῖφθε	πέπλεχθε	ἤλλαχθε	ἐλήλεγχθε
		3.	τετρίφθων or	πεπλέχθων or	ἠλλάχθων or	ἐληλέγχθων or
			τετρίφθωσαν	πεπλέχθωσαν	ἠλλάχθωσαν	ἐληλέγχθωσαν

INFIN.	τετρῖφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	ἠλλάχθαι	ἐληλέγχθαι

PART.	τετρῖμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	ἠλλαγμένος	ἐληλεγμένος

PLUPERFECT

INDIC.	S.	1.	ἐτετρίμμην	ἐπεπλέγμην	ἠλλάγμην	ἐληλέγμην
		2.	ἐτέτρῖψο	ἐπέπλεξο	ἤλλαξο	ἐλήλεγξο
		3.	ἐτέτρῖπτο	ἐπέπλεκτο	ἤλλακτο	ἐλήλεγκτο
	D.	2.	ἐτέτρῖφθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	ἤλλαχθον	ἐλήλεγχθον
		3.	ἐτετρίφθην	ἐπεπλέχθην	ἠλλάχθην	ἐληλέγχθην
	P.	1.	ἐτετρίμμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα	ἠλλάγμεθα	ἐληλέγμεθα
		2.	ἐτέτρῖφθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	ἤλλαχθε	ἐλήλεγχθε
		3.	τετρῖμμένοι	πεπλεγμένοι	ἠλλαγμένοι	ἐληλεγμένοι
			ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

PERFECT

INDIC.	S.	1.	πέπεισμαι	τετέλεσμαι	πέφασμαι	ἔσταλμαι
		2.	πέπεισαι	τετέλεσαι	[πέφανσαι, 488]	ἔσταλσαι
		3.	πέπεισται	τετέλεσται	πέφανται	ἔσταλται
	D.	2.	πέπεισθον	τετέλεσθον	πέφανθον	ἔσταλθον
		3.	πέπεισθον	τετέλεσθον	πέφανθον	ἔσταλθον
	P.	1.	πεπείσμεθα	τετελέσμεθα	πεφάσμεθα	ἐστάλμεθα
		2.	πέπεισθε	τετέλεσθε	πέφανθε	ἔσταλθε
		3.	πεπεισμένοι εἰσί	τετελεσμένοι εἰσί	πεφασμένοι εἰσί	ἐσταλμένοι εἰσί

SUBJ.	πεπεισμένος ὦ	τετελεσμένος ὦ	πεφασμένος ὦ	ἐσταλμένος ὦ
OPT.	,, εἴην	,, εἴην	,, εἴην	,, εἴην

IMPER.	S.	2.	πέπεισο	τετέλεσο	[πέφανσο, 488]	ἔσταλσο
		3.	πεπείσθω	τετελέσθω	πεφάνθω	ἐστάλθω
	D.	2.	πέπεισθον	τετέλεσθον	πέφανθον	ἔσταλθον
		3.	πεπείσθων	τετελέσθων	πεφάνθων	ἐστάλθων
	P.	2.	πέπεισθε	τετέλεσθε	πέφανθε	ἔσταλθε
		3.	πεπείσθων or πεπείσθωσαν	τετελέσθων or τετελέσθωσαν	πεφάνθων or πεφάνθωσαν	ἐστάλθων or ἐστάλθωσαν

INFIN.	πεπεῖσθαι	τετελέσθαι	πεφάνθαι	ἐστάλθαι
PART.	πεπεισμένος	τετελεσμένος	πεφασμένος	ἐσταλμένος

PLUPERFECT

INDIC.	S.	1.	ἐπεπείσμην	ἐτετελέσμην	ἐπεφάσμην	ἐστάλμην
		2.	ἐπέπεισο	ἐτετέλεσο	[ἐπέφανσο, 488]	ἔσταλσο
		3.	ἐπέπειστο	ἐτετέλεστο	ἐπέφαντο	ἔσταλτο
	D.	2.	ἐπέπεισθον	ἐτετέλεσθον	ἐπέφανθον	ἔσταλθον
		3.	ἐπεπείσθην	ἐτετελέσθην	ἐπεφάνθην	ἐστάλθην
	P.	1.	ἐπεπείσμεθα	ἐτετελέσμεθα	ἐπεφάσμεθα	ἐστάλμεθα
		2.	ἐπέπεισθε	ἐτετέλεσθε	ἐπέφανθε	ἔσταλθε
		3.	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	τετελεσμένοι ἦσαν	πεφασμένοι ἦσαν	ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν

486. NOTE—1. For the euphonic changes caused by a mute (π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ, τ, δ, θ) before μ of the ending, see 86 ; before τ or θ of the ending, see 80 ; before σ of the ending, see 84.

2. For final ν of the stem occasionally assimilated to μ of the ending, see 737, 4 ; for the usual change of ν-μ to σ-μ, see 94.

3. For μμ-μ from μπ-μ and γγ-μ from γχ-μ shortened to μμ and γμ, as in πέπεμ-μαι for πεπεμπ-μαι and ἐλήλεγ-μαι for ἐληλεγχ-μαι, see 88.

487. NOTE.—For ε of the stem changed to α, as in στέλ-λω, ἔσταλ-μαι, see 42 ; 726, 2 (b).

488. NOTE.—The forms πέφαν-σαι, ἐπέφαν-σο, and πέφαν-σο seem not to occur, see 737, 3.

489. The principal parts of the verbs in 485 are as follows :—

Τρίβω (τρῑβ-, τρῐβ-), rub, τρίψω, ἔτρῑψα, 2 perf. τέτρῑφα, τέτρῑμμαι, ἐτρῐφθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐτρῐβην.

Πλέκ-ω, weave, πλέξω, ἔπλεξα, (2 perf. πέπλεχα or πέπλοχα Ionic), πέπλεγμαι, ἐπλέχθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐπλάκην.

Ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), exchange, ἀλλάξω, ἤλλαξα, 2 perf. ἤλλαχα, ἤλλαγμαι, ἠλλάχθην, 2 aor. pass. ἠλλάγην.

Ἐλέγχ-ω, convict, ἐλέγξω, ἤλεγξα, ἐλήλεγμαι, ἠλέγχθην.

Πείθω (πειθ-, πιθ-), πείσω, ἔπεισα, (2 aor. ἔπιθον, poetic), πέπεικα, 2 perf. πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπείσθην.

Τελέ-ω, finish, τελέσω, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτελέ-σ-θην.

Φαίνω (φαν-), show, φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, 2 perf. πέφηνα, I have appeared, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐφάνην, I appeared.

Στέλλω (στελ-), send, στελῶ, ἔστειλα, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, 2 aor. pass. ἐστάλην.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -μι

490. Verbs in -μι differ from verbs in -ω in the inflection of the present, imperfect, and second-aorist active and middle ; there are also several second-perfects of the μι-form. In these tenses, the endings are added directly to the tense-stem *without the thematic vowel*, except in all subjunctives, and also in the optative of verbs in -νῡμι.

491. Most of the second-aorists and second-perfects of the μι-form have no presents in -μι, but belong to verbs in -ω ; as ἔγνων (second-aorist of γιγνώσκω, *know*), ἔφθην (φθάνω, *anticipate*), ἔβην (βαίνω, *go*), τέθναμεν (second-perfect of θνῇσκω, *die*).

492. The other tenses of verbs in -μι are regular, and inflected like verbs in -ω.

493. Verbs in μι are divided into two classes :—

1. Verbs in -ημι (from stems in α or ε) and verbs in -ωμι (from stems in o). The present stem is usually formed by the so-called present reduplication with ι.

Verb-stem θε-,	present-stem τιθε- for θιθε-,	present τίθημι ;
„ στα-,	„ ἰστα- for σιστα-,	„ ἵστημι ;
„ ἑ-,	„ ἱε- for ἱέ-,	„ ἵημι ;
„ δο-,	„ διδο-,	„ δίδωμι ;
„ χρα-,	„ κιχρα-,	„ κίχρημι ;
„ φα-,	„ φα-,	„ φημί.

2. Verbs in -νῡμι. These form no second-aorists (except ἔσβην from σβέννῡμι). The present stem is formed by adding -νυ- to consonant stems, and -ννυ- to vowel stems.

Verb-stem δεικ-,	present-stem δεικνυ-,	present δείκνῡμι ;
„ ὀμ-, ὀμο-,	„ ὀμνυ-,	„ ὄμνῡμι ;
„ κερα-,	„ κεραννυ-,	„ κεράννῡμι ;
„ ῥω-,	„ ῥωννυ-	„ ῥώννῡμι ;
„ σβε-,	„ σβεννυ-,	„ σβέννῡμι.

Verbs in -νῡμι form not only the subjunctive, but also the optative like verbs in -ω.

494. NOTE.—Verbs in -νημι, which are chiefly poetic, add -να- to the verb-stem to form the present-stem ; as δάμνημι from δαμ-, present-stem δαμνα-. See 652, IX.

495. No verb in -μι has all the μι-forms. Of those given in the paradigms, ἵστημι lacks the second-aorist middle ; τίθημι and δίδωμι are irregular and defective in the second-aorist active ; and δείκνῡμι, and all others in -νῡμι, lack the second-aorist.

496. A complete enumeration of all the μι-forms is given in 764–790.

497. In the synopsis and inflection, ἐπριάμην, *I bought* (a second-aorist middle of the μι-form from a stem πρια- with no present), is given in the place of the second-aorist middle of ἵστημι, which is wanting. As δείκνῡμι lacks the second-aorist (495), ἔδῡν, *I entered* (a second-aorist active of the μι-form from δύω), is given in its place.

498. Inflection of the present and second-aorist systems of τίθημι (θε-), *place*, ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, δείκνῡμι (δεικ-), *show ;* of the second-aorist middle ἐπριάμην (πρια-, no present), *bought ;* and of the second-aorist active ἔδῡν, *I entered* (from δύω).

ACTIVE

PRESENT

INDIC.	S.	1.	τίθημι	ἵστημι	δίδωμι	δείκνῦμι (503)
		2.	τίθης, τίθεῖς (500)	ἵστης	δίδως	δείκνῦς
		3.	τίθησι	ἵστησι	δίδωσι	δείκνῦσι
	D.	2.	τίθετον	ἵστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
		3.	τίθετον	ἵστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	P.	1.	τίθεμεν	ἵσταμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
		2.	τίθετε	ἵστατε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	τιθέᾱσι	ἱστᾶσι	διδόᾱσι	δεικνύᾱσι
SUBJ.	S.	1.	τιθῶ	ἱστῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
		2.	τιθῇς	ἱστῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύῃς
		3.	τιθῇ	ἱστῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
	D.	2.	τιθῆτον	ἱστῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
		3.	τιθῆτον	ἱστῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	P.	1.	τιθῶμεν	ἱστῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
		2.	τιθῆτε	ἱστῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
		3.	τιθῶσι	ἱστῶσι	διδῶσι	δεικνύωσι
OPT.	S.	1.	τιθείην	ἱσταίην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
		2.	τιθείης	ἱσταίης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
		3.	τιθείη	ἱσταίη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
	D.	2.	τιθεῖτον or τιθείητον (502)	ἱσταῖτον or ἱσταίητον (502)	διδοῖτον or διδοίητον (502)	δεικνύοιτον
		3.	τιθείτην or τιθειήτην	ἱσταίτην or ἱσταιήτην	διδοίτην or διδοιήτην	δεικνυοίτην
	P.	1.	τιθεῖμεν or τιθείημεν	ἱσταῖμεν or ἱσταίημεν	διδοῖμεν or διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
		2.	τιθεῖτε or τιθείητε	ἱσταῖτε or ἱσταίητε	διδοῖτε or διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
		3.	τιθεῖεν or τιθείησαν	ἱσταῖεν or ἱσταίησαν	διδοῖεν or διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν
IMPER.	S.	2.	τίθει (500)	ἵστη	δίδου (500)	δείκνῡ
		3.	τιθέτω	ἱστάτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
	D.	2.	τίθετον	ἵστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
		3.	τιθέτων	ἱστάτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
	P.	2.	τίθετε	ἵστατε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	τιθέντων or τιθέτωσαν	ἱστάντων or ἱστάτωσαν	διδόντων or διδότωσαν	δεικνύντων or δεικνύτωσαν

INFIN.	τιθέναι	ἱστάναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
PART.	τιθείς	ἱστάς	διδούς	δεικνύς
	τιθεῖσα	ἱστᾶσα	διδοῦσα	δεικνῦσα
	τιθέν	ἱστάν	διδόν	δεικνύν

IMPERFECT

			τιθέναι	ἱστάναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
INDIC.	S.	1.	ἐτίθην	ἵστην	ἐδίδουν (500)	ἐδείκνῡν
		2.	ἐτίθεις (500)	ἵστης	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνῡς
		3.	ἐτίθει	ἵστη	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνῡ
	D.	2.	ἐτίθετον	ἵστατον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
		3.	ἐτιθέτην	ἱστάτην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδεικνύτην
	P.	1.	ἐτίθεμεν	ἵσταμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
		2.	ἐτίθετε	ἵστατε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
		3.	ἐτίθεσαν	ἵστασαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

SECOND-AORIST

INDIC.	S.	1.	——(501, 1)	ἔστην, *stood*	——(501, 1)	ἔδῡν (497)
		2.	——	ἔστης	——	ἔδῡς
		3.	——	ἔστη	——	ἔδῡ
	D.	2.	ἔθετον	ἔστητον	ἔδοτον	ἔδῡτον
		3.	ἐθέτην	ἐστήτην	ἐδότην	ἐδύτην
	P.	1.	ἔθεμεν	ἔστημεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδῡμεν
		2.	ἔθετε	ἔστητε	ἔδοτε	ἔδῡτε
		3.	ἔθεσαν	ἔστησαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδῡσαν
SUBJ.	S.	1.	θῶ	στῶ	δῶ	δύω
		2.	θῇς	στῇς	δῷς	δύῃς
		3.	θῇ	στῇ	δῷ	δύῃ
	D.	2.	θῆτον	στῆτον	δῶτον	δύητον
		3.	θῆτον	στῆτον	δῶτον	δύητον
	P.	1.	θῶμεν	στῶμεν	δῶμεν	δύωμεν
		2.	θῆτε	στῆτε	δῶτε	δύητε
		3.	θῶσι	στῶσι	δῶσι	δύωσι
OPT.	S.	1.	θείην	σταίην	δοίην	(700)
		2.	θείης	σταίης	δοίης	
		3.	θείη	σταίη	δοίη	
	D.	2.	θεῖτον or	σταῖτον or	δοῖτον or	
			θείητον (502)	σταίητον (502)	δοίητον (502)	
		3.	θείτην or	σταίτην or	δοίτην or	
			θειήτην	σταιήτην	δοιήτην	

P.	1.	θεῖμεν or θείημεν	σταῖμεν or σταίημεν	δοῖμεν or δοίημεν	
	2.	θεῖτε or θείητε	σταῖτε or σταίητε	δοῖτε or δοίητε	
	3.	θεῖεν or θείησαν	σταῖεν or σταίησαν	δοῖεν or δοίησαν	
IMPER. S.	2.	θές	στῆθι	δός	δῦθι
	3.	θέτω	στήτω	δότω	δύτω
D.	2.	θέτον	στῆτον	δότον	δῦτον
	3.	θέτων	στήτων	δότων	δύτων
P.	2.	θέτε	στῆτε	δότε	δῦτε
	3.	θέντων or θέτωσαν	στάντων or στήτωσαν	δόντων or δότωσαν	δύντων or δύτωσαν
INFIN.		θεῖναι	στῆναι	δοῦναι	δῦναι
PART.		θείς θεῖσα θέν	στάς στᾶσα στάν	δούς δοῦσα δόν	δύς δῦσα δύν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE

PRESENT

INDIC.	S.	1.	τίθεμαι	ἵσταμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
		2.	τίθεσαι	ἵστασαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
		3.	τίθεται	ἵσταται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
	D.	2.	τίθεσθον	ἵστασθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
		3.	τίθεσθον	ἵστασθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	P.	1.	τιθέμεθα	ἱστάμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
		2.	τίθεσθε	ἵστασθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
		3.	τίθενται	ἵστανται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται
SUBJ.	S.	1.	τιθῶμαι	ἱστῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
		2.	τιθῇ	ἱστῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
		3.	τιθῆται	ἱστῆται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
	D.	2.	τιθῆσθον	ἱστῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
		3.	τιθῆσθον	ἱστῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
	P.	1.	τιθώμεθα	ἱστώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνυώμεθα
		2.	τιθῆσθε	ἱστῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
		3.	τιθῶνται	ἱστῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται
OPT.	S.	1.	τιθείμην	ἱσταίμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
		2.	τιθεῖο	ἱσταῖο	διδοῖο	δεικνύοιο
		3.	τιθεῖτο	ἱσταῖτο	διδοῖτο	δεικνύοιτο

D.	2.	τιθεῖσθον	ἰσταῖσθον	διδοῖσθον	δεικνύοισθον
	3.	τιθείσθην	ἰσταίσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
P.	1	τιθείμεθα	ἰσταίμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	2.	τιθεῖσθε	ἰσταῖσθε	διδοῖσθε	δεικνύοισθε
	3.	τιθεῖντο	ἰσταῖντο	διδοῖντο	δεικνύοιντο

IMPER. S.	2.	τίθεσο	ἵστασο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	3.	τιθέσθω	ἱστάσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
D.	2.	τίθεσθον	ἵστασθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	3.	τιθέσθων	ἱστάσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
P.	2.	τίθεσθε	ἵστασθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	3.	τιθέσθων or τιθέσθωσαν	ἱστάσθων or ἱστάσθωσαν	διδόσθων or διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθων or δεικνύσθωσαν

INFIN.		τίθεσθαι	ἵστασθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
PART.		τιθέμενος	ἱστάμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος

IMPERFECT

INDIC. S.	1.	ἐτιθέμην	ἱστάμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	2.	ἐτίθεσο	ἵστασο	ἐδίδοσο	ἐδείκνυσο
	3.	ἐτίθετο	ἵστατο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D.	2.	ἐτίθεσθον	ἵστασθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	3.	ἐτιθέσθην	ἱστάσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	1.	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἱστάμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	2.	ἐτίθεσθε	ἵστασθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	3.	ἐτίθεντο	ἵσταντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

SECOND-AORIST MIDDLE

INDIC. S.	1.	ἐθέμην	ἐπριάμην (497)	ἐδόμην	(495)
	2.	ἔθου	ἐπρίω	ἔδου	
	3.	ἔθετο	ἐπρίατο	ἔδοτο	
D.	2.	ἔθεσθον	ἐπρίασθον	ἔδοσθον	
	3.	ἐθέσθων	ἐπριάσθων	ἐδόσθων	
P.	1.	ἐθέμεθα	ἐπριάμεθα	ἐδόμεθα	
	2.	ἔθεσθε	ἐπρίασθε	ἔδοσθε	
	3.	ἔθεντο	ἐπρίαντο	ἔδοντο	
SUBJ. S.	1.	θῶμαι	πρίωμαι (507)	δῶμαι	
	2.	θῇ	πρίῃ	δῷ	
	3.	θῆται	πρίηται	δῶται	

	D.	2.	θῆσθον	πρίησθον	δῶσθον
		3.	θῆσθον	πρίησθον	δῶσθον
	P.	1.	θώμεθα	πριώμεθα	δώμεθα
		2.	θῆσθε	πρίησθε	δῶσθε
		3.	θῶνται	πρίωνται	δῶνται
Opt.	S.	1.	θείμην	πριαίμην	δοίμην
		2.	θεῖο	πρίαιο (507)	δοῖο
		3.	θεῖτο	πρίαιτο	δοῖτο
	D.	2.	θεῖσθον	πρίαισθον	δοῖσθον
		3.	θείσθην	πριαίσθην	δοίσθην
	P.	1.	θείμεθα	πριαίμεθα	δοίμεθα
		2.	θεῖσθε	πρίαισθε	δοῖσθε
		3.	θεῖντο	πρίαιντο	δοῖντο
Imper.	S.	2.	θοῦ	πρίω	δοῦ
		3.	θέσθω	πριάσθω	δόσθω
	D.	2.	θέσθον	πρίασθον	δόσθον
		3.	θέσθων	πριάσθων	δόσθων
	P.	2.	θέσθε	πρίασθε	δόσθε
		3.	θέσθων or	πριάσθων or	δόσθων or
			θέσθωσαν	πριάσθωσαν	δόσθωσαν
Infin.			θέσθαι	πρίασθαι (507)	δόσθαι
Part.			θέμενος	πριάμενος	δόμενος

SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE μι-FORM

499. Very few verbs have this form. The singular of the in-
dicative never occurs. The second-perfect and pluperfect of ἵστημι
(στα-) are inflected as follows.

SECOND-PERFECT

		Indic.	Subj.	Optative.	Imper.
S.	1.	——— (501, 2)	ἑστῶ	ἑσταίην (poetic)	
	2.	———	ἑστῇς	ἑσταίης	ἕσταθι (poetic)
	3.	———	ἑστῇ	ἑσταίη	ἑστάτω
D.	2.	ἕστατον	ἑστῆτον	ἑσταῖτον or ἑσταίητον (502)	ἕστατον
	3.	ἕστατον	ἑστῆτον	ἑσταίτην or ἑσταιήτην	ἑστάτων

L

		INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPTATIVE.	IMPER.
P.	1.	ἵσταμεν	ἑστῶμεν	ἑσταῖμεν or ἑσταίημεν	
	2.	ἵστατε	ἑστῆτε	ἑσταῖτε or ἑσταίητε	ἵστατε
	3.	ἱστᾶσι	ἑστῶσι	ἑσταῖεν or ἑσταίησαν	ἑστάντων or ἑστάτωσαν

INFIN. ἑστάναι　　　　　　PART. ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστός or ἑστώς

SECOND-PLUPERFECT

INDIC.	Dual.		ἵστατον	ἑστάτην
	Plur.	ἵσταμεν	ἵστατε	ἵστασαν

The perfect means *stand ;* the pluperfect, *stood.*

NOTES ON THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN -μι

500. The imperfect forms ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει, ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδους, ἐδίδου are formed as if from contract verbs ; so also the imperative forms τίθει and δίδου, and the present indicative τιθεῖς. Compare 504.

501. 1. Three verbs in -μι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι, send (696), lack the indicative singular of the second-aorist active. This is supplied by the first-aorist, irregularly formed in -κα : ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἧκα. This first-aorist was always used in the *singular of the indicative active ;* and we often find it in the third plural ἔθηκαν, ἔδωκαν, ἀφ-ῆκαν ; sometimes also in other persons, as ἐθήκαμεν, παρ-εδώκαμεν, ἀφ-ήκαμεν, ἐδώκατε, ἀφ-ήκατε, περι-εθηκάτην, and rarely the middle ἡκάμην for εἵμην. The forms of the second-aorists are used in the other moods and generally in the dual and plural of the indicative. The suppositious forms of the indicative singular are ἔθην, ἔδων, ἦν.

2. The indicative singular of the second-perfect of ἵστημι is supplied by the first-perfect ἕστηκα which is not often found in other forms.

502. In the dual and plural of the optative active, the shorter forms are much more common than the longer ones.

503. Verbs in -ῦμι frequently have forms from a present in -ύω, but not in the middle ; as δεικνύω, δεικνύεις, δεικνύει, etc., impf. ἐδείκνυον, imper. δείκνυε, infin. δεικνύειν, part. δεικνύων.

504. The optative middle present and second-aorist often have forms which show a transition to the conjugation in -ω, but not in the first and second persons singular. These forms are : τιθοῖτο, τιθοίμεθα, τιθοῖσθε, τιθοῖντο, and in the second-aorist (in comp.) -θοῖτο, -θοίμεθα, -θοῖσθε,

-θοῖντο (also accented recessively, as σύν-θοιτο, πρόσ-θοισθε).   Compare 500.
—For similar forms of ἵημι, see 771, 3.

505. In the second-aorist middle indicative of the μι-form, σ of the ending -σο is dropped after a short vowel; as ἔθου from ἐθε-(σ)ο, ἐπρίω from ἐπρια-(σ)ο.   But after a long vowel σ of the ending -σο is retained, as εἶ-σο from ἱημι ; but subj. ᾗ from ἑη-(σ)αι, opt. εἶο from εἱ-(σ)ο, imper. οὗ from ἑ-(σ)ο.   See 596 and 695.

506. 1. Δύναμαι, *can*, and ἐπίσταμαι, *know*, generally drop σ of the ending -σο in the imperfect indicative and contract : ἐδύνω or ἠδύνω and ἠπίστω more common than ἐδύνασο and ἠπίστασο.

2. Other examples of the dropping of σ in -σαι and -σο in μι-forms are poetic and dialectic or late.   So we find δύνᾳ and δύνῃ for δύνασαι ; ἐπίστᾳ and ἐπίστῃ for ἐπίστασαι ; ἐφ-ίει for ἐφ-ίεσαι ; τίθου for τίθεσο ; ἵστω for ἵστασο ; δίδου for δίδοσο.

507. For the peculiarity of accent in the subjunctive, optative, and infinitive of ἐπριάμην, see 516, 520.—For the irregular contraction in the forms ἱστῇς, ἱστῇ, etc. (from ἱστα-ῃς, ἱστα-ῃ, etc.), see 1047.

508. SYNOPSIS OF ALL THE TENSES OF τίθημι (θε-), *place*, ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, and δείκνυμι (δεικ-), *show*.   The μι-forms of the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect systems are in heavy-faced type.

ACTIVE

PRESENT	Indic.	**τίθημι**	**ἵστημι**	**δίδωμι**	**δείκνῡμι**
	Subj.	**τιθῶ**	**ἱστῶ**	**διδῶ**	**δεικνύω**
	Opt.	**τιθείην**	**ἱσταίην**	**διδοίην**	**δεικνύοιμι**
	Imper.	**τίθει**	**ἵστη**	**δίδου**	**δείκνῡ**
	Infin.	**τιθέναι**	**ἱστάναι**	**διδόναι**	**δεικνύναι**
	Part.	**τιθείς**	**ἱστάς**	**διδούς**	**δεικνύς**
IMPERF.	Indic.	**ἐτίθην**	**ἵστην**	**ἐδίδουν**	**ἐδείκνῡν**
FUTURE	Indic.	θήσω	στήσω	δώσω	δείξω
	Opt.	θήσοιμι	στήσοιμι	δώσοιμι	δείξοιμι
	Infin.	θήσειν	στήσειν	δώσειν	δείξειν
	Part.	θήσων	στήσων	δώσων	δείξων
1 AORIST	Indic.	ἔθηκα (501, 1)	ἔστησα (*set*)	ἔδωκα (501, 1)	ἔδειξα
	Subj.	—— (501, 1)	στήσω	—— (501, 1)	δείξω
	Opt.	——	στήσαιμι	——	δείξαιμι
	Imper.	——	στῆσον	——	δεῖξον
	Infin.	——	στῆσαι	——	δεῖξαι
	Part.	——	στήσας	——	δείξας

2 AORIST	Indic.	ἔθετον (501, 1)	ἔστην, *stood*	ἔδοτον (501, 1)	
	Subj.	θῶ	στῶ	δῶ	
	Opt.	θείην	σταίην	δοίην	
	Imper.	θές	στῆθι	δός	
	Infin.	θεῖναι	στῆναι	δοῦναι	
	Part.	θείς	στάς	δούς	
1 PERFECT	Indic.	τέθηκα (509)	ἔστηκα, *stand*	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
	Subj.	τεθήκω	στήκω	δεδώκω	δεδείχω
	Opt.	τεθήκοιμι	στήκοιμι	δεδώκοιμι	δεδείχοιμι
	Imper.	——	——	——	——
	Infin.	τεθηκέναι	ἑστηκέναι	δεδωκέναι	δεδειχέναι
	Part.	τεθηκώς	ἑστηκώς	δεδωκώς	δεδειχώς
1 PLUPERF.	Indic.	ἐτεθήκη	εἱστήκη, *stood*	ἐδεδώκη	ἐδεδείχη
2 PERFECT	Indic.	——	ἕστατον (501, 2)		
	Subj.	——	ἑστῶ		
	Opt.	——	ἑσταίην		
	Imper.	——	ἕσταθι		
	Infin.	——	ἑστάναι		
	Part.	——	ἑστώς		
2 PLUPERF.	Indic.	——	ἕστατον (721)		
FUT. PERF.	Indic.		ἑστήξω, *shall stand* (473)		
	Opt.		ἑστήξοιμι		
	Infin.		ἑστήξειν		
	Part.		ἑστήξων		

MIDDLE

PRESENT	Indic.	τίθεμαι (trans.)	ἵσταμαι, *stand*	-δίδομαι (511)	δείκνυμαι (trans.)
	Subj.	τιθῶμαι	ἱστῶμαι	-διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	Opt.	τιθείμην	ἱσταίμην	-διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	Imper.	τίθεσο	ἵστασο	-δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	Infin.	τίθεσθαι	ἵστασθαι	-δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
	Part.	τιθέμενος	ἱστάμενος	-διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
IMPERF.	Indic.	ἐτιθέμην	ἱστάμην	-ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
FUTURE	Indic.	θήσομαι	στήσομαι	-δώσομαι (511)	-δείξομαι
	Opt.	θησοίμην	στησοίμην	-δωσοίμην	-δειξοίμην
	Infin.	θήσεσθαι	στήσεσθαι	-δώσεσθαι	-δείξεσθαι
	Part.	θησόμενος	στησόμενος	-δωσόμενος	-δειξόμενος
1 AORIST	Indic.	(ἐθηκάμην not Attic)	ἐστησάμην (trans.)	(ἐδωκάμην not Attic)	ἐδειξάμην
	Subj.		στήσωμαι		δείξωμαι
	Opt.		στησαίμην		δειξαίμην

	Imper.	στῆσαι		δεῖξαι
	Infin.	στήσασθαι		δείξασθαι
	Part.	στησάμενος		δειξάμενος
2 AORIST	Indic. θέμην	——	-ἐδόμην (511)	
	Subj. θῶμαι	——	-δῶμαι	
	Opt. θείμην	——	-δοίην	
	Imper. θοῦ	——	-δοῦ	
	Infin. θέσθαι	——	-δόσθαι	
	Part. θέμενος	——	-δόμενος	
PERFECT	Indic. τέθειμαι (510)	ἔσταμαι, pass. and rare	δέδομαι	δέδειγμαι
	Subj. τεθειμένος ὦ	ἑσταμένος ὦ	δεδομένος ὦ	δεδειγμένος ὦ
	Opt. τεθειμένος εἴην	ἑσταμένος εἴην	δεδομένος εἴην	δεδειγμένος εἴην
	Imper. τέθεισο	ἔστασο	δέδοσο	δέδειξο
	Infin. τεθεῖσθαι	ἑστάσθαι	δεδόσθαι	δεδεῖχθαι
	Part. τεθειμένος	ἑσταμένος	δεδόμενος	δεδειγμένος
PLUPERF.	Indic. ἐτεθείμην ? (510)	——	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδεδείγμην

PASSIVE

PRESENT IMPERF. PERFECT PLUPERF.	} as in the Middle (but see 510 and 511).			
AORIST	Indic. ἐτέθην	ἐστάθην	ἐδόθην	ἐδείχθην
	Subj. τεθῶ	σταθῶ	δοθῶ	δειχθῶ
	Opt. τεθείην	σταθείην	δοθείην	δειχθείην
	Imper. τέθητι	στάθητι	δόθητι	δείχθητι
	Infin. τεθῆναι	σταθῆναι	δοθῆναι	δειχθῆναι
	Part. τεθείς	σταθείς	δοθείς	δειχθείς
FUTURE	Indic. τεθήσομαι	σταθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δειχθήσομαι
	Opt. τεθησοίμην	σταθησοίμην	δοθησοίμην	δειχθησοίμην
	Iufin. τεθήσεσθαι	σταθήσεσθαι	δοθήσεσθαι	δειχθήσεσθαι
	Part. τεθησόμενος	σταθησόμενος	δοθησόμενος	δειχθησόμενος
FUT. PERF.	Indic. ——	ἑστήξομαι (473)	——	δεδείξομαι (late)
VERBALS	θετός θετέος	στατός στατέος	δοτός δοτέος	δεικτός δεικτέος

509. Note.—For τέθηκα, the form τέθεικα (late) is still found in some texts.

510. Note.—The perfect middle τέθειμαι (probably spelled τέθημαι in

Attic) does not occur in Attic inscriptions, and is moreover very rare.   For the perfect passive, κεῖμαι (784) is used.

511. NOTE.—The middle forms -δίδομαι, -ἐδιδόμην, -δώσομαι, and -ἐδόμην occur only in composition, as ἀπο-δίδομαι.   But the simple forms δίδομαι and ἐδιδόμην occur as passives.

ACCENT OF THE VERB

GENERAL RULE

512. Verbs generally throw the accent as far back as the last syllable permits (recessive accent 134).   Final -αι and -οι count as long in the optative mood, elsewhere they are considered as short in determining accent (136).

Παιδεύω, παιδεύομεν, παιδεύομαι, παίδευσον, παίδευε, παιδεύοι; παιδεῦσαι (opt.), παιδεῦσαι (aor. inf. act.), παίδευσαι (aor. imper. mid.) ; παύω, παῦε, παῦσον, ἐπαυόμην.

Κατα-λύω, κατά-λῦε, κατ-έλῦον, κατά-λῦσον, κατά-λῦσαι (imper. aor. mid.) ; ἔσχον, *obtained*, σχῶ, κατά-σχω, κατά-σχωμεν, κατά-σχοιμι, κατά-σχωμαι, κατά-σχοιτο.

513. NOTE.—For exceptions to the general rule, see 514–521.—For the accent of contract forms, see 140.

514. NOTE.—Participles are accented as adjectives, not as verbs, the feminine and neuter accenting the same syllable as the nominative singular masculine as long as the last syllable permits.   Thus, παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεῦον (*not* παίδευον); ἀπο-λύων, ἀπο-λύουσα, ἀπο-λῦον ; λυθείς, λυθεῖσα, λυθέν ; φιλέων, φιλῶν, φιλέουσα, φιλοῦσα, φιλέον, φιλοῦν.

515. The subjunctive and optative of both passive aorists, and of the present and second-aorist active and middle of verbs in -μι (except those in -νῡμι and those in 516 below) are accented as contracted forms.

Thus λυθῶ from λυθέω ; λυθείην, λυθεῖμεν from λυθέ-ι-μεν ; φανῶ, φανείην, φανεῖμεν ;—τιθῶ from τιθέ-ω, τιθεῖμεν from τιθέ-ι-μεν, διδῶ from διδό-ω, διδοῖμεν from διδό-ι-μεν ;—θῶμαι from θέ-ω-μαι, θείμην from θε-ί-μην, θεῖσθε from θέ-ι-σθε.

516. NOTE.—Ἐπριάμην, *bought*, accents the subjunctive and optative as if there were no contraction (see the paradigm 498).—Δύναμαι, *can*, ἐπίσταμαι, *understand*, κρέμαμαι, *hang*, ἄγαμαι, *admire*, and the second-aorist ὠνήμην (from ὀνίνημι, *benefit*), have the same peculiarity.   Thus : δύνωμαι, δύνῃ, δύνηται, etc.; ἐπισταίμην, ἐπίσταιο, ἐπίσταιτο, etc. ; ὀναίμην, ὄναιο, ὄναιτο, etc.

Special Rules

517. Ultima accented.—1. The ultima has the circumflex in the second-aorist infinitive active in -ειν, and in the second-person singular imperative of the second-aorist middle.

Λιπεῖν, ἐκλιπεῖν, λαβεῖν ; λιποῦ, ἐκλιποῦ, λαβοῦ.

2. The ultima has the acute in the masculine and neuter of the second-aorist active participle, and of all participles of the third declension with the masculine in -ς (except the first-aorist active).

Λιπών, λιπόν ; ἐκ-λαβών, ἐκ-λαβόν ;—λυθείς, λυθέν ; φανείς, τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, λελυκώς, ἱστάς (pres.) ; but παιδεύσᾱς (first-aorist).—Also ἰών, pres. part. of εἶμι, go.

3. These five second-aorist active imperatives :

Ἐλθέ, come, εἰπέ, say, εὑρέ, find, ἰδέ, see, λαβέ, take.   But not their compounds ; as ἔξ-ελθε, ἄπ-ειπε, ἔξ-ευρε, εἴτ-ιδε, πρό-λαβε (512).

518. Penult accented.—These forms accent the penult.

1. All infinitives in -ναι.

Λελυκέναι, τιθέναι, ἱστάναι, διδόναι, λυθῆναι, φανῆναι, θεῖναι, δοῦναι, στῆναι.

2. The infinitive and participle of the perfect middle and passive.

Λελύσθαι, λελυμένος ; βεβουλεῦσθαι, βεβουλευμένος ; τετῑμῆσθαι, τε-τῑμημένος.

3. The infinitive of the first-aorist active and of the second-aorist middle.

Λῦσαι, βουλεῦσαι, τῑμῆσαι ; λιπέσθαι, λαβέσθαι, γενέσθαι.

4. Compounds of the imperatives δός, ἕς, θές, and σχές.

Ἀπό-δος, συγ-κάθ-ες, ἀπό-θες, ἐπί-σχες.

5. In optatives of the μι-form of inflection, the accent cannot retreat beyond the modal sign -ι-.

Τιθεῖμεν, τιθεῖτε, τιθεῖεν ; ἱσταῖο, ἱσταῖτο, ἱσταῖσθε, ἱσταῖντο, διδοῖμεν, διδοῖτε, διδοῖεν ; λυθεῖτον, λυθείτην, λυθεῖμεν, λυθεῖτε, λυθεῖεν.

519. Note.—The forms in -αι of the first-aorist are distinguished, whenever possible, by the accent.

	βουλεύω	ἀπο-λύω	παύω	θαυμάζω	συμ-πλέκω	πλέκω
3rd Sing. Opt. Act.	βουλεύσαι	ἀπο-λύσαι	παύσαι	θαυμάσαι	συμ-πλέξαι	πλέξαι
Inf. Act.	βουλεῦσαι	ἀπο-λῦσαι	παῦσαι	,,	,,	,,
2nd Sing. Imper. Mid.	βούλευσαι	ἀπό-λῦσαι	,,	θαύμασαι	σύμ-πλεξαι	,,

520. Note.—The infinitive of ἐπριάμην (498), bought, πρίασθαι, is accented like a present.

521. Compounds.—1. The accent cannot retreat beyond the augment or reduplication.

Thus παρ-έ-σχον like ἔσχον, *obtained;* παρ-εῖχον like εἶχον, *had;* παρ-ῆν, *was there,* like ἦν, *was;* ἀπ-ῆλθον like ἦλθον, *went;* ἀφ-ῖγμαι like ἷγμαι.

Thus also when the augment falls on a long vowel or diphthong which remains unchanged by it; as εἴργω, *shut up,* imper. εἶργε, impf. εἶργον, in comp. ἀπ-είργω, imper. ἄπ-ειργε, but impf. ἀπ-εῖργον.

2. The accent cannot retreat beyond the last syllable of the part before the simple verb.

'Από-δος, *give up;* συν-έκ-δος, *give out together;* ἐπί-θες, *set on.*

3. The imperative in -ου of the second-aorist middle of the μι-form has the recessive accent if compounded with a disyllabic preposition; as ἀπό-δου, *sell,* ἀπό-θου, *put off,* κατά-θου, *put down.* Otherwise it is circumflexed; as ἐν-θοῦ, *put in,* προ-δοῦ, προ-οῦ.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE VERB

522. The elements by which the various forms of the verb are made from the verb-stem are :—

         1. The augment.

         2. The reduplication.

         3. The tense-suffix and mood-suffix.

         4. The endings.

AUGMENT

523. 1. The augment denotes *past* time and belongs to the secondary tenses of the indicative; *i.e.,* to the *imperfect, aorist,* and *pluperfect.* It appears only in the indicative, never in the other moods or in the participle.

The augment is either syllabic or temporal.

2. The augment in the indicative is never omitted in Attic prose; it is sometimes omitted in the choral passages of tragedy, rarely in the dialogue.

SYLLABIC AUGMENT

524. The syllabic augment consists in the vowel ε prefixed to verbs beginning with a consonant, for the imperfect and aorist;

in the pluperfect ε is prefixed to the reduplication.   Verbs beginning with ρ double this letter after the augment.

Λύω, *loose*, ἔ-λῡον, ἐ-λῡόμην ; ἔ-λῡσα, ἐ-λῡσάμην ; ἐ-λελύκη, ἐ-λελύμην ; ἐ-λύθην.

Γράφω, *write*, ἔ-γραφον, ἐ-γραφόμην ; ἔ-γραψα, ἐ-γραψάμην ; ἐ-γεγράφη, ἐ-γεγράμμην ; ἐ-γράφην.

Λείπω, *leave*, ἔ-λειπον, ἐ-λειπόμην ; ἔ-λιπον, ἐ-λιπόμην ; ἐ-λελοίπη, ἐ-λελείμμην ; ἐ-λείφθην.

Ῥίπτω, *throw*, ἔρ-ριπτον ; ἔρ-ριφα ; ἐρ-ρίφθην, ἐρ-ρίφην.

525. Note.—In Attic three verbs, βούλομαι, *wish*, δύναμαι, *be able*, μέλλω, *intend*, often augment with η for ε, especially in later Greek ; as ἐ-βουλόμην and ἠ-βουλόμην, ἐ-βουλήθην and ἠ-βουλήθην ; ἐ-δυνάμην and ἠ-δυνάμην, ἐ-δυνήθην and ἠ-δυνήθην ; ἔμελλον and ἤ-μελλον.

TEMPORAL AUGMENT

526. The temporal augment consists in lengthening the initial vowel of verbs beginning with a vowel, for the imperfect and aorist.   The rough breathing remains unchanged.

ᾰ	becomes	η,	—ἄγω, *lead*, ἦγον, ἤχθην
ᾳ	,,	ῃ,	—ᾄδω, *sing*, ᾖδον, ᾖσα, ᾔσθην
ε	,,	η,	—ἐλπίζω, *hope*, ἤλπιζον, ἤλπισα
ῐ	,,	ῑ,	—ἱκετεύω, *implore*, ἱκέτευον, ἱκέτευσα
ο	,,	ω,	—ὁρίζω, *mark off*, ὥριζον, ὥρισα, ὡρίσθην
ῠ	,,	ῡ,	—ὑβρίζω, *insult*, ὕβριζον, ὑβρίσθην
αι	,,	ῃ,	—αἰτέω, *ask*, ᾔτουν, ᾔτησα
αυ	,,	ηυ,	—αὔξω, *increase*, ηὔξησα, ηὐξήθην
ει	,,	ῃ,	—εἰκάζω, *liken*, ᾔκαζον, ᾔκασα
ευ	,,	ηυ,	—εὑρίσκω, *find*, ηὗρον, ηὑρέθην
οι	,,	ῳ,	—οἰκέω, *dwell*, ᾤκουν, ᾤκησα

527. Note.—Initial η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, ου remain unchanged.

528. Note.—Initial ᾱ generally becomes η ; as ἀθλέω, *contend*, ἤθλουν. But ἀν-ᾱλίσκω and ἀν-ᾱλόω have indifferently ᾱ or η. Poetic ἀΐω, *hear*, makes ἄϊον ; and the late verb ἀηδίζω, *disgust, cause aversion*, has ἀήδιζον.

529. Note.—Sometimes αὐαίνω, *dry*, is found unaugmented.

530. Note.—Initial οι is sometimes found without augment, especially in later Attic.   But οἴομαι, *think*, makes ᾠόμην, ᾠήθην.

531. Note.—Initial ει is generally left unaugmented.   But εἰκάζω, *liken*, is found augmented more often than without augment : ᾔκαζον, also εἴκαζον ; ᾔκασα, also εἴκασα.

532. NOTE.—Initial εν is sometimes left unaugmented, especially in later Attic. In classic Greek, εὕδω and καθεύδω, *sleep*, εὑρίσκω, *find*, εὐφραίνω, *gladden*, are sometimes found without augment.—For compounds of εὖ, *well*, see 566.

533. NOTE.—(a) The following beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment ε. This contracts with initial ε to ει; as ἐάω, εἴων for ἐ-εαο-ν.

ἄγνῡμι, *break*, ἔαξα, ἐάγην ;

ἁλίσκομαι, *am captured*, aor. ἑάλων (also with temporal augment) or ἥλων, but imperf. ἡλισκόμην ;

ἐάω, *permit*, εἴων, εἴασα, εἰάθην ;

ἕζομαι, *sit*, εἱσάμην ;

ἐθίζω, *accustom*, εἴθιζον, εἴθισα, εἰθίσθην ;

ἑλίσσω, *turn*, εἵλισσον, εἵλιξα, εἱλίχθην ;

ἕλκω or ἑλκύω, *draw*, εἷλκον, εἵλκυσα, εἱλκύσθην ;

ἕπομαι, *follow*, εἱπόμην ;

ἐργάζομαι, *work*, εἰργαζόμην, εἰργασάμην ;

ἕρπω or ἑρπύζω, *creep*, εἷρπον, εἷρπυσα ;

ἑστιάω, *entertain*, εἱστίων, εἱστίασα, εἱστιάθην ;

ἔχω, *have*, εἶχον ;

ἵημι, *send*, aor. dual and pl. εἷτον for ἐ-ε-τον ;

οὐρέω, *make water*, ἐούρουν, ἐούρησα ;

ὠθέω, *push*, ἐώθουν, ἔωσα, ἐώσθην ;

ὠνέομαι, *buy*, ἐωνούμην, ἐωνήθην ;

εἶδον for ἐ-Ϝιδο-ν, *saw*, 2 aor. of ὁράω ;

εἷλον for ἐ-ἑλο-ν, *took*, 2 aor. of αἱρέω.

Also some Ionic and poetic forms and verbs (971).

(b) Most of these verbs originally began with Ϝ or σ, which was afterwards dropped. Thus : ἑλίσσω is for Ϝελισσω, *roll* (cf. Latin *volvo*), and εἵλισσον for ἐ-Ϝελισσον, ἐ-ἑλισσον ;—εἶδον, *saw*, is for ἐ-Ϝιδον, ἐ-ιδον (cf. Latin *vidi*) ;—ἕρπω, *creep*, is for σερπω (cf. Latin *serpo*), and εἷρπον for ἐ-σερπον, ἐ-ἑρπον ;—ἔχω, *have*, is for σεχω, and εἶχον for ἐ-σεχον, ἐ-εχον.

534. NOTE.—Ὁράω, *see*, and ἀν-οίγω or ἀν-οίγνῡμι, *open*, have both the syllabic and the temporal augment : ἑώρων, ἀν-έῳγον, ἀν-έῳξα, ἀν-εῴχθην.—Ἑορτάζω, *keep festival*, has Attic ἑώρταζον, ἑώρτασα, ἑωρτάσθην ;—ἑω- for ἠο- (45).

REDUPLICATION

535. Reduplication is a sign of completed action and belongs to the *perfect, pluperfect,* and *future-perfect.* It is retained in all the moods and in the participles, also when it is represented by ε or ει.

536. In verbs beginning with a single consonant (except ρ), the reduplication consists in prefixing the initial consonant followed by ε.

Λύω, *loose*, λέ-λυκα, ἐ-λε-λύκη, λέ-λυμαι, ἐ-λε-λύμην, λε-λύσομαι ; λέ-λισο ; λε-λυκέναι, λε-λύσθαι ; λε-λύκω, λε-λύκοιμι ; λε-λυκώς, λε-λυμένος.

Τῑμάω, *honour*, τε-τίμηκα, ἐ-τε-τῑμήκη, τε-τίμημαι, ἐ-τέ-τῑμήμην ; τε-τίμησο ; τε-τῑμηκέναι, τε-τῑμῆσθαι ; τε-τῑμήκω, τε-τῑμήκοιμι ; τε-τῑμηκώς, τε-τῑμημένος.

537. Note.—If the initial consonant is rough, it becomes smooth in the reduplication : θύω, *sacrifice*, τέ-θυκα ; φιλέω, *love*, πε-φίληκα ; χωρέω, *withdraw*, κε-χώρηκα.

538. Note.—The following have ει instead of the reduplication :—

Λαγχάνω (λαχ-), *obtain by lot*, εἴ-ληχα,—εἰ-λήχη, εἴ-ληγμαι, εἰ-λήγμην, εἰ-ληχώς, εἰ-ληγμένος.

Λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, εἴ-ληφα, εἴ-λημμαι (poetic λέ-λημμαι).

Λέγω, *collect*, in composition -εἴ-λοχα, -εἴ-λεγμαι or rarely -λέ-λεγμαι.— Δια-λέγομαι, *discuss*, has δι-είλεγμαι ; but λέγω, *speak*, has λέ-λεγμαι.

Μείρομαι (μερ-), *receive part* (Epic), εἴ-μαρται, *it is fated*.

(ῥε-, ἐρ-, stem), εἴ-ρηκα, *have said*, εἴ-ρημαι, εἰ-ρήσομαι.

539. In the following cases, the reduplication is represented by the syllabic augment ε.

(a) Verbs beginning with ρ, which is doubled after ε.

Ῥίπτω, *throw*, ἔρ-ρῑφα, ἐρ-ρίφη, ἔρ-ρῑμμαι, ἐρ-ρίμμην ; ἔρ-ρῑψο ; ἐρ-ρῑφέναι, ἐρ-ρῖφθαι ; ἐρ-ρῑφώς, ἐρ-ρῑμμένος.

(b) Verbs beginning with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ).

Ζητέω, *seek*, ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζητήκη, ἐ-ζήτημαι, ἐ-ζητήμην, ἐ-ζητηκέναι, ἐ-ζητῆσθαι, ἐ-ζητηκώς, ἐ-ζητημένος.

Ξῡρέω, *shear*, ἐ-ξύρημαι, ἐ-ξῡρήμην, ἐ-ξῡρῆσθαι, ἐ-ξῡρημένος.

Ψεύδω, *cheat*, ἔ-ψευσμαι, ἐ-ψεύσμην, ἐ-ψεῦσθαι, ἐ-ψευσμένος.

(c) Verbs beginning with two consonants (except a mute and a liquid).

Στέλλω, *send*, ἔ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκη, ἔ-σταλμαι, ἐ-στάλμην ; ἔ-σταλσο ; ἐ-στάλκω, ἐ-στάλκοιμι ; ἐ-σταλκέναι, ἐ-στάλθαι ; ἐ-σταλκώς, ἐ-σταλμένος.

Φθείρω, *destroy*, ἔ-φθαρκα, ἐ-φθάρκη, ἔ-φθαρμαι, ἐ-φθαρκέναι, etc.

Σκευάζω, *prepare*, ἐ-σκεύακα, ἐ-σκευάκη, ἐ-σκεύασμαι ; ἐ-σκευακώς, etc.

But κρίνω, *decide*, κέ-κρικα, ἐ-κεκρίνη, etc. ; γράφω, *write*, γέ-γραφα, γέ-γραμμαι, etc.

(d) The verbs mentioned in 526 also take the syllabic augment ε ; and with initial ε, this is contracted to ει.

Thus ὠθέ-ω, *push*, ἔωσμαι ; ἄγ-νῡμι, *break*, 2 perf. ἔαγα ; ἐά-ω, *permit*, εἴᾱκα, εἴᾱμαι ; ἐθίζω, *accustom*, εἴθικα, εἴθισμαι.

540. Note.—Βλαστάνω, *sprout*, has βε-βλάστηκα oftener than ἐ-βλάστηκα.—Γλύφω, *cut, grave*, has γέ-γλυμμαι, and in composition also -έ-γλυμμαι.—Γλυκαίνω, *make sweet*, has γε-γλύκασμαι and ἀπ-ε-γλύκασμαι.

541. NOTE.—Μιμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind*, and κτάομαι (κτα-), *acquire*, have the reduplication against the rule : μέ-μνημαι, *remember*, κέ-κτημαι (Ionic and poetic, rarely Attic prose, also ἔ-κτημαι), *possess*.

542. NOTE.—Ὁράω, *see*, makes ἑώρᾱκα (sometimes ἑόρᾱκα), ἑώρᾱμαι. —Ἀν-οίγω, *open*, has ἀν-έῳχα and 2 perf. ἀν-έῳγα, ἀν-έῳγμαι. These two verbs have the temporal as well as the syllabic augment.

543. NOTE.—Ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, makes perfect ἕ-στηκα, plupf. ἑ-στήκη or εἱ-στήκη (for ἑ-έστηκα).—So ἵημι (ἑ-), *send*, has perfect (in composition) -εἷκα for ἑ-έκα.

544. If the verb begins with a vowel, the reduplication is represented by the temporal augment.

Ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, ἤγγελκα, ἠγγέλκη, ἤγγελμαι, ἠγγέλμην ; ἤγγελσο ; ἠγγελκέναι, ἠγγέλθαι ; ἠγγελκώς, ἠγγελμένος.

Αἱρέω, *take*, ᾕρηκα, ᾑρήκη, ᾕρημαι, ᾑρήμην ; ᾕρησο ; ᾑρηκέναι, ᾑρῆσθαι ; ᾑρηκώς, ᾑρημένος.

Ὁμῑλέω, *associate with*, ὡμίληκα, ὡμῑληκέναι, etc. ; ἄγω, *lead*, ἦχα, ἦγμαι, etc.

545. NOTE.—Ἀν-ᾱλίσκω or ἀν-ᾱλόω, *expend*, makes ἀν-ήλωκα (with un-Attic ἀν-άλωκα), ἀν-ήλωμαι.—Ἑορτάζω, *keep festival*, makes ἑώρτακα.—The root εἰκ- makes ἔ-οικα, *am like*, plup. ἔ-ῴκη.—The root ἐθ- makes 2 perf. εἴ-ωθα, *am accustomed*, 2 plup. εἰώθη.

546. Pluperfect.—When the reduplication is represented by εἰ or by the augment, the pluperfect has no further change :—

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, εἴ-ληφα, εἰ-λήφη ;	ψεύδω, *deceive*, ἔ-ψευσμαι, ἐ-ψεύσμην ;
ῥίπτω (ῥῑφ-), *throw*, ἔρ-ρῑφα, ἐρ-ρίφη ;	στέλλω, *send*, ἔ-σταλκα, ἐ-στάλκη ;
ζητέω, *seek*, ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζητήκη ;	ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, ἤγγελκα, ἠγγέλκη ;
ξυρέω, *shear*, ἐ-ξύρημαι, ἐ-ξυρήμην ;	αἱρέω, *take*, ᾕρηκα, ᾑρήκη.

547. NOTE.—But ἕστηκα, *stand*, perf. of ἵστημι, *set*, makes εἱστήκη (older Attic) for ἑ-έστηκα, and ἑστήκη ;—and ἔοικα (from root εἰκ-), *am like*, makes ἐῴκη with augment on the second syllable.

ATTIC REDUPLICATION

548. Certain verbs beginning with *a*, *ε*, or *o*, followed by a single consonant, form the reduplication by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the temporal augment. This is called the Attic reduplication, although quite common in other dialects.

Of these verbs, the following are Attic :—

ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), *collect*, ἀγ-ήγερκα, ἀγ-ήγερμαι ;

ἄγω, *lead*, ἀγ-ήοχα for ἀγ-ήγοχα (549);

ἀκούω, *hear*, 2 perf. ἀκ-ήκοα (but ἤκουσμαι) ;

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-), *anoint*, 2 perf. ἀλ-ήλιφα, ἀλ-ήλιμμαι ;

ἀρόω, *plough*, ἀρ-ήρομαι ;

ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, (ἐγ-ήγερκα), ἐγ-ήγερμαι, 2 perf. ἐγρ-ήγορα, *am awake* (549) ;

ἐλάω usually ἐλαύνω, *drive*, ἐλ-ήλακα, ἐλ-ήλαμαι ;

ἐλέγχω, *convict*, ἐλ-ήλεγμαι ;

ἐμέω, *vomit*, ἐμ-ήμεκα, (ἐμ-ήμεσμαι) ;

ἐρείδω, *prop*, (ἐρ-ήρεικα), ἐρ-ήρεισμαι ;

ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), 2 perf. ἐλ-ήλυθα ;

ἐσθίω (ἐσθ-, ἐδ-), *eat*, ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι ;

ὄλλῡμι (ὀλ-, ὀλ-ε-), *destroy*, ὀλ-ώλεκα, 2 perf. ὄλ-ωλα (pres. meaning) ;

ὄμνῡμι (ὀμ-, ὀμ-ο-), *swear*, ὀμ-ώμοκα, ὀμ-ώμομαι ;

φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ- for ·ἐν-ενεκ-), *bear*, 2 perf. ἐν-ήνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι ;

Also a number of poetic and dialectic verbs and forms (976).

Forms enclosed in parenthesis are not found in classic writers ; and ἐμήμεκα and ἀρήρομαι are found only in Ionic prose, the latter being also poetic. But all these forms probably existed in Attic.

549. NOTE.—The form ἀγήοχα is perhaps from ἀγ-ήγοχα (which occurs in inscriptions), the second γ being dropped. In ἐγρ-ήγορα, *am awake*, 2 perf. of ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, the ρ of the stem is also reduplicated.

550. Pluperfect.—The pluperfect of verbs with Attic reduplication should take the augment, according to the ancient grammarians. This appears certain in those beginning with o, as ὠμομόκη, ἀπ-ωλόλη. Those beginning with ε are found unaugmented in the pluperfect ; as ἐλ-ηλύθη, ἀπ-ενηνόχη, ἐγρ-ηγόρη. Ἀκούω has plup. ἠκ-ηκόη.

REDUPLICATED PRESENTS

551. A number of verbs have a reduplicated form in the present, the initial consonant being repeated with ι.

Τί-θημι (θε-), *put* ; δί-δωμι (δο-), *give* ; πίμ-πλημι (πλα-), *fill*, and πίμ-πρημι (πρα-), *burn*, strengthen the reduplication with μ ; γι-γνώσκω (γνο-), *know*. A peculiar form is ὀν-ίνημι (ὀνα-), *benefit*, for ὀν-ονημι.—For verbs with reduplicated presents, see 626, 652 (τετραίνω), 658, several in 658, 764 (b) ; poetic 997.

552. NOTE.—In some cases the reduplication belongs to the verb-stem ; as βιβάζω (βιβαδ-), *cause to go*, fut. βιβάσω.

REDUPLICATED AORISTS

553. Some verbs have a reduplicated form in the second-aorist. In prose the following verbs have reduplicated aorists :—

Ἄγω, *lead*, 2 aor. ἤγ-αγον, with temporal augment in the indicative {subj. ἀγ-άγω, opt. ἀγ-άγοιμι, imper. ἄγ-αγε, part. ἀγ-αγών, inf. ἀγ-αγεῖν ; mid. ἠγ-αγόμην, subj. ἀγ-άγωμαι, etc.}.

ἐνεκ- root (present φέρω, *bear*), aor. ἤν-εγκα, with temporal augment, probably syncopated from ἤν-ενεκα, 2 aor. ἤν-εγκον, with temp. augment, for ἤν-ενεκον.

Ἕπ-ομαι (stem originally σεπ-), 2 aor. ἑ-σπόμην for σε-σεπομην, but the other forms from the stem σεπ- ; subj. σπῶμαι, opt. σποίμην, imper. σποῦ, inf. σπέσθαι, part. σπόμενος.

ἐπ-, originally ϝεπ- (for present λέγω is used), 2 aor. εἶπον for ϝε-ϝεπον {εἴπω, εἴποιμι, εἰπέ, εἰπεῖν, εἰπών}.—The first aorist εἶπα is for ϝε-ϝεπα.

Other reduplicated second aorists are dialectic and poetic (977).

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION IN COMPOUND VERBS

554. Verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment and reduplication after the preposition. Prepositions ending in a vowel (except περί and πρό) drop the final vowel before the syllabic augment ; but πρό is often united with the augment by crasis. Before the syllabic augment ἐκ becomes ἐξ, and ἐν and σύν take their proper form if they have been changed.

ἀπο-βάλλω, *throw away*,	impf.	ἀπ-έβαλλον,	perf.	ἀπο-βέβληκα,	plup. ἀπ-εβεβλήκη
δια-βαίνω, *cross*,	,,	δι-έβαινον,	,,	δια-βέβηκα,	,, δι-εβεβήκη
προσ-άγω, *lead to*,	,,	προσ-ῆγον,	,,	προσ-ῆχα,	,, προσ-ήχη
περι-βάλλω, *throw around*,	,,	περι-έβαλλον,	,,	περι-βέβληκα,	,, περι-εβεβλήκη
προ-βάλλω, *throw before*,	,,	προ-έβαλλον,	,,	προ-βέβληκα,	,, προ-εβεβλήκη
	,,	προὔβαλλον,			,, προὔβεβλήκη
ἐκ-βάλλω, *throw out*,	,,	ἐξ-έβαλλον,	,,	ἐκ-βέβληκα,	,, ἐξ-εβεβλήκη
ἐγ-γράφω, *inscribe*,	aor.	ἐν-έγραψα,	,,	ἐγ-γέγραφα,	,, ἐν-εγεγράφη
ἐμ-βάλλω, *throw in*,	,,	ἐν-έβαλον,	,,	ἐμ-βέβληκα,	,, ἐν-εβεβλήκη
συλ-λέγω, *collect*,	,,	συν-έλεξα,	,,	συν-είλοχα,	,, συν-ειλόχη
συ-σκευάζω, *prepare*	,,	συν-εσκεύασα,	,,	συν-εσκεύακα,	,, συν-εσκευάκη

555. NOTE.—The following verbs take the augment before the preposition, these being no longer regarded as compounds :—

Ἀμφιέννῡμι, *clothe*, ἠμφίεσα, ἠμφίεσμαι ;—ἀφίημι, *send away*, ἀφίην or ἠφίην ;—ἐπίσταμαι, *understand*, ἠπιστάμην, ἠπιστήθην ;—καθέζομαι, *sit*, ἐκαθεζόμην ;—κάθημαι, *sit*, ἐκαθήμην or καθήμην ;—καθίζω, *set, sit*, ἐκάθιζον, ἐκάθισα or καθῖσα, ἐκαθισάμην, κεκάθικα (late) ;—καθεύδω, *sleep*, ἐκάθευδον and καθηῦδον.

556. NOTE.—The following compounds augment the preposition as well as the simple verb :—

Ἀν-έχομαι, *endure*, ἠν-ειχόμην, ἠν-ε-σχόμην ;—ἐν-οχλέω, *harass*, ἠν-ώχλουν, ἠν-ώχλησα, ἠν-ώχλημαι ;—ἐπ-αν-ορθόω, *set upright*, ἐπ-ην-ώρθουν, ἐπ-ην-ώρθωσα ; ἐπ-ην-ώρθωμαι ;—παρ-οινέω, *maltreat, or behave ill (in drunken-*

ness), ἐ-παρ-ᾠνουν, ἐ-παρ-ῴνησα, πε-παρ-ῴνηκα, ἐ-παρ-ῳνήθην, πε-παρ-ῴνημαι (late) ;—for ἀμπ-έχω, which is very irregular, see the Catalogue of Verbs.

557. NOTE.—These also augment the preposition as well as the stem : ἀμφι-γνοέω, *doubt* (from ἀμφί and γνο-), ἠμφ-ε-γνόουν and ἠμφι-γνόουν, ἠμφ-ε-γνόησα ;—ἀμφισ-βητέω, *dispute* (from ἀμφίς and ἔβην, 2 aor. of βαίνω), ἠμφ-ε-σβήτουν, ἠμφ-ε-σβήτησα, as if the last part were -σβητεω (but the forms ἠμφισ-βήτουν, ἠμφισ-βήτησα, etc., are often found) ;—ἀντι-βολέω, *beseech* (from ἀντί and βάλλω), has ἠντ-ε-βόλουν or ἠντι-βόλουν, ἠντ-ε-βόλησα or ἠντι-βόλησα.

558. NOTE.—Observe that the following are *not* compounds :—

ἀναγκάζω, *force* (ἀνάγκη, *necessity*) ;
ἀνιάω, *distress* (ἀνία, *distress*) ;
ἀπατάω, *deceive* (ἀπάτη, *deceit*) ;
ἀπειλέω, *threaten* (ἀπειλή, *threat*) ;
ἀπορέω, *be at loss* (ἄ-πορος, *difficult*) ;
διώκω, *pursue* ;
ἐπείγω, *press upon* ;
καθαίρω, *purify* (καθαρός, *pure*).

They accordingly augment and reduplicate regularly ; as, ἠνάγκαζον, ἠνάγκασα ; δεδίωχα ; κεκάθαρμαι.

559. NOTE.—Ἀπο-λαύω, *enjoy*, and ἐξ-ετάζω, *muster*, have no simple forms.

560. NOTE.—Διαιτάω, *arbitrate* (from δίαιτα, *arbitration*), is treated as if it were a compound ; it has double augment in the perfect and pluperfect, and also in compounds ; as διῄτων, διῄτησα, δεδιῄτηκα, ἀπ-εδιῄτησα, ἐξ-εδιῃτήθην (late).—Διᾱκονέω, *minister* (from διάκονος, *servant*), augments and reduplicates regularly, ἐδιᾱκόνουν, δεδιᾱκόνηκα, etc., but there are later and doubtful (poetic) earlier forms with augment διη- and δεδιη-.

561. Denominative verbs (1153) derived from nouns or adjectives compounded with prepositions, take the augment and reduplication after the preposition. These are called *indirect* compounds (1177, 2).

συν-εργέω (συνεργός), *work with*, συν-ήργουν ;
ἐπι-ορκέω (ἐπίορκος), *swear falsely*, ἐπι-ώρκηκα ;
κατ-ηγορέω (κατήγορος), *accuse*, κατ-ηγόρουν ;
ὑπ-οπτεύω (ὕποπτος), *suspect*, ὑπ-ώπτευον ;

ἐγ-κωμιάζω (ἐγκώμιον), *praise*, ἐγ-κεκωμίακα ;
ἀπο-λογέομαι (ἀπό and λόγος), *speak in defence*, ἀπ-ελογησάμην, ἀπο-λελόγημαι ;
ἐν-θῡμέομαι (ἐν and θῡμός), *consider*, ἐν-εθῡμήθην, ἐν-τεθύμημαι.

562. NOTE.—The following augment and reduplicate at the beginning :

ἐμ-πεδόω, *establish* (ἔμ-πεδος, *steadfast*) ;
ἐμ-πολάω, *earn*, *traffic* (ἔμ-πολή, *merchandise*) ;
ἐν-αντιόομαι, *oppose* (ἐν-αντίος, *opposite*) ;

μετ-εωρίζω, *raise aloft* (μετ-έωρος, *aloft*) ;
περι-σ-σεύω, *be more than enough* (περι-σ-σός, *above measure*) ;
προ-οιμιάζομαι, *make a prelude* (προ-οίμιον, *prelude*).

Thus, ἠμ-πέδουν ; ἠμ-πόλων, ἠμ-πόληκα ; ἠν-αντιώθην, ἠν-αντίωμαι ; ἐ-μετ-εώριζον ; ἐ-περί-σ-σευσα ; πε-προοιμίασμαι (but προ-οιμιασάμεθα without augment, once in Plato).

563. NOTE.—Ἐγ-γυάω, *pledge, betroth* (from ἐγγύη which, again, is from ἐν and γυῖον), makes ἠγ-γύων or ἐν-εγύων, ἠγ-γύησα or ἐν-εγύησα, ἠγ-γύηκα or ἐγ-γεγύηκα, etc., but the compounds always augment the ε, as κατ-ηγγύων, δι-ηγγύημαι.—Ἐκκλησιάζω, *hold assembly* (from ἐκκλησία, ἔκκλητος, ἐκ-καλέω), augments either ἐξ-ε-κλησίαζον or ἠκ-κλησίαζον.—Παρα-νομέω, *trangress law* (from παράνομος), has παρ-ενόμουν and παρ-ηνόμουν (as if from παρά and ἄνομος), παρα-νενόμηκα.—Ἀντι-δικέω, *be a defendant* (from ἀντί-δικος, which, again, is from ἀντί and δίκη), has double augment : ἠντ-ε-δίκουν, ἠντ-ε-δίκησα.—See these verbs in the Catalogue.

564. Compounds of δυσ-, *ill*, augment and reduplicate before the adverb :

δυσ-τυχέω, *am unlucky* (from δυσ-τυχής), ἐ-δυσ-τύχουν, δε-δυσ-τύχηκα.

565. NOTE.—But the stem is augmented if it begins with a short vowel. Thus only : δυσ-αρεστέω, *be displeased* (which occurs only late, from δυσ-άρεστος), δυσ-ηρέστουν, δυσ-ηρέστηκα ; and δυσ-απιστέω (mentioned only by the grammarians, from δυσ-άπιστος), *be very disobedient.*

566. Compounds of εὖ, *well*, augment the adverb if the stem begins with a consonant or with η or ω ; otherwise the stem is augmented. But they are very often found without augment.

εὐ-τυχέω (from εὐ-τυχής), *be lucky*, ηὐ-τύχουν, ηὐ-τύχηκα.
εὐ-ωχέω (from εὖ and ἔχω), *feast*, ηὐ-ώχουν, ηὐώχημαι.
εὐ-εργετέω (from εὐ-εργέτης), *do good*, εὐ-ηργέτουν or εὐ-εργέτουν.

567. Other indirect compounds augment and reduplicate at the beginning.

οἰκο-δομέω, *build* (from οἰκο-δόμος, house-builder), ᾠκοδόμουν, ᾠκο-δόμηκα

πολι-ορκέω, *besiege* (πόλις and εἴργω, shut in), ἐ-πολιόρκησα, πε-πολι-όρκημαι

παρρησιάζομαι, *speak freely* (παρρησία, πᾶς and ῥε-), ἐ-παρρησια-ζόμην

ἀ-θυμέω, *be disheartened* (ἄ-θυμος, ἀ privative and θῦμός), ἠ-θύ-μουν

568. NOTE.—Ὁδοποιέω, *make a way*, sometimes has perf. mid. part. ᾠδο-πε-ποιημένος. So also ὁδοι-πορέω, *travel*, ὁδοι-πε-πόρηκα.

TENSE-SUFFIXES, THEMATIC VOWEL, MOOD-SUFFIX

TENSE-SUFFIXES

569. The tense-suffixes are the thematic vowel and certain other letters added to the theme to form the tense-stems. They are the following :—

1. *For the Present System :* -%-, -τ%-, -y%-, -ν%-, -αν%-, -νε%-, -να-, -νι-, -(ι)σκ%-, or none.

Λῡ-%-, λύ-ο-μεν, λύ-ο-νται, ἔ-λῡ-ο-ν, ἐ-λύ-ε-τε, ἐ-λύ-ε-σθε ;—κοπ-τ%-, κόπ-τε-τε ;—στελ-λ%- for στελ-y%- (96, 4), στέλ-λε-ται ;—φθα-ν%-, φθά-νο-μεν ;—ἁμαρτ-αν%-, ἁμαρτ-άνε-τε ;—βῠ-νε%-, βῠ-νέο-μεν contr. βῠνοῦμεν ; —σκιδ-να-, σκίδ-νη-μι ;—δεικ-νυ-, δείκ-νυ-μεν ;—γηρα-σκ%-, γηρά-σκο-μεν ; —εὑρ-ισκ%-, εὑρ-ίσκε-τε ;—φα-, φα-μέν ;—δυνα-, δύνα-μαι.

2. *Future System :* -σ%-.

Λῡ-σ%-, λύ-σομεν ; κοψ%- (=κοπ-σ%-), κόψε-σθε.

3. *First-Aorist System :* -σα-.

Λῡ-σα-, ἐ-λύ-σα-μεν ; κοψα, ἐ-κόψα-ντο.

4. *Second-Aorist System :* -%- or none.

Λιπ-%-, ἔ-λιπ-ο-ν ;—δυ-, ἔ-δῦ-ν ; στα-, ἔ-στη-ν.

5. *First-Perfect System :* -κα- (for the pluperfect -κη- from -κε-α-, -κει- from -κε-ε-, -κε- ; see 593).

Λε-λυ-κα-, λε-λύ-κα-μεν ;—ἐ-λε-λύ-κη-s, ἐ-λε-λύ-κει(ν), ἐ-λε-λύ-κε-σαν.

6. *Second-Perfect System :* -α- (for the pluperfect -η-, -ει-, or -ε-, see 593), or none.

Λε-λοιπ-α-, λε-λοίπ-α-μεν ; ἕ-στα-, ἔ-στα-τε,—ἐ-λε-λοίπ-η-s, ἐ-λε-λοίπ-ει(ν), ἐ-λε-λοίπ-ε-τε.

7. *Perfect-Middle System :* none (for the future-perfect -σ%-).

Λε-λυ-, λέ-λυ-μαι, ἐ-λε-λύ-μην ; λε-λειπ-, λε-λείμ-μεθα, ἐ-λέ-λειφ-θε ;— λε-λῡ-σ%-, λε-λύ-σο-μαι ; γε-γραψ%- (for γε-γραφ-σ%-), γε-γράψε-σθε.

8. *First-Passive System :* -θε- (for the future passive -θησ%-).

Λυ-θε-, ἐ-λύ-θη-ν ; λεχ-θε- (for λεγ-θε-), ἐ-λέχ-θη-μεν ;—λυ-θησ%-, λυ-θήσο-μαι ; τῑμη-θησ%-, τῑμη-θήσε-ται.

9. *Second-Passive System :* -ε- (for the future-passive -ησ%-).

Φαν-ε-, ἐ-φάνη-ν ; γραφ-ε-, ἐ-γράφ-η-τε ;—φαν-ησ%-, φαν-ήσο-μαι.

10. For the Doric fut. tense-suffix -σε%-, see 1022 ;—for the Hom. first-aor. -σ%-, see 1028 ;—for the imperf. and aor. formation in -σκ%-, see 1040, 1041 ;—for the formation in -θ%-, see 1042 ;—for the rare plupf. in -%-, see 1036.

THEMATIC VOWEL

570. 1. The tense-stems of the present, imperfect, and second-aorist active and middle of verbs in -ω, and of the futures and future-perfect of all verbs, end in a variable vowel, called the *thematic vowel*. This is o before μ and ν and in the optative, elsewhere it is ε. It is written -%- ; thus, λῡ%-, λιπ%-, λῡσ%-, λυθησ%-, λελῡσ%-. In the futures and in the future-perfect, σ is inserted before the thematic vowel ; for the dropping out of σ before -%- in the future active and middle of liquid verbs, see 673, 3. To these tense-stems as they appear with the thematic vowel, the endings are appended.

M

Present: λύο-μεν, λύε-τε, λύουσι for λῦο-νσι from λῦο-ντι (40, 588);
λύο-μαι, λύε-ται, etc.; λῦέ-τω, etc.; λύειν from λῦε-εν; λύε-σθαι; λῦό-μενος.

Imperfect: ἔλῦο-ν, ἔ-λῦε-ς, ἔλῦε, etc.

Second-aorist: ἔλιπο-ν, ἔλιπε-ς, etc.; λίπε, λιπέ-τω, etc.; λιπεῖν probably
from λιπε-εν; λιπό-μενος.

Futures: λύσο-μεν, λύσε-τε, etc.; λυθήσο-μαι, λυθήσε-ται, etc.; φανήσο-
μαι, φανήσε-ται, etc.

Future-perfect: λελύσο-μαι, λελύσε-ται, etc.

2. The subjunctive of all verbs has the long thematic vowel -$^ω/_η$-.

Present: λύω-μεν, λύη-τε, λύωσι for λῦω-νσι from λῦω-ντι; λύω-μαι,
λύη-ται, etc.:—(μι-Form) τιθῶ-μεν from τιθέ-ω-μεν, τιθῆ-τε from τιθέ-ητε, etc.

First-aorist: λύσω-μεν, λύση-τε, λύσωσι, etc. (688).

Second-aorist: λίπω-μεν, λίπη-τε, etc. ;—(μι-Form) θῶμεν from θέ-ω-μεν,
θῆ-τε from θέ-η-τε, etc.

Perfects: λελύκω-μεν, λελύκη-τε ; λελοίπω-μεν, λελοίπωσι.

571. NOTE.—For -ω, -εις, -ει of the indicative present active, see 588.
—For -ω, -ῃς, -ῃ of the subjunctive active singular, see 589.—For ε and η
contracted with the personal endings -(σ)αι, see 596—597.—For α of the aorist
and perfect tense-stems dropped before -$^ω/_η$-, see 688.—For examples of
the optative, see 668, 673.

OPTATIVE MOOD-SUFFIX

572. 1. The optative has the mood-suffix -ι- or -ιη- before the
personal ending. In the third person plural the mood-suffix -ι-
becomes -ιε- before the personal ending -ν, as λύοιε-ν (but λύοι-τε),
λυθεῖε-ν (but λυθεῖ-μεν).

2. The mood-suffix -ιη- is used only before *active* personal endings
(575). In this case the first person singular has the personal
ending -ν, and the third person plural -σαν ; as φιλοίην from φιλεο-ιη-ν,
but φιλοῖμι from φιλεο-ι-μι, φιλοίησαν from φιλεο-ιη-σαν, but φιλοῖεν
from φιλεο-ιε-ν.

573. The mood-suffix -ιη- appears in the following cases :

1. In the active singular of contract verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω, seldom
in the plural. The simpler sign -ι- is used in the dual and plural,
much less often in the singular. See the inflections of τῑμάω, φιλέω,
and δηλόω.

2. In the future active singular of liquid verbs alongside of the
simple sign ι ; as φανοίην from φανεο-ιη-ν or φανοῖμι from φανεο-ι-μι.

3. In the active of μι-forms, the mood-suffix being here added
directly to the tense-stem without the thematic vowel ; as τιθείην from
τιθε-ιη-ν, δοίην from δο-ιη-ν. But the dual and plural prefer the simpler

mood-suffix -ι-, as τιθεῖμεν from τιθε-ι-μεν; and verbs in -νῡμι form the optative (as also the subjunctive) like verbs in -ω, as δεικνύοιμι from δεικνυο-ι-μι.

4. In the aorists passive; as λυθείην from λυθε-ιη-ν, φανείην from φανε-ιη-ν. But the dual and plural prefer the simple -ι-; as λυθεῖμεν from λυθε-ι-μεν, φανεῖτε from φανε-ι-τε.

5. In several second-perfects (723), as προ-εληλυθοίη, from προ-ελήλυθα; also in ἐδηδοκοίη from ἐδήδοκα. So also in second aorist active of ἔχω, have, σχοίην, but -σχοῖμι in composition.

6. In other cases, the simple mood-suffix -ι- is used.

ENDINGS

574. These are : the personal endings of the finite moods ; the endings of the infinitive, of the participles, and of the verbal adjectives.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

575. *Indicative.*—The personal endings of the indicative are the following :—

		ACTIVE		MIDDLE	
		Primary Tenses	Secondary Tenses	Primary Tenses	Secondary Tenses
SING.	1.	-μι	-ν	-μαι	-μην
	2.	-σι (-θα)	-s	-σαι	-σο
	3.	-τι	—	-ται	-το
DUAL.	2.	-τον	-τον	-σθον (-θον)	-σθον (-θον)
	3.	-τον	-την	-σθον (-θον)	-σθην (-θην)
PLUR.	1.	-μεν (-μεs)	-μεν (-μεs)	-μεθα	-μεθα
	2.	-τε	-τε	-σθε (-θε)	-σθε (-θε)
	3.	-ντι	-ν, -σαν	-νται	-ντο

The passive has the personal endings of the middle, but the aorist passive has the endings of the active.

576. NOTE.—1. The ending -σι of the second person singular is preserved only in Epic ἐσ-σί, *thou art;* also perhaps in φῄs, *thou sayest,* and in the subjunctive λύῃs (589).

2. The ending -τι of the third person remains in ἐσ-τί, *is;* and in Doric, as δίδωτι for Attic δίδω-σι.

3. The older ending -μεs for -μεν remains in Doric; as λέγο-μεs for λέγο-μεν.

577. NOTE.—The early ending -(σ)θα for the second person singular, originally a perfect-ending, is preserved in οἶσ-θα for οἶδ-θα (80), from οἶδα,

know; ἦσ-θα, *thou wast*; ἤει-σθα, *thou wentst*; ἔφη-σθα, *thou saidst*; ᾔδη-σθα or ᾔδει-σθα, *thou knewest*;—also in some Homeric and in a few dialectic forms.

578. NOTE.—Occasionally -την is found for -τον in the second person dual indicative of secondary tenses both in Attic poetry and prose ; as εἰχέτην, ἐλεγέτην, ἐπ-ετελεσάτην for εἴχετον, ἐλέγετον, ἐπ-ετελέσατον.

579. NOTE.—1. The first person plural is used for the first person dual. A rare ending -μεθον for the first person dual occurs three times in poetry : λελείμ-μεθον from λείπω in Soph. *El.* 950 ; ὁρμώ-μεθον from ὁρμάω in Soph. *Philoct.* 1079 ; περιδώ-μεθον from δίδωμι in Hom. *Il.* 23, 485 ; and twice in Athenæus 398 a.

2. In poetry we often find -μεσθα for -μεθα, as λῡό-μεσθα.

580. NOTE.—For changes in the endings -μι, -σι, -τι, -ντι, -ντο ; for -ν of the first person singular ; for -ω, -εις, -ει of the singular, etc., see the Observations on the Endings (587—598).

581. The secondary ending -σαν is used :—

1. In the aorists, as ἐλύθη-σαν, ἐφάνη-σαν. The older -ν for -σαν seldom occurs in Attic poetry ; as ἔκρυφθε-ν for ἐκρύφθη-σαν.

2. In the imperfect and second-aorist of the μι-form ; as ἐτίθε-σαν and ἔθε-σαν from τίθημι.

3. In the pluperfect ; as ἐλελύκε-σαν.

4. In the optative whenever the mood-suffix is -ιη-.

582. The more primitive endings -θον, -θην, -θε appear in the perfect and pluperfect after consonants ; as πέπλεχ-θον (for πεπλεκ-θον), ἔσταλ-θε,—but λέλυ-σθον, λέλυ-σθε.

583. *Subjunctive and Optative.*—1. The subjunctive has the personal endings of the primary tenses.—The optative has the personal endings of the secondary tenses ; but the 1 sing. opt. act. has -ν only after the mood-suffix -ιη-, otherwise it has -μι, as λύοι-μι, φιλοίην ; and the 3 plur. opt. ends in -σαν whenever the mood-suffix is -ιη-, as λυθείη-σαν, φιλοίη-σαν. For -ω, -ῃς, -ῃ in the subjunctive, see 589.

2. The ending -ν for -μι is found very rarely ; as τρέφοι-ν for τρέφοι-μι (Eur. frag. 895), ἁμάρτοι-ν for ἁμάρτοι-μι from ἁμαρτάνω (Cratin. *Drap.* frag. 6).

584 *Imperative.*—The personal endings of the imperative are the following :—

	ACTIVE			MIDDLE (AND PASSIVE)	
Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
2. -θι	-τον	-τε	-σο	-σθον (-θον)	-σθε (-θε)
3. -τω	-των	-ντων	-σθω (-θω)	-σθον (-θων)	-σθων (-θων)
		or -τωσαν			or -σθωσαν (-θωσαν)

The passive has the personal endings of the middle ; but the aorist passive has the personal endings of the active.

585. The more primitive endings -θω, -θον, -θων, -θε, -θωσαν, are used in the perfect after consonants ; as τετρίφ-θω for τετρῑβ-θω, from τρίβω.

586. NOTE.—For changes in -θι, and for the irregular -ον and -αι of the aorist imperative active and middle, see the Observations on the Endings (587—598).

<center>OBSERVATIONS ON THE PERSONAL ENDINGS</center>

587. The personal endings and the tense-suffixes underwent various changes which are indicated below. But the terminations -ω, -εις, -ει, -ης, -η are not yet definitely explained.

588. *Present Active Indicative.* 1. (*Common Form*) :—λύω is probably for λύο-μι, the ending being dropped and the thematic vowel lengthened, but some regard the original form to have been λύω-μι, and others believe the first person in -ω to be of different origin from that in -μι ; —λύεις is probably from λύε-σι, -σι becoming -ς and the thematic vowel lengthened to ει ;—λύει is probably from λύε-τι, the ending -τι dropped and the thematic vowel lengthened ;—λύουσι is from original and Doric λύο-ντι through λύο-νσι, -ντι becoming -νσι, ν dropping out, and the thematic vowel compensatively lengthened (40).—Similarly the future λύσω, λύσεις, λύσει, λύσουσι for λύσο-μι, etc.

2. (*μι-Form*) :—τίθη-ς is for original τιθη-σι, -ς for -σι ; τίθη-σι for original τίθη-τι, -τι becoming -σι (85). The third person plural inserts ᾱ before -ντι, then -ᾱντι becomes -ᾱνσι (40), and finally -ᾱσι (compare λύουσι from λύο-ντι, λύο-νσι), and final α of the verb-stem contracts with -ᾱσι ; as τιθέᾱσι from τιθε-ᾱ-ντι, ἱστᾶσι from ἱστα-ᾱ-ντι, διδόᾱσι from διδο-ᾱ-ντι. Similarly in the third plural of the second-perfect of the μι-form : ἑστᾶσι from ἑστα-ᾱ-ντι.

For the long final stem-vowel (η, ω, ῡ) in the *singular* of the μι-forms, see 664, 2.

589. *Present and Second-aorist Subjunctive and Optative :*—λύω is probably for λύω-μι and λίπω for λιπω-μι, the ending dropped (Homer has forms like ἐθέλωμι and τύχωμι) ;—λύῃς and λύῃ are probably from λύη-σι and λύη-τι, perhaps through intermediate forms λύηι-σι and λύηι-τι, the additional ι appearing as subscript ;—λύωσι is for λύω-ντι through λύω-νσι (85) ;—λύοι-ς for λύοι-σι, λύοι for λύοι-τι.

590. *Imperfect and Second-aorist Indicative :* — ἔλυο-ν, ἔλιπο-ν, ἐτίθη-ν, and ἔστη-ν are for ἐλῡο-μ, ἐλιπο-μ, ἐτιθη-μ, ἐστη-μ (113). Compare the Latin *deu-m* and *legeba-m* with θεό-ν and ἔλεγο-ν.

591. *First-aorist Active Indicative.*—The first person singular has

lost all trace of its personal ending, and the third person singular weakens a of its tense-suffix to ε; as ἔλῡσα, ἔλῡσε.

592. *Perfect Active Indicative.*—The first person singular has lost its personal ending.—The second person singular retains -ς for -σι.—The third person singular has·lost its personal ending and weakens a of its tense-suffix to ε, as λέλυκα, λέλυκε, λέλοιπα, λέλοιπε.—The third person plural λελύκᾱσι is from λελυκα-ντι through λελυκα-νσι (40).

593. *Pluperfect Active.*—In the pluperfect active, final a of the tense-stem is changed to ε. In the singular -a, -ας, -ε are then added, and -εα, -εας, -εε(ν) are contracted to -η, -ης, -ει(ν); as ἐλελύκη, ἐλελύκης, ἐλελύκει(ν) from ἐλελύκεα, ἐλελύκεας, ἐλελύκεε(ν). Herodotus has the uncontracted forms in -εα, -εας, -εε. In late Greek ει was used for ε and the singular ended in -ειν, -εις, -ει; as ἐλελύκειν, ἐλελύκεις, ἐλελύκει, ἐλελύκειτον, etc.—In the dual and plural, the regular secondary endings are added; as ἐλελύκε-τον, ἐλελυκέ-την, etc.

594. *Imperative.*—1. The ending -θι is always dropped after the thematic vowel; thus λῦε for λῦε-θι, λίπε for λιπε-θι. After the tense-suffix -θε- it is changed to -τι (100, 2); thus λύθη-τι for λυθη-θι. The ending -θι is retained in the second-aorist passive, as φάνη-θι; in στῆ-θι and ἔστα-θι from ἵστημι (508); in a few second-aorists of the μι-form from verbs in ω (767); also in ἴσ-θι from εἰμί or οἶδα (772, 786), in ἴ-θι from εἶμι (775), in φά-θι or φα-θί from φημί (779), and in some dialectic forms. —In the second-aorist active of τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι, and ἔχω, -θι is changed to -ς, thus θέ-ς, ἕ-ς, δό-ς and σχέ-ς for θε-θ, ἑ-θ, δο-θ, σχε-θ (112; 702, 3).

2. The second singular of the first-aorist active and middle is formed irregularly in -ον and -αι, these terminations being of uncertain origin; as λῦσον, λῦσαι.

595. NOTE.—For the omission of -θι in the present and second-aorist active of verbs in -μι with lengthening of the stem-vowel a, ε, o, or υ to η, ει, ου, or ῡ, see 671. For the lengthening of the stem-vowel a and ε, o, υ, to η, ω, ῡ, in the second-aorist active of the μι-form, see 702.

596. *Second Person Singular Middle and Passive.*—1. In the middle and passive, the endings -σαι and -σο remain unchanged in the perfect and pluperfect indicative and imperative of all verbs, and in the present and imperfect indicative and present imperative of verbs in -μι; as λέλυ-σαι, ἐλέλυ-σο, λέλυ-σο, τίθε-σαι, ἐτίθε-σο, τίθε-σο.

2. In all other cases, the endings -σαι and -σο drop σ; they then contract with a preceding vowel, except in the optative.

Thus λύῃ from λύε-(σ)αι, ἐλύου from ἐλύε-(σ)ο, λύσῃ from λῡσε-(σ)αι, ἐλῡσω from ἐλῡσα-(σ)ο, λυθήσῃ from λυθησε-(σ)αι, λελῡσῃ from λελῡσε-(σ)αι.—*Liquid future and aorist:* φανῇ from φανεε-(σ)αι, ἐφήνω from ἐφηνα-

(σ)ο;—*Second-aorist :* ἐλίπον from ἐλιπε-(σ)ο ;—*Second-aorist of μι-form :*
ἐπρίω from ἐπρια-(σ)ο, ἔθου from ἐθε-(σ)ο, ἔδου from ἐδο-(σ)ο ;—*Contract
presents :* τīμᾷ from τīμαε-(σ)αι = τīμάῃ, φιλῇ from φιλεε-(σ)αι = φιλέῃ,
δηλοῖ from δηλοε-(σ)αι = δηλόῃ ;—*Contract imperfects :* ἐτīμῶ from ἐτīμαε-
(σ)ο = ἐτīμάου, ἐφιλοῦ from ἐφιλεε-(σ)ο = ἐφιλέου, ἐδηλοῦ from ἐδηλοε-(σ)ο
= ἐδηλόου.—*Subjunctive :* λύῃ from λύη-(σ)αι, λύσῃ from λύση-(σ)αι ; φήνῃ
from φηνη-(σ)αι ; λίπῃ from λιπη-(σ)αι ; πρίῃ as if from πριεη-(σ)αι (666,
697, 1047), θῇ from θεη-(σ)αι, δῷ from δοη-(σ)αι ; τīμᾷ from τīμαη-(σ)αι
= τīμάῃ, φιλῇ from φιλεη-(σ)αι = φιλέῃ, δηλοῖ from δηλοη-(σ)αι = δηλόῃ.—
Imperative : λύου from λūε-(σ)ο, λιποῦ from λιπε-(σ)ο, πρίω from πρια-(σ)ο,
θοῦ from θε-(σ)ο, δοῦ from δο-(σ)ο, τīμῶ from τīμαε-(σ)ο = τīμάου, etc.—
Optative : λύοι-ο from λῡοι-(σ)ο, λύσαι-ο from λῡσαι-(σ)ο, etc., the -ο of
-(σ)ο always remaining, as τīμῷ-ο from τīμαοι-(σ)ο.

597. NOTE.—1. The second person singular indicative of the present,
future, and future-perfect has two forms, -ῃ and -ει ; as λύῃ or λύει, λύσῃ or
λύσει, λυθήσῃ or λυθήσει, λελύσῃ or λελύσει. Of these -ῃ is the natural
contraction of -ε-(σ)αι ; while -ει is only a different spelling for -ῃ and is
evidently not older than the fourth century B.C., when the tendency arose to
spell every ῃ as ει, as ἀγαθεῖ for ἀγαθῇ, εἱρέθην for ᾑρέθην. The spelling
-ει is often called by the scholiasts Attic and Ionic for -ῃ in all the other
dialects including the Common.

2. Βούλει from βούλομαι, *wish,* οἴει from οἴομαι, *think,* and ὄψει fut. of
ὁράω, *see,* have no forms in -ῃ.

598. NOTE.—For σ retained in -σαι and -σο in the present, imperfect,
and second-aorist of verbs in -μι, see 596, 695.

INFINITIVE ENDINGS

599. *Common Form.*—1. The present and second-aorist active
of verbs in -ω and the future active of all verbs, form the infinitive by
adding -εν to the tense-stem, the thematic vowel (in this case always
ε-) contracting with -εν to -ειν. Thus πλέκειν from πλεκε-εν, λύσειν
from λῡσε-εν, λιπεῖν probably from λιπέ-εν. Contract presents in -ᾶν
and -οῦν, as τīμᾶν and δηλοῦν, are from -αε-εν = -αειν and -οε-εν = -οειν,
the ι being lost in the contraction (48, 1).

2. The first-aorist active infinitive ends in -αι which takes the place
of α of the tense-stem ; as λῦσ-αι, πλέξ-αι, στεῖλ-αι.

3. The perfect active infinitive has -ναι which is added to the
perfect-stem which changes α to ε before it ; as λελυκα-, λελυκέ-ναι ;
λελοιπα-, λελοιπέ-ναι.

4. The infinitive of the present, future, and aorists middle, and of
the futures and future-perfect passive, is formed by adding -σθαι to
the tense-stem.

Λύε-σθαι ; πλέξε-σθαι, φανεῖσθαι for φανέε-σθαι ; λύσα-σθαι, φήνα-σθαι, λιπέ-σθαι ; λυθήσε-σθαι ; φανήσε-σθαι ; λελύσε-σθαι.

600. Mι-*Form.*—1. The present and second-aorist and second-perfect of the μι-form and both aorists passive form the infinitive by adding -ναι to the tense-stem. In the second-aorist active, and in both aorists passive, the final stem-vowel is long.

Τιθέ-ναι, ἱστά-ναι, διδό-ναι, δεικνύ-ναι ; στῆ-ναι (στα-), βῆ-ναι (βα-, indic. ἔβην, 2 aor. of βαίνω, *go*), δῦ-ναι, γνῶ-ναι; ἐστά-ναι, τεθνά-ναι ; λυθῆ-ναι, φανῆ-ναι.

2. The present and second-aorist middle of the μι-form and the perfect middle of all verbs add -σθαι directly to the tense-stem, consonant stems here taking the more primitive ending -θαι.

Τιθέ-σθαι, ἱστά-σθαι, διδό-σθαι, δεικνύ-σθαι, ἵε-σθαι (from ἵημι) ; θέ-σθαι, πτά-σθαι (from πέτομαι, πτα-), δό-σθαι, ἕ-σθαι (from ἵημι): λελύ-σθαι, τετῖμῆ-σθαι, πεπλέχ-θαι from πλέκω, ἠλλάχ-θαι from ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-), ἐληλέγχ-θαι from ἐλέγχω, ἧσ-θαι from ἧμαι (ἡσ-), *sit*, τετρῖφ-θαι from τρίβω, ἐστάλ-θαι from στέλλω, πεφάν-θαι from φαίνω (φαν-).

601. Note.—Several μι-forms have the earlier ending -εναι for original -ϝεναι. Thus θεῖναι, δοῦναι, εἶναι (from ἵημι) for original θε-ϝεναι, δο-ϝεναι, ἑ-ϝεναι.

PARTICIPIAL AND VERBAL ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

602. The active tenses (except the perfect) and both aorists passive form their participial stems by adding -ντ- to their tense-stems. The nominative of stems in -οντ- of the common form ends in -ων ; as λύων (λύοντ-), λιπών (λιποντ-). All others add ς to the stem in the nominative singular, upon which -ντ- drops out and the preceding vowel receives compensative lengthening ; as λυθείς (λυθεντ-ς), ἱστάς (ἱσταντ-ς), δύς (δυντ-ς), δούς (δοντ-ς).

λύω, pr.	λῡο-ντ-	nom.	λύων	δηλόω, pr.	δηλοο-ντ-	nom.	δηλῶν
„ fut.	λῡσο-ντ-	„	λύσων	τίθημι, pr.	τιθε-ντ-	„	τιθείς
„ 1 a.	λῡσα-ντ-	„	λύσᾱς	„ 2 a.	θε-ντ-	„	θείς
„ 1 a. p.	λυθε-ντ-	„	λυθείς	ἵστημι, pr.	ἱστα-ντ-	„	ἱστάς
φαίνω, 1 a.	φηνα-ντ-	„	φήνᾱς	„ 2 a.	στα-ντ-	„	στάς
„ 2 a. p.	φανε-ντ-	„	φανείς	δίδωμι, pr.	διδο-ντ-	„	διδούς
λείπω, 2 a.	λιπο-ντ-	„	λιπών	„ 2 a.	δο-ντ-	„	δούς
τῑμάω, pr.	τῑμαο-ντ-	„	τῑμῶν	δείκνῡμι, pr.	δεικνυ-ντ-	„	δεικνύς
φιλέω, pr.	φιλεο-ντ-	„	φιλῶν	δύνω, 2 a.	δυ-ντ-	„	δύς

For the formation and declension of the feminines and neuters, see 329—335.

603. The stem of the perfect active participle is formed by dropping a of the tense-stem and adding -οτ-.

| λέλυκα | λελυκ-οτ- | nom. λελυκώς | πέφηνα | πεφην-οτ- | nom. πεφηνώς |
| λέλοιπα | λελοιπ-οτ- | „ λελοιπώς | εἴληφα | εἰληφ-οτ- | „ εἰληφώς |

For the declension and the irregular feminine in -υῖα, see 329, 333.
——For perfect active participles of the μι-form in -ώς, -ῶσα, -ός or -ώς, see 336.

604. All middle and passive participles (except the aorists passive) form their stems by adding -μενο- to the tense-stem.

λῡόμενος	(λῡο-μενο-)	τιθέμενος	(τιθε-μενο-)
λῡσόμενος	(λῡσο-μενο-)	θέμενος	(θε-μενο-)
λῡσάμενος	(λῡσα-μενο-)	ἱστάμενος	(ἱστα-μενο-)
λελυμένος	(λελυ-μενο-)	πριάμενος	(πρια-μενο-)
λυθησόμενος	(λυθησο-μενο-)	διδόμενος	(διδο-μενο-)
λιπόμενος	(λιπο-μενο-)	δεικνύμενος	(δεικνυ-μενο-)

For the inflection, see 288.

605. 1. The stems of the verbal adjectives are made by adding -το- or -τεο- to the verb-stem as it appears in the first-aorist passive, sometimes as it appears in the second-aorist passive. If the verb has no aorist passive, the verbal adjectives are formed directly from the verb-stem. Final φ and χ of the theme become π and κ (80).

τῑμάω	ἐτῑμήθην	τῑμη-τέος	τῑμη-τός
ἐάω	εἰάθην	ἐᾱ-τέος	ἐᾱ-τός
τελέω	ἐτελέσθην	τελεσ-τέος	τελεσ-τός
χέω	ἐχύθην	χυ-τέος	χυ-τός
δίδωμι	ἐδόθην	δο-τέος	δο-τός
τίθημι	ἐτέθην (100, 3)	θε-τέος	θε-τός
πείθω	ἐπείσθην	πεισ-τέος	πεισ-τός
τρίβω	ἐτρίφθην	τρῑπ-τός	τρῑπ-τέος
τρέφω	ἐθρέφθην (102)	θρεπ-τός	θρεπ-τέος
τάσσω	ἐτάχθην	τακ-τός	τακ-τέος
κρίνω	ἐκρίθην	κρι-τός	κρι-τέος
τείνω	ἐτάθην	τα-τός	τα-τέος
στέλλω	ἐστάλην	σταλ-τός	σταλ-τέος
βάλλω	ἐβλήθην	βλη-τός	βλη-τέος

2. Many verbal adjectives have as their basis a present or future form; as φερ-τός (φέρω); ἰ-τέον (ἴ-τε from εἶμι, stem ἰ-, go); ἰσ-τέος (ἴσ-μεν from οἶδα, stem ἰδ-, know); μαχε-τέον (μαχέ-σομαι fut. of μάχ-ομαι, fight); μενε-τός, μενε-τέος (μενέ-ω, μενῶ, fut of μένω, remain).

3. The verbal in -τός either has the force of a perfect passive participle, as κρυπτός, hidden, τακτός, ordered, λυτός, loosed; or else it denotes possibility, as ὁρᾱτός, visible, πρᾱκτός, that may be done, ἀκουστός, audible. Those derived from deponent verbs usually have passive meaning; as δεκτός, received, from δέχομαι ;—but some have passive and active meaning, and others only active, as μεμπτός, blamed, blameable, or blaming (from μέμφομαι),

φθεγκτός, *sounding* (from φθέγγομαι). Those derived from intransitive verbs are sometimes equivalent to present active participles, as ῥυτός, *flowing*, (from ῥέω). Those derived from transitive compounds seldom have active meaning, as ὕπ-οπτος, *suspected* or *suspecting*. But those derived from transitive verbs and compounded with an adjective or with ἀ privative (1169, 3) very often have active meaning, as παν-άλωτος, *all-catching*, ἀ-πρᾶκτος, *not to be done* or *doing nothing* or *having done nothing*. Finally, not every verbal in -τός has the meaning of a perfect passive participle and at the same time may express possibility ; some have only the former meaning.

4. The verbal in -τέος, -τέᾱ, -τέον (paroxytone), expresses *necessity*, and is equivalent to the Latin gerundive in -*ndus* ; as λεκτέος, *that must be said, dicendus* ; λυτέος, *that must be loosed, solvendus* ; δο-τέος, *that must be given, dandus*.

606. NOTE.—1. Simple verbals in -τος are of three endings and oxytone ; as λυτός, λυτή, λυτόν. Exceptions occur only in poetry ; as κλυτὸς Ἱπποδάμεια (*Il.* 2, 742).

2. Compound verbals : (*a*) Those compounded with a preposition, and passive in meaning, are of two endings and proparoxytone ; as ἐξ-αίρετος, *picked out* ; διά-λυτος, *dissolved* ; σύν-θετος, *put together*. (Occasional exceptions in form or accent in poetry, rarely in prose.)—(*b*) Those compounded with a preposition, and denoting *possibility*, are of three endings and oxytone ; as ἐξ-αιρετός, -ή, -όν, *that may be picked out* ; δια-λυτός, *that may be dissolved*. But as the passive sense easily passes over to that of possibility, many of these are of two endings and proparoxytone ; as κατα-γέλαστος, -ον, *to be laughed at, ridiculous*. Several are oxytone and of two endings ; as ὀσμαὶ οὐκ ἀνεκτοί, *intolerable odours* (Thuc. 7, 87).—(*c*) All others are of two endings and paroxytone ; as ἄ-βατος, -ον, *untrodden, inaccessible* ; εὐ-ποίητος, *well-made* ; χρῡσό-δετος, *bound with gold* ; παν-δάκρῑτος, *most lamentable*. (Many have a special feminine form in poetry. Nearly all compounds of κλυτός and κλειτός, *famous, illustrious*, are oxytone, as ἀγα-κλυτός, τελε-κλειτός).

SYNOPSIS OF THE TWO FORMS OF INFLECTION

607. The Common Form of Inflection belongs to the present and imperfect and second-aorist active and middle when the tense-stem ends in the thematic vowel. -%- ; to all futures ; to the first-aorist active and middle ; to the perfect active with the tense-suffix -κα- or -α- ; and to all subjunctives.

1. The singular of the present and future active indicative ends in -ω, -εις, -ει (588). The endings -μι and -σι (for -τι) are everywhere omitted ; except -μι in the optative, as λύοι-μι (583).

2. In the third plural indicative present active, the thematic vowel ο unites with the ending -ντι and forms -ονσι, as λύουσι from λύο-ντι.

3. The third plural of the active of past tenses ends in -ν ; as ἔλῡο-ν, ἔλῡσα-ν, ἔλιπο-ν.

4. The imperative ending -θι is dropped ; as λῦε. The second person singular of the first aorist active ends irregularly in -ον, as λῦσον.

5. The middle endings -σαι and -σο drop σ and contract with the final vowel of the stem (596, 2) ; as λῦε-(σ)αι, λύῃ ; λῦσε-(σ)αι, λύσῃ ; ἐλύε-(σ)ο, ἐλύου ; ἐλύσα-(σ)ο, ἐλύσω.

But there is no contraction in the optative : λύοιο for λῦοι-(σ)ο.

6. The infinitive active has -ειν (for -ε-εν) ; but the perfect active has -ναι, and the first-aorist has -αι. Thus λύειν for λῦε-εν, λύσειν, λιπεῖν ; λελυκέ-ναι ; λελοπέ-ναι ; λῦσ-αι, φῆν-αι.

7. Active participles with stems in -οντ- have the nominative singular masculine in -ων ; as λύων, λύοντ-ος (602).

608. Note.—When the optative mood-suffix is -ι- (-ιε-), the ending of the first person singular is -μι and of the third plural is -ν ; as λίοι-μι, φιλοῖμι (from φιλέοι-μι), λύσαι-μι, λίποι-μι ; λύοιε-ν, φιλοῖεν (from φιλέοιε-ν), λύσαιε-ν, λίποιε-ν, τιθεῖε-ν, θεῖε-ν, λυθεῖε-ν, φανεῖε-ν.—When the mood-suffix is -ιη- the first person singular has -ν and the third plural has -σαν ; as φιλοίη-ν (from φιλεοίη-ν), τιθείη-ν, θείη-ν, λυθείη-ν, φανείη-ν ; φιλοίη-σαν, τιθείη-σαν, θείη-σαν, λυθείη-σαν, φανείη-σαν.

609. The μι-Form of Inflection (called also the *simple* form) belongs to the present and imperfect and second-aorist active and middle when the tense-stem does not end in the thematic vowel ; to the second-perfect active of the μι-form (499) ; to the pluperfect active ; to the perfect and pluperfect middle ; and to both aorists passive. But subjunctives are excepted.

1. The first person singular of the present indicative active retains the ending -μι, the third has -σι for original -τι ; as τίθη-μι, τίθη-σι, φη-μί, φη-σί.

2. In the third person plural indicative present active, α is inserted before the ending -ντι, with which it unites, forming -ᾱσι ; as τιθέ-ᾱσι from τιθε-α-ντι, ἱστᾶσι from ἱστα-α-ντι, δεικνύ-ᾱσι. So also in the perfect active ἑστᾶσι from ἑστα-α-ντι.

3. The third plural of the active of past tenses and of the passive aorists ends in -σαν ; as ἐτίθε-σαν, ἔθε-σαν, ἐλελύκε-σαν, ἐλύθη-σαν, ἐφάνη-σαν.

4. The imperative ending -θι is retained in a few cases (594) ; as φα-θί, βῆ-θι, ἔστα-θι. In several second-aorists -θι becomes -ς (594), as in δός ; and in others it is dropped, as in τίθει, δίδου, ἵστη (671).

5. The middle endings -σαι and -σο regularly retain σ ; as τίθε-σαι, ἐτίθε-σο ; λέλυ-σαι, ἐλέλυ-σο. But not in the subjunctive nor optative, nor usually in the second-aorist ; as subj. τιθῇ (for τιθε-η-σαι), opt. τιθεῖο (for τιθε-ι-σο), indic. 2 aor. ἔθου (for ἐθε-σο). See 695.

6. The infinitive of the active, and of both aorists passive has the ending -ναι. Thus τιθέ-ναι, διδό-ναι, ἑστά-ναι (600), λυθῆ-ναι, φανῆ-ναι. Rarely the 2 aor. act. has -εναι, as θεῖναι (for θε-Ϝεναι, θε-εναι, 601).

7. Active participles with stems in -οντ- have the nominative singular masculine in -ους ; as διδούς, διδόντ-ος (602).

FORMATION OF THE TENSE-SYSTEMS AND INFLECTION OF THE FINITE MOODS

VERB-STEM AND PRESENT STEM

610. It is necessary to distinguish the present stem from the verb-stem or theme. According to the final letter of the theme all verbs are divided into three kinds.

1. **Vowel Verbs,** with themes ending in a vowel; as λύ̄-ω, παιδεύ̄-ω, χρῑ́-ω, τῑμά-ω, ποιέ-ω, δηλό-ω, τίθημι (θε-), δίδωμι (δο-), γιγνώσκω (γνο-).

2. **Mute Verbs,** with themes ending in a mute; as πλέκ-ω, λέγ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, ἀνύ́τ-ω, ψεύ́δ-ω, πείθω (πιθ-), λείπω (λιπ-), τρῑ́β-ω, γράφ-ω, δείκνῡμι (δεικ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-).

3. **Liquid Verbs,** with themes ending in a liquid; as στέλλω (στελ-), νέμ-ω, μέν-ω, φαίνω (φαν-), κρίνω (κριν-), δέρ-ω, ὄλλῡμι (ὀλ-).

IRREGULARITIES AND CHANGES IN THE VERB-STEM

611. The various tense-stems are formed from the theme by adding certain tense-suffixes. Certain regular changes in the theme are explained under the formation of the tense-systems. But in many verbs, there are irregularities in the theme. These are noticed below in 612—621, and for the dialects in 990—997.

612. *Theme-vowel of variable quantity.*—1. In some verbs of the First Class, the vowel of the theme is long in the present, but wavers in quantity in the other tenses.

So λύ̄ω (λῡ-, λῠ-), λύ̄σω, ἔλῡσα; but λέλῠκα, λέλῠμαι, ἐλύθην.—These verbs are enumerated in 625.

2. In some verbs of the Fifth Class, a short theme-vowel is lengthened in some tenses, as in the Second Class.

Δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), *bite,* δήξομαι, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, but 2 aor. ἔδακον. —These verbs are given in 656.

613. *Addition of ε.*—Many verbs add ε to the theme. Of these some add ε to form only the present-stem (thus ending in -ε%-), others to form only certain tenses, the most to form all their tense-stems except the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect.

Thus δοκέ-ω (δοκ-, pres. stem δοκε%-), *seem,* fut. δόξω, aor. ἔδοξα; μένω (μεν-ε-), *remain,* μεμένηκα; αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-ε-), *perceive,* αἰσθήσομαι, ᾔσθη-μαι, but 2 aor. ᾐσθόμην; ὄλλῡμι (ὀλ-ε-), ὀλῶ from ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὀλώλεκα, but 2 aor. mid. ὠλόμην, 2 perf. ὄλωλα.

The verbs whose themes take this additional ε are given under the Eight Classes.

614. *Addition of* α *and* ο.—A few verbs of the First Class add α to the theme; see 629.—Several verbs add ο to the theme; see 628, 655.

615. *Short final theme-vowel retained.*—Contrary to the general rule in 39, many vowel-verbs irregularly retain a short final vowel of the stem in all or some of the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

Thus : γελάω, *laugh*, γελάσομαι, ἐγέλασα, ἐγελάσθην ; τελέω, *finish*, τελέσω contr. τελῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτελέσθην ; ἄχθομαι (ἀχθ-ε-), *be displeased*, ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην ; δέω, *bind*, δήσω, ἔδησα, but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην.

These verbs are all given under 679 and (dialectic) 992.

616. *Addition of* σ.—Many vowel-verbs add σ to the theme in the perfect-middle system, as τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτετελέ-σ-μην ; also in the first-passive system before the suffix -θε- (-θη-), as ἐτελέ-σ-θην, τελε-σ-θήσομαι.

These verbs are all given in 730.

617. *Omission of* ν *of the theme.*—Several verbs drop ν of the theme in the first-perfect, perfect-middle, and first-passive systems.

Κρίνω (κρῑν-), *judge*, κέκρι-κα, κέκρι-μαι, ἐκρί-θην.—These verbs, four in number, are given in 707.

618. *Reduplication of the theme.*—Some themes are reduplicated.

1. In the *present*, as γι-γνώσκω (γνο-), *know* (551).

2. In the *second-aorist*, as ἤγ-αγον from ἄγ-ω, *lead* (533).

The reduplication of the perfect stem is, of course, regular.

619. *Syncope.*—The theme is sometimes syncopated.

1. In the *present*, as πίπτω for πι-πετ-ω from stem πετ-, *fall*.

2. In the *perfect*, as πέπταμαι for πε-πετα-μαι from πετάννῡμι (πετα-), *spread out*.

3. In the *second-aorist*, as ἐπτόμην for ἐ-πετ-ομην from πέτ-ομαι, *fly*.

4. In the *future* ; as πτήσομαι for πετήσομαι.

620. *Metathesis.*—Sometimes the theme undergoes metathesis.

1. In the *present*, as θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*.

2. In the *future*, as σκλή-σομαι from σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλε-), *dry up*.

3. In the *perfect*, as βέβλη-κα, βέβλη-μαι from βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*.

4. In the *aorist passive*, as ἐβλή-θην from βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-).

5. In the *second-aorist passive* (rarely), see τέρπω in the Catalogue.

6. In the *second-aorist* (rarely), as δαρθάνω (δαρθ-), *sleep*, poetic ἔδραθον, prose ἔδαρθον.

621. *Change of root-vowel.*—In some cases the vowel of the root is changed.

1. *Change of ε to a* :—This occurs in monosyllabic liquid themes in the *first-perfect* (704), *perfect-middle* (726), and *passive* systems (750, 758) ; as στέλλω (στελ-), *send*, ἔσταλ-κα, ἔσταλ-μαι, ἐστάλ-ην. Also in the *perfect-middle* and *second-passive* systems of several mute stems (728, 758), as τρέπ-ω, *turn*, τέτραμ-μαι, ἐτράπ-ην ;—in the *second-aorist* system of several mute and liquid stems ; as τρέπ-ω, ἔτραπ-ον, ἐτραπ-όμην ; τέμνω (τεμ-), *cut*, ἔταμ-ον, ἐταμ-όμην ; (693, c ; 694) and in some poetic forms (996).

2. *Change of ε to o* :—This occurs in the *second-perfect* system ; as τρέφω (τρεφ-), *nourish*, τέτροφα ; φθείρω (φθερ-), *corrupt*, δι-έφθορ-α (715, 720).

3. *Change of a to η or ā* :—This often occurs in the *second-perfect* system ; as φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, πέφην-α ; κράζω (κραγ-), *cry out*, κέκρāγ-α (715, 720).

4. *Strong and Weak Root-vowels* :—In verbs of the Second Class (630, 631), the weak form of the theme, in ῐ, ῠ, ᾰ, is used only in the *second-aorist* and *second-passive* systems ; the strong form, in ει or οι, ευ or ου, η or ω (with few exceptions, 633), is used in the other systems. Thus λείπ-ω (λιπ-), *leave*, λείψω, λέλοιπ-α, λέλειμ-μαι, ἐλείφ-θην, but 2 aor. ἔλιπ-ον ;—φεύγω (φυγ-), *flee*, φεύξομαι, πέφευγ-α, but 2 aor. ἔφυγ-ον ;—root ἐλυθ-, fut. ἐλεύ-σομαι, *shall go*, ἐλήλουθ-α (Ionic) = ἐλήλυθα, *have gone*, but 2 aor. ἤλυθ-ον (Epic) = ἦλθον, *went* ;—τήκω (τακ-), *melt*, τήξω, ἔτηξα, τέτηκ-α, ἐτήχ-θην, but 2 aor. pass. ἐτάκ-ην ;—τρώγω (τραγ-), *gnaw*, τρώξομαι, τέτρωγ-μαι, but 2 aor. ἔτραγ-ον ;—ῥέω (ῥε-, ῥεϝ-, ῥευ-), *flow*, ῥεύσομαι, ἔρρευ-σα, but 2 aor. pass. ἐρρύην.

I. PRESENT SYSTEM

(Present and Imperfect Active and Middle.)

622. There are seven ways in which the present stem is formed from the verb-stem. According to these different ways of forming the present stem we distinguish the first seven classes of verbs; the eighth class stands by itself and includes a few verbs whose tense-stems are formed from different themes.

1. First or Thematic-vowel Class.
2. Second or Strong-vowel Class.
3. Third or *T*-Class or Verbs in -πτω.
4. Fourth or Iota-Class (*y*-Class).
5. Fifth or *N*-Class.
6. Sixth or Inchoative Class or Verbs in -σκω.
7. Seventh or Verb-stem Class.
8. Eighth or Mixed Class.

EIGHT CLASSES OF VERBS

First or Thematic-vowel Class

623. The present stem is formed by adding the thematic vowel -%- to the verb-stem.

624. To this class belong :—

1. All vowel verbs except those mentioned in Class II. (632) and in Class VII.   Examples : Λύ-ω, μηνί-ω, βουλεύ-ω, παύ-ω, τīμά-ω, φιλέ-ω, δηλό-ω.

2. Many mute verbs.   Examples : Πλέκ-ω, λέγ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, τρίβ-ω, γράφ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, ᾄδ-ω.

3. A few liquid verbs ; as Μέν-ω, νέμ-ω, δέρ-ω.

625. *Theme-vowel of variable quantity.*—1. In the following verbs of the First Class, the theme-vowel is long in the present, but wavers in quantity in the other tenses.

δύ̄ω (δῠ̄-, δῠ̆-)	πτύ̄ω (πτῡ-, πτῠ-)	τρί̄βω (τρῑβ-, τρῐβ-)
θύ̄ω (θῡ, θῠ̆-)	φύ̄ω (φῡ-, φῠ̆-)	τύ̄φω (τῡφ-, τῠφ- for θῠ̆φ-)
λύ̄ω (λῡ-, λῠ̆-)	θλί̄βω (θλῑβ-, θλῐβ-)	ψύ̄χω (ψῡχ-, ψῠ̆χ-)
μύ̄ω (μῡ-, μῠ̆-)	πνί̄γω (πνῑγ-, πνῐ̆γ-)	

2. The present and imperfect of verbs in -ίω and -ύω usually have ῑ and ῡ in Attic ; in poetry either ῡ or ῠ.   But always μεθύω, ἀνύ̄ω (Attic ἀνύτω), ἀρύ̄ω (Attic ἀρύτω), poetic ἀφύ̄ω, Epic τανύ̄ω, poetic κλύ̄ω. See 998.

626. *Present Reduplication.*—The following have present reduplications :

γίγνομαι sync. for γι-γεν-ο-μαι (γέν-)	τίκτω for τι-τεκ-ω (τεκ-)
ἴσχω sync. for σι-σεχ-ω, σισχω = ἔχω	τί-τρά-ω late for τετραίνω (τρα-)
πίπτω sync. for πι-πετ-ω (πετ-, πτ-ο-)	μίμνω for μι-μεν-ω, poetic for μέν-ω

627. *Addition of ε.*—1. Some themes insert ε before the thematic vowel and form a longer theme, the present stem thus ending in -εϙ-, as δοκέω, *seem*, present stem δοκεϙ-, theme δοκ-, seen in future δόξω. These presents are :—

γαμέω (γαμ-ε-)	δοκέω (δοκ-ε-)	ὠθέω (ὠθ-ε-)
γηθέω (γηθ-ε-)	κυρέω poetic (κυρ-ε-)	

Also some poetic and dialectic verbs and forms.

2. The following verbs of the First Class add ε to the theme to form all their tense-stems except the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect :—

ἄχθομαι (ἀχθ-ε-)	βούλομαι (βουλ-ε-)	δέω (δε-ε-), *want* (see δέω,
βόσκω (βοσκ-ε-)	γίγνομαι (γεν-ε-)	δε-, *bind*)

(ἐ)θέλω (ἐθέλ-ε-)   ἔψω (ἐ-ψε-)   οἴομαι (οἰ-ε-)
ἔρομαι (ἐρ-ε-)   μάχομαι (μαχ-ε-)   παίω (παι-ε-)
ἔρρω (ἐρρ-ε-)   μέλλω (μελ-ε-)   πέρδομαι (περδ-, παρδ-ε-)
εὕδω (εὐδ-ε-)   μέλω (μελ-ε-)   πέτομαι (πετ-, πτ-ε-)

Also several poetic and dialectic verbs.

3. The following of the First Class add ε to form one or more
tense-stems :—

ἀλέξω (ἀλεξ-ε-, ἀλεκ-)   νέμω (νεμ-ε-)   οἴχομαι (οἰχ-ε-)
μένω (μεν-ε-)   ἔχω (ἐχ-, σχ-ε-)

Also a few poetic and dialectic verbs.—For the poetic and dialectic verbs
which add ε to the theme for one or more tenses, see 990.

628. *Addition of* o.—Τρύχω (τρῡχ-), *wear out*, adds o to the stem for
all the systems, τρῡχ-ο-, as τρῡχώσω.—Οἴχομαι (οἰχ-ε-), *be gone*, adds o in
the perfect, οἰχ-ο- ; οἴχ-ω-κα or ᾤχ-ω-κα (Ionic and poetic).

629. *Addition of* a.—A few verbs, confined mostly to poetry, add a
to the theme for the present or other tense-systems ; as βρῡχ-ά-ομαι
(βρῡχ-α-), *roar*, 2 perf. βέβρῡχα (Epic and late prose). These verbs are
given in 991.

Second or Strong-vowel Class

630. The short theme-vowel *a, ι, υ,* is lengthened to *η, ει, ευ*
and -%- is added to form the present stem. The short theme-
vowel *a, ι, υ,* appears only in the second-aorist, and occasionally
in other tenses (633).

Thus : τήκω (τακ-, present stem τηκ%-), *melt*, τήξω, ἔτηξα, τέτηκα,
ἐτήχθην, but 2 aor. pass. ἐ-τάκ-ην ;—λείπω (λιπ-, present stem λειπ%-),
leave, λείψω, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, but 2 aor. ἔ-λιπ-ον ;—φεύγω
(φυγ-, present stem φευγ%-), *flee*, φεύξομαι, πέφευγα, but 2 aor. ἔ-φυγ-ον.

631. To this class belong :—

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-)   λείπω (λιπ-)   στείχω (στιχ-) Ionic and
δέδοικα (δι-)   λήθω (λαθ-, also Cl. V.)   • poetic
εἴωθα (ἠθ-, ἐθ-)   οἶδα (ιδ-)   τεύχω (τυχ-, τυκ-) poetic
ἔοικα (ἰκ-)   πείθω (πιθ-)   τήκω (τακ-)
ἐρείπω (ἐριπ-) Ionic and   πεύθομαι (πυθ-) poetic   τρώγω (τραγ-)
    poetic.   σήπω (σαπ-)   φείδομαι (φιδ-)
κεύθω (κυθ-) poetic   στείβω (στιβ-)   φεύγω (φυγ-)

Also some poetic and dialectic verbs (999).—For verbs of the Fifth
Class which lengthen a short vowel in some systems, see 656.

632. 1. In six verbs, the strong form ευ became εϜ before a
vowel (108, 2), Ϝ was then dropped, and the present stem ends
in -ε%-. The weak stem in υ is retained in a few forms.

Thus : ῥέω (strong stem ῥευ-, ῥεϝ-, weak stem ῥυ-, present stem ῥε%-), ῥεύσομαι, ἔρρευσα, ἐρρύηκα, ἐρρύην.

2. These verbs are :—

θέω (θυ-), run	πλέω (πλυ-), sail	ῥέω (ῥυ-), flow
νέω (νυ-), swim	πνέω (πνυ-), breathe	χέω (χυ-), pour

See also poetic σεύω in the Catalogue.

633. In verbs of the Second Class the lengthened stem is called the *strong* stem, the short stem is called the *weak* stem. The weak stem appears in the second-aorist and second-passive systems, as ἔλιπον and ἐλιπόμην from λείπω (λειπ-, λιπ-), ἐρρύην and ῥυήσομαι from ῥέω (ῥε-, ῥεϝ-, ῥευ-) ; with the Attic reduplication, as ἀλ-ήλιφα from ἀλείφω (ἀλειφ-, ἀλιφ-) ; in the perfects ἐρρύηκα (ῥέω) and ἐστίβημαι (στείβω) with ε- added to the stem ; and in the perfect, perfect-middle, and first-passive systems of χέω (χυ-, χεϝ-, χευ-), κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην.—Also in a few poetic and dialectic verbs and forms (999).

THIRD OR *T*-CLASS OR VERBS IN -πτω .

634. The present stem is formed by adding -τ%- to the verb-stem. To this class belong only themes which end in a labial mute (π, β, φ). Obviously the verb-stem cannot be known from the present on account of the euphonic changes caused by τ (80), but must be found in a second-aorist, if the verb has one, or in some other word from the same root.

κόπτω,	cut,	pr. st. κοπτ%-,	κοπ-,	vb. st.	2 aor. pass. ἐ-κόπ-ην
ἀστράπτω,	lighten,	,, ἀστραπτ%-,	ἀστραπ-,	,,	(ἀστραπ-ή, lightning)
βλάπτω,	injure,	,, βλαπτ%-,	βλαβ-,	,,	2 aor. pass. ἐ-βλάβ-ην
καλύπτω,	cover,	,, καλυπτ%-,	καλυβ-,	,,	(καλύβ-η, hut)
βάπτω,	dip,	,, βαπτ%-,	βαφ-,	,,	2 aor. pass. ἐ-βάφ-ην

635. The verbs of this class are :—

ἅπτω (ἁφ-)	κάμπτω (καμπ-)	ῥίπτω (ῥῑφ-, ῥῐφ-)
ἀστράπτω (ἀστραπ-)	κλέπτω (κλεπ-)	σκάπτω (σκαφ-)
βάπτω (βαφ-)	κόπτω (κοπ-)	σκέπτομαι (σκεπ-)
βλάπτω (βλαβ-)	κρύπτω (κρυφ-, κρυβ-)	σκήπτω (σκηπ-)
θάπτω (ταφ- for θαφ-)	κύπτω (κῡφ-)	σκώπτω (σκωπ-)
θρύπτω (τρυφ- for θρυφ-)	λάπτω (λαφ-)	τύπτω (τυπ-, τυπτε-)
καλύπτω (καλυβ-)	ῥάπτω (ῥαφ-)	

Also several dialectic and poetic verbs (1000).

636. Note.—Ῥίπτω (ῥῑφ-, ῥῐφ-) has also a present form ῥιπτέω with ε- added (ῥιπτε%-).—Πεκτέω (πεκ-), comb, also adds ε- for the present stem (πεκ-τε%-).—Τύπτω (τυπ-) has the stem τυπτ-ε- for some tenses.

N

Fourth or Iota Class (*y*-Class)

637. 1. The present stem is formed by adding the suffix -*y%*- to the theme, and making the regular euphonic changes caused by *y*.

2. To this class belong many palatal themes with futures in -ξω, many lingual themes with futures in -σω ; many liquid themes with futures in -ῶ (from -ε-σω, -έω) ; and several vowel themes.

3. A complete list of the verbs of this class is not given ; but all the important ones, especially all which have second tenses, or have any irregular formation, are in the Catalogue.

638. *I. Palatal themes.*—In themes ending in a palatal (κ, γ, χ), the palatal unites with *y* forming σσ or later Attic ττ (96, 1). The present stem ends in -σσ%- (-ττ%-).

φυλάσσω = φυλακ-*yω*, *guard*, verb-stem φυλακ- (φύλαξ, *guard*, φύλακ-ος)
μάσσω = μαγ-*yω*,   *knead*, „   „ μαγ-,   2 aor. pass. ἐ-μάγ-ην
ταράσσω = ταράχ-*yω*, *disturb*, „   „ ταραχ- (ταραχ-ή, *confusion*)

639. Note.—The three palatals undergo the same changes before mutes, the future ending in -ξω. Hence the verb-stem can only be known from a second tense *formed with the palatal*, or from some other word from the same root. Palatal themes which form presents in -σσω and second-tenses with the palatal are :—

ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-)   πλήσσω (πλαγ-, πληγ-,   πτήσσω (πτηκ-)
μάσσω (μαγ-)   also of Class II.)   φρίσσω (φρῑκ-)
ὀρύσσω (ὀρυχ-)   πράσσω (πρᾱγ-)

640. Note.—Some verbs with presents in -ζω have stems in γ. These occur in Attic (chiefly in poetry): ἀλαλάζω, γρύζω, κράζω, οἰμώζω, ὀλολύζω, στάζω, στενάζω, στηρίζω, στίζω, σφάζω = σφάττω. A number of others are only poetic and Epic (1002).

641. Note.—These with themes in γγ have presents in -ζω :—
κλάζω (κλαγγ-, Latin *clango*), *scream*, fut. κλάγξω.
σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ-), *sound the trumpet*, aor. ἐσάλπιγξα.
Also poetic πλάζω (πλαγγ-), *cause to wander*.

642. Note.—Νάσσω, *stuff, compress*, has the stem ναγ- and ναδ-.—Πέσσω or πέττω, *cook*, is from the stem πεκ-, while the fut. πέψω and all other forms are from the stem πεπ- ; a late present is πέπτω.
For presents in -ζω with stems in δ and γ, see 646.—For presents in -σσω or -ττω from lingual stems, see 647.

643. *II. Lingual themes.*—In themes ending in δ, the δ unites with *y* forming ζ (96, 3). The present stem ends in -ζ%-.

ἐλπίζω = ἐλπιδ-yω,   hope,   verb-stem ἐλπιδ-   (ἐλπίς, *hope*, gen. ἐλπίδ-ος)
κομίζω = κομιδ-yω,   carry,   „   „   κομιδ-   (κομιδ-ή, *a carrying*)
φράζω = φραδ-yω,   say,   „   „   φραδ-   (Hom. 2 aor. ἐπέ-φραδ-ον)
θαυμάζω = θαυμαδ-yω, *wonder* „   „   θαυμαδ-, perf. mid. τε-θαύμασ-μαι

644. NOTE.—The theme is seen in the perfect middle and in the aorist
passive; as πέ-φρασ-μαι for πε-φραδ-μαι and ἐ-φράσ-θην for ἐ-φραδ-θην (80).
The stem in δ is seen unchanged only in a poetic second-aorist, as Hom.
ἐ-πέ-φραδ-ον ; or in some other word from the same root, as κομιδ-ή, ἐλπίς,
gen. ἐλπίδ-ος.—But many verbs in -ζω with stems in δ have no original root
in δ, but were formed by analogy ; as θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ-), from θαῦμα,
wonder.

645. NOTE.—Νίζω, *wash*, has the stem νιβ- for the other tenses, as fut.
νίψω, also in the late present νίπτω and in Homeric νίπτομαι.—Σῴζω, *save*,
has the stem σωδ- in the present, elsewhere σω-, as σώ-σω, ἔ-σω-σα, etc.

646. NOTE.—Several verbs in -ζω have stems in δ and γ : ἁρπάζω
(ἁρπαδ-, Epic and late ἁρπαγ-) ; παίζω (παιδ-, παιγ-). Also several poetic
and dialectic verbs (1002).

647. NOTE.—The following verbs with lingual stems form presents in
-σσω (-ττω) :—

ἁρμόττω, poetic ἁρμόζω	βράσσω, late βράζω	πάσσω
(ἁρμοτ-, ἁρμοδ-)	(βρατ-, βραδ-)	πλάσσω
βλίττω (βλιτ- for μελιτ-,	ἐρέσσω (ἐρετ-, ἐρέτ-ης)	πτίσσω
μέλι, gen. μέλιτ-ος)		

Also several poetic and dialectic verbs (1002).

648. *III. Liquid Themes.*—If the theme ends in λ, the y is assimi-
lated to it and the present stem ends in -λλ%- (96, 4). If the theme
ends in ν or ρ, the y is thrown back as ι to the vowel of the theme
with which it is contracted, and the present stem ends in -αιν%-, -αιρ%-,
-ειν%-, -ειρ%-, -ῑν%-, -ῑρ%-, -ῡν%-, -ῡρ%- (96, 5).

βάλλω = βαλ-yω	(βαλ-),	*throw*	κείρω = κερ-yω	(κερ-),	*shear*
στέλλω = στελ-yω	(στελ-),	*send*	κρίνω = κρῑν-yω	(κρῑν-),	*judge*
φαίνω = φαν-yω	(φαν-),	*show*	οἰκτίρω = οἰκτῑρ-yω	(οἰκτῑρ-),	*pity*
καθαίρω = καθαρ-yω	(καθαρ-),	*cleanse*	ἀμύνω = ἀμῡν-yω	(ἀμῡν-),	*ward off*
τείνω = τεν-yω	(τεν-),	*stretch*	σύρω = σῡρ-yω	(σῡρ-),	*sweep*

649. NOTE.—1. Βούλομαι (βουλ-ε-), γαμέω (γαμ-ε-), γίγνομαι (γεν-ε-),
γέμ-ω (only pr. and impf.), δέρ-ω, (ἐ)θέλω (ἐθελ-ε-), ἔρομαι (ἐρ-ε-), ἔρρω
(ἐρρ-ε-), θέρ-ομαι (prose only pr.), μέλλω (μελλ-ε-), μέλω (μελ-ε-), μένω
(μεν-ε-), νέμω (νεμ-ε-), στέν-ω, and several poetic verbs belong to the First
Class.—Some liquid verbs belong to the Fifth Class, as τέμ-νω, *cut*.—Several
belong to the Sixth Class, as εὑρ-ίσκω, *find.*

2. Ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-), *owe*, *am obliged*, is formed on the analogy of

stems in ν and ρ, and is thus distinguished from ὀφέλλω (ὀφελ-), *increase*, but Homer generally has the Lesbian ὀφέλλω for ὀφείλω.

650. *IV. Themes in -αν-.*—Two themes in -αν- drop ν, and y is thrown back as ι to the α.

καίω = καϝ-yω   (καϝ-, καϝ-,   present stem καϝ-y%-, και%-),   *burn*
κλαίω = κλαϝ-yω   (κλαν-, κλαϝ-,   ,,   ,,   κλαϝ-y%-, κλαι%-),   *weep*

The futures are καύσω and κλαύσομαι. In Attic prose, the present is often κάω and κλάω. Several poetic presents of this form also occur (1002, 4).

For the dialectic verbs of this class, see 1002.

651. *Addition of ε.*—A few verbs of this class form some tense-stems by adding ε- to the present stem, omitting the thematic vowel. They are:—

καθίζω (καθιδ-, καθιζ-ε-) | ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-, ὀφειλ-ε-)
κλαίω (κλαν-, κλαι-ε-) | χαίρω (χαρ-, χαιρ-ε-)
ὄζω (ὀδ-, ὀζ-ε-) | βάλλω (βαλ-, βαλλ-ε-)

Also a few poetic and dialectic verbs (990).

FIFTH OR *N*-CLASS

652. The present stem is formed from the theme by the addition of a syllable containing ν. This occurs in various ways.

I. By adding -ν%-; as τέμ-νω, *cut*, present stem τεμν%-.

δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-, 656) | πίτνω (πετ-) poet. = πί- | τίνω (τι-, see τίω)
δύνω (δῡ-, see δύω) | πτω | φθάνω (φθα-)
κάμνω (καμ-) | τέμνω (τεμ-) | φθίνω (φθι-)
πίνω (πι-, πο-, 656)

II. By adding -ιν%- for -ν-y%-, a transition to the Iota or Fourth Class. Thus βαίνω (βα-), *go*, present stem βαιν%-

κερδαίνω for κερδα-ν-yω (κερδαν-, κερδα-)   βαίνω for βα-ν-yω (βα-)
τετραίνω for τετρα-ν-yω (τετραν-, τρα-)

III. By adding -αν%- ; as αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-), *perceive*, present stem αἰσθαν%-.

αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-ε-) | δαρθάνω (δαρθ-ε-) | ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-ε-)
ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-ε-) | ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (ἐχθ-) | ὀφλ-ισκ-άνω (ὀφλ-ε-,
αὐξάνω = αὔξω (αὐξ-ε-) | οἰδάνω (poet.) = οἰδέω | also of Sixth Class)
βλαστάνω (βλαστ-ε-) | (οἰδ-ε-)

IV. By adding -αιν%- for -ανy%-, a transition to the Iota or Fourth Class.

ὀσφραίνομαι for ὀσφρ-ανyομαι (ὀσφρ-ε-), *smell*, present stem ὀσφραιν%-.

V. By adding -αν%- *and inserting a nasal,* μ *or* ν *or* γ *nasal, in the stem.* Thus λαμβάνω (λαβ-, present stem λαμβαν%-), *take ;* μανθάνω (μαθ-, present stem μανθαν%-), *learn ;* θιγγάνω (θιγ-, present stem θιγγαν%-), *touch.*

ἁνδάνω (ἁδ-) Ionic and poetic	λαμβάνω (λαβ-, ληβ-, 656)	πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-, πευθ-, 656)
θιγγάνω (θιγ-)	λανθάνω (λαθ-, ληθ-, 656)	τυγχάνω (τυχ-ε-, τευχ-, 656)
κιγχάνω (κιχ-) poetic		
λαγχάνω (λαχ-, ληχ-, 656)	μανθάνω (μαθ-ε-)	

VI. By adding -νε%-; as βῦνέω (βυ-), *stop up,* present stem βῦνε%-.

βῦνέω (βυ-)	κυνέω (κυ-) poet.	ὑπ-ισχνέομαι (ὑπ-εχ-)
ἱκνέομαι (ἱκ-)	ἀμπ-ισχνέομαι (ἀμπ-εχ-)	

VII. By adding -νν%- (for -νυ%-).

ἐλαύνω for ἐλα-νυ-ω (ἐλα-), *drive,* present stem ἐλαυν%-.

VIII. By adding -νυ-, *after a vowel* -ννυ-.

They all end in -νῦμι (or -νυμαι) and form the second class of verbs in μι (493, 2) ; as δείκνῦμι (δεικ-, present stem δεικνυ-), *show,* σκεδάννῦμι (σκεδα-, present stem σκεδαννυ-), *scatter,* πτάρνυμαι (πταρ-, present stem πταρνυ-), *sneeze,* ὄλλῦμι for ὀλ-νῦμι (ὀλ-, present stem ὀλλυ-), *destroy, lose.* They are enumerated in 766.

IX. By adding -να-.

Thus σκίδνημι (σκιδ-να-), poetic and rare prose for σκεδάννῦμι, *scatter.* All the others are confined almost entirely to poetry.

653. NOTE.—Besides the verbs of the Fifth Class given above, there are some poetic and dialectic verbs and forms of this class (1005).

654. *Addition of* ε.—1. The following verbs of this class add ε to the theme to form all their tense-stems, except the present, second-aorist, and second-perfect.

αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-ε-)	ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (εχθ-ε-)	μανθάνω (μαθ-ε-)
ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-ε-)	βλαστάνω (βλαστ-ε-)	ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-ε-)
ἁνδάνω (ἁδ-ε-), poetic	δαρθάνω (δαρθ-ε-)	ὀφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-ε-)
αὐξάνω (αὐξ-ε-)	κιγχάνω (κιχ-ε-)	

2. These add ε to the theme to form one or more tense-stems.

κερδαίνω (κερδ-ε-)	ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφρ-ε-)	τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-, τυχ-ε-)
ὄλλῦμι (ὀλ-ε-)	στόρνυμι (στορ-ε-)	

655. NOTE.—Ὄμνῦμι (ὀμ-), *swear,* adds o to the theme for all systems except the present and future making ὀμ-ο- ; as ὤμ-ο-σα, ὀμώμ-ο-κα, but fut. ὀμοῦμαι.

656. Note.—Some verbs of the Fifth Class lengthen a short stem-vowel in some of the tense-systems, but not in the present ; they thus belong also to the Second Class. They are : δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), λαγχάνω (λαγ-, ληχ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-, ληβ-), λανθάνω (λαθ-, ληθ-), πτάρνυμαι (πταρ-, πτᾱρ-), πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-, πευθ-), τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-).—Ζεύγνῡμι (ζυγ-, ζευγ-), πήγνῡμι (παγ-, πηγ-) and ῥήγνῡμι (ῥαγ-, ῥηγ-, 2 perf. ῥωγ-) have the long stem-vowel everywhere except in the second-passive system ; μίγνῡμι has μῐγ- in the second-perfect and second-passive systems, elsewhere μῑγ-.

Sixth or Inchoative Class or Verbs in -σκω

657. The present stem is formed by adding -σκ%- or -ισκ%- to the theme, which in some verbs is reduplicated in the present. Thus γιγνώ-σκω (γνο-), know, present stem γιγνωσκ%- ; εὑρ-ίσκω (εὑρ-), find, present stem εὑρισκ%-.

This class of verbs has been called inchoative or inceptive on account of their resemblance to the Latin inchoative verbs in -sco, but very few have an inchoative meaning.

658. I. *Vowel Stems.*—These are :

ἀνα-βιώσκομαι (βιο-)	δι-δράσκω (δρα-)	μεθύσκω (μεθυ-)
ἀρέσκω (ἀρε-)	ἡβάσκω (ἡβα-)	μι-μνήσκω, older μι-
βι-βρώσκω (βρο-)	θνήσκω, older θνῄσκω	μνῄσκω (μνα-)
βλώσκω (μολ-, μλο-,	(θαν-, θνα-)	πι-πρᾱσκω (περα-, πρα-)
βλο- 71) poetic	θρώσκω (θορ-, θρο-)	τι-τρώσκω (τρο-)
γηράσκω (γηρα-)	ἱλάσκομαι (ἱλα-)	φάσκω = φημί (φα-)
γι-γνώσκω (γνο-)	κῡσκομαι (κυ-)	χάσκω (χα-)

II. *Consonant Stems.*—These are :

ἁλίσκομαι (ἁλ-, ἁλο-)	διδάσκω for διδαχ-σκω	ὀφλ-ισκ-άν-ω (ὀφλ-ε-,
ἀλύσκω for ἀλυκ-σκω	(διδαχ-)	also of Cl. V.)
(ἀλυκ-) poetic	ἐπ-αυρίσκω (αὐρ-) poetic	πάσχω for παθ-σκω
ἀμβλίσκω (ἀμβλ-, ἀμ-	εὑρίσκω (εὑρ-ε-)	(παθ-, πενθ-, also of
βλο-)	λάσκω for λακ-σκω	Cl. VIII.)
ἀν-ᾱλίσκω (ἀν-ᾱλ-, ἀν-	(λακ-) poetic	στερίσκω = στερέω
ᾱλο-)	μίσγω for μιγ-σκω(μιγ-)	(στερ-ε-)

659. Note.—Εὑρίσκω (εὑρ-) adds ε to the theme for all tense-stems except the present and second-aorist (εὑρ-ε-), as fut. εὑρήσω.—Στερίσκω, *deprive*, has all other stems from the theme στερε-, as στερήσω ; a present στέρομαι, *be in want*, is from στερ-.—Ἁλίσκομαι (ἁλ-ο-), *be captured*, and ἀμβλίσκω = ἀμβλόω in composition (ἀμβλ-ο-), *miscarry*, add o to the theme for all systems except the present ; as ἁλ-ώ-σομαι, ἤμβλ-ω-σα.

660. Note.—Final o of the theme becomes ω before -σκ%-, as γι-γνώ-

·σκω (γνο-) ; final a sometimes becomes ā or η, as δι-δρά-σκω (δρα-), *run away*, μι-μνή-σκω (μνα-), *remind*.

661. Note.—The dialectic and poetic verbs and forms of this class are given in 1006.

Seventh or Verb-Stem Class

662. The verb-stem, sometimes reduplicated, is the present stem.

Thus φημί (φα-), *say*, φα-μέν, φα-τέ ; τί-θη-μι (θε-), τί-θε-μεν, τί-θε-τε, τί-θε-μαι, τί-θε-σθε, τί-θε-νται ; δί-δω-μι (δο-), δί-δο-μεν ; ἄγα-μαι (ἀγα-).

Here belong all verbs in -μι except those in -νῦμι. They are enumerated in 764–766, and (dialectic) in 1064.

Eighth or Mixed Class

663. Several essentially different stems belong to the same verb. Compare the Latin *fero, tuli, latum,* and the English *go, went.*

Αἱρέω (αἱρε-, ἑλ-), *take*, αἱρήσω, ᾕρηκα, ᾕρημαι, ᾑρέθην ; 2 aor. εἷλον {ἕλω, ἕλοιμι, ἕλε, ἑλεῖν, ἑλών}.

Εἶδον, *saw*, see ὁράω below.

Εἶπον (εἰπ-, ἐρ-, ῥε-), *spoke*, second aorist, no present ; fut. (ἐρέω) ἐρῶ ; perf. εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι ; aor. pass. ἐρρήθην ; 1 aor. εἶπα. The stem εἰπ- is for ἐ-επ- = ϝε-ϝεπ- (poetic ἔπος = ϝεπος, *word*) ; ἐρ- is for ϝερ- (Latin *ver-bum*, *word*) ; ῥε- is for ϝρε-, εἴρημαι = ϝε-ϝρη-μαι.

Ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), *go*, in prose, the other moods, the participle, and the imperfect are usually borrowed from εἶμι ; fut. ἐλεύσομαι very rare in prose (777) ; 2 perf. ἐλήλυθα ; 2 aor. ἦλθον {ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, etc.} ; Attic fut. is εἶμι, *shall go* (775).

Ἐσθίω (ἐσθ-, ἐδ-, φαγ-), *eat* ; fut. ἔδομαι ; perf. ἐδήδοκα ; perf. mid. ἐδήδεσμαι ; aor. pass. ἠδέσθην ; 2 aor. ἔφαγον.

Ὁράω (ὁρα-, ὀπ-, ἰδ- for ϝιδ-), *see* ; fut. ὄψομαι ; perf. ἑώρᾱκα ; perf. mid. ἑώρᾱμαι or ὦμμαι ; aor. pass. ὤφθην ; 2 aor. εἶδον {ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, etc.} ; 2 perf. poetic ὄπωπα.

Πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-), *suffer* ; fut. πείσομαι for πενθ-σο-μαι ; 2 perf. πέπονθα ; 2 aor. ἔπαθον.

Πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink* ; fut. πίομαι ; perf. πέπωκα ; 2 aor. ἔπιον.

Τρέχω (τρεχ- for θρεχ- 102, δραμ-ε-), *run* ; fut. δραμοῦμαι ; perf. δεδράμηκα (stem δραμ-ε-) ; 2 aor. ἔδραμον ; θρέξω, θρέξομαι, and ἔθρεξα are poetic and late.

Φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, by reduplication and syncope ἐν-ενεκ- and ἐνεγκ-), *bear*, Lat. *fero* ; fut. οἴσω ; aor. ἤνεγκα ; perf. ἐν-ήνοχα ; perf. mid. ἐν-ήνεγμαι ; aor. pass. ἠνέχθην.

Ὠνέομαι (ὠνε-, πρια-), fut. ὠνήσομαι ; perf. mid. ἐώνημαι ; aor. pass.
ἐωνήθην ; 2 aor. mid. ἐπριάμην (498) ; ἐωνησάμην is late.

INFLECTION

664. Indicative. 1. (*Common Form*).—The present indicative is
inflected by adding the primary personal endings to the present stem
in -%-, the imperfect is inflected by adding the secondary personal
endings to the stem in -%-. For the present singular in -ω, -εις, -ει, and
the third plural in -ουσι, see 588, 1 ; for σ of the personal endings -σαι
and -σο dropped, see 596, 2. See also the paradigm of λύω.

2. (*Μι-Form*).—The final vowel of the tense-stem is lengthened
in the *singular of the indicative active* (ᾰ and ε to η, ο to ω, ῠ to ῡ).
The present indicative adds the primary endings; the imperfect
indicative adds the secondary endings, with -σαν in the third plural.
For -σ from -σι, -σι from -τι, -ᾱσι from -ᾱ-ντι, see 588, 2 ; for σ in
-σαι and -σο retained, see 596, 1. See also the paradigms in 498.

665. NOTE.—For the two forms -η and -ει of the second person
singular middle, see 597.—For the irregular dropping of σ in -σαι and -σο
of verbs in -μι, see 506.—For several active forms of verbs in -μι made as
if from contract verbs, see 500.—For forms of verbs in -ῡμι from presents
in -ύω, see 503.

666. Subjunctive.—The subjunctive has the long thematic vowel
-%- and the primary personal endings.

1. (*Common Form*).—The long thematic vowel -%- takes the place
of -%-. For the active singular -ω, -ῃς, -ῃ, and for the third plural
-ωσι, see 589 ; for the second person singular -ῃ for -η-σαι, see 596, 2.
See also the paradigm of λύω.

Φαίνω, subj. φαίνω, φαίνῃς, φαίνῃ, φαίνωμεν, etc. ; φαίνωμαι, φαίνῃ for
φαίνη-(σ)αι, φαίνηται, etc.

2. (*Μι-Form*).—The final vowel (a, ε, or o) of the tense-stem is
contracted with the long thematic vowel -%- ; but final a irregularly
contracts with η and ῃ to η and ῃ (the Ionic has subjunctives in -έω
for -άω, 1047). Verbs in νῡμι form the subjunctive (and optative)
like verbs in -ω.

Τίθημι (θε-), subj. τιθῶ from τιθε-ω, τιθῇς from τιθε-ῃς etc., τιθῶμαι,
τιθῇ from τιθε-η(σ)αι, etc. ;—ἵστημι (στα-), ἱστῶ, ἱστῇς from ἱστα-ῃς (1047),
ἱστῇ from ἱστα-η, ἱστῇ from ἱστα-η(σ)αι, ἱστῆται from ἱστα-ηται (1047,
Ionic has open forms like ἐπιστέ-ωνται for Attic ἐπίστωνται from ἐπιστα-
ωνται) ;—δίδωμι (δο-), subj. διδῶ from διδο-ω, διδῷς from διδο-ῃς, διδῷ from
διδο-ῃ, etc., διδῶμαι from διδο-ωμαι, διδῷ from διδο-η(σ)αι, διδῶται from

διδο-ηται, etc. ;—δείκνῡμι (δεικ-, pres. stem δεικνυ-), subj. δεικνύω, δεικνύῃς, δεικνύῃ, etc.

667. NOTE.—For the accent of the μι-forms, see 515.—For the irregular accent in the subjunctive (and optative) of δύνα-μαι, ἐπίστα-μαι, κρέμα-μαι, and ἄγα-μαι, see 516.

668. Optative.—1. The optative has the mood-suffix -ι-(-ιε-) or -ιη- added to the tense-stem, it being -ι-(-ιε-) or -ιη- according to 572, 573. In the common form of inflection, the thematic vowel, here always o, precedes the mood-suffix ; verbs in -νῡμι form the optative (and subjunctive) like verbs in -ω.

2. The final vowel of the tense-stem contracts with the mood-suffix : o-ι, oo-ι, and εo-ι give οι ; a-ι gives αι ; ε-ι gives ει ; ao-ι gives ῳ (through αοι) ; while σ of the personal ending -σο is dropped (596).

3. The optative has the secondary personal endings ; but the first person singular has the ending -μι for -ν whenever the mood-suffix is -ι-. The third person plural has -σαν after the mood-suffix -ιη-.

Common Form.—Λύοιμι from λῦο-ι-μι, λύοις from λῦο-ι-ς, λύοι from λῦο-ι, λύοιμεν from λῦο-ι-μεν, λύοιτε from λῦο-ι-τε, λύοιεν from λῦο-ιε-ν ; λῡοίμην from λῦο-ι-μην, λύοιο from λυο-ι-ο = λῦο-ι-σο ;—δείκνῡμι, opt. δεικνύοιμι from δεικνυο-ι-μι, δεικνύοις from δεικνυο-ι-ς, etc.—(*Contract Presents*) : τῑμῷμι from τῑμα-οι-μι, τῑμα-ο-ι-μι ; τῑμῷς from τῑμα-οι-ς, τῑμα-ο-ι-ς ; τῑμῴην from τῑμα-οιη-ν, τῑμα-ο-ιη-ν ; τῑμῴμην from τῑμα-οι-μην, τῑμα-ο-ι-μην ; τῑμῷο from τῑμα-οι-ο, τῑμα-ο-ι-ο = τῑμα-ο-ι-σο (478 ; 596, 2);—φιλοῖμι from φιλε-οι-μι, φιλε-ο-ι-μι ; φιλοίην from φιλε-οιη-ν, φιλε-ο-ιη-ν ; —δηλοῖμι from δηλο-οι-μι, δηλο-ο-ι-μι ; δηλοίην from δηλο-ο-ιη-ν. See 461 and 477

Μι-*Form.*—τιθείην from τιθε-ιη-ν ; τιθείημεν from τιθε-ιη-μεν, or τιθεῖμεν from τιθε-ι-μεν ; τιθείησαν from τιθε-ιη-σαν, or τιθεῖεν from τιθε-ιε-ν ; τιθείμην from τιθε-ι-μην ; τιθεῖο from τιθε-ι-ο = τιθε-ι-σο (596, 2) ; —διδοίην from διδο-ιη-ν, etc. ; ἱσταίην from ἱστα-ιη-ν. See 498.

669. NOTE.—For the optative of ῥῑγόω, *shiver*, and ἱδρόω, *sweat*, see 481.—For the optative middle of τίθημι and ἵημι occasionally formed as in verbs in -ω, see 504 and 771, 3.

670. NOTE.—For the accent of the μι- forms, see 515.—For the irregular accent in the optative (and subjunctive) of δύνα-μαι, *can*, ἐπίστα-μαι, *understand*, κρέμα-μαι, *hang*, and ἄγα-μαι, *admire*, see 516.

671. Imperative.—The imperative endings are added to the tense-stem. In the common form, -θι is always omitted. In the μι-form, -θι is also omitted (672), and the preceding stem-vowel is then lengthened : a to η, ε to ει, o to ου, υ to ῡ. For σ of the personal

ending -σο dropped in the common form, and retained in the μι-form, see 596.

Common Form.—Φαῖνε, φαινέ-τω, φαίνε-τον, φαινέ-των, φαίνε-τε, φαινό-ντων or φαινέ-τωσαν ; λύου for λύε-ο = λύε-σο (596, 2), λύε-σθω, etc.

Μι-*Form.*—ἵστη, ἱστά-τω, etc. ; τίθει, τιθέ-τω ; δίδου, διδό-τω ; δείκνῡ, δεικνύ-το ; ἵστα-σο, τίθε-σο, δίδο-σο, δείκνυ-σο, etc.

672. NOTE.—The only presents which retain -θι are : ἴσ-θι from εἰμί, *be* (also from οἶδα, *know*, see 772 and 786) ; ἴ-θι from εἶμι, *go* (775) ; φά-θι or φα-θί from φημί, *say* (779), and some dialectic forms.—The ending -σο drops σ in a few poetic forms (506, 2).

II. FUTURE SYSTEM

(Future, Active and Middle.)

673. The future stem is made by adding the tense-suffix -σ%- to the theme ; in liquid verbs, by adding -ε%- (for -ε-σ%-) to the theme. In verbs of the Second Class, -σ%- is added to the *strong* form of the theme. The inflection is like that of the present of the common form.

Λύσω, λύσεις, λύσει, etc. ; λύσομαι, λύσῃ or λύσει, λύσεται, etc. : —optative : λύσοιμι, λύσοις, λύσοι, etc.; λυσοίμην, λύσοιο, λύσοιτο, etc.

1. *Vowel verbs.*—Vowel stems regularly lengthen a short final vowel before the tense-suffix -σ%- according to 39. Thus α and ε are lengthened to η, ο to ω, ι to ῑ, ῠ to ῡ; but ᾰ preceded by ε, ι, or ρ becomes ᾱ.

τῑμά-ω, *honour*,	τῑμή-σω,	τῑμή-σομαι
ἐά-ω, *permit*,	ἐά-σω,	ἐά-σομαι
ἀνιά-ω, *distress*,	ἀνιά-σω,	ἀνιά-σομαι
δρά-ω, *do*,	δρά-σω,	δρά-σομαι
δηλό-ω, *show*,	δηλώ-σω,	δηλώ-σομαι
φιλέ-ω, *love*,	φιλή-σω,	φιλή-σομαι
πνέω (πνευ-, πνεϝ-, πνυ-), *breathe*,		πνεύ-σομαι
ἵστημι (στα-), *set*,	στή-σω,	στήσομαι
τίθημι (θε-), *put*,	θή-σω,	θή-σομαι
δίδωμι (δο-), *give*,	δώ-σω,	δώ-σομαι

2. *Mute verbs.*—Palatal mutes (κ, γ, χ) and labial mutes (π, β, φ) coalesce with σ to form ξ or ψ. Dental mutes (τ, δ, θ) drop out before σ.

πλέκ-ω, *weave*,	πλέξω,	πλέξομαι
λέγ-ω, *say*,	λέξω,	λέξομαι
τάσσω (ταγ-), *arrange*,	τάξω,	τάξομαι
ταράσσω (ταραχ-), *disturb*,	ταράξω,	ταράξομαι
λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), *leave*,	λείψω,	λείψομαι
γράφ-ω, *write*,	γράψω,	γράψομαι
τρέφ-ω, *nourish*,	θρέψω,	θρέψομαι (102)
κόπτω (κοπ-), *cut*,	κόψω,	κόψομαι
βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure*,	βλάψω,	βλάψομαι
φράζω (φραδ-), *say*,	φράσω	
σπένδ-ω, *pour*,	σπείσω,	σπείσομαι (40)
πείθω (πιθ-, πειθ-), *persuade*,	πείσω,	πείσομαι

3. *Liquid verbs.*—Liquid stems insert ε before -σ%-; thereupon σ drops out and contraction takes place. The tense-suffix thus appears as -ε%- (from -εσ%-).

σφάλλω (σφαλ-), *trip, deceive*, fut.	σφαλ-ε-σω,	σφαλ-έ-ω,	σφαλῶ, σφαλοῦμαι
στέλλω (στελ-), *send*, ,,	στελ-ε-σω,	στελ-έ-ω,	στελῶ, στελοῦμαι
φαίνω (φαν-), *show*, ,,	φαν-ε-σω,	φαν-έ-ω,	φανῶ, φανοῦμαι
τείνω (τεν-), *stretch*, ,,	τεν-ε-σω,	τεν-έ-ω,	τενῶ, τενοῦμαι
κρίνω (κρῑν-), *judge*, ,,	κριν-ε-σω,	κριν-έ-ω,	κρινῶ, κρινοῦμαι
τέμνω (τεμ-), *cut*, ,,	τεμ-ε-σω,	τεμ-έ-ω,	τεμῶ, τεμοῦμαι
δέρω, (δερ-), *flay*, ,,	δερ-ε-σω,	δερ-έ-ω,	δερῶ

674. NOTE.—The rule of lengthening a short final stem-vowel before -σ%- holds good also in the case of consonant stems which are changed into vowel-stems by the addition of ε (613) or ο (614, 628, 659); as ἐθέλω (ἐθελ-ε-), *wish*, ἐθελή-σω; ἁλίσκομαι (ἁλ-ο-), *be captured*, ἁλώ-σομαι.

675. NOTE.—χράω, *give oracles*, lengthens α to η: χρήσω, ἔχρησα, etc.; also χράομαι, *use*, χρήσομαι, etc. So also τετραίνω (τρα-), *bore*, τρήσω, ἔτρησα.—Ἀκροάομαι, *hear*, has ἀκροάσομαι, ἠκροασάμην, etc.

676. NOTE.—The following verbs have the future with the forms of the present: ἐσθίω (ἐσθ-)= poetic ἔδ-ω, *eat*, fut. ἔδομαι;—πίνω (πι-), *drink*, fut. πίομαι;—χέω (χυ-, χεϝ-, χευ-), *pour*, fut. χέω, χέομαι.

677. NOTE.—Πέτομαι (πετ-ε-, πτ-ε-), *fly*, has the future πετήσομαι or syncopated πτήσομαι.—Ἔχω (σεχ-, σχε-), *have*, make ἕξω or σχήσω.

678. NOTE.—The poetic verbs κέλλω (κελ-), *land*, κύρω (κυρ-), *meet*, and ὄρνῡμι (ὀρ-), *rouse*, retain σ: κέλσω, κύρσω, ὄρσω. These have corresponding aorists (686). Other similar futures belong to Homer.

679. *Short theme-vowel retained.*—1. A short final theme-vowel is retained by some verbs throughout (615); as γελά-ω, *laugh*, γελά-σομαι, ἐγέλα-σα, ἐγελά-σ-θην; τελέ-ω, *finish*, τελέ-σω, ἐτέλε-σα, τετέλε-κα,

τετέλεσ-μαι, ἐτελέσ-θην. These verbs are the following (all in the catalogue) :

(*a*)

ἄγα-μαι	ἀρύ-ω	ἐσθίω (ἐσθι-, ἐδ-,	πτύω (πτῠ-)
αἰδέ-ομαι	γελά-ω	ἐδε-, ἐδο-)	σπά-ω
ἀκέ-ομαι	ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-)	ζέ-ω	τελέ-ω
ἀλέ-ω	ἕλκω (ἑλκ-, ἑλκυ-)	θλά-ω	τρέ-ω
ἀνύ-ω	ἐμέ-ω	ἱλάσκομαι (ἱλα-)	φθίνω (φθι-)
ἀρέσκω (ἀρε-)	ἐρά-ω	κλά-ω, *break*	φλά-ω
ἀρκέ-ω	ἔρα-μαι (poet.)	μεθύσκω (μεθυ-)	χαλά-ω
ἀρό-ω		ξέ-ω	χέω (χυ-)

(*b*) All verbs in -ά-ννῡμι and -έ-ννῡμι (but except the first perfect ἔσβη-κα from σβέ-ννῡμι, *extinguish*). Also ὄλλῡμι (ὀλ-ε-), ὄμνῡμι (ὀμ-ε-, ὀμ-ο-), and στόρνῡμι (στορ-ε-).

Here belong also several poetic and dialectic verbs and forms.

2. The following also retain the short final vowel of the theme before -σ%- ; but lengthen it in one or more tense-systems, or have double future forms, one with the lengthening and one without it ; as αἰνέω, *praise*, αἰνέσω, aor. ᾔνεσα, perf. ᾔνεκα, aor. pass. ᾐνέθην, but perf. mid. ᾔνημαι. These are :

αἰνέ-ω	καλέ-ω	μύω (μῠ-)	ποθέ-ω ἐρύ-ω (Epic)
ἄχθομαι (ἀχθ-ε-)	μάχομαι (μαχ-ε-)	πίνω (πι-, πο-)	πονέ-ω φθάνω (φθα-)

3. The following lengthen the final vowel of the theme in the future, but keep it short in one or more tense-stems ; as δέ-ω, *bind*, δήσω, ἔδησα, but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδέθην. These are the following :

αἱρέ-ω	δίδωμι (δο-)	ἔχω (σεχ-, σχε-)	ἵστημι (στα-)	τίνω (τι-)
βαίνω (βα-)	δύναμαι (δυνα-)	θύω (θῠ-)	λύω (λῠ-)	φύω (φῠ-)
βῡνέω (βυ-)	δύω (δῠ-)	ἵημι (ἑ-)	τίθημι (θε-)	root ἐρ-, ῥε-
δέ-ω, *bind*	εὑρίσκω (εὑρ-ε-)			

In the dialects the quantity is sometimes different from that of the Attic form. For the few Epic verbs which retain a short final theme-vowel in one or more tenses, see 992.

680. *Attic future.*—1. The verbs καλέ-ω, *call*, and τελέ-ω, *finish*, drop σ of the future stem and then contract, making the futures have the same form as the present. Thus καλέω, fut. καλέσω, καλέω, Attic καλῶ ; τελέω, fut. τελέσω, τελέω, Attic τελῶ.

2. Ἐλαύνω (ἐλα-, poet. and dial. pres. ἐλάω), *drive*, has fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλάω, Attic ἐλῶ.—Μάχομαι (μαχ-ε-), *fight*, has fut. μαχέσομαι, μαχέομαι, Attic μαχοῦμαι.—Ὄλλῡμι (ὀλ-ε-), *destroy*, has fut. ὀλέσω, ὀλέω, Attic ὀλῶ. —Καθέζομαι (ἑδ-ε-), *sit*, has fut. Attic καθεδοῦμαι.

3. All verbs in -άννῡμι have this future ; as κρεμάννῡμι (κρεμα-), *hang*, κρεμάσω (κρεμάω), Attic κρεμῶ. Also ἀμφιέννῡμι (ἀμφιε-), *clothe*, fut.

ἀμφιέσω (ἀμφιεω), Attic ἀμφιῶ ; and στορέννῡμι (στορε-), *spread out*, fut. στορέσω, (στορεω), Attic στορῶ.

4. Verbs in *-ίζω of more than two syllables* regularly drop σ of the future after inserting ε before the thematic vowel (as in the Doric future, 681) ; then -ι-εω and -ι-εομαι are contracted to -ιῶ and -ιοῦμαι. Thus νομίζω (νομιδ-), *think*, (νομι-σεω, νομι-εω), Attic νομιῶ, νομιεῖς, νομιεῖ, νομιεῖτον, νομιοῦμεν, νομιεῖτε, νομιοῦσι ; opt. νομιοίην ; middle (νομι-σεο-μαι, νομι-εο-μαι), Attic νομιοῦμαι, νομιῇ or νομιεῖ, νομιεῖται, etc. But σχίζω (σχιδ-), *split*, of two syllables, has σχί-σω. The regular future form νομίσω is late ; and forms like νομισεω do not occur.

5. Βιβάζω (βιβαδ-), *cause to go*, usually drops σ of the future and then contracts : βιβάσω, βιβάω, usually βιβῶ. Other verbs in -άζω seldom have this contracted future form.

6. The above future formations are termed Attic, although they are found in other dialects. The forms καλέσω, τελέσω, ἐλάσω, and ὀλέσω are found here and there in the texts of Attic writers, but ought to be eliminated ; while the forms in -έσω, -έσομαι, -έω, -έομαι, -άσω, -άω, not in parenthesis, are dialectic.

681. *Doric future.*—A few verbs form the stem of the future middle in -σε%-, contracting -σέομαι to -σοῦμαι. This is called the Doric future because the Doric forms futures in -σέω (-σῶ) and -σέομαι (-σοῦμαι). The Attic has these forms alongside of the regular Attic forms, except in νέω, πίπτω, and perhaps παίζω. The verbs with Doric futures are the following :

κλαίω (κλαυ-), *weep*,	κλαυσοῦμαι or κλαύσομαι
νέω (νυ-, νεϝ-, νευ-), *swim*,	νευσοῦμαι
παίζω (παιδ-, παιγ-), *sport*,	παιξοῦμαι (παίξω and παίξομαι late)
πλέω (πλυ-, πλεϝ-, πλε-), *sail*,	πλευσοῦμαι or πλεύσομαι
πνέω (πιν-, πνεϝ-, πνε-), *breath*,	πνευσοῦμαι or πνεύσομαι
πίπτω (πετ-), *fall*,	πεσοῦμαι
φεύγω (φυγ-, φευγ-), *flee*,	φευξοῦμαι or φεύξομαι
χέζω (χεδ-),	χεσοῦμαι and χέσομαι

III. FIRST-AORIST SYSTEM

(First-Aorist Active and Middle.)

682. The future stem is made by adding the tense-suffix -σα- to the theme. In verbs of the Second Class -σα- is here also added to the *strong* form of the theme.

1. *Vowel and mute verbs.*—The changes (if any) in the theme are here the same as in the future system (673, 1 and 2).

τῑμά-ω, *honour*,	ἐτίμη-σα,	ἐτίμη-σάμην
ἐά-ω, *permit*,	εἴα-σα,	εἰά-σάμην
δρά-ω, *do*,	ἔδρᾱσα,	ἐδρᾱ-σάμην

φιλέ-ω, *love*,   ἐφίλη-σα,   ἐφιλη-σάμην
δηλό-ω, *show*,   ἐδήλω-σα,   ἐδηλω-σάμην
ἵστημι (στα-), *set*,   ἔστη-σα,   ἐστη-σάμην
κεράννῦμι, (κερα-), *mix*,   ἐκέρα-σα,   ἐκερα-σάμην
πνέω (πνυ-, πνεϜ-, πνευ-), *breathe*,   ἔπνευ-σα
πλέκ-ω, *weave*,   ἔπλεξα,   ἐπλεξάμην
λέγ-ω, *say*,   ἔλεξα
τάσσω (ταγ-), *arrange*,   ἔταξα,   ἐταξάμην
ταράσσω (ταραχ-), *disturb*,   ἐτάραξα,   ἐταραξάμην
πέμπ-ω, *send*,   ἔπεμψα,   ἐπεμψάμην
γρά-φ-ω, *write*,   ἔγραψα,   ἐγραψάμην
τρέφ-ω, *nourish*,   ἔθρεψα,   ἐθρεψάμην (102)
κόπτω (κοπ-), *cut*,   ἔκοψα,   ἐκοψάμην
βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure*,   ἔβλαψα
σπένδ-ω, *pour*,   ἔσπεισα,   ἐσπεισάμην (40)
φράζω (φραδ-), *say*,   ἔφρασα,   ἐφρασάμην
πείθω (πιθ-, πειθ-), *persuade*,   ἔπεισα

2. Liquid verbs.—These drop σ of the tense-suffix -σα-, and lengthen the theme-vowel in compensation: ă to η (after ι or ρ to ā), ε to ει, ῐ to ῑ, ῠ to ῡ (40).

σφάλλω (σφαλ-), *trip, deceive*,   aor.   ἐ-σφαλ-σα,   ἔσφηλα
στέλλω (στελ-), *send*,   „   ἐ-στελ-σα,   ἔστειλα,   ἐστειλάμην
φαίνω (φαν-), *show*,   „   ἐ-φαν-σα,   ἔφηνα,   ἐφηνάμην
μιαίνω (μιαν-), *pollute*,   „   ἐ-μιαν-σα,   ἐμίανα,
περαίνω (περαν-), *finish*,   „   ἐ-περαν-σα,   ἐπέρᾱνα,   ἐπερᾱνάμην
μένω (μεν-), *remain*,   „   ἐ-μεν-σα,   ἔμεινα
κρίνω (κρῐν-), *judge*,   „   ἐ-κριν-σα,   ἔκρῑνα
ἀμύνω (ἀμῠν-), *ward off*,   „   ἠ-μυν-σα,   ἤμῡνα,   ἠμῡνάμην

683. Note.—For vowel verbs which retain a short final vowel of the theme, see 679.—For the irregular first-aorists in -κα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, and ἧκα from τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι, see 501.

684. Note.—Χέω (χυ-, χεϜ-, χεν-), *pour*, has the first-aorist ἔχεα ἐχεάμην (without σ) for Epic ἔχευα, corresponding to the futures χέω and χέομαι (676).—Φέρω, *bear*, 2 aor. ἤνεγκον, has also the first-aorist ἤνεγκα, ἠνεγκάμην (from the theme ἐνεκ-, 1 aor. stem ἤνεγκα- for ἐν-εν(ε)κ-α-, by Attic reduplication and syncope).—Εἶπον (root Ϝεπ-), *said*, has also a first-aorist εἶπα (from ἐ-Ϝε-Ϝεπ-α).—Αἴρω (ἀρ-), *raise*, has aorist indicative ἦρα and ἠράμην (ᾱ augmented to η), and has ᾱ elsewhere: ἄρω, ἄραιμι, ἆρον, ἆραι, ἄρᾱς, mid. ἄρωμαι, ἀραίμην, ἄρασθαι, ἀράμενος.—Ἄλλομαι (ἀλ-), *leap*, makes aor. indic. ἡλάμην; elsewhere the stem is ἀλ-, as ἁλάμενος.

685. Note.—The following in -αίνω lengthen -ᾰν- to -ᾱν- instead of -ην-: γλυκαίνω (γλυκαν-), *sweeten*, ἐγλύκᾱνα; ἰσχναίνω (ἰσχναν-), *make thin*, ἴσχνᾱνα; κερδαίνω (κερδαν-, κερδ-ε-), *gain*, ἐκέρδᾱνα; κοιλαίνω (κοιλαν-),

hollow out, ἐκοίλᾱνα ; λιπαίνω (λιπαν-), *fatten,* ἐλίπᾱνα ; ὀργαίνω (ὀργαν-), *be angry,* only in Tragedy, ὤργᾱνα ; πεπαίνω (πεπαν-), *make ripe,* ἐπέπᾱνα.

686. NOTE.—The poetic verbs κέλλω, κύρω, and ὄρνῡμι retain σ in the first-aorist : ἔκελσα, ἔκυρσα, ὦρσα (for similar futures, see 678). Other first-aorists from liquid themes with σ retained belong to Homer (1019).

<div align="center">INFLECTION</div>

687. *Indicative.*—The secondary personal endings are added ; but the first person singular active omits -ν, and the third singular weakens -a of the tense-suffix to -ε ; for σ of the personal ending -σο dropped, see 596.

Tense-stem λῡσα-, ἔλῡσα, ἔλῡσας, ἔλῡσε, ἐλῡσαμεν, etc., ἐλῡσάμην, ἐλῡσω from ἐλῡσα-(σ)ο, etc.

688. *Subjunctive.*—The subjunctive substitutes the long thematic vowel -ω/η- for a of the tense-suffix, and is inflected like the present subjunctive of the common form.

Tense-stem λῡσα-, subj. λῡσω, λῡσῃς, λῡσῃ, λῡσητον, λῡσωμεν, etc. ; λῡσωμαι, λῡσῃ, λῡσηται, etc.

689. *Optative.*—The optative adds the mood-suffix -ι- to the tense-stem with which it is contracted, a-ι to αι. It is inflected like present optative of the common form.

Tense-stem λῡσα-, opt. λῡσαιμι from λῡσα-ι-μι, λῡσαις, λυσαι, λῡσαιμεν, etc., λῡσαίμην, λῡσαιο, λῡσαιτο, etc.

The Attic generally prefers the so-called Aeolic forms in -ειας, -ειε, -ειεν to the regular ones in -αις, -αι, -αιεν ; as λῡσαιας λῡσειε, λῡσαιαν.

690. *Imperative.*—The imperative endings are added to the tense-stem ; but the second person singular active and middle is irregular, the endings -ον and -αι (of uncertain origin) taking the place of a of the tense-stem.

Tense-stem λῡσα-, imper. λῡσον, λῡσά-τω, λῡσα-τον, λῡσά-των, λῡσα-τε, λῡσά-ντων or λῡσά-τωσαν ; mid. λῦσαι, λῡσά-σθω, λῡσα-σθε, λῡσά-σθων or λῡσά-σθωσαν—φῆνον, φηνά-τω, etc. ; φῆναι, φηνά-σθω, etc.

<div align="center">IV. SECOND-AORIST SYSTEM</div>

<div align="center">(Second-Aorist Active and Middle.)</div>

691. *Common Form.*—The tense-stem is formed by adding -ο/ε- to the verb-stem (in verbs of the Second Class, to the *weak* stem). The indicative is inflected like the imperfect (664, 1 ; 461 ; 463).

Βάλλω (βαλ-), *throw*, ἔβαλον, ἐβαλόμην; λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-), *leave*, ἔλιπον, ἐλιπόμην; λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take*, ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην; ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-), *err*, ἥμαρτον; τέμνω (τεμ-), *cut*, ἔτεμον, ἐτεμόμην; ἱκνέομαι (ἱκ-), *come*, ἱκόμην.

692. Note.—Second-aorists of the common form are found in prose only in mute verbs; πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink*, is the only vowel verb which forms in prose a second-aorist, ἔπιον.—Only primitive verbs can form second-aorists.

693. Note.—The few verbs of the First Class which have second-aorists form them in various ways.

(*a*) By reduplication; as ἄγ-ω, *lead*, ἤγ-αγ-ον, impf. ἦγον.

(*b*) By syncope; as πέτ-ομαι, *fly*, ἐ-πτ-όμην, impf. ἐπετόμην.

(*c*) By change of the root-vowel ε to α; as τρέπ-ω, *turn*, ἔτραπον (Epic and lyric), ἐτραπόμην, impf. ἔτρεπον.

(*d*) By metathesis (poetic forms); as poetic δέρκ-ομαι, *see*, ἔ-δρακ-ον.

(*e*) Some derivative verbs in -άω and -έω form poetic or late second-aorists from the root; as μῡκά-ομαι, *roar*, ἔμυκον (Epic), στυγέ-ω (Ionic and poetic), *dread*, *hate*, ἔστυγον (Epic).

694. Note.—The following verbs form the second-aorist active (and middle) of the common form in Attic :—

ἄγω (ἀγ-, ἀγ-αγ-)	δίδωμι (δο-)	κάμνω (καμ-)	πέτομαι (πετ-, πτ-)
αἱρέω (αἱρε-, ἑλ-)	ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-, ἐγρ-)	[κιγχάνω (κιχ-)]	πίνω (πι-)
αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ-)	ἔδραμον (δραμ-, τρέ-	κράζω (κραγ-)	πίπτω (πετ-, πεσ-)
ἅλλομαι (ἁλ-)	χω)	[κτείνω (κτεν-, κταν-)]	πτάρνυμαι (πταρ-)
ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-)	εἶδον (ἰδ-, ὀράω)	λαγχάνω (λαχ-)	πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-)
ἀμπισχνέομαι (ἀμπ-	εἶπον (ἐπ-, ῥε-)	λαμβάνω (λαβ-)	τέμνω (τεμ-, ταμ-)
ισχ-, ἀμπεσχ-)	ἔπομαι (σεπ-, σπ-)	λανθάνω (λαθ-)	τίθημι (θε-)
[ἀπ - αυρίσκω (ἀπ-	ἔρομαι (ἐρ-) Epic	[λάσκω (λακ-)]	τίκτω (τεκ-)
αυρ-)]	ἔφαγον (φαγ-, ἐσθίω)	λείπω (λιπ-)	τρέπω (τρεπ-, τραπ-)
ἀπ-εχθάνομαι (ἀπ-	ἔχω (σεχ-, σχ-)	μανθάνω (μαθ-)	τρώγω (τραγ-)
εχθ-)	ἦλθον (ἐλυθ-, ἔρχομαι)	[ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-)]	τυγχάνω (τυχ-)
[ἄρνυμαι (ἀρ-)]	ἤνεγκον (ἐνεκ-, φέρω)	ὄλλυμι (ὀλ-)	ὑπ - ισχνέομαι (ὑπο-
βάλλω (βαλ-)	θιγγάνω (θιγ-)	ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-)	σχ-)
[βλαστάνω (βλαστ-)]	θνήσκω (θαν-)	ὀφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-)	φεύγω (φυγ-)
[βλώσκω (βλο-, μολ-)]	[θρώσκω (θορ-)]	πάσχω (παθ-)	χάσκω (χαν-)
γίγνομαι (γεν-)	ἵημι (ἑ-)	[πείθω (πιθ-)]	χέζω (χεδ-, χεσ-)
δάκνω (δακ-)	ἱκνέομαι (ἱκ-)	πέρδομαι (περδ-,	
δαρθάνω (δαρθ-)	[καίνω (καν-)]	παρδ-)	

Of the above, some have only the active, some only the middle. The second-aorists of those given in [ ] do not occur in Attic prose, and are either poetic or late. The dialects have many other second-aorists of the common form (1029).

695. Μι-*Form.*—The tense-stem is here identical with the theme. The stem-vowel is made long throughout the indicative active (η, ω, ῑ). The inflection of the indicative is like that of the imperfect of the μι-

form, except that the second-aorist middle drops σ of the ending -σο
after a *short* vowel and then contracts (664, 2 ; 498).

῞Ιστημι (στα)-, *set*, 2 aor. ἔστην, ἔστης, ἔστη, ἔστημεν, ἔστητε, ἔστησαν ;
δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, 2 aor. mid. ἐδόμην, ἔδου from ἐδο-(σ)ο, ἔδοτο, etc. ; τίθημι
(θε-), *put*, 2 aor. mid. ἐθέμην, ἔθου for ἐθε-(σ)ο, etc. ; βαίνω (βα-), *go*, 2 aor.
ἔβην, ἔβης, ἔβη, etc. ; γίγνωσκω (γνο-), *know*, 2 aor. ἔγνων, ἔγνως, ἔγνω,
etc. ; ἵημι (ἑ-), *send*, 2 aor. mid. εἵμην (augmented), εἷσο, εἷτο, etc. ; ὀνίνημι
(ὀνα-), *benefit*, 2 aor. mid. ὠνήμην, ὤνησο, ὤνητο, etc.

The second-aorists of the μι-form are enumerated in 767 and (dialectic)
1063.—There are no second-aorists of the μι-form from verbs in -ῡμι in Attic.

696. NOTE.—The second-aorists of τίθημι (θε-), δίδωμι (δο-), and ἵημι
(ἑ-), retain the short stem-vowel in the indicative active : ἔ-θε-μεν, ἔ-δο-μεν,
εἷ-μεν (augmented). The singular active indicative is wanting and is
supplied by the first-aorists ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, and ἧκα. The second-aorists are
also peculiar in the imperative (594 ; 702, 3), and in the infinitive (601).

697. Subjunctive.—The subjunctives of the second-aorist active
and middle of the common form and the μι-form are formed and
inflected like those of the present of the common and μι-forms
respectively.

Λείπω, 2 aor. ἔλιπον, subj. λίπω, λίπῃς, etc., λίπωμαι, λίπῃ, etc.;—(μι-
forms) : τίθημι, 2 aor. ἔ-θε-τον, subj. θῶ from θέ-ω, θῇς from θε-ῃς, etc.;—
ἵστημι, 2 aor. ἔστην, subj. στῶ, στῇς, στῇ, etc., from στα-ω, στα-ῃς, στα-ῃ,
etc. (666, 2 ; 1047) ;—δίδωμι, 2 aor. ἔδοτον, subj. δῶ from δο-ω, δῷς from
δο-ῃς, etc. ;—δύω (δυ-), 3 aor. ἐδῡν, subj. δύω, δύῃς, etc.

698. NOTE.—For the accent of the μι-forms, see 515.—For the irregular
accent of the subjunctive of ἐπριάμην (πρια-) and ὠνήμην (ὀνα-, present
ὀνίνημι, *benefit*), see 516.

699. Optative.—The optatives of the common form and the μι-
form are formed and inflected like those of the present.

Λείπω, 2 aor. ἔλιπον, opt. λίποιμι, λίποις, etc., λιποίμην, λίποιο, etc. ;
—(μι-form) : τίθημι, 2 aor. ἔθετον, opt. θείην from θε-ιη-ν ; ἵστημι, 2 aor.
ἔστην, opt. σταίην from στα-ιη-ν ;—δίδωμι, 2 aor. ἔδοτον, opt. δοίην from
δο-ιη-ν.

700.—For σχοίην from ἔσχον, see 573, 5.—Second-aorists of the μι-
form from stems in υ, as ἔδῡν, form no optative in Attic ; but Homer has a
few isolated forms, as δύη and ἐκ-δῦμεν (for δυ-ιη and ἐκ-δυ-ι-μεν) from ἔδῡν.

701. NOTE.—For the accent of the μι-forms, see 515.—For the
irregular accent of the optative of ἐπριάμην (πρια-) and ὠνήμην (ὀνα-, pres.
ὀνίνημι, *benefit*), see 516.—For optative middle of the second-aorists of τίθημι
and ἵημι occasionally formed as in verbs in -ω, see 504 ; 771, 3.

702. Imperative.—1. (*Common Form*). The imperative second-

O

aorist of the common form is made and inflected like that of the present of the common form.

Λίπε, λιπέ-τω, λίπε-τε, λιπέ-ντων or λιπέ-τωσαν, λιποῦ, λιπέ-σθω, etc.

2. (Mι-*Form*). The final stem-vowel is made long *throughout the active*, except before -ντων; the ending -θι is retained (but see 594); in the middle -σο drops σ after a short vowel.

Στῆ-θι (στα-), στή-τω, στῆ-τε, στά-ντων or στή-τωσαν ;—βῆ-θι (βα-), βή-τω, βῆ-τε, βά-ντων ;—γνῶ-θι, γνώ-τω, γνῶ-τε, γνό-ντων ;—δῦ-θι, δύ-τω, δῦ-τε, δύ-ντων ;—middle : πρίω for πρία-(σ)ο, πρι-άσθω, etc. ; θοῦ for θε-(σ)ο, θέ-σθω, etc. ; δοῦ for δο-(σ)ο, δό-σθω, etc. ; but ὄνη-σο, ὀνή-σθω, etc.

3. But the imperative active second-aorist of τίθημι (θε-), δίδωμι (δο-), and ἵημι (ἑ-) retain the short vowel and have -ς for -θι (594, 112) in the second singular : θέ-ς, θέ-τω, θέ-τε, θέ-ντων ; δό-ς, δό-τω, δό-τε, δό-ντων ; ἕ-ς, ἕ-τω, ἕ-τε, ἕ-ντων.—And ἔσχον, 2 aor. of ἔχω, *have*, also has -ς for -θι, σχέ-ς.

703. NOTE.—In poetry we sometimes have -στᾱ and -βᾱ (always in composition) for στῆθι and βῆθι ; as παρά-στᾱ, *stand by*, κατά-βᾱ, *come down*.

V. FIRST-PERFECT SYSTEM

(First-Perfect and Pluperfect Active.)

704. The stem of the first-perfect active is formed by adding -κα- to the reduplicated theme.

1. Vowel verbs regularly lengthen the final vowel of the theme.
2. Verbs with lingual stems (τ, δ, θ) drop the lingual before -κα-.
3. Monosyllabic liquid themes change ε to α (621, 1).
4. Verbs of the Second Class have the strong form in ει or ευ.
5. The first-perfect or perfect in -κα belongs to vowel themes, to some liquid themes, and to many lingual themes.

λύω (λῠ̆-),	λέλυ-κα	στέλλω (στελ-),	ἔσταλ-κα
τῑμά-ω,	τετίμη-κα	φθείρω (φθαρ-),	ἔφθαρ-κα
ἐά-ω,	εἴα-κα	καθαίρω (καθαρ-),	κεκάθαρ-κα
φιλέ-ω,	πεφίλη-κα	πείθω (πιθ-),	πέπει-κα
τίθημι (θε-),	τέθη-κα	πνέω (πνυ-),	πέπνευ-κα
δηλό-ω,	δεδήλω-κα	βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-),	βέβλη-κα (620)
δίδωμι (δο-),	δέδω-κα	θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-),	τέθνη-κα (620)
κομίζω (κομιδ-),	κεκόμι-κα	καλέω (καλε-, κλε-),	κέκλη-κα (620)

705. NOTE.—(*a*) Of verbs with stems in ν, φαίνω (φαν-) is perhaps the only one which forms the regular perfect in -κα, πέφαγκα. Ἀπ-έκταγκα from κτείνω (κτεν-), *kill*, and προσ-κεκέρδαγκα from κερδαίνω (κερδαν-), *gain*, are doubtful. Other perfects in -γκα (for -ν-κα) occur only in late writers ; as μιαίνω (μιαν-), *pollute*, μεμίαγκα.

(*b*) Some liquid stems in λ and ρ form the perfect in -κα regularly; as ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), ἤγγελκα, αἴρω (ἀρ-), *raise*, ἦρκα, and others.

(*c*) In others (including all in μ), the stem adds ε (613), as νέμω (νεμ-ε-), *distribute*, νενέμη-κα;—or it undergoes metathesis (620), as θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*, τέθνη-κα ;—or it drops ν (617), as κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κέκρι-κα.

(*d*) Many liquid verbs have no perfect, or use the second-perfect.

706. Note.—For verbs which add ε to the theme, see 613 and the Eight Classes. For vowel verbs which retain a short final theme-vowel before -κα, see 679 and (dialectic) 992 ; but except ἔσβηκα from σβέννῡμι (σβε-), *extinguish*.

707. Note.—Κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κλίνω, *incline*, τείνω (τεν-), *stretch*, drop ν of the stem in perfect active making κέκρικα, κέκλικα, τέτακα. These (with πλύνω, *wash*) also drop ν in the perfect-middle and first passive systems : κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην; κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην; τέταμαι, ἐτάθην; πέπλυμαι, ἐπλύθην.—For a few poetic forms with this peculiarity, see κτείνω and the Epic root φεν- or φα- in the Catalogue.—Homer has the regular forms ἐκλίνθην and ἐκρίνθην.

708. Note.—Prose verbs whose stems undergo metathesis in the perfect in Attic are :

βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*,	βέβλη-κα
θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*,	τέθνη-κα
καλέω (καλε-, κλε-), *call*,	κέκλη-κα
κάμνω (καμ-, κμα-), *toil*,	κέκμη-κα
πίπτω (πετ-, πτο-), *fall*,	πέπτω-κα
σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλε-), *dry up*,	ἔσκλη-κα
τέμνω (τεμ-, τμε-), *cut*,	τέτμη-κα

Of these βάλλω, καλέω, and τέμνω have the corresponding perfect-middle and aorist-passive.

709. Note.—Δέδοικα, a perfect with present meaning, *fear*, from root δι-, corresponds to the Epic present δείδω.

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710. *Indicative.*—The primary personal endings are added; but -μι is lost, -ς remains for -σι, -τι of the third singular is lost and a of the suffix is weakened to ε ; -κᾱσι of the third plural is for -κα-νσι from -κα-ντι (592, 40).

Λέλυκα, λέλυκα-ς, λέλυκε, λελύκα-τον, λελύκα-μεν, etc.

711. For the pluperfect, which follows the -μι form, see 593.—For the periphrastic mode of expressing the future perfect active, also for the exceptional forms ἑστήξω, *shall stand*, and τεθνήξω, *shall be dead*, see 473.

For the periphrastic forms of the perfect and pluperfect active indicative, see the Syntax.

712. *Subjunctive.*—The regular perfect subjunctive active is formed by changing α of the suffix to -%ῃ- ; as λέλυκα, subj. λελύκω, λελύκῃς, etc. But this form is very uncommon ; the usual form is the perfect active participle with ὦ, as λελυκὼς ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ, etc. Compare 713.

713. *Optative.*—The regular perfect optative active is formed by substituting the thematic vowel (here o) for α of the suffix ; as λελύκοιμι, λελύκοις, etc.—For ἐδηδοκοίη, see 573, 5.

But this form is rare ; the usual form is the perfect active participle with εἴην ; as λελυκὼς εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, etc.—Compare 712.

714. *Imperative.*—First-perfect imperatives of the regular form are very rare and none of the few which occur, as παρα-πεπτωκέτω (Archimedes), are found in Attic writers. Compare also 724. The perfect imperative active may be expressed by the perfect active participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc., as λελυκὼς ἴσθι (so also the middle 747).

VI. SECOND-PERFECT SYSTEM

(Second-Perfect and Pluperfect Active.)

715. The stem of the second-perfect system is formed by adding -α- to the reduplicated theme.

1. The stem-vowel ε is changed to o (621, 2), and often ᾰ to η or ᾱ (621, 3).

2. Verbs of the Second Class have the *strong* form of the theme, but take οι for ει (621, 4) ; after the Attic reduplication, they have the weak form.

ἄρχω (ἀρχ), *rule*,	ἦρχ-α	τήκω (τακ-), *melt*,	τέτηκ-α
κράζω (κραγ), *cry out*,	κέκρᾱγ-α	ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-), *anoint*,	ἀλ-ήλιφ-α
γράφω (γραφ-), *write*,	γέγραφ-α	φαίνω (φαν-), *show*,	πέφην-α, *appear*
ὄζω (ὀδ-), *smell*,	ὀδ-ωδ-α late	φθείρω (φθερ-), *corrupt*,	δι-έφθορ-α
λείπω (λιπ-), *leave*,	λέλοιπ-α	γίγνομαι (γεν-), *become*,	γέγον-α
φεύγω (φυγ), *flee*,	πέφευγ-α	ὄλλυμι (ὀλ-), *destroy*,	ὀλ-ωλ-α, *perish*

716. NOTE.—Second-perfects belong only to mute and liquid themes ; an exception is δέδια, *fear*, from root δι-, Epic present δείδω ; ἀκήκοα, 2 perf. of ἀκούω, *hear* (stem ἀκου- for ἀκοϝ-), is only an apparent exception, and was originally ἀκηκοϝ-α.

717. NOTE.—'Ρήγνυμι (ῥαγ), *break*, has the 2 perf. ἔρρωγα, *am broken*. —The root ἐθ- for σϝεθ- (Latin *suesco*) gives the 2 perf. εἴωθα, *am accustomed* (for ἐ-σϝοθ-α).

718. *Second-Perfects with Aspiration.*—Some verbs with themes ending in a palatal or labial mute aspirate the final mute in the second-perfect : π and β become φ, and κ and γ become χ.

πέμπω (πεμπ-), *send,*   πέπομφ-α   τάσσω (ταγ), *arrange,*   τέταχ-α
βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure,* βέβλαφ-α φυλάσσω (φυλαχ), *guard,* πεφύλαχ-α

719. Note.—Two verbs have two second-perfects, one with aspiration, and one without : ἀν-οίγ-ω or ἀν-οίγνῡμι, *open,* 2 perf. ἀν-έῳχα and ἀν-έῳγα; πράσσω (πρᾱγ-), *do,* πέπρᾱχα, *have done,* and πέπρᾱγα, *have fared (well or ill).*

720. List of Verbs with Second-Perfects.—The following is a list of the other verbs with second-perfects, besides those already mentioned in 715—719. Where there is no present from the theme, the perfect itself is given. Dialectic verbs are omitted.

1. *Without aspiration* (including those with themes in θ, φ, χ).

ἄγνῡμι (ἀγ-)	λαγχάνω (λαχ-)	πλήσσω (πλαγ-)
βρίθω (βρῑθ-)	λάμπω (λαμπ-)	ῥίπτω (ῥῑφ-)
γηθέω (γηθ-)	λάσκω (λακ-, poet.)	σαίρω (σαρ-)
διδάσκω (διδαχ-)	μαίνω (μαν-)	σήπω (σαπ-)
ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-)	οἶδα (ἰδ-)	σκάπτω (σκαφ-)
ἐλήλυθα (ἐλυθ-, ἔρχομαι)	ὄπωπα (poet. ὀπ-, ὁράω)	στέργω (στεργ-)
ἔοικα (εἰκ-, ἰκ-)	ὄρνῡμι (ὀρ-, poet.)	τίκτω (τεκ-)
θάλλω (θαλ-)	ὀρύσσω (ὀρυχ-)	τρέφω (τρεφ-, θρεφ-)
κεύθω (κυθ-, poet.)	πάσχω (πενθ-, παθ-)	φρίσσω (φρῑκ-)
κλάζω (κλαγγ-)	πείθω (πιθ-)	χαίνω (χαν-)
κτείνω (κτεν-)	πέρδομαι (περδ-)	χέζω (χεδ-)
κύπτω (κῡφ-)	πήγνῡμι (παγ-)	

2. *With aspiration.*

ἄγω (ἀγ-)	κηρύσσω (κηρῡκ-)	μάσσω (μαγ-)
ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-)	κλέπτω (κλεπ-)	μίγνῡμι (μῑγ-)
βλέπω (βλεπ-)	κόπτω (κοπ-)	πλέκω (πλεκ-)
δείκνῡμι (δεικ-)	λαμβάνω (λαβ-)	πτήσσω (πτηκ-)
ἐνήνοχα (ἐνεκ-, φέρω)	λάπτω (λαβ- or λαφ-)	τρέπω (τρεπ-)
θλίβω (θλῖβ)	λέγω (λεγ-), *collect*	τρίβω (τρῑβ-)

Some of the second-perfects differ in meaning from the present, as ἐγρήγορα, *am awake,* from ἐγείρω, *rouse,* σέσηρα, *grin,* from σαίρω, *sweep;* some have the force of presents. For those which have Attic reduplication, see 548.

721. *Second-Perfects of the μι-Form.*—Several verbs have second-perfects of the μι-form ; the tense-stem is here the reduplicated theme to which the personal endings are added. They are inflected according to the μι-form, and lack the singular of the indicative.

Ἵστημι (στα-), *set,* 2 perf. stem ἑστα-, ἕστα-τον, ἕστα-μεν, ἕστα-τε, ἑστᾶσι from ἑστα-ᾰ-σι ; 2 plupf. 3 pl. ἕστα-σαν.—So θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die,* τέθνα-μεν, τέθνα-τε, τεθνᾶ-σι, 2 plupf. ἐτέθνα-σαν.

The second-perfects of the μι-form are enumerated in 768 and (Homeric) 1064.

INFLECTION

722. *Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative.*—1. These are formed and inflected as in the first-perfect (704, 710–714).

Indicative : γέγραφα, γέγραφας, γέγραφε, etc. ; λέλοιπα, λέλοιπας, λέλοιπε, etc.

Subjunctive : γεγράφω, λελοίπω, commonly γεγραφὼς ὦ, λελοιπὼς ὦ.

Optative : γεγράφοιμι, λελοίποιμι, commonly γεγραφὼς εἴην, λελοιπὼς εἴην.

2. The few second-perfects of the μι-form, form the subjunctive and optative like presents of the μι-form.

Ἕστατον, 2 perf. of ἵστημι (στα-), subj. ἑστῶ, ἑστῇς, ἑστῇ, etc. from ἑστα-ω, ἑστα-ῃς, ἑστα-ῃ, etc. (666, 2 ; 1047);—opt. ἑσταίην (poetic) from ἑστα-ιη-ν.

723. NOTE.—Several second-perfects of the common form use the mood-suffix *ιη* instead of *ι* (573, 5) : προ-εληλυθοίη, πεποιθοίη, πεπᾱγοίη Doric for probably regular πεπηγοίη ;—one first-perfect ἐδηδοκοίη and one second-aorist σχοίην are so formed (573, 5).

724. *Imperative.*—1. The second-perfect imperative active is confined almost exclusively to perfects with present meaning, and most of these imperatives are of the μι-form.

They are : ἴσ-θι from οἶδα (ἰδ-), *know*, κέκραχ-θι and κεκράγε-τε from κράζω (κραγ-), *yell*, κεχήνε-τε from χάσκω (χαν-), *gape*, these three in Aristophanes ; τέθνα-θι (Hom.) and τεθνά-τω (this also Attic) from θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die* ; ἕστα-θι, ἑστά-τω, etc. poetic ; γεγονέ-τω (Archimedes) from γίγνομαι, *become* ; δέδι-θι (Aristophanes) from δέδια, *fear* ; also several others.

2. The second-perfect imperative active may also be expressed by the second-perfect active participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc. ; as λελοιπὼς ἴσθι.

725. *The Second-Pluperfect* of the common form is made and inflected like the first-pluperfect (see 593).

Πέπομφ-α, 2 perf. of πέμπ-ω, *send*, 2 plupf. ἐπεπόμφ-η, ἐπεπόμφ-ης, ἐπεπόμφ-ει(ν), ἐπεπόμφ-ετον, ἐπεπομφ-έτην, ἐπεπόμφ-εμεν, ἐπεπόμφ-ετε, ἐπεπόμφ-εσαν.

For the second-pluperfect of the μι-form, see 499 and 721.

VII. PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEM

(Perfect and Pluperfect Middle and Passive, Future-Perfect Passive.)

726. 1. The stem of the perfect and pluperfect middle (and passive) is the reduplicated theme.

2. The perfect middle and the first-perfect active agree in these points :

    (*a*) Vowel verbs lengthen the final theme-vowel.
    (*b*) Monosyllabic liquid stems change ε of the stem to α.
    (*c*) Verbs of the Second Class have the *strong* form of the theme.
    (*d*) Final ν of the theme is dropped in a few verbs.
    (*e*) Metathesis of the theme.

3. For the euphonic changes caused by consonants of the stem concurring with consonants of the personal endings, see 80 ; 84 ; 86 ; 88 ; 90, 4 ; 94.

λύω (λῠ-),	λέλυ-μαι	ταράσσω (ταραχ-),	τετάραγ-μαι
δρά-ω,	δέδρᾱ-μαι	κομίζω (κομιδ-),	κεκόμισ-μαι
φιλέ-ω,	πεφίλη-μαι	σπένδ-ω,	ἔσπεισ-μαι (40)
δηλό-ω,	δεδήλω-μαι	πείθω (πιθ-),	πέπεισ-μαι
λείπω (λιπ-),	λέλειμ-μαι	στέλλω (στελ-),	ἔσταλ-μαι
τρίβω (τρῐβ-),	τέτρῑμ-μαι	φθείρω (φθερ-),	ἔφθαρ-μαι
γράφ-ω,	γέγραμ-μαι	κρίνω (κριν-),	κέκρι-μαι
πλέκ-ω,	πέπλεγ-μαι	τείνω (τεν-),	τέτα-μαι
ἄγ-ω,	ἦγμαι	βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-),	βέβλη-μαι

727. NOTE.—For vowel verbs which retain a short final theme vowel, see 679.—For themes which undergo metathesis, see 708.—For themes which drop final ν, see 707.—For themes which add ε, see 613 and the Eight Classes : or o, see 628.—For perfects middle with Attic reduplication, see 548.

728. NOTE.—Three mute verbs, στρέφ-ω, *turn*, τρέπ-ω, *turn*, and τρέφ-ω (τρεφ- for θρεφ- 102), *nourish*, change ε of the theme to α : ἔστραμμαι, τέτραμμαι, τέθραμμαι.   See the corresponding second-aorists passive in 760.

729. NOTE.—Two verbs, which occur in prose, are syncopated in the perfect middle : κεράννῡμι (κερα-), *mix*, κέκρᾱμαι with aor. pass. ἐκράθην ; and πετάννῡμι (πετα-), *expand*, πέπταμαι (πεπέτασμαι late).   Also one or two poetic verbs.

730. *Insertion of σ.*—1. Many vowel verbs add σ to the stem of the perfect and pluperfect middle before all endings *not beginning with* σ.   In the first-passive system, these verbs have σ before the tense-suffix θε.

    Τελέ-ω, *finish*, τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, ἐτελέ-σ-θην, τελε-σ-θήσομαι ; σπά-ω, *draw*, ἔσπα-σ-μαι, ἐσπά-σ-θην ; σεί-ω, *shake*, σέσει-σ-μαι, ἐσεί-σ-θην.

2. The verbs which take this additional σ are the following (a number of the forms with σ are not found in Attic, although all used in prose are included).

    (*a*) All those mentioned in 679, 1, as far as they have the perfect-middle and aorist-passive systems.   But except ἀρόω, ἐλαύνω, φθίνω, and χέω.

(b) Also the following:

ἀκού-ω	κναί-ω	παλαί-ω	σεί-ω
ἄχθομαι (ἀχθ-ε-)	κνά-ω	παύ-ω	σῴζω (σῳδ-, σω-)
βιηέω (βῐ-)	κροὐ-ω	πίμπλημι (πλα-)	τίνω (τῐ-)
γιγνώσκω (γνο-)	κυλί-ω	πίμπρημι (πρα-)	ῠ̔-ω
δρά-ω	λεύ-ω	πλέω (πλυ-)	φθάνω (φθα-)
δύναμαι (δυνα-)	μιμνῄσκω (μνα-)	πνέω (πνυ-)	χό-ω
ζώννῡμι (ζω-)	νέ-ω, heap	πρίω	χρά-ω
θραύ-ω	ξύ-ω	ῥαί-ω (poetic)	χρά-ομαι
κελεύ-ω	παί-ω	ῥώννῡμι (ῥω-)	χρί-ω
κλῄ-ω or κλεί-ω			

731. NOTE.—Of the following verbs (730, 1), some have the additional σ in only one of the two systems; while others have double forms, one with σ, and one without σ: ἀλέω, ἀρύω, ἄχθομαι, δράω, δύναμαι, ἐλαύνω, ἐμέω, ζώννῡμι, θραύω, κεράννῡμι, κλῄω or κλείω, μιμνῄσκω, νέω, heap, ὄμνῡμι, παύω, πετάννῡμι, πίμπρημι, ῥώννῡμι, σῴζω, χράομαι, χρίω.

<div align="center">INFLECTION</div>

732. *Indicative.*—The perfect middle system is inflected according to the μι-form. The perfect has the primary middle endings, the pluperfect has the secondary middle endings. For example, see 461, 2.

733. *Vowel Stems.*—These are inflected like λέλυμαι (461, 2). Vowel stems which add σ are inflected like τετέλε-σ-μαι (485), the σ being inserted before μ and τ of the ending and dropping out before other letters; as σπά-ω, *draw*, ἔσπα-σ-μαι, ἔσπα-σαι, ἔσπα-σ-ται, ἔσπα-σθε, ἔσπα-σ-μένος; κελεύ-ω, *command*, κεκέλευ-σ-μαι. See also 484, 2 and 739.

734. *Labial Stems.*—These follow in their inflection τέτρῑμμαι; as κόπτω (κοπ-), *cut*, κέκομ-μαι; γράφ-ω, *write*, γέγραμ-μαι (485). But when the stem ends in μπ and the assimilation to μ of the ending would give rise to μμμ, one μ is dropped before μ of the ending and the π reappears before other consonants; as πέμπω (πεμπ-), πέπεμ-μαι, πέπεμψαι (πεπεμπ-σαι), πέπεμπ-ται, πεπέμ-μεθα, πέπεμφ-θε, πεπεμ-μένος. Compare πέσσω (πεπ-), *cook*, πέπεμ-μαι, but πέπεψαι (πεπεπ-σαι), πέπεπ-ται, etc. See also 739.

735. *Palatal Stems.*—These follow in their inflection πέπλεγμαι (πλεκ-), ἤλλαγμαι (ἀλλαγ-), and ἐλήλεγμαι (ἐλεγχ-), 485. When the final palatal of the stem is preceded by γ-nasal and γγ would come before μ of the ending, one γ is dropped. So φθέγγομαι (φθεγγ-), *speak*, ἔφθεγ-μαι, but ἔφθεγξαι (ἐφθεγκ-σαι), ἔφθεγκται, etc. See also 739.

736. *Lingual Themes.*—These follow πέπεισμαι in their inflection (485); as ὁρίζω (ὁριδ-), *bound, determine*, ὥρισ-μαι, ὥρι-σαι, ὥρισ-ται, ὥρι-σθε, plupf. ὡρίσμην, etc.; σπένδω (σπενδ-), *pour*, ἔσπεισ-μαι for ἐσπενδ-μαι (40), ἔσπει-σαι, ἔσπεισ-ται, etc.; ἀνύτ-ω, *accomplish*, ἤνυσ-μαι, ἤνυ-σαι, ἤνυσ-ται, etc. See also 105, 4 and 739.

737. *Liquid Stems.*—1. Those in λ and ρ follow the inflection of ἔσταλμαι (485); as ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), *announce*, ἤγγελ-μαι, καθαίρω (καθαρ-), *purify*, κεκάθαρ-μαι ; σπείρω (σπερ-), *sow*, ἔσπαρ-μαι, ἐγείρω (ἐγερ-), *rouse*, ἐγήγερ-μαι. See also 739.

2. Those in ν are inflected like πέφασμαι (485); as λῡμαίνομαι (λῡμαν-), *misuse*, λελύμασ-μαι. See also 737, 4 and 739.

3. The forms of the second person singular with ν-σαι and -ν-σο, as πέφαν-σαι, ἐπέφαν-σο, imperative πέφαν-σο, do not occur. For these the periphrastic forms πεφασμένος εἶ, ἦσθα, ἴσθι were probably used.

4. Ὀξίνω (ὀξυν-), *sharpen*, has in classic Greek -ώξυμ-μαι, later ώξυσ-μαι. Other forms in -μ-μαι from -ν-μαι, and -ῡ-μαι (with ν dropped) from -ῡν-μαι are late ; as ἐξήραμ-μαι late for Attic ἐξήρασ-μαι from ξηραίνω (ξηραν-), *dry* ; τετράχυμ-μαι and τετράχῡ-μαι late for τε-τράχυσ-μαι from τραχύνω (τραχυν-), *make rough.*

5. Liquid stems which become vowel stems by dropping ν (617) or by metathesis (620) are inflected like λέλυ-μαι. So κέκλι-μαι from κλίνω (κλιν-), *bend*, βέβλη-μαι from βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, and others.

738. It is evident that the perfect-middle systems of τελέω, πείθω and φαίνω are inflected nearly alike, but the similarity of inflection arises from different causes. The σ in τετέλε-σ-μαι does not belong originally to the stem, but is inserted ; the σ in πέπεισ-μαι is due to the euphonic change of the lingual θ before μ ; while the σ in πέφασ-μαι is due to the change of ν to σ before μ. The following comparison will make this clear.

τετέλε-σ-μαι	πέπεισ-μαι	πέφασ-μαι
τετέλε -σαι	πέπει -σαι	[πέφαν-σαι]
τετέλε-σ-ται	πέπεισ-ται	πέφαν-ται
τετέλε -σθον	πέπεισ-θον	πέφαν-θον
τετελέ-σ-μεθα	πεπείσ-μεθα	πεφάσ-μεθα
τετέλε -σθε	πέπεισ-θε	πέφαν-θε

739. *Third Person Plural.*—The endings -νται and -ντο can only be pronounced with a preceding vowel. Hence in consonant stems the third person plural of these tenses is formed by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle with εἰσί and ἦσαν. So also in stems which add σ, as τετελε-σ-μένοι εἰσί.

740. Note.—The Ionic also has the endings -αται and -ατο for -νται and -ντο ; a preceding palatal or labial is here aspirated. Thus τάσσω (ταγ-), τετάχ-αται, ἐτετάχ-ατο ;—λείπω, λελείφ-αται, ἐλελείφ-ατο,—χωρίζω (χωριδ-), κεχωρίδ-αται, ἐκεχωρίδ-ατο. The passages in which such forms occur in Attic writers are : Thuc. 3, 13, twice, 4, 31 ; 5, 6 ; 7, 4 ; Xen. *Anab.* 4, 8[5] ; Plat. *Rep.* 7, 53[b].

741. Note.—When a liquid stem becomes a vowel stem by the addition of ε (613) or by metathesis (620) or by dropping ν (617), the

inflection is regular and follows λέλυμαι ; as βούλομαι (βουλ-ε-), *wish*, βεβούλη-νται ; βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, βέβλη-νται ; κρίνω (κριν-), *judge*, κέκρι-νται.

742. *Subjunctive*.—The perfect subjunctive middle is made by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle and ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ, etc. Compare also the perfect optative middle (744).

Λελυμένος ὦ, λελυμένος ᾖς, λελυμένος ᾖ, etc.

743. Note.—Two verbs form the perfect middle subjunctive by adding -%- to the tense-stem. They are : κτάομαι (κτα-), *acquire*, perfect κέκτημι (κε-κτα-), *possess*, subj. κε-κτα-ω-μαι contr. κεκτῶμαι, κεκτῇ, κεκτῆται, etc. ;—μιμνῄσκω (μνα-), *remind*, perfect μέμνημαι (με-μνα-), *remember*, subj. με-μνα-ω-μαι contr. μεμνῶμαι, μεμνώμεθα (? μεμνε-ώ-μεθα, Hdt. 7, 47). For similar optatives of κέκτημαι, μέμνημαι, κέκλημαι (from καλέω), and of δια-βέβλημαι (from δια-βάλλω), see 745.—The periphrastic forms with ὦ are often found ; as κεκτημένος ὦ, μεμνημένος ὦ.

744. *Optative*.—The perfect optative middle is formed by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle with εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, etc. Compare the perfect middle subjunctive (742).

Λελυμένος εἴην, λελυμένος εἴης, λελυμένος εἴη, etc.

745. Note.—Several verbs form the perfect optative middle without periphrasis by adding -ι-μην or -ο-ι-μην to the tense-stem. They are : κτάομαι (κτα-), perf. κέκτημαι, opt. κεκτη-ι-μην, κεκτη-ι-ο, κεκτη-ι-σο, etc., contr. κεκτῄμην, κεκτῇο, κεκτῇτο, etc. ; also rare and doubtful κεκτώμην, κεκτῷο, κεκτῷτο, etc. (from κεκτη-ο-ι-μην, κεκτη-ο-ι-ο, κεκτη-ο-ι-το, etc.) ;— μιμνῄσκω (μνα-), perf. μέμνημαι, opt. μεμνῄμην, μεμνῇο, μεμνῇτο, etc. ; or less common and doubtful μεμνῴμην, μεμνῷο, μεμνῷτο, etc.;—καλέω (καλε-, κλε-), *call*, perf. κέκλημαι, *am called*, opt. κεκλῄμην, κεκλῇο, κεκλῇτο, etc. ; —βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*, δια-βέβλημαι, has opt. δια-βεβλῇσθε (Andoc. 2, 24). Homer also has several similar forms ; see λύω, φθίνω, and δαίνῡμι in the Catalogue.—The forms in -ῄμην are of the μι-form of inflection ; those in -ῴμην are of the common form with the thematic vowel.—For a similar subjunctive of κέκτημαι and μέμνημαι, see 743.

746. *Imperative*.—The second person singular and plural occurs mostly in perfects with present meaning ; as μέμνησο, μέμνησθε, *remember*. The third person singular of any verb may occur with real perfect meaning ; as εἰρήσθω, *let it have been said ;* δεδόσθω, *let it have been given ;* πεπειράσθω, *let a trial have been* (or *be*) *made*. See the Syntax. The regular forms of the dual and the third person plural seem not to occur, nor the second person singular in -ν-σο and πέφαν-σο ; for these, see 737, 3.

747. Note.—The perfect imperative middle and passive may be expressed by periphrasis of the perfect middle participle and ἴσθι, ἔστω, etc.

(imper. of εἰμί, be) ; as πεφασμένος ἴσθι, εἰρημένον ἔστω ; τεταγμένοι ἔστων. Compare 714.

748. *Future-Perfect.*—1. The stem of the future-perfect passive is formed by adding -σ%- to the stem of the perfect-middle. A final short vowel of the theme is always made long. The inflection is that of the future middle.

λύω,	λελυ-,	λελύ-σομαι	τρίβω,	τεκρῑβ-,	τετρίψομαι
δέω, bind,	δεδε-,	δεδή-σομαι	γράφω,	γεγραφ,	γεγράψομαι
κόπτω,	κε-κοπ-,	κεκόψομαι	τάσσω,	τεταγ-,	τετάξομαι

2. This tense is seldom other than passive in meaning. But observe κεκτήσομαι, *I shall possess;* κεκράξομαι, *I shall cry out;* κεκλάγξομαι, *I shall scream;* μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remember;* πεπαύσομαι, *I shall have ceased.* The meaning of the future-perfect here depends on that of the perfect.

749. Note.—(*a*) Few verbs have the regular form of this tense. Other forms than the indicative are very rare : δια-πεπολεμησόμενον (Thuc. 7, 25⁹, is the only example of the participle in classic Greek ; μεμνήσεσθαι (Hom. *Od.* 19, 581 ; 21, 79 ; Isoc. 12, 259).

(*b*) This tense can be expressed by the perfect middle participle and ἔσομαι ; as ἐψευσμένος ἔσομαι, *I shall have been deceived.* Compare 474.

(*c*) For the few verbs which form a regular future-perfect active of the regular form, see 473 and 1037.

VIII. FIRST-PASSIVE SYSTEM

(First-Aorist and First-Future Passive.)

750. *First-Aorist Passive.*—1. The stem of the first-aorist passive is made by adding -θε- to the theme.

2. The theme of the first-aorist passive agrees with the theme in the perfect middle in the following points :

    (*a*) Vowel verbs lengthen the final theme-vowel.
    (*b*) Monosyllabic liquid stems change ε of the theme to α.
    (*c*) Verbs of the Second Class have the strong form.
    (*d*) Final ν of the theme is dropped in a few verbs.
    (*e*) Metathesis of the theme.
    (*f*) Generally in the addition of σ (see 730 and 731).

3. Before -θε-, a labial mute (π, β) becomes φ (80) ; a palatal (κ, γ) becomes χ (80) ; a lingual (τ, δ, θ) becomes σ (80) ; φ and χ remain unchanged.

λύω (λῠ̆-),	ἐλύ-θην	πλέκ-ω,	ἐπλέχ-θην
ἐά-ω,	ἐά-θην	ἄγ-ω,	ἤχ-θην
ζητέ-ω,	ἐζητή-θην	ταράσσω (ταραχ-),	ἐταράχ-θην
δηλό-ω,	ἐδηλώ-θην	κομίζω (κομιδ-),	ἐκομίσ-θην

ἀκού-ω,	ἠκού-σ-θην	πείθω (πιθ-),	ἐπείσ-θην
πλέω (πλυ-),	ἐπλεύ-σ-θην	φαίνω (φαν-),	ἐφάν-θην
λείπω (λιπ-),	ἐλείφ-θην	κρίνω (κριν-),	ἐκρί-θην
τρίβω (τρῑ̆β-),	ἐτρίφ-θην	τείνω (τεν-),	ἐτά-θην
γράφ-ω,	ἐγράφ-θην	βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-),	ἐβλή-θην

751. Note.—In ἐτέ-θην for ἐθε-θην from τίθημι (θε-) and in ἐτύ-θην for ἐθυ-θην from θύω (θῦ-), *sacrifice*, the θ of the theme is changed to τ (100, 3).—Στρέφ-ω, τρέπ-ω, and τρέφ-ω have ἐστρέφθην (Ionic and Doric ἐστράφθην), ἐτρέφθην (Ionic ἐτράφθην), and ἐθρέφθην, although their perfects middle are ἔστραμμαι, τέτραμμαι, and τέθραμμαι. See 621 and 728.

752. Note.—For vowel-verbs which retain a short final theme-vowel see 679.—For the few liquid themes which drop ν, see 707.—For themes which undergo metathesis, see 708.—For vowel themes which add σ before -θε-, see 730, 731.

INFLECTION OF THE FIRST-AORIST PASSIVE

753. *Indicative.*—The suffix -θε- is lengthened to -θη-. The inflection follows the μι-form, the *active* secondary personal endings being added ; the third person plural ends in -σαν.

Ἐλύ-θη-ν, ἐλύ-θη-s, ἐλύ-θη, ἐλύ-θη-τον, ἐλυ-θή-την, ἐλύ-θη-μεν, ἐλύ-θη-τε, ἐλύ-θη-σαν.

754. *Subjunctive.*—The subjunctive adds -ʷ⁄η- to the tense-stem and contracts.

Ἐλύθην, subj. λυθῶ from λυθέ-ω, λυθῇς from λυθέ-ῃς, etc.

755. *Optative.*—The optative adds -ιη- or -ι- according to 573, 4 and 6, and contracts.

Ἐλύθην, opt. λυθείην from λυθε-ιη-ν, λυθείης from λυθε-ιη-s, etc.

756.—*Imperative.*—The tense-suffix -θε- is lengthened to -θη-, except before the personal ending -ντων. For -τι instead of -θι, see 100, 2 and 594.

Λύθη-τι, λυθή-τω, λύθη-τον, λυθή-των, λύθη-τε, λυθέ-ντων or λυθή-τωσαν.

757. *First-Future Passive.*—The stems of the first-future passive is formed by adding -σʷ⁄- to the stem of the first-aorist passive, here -θη-. Thus λύω, ἐλύθην (λυ-θε-), λυ-θη-σʷ⁄-. The first-future passive thus ends in -θή-σο-μαι and its inflection is like that of the future middle.

λύω (λῑ̆),	λυ-θή-σο-μαι	καλύπτω (καλυβ-),	καλυφθήσομαι
ἐά-ω,	ἐᾱθήσομαι	ἅπτω (ἁφ-),	ἁφθήσομαι

ζητέ-ω,	ζητηθήσομαι	πείθω (πιθ-),	πεισθήσομαι
ἀκού-ω,	ἀκου-σ-θήσομαι	κομίζω (κομιδ-,)	κομισθήσομαι
πλέκ-ω,	πλεχθήσομαι	ἀνύτ-ω,	ἀνυσθήσομαι
τάσσω (ταγ-),	ταχθήσομαι	ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-),	ἀγγελθήσομαι
ἄρχ-ω,	ἀρχθήσομαι	τείνω (τεν-),	ταθήσομαι
λείπω (λιπ-),	λειφθήσομαι		

IX. SECOND-PASSIVE SYSTEM

(Second-Aorist and Second-Future Passive.)

758. *Second-Aorist Passive.*—The stem of the second-aorist passive is formed by adding -ε- to the theme. Verbs of the Second Class have here the *weak* form of the theme. An ε of a monosyllabic theme becomes *a* (621).

πλέκω	(πλεκ-),	weave,	ἐπλάκ-ην	γράφω	(γραφ-),	write,	ἐγράφ-ην
ἀλλάσσω	(ἀλλαγ-),	change,	ἠλλάγ-ην	ῥίπτω	(ῥῐφ-),	throw,	ἐρρίφ-ην
σήπω	(σαπ-),	rot,	ἐσάπ-ην	φθείρω	(φθερ-),	corrupt,	ἐφθάρ-ην
κλέπτω	(κλεπ-),	steal,	ἐκλάπ-ην	φαίνω	(φαν-),	show,	ἐφάν-ην
βλάπτω	(βλαβ-),	injure,	ἐβλάβ-ην	στέλλω	(στελ-),	send,	ἐστάλ-ην

759. NOTE.—Λέγ-ω, *gather*, does not change ε to α : ἐλέγην.—Πλήσσω (πληγ-, πλαγ-), *strike*, has ἐπλήγ-ην ; but in composition ἐξ-επλάγην and κατ-επλάγην.—Στερίσκω (στερ-)=στερέω, *deprive*, does not change ε to α ; ἐστέρην (poetic), 2 fut. pass. στερήσομαι.

760. NOTE.—(a) The following Attic verbs form only the second-aorist passive :—

ἄγνῡμι (ἀγ-)	μαίνω (μαν-)	σήπω (σαπ-)	σφάλλω (σφαλ-)
γράφω (γραφ-)	πνίγω (πνῑγ-)	σκάπτω (σκαφ-)	τύπτω (τυπ-)
δέρω (δερ-)	ῥάπτω (ῥαφ-)	σπείρω (σπερ-)	τύφω (θῠφ-)
θάπτω (θαφ-)	ῥέω (ῥευ-, ῥυ-)	στέλλω (στελ-)	φθείρω (φθερ-)
κείρω (κερ-)	ῥήγνῡμι (ῥαγ-)	σφάζω (σφαγ-)	φύω (φῠ-)
κόπτω (κοπ-)			

(b) The following Attic verbs have both the first and the second-aorist passive :—

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-)	κλέπτω (κλεπ-)	πλέκω (πλεκ-)	τρέπω (τρεφ-)
ἀλλάσσω (ἀλλαγ-)	κλίνω (κλιν-)	πλήσσω (πλαγ-)	τρέφω (θρεφ-)
βάπτω (βαφ-)	κρύπτω (κρυφ-,	ῥίπτω (ῥῐφ-)	τρίβω (τρῑβ-)
βλάπτω (βλαβ-)	κρυβ-)	στερίσκω (στερ-ε-)	φαίνω (φαν-)
βρέχω (βρεχ-)	λέγ-ω, gather	στρέφω (στρεφ-)	φράγνῡμι (φραγ-)
ζεύγνῡμι (ζευγ-,	μάσσω (μαγ-)	τάσσω (ταγ-)	χαίρω (χαρ-)
ζυγ-)	μίγνῡμι (μιγ-)	τήκω (τακ-)	ψῡχω (ψῠχ-)
θλίβω (θλῑβ-)	πήγνῡμι (παγ-)		

(c) The second-aorist passive of τύπτω, *strike*, ἐτύπην, occurs only in

poetry and in late prose. Of those verbs which have both passive aorists, a few use either indifferently ; while the others use one in prose and the other in poetry or in late Greek.

INFLECTION OF THE SECOND-AORIST PASSIVE

761. The inflection of the second-aorist passive is the same as that of the first-aorist passive, in all the moods ; except that -θι of the imperative remains unchanged.

Indicative.—Στέλλω (στελ-), ἐστάλ-η-ν, ἐστάλ-η-ς, ἐστάλ-η, ἐστάλ-η-τον, ἐσταλ-ή-την, ἐστάλ-η-μεν, ἐστάλ-η-τε, ἐστάλ-η-σαν.

Subjunctive.—Σταλ-ε-ω/η-, σταλῶ from σταλ-έ-ω, σταλῇς from σταλέ-ῃς, etc.

Optative.—Σταλ-ε-ιη- (σταλε-ι-), σταλείην from σταλε-ιη-ν, etc.

Imperative.—στάλ-η-θι, σταλ-ή-τω, etc.

762. *Second-Future Passive.*—The stem of the second-future passive is formed by adding -σ%- to the stem of the second-aorist passive, here -η-. The second-future passive thus ends in -ή-σο-μαι and is inflected like the future middle.

σήπω	(σαπ-),	σαπ-ή-σομαι	ἀλλάσσω	(ἀλλαγ-),	ἀλλαγήσομαι
κόπτω	(κοπ-),	κοπήσομαι	φαίνω	(φαν-),	φανήσομαι
βλάπτω	(βλαβ-)	βλαβήσομαι	στέλλω	(στελ-),	σταλήσομαι
γράφω	(γραφ-),	γραφήσομαι	φθείρω	(φθερ-),	φθαρήσομαι
στρέφω	(στρεφ-),	στραφήσομαι			

763. NOTE.—Second-futures passive corresponding to the second-aorists passive occur in all the verbs mentioned in 760, except the following : ἄγνυμι, ἀλείφω, βάπτω, βρέχω, ζεύγνῡμι, θλίβω, κείρω, κλέπτω, μαίνω, μάσσω, ῥάπτω, τύπτω. But most of the second-futures passive are late, or are found only in poetry, and some are found only in composition.

ENUMERATION OF μι-FORMS

PRESENTS IN -μι

764. These belong to the Seventh and the Fifth Classes of verbs (662 and 652). Non-Attic forms are here omitted.

Those of the Seventh Class are the following :—

(a) *Simple stem in the present.*

εἰμί	(ἐσ-),	be	(772)	χρή (χρα-, χρε-),		*it is necessary* (790)
εἶμι	(ἰ-),	go	(775)	ἄγα-μαι,		*admire*
ἧμαι	(ἡσ-),	sit	(782)	δύνα-μαι,		*can, be able*
ἠμί	(ἀ-),	say	(789)	ἐπίστα-μαι,		*understand*
κεῖμαι	(κει-, κε-),	lie	(784)	κρέμα-μαι,		*hang* (intrans.)
φημί	(φα-),	say	(779)	ἔρα-μαι, poet. for ἐράω,		*love*

(b) *Reduplicated stem in the present.*

δίδημι rare for δέω, *bind*   ὀνίνημι   (ὀνα-), *benefit*
δίδωμι   (δο-),   *give* (498)   πίμπλημι (πλα-), *fill*
ἵημι   (ἑ-),   *send* (770)   πίμπρημι (πρα-), *burn*
ἵστημι (στα-),   *set*   (498)   τίθημι   (θε-),   *put* (498)
κίχρημι (χρα-),   *lend*

For those of the Fifth Class, see 766.—All of the above verbs are also in the Catalogue. The dialectic verbs are given in 1062.

765. NOTE.—In πί-μ-πλημι (πλα-) and πί-μ-πρημι (πρα-) the nasal μ is inserted after the reduplication ; in the compounds ἐμ-πίμπλημι and ἐμ-πίμπρημι the inserted μ often drops out when ἐμ- stands for ἐν, as ἐμ-πίπλημι and ἐμ-πίπρημι ; but not when ἐν recurs, as ἐν-επίμπλασαν.

766. 1. Those of the Fifth Class, which add -νν- to the theme (after a vowel, -ννν-), form the present in -νῡμι (-ννῡμι-), and are inflected like δείκνῡμι. They are the following :—

(a) *Themes in* α.—κερά-ννῡμι, *mix* ; κρεμά-ννῡμι, *hang* (trans). ; πετά-ννῡμι, *spread* ; σκεδά-ννῡμι, *scatter.*

(b) *Themes in* ε.—ἕ-ννῡμι (in prose ἀμφι-έ-ννῡμι), *clothe* ; κορέ-ννῡμι, *satiate* ; σβέ-ννῡμι, *extinguish.*

(c) *Themes in* ω.—ζώ-ννῡμι, *gird* ; ῥώ-ννῡμι, *strengthen* ; στρώ-ννῡμι, *spread out.*

(d) *Consonant themes.*

ἄγ-νῡμι, *break*   μίγ-νῡμι (μῖγ-), *mix*   πήγ-νῡμι (παγ-, πηγ-), *fix*
ἄρ-νυμαι, *earn*   -οἴγ-νῡμι = -οἴγω, *open*   inf. ἐκ-πλήγ-νυ-σθαι, *strike*
δείκ-νῡμι, *show*   ὀλ-λυμι (ὀλ-ε-), *destroy*   *oneself*, see πλήσσω
εἴργ-νῡμι = εἴργω, *shut in*   ὄμ-νῡμι (ὀμ-ε-), *swear*   πνάρ-νυμαι, *sneeze*
ζεύγ-νῡμι, *yoke*   ὀμόργ-νῡμι, *wipe off*   ῥήγ-νῡμι (ῥαγ-, ῥηγ-), *break*
-κτίν-νῡμι = κτείνω, *kill*   ὄρ-νῡμι, *rouse*   φράγ-νῡμι = φράσσω, *enclose*

All the above verbs are in the Catalogue. In Attic they have only the present and imperfect of the μι-form ; but σβέ-ννῡμι has the 2 aor. ἔσβην.

2. Those which add -να- to the theme ; as σκίδ-νη-μι are confined almost wholly to poetry. See 1062, 1.

SECOND-AORISTS OF THE μι-FORM

767. 1. *From verbs in* -μι.

δίδωμι (δο-), *give,*   ἔ-δο-τον, etc. (498)   πρια-, ἐπριάμην, *bought* (498)
ἵημι (ἑ-), *send,*   εἷ-τον, etc. (770)   πίμπλημι (πλα-), *fill* (ἐπλήμην Epic)
ἵστημι (στα-), *set,*   ἔστην, *stood* (498)   σβέννῡμι (σβε-), *extinguish,* ἔσβην,
                                         went out
ὀνίνημι (ὀνα-), *benefit,* ὠνήμην   τίθημι (θε-), *put,* ἔ-θε-τον, etc. (498)

2. *From verbs in* -ω.

ἁλίσκομαι (ἁλ-), *be captured,* ἑάλων or ἥλων {ἁλῶ, ἁλοίην, ἁλῶναι, ἁλούς}.
βαίνω (βα-), *go,* ἔβην {βῶ, βαίην, βῆθι, βῆναι, βάς}.

βιόω (βιο-), *live*, ἐβίων {βιῶ, βιῴην irregular (not βιοίην which is opt. pres.), βιῶναι, βιούς (Hom. imper. βιώτω)}.

γηράσκω (γερα-), *grow old*; 2 aor. inf. γηρᾶναι poet., part. γηράς (Hom.).

γιγνώσκω (γνο-), *know*, ἔγνων {ἔγνως, ἔγνω, ἔγνωτον, ἐγνώτων, ἔγνωμεν, ἔγνωτε, ἔγνωσαν; subj. γνῶ (like δῶ); opt. γνοίην (like δοίην); imper. γνῶθι, γνώτω, γνῶτον, γνώτων, γνῶτε, γνόντων; inf. γνῶναι; part. γνούς (like δούς)}.

-διδράσκω (δρα-), *run*, in comp. only, -ἔδραν, -ἔδρᾱς, -ἔδρᾱ, -ἔδρᾱμεν, etc. {-δρῶ, -δραίην (-δρᾶθι late), -δρᾶναι, -δρᾱς}.

δύω (δυ-), *enter*, ἔδυν, *entered* {δύω (opt. δύη) and ἐκ-δῦμεν Hom.), δῦθι, δῦναι, δύς, 498}.

κτείνω (κτεν-, κτα-), *kill*, poetic ἔκτᾰν, ἔκτᾰς, ἔκτᾰ, etc. {subj. κτέωμαι; inf. κτάμεναι, κτάμεν (Hom.); part. κτάς}; poetic ἐκτάμην, *was killed* {κτάσθαι, κτάμενος}.

πέτομαι (πετ-, πτε-, πτα-), *fly*, poetic ἔπτην {πτῶ late, πταίην, πτῆθι late, πτῆναι, πτάς}; mid. also in prose ἐπτάμην {πτάσθαι, πτάμενος}

τλα- root, no present, fut. τλήσομαι poet., 2 aor. ἔτλην {τλῶ, τλαίην, τλῆθι, τλῆναι, τλάς}, all poetic.

φθάνω (φθα-), *anticipate*, ἔφθην {φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς}.

φύω (φῠ-), *produce*, ἔφῡν, *was produced, am* {φύω (opt. φύην, φύη Theoc.), φῦναι, φύς}.

ἔχω (σεχ-), *have*, 2 aor. imperative σχές (all other forms of the 2 aor. are of the common form).

πίνω (πι-), *drink*, 2 aor. imperative πῖθι, poetic πίε (all other 2 aor. forms regular).

ἀπο-σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλε-), *dry up*, 2 aor. inf. ἀπο-σκλῆναι (Aristoph.).

There are also a number of other second-aorists of the μι-form in the dialects (1063).

SECOND-PERFECTS OF THE μι-FORM

768. These occur in Attic Greek:

ἵστημι (στα-), *set*, 2 perf. ἕστα-τον, etc. inflected in 499.

βαίνω (βα-), *go*; first-perf. βέβηκα, *have gone, stand fast*, regular;—2 perf. βεβᾶσι (poet.), βεβάασι (Hom.); subj. ἐμ-βεβῶσι (Plat.); inf. βε-βάναι (poet.), βεβάμεν (Hom.); part. βεβώς (poet., also prose), βεβαώς, βεβῶσα, and ἐμβεβαυῖα (Hom.); plupf. βέβασαν (Hom.).

γίγνομαι (γεν-, γα-), *become*; 2 perf. γέγονα, regular;—of the μι-form: γεγάᾱτε and γεγάᾱσι (Hom.); inf. γεγάμεν (Hom.); part. γεγαώς (Epic and late), γεγαυῖα (Epic), γεγώς and γεγῶσα (Attic poetry); plupf. 3 dual ἐκ-γεγάτην (Hom. and late).

θνῄσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die*; first-perf. τέθνηκα, *am dead*, regular;—2 perf. τέθνατον, τέθναμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾶσι; opt. τεθναίην; imper. τέθναθι (Hom.), τεθνάτω (Hom. and Att. prose); inf. τεθνάναι (τεθνᾶναι from τεθνα-εναι, poetic, τεθνάμεναι and τεθνάμεν Epic); part. τεθνεώς,

τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός (Hom. usually τεθνηώς, τεθνηνυῖα); 2 plupf. third pl. ἐτέθνασαν.

δι- for δϜι- root, *fear*, no pres., Epic impf. δίον, δίε, etc. *feared, fled;* Epic present δείδω = Attic first-perf. δέδοικα, *I fear ;*—2 perf. δέδια, δέδιας, δέδιε, δέδιμεν δέδιτε, δεδίασι ; subj. rare, δεδίῃ, δεδίωσι ; opt. δεδιείη ; imper. δέδιθι poet., δέδῑθι late poets ; inf. δεδιέναι ; part. δεδιώς (prose), also δεδιυῖα poet. and late ; plupf. ἐδεδίειν, ἐδεδίεις, ἐδεδίει, ἐδέδισαν. [Homer has forms beginning with δει-, as δείδοικα ; 2 pf. δείδια, δείδιας, δείδιε, δείδιμεν ; imper. δείδιθι, δείδιτε ; part. δειδιώς ; plupf. ἐδείδιμεν, ἐδείδισαν.]

ἰδ- for Ϝιδ- root, *know,* second-perfect οἶδα, *know,* inflected in 786.

ἰκ- for Ϝικ- root, *be like, appear ;* second-perfect ἔοικα for Ϝε-Ϝοικ-α, *seem, appear,* regular {subj. ἐοίκω ; opt. ἐοίκοιμι ; inf. ἐοικέναι ; part. ἐοικώς, Plat. also εἰκώς ; plupf. ἐῴκη and ᾔκειν}·—μι-forms are ἔοιγμεν (poet.), εἴξᾱσι for ἐοικ-(σ)-ᾱσι (poet. and rare in Plato), ἔϊκτον and ἐΐκτην (poet.).

κράζω (κραγ-), *cry out;* second-perf. κέκρᾱγα as present (imper. κέκραχθι poet.). Others are poetic and confined mostly to Homer (1064).

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE μι-FORM

769. These verbs are : ἵημι (ἑ-), *send ;* εἰμί (ἐσ-), *be ;* εἶμι (ἰ-), *go ;* φημί (φα-), *say ;* ἧμαι (ἡσ-), *sit ;* κεῖμαι (κει-), *lie ;* the second-perfect οἶδα (ἰδ-, εἰδ-), *know ;* ἠμί (ἀ-), *say ;* and χρή (χρα-, χρε-), *it behoves, one ought.* The dialectic forms are in 1065–1072.

770. ἵημι (ἑ-), *send.*

		ACTIVE		MIDDLE (PASSIVE)		MIDDLE
	PRES.	IMPERF.	SECOND-AORIST	PRES.	IMPER-FECT	SECOND-AORIST
IND. S. 1.	ἵημι	ἵην (771, 4)	—— (501, 1)	ἵεμαι	ἱέμην	-εἵμην (771, 6)
2.	ἵης, ἵεις (771, 2)	ἵεις (771, 2)	——	ἵεσαι	ἵεσο	-εἷσο
3.	ἵησι	ἵει	——	ἵεται	ἵετο	-εἷτο
D. 2.	ἵετον	ἵετον	-εἷτον	ἵεσθον	ἵεσθον	-εἷσθον
3.	ἵετον	ἱέτην	-εἵτην	ἵεσθον	ἱέσθην	-εἵσθην
P. 1.	ἵεμεν	ἵεμεν	-εἷμεν	ἱέμεθα	ἱέμεθα	-εἵμεθα
2.	ἵετε	ἵετε	-εἷτε	ἵεσθε	ἵεσθε	-εἷσθε
3.	ἱᾶσι	ἵεσαν	-εἷσαν	ἵενται	ἵεντο	εἷντο
SUBJ. S. 1.	ὦ		-ὦ	ἱῶμαι		-ὦμαι
2.	ἱῇς		-ῇς	ἱῇ		-ῇ
3.	ἱῇ		-ῇ	ἱῆται		-ῆται
D. 2.	ἱῆτον		-ῆτον	ἱῆσθον		-ῆσθον
3.	ἱῆτον		-ῆτον	ἱῆσθον		-ῆσθον

P. 1. ἵῶμεν	-ῶμεν	ἱώμεθα	-ώμεθα
2. ἱῆτε	-ῆτε	ἱῆσθε	-ῆσθε
3. ἱῶσι	-ῶσι	ἱῶνται	-ῶνται

OPT. S. 1. ἱείην	-είην	ἱείμην	-είμην (771, 6)
2. ἱείης	-είην	ἱεῖο	-εῖο
3. ἱείη	-είη	ἱεῖτο	-εῖτο (771, 3)
D. 2. ἱεῖτον or ἱείητον	-εῖτον or -είητον	ἱεῖσθον	-εῖσθον
3. ἱείτε or ἱείητε	-είτην or -είήτην	ἱεῖσθην	-εῖσθην
P. 1. ἱεῖμεν or ἱείημεν	-εῖμεν or -είημεν	ἱείμεθα	-είμεθα
2. ἱεῖτε or ἱείητε (771, 3)	-εῖτε or -είητε	ἱεῖσθε	-εῖσθε (771, 3)
3. ἱεῖεν or ἱείησαν (771, 3)	-εῖεν or -είησαν	ἱεῖντο	-εῖντο (771, 3)

IMPER. S. 2. ἵει (771, 2)	-ές	ἵεσο	-οῦ
3. ἱέτω	-έτω	ἱέσθω	-έσθω
D. 2. ἵετον	-έτον	ἵεσθον	-έσθον
3. ἱέτων	-έτων	ἱέσθων	-έσθων
P. 2. ἵετε	-έτε	ἵεσθε	-έσθε
3. ἱέντων or ἱέτωσαν	-έντων or -έτωσαν	ἱέσθων or ἱέσθωσαν	-έσθων or ἔσθωσαν

INFIN. ἱέναι	-εῖναι (771, 5)	ἵεσθαι	-έσθαι
PART. ἱείς, ἱεῖσα, ἱέν	-είς, -εῖσα, -έν, ἱέμενος		-έμενος

FUT. ACT. AND MID. ἥσω, ἥσομαι regular ; in prose only in composition.

FIRST-AOR. ACT. AND MID. ἧκα, -ηκάμην (501, 1) only indic. ; in prose ἧκα mostly in composition.

PERFECT ACTIVE. -εῖκα only in composition.

PERFECT MID. AND PASS. -εῖμαι, plupf. -είμην, only in composition.

AORIST PASS. -είθην in composition.

FUTURE PASS. -εθήσομαι in composition.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES. -ετός, -ετέος in composition.

771. NOTE.—1. The present stem ιε- is for ἱ-έ-; but whether this is for an original σι-σε- or γι-γε- is not known ; it was not ϝι-ϝε-. The second-aorist -εῖτον, the perfect -εῖκα, the perfect middle -εῖμαι, and the aorist passive -εἵθην are for -ἐ-ἑτον, -ἐ-ἑκα, -ἐ-ἑμαι, -ἐ-ἑθην,—the syllabic augment contracting with the stem ἑ-. But the first-aorist ἧκα has the temporal augment.—The subjunctive ἱῶ is for ἱε-ω, -ῶ for -έ-ω, etc.

2. The present forms ἵεις (also found accented -ιεῖς) and ἵει, also the imperfect forms ἵεις and ἵει, are formed as if from contract verbs. Compare 500.

3. The present optative forms ἀφ-ίοιτε and ἀφ-ίοιεν occur for ἀφ-ιείητε and ἀφ-ιεῖεν; and πρό-οιτο, πρό-οισθε, πρό-οιντο (also accented προ-οῖτο, προ-οῖσθε, προ-οῖντο) sometimes occur for προ-εῖτο, προ-εῖσθε, προ-εῖντο. These show a transition to the common form of inflection; τίθημι has similar forms in the middle. Compare 504.

4. The imperfect of ἀφ-ίημι is sometimes ἠφίην (with the preposition augmented, 555).

5. Of all the forms which appear only in composition, the second-aorist infinitive active εἷναι appears once as simple (Aristoph. Ran. 133).

6. Observe that the second-aorist middle indicative and optative and the pluperfect middle are the same throughout, except that the optative has -εῖο and the other two -εῖσο.—For similar forms from -ῶ, -είην, -εῖναι, and compounds of ὦ, εἴην, εἷναι (from εἰμί, be), see 772.—For similar forms from the present ἵημι and εἶμι, go, see 778, 2.

772. εἰμί (ἐσ-, Latin es-se), be.

		PRESENT			IMPERFECT
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	INDIC.
S. 1. εἰμί	ὦ	εἴην		εἷναι	ἦ or ἦν
2. εἶ	ᾖς	εἴης	ἴσθι		ἦσθα
3. ἐστί	ᾖ	εἴη	ἔστω		ἦ
D. 2. ἐστόν	ἦτον	εἷτον or εἴητον	ἔστον	PART.	ἦστον
3. ἐστόν	ἦτον	εἴτην or εἰήτην	ἔστων	ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν (331)	ἤστην
P. 1. ἐσμέν	ὦμεν	εἷμεν or εἴημεν			ἦμεν
2. ἐστέ	ἦτε	εἷτε or εἴητε	ἔστε		ἦτε or ἦστε
3. εἰσί	ὦσι	εἷεν or εἴησαν	ἔστων ὄντων ἔστωσαν		ἦσαν

VERBAL ADJECTIVE.   συν-εστέον.

FUTURE

INDICATIVE				OPTATIVE			INFINITIVE
1. ἔσομαι		ἐσόμεθα		ἐσοίμην		ἐσοίμεθα	ἔσεσθαι
2. ἔσῃ, ἔσει	ἔσεσθον	ἔσεσθε		ἔσοιο	ἔσοισθον	ἔσοισθε	PARTICIPLE
3. ἔσται	ἔσεσθον	ἔσονται		ἔσοιτο	ἐσοίσθην	ἔσοιντο	ἐσόμενος

Imperfect dual forms ἦτον and ἤτην are very rare and doubtful in Attic. A late form ἦς occurs for ἦσθα.

The perfect and aorist are borrowed from γίγνομαι: γέγονα and ἐγενόμην.

773. NOTE.—1. Εἰμί is from ἐσ-μι (Lesbian Aeolic ἔμ-μι). Εἶ is from Old Ionic ἐσ-σί through ἐ-σι. Ἐστί retains the original ending -τι. Εἰσί

is from ἐσ-ντι through Doric ἐ-ντί and ἐ-νσι.—The subjunctive ὦ is from ἐσ-ω through Ionic ἔ-ω.—The optative εἴην is from ἐσ-ιη-ν.—The imperative ἴσ-θι is from ἐσ-θι (43).—The infinitive εἶναι is from ἐσ-ναι.—The participle ὤν is from ἐσ-ων through Ionic ἐ-ών.

2. The imperfect ἦ is an augmented form, from original ἦσ-a through Old Ionic ἦ-a, while ἦν is from ἦσ-ν.

3. The future ἔσομαι is from Old Ionic ἔσ-σομαι; the third person singular ἔσται is syncopated from ἔσεται.

The present form εἶ may belong also to εἶμι, go (775); and ἴσθι to οἶδα, know (788).

774. Accent.—1. The forms of the present indicative, except εἶ, are enclitic (152, 3).

2. For ἔστι (paroxytone), see 156, 3 (b).

3. In composition, the present indicative accents the preposition. Hence ἄπ-ειμι and ἄπ-ει may come from εἰμί, be, or εἶμι, go; ἄπ-εισι may mean they are absent or he goes away (778, 1).

4. The imperfect retains its accent in composition, as παρ-ῆν, because it is an augmented form.

5. The participle ὤν retains its accent in compounds; as παρ-ών, παρ-οῦσα, παρ-όν, gen. παρ-όντος, παρούσης, etc.

6. The subjunctive ὦ, the optative εἴην, and the infinitive εἶναι retain their accent in composition. The corresponding moods of the second-aorist active of ἵημι (ἑ-) are -ὦ, -εἴην, -εἶναι, with the rough breathing. Hence ἀπ-ῶ, ἀπ-είην, ἀπ-εῖναι (from εἰμί) are easily distinguished from ἀφ-ῶ, ἀφ-είην, ἀφ-εῖναι (from ἵημι). But παρ-ῶ, παρ-είην, παρ-εῖναι may come from πάρ-ειμι, am present, or παρ-ίημι, pass over.

775. εἶμι (ἰ-, Latin i-re), go.

	PRESENT				IMPERFECT
	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	INDIC.
S. 1.	εἶμι	ἴω	ἴοιμι or ἰοίην		ἰέναι	ἦα or ἦειν
2.	εἶ	ἴῃς	ἴοις	ἴθι		ἤεισθα or ἤεις
3.	εἶσι	ἴῃ	ἴοι	ἴτω		ἤει(ν) or ἤει
D. 2.	ἴτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον	ἴτον	PART.	ἦτον
3.	ἴτον	ἴητον	ἰοίτην	ἴτων	ἰών, ἰοῦσα,	ἤτην
					ἰόν (331)	
P. 1.	ἴμεν	ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν			ἦμεν
2.	ἴτε	ἴωτε	ἴοιτε	ἴτε		ἦτε
3.	ἴᾱσι	ἴωσι	ἴοιεν	ἰόντων		ἦσαν or ἤεσαν
				ἴτων		
				ἴτωσαν		

VERBAL ADJECTIVES. ἰτός, ἰτέος, ἰτητέος.

776. NOTE.—The imperfect forms ἦα, ἤεισθα, ἤει(ν), ἦσαν belong to the older and middle Attic; the forms ᾔειν, ᾔεις, ᾔει (without ν movable), ᾔεσαν belong to the newer Attic. In the plural we have late forms ᾔειμεν and ᾔειτε.—The future εἴσομαι is Old Ionic; but the Homeric εἰσάμην or ἐεισάμην belongs to ἵεμαι = ϝίεμαι (*not* from ἵημι), see the Catalogue.

777. NOTE.—The indicative present of εἶμι has *future* meaning, *I shall go, I am going* (in poetry and late prose occasionally also as a present). The other moods and the participle are perhaps oftener used with present (or aorist) than with future meaning. For the present, ἔρχομαι is used in Attic prose, but only in the indicative, the subj., opt., etc. always from εἶμι. Ἐλεύσομαι, the regular future of ἔρχομαι, occurs only once in Attic prose (Lys. 22, 11).

778. NOTE.—*Accent.*—1. The compounds of εἶμι always accent the preposition whenever possible; as πάρ-ειμι, πάρ-ιθι. Hence compounds like πάρ-ειμι, πάρ-ει, and πάρ-εισι may come from εἶμι or εἰμί (774, 3).

2. The subjunctive ἴω, ἴῃς, etc. differs from the subjunctive -ἰῶ, -ἰῇς, etc. in accent, breathing, and quantity; the compounds of both are thus easily distinguished, as ἀπ-ίω and ἀφ-ῑῶ, προσ-ίω and προσ-ῑῶ, even when the quantity is not marked.—The infinitive ἰέναι is distinguished by the smooth breathing (and short ἴ) from -ἱέναι; so in ἀπ-ιέναι and ἀφ-ῑέναι. But when the rough breathing of -ἱέναι disappears in composition, as in προσ-ιέναι and προσ-ῑέναι, they cannot be distinguished unless the quantity, ῐ or ῑ, is marked.

3. The participle ἰών, which is accented like a second-aorist, retains its accent in compounds; as παρ-ιών, παρ-ιοῦσα, παρ-ιόν, gen. παρ-ιόντος, παρ-ιούσης, etc.

779. φημί (φα-, Latin *fa-ri*), *say*.

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	IMPERFECT INDIC.
	PRESENT					
S. 1.	φημί	φῶ	φαίην		φάναι	ἔφην
2.	φής	φῇς	φαίης	φαθί or φάθι		ἔφησθα or ἔφης
3.	φησί	φῇ	φαίη	φάτω		ἔφη
D. 2.	φατόν	φῆτον		φάτον	PART.	ἔφατον
3.	φατόν	φῆτον		φάτων	φάς, φᾶσα, φάν	ἐφάτην
					(Attic φάσκων)	
P. 1.	φαμέν	φῶμεν	φαίημεν or φαῖμεν			ἔφαμεν
2.	φατέ	φῆτε	φαίητε (φαῖτε)	φάτε		ἔφατε
3.	φᾶσί	φῶσι	φαίησαν or φαῖεν	φάντων		ἔφασαν

FUTURE. **φήσω, φήσοιμι** rare and late, **φήσων, φήσειν.**

FIRST-AORIST. **ἔφησα, φήσω, φήσαιμι, —, φῆσαι, φήσᾱς.**

PERF. PASS. Imper. **πεφάσθω,** be it said; **πέφαται** is late; aor. pass. **ἀπ-εφάθην** (Aristot.).

VERBAL ADJECTIVES. **φατός** poet. and late prose, **φατέος.**

780. NOTE.—The present indicative, except **φής,** is enclitic (153, 3). In composition **σύμ-φημι, ἀντί-φημι, σύμ-φησι,** etc. (but **συμ-φής, ἀντι-φής,** yet the editions differ in regard to the accent) ; subj. **συμ-φῶ, συμ-φῆς,** etc. ; opt. **συμφαῖμεν,** etc.—No examples of the present optative dual are found ; nor does **φαῖτε** occur.—The participle **φάς, φᾶσα, φάν,** is Ionic or late ; it also occurs once or twice in Attic poetry. For it **φάσκων** is used. —Middle forms of the present, imperfect, and future are dialectic.

781. NOTE.—**φημί** may have three meanings. It may simply mean say ; it may mean say yes, like Latin aio (οὐ **φημί,** I say no, I deny) ; or it may mean I assert, affirm, am of the opinion, grant, admit. In the last sense, **φάσκω** is more common, except in the indicative. The imperfect **ἔφην,** also **φῶ, φαίην,** etc., may have also aorist signification.

782. 1. **ἧμαι (ἧσ-),** sit (Epic, tragic, rarely in Herodotus).

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">PRESENT</td><td colspan="3">IMPERFECT</td></tr>
<tr><td>INDIC.</td><td>ἧμαι</td><td></td><td>ἥμεθα</td><td>ἥμην</td><td></td><td>ἥμεθα</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ἧσαι</td><td>ἧσθον</td><td>ἧσθε</td><td>ἧσο</td><td>ἧσθον</td><td>ἧσθε</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ἧσται</td><td>ἧσθον</td><td>ἧνται</td><td>ἧστο</td><td>ἧσθην</td><td>ἧντο</td></tr>
<tr><td>SUBJ.</td><td>(wanting)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>OPT.</td><td>(wanting)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>IMPER.</td><td>ἧσο</td><td>ἧσθον</td><td>ἧσθε</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ἧσθω</td><td>ἧσθων</td><td>ἧσθων or ἧσθωσαν</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>INFIN.</td><td>ἧσθαι</td><td></td><td>PART. ἥμενος</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

2. **κάθ-ημαι,** sit (in Attic prose and comedy).

PRES. IND. **κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται; κάθησθον; καθήμεθα, κάθησθε, κάθηνται.**

SUBJ. **καθῶμαι, καθῇ, καθῆται;** etc.

OPT. **καθοίμην, καθοῖο, καθοῖτο;** etc.

IMP. **κάθησο, καθήσθω;** etc.

INF. **καθῆσθαι,** PART. **καθήμενος**

IMPF. **ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο;** etc.

or **καθήμην, καθῆσο, καθῆτο or καθῆστο;** etc.

For the imperative **κάθησο,** the form **κάθου** occurs in comedy.

783. NOTE.—The stem **ἧσ-** drops **σ** before all endings except in the forms **ἧσ-ται, ἧσ-το,** and **καθῆσ-το** (also **καθῆ-το).**—The meaning of **ἧμαι, κάθημαι** is sometimes perfect, I have sat, have been seated.—The missing

tenses are supplied by ἕξομαι, *sit*, ἵζω, *seat* or *sit*, or ἵζομαι, *sit*; in prose by καθέζομαι, καθίζω, καθίζομαι; the future καθήσομαι is frequent in the Old and New Testaments.

784. κεῖμαι (κει-, κε-), *lie, have laid myself, have been laid.* The present and imperfect regularly serve as the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive* of τίθημι (510).

		PRESENT				IMPERFECT
	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	INDIC.
S. 1.	κεῖμαι				κεῖσθαι	ἐκείμην
2.	κεῖσαι			κεῖσο		ἔκεισο
3.	κεῖται	κέηται	κέοιτο	κείσθω		ἔκειτο
D. 1.	κεῖσθον			κεῖσθον	PART.	ἔκεισθον
2.	κεῖσθον			κείσθων	κείμενος	ἐκείσθην
P. 1.	κείμεθα					ἐκείμεθα
2.	κεῖσθε	δια-κέησθε		κεῖσθε		ἔκεισθε
3.	κεῖνται	κατα-κέωνται	προσ-κέοιντο	κείσθων		ἔκειντο

FUTURE. κείσομαι, κείσῃ, κείσεται, etc., regular.

Besides the subjunctive and optative forms given above, there occur also συγ-κέηται (Aristotle), κατα-κέωνται (Lucian), and ἐκ-κέοιτο (Dem.).

785. NOTE.—The compounds have the recessive accent in the indicative and imperative, as κατά-κειμαι, κατά-κεισο; but infin. κατα-κεῖσθαι.

786. οἶδα (ἰδ-), *know.*

This is a perfect with present meaning from the stem ἰδ-; compare εἶδον, *saw.*

		SECOND-PERFECT				SECOND-PLUP.
INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPT.	IMPER.	INFIN.		INDIC.
οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην		εἰδέναι		ᾔδη or ᾔδειν
οἶσθα	εἰδῇς	εἰδείης	ἴσθι			ᾔδησθα or ᾔδεις
οἶδε	εἰδῇ	εἰδείη	ἴστω			ᾔδει(ν) or ᾔδει
ἴστον	εἰδῆτον	εἰδείητον	ἴστον	PART.		ᾖστον
ἴστον	εἰδῆτον	εἰδειήτην	ἴστων	εἰδώς,		ᾖστην
				εἰδυῖα,		
				εἰδός		
ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν	εἰδείημεν or εἰδεῖμεν				ᾖσμεν or ᾔδεμεν
ἴστε	εἰδῆτε	εἰδείητε or εἰδεῖτε	ἴστε			ᾖστε or ᾔδετε
ἴσᾱσι	εἰδῶσι	εἰδείησαν or εἰδεῖεν	ἴστων or ἴστωσαν			ᾖσαν or ᾔδεσαν

FUT. εἴσομαι, etc., regular.   VERBAL ADJ. ἰστέος.

The compound σύν-οιδα, *am conscious, am aware*, has the recessive accent in the indicative and imperative, as σύν-ισθι.

787. NOTE.—The perfect also has οἶδας, οἴδαμεν, οἴδατε, οἴδασι (sometimes in Ionic and late Greek, rarely in Attic) ; οἴδατον only late ; οἶσθας for οἶσθα occurs in comedy and in Herodas.—The pluperfect forms ᾔδειν, ᾔδεις, ᾔδει (without ν movable) belong to the newer Attic (compare also similar forms of εἶμι, 776). The dual ᾖστον and ᾖστην occur almost only in Attic poetry ; dual forms ᾔδετον, ᾐδέτην are not found. The forms ᾔδεμεν and ᾔδετε are rare and poetic. The pluperfect also has : 2 sing. ᾔδεισθα and ᾔδης (less correct forms) ; plural ᾔδειμεν, ᾔδειτε, ᾔδεισαν (late).

788. NOTE.—The stem is ἰδ- for ϝιδ- ; compare Latin vid-eo, German wissen, English to wit. The form οἶσ-θα is from οἰδ-θα ; ἴσ-μεν from Ionic ἴδ-μεν ; ἴσ-τε from ἰδ-τε ; ἴσᾱσι (Doric ἴσαντι) from ἰδ-σ-α-ντι with inserted σ (compare εἴξᾱσι for εἰκ-σ-α-ντι from ἔοικα, 768) ; ἴσθι from ἰδ-θι is identical in form with the imperative of εἰμί, be (773, 4).

789. ἠμί (ἀ-, Latin a-io), say.
This verb is used only parenthetically, like Latin inquam, inquit.
PRESENT.—ἠμί, say I ; ἠσί, says he.
IMPERFECT.—ἦν δ' ἐγώ, said I ; ἦ δ' ὅς, said he, ἦ δ' ἥ, said she.
    Here ὅς and ἥ are old demonstratives (392).

790. χρή (χρα-, χρε-), there is need, it behooves (Lat. opus est).
1. This is originally an indeclinable noun with ἐστί understood. As a verb it is impersonal and formed its tenses by combining with parts of εἰμί, be.
PRESENT.—Indic. χρή ; Subj. χρῇ (from χρὴ ᾖ) ; Opt. χρείη (from χρὴ εἴη) ; Infin. χρῆναι (from χρὴ εἶναι) ; Part. neut. χρεών (from χρὴ ὄν).
IMPERFECT.—χρῆν (from χρὴ ἦν) and less often ἐχρῆν with augment.
FUTURE.—χρῆσται from χρὴ ἔσται.
2. A compound ἀπό-χρη, it suffices, has these forms :
PRESENT.—ἀπόχρη, pl. ἀποχρῶσι ; Subj. ἀποχρῇ ; Infin. ἀποχρῆν ; Part. ἀποχρῶν, ἀποχρῶσα, ἀποχρῶν.
IMPERF. ἀπέχρη.—FUT. ἀποχρήσει, ἀποχρήσουσι.—AOR. ἀπέχρησε.

IRREGULARITIES OF MEANING

791. *Active Verbs with Future Middle.*—Many active verbs have no future active, the future middle being used instead with active meaning. Here belong many verbs of the Fifth and Sixth Classes besides some of the other classes. The following is a list of all the important ones. Those

marked with a * have also the active future, but the middle is preferred ;
those marked with a † sometimes have the active future form in late Greek.

* ᾄδω	† βοάω	εἰμί	* κλάζω	οἶδα	πίπτω	* τίκτω
† ἀκούω	† γελάω	* ἐμέω	* κλαίω	† οἰμώζω	πλέω	ἔτλην
ἀλαλάζω	* γηρά(σκ)ω	* ἐπαινέω	κράζω	ὀλολύζω	πνέω	τρέχω
† ἁμαρτάνω	γηρῦω	ἐρυγγάνω	† κύπτω	† ὄμνῡμι	* ποθέω	τρώγω
† ἀπαντάω	γιγνώσκω	ἐσθίω	κωκύω	ὁράω	ῥέω	τυγχάνω
† ἀπολαύω	* γρύζω	* θαυμάζω	λαγχάνω	ὀτοτύζω	* ῥοφέω	τωθάζω
* ἁρπάζω	δάκνω	θέω	λαμβάνω	οὐρέω	σῑγάω	φεύγω
βαδίζω	δαρθάνω	* θιγγάνω	λάσκω	παίζω	* σιωπάω	* φθάνω
βαίνω	δείδω	θνῄσκω	μανθάνω	πάσχω	σκώπτω	χάσκω
† βιόω	διδράσκω	θρῴσκω	νέω, swim	πηδάω	σπουδάζω	χέζω
* βλέπω	* διώκω	κάμνω	νεύω	πίνω	σῡρίττω	* χωρέω
βλώσκω	* ἐγκωμιάζω	κι(γ)χάνω				

792. *Middle and Passive Deponents.*—1. Middle deponents are
deponent verbs whose aorists have active or middle meaning and middle
form ; as ἅλλομαι, *leap*, ἡλάμην, *leaped*.

2. Passive deponents are deponent verbs whose aorists have active or
middle meaning, but passive form ; as προθῡμέομαι, *am eager*, προὐθῡμήθην,
was eager. The future passive form here has also active meaning ; as
προθῡμηθήσομαι, *shall be eager*.

3. The following is a list of the most important passive deponents.
Those marked with a star have both the future passive and future middle
form, like προθῡμέομαι. Observe that ἥδομαι, *am pleased*, has only ἡσθή-
σομαι ; φαντάζομαι, *appear*, has only φαντασθήσομαι.

ἄγαμαι, *admire*	δέρκομαι (poet.), *see*	ἥδομαι, *am pleased*
* αἰδέομαι, *feel shame*	δημοκρατέομαι, *have a*	* ἡττάομαι, *am beaten*
ἀλάομαι, *wander*	*democratic government*	μεταμέλομαι, *regret*
ἁμιλλάομαι, *contend*	* διαλέγομαι, *converse*	μῡσάττομαι, *loathe*
ἀντιόομαι (poet.), *oppose*	* διανοέομαι, *reflect*	οἴομαι, *think*
ἀπονοέομαι, *be out of one's*	δύναμαι, *am able*	ὀλιγαρχέομαι, *be governed*
mind	ἐναντιόομαι, *oppose*	*by an oligarchy*
ἀριστοκρατέομαι, *have an*	ἐνθῡμέομαι, *consider*	ποτάομαι (poet.), *fly*
aristocratic government	ἐννοέομαι, *think of*	* προθῡμέομαι, *am eager*
* ἀρνέομαι, *deny*	ἐπιμέλομαι, *care for*	προνοέομαι, *foresee, provide*
* ἄχθομαι, *am vexed*	ἐπινοέομαι, *think on*	σέβομαι, *revere*
βούλομαι, *wish*	ἐπίσταμαι, *understand*	φαντάζομαι, *appear*
δέομαι, *need*	εὐλαβέομαι, *take care*	φιλοτῑμέομαι, *am ambitious*

4. Of the above some have also the aorist middle ; but this is less frequent, or
only poetic, or post-classical : ἄγαμαι, αἰδέομαι, ἁμιλλάομαι, ἀρνέομαι, διαλέγομαι,
δύναμαι, ἐπινοέομαι, ἥδομαι, προνοέομαι, φιλοτῑμέομαι.—Several use both the aorist
middle and aorist passive indifferently : αὐλίζομαι, *lodge, live ;* πρᾱγματεύομαι, *be
busy ;* φιλοφρονέομαι, *treat affectionately.*

5. These prefer the aorist middle to the aorist passive : βρῡχάομαι, *roar ;*
γίγνομαι, *become ;* κοινολογέομαι, *take counsel ;* ἀπολογέομαι, *speak in defence ;*
μέμφομαι, *blame ;* ὀλοφύρομαι, *lament.*

6. These also use the aorist passive in active or middle meaning : ἀμείβω, *change ;*
ἀμείβομαι, *reply ;* ἠμείφθην less frequent than ἠμειψάμην ; ἀπορέω, *be at loss ;*
ἀπορέομαι, *be in doubt ;* δαπανάω, *spend ;* δαπανάομαι, *spend of one's own ;* ἐράω, *love,*
pres. and imp., ἔραμαι, poet., ἠράσθην ; θέρω, poet., *warm*, θέρομαι, *be warmed,*

warm oneself, chiefly poet., 2 aor. pass. ἐθέρην ; πειράω, *try*, πειράομαι, ἐπειράθην more frequent than ἐπειρασάμην ; ὑποτοπέω, ὑποτοπέομαι, *suspect.*—Of these ἐράω has the future passive, ἐρασθήσομαι, *shall love ;* πειράω has πειράσομαι and πειρᾱθήσομαι, *shall try.*

793. *Future Middle with Passive Meaning.*—In many verbs the future middle has the meaning of the future passive ; as τῑμήσομαι = τῑμηθήσομαι, *I shall be honoured.* The following are all the most important.

1. These seldom or never use the future passive form or have it only in late Greek.

ἀγνοέω, *not to perceive, to mistake*	ἐν-εδρεύω, *lie in wait for*	ὁμολογέω, *agree*
ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*	ἐπι-βουλεύω, *plot against*	ὀνειδίζω, *reproach*
ἀδικέω, *wrong*		παιδαγωγέω, *educate*
ἀμφισβητέω, *dispute*	ἔχω, *have, hold*	πολεμέω, *wage war*
ἄρχω, *begin, rule*	θεραπεύω, *tend, serve*	προ-αγορεύω, *foretell*
διδάσκω, *teach*	κωλύω, *hinder*	στερέω, *deprive*
ἐάω, *permit*	μαστῑγόω, *whip*	στρεβλόω, *screw up, rack*
εἴργω, *shut out*	οἰκέω, *inhabit*	

ταράσσω, *confuse*
τηρέω, *guard*
τρέφω, *nourish*
τρῑβω, *rub*
ὕω, *rain*
φέρω, *bear*
φιλέω, *love*
φυλάσσω, *guard*

2. These also have the future passive form.

βλάπτω, *injure*	λέγω, *say*	πολιορκέω, *besiege*
ἐξ-απατάω, *deceive*	μαρτυρέω, *bear witness*	πράσσω, *do*
ἐπι-τάσσω, *order, set over*	μετ-ίημι (Hdt.), *send away*	τῑμάω, *honour*
κατα-φρονέω, *despise*	παρα-τείνω, *stretch out, protract*	

794. *Second-Aorist Middle with Passive Meaning.*—Only these three occur in Homer : ἐβλήμην (βάλλω), *was struck ;* ἐκτάμην (κτείνω), *was killed ;* οὐτάμενος (οὐτάω), *wounded.*

795. *Deponents with Passive Meaning.*—Deponents are sometimes used with passive meaning. This rarely occurs in the present and imperfect or future passive, often in the perfect and pluperfect and aorist passive. The following are all the important cases.

1. *Present and Imperfect, and Future Passive.*—Βιάζομαι, *force* and *am forced ;* ὠνέομαι, *buy* and *be bought ;* ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend* and *be contended about ;* λῡμαίνομαι, *ill-treat* and *be ill-treated ;*—ἐργασθήσομαι from ἐργάζομαι, *do ;* ἀπ-αρνηθήσομαι from ἀπ-αρνέομαι, *deny.*

2. *Perfect and Pluperfect.*—Ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend ;* αἰνίσσομαι, *speak in riddles ;* αἰτιάομαι, *accuse ;* ἀπο-λογέομαι, *speak in defence ;* βιάζομαι, *force ;* ἐργάζομαι, *work ;* εὔχομαι, *pray ;* ἡγέομαι, *lead ;* κτάομαι ; λωβάομαι, *ill-treat ;* μηχανάομαι, *contrive ;* μῑμέομαι, *imitate ;* παρρησιάζομαι, *speak freely ;* πολιτεύομαι, *be* (*act as*) *a citizen ;* πρᾱγματεύομαι, *carry on a business ;* σκέπτομαι, *see ;* χράομαι, *use ;* ὠνέομαι, *buy.*— These use the perfect middle in middle or passive meaning.

3. *Aorist Passive.*—These have the aorist middle and aorist passive, but use the latter with passive meaning :—ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend ;* αἰκίζομαι, *ill-treat ;* αἰνίσσομαι, *speak in riddles ;* αἰτιάομαι, *accuse ;* ἀκέομαι, *heal ;* βιάζομαι, *force ;* δέχομαι, *receive ;* δωρέομαι, *present ;* ἐργάζομαι, *work ;* ἡγέομαι, *lead ;* θεάομαι, *behold ;* ἰάομαι, *heal ;* κτάομαι, *possess ;* λογίζομαι, *reckon ;* λωβάομαι, *ill-treat ;* μῑμέομαι, *imitate ;* ὀλοφύρομαι, *lament ;* προφασίζομαι, *set up a pretext ;* χράομαι, *use ;* ὠνέομαι, *buy.*

796. *Middle Passives.*—Middle passives are active verbs whose passive aorists sometimes or always have reflexive or middle meaning. The future

is usually of middle form. Thus αἰσχύνω, *disgrace*, mid. *be ashamed*, ᾐσχύν-θην, *felt ashamed*; εὐφραίνω, *gladden*, mid. *rejoice*, ηὐφράνθην, *rejoiced*; κῑνέω, *move*, ἐκῑνήθην, *was moved* or *moved myself*; στρέφω, *turn*, ἐστράφην, *was turned* or *turned (myself)*; ὀργίζω, *anger*, ὠργίσθην, *became angry*.

The following are all the middle passives of any importance :—

ἀγείρω	δι-αλλάσσω	εὐνομέω	δια-κρίνω	νεμεσάω (poet.)	πορεύω	τήκω
ἀγριαίνω	κατ-αλλάσσω	εὐφραίνω	κυλίνδω	ὀργίζω	σήπω	τρέπω
ἀν-άγω	συν-αλλάσσω	εὐωχέω	λείπω	ὀρέγω (poet.)	σκεδάννῡμι	φαίνω
κατ-άγω	ἀνιάω	θῡμόω	δια-λύω	ὁρμάω	σπείρω	φέρω
ἀθροίζω	ἅττω	κῑνέω	λῡπέω	ὁρμίζω	στρέφω	φοβέω
αἰσχύνω	διαιτάω	κατα-κλῑνω	μαίνω	πείθω	σφάλλω	χολόω (poet.)
ἀλίζω	ἐπείγω	κοιμάω	μεθύσκω	περαιόω	σῴζω	ψεύδω
ἀπ-αλλάσσω	ἑστιάω	κομίζω	μιμνήσκω	πλανάω	τέρπω	

797. Mixture of Transitive and Intransitive Meanings.

—In some verbs the *future* and *first-aorist* of the active form are transitive in meaning; the *second-aorist* and *second-perfect* are intransitive. In some only the second-perfect is intransitive.

1. ἄγνῡμι, *break* (trans.) ; aor. -έᾱξα ;—ἄγνυμαι, *break* (intrans.), ἐάγην ; 2 pf. ἔᾱγα, *am broken*.

2. δύω, *sink* (trans.), *put on* ; δύσω, ἔδῡσα, δέδῡκα ;—δύομαι and δύνω, *enter, pass under* ; δύσομαι ; 2 aor. ἔδῡν, *dived, went down* ; δέδῡκα, *have entered, gone down*.—Ἐνδύω and ἐνέδῡσα, ἀπο-δύω or ἐκ-δύω and ἀπ-έδῡσα or ἐξ-έδῡσα are used of putting on or taking off *another's* clothes ; while ἐνδύομαι and ἐν-έδῡν, ἀπο-δύομαι (ἐκ-δύομαι) and ἀπ-έδῡν (ἐξ-έδῡν) are used of *one's own* clothes.

3. ἐγείρω, *rouse, awake* (trans.), regular ; ἐγείρομαι (intrans.), *awake*, 2 aor. ἠγρόμην, *awoke* ; 2 pf. ἐγρήγορα, *am awake*.

4. ἵστημι, *set, place*, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἐστάθην, *was placed* ;—ἵσταμαι, *set for myself*, στήσομαι, ἐστησάμην ;—ἵσταμαι, *place myself*, στήσομαι ; 2 aor. ἔστην, *stood* (set myself) ; ἔστηκα, *stand* (have placed myself), εἱστήκη, *was standing* ; ἑστήξω, *shall stand*. The same distinctions in the compounds.

5. λείπω, *leave* (trans.), λείψω, etc. ;—λέλοιπα, *have left* or *have failed* or *am wanting* ;—mid. λείπομαι, *remain* (= *leave one's self*), but 2 aor. ἐλιπόμην, *left for myself* (in Homer sometimes = *was left behind, am inferior*) ;—pass. λείπομαι, *am left*, also *am left behind* or *am inferior*.

6. μαίνω, *madden*, μανῶ, ἔμηνα ;—μαίνομαι, *rage*, μανοῦμαι, ἐμάνην, 2 pf. μέμηνα, *am raging*.

7. ὄλλῡμι, *destroy, lose*, ὀλῶ, ὤλεσα, ὀλώλεκα ;—ὄλλυμαι, *perish*, ὀλοῦμαι, 2 aor. ὠλόμην ; 2 pf. ὄλωλα, *am ruined*.

8. πείθω, *persuade*, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, πεισθήσομαι, *shall be persuaded* ;—πείθομαι, *believe, obey*, πείσομαι, ἐπείσθην, πέπεισμαι, *am convinced* ; 2 pf. πέποιθα, *trust*.

9. πήγνῡμι, *fix, fasten*, ἔπηξα, πέπηγμαι, ἐπήχθην ;—πήγνυμαι, *am fastened, freeze* ; ἐπάγην ; 2 pf. πέπηγα, *am fixed*.

10. πράσσω, *do ;* πέπρᾱχα, *have done ;* πέπρᾱγα, *fare (well or ill).*

11. ῥήγνῡμι (trans.), *break,* ἔρρηξα ;—ῥήγνυμαι (intrans.), *break,* ἐρράγην ; 1 pf. ἔρρωγα, *am broken.*

12. σβέννῡμι, *put out, extinguish,* ἔσβεσα, ἐσβέσθην ;—σβέννυμαι, *go out, be extinguished ;* 2 aor. ἔσβην, *went out ;* ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished.*

13. σήπω, *cause to rot ;*—σήπομαι, *rot,* ἐσάπην, *rotted ;* 2 pf. σέσηπα, *am rotten.*

14. τήκω (trans.), *melt ;*—τήκομαι (intrans.), *melt,* ἐτάκην, *melted ;* 2 pf. τέτηκα, *am melted.*

15. φαίνω, *show,* φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην ;—φαίνομαι, *appear,* ἐφάνην, *appeared ;* fut. φανήσομαι and φανοῦμαι ; πέφηνα, *have shown myself, appeared ;*—φαίνομαι, *show, declare,* φανοῦμαι, ἐφηνάμην.

16. φύω, *bring forth, produce,* φύσω, ἔφῡσα ;—φύομαι, *am produced, come into being ;* ἔφῡν, *was produced, came into being ;* πέφῡκα, *am by nature.*

For the full forms of these verbs, see the Catalogue.

798. Note.—Observe these poetic forms : βαίνω, *go,* poet. βήσω, *shall cause to go, shall bring,* ἔβησα, *caused to go ;*—poet. γείνομαι (γεν-), *am born,* aor. ἐγεινάμην, *begot, brought forth ;*—poet. ἐρείκω, *tear,* 2 aor. ἤρικον, trans. and intr. ;—poet. ἐρείπω, *throw down,* 2 aor. ἤριπον, *fell ;*—poet. ὄρνῡμι, *rouse,* 2 aor. ὤρορον trans. and intr. ;— poet. ἀραρίσκω (ἀρ-), *fit,* 2 aor. ἤραρον trans. and intr.

799. Note.—Poetic intransitive second-perfects are ἄρᾱρα, *fit* (ἀραρίσκω, *fit,* trans.) ;—δέδηα, *burn* (δαίω, *burn,* trans.) ;—ἔολπα, *hope* (ἔλπω, *cause to hope*) ;— κέκηδα, *am troubled* (κήδω, *give concern*).—In late Greek ἀν-έῳγα (from ἀν-οίγω) was used as equivalent to ἀν-έῳγμαι, *have been opened, stand open.*

800. Note.—Various other peculiarities of meaning of the tenses are noticed in the Syntax.

PART III

THE DIALECTS

(A summary of the leading features of all the dialects is given in the Introduction.)

PHONOLOGY

VARIATION OF VOWELS

RELATION OF AEOLIC AND DORIC TO ATTIC

801. 1. For Attic η, Aeolic and Doric regularly have ᾱ; as λάθᾱ for λήθη, δᾶμος for δῆμος, νίκᾱ for νίκη, μάτηρ for μήτηρ.

2. But when η is due to lengthening of original ε, it remains in Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic, and in Doric, while in Boeotian and Thessalian Aeolic it is represented by ει; as Attic, Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic, Doric πατήρ (πατερ-), εὐγενής (εὐγενεσ-) = Boeotian and Thessalian Aeolic πατείρ, εὐγενείς;—but Eleian Aeolic πατάρ.

For variations due to difference in contraction or compensative lengthening, etc., see 844 and 845, and 840, I, II.

802. The following interchanges of vowels also occur:—

ᾰ for ε in some words; as γά for γέ; Ἄρταμις for Ἄρτεμις; Dor. ἅτερος = Lesb. Aeol. ἅτερος for ἕτερος; Lesb. ἄλλοτα = Dor. ἄλλοκα for ἄλλοτε.

a for o in a few words; as Lesb. Aeol. ὑπά for ὑπό; Boeot. Aeol. and Dor. Ϝίκατι for εἴκοσι.

ε for a in a few words; as Lesb. Aeol. κρέτος for κράτος.

ε for ι in several words; as Lesb. Aeol. τέρτος for τρίτος; Dor. Σεκυών for Σικυών.

ε for o in some words; as Lesb. ἐδύνᾱ for ὀδύνη; Dor. ἐβδεμήκοντα for ἐβδομήκοντα.

ι for ε, especially in derivatives in -εος; as Lesb. Aeol. χάλκιος for χάλκεος, ὄψι for ὀψέ; Boeot. Aeol. θιός for θεός; Dor. ἰστίᾱ for ἑστίᾱ, ἀργύριον for ἀργύρεον; also stricter Doric ιω and ιο for εω and εο in verbs in -έω, as ἐπαινίω for ἐπαινέω, μογίομες for μογέομεν.

ι for υ rarely; as Lesb. Aeol. ἴψος for ὕψος.

υ for a occasionally; as Lesb. Aeol. σύρκες for σάρκες, πέ(σ)συρες for τέσσαρες.

υ for o often in Aeol., seldom in Dor.; as Lesb. Aeol. ὕσδος for ὄζος, ἀπύ for ἀπό; Ὑδύσσευς for Ὀδύσσευς; Doric ὄνυμα for ὄνομα.

o for α often in Aeol., seldom in Dor. ; as Lesb. Aeol. όνω for άνω, όνίᾱ for άνίᾱ ; Dor. τέτορες for τέσσαρες.

o for ε or υ very rarely ; as Dor. Κόρκυρα for Κέρκυρα ; Lesb. Aeol. πρότανις for πρύτανις.

803. We seldom have αι for ει ; as Lesb. and Dor. (also Epic) αί for ει, Lesb. κταίνω for κτείνω, Doric κύπαιρος for κύπειρος.—For ει, Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic and Laconian Doric rarely have οι ; Lesb. όνοιρος = όνειρος, Arcad. Ποσοιδάν = Lacon. Ποσοίδαν = Att. Ποσειδῶν.—Lesbian Aeolic sometimes has ω for genuine ου ; as ὤρανος for οὔρανος.—Arcadian shows -τοι for -ται in verbs ; as βόλητοι for βούληται.—For Dor. ει instead of υι in the fem. of perf. act. part. see 1057.

804. These peculiarities belong to Boeotian Aeolic : η for αι in nouns and verbs ; as ἱππότη for ἱππόται (882, 3) ; τύπτομη for τύπτομαι ;—ῑ for genuine ει ; as ἱράνᾱ for εἰρήνη, ἀρχῑ̄ for ἀρχει ;—ᾱ for ω in πρᾶτος for πρῶτος as in Doric ;—ῡ for οι or ῳ (late) ; as Όμηρῡ for Όμηροι, τῡς ἄλλῡς for τοῖς ἄλλοις, τῡ δάμῡ for τῷ δήμῳ ;—ου considered long or short for ῡ or ῠ ; as κούνες for κύνες, κοῦμα for κῦμα. Later Boeotian also had ιου for ῠ ; as τιούχᾱ for τύχη, Διωνιούσιος for Διονύσιος (cp. English duke and French duc) ;—also ιο and ιω for εο and εω in verbs in -έω (as in stricter Doric) ; έπολέμιον for έπολέμεον.

RELATION OF OLD IONIC (EPIC) TO ATTIC

805. 1. The Old Ionic dialect regularly has η for Attic ᾱ.

Σοφίη, ἡμέρη, νεηνίης, παλαιή, αίσχρή for σοφίᾱ, ἡμέρᾱ, νεᾱνίᾱς, παλαιά, αἰσχρά ;—μοίρη for μοίρᾳ, λάθρῃ for λάθρᾳ ;—τριήκοντα for τριάκοντα ;—ίήσομαι, άνιήσω, έμίηνα, πειρήσομαι for ίάσομαι, άνιάσω, έμίᾱνα, πειράσομαι ;—πρήσσω for πράσσω, θώρηξ for θώρᾱξ, κρήτηρ for κράτηρ ;—νηῦς for ναῦς.

But ᾱ remains in θεά, Ναυσικάᾱ, φειά, Αίνείᾱς, Έρμείᾱς. It also remains when due to contraction or compensative lengthening ; as γίγᾱς for γιγαντς, μούσᾱς for μουσανς.

2. η takes the place of ᾰ :

(a) In abstracts in -ειᾰ and -οιᾰ (older Attic -είᾱ and -οίᾱ) from adjectives in -ης and -οος ; as άληθείη, εὐνοίη for άλήθεια, εὔνοια (883, 2).

(b) In many other words ; as κνίσση for κνίσσα, ήμαθόεις for άμαθόεις, Σκύλλη.

3. η takes the place of ε :

(a) In the endings -εῖος and -εῖον ; as Μιννήϊος, ἱερήϊον for Μιννεῖος, ἱερεῖον.

(b) In the oblique cases of nouns in -εύς ; as βασιλῆ-ος, βασιλῆϊ for βασιλέως, βασιλεῖ (901, 2).

(c) In ἠΰς, ἠϋγένειος, ἠΰκομος ; ἠΰτε occurs with εὖτε.

4. η for αι in the dative plural of the first declension ; as γνώμῃσι for γνώμαις (883, 6).

806. The diphthong ει takes the place of ε.

(a) In adjectives in -εος ; as χρύ̄σειος for χρύ̄σεος.

(b) In the pronouns έμεῖο, σεῖο, εῖο, ἡμείων, ὑμείων, σφείων.

(c) In the present and imperfect of some verbs in -εω ; as τελείω, πνείω for τελέω, πνέω.

(d) In several augments and reduplications : εἰλήλουθα, also ἐλήλουθα ; εἰοικυῖα for ἐοικυῖα ; δείδια and δείδοικα for δέδια and δέδοικα ; δείδεκτο and δειδέχατο (974).

(e) In some other words ; as εἰρωτάω for ἐρωτάω, ξεῖνος for ξένος, εἵνεκα with ἕνεκα ; σπεῖος for σπέος, ὑπείρ for ὑπέρ.

807. The diphthong ου often takes the place of ο before λ, ν, ρ, σ ; as οὐλόμενος, μοῦνος, κοῦρος, νοῦσος for ὀλόμενος, μόνος, κόρος, νόσος.

808. The diphthong οι for ο in ἀλοιᾶ and ἠλοίησεν, ποίη and ποιήεις, πνοίη, χροιή, φλοιός, φοίνιος, ἀγκοίνῃσιν, φοίνιος, ὁδοιπόριον, χοροιτυπίη.

809. Original αι sometimes occurs for α ; as αἰεί (from αἰϝει) alongside of Attic ἀεί ; χαμαί, παραί, καταί (in comp.), probably old locatives for χαμά, παρά, κατά ;— ὑπαί for ὑπό is formed by analogy with παραί, etc.

810. Short ε sometimes occurs for η
(a) In the subjunctive forms like εἴδετε, λάβετον, γείνεαι, for εἴδητε, λάβητον, γείνηται.
(b) In ἀργέτι and ἀργέτα alongside of ἀργῆτι and ἀργῆτα (from ἀργής), ἀκηχεμένη for ἀκαχημένη, ξερός for ξηρός.

811. Short ο is found for ω
(a) Sometimes in subjunctive forms like ἴομεν, εἴδομεν, for ἴωμεν, εἴδωμεν.
(b) In εὐρύχορος for εὐρύχωρος.

812. Short ε is found for ει
(a) In the feminine of several adjectives in -υς ; as βαθέη for βαθεῖα, ὠκέα for ὠκεῖα (925).
(b) In Αἰνέᾱς for Αἰνείᾱς, Ἑρμέᾳ for Ἑρμείᾳ, κέων for κείων ; and in the oblique cases of χείρ, as χερός, χερί, etc.

813. These interchanges are uncommon :
ω rarely for ο ; as δύω, τρωχάω, for δύο, τροχάω.
αι for ο in ὑπαί for ὑπό (809).
α rarely for ε ; as τάμνω, τράπω, for τέμνω, τρέπω.
ε rarely for α ; as βέρεθρον for βάραθρον.
ι rarely for ε ; as ἰστίη for ἑστίᾱ.
ι for ει in ἴκελος with εἴκελος, and in ἰδυίῃσι (from εἰδώς).
α for αι in ἕταρος, ἑτάρη, also ἑταῖρος, ἑταίρη.
ο for ου in βόλομαι often used for βούλομαι ;—and in these compounds of πούς : ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος, τρίπος.

814. For ευ instead of ου in contractions, see 847.—For εω instead of ᾱο, see 843.—For η or ει for ε in subjunctives (as θείω, θήω), see 1045, 1046.

RELATION OF NEW IONIC TO ATTIC

815. 1. For Attic ᾱ regularly η as in Old Ionic (805, 1).

2. For ᾰ we have η in διπλήσιος and πολλαπλήσιος for διπλάσιος and πολλαπλάσιος. —Some grammarians give also η for ᾰ in some feminines of the first declension ; as ἀληθείη, εὐνοίη, πρύμνη, for ἀλήθεια, εὔνοια, πρύμνα (compare 883, 2).

3. For η instead of ᾱ in the first declension, see 884, 1.—For η instead of αι in the dat. pl. of the first declension, see 884, 5.

816. New Ionic has ηϊ for ει (compare 805, 3)

(*a*) In nouns in -ειᾱ; as βασιληίη for βασιλείᾱ, *kingdom*, στρατηίη for στρατείᾱ; but -ειᾱ remains, as βασίλειᾱ, *queen*, ἀλήθεια.

(*b*) In the endings -ειος and -ειον; as οἰκήϊος, χαλκήϊον for οἰκεῖος, χαλκεῖον. A few names are exceptions, as Δαρεῖος.

817. These interchanges also occur:

ε for α in ἔρσην, τέσσερες, τεσσεράκοντα. See also the cases like γέρεος (897, 2 and 3), ἰστέαται (988), and ὁρέοντες (1011, 1).

ω for ᾱ in δῶκος and παιωνίζω.

α for ε in τάμνω, τράπω (but τρέψω, ἔτρεψα), μέγαθος.

ε for ι in ἰστίη and its derivatives, as ἐπ-ίστιος = Attic ἐφέστιος.

ᾰ for η in λάξομαι = Att. λήξομαι, μεσαμβρίη, ἀμφισβατέω.

ω for η in πτώσσω.

η for ω in Φθιῆτις, Θεσσαλιῆτις, Ἰστιαιῆτις and their derivatives.

αι for ᾰ in αἰεί, ἀετός.

ω for αυ in θῶμα, θωμάζω, θωμάσιος, τρῶμα, τρωματίζω.

ει for ε in εἴρομαι, εἰρωτέω, εἰρύω, εἰλίσσω, εἴνατος, εἰνακόσιοι, εἴνεκεν, κεινός, ξεῖνος, στεινός.

ε for ει:—in ἐς, ἔσω, ἔργω, ἔωθα, μέζων, κρέσσων, πλέων;—in the feminine of adjectives in -υς, as βαθέα;—in all forms (except pres. and imperf.) of δείκνῡμι, as δέξω, ἔδεξα, etc., and in all its compounds;—in some proparoxytones in -ειος, as ἐπιτήδεος.

ι for ει in ἴκελος, προσίκελος, ἵλη.

ι for -ευ in ἰθύς, -εα, -υ, ἰθύνω.

α for ο in ἀρρωδέω.

ου for ο in μοῦνος, νοῦσος, νουσέω, Οὔλυμπος, οὔνομα, οὐνομάζω, ὁ οὖρος (= ὁ ὅρος), τὸ οὖρος (= τὸ ὅρος), ὁ οὐδός, *threshold*;—in trisyllabic forms of γόνυ and δόρυ, as γούνατα, δούρασι.

ω for ου in ὦν, τοιγαρῶν, οὔκουν, γῶν.

VARIATIONS OF CONSONANTS

In Doric

818. These consonant interchanges sometimes occur in Doric

κ for τ in the temporal adverbs in -οκα (=οτε); as πόκα, ποκά, οὔποκα, ὅκα, ἄλλοκα, for πότε, ποτέ, οὔποτε, ὅτε, ἄλλοτε.

κ for χ rarely; as δέκομαι for δέχομαι.

τ for σ very often. The original τ (changed in the Lesbian and Arcadian Aeolic and in the Ionic to σ, especially before ι) is retained in the Doric: in adjectives in -τιος, as πλούτιος for πλούσιος; in the numerals in -κατιοι (=-κόσιοι), as διακατιοι for διακόσιοι; in abstracts in -τίᾱ, as ἀδυνατίᾱ for ἀδυνασίᾱ, γεροντίᾱ for γερουσίᾱ; in the third person singular and plural, as δίδωτι for δίδωσι, τύπτοντι for τύπτουσι; in τύ, τοί, τέ for σύ, σοί, σέ; in some other words and forms, as ἔπετον for ἔπεσον (from πίπτω), Ποτειδάν (also Ποσειδᾶν) for Ποσειδῶν.

σ for θ in Laconian; as σιός for θεός, σάλλει for θάλλει, ἀγασός for ἀγαθός, ἔλσῃ for ἔλθῃ.

ρ for σ in Laconian; as τίρ for τίς, νέκυρ for νέκυς, μίργωσαι for μίσγουσαι.

δ for β rarely; as ὀδελός for ὀβελός.

δδ for ζ in Laconian; as θερίδδω for θερίζω, γυμνάδδομαι for γυμνάζομαι.

ξ for σ in the future and first-aorist of verbs in -ζω; as χωριξῶ and ἐχώριξα for χωρίσω and ἐχώρισα from χωρίζω.

ν for λ before τ and θ ; as βέντιστος, ἐνθεῖν, for βέλτιστος, ἐλθεῖν.

ρρ for ρς was used by some of the Dorians ; ἄρρην (also New Attic) for ἄρσην.

Rough breathing for σ in Laconian in the middle for words ; as μῶα = μῶά for μοῦσα, ἐποίεέ for ἐποίησε, πᾶά for πᾶσα.

IN AEOLIC

819. These consonant interchanges are sometimes found in Aeolic :

π for τ, as Lesbian πέμπε for πέντε, Boeotian πέτταρα for τέσσαρα :—φ for θ, as φήρ for θήρ ;—φ for χ, as αὔφην for αὐχήν ;—β for γ, as Boeotian βανά, βανηκός for γυνή, γυναικός ;—β for δ, as βελφίς for δελφίς ;—κ for χ in δέκομαι for δέχομαι ;—τ for σ in Boeotian and Eleian, as Fίκατι for εἴκοσι ;—ρ for σ (Eleian), as τοῖρ for τοῖς, οὔτορ for οὔτος, Πελαργός for Πελασγός ;—κ for π (Thessalian), as κόρνοψ for πάρνοψ ; —θ for σ in the third person plural (Boeotian), as ἔχωνθι for ἔχωσι ;—ζ for δι, as ζάβατος for διάβατος ;—σδ for ζ, as παρίσδων for παρίζων ;—δ for ζ (Boeotian, Eleian), as Δεύξιππος for Ζεύξιππος ;—δδ for ζ (Boeotian), as θερίδδω for θερίζω ;—ζ for σσ, as ἔπταζον for ἔπτησσον ;—ψ for σ, as Ψάπφοι for Σαπφοῖ ;—γ for ι in ἀγρέω for αἱρέω ;— ππ for μμ in ὄππατα = ὄμματα ;—ττ for τ, as in ὄττι ;—σσ for σ, as in τέλεσσαι ;—λλ for λ, as in βόλλᾱ, ὠτέλλᾱ for βουλή, ὠτειλή.—The Boeotian has ττ for σσ as the later Attic ; as θάλαττα, Boeotian and New Attic for θάλασσα.

IN OLD IONIC

820. A smooth mute is found for a rough mute in αὖτις for αὖθις, again, back ; in οὐκί for οὐχί ; and in τετυκεῖν and τετυκέσθαι from τεύχω, make.—Φήρ for θήρ is Aeolic.—We find σήμερον for τήμερον, to-day.

821. A τ-mute or a κ-mute often remains unchanged before μ ; as ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν, ὀδμή for ὀσμή, κεκορυθμένος, equipped, from κορύσσω (κορυθ-), ἀκαχμένος, sharpened from root ἀκ- or ἀχ- (Lat. acuo).

822. *Double Consonants.*—Consonants are often found doubled where the Attic has a single consonant. So often λ, μ, σ ; as ἔλλαβε for ἔ-λαβε, took ; ἀπολλήξεις and ἀπο-λήξεις, thou wilt cease ; ἔμμαθες for ἔμαθες, thou learnedst ; φιλομμείδης for φιλο-μείδης, fond of smiles ; τόσσος and τόσος, so great ; νεμεσσάω and νεμεσάω, be angry ; ἐτέλεσσα and τέλεσα, finished ; ἔσσομαι and ἔσομαι ; ποσσί for ποσί from ποός, foot ; δίκασαν and δικάσσατε from δικάζω ;—rarely ν is doubled ; as ἔννεον for ἔ-νεον, swam ; ἔϋννητος for εὔ-νητος, well-spun ;—π is found doubled in the relatives beginning with ὁ-, as ὁπποῖος and ὁποῖος, of which sort ; ὁππότε and ὁπότε, whenever ;—τ is found doubled in ὄττι (also ὅτι), because ; in ὅ ττι (also ὅ τι), ὅττεο and ὅττευ (also ὅτευ) from ὅστις ;—κ is found doubled in πελέκκησεν from πελεκάω, hew ;—δ is found doubled in ἅδδην (also ἅδην, to satiety), in several forms from ἀδε- ; in ἀδδεές, fearless (δέος, fear), and ἔδδεισε, he feared, but compounds of δέος and augmented forms from δείδω should be written with one δ as the stem began originally with δF.

823. Note.—The doubling is usually due to assimilation ; as ποσσί from ποδ-σι, ὄττι from ὀδ-τι, ἔδδεισα from ἐδFεισα.—In the case of σσ, the first σ often belongs to the stem ; as in ἔπεσ-σι = Attic ἔπεσι from ἔπος (stem ἐπεσ-), ἔσσομαι from stem ἐσ- ; so also ἐτέλεσσα aor. of τελέω (from obsolete stem τελεσ- which became τελε-).—For cases of doubling due to apocope, see 856.

824. In Homer ρ sometimes remains single after the augment or in composition after a short vowel ; as ἐ-ράπτομεν for ἐρ-ράπτομεν from ῥάπτω, stitch, contrive, ἄ-ρεκτον for ἄρ-ρεκτον, undone. This rarely occurs in Pindar and in Attic poetry.

825. Between μ and λ, and μ and ρ, a euphonic β (71, a) is inserted in : μέμβλωκα for με-μλω-κα from βλώσκω (μολ-, μλο-), go ; ἄμβροτος, immortal, for ἀ-μρο-τος (cf. Lat. mor-ior) ; φθίσί-μβροτος, man-destroying ; ἤμβροτον from ἁμαρτάνω,

err, miss; μέμβλεται for με-μλε-ται, and μέμβλετο, from μέλω, *care for, concern;*—all Homeric.

826. 1. Insertion of ν occurs in : νώνυμνος, also νώνυμος, *nameless;* ἀπάλαμνος for ἀπάλαμος, *without device;* ὑπ-εμνήμῡκε from ὑπ-ημύω, *bow, sink;* ἰδρύνθην from ἰδρόω, *cause to be seated;* ἀμ-πνύνθη from ἀνα-πνέω, *breathe again, revive;* and ἰθύντατα, *most fairly,* from ἰθύς, *straight ;*—all Homeric.

2. Insertion of μ occurs in Homeric ἀμφασίη for ἀφασίᾱ, *speechlessness.*

827. Insertion of θ occurs in the Homeric second-perfect forms ἐγρηγόρθᾱσι and ἐγρήγορθαι (inf.) from ἐγείρω, *wake, arouse.* Homeric δίχθα, τρίχθα, and τέτραχθα are probably old by-forms of δίχα, τρίχα (these two also in Homer), and τέτραχα.

828. In Homer πτόλεμος and πτόλις occur alongside of πόλεμος and πόλις and are probably old by-forms ;—πτόλις even occurs in Aeschylus and Euripides.

829. In Homeric words like ἐγχέσ-παλος, *spear-brandishing,* and ὄρεσ-φιν, dat. pl. of ὄρος, *mountain,* the σ of ἐγχεσ- and ὀρεσ- belongs to the original stem.

830. In some Homeric words an initial consonant has been dropped or else the double forms are due to different stems. They are : αἶα and γαῖα = γῆ ;—δοῦπος, *noise, roar,* and ἐρί-δουπος or ἐρί-γδουπος, *loud-thundering;* δουπέω, *sound heavily,* aor. δούπησε and ἐ-γδούπησαν, gen. perf. part. δε-δουπότος ;—λιαρός, *warm, soft,* for χλιαρός ;—εἴβω and λείβω, *drop, trickle ;*—ἴα for μία.—So also σμῑκρός (also Old Attic) and μῑκρός, *small ;*—κίδνασθαι for σκίδνασθαι, *disperse,* σκέδασε and ἐκέδασθεν.

831. A consonant in the middle of a word is dropped in : μόλιβος (Hom.) for μόλυβδος, *lead ;* gen. φάρυγ-ος (Hom.) for φάρυγγ-ος from φάρυγξ, *throat ;* μαπέειν (Hes.) and μεμάποιεν (Hom.) from μάρπτω, *seize ;* ποτί or προτί = πρός ; ὄπιθεν and ὄπισθεν, *behind, afterward ;* ἔκτοθεν for ἔκτοσθεν, *without, far from.*—Homer often has Ἀχιλεύς and Ὀδυσεύς alongside of Ἀχιλλεύς and Ὀδυσσεύς.

In New Ionic

832. These variations of consonants appear in New Ionic :

κ for χ in δέκομαι, οὐκί.

κ for π in all forms from the pronominal stem πο- ; as κοῖος, κόσος, κῇ, κῶς, κότε, ὀκότερος, etc. ; but ὁποδαπός.

τ for θ in αὖτις.

Transfer of aspiration in ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, κιθών for Attic ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, χιτών.

ξ for σσ in διξός, τριξός ;—but never ξύν for σύν, nor ττ for σσ.

γ for γν in γίνομαι and γῑνώσκω for Attic γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω.

A smooth mute remains before the rough breathing ; as ἀπ' οὗ for ἀφ' οὗ, μετ' ἅ for μεθ' ἅ, ἀπ-ιστάναι for ἀφ-ιστάναι (ἀπό and ἱστάναι), αὐτήμερον for αὐθήμερον (αὐτός and ἡμέρᾱ). Exceptions are rare ; as τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα, ἀφήσειν, ἔφορος.

BREATHINGS

833. 1. For the rough breathing we sometimes find the smooth in Homer ; as ἄμαξα for ἅμαξα, ἠέλιος for ἥλιος, ἄλσο and ἆλτο from ἅλλομαι. In this case the aspirated vowel is sometimes lengthened ; as οὐδός for ὁδός, οὖλος for ὅλος, οὖρος for ὄρος.—Loss of the aspirate occurs in the case of crasis in ὥριστος from ὁ ἄριστος, and ὡυτός from ὁ αὐτός.

2. The Lesbian Aeolic lacked the rough breathing ; hence ἆδυς for ἡδύς.

DIGAMMA

834. *In Homer.*—1. Although digamma is not found written in the Homeric poems, it was certainly pronounced in many words. This is apparent from the metre, which would otherwise have too numerous cases of hiatus (46); also from the frequent cases of position-lengthening (863) which are explained by an initial digamma; from the frequent treatment of a long final vowel or diphthong in thesis as long before an *apparently* initial vowel (873, 1); and from the syllabic augment before a vowel, as ἔαξα for ἐϝαξα.

2. The following words had initial digamma in Homer; some of them are verified by inscriptions:

ἄγνυμι, *break* ;—ἅλις, in *numbers* ;—ἀλῶναι, *be captured* ;—ἄναξ, *lord*, ἄνασσα, *queen*, ἀνάσσω, *rule* ;—ἀραιός, *slender* ;—[ἀρήν] ἀρν-ός, *lamb* ;—ἄστυ, *town* ;—ἀστός, *citizen* ;—ἔαρ, *spring*, Lat. *ver* ;—ἔδνα, *bridal gift* ;—ἔθειρα, *hair* ;—ἔθνος, *host* ;— εἶδον, εἶδος, εἴδωλον, see ἰδεῖν ;—εἴκελος, see ἔοικα ;—εἴκοσι, *twenty*, Lat. *viginti* ;— εἴκω, *yield* ;—εἰλύω, *wrap up*, Lat. *volvo* ;—εἴλω, *press* ;—εἶμα, see ἔννῡμι ;—εἶπον, *said*, ἔπος, *word* ;—εἴρω, *say*, Lat. *verbum* ;—ἕκας, *far*, ἕκα-τος, ἑκά-εργος, *far-working*, ἑκη-βόλος, ἑκατη-βελέτης, ἑκατη-βόλος, *far-darting* ;—ἕκαστος, *each* ;—ἕκηλος, *free from care* ;—ἕκητι, *by the will* or *grace* (of a god) ;—ἕκων, *willing* ;—ἔλδομαι, *wish* ;—ἑλίσσω, *wind* ;—ἕλιξ, *coil, crooked* ;—ἔλπομαι, *hope* ;—ἔννῡμι, *clothe* ;—εἶμα, ἔσθος, *garment* ;—ἐσθής, *clothing*, Lat. *vestis, vestio* ;—ἔοικα, *am like* ;—εἴκελος, ἴκελος, *like* ;—ἔργον, see ἔρδω ;—ἔργω, *shut in* ;—ἔργω, ἐργάζομαι, *work*, ἔργον, *work* ;— ἔρρω, *go* ;—ἔρση, ἐέρση, *dew* ;—ἐρύομαι, *shield*, ἐρύω, *draw* ;—ἕσπερος, *at evening*, Lat. *vesper* ;—ἔτης, *clansman* ;—ἔτος, *year*, Lat. *vetus* ;—ἐτώσιος, *fruitless* ;—ἠνοψ, *bright* ;—ἦρα, *favor* ;—ἠχή, *resounding noise* ;—ἰαχή, *cry*, ἰάχω, *cry out* ;—ἰδεῖν, *see*, εἶδον, *saw*, οἶδα, *know*, εἶδος, *appearance* ; εἴδωλον, *shape* ; ἰδρείη, *knowledge, skill* ; ἵστωρ, *one who knows* ;—ἴεμαι, *strive, hasten* ;—Ἴλιος, *Ilium* ;—ἴον, *violet*, Lat. *viola* ;—Ἶρις, *Iris* ;—ἴς, ἴφι, *strength*, Lat. *vis* ;—ἰνίον, *back of the head* ;— ἴσος, *equal* ;—ἰτέη, *willow* ;—οἶδα, see ἰδεῖν ;—οἶκος, *house*, Lat. *vicus* ;—οἶνος, *wine*, Lat. *vinum* ;—ὥς, *as*.

3. These began originally with σϝ : ἀνδάνω, *please*, ἡδύς, *sweet*, Lat. *suavis* ;— ἔθων, *accustomed*, εἴωθα, *am accustomed*, ἦθος, *haunt*, Lat. *suesco* ;—ἕο, εὗ, ἕθεν, οἷ, ἕ, *of him, her*, etc., ὅς, *his* = Lat. *suus* ;—ἕκυρος, *father-in-law*, Lat. *socer* ;— ἕξ, *six*.

835. Note.—We find change of original ϝ to υ in cases like these : εὔαδεν for ἐ-σϝαδεν = ἔαδεν, *pleased* (ἀνδάνω) ; αὔιαχοι, *shouting together*, from a copulative and ϝιαχη ; αὐέρυσαν from ἀνα-ϝερυσαν = ἀν-ϝερεσαν = ἀϝ-ϝερυσαν.

836. Note.—The words ἔδεισα, δέος, δειλός, δεινός, from the root δϝι-, and δήν and δηρόν, originally had ϝ after δ ;—a short vowel before the δ in these words is therefore very often treated as long by position ; as ἔδεισας = ἐδϝεισας (— — ᴗ, *Il.* 22, 19), οὔτε τί με δέος (— ᴗ ᴗ — ᴗ ᴗ, *Il.* 5, 817), τὼ μὲν ἄρα δειλὼ βαλέτην (— ᴗ ᴗ — — — ᴗ ᴗ —, *Il.* 5, 574), ὅπλοισιν ἔνι δεινοῖσιν (— — ᴗ ᴗ — — — ᴗ, *Il.* 10, 272), οὔ τι μάλα δήν (for δϝην, — ᴗ ᴗ — —, *Il.* 1, 416), ἐπὶ δηρὸν δέ μοι αἰών (ᴗ — — — ᴗ ᴗ — —, *Il.* 9, 415).

837. Note.—In many cases initial digamma is neglected in Homer and does not cause position-lengthening. This shows that its existence was extremely fluctuating and uncertain at the time.

838. Note.—In some words a prothetic vowel ε is prefixed to the digamma, which then disappears ; as in ἐέλπομαι for ἐ-ϝελπομαι, ἔεδνα for ἐ-ϝεδνα, ἐείκοσι for ἐϝεικοσι, ἐΐση for ἐϝίση.

839. *In Aeolic and Doric.*—1. Digamma remained in Aeolic and Doric long

after it disappeared in Ionic.   It is found in Boeotian and Doric inscriptions, and can be traced metrically in the poets.

2. *In Lesbian Aeolic* it sometimes becomes β before ρ, as βρόδον for Ϝροδον = ῥόδον ;—υ between vowels, as Ἄρευα (Boeotian) for Ἀρεϝα from a form Ἄρευς = Ἄρης ;—sometimes it is assimilated to a preceding consonant, as ἴσσος from ϜίσϜος, ξέννος from ξένϜος.

COMPENSATIVE LENGTHENING

840. I. Aeolic.—1. The Lesbian Aeolic lengthens a to αι instead of ᾱ: (*a*) in the nom. sing. of the third decl. ; as τάλαις and μέλαις for τάλᾱς and μέλᾱς (from ταλανς and μελανς) ;—(*b*) in παῖσα for πᾶσα (from παντσα) ;—(*c*) in the masc. and fem. participle, as ἴσταις and ἴσταισα for ἰστάς and ἰστᾱσα, τελέσαις for τελέσᾱς ;—(*d*) in the acc. pl., as ταὶς δίκαις for τᾱς δίκᾱς (from τανς δικανς), ὀχθαις for ὀχθᾱς, τε τυγμέναις for τε τυγμένᾱς.

2. It lengthens ο to οι instead of ου: (*a*) in participles ; as ὔψοις=ὑψῶν (from ὔψωμι = Att. ὑψόω), πλήθοισα for πλήθουσα (from πληθοντσα), so also μοῖσα for μοῦσα (from μονσα) ;—(*b*) in the acc. pl., as στεφάνοις for στεφάνους (from στεφανονς) ;—(*c*) in the third person pl., as κρύπτοισι for κρύπτουσι (from κρύπτο-ντι).

3. Sometimes assimilation of consonants took the place of compensative lengthening, as in verbs : κρίννω for κρίνω (from κριν-ψω, 1004), ἔκριννα for ἔκρῑνα (from ἐκριν-σα, 1026).

4. The other Aeolic dialects generally lengthen ο to ω ; as Boeotian μῶσα for μοῦσα (from μονσα).

II. Doric.—The stricter Doric lengthens ε and ο to η and ω, the milder to ει and ου as in Attic ; as ἦμεν = milder Doric εἶμεν = Attic εἶ-ναι (from ἐσ-ναι) ; νόμωs = milder Doric and Attic νόμους (from νομονς) ; μῶσα and μοῦσα.

III. Ionic.—In forms like ξεῖνος from ξένϜος (inscr.) for Attic ξένος, οὖρος from ὄρϜos (inscr.) for Attic ὄρος, the Ionic has the compensative lengthening where the Attic has not.

841. NOTE.—The Cretans (partly also the Thessalians and Arcadians) preserve original νς ; as πάνσα, τιθένς, τόνς, for Attic πᾶσα, τιθείς, τούς.

842. NOTE.—Some of the Dorians have short final -ᾰs and -οs where in Attic compensative lengthening produces -ᾱs and -ous. This shortening of -ᾱs and -ous to -ᾰs and -os is used by the poets (as Alcman, Hesiod, Tyrtaeus, Epicharmus, Theocritus, rarely Pindar).

So τὰς τροπᾰς for τροπάς (Alcm. 33) ; κούρᾰς, πάσᾰς in Hesiod (the accent remains the same as in -ᾱs) ; Cretan inscr. τὸς νόμος for τοὺς νόμους ; τὼς λύκος for λύκους and παρθένος for παρθένους in Theoc.

EXCHANGE OF QUANTITY

843. Exchange of quantity is very frequent in Ionic, ᾱο becoming εω which always forms one syllable by synizesis (853, 854) ; Ἀτρείδης, gen. Ἀτρείδᾱο or Ἀτρείδεω ; ἱκέτης, gen. ἱκέτᾱο or ἱκέτεω.—So ᾱω becomes εω ; as πύλη, gen. pl. πυλάων or πυλέων = Att. πυλῶν ; Ποσειδάων for original and Hom. Ποσειδάων = Att. Ποσειδῶν.

CONTRACTION

844. Aeolic.—1. The Lesbian Aeolic has few contractions. It often contracts ᾱο and ᾱω to ᾱ (as in Doric) ; Κρονίδᾱ from original Κρονιδᾱο, Ποσειδάν from Ποσειδάων (Att. Ποσειδῶν), χαλεπᾶν μεριμνᾶν from original χαλεπάων μεριμνάων.—It contracts ε + ε to η and ο + ο to ω ; as ἦχες from ἔεχες, φέρην for φέρειν ; gen. λόγω

for λόγου from λογοο ; αἴδως = Att. αἰδοῦς from αἰδο-ος. It seldom contracts ε + ο to
εν, as βέλευς from βέλεος.

2. The Boeotian Aeolic also makes little use of contraction. It contracts ο + ο to
ω as in Lesbian : ἵππω for ἵππου from ιπποο ; but ε + ε gives regular ει, as δονεῖται
from δονέεται.   A peculiar contraction is α + ο to αυ, as Σαυκράτεις (inscr.) for
Σωκράτης.

845. *Doric.*—The Doric has these contractions :

1. ᾱε, ᾱει, ᾱη, ᾱῃ are always contracted in verbs : αε and αη become η, αει and
αη become ῃ ; as ὅρη from ὅραε = Att. ὅρᾱ, *see thou,* ὁρῇς from ὁράεις = Att. ὁρᾷς, *thou
seest,* ὁρῇ from ὁράῃ (or ὁράει) = Att. ὁρᾷ (subj. or ind.).—But ᾱε gives ᾱ, as φωνᾱντα
from φωνάεντα.

2. ᾱ + ο and ᾱ + ω give ᾱ : (a) in noun-formations, as Ποσειδᾱν for Ποσειδάων
(Att. Ποσειδῶν) ;—(b) in the gen. sing. of the first declension ; as Ἀτρείδᾱ from
Ἀτρείδᾱο, γνωμᾱν from γνωμάων (Att. γνωμῶν) ;—(c) occasionally in verbs in -αω, as
γελᾱντι and γελᾱσα (Theoc.) from γελά-οντι and γελα-ον(τ)σα (Att. γελῶσι and
γελῶσα) ; but often the regular Attic contraction, as ἐνίκων from ἐνίκαον ;—(d) in
the 2 sing. 1 aor. mid. in Theoc., as ἐπάξᾱ from ἐπαξαο = Att. ἐπήξω.

3. ε + ε gives η in the stricter Doric, and ει in the milder ; as ἀγῆται from
ἀγεεται (Att. ἡγεῖται) ; αἱρῆσθαι from αἱρέεσθαι = Att. αἱρεῖσθαι.

4. ε + ο and ε + ου (generally left open) are contracted to ευ by some Dorians, as
in Ionic ; as χείλευς from χείλεος (Theoc.), φιλεῦντι from φιλέοντι (Theoc.) ;—εω
usually remains open.

5. ο + ο and ο + ε give ω in the stricter Doric, ου in the milder ; as μισθῶντι for
μισθοῦσι from μισθο-οντι, ἐλάσσως for ἐλάσσους from ἐλασσο-ες ; ποντίω for ποντίου
from ποντιοο.

846. Note.—Pindar often has open forms.

847. 1. *Old Ionic* (*Homer*).—Contraction is very often omitted and is quite
optional, the open and the contracted forms being used alongside of each other
according to the needs of the meter ; as παῖς and πάϊς, ἀγήραος and ἀγήρως, τεύχη
and τείχεα, εὖ and ἐύ.

Where contraction takes place, it follows the rules of the Attic dialect ; except
that ε + ο and ε + ου give ευ, not ου ; as θέρευς for θέρεος from θέρε-ος, gen. of θέρος ;
ἐμεῦ for ἐμοῦ from ἐμέο ; νεικεῦσι for νεικοῦσι from νεικέουσι.

2. *New Ionic* (*Herodotus*).—Contraction is generally avoided except in certain
forms of declension and conjugation. In these, which are explained under the
inflections, εο and οο give ευ ; as ἐμεῦ from ἐμέο, ἀξιεῦμεν from ἀξιοομεν.

848. Note.—1. Unusual contractions in Homer are ι + ε = ι in ἴρηξ for ἱέρᾱξ,
hawk, ἱρός, ἱρεύς, etc. for ἱερός, ἱερεύς ; and ο + η = ω, as in ὀγδώκοντα for ὀγδοήκοντα,
βώσᾱς for βοήσᾱς, ἀγνώσασκε from ἀγνοέω.

2. Herodotus also has ὀγδώκοντα, ἱρός, ἱρεύς, etc.; and ω for οη in certain forms of
βοάω and νοέω.

CRASIS

849. *Aeolic.*—Examples of crasis in Aeolic are : ὤνηρ = Att. ἁνήρ from ὁ ἀνήρ,
τὦμον = Att. τοὐμόν from τὸ ἐμόν.

850. *Doric.*—Examples in Doric are : ὡξ (stricter Doric) = Att. οὑξ (ὁ ἐξ),
ὥλαφος from ὁ ἔλαφος ; but in the milder Doric ο + ε gives ου, as τοὐναντίον (τὸ
ἐναντίον) ;—ο + α gives ω, as τὠγαλμα for τὸ ἄγαλμα ;—ο + αυ gives ων, as ὡυτός for
ὁ αὐτός ; τοί + α gives τω-, as τῶνδρες ;—ὁ + αι gives ᾡ-, as ᾡπόλος for ὁ αἰπόλος ;—
καί + ευ gives κην-, as κῆν (Theoc.) ;—καί + ο gives κω-, and καί + οι gives κῳ, as χὥταν
(καὶ ὅτάν), κῳκία (καὶ οἰκία).

851. *Old Ionic* (*Homer*).—Crasis is rare in Homer, occurring mostly with the

article or καί and a following vowel ; as οὑμός for ὁ ἐμός, καὐτός for καὶ αὐτός. In ὥριστος from ὁ ἄριστος, and ωὑτός for ὁ αὐτός, the rough breathing is lost.

852. New Ionic (Herodotus).—Besides those in ordinary Attic, these peculiar cases also occur : ὠνήρ and ὤνθρωπος (ὁ ἀ-) ; οὕτερος and τούτερον (ὁ or τὸ + ε-) ; τἄτερα (τὸ + ε-) ; ὦλλοι, τὠρχαῖον, τὠληθές, τὠπό (ὁ or τὸ + α-) ; ὤνθρωπε, ὦναξ (ὦ + α-) ; —καλὸς κἀγαθός, κἀκεῖθι, κἀκεῖνος, κἀμοί (καὶ + α- or ε-) ;—ἑωυτοῦ, ἐμεωυτοῦ, σεωυτοῦ (from ἔο, ἐμέο, σέο, and αὐτοῦ, see reflex. pr.), also ὡυτός, ὡυτοί, and τωυτό from ὁ αὐτός.

SYNIZESIS

853. In poetry two successive vowels belonging to the same word or to two different words are sometimes joined in pronunciation, although the contraction or crasis is not indicated by the writing. This is termed *synizēsis* and occurs only for the sake of the meter. Thus θεός may make one syllable, ἐπεὶ οὐ may make two.

854. 1. Synizesis in one word is frequent in Epic poetry, especially in εα, εᾳ, εαι, εη, εο, εοι, εου, εω, εῳ; as βέλεα, ᾤκεον, χρυσέῳ. In Attic poetry it occurs mostly in the endings -εως, -εων ; as πόλεως, πήχεων. It is not frequent in other poetry.

2. Synizesis between two words is more frequent in dramatic poetry than in Homer. It is confined mostly to cases in which the first word is δή, ἦ, ἤ, μή, ἐπεί, ἐγώ, ὦ ; as δὴ ἕβδομον, ἦ οὔ, ἤ οὐδείς, μὴ ἄλλοι, ἐπεὶ οὐδέν, ἐγὼ εἰμ', ὦ ἀρίγνωτε.

ELISION

855. Elision is much more common and free in poetry than in prose. Homer occasionally elides α in the possessive pronoun σά ; rarely α in the Epic particle ῥά, and in the first-aorist active.—Final ε of adverbs in -ζε is rarely elided in Epic poetry ; final ε of the third singular first-aorist optative active in -ειε is often elided in Homer.—Final ι of the dative singular and plural is often elided in Homer.—Final ο in genitives in -ειο (as ἐμεῖο) is rarely elided in Homer, as also ο in the verbal endings -εο and -αο.—Final αι of the verbal endings -μαι, -σαι, -ται, -σθαι, is sometimes elided in the Epic and Comic poets.—Final οι of the enclitic pronouns μοι, σοι or τοι, is sometimes elided in Homer ; so also οι in οἴμοι (before ὡς) in Attic poetry.—Many words and forms which may take ν movable (64, 858) can be elided in poetry.

APOCOPE

856. In poetry a short final vowel is sometimes cut off before an initial *consonant* (ἀποκοπή, *cutting off*). We thus find ἄρ for ἄρα, the prepositions ἄν, κάτ, πάρ for ἀνά, κατά, παρά ; Doric πότ for ποτί (= Att. πρός). These forms occur both as separate words and in composition. Of these ἄν is subject to the euphonic changes in 90, 1 and 2 ; the τ of κάτ is assimilated to a following consonant, but before two consonants it disappears. Thus οὔτ' ἄρ φρένας ;—ἄν τε μάχην for ἀνά τε μάχην, ἀν-στάς for ἀνα-στάς, ἀλ-λύουσαν for ἀνα-λύουσαν, ἀμ-βάλλω for ἀνα-βάλλω, ἀμ πεδίον for ἀνὰ πεδίον, ἀγ-κρεμάσασα for ἀνα-κρεμάσασα ;—κάβ-βαλε for κατ-έβαλε, κατ-θανεῖν for κατα-θανεῖν, κά-κτανε for κατ-έκτανε, καμ-μείξας for κατα-μείξας, κὰπ πεδίον, κὰπ φάλαρα, κὰκ κόρυθα, κὰγ γόνυ, κὰδ δύναμιν, κὰμ μέσον, κὰρ ῥόον ;—παρ-θέμενος for παρα-θέμενος, πὰρ Ζηνί for παρὰ Ζηνί ;—Doric πὸτ τόν, πὸτ τάν, etc. for ποτὶ τόν, ποτὶ τάν, etc.—So once ὑπ-βάλλειν for ὑπο-βάλλειν (Il. 19, 80), ἀπ-πέμψει for ἀπο-πέμψει (Od. 15, 83).

APHAERESIS

857. This is the dropping of an initial ε of a word after a final long vowel or diphthong, especially after μή or ἦ (ἀφαίρεσις, *taking off*). Thus μὴ 'γώ for μὴ ἐγώ,

ἢ 'φάνην for ἢ ἐφάνην, ἐπεὶ 'δάκρυσε, ποῦ 'στι for ποῦ ἔστι. Aphaeresis seems to occur only in poetry.   In Homer the editors now usually insert the ε and thus make synizesis (853).

MOVABLE CONSONANTS

858. The Epic particle κέ (= Attic ἄν) may take ν movable. The poetic particle νύν, *now*, is sometimes νύ in Epic poetry.—In poetry many adverbs in -θεν (as πρόσθεν, πάροιθεν) may drop ν.—The ν may be added in the Epic adverb νόσφι(ν), *apart;* and in the Epic suffix -φι (914). The Epic pronoun σφί and the Aeolic (also Homeric) pronouns ἄμμι (= ἡμῖν), ὔμμι (= ὑμῖν) may also take ν movable (950).

859. μέχρι and ἄχρι, *until*, are μέχρις and ἄχρις in late Greek.—These words also have s movable : πολλάκις, *often* (also πολλάκι Epic, Lyric, rarely Tragic) ; ἀτρέμας and ἀτρέμα, *quietly*, mostly poetic ; ἔμπᾱς, *wholly* (rarely ἔμπᾰ in poetry) ; ἄφνω, *unawares* (rarely poetic ἄφνως) ; εὐθύ (ἰθύ Ionic), *straight towards*, but εὐθύς (ἰθύς Ionic), *straightway*, in Homer ἰθύς = *straight towards* ; μεσηγύ(s), *between* [Epic μεσσηγύ(s)] ; ἀμφίς, *about* (Epic also ἀμφί) ; ἀντικρύς, *just opposite, straight on* (Hom. only ἀντικρύ), but καταντικρύ and ἀπαντικρύ are better Attic without s.

ADDITION OF VOWELS

860. These cases of addition of vowels in Homer require mention.

1. A prothetic ε is often found before ε or ει, seldom before ι ; as ἔεδνα, ἐέλδωρ, ἐέρση for ἔδνα, ἔλδωρ, ἔρση ; ἐείκοσι for εἴκοσι, ἐίση for ἴση ; ἐέλπομαι, ἐίσκω for ἔλπομαι, ἴσκω. See also in the Catalogue of Verbs εἰμί, εἶμι, εἴδομαι, ἔλδομαι, εἴλω εἶπον, εἴργω, εἴρω, ἔννῡμι, ἵημι.

2. An ε is inserted in ἦεν for ἦν (from εἰμί) and in ἠέλιος for ἥλιος.

3. In the gen. and dat. dual, ι is always inserted ; as ὤμοιιν and ποδοῖιν for ὤμοιν and ποδοῖν.—Homer sometimes has ὁμοίιος for ὁμοῖος, often πυκινός for πυκνός.

4. In a few cases η is inserted : εὐ-η-γενής, ἐπηέτανος (from ἔτος), *perennial*.

ASSIMILATION OF VOWELS

861. In the Epic language an α followed by an o-sound is sometimes changed to an o-sound : φόως for φάος, θώωκος from θαοκος (Attic θᾶκος), πρώονες from πραονες (Attic πρών).—For a similar change in verbs in -αω, see 1009 (b) ; for the change of an e-sound following α to α, see 1009 (b).

METATHESIS

862. Metathesis of αρ and ρα occurs frequently in Epic poetry *metri causa*. Thus κάρτος and κράτος, κάρτερος and κράτερος, κάρτιστος for κράτιστος, βάρδιστος from βραδύς, ἀταρπός for ἀτραπός, κραδίη and καρδίη, τέτρατος and τέταρτος ; δρατός for δαρτός from δέρω, but also νεό-δαρτος ; — second-aorists ἔδρακον from δέρκ-ομαι, ἔπραθον from πέρθ-ω, τραπείομεν (subj.) from τέρπ-ω, Lesbian ἤμβροτον and regular ἥμαρτ-ον from ἁμαρτάνω.—By metathesis ῥέζω, *work*, is derived from ἔρδω.

QUANTITY

863. In Homer an unwritten digamma may be the cause of position-lengthening ; as πρὸς οἶκον for πρὸς Ϝοικον (*Il.* 9, 147) ; χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσᾱσ' for πάλιν Ϝερύσᾱσ' (*Il.* 5, 836).

864. In Epic poetry a final short vowel standing before a word beginning with

ʽ or σκ seldom remains short; as οἱ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον (–◡◡–◡◡–◡, *Il.* 2, 824); ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ (–––◡◡–◡, *Il.* 2, 867). This is evidently caused by the exigency of the meter; for in such cases the word beginning with ʽ or σκ has the first syllable short and the second long.

865. 1. In Homer a short vowel before a mute and a liquid usually makes position; as εὕδουσι βροτοί (–––◡, *Il.* 10, 83); ἄγε τρεῖς (◡––, *Il.* 2, 671).

2. But Homer often neglects position when a short vowel stands before a mute and ρ or λ; as Μοῖρα κραταιή (–◡◡––, *Il.* 5, 83); τῆς δ' ἄρα κλαιούσης (–◡◡–––, *Od.* 20, 92).

Hesiod sometimes neglects position when a short vowel stands before a mute and ν; as ἔτικτε πνέουσαν (◡–◡◡–◡, *Theog.* 319).

3. In position-length, the old Elegiac, Iambic, and Lesbian Lyric poets, and Anacreon agree with Homer. Only Theognis and Xenophanes sometimes neglect position-length in the cases of a short vowel before a mute and ρ or λ.—The choral poets (as Pindar) neglect position-length oftener than Homer.

866. In poetry a vowel long by nature is rarely treated as short on account of the meter; as φοινικόεσσαν, –◡◡–◡ from φοῖνιξ, φοίνικος (Hom. *Il.* 10, 133); χρυσέων, ◡◡– from χρῆσεος (Eur. *Med.* 978). In the later Epic poets and in the Epigrammatists this is more frequent.

867. In some words the quantity of the vowel is different in different dialects, or in different kinds of poetry, or at different times.

Μηνίω and μηνίω Attic, μηνίω Hom.; ἵημι Attic, usually ἵημι in Hom.;—most verbs in -ύω have ῡ in Attic, ῠ in Hom.; ὀϊζυρός Hom., οἰζῡρός Aristoph.; comparatives in -ίων Attic, -ίων Epic and Doric.

868. In Epic poetry a short syllable is often treated as long when it stands in arsis; as Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολοιγέ (–◡◡–◡◡–◡, *Il.* 5, 31).

When the same syllable of word is thus either long or short, it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the vowel was originally short or long.

869. 1. In Homer ᾰ is often lengthened to η, ε to ει or η, ο to ου or ω, on account of the meter; as ὑψιπέτηλος for ὑψιπετάλος, μαχειόμενος for μαχεόμενος, τιθήμενος for τιθέμενος, οὐλόμενος for ὀλόμενος.

2. Similarly ᾰ, ῐ and ῠ standing in the first syllable of a word and having the ictus, are often used as ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ on account of the meter; as ἀθάνατος and ἀκάματος (these two words always so measured by the poets), Πρῐαμίδης for Πρῐαμίδης, δῠνάμενος for δῠνάμενος.

This occurs sometimes in the middle of a word, even when the syllable has not the ictus; as ἄλσο μεμαὼς (–́◡◡–́–, *Il.* 16, 754), τετράκυκλοι (–́––́◡, *Od.* 9, 242), ποσσὶν ἐρϊδήσασθαι (–́◡◡–́–́◡, *Il.* 23, 792), ὑποδεξίη (◡◡–́–́, *Il.* 9, 73); ἴλϋος κεκαλυμμένα (–––◡◡–◡◡, *Il.* 21, 318).

870. In Homer a short final syllable ending in a consonant is often made long by the caesura; as οἵ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ἠδ' οἵ (–◡◡ | –◡◡ | – ‖ – | –, *Il.* 2, 539).

871. 1. In Homer a short final vowel is sometimes treated as long, even before an initial vowel of a following word. Such a vowel may be in arsis or it may stand before an initial liquid of a following word. Thus: πατέρι δέ (◡◡ | –◡, *Il.* 5, 156); Διὶ φίλος (◡ | –́◡◡); σάκεῖ ἔλασ' (◡◡ | –́◡◡, *Il.* 20, 259); πόλλ' ἔτεα (–◡◡ | –, *Il.* 20, 255); ὦ υἱὲ Πετεώο (–◡◡ | –◡◡ | –◡, *Il.* 4, 338); τέκετο Πολυφείδεα (◡◡ | –◡◡ | –◡◡, *Od.* 15, 249);—πολλὰ λισσόμενος (–– | –◡◡ | –, *Il.* 5, 358); αἰεὶ δὲ μαλακοῖσι (–– | –◡◡ | –◡, *Od.* 1, 56); εὔστρεφέα νευρήν (◡ | –◡◡ | –– | –, *Il.* 20, 463); αὐτόν τε ῥῦσαι (–––––, *Il.* 24, 430).

2. In old Comedy a short final vowel before initial ρ always counts as long; in Tragedy it may count as short or long.

872. In poetry a long vowel or diphthong standing before another vowel of the same word is sometimes treated as short. This occurs occasionally in Epic poetry ; as ἥρωος (– ⏑ ⏑, *Od.* 6, 303) ; ἔμπναιον (– ⏑ ⏑, *Od.* 20, 379) ; οἶος (⏑ ⏑, *Il.* 13, 275) ; χαμαιεῦναι (⏑ ⏑ – –, *Il.* 16, 235) ;—seldom in post-Homeric poetry and in the Attic drama ; as τοιαῦτα (⏑ – ⏑, Pind. *Pyth.* 8, 55) ; πατρῴων (– ⏑ –, Pind. *Nem.* 9, 14) ; οἷός τε (⏑ – | ⏑, Soph. *Oed. R.* 1495) ; τοιαῦται (⏑ – –, Aristoph. *Nub.* 342) ; frequently with ποιῶ (⏑ –).

873. 1. In Epic poetry a long final vowel or dipthong standing *in thesis* before a word beginning with a vowel is nearly always treated as short ; as ἀκτῇ ἐφ' ὑψηλῇ (– ⏑ ⏑ | – – | –, *Il.* 2, 395) ; τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω (– ⏑ ⏑ | – – | –, *Il.* 1, 29).—This sometimes occurs in the dramatic chorus.—If the following word had digamma, the final vowel may remain long in thesis.

2. But when the long vowel or diphthong stands *in arsis*, it remains long, as ἀντιθέῳ 'Ὀδυσῆϊ (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑), χωομένου 'Ἀχιλῆος (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑, *Il.* 9, 107). So also when the following word had an initial digamma ; as πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἡδύ for Ϝηδυ (– ⏑ ⏑ | – – | – ⏑, *Il.* 4, 17) ; γυμνόν· ἀτάρ τοι εἵματ' for Ϝειματ' (– ⏑ ⏑ | – – | – ⏑, *Il.* 22, 510).

ACCENT

874. The dialectic and poetic enclitics are given in 152, 5.   For anastrophe in poetry, see 146.

875. The Lesbian Aeolic has the recessive accent in all words ; as βόλλᾱ for βουλή, ὠτέλλᾱ for ὠτειλή, πόταμος for ποταμός, ἄσπις for ἀσπίς, Λάτω for Λητώ, σόφος for σοφός, λεῦκος for λευκός, τρᾶχυς for τρᾶχύς, ἔγων for ἐγώ, αὖτος for αὐτός, ἐφθόρθαι for ἐφθάρθαι. So monosyllables with a long vowel or diphthong are perispomena, as Ζεῦς from Ζεύς for Attic Ζεύς from Ζεύς. But prepositions and conjunctions are accented as in Attic.

876. 1. The Dorians tended to throw the accent to the ultima.   Hence we have such forms as ἀμπέλος for ἄμπελος, οὐτῶς for οὕτως, παντῶς for πάντως.

2. The Doric -ες for εις and -εν for -ειν in the verb are considered long as regards accent ; as ἀμέλγες = ἀμέλγεις, λείπεν = λείπειν.   The third pers. pl. of the tenses of the active indic. and opt., and of the aor. pass. were paroxytone in Doric : ἐλέγον, ἐλόσαν, ἐλάβον, ἐφιλάθεν, λεγοίεν, λύσαιεν.

877. Some perfect middle infinitives and participles are recessively accented in Homer ; so ἐληλάμενος (ἐλαύνω), ἐσσύμενος (σεύω), ἀκαχήμενος, ἀκαχέμενος, ἀκάχησθαι (ἀκαχίζω), ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλάλησθαι (ἀλάομαι).

878. NOTE.—The MSS. of Homer often show the second aor. mid. recessively accented, as ἔγρεσθαι ; but this is probably incorrect.

879. The second-aorist middle imperative in -ου (from -εο) is recessively accented in the dialects ; as ἔλευ (Hes.) = ἐλοῦ, πύθεο (Her.) = πυθοῦ ; σύν-θεο and ἐν-θεο (Hom.) = συν-θοῦ and ἐν-θοῦ.

INFLECTION

880. *Numbers.*—The Aeolic and New Ionic lack the dual number. It is rare in Doric.

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

881. *Aeolic and Doric.*—1. Long ᾱ is retained throughout the singular; as γνώμᾱ, γνώμᾱς, γνώμᾳ, γνώμᾱν ; Ἀτρείδᾱς, Ἀτρείδᾱ, Ἀτρείδᾳ, Ἀτρείδᾱν.

2. The genitive singular of masculines has ᾱ from original (also Epic, Boeotian) -ᾱο; as Κρονίδᾱ, κτίστᾱ (Lesb. inscr.). Pindar has -ᾱ oftener than -ᾱο.

3. The genitive plural has -ᾶν from original -ᾱων, as γνωμᾶν. It is perispomenon also in the fem. of adjectives, as νεανιᾶν, ἀλλᾶν. This -ᾶν is used by the dramatists in the chorus and in lyric parts.

4. The dative plural has -αισι(ν) in Aeolic, the Aeolic poets also have -αις (the article always ταῖς). The Doric has -αις, Pindar often -αισι.

5. The accusative plural has -αις in Lesbian Aeolic, as κυλίχναις for κυλίχνᾱς. The Cretic has the original -α-νς, as πρειγυντάνς.

882. Note.—1. Short ᾰ in nom. sing. is found occasionally in Pindar, as Πέλλᾰνα for Att. Πελλήνη, very rarely in Aeolic (πρέσβιστᾰ) ; in the voc. sing. rarely as δίκᾰ (Sappho), κῶρα (Theoc.).

2. For ᾰ in the nom. sing. masc., as ἱππότα (Hom.), see 883, 3.

3. The Boeotian has η for ᾳ and αι in the dat. sing., and nom. and dat. pl.; as γνώμη (dat. sing. and nom. pl.), γνώμης (dat. pl.) ;—it has original ᾱο in the gen. sing. of masculines, as πολῑτᾱο.

4. Proper names in -λᾱος = Att. -λεως of the second declension have -λᾱς in Doric and follow the first ; as Μενέλᾱς, gen. Μενέλᾱ, dat. Μενέλᾳ, acc. Μενέλᾶν.

5. For the shortening of -ᾱς in the acc. pl. to -ᾰς, see 842.

883. *Old Ionic (Epic).*—1. For ᾱ Homer has η throughout the singular; σοφίη, σοφίης, σοφίῃ, σοφίην ; Βορέης, dat. Βορέῃ, acc. Βορέην.—Exceptions are θεά, Ναυσικάᾱ, Φειά, Αἰνείᾱς, Αὐγείᾱς, Ἑρμείᾱς.

2. Homer also has η for ᾰ in abstracts in -ειᾰ and -οιᾰ ; as ἀληθείη, εὐπλοίη. Also in some other words, as κνίση for κνῖσα.—The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφᾰ.

3. The nom. sing. of some masculines has -ᾰ for -ης ; as ἱππότα for ἱππότης, *horseman*, αἰχμητά for αἰχμητής, *spearman* ; sometimes recessively accented, as μητίετα, counsellor. Compare Latin *poeta* with ποιητής. These forms in -ᾰ are called Aeolic, but no examples are found in the Aeolic poets and only two or three in inscriptions.

4. The genitive singular of masculines in Homer has three forms :—

(*a*) -ᾱο, as Ἀτρείδᾱο, ἱκέτᾱο, Βορέᾱο.

(*b*) -εω (from -ᾱο), pronounced as one syllable ; as Ἀτρείδεω, ἱκέτεω.

(*c*) -ω (contr. from -ᾱο) after vowels ; as Ἑρμείω, Βορέω.

5. The genitive plural in Homer has also three forms :—

(*a*) -ᾱων, the original and most common form ; as θεᾱων, *of goddesses*, κλισιᾱων, *of tents*, ἀσπιστᾱων, *of warriors*.

(*b*) -εων (usually one syllable) ; as πυλέων, *of gates*, ναυτέων, *of sailors*.

(*c*) -ων (Attic form) after vowels ; as κλισιῶν, *of tents*, παρειῶν, *of cheeks*.

6. The dative plural in Homer has :—

(a) -ησι(ν) or -ης ; as θεῇσι, *to goddesses*, Ἀτρεΐδῃσι ; πέτρης, *to rocks.*

(b) -αις only in θεαῖς (*Od.* 5, 119) and ἀκταῖς (*Il.* 12, 284).

7. Contracted nouns are rare ; as γῆ and γαῖα, Ἑρμῆς and Ἑρμείας, Βορρῆς and Βορέης.

884. *New Ionic (Herodotus).*—1. Long η takes the place of ā throughout the singular in words which have nom. -ā in Attic ; as χώρη, χώρης, χώρῃ, χώρην. Those which have -ă in the nom. sing. in Attic retain -ă in the nom., but have η in the gen. and dat.; as ἀλήθειᾰ, ἀληθείης, ἀληθείη, but ἀλήθειαν.—Some MSS. have nominatives like ἀληθείη, εὐνοίη.

2. The genitive singular of masculines has -εω, as δεσπότης, *master*, gen. δεσπότεω, Λεωνίδης, gen. Λεωνίδεω. After a vowel -εω becomes -ω, as Ἑρμέ-ης, gen. Ἑρμέ-ω.

3. The accusative singular of masculines has -εα for -ην in some words, as Ξέρξεα for Ξέρξην, but this is probably incorrect.

4. The genitive plural has -εων ; as τῑμή, τῑμέων ; οἰκίη, οἰκιέων. The exceptions are : τῶν and ὧν ; *barytone* adjectives, participles, and pronouns, in -ος, -η, -ον, which have the same form as the masculine : ὀλίγων, μαχομένων, τούτων (but αὐτέων from αὐτή) ;—those which have ε before -εων drop one ε, as θηλέων for θηλε-εων. [Some give -ων in all cases.]

5. The dative plural has -ῃσι ; as γνώμῃσι, αὐτῇσι, λοιπῇσι.

6. Except γῆ, hardly any contracted forms occur : μνέαι, μνέᾱς, μνεῶν, συκέη, συκέην, etc.

SECOND DECLENSION

885. *Aeolic and Doric.*—1. The genitive singular has -ω, the milder Doric -ου ; as λόγου = stricter Doric λόγω. The Aeolic poets sometimes have -οιο, as ἐρχομένοιο. Pindar has -ου and -οιο.

2. The dative plural has -οισι in Aeolic, as κάκοισι ; in Aeolic poetry -οισι and -οις (the article always τοῖς).—The Doric sometimes has -οισι(ν) in poetry, but usually -οις.

3. The accusative plural has -οις in Lesbian Aeolic, as στεφάνοις for στεφάνους.—The milder Doric has -ους as in Attic, the stricter Doric has -ως or -ος ; as λόγως for λόγους, τὼς λύκος for τοὺς λύκους.—Boeotian Aeolic has -ως.—Pindar has -ους ; examples of -ος in Pindar are very rare and doubtful.

4. Words of the Attic second declension follow the ordinary declension ; as νᾱός = Att. νεώς.

886. NOTE.—1. Late Boeotian inscriptions show ῡ for -ῳ and -οι, -ῡς for -οις ; as τῦ δάμυ, Ὁμηρῦ for Ὁμήρου, τῦς ἄλλυς for τοῖς ἄλλοις.

2. The gen. in -οιο belongs to Old Ionic, and was anciently considered Thessalian. Some Thessalian inscriptions have -οι (from -οιο), as Σατύροι from Σατύροιο = Att. Σατύρου.

887. *Old Ionic (Homer).*—1. The genitive singular has -οιο or -ου ;

as θεοῖο, ἀργυρέοιο, ἀλόχον, μηροῦ. The intermediate form -οο is seen in the genitives Πετεῶο and Πενελέωο from Πετεώς and Πενέλεως of the Attic second declension; it has also been traced in a few other places (ὄο = οὖ, *Il.* 1, 70 ; 2, 325, etc.; see 6 below).

2. The dative plural ends in -οισι(ν), less often -οις ; as οἰωνοῖσι, σοῖς ἑταροῖσιν.

3. The genitive and dative dual have -οιιν for -οιν ; as ὤμοιιν from ὤμος, *shoulder*, σταθμοῖιν from σταθμός, *station*.

4. Contract forms are very rare ; as νοῦς once for νόος.

5. The Attic second declension is very little used. For Attic λεώς, λαγώς, νεώς, κάλως, Homer has λᾱός, λαγωός, νηός, κάλος ;—for Attic Ἄθως, Κῶς, γάλως, Homer has Ἀθόως, Κόως, γαλόως. For Attic ἕως, *dawn*, Homer and Herodotus have ἠώς of the third decl. and declined like αἰδώς (249).

6. NOTE.—In the above-mentioned (887, 1) lines of the *Iliad* (1, 70 and 2, 325), we have ὄου, an inexplicable form,—ὄο would do just as well for the meter. In the *Odyssey* 10, 36 we have Αἰόλου, which must be scanned $\overset{\_}{} - \mid \overset{\_}{}$ with the middle syllable lengthened ; whereas if we read Αἰόλοο, we must scan $\overset{\_}{} \cup \cup \mid \overset{\_}{}$ with the short syllable lengthened in *arsis*. In these and in some other cases, -οο is evidently a preferable reading to -ου.

888. *New Ionic (Herodotus).*—1. The dative plural ends in -οισι, as λόγοισι. The Ionic poets also have -οις.

2. Contract forms do not occur.

3. Some MSS. and editions of Herodotus incorrectly have αὐτέων and τουτέων for the masc. and neut. pl. instead of αὐτῶν and τούτων ; αὐτέων and τουτέων are feminine.

4. The Attic second declension is confined only to λεώς and to proper names, as Μενέλεως, Ἀμφιάρεως ; also ἀρχιέρεως for ἀρχιερεύς. Others follow ordinary declension ; νηός, κάλος, λαγός.—For ἕως, *dawn*, Herodotus has ἠώς as in Homer.

THIRD DECLENSION

889. For ὀδούς, *tooth*, Herodotus has ὀδών.—For Aeolic and Doric ᾱ for η (γυνᾱ, ποιμάν, etc.), see 801.

890. *Accusative Singular.*—1. The accusative singular has the ending -α somewhat oftener in the dialects than in Attic.

2. So κόρυς, *helm*, κόρυν twice in Hom., usually κόρυθα (also Eur. *Bacch.* 1186) ;— κῶμυς, *bundle*, κώμῡθα (Theoc. 4, 18) ;—ἔπηλυς, *stranger*, has ἐπήλυδα in Her. 1, 78 ;—νέηλυς, *newcomer*, has νεήλυδα in Her. 1, 118, and νέηλυν in Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 18, 1 ;—ἔρις, *strife*, has ἔριδα often in Hom., with ἔριν ;—ὄπις, *regard, vengeance*, has ὄπιδα and ὄπιν in Hom. ;—νῆις, *unskilled*, νήϊδα (Hom.), νῆϊν (Callim.) ; —Κύπρις has Κύπριδα and Κύπριν in Hom. ;—ἄναλκις, *cowardly*, ἀνάλκιδα and ἄναλκιν in Hom. ;—φύλοπις, *battle-din*, φύλόπιδα in Hom. *Od.* 11, 314, *elsewhere* φύλοπιν ;— γλαυκῶπις, *gleaming-eyed*, γλαυκώπιδα (Hom. *Il.* 8, 373, Pind. *Nem.* 7, 96), γλαυκῶπιν (*Od.* 1, 156) ;—εὐῶπις, *fair-faced*, εὐώπιδα (*Od.* 5, 113) ;—λεύκασπις, *with white shield*, λευκάσπιδα in *Il.* 22, 294 ;—χάλκασπις, *with brazen shield*, χαλκάσπιδα (Pind. *Pyth.* 9, 1) ;—μονοκρήπις, *with one sandal*, μονοκρήπῑδα (Pind. *Pyth.* 4, 75) ;—

κάνναβις, *hemp*, καννάβιδα (Her. 4, 74) ;—κάλπις, *pitcher*, κάλπιδα (Pind. *Ol.* 6, 40) ;— νεᾶνις, *maiden*, νεάνιδα (Aesch. *Prom.* 706) ;—Αὐλίδα twice in Eur. is from Αὐλίς ;— Προσωπίτιδα in Thuc. 1, 109².

3. Χάρις has χάριτα several times (Her. 6, 41 ; 9, 107 ; (?) Xen. *Hell.* 3, 5¹⁶ ; Eur. *El.* 61, *Hel.* 1378 ;—ὄρνῖς has ὄρνῖθα several times (Her. 4, 131 ; Eur. *Hel.* 1109, *Iph. Aul.* 607 ; Aesch. *Frag.* 88 ; Aristoph. *Av.* 720).

4. Isolated examples are ἰχθύα (Theoc. 21, 45), and βόα (Anthology) from βοῦς.

5. As the Lesbian Aeolic accents recessively, it has ν for α in nouns in -ις and -υς ; as χλάμυν for χλαμύδα, πάννυχιν (inscr.).

891. The vocative of proper names in -ᾱς, -αντ-ος is -αν in Homer ; as Αἴᾱς, voc. Αἶαν (Att. Αἶᾱς). Except voc. Πουλυδάμᾱ and Λᾱοδάμᾱ.

892. The genitive plural of monosyllabic stems is perispomenon in Doric, as παιδῶν = παίδων ; but except τίνων from τίς.

893. Dative Plural.—1. In Aeolic the dative plural has -εσσι, in poetry also -εσσι(ν) and -σι(ν) ; as Ἀρκάδ-εσσι, πόδ-εσσιν, χέρ-σιν, πόσ-σι (from ποδ-σι).

2. In Doric the dative plural has -εσσι(ν) and the ordinary -σι(ν), as ῥίν-εσσι (Epicharm. *Frag.* 9).—In some inscriptions we have -ασσι(ν) and -οις ; as πρᾱσσόντ-ασσι and χρημάτοις.

3. Homer has -εσσι(ν) often, seldom -εσι(ν), -σσι(ν) sometimes after vowels, ordinary -σι(ν) often ; as πόδ-εσσι and ποσ-σί or πο-σί(ν) from ποδ-σι, πάντ-εσσι and πᾶ-σι(ν), κύν-εσσι and κυ-σί(ν), μνηστήρ-εσσι and μνηστῆρ-σι, ἐπέ-εσσι(ν) and ἔπεσ-σι(ν) or ἔπε-σι(ν) ; αἴγ-εσιν, χείρ-εσι ; νέκυ-σσι.

4. In Herodotus we have δαιτυμόν-ε(σ)σι in all MSS. The other cases of -εσι in Her. are probably incorrect, -σι being regular.

5. Pindar has -εσσι oftener than -σι ; sometimes in σ-stems -ε-εσσι. The Tragedians sometimes have -εσσι *metri causa.*

894. The genitive and dative dual have -οιιν in Homer. So ποδοῖιν eight times (Hes. once), Σειρήνοιιν twice. The nom. dual occurs several times in Hom. as a plural ; as ἀλόντε (*Il.* 5, 487).

895. Syncopated stems in -ερ-.—1. Ἀνήρ : the poets used the syncopated and unsyncopated forms ; as ἀνέρ-ος and ἀνδρός. Hom. has dat. pl. ἀνδράσι and ἄνδρεσσι. The α of ἀνήρ is short in Attic ; in Hom. it is long in ἀνέρ-ος, ἀνέρ-ι, ἀνέρ-α (ἄνερ, *Il.* 24, 725), nom. ἀνήρ or ἀνήρ ; in the Dramatists long only in lyric parts.

2. Πατήρ, μήτηρ (Dor. μάτηρ), θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ.—In the poets unsyncopated forms are often used. They also have other syncopated forms not found in Attic prose : θύγατρα, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, θύγατρας ; πατρῶν, γαστρῶν. Herodotus uses only the Attic prose forms.

3. Δημήτηρ has the full and the syncopated forms in non-Attic poetry.

896. Stems in -εσ-.—1. The Aeolic and Doric omit contraction. But βέλευς from βέλεος once in Alcaeus ; contractions also occur in the Doric inscriptions.—The acc. sing. of adjectives in -ης often has -ην in Lesbian,

as δυσμένην (Sappho).—Compounds of -κλέης drop one ε everywhere in Doric, as Ἱπποκλέ-ος.

2. Homer usually has open forms; often -ε-ι and -ε-ες are contracted to -ει and -εις, sometimes -ε-ος becomes -ευς; as τάχεϊ = τάχει, καταπρηνεῖ, πρηνεῖς from πρηνέ-ες, θέρευς from θέρε-ος.

3. In Homer κλέος, *fame*, has acc. pl. κλέα for κλέεα. Compounds in -κλέης are declined thus Ἡρακλέης, Ἡρακλῆ-ος, Ἡρακλῆ-ι, Ἡρακλῆ-α, Ἡράκλεις.

4. Herodotus has only open forms. In compounds in -κλέης one ε is dropped; as Θεμιστοκλέης, -κλέος, -κλέϊ, -κλέα, voc. Θεμιστόκλεες.

5. The Attic poets seldom have open forms. The gen. sing. -ευς from -ε-ος is seldom found in Pindar and Theocritus;—the dat. -ει from -εϊ often in Pind. and Theoc. ;—-η from -εα seldom in Pind.

897. Stems in -ασ- and -ατ-.

1. Nouns with stems in -ασ- usually remain uncontracted in Homer; but the contracted dat. sing. occurs, as δέπαι; and rarely the gen. pl., as κρεῶν or κρειῶν. The dat. pl. in Homer has three forms; as δεπά-εσσι, δέπασ-σιν, κρέα-σιν. The nom. and acc. pl. has -ă instead of -αα or -ᾱ, as γέρᾰ, δέπᾰ ;—so κρέᾰ rarely in Attic poetry.

2. In Herodotus nouns with stems in -ασ- remain uncontracted, as γῆρας, γήρα-ος, γήρα-ϊ (except κρέας, gen. κρέως, pl. κρέᾱ, κρεῶν). With the exception of γῆρας and κρέας, the α of the stem is changed to ε; as γέρας, γέρε-ος, γέρε-α, etc.

3. These in -ασ- change α of the stem to ε in the gen., dat., and pl.:

βρέτας, *image* (in Tragedy and late prose), βρέτε-ος, βρέτει, βρέτε-α and βρέτη, βρετέ-ων.

κῶας, *fleece*, in Hom. and other poets, also Her., pl. κώε-α, κώε-σι.

οὖδας, *threshold* (Epic), οὖδε-ος, οὖδε-ϊ, and οὖδει.

κνέφας, *darkness*, κνέφα-ος (*Odyssey*) and κνέφους (Aristoph.), dat. κνέφᾳ (Xen.) and κνέφεϊ (*Anthol.*).

κτέρας, *possession* (Hom.), κτέρεα, κτερέων, *funeral gifts*.

4. Κέρας and τέρας have no forms with τ in Ionic. In Homer: κέρας, κέραι, κέρᾱ, κεράων, κέρασι and κεράεσσι ; τέρας, τέραα, τεράων, τεράεσσι. In Herodotus α becomes ε and no contraction takes place, as κέρας, κέρε-ος, κέρε-ϊ, κέρε-α, κερέ-ων ; but he has gen. τέρατ-ος with τέρε-ος and pl. τέρατ-α with τέρε-α.—For πέρας Hom. has πεῖραρ, πείρατος (238).—For φῶς, φωτ-ός, *light*, Hom. has φάος (φαεσ-) or φόως, dat. φάει, pl. φάεα (φάος also in Tragedy).—Doric κρῆς = κρέας.

898. Stems in -ω- or -ο-.

These are declined as in Attic. Uncontracted forms occur only in Pindar. In Herodotus proper names have the accusative in -οῦν, as Λητοῦν, Ἰοῦν ;—for ἔως, *dawn*, of the Attic second declension, he has ἠώς declined like αἰδώς (249).

899. Stems in -ι-.

1. In Aeolic and Doric the ι of the stem is retained in all forms; ι + ι in the dative becomes ῑ; the dative plural has -ι-εσσι, the accusative plural -ι-ας. Thus πόλις, πόλι-ος, (πολι-ι) πόλῑ, πόλι-ν, πόλι, pl. πόλι-ες, πολί-ων, πολί-εσσι, πόλι-ας.

2. The Epic has the same forms as the Aeolic and Doric; also several doubtful datives in -ει and -εϊ, a doubtful dative plural in -ε-σι, also -ῑς for

-εας in the accusative plural (-εις is doubtful). Thus gen. πόλι-ος, μήνι-ος ; dat. μήτῑ (πόλει, πόσεϊ doubtful); acc. πόλι-ν ; voc. μάντι ; pl. πόλι-ες, πολί-ων, dat. πολί-εσσι (ἐπάλξε-σιν, Il. 22, 3), acc. πόλι-ας, ἀκοίτῑς (πόλεις doubtful).—Πόλις is peculiarly declined in Homer and has some forms from a stem πολη-, thus : πόλις, πόλι-ος, and often πόλη-ος, dat. πόλῑ, πτόλεϊ, and πόλη-ϊ, acc. πόλι-ν, pl. πόλι-ες and πόλη-ες, πολί-ων, πολί-εσσι (πόλε-σι is probably incorrect for πόλι-σι), acc. πόλι-ας, πόλη-ας, πόλῑς ;— πόλει (dat.) and πόλεις (acc.), found in some editions are doubtful.

3. The New Ionic agrees with the Aeolic and Doric, besides having -ῑς (from -ι-νς) in the accusative plural ; as πόλις, πόλι-ος, (πολι-ι) πόλῑ, πόλι-ν, pl. πόλι-ες, πολί-ων, πόλι-σι, πόλῑς or πόλι-ας.

4. So also are declined most names in -ις (gen. in Attic -ιδ-ος) ; as Θέτις, Θέτι-ος, Θέτῑ. In Homer the genitive in -ι-ος appears here alongside of -ιδ-ι, the dative is exclusively -ῑ.—Σάρδιες, Sardis, always has acc. Σάρδῑς ; ἄχαρις has dat. ἄχαρι (Her. 1, 41), neut. pl. ἀχάριτ-α (Her.).

5. Genitives in -ε-ος, as πόλε-ος occur in Attic poetry. In Soph. O.R. 629 we have ὦ πόλις, πόλις, as voc.

6. Poetic λῑς, lion, follows the declension of κῑς (257).

7. Adjectives of this declension are few in number, and mostly dialectic ; as ἴδρις, knowing, ἴδριν, voc. ἴδρι, pl. ἴδριες.

900. Stems in -υ-.—1. The Aeolic has no contraction, the Doric seldom. Theoc. has ἰχθύα for ἰχθῦν (255).

2. Homer sometimes contracts that dat. in -υι, as θρηνυῖ ; the acc. pl. is open or contracted, as ἰχθύας and ἰχθῦς ;—otherwise Homer has open forms. The gen. sing. has -ε-ος for Attic -ε-ως, as ἄστε-ος. The dat. pl. has -υ-εσσι(ν), -υ-σσι(ν), and -υ-σι(ν) ; as νεκύ-εσσιν, νέκυ-σσιν, ἰχθύ-σιν.

3. Herodotus has only open forms, the gen. is -ε-ος for Attic -ε-ως, as πῆχυς, πήχε-ος, πήχε-ϊ, πῆχυ-ν, πήχε-ες, πηχέ-ων, πήχε-σι, πήχε-ας. Those in -ῡς, gen. -υ-ος, usually contract the acc. pl.; as ἰχθῦς, rarely ἰχθύας.

4. For adjectives in -υς, -εια, -υ in the dialects, and the acc. sing. εὐρέα and ἀδέα, see 925.

901. Stems in -ευ-.—1. The New Ionic has the gen. sing. in -ε-ος (for Attic -ε-ως) and has only uncontracted forms. For ἀρχ-ιερεύς Herodotus has ἀρχ-ιέρεως (2, 37).

2. In Homer we have η instead of ε when υ is dropped ; as βασι-λεύς, βασιλῆ-ος, βασιλῆ-ϊ, βασιλῆ-ᾰ, βασιλῆ-ες, βασιλή-ων, βασιλεῦ-σι, βασιλῆ-ᾰς. But ε often remains in proper names, as Πηλέ-ος, Πηλέ-ϊ, Πηλέ-α ; rarely with contraction, as gen. Πηλεῦς, dat. Πηλεῖ, acc. Πηλῆ.

3. Pindar has mostly New Ionic forms, seldom the Epic.

4. The Boeotian and Thessalian Aeolic has ει for Epic η as βασιλεῖ-ος. The Lesbian has η, as βασίλη-ος (Alc.) ; also ε as acc. Ἀχίλλε-α (Att. Ἀχιλλέα).—The Doric generally has ε in inscriptions, as gen. βασιλέ-ος ; also η as ἱερῆ-ϊ.

902. Stems in -αυ-, -ου-, -οι-.—1. Γραῦς : Homer has γρηῦς and γρηῦς, dat. γρηΐ, voc. γρηῦ and γρηΰ ; the gen. and acc. are supplied by γραῖα (γραίης, γραῖαν).

2. Ναῦς : Lesbian Aeolic has ναῦς, νᾶ-ος (Alc. 19), νᾶϊ (Alc. 18), νάεσσι (Alc. 79). —Doric has ναῦς, νᾱ-ός, νᾱ-ΐ, ναῦν, pl. νᾶες, νᾱῶν, νανσί and νά-εσσι, νᾶ-ας.—New Ionic has νηῦς, νε-ός, νη-ΐ, νέα, pl. νέ-ες, νε-ῶν, νηυ-σί, νέ-ας.—Homer has the New

Ionic forms and also gen. νη-ός, acc. νῆ-α, pl. n. νῆ-ες, gen. νη-ῶν and ναῦ-φι(ν) 914, dat. νή-εσσι, νέ-εσσι, ναῦ-φι(ν) 914, acc. νῆ-ας.

3. Βοῦς: Homer has the dat. pl. βου-σί and βόεσσι(ν), the acc. pl. βοῦς and βό-ας, the acc. sing. βοῦν and once βῶν (Doric).—Some of the Dorians have βῶς, acc. βῶν, acc. pl. βῶς.—In Boeotian dat. pl. βού-εσσι.

4. Χοῦς, *three-quart measure*, has in Hippocrates and late writers forms from a stem χοευ- : gen. χοέ-ως contr. χοῶς, dat. χοέϊ, acc. χοέ-α contr. χοᾶ, dat. pl. χοεῦσι, acc. pl. χοέας contr. χοᾶς. The contracted forms occur in Aristophanes.

5. Οἶς in Herodotus is ὄϊς, ὄϊ-ος, etc. Homer has ὄϊς, ὄϊ-ος and οἰ-ός, acc. ὄι-ν, pl. ὄι-ες (οἴιες *Od.* 9, 425), ὄϊ-ων and οἰ-ῶν, dat. pl. οἴ-εσ(σ)ι and ὄ-εσσι, acc. pl. ὄϊς. Dat. ὄϊ also Aristophanes.

IRREGULAR DECLENSION

903. Irregular declension is much more frequent in poetry and the dialects than in Attic prose.

904. *Heterogeneous Nouns.*—These are the most important : ὁ δάκτυλος, *finger*, τὰ δάκτυλα (Theoc. 19, 3) ;—ὁ δεσμός, *fetter*, δεσμοί and metaplastic δέσματα (Hom.), δεσμά (Theog., Her.) ;—ὁ δρυμός, *oak-wood*, τὰ δρυμά (poet., Hom.) ;—ἔπαυλος, *stable*, τὰ ἔπαυλα (Soph.) ;—ἕσπερος, *evening*, τὰ ἕσπερα, *evening hours* (Hom.) ;—θεσμός, *law*, τὰ θεσμά (Soph. *Fr.*, Eur.) ;—ἡ κέλευθος, *way*, κέλευθοι and κέλευθα (Hom.) ;—ὁ λύχνος *lamp*, τὰ λύχνα (poet. and prose) ;—ἡ πλευρά, *side*, τὰ πλευρά (Ion. and poet.) ;—ὁ ῥυπός, *dirt*, pl. ῥυπά (Hom.) ;—ὁ Τάρταρος, *Tartarus*, τὰ Τάρταρα.

905. *Heteroclites.*—Ὁ ἄφενος, *wealth*, τὸ ἄφενος (Hes.) ;—γέλως, *laughter ;* Hom. has γέλως, dat. γέλῳ, acc. γέλω, γέλων, (?) γέλον (γέλων also in the dramatists) ;—ἔρως, *love ;* Hom. has ἔρῳ, ἔρον from nom. ἔρος ;—ἱδρώς, *sweat ;* Hom. has dat. ἱδρῷ, acc. ἱδρῶ ;—χρώς (χρωτ-), *skin*, Ionic χρώς, χρο-ός, χρο-ΐ, χρό-α ;—Μίνως (206), Hom. has gen. Μίνω-ος, acc. Μίνω-α ;—Σαρπήδων, Σαρπήδον-ος, etc., or Σαρπήδοντ-ος.

906. *Metaplastics.*—1. The following words have one metaplastic form in Homer : ἀλκή, *strength*, dat. ἀλκ-ί ;—ἀγκάλη, *elbow*, dat. pl. ἀγκαλίδ-εσσι ;—ἀνδρά-ποδον, *slave*, dat. pl. ἀνδραπόδ-εσσι ;—Ἀντιφάτης, acc. Ἀντιφατῆ-α ;—τὸ ἄορ, *sword*, acc. pl. masc. ἄορ-ας ;—θηρητήρ, *hunter*, θηρήτορ-as ;—ἰωκή, *pursuit*, acc. ἰῶκ-α ;—ἰχώρ, *lymph*, acc. ἰχῶ (as if from ἰχο-α) ;—ὑσμίνη, *battle*, dat. ὑσμῖν-ι.

2. Hesiod has acc. κρόκ-α from κρόκη, *woof* or *weft ;* and a dat. sing. ὕδει from ὕδος = ὕδωρ.—Other metaplastics in 909.

907. *Double Forms.*—The Epic and poetic language often uses prolonged forms ; as Ἀθηναίᾱ for Ἀθηνᾶ, Περσεφόνεια for Περσεφόνη, σεληναίᾱ for σελήνη, *moon*, and others.

908. *Defectives.*—1. These have only the nom. or acc. : τὸ ἄλκαρ, *defense* (Hom., Pind.) ;—ἡ ἅρπαξ (Hes.) for ἁρπαγή, *plunder ;*—τὸ δέμας, *body* (Epic and poet.) ;—τὸ ἐέλδωρ or ἔλδωρ, *desire* (Hom.) ;—τὸ ἦδος, *delight* (Epic and poet.) ;—ἦρα only in ἦρα φέρειν, *render a service* (Hom.) ;—τὸ ἦτορ, *heart* (Hom.) ;—τὸ τέκμωρ = Att. τέκμαρ, *bound* (Hom.) ;—τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, *house* (Hom., Hes. also as pl.) ;—τὸ κρῖ for κρῖθή, *barley*, (Hom.), and a few others.

2. Other isolated cases are : voc. ἠλέ or ἠλεέ, *foolish* (Hom.) ;—dat. sing. δαΐ, *battle* (Hom., Hes., Aesch., Theoc.) ;—dat. pl. κτεάτ-εσσι, *possessions* (Hom.).

3. Other defectives are in 909.

909. The following list contains the most important irregular nouns in the dialects. But double forms and those already mentioned are not given.

1. Ἅιδης, Ἅιδου, etc. (Attic). Ἀΐδης (Hom.), gen. Ἀΐδαο and Ἀΐδεω, etc.; gen. also Ἄϊδ-ος (Hom., Hes., Aesch., Soph.), dat. Ἄϊδ-ι (Hom.), acc. Ἄϊδ-α (Aristoph.) Also nom. Ἀϊδωνεύς (Hom., Aesch., Soph.), dat. Ἀϊδωνῆ-ι (Hom.), both rare.

2. Αἴθίοφ, *Aetheopian*, Hom., acc. pl. Αἴθίοπ-ας and Αἴθιοπῆ-ας.

3. ὁ ἄναξ, *lord* or *master*, ἄνακτ-ος, etc.; voc. ἄναξ (but poet. ἄνα in addressing a god).

4. Ἄρης, Hom. Ἄρη-ος and Ἄρε-ος, Ἄρη-ϊ and Ἄρει, acc. Ἄρη-α.

5. Γηρυόνης, gen. -ου, Hes. dat. Γηρυονῆ-ϊ, acc. Γηρυονῆ-α and Γηρυονέα.

6. τὸ γόνυ, *knee*, γόνατ-ος, etc. Ionic and poetic γούνατ-ος, γούνατ-ι, γούνατ-α, γουνάτ-ων, γούνα-σι. Epic also γουν-ός, γουν-ί, γοῦν-α, γούν-ων, γούν-εσσι.

7. τὸ δένδρον, *tree*, Ionic and poetic δένδρεον ; Her. τὸ δένδρος, dat. pl. δένδρεσι ; dat. sing. δένδρει (Hippocrates).

8. τὸ δέος, *fear*, δέους, etc.; Hom. gen. δείους.

9. τὸ δόρυ, *spear*, δόρατ-ος, etc. Ionic and poetic δούρατ-ος, δούρατ-ι, δούρατ-α, δουράτ-ων, δούρα-σι. Epic also δουρ-ός, δουρ-ί, δοῦρα, δούρων, δούρασι, δοῦρε. Poetic δορ-ός, δορί.

10. τὰ ἔγκατα, *bowels*, and dat. pl. ἔγκασι (Hom.).

11. Ζεύς: the poets have Διός and Ζην-ός, Διΐ and Ζην-ί, acc. Δία and Ζῆν-α. Pindar has Δί for Διΐ ; a Boeotian nom. Δεύς (Aristoph. *Ach.* 911).

12. ὁ ἡνίοχος, *charioteer*, -ου, etc. ; Hom. also ἡνιοχῆ-α and ἡνιοχῆ-ες.

13. ἡ θέμις, *justice*, θέμιδ-ος, etc. (Attic) ; Hom. θέμιστ-ος, Pind. θέμιτ-ος, Her. θέμι-ος.

14. τὸ κάρᾱ, *head*, poetic word. For Attic forms see 283, 12. These forms in Hom. and Hes.: nom. κάρη, gen. κάρητ-ος, καρήατ-ος, κράατ-ος, κρᾱτ-ός ; dat. κάρητ-ι, καρήατ-ι, κράατ-ι, κρᾱτ-ί ; acc. κάρη ; pl. κάρᾱ (Hom. *Hym. Cer.* 12), καρήατ-α, κράατ-α ; gen. pl. κρᾱ́τ-ων ; dat. κρᾱ-σί ; also nom. and acc. pl. κάρηνα, gen. καρήνων. Add to these ἐπὶ κάρ, *headlong* (*Il.* 16, 392), and dat. sing. κράτεσ-φιν (*Il.* 10, 156) from a stem κρατεσ-.—Κρᾶτα (*Od.* 8, 92) is considered by some an acc. masc., by others a neut. pl.

15. ἡ κλείς, *key*, Attic κλειδ-ός, etc. ; Ionic κλη̈́ίς, acc. κληῖδα ; Doric κλᾱι̇́ς, sometimes κλᾳ̈́ξ, κλᾱκ-ός.

16. ὁ, ἡ κοινων-ός, *partaker*, Pindar κοινάν, κοινᾶν-ος, etc.

17. τὸ κρίνον, *lily*, κρίνου, etc. ; Her. pl. κρίνεα ; dat. pl. κρίνεσι in Aristoph. *Nub.* 911.

18. ὁ κυκεών, *mixed drink*, acc. sing. Hom. κυκεῶ and κυκειῶ.

19. ὁ λᾶς, *stone* (Hom.), see 283, 15.

20. ὁ λέων, *lion*, λέοντ-ος, etc., dat. pl. Hom. usually λείουσι.

21. λιβ-, fem. stem, *libation*, λιβ-ός and λίβ-α in Aesch.

22. λίπα, *fat*, *oil* (Hippocrates) ; Hom. always λίπ' with ἐλαίῳ, *olive-oil* : thus λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, *richly* with olive-oil. Perhaps λίπ' is for λιπ-ί, but it seems to be used adverbially.

23. λῑτ-, masc. stem, *linen*, Hom. dat. λῑτ-ί, acc. λῖτ-α.

24. ὁ, ἡ μάρτυς, *witness* (283, 18) ; Hom. always μάρτυρος of the 2nd decl.

25. ἡ μάστιξ, *whip*, μάστῑγ-ος, etc. ; Hom. dat. μάστῑ, acc. μάστιν.

26. ὁ μείς, nom. Ionic, poetic (also old Attic) for ὁ μήν, *month*.

27. Οἰδίπους (see 283, 21) ; gen. Hom. Οἰδιπόδαο, Her. Οἰδιπόδεω.

28. ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, *bird* (see 283, 24). Her. has Attic forms, acc. ὄρνῑν and ὄρνῑθα. Doric gen. ὄρνῑχ-ος, ὄρνῑχ-ι, etc.

29. τὸ οὖς, *ear* (see 283, 25) ; Doric ὦς (Theoc.) ; Hom. gen. οὔατ-ος, οὔατ-α, οὔα-σι and ὠ-σί once.

30. ὁ ὄχος, *chariot*, not in Homer ; he has τὰ ὄχεα, *chariot*, ὀχέων, ὄχεσ-φι.

31. Πάτροκλος has in Hom., besides the regular forms, also gen. Πατροκλῆ-ος, acc. Πατροκλῆ-α, voc. Πατρόκλεις.

32. τὸ πλῆθος, *multitude* ; Hom. has only dat. πλήθεϊ and πλήθει ; for it he has ἡ πληθύς (Epic and late) declined like ἰχθῦς.

33. πρέσβυς, *old man*, see 283, 28 ; nom. pl. Hes. πρεσβῆ-ες (as if from stem πρεσβευ-) ; acc. pl. πρέσβεας (Her.).

34. τὸ πρόσωπον, *face*, regular ; also pl. προσώπατα and προσώπασι in Hom.

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35. πτυχ-, fem. stem, *fold* ; gen. πτυχ-ός, etc. ; acc. πτύχ-α also Eur. Otherwise ἡ πτυχή (not in Hom.).

36. τὸ σπέος or σπεῖος, *cave* (Epic) ; σπείους, σπῆ-ι, σπείων, σπέσσι or σπήεσσι.

37. στιχ-, fem. stem, *row* (poetic), στιχ-ός, στίχ-ες, στίχ-ας.

38. ὁ υἱός, *son* ; see 283, 37. In Herodotus only of the 2nd decl. In Epic poetry these forms occur : υἱός, gen. υἱοῦ, υἱέος, often υἷος ; dat. υἷι, υἱέϊ ; acc. υἱόν, υἷα, υἱέα once in Hom. ; voc. υἱέ ; dual υἷε ; pl. υἷες, υἱέες ; gen. υἱῶν ; dat. υἱοῖσι, υἱάσι ; acc. υἷας, υἱέας, υἱεῖς.

39. τὸ φάος, see 237.

40. ἡ χείρ, *hand*, see 283, 39.

41. τὸ χρέως, or τὸ χρέος (χρεῖος), *debt*, see 283, 40.

42. ὁ χρώς, *skin*, in Ionic is declined χρο-ός, χρο-ΐ, χρό-α. Hom. also rarely χρωτ-ός and χρῶτ-α.

LOCAL ENDINGS

910. The local endings -θι, -θεν, -δε (284) are more frequently used in Homer than in prose. In other poetry forms unknown to Attic prose also occur.

911. The ending -θι is little used ; as Κορινθόθι, *at Corinth* (Hom.), οἴκοθι, *at home* (Hom.) ;—rarely as a gen. governed by a following πρό in Homer, as Ἰλιό-θι πρό, *before Ilium.*

912. 1. The ending -θεν is more frequent ; as κλισίηθεν, *from the hut* (Hom.) ; οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven* (Hom.) ; Ἴδηθεν, *from Ida* (Hom.) ; ἠῶθεν (Att. ἔωθεν), *in the morning* ; θεόθεν, *from a god* (Hom., Pind., Tragedy) ; ἀγρόθεν, *from the country* (Eur.) ; νεόθεν, *anew*, from νέος (Soph.).

2. Occasionally in Homer the form in -θεν is governed by a preposition as a genitive ; as ἀπὸ οὐρανόθεν, *from heaven* ; ἐξ Αἰσυμηθεν, *from Aesyme* ;—so κατὰ κρῆθεν, *from the head, downward* (Hes.).

3. For -θεν in the pronouns, see 950.

913. 1. The ending -δε is the most frequent in Homer ; as Θήβασδε, *to Thebes* ; Αἴγυπτόνδε, *to Aegypt* ; οἴκόνδε, *homeward* ; πόλινδε, *to the city* ; ἡμέτερόνδε, *to our house* ; φόωσδε, *to the light* ; πόλεμόνδε, *to battle* ;—doubled in ὅνδε δόμονδε, *to his house.*

2. Peculiar forms are φύγα-δε, *to flight* ; Ἄϊδόσ-δε, *to (the home of) Hades* ; ἔρἄζε and χἄμἄζε, *to earth* ; θύρἄζε, *to the door* (32).

EPIC CASE-ENDING φι(ν)

914. The Epic language has the case-ending -φι before consonants and -φιν before vowels, added to words of all the declensions, and serving ·as a genitive or dative both singular and plural.

915. 1. In the first declension it is always singular ; as κεφαλῆ-φιν, *from the head* ; ἐξ εὐνῆ-φιν, *from the couch* ; βίη-φι, *with violence* ; ἠνορέη-φι πεποιθώς, *trusting to his prowess.*

2. In the second declension ; as Ἰλιό-φι, *of Ilium* ; ἀπ᾽ ἰκριόφιν, *from the deck-beams (deck).*

3. In the third declension nearly always plural ; as κάτ᾽ ὄρεσ-φι, *down the mountains* ; παρὰ ναῦ-φι, *by the ships* ; ὄχεσ-φιν ἀγαλλόμενος, *delighting in the chariot.*—Irregularly gen. sing. in ἀπὸ κράτεσ-φι, *from the head* (909, 14).

916. NOTE.—With a noun expressing a person, only in θεό-φιν.

917. NOTE.—1. This formation is rare with adjectives and pronouns ; as ἐπὶ δεξιό-φιν, *on the right ;* ἦ-φι βίη-φι πιθήσᾱς, *trusting to his strength.*
2. Very rarely it is adverbial ; as θύρη-φιν, *out of doors.*

ADJECTIVES

918. 1. The Ionic has -η for ᾱ in the feminine ; ξενίη for ξενίᾱ, αἰσχρή for αἰσχρά (805, 815).
2. But Homer has δῖα feminine of δῖος, *divine.*
3. For the Doric and Aeolic genitive plural in -ᾱν, see 881, 3.

919. Adjectives in -ος, -η or -ᾱ, -ον, often have -ος for the feminine in poetry ; as ἡ δῆλος (Eur.), ἡ τηλικοῦτος (Soph.), ἡ κλυτός (Hom.).

920. Compounds in -ος, -ον, sometimes have a feminine form in -η or -ᾱ in poetry, especially in Homer ; as ἀ-θανάτη (Hom.), ἀ-σβέστη, *unquenchable* (Hom.), ἐν-αλίᾱ, *in the sea* (Tragedy).

921. Contract adjectives in -εος and -οος remain open in the dialects. In Homer contract forms are seldom found ; as χειμάρρους, *flooded with winter snow.* Open forms are generally found in Tragedy, in Comedy only in choral parts.

922. 1. Adjectives in -ως, -ων (298) are uncommon in Homer and Herodotus.
2. For ἵλεως, *gracious,* Homer has ἵλᾱος (also in Attic poetry).—For πλέως, *full,* Homer has πλεῖος, πλείη, πλεῖον ; Herodotus πλέος, πλέη, πλέον (also rare in Eur.).—With ἀγήρως, *ageless,* Homer has ἀγήραος.—With ζωός, ζωή, ζωόν, *living,* he has also nom. sing. ζῶς, acc. ζῶν.—Of σῶς, *safe,* Hom. and Her. have only this form, with σόος, σόη, σόον. The compar. of σῶς (from original σα-ος), σαώτερος (*Il.* 1, 32 ; Xen. *Cyr.* 6, 3⁴).

923. 1. Adjectives in -ης, -ες (gen. -ε-ος) remain uncontracted in the dialects. The accusative plural masculine and feminine has -ε-ας ; as περιδεέας = Att. περιδεεῖς, *very timid.*
2. Homer sometimes contracts -εϊ to -ει and -ε-ες to -εις ; as καταπρηνεῖ, πρηνεῖς. Compare also 924.

924. NOTE.—1. Homer rarely contracts -εε- of the stem ; as ἐϋρρεῖος for ἐϋρρέεος, ἐϋκλεῖας for ἐϋκλεέας.
2. Attic forms like ἀκλεᾶ and ἐνδεᾶ from ἀκλεέα and ἐνδεέα are found in Herodotus ; but they should probably be written ἀκλέᾰ and ἐνδέα, with one ε of the stem dropped as in Ἡρακλέα.

925. 1. Adjectives in -υς have the feminine in -έα, -έης, -έῃ, -έαν, etc., in Herodotus. The Doric has -έα, but Pindar always -εῖα. Homer generally has -εῖα, -είης, -είῃ, -εῖαν ; rarely -έα or -έη, -έης, etc. ; as ὠκέα for ὠκεῖα, βαθέης for βαθείης, βαθέαν for βαθεῖαν.—The contracted forms remain open in Homer and Herodotus.

2. The form in -υς is rarely feminine in poetry; as ἡδύς (*Od.* 12, 369), θῆλυς (Homer, Tragedy).

3. The accusative singular masculine rarely has -εα for -υν in εὐρέα πόντον and εὐρέα κόλπον (Hom.) and ἀδέα for ἡδύν in Theoc.—Hesiod has a neuter plural ὀξέα for ὀξέα (*Scut. Her.* 348).

4. The Epic adjective ἐΰς=καλός or ἀγαθός, is thus declined; ἐΰς or ἠΰς (neuter ἐΰ or ἠΰ mostly as adverb), gen. ἐῆος, acc. ἐΰν or ἠΰν, gen. pl. ἐάων, *of good things.*

926. 1. Adjectives in -εις, -εσσα, -εν are frequent in poetry. Those in -ήεις (Doric -άεις) and -όεις are sometimes contracted; as τιμῆς (Hom.), τιμᾶντα (Theoc.); ἀργᾶντα (Pind.), πτεροῦντα (Aesch.). Herodotus has uncontracted forms.

2. For -όεις Homer has -ώεις after a long syllable; as κητώεις.

3. With names of places, the endings -όεις and -ήεις are also used as feminines, especially in Homer.

927. For μέλᾱς and τάλᾱς, Lesbian Aeolic has μέλαις and τάλαις (840, I).

928. Homer has a number of feminine adjectives which have no corresponding masculine forms: πότνια, *revered*, voc. also πότνα; ἰο-χέαιρα, *arrow-showering*; εὐ-πατέρεια, *of noble father*; ἀντι-άνειρα, *match for men*; βωτι-άνειρα, *nourishing heroes*; κῦδι-άνειρα, *man-ennobling*; ὀβριμο-πάτρη, *of mighty father*; πο(υ)λυ-βότειρα, *much-nourishing*; ἱππο-δάσεια, *thick with horse-hair*; ἐλάχεια. *small* (compare ἐλάσσων and ἐλάχ-ιστος); several in -δότειρα, and others;—θάλεια, *rich*, has a corresponding neut. pl. θάλεα.

929. Homer has also some feminines corresponding irregularly to masculines: θοῦρις, *impetuous* (masc. θοῦρος); πίειρα, *fat* (πίων); πρέσβα and πρέσβειρα, *honoured* (πρέσβυς); πρόφρασσα, *cheerful* (πρόφρων); χαλκο-βάρεια, *heavy with brass* (χαλκο-βαρής); ἠρι-γένεια, *early-born* (ἠρι-γενής); plural only θαμειαί, *crowded*, and ταρφειαί, *frequent* (θαμέες, ταρφέες);—so also μάκαιρα (Pind.), *blessed* (μάκαρ); ἡδυ-έπεια (Hes.), *sweet-speaking* (ἡδυ-επής).—In Homer ἐρί-ηρος, *faithful*, has the pl. ἐρί-ηρες.

930. The poets (esp. Hom.) have some defective adjectives appearing in one or more cases, but lacking the nominative singular; as καλλι-γύναικ-ος (gen.), *famous for fair women* (Sappho), καλλι-γύναικ-ι (dat.) in Pind., καλλι-γύναικ-α (acc.) in Homer.

931. 1. Πολύς in Homer has these forms: πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν declined throughout like σοφός (but πολλοῦ does not occur); also πολύς or πουλύς (neut. πολύ and πουλύ); gen. πολέ-ος, acc. πολύν and πουλύν (also fem.); pl. πολέ-ες or πολεῖς, gen. πολέ-ων, dat. πολέ-εσσι(ν) or πολέ-σσι(ν) or πολέ-σι(ν); acc. πολέ-ας.

2. Herodotus has πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν.

3. Pindar also has πολλός and πολύς, πολλόν and πολύ, gen. pl. πολλῶν, fem. πολλᾶν, dat. πολέσιν and πολλοῖς, acc. pl. πόλεις. Similarly Theocritus.

4. The Attic poets occasionally have Epic forms; as neut. pl. πολέα (not in Hom., Aesch. *Ag.* 723), πολέων (Eur. *Hel.* 1332), πολέσιν (Eur. *Iph. Taur.* 1264), πολλόν (Soph. *Ant.* 86).

932. Πρᾶος does not occur in Homer and Hesiod. Pindar has πρᾱΰς, πρᾱΰ; Herodotus has πρηΰς, πρηΰ, and a comparative πρηΰτερος.

933. 1. In Aeolic the participles have -οισα for -ουσα, -αις and -αισα for -ᾱς and -ᾱσα (840, 1); as πνείοισα for πνέουσα, λίποισα for λιποῦσα, δοῖσα for δοῦσα, τελέσαις for τελέσᾱς, θρέψαισα for θρέψᾱσα. All these also in Pindar; -οισα also in Theocritus.

2. Other dialectic peculiarities in participles are mentioned under the verb.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

934. Most adjectives are compared also in the dialects by means of the endings -τερος and -τατος.

935. NOTE.—The ending -ος is used as fem. in ὀλοώτατος ὀδμή (*Od.* 4, 442) and in πρώτιστον ὀπωπήν (*Hymn Hom.* 2, 157).

936. Adjectives in -ος occasionally have -ώ-τερος and -ώ-τατος after a long vowel in Homer, and after a mute and a liquid in Attic poetry ; as ὀϊζυρώτερος and ὀϊζυρώτατος (*Od.* 5, 105, *Il.* 17, 446), ὀϊζυρός, *wretched ;* δυσποτμώτερος (Eur. *Phoen.* 1348), *more unlucky ;* βαρυποτμώτατος, *most ill-fated* (Eur. *Phoen.* 1345).

937. In Herodotus adjectives in -εος and -ηος have -ό-τερος and -ό-τατος like the corresponding Attic adjectives in -εος ; as ἐπιτήδεος (Attic ἐπιτήδειος), *serviceable,* ἐπιτηδεό-τερος, ἐπιτηδεό-τατος ; ἀνδρήϊος (Attic ἀνδρεῖος), *manly,* ἀνδρηϊό-τερος, ἀνδρηϊό-τατος.

938. For -τερος and -τατος, we find -έστερος and -έστατος : in Her. σπουδαι-έστερος (also σπουδαι-ότερος) and σπουδαι-έστατος from σπουδαῖος, *serious, excellent ;* ἀμορφ-έστατος from ἄμορφος, *mis-shapen ;* ὑγιηρ-έστατος (also ὑγιηρ-ότατος) from ὑγιηρός, *wholesome ;*—in Pindar ἀπον-έστερος (*Ol.* 2, 68), from ἄπονος, *without toil ;* αἰδοι-έστατος, *Ol.* 3, 42 (with αἰδοι-ότατος), from αἰδοῖος, *august.*

939. Observe these peculiar forms : ἄχαρις, *graceless,* ἀχαρίστερος (Hom.) ;— μέσος, *middle,* sup. μέ(σ)σατος (poet.) ; νέος, *new,* superl. νέατος (Epic also νείατος), *last in place, novissimus* (Hom., Trag.) ;—ἰθύς, *straight,* ἰθύντατα (Hom.) ;—φαεινός, *shining,* φαεινότερος and φαάντατος (Hom.).

940. The superlative ending -ατος, as in νέατος, occurs also in poetic ὕπατος, *supremus* (later used also of the Roman *consul*), and in ἔσχατος (prose), *last, extremus.*

941. These poetic (chiefly Homeric) adjectives have comparative form, but positive meaning : ἀγρό-τερος, *wild* (*belonging to the country*), ὀρέσ-τερος, *living in the mountains,* δεξί-τερος, *right, dexter,* θηλύ-τερος, *feminine,* and perhaps θεώτερος, *belonging to the gods* (θεός, *god*).

942. 1. Comparison by -ίων and -ιστος is more frequent in poetry than in prose. In Epic and Doric poetry -ίων has short -ῐ.

2. These occur : βαθύς, *deep,* βαθίων (Tyrt., Theoc.), βάθιστος (Hom.) ;—βραδύς, *slow,* βραδίων (Hes.) and βράσσων (Hom.), βράδιστος (Aristoph. *Fr.*) and βάρδιστος (Hom., Theoc.) ;—βραχύς, *short,* βράχιστος (Pind., Soph., Aristoph.) ;—γλυκύς, *sweet,* γλυκίων (Hom., Theoc.) ;—ἐλεγχέες, pl., *infamous,* ἐλέγχιστος (Hom.) ;—κῦδρός, *glorious,* κύδιων (Eur.), κύδιστος (Hom., Aesch.) ;—μακρός, *long,* μάσσων (poetic since Hom.), μήκιστος and Dor. μάκιστος (poetic since Hom.) ;—οἰκτρός, *pitiable,* οἴκτιστος (Hom.) ;— παχύς, *thick,* πάσσων (Hom.) and παχίων (Aratus), πάχιστος (Hom.) ;—φίλος, *dear,* φιλίων (poetic), φίλιστος (Soph.) ;—ὠκύς, *quick,* ὤκιστος (Hom. and other poets).

943. NOTE.—For θάσσων Her. has ταχύτερος, also θᾶσσον ; Pind. has ταχύτατος for τάχιστος, ἐχθρότατος (also Soph.) for ἔχθιστος.

944. *Irregular Comparison.*—1. ἀγαθός : a comparative ἀμεινότερος for ἀμείνων in Mimnermus ; compar. ἀρείων poetic, and ἀρειότερος (Theogn.) ; Her. and Doric κρέσσων for κρείσσων, Hom. κάρτιστος for κράτιστος, Hom. positive κρατύς ; Hom. λώϊων and λώτερος for λώων (a positive λῷος in Theogn. and Theoc.) ; compar. βέλτερος (Hom., Aesch.), sup. βέλτατος (Aesch.) ; compar. φέρτερος (poetic since Hom.), sup. φέρτατος (Hom., Hes., Pind.) and φέριστος (Epic) voc. ὦ φέριστε also in Tragedy and even in prose.

2. κακός : compar. κακώτερος (Hom., Theoc.) ; compar. χερείων (Hom., Theoc.), χειρότερος and χερειότερος (Hom.). Hom. has these defective compar. forms : dat. sing. χέρηϊ, acc. sing. χέρηα, pl. χέρηες, neut. χέρηα or χέρεια. Her. has compar. ἔσσων for ἥσσων.

3. μέγας : compar. μέζων in Her. and Dor.

4. μῑκρός and ὀλίγος : superl. μεῖστος in Bion, compar. ὀλίζων in Hom.

5. πολύς : Her. often contracts εο to ευ, as πλέον to πλεῦν, πλέονος to πλεῦνος (adv. πλεόνως). Hom. also has nom. pl. πλέες and acc. pl. πλέας.

6. ῥᾴδιος : Ionic ῥηΐδιος ; compar. ῥηΐτερος (Epic), ῥήϊτερος (Theogn.), ῥᾴτερος (Pind.) ; superl. ῥηΐτατος and ῥήϊστος (Hom.), ῥᾷστος (Theoc.).

7. πέπων, ripe, and πίων, fat : the compar. and superl. of these do not seem to occur in Attic prose ; but in poetry and late prose they have πεπαίτερος and πεπαίτατος, πῑότερος and πῑότατος.

945. Defective Comparison.—1. These comparatives and superlatives are from the stems of adverbs or prepositions : πάροιθεν, before, παροί-τερος, one in front (Hom.) ;—ὄπισθεν, behind, ὀπίστατος, postremus (Hom.) ;—ἄνω, upward, ἀνώτατος, supremus (Her.) ;—ἀγχοῦ, ἄγχι, near, ἀγχότερος (Her.), ἄγχιστος (poetic) ;—ἄφαρ, forthwith, ἀφάρτερος (Hom.) ;—πέρα, beyond, περαίτερος (Pind.) ;—ᾶσσον, nearer, ἐπασσύτερος (Hom.).—Here belongs also poetic πύματος, last. For ὕστατος, last, Homer also has ὑστάτιος, and with the same meaning δεύτατος, a superl. of δεύτερος, second.

2. Some poetic comparatives and superlatives are derived from nouns : βασιλεύς, king, βασιλεύτερος, more kingly, and βασιλεύτατος, most kingly (Hom.) ;—κοῦρος, youth, κουρότερος, more youthful (Hom.) ;—κύων, dog, κύντερος, most dog-like or impudent, κύντατος (Hom.) ;—ὅπλον, weapon (?), ὁπλότερος and ὁπλότατος, more (most) youthful (Hom.) ;—κέρδος, gain, κερδίων, more gainful, κέρδιστος (Hom.) ;—ὕψος, height, ὑψίων, higher (Pind.) and ὑψίτερος (Theocr.), ὕψιστος (poet., not in Hom.) ;—ῥῖγος, cold, ῥίγιων, more dreadful, ῥίγιστος (Hom.) ;—μυχός, farthest part, μυχοίτατος, inmost (Hom.) ; and several other rare cases.—In the first three examples, the noun (βασιλεύς, κοῦρος, κύων) may be considered the positive.

946. A strengthened superlative is πρώτιστος, first of all, chiefest (Hom., Attic drama) ; a strengthened comic comparative προτεραίτερος, very long before, occurs in Aristoph. Eq. 1165.

ADVERBS

947. For εὖ, well, Homer often has ἐΰ.

948. Ἕκας (in Attic prose only positive), ἑκαστέρω (Hom.), ἑκαστάτω (Hom., Her.) ;—ἄγχι or ἀγχοῦ, near, ᾶσσον (poetic, Her.) and ἀσσοτέρω (Hom.), ἄγχιστα (Hom., Her., Pind.) and ἀγχοτάτω (Hom.) ;—τηλοῦ or τῆλε, far, τηλοτάτω (Hom.).

THE ARTICLE

949. 1. For ἡ Aeolic and Doric ἁ (Lesbian ἀ, ὁ for ὁ) ;—for τοῦ Lesb. and Boeot. Aeolic, and stricter Doric τῶ ; Homer has τοῖο ;—for τῆς Aeol. and Dor. τᾶς (also in Tragic chorus) ;—for τῇ Aeol. and Dor. τᾷ (Boeot. ταῖ and τῇ) ;—for τήν Aeol. and Dor. τάν.

2. For οἱ Doric τοί, also Hom. ; Lesb. Aeol. οἱ ;—for αἱ Dor. ταί, also Hom. ; Lesb. αἱ ;—for τῶν Aeol. and Dor. τᾶν, Hom. τάων ;—for τοῖς and ταῖς poetic τοῖσι(ν) and ταῖσι(ν) ; Hom. τῇσι and τῆς, rarely τοῖσδε(σ)σι ;—

for τούς Boeot. Aeol., stricter Dor. τώς, Lesb. Aeol. τοῖς. Herodotus has τοῖσι and τῇσι.

3. No dual forms in Dor. or Aeol.; Hom. τώ and τοῖιν.

4. For οἱ μέν, οἱ δέ, the Tragedians sometimes have τοὶ μέν, τοὶ δέ.— For the article as a demonstrative, see the Syntax. See also the relative ὅς (959).

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

NOTE.—A very few rare forms found only on inscriptions or in the grammarians are omitted. For enclitics, see 152, 5 and 6.

950. *Old and New Ionic.*—In the following table forms not enclosed in ( ) belong to Herodotus as well as to Homer.

SINGULAR

N.	**ἐγώ** (ἐγών)	**σύ** (τύνη)	
G.	**ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεῦ**	**σέο, σεῦ**	(ἕο) **εὖ**
	(ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθεν)	(σεῖο, σέθεν)	(εἶο, ἕθεν, ἑοῦ, ἑοῖο)
D.	**ἐμοί, μοί**	**σοί, τοί** (τεῖν)	**οἵ** (ἑοῖ), (ἲν αὐτῷ = sibi ipsi, Hes. *Fr.* 204), (σφίν)
A.	**ἐμέ, μέ**	**σέ**	(ἕ, ἑέ) **μίν**

DUAL

N.A.	(N. νῶϊ, A. νῶϊ, νώ)	(σφῶϊ, σφώ)	A. (σφωέ, σφω'), (σφώ)
G.D.	(νῶϊν)	(σφῶϊν, σφῶν)	(D. σφωῖν)

PLURAL

N.	**ἡμεῖς** (ἄμμες)	**ὑμεῖς** (ὔμμες)	[σφεῖς not in Hom.]
G.	**ἡμέων** (ἡμείων)	**ὑμέων** (ὑμείων)	**σφέων** (σφείων)
D.	**ἡμῖν** (ἄμμι)	**ὑμῖν** (ὔμμι)	**σφίσι,** σφί(ν)
A.	**ἡμέας** (ἄμμε)	**ὑμέας** (ὔμμε)	**σφέας** (σφᾶς, σφέ)
			[σφέα neut. not in Hom.]

951. NOTE.—Forms with ἀμμ- and ὑμμ- are Lesbian Aeolic.—Ἐγών is used before vowels.—Τοί is enclitic.—For dialectic forms used in Tragedy, see 370, 2.

952. *Doric.* —Ἐγών and ἐγώ; ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ, μοῦ, μεῦ, ἐμέθεν, μεθέν, Tarent. ἐμίο and ἐμίω(ς) and ἐμιῶς; ἐμίν and μοί; d. νῶϊ, νῶϊν; pl. ἁμές, ἁμέων, ἁμίν, ἁμέ.—Τύ and τύνη for σύ; τέο, τέος, τεοῦς, τεῦς, τεῦ, τεοῦ, Tarent. τίος and τίω(ς); τοί, τίν (for σοί); τέ, τύ (encl.) for σέ; pl. ὑμές, ὑμέων, ὑμίν, ὑμέ.—Doric has ἵν for οἷ; νίν as masc. or fem. sing. (also pl. in Pindar and Tragedy); ψέ and σφέ.—Of these Pindar has ἐγών, τύ, σοί, τίν.

953. *Aeolic.*—1. (*Lesbian*): ἔγων and ἔγω; ἔμεθεν (Sapph.) for ἐμοῦ; ἄμμες for ἡμεῖς; ἄμμι (Alc., Sapph.) for ἡμίν; ἄμμε (Sapph., Theoc.) for ἡμᾶς.—Τύ and σύ; σέθεν (Sapph.) for σοῦ; ὔμμες (Sapph.); ὑμμέων (Alc.); ὔμμι (Sapph.); ὔμμε (Alc., Theoc.).—Fέθεν (Alc.) for οὗ; Fοῖ (Sapph.); ἄσφι (Sapph.) = σφίσι; ἄσφε (Alc.) = σφᾶς.

2. Of these Pindar has ἄμμες, ἄμμι, ἄμμε, ὔμμι, ὔμμε.

3. (*Boeotian*): Ἰώνγα (Corinna); ἐμοῦς (Cor.) for ἐμοῦ; νῶε (Cor.) for νώ.—Τοῦ (Cor.) for σύ; τεοῦς (Cor.) for σοῦ; τίν (Cor.) for σοί; οὐμές (Cor.); οὐμίων (Cor.).

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

954. 1. Homer has the two pronouns separated; as ἐμὲ αὐτόν, ἓ αὐτόν, οἱ αὐτῷ.

2. Herodotus has ἐμεωυτοῦ, etc., σεωυτοῦ, ἑωυτοῦ.

3. The Doric has αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, as αὐτοῖσιν αὐτούς (Epicharm. 97), αὐτὸς αὐτόν = σεαυτόν (Epicharm. 132); also αὐτοσαυτοῦ, αὐτοσαυτᾶς, etc. (inscr.); and αὐταυτοῦ, αὐταυτᾶς, etc. ;—all used for all three persons.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

955. 1. Ἐμός: Lesbian Aeolic ἔμος.—Σός: Doric τεός; Lesb. Aeol. τέος and σός (Boeotian τιός); Homeric τεός, -ή, -όν, and σός (τεός also in Tragedy).—Ὅς: Hom. ὅς and ἑός (also in Pindar).—Ἡμέτερος: Doric ἁμέτερος (ἁμός inscr.); Lesb. Aeol. ἄμμος and ἀμμέτερος (Boeotian ἁμός); Hom. ἡμέτερος and ἁμός (also in Tragedy, sometimes written ἁμός).—Ὑμέτερος: Doric and Hom. ὑμέτερος and ὑμός (also Pindar); Lesb. Aeol. ὔμμος.—Σφέτερος: Dor. and Hom. σφέτερος and σφός (once in Pind.); Lesb. Aeol. σφός.

2. Add to the above Homeric νωΐτερος and σφωΐτερος, *of us both, of you both.*

956. NOTE.—Alcman has σφός and σφεός = ὅς.—Σφέτερος and σφός are sometimes used for ὅς in poetry.—Ἑός rarely occurs for σφέτερος.—The vocative of ἐμός is ἐμός.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

957. 1. Ὅδε follows the dialectic peculiarities of the article throughout.

2. For ἐκεῖνος, the Lesbian Aeolic has κῆνος; the stricter Doric has κῆνος, the milder κεῖνος. Κεῖνος is Ionic and poetic. The Dorians have for this pronoun also τῆνος, τήνα, τῆνο; also τοσσῆνος = τοσοῦτος (Theoc.).

3. For τόσος the Epic, Doric, and Lesbian Aeolic have τόσσος.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

958. 1. The pronoun τίς has in Ionic τέο and τεῦ for τίνος, τέῳ for τίνι, τέων for τίνων, τέοισι for τίσι; these forms also for the enclitic του, τῳ, etc.

For ἄττα the Ionic has ἄσσα (not to be confounded with ἅσσα).

2. Lesbian Aeolic has, besides the ordinary forms, τίῳ for τίνι, and τίοισιν for τίσιν (Sapph.).

3. Πόσος in Epic, Doric, and Lesbian is πόσσος.

4. Herodotus has κ- for π- in interrogative and indefinite pronouns and adverbs; as κόσος, κοῖος, κότερος, κοῦ, κότε, etc.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

959. Ὅς.—1. Homer sometimes has ὅ for ὅς, ὅου (ὅο, 887) for οὗ, and ἕης for ἧς. He sometimes uses the τ-forms of the article for the relative; this also occurs in Tragedy. For examples, see the Syntax.

2. **Herodotus** uses ὅς, ἥ, οἵ, αἵ. For the other cases he uses the article (τό, τοῦ, τῆς, τῷ, etc.) ; except after an *elided* preposition, as ἀπ᾽ ὦν, δι᾽ οὗ ; and in certain conjunctional expressions, as ἐν ᾧ, *while*, ἐς ὅ (ἕως οὗ, ἄχρι οὗ, μέχρι οὗ), *until*, *till*, ἐξ οὗ, *since*.

3. In Doric and Aeolic the τ-forms of the article are occasionally found as relative.

4. For ὅς demonstrative, see the Syntax.

960. Ὅστις.—1. Homer has these peculiar forms : ὅτις with ὅστις ; ὅ ττι with ὅ τι ; gen. ὅτευ, ὅττεο, ὅττευ, with οὗτινος ; dat. ὅτεῳ ; acc. ὅτινα with ὅντινα ; gen. pl. ὅτεων ; dat. pl. ὁτέοισι ; acc. pl. ὅτινας with οὕστινας. He has ἅσσα for ἅττα.—Lesbian has ὅττι and ὅττινας.

2. **Herodotus** uses ὅτευ, ὅτεῳ, ὅτεων, ὁτέοισι, and ἅσσα.

961. 1. Ὅσος and ὁπόσος have σσ in Doric and Lesbian Aeolic, often in Homer.

2. Homer often has ππ in the indefinite relative pronouns and adverbs ; as ὁππότερος, ὁπποῖος, ὁππόσος, ὁππότε, ὅππως.

3. **Herodotus** has ὀκ- for ὀπ- (832) ; as ὁκόσος, ὁκοῖος, ὅκου, ὁκότε, etc.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

962. Τόσος and τοῖος occur in poetry with τοσοῦτος and τοιοῦτος.—For ὅσος Homer has once ὁσσάτιος (*Il.* 5, 758), Theocritus (4, 55) has ὅσσιχος, as (*how*) *little*.

963. 1. Certain correlative adverbs are poetic or dialectic : πόθι (poet.) = ποῦ ; ποθί (poet.) = πού ; τόθι (poet.), *there ;* ὅθι (poet.) = οὗ ; ὁπόθι (poet.) = ὅπου ;— τόθεν (poet.), *thence ;*—τηνίκα, Dor. τᾱνίκα (Theoc.) ;—τώς (Epic and Att. poet.) = οὕτως ; τῇ (poet.) = τῇδε ; ὥς frequent in poetry = οὕτως.

2. Epic ἦμος and τῆμος (Dor. ᾶμος and τᾶμος) = ὅτε and τότε.

3. Homer has πόσε and ὁπόσε for ποῖ and ὅποι ;—he has ᾗχι with ᾗ, both meaning *which way* or *where*.

4. Homer also has εἵως and εἶος with Attic ἕως, *as long as, until ;* and τείως and τεῖος with Attic τέως, *so long ;*—also ὄφρα = ἕως and τόφρα = τέως.

5. Poetic κεῖθι, etc., see 405, 2.—For ἐνθαῦτα and ἐνθεῦτε in Her., see 832.

NUMERALS

964. The cardinals have these peculiar forms in the dialects : *1.* ἕεις (Hes. θ 145) for εἷς ; Lesbian ἴα for μία ; Homer has ἴα, ἰῆς, ἰῇ, ἴαν alongside of μία, μιῆς, μιῇ, μίαν ; also dat. sing. masc. ἰῷ ; stricter Doric ἦς.— The plural of οὐδείς and μηδείς is οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμαί, οὐδαμά in New Ionic (from οὐδέ and an old pronoun ἁμός or ἀμός = τὶς).—Of οὐδείς, μηδείς Homer has only οὐδέν, μηδέν, οὐδενί.

2. Homer has δύο and δύω both indeclinable ; also δοιώ ; and δοιοί, δοιαί, δοιά declined regularly.—In Herodotus δύο is either indeclinable or it forms δύο, δυῶν, δυοῖσι (δυοῖν is probably incorrect). Gen. δυεῖν and dat. δυσί are late.

4. Homer has the Aeolic πίσυρες with τέσσαρες. Herodotus has τέσσερες, τέσσερα. The Doric has τέττορες or τέτορες with τέτταρες, dat. τέτρασι.

5. Aeolic πέμπε for πέντε, whence the ordinal πεμπτός.

12. Homer has δώδεκα, δυώδεκα, δυοκαίδεκα (this also in other poets). Herodotus has δυώδεκα and δύο καὶ δέκα. Pindar has δώδεκα and δυώδεκα.

14. Herodotus has τεσσερεσκαίδεκα also as neuter.

20. Homer has εἴκοσι and ἐείκοσι. Doric has εἴκατι (Fίκατι, Fείκατι).

30. Homer and Herodotus τριήκοντα for τριάκοντα.

40. Herodotus τεσσεράκοντα for τεσσαράκοντα ; Doric τετρώκοντα.

70. Doric ἑβδομήκοντα and ἑβδεμήκοντα.

80. Her. ὀγδώκοντα, Hom. also ὀγδοήκοντα.

90. Homer ἐνενήκοντα with ἐννήκοντα.

200, 300, etc. Homer διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι for διᾱκόσιοι and τριᾱκόσιοι. —Herodotus διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι, εἰνακόσιοι for ἐνακόσιοι.—Doric διᾱκάτιοι, τριᾱκάτιοι, τετρακάτιοι, etc. ; also the Attic forms.

1000, 2000, etc. Lesbian χέλλιοι, Boeotian χείλιοι, stricter and milder Doric χηλίοι and χειλίοι.—Homer ἐννεάχῑλοι for ἐνακισχίλιοι ; δεκάχῑλοι for μύριοι (μῡρίος, *countless*). Herodotus εἰνακισχίλιοι for ἐνακισχίλιοι.

965. The cardinals have these dialectic forms :

Doric πρᾶτος for πρῶτος ;—Homer τρίτος and τρίτατος, Aeolic τέρτος ;— Homer τέταρτος and τέτρατος (also Pindar);—Homer ἕβδομος and ἑβδόματος ;—Homer ὄγδοος and ὀγδόατος ;—Homer ἔνατος and εἴνατος, Her. εἴνατος ;—Homer δωδέκατος and δυωδέκατος, Her. δυωδέκατος ;—τεσσερεσ-καιδέκατος and τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος ;—Homer ἐεικοστός and εἰκοστός ;— Her. τριηκοστός for τριᾱκοστός, διηκοστός for διᾱκοστός.

966. *Numeral Adverbs.*—1. Herodotus has εἰνακίς.—Those in -ακις not expressing definite numbers sometimes drop -σ in poetry ; as τοσσάκι, ὁσσάκι in Hom. (859).

2. Like δίχα and τρίχα Homer has also πένταχα and ἔπταχα, and δίχθα and τρίχθα ; also τριπλῆ and τετραπλῆ.—Herodotus has διχοῦ, τριχοῦ, πενταχοῦ.

967. Διασός and τρισσός, *two-fold, three-fold* (Her. διξός, τριξός) sometimes occur in poetry for δύο and τρεῖς.—For δι-πλάσιος, τρι-πλάσιος, etc., Her. has δι-πλήσιος, τρι-πλήσιος, etc.—Τριᾱκάς is in Hes. and Her. τριηκάς.

VERBS

THE AUGMENT

968. *Omission of the Augment.*—1. In Homer both the syllabic and the temporal augment are often omitted ; as βῆν and ἔβην, ἦγε and ἄγεν, εἶχον and ἔχον, ἐβεβήκειν and βεβήκει, ἵκετο and ἵκοντο. Iterative forms in -σκον and -σκόμην (1040, 1041) are generally unaugmented.

2. Similarly in the post-Homeric Epic poets; also in other non-Attic lyric poets. The augment is sometimes omitted in the lyric parts of Attic Tragedy, seldom in the dialogue parts.

3. (a) Herodotus omits the augment in the iterative forms in -σκον and -σκόμην (1040, 1041), as ἄγεσκον, ποιέεσκον, λάβεσκον, ὀδυρέσκετο. It is absent occasionally in the pluperfect, as ἀναβεβήκεε, καταλέλειπτο.

(b) He regularly omits the temporal augment: in certain Ionic verbs and forms, as ἀγίνεω, ἀμείβομαι, ἀναισιμόω, ἀρρωδέω, ἀρτέομαι, ἐσσόω, ὁρτάζω, οὐνομάζω, οὐρίζω, ἔργω (Att. εἴργω) ;—in the poetic verbs and forms ἀεθλέω, ἀλυκτάζω, ἐλῑνύω, ἄνωγε, ἔρδω ;—in ἐάω, ἐργάζομαι, ἔωθα ;—in all verbs beginning with αἰ-, αὐ-, εἰ-, εὐ-, οἰ- ;—in the pluperfect of verbs with Attic reduplication, also in ἑστήκεε.

(c) Verbs beginning with a vowel (not ε), which have a syllabic augment (533) or a double augment (534), usually omit the syllabic augment ; as ὠνέοντο, ὤρεον (ὁράω), ἄν-οιξαν.

969. 1. After the syllabic augment Homer sometimes doubles λ, as ἐ-λλίσσετο, *prayed* ;—μ only in ἔ-μμαθε, *learned* ;—ν in ἔ-ννεον, *swam* ;—σ in σείω, *drive*, and σεύω, *shake* (ἐ-σσείοντο, ἔ-σσευα) ;—δ in ἔ-δδεισα, *feared* (for ἐ-δϝεισα 836).

2. Sometimes ρ remains single after the augment ; as ἐ-ράπτομεν, ἔ-ρεξας.

970. Initial α- augments to ᾱ- in Doric and Aeolic ; as ᾶγω, ᾶγον, ᾶχθην, ᾶρχομαι, ᾶρχόμᾱν.—Initial αι- and ευ- remain ; as αἱρέω, αἱρέθην, αὐδάω, αὐδᾶσα.

971. To the Attic verbs in 533 and 534 beginning with a vowel, which take the syllabic augment ε, add Ionic and poetic forms from ἀνδάνω, ἅπτω, εἶδον, εἴλω, εἶπον, εἴρω, *join*, ἔλπω, ἔννῡμι, ἕζομαι and ἵζω, ἔρδω, οἰνοχοέω. See these verbs in the Catalogue.

REDUPLICATION

972. The reduplication (or its equivalent, the augment) is rarely omitted in Homer. Thus ἔρχαται and ἔρχατο from ἔργω, *shut*. See also in the Catalogue ἔννῡμι and ἀλιταίνομαι. Homeric δέχαται, ἐδέγμην, δέγμενος, etc., are μι-forms, and not perf. and plupf. as is commonly supposed.

973. 1. Herodotus regularly omits the temporal augment representing the reduplication in the verbs mentioned in 968, 3 (b).—For ἔοικα he has οἶκα ; and ἔωθα, ἐώθεα for εἴωθα, εἰώθη.

2. For εἴ-ληφα and εἴ-λημμαι (from λαμβάνω) Herodotus has λελάβηκα and ἀπο-λέ-λάμμαι.

974. Reduplication with ρ occurs in Homeric ῥε-ρυπωμένος, *soiled*, from ῥυπόω.—Homer also has ἔμμορε (for με-μορε) from μείρομαι, *obtain;* and ἔσσυμαι (for σε-συμαι) from σεύω, *drive.*—The reduplication is irregularly lengthened in Homeric δεί-δοικα and δεί-δια from δείδω, *fear*, and δεί-δεγμαι, *greet*, from δείκνῡμι, *show.*—Ionic ἔκτημαι for κέκτημαι.

975. The verbs which take the syllabic augment ε before a vowel (533, 534, 971) also have the reduplication represented by ε in the dialects. See these verbs in the Catalogue.

976. *Attic Reduplication.*—In addition to the verbs with Attic

reduplication in 548, the dialects and poetry have a number of peculiar forms. See in the Catalogue ἀγείρω, αἱρέω, ἀκ-αχ-μένος (ἀκ-), ἀλάομαι, ἀλυκτέω, root ἀνεθ-, ἀραρίσκω, ἀκ-αχ-ίζω (ἀχ-), ἐγείρω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), ἐρείδω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔχω, ἠμύω, root ὀδυ-, ὄζω, ὁράω (ὀπ-), ὀρέγω, ὄρνυμι.

977. Reduplicated Second-aorists.—1. A number of verbs have reduplicated second-aorists in Epic poetry : as πέ-φραδ-ον, from φράζω, say ; πέ-πιθ-ον, from πείθω, persuade ; ἄλ-αλκ-ον (syncopated), from ἀλέξω (ἀλεκ-), ward off.

2. These verbs (all in the Catalogue) are ἀκ-αχ-ίζω (ἀχ-), ἀλέξω (ἀλεκ-), ἀπ-αφ-ίσκω (ἀφ-), root δα-, ἐνίπτω (ἐνιπ-), ἐρύκω, κάμνω, κέλομαι, κεύθω (κυθ-), κλύω, λαγχάνω (λαχ-), λαμβάνω (λαβ-), λανθάνω (λαθ-), λάσκω (λακ-), μάρπτω (μαρπ-), ὄρνυμι (ὀρ-), πάλλω (παλ-), root πορ- (πεπαρεῖν), πείθω (πιθ-), πλήσσω (πληγ-, πλαγ-), πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-), root ταγ-, root τεμ-, τέρπω, τεύχω, φείδομαι (φιδ-), root φεν-, φράζω (φραδ-), χάζω (χαδ-, καδ-), χαίρω (χαρ-).—Of these ἐνίπτω, chide, and ἐρύκω, draw, reduplicate peculiarly : ἠνίπ-απ-ον (or ἐν-ένιπ-ον) and ἠρύκ-ακ-ον.

TENSE SUFFIXES

978. 1. For the Doric future tense-suffix -σε%-, for -σ%-, see 1022.

2. For the Homeric first-aorist tense-suffix -σ%- for -σα- in a few cases, see 1028.

3. For the doubling of σ in the future and first-aorist in Homer, see 1018.

4. For the iterative imperfect and aorist tense-suffix -σκ%- in Ionic, see 1040, 1041.

5. For the present and second-aorist tense-suffix -θ%-, see 1042, 1043.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

979. 1. The Doric retains -τι in μι-forms, as τίθητι for Attic τίθησι ;— it has -μες for -μεν, φα-μές for φα-μέν, φέρο-μες for φέρομεν, ἀπεστάλκα-μες, εὕρο-μες, τίθε-μες ;— -ντι is retained in the third person plural ; as ἔχο-ντι for ἔχουσι, λελύκα-ντι for λελύκᾶσι, λύσω-ντι for λύσωσι, τίθε-ντι for τιθέᾶσι. (Boeotian Aeolic inscriptions have -νθι for -ντι.)

2. It has -μᾶν, -σθᾶν, -τᾶν, for -μην, -σθην, -την ; as ἐφερό-μᾶν, ἐλελύ-σθᾶν, ἐλῡέ-τᾶν.

980. In poetry -μεσθα often occurs for -μεθα ; as ἁπτό-μεσθα, πειρᾶσό-μεσθα, τετῑμή-μεσθα.

981. Homer sometimes has -τον and -σθον for -την and -σθην in the third person dual of past tenses : ἐτεύχε-τον, θωρήσε-σθον.

982. The endings -μι and -σι (third person singular) are often retained by Homer in the subjunctive ; as κτείνω-μι, τύχω-μι, ἐθέλῃ-σι, λάβῃ-σι (written by some ἐθέλη-σι, λάβη-σι).

983. 1. The ending -σθα is sometimes retained by Homer in the indicative, as τίθη-σθα, διδοῖ-σθα ; also in the subjunctive, as ἐθέλῃ-σθα, βάλῃ-σθα ; rarely in the optative, as κλαίοι-σθα, βάλοι-σθα.

2. It also occurs in a few Lesbian Aeolic and Doric forms.

984. The ending -θι occurs oftener in Homer than in Attic ; as δίδω-θι for δίδου, ἐμπίπλη-θι for ἐμπίπλη.—Pindar always has imperative δίδοι for δίδου.—The endings -τωσαν and -σθωσαν do not occur in Homer, and are late.

985. Homer often has -ν for -σαν ; as ἔβα-ν for ἔβη-σαν, ἔφα-ν for ἔφη-σαν, φίληθε-ν for ἐφιλήθη-σαν, τράφε-ν for ἐτράφη-σαν. This sometimes occurs in other poetry.

986. The Lesbian sometimes has -ης for -εις, as φέρης for φέρεις.— The Doric (Theocritus) sometimes has -ες for -εις, as ἀμέλγες (Theoc.) for ἀμέλγεις.

987. 1. When -σαι and -σο drop σ, the Lesbian has the open forms ; as κείσε-αι and ἐφαίνε-ο (Sappho), ἐθήκα-ο (Theoc.) ; seldom -ε-αι becomes -η, as ἔση (Alc.).

2. The Doric always contracts -ε-αι to -η, as οἴη. The 2 sing. in -ε-ο of verbs in ω remains open, as ᾤχε-ο (Epich.). The 2 sing. aor. mid. contracts -α-ο to -ā, as ἐπάξā (Theoc.) for ἐπήξω from πήγνῡμι.

3. (a) In Homer -ε-αι, -η-αι, -ε-ο, -α-ο, usually remain open ; as βούλε-αι, πύθη-αι, βάλλε-ο, ὠδύσα-ο. Sometimes -ε-ο becomes -ευ, as βάλλευ, ἔπευ. In ἔρειο (Il. 11, 610) and σπεῖο (Il. 10, 285), -ε-ο is lengthened to -εεο-. Homer has -ει from -ε-αι only in ὄψει, *thou wilt see.*

(b) Homer even has in the perfect middle βέβλη-αι for βέβλη-σαι ; μέμνη-αι and μέμνη with μέμνη-σαι.

(c) In μι-forms Homer sometimes drops σ of the endings -σαι and -σο where the Attic retains it ; as ἐμάρνα-ο for ἐμάρνα-σο, δίζη-αι for δίζη-σαι, μάρνα-ο for μάρνα-σο.

4. In Herodotus -ε-αι, -ε-ο, and -α-ο remain open ; but for -ε-ο we sometimes find -ευ, especially in the imperative, as πύθευ.

988. 1. For -νται and -ντο the Ionic often has -α-ται and -α-το (a preceding π, β, κ, γ being here aspirated).

2. (a) Homer has -ατο always in the optative ; as γενοί-ατο for γένοι-ντο, ἀπολοί-ατο for ἀπόλοι-ντο.

(b) He always has -αται and -ατο in the perfect and pluperfect middle of consonant stems, and generally of vowel stems (including κεῖμαι and ἧμαι) ; as τετράφ-αται from τρέπω, ἔρχ-αται and ἔρχ-ατο from ἔργω, ἀγηγέρ-ατο from ἀγείρω ; κεχολώ-ατο from χολόω, βεβλή-αται and βεβλή-ατο from βάλλω, ἐφθί-ατο from φθίνω, κέ-αται and κεί-αται with κεῖ-νται from κεῖμαι, ἔ-αται and εἴ-αται from ἧμαι. See 989.

3. (a) Herodotus has -αται and -ατο in all optatives in -οι-ατο and -αι-ατο for -οι-ντο and -αι-ντο ; as ἀγοί-ατο, βουλοί-ατο, γευσαί-ατο, for ἄγοι-ντο, βούλοι-ντο, γεύσαι-ντο.

(b) In the perfect and pluperfect middle, pure verbs here shortening η and ει to ε ; as κεχωρίδ-αται (χωριδ-), ἐσκευάδ-ατο (σκευαδ-), τετρίφ-αται (τρίβω), ἐτετάχ-ατο (ταγ-), ἀπ-ίκ-αται and ἀπ-ίκ-ατο without aspiration of κ ;—ἠγέ-αται for ἤγη-νται, ἠγέ-ατο for ἤγη-ντο, ὡρμέ-ατο for ὤρμη-ντο,

βεβλέ-αται and ἐβεβλέ-ατο for βέβλη-νται and ἐβέβλη-ντο, κέ-αται for κεῖ-νται.

(c) In the present and imperfect of the μι-form, final a of the stem here becoming ε; as τιθέ-αται and ἐτιθέ-α-το for τίθε-νται and ἐτίθε-ντο, ἱστέ-αται and ἱστέ-ατο for ἵστα-νται and ἵστα-ντο, δυνέ-αται and ἐδυνέ-ατο for δύνα-νται and ἐδύνα-ντο, κατ-έ-αται and κατ-έ-ατο for κάθη-νται and κάθη-ντο.

989. NOTE.—1. Homer inserts δ before -αται and -ατο in three cases: ἀκ-ηχέ-δ-ατο from ἀκαχίζω, *pain*; ἐληλά-δ-αται from ἐλαύνω, *drive*; and ἐρρά-δ-ατο from ῥαίνω, *sprinkle*.

2. In τετεύχ-αται (τέτυγμαι) the vowel is lengthened, and in ἐρηρέδ-ατο (ἐρηρείσμην) the vowel is shortened *metri causa*.

TENSE-SYSTEMS, MOODS, INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLES

IRREGULARITIES AND CHANGES IN THE VERB-STEM

990. *Addition of ε.*—The following poetic and Ionic verbs add ε to the theme to form one or more tense-stems: ἀλθ-ομαι, γεγωνέω, δουπέω, εἴρομαι, εἰλέω, ἐπαυρέω, κελαδέω, κέλομαι, κεντέω, κήδω, κτυπέω, κυρέω, λάσκω, μέδομαι, μύζω, πατέομαι, ῥιγέω, στυγέω, τορέω, χραισμέω; ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, root δα-;—also poetic forms of διδάσκω, πείθω, φείδομαι;—φιλέω.

991. *Addition of a.*—These (chiefly poetic) verbs add a to the theme for the present and other systems: βρῡχ-ά-ομαι, γο-ά-ω, δηρι-ά-ομαι, λιχμ-ά-ω, μηκ-ά-ομαι, μητι-ά-ω, μῡκ-ά-ομαι.

992. *Short final theme-vowel retained.*—The following Epic verbs retain a short final theme-vowel in all or some of the systems: ἀκηδέω, ἐρύω, κοτέω, λοέω, νεικέω, and roots ἀα- and ἀε-.

993. *Syncope.*—For syncopated poetic forms, see πέλω, πελάζω, μέλω, κέλομαι, roots τεμ- and φεν-.

994. *Metathesis.*—For poetic forms with metathesis, see ἁμαρτάνω, δαρθάνω, δέρκομαι, πέρδομαι, τέρπω, θράσσω (=ταράσσω); βλώσκω, δαμάζω, δέμω, ἔπορον (πορ-).

995. *Omission of ν of the theme.*—See poetic forms of κτείνω, and of the root φεν- or φα- in the Catalogue.

996. *Change of root-vowel.*—Besides the second-aorists in 694 and 760 which change ε to a, see in the Catalogue τέρπω, δέρκομαι, πέρθω, and πτήσσω.

997. *Reduplication of the theme.*—Besides the presents of the μι-form (764, b), and the ordinary verbs of the First and Sixth Classes (626, 658), add poetic πι-πίσκω, πι-φαύσκω, ἀρ-αρίσκω, κι-κλήσκω, τι-τύσκομαι.

PRESENT SYSTEM

FIRST OR THEMATIC-VOWEL CLASS

998. *Theme-vowel of variable quantity.*—Homer has ἀλύ̆ω, ἀρτύ̆ω, δύ̆ω, θύ̆ω (also Pind., Theoc.), and θύω, ἱδρύ̆ω, κωκύ̆ω, λύω and λύ̆ω. Other cases of -ῠω for Attic -ῡω are extremely rare.

<center>Second or Strong-Vowel Class</center>

999. To the list in 631 add : root θαπ- or ταφ- (τέθηπα), τμήγω (τμαγ-) = τέμνω, ἐρείκω (ἐρικ-), ἐρεύγομαι (ἐριγ-), ἐρεύθω (ἐρυθ-), all Epic or Ionic.

<center>Third or T- Class or Verbs in -πτω</center>

1000. To the list in 635 add : γνάμπ-τω (poet.), ἐνίπ-τω (Epic), μάρπ-τω (poet.).

<center>Fourth or Iota Class (y- Class)</center>

1001. All verbs of this class which have second tenses or have any peculiar or dialectic (poetic) forms are given in the Catalogue ; also all which form the present irregularly.

1002. 1. *Palatal Themes.*—See ἀβροτάζω, ἀλαπάζω, αὐδάζω, ἀτύζω, βάζω, βρίζω, δαΐζω, δνοπαλίζω, ἐγγυαλίζω, ἐλελίζω, κτερείζω, μαστίζω, μερμηρίζω, πελεμίζω, πολεμίζω, ῥέζω, στυφελίζω, ἐναρίζω, μύζω (μῦγ-, μῦζε-), βαστάζω (βασταγ-, βασταδ-), νυστάζω, συρίζω, σφετερίζω, πλάζω (πλαγγ-), ἀφύσσω (ἀφυγ-, ἀφυδ-) ; ἀμύσσω, προῒσσομαι, νύσσω, ὄσσομαι (ὀκ-, ὀπ-), ὀτοτύζω, σφύζω (σφυγ-), τρύζω, φεύζω, φημίζω.

2. *Lingual Themes.*—See ἱμάσσω, κορύσσω, λαφύσσω, λεύσσω, λίσσομαι, νίσσομαι, ἀφάσσω.

3. *Liquid Themes.*—See εἴλω, root φεν- or φα-, ὀφέλλω and ἀμείρω. All important dialectic (poetic) liquid verbs and poetic forms of others are in the Catalogue.

4. *Vowel Themes.*—See in the Catalogue καίω and κλαίω ; also δαίω (δα-), *burn,* δαίομαι (δα-), *divide,* μαίομαι (μα-, μεν-, μασ-), *reach after,* ναίω (να-), *inhabit,* νάω (ναίω), *flow,* ὀπυίω (ὀπυ-) *take to wife.*

1003. The Aeolic often has -σδω for -ζω ; as ἐϊκάσδω (Sappho) = ἐικάζω, συρίσδω (Theoc.) = συρίζω.—In Doric most verbs in -ζω have stems in γ ; as κομίζω, *carry,* fut. κομίσω = Doric κομιξῶ, Aor. ἐκόμισα = Dor. ἐκόμιξα.

1004. The Aeolic assimilates y to ν and ρ (except after α) ; as κρίννω for κρίνω, φθέρρω for φθείρω, σύρρω for σύρω,—but φαίνω (not φαννω).

<center>Fifth or N- Class</center>

1005. To the list in 652 add θύνω, ἀλφάνω, ἀλιταίνω, ἐριδαίνω, ἐρυγγάνω, κευθάνω = κεύθω, ῥαίνω, χανδάνω, and the μι- verbs in 1062, 1.

<center>Sixth or Inchoative Class or Verbs in -σκω</center>

1006. To the list in 658 add βάσκω, κικλήσκω, πι-πίσκω, πι-φαύσκω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, ἴσκω, τι-τύσκομαι, δια-φαύσκω or -φώσκω, ὑλάσκω. These as well as dialectic forms of those in 658 are given in the Catalogue.

<center>Seventh or Verb-Stem Class</center>

1007. The Epic verbs of this class are enumerated in 1062, 2.

EIGHTH OR MIXED CLASS

1008. See the Catalogue for poetic and dialectic forms of the verbs in 663.

CONTRACT VERBS

1009. *In Homer.*—1. *Verbs in -άω.* (*a*) These often contract as in Attic. Sometimes they remain open, as ναιετάουσι ; sometimes α is here lengthened to ᾱ, as πεινάοντα, διψάων.

(*b*) Very frequently verbs in -άω show a peculiar assimilation : αε and αη giving a double *a*-sound, and αο, αω, and αου giving a double *o*-sound. One of the two assimilated vowels is then usually lengthened (to ᾱ or ω), seldom both :

ὁρόω	for ὁράω	ἡβώοιμι	for ἡβάοιμι	ὁράᾳς	for ὁράῃς
ὁρόωντες	,, ὁράοντες	ὁρόωσα	,, ὁράουσα	ὁράᾳ	,, ὁράει
ὁρόῳμι	,, ὁράοιμι	ὁρόωσι	,, ὁράουσι	ὁράᾳν	,, ὁράειν
ὁρόῳτε	,, ὁράοιτε	γελώοντες	,, γελάοντες	ὁράασθαι	,, ὁράεσθαι
μενοινώω	,, μενοινάω	ὁράᾳς	,, ὁράεις	μνάασθαι	,, μνάεσθαι

The Attic future has the same peculiar forms : ἐλόω for ἐλάω, ἐλάᾳς for ἐλάεις, ἐλάᾳ for ἐλάει, from ἐλαύνω (ἐλάω).

(*c*) The first vowel is lengthened when the meter requires it. If the second vowel is not long by nature or position, the assimilation does not take place (except in μνωόμενος = μναόμενος) ; thus never ὁροωμεν.

(*d*) Verbs in -άω sometimes have imperfects in -εο- for -αο- ; as ἀντάω, *encounter*, ἤντεον. The part. of χράομαι is χρεώμενος.

(*e*) The forms in (*b*) above are now generally considered spurious, and some editors now give the ordinary uncontracted forms ; as γελάοντες, ὁράουσι, etc.

2. *Verbs in -έω.*—Verbs in -έω generally remain open. Sometimes εε and εει become ει, εο and rarely εου become ευ ; as τάρβει = τάρβεε, φιλεῖ = φιλέει, φιλεῦντες = φιλέοντες, νεικεῦσι = νεικέουσι. Sometimes -ε-εαι and -ε-εο (from -ε-ε-σαι and -ε-ε-σο) drop one ε, or may contract to -εῖαι and -εῖο ; as μῦθέαι or μυθεῖαι from μυθέ-ε-αι, ἀπο-αιρέο for ἀπο-αιρέ-ε-ο, αἰδεῖο for αἰδέ-ε-ο.—Verbs in -έω sometimes have the older form in -είω ; as νεικείω for νεικέω, ἐτελείετο for ἐτελέετο, τελείω for τελέω.

3. *Verbs in -οω.*—These sometimes have forms in -οω- and -ωο- like verbs in -άω ; as ἀρόωσι for ἀρόουσι from ἀρόω, *plough ;* ὑπνώοντες for ὑπνόοντες from ὑπνόω, *sleep ;*—but some of the forms are doubtful. Otherwise they always contract as in Attic.

1010. NOTE.—For Homeric infinitives in -ή-μεναι from verbs in -άω and -έω, see 1052, 2.—For μι-forms of verbs in -άω and -έω in Homer, see 1015, 2.

1011. *In Herodotus.*—1. *Verbs in -άω.* (*a*) These change αω, αο, αου to εω, εο, εου, and keep these ε-forms open ; otherwise α with a following vowel contracts ; so ὁρέω (ὁράω), ὁρᾷς, ὁρᾷ, ὁρέομεν, ὁρᾶτε, ὁρέουσι.—Exceptions are κλάω, ψάω, σμάω, ἐάω, βιάομαι, ἰάομαι, which have all the

contract forms as in Attic.—But the 2 pers. sing. impf. mid. indic., and pres. imperative contract -αον as in Attic : ἐτῑμῶ (ἐτῑμάον), ὁρῶ (ὁράου). —The optative always has -ῳην, ῴμην ; as ἐνορῴη, τῑμῷτο.—χράω and χράομαι contract to η, not to ᾱ as in Attic : χρέομαι, χρᾶται, χρεόμενος, ἐχρᾶτο, ἐχρέοντο.

(b) When the present -άω is preceded by a vowel, εο and εου (for Attic αο and αου) become εν ; as αἰτιεῦνται (αἰτιάονται), βοεῦντες (βοάοντες).

(c) The Attic future of ἐλαύνω (ἐλάω) shows only contracted forms in the MSS as in Attic : ἐλῶν, ἐλῶσι, etc. ; but these should perhaps be written ἐλέων, ἐλέουσι, etc. [see below 1011, 2 (c)].

2. *Verbs in -έω.* (a) These remain uncontracted ; -έεαι and -έεο become -έαι and -έο : καλέω, καλέεις, καλέει, καλέομαι, καλέεται, etc., but καλέῃ, ἐκαλέο. But δεῖ and δεῖν are found only contracted. The optative has -έοιμι.

(b) Only five verbs in which -έω is preceded by a vowel (ἀγνοέω, διανοέομαι, θεέομαι, νοέω, ποιέω), contract εο and εου to εν ; thus ποιέω, ποιεῦσι, ποιεῦντες, ἐποίενν, ποιεῦμαι.

(c) The above rules apply also to the *future of liquid verbs* and to the *Attic future: σημανέω, ἀποβαλέεις* (from σημαίνω, ἀποβάλλω), κομιέει, κομιεύμεθα (fut. of κομίζω).

3. *Verbs in -όω.*—These contract as in Attic ; but when the present -όω is preceded by a vowel, οο and οου become εν ; as ἀξιεῦμεν, ἀξιεῦσι.

1012. Note.—Some grammarians do not consider the above rules quite so strict and consistent for Herodotus.

1013. In Doric.—1. The Doric contracts α + ε or η to η ; α + ει or η to η ; α + ο or ω to ᾱ (except in final syllables) ; νῑκῶ, νῑκῆς (νῑκάεις), νῑκᾶμες (νῑκάομεν), νῑκῆτε (νῑκάετε), νῑκᾶντι (νῑκάουσι), ὁρῆν (ὁρᾶν).

2. It contracts εε to η and οε or οο to ω in the stricter, to ει and ου in the milder form ; as φιλέετε = φιλῆτε (strict) = φιλεῖτε (mild), μισθόετε = μισθῶτε and μισθοῦτε, μισθόουσι = μισθῶντι and μισθοῦντι.—It leaves εο and εω open ; or they become ιο and ιω or ω in the stricter form, or to ου or εν and ω in the milder : φιλέω, φιλῶ, φιλίω (stricter Doric) = φιλέω, φιλῶ (milder) ; φιλέομες, φιλίομες, φιλῶμες (stricter) = φιλέομες, φιλοῦμες, φιλέοντι, φιλίοντι (stricter) = φιλέοντι, φιλεῦντι, φιλοῦντι (mild).

1014. In Aeolic.—Verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω are usually inflected according to the μι - form ; as φίλημι, ὄρημι (ὁρέω = ὁράω), δοκίμωμι. Ordinary uncontracted forms also occur.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF THE μι-FORM

1015. 1. In Homer the third person plural adds -σι (from -ντι) with lengthening of the preceding vowel : τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι, ῥηγνῦσι. But except ἔᾱσι, *they are,* and ἴᾱσι, *they go.*

2. In Homer the forms made as if from contract verbs in -εω and -οω

S

are more numerous. He has τίθη-σθα for τιθεῖς, τίθησι and τιθεῖ, διδοῖς and διδοῦσθα, διδοῖ and δίδωσι, ἵεις or ἱεῖς, ἵησι and ἵει or ἱεῖ ;—also imperative καθίστᾱ.

1016. 1. In Herodotus the second and third persons singular and the third person plural are formed as if from verbs in -εω, -αω, -οω. Thus τίθημι, τιθεῖς, τιθεῖ, τιθεῖσι ; ἵστημι, ἱστᾷς, ἱστᾷ, ἱστᾶσι, imperative ἵστᾱ ; δίδωμι, διδοῖς, διδοῖ, διδοῦσι. Like τίθημι is conjugated ἵημι ; ἱεῖς, ἱεῖ, ἱεῖσι.—The forms τίθησι, ἵστησι, δίδωσι, and imper. ἵστη are doubtful.

2. The imperfect of τίθημι is ἐτίθεα, ἐτίθεας, ἐτίθεε.

3. The third person plural of δείκνῡμι is δεικνῦσι ; so also ἀπολλῦσι, συρ-ρηγνῦσι, etc. Less common and doubtful are forms from -ύω.

1017. The Doric naturally has ᾱ (from ᾰ) for η throughout ; as ἵστᾱμι, στάσω, etc. for ἵστημι, στήσω, etc.

FUTURE AND FIRST-AORIST SYSTEMS

1018. Homer often doubles σ after a short vowel ; as τελέω, τελέσσω, ἐτέλεσσα, ὄλλῡμι, (ὀλ-ε-), ὀλέσσω, ὄλεσσα, ἀνύω, ἀνύσσω, γελάω, ἐγέλασσα.

1019. Besides κέλλω, κύρω, ὄρνῡμι, with fut. aor. forms in -σω and -σα, see (in the Catalogue) poetic (Epic) forms of ἀείρω, ἀραρίσκω, εἴλω, δέρομαι, κείρω, φθείρω, φέρω.

1020. Verbs in -άω lengthen α to ᾱ in Doric, and always to η in Ionic ; thus Doric τῑμάω, τῑμᾶσῶ, ἐτίμᾱσα, Ionic μειδιάω, μειδιήσω. Except ἐάω which always has ᾱ, and κτάομαι which usually has η even in Doric.

1021. In Doric most verbs in -ζω have the fut. and first aor. in -ξῶ (from -ξεω) and -ξα ; as χωρίζω, χωριξῶ, ἐχώριξα.

1022. The future in Doric has the tense-suffix -σε%. Thus ἀρξῶ, ἀρξεῖς, ἀρξεῖ, ἀρξεῖτον, ἀρξεῖμες, ἀρξεῖτε, ἀρξεῦντι, mid. ἀρξεῦμαι, ἀρξῇ, ἀρξεῖται, etc., contracted form ἀρξέω, ἀρξέεις, etc.

1023. These futures without σ from vowel-verbs occur in Homer : βέομαι or βείομαι, *shall live* (cf. βί-ος, *life*) ; δήω, *shall find* (cf. 2 aor. pass. ἐ-δά-ην, *learned*) ; κέω or κείω, *shall lie*, from κεῖμαι ; νέομαι usually *shall go* (also pres.) ; ἐξ-ανύω, *achieve*, ἐρύω, *draw*, and τανύω, *stretch*, also occur as futures.

1024. The Lesbian Aeolic leaves the liquid future open, as ἐμ-μενέω. So always Herodotus, and often Homer.

1025. For the Attic future formed in -όω for -άω in Homer, see 1009 (*b*). —For the Attic future in Herodotus, see 1011 (*c*).

1026. The Lesbian Aeolic assimilates σ of the suffix -σα- to a preceding liquid in the first-aorist ; as ἀπέστελλα for ἀπέστειλα, ἔκριννα for ἔκρῑνα, ἐνέμματο for ἐνείματο.—Homer has ὤφελλα from ὠφέλλω, *increase*.

1027. These first-aorists without σ occur in Homer : ἔχευα with Attic

ἔχεα from χέω, *pour;* ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην from ἀλεύομαι or ἀλέομαι, *avoid;* ἔκηα for Att. ἔκαυσα from καίω (καυ-), *burn;* ἔσσευα from σεύω (συ-), *drive;* δέατο, *seemed* (only *Od.* 6, 242).   Hesiod (*Op.* 767) has δατέασθαι from δατέομαι, *divide.*

1028. Homer has a few first-aorists with the tense-suffix -σ%- for -σα-, these occur : ἷξον and ἷξε from ἵκω, *come;* imper. ἄξετε and ἄξεσθε from ἄγω, *lead,* also inf. ἀξέμεν ; imper. οἷσε and οἴσετε (φέρω, *bring*), also inf. οἰσέμεν and οἰσέμεναι ; ἐβήσετο and imper. βήσεο from βαίνω, *go ;* imper. ὄρσεο and ὄρσευ, *rise,* from ὄρνυμι, *rouse ;* ἐδύσετο, *set* (δύω) ; λέξεο, *lay thyself* (λέγω) ; ἀείσεο mid. imper. from ἀείδω, *sing;* πελάσσετον, *approach* (πελάζω).

SECOND-AORIST SYSTEM

1029. For second-aorists with metathesis, see 994 ;—with syncope, see 993 ; —with reduplication, see 997.

1030. In the μι-form, the stem-vowel remains exceptionally short in poetic ἔκταν, *killed,* and Homeric οὖτα, *wounded.*—For second-aorists of the μι-form, see 1063.

PERFECT AND PERFECT-MIDDLE SYSTEMS

1031. Homer forms the first-perfect active in -κα only from vowel-themes ; and these often have second-perfect forms in -α, especially in the participle.   Thus πεφύκᾱσι and πεφύᾱσι from φύω, *produce ;* κεκμη-ώς = Att. κεκμηκώς from κάμ-νω, *am tired,* κεκορη-ώς from κορέ-ννυμι, *satiate.*

1032. A smooth or middle mute is never aspirated in Homer in the second-perfect : κεκοπ-ώς = Attic κεκοφ-ώς from κόπ-τω, *cut.*

1033. The pluperfect active has -εα, -εας, -εε, -εα-τε in Herodotus ; as ἐώθεα, ἐπεπόμφεε, συνηδέατε.   Homer has -εα, -εας or -ης, -ει or -ει-ν (-εε only in ᾔδεε).

1034. In Theocritus we occasionally find the perfect active indicative in -ω, -εις, -ει ; as δεδοίκω for δέδοικα, πεφύκει for πέφῡκε.

1035. Dialectic second-perfects are quite numerous, especially in Homer ; as ἔολπα, *hope,* from ἔλπω, *cause to hope,* δέδουπα from δουπέω, *resound,* ἔοργα from ῥέζω, *work.*

1036. A pluperfect with -%- is ἐμέμηκ-ο-ν from μέμηκα, pres. μηκάομαι, *bleat.*   Other apparently similar forms, as ἐγέγωνε, are imperfects ; but see φύω.

1037. The future perfects active κε-χαρ-ήσω (also κεχαρήσομαι) from χαίρω (χαρ-), *rejoice,* and κε-καδ-ήσω from χάζω (χαδ-), *yield,* occur in Homer.

PASSIVE SYSTEMS

1038. Two vowel stems add ν before θ in the first-aorist passive : ἱδρύ-ν-θην = Attic ἱδρύθην from ἱδρύω, *erect ;* ἀμ-πνύ-ν-θην, *revived,* from

πνέω (πνυ-), *breathe.*—Homer has also ἐκλίν-θην and ἐκλί-θην from κλίνω; and ἐκρίν-θην from κρίνω, *separate.*—He has φαάνθην from φαείνω (φαεν-), *shine* (= φαίνω).

1039. The first future-passive is absent from Homer. Of the second future passive he has only δαήσομαι from ἐδά-ην, *learned;* and μιγήσομαι from μίγνῡμι, *mix.*

ITERATIVE IMPERFECTS AND AORISTS IN -σκ%-

1040. Homer and Herodotus have *iterative* imperfects and aorists denoting a *customary* or *repeated* action. They occur only in the indicative; first-aorists are confined to Homer, and second-aorists nearly so. Herodotus forms these iteratives only from verbs in -ω.

1041. The suffix -σκ%- is added to the tense-stem; verbs in -άω have -α-σκον or -αα-σκον as the meter requires; verbs in -έω have -εεσκον, in Homer also -ε-σκον. Herodotus always omits the augment, Homer nearly always.

Imperfects: μένε-σκον from μένω, *remain;* ἔχε-σκον from ἔχω, *have;* βοσκέ-σκοντο from βόσκω, *feed;* ἄγε-σκον from ἄγω, *lead;* νίκά-σκομεν from νῑκάω, *conquer;* γοάα-σκε from γοάω, *bewail;* ποιέε-σκον, ποιεέ-σκετο from ποιέω; τίθε-σκον from τίθημι; δίδο-σκον from δίδωμι; ζωννύ-σκετο from ζώννῡμι, *gird.*—*First-Aorists:* αὐδήσα-σκεν from αὐδάω, *speak;* ἀπο-τρέψα-σκε from τρέπω, *turn;* μνησά-σκετο from μιμνήσκω, *remind.*—*Second-Aorists:* λάβε-σκε from λαμβάνω, *take;* φύγε-σκε from φεύγω, *flee;* στά-σκε from ἵστημι (στα-).—Two imperfects have -α-σκον for -εσκον: κρύπτα-σκε from κρύπτω, *hide,* and ῥῑπτα-σκον from ῥῑπτω, *throw.*—The second-aorist passive φάνε-σκε from φαίνω occurs rarely in Homer.

FORMATION IN -θ%-

1042. A number of verbs form poetic tense-stems by adding -θ%- to the present or second-aorist tense-stem. Before the suffix -θ%-, the variable vowel may become α (once υ). With the exception of several presents in -θω and -θομαι, and of the second-aorist ἔσχεθον from ἔχω, the others are probably all imperfects; but as some of them have aorist signification (cf. ἔφην), many scholars regard some of these as second-aorists, and accent the infinitive and participle accordingly. These forms are mostly Epic, but several occur also in Attic poetry, rarely in prose.

Thus: διώκω, *pursue,* ἐδιώκαθον, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν; εἴκω, *yield,* εἴκαθον, subj. εἰκάθω, opt. εἰκάθοιμι, part. εἰκάθων; ἀμύνω, *ward off,* imper. ἀμῡνάθετε, ἀμῡνάθου; φλέγω, *burn,* φλεγέθω; ἔχω, *hold,* aor. ἔσχεθον, subj. σχέθω, opt. σχέθοιμι, imper. σχεθέτω, inf. σχεθέειν, σχεθεῖν, part. σχεθών; φθίνω, *perish,* φθινύθω, *perish* or *destroy.*

1043. For all the forms of the above and the others, see in the Catalogue ἀγείρω (ἠγερέθομαι), ἀείρω (ἠερέθομαι), ἀλέξω (ἀλκάθω), ἀμύνω (ἀμῡνάθω), διώκω (διώκαθον), εἴκω (εἴκαθον), εἴργω (ἔργαθον), ἔχω (ἔσχεθον), κίω (μετ-εκίαθον), φθίνω (φθινύθω), φλέγω (φλεγέθω). There are also several other isolated forms in poetry.

SUBJUNCTIVE

1044. In Homer the subjunctive often has the short thematic vowel -%-
for -% η-, especially in the first-aorist, which may thus be confounded with the
future indicative : ἐρύσσ-ο-μεν for ὀρύσσ-ω-μεν, ἐγείρ-ο-μεν, νεμεσήσ-ε-τε,
ἐφάψ-ε-αι for ἐφάψ-η-αι, εὔξ-ε-αι from εὔξ-η-αι, δηλήσ-ε-ται, ἴ-ο-μεν ;—these
cases do not occur in the singular active nor in the third person plural.—
Similar examples occur in the Elegiac poets, and sometimes in Pindar.

1045. 1. The second-aorist subjunctive of the μι-form remains mostly
uncontracted : θέωμεν. In this case the final stem-vowel is very generally
lengthened, a and ε to η (or ει), and o to ω ; in the first and second persons
plural and in the dual, the thematic vowel is then short -%-. Thus : βή-ω
or βεί-ω (for βά-ω, Att. βῶ), θή-ω or θεί-ω (for θέ-ω, θῶ), γνώ-ω (for γνο-ω,
γνῶ), στή-ῃς (for στέ-ῃς, στῇς), θή-ῃς (for θέ-ῃς, θῇς), γνώ-ῃς (for γνο-ῃς,
γνῷς), στή-ῃ, θή-ῃ or θεί-ῃ, δώ-ῃ or δώ-ῃ-σι (for δό-ῃ, δῷ) ; στή-ε-τον (for
στα-η-τον, στῆτον), θή-ο-μεν or θεί-ο-μεν (for θέ-ω-μεν, θῶμεν), δώ-ω-σι (for
δο-ω-σι, δῶσι), στή-ω-σι or στεί-ω-σι (for στα-ω-σι, στῶσι).

2. A few similar middle μι-forms occur ; as ἀπο-θείομαι (for ἀπο-θέ-ω-μαι,
ἀπο-θῶμαι), βλή-ε-ται from βάλλω.

3. The MSS vary in some forms between ει and η, but η from a or ε is
probably correct for all forms.

4. Homer has -εω- also in stems in -α- ; as στέωμεν (στα-) ; cf. 1047.

1046. 1. In the subjunctive of the second-aorist passive, Homer has
some forms like his peculiar subjunctives of the second-aorist active of the
μι-form (1045, 1) ; as δαμή-ω or δαμεί-ω (for δαμέ-ω, δαμ-ῶ, from ἐδάμ-ην,
2 aor. pass. of δαμ-νάω, subdue) ; δαμ-ή-ῃς and δαμή-ῃ ; δαμή-ε-τε or
δαμεί-ε-τε (for δαμέ-η-τε, δαμ-ῆ-τε) ;—ἐτάρπην, 2 aor. pass. of τέρπω, delight,
has τραπή-ο-μεν or τραπεί-ο-μεν. In these cases also ει should probably be
everywhere replaced by η.

2. Otherwise Homer leaves the subjunctive aorist passive open, as
μιγέωσι.

1047. In Herodotus the subjunctive of both aorists passive and of the
second-aorists of the μι-form remain open, except that εη and εῃ contract to
η and ῃ ;—stems in a change this vowel to ε. Thus αἱρεθέω, φανέωσι ;
ἐξανα-στέωμεν, προσ-θέω, βέω (from ἔβην) ; but νικηθῇς, φανῇ, ἐκ-βῇ,
θῆται, as in Attic.

1048. Subjunctive μεμνεώμεθα in Herodotus 7, 47 for μεμνώμεθα is doubtful.

OPTATIVE

1049. Homer has -ιη- in σταίησαν (Il. 17, 733), otherwise never in the
dual or plural ; and very rarely in the singular.

1050. The so-called Aeolic optative forms in -ειας, -ειε, -ειαν belong to
all the dialects, but no examples seem to occur in Lesbian.

1051. For Homeric optatives from δύω, λύω, δαίνῡμι, and φθίνω, see the Catalogue ; also πήγνῡμι.

INFINITIVE

1052. *In Homer.*—1. Besides the ordinary ending -εν, Homer often has -μεναι and -μεν in the present, future, and second-aorist active of verbs in ω ; as ἀμῡνέ-μεναι, ἀμῡνέ-μεν, ἀμύνειν ; ἀξέ-μεναι, ἀξέ-μεν, ἄξειν ; ἐλθέ-μεναι, ἐλθέ-μεν, ἐλθεῖν. Verbs in -άω and -έω often have -ή-μεναι ; as πεινάω, πεινή-μεναι ; καλέω, καλή-μεναι (only ἀγῑνέω has ἀγῑνέ-μεναι, as if from a stem ἀγῑν-). Of verbs in -οω we have only the pres. inf. ἀρό-μεναι or ἀρόμμεναι (?) in Hes. *Op.* 22.

2. The endings -μεναι and -ναι, preceded by η, occur in a few presents from verbs in -μι ; as ἀή-μεναι, and ἀῆ-ναι from ἄημι, *blow* ;—in the second-aorist active of stems in α of the μι-form ; as στή-μεναι, στῆ-ναι ;—in the aorist passive ; as ὁμοιωθή-μεναι, μιγή-μεναι, δαή-μεναι and δαῆ-ναι from δα-, *learn*. Other presents in -μι have -μεναι and -μεν with preceding short vowel ; as ἰστά-μεναι, ἰστά-μεν, ζευγνύ-μεναι, ζευγνύ-μεν (but διδοῦ-ναι, *Il.* 24, 425 ; τιθή-μεναι, *Il.* 23, 83 and 247 ; ζειγνῡ-μεν, *Il.* 16, 145).

The second-aorist of stems in ε and ο adds -μεναι and -μεν to the unchanged stem, but -ναι to the lengthened stem ; as θέ-μεναι, θέ-μεν, δό-μεναι, δό-μεν ; but θεῖ-ναι, δοῦ-ναι ;—after a long vowel -μεναι (not -μεν) is used, as στή-μεναι, γνώ-μεναι, δῦ-μεναι. If the second-aorist active ends in -αν, the α remains short before -μεναι and -μεν, as ἔκταν (from κτείνω, *kill*), κτά-μεναι, κτά-μεν.

3. The perfect infinitive active of the μι-form has -μεναι and -μεν ; as τεθνά-μεναι and τεθνά-μεν.

4. The second-aorist active often has -ε-ειν for -εῖν ; as θανέειν for θανεῖν.

5. Observe that the syllable preceding -μεναι or -μεν is always accented.

6. The ending -ναι never occurs after a short vowel (ἰέ-ναι should probably be always written ἰ-μέναι).—The ending -μεν nearly always follows a short vowel (except in ζευγνῡ-μεν above).

1053. *In Doric.*—The Doric generally has -μεν where the Attic has -ναι ; as ἐμπαγῆ-μεν for ἐμπαγῆ-ναι (from πήγνῡμι), στᾶ-μεν (Pind.) for στῆ-ναι, θέ-μεν (Theoc.) for θεῖ-ναι, διδό-μεν (Pind.) for διδό-ναι.—Verbs in -ω have -ειν, as in Attic, in the milder Doric. We also find -ην and -εν for -ειν ; as ἀείδην (Alcm.), ἀείδεν (Theoc.), Pindar once ἥρ γᾱρύεν for γηρύειν ;—also -ῶν in contract verbs in -όω, as ὑπνῶν (Aristoph. *Lys.* 143). The perfect active has -ειν and -ην ; as γεγάκ-ειν (Pind.) = γεγονέ-ναι, δεδύκην (Theoc.) for δεδυκέ-ναι.

1054. *In Aeolic.*—The Lesbian has -μεναι in monosyllabic stems with short final vowel in the μι-conjugation ; as ἔμ-μεναι for εἶ-ναι. All others in -μι and those of the ω-conjugation (also those from verbs in -αιμι, -ημι, -ωμι or -οιμι = Att. -άω, -έω, -όω) have -ᾱν, -ην, -ων ; as ἄγην (Sappho) = ἄγειν, ἐπι-δεύσην (Sappho) = ἐπι-δεύσειν, ἀντλην (Alc.) = ἀντλεῖν from ἀντλέω, δίδων (Theoc.) for διδό-ναι, στεφάνων = σταφανοῦν, ὀμνάσθην (Theoc.) = ἀνα-μνησθῆ-ναι ; so in the perfect, as τεθνακην (Sappho) = τεθνηκέ-ναι.

PARTICIPLES

1055. The Lesbian Aeolic has these peculiarities : 1. -αις, -αισα, -οισα, for -ᾱς, -ᾱσα, -ουσα ; as τελέσαις for τελέσᾱς, θρέφαισα for θρέφᾱσα, πνέοισα for πνέουσα, λίποισα for λιποῦσα, δοῖσα for δοῦσα.

2. As most verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω follow the μι-form (as φίλη-μι = φιλέω), the present participle has -αις, -εις, and -οις ; as γέλαις, γέλαισα, γέλαν (from γέλαι-μι =

Attic γελάω) for γελῶν, γελῶσα, γελῶν ; φίλεις, φίλεισα, φίλεν (from φίλη-μι = φιλέω) for φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν ; ὕψοις = ὑψῶν from ὕψωμι = Attic ὑψόω.

1056. The Aeolic had -ων, -οντος for -ως ; as νενόηκων for νενοηκώς. Pindar has πεφρίκοντας (for πεφρῑκότας) and κεχλάδοντας. Homer has κεκλήγοντας from κλάζω, *shriek.*

1057. The Doric had -εῖα for -υῖα in the perfect fem. ; as ἑστᾱκεῖα for ἑστηκυῖα.

1058. Homer rarely has -η-μενος for -έ-μενος in the participle of the μι-form ; as τιθή-μενος.

1059. The second-perfect participle often has -ωτ-ος for -οτ-ος in Homer ; as κεκμηώς, κεκμη-ῶτος and κεκμη-ότος ; κεκληγώς, κεκληγ-ῶτες ; τετρῑγώς, τετρῑγῶτες.

1060. In Homer the feminine of the second-perfect participle sometimes retains ᾰ where it has otherwise been lengthened to η ; so ἀρηρώς, fem. ἀρᾰρυῖα, indic. ἄρηρα (ἀραρίσκω, *fit*) ; τεθᾰλυῖα, indic. τέθηλα (θάλλω, *bloom*) ; λέληκα = Att. λέλᾱκα from λάσκω, *speak,* fem. part. λελᾰκυῖα ; μεμᾰκυῖα, masc. μεμηκώς from μηκάομαι (μακ-), *bleat.*

1061. Homer has a number of peculiar forms of the second-perfect participle of the μι-form. Herodotus has ἑστεώς for ἑστώς ; ἑστηκώς in Herodotus is doubtful.

ENUMERATION OF DIALECTIC μι-FORMS

1062. *Presents of the μι-Form.*—1. Those of the Fifth Class are αἴνυμαι, ἄχνυμαι, γάνυμαι, δαίνῡμι, καίνυμαι, κίνῡμι, ὀρέγνῡμι, τάνυμαι (see τανύω), τίνυμαι (see τίνω) ;—δάμνημι, κίρνημι, κρήμνημι, μάρναμαι, πέρνημι, πίλναμαι, πίτνημι, σκίδνημι or κίδνημι.

2. Those of the Seventh Class are ἄημι, δέαμαι, δίε-μαι, δίζημι, ἵλημι, ὄνομαι, στεῦμαι, late ἵπταμαι, Epic βίβημι (βα-).

3. For present or imperfect μι-forms from verbs in -ω, see ὁράω, ἀράομαι, γοάω, πεινάω ; καλέω, φορέω, φιλέω ; ἀνύω, ἕδω, ῥύομαι and ἐρύομαι, σεύω, φέρω, κιγχάνω.

4. For all the above, as well as peculiar μι-forms of ordinary Attic μι-presents (764, 766), see the Catalogue.

1063. *Second-Aorists of the μι-Form.*—Besides a few peculiar forms of those mentioned in 767, see the Catalogue for second-aorists of the μι-form of the following verbs : ἅλλομαι, ἀπαυράω, ἀραρίσκω, ἄω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, root γεν-, δέχομαι, κέλομαι, κλάω, κλύω, κτίζω, λέγω and root λεχ-, λύω, μίγνῡμι, ὄρνῡμι, οὐτάω, πάλλω, πελάζω, πέρθω, πήγνῡμι, πίμπλημι, πλώω, πνέω, πτήσσω, σείω, φθίνω, χέω.

1064. *Second-Perfects of the μι-Form.*—Besides peculiar forms of those mentioned in 768, see the Catalogue for Homeric second-perfects of the μι-form of ἄνωγα, βιβρώσκω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, μαίομαι (μα-, μεν-), πάσχω, πείθω, πίπτω, root τλα-.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE μι-FORM

1065. ἵημι.—1. In Homer generally ἵημι with short ῐ, 2 sing. ἵεις (ἱεῖς), 3 sing. ἱεῖ (ἵει) and usually ἵησι, 3 pl. ἱεῖσι, inf. ἱέμεναι and ἱέμεν ;—impf. ἵειν ;—first aor. ἧκα and ἕηκα ;—forms with εἱ- usually have only ἑ-, as ἕσαν ἕτο, ἕντο, for εἷσαν, εἷτο, εἷντο. Ἀν-ίημι has fut. (?) ἀν-έ-σω and aor. ἀν-ε-σα.

2. In Herodotus ἵημι follows τίθημι. The perf. pass. part. of μετ-ίημι is irregular; με-μετ-ι-μένος ; the perf. mid. ἀν-έωνται for ἀν-εἷνται is very doubtful.

1066. εἰμί.—1. *Homer* has ἐσσί and εἷς (εἷς) for εἷ, εἰμέν for ἐσμέν, ἔασι (not encl.) and εἰσί, subj. ἔω, ἔῃς, etc., ἔωσι, and once ὦσι (μέτ-ειμι has μετέω and μετ-είω) ; opt. εἴην, etc., with ἔοις, ἔοι ; imper. ἔσ-σο (middle form), ἔστω, ἔστε, 3 pl. ἔστων ; infin. ἔ(μ)μεναι, ἔ(μ)μεν, εἶναι ; part. ἐών, ἐοῦσα, ἐόν (rarely Attic forms).—*Imperfect* 1 sing. ἔ-α, ἦ-α, ἔ-ον ; 2 sing. ἦσθα and ἔησθα ; 3 sing. ἔην, ἦεν, ἤην, ἦν (rare) ; 3 pl. ἦσαν and ἔσαν ; imperfect also ἔσκον (iterative form).—*Future* ἔσ-σομαι and ἔ-σομαι ; ἔσ(σ)εαι and ἔσῃ ; ἔ(σ)σεται, ἐσσεῖται (Doric), and ἔσται ; ἔσσεσθαι, ἐσσόμενος.

2. *Herodotus* has εἷς (εἷς) for εἷ, εἰμέν for ἐσμέν ; subj. ἔω, ἔῃς, etc.; opt. once ἐν-έοι, otherwise Attic forms ; part. ἐών, ἐοῦσα, ἐόν.—The imperfect has Attic forms ; also the iterative form ἔσκον, and seldom ἔα = ἦν, ἔας = ἦσθα, ἔατε = ἦτε.

3. *Doric:* ἠμί (stricter form for εἰμί) ; ἐσσί for εἷ ; εἰμές and εἰμέν for ἐσμέν, ἐντί for εἰσί ; infin. ἦμεν and εἶμεν ; part. ἐών, ἐοῦσα.—Imperfect 3 sing. ἦς for ἦν, ἦμες for ἦμεν. Future ἐσσοῦμαι, ἐσσεῖ, ἐσσεῖται, etc.

4. *Aeolic:* Lesbian ἔμμι from ἔσ-μι for εἰμί ; imper. ἔσ-σο (Sappho), part. ἐών, fem. ἔσσα (Sappho).

1067. εἶμι.—1. *Homer* has εἶσθα for εἷ ; subj. ἴω, ἴῃσθα, ἴῃσι and ἴῃ ; opt. ἰείη and ἴοι ; infin. ἴμεναι and ἴμεν (ἴμμεναι incorrect for ἴμεναι).—*Imperfect* 1 sing. ἤϊα and ἀν-ήϊον for the Attic forms ; 3 sing. ἤϊε, ἤϊε, ἴε (ἤει doubtful) for Attic forms ; 1 pl. ἤομεν for ἤμεν ; 3 pl. ἤϊσαν, ἐπ-ήϊσαν, ἴσαν, -ήϊον ; dual ἴτην for ἤτην.—*Future* εἴσομαι.—Aorist εἰσάμην or ἐεισάμην.—*Hesiod* has (?) εἷς for εἷ (*Op.* 208).

2. *Herodotus* has ἤϊα, ἤϊε, ἤϊσαν for Attic ᾖα, ᾔει, ᾖσαν.

1068. φημί.—1. *Homer* has φῇσθα for φῇς ; subj. φήῃ and φῇ(σι) ;—impf. ἔφην or φῆν, ἔφησθα or φῆσθα or φῆς, φῆ, φαμέν, ἔφαν or φάν, and ἔφασαν or φάσαν.—Infinitive φάμεν poetic.—Homeric middle forms (with active meaning): imperative φάο, φάσθω, φάσθε ; inf. φάσθαι (also Pind. and rarely Tragic chorus) ; part. φάμενος (also Her., Pind., Aesch., once in Xen.) ; impf. ἐφάμην or φάμην, ἔφατο or φάτο, ἔφαντο or φάντο (φάτο also Pind.).

2. *Doric* φāμί, φāτί, φαντί ; impf. ἔφā or φᾶ = ἔφη ; fut. φάσομαι ; aor. φᾶσε for ἔφησε.

1069. ἧμαι.—*Homer* has εἵαται and εἵατο, rarely ἕαται and ἕατο (once ἥντο), for ἧνται and ἧντο.—*Herodotus* always has κατ-έαται and κατ-έατο.

1070. κεῖμαι.—*Homer* has κέαται, κείαται, κέονται, for κεῖνται ; κέσκετο (iterative form) for ἔκειτο ; κέατο, κείατο, κείντο, for ἔκειντο ; subj. κῆται for κέηται ;—*Hym. Merc.* 254 κατά-κειαι for κατά-κεισαι.—*Herodotus* has κέεται and ἐκέετο, κέεσθαι, κεέσθω (κεῖται, etc., are doubtful) ; κέαται and ἐκέατο for κεῖνται and ἔκειντο.

1071. οἶδα.—1. *Homer* has οἶδας once for οἶσθα ; ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν ; subj. εἰδῶ and εἰδέω, εἴδομεν for εἰδῶμεν, εἴδετε for εἰδῆτε, εἰδῶσι ; inf. ἴδμεναι and ἴδμεν for εἰδέναι ; fem. part. ἰδυῖα in ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσι, otherwise εἰδυῖα. Pluperfect ᾔδεα for ᾔδη ; ᾔδησθα with ἠείδης ; ᾔδεε, ἠείδη (ᾔδη doubtful) ; ἴσαν for ᾖσαν or ᾔδεσαν. Future εἴσομαι and εἰδήσω.

2. *Herodotus* has οἶδα, οἶδας, οἶδε, ἴδμεν (οἴδαμεν four times), ἴστε, οἴδᾱσι (some prefer ἴσᾱσι) ; subj. εἰδέω. Pluperfect ᾔδεα, ᾔδεε, ᾐδέατε, ᾔδεσαν. Future εἰδήσω. Aor. εἴδησα, *learned*, *found out* (Hippocr. and late).

3. Boeotian Aeolic imperative ἴττω for ἴστω (Aristoph. *Ach.* 860).

4. With οἶδα the Doric has a present ἴσᾱμι, ἴσᾳς, ἴσᾱτι, ἴσᾱμεν, ἴσαντι.

1072. χρή.—Poetic infinitive χρῆν = χρῆναι. Herodotus has ἀπο-χρᾷ, ἀπο-χρᾶν ; κατα-χρᾷ, κατ-έχρᾱ.

CATALOGUE OF VERBS

1073. In the following list, the forms printed in heavy-faced type belong to Attic prose, that is, to the ordinary spoken language. Other forms are found only in poetry, or in the dialects, or in late writers. However, the mere absence of an ordinary regular form from the classic prose writers or from the dialogue parts of comedy may be merely accidental, and many such forms were doubtless good Attic. The same may also be said of some forms found only in composition in Attic prose. Forms which are inferred from other forms (*i.e.*, imperfect active, present and imperfect middle and passive, aorist middle, pluperfects, future passive, and future-perfect passive) are usually omitted. The Roman number indicates the class to which the verb belongs ; but the First Class is not indicated. For more detailed citation of passages in which the various forms occur, see Veitch's *Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective.*

A

(ἀα-), *injure, mislead,* no pr. act. ; pres. mid. ἀᾶται ; aor. ἄασα or ἄᾱσα or contr. ἆσα ; aor. mid. ἀασάμην, *erred* ; aor. pass. ἀάσθην. In the aorists the first a may be long or short. Verbal ἄατος, ἀάατος, ἀάᾱτος ; ἄν-ᾱτος. Epic.

[ἀβροτάζω], *miss,* only ἀβροτάξομεν (*Il.* x. 65 subj. for -ωμεν). Compare epic ἤμβροτον from ἁμαρτάνω. *(IV)*

ἀγαίομαι, see ἄγαμαι.

ἀγάλλω (ἀγαλ-), *honour, adorn,* act. in the comic poets, and late prose ; ἀγαλῶ ; ἤγηλα ; mostly pass. ἀγάλλομαι, *glory in, delight in ;* ἤγαλμαι (?), ἠγάλ-θην late. *(IV)*

ἄγαμαι (ἀγα-), pass. dep., *admire* {pr. and impf. like ἵσταμαι (498); subj. ἄγωμαι, ἄγῃ, etc. 516; opt. ἀγαίμην, ἄγαιο, etc. 516} ; Homer also has ἀγαίομαι and ἀγάομαι, *envy*; fut. ἀγάσομαι epic; aor. ἠγάσθην and rarely ἠγασάμην; verbal ἀγαστός. *(VII)*

ἀγάομαι, see ἄγαμαι.

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ-), *announce*; ἀγγελῶ; ἤγγειλα; ἤγγελκα; ἤγγελμαι; ἠγγέλθην; ἠγγέλην (late and on inscriptions); fut. pf. ἀγγελθήσομαι; verbal ἀγγελτός, ἀγγελτέος. *(IV)*

ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), *collect*; ἀγερῶ; aor. ἤγειρα; pf. ἀγήγερκα, -μαι late; ep. 2 aor. mid. ἀγερόμην with part. ἀγρόμενος; ep. plupf. p. ἀγηγέρατο; ep. aor. pass. ἠγέρθην. — Epic by-form ἠγερέθομαι (1042), *be collected*, only ἠγερέθονται and ἠγερέθοντο. *(IV)*

ἀγῑνέω, epic, Doric, Ionic, = ἄγω, only pres. and impf.

ἀγνοέω, *not to know*, regular, but fut. mid. ἀγνοήσομαι has passive meaning. Epic ἀγνοιέω.

ἄγνῡμι (Ϝαγ-), *break*, in prose usually in comp. κατ-άγνῡμι and κατ-αγνύω; ἄξω; ἔαξα (533) and rare epic ἦξα (Hes. *Op.* 668, 693, opt. 2 sing. καυάξαις from καϝ-ϝαξαις, κατ-ϝαξαις); 2 p. ἔαγα and Hdt. ἔηγα; ἔαγμαι late; 2 a. p. ἐάγην, ep. ἐάγην and ἄγην; verbal κατ-ακτός. *(V)*

ἀγριαίνω (ἀγριαν-), *be wild*; ἀγριανῶ; aor. late ἠγρίᾱνα transitive; pass. ἀγριαίνομαι rare and late; ἠγριάνθην;—comp. pr. ἐξ-αγριαίνω, *make wild*, pass. *become wild.* *(IV)* In place of this verb the Attics usually prefer ἀγριόω, *make wild*, mid. pass. ἀγριόομαι, *become wild*, tenses regular.

ἄγχω, *choke*; ἄγξω; ἦγξα, middle = *hang one's self.*

ἄγω, *lead*; ἄξω, f. m. ἄξομαι also = f. p. ἀχθήσομαι; ἦξα rare, doubtful in Attic (Hom. has 1 aor. imper. ἄξετε and inf. ἀξέμεν or ἀξέμεναι, first aor. forms with -σ% - instead of -σα-, 1028), Hom. a. m. ἀξάμην; 2. a. ἤγαγον; pf. ἦχα and rarely ἀγήοχα, late and inscr.; ἦγμαι; ἤχθην, ἀχθήσομαι;—vb. ἀκτός (Plut.), ἀκτέος.—See by-form ἀγῑνέω.

(ἀδε-), *be sated*; only aor. opt. ἀδήσειν and perf. part. ἀδηκώς. Epic verb.

ἄδω, *sing*; ᾄσομαι (ᾄδω rare); ᾖσα; ᾖσμαι; ᾔσθην; vb. ᾀστέος. Contracted from Ionic and poetic ἀείδω; ἀείσω and ἀείσομαι; ἤεισα.

(ἀε-), *rest*; aor. ἄεσα or ἄεσα, once contr. ἄσαμεν (*Od.* xvi. 357). Epic.

ἀείρω Ionic and poetic for αἴρω.

ἀέξω Homeric for αὔξω.

ἄημι (ἀε-), *blow*; ἄησι, ἄητον, ἀεῖσι (like τιθεῖσι, 1015), inf. ἀήμεναι and ἀῆναι, part. ἀείς; impf. 3 sing. ἄη or ἄει {aor. 3 pl. ἄεσαν (Ap. Rhodius 4, 884)}; mid. pr. ἄηται (Pind. *I.* 3, 27), impf. ἄητο, part. ἀήμενος. Epic verb. *(VII)*

αἰδέομαι, *respect, feel shame*, poetic αἴδομαι; f. αἰδέσομαι and rarely αἰδεσθήσομαι; ᾐδέσθην as mid.; ᾔδεσμαι; aor. ᾐδεσάμην poetic, in prose = *pardon a criminal*; αἰδεστός.

αἰνέω, *praise*, in prose mostly in composition; αἰνέσω (epic and lyric αἰνήσω); ᾔνεσα (ep. and lyr. ᾔνησα); ᾔνεκα; ᾔνημαι; ᾐνέθην; αἰνετός, αἰνετέος. Hom. also pr. αἰνίζομαι, Hes. αἴνημι.

αἰνίσσομαι (αἰνικ-) an·l **αἰνίττομαι**, *speak in riddles;* **αἰνίξομαι**; **ᾐνιξάμην**; **ᾔνιγμαι** pass.; **ᾐνίχθην** pass.; *αἰνικτός*. (*IV*)

αἴνυμαι, *take*, impf. *αἰνύμην*. Epic. (*VII*)

αἱρέω (αἱρε-, ἑλ-), *take;* **αἱρήσω**; **ᾕρηκα**, Hdt. *ἀραίρηκα;* **ᾕρημαι**, Hdt. *ἀραίρημαι;* **ᾑρέθην**; fut. pf. **ᾑρήσομαι** rare; 2 aor. **εἷλον** {**ἕλω**, **ἕλοιμι**, **ἕλε**, **ἑλεῖν**, **ἑλών**}; **αἱρετός**, **αἱρετέος**, Hom. *ἑλετός*. (*VIII*)

αἴρω (ἀρ-), *lift*, contr. *ἀείρω* (ἀερ-); **ἀρῶ**; **ᾖρα** {**ἄρω**, **ἄραιμι**, **ἆρον**, **ἆρᾱς**}; **ᾖρκα**; **ᾖρμαι**; **ᾔρθην**, **ἀρθήσομαι**; **ἀρτέον**. Ionic and poetic *ἀείρω* (ἀερ-); *ἤειρα; ἠέρθην;* Hom. plpf. 3 sing. *ἄωρτο* (for *ᾔορτο*); *ἀειράμην*. (*IV*) The future *ἀροῦμαι* (short ᾰ), and aor. *ᾑρόμην* belong to *ἄρνυμαι* (ἀρ-), *win.*—Epic by-form *ἠερέθομαι* (1042), *be lifted, raised;* only *ἠερέθονται;* impf. only *ἠερέθοντο* (late epic).

αἰσθάνομαι and rarely **αἴσθομαι** (αἰσθ-), *perceive;* **αἰσθήσομαι**; **ᾔσθημαι**; **ᾐσθόμην**; **αἰσθητός**. (*V*)

ἀΐσσω (ἀϊκ-), *rush*, Ionic and poetic for *ᾄσσω*.

αἰσχύνω (αἰσχυν-), *disgrace;* **αἰσχυνῶ**; **ᾔσχῡνα**; *ᾔσχυγκα* late; mid. pass. **αἰσχύνομαι**; f. **αἰσχυνοῦμαι** and less often **αἰσχυνθήσομαι**; *ᾔσχυμμαι* late (p. p. part. *ᾐσχυμμένος* Hom.);—vb. **αἰσχυντέος**. (*IV*)

ἀΐω, *hear*, Ionic and poetic (in Homer *ἀΐω*, in Attic poets *ἀΐω*, and *ἀΐω*); impf. *ἄϊον;* aor. *ἐπ-ήϊσα;* f. *ἐπ-αΐσω* late; *ἐπ-αΐστος* Hdt.—See the following, also *ἄημι*, *blow.*

ἀΐω, *breathe out*, only impf. *ἄϊον.* Epic verb. Compare *ἄημι*, *blow.*

ἀκ-αχ-ίζω (ἀχ-), *grieve, afflict*, a redupl. pres.; f. *ἀκαχήσω;* aor. *ἀκάχησα;* p. p. *ἀκάχημαι* {3 pl. *ἀκηχέδαται*, inf. *ἀκάχησθαι*, part. *ἀκαχήμενος* or *ἀκηχέμενος*, imper. late *ἀκάχησο*}; 2 aor. *ἤκαχον, ἠκαχόμην.* Epic. (*IV*) See also *ἄχ-νυμαι* and *ἄχομαι*, *am pained*, and the act. parts. *ἀχέων* or *ἀχεύων, being grieved.*

ἀκ-αχμένος (ἀκ-), *sharpened*, epic redupl. perf. part.; no present.

ἀκέομαι, *heal;* **ἀκέσομαι** late; **ἠκεσάμην**; aor. pass. *ἠκέσθην* late;—vb. **ἀκεστός**.

ἀκηδέω, *neglect;* f. *ἀκηδήσω* late; aor. *ἀκήδεσα* and late *ἀκήδησα.* Poetic.

ἀκούω (ἀκου- for ἀκοϝ-), *hear;* **ἀκούσομαι** and late *ἀκούσω;* **ἤκουσα**; 2 pf. **ἀκήκοα** (716), 2 plpf. **ἠκηκόη** or **ἀκηκόη**; *ἤκουσμαι* late; **ἠκούσθην**; **ἀκουσθήσομαι**;—vb. **ἀκουστός**, **ἀκουστέος**.

ἀλαλάζω (ἀλαλαγ-), *raise the war-cry*, mostly poetic and late prose; **ἀλαλάξομαι**; **ἠλάλαξα**; mid. same meaning. (*IV*)

ἀλάομαι, *wander;* (?) *ἀλήσεται; ἠλήθην;* pf. with pres. meaning *ἀλάλημαι* {inf. *ἀλάλησθαι*, part. *ἀλαλήμενος*}. Chiefly poetic, the pf. and aor. nearly exclusively epic.

ἀλαπάζω (ἀλαπαγ-), *destroy;* **ἀλαπάξω** (also Xen. *Anab.* 7, 1²⁹); *ἀλάπαξα;* a. p. late *ἐξ-αλαπάχθην.* Epic.—By-forms *λαπάζω* and *λαπάσσω.* (*IV*)

ἀλγύνω (ἀλγυν-), *vex;* *ἀλγυνῶ; ἤλγῡνα;* pass., *be grieved*, fut. *ἀλγυνοῦμαι* as pass.; a. p. *ἠλγύνθην*, fut. p. late *ἀλγυνθήσομαι.* Mostly poetic, esp. tragic, rare in prose and almost always late. (*IV*)

ἀλδαίνω (ἀλδαν-), *nourish*, epic, poetic (Aesch.); epic 2 aor. ἤλδανον; pres. also ἀλδήσκω, *grow, thrive*; vb. ἄν-αλτος, *insatiate*, Hom. (*IV*)

ἀλείφω (ἀλιφ-, ἀλειφ-), *anoint*; ἀλείψω; ἤλειψα; ἀλήλιφα, late and rare ἤλειφα; ἀλήλιμμαι, late and rare ἤλειμμαι; ἠλείφθην, late ἠλίφην; ἀλειφθήσομαι; mid. fut. ἀλείψομαι, aor. ἠλειψάμην;—vb. ἀλειπτός late, ἐξ-αλειπτέος. (*II*)

ἀλέξω (ἀλεξ-, ἀλεκ-, ἀλκ-), *ward off*; active rare in prose; fut. ἀλέξομαι, epic ἀλεξήσω, Hdt. ἀλεξήσομαι; aor. ἠλέξησα epic, ἤλεξα late; aor. mid. ἠλεξάμην; epic 2 aor. ἄλαλκον, whence late fut. ἀλαλκήσω, pres. poetic ἀλκάθω.

ἀλέομαι, *avoid*; aor. ἠλευάμην. Epic. See ἀλεύω below.

ἀλεύω, *avert*; ἀλεύσω, ἤλευσα, Aeschylus;—epic mid. ἀλεύομαι, aor. ἠλευάμην {subj. ἐξ-αλεύ-σ-ωμαι Soph. *Aj.* 656 perhaps for ἐξ-αλύξωμαι in Hesychius from ἀλύσκω}.—Pres. epic and late prose also ἀλεείνω, *avoid*. Poetic verb.

ἀλέω, *grind*; [fut. ἀλέσω, Attic ἀλῶ acc. to Moeris, p. 17]; ἤλεσα; ἀλήλεκα late; ἀλήλεσμαι and ἀλήλεμαι, late ἤλεσμαι; late ἠλέσθην;—vb. ἀλεστέον late.—Rare by-form ἀλήθω, pres. and impf. in Hippocr.

ἀλῆναι inf. from aor. p. ἑάλην, see εἴλω, *press together*.

ἄλθομαι, *be healed*, fut. ἀλθήσομαι, Homeric.—In Hippocr. ἀλθαίνω, *heal* (trans.); f. ἀλθήσω late; aor. ἤλθησα late; aor. p. ξυν-αλθεσθῆναι. Ionic.

ἀλίνδω, ἀλινδέω, ἀλίω, *make roll*; aor. ἐξ-ήλῑσα (Ar., Xen.); pf. ἐξ-ήλῑκα (Ar.); p. ἀλινδέομαι and ἀλίνδομαι, and aor. ἠλινδήθην late; pf. ἠλινδημένος (Dinarch. *Fr.* 10, 2).—Compare κυλίνδω.

ἁλίσκομαι (ἁλ-, ἁλο-), *be captured*, used as passive to αἱρέω; f. ἁλώσομαι; pf. ἑάλωκα or ἥλωκα; 2 aor. ἑάλων or ἥλων {ἁλῶ, ἁλῷς, ἁλῷ, etc. (Hom. ἁλώω); ἁλοίην; ἁλῶναι; ἁλούς (498, 695, 699)};—vb. ἁλωτός.—See ἀν-αλίσκω, *expend*. (*VI*)

ἀλιταίνομαι (ἀλιτ-, ἀλιταν-) and epic (also late) ἀλιτραίνω, *sin*; aor. ἤλιτον, ἠλιτόμην; late aor. ἀλίτησα; p. part. ἠλιτήμενος, *sinning*. Epic. (*IV, V.*)

ἀλίω, see ἀλίνδω.

ἀλλάσσω and ἀλλάττω (ἀλλαγ-), *change*; ἀλλάξω; ἤλλαξα; -ήλλαχα in comp.; ἤλλαγμαι; ἠλλάχθην and ἠλλάγην, ἀλλαχθήσομαι and ἀλλαγήσομαι;—vb. ἀλλακτέον. (*IV*)

ἅλλομαι (ἁλ-), *leap*; ἁλοῦμαι; ἡλάμην; 2 aor. ἡλόμην rare and doubtful in Attic, epic sync. 2 aor. ἆλσο, ἆλτο, ἄλμενος (1063). (*IV*)

ἀλυκτάζω, *be excited, distressed* (Ionic); impf. ἀλύκταζον (only Hdt. 9, 70);— ἀλυκτέω (Hippocr. 8, 30), *be restless, be anxious*; epic perf. ἀλαλύκτημαι (*Il.* 10, 94). (*IV*)

ἀλύσκω (ἀλυκ-), *avoid*; ἀλύξω; ἤλυξα; Hom. also ἀλυσκάζω and ἀλυσκάνω. Poetic. (*VI*)

ἀλφάνω (ἀλφ-), *find, acquire*; epic 2 aor. ἦλφον. (*V*)

ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ-), *err*; ἁμαρτήσομαι and late ἁμαρτήσω; ἡμάρτηκα; ἡμάρτημαι;

ἡμαρτήθην ; 2 aor. ἥμαρτον ; ep. 2. a ἤμβροτον ; 1 aor. ἡμάρτησα late ;
—vb. ἀν-αμάρτητος, ἐπεξ-αμαρτητέον.   (V)

ἀμβλίσκω (ἀμβλ-) also ἐξ-αμβλόω, miscarry ; ἀμβλώσω late ; aor. ἤμβλωσα
(Hippocr. and late), ἐξ-ήμβλωσα, and late 2 aor. ἐξ-αμβλῶναι ; pf.
ἐξ-ήμβλωκα ; ἐξ-ήμβλωμαι ; a. p. ἠμβλώθην late.   (VI)   By-forms : ἐξ-
αμβλέομαι late ; ἀμβλύσκω (Soph. Fr. 134) ; ἀμβλώσκω late ;
ἀμβλισκάνω late ; but ἀμβλυόω, blunt, is a different verb.

ἀμβλύνω (ἀμβλυν-), blunt ; ἀμβλυνῶ ; ἤμβλῦνα ; ἤμβλυμμαι ; ἠμβλύνθην.
Mostly late, rare in Attic.   (IV)

ἀμείβω, change, rare in Attic prose ; ἀμείψω ; ἤμειψα ;—mid. ἀμείβομαι, exchange,
make a return, rare in Attic prose and comedy ; ἀμείψομαι ; ἠμειψάμην ;
—pass. be exchanged, pf. ἤμειπται (Galen, 1, 210) ; a. p. ἠμείφθην late ;
the mid. in the sense to answer, is poetic with aor. mid. or (less often)
aor. pass. (one prose example ἀπ-ημείφθη, Xen. An. 2, 5¹⁵) ;—vb. δι-
άμειπτος (Sappho 14 B).

ἀμείρω (ἀμερ-) and ἀμέρδω, deprive ; ἤμερσα ; ἠμερθην.   Poetic.   (I, IV)

ἄμεναι, see ἄω.

ἀμέρδω, see ἀμείρω.

ἀμπ-έχω and ἀμπ-ίσχω, see ἔχω.

ἀμπλακίσκω (ἀμπλακ-), miss, err ; 2 aor. ἤμπλακον ; pf. mid. 3 sing. ἠμπλά-
κηται.   Poetic.   (VI)

ἄμπνυε, ἀμπνύσθην, ἄμπνῦτο, epic forms, see ἀνα-πνέω.

ἀμύνω (ἀμυν-), ward off ; ἀμυνῶ ; ἤμῦνα ; mid. ward off from myself, defend
myself, ἀμύνομαι ; ἀμυνοῦμαι ; ἠμυνάμην ;—vb. ἀμυντέος.   (IV)

ἀμύσσω and ἀμύττω (ἀμυχ-), scratch ; ἀμύξω ; ἤμυξα (late ἠμύχθην and
ἀμυχθήσομαι).   Poetic and Ionic.   (IV)

ἀμφι-γνοέω, doubt ; impf. ἠμφιγνόουν and ἠμφεγνόουν ; aor. ἠμφεγνόησα ; a. p.
pt. ἀμφιγνοηθείς.   557.

ἀμφι-έννῡμι and late ἀμφι-εννύω (ἀμφι-ε- for ἀμφι-ϝεσ-), clothe ; fut. ἀμφιέσω
epic, and ἀμφιῶ Attic ; ἠμφίεσα ; ἠμφίεσμαι ; aor. pass. ἀμφι-εσθείς late ;
fut. mid. ἀμφιέσομαι ; ἀμφιεσάμην poetic and ἠμφιεσάμην late prose.—
See the simple form ἔννῡμι (ἑ- for ϝεσ-), with forms compounded with
ἐπί and κατά.—A late by-form is ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιάσω, ἠμφίασα, ἠμφίακα,
ἠμφίασμαι.   555.   (V)

ἀμφισ-βητέω, dispute ; augments ἠμφεσ- or ἠμφισ-.   557.

ἀναίνομαι (ἀναν-) refuse ; impf. ἠναινόμην not Att. ; aor. ἠνηνάμην Hom.
and late prose (Eur. M. 237). ·   (IV)

ἀν-ᾱλ-ίσκω (ἀλ-, ἀλο-, 659) and ἀν-ᾱλόω, spend ; impf. ἀνήλισκον and (Thuc.
8, 45) ἀνήλουν ; ἀνᾱλώσω ; ἀνήλωσα ; ἀνήλωκα ; ἀνήλωμαι ; ἀνηλώθην ; —
ἀνάλωτος, ἀνᾱλωτέος. The forms ἀνάλωσα, ἀνάλωκα, ἀνάλωμαι, ἀναλώθην
are found in MSS ; but they are late ; the rare forms (in composition)
κατ-ηνάλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, κατ-ηνᾱλώθην are late.—See ἁλίσκομαι.
  (VI)

ἀνδάνω (ἀδ-), please (present also in Attic poetry) ; impf. Hom. and Hdt.
ἥνδανον or ἐήνδανον (but some claim ἄνδανον for Hom. ; and some

claim ἑάνδανον for Hdt.) ; f. ἁδήσω Hdt. ; 2 aor. ἕαδον Hdt., ἅδον or εὔαδον (for ἐϝ-ϝαδον) Hom. ; 2 pf. ἕᾱδα epic, also late, Ionic and poetic.— Adj. ᾱ̓σ-μενος, *pleased*. **(V)**

ἀν-έχω and ἀν-έχομαι, see ἔχω.

ἀνήνοθε, *springs*, epic 2 perf. with pres. meaning in *Od.* 17, 27 ; as plpf. = aor., *sprung*, in *Il.* 11, 266.—Compare -ενήνοθε.

ἀν-οίγ-νῡμι and ἀν-οίγω, *open* (see the simple οἴγ-νῡμι and οἴγω poetic), ἀν-οιγνύω late ; impf. ἀν-έῳγον (534), ἀν-ῷγον (*Il.* 14, 168) could be ἀν-έῳγον with synizesis, ἤνοιγον (doubtful in Xen.) and ἀν-εῴγνυον late ; fut. ἀν-οίξω ; aor. ἀν-έῳξα, late ἤνοιξα (doubtful in Xen.), Hdt. ἄνοιξα, Theocr. ἀνῷξα ; pf. ἀνέῳχα ; 2 pf. ἀνέῳγα rare in Attic, and means *have opened*, in later writers usually = *stand open* for which the Attics use pf. pass. ἀνέῳγμαι, *stand open*, Theocr. ἀνῷγμαι, late ἤνοιγμαι ; a. p. ἀνεῴχθην, late ἠνοίχθην, late fut. ἀνοιχθήσομαι ; 2 a. p. late ἠνοίγην, 2 fut. late ἀνοιγήσομαι ; fut. pf. ἀνεῴξομαι ;—vb. ἀνοικτέον.—In late writers, besides the classical forms, there are also found forms with *triple* augment : ἠνέῳξα, ἠνέῳγμαι, ἠνεῴχθην. **(V)**

ἀν-ορθόω, *set upright* ; augments regularly in classic writers ; as ἀν-ώρθωσα ; —late plpf. ἠν-ορθώκειν (Liban. *Epist.* 959). But the double compound ἐπ-αν-ορθόω regularly has the double augment (556) ἐπ-ην-ωρ-, as ἐπ-ην-ώρθωσα, ἐπ-ην-ώρθωμαι, etc. ; in late Greek occasionally the simple, as ἐπ-αν-ωρθώθην.

ἀντι-βολέω, *meet*, has double augment (557) ; ἠντ-ε-βόλουν (Aristoph. ἠντι-βόλουν) ; ἀντι-βολήσω, ἠντ-ε-βόλησα (epic ἀντι-βόλησα) ; a. p. ἀντι-βοληθείς.

ἀντι-δικέω, *be defendant*, has double augment (563) ; ἠντ-ε-δίκουν ; ἀντι-δικήσω ; ἠντ-ε-δίκησα. Forms with ἠντι-δ- are doubtful.

ἄνυμι, see ἀνύω.

ἀνύω, Attic also ἀνύτω, *accomplish* (late ἀνύ̆ω) ; ἀνύσω and Hom. ἐξ-ανύω (1023) ; ἤνυκα ; ἤνυσμαι ; late ἠνύσθην ;—vb. ἀνυστός, ἀνυτός (Sext. Emp. 617), ἀν-ήνυτος (Soph. *El.* 166), ἀν-ήνυστος (*Od.* 16, 111). Written also ἀνύ(τ)ω with the aspirate.—Poetic ἄνω (also ἄνω), pres. and impf.—Doric ἄνυμι, only impf. ἄνυμες (Theocr. 7, 10) ; pass. ἄνυται late ; impf. ἤνυτο (*Od.* 5, 243), ἄνυτο (Theocr. 2, 92).

ἄνωγα, 2 pf. with pres. meaning, *command* {1 pl. ἄνωγμεν ; subj. ἀνώγω ; opt. ἀνώγοιμι ; imper. ἄνωχθι and rarely ἄνωγε, ἀνωγέτω and ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε and ἀνώγετε ; inf. ἀνωγέμεν} ; 2 plupf. with imperfect meaning ἠνώγεα {3 sing. ἠνώγει and ἀνώγει} ; impf. Hom. ἤνωγον (1036) or ἄνωγον {3 sing. ἤνωγε} ;—pres. forms from (?) ἀνώγω, or (?) ἀγωγέω occur ; 3 sing. ἀνώγει, dual ἀνώγετον, pt. ἀνώγων, -ουσα ;—fut. ἀνώξω ; aor. ἤνωξα. Poetic and Ionic.

ἀπ-αυράω, *take away*, present not found ; impf. with aor. meaning ἀπ-ηύρων. Poetic and epic.—Allied epic forms are fut. ἀπουρήσω, aor. part. ἀπούρᾱς and ἀπουράμενος.

ἀπαφίσκω (ἀπ-αφ-), *deceive;* f. rare ἀπαφήσω ; 2 a. ἤπαφον, mid. opt. as act. ἀπάφοιτο ; rare 1 aor. ἀπάφησα. Poetic. **(VI)**

ἀπ-εχθ-άνομαι and late ἀπ-έχθομαι (ἐχθ-), *be hated;* ἀπ-εχθήσομαι ; ἀπ-ήχθημαι ; ἀπ-ηχθόμην. See the simple ἔχθω and ἔχθομαι.

ἀπύερσε, epic aor. 3 sing., *swept off* (Hom.) ; see εἴρω.

ἀπο-λαύω, *enjoy,* no simple form ; ἀπο-λαύσομαι and late ἀπο-λαύσω ; ἀπ-έλαυσα ; ἀπο-λέλαυκα ; p. p. late ἀπο-λέλαυμαι but part. ἀπο-λελαυσμένος (Plut.) ; a. p. late ἀπ-ελαύσθην ;—vb. ἀπο-λαυστός late.

ἀπούρας, see ἀπ-αυράω.

ἀπό-χρη, see χρή.

ἅπτω (ἁφ-), *fasten, kindle,* middle, *touch;* ἅψω ; ἦψα ; ἧμμαι ; ἥφθην, fut. late in comp. ἀφθήσομαι ; Hom. a. p. ἑάφθη (*Il.* 13, 543 ; 14, 419), also derived from ἕπομαι and ἰάπτω ;—vb. ἁπτός, ἁπτέος. **(III)**—See Epic ἑάφθη or ἐάφθη.

ἀράομαι, *pray,* mid. dep. regular ; epic act. inf. ἀρήμεναι.

ἀραρίσκω (αρ-), *fit, join,* trans.; [fut. (?) ἀρῶ, ἄρσω] ; aor. ἦρσα ; 2 aor. ἤραρον trans. and intrans. ; 2 pf. ἄρāρα, *be joined, fitted* (also in Aesch., Eur., late writers, and once in comp. in Xen.), Ionic ἄρηρα ; p. m. ἀρήρεμαι *late* in simple ; a. p. ἤρθην ; 2 a. m. part. ἄρμενος (1063) ;—vb. προσ-αρτέος (Hippocr.).—Poetic verb. **(VI)**

ἀράσσω and ἀράττω (ἀραγ-), *strike,* the *simple* form not in Attic prose, in Comedy only Ar. *Eccl.* 777) ; ἀράξω ; ἤραξα ; -ήραγμαι late ; ἠράχθην. See ῥάσσω. **(IV)**

ἄρδω, *water ;* aor. ἦρσα Hdt.—Attic only pres. and impf.

ἀρέσκω (ἀρε-), *please;* ἀρέσω ; ἤρεσα ; ἀρήρεκα late ; ἠρέσθην late ;—vb. ἀρεστός. **(VI)**

ἀρημένος, *oppressed,* epic perfect passive participle.

ἀρκέω, *suffice, assist;* ἀρκέσω ; ἤρκεσα ; ἤρκεσμαι late ; ἠρκέσθην late ; ἀρκεσθήσομαι late ;—vb. ἀρκετός late.

ἁρμόζω poetic, and ἁρμόττω (ἁρμοδ-), *fit;* ἁρμόσω ; ἥρμοσα ; συν-άρμοξα Pind. ; ἥρμοκα late ; ἥρμοσμαι ; ἡρμόσθην, ἁρμοσθήσομαι ;—vb. ἁρμοστέος. **(IV)**

ἄρ-νυ-μαι, *win ;* ἀροῦμαι ; 2 a. ἠρόμην. Poetic, tragic, also in Plato. **(V)**

ἀρόω, *plough ;* ἀρόσω late ; ἤροσα ; a. p. ἀρήρομαι Ionic ; ἠρόθην.

ἁρπάζω (ἁρπαδ-, ἁρπαγ-), *snatch;* ἁρπάσω and oftener ἁρπάσομαι, Epic or late ἁρπάξω ; ἥρπασα, poetic ἥρπαξα ; ἥρπακα ; ἥρπασμαι and late ἥρπαγμαι; ἡρπάσθην, Hdt. also ἡρπάχθην, 2 a. p. late ἡρπάγην ; ἁρπασθήσομαι aud late ἁρπαγήσομαι ;—vb. ἁρπαστός late, ἁρπακτός Hes. **(IV)**

ἀρτύνω (ἀρτυν-), *prepare;* fut. ἀρτυνέω ; aor. ἤρτῡνα ; a. p. ἀρτύνθην. Epic. See the following ἀρτύω.

ἀρτύω (in Homer ἀρτύω), *prepare ;* regular, but in Attic prose only in comp.

ἀρύω, Attic ἀρύτω, *draw water ;* ἀρύσομαι late ; ἤρυσα ; ἐπ-ηρύθην and ἠρύσθην (late, Ionic) ;—vb. ἐπ-αρυστέος.

ἄρχω, *begin, command,* middle *begin ;* ἄρξω ; ἦρξα ; late pf. ἦρχα ; ἦργμαι middle ; ἤρχθην ; fut. ἀρχθήσομαι Aristotle, ἄρξομαι is sometimes used as passive ;—vb. ἀρκτέος.

ᾄσσω, ᾄττω, from Ionic or poetic ἀΐσσω (ᾀκ- from ἀϊκ-), *rush*; ᾄξω from Ionic ἀΐξω ; ᾖξα from Ionic ἤϊξα ; a. p. with act. meaning ἠΐχθην (Hom.). Rare in prose. Some write ᾄσσω or ᾄττω. (*IV*)

ἀστράπτω (ἀστραπ-), *lighten, flash* ; ἀστράψω ; ἤστραψα. (*III*)

ἀτιτάλλω (ἀτιταλ-), *rear, tend,* epic and lyric ; aor. ἀτίτηλα also late. (*IV*)

ἀτύζω (ἀτυγ-), *terrify,*·epic and lyric ; ἀτύξω late ; inf. aor. ἀτύξαι (Theocr.); a. p. ἀτυχθείς (also late). (*IV*)

αὐαίνω (αὐαν-) or αὐαίνω, *dry* ; f. αὐανῶ ; a. ηὔηνα ; a. p. ηὐάνθην ; f. m. as pass. αὐανοῦμαι ; f. pass. αὐανθήσομαι. Sometimes the past tenses have αυ- for ηυ- (519). The verb is poetic and Ionic, rare in Attic prose or poetry. (*IV*)

αὐδάζω (αὐδαγ-), *speak,* late in act. : αὐδάξω, ηὔδαξα ; mid. only aor. in Hdt.; a. pass. αὐδαχθεῖσα (Orph. hymn. 27, 9). (*IV*)

αὐξάνω and αὔξω (αὐξ-), *increase* ; αὐξήσω ; ηὔξησα ; ηὔξηκα ; ηὔξημαι ; ηὐξήθην ; —vb. αὐξητέον (Aristotle). (*V*)—Epic and Ionic· ἀέξω (so always in Hom.) ; f. late ἀεξήσω ; a. late ἀέξησα.

ἀπ-αυράω, see above.

ἐπ-αυρίσκομαι, see below.

ἀφάσσω, *feel, handle* (647 ; 1002, 2), Hdt. ; aor. ἤφασα (Hdt.) ;—ἀφάω or ἀφάω, *handle,* Ionic (not in Hdt.), rare in Attic prose ; in comp. except pres. part. ἀφόων (*Il.* 6, 32), ἐπ-αφήσω, ἐπ-ήφησα. (*IV*)

ἀφ-ίημι, *let go* ; impf. sometimes ἠφίην as well as ἀφίην (555 ; 771, 4).—See the inflection of ἵημι (770). (*VII*)

ἀφύσσω (ἀφυγ-), *draw, pour* ; ἀφύξω. Poetic, chiefly epic ; also late prose. —See ἀφύω. (*IV*)

ἀφύω, *draw,* pres. in comp. only ; fut. ἀφύσσω (Anth. 5, 226) for ἀφύσω ; aor. ἤφυσα. Poetic, mostly epic.

ἀχεύω and ἀχέω, *be grieved,* only in present participles ἀχεύων and ἀχέων. Epic. See ἀκαχίζω, ἄχ-νυμαι, ἄχ-ομαι.

ἄχθομαι (ἀχθ-), *be displeased, be vexed* ; ἀχθέσομαι, and f. p. as mid. ἀχθεσθήσομαι ; ἤχθημαι late ; ἠχθέσθην.

ἄχ-νυμαι (ἀχ-), *be troubled.* Poetic. (*V*)—See ἀκαχίζω, ἀχεύω, ἄχομαι.

ἄχ-ομαι (ἀχ-), *be troubled,* epic, only present, see above.

[ἀω], *satiate* ; fut. ἄσω ; aor. ἆσα ; 2 aor. = *satiate one's self,* inf. ἄμεναι (for ἀεμεναι), subjunctive ἕωμεν or ἐῶμεν ; mid. pres. ἄαται (? ἄεται) ; f. ἄσομαι ; a. ἀσάμην. Epic.

αωρτο, see αἴρω (ἀείρω).

B

βάζω (βακ-), *speak, utter,* epic ; ἐκ-βάζω (Aesch.) ; βέβακται (Homer). (*IV*)

βαίνω (βα- 652, II.), *go* ; fut. βήσομαι in comp., the *simple* in poetic or late for act. βήσω see below) ; pf. βέβηκα, *have gone, stand fast* ; 2 pf. (768) 3 pl. βεβᾶσι (Tragedy) contr. from Hom. βεβάασι {subj. ἐμ-βεβῶσι (Plat.) ; inf. βεβάμεν epic, βεβάναι poetic ; part. βεβώς (poet., rare in prose), βεβῶσα (poetic), and ἐμ-βεβαυῖα (Hom.) ;—plupf. βέβασαν

Hom.}; 2 aor. **ἔβην** (767) in comp., the *simple* is poetic {**βῶ, βαίην, βῆθι, βῆναι, βάς**}; p. p. **βέβαμαι** rare and in comp., late (?) παρα-βέβασμαι; aor. p. **ἐβάθην** rare and in comp., late are ἐβάσθην and ἐβάνθην; rare epic aor. mid. ἐβησάμην and ἐβησόμην;—vb. **βατός, δια-βατέος.**—Some tenses occasionally have a causative sense, *make to go*: κατα-βαίνω (only Pind. *Pyth.* 8, 78); -βήσω (poetic); ἔβησα (poetic, Ionic prose, late Attic; also ὑπερ-βησάτω in Xen. *Eq.* 7, 2). **(V, IV)**—See also βάσκω, βιβάω, and βίβημι. **(V, IV)**

βάλλω (βαλ-, βλα-), *throw*; f. **βαλῶ** in good prose in comp., βαλλήσω only in Aristoph. *Vesp.* 222 and 1491; 2 aor. **ἔβαλον**; sync. 2 a. dual ξυμ-βλήτην and inf. ξυμ-βλήμεναι epic; epic 2 aor. mid. as pass. ἐβλήμην {subj. βλήεται, opt. βλῆο or βλεῖο, inf. βλῆσθαι, part. βλήμενος},—sync. fut. ξυμ-βλήσεαι (only *Il.* 20, 335), *shall encounter*; **βέβληκα**; **βέβλημαι** {epic 2 sing. βέβληαι; opt. in Andoc. 2, 24 δια-βεβλῆσθε (745)}; epic βεβόλημαι; **ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι**; f. pf. **βεβλήσομαι** (*simple* late in prose);—vb. βλητός late, ἀπο-βλητέος. **(IV)**

βάπτω (βαφ-), *dip*; **βάψω** *simple* late; **ἔβαψα**; **βέβαμμαι**; **ἐβάφην** and poet. ἐβάφθην;—vb. **βαπτός.** **(III)**

βαρύνω (βαρυν-), *load, annoy*; **βαρυνῶ**; ἐβάρῡνα late; βεβάρυμμαι late; **ἐβαρύνθην. (IV)**

βάσκω (βα-), poetic form of βαίνω, *go*; in *Il.* 2, 234, ἐπιβασκέμεν is trans., *to cause to go.* **(VI)**

βαστάζω (βασταδ-, later βασταγ-), *carry*; βαστάσω and late βαστάξω; ἐβάστασα and late ἐβάσταξα; late βεβάσταγμαι and ἐβαστάχθην and ἐβαστάγην; vb. late βαστακτός. Poetic, also in Attic poetry, late in prose. **(IV)**

βέομαι, βείομαι, βίομαι, *shall live*, epic future (1023); see βιόω.

βήσσω (βηχ-), and **βήττω**, *cough*; βήξω (Hippocr.), ἔβηξα (Hippocr. and Hdt.). **(IV)**

βιβάω, *step*; Hom. *Hym. Merc.* 225; pr. part. βιβῶν. Epic.

βίβημι (βα-), *go*; pr. part. βιβάς. Epic. **(VII).**

βιβρώσκω (βρο-), *eat*, pres. Hippocr. and late; f. βρώσομαι late and (?) βρώξω late; a. ἔβρωξα and ἀν-έβρωσα late; 2 a. epic ἔβρων (Hom. *Hym. Apoll.* 127); pf. **βέβρωκα**; 2 pf. part. βεβρώς (Soph.) 1064; **βέβρωμαι**; ἐβρώθην Hdt. and late; βρωθήσομαι late; βεβρώσομαι (*Od.* 2, 203);—βρωτός, βρωτέος. The Attics used only the perfect act. and pass.; the other tenses were supplied from ἐσθίω. **(VI)**—See the by-form βρώθω.

βιόω, *live*, pres. and impf. rare and doubtful in Attic, ζάω and βιοτεύω preferred; **βιώσομαι**, and late βιώσω and βιωθήσομαι; **ἐβίωσα** rare, usually 2 a. **ἐβίων** (767, 2) {ἐβίως, ἐβίω, etc.; subj. βιῶ, βιῷς, etc.; opt. βιῴην (irreg., βιοίην is pres. opt.); imper. βιώτω Hom.; inf. βιῶναι; part. βιούς}; **βεβίωκα**; p. p. **βεβίωται** with a pronoun, as μοί;—vb. **βιωτός, βιωτέος.**—See βιώσκομαι.

βιώσκομαι (βιο-), Attic **ἀνα-βιώσκομαι** tr. *re-animate*, intr. *revive*; f. late

ἀνα-βιώσω, *will restore to life*; aor. ἐβιωσάμην, Attic ἀν-εβιωσάμην, *re-animated*; 2 a. ἀν-εβίων, *revived*; 1 a. act. intr. ἀνε-βίωσα *revived*, late; a. p. ἀν-εβιώθην late. (*VI*)

βλάπτω (βλαβ-), *injure*; βλάψω; ἔβλαψα; βέβλαφα and inscr. ἔβλαφα; βέβλαμμαι and inscr. ἐβλαμμένος; ἐβλάφθην and ἐβλάβην; fut. mid. βλάψομαι = fut. pass. βλαβήσομαι; βεβλάψομαι (Hippocr., Galen). (*III*) —βλάβεται, pr. 3 sing. pass. (Hom.; Anacrontea).

βλαστάνω (βλαστ-) and late βλαστέω, *sprout*, rarely trans. *cause to sprout, bring forth*; βλαστήσω, Ionic, poetic, late; ἐβλάστησα, Hippocr., late; 2 aor. ἔβλαστον; βεβλάστηκα, less often ἐβλάστηκα. (*V*)

βλέπω, see; βλέψομαι, late βλέψω, Hdt. ἀνα-βλέψω; ἔβλεψα; ἀπο-βέβλεφα late; βέβλεμμαι late; προσ-εβλέφθην late;—vb. βλεπτός, βλεπτέος.

βλίττω (βλιτ-, from μελιτ-, 71), *take honey*; f. (?) βλίσω; ἔβλισα.

βλώσκω (μολ-, μλο-, βλο-, 71), *go*; f. μολοῦμαι; p. μέμβλωκα; ἔμολον. Poetic, late in *simple*. Late fut. κατα-βλώξω, late aor. ἔβλωξα. (*VI*)

βοάω, *shout*; βοήσομαι, late βοήσω; ἐβόησα; late are βεβόηκα and βεβόημαι and ἐβοήθην. — Ionic βοάω, and from stem βο-: βώσομαι, ἔβωσα, βεβωμένος, ἐβώσθην.

βόσκω, *feed*; βοσκήσω; late are ἐβόσκησα and ἐβοσκήθην;—vb. βοσκητέος.

βούλομαι, *will, wish* (augments ἐβουλ- or ἠβουλ-, 525); βουλήσομαι and late βουληθήσομαι; βεβούλημαι; 2 pf. poet. προ-βέβουλα, *prefer;* ἐβουλήθην; —vb. βουλητός, βουλητέος (Aristotle).—Hom. also βόλομαι.

βραδύνω (βραδυν-), *delay, be slow*; f. βραδυνῶ late; a. ἐβράδυνα late; pf. βεβράδυγκα late. (*IV*)

βράζω, βράσσω, Attic poetry βράττω, *boil, shake*; βράσω, ἔβρασα, βέβρασμαι, ἐβράσθην, βραστέον, all late. (*IV*)

βραχ- stem, only 2 a. ἔβραχε or βράχε, *resounded*. Epic and late.

βρέχω, *wet*; βρέξω late; ἔβρεξα; βέβρεγμαι; ἐβρέχθην and ἐβράχην late; vb. βρεκτέον late.

βρίζω, *feel heavy, drowsy*; ἔβριξα. Poetic. (*IV*)

βρίθω, *be heavy*, rarely *to weigh down*; βρίσω; ἔβρῑσα; βέβρῑθα. Poetic, late prose, pr. once in Plato.

βροχ-, *swallow*; a. ἔβροξε late (Hom. ἀνα- and κατα-); 2 p. ἀνα-βέβροχεν (Il. 17, 54); a. p. κατα-βροχθείς late; 2 a. p. ἀνα-βροχείς (Od. 11, 586). Epic.

βρυάζω, *teem, revel*; a. ἀν-εβρύαξα. Poetic; late prose. (*IV*)

βρύκω and late βρύχω, *grind the teeth, bite*; βρύξω; ἔβρῡξα; 2 a. ἔβρῡχε; ἐβρύχθην. Poetic (rare in Tragedy), also late.

βρῡχάομαι (βρῡχ-, 629), *roar*; βρῡχήσομαι very late; ἀν-εβρῡχησάμην (Plat.); ἐβρῡχήθην—a. mid. (Soph. O.R. 1265); 2 p. as pres. βέβρῡχα poet. and late prose.

βρώθω, κατα-βρώθω (Babr. 67, 18), *eat*; 2 pf. opt. βεβρώθοις (Il. 4, 35). Compare βιβρώσκω.

βῡνέω (βυ-) and late βύω, *stop up*; -βύσω; ἔβῡσα; βέβυσμαι; late παρ-εβύσθην;—vb. παρα-βυστός.—Hdt. in 2, 96 has δια-βύνεται. (*V*)

Γ

γαμέω (γαμ-), *marry* (of the man) ; fut. **γαμῶ**, late γαμήσω ; a. **ἔγημα**, late ἐγάμησα (also Menander) ; **γεγάμηκα** ;—mid., *marry* (of the woman) : **γαμέομαι** ; **γαμοῦμαι**, late γαμήσομαι ; γαμέσσεται = *will provide a wife for* (*Il.* 9, 394) is doubtful ; **ἐγημάμην** ; **γεγάμημαι** ;—aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην late, ἐγαμέθην in Theocr., γαμηθήσομαι late ;—vb. **γαμετή**, *married, wife*, **γαμητέον**.

γάνυμαι (γα-), *rejoice* ; f. epic γανύσσομαι ; late pf. γεγάνυμαι (Anacreontea). Poetic, also late. **(V)**

γέγωνα (γων-), epic 2 pf. with pres. meaning, also γεγωνέω and γεγωνίσκω, *shout* {subj. γεγώνω ; imper. γέγωνε, γεγωνείτω ; inf. γεγωνέμεν epic and γεγωνεῖν ; part. γεγωνώς epic} ; impf. ἐγεγώνει and ἐγέγωνε 1 pl. ἐγεγώνειν ;—fut. γεγωνήσω ; a. ἐγεγώνησα. Poetic, rare in Attic prose.

γείνομαι (γεν-), *be born*, epic ; aor. ἐγεινάμην, *begat*, poet. {in prose ὁ γεινάμενος, ἡ γειναμένη, *parent*}. **(IV)**

γελάω, *laugh* ; **γελάσομαι** (615) and late γελάσω ; **ἐγέλασα** (Theoc. 20, 15 ἐγέλαξα) ; κατα-γεγέλασμαι late ; **ἐγελάσθην**, late γελασθήσομαι ;—vb. γελαστός (*Od.* 9, 307), **κατα-** (Pl.), late γελαστέος.

γέντο, *grasped* (1063), epic 2 aor. *Il.* 18, 476 ;—also for ἐγένετο from γίγνομαι.

γεύω, *give a taste, taste*, mid. *taste* ; regular, but a. p. is ἐγεύσθην late.

γηθέω (γηθ-, 613), *rejoice*, poetic ; γηθήσω ; ἐγήθησα ; 2 p. **γέγηθα** as pres.

γηράσκω and **γηράω** (γηρα-), *grow old* ; **γηράσω** and **γηράσομαι** ; **ἐγήρᾱσα** ; **γεγήρᾱκα**, *am old* ; 2 a. inf. (767) γηρᾶναι, poetic with Hom. pt. γηράς (Xenophanes *Eleg. Fr.* 8 has γηρείς like θείς) ;—γηράσκομαι (Hes. *Fr.* 163) ; γηράομαι and ὑπερ-γηρᾱθείς late. **(VI)**

γίγνομαι (γεν-, 618) and **γίνομαι** (Doric, new Ionic, and late), *become* ; **γενήσομαι** ; **γεγένημαι** and 2 p. **γέγονα** mean *am* or *have been;* 2 a. **ἐγενόμην** (epic 3 sing. γέντο ; compare epic γέντο = *seized*) ; ἐγενήθην (Doric, Ionic), fut. γενηθήσομαι (Plat. *Parm.* 141) ; 2 pf. of μι-form (768) has γεγάᾱτε and γεγάᾱσι (Hom.), inf. γεγάμεν (Hom.), part. γεγώς (epic and late), γεγαυῖα (epic), γεγώς and γεγῶσα (Attic poets), plpf. 3 dual ἐκ-γεγάτην (Hom. and late).

γιγνώσκω (γνο-) and **γινώσκω** (Doric, New Ionic, and late), *know* ; **γνώσομαι** (1 a. ἀν-έγνωσα only in Hdt., meaning *persuaded*) ; 2 a. **ἔγνων**, 767, *perceived* {ἔγνως, **ἔγνω**, etc. ; subj. **γνῶ** (like δῶ, 498), opt. γνοίην (like δοίην, 498), imper. **γνῶθι**, **γνώτω**, etc. ; inf. **γνῶναι** ; part. γνούς (like δούς, 332)} ; **ἔγνωκα** ; **ἔγνωσμαι** ; **ἐγνώσθην** ;—vb. **γνωστός** and poet. γνωτός, **γνωστέος**. **(VI)**

γλίχομαι, *desire* ; a. ἐγλιξάμην (Com. Fr.).

γλυκαίνω (γλυκαν-), *sweeten*, late in act., γλυκανῶ, ἐγλύκᾱνα ;—usually pass. **γλυκαίνομαι** ; γεγλύκασμαι and ἀπ-εγλύκασμαι late ; ἐγλυκάνθην, γλυκανθήσομαι late ;—mid. **κατ-εγλυκήνατο** as act. (Com. Fr.).

γλύφω, *grave, cut :* γλύψω late ; ἔγλυψα late, ἐν- in Hdt. ; **γέγλυμμαι** and **ἔγλυμμαι** ; ἐγλύφθη and ἐγλύφην late ;—vb. γλυπτός late.

γνάμπτω (γναμπ-), *bend ;* γνάμψω ; ἔγναμψα ; ἀν-εγνάμφθην. Poetic. *(III)*

γοάω (γο-, 629), *bewail,* Hom. inf. γοήμεναι ; 2 a. γόον epic ; late are γοήσω and ἐγόησα. Mid. γοάομαι Attic poetry, also once in Xen. ; γοήσομαι *(Il.)* ; ἐγοησάμην and γοηθείς late.

γράφω, *write ;* **γράψω** ; **ἔγραψα** ; **γέγραφα,** late γεγράφηκα ; **γέγραμμαι,** late ἔγραμμαι ; **ἐγράφην,** late ἐγράφθην ; **γραφήσομαι** ; **γεγράψομαι** ; — vb. **γραπτός, γραπτέος.**

γρύζω (γρυγ-), *grunt ;* γρύξω late, and γρύξομαι ; ἔγρυξα ;—vb. γρυκτός. Attic poet., also Plat. *(IV)*

Δ

(δα-), *teach, learn ;* no present ; 2 a. ἔδαον, *learned, taught ;* δέδαον, *taught,* 2 a. m. inf. δεδάασθαι ; 2 p. part. δεδαώς, *having learned ;* 2 a. p. ἐδάην, *learned ;* f. δαήσομαι, *shall learn ;* p. δεδάηκα, *have learned ;* δεδάημαι, *have learned.* Poetic, mostly epic.—Homer has also fut. δήω, *shall find.*

δαιδάλλω (δαιδαλ-), *deck curiously,* poetic ; Pindar has p. p. part. δεδαιδαλμένος ; a. part. δαιδαλθείς ; and a f. inf. from a stem δαιδαλο-, δαιδαλωσέμεν. *(IV)*

δαΐζω (δαϊγ-), *rend ;* δαΐξω ; ἐδάϊξα ; δεδάϊγμαι ; ἐδαΐχθην ;—vb. δαϊκτός. Epic and lyric. *(IV)*

δαίνῡμι (δαι-), *entertain* {δαίνῡ epic imperative pr., or indic. impf.} ; δαίσω ; ἔδαισα ; mid. δαίνυμαι, *feast, eat* {Hom. opt. 3 sing. δαινῦτο (700, 1051) for δαινυ-ι-το, 3 pl. δαινύατ' for δαινυ-ι-ντο} ; δαίσομαι ; ἐδαισάμην ; aor. pass. part. δαισθείς ;—vb. ἄ-δαιτος, *not to be eaten.* Poetic, also in Ionic prose. *(V)*

δαίομαι (δα-, 650, 1002), *divide ;* p. p. 3 pl. δεδαίαται (*Od.* 1, 23). Poetic. *(IV)* See δατέομαι, *divide,* and δαίω, *kindle.*

δαίω (δα-, 650, 1002), *kindle ;* 2 p. δέδηα, *burn,* epic, δέδαυα late ; mid. δαίομαι, *burn ;* 2 a. (ἐδαόμην), subj. δάηται ; δεδαυμένος late. Poetic (once in Hippocr.). *(IV)* See δαίομαι, *divide.*

δάκνω (δακ-, δηκ-), *bite ;* **δήξομαι** and late δήξω ; 2 a. **ἔδακον** and late 1 a. ἔδηξα ; δέδηχα late ; **δέδηγμαι** ; **ἐδήχθην** and late 2 a. p. ἐδάκην, **δηχθήσομαι.** *(V, II)*

δαμάζω (δαμ-αδ-), *tame ;* f. δαμάσω, δαμάω, δαμῶ {Hom. 3 sing. δαμᾷ and δαμάᾳ, 3 pl. δαμόωσι, by some called present} ; ἐδάμασα ; mid. δαμάζομαι ; ἐδαμασάμην ; δεδάμασμαι late ; a. p. ἐδαμάσθην ; — vb. δαμαστέον late. Mostly poetic (in Attic prose δαμάζω, κατ-εδαμασάμην, and ἐδαμάσθην occur). *(IV)* Compare the following δαμνάω or δάμνημι.

δαμνάω (δαμνα-) and δάμνημι (δαμ-, δμα-), *tame ;* δέδμημαι, δεδμήσομαι ; ἐδμήθην and 2 a. p. ἐδάμην. Poetic. See the preceding δαμνάζω. The pf. δέδμημαι also belongs to Ionic δέμω, *build.* *(V)*

-δαρθάνω (δαρθ-), *sleep,* simple only ἔδαρθον (*Od.* 20, 143) ; regularly

as pres. **δέδοικα**, Hom. δείδοικα ; 2 pf. as pres., Hom. δείδια, Att. **δέδια** {see 768, **δέδιας, δέδιε, δέδιμεν, δέδιτε, δεδίασι** ; subj. rare **δεδίῃ, δεδίωσι** ; opt. (?) δεδιείη (Plat.) ; imper. **δέδιθι**, late poets δέδῖθι ; inf. **δεδιέναι** ; part. **δεδιώς** ; plpf. **ἐδεδίειν, ἐδεδίεις, ἐδεδίει, ἐδέδισαν**}.—See below root δ**ιε**- and δίω.

διαιτάω, *arbitrate*, not a compound ; from δίαιτα ; augmented as though a compound of διά, doubly augmented in the pf. and plupf., and in compounds (560) ; **διαιτήσω** ; **διῄτησα**, but **ἀπ-εδιῄτησα** ; **δεδιῄτηκα**, plpf. **κατ-εδεδιῄτήκη** ; **δεδιῄτημαι**, plpf. **ἐξ-εδεδιῄτητο** ; **κατ-εδιῃτησάμην** ;—**διαιτάομαι**, pass. dep., *pass a life* ; **διαιτήσομαι** ; **διῃτήθην**, but ἐξ-εδιῃτήθην (Dio Cass.).

διᾱκονέω, *minister*, from διάκονος, not a compound, augments regularly (560) ; impf. **ἐδιᾱκόνουν** ; **διᾱκονήσω** ; **δεδιᾱκόνηκα** ; **δεδιᾱκόνημαι**, δεδιᾱκονήσομαι (Josephus) ; **ἐδιᾱκονήθην** ;—later forms in διη-: as διηκόνησα, διηκονήθην, are very doubtful in classic poetry ; forms in δεδιη- are incorrect.

διδάσκω (διδαχ-, for διδαχ-σκω), *teach* ; **διδάξω** ; **ἐδίδαξα**, epic ἐδιδάσκησα ; **δεδίδαχα** ; **δεδίδαγμαι** ; **ἐδιδάχθην** ;—vb. **διδακτός, -τέος**. (VI) See root δα-.

δίδημι (δε-), *bind* ; pr. and impf. Poetic, also Xen. Anab. 5, 8²⁴. (VII).

-**διδράσκω** (δρα-), only in comp., *run away* ; -**δράσομαι**, late -δράσω ; -**δέδρᾱκα** ; 2 a. -**ἔδρᾱν** {767, -δρῶ, -δραίην, late -δρᾶθι, -δρᾶναι, -δράς} ; 1 aor. -ἔδρᾱσα late. New Ionic -διδρήσκω, -δρήσομαι, -δέδρηκα, -ἔδρην {-δρῆναι, but -δρᾶς}. (VI).

δίδωμι (δο-), *give*, see inflection in 498, synopsis 508, also 511 ; Hom. 2 sing. διδοῖς and δίδοισθα, 3 sing. διδοῖ and δίδωσι, 3 pl. διδοῦσι, imper. δίδου and δίδωθι, inf. διδοῦναι and διδόμεν ; Hdt. διδοῖς, διδοῖ, διδοῦσι ; Hymn. Hom. impf. ἔδιδον ; f. **δώσω**, epic also διδώσω ; 1 a. **ἔδωκα**, and 2 a. dual and plural **ἔδο-τον**, etc., see 501 (Hes. 3 pl. ἔδον) ; 2 a. iterative Hom. δόσκον ; **δέδωκα** ; **δέδομαι** ; **ἐδόθην** ;—vb. **δοτέος**.

διε-, active, *make flee*, only impf. 3 pl. ἐν-δίεσαν (Il. 18, 584) ;—mid. δίεμαι, *flee*, or *to make flee* {subj. δίωμαι accented like δύνωμαι 516 ; opt. δίοιτο 504, 516 ; inf. δίεσθαι}. Epic. Compare δι-, δίω (δέδοικα, δέδια, δείδω). (VII)

δίζημαι (διζε-), *seek* (η retained throughout in the pres.) ; impf. ἐδιζήμην ; **διζήσομαι** ; **ἐδιζησάμην**. Ionic and poetic. (VII)

δικ-, *throw* ; late pres. δίκει ; 2 a. ἔδικον in Pindar and Tragedy.

διψάω, *thirst*, pres. see 479 ; **διψήσω** ; **ἐδίψησα** ; late δεδίψηκα.

δίω, pres. does not occur ; impf. δίον, δίε, *feared, fled* in Homer. Compare roots δι- and διε-.

διώκω, *pursue* ; **διώξω** and oftener **διώξομαι** ; **ἐδίωξα** ; **δεδίωχα** ; δεδίωγμαι late ; **ἐδιώχθην** ;—vb. διωκτός late, **διωκτέος**.

δνοπαλίζω, *shake* ; f. δνοπαλίξω. Epic. (IV)

δοκέω (δοκ-, 613), *seem, think* ; **δόξω** ; **ἔδοξα** ; late plpf. act. 3 pl. ἐδεδόχεσαν ; **δέδογμαι** ; **ἐδόχθην** rare ;—δοκήσω, ἐδόκησα, δεδόκηκα, δεδόκημαι, and ἐδοκήθην are poetic or late ;—vb. ἀ-δόκητος, *unexpected*.

δουπέω, *sound heavily*, 613 ; impf. ἐπ-εγδούπει (Anthol.) ; δουπήσω (Anthol.) ; ἐδούπησα (Xen. Anab. 1, 8¹⁸), epic δούπησα, epic ἐπι-γδούπησα ;

2 a. κατ-έδουπον (Anthol.) ; 2 p. δέδουπα, *fell;* δουπήθην (Anthol.). Poetic.

δράσσω and δράττω (δραγ-), *seize, grasp,* active late ; mid. δράττομαι, δράξομαι late, ἐδραξάμην ; δέδραγμαι. Pr., impf., aor., pf. found in Attic. *(IV)*

δράω, *do,* 616 ; δράσω ; ἔδρᾱσα ; δέδρᾱκα ; δέδρᾱμαι, rarely δέδρασμαι ; ἐδράσθην ;—vb. δρᾱστέος.

δρέπω, *pluck,* late and poetic δρέπτω ; ἀπο-δρέψομαι late ; ἔδρεψα ; 2 a. ἔδραπον (Pind.) ; ἐδρέφθην late ;—vb. ἄ-δρεπτος (Aesch.).

δύνα-μαι, *be able, can,* pr. and impf. like ἵσταμαι (498), augment ἐδυν- or ἠδυν- (525), for accent of pr. subj. and opt. see 516 {2 sing. poet. and late prose δύνᾳ, Ionic δύνῃ ; impf. 2 sing. ἐδύνω and late ἐδύνασο}; f. δυνήσομαι and late δυνηθήσομαι ; δεδύνημαι ; ἐδυνήθην and Ionic ἐδυνάσθην (also in Xen.) ;—vb. δυνατός. *(VII)*

δύνω, *go into, set* (Ionic, poetic, rare in Xen.) = δύομαι from δύω ; a. ἔδῡνα, late prose (V, IV) ;—δύω (δυ-), *enter,* or *cause to enter, go down, sink,* see 797 ; δύσω trans. ; ἔδῡσα trans. ; δέδῡκα intrans. and δέδῠκα trans. ; δέδῠμαι ; ἐδύθην ; epic ἐδῡσόμην (1028) 2 a. ἔδῡν intrans. {inflected 498 ; subj. δύω, opt. Hom. δύη from δυ-ιη, and ἐκ-δῦμεν from ἐκ-δυ-ι-μεν, 700 ; imper. δῦθι, inf. δῦναι, part. δῦς};—vb. ἀπο-δυτέος.

δύρομαι, *weep,* see ὀδύρομαι.

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ἐάφθη, see ἅπτω.

ἐάω, epic εἰάω, *permit,* augment 533 ; ἐάσω ; εἴᾱσα, Hom. ἔᾱσα ; εἴᾱκα ; εἴᾱμαι ; εἰάθην ; ἐάσομαι pass. ;—vb. ἐᾱτέος.

ἐγγυάω, *proffer, pledge, betroth,* augments ἠγ-γυ- or ἐν-εγυ-, pf. ἠγ-γυ- or ἐγ-γε-γυ- ; compounds augment η, as κατ-ηγγύων and κατ-ηγγύημαι, and this is probably the correct form for the simple. See 563.

ἐγείρω, *rouse, raise* trans., 2 pf. and mid. *wake* intrans. ; ἐγερῶ ; ἤγειρα ; ἐγήγερκα late ; ἐγήγερμαι : ἠγέρθην ; 2 p. ἐγρήγορα, *am awake,* Hom. 3 pl. ἐγρηγόρθᾱσι, imper. ἐγρήγορθε for ἐγρεγόρατε, inf. ἐγρήγορθαι or ἐγρηγόρθαι ; 2 a. m. ἠγρόμην ;—vb. ἐγερτός (Aristotle), ἐγερτέος. *(IV)* —A present ἔγρω and ἔγρομαι is poetic or late.

ἔδω, *eat,* see ἐσθίω.

ἐέργνῡμι and ἐέργω, see εἴργνῡμι.

ἔζομαι, *sit,* see ἵζω.

ἐθ- (545, for σϝεθ-), present only part. ἔθων, *accustomed;* 2 p. εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, *am accustomed;* 2 plpf. εἰώθη, Ionic ἐώθεα. *(II)*

ἐθέλω and θέλω, *wish;* impf. ἤθελον : (ἐ)θελήσω ; ἠθέλησα {(ἐ)θελήσω, (ἐ)θελήσαιμαι, etc.}; ἠθέληκα, late τεθέληκα ;—vb. θελητός late. In the Attic poets θέλω is used in the Tragic trimeter.

ἐθίζω (ἐθιδ-, σϝεθ-ιδ-), *accustom,* 533 ; f. ἐθιῶ (680, 4) ; εἴθισα ; εἴθικα ; εἴθισμαι ; εἰθίσθην ;—vb. ἐθιστός late, ἐθιστέος. *(IV)*

εἶδον, *saw,* see ὁράω, *see,* and οἶδα, *know.*

εἰκάζω (εἰκαδ-), *make like, conjecture ;* augments ἠκ- or εἰκ-, see 531 ; but the forms ἤκαζον, ἤκασα, ἤκασμαι, etc. seem more correct in Attic prose than εἴκαζον, εἴκασα, εἴκασμαι, etc. *(IV)*

εἴκω, *yield ;* impf. εἶκον ; εἴξω, like f. of εἴκω, *resemble, appear ;* εἶξα ; 2 a. εἴκαθον (1042) ; εἰκτέον late, ὑπεικτέον (Pl.).

εἴκω (εἰκ-, ἰκ-), *resemble, appear ;* present not in use ; impf. εἶκε, *seemed likely, fitting* (only *Il.* 18, 520), but some regard this as pf. or plupf. ; f. εἴξω rare (like f. of εἴκω, *yield*) ; 2 p. ἔοικα (545) as pres., impers. ἔοικε, *it seems, is fitting,* New Ion. and Dor. οἶκα {μι-forms : 3 a. ἔϊκτον (Hom.), ἔοιγμεν (Att. poet.), εἴξᾶσι (Att. poet., rare in Plat.), see 768 ; subj. ἐοίκω, New Ion. οἴκω ; opt. ἐοίκοιμι ; inf. ἐοικέναι, Att. poetic εἰκέναι ; pt. ἐοικώς, εἰκώς mostly poet. but always εἰκός in the sense of *fitting,* New Ionic οἰκώς} ; 2 plpf. ἐῴκειν, late προσῴκειν, ἤκειν (Ar. *Av.* 1298), Hom. dual ἐΐκτην. *(II)* See also ἔϊσκω and ἴσκω, *liken, compare.*

εἰλέω or εἱλέω, *roll,* mostly poetic or Ionic ; εἰλήσω late ; εἴλησα late ; εἴλημαι late ; εἰλήθην late ;—in Hdt. εἰλέομαι, ἀπ-είλημαι, ἀπ-ειλήθην ; in Attic συν-ειλέομαι (Xen. *Hell.* 7, 2⁸), ἀν-ειλήθην (Thuc. 7, 80).—εἴλω (εἰλ-, ἐλ-), *roll up, press together,* no pr. act., but pass. εἴλομαι (Hom.) ; a. ἔλσα epic ; p. p. ἔελμαι epic ; 2 a. p. epic ἐάλην or ἄλην {3 pl. ἄλεν for ἐάλησαν, inf. ἀλῆναι and ἀλήμεναι, pt. ἀλείς} ; here also are generally referred a plpf. ἐόλει (Pind. *Pyth.* 4, 233) and plpf. p. ἐόλητο Apoll. Rh. 3, 471) ;—εἴλλω or εἵλλω and εἵλλομαι, also ἴλλω and ἴλλομαι occur in Attic (pr. and impf. for εἴλω and εἴλομαι), but are antiquated. *(IV)*

εἵμαρται, *it is fated,* see μείρομαι (μερ-), *obtain.* *(IV)*

εἰμί, *be,* see 772, 773, 774 ; Dialects 1066.

εἶμι, *go,* see 775, 776, 777, 778 ; Dialects 1067.

εἶπον (εἰπ- = Ϝε-Ϝεπ-, 553), *said,* a second aorist, epic ἔειπον {εἴπω, εἴποιμι, εἰπέ, εἰπεῖν, εἰπών} ; first aor. εἶπα rare in Attic, poetic ἔειπα {opt. εἴπαιμι, imper. εἶπον or εἰπόν, inf. εἶπαι Hdt., pt. εἴπᾶς (Hdt.) rare and perhaps late in Attic} ; 1 aor. mid. ἀπ-ειπάμην New Ionic and late, δι-ειπάμην and συν-ειπάμην late ; a late epic present ἔπω occurs.—For the other tenses, the root ἐρ- or ρε- (for Ϝερ- or Ϝρε-) is used : pr. εἴρω Hom. and rare (in Attic supplied by λέγω, φημί, and (especially in comp.) by ἀγορεύω) ; f. ἐρῶ, Ionic ἐρέω ; εἴρηκα ; εἴρημαι ; ἐρρήθην, Ion. εἰρέθην, late ἐρρέθην, ῥηθήσομαι ; f. p. εἰρήσομαι ;—vb. ῥητός, -τέος. *(VIII)* See ἐνέπω, λέγω, φημί ; compare also εἴρομαι and ἐρέω or ἐρέομαι, *ask,* which are from a different root, as also εἴρω, *join.*

εἴργνυμι or εἴργω (εἰργ-), *shut in ;* εἴρξω ; εἶρξα, poet. 2 a. εἴργαθον ; εἶργμαι ; εἴρχθην ;—vb. εἰρκτή, *prison.*—εἴργω (with soft breathing), *shut out,* has the same forms as εἴργω, with the smooth breathing, vb. εἰρκτέον.—Epic ἐέργω and ἐέργνῡμι, *shut in* or *shut out,* 2 a. ἐέργαθον, p. p. ἔεργμαι (3 pl. plpf. ἔερχατο).—Epic also ἔργω, *shut in* or *shut out ;* ἔρξα (distinguished from ἔρξα from ἔρδω, *work*), 2 a. ἔργαθον ; ἔργμαι {3 pl. ἔρχαται, 3 pl. plpf. ἔρχατο}, ἔρχθην.—Ionic -ἐργνῡμι and -ἔργω (in

comp.), *shut in;* ξυν-έρξω (Soph.) ; ἔρξᾱς Attic part., also Attic -έρξα in comp.;—Ionic ἔργω, *shut out;* ἔρξομαι (Soph.); -έρξα ; -έργμαι. Attic forms in ἐργ- and ἐργ- are doubtful.

εἴρομαι, *ask;* εἰρήσομαι. Ionic.—Hom. also pres. ἐρέω and oftener ἐρέομαι (Hom. imp. 2 sing. ἔρειο for ἐρεῖο, 987, 3).—Ἔρομαι (?), pres. supplied in Attic by ἐρωτάω; ἐρήσομαι ; 2 a. ἠρόμην.

εἰρύω, *draw;* see ἐρύω.

εἴρω (ἐρ-), *say,* epic present ; see εἶπον.

εἴρω (ἐρ, Lat. *sero*), *join,* rare in simple ; a. -εῖρα, Ionic -έρσα, Hom. ἀπό-ερσα, *swept away;* p. -εῖρκα ; p. p. εἶρμαι late, epic ἔερμαι. *(IV)*

εἶτα, *seated,* see ἵζω.

ἐΐσκω (ἐϊκ-), *liken, compare,* present also ἴσκω; impf. ἤϊσκον (p. p. προσ-ήϊξαι, *art like,* in Eur.) ; plpf. ἤϊκτο or ἔϊκτο. Epic. *(VI)*

εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, *am accustomed,* see root εθ-.

ἐκκλησιάζω, *call an assembly;* augments ἐξ-ε-κλησίαζον or ἠκκλησίαζον, etc. (563). *(IV)*

ἐλαύνω for ἐλα-νυ-ω, 652 (ἐλα-) and poetic ἐλάω, *drive;* f. ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ (680), epic ἐλάω and ἐλόω ; ἤλασα ; -ἐλήλακα (late in simple) ; ἐλήλαμαι (Hom. plpf. 3 pl. ἐληλέδατο or ἐληλέατο or ἐληλάδατο), Ionic and late ἐλήλασμαι ; ἠλάθην, late ἠλάσθην ;—vb. ἐλατός, ἐλατέος. *(V)*

ἐλέγχω, *examine, refute;* ἐλέγξω ; ἤλεγξα ; ἐλήλεγμαι (735) ; ἠλέγχθην ;—vb. ἐλεγκτέον.

ἐλελίζω, *raise war-shout, shout* (Eur., Xen.) ; ἠλέλιξα (Xen. and late) ; mid. pr. *bewail* (Eur., Aristoph.). *(IV)*

ἐλελίζω, *turn rapidly, whirl;* ἐλέλιξα ; ἐλελίχθην. Epic and lyric. *(IV)* See ἐλίσσω.

ἐλίσσω, ἐλίττω, rarely εἰλίττω (ἐλικ-), *roll;* ἐλίξω ; εἴλιξα ; εἴλιγμαι (Hom. plupf. ἐλέλικτο ; late pf. ἐλήλιγμαι) ; εἰλίχθην ;—vb. ἐλικτός. Also written with smooth breathing. *(IV)*

ἕλκω, late ἑλκύω, *draw;* ἕλξω (prose in comp.), ἑλκύσω Ionic and late ; εἵλκυσα, εἷλξα late ; εἵλκυκα ; εἵλκυσμαι; εἱλκύσθην, late εἵλχθην ;—vb. ἑλκτέος, συν-ελκυστέος.—Hom. has also ἑλκέω, ἑλκήσω, ἥλκησα, ἑλκηθείς.

ἔλπω, *cause to hope;* 2 p. as pres. ἔολπα, *hope,* 2 plpf. ἐώλπεα (971) ; mid. ἔλπομαι or ἐέλπομαι (860), *hope* = Attic ἐλπίζω. Epic.

ἐμέω, *vomit;* f. (?) ἐμέω and ἐμέομαι; ἤμεσα ; ἐμήμεκα late ; ἐμήμεσμαι ; ἠμέθην late.

ἐναίρω (ἐναρ-), *kill;* 1 a. κατ-ένηρα late ; 2 a. ἤναρον ; mid. as act. ἐναίρομαι, a. ἐνηράμην ; pass. ἐναίρομαι. Poetic. *(IV)*

ἐναρίζω, *slay, spoil;* ἐναρίξω (1002) ; ἐνάριξα and later ἠνάριξα, ἠνάρισα (Anacr.) ; κατ-ηνάρισμαι, κατ-ηναρίσθην. Poetic. *(IV)*

ἐνέπω and ἐννέπω (ἐν + σεπ-), *say, tell* (late ἐνίσπω); f. ἐνι-σπήσω and ἐνίψω ; 2 a. ἔνι-σπον {ἐνί-σπω ; ἐνί-σποιμι ; imper. ἔνι-σπε or ἐνί-σπες, 2 pl. ἔσπετε for ἐν-σπετε ; inf. ἐνι-σπεῖν and ἐνι-σπέμεν} ; (a. ἔνιψα late). Poetic. See εἶπον.

-ἐνήνοθε, defect. 2 pf. with pres. and impf. meaning, *sit on, lie on;* in

compos. with ἐπ- (*Il.*, *Od.*), κατ- (Hom. *Hymn. Cer.* 280, Hes. *Scut.* 269),
παρ- (Ap. Rh. 1, 664). Epic. Compare ἀνήνοθε.

ἐνίπτω (ἐν-ιπ-), Poetic and epic, also ἐνίσσω, *chide;* 2 a. ἐν-ένιπον and
ἠν-ίπ-απον. (*III*)

ἔννῡμι (ἑ- for ϝεσ-, vestio), *clothe,* pres. act. only in comp.; impf. κατ-είννον
(*Il.* 23, 135); f. epic ἕσσω; a. epic ἕσσα; mid. ἕννυμαι epic, Hdt. ἐπ-
είνυσθαι (or ἐπ-ενν- or ἐπι-ενν- or ἐφ-ενν-); f. -ἕσσομαι; a. ἑ(σ)σάμην
and ἑεσσάμην; pf. ἕσμαι and εἷμαι. Simple verb chiefly epic, very
rare in Attic poetry; in prose ἀμφι-έννῡμι. (*V*)

ἐν-οχλέω, *harass,* with double augment, 556; ἠν-ώχλουν; ἐν-οχλήσω; ἠν-
ώχλησα; ἠν-ώχληκα, etc.; forms with ἐν-ωχλ- doubtful.

ἔοικα, *resemble, appear,* see εἴκω.

ἑόλει and ἑόλητο, pluperfects, see εἰλέω.

ἑορτάζω, Ion. ὀρτάζω, *keep festival;* impf. ἑώρταζον (534). (*IV*)

ἐπ-αυρέω and ἐπ-αυρίσκω (αὑρ- 613), *enjoy,* epic and lyric, rare; 2 a.
ἐπαῦρον; mid. ἐπαυρίσκομαι Ion. and poet., rare in Attic prose;
ἐπαυρήσομαι; a. ἐπηυράμην rare, and 2 a. ἐπηυρόμην. (*VI*)

ἐπείγω, *urge* (not a compound); impf. ἤπειγον; ἤπειξα late; mid. ἐπείγομαι,
hasten; ἐπείξομαι; ἤπειγμαι late; ἠπείχθην;—vb. ἐπεικτέον. Active rare
in prose.

ἐπίσταμαι, *understand* {pres. indic. like ἵσταμαι 498; 2 sing. ἐπίστᾳ and
ἐπίστῃ poetic, ἐξ-επίστεαι Hdt.; subj. ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστῃ, etc., accent
516; opt. ἐπισταίμην, ἐπίσταιο, etc., accent 516; imper. ἐπίστω, poet.
and New Ion. ἐπίστασο}; impf. ἠπιστάμην like ἱστάμην 498 {2 sing.
ἠπίστω and poet. ἠπίστασο 506}; ἐπιστήσομαι; ἠπιστήθην;— vb.
ἐπιστητός. (*VII*) Different from ἐφ-ίσταμαι from ἐφ-ίημι.

ἕπω (σεπ-, 107; 533, 2), *be after, be busy with;* simple only part. in *Il.* 6,
321 and 11, 483; impf. -εῖπον (Xen. once, epic -έπον; -έψω (also
Xen.); 2 a. -έσπον for ἑ-σεπ-ον; a. p. περι-έφθην in Hdt. Ionic or
poetic.—Mid. ἕπομαι, *follow,* late poet. pres. ἕσπομαι; ἕψομαι; 2 a.
ἑσπόμην {553; σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ (Hom. σπεῖο, 987, 3), σπέσθαι,
σπόμενος}. In Hom. forms like ἕσπωμαι, ἑσποίμην, ἑσπέσθω, ἑσπό-
μενος, ought probably to be changed to σπῶμαι, σποίμην, etc., and the
preceding word to remain unelided.

ἔρα-μαι poetic (like ἵσταμαι) and ἐράω, *love;* a. ἠράσθην act. f. ἐρασθήσομαι
act.; epic a. m. ἠρασάμην; ἤρασμαι late;—vb. ἐρατός poet. and
ἐραστός. (*VII*)

ἐράω, only in comp. ἐξ-εράω, *pour;* aor. ἐξ-ήρασα; ἐξ-ηράθην (Hippocr.).

ἐργάζομαι, *work,* augments εἰρ- (533); impf. εἰργαζόμην; ἐργάσομαι; εἰργασάμην;
εἴργασμαι act. and pass.; εἰργάσθην pass.;—vb. ἐργαστέος.

ἔργω, see εἴργω and εἴργω.

ἔρδω and ἔρδω (for ϝέργω from ϝεργγω), *do,* Ionic and poetic; ἔρξω; ἔρξα;
2 p. ἔοργα, and 2 plpf. ἑόργεα ep. and Hdt.;—vb. ἐρκτός late. Compare
ῥέζω.

ἐρείδω, *prop;* ἐρείσω late; ἤρεισα; -ήρεικα late and προσ-ερήρεικα late;

ἐρήρεισμαι Hdt. {Hom. 3 pl. ἐρηρέδ-α-ται and 3 pl. plpf. ἐρηρέδ-α-το};
ἠρείσθην ; f. p. ἐρηρείσομαι (Hippocr.). Mostly poetic.

ἐρείκω (ἐρικ-), tear, bruise; ἤρειξα or (?) ἤριξα ; 2 a. ἤρικον tr. and intr.;
ἐρήριγμαι ; late ἠρείχθην. Ionic and poetic. (II)

ἐρείπω (ἐριπ-), throw down ; ἐρείψω (also Xen. Cyr. 7, 4¹) ; ἤρειψα ; 2 a.
ἤριπον, fell ; 2 p. κατ-ερήριπα, have fallen ; ἤρειμμαι and ἐρήριμμαι late
(plpf. ἐρέριπτο Il. 14, 15) ; a. p. Pind. ἐρίπην and ἠρείφθην. Mostly
Ionic and poetic. (II)

ἐρέομαι, ἐρέω, ask ; ἔρομαι ;—see εἴρομαι.

ἐρέσσω (ἐρετ-), strike, row, poetic, late prose, ἐρέττω late ; ἤρεσα epic. (IV)

ἐρεύγομαι (ἐρυγ-), cast forth, eruct, epic and Ion., and ἐρυγγάνω ; ἐρεύξομαι ;
ἠρευξάμην late ; 2 a. ἤρυγον. (II, V)

ἐρεύθω, make red, Ion. and poet., also ἐρυθαίνω poet. and late prose ; ἤρευσα ;
ἠρεύθην.

ἐρέφω, cover, Pind. and late ἐρέπτω ; ἐρέψω ; ἤρεψα.

ἐρέω, ἐρέομαι, ἔρομαι, ask ; see εἴρομαι.

ἐριδαίνω (ἐριδαν-), contend ; a. ἐρίδηνα (Ap. Rh.) ; a. m. inf. ἐρίδήσασθαι
(Il. 23, 792). Epic. Hom. also ἐριδμαίνω. (IV)

ἕρπω and ἑρπύζω (ἑρπυδ-), creep, augments εἱρ- ; ἕρψω and late διεξ-ερπύσω ;
εἵρπυσα and late εἷρψα ;—vb. ἑρπε-τός poetic (also Att. Com.) and late
prose, creeping. (I, IV)

ἐρρυγάνω (ἐρυγ-), cast forth, eruct, see ἐρεύγομαι.

ἔρρω, go (to harm) ; ἐρρήσω ; ἤρρησα ; εἰς-ήρρηκα.

ἐρύκω, hold back, Ionic and poetic, also Xen. ; ἐρύξω ep. ; ἤρυξα, also Xen. ;
2 a. ἠρύκακον ep.

ἐρύω (ἐρυ- and εἰρυ-), draw {Hes. inf. εἰρύμεναι} ; f. ἐρύσω and δι-ειρύσω
late, Hom. ἐρύω (1023) ; a. εἴρυσα and ἔρυσα {subj., opt., etc. εἰρ- or
ἐρ-} ; mid., draw to oneself, protect, guard, ἐρύομαι {Hom. μι-forms : pres.
3 pl. εἰρύαται ; impf. 2 sing. ἔρυσο, 3 sing. ἔρυτο or εἴρυτο (Hes. ἔρυτο),
3 pl. εἴρυντο or εἰρύατο (Theoc. ἔρυντο), inf. ἔρυσθαι or εἴρυσθαι} ; f.
ἐρύσσομαι and εἰρύ(σ)σομαι ; a. ἐρυσάμην or εἰρυσάμην ; p. p. εἴρυμαι
and εἴρυσμαι (Ap. Rh. ἔρημαι) ; a. p. εἰρύσθην {εἰρυσθείς and ἐρυσθείς}
in Hippocr. ;—vb. ἐρυστός. Ionic and poetic.—See ῥύομαι.

ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ-, ἐλευθ-, ἐλυθ-, ἐλθ-), go, come {subj. only ep. and Ion. ;
opt. (?) ; imper. ep. and New Test. ; inf. ep., tragic, Ion., rare Att.
prose ; part. poet., rare Att. prose ;—in Att. prose the corresponding
forms of εἶμι are used} ; the impf. ἠρχόμην (same as impf. of ἄρχομαι)
rare and gen. late in simple, doubtful in Att. which uses ᾖα instead ;
fut. ἐλεύσομαι ep., Ion., Trag., late (Att. prose only Lys. 22, 11), Att.
prose regularly uses εἶμι or ἀφίξομαι or ἥξω ; pf. ἐλήλυθα, ep. ἐλήλουθα
or εἰλήλουθα, syncop. ἐλήλυμεν and ἐλήλυτε in Com. and Trag. Frag. ;
2 a. ἦλθον {imper. ἐλθέ 517, 3}, poet. ἤλυθον only Indic., Doric ἦνθον
(not Pindar) ; vb. μετ-ελευστέος and ὑπ-ελθετέον. (VIII)

ἐσθίω, ἔσθω ep. and poet. and late prose, ἔδω ep. and poet. and Ionic and
late prose (ἐσθ-ι-, ἐδ-, φαγ-), eat, Hom. inf. ἔδμεναι ; fut. ἔδομαι (676)

[φάγομαι in Old and New Test.] ; pf. ἐδήδοκα, Hom. part. ἐδηδώς ; p. p. κατ-εδήδεσμαι, ep. ἐδήδομαι ; ἠδέσθην ; 2 a. ἔφαγον ; —vb. ἐδεστός, -τέος. (VIII)

ἐστίαω, *entertain*, augments εἰστι- (533).

ἔτετμον, see root τεμ-.

εὕδω, *sleep*, mostly poet. and Ion., rare in Attic prose ; impf. εὗδον or ηὗδον ; εὐδήσω ; usually καθεύδω ; impf. ἐκάθευδον and καθηῦδον, ep. καθεῦδον ; καθευδήσω ; a. inf. καθευδῆσαι late ; pf. inf. καθευδηκέναι late ;—vb. καθευδητέον.

εὑρίσκω (εὑρ-ε-), *find*; εὑρήσω ; ηὕρηκα ; ηὕρημαι ; ηὑρέθην (615) ; f. p. εὑρεθήσομαι, late εὑρηθήσομαι ; 2 a. ηὗρον, 1 a. εὕρησα late ; a. m. εὑράμην (Hes. and late) ;—vb. εὑρετός, -τέος.   For εὕρηκα, εὗρον, etc. see 532. (VI)

εὐφραίνω (εὐφραν-), *cheer*; f. εὐφρανῶ ; a. ηὔφρᾱνα ; pass., *rejoice*; f. εὐφρανοῦμαι and εὐφρανθήσομαι ; a. ηὐφράνθην.   See 532. (IV)

εὔχομαι, *pray, boast*; εὔξομαι ; ηὐξάμην ; ηὗγμαι (also pass.) ; late ηὔχθην pass. ; —εὐκτός, -τέος.   See 532.

ἐχθαίρω (ἐχθαρ-), *hate*, ep., poet., and late prose ; a. ἤχθηρα ; pass., *be hated*, with f. m. ἐχθαροῦμαι ;—vb. ἐχθαρτέος. (IV)

ἔχθω, *hate*, ἔχθομαι pass. ; only pr. and impf. ; see ἀπ-εχθάνομαι.

ἔχω (σεχ-), *have, hold*, also ἴσχω (for σι-σεχ-ω) ; impf. εἶχον (533) ; ἕξω or σχήσω (σχε-) ; ἔσχηκα, συν-όχωκα (for -οκ-ωχα) in *Il.* 2, 218 ; ἔσχημαι late in simple, Hom. plupf. pass. 3 pl. ἐπ-ώχ-ατο, *were shut* (*Il.* 12, 340) ; ἐσχέθην late ; 2 a. ἔσχον for ἐ-σεχ-ον {σχῶ, σχοίην or -σχοῖμι, σχές, σχεῖν, σχών} ; 2 a. poet. ἔσχεθον (1042) ;—mid. ἔχομαι, *hold by, be near*, etc., ἴσχομαι, *restrain oneself, remain*; ἕξομαι and σχήσομαι ; ἐσχόμην late in simple {σχῶμαι, σχοίμην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος} ;—vb. ἑκτός late, ἑκτέος, ἐπι-σχετέος, ἀφ-εκτέον.—Compounds with irregularities are :—

(a) ἀμπ-έχω and rare ἀμπ-ίσχω, *put on, clothe*, poet. ; impf. ἀμπ-εῖχον (Hom. ἄμπ-εχον *Od.* 6, 225) ; ἀμφ-έξω ; 2 a. ἤμπι-σχον ;—mid. ἀμπ-έχομαι and ἀμπ-ίσχομαι, and ἀμπ-ισχνέομαι, *have around oneself, wear*; impf. ἠμπ-ειχόμην (556) ; f. ἀμφ-έξομαι ; 2 a. ἠμπ-εσχόμην and ἠμπι-σχόμην.

(b) ἀν-έχω, *hold up*, poet. and New Ionic ; ἀν-εῖχον ; ἀν-έξω and ἀνα-σχήσω ; (late pf. ἀν-έσχηκα) ; ἀν-έσχον ;— ἀν-έχομαι, *endure*; ἠν-ειχόμην ; ἀν-έξομαι and ἀνα-σχήσομαι ; ἠν-εσχόμην ; vb. ἀν-εκτός, ἀν-εκτέος, ἀνα-σχετός.

(c) ὑπ-ισχνέ-ομαι (of Class V), *promise*, ὑπ-ίσχομαι poet. and Ion. ; ὑπο-σχήσομαι ; ὑπ-έσχημαι ; ὑπ-εσχόμην.

ἕψω, *boil, cook*, rarely ἑψέω ; ἑψήσω ; ἥψησα ; late ἥψηκα ; late ἥψημαι ; late ἡψήθην and ἥφθην ; vb. ἑφθός and ἑψητός, late ἑφθέος and ἑψητέον.

Z

ζάω, ζῶ, *live* {ζῆς, ζῇ, etc. 479; imper. ζῆθι for ζῆ is late}; impf. ἔζων, 479, (late 1 pers. sing. ἔζην); ζήσω and ζήσομαι; for late ἔζησα and ἔζηκα the Attics use ἐβίων and βεβίωκα;—pr. ζώω (ep., Ion., Dor.); late ἐπανα-ζώσω; Hdt. 1, 120 ἐπ-έζωσα (?).

ζεύγνῡμι (ζευγ-, ζυγ-, Lat. *jug-um*), *yoke;* ζεύξω; ἔζευξα; late ἔζευχα; ἔζευγμαι; ἐζεύχθην rare, and 2 a. p. ἐζύγην;—vb. ζευκτός late. (*V*)

ζέω, poet. ζείω, *boil* (trans. and intr.); ἐξανα-ζέσω (615); ἔζεσα; ἀπ-έζεσμαι Ion.; ἐζέσθην late;—vb. ζεστός late.

ζώννῡμι (ζω-), *gird;* ζώσω late; ἔζωσα; ἔζωκα late; ἔζωμαι and ἔζωσμαι; ἐζώσθην late;—vb. ζωστός late. (*V*)

H

ἡβάσκω (ἡβα-), *come to manhood* and ἡβάω, *be at manhood;* ἐφ-ηβήσω (simple Dor.); ἥβησα; παρ-ήβηκα. (*VI*)

ἠγερέθομαι, *be collected,* see ἀγείρω.

ἥδομαι, *be pleased;* f. ἡσθήσομαι; a. ἥσθην, a. m. ἥσατο (*Od.* 9, 353);—very rare act. ἥδω, ἥσω, ἦσα.

ἡδύνω (ἡδυν-), *make sweet;* ἥδῡνα; ἥδυσμαι; ἡδύνθην and ὑπερ-ηδύσθην (Galen);—vb. ἡδυντέον. (*IV*)

ἠερέθομαι, *be lifted, raised,* see αἴρω.

ἥκω, *come, am come;* impf. ἧκον also as aor.; ἥξω; ἧξα and pf. ἧκα late. See ἵκω and ἱκνέομαι.

ἧμαι, *sit,* see 782, 783, 1069.

ἠμί, *say,* see 789; epic generally ἦ alone, *said.*

ἠμύω (ῠ, late ῡ), *bow, sink;* ἠμύσω late; ἤμυσα; pf. ὑπ-εμν-ήμῡκα, Att. redupl. with ν inserted. Poet.

Θ

θάλλω (θαλ-), *bloom* (causative, *made grow,* Pind. *Ol.* 3, 23); f. (?) θαλλήσω late; pf. τέθηλα poet.

θάπτω (ταφ- for θαφ-, 102), *bury;* θάψω; ἔθαψα; τέθαμμαι; 2 a. p. ἐτάφην, a. p. ἐθάφθην Ion. and rare; f. p. τεθάψομαι;—vb. θαπτέον. (*III*)

θαφ-, see ταφ- (ἔταφον, τέθηπα).

θείνω (θεν-), *smite;* θενῶ; ἔθεινα, 2 a. ἔθενον. Poet., Att. Comedy, also late prose. (*IV*)

θέλγω, *charm;* θέλξω; ἔθελξα; ἐθέλχθην;—vb. θελκτός. Mostly poet.

θέλω, *wish,* see ἐθέλω.

θέρομαι, *warm oneself,* in prose only pr. and impf.; f. θέρσομαι (*Od.* 19, 507); 2 a. p. (ἐθέρην) subj. θερέω (*Od.* 17, 23). Act. θέρω very rare and late.

θέω (θευ-, θεϝ-, θυ-), *run;* θεύσομαι, late θεύσω. (*II*)

θῆσθαι, inf., *milk;* ἐθησάμην, *sucked,* epic.

θιγγάνω (θιγ-), *touch*; θίξομαι; ἔθιγον; ἐθίχθην late ;—vb. ἄ-θικτος.
  Mostly poet. (**V**)
θλάω, *bruise, break;* θλάσω; ἔθλασα; τέθλασμαι; ἐθλάσθην;—vb. θλαστός.
  Ion. and poet. See φλάω.
θλίβω (θλῑβ-, θλῐβ-), *press;* θλίψω late ; ἔθλῑψα ; τέθλῐφα ; τέθλῑμμαι late ;
  ἐθλίφθην and late ἐθλίβην.
θνήσκω and older θνήσκω (θαν-, θνα-), *die;* θανοῦμαι ; τέθνηκα, *am dead;* f. p.
  τεθνήξω (473), late τεθνήξομαι ; 2 pf. τέθνατον (see 499, 768); 2 a.
  ἔθανον ;—vb. θνητός, late ἀπο-θανετέον. In Att. prose always ἀπο-
  θανοῦμαι and ἀπ-έθανον and nearly always ἀπο-θνήσκω, but always τέθνηκα.
  (**VI**)
θράσσω and θράττω (τραχ-), *disturb;* ἔθραξα ; ἐθράχθην ; Hom. pf. τέτρηχα,
  am troubled. Mostly poetic, by-form of ταράσσω. (**IV**)
θραύω, *break;* θραύσω; ἔθραυσα ; τέθραυμαι and τέθραυσμαι; ἐθραύσθην ;—vb.
  θραυστός.
θρύπτω (τρυφ- for θρυφ-, 102), *break down, spoil;* θρύψω ˙ late ; ἐν-έθρυψα
  Hipp.; τέθρυμμαι ; ἐθρύφθην late, ἐτρύφην Hom., ἐτρύβην very late ;—
  mid. θρύπτομαι, *put on airs,* θρύψομαι ;—vb. ἔν-θρυπτος. (**III**)
θρώσκω and θρώσκω (θορ-, θρο-), *leap;* f. θοροῦμαι ; 2 a. ἔθορον. Poet.
  (**VI**) By-form θορνύομαι (Hdt.), late θόρνυμαι. (**V**)
θύω (θυ-, 625), *sacrifice;* θύσω ; ἔθυσα ; τέθυκα ; τέθυμαι ; ἐτύθην ;—vb. θυτέον.
θύω or θύνω (Hes. θῡνέω), *rush.* Poet.

I

ἰαίνω (ἰαν- ; ῐ, ῑ in ictus or augm.), *warm;* a. ἴηνα (Pind. ἴᾱνα) ; a. p. ἰάνθην.
  Poet. (**IV**)
ἰάλλω (ἰαλ-), *send;* f. ἐπ-ιαλῶ and ἐφ-ιαλῶ (Aristoph.) ; a. ἴηλα (*Od.*).
  Poet. (**IV**)
ἰαύω, *rest;* ἰαύσω late ; ἴαυσα. Poet.
ἰαχέω, *sound;* ἰαχήσω ; ἰάχησα. Epic, in ep. ᾰ, in trag. ᾱ (but some
  write ἰακχέω, etc., for trag. ἰᾱχέω).—ἰάχω, *sound,* poet. 2 p. part. fem.
  ἀμφ-ιαχυῖα (Hom.).
ἰδρόω, *sweat,* regular ; for irreg. contr., see 481.
ἰδρύω, *place, erect,* regular ; but a. p. ἱδρύνθην (for reg. ἱδρύθην) ep., also
  late (1038).
ἱζάνω, *seat, place,* also intr. *sit;* only pres. and impf. ; the rest from ἵζω. (**V**)
ἵζω (ἱδ-, ἱζε-), *seat* or *sit,* in prose usually καθίζω ; impf. (often as aor.) ἷζον
  (poet.), κάθιζον or καθῖζον (Hom.), ἐκάθιζον (555) ;—fut. καθιῶ (not
  Att.), καθιῶ, late καθ-ιζήσω and ὑφ-ιζήσω ;—aor. εἷσα epic (for ἐ-σεδ-σα,
  see ἕζομαι below), *seated* {imper. εἷσον or better ἕσσον, inf. ἕσσαι, part.
  ἕσᾱς (Hdt. (?) ὑπ-είσᾱς)} ; καθεῖσα and κάθισα (Hom.) ; Hdt. has
  κατεῖσα or (?) κάτισα ; Theocr. Dor. pt. καθίξᾱς ; Att. ἐκάθισα or
  καθῖσα ; late ἵζησα (also καθ-, συν-) ;—pf. late κεκάθικα, ἐν-ίζηκα, συν-
  ίζηκα.—Mid., *sit,* ἵζομαι and καθίζομαι, ἕζομαι (ἑδ- for σεδ-, Lat. *sed-eo*)

and **καθέζομαι** are much rarer ;—impf. **ἱζόμην** and **ἐκαθιζόμην,** rarer are ἑζόμην and **ἐκαθεζόμην ;**—fut. **καθιζήσομαι** and **καθεδοῦμαι** (for καθ-εδ-ε-σομαι) ; Hom. **ἐφ-έσσομαι** (*Il.* 9, 455), *seat for themselves ;* **εἴσομαι** and καθίσομαι are late ; **καθιοῦμαι** (Old Test.) ;—aor. (trans.) **ἑσσάμην** and ἑεσάμην (Hom.) ; **εἰσάμην** rare in prose, also Hdt. ; Att. usually **ἐκαθισάμην.**—Aor. pass. **ἐκαθέσθην** late.—Vb. **καθεστέον.**   **(*IV*)**   See also **ἧμαι** and **κάθημαι,** *sit* (782, 783).

ἵημι (ἑ-), *send ;* see 770 and 771, and (Dialects) 1065.   **(*VII*)**

ἱκάνω, ἵκω, ἱκνέομαι (ἱκ-), *come :* **ἱκάνω** only pr. and impf. (ep. and trag.) ; **ἵκω** (epic), impf. **ἷκον,** f. **ἵξῶ** in Megar. Dial. (Aristoph. *Ach.* 742), 1 a. **ἷξον** (1028), {late 1 a. **ἷξα**};—**ἱκνέομαι, ἵξομαι, ἷγμαι,** 2 a. **ἱκόμην ;** in Att. prose nearly always in comp., as **ἀφ-ικνέομαι,** but **ἱκνούμενος,** *suitable,* occurs rarely. Compare **ἥκω.**   **(*V*)**

ἱλάσκομαι (ἱλα-), ep. **ἱλάομαι,** *propitiate ;* **ἱλάσομαι ; ἱλασάμην, ἱλάσθην.**   **(*VI*)**   Compare ἵλημι.

ἵλημι (ἱλα-), *be propitious,* pres. only imper. **ἵληθι** or **ἵλαθι, ἵλατε** (Ap. Rh.) ; pf. **ἵληκα ;** mid. **ἵλαμαι,** *propitiate.* See ἱλάσκομαι. Epic.   **(*VII*)**

ἴλλω, *roll,* see **εἰλέω** and **εἴλω.**

ἱμάσσω (647, 1002), *lash ;* aor. **ἵμασα.** Epic.   **(*IV*)**

ἱμείρω (ἱμερ-), *desire,* ep. ; **ἱμείρομαι,** *desire,* a. **ἱμειράμην** and (Hdt.) **ἱμέρθην.** Poet. and Ion.   **(*IV*)**

ἵπταμαι, *fly,* see **πέτομαι.**   **(*VII*)**

ἴσᾱμι, Doric for **οἶδα,** *know* {**ἴσᾱς, ἴσᾱτι, ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε, ἴσαντι**}.   **(*VII*)**

ἴσκω, *liken, compare,* see **ἐΐσκω.**   **(*VI*)**

ἱστάνω, *place,* late ; only pres. and impf.

ἵστημι (στα-), *set ;* for inflection see 498, 499, and 508, also 797, 4 {Hdt. 2 sing. **ἱστᾷς,** 3 sing. **ἱστᾷ,** imper. **ἵστᾱ** (1016, 1) ; Hom. imper. **καθ-ίστᾱ**} ; f. **στήσω,** *shall set ;* a. **ἔστησα,** *set* {Hom. 3 pl. **ἔστασαν** and **ἔστησαν**} ; 2 a. **ἔστην,** *stood* {Hom. 3 pl. **ἔσταν,** inf. **στήμεναι**} ; pf. **ἔστηκα,** *stand ;* 2 pf. **ἔστα-τον,** *stand,* 499 {Hom. inf. **ἑστάμεν** and **ἑστάμεναι,** part, **ἑσταώς** and **ἑστεώς,** Hes. **ἑστηώς**} ; p. p. **ἕσταμαι** rare ; f. pf. **ἑστήξω,** *shall stand ;* a. p. **ἐστάθην,** *was set ;* Hom. iterative imp. **ἵστασκε,** iter. 2 a. **στάσκε ;**—vb. **στατός, στατέος.**   **(*VII*)**

ἰσχάνω, ἰσχανάω, *check ;* only pres. Epic.

ἰσχναίνω (ἰσχναν-), *make lean, dry ;* **συν-ισχνανῶ ;** a. **ἴσχνᾱνα** (Aesch.), Ion. **ἴσχνηνα** (prob. Attic) ; **κατ-ίσχνημαι** late ; **ἰσχνάνθην** (Hippocr.) ;—vb. **ἀπ-ισχναντέον** (Aristotle).   **(*IV*)**

ἴσχω, *have, hold,* see **ἔχω.**

K

καθαίρω (καθαρ-), *purify ;* **καθαρῶ ; ἐκάθηρα** and (doubtful in Attic) **ἐκάθᾱρα ;** late **κεκάθαρκα ; κεκάθαρμαι ; ἐκαθάρθην ;**—vb. **καθαρτέον** (Hipp.).   **(*IV*)**

καθέζομαι and **καθίζω,** see **ἵζω.**

καθεύδω, *sleep ;* see **εὕδω.**

κάθημαι, *sit ;* see ἧμαι 782, 783 ; 1069.

καίνυμαι (for καδ-νυ-μαι), *excel ;* p. κέκασμαι (Pind. κεκαδ-μένος). Poet. *(VII)*

καίνω (καν-), *kill ;* κανῶ ; 2 a. ἔκανον ; 2 p. κέκονα.—Poetic. In classic prose κατα-καίνω rare in Xen. *(IV)*

καίω (καυ-, καϝ-, καϝγ-, και-, 650), Att. prose **κάω** uncontr., *burn ;* **καύσω** ; **ἔκαυσα** ; 2 a. ἔκηα ep., poet. part. κέᾱς ; -κέκαυκα ; κέκαυμαι ; ἐκαύθην ; 2 a. p. ἐκάην ep. Ion. and late (Hdt. has both a. p.) ;—vb. καυ(σ)τός, late δια-καυτέον. *(IV)*

καλέω (καλε-, κλε- 639, 2), *call*, Aeol. κάλημι, ep. inf. καλήμεναι ; fut. **καλῶ** (680, 1), καλέσω (Aristotle), καλέω (Hom.) ; **ἐκάλεσα** ; **κέκληκα** ; **κέκλημαι** (for opt. see 745) ; **ἐκλήθην** ; f. p. **κεκλήσομαι** ;—vb. κλητός, κλητέος ;— ep. pr. κικλήσκω.

καλύπτω (καλυβ-), *cover ;* **καλύψω** ; **ἐκάλυψα** ; late ἀπο-κεκάλυφα ; **κεκάλυμμαι** ; **ἐκαλύφθην** ;—vb. καλυπτός, συγ-καλυπτέος. Simple rare in prose. *(III)*

κάμνω (καμ-), *labour, am weary* or *sick ;* fut. **καμοῦμαι** ; 2 a. **ἔκαμον** (Hom. also subj. κε-κάμω) ; **κέκμηκα** (ep. part. κεκμηώς) ;—vb. ἀπο-κμητέον. *(V)*

κάμπτω (καμπ-), *bend ;* **κάμψω** ; **ἐκάμψα** ; **κέκαμμαι** ; (88, 734) ; **ἐκάμφθην** ;— vb. **καμπτός**. *(III)*

κατ-ηγορέω, *accuse ;* regular, but aug. and redupl. after prep., 561.

καφ-, *pant*, only epic 2 p. pt. κεκαφηώς *(Il.* 5, 698 ; Anthol. 9, 653).

κεδάννῦμι (κεδα-), epic, *scatter*, see **σκεδάννῦμι**. *(V)*

κεῖμαι, *lie ;* see 784 and (Dialects) 1070 ; compare κείω or κέω. *(VII)*

κείρω (κερ-), *shear ;* f. **κερῶ** ; a. **ἔκειρα**, ep. ἔκερσα ; late -κέκαρκα ; **κέκαρμαι** ; **ἐκέρθην** Pind. ; 2. a. p. ἐκάρην (Hdt. and late) ;—vb. καρτός late, ἀπο-καρτέον. *(IV)*

κείω, *split*, only κείων *(Od.* 14, 425).

κείω and **κέω**, *wish to lie down, rest.* Epic.

κέκαδον (χαδ-, καδ-), see χάζω.

κελαδέω, *roar ;* κελαδήσω ; κελάδησα ; Hom. pr. pt. κελάδων. Ep. and lyr., also late prose.

κελεύω, *command ;* **κελεύσω** ; **ἐκέλευσα** ; **κεκέλευκα** ; **κεκέλευσμαι** (616) ; **ἐκελεύσθην** ;—vb. **παρα-κελευστός, δια-κελευστέον**.

κέλλω (κελ-), *land ;* f. κέλσω (678) ; a. ἔκελσα (686). Poet., rare in late prose. In Attic prose ὀκέλλω. *(IV)*

κέλομαι, *order ;* κελήσομαι ; ἐκελησάμην, 2 a. ἐκεκλόμην (693 a, b), 2 a. μι-form κέντο for κελτο (Alcman). Poet.

κεντέω (κεντ-, κεντε-), *goad ;* Ion. and poet. κεντήσω ; ἐκέντησα ; Hom. aor. inf. κένσαι ; κεκέντημαι (Hippocr.) ; ἐκεντήθην (Theophr.) ; συγ-κεντηθή-σομαι (Hdt.) ;—vb. δια-κεντητέον late.

κεράννῦμι (κερα-, κρα-), *mix ;* late κεράσω ; **ἐκρᾱσα**, Ion. ἔκρησα ; late κεκέρακα ; **κέκρᾱμαι**, Ion. κέκρημαι, late κεκέρασμαι ; **ἐκράθην** and **ἐκεράσθην** ;—vb. **κρᾱτέον**. *(V)*—Epic also κεράω and κεραίω pres. and impf. ; and κίρνημι or κιρνάω, pr. and impf.

κερδαίνω (κερδ-, κερδαν-, 652, II), *gain ;* f. **κερδανῶ**, κερδήσω late, κερδήσομαι Hdt. ; a. **ἐκέρδᾱνα** (685), ἐκέρδηνα Ion., Hdt. also ἐκέρδησα ; **προσ-κεκέρδηκα**

(Dem. 56, 30), κεκέρδηκα and κεκέρδα(γ)κα late ; κεκέρδημαι late.
(*IV*), (*V*)

κεύθω (κευθ, κυθ-), *hide ;* κεύσω ; ἔκευσα (Hom.) ; 2 p. κέκευθα as pres.;
ep. 2 a. ἔκυθον (subj. κεκύθω) ;—in tragedy κεύθω and κέκευθα also
mean *am hidden.* Epic and tragic. (*III*) Ep. κευθάνω, only impf.
ἐκεύθανον.

κήδω (κηδ-, καδ-), *vex,* act. epic *trouble ;* κηδήσω ; ἐκήδησα ; 2 p. κέκηδα as
pres. (Tyrt. 12, 28) ; mid. κήδομαι, poetry and prose ; f. redupl. ep.
κεκαδήσομαι (*Il.* 8, 353) dif. from the fut. of χάζω ; ἐκηδεσάμην (Aesch.
Sept. 136).

κηρύσσω and κηρύττω (κηρῡκ-), *proclaim ;* κηρύξω ; ἐκήρῡξα ; ἐπι-κεκήρῡχα
(Dem. 19, 35) ; κεκήρῡγμαι ; ἐκηρύχθην. (*IV*)

κιγχάνω, ep. κιχάνω (κιχ-), *find ;* κιχήσομαι ; 2 a. ἔκιχον, ep. a. ἐκιχησά-
μην, late ἐκίχησα ; Hom. has also μι-forms from κιχε- thus : 2 a.
ἐκίχην {κίχης, ἐκίχημεν, κιχήτην, subj. κιχείω, opt. κιχείη, inf. κιχῆναι
and κιχήμεναι, pt. κιχείς and κιχήμενος} ;—vb. ἀ-κίχητος, *unattainable*
(Aesch.). Poetic. (*V*)

κίδνημι (κιδνα-), see σκεδάννῡμι. (*V*)

κίνυμαι (κι-), *move oneself,* pr. and impf. Epic. (*V*)

κίρνημι and κιρνάω, epic, see κεράννῡμι. (*V*)

κίχρημι (χρα-), *land ;* χρήσω Hdt. ; ἔχρησα ; κέχρηκα ; mid. (κίχραμαι) and
κιχράομαι late, *borrow ;* ἐχρησάμην ; κέχρημαι. (*VII*) Compare χράω,
give oracles, and χράομαι, *use.*

κλάζω (κλαγγ- and κλαγ-), and κλαγγάνω, *clang ;* κλάγξω ; ἔκλαγξα ; 2 a.
ἔκλαγον ; 2 p. κέκλαγγα, as pres. ; ep. κέκληγα (pt. κεκλήγοντες) ; f. p.
κεκλάγξομαι as fut. Mostly poetic. (*IV*)

κλαίω (κλαυ-, κλαϝ-, κλαϝy, κλαι-, 650), Att. prose κλάω uncontr., *weep ;*
κλαύσομαι, rare κλαυσοῦμαι poet. (681), also κλαιήσω or κλαήσω, late
κλαύσω ; ἔκλαυσα, κέκλαυμαι poet., κέκλαυσμαι late ; ἐκλαύσθην late ;—
vb. κλαυτός poet., κλαυστός late. (*IV*)

κλάω, *break ;* κλάσω ; ἔκλασα ; κέκλασμαι ; ἐκλάσθην ; 2 a. pt. ἀπο-κλας
(Anacr.). Pr. and fut. only occur late.

κλείω, older Attic κλήω, *shut ;* κλείσω, κλήσω ; ἔκλεισα, ἔκλησα ; κέκλεικα late,
ἀπο-κέκληκα ; κέκλειμαι, κέκλημαι, κέκλεισμαι later ; ἐκλείσθην, ἐκλήσθην ;—
vb. κλειστός, κληστός, late ἐγκλειστέος. Ion. κληΐω, a. ἐκλήϊσα, κεκλήϊ-
μαι, ἐκληΐσθην ;—Dor. f. κλαξῶ, a. -ἔκλαξα.

κλέπτω (κλεπ-), *steal ;* κλέψω ; ἔκλεψα ; κέκλοφα ; κέκλεμμαι ; ἐκλέφθην Hdt.
and poet., 2 a. ἐκλάπην ;—vb. κλεπτός, κλεπτέος. (*III*)

κλήω, *shut,* see κλείω.

κλίνω (κλιν-, κλι-), *bend, make incline ;* κλινῶ late in simple ; ἔκλῑνα ; late
κέκλικα ; κέκλιμαι ; ἐκλίθην poet. and late prose, ἐκλίνθην epic, also (?)
late prose ; κατ-εκλίνην ;—vb. ἀπο-κλιτέον (Aristot.). (*IV*)

κλύω, *hear ;* impf. ἔκλυον as aor. ; 2 a. imper. κλῦθι and (epic) κέκλῠθι,
κλῦτε and (epic) κέκλυτε ; κέκλυκα ; κλύμενος = vb. κλυτός, *famous.*
Poetic.

U

κλώθω, *spin;* ἐπ-έκλωσα ; ἐπι-κέκλωσμαι (Plat.) ; εκλωσθην (Plut.) ; κλωστός. Mostly poetic or late.

κναίω, *scratch,* late in simple ; -κναίσω ; -έκναισα ; κέκναικα ; κέκναισμαι ; -ἐκναίσθην.

κνάω, *scrape, rub,* pres. contr. η (479) ; κνήσω (Hippocr.) ; ἔκνησα ; κατα-κέκνησμαι ; κατ-εκνήσθην ;—late pres. also κνήθω.

κοιλαίνω (κοιλαν-), *hollow;* κοιλανῶ ; ἐκοίλᾱνα Ion. ἐκοίληνα ; κεκοίλαμμαι and Hippocr. κεκοίλασμαι ; ἐκοιλάνθην (Hippocr., Theophr.). *(IV)*

κολούω, *cut short, maim;* regular, but κεκόλουσμαι and κεκόλουμαι, ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην.

κονίω, *raise dust,* reg. ; but for κεκόνῑμαι also κεκόνισμαι.

κόπτω (κοπ-), *cut;* κόψω ; ἔκοψα ; -κέκοφα, Hom. pt. κεκοπώς ; κέκομμαι ; ἐκόπην ; f. p. -κεκόψομαι ;—vb. κοπτός, late κοπτέον. *(III)*

κορέννῡμι (κορε-), *satiate,* pres. late, also κορέω late ; κορέσω (Hdt.), κορέω (Hom.) ; ἐκόρεσα poet. ; ep. 2 p. pt. κεκορηώς ; κεκόρεσμαι (Xen. and late prose), κεκόρημαι (Ion.) ; ἐκορέσθην poet. ;— vb. ἀ-κόρητος and ἀ-κόρε(σ)τος poet. *(V)*

κορύσσω (κορυθ-), *to helmet, arm;* a. pt. κορυσσάμενος (Hom.) ; pf. pt. κεκορυθμένος. Poetic, chiefly epic. *(IV)*

κοτέω, *be angry;* ἐκότεσα ; 2 p. pt. κεκοτηώς, *angry.* Epic.

κράζω (κραγ-), *cry out,* pr. and impf. rare ; 2 a. ἔκραγον ; 2 p. κέκρᾱγα as pres. {imper. κέκραχθι and κεκράγετε, Aristoph. 724, 768} ; f. p. κεκράξομαι as fut. ; f. κράξω and κεκράξω late, a. ἔκραξα and ἐκέκραξα late. *(IV)*

κραίνω (κραν-), *accomplish;* κρανῶ ; ἔκρᾱνα, Ion. ἔκρηνα ; p. p. 3 s. κέκρανται ; ἐκράνθην. Ion. and poet.—Epic also κραιαίνω ; ἐκρήηνα ; pf. κεκράανται, plpf. κεκράαντο ;—vb. ἄ-κραντος, *unaccomplished.*

κρέμαμαι (κρεμα-), *hang,* intrans., pres. like ἵσταμαι {subj. κρέμωμαι, κρέμῃ, etc., opt. κρεμαίμην, κρέμαιο, etc. 516} ; κρεμήσομαι. *(VII)* Compare κρεμάννῡμι and κρίμνημι (κρήμνημι).

κρεμάννῡμι (κρεμα-), late κρεμαννύω and κρεμάω, *suspend, hang* (trans.) ; κρεμάσω, Attic κρεμῶ ; ἐκρέμασα ; late κεκρέμασμαι ; ἐκρεμάσθην ; (for mid. κρέμαμαι intr. and κρεμήσομαι see above);—vb. κρεμαστός, κρεμαστέον. *(V)* See also κρίμνημι (κρήμνημι).

κρίζω (κρικ- or κριγ-), *creak* (Com. fr.) ; late prose ἔκριξα ; 2 a. κρίκε or κρίγε ep. ; 2 p. κέκρῑγα (Aristoph.). *(IV)*

κρίμνημι (κριμ-να-), not κρήμνημι as often written, *suspend,* very rare in act. ; mid. κρίμναμαι = κρέμαμαι. Poet., New Ion., late prose. *(V)* —κριμνάω rare and late.

κρίνω (κριν-, κρι-), *judge;* κρινῶ ; ἔκρῑνα ; κέκρικα ; κέκριμαι ; ἐκρίθην, ep. also ἐκρίνθην (707) ;—vb. κριτός poet., κριτέον. *(IV)*

κρούω, *beat;* κρούσω ; ἔκρουσα ; κέκρουκα ; κέκρουμαι and κέκρουσμαι ; ἐκρούσθην ; —vb. κρουστός late, κρουστέον.

κρύπτω (κρυφ-), *conceal,* late -κρύφω and κρύβω ; κρύψω ; ἔκρυψα ; συγ-κέκρυφα late ; κέκρυμμαι ; ἐκρύφθην, late ἐκρύφην and ἐκρύβην ;—vb. κρυπτός, κρυπτέον. *(III)*

κτάομαι, *acquire*; κτήσομαι; ἐκτησάμην; ἐκτήθην pass.; κέκτημαι, *possess* {subj. κεκτ-ῶμαι, -ῇ, -ῆται, etc. 743, opt. κεκτήμην, κεκτῇο, κεκτῇτο, etc. or (?) κεκτῴμην, κεκτῷο, κεκτῷτο, etc. 745}; pf. Ion. also ἔκτημαι found sometimes in Att.; f. p. κεκτήσομαι and Ion. also ἐκτήσομαι, *shall possess;* —vb. κτητός, κτητέος.

κτείνω (κτεν-, κτα-), *kill;* κτενῶ, Hom. κτενέω and κτανέω; ἔκτεινα; poet. 2 a. ἔκτανον, poet. 2 a. ἔκταν (767, 2) with mid. ἐκτάμην, *was killed;* 2 p. ἀπ-έκτονα and (Aesch.) κατ-έκτονα; p. ἀπ-εκτόνηκα, ἀπ-έκταγκα, (?) ἀπ-έκτακα, all late; p. p. ἀπ-έκταμμαι late; a. p. ἐκτάθην epic, ἐκτάνθην late. (*IV*) In Att. prose ἀπο-κτείνω is generally used. Passive forms of κτείνω are rare; in Att. prose θνῄσκω is used as pass. of κτείνω, or the passive of ἀν-αιρέω.—By-form κτείνῡμι, κτεινύω, also written κτείννῡμι or κτίννῡμι, late in simple; but ἀπο-κτ(ε)ίν(ν)ῡμι in Att. prose. (*V*)

κτίζω (κτιδ-), *found;* κτίσω; ἔκτισα; late ἔκτικα and κέκτικα; ἔκτισμαι and late κέκτισμαι; ἐκτίσθην. (*IV*) From an earlier stem κτι-, epic 2 a. m. pt. κτίμενος, *founded.*

κτυπέω (κτυπ-), *sound;* ἐκτύπησα; 2 a. ἔκτυπον (Hom.). Poet., rare in late prose.

κῡδαίνω (κῡδαν-), *honour;* κῡδανῶ late; ἐκύδηνα. Ep. and late prose. Hom. also κῡδάνω, *honour, vaunt myself;* and κῡδιάω (also late). (*IV*)

κυέω (κυ-), *be pregnant,* κυήσω (Hippocr.); ἐκύησα, *conceived;* κεκύηκα; p. p. κεκύημαι late; a. pass. ἐκυήθην late;—mid. *bring forth.*—By-form κύω poet.; ἔκυσα, *impregnated* (Aesch. *Fr.* 38), but late = *brought forth.* —Causative κυΐσκω (κυ-), *impregnate* (Hippocr.), κυΐσκομαι, *conceive;* fut. and aor. from κυέω. (*VI*)

κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλίω, *roll;* late κυλίσω; ἐκύλῑσα; κατα-κεκύλῑσμαι, late in simple; ἐκυλίσθην;—vb. κυλιστός.

κυνέω (κυ-), *kiss;* (?) κυνήσομαι, late κύσω; ἔκυσα (also late prose), ἐκύνησα late. Poetic. (*V*)—προσ-κυνέω, *do homage;* προσ-κυνήσω; προσ-εκύνησα, poet. προσ-έκυσα; προσ-κεκύνηκα late.

κύπτω (κῠφ-), *stoop;* -κύψω (late in simple); ἔκῡψα; κέκῡφα. (*III*)

κυρέω, *meet, happen,* is regular; poet., Hdt., and late prose.—κύρω (κυρ-), κύρσω (678); ἔκυρσα (686). (*IV*)

Λ

λαγχάνω (λαχ-), *obtain by lot;* λήξομαι, Ion. λάξομαι; 2 p. εἴληχα, Ion. and poet. λέλογχα; εἴληγμαι; ἐλήχθην; 2 a. ἔλαχον {Hom. ἔλλαχον, but Hom. λέλαχον, *made partaker*};—vb. ληκτέον. (*V*)

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), *take;* λήψομαι, late λήψω, Ion. λάμψομαι, Dor. λᾱψοῦμαι; εἴληφα, Ion. and Dor. λελάβηκα; εἴλημμαι, poet. λέλημμαι, Ion. and Dor. λέλαμμαι; ἐλήφθην, Ion. ἐλάμφθην, Ion. ἐλάμφθην; 2 a. ἔλαβον (Hom. 2 a. inf. λελαβέσθαι); — vb. ληπτός, ληπτέον, Hdt. κατα-λαμπτέος. (*V*)

λάμπω, *shine;* λάμψω; ἔλαμψα; 2 p. λέλαμπα poet.; late ἐλάμφθην.

λανθάνω (λαθ-), *lie hid, escape notice of,* also λήθω (Class II) mostly poet.; λήσω; poet. ἔλησα, and late in simple (see also ληθάνω), 2 a. ἔλαθον, Hom. has also λέλαθον, *caused to forget;* 2 pf. λέληθα as pres., Dor. λέλᾱθα.—Mid. λανθάνομαι, *forget,* simple poet., rare in prose, usua!ly ἐπι-λανθάνομαι, Hdt. ἐπι-λήθομαι, poet. λήθομαι; ἐπι-λήσομαι; ἐπι-λέλησμαι, ep. λέλασμαι; f. p. λελήσομαι poet.; 2 a. ἐπ-ελαθόμην (epic λελαθόμην).—In the sense, *to cause to forget,* ληθάνω (*Od.* 7, 221); ἐπ-έλησα (*Od.* 20, 85).—Vb. ἄ-λαστος ep., ἄ-ληστος and ἀ-λάθητος very late. *(IV)*

λάπτω, (λαβ- or λαφ-), *lick, lap,* pres. act. late; λάψω (*Il.* 16, 161), ἐκ-λάψομαι (Aristoph.); ἐξ-έλαψα (Aristoph.), simple late; λέλαφα (Aristoph. *Fr.*). *(III)*

λάσκω (for λακ-σκω, λακ-), *speak;* λακήσομαι; ἐλάκησα rare; 2 p. λέλᾱκα trag., ep. λέληκα (part. λελακυῖα); 2 a. ἔλακον; 2 a. mid. λελακόμην (Hom. *Hymn. Merc.* 145). Poetic, rare in late prose. *(VI)*

λαφύσσω, *devour,* poet. and late prose; ἐλάφυξα late. *(IV)*

λάω, *see;* only part. λάων and impf. λάε. Epic.

λάω, *wish;* λῶ, λῇς, λῇ, λῶμες, etc. (contr. 479), inf. λῆν. Doric.

λεαίνω (λεαν-), *smooth;* ἐλέᾱνα, Hdt. ἐλέηνα; λελέασμαι and ἐλεάνθην and vb. λεαντέον late.

λέγω (*a*), *say, tell;* λέξω; ἔλεξα; pf. λέλεχα late (reg. εἴρηκα, see εἴρω under εἶπον); λέλεγμαι, but δι-είλεγμαι (538); ἐλέχθην; λελέξομαι;—vb. poet. λεκτός, λεκτέος.—δια-λέγομαι, *discuss;* δια-λέξομαι and δια-λεχθήσομαι; δι-ελέχθην, late δι-ελεξάμην, Aristot. δι-ελέγην; pf. δι-είλεγμαι;—vb. δια-λεκτέος.

λέγω (*b*), *gather,* in simple, rare and poet., usually in comp., as συλ-, ἐκ-; λέξω; ἔλεξα; εἴλοχα (538), late ἐξ-είλεχα; εἴλεγμαι and λέλεγμαι; 2 a. p. ἐλέγην and rare in Att. ἐλέχθην; f. p. λεγήσομαι, late κατα-λεχθήσομαι; —vb. λεκτός poet., ἐκ-λεκτέος.—epic 2 a. m. of μι-form ἐλέγμην (*Od.* 9, 335), *counted myself to,* but λέκτο (*Od.* 4, 451), *lay down,*—see the root λεχ-.

λείπω (λιπ-, λειπ-, λοιπ-), *leave,* synopsis in 462, 2 a. and 2 pf. inflected in 463, irregularities of meaning, 797; rarely λιμπάνω; λείψω; ἔλειψα late; 2 p. λέλοιπα, *have left, have failed;* 2 a. ἔλιπον; mid. *remain = leave one's self,* but ἐλιπόμην, *le't for myself* (Att. prose in comp.), in Homer sometimes = *was left behind, was inferior;* pass. = *am left, am left behind, am inferior,* λέλειμμαι, 3 a. plpf. ἔλειπτο (Ap. Rh.); ἐλείφθην, late 2 a. p. ἐλίπην; f. λειφθήσομαι; f. p. λελείψομαι;—vb. λειπτέον. *(II)*

λείχω, *lick;* λείξω late; ἔλειξα; late ἐξ-ελείχθην.

λεπτύνω (λεπτυν-), *make thin;* λεπτυνῶ (late); ἐλέπτῡνα; λελέπτυσμαι {inf. λελεπτύσθαι, late λελεπτύνθαι, 737, 4}; ἐλεπτύνθην. *(IV)*

λέπω, *peel;* -λέψω; ἔλεψα (simple only *Il.* 1, 236); λέλαμμαι; ἐξ-ελάπην.

λεύσσω, *see,* poet.; late λεύσω and ἔλευσα. *(IV)*

λεύω, *stone,* in prose mostly κατα-λεύω; -λεύσω; -έλευσα; ἐλεύσθην.

λεχ-, root, *lay down*, compare τὸ λέχ-ος, and λέγω, *gather ;* forms like those from λέγω are : ἔλεξα (νόον), *laid to rest* (*Il.* 14, 252), imper. λέξον (*Il.* 24, 635) ; fut. and aor. λέξομαι and ἐλεξάμην occur several times ;—2 aor. μι-forms : ἔλεκτο several times, imper. λέξο (*Il.* 24, 650, *Od.* 10, 320) and λέξεο (*Il.* 9, 617 ; *Od.* 19, 598) ; inf. κατα-λέχθαι (*Od.* 15, 394) ; pt. κατα-λεγμένος (*Od.* 11, 62 ; 22, 196), see 1063. Epic.

λήθω, *lie hid*, ληθάνω, *cause to forget ;* see λανθάνω.

λίγξε, aor., *twanged*, only *Il.* 4, 125.

λιλαίομαι, *desire eagerly ;* pf. λελίημαι. **(IV)** Epic. See λάω, *wish.*

λιμπάνω, *leave*, see λείπω.

λῑμώσσω and λῑμώττω, *hunger ;* λῑμώξομαι ; ἐλίμωξα. All late. **(IV)**

λιπαίνω (λιπαν-), *make fat ;* ἐλίπᾱνα and ἐλίπηνα ; λελίπασμαι ; ἐλιπάνθην. Late. **(IV)**

λίπτω (λιπ-), *long for*, late ; λελιμμένος μάχης (Aesch.). **(III)**

λίσσομαι and rarely λίτομαι (λιτ-), *supplicate*, poet., rare in prose ; ἐλισά-μην epic ; 2 a. ἐλιτόμην epic. **(IV)**

λιχμάω and λιχμάζω, *lick*, mostly poet. ; also late ; ἐλίχμησα late ; pf. pt. λελιχμότες or λελειχ-μότες for -μηοτες (Hes. *Th.* 826), compare 1031.

λοέω, epic for λούω, *wash ;* λοέσσομαι (and late λοέσω) ; ἐλόεσα and mid. See λούω and λόω.

λούω (and epic λόω), *wash ;* in Att. and Hdt. the pres. and impf. (except **λούω, λούεις, λούει**) are formed from λόω and contracted ; as **λοῦμεν, λοῦτε, λοῦσι, ἔλου**, etc.

λῡμαίνω (λῡμαν-), *abuse*, act. rare and late ; ἐλύμᾱνα, and ἐλύμηνα ; **λῡμαίνομαι** as act. ; **λῡμανοῦμαι ; ἐλῡμηνάμην ; λελύμασμαι ; ἐλῡμάνθην** pass. (Aesch., Eur.). **(IV)**

λύω (λῡ-, λῠ-), *loose ;* synopsis in 460 ; inflection in 461 ; Hom. λύω or λύω ;—epic 2 a. μι-forms : ἐλύμην as pass., λύτο, λύτο (ῠ by ictus, hence not to be written λῦτο), λύντο, ὑπ-έλυντο ; see 1003 ;—pf. opt. λελῦτο or λελῦντο, see 700, 1051.

M

μαίνω (μαν-) poét., *madden ;* ἔμηνα poet. ; **μαίνομαι**, *be mad, rage ;* f. μανοῦμαι (Hdt.) ; **ἐμάνην** ; 2 p. **μέμηνα**, *am mad ;* ἐμηνάμην poet. ; μεμάνημαι, *am mad*, late ; f. μανήσομαι late. **(IV)**

μαίομαι (μασ-, μασ-γ-, μαι-, 1002, 4), *feel after, desire ;* μάσομαι ; ἐμασάμην ;—vb. ἐπί-μαστος (*Od.* 20, 377). **(IV)**—Second perf. μέμονα (μεν-, μα-), as pres. {μέμονα, μέμονας, μέμονε, but the rest are μι-forms : μέματον, μέμαμεν, μέματε, μεμάᾱσι ; imper. μεμάτω ; pt. μεμαώς, f. μεμαυῖα (-άῶτος and -άότες) ; inf. μεμονέναι (Hdt. 6, 84) ; plpf. μέμασαν}. **(I, VII)**—Doric verb μάομαι (Sapph. 23), μῶται, μῶνται, opt. μῶτο late, imper. μῶτο, inf. μῶσθαι, pt. μώμενος tragic.—All these forms are poetic, mostly epic.

μανθάνω (μαθ-), *learn*; μαθήσομαι; μεμάθηκα; 2 a. ἔμαθον; late p. pt. μεμαθη-μέναι as act. (Aesop);—vb. μαθητός, -τέος. (*V*)

μαραίνω (μαραν-), *make wither*; μαρανῶ late; ἐμάρᾱνα, and mid. as act. ἐμαρηνάμην late; μεμάραμμαι and μεμάρασμαι late; ἐμαράνθην (Hom., and late). (*IV*)

μάρναμαι (μαρ-να-), ` *fight* {only pres. and impf.; like ἵσταμαι (98), subj. μάρνωμαι (516), imper. μάρναο}. Poetic. (*V*)

μάρπτω (μαρπ-) *seize*; μάρψω; ἔμαρψα; ep. 2 p. μέμαρπα; ep. 2 a. μέμαρ-πον {Hes. inf. μαπέειν (*Sc.* 231, 304) and opt. μεμάποιεν (*Sc.* 252), but some read μαρπέειν and μεμάρποιεν}. Poetic. (*III*)

μαρτυρέω, *bear witness*, regular;—μαρτύρομαι, *call witnesses*; δια-μαρτυροῦμαι late; ἐμαρτῡράμην. (*IV*)

μάσσω and μάττω (μαγ-), *knead*; μάξω; ἔμαξα; μέμαχα; μέμαγμαι; 2 a. p. ἐμάγην; ἐμάχθην late. (*IV*)

μαστίζω (μαστιγ-), *whip*, pres. late; ἐμάστιξα ep.; ἐμαστίχθην late. (*IV*)— ep. μαστίω.—Prose μαστῑγόω.

μάχομαι, *fight*; Hom. also μαχέομαι (*Od.* pt. μαχεούμενος and μαχειόμενος); in Hdt. μαχεόμενος doubtful; f. μαχοῦμαι, Hdt. μαχέσομαι, Hom. μαχέ-ομαι and usually μαχήσομαι, μαχῄσομαι also late prose; ἐμαχεσάμην, epic also ἐμαχησάμην (also late prose); μεμάχημαι; ἐμαχέσθην late;— vb. μαχητός (*Od.* 12, 119), ἀ-μάχετος (Soph. *Sept.* 85), μαχετέον and (?) μαχητέον.

μέδομαι, *be concerned about*; μεδήσομαι rare. Epic.—μέδω and μεδέω, *rule*. Epic.

μεθύσκω (μεθυ-), *intoxicate*; late μεθύσω; ἐμέθυσα; ἐμεθύσθην; late μεμέθυσμαι. (*VI*)

μεθύω (μεθυ-), *be intoxicated*; for the other tenses, the passive of μεθύσκω.

μείρομαι (μερ-), *obtain*, epic; 2 pf. 3 sing. ἔμμορε epic; p. p. εἵμαρται, *it is fated* {εἱμαρμένος, *fated*, and esp. εἱμαρμένη as subst., *Fate*}; late also μεμόρηται and μεμορμένος. (*IV*) Compare also root πορ-, προ-.

μέλλω, *intend*; augm. ἐμ- or ἠμ- (525); μελλήσω; ἐμέλλησα;—vb. μελλητέον.

μέλπω, *sing, celebrate*; μέλψω; ἔμελψα. Poetic.

μέλω, *concern, care for*, poet.; μελήσω poet., μελήσομαι epic; ἐμέλησα late; μεμέληκα late; μέμηλα epic; μεμέλημαι as pres., poet. {ep. μέμβλεται and μέμβλετο for μεμλ- (71 a), but late epic μέμβλομαι}; ἐμελήθην poet. The personal forms poetic or late, in prose ἐπι-μέλομαι and ἐπι-μελέομαι.—Impersonal forms: μέλει, *it concerns*; μελήσει; ἐμέλησε; μεμέληκε;—vb. μελητέον.

μέμονα (μεν-), *desire*, 2 pf. See μαίομαι.

μέμφομαι, *blame*; μέμψομαι; ἐμεμψάμην and rarely ἐμέμφθην.

μένω, *remain*, poet. μίμνω; μενῶ, Ion. μενέω; ἔμεινα; μεμένηκα;—vb. μενετός, μενετέον.

μερμηρίζω, *ponder, devise*, epic; μερμηρίξω ep.; μερμήριξα ep., ἀπ-εμερμήρισα (Aristoph.). (*IV*)

μήδομαι, *devise*; μήσομαι; ἐμησάμην. Poetic.

μηκάομαι (μηκ-, μακ-, 629), *bleat, cry,* pr. and impf. not in use ; 2 p. pt. Hom. μεμηκώς, μεμᾱκυῖα ; 2 plpf. ἐμέμηκον (1036) ; 2 a. pt. Hom. μακών. (*II*)

μητιάω (μητι-, 629), *plan ;* also μητιάομαι and (Pind.) μητίομαι ; μητίσομαι ; ἐμητῑσάμην. Epic.

μιαίνω (μιαν-), *stain ;* μιανῶ ; ἐμίᾱναι, Ion. ἐμίηνα ; μεμίαγκα late ; μεμίασμαι, late μεμίαμμαι ; ἐμιάνθην. (*IV*)

μίγνῡμι (μιγ-), *mix,* or more correctly μείγνῡμι, also μειγνύω, less often μίσγω (for μιγ-σκω) of Class *VI* ; μίξω, μείξω ; ἔμῑξα, ἔμειξα ; μέμ(ε)ιχα late ; μέμῑγμαι, μέμειγμαι ; ἐμίχθην, ἐμείχθην ; 2 a. p. ἐμίγην ; ep. and late μιγήσομαι ; ep. 2 a. m. ἔμικτο and μῖκτο ; ep. fut. p. μεμίξομαι ;—vb. μῖκτός and μῑκτέος (or μεικτ-). (*V*)

μιμνήσκω and older μιμνήσκω (μνα-), *remind,* the *simple* is poet. in active ; μνήσω, ἔμνησα ; in prose ἀνα-μιμνήσκω, ὑπο-.—μιμνήσκομαι, *remember ;* ἐμνήσθην ; ἐμνησάμην poet. ; pf. = pres. μέμνημαι, *remember, memini* {subj. μεμνῶμαι, μεμνώμεθα (Hdt. 7, 45 (?) μεμνεώμεθα), 743 ;— opt. μεμνῄμην, -ῇο, -ῇτο, etc. or less common and doubtful μεμνῴμην -ῷο, -ῷτο etc., 745 ; imper. μέμνεο Hdt. for μέμνησο} ; f. p. = fut. μεμνήσομαι, *shall bear in mind,* f. μνησθήσομαι, *shall remember,* poet. μνήσομαι ; — vb. ἄ-μναστος (Theoc. 16, 42), μνηστέον Hippocr., ἐπι-μνηστέος.—(*VI*)—Epic μνάομαι has Hom. forms (ἐ)μνώοντο μνωόμενος, and Ap. Rh. 1, 896 has imper. μνώεο ; see 1009, b.

μίμνω, *remain,* poet. for μένω.

μίσγω for μιγ-σκω, *mix,* only pr. and impf. ; see μίγνῡμι. (*VI*)

μνάομαι, *remember,* epic = μιμνήσκομαι, see μιμνήσκω ;—μνάομαι, *court, desire,* epic, late prose, very rare in Att. prose.

μορύσσω, *soil, pollute ;* pr. and impf. not found ; ἐμόρυξα late ; μεμορυγμένος or (?) μεμορυχμένος ep. (*IV*)

μίζω and (Ion.) μυζέω and (late) ἐκ-μυζάω, *suck ;* ἐμύζησα late, ἐκ- (*Il.*).

μύζω (μυγ-), *grumble ;* μύξω late ; ἔμυξα. (*IV*)

μῡκάομαι (μῡκ-, 991), *bellow ;* μυκήσομαι late ; ἐμῡκησάμην ; ep. 2 p. μέμῡκα as present ; ep. 2 a. ἔμυκον.

μίρω (μυρ-), *run, flow ;* mid. *flow with tears, lament ;* aor. ἐμυράμην late. Poet. (*IV*)

μύσσω and μύττω (μυκ-), *wipe,* act. in comp., pres. ἀπο- (Plat.) ; -ἔμυξα (ἀπο-late, κατα- Com. fr.) ; plpf. ἀπ-εμέμυκτο (Com. fr.) ; κατ-εμύχθην late ; μύσσομαι, *wipe one's nose* (Hippocr.), ἀπο- (Xen.) ; ἀπ-εμυξάμην (Aristoph.). (*IV*)

μύω, *shut the lips* or *eyes ;* μύσω late ; ἔμυσα ; μέμῡκα.

N

ναίω (νασ-γ-, ναι-, 650 ; 1002, 4), *dwell ;* f. νάσσομαι late ep. ; ἔνασσα, *caused to dwell, placed,* ep. ; ἐνασσάμην, *took up my abode,* ep. ; ἐνάσθην, *settled ;* νένασμαι late. Poetic. (*IV*)

νάσσω and νάττω (ναγ-, ναδ-, 642), *stuff, compress*, pr. late ; ἔναξα (Hom. and Hdt.) ; **νένασμαι** and νέναγμαι (Hippocr.). *(IV)*

νάω (ναϝ-y-, 650 ; 1002, 4), *flow*, only pres., epic ; impf. νᾶον, now written ναῖον (as in *Od*. 9, 22). *(IV)*

νεικέω, ep. (pr. also Hdt.), νεικείω ep., *chide* ; νεικέσω ; ἐνείκεσα.

νείφει, better than νίφει, *snow, cover with snow* ; late poet. νείψω ; **κατ-ένειψε** ; pass. **νείφεται**.

νέμω, *distribute, pasture, consider* ; **νεμῶ**, late νεμήσω ; **ἔνειμα** ; **δια-νενέμηκα** ; **νενέμημαι** ; **ἐνεμήθην** ;—vb. **δια-νεμητέον**.

νέομαι, *go, come*, also as future. Poet. See νίσομαι.

-νέφω and (?) -νεφέω, only in comp. **συν-νέφει**, *be clouded* ; late -νεφήσει ; 2 p. **συν-νένοφε**.

νέω (1) (νευ-, νεϝ-, νυ-, 632), *swim* ; f. **νευσοῦμαι** (Xen. *An*. 4, 3¹²), see 681 ; **ἐξ-ένευσα** ; **δια-νένευκα** ;—vb. **νευστέον**. *(II)* See νήχομαι.

νέω (2), *heap up*, pr. in comp. and only in Hdt.; in Att. **χόω** is used ; νήσω (Suid.) ; **ἔνησα** ; **νένη(σ)μαι** ; late ἐνή(σ)θην ;—vb. νητός (*Od*.).—Epic νηέω, νήσω, ἐνηησάμην.

νέω (3) and νήθω, *spin* ; **νήσω** ; **ἔνησα** ; νένησμαι late ; **ἐνήθην** ;—vb. νητός.

-νίζω (νιβ-, νιγ-, 645), and late νίπτω, Hom. νίπτομαι, *wash* ; the *simple* is poet. or late ; -νίψω ; -ἔνιψα ; -νένιμμαι ; κατ-ενίφθην (Hippocr.) ; f. νιφήσομαι late (Old Test.) ;—vb. ἄ-νιπτος (*Il*.), ἀν-από-νιπτος. *(IV, III)*

νίσομαι better than νίσσομαι (perhaps for νεσ-yομαι, compare νέομαι), *go* or *will go*. Poetic. *(IV)*

νοέω, *think, observe* ; **νοήσω**, etc. In New Ionic o + η = ω : ἔνωσα, νένωκα, νένωμαι, ἐνώθην.

νομίζω (νομιδ-), *think* ; fut. Att. **νομιῶ** (see 680, 4), νομίσω late ; **ἐνόμισα** etc. *(IV)*

νυστάζω (νυσταδ-, νυσταγ-, 1002, 1), *sleep, feel drowsy* ; νυστάξω (Old Test.) **ἐνύσταξα** and late ἐνύσταξα. *(IV)*

<div align="center">Ξ</div>

ξέω, *scrape, smoothe* ; ἔξεσα mostly ep. ; **ἔξεσμαι** ; late ἐξέσθην ;—vb. ξεστός (*Od*.).

ξηραίνω (ξηραν-), *dry* ; **ξηρανῶ** ; **ἐξήρᾱνα**, Ion. ἐξήρηνα ; **ἐξήρασμαι** and late ἐξήραμμαι ; **ἐξηράνθην** ;—vb. ξηραντέον late. *(IV)*

ξυρέω, *shear*, reg. ; but ξύρω late, has ἔξῡρα (Hippocr. and late). *(IV)*

ξύω, *polish* ; **ἔξῡσα** ; late -ἔξῡσμαι ; **ἐξύσθην** ;—vb. ξυστός (Hdt.).

<div align="center">O</div>

ὀδάξω, ὀδαξάω, ὀδαξέω, *smart from a bite* (Xen., Hippocr.) ; ὀδαξήσομαι as pass. (Hippocr.) ; ὠδαξάμην (Anthol.) ; ὤδαγμαι (Soph. *Fr*. 708).

ὁδοιπορέω, *travel*, from ὁδοιπόρος, regular ; but pf. mid. is sometimes found ὁδοι-πεπόρηκα for ὡδοιπόρηκα. See 567, 568.

ὁδοποιέω, *make a way*, regular; but pf. usually with aug. and red. ὡδο-πεποιη-instead of ὡδο-ποιη-. See 567, 568.

ὀδυ-, *be angry*, no pres.; ὠδυσάμην and ὀδώδυσμαι. Hom.

ὀδύρομαι (ὀδυρ-), *lament*; ὀδυροῦμαι; ὠδυράμην; late κατ-οδυρθείς pass.; ὀδυρτός (Aristoph.), ὀδυρτέον late. Trag. δύρομαι. *(IV)*

ὄζω (ὀδ-, ὀζε-), *smell*; ὀζήσω, Ion. ὀζέσω; ὤζησα, Ion. ὤζεσα; 2 pf. as pres. ὄδωδα Hom., also late.

οἴγω, also οἴγνυμι, *open*; οἴξω; ᾦξα, ep. also ὤιξα; οἰχθείς Pind. Poetic, in prose ἀν-οίγνυμι.

οἶδα (ἰδ-), *know*. See 786, 787, 788; Dialects, 1071.

οἰδέω, *swell*; ᾤδησα; ᾤδηκα.—οἰδάω (Plut.).—οἰδάνω ep., οἰδαίνω late, a. ἀν-ῳδήνα late; aor. ἀν-οιδησάμην act. (Q. Sm. 9, 345). *(V)*

οἰκτίρω (οἰκτιρ-), later οἰκτείρω, *pity;* (?) οἰκτερῶ (Aesch. *Fr.*); ᾤκτιρα, ᾤκτειρα; οἰκτειρήσω, ᾠκτείρησα, ᾠκτειρήθην, late. *(IV)*

οἰμώζω (οἰμωγ-), *lament;* οἰμώξομαι, late οἰμώξω; ᾤμωξα; οἰμωγμένος (Eur. *Ba.* 1285); οἰμωχθείς (Theogn. 1204).

οἰνοχοέω, *pour wine*, reg.; Hom. pres. οἰνοχοεύω; impf. Hom. οἰνοχόει and ἐῳνοχόει, Anacr. ᾠνοχόει.

οἴομαι, *think*, in prose usually οἶμαι; impf. ᾠόμην, in prose prob. always ᾤμην; οἰήσομαι; ᾠήθην;—vb. οἰητέον;—epic οἴω and often οἴω only 1 sing.; ὀΐομαι, ὀϊσάμην, ὠΐσθην.

οἴχομαι, *be gone;* οἰχήσομαι; Ion., also late οἴχημαι and παρ-ῴχημαι, prob. not Att.; οἴχωκα (Ion., poet.), also found as ᾤχωκα (628, but some consider οἴχωκα for οἰχ-ῳχ-α with Att. redupl.); παρ-ῴχηκα ep. and late prose; ep. by-form οἰχνέω.

ὀκέλλω (ὀκελ-), *run ashore;* ὤκειλα. Poet. κέλλω, κέλσω (678), ἔκελσα (686). *(IV)*

ὀλισθάνω (ὀλισθ-), *slip*, also rarely -ὀλισθαίνω, in simple; ὀλισθήσω late; 2 a. ὤλισθον Ion., poet., late; ὠλίσθησα and ὠλίσθηκα Hippocr. and late. *(V)*

-ὄλλῡμι (for ὀλ-νῡ-μι, 652, VIII, root ὀλ-) and -ὀλλύω, *destroy*, simple is poet., in prose ἀπ-όλλῡμι, also ἐξ-όλλῡμι and δι-όλλῡμι; f. ὀλέσω ep., also late in comp., doubtful in Att. (680, 6), Hdt. ὀλέω (1011, 2 (c)); Att. -ὀλῶ; -ώλεσα; -ὀλώλεκα; 2 p. -ὄλωλα, *perish;* mid. -ὄλλυμαι, *perish;* -ὀλοῦμαι; 2 a. -ωλόμην {ep. part. οὐλόμενος}; late p. p. ὀλώλεσμαι, late a. p. ἀπ-ωλέσθην. *(V)*—Poetic ὀλέκω pr. and impf.

ὀλολύζω (ὀλολυγ-), *shout*, rare in prose; ὀλολύξομαι, Old Test. ὀλολύξω; ὠλόλυξα. *(IV)*

ὀλοφύρομαι (ὀλοφυρ-), *bewail;* ὀλοφυροῦμαι; ὠλοφυράμην; ὠλοφύρθην (Thuc. 6, 78³) probably pass. *(IV)*

ὁμαρτέω, *be together, accompany*, poet.; reg.; but also 2 a. ὄμαρτον (Orph. Arg. 513).

ὀμῑχέω, *make water*, pres. (Hes. *Op.* 727); ὤμιξα (Hippon. 55).

ὄμνῡμι (ὀμ-, ὀμο-) and ὀμνύω, *swear;* f. ὀμοῦμαι, late ὀμόσω and ἐπ-ομόσομαι;

ὤμοσα ; ὀμώμοκα ; ὀμώμομαι and ὀμώμοσμαι, late ὠμοσμένος ; ὠμόθην and ὠμόσθην ;—vb. ἀπ-ώμοτος. **(V)**

ὀμόργνῡμι (ὀμοργ-), *wipe* ; poet. in *simple* ; ὀμόρξω late ; ὤμορξα ;— ἐξ-ομόργνυμαι ; ἐξ-ομόρξομαι; ἐξ-ωμορξάμην ; ἀπ-ωμόρχθην. **(V)**

ὀνίνημι (ὀνα-, for ὀν-ονη-μι, 764, *b*), *benefit* ; ὀνήσω ; ὤνησα ; 2 a. m. ὠνήμην and late ὠνάμην {767, 1 ; opt. ὀναίμην, ὄναιο, etc. 516 ; imper. ὄνησο Hom., pt. ὀνήμενος Hom.} ; ὤνημαι late ; ὠνήθην ;—vb. ἀν-όνητος. **(VII)**

ὄνομαι (ὀνο-), *insult*, pres. and impf. like δίδομαι (498), opt. ὄνοιτο (Hom.), Hom. also 2 pl. οὔνεσθε (*Il.* 24, 241) ; ὀνόσομαι ; ὠνοσάμην, Hom. also ὤνατο (*Il.* 17, 25) ; κατ-ονόσθην (Hdt.) ;—vb. ὀνο(σ)τός. Ionic and poetic. **(VII)**

ὀξύνω (ὀξυν-), *sharpen*, Attic prose παρ-οξύνω ; ὀξυνῶ ; ὤξῡνα ; late παρ-ώξυγκα ; ὤξυμμαι, late ἀπ-ώξυσμαι ; ὠξύνθην. **(IV)**

ὀπυίω (ὀπυ- ; 1002, 4), *take to wife* ; ὀπύσω (Aristoph. *Ach.* 255) ; late ὠπυσμένος. Epic and late prose. **(IV)**

ὄπωπα, see ὀράω.

ὀράω (ὀρα-, ἰδ-, Ϝιδ-, ὀπ-), *see* ; Aeol. ὄρημι ; impf. ἑώρων, Hdt. ὤρων ; f. ὄψομαι, 2 sing. only ὄψει {Hom. distinguishes ἐπ-όψομαι, *shall look on*, and ἐπι-όψομαι, *shall choose* ; see also 1 aor. mid.} ; 1 a. mid. ἐπι-ωψάμην, *chose* (Plat. Com. Frag. 2, 623 ; also Plat. *Leg.* 947ᶜ) ; but ἐπ-όψατο, *saw* (Pind. *Frag.* 88) ; ἑόρᾱκα and ἑώρᾱκα, Herodas in 4, 40 has ὤρηκα, sometimes, ὀρώρηκα, with Att. redupl. ; 2 pf. ὄπωπα, poet., Ion., late ; ἑώρᾱμαι and ὦμμαι ; ὤφθην, late ἑωράθην ; 2 a. εἶδον {ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἰδέ and Att. also ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών } ; {οἶδα, *know*, see 786, 787, 788, and (Dialects) 1071};—vb. ὁρᾱτός, ὀπτέον late, περι-οπτέον.—To ἰδ- also belong these middle forms : Pres. εἴδομαι, *seem, appear, resemble* ; ep., poet., New Ion., also late prose {ἐειδόμενος Pind. *N.* 10, 15 ; impf. ἐ-είδετο Qu. Smyr. 1, 153} ; aor. εἰσάμην and ἐεισάμην epic ; 2 aor. εἰδόμην, *saw*, ep., poet. (in Att. prose rare and only in comp.). **(VI)**

ὀργαίνω (ὀργαν-), *be angry* ; ὤργᾱνα trans., *enraged*. Only in trag. **(IV)**

ὀρέγ-ω, *reach*, ep., poet., late prose, of ὀρέγνῡμι **(V)** only part. ὀρεγνύς in *Il.* 1, 351 and 22, 37 ; ὀρέξω ; ὤρεξα (also rare in Att. prose) ;—ὀρέγομαι, *stretch oneself, desire*, rare and late ὀρεγνύμενος ; ὀρέξομαι ; ὠρεξάμην and oftener ὠρέχθην ; ὤρεγμαι (Hippocr. 1, 520), with redupl. ὀρώρεγμαι {3 pl. ὀρωρέχαται *Il.* 16, 834, plupf. ὀρωρέχατο *Il.* 11, 26, part. ὀρωρεγμένος Joseph. *Ant.* 18, 6⁵} ;—vb. ὀρεκτός (*Il.* 2, 543 ; Aristot. *Metaph.* 11, 7²).—Rare collat. form ὀριγ-νάομαι (Eur. *Ba.* 1255 and late) ; late ὀριγνήσομαι ; aor. inf. ὀριγνηθῆναι Isocr. 6, 9 ; Antiphon Soph. *Frag.* 91 (109).

ὀρέομαι, see ὄρνῡμι.

ὀρίνω (ὀριν-), *raise, rouse* ; ὤρῑνα ; ὠρίνθην. Also ὀροθύνω (ὀροθυν-) ; ὠρόθῡνα. All epic.—**(IV)** Compare ὄρνῡμι.

ὄρνῡμι (ὀρ-), *raise, rouse* ; ὄρσω ; ὦρσα ; ep. 2 a. ὤροιρον (also intrans.) ; 2 p. ὄρωρα, mid. = *have roused myself* ; mid. = *rise, rush* ; ὄρνυμαι ; f. ὀροῦμαι (Hom.) ; p. ὀρώρεμαι (Hom.) ; 2 a. ὠρόμην {ep. forms : ὦρτο,

imper. ὄρσο and ὄρσεο and ὄρσεν, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος}.   Poetic.—
(*V*)—Epic by-form ὀρέομαι, pr. and impf.—Compare ὀρίνω.

ὀρύσσω and ὀρύττω (ὀρυχ- or ὀρυγ-), *dig*; ὀρύξω; ὤρυξα, rare late 2 a. ὤρυγον;
ὀρώρυχα; ὀρώρυγμαι and late ὤρυγμαι; ὠρύχθην, late ὠρύγην, late (?)
ὠρύχην (but κατ-ορυχήσομαι Aristoph. *Av.* 394;—vb. ὀρυκτός.   (*IV*)

ὀσφραίνομαι (ὀσφρ-α-, ὀσφραν-, 652, IV), *smell*; rare and late ὀσφρά(ν)ομαι;
ὀσφρήσομαι; 2 a. ὠσφρόμην (Hdt. 1, 80 has 1 aor. 3 pl. ὤσφραντο);
ὠσφράνθην rare and late :—vb. ὀσφραντός and ὀσφρητός late.—(*V, IV*)
—Late act. -ὀσφραίνω, *give to smell*.

ὀτοτύζω (1002), *lament*; ὀτοτύξομαι; ἀν-ωτότυξα.   Poetic (dramatic).   (*IV*)

ὀτρύνω (ὀτρυν-), *rouse, urge on*; ὀτρυνῶ; ὤτρῦνα; late ὠτρύνθην.   Poet.
and late prose.   (*IV*)

οὐρέω, *make water*; impf. ἐούρουν (533); οὐρήσομαι, οὐρήσω (Hippocr.);
ἐν-εούρησα; ἐν-εούρηκα; a. p. οὐρήθην (Hippocr.).—New Ionic has οὐρ-
for Attic ἐουρ-.

οὐτάζω, *wound*; οὐτάσω; οὔτασα; οὔτασμαι; late οὐτάσθην.   Ep. and
trag.   (*IV*)

οὐτάω, *wound*; late οὐτήσω; οὔτησα; 2 a. ep. 3 sing. μι-form οὖτα {inf.
οὐτάμεναι and οὐτάμεν} ; 2 a. mid. pt. οὐτάμενος as pass.   Epic.

ὀφείλω (ὀφελ-, 649, 2), *owe*; ep. mostly has the Lesbian ὀφέλλω, rarely and
only in *Il.* ὀφείλω; ὀφειλήσω; ὠφείλησα; ὠφείληκα; a. p. pt. ὀφειληθείς;
2 a. ὤφελον, in wishes, *O that!* (see the Syntax).   (*IV*)

ὀφέλλω (ὀφελ-), *increase*, poetic, mostly epic; aor. opt. ὀφέλλειε (Hom.).
(*IV*)

ὀφλισκάνω (ὀφλ-, ὀφλισκ-), *owe, incur* (a penalty), *be guilty*; ὀφλήσω; ὤφλησα
rare and un-Attic; ὤφληκα; ὤφλημαι; 2 a. ὦφλον {inf. and part. some-
times found accented ὄφλειν and ὄφλων as present, ὄφλω as ind. pres.
rare and late}.   (*VI, V*)

Π

παίζω (παιδ-, παιγ-), *sport*; παιξοῦμαι (see 681; said by a Syracusan in Xen.
Symp. 9, 2; but late παίξομαι is probably Attic; late also παίξω);
ἔπαισα, late ἔπαιξα; πέπαικα, late πέπαιχα; πέπαισμαι, late πέπαιγμαι;
late ἐπαίχθην;—vb. παιστέον.   (*IV*)

παίω, *strike*; παίσω and παιήσω; ἔπαισα; πέπαικα; ἐμ-πέπαισμαι late;
ἐπαίσθην (730, 731) in Aesch.

παλαίω, *wrestle*; παλαίσω (*Il.* and late prose); ἐπάλαισα; πεπάλαικα late;
πεπάλαισμαι (730, 731) late; ἐπαλαίσθην (Eur.).

παλάσσω, *throw, sprinkle, throw lots*; παλάξω; πεπάλαγμαι {formation in σ,
πεπάλασθε and πεπαλάσθαι doubtful}.   (*IV*)

πάλλω (παλ-), *shake, brandish*, poetic; ἔπηλα; πέπαλμαι; Hom. 2 a. redupl.
part. ἀμ-πεπαλών; Hom. 2 a. mid. ἔπαλτο and πάλτο; late and rare
πέπηλα and ἀνα-παλείς.   (*IV*)

πάομαι, *acquire, find*, no present; πάσομαι; ἐπασάμην; πέπāμαι Doric verb,

also poetic ; not to be confused with πάσομαι and ἐπᾱσάμην from πατέομαι, *taste, eat.*

παρα-νομέω, *transgress the law* (563) ; augments **παρ-ενόμουν** and **παρηνόμουν**, etc. ; but perf. **παρα-νενόμηκα**, late παρηνόμηκα. Probably all the forms in παρην- are un-Attic and late.

παρ-οινέω, *behave rudely (in liquor), insult (as a drunken man)* (556) ; ἐ-**παρ-ῴνουν** ; ἐμ-παρ-οινήσω (Luc.) ; ἐ-**παρ-ῴνησα** ; **πε-παρ-ῴνηκα** ; πε-παρ-ῴνημαι Luc. ; ἐ-**παρ-ῳνήθην** ;—impf. ἐ-παροίνει (Dio Cass. 45, 28).

πάσσω and **πάττω** (647), *sprinkle ;* **πάσω** ; **ἔπασα** ; **ἐπάσθην** ; late πέπασμαι ;— vb. **παστέον**. The *simple* verb is poet. and late prose. (*IV*)

πάσχω (παθ-, πενθ-) for παθ-σκω (104), *suffer, feel ;* **πείσομαι** from πενθ-σομαι (40) ; 2 a. **ἔπαθον** ; 2 p. **πέπονθα** {2 pl. πέποσθε for πεπόνθατε, *Il.* 3, 99 ; πεπαθυῖα in *Od.* 17, 555} ; Doric πέποσχα ;—vb. παθητός late. (*VIII*)

πατ ίσσω, *strike,* pr. and impf. epic ; **πατάξω** ; **ἐπάταξα** ; ἐκ-πεπάταγμαι (*Od.* 18, 327) ; late ἐπατάχθην ;—for the pres. and impf. the Attics use **τύπτω** and **παίω**, for the pf. and aor. pass. **πέπληγμαι** and **ἐπλήγην.** (*IV*)

πατέομαι (πατ-, 990), *taste, eat ;* fut. πάσομαι in Aesch. *Sept.* 1037 very doubtful ; ἐπᾱσάμην ; plpf. πεπάσμην in *Il.* 24, 642 ;—vb. ἄ-παστος (*Od.* 4, 788). This verb is not to be confounded with πάομαι, πάσομαι, etc., *find, acquire,* nor with the passive of πατέω, *tread.*

παύω, *make cease,* regular ; but in Hdt. the MSS have ἐπαύθην and ἐπαύσθην ; —vb. ἄ-παυστος, **παυστέον.** Late a. p. ἐπάην, in New Test. ἀνα-παήσομαι.

πείθω (πειθ-, πιθ-), *persuade ;* **πείσω** ; **ἔπεισα** ; **πέπεικα** ; 2 p. **πέποιθα**, *trust ;* 2 a. **ἔπιθον** poet. ; redupl. ep. 2 a. **πέπιθον** {in Pind. *Isth.* 4, 90 = *trusting*} ; hence Hom. fut. πιθήσω (990), *Od.* 21, 369 = *shall obey,* but Hom. fut. πεπιθήσω (*Il.* 22, 223) = *shall persuade ;* poet. πιθήσᾱς, *trusting ;* Hom. sync. 1 pl. of 2 plupf. ἐπέπιθ-μεν (1064) ; in Aesch. *Eum.* 599 the 2 pf. imperative πέπεισθι ought probably to be πέπισθι or perhaps πέποισθι (for πεπιθ-θι or πεποιθ-θι) ;—mid. and pass. **πείθομαι**, *am persuaded, believe, obey ;* **πείσομαι** ; 2 a. ἐπιθόμην poet. ; **πέπεισμαι** ; **ἐπείσθην** ;—vb. **πιστός**, **πειστέον** = *one must obey.* (*II*)

πείκω epic = **πεκτέω** (πεκ-), *comb ;* fut. Dor. πεξῶ (Theocr.) ; late aor. ἔπεξα ; ep. a. m. ἐπεξάμην ; **ἐπέχθην.** (*III*)

πεινάω, *hunger,* for pres. contr. see 479 ; **πεινήσω** ; **ἐπείνησα** ; **πεπείνηκα.**

πειρείνω (πειρεν-), *end,* epic for περείνω ; ἐπείρηνα ; 3 sing. pf. πεπείρανται in *Od.* 12, 37 and *metri causa* in Soph. *Tr.* 581. See **περαίνω.** (*IV*)

πείρω (περ-), *pierce,* ep. and late prose ; **ἔπειρα** ; **πέπαρμαι** ; 2 a. p. ἀν-επάρην (Hdt.). (*IV*)

πεκτέω (πεκτ-), *comb,* see **πείκω.**

πελάζω (πελαδ-, πελα-, πλα- ; **πέλας**, *near,* 644), *bring near,* intr. *approach ;* πελάσω and Att. πελῶ (680, 5) ; ἐπέλασα ; ep. **πέπλημαι** ; ἐπελάσθην and trag. ἐπλάθην ; 2 a. mid. ep. ἐπλήμην ;—vb. πλαστός. Poetic, rare in Hdt. (*IV*)—By-forms : πελάω poet. ; πελάθω and πλάθω dram. ; also of Class V, epic πίλνημι or πίλναμαι, and πιλνάω.—In prose **πλησιάζω.** (*IV*)

πελεμίζω (1002, 1), *shake, drive away;* πελέμιξα ; πελεμίχθην. **(IV)**

πέλω and πέλομαι, *be;* impf. ἔπελον and ἐπελόμην {ep. sync. ἔπλε ; ἔπλεο and ἔπλεν, ἔπλετο ; πλόμενος Euphor. *Fr.* 55, Homer in comp. ἐπι-πλόμενος and περι-πλόμενος}. Poetic.

πέμπω, *send ;* πέμψω ; ἔπεμψα ; πέπομφα (715, 1 ; 720, 2) ; πέπεμμαι (same as p. m. from πέσσω, *cook,* but see 88 and 734) ; ἐπέμφθην ;—vb. πεμπτός, πεμπτέος.

πεπαίνω (πεπαν-), *make soft ;* ἐπέπᾱνα (Dor.); p. p. inf. πεπάνθαι ; ἐπεπάνθην. **(IV)**

πεπαρεῖν, πεπορεῖν, πέπρωται, see root πορ- or προ-.

πέπτω, *cook,* see πέσσω.

περαίνω (περαν-), *end, accomplish ;* περανῶ ; ἐπέρᾱνα, ep. ἐπέρηνα ; πεπέρασμαι ; ἐπεράνθην ;—vb. ἀ-πέραντος, περαντέον (Galen), δια-περαντέον. **(IV)**

πέρδομαι, Lat. *pedo ;* ἀπο-παρδήσομαι ; 2 p. πέπορδα ; 2 a. ἀπ-έπαρδον.

πέρθω, *destroy, sack ;* πέρσω ; ἔπερσα ; ep. 2 a. ἔπραθον (621, 1 ; 996) and ἐπραθόμην {sync. 2 a. inf. πέρθαι for περθ-σθαι}. Poetic, in prose πορθέω.

πέρνημι (περ-να-, 1062, 1), *sell,* poetic for πωλέω or ἀποδίδομαι ; fut. inf. περᾱν for περάσειν in *Il.* 21, 454 (see 680) ; ep. ἐπέρᾱσα ; pass. πέρναμαι ; Hom. πεπερημένος. **(V)**—Observe also περάω, *go over, cross,* in *simple* poet. or late prose ; περάσω ; ἐπέρᾱσα ; πεπέρᾱκα.—See also πιπράσκω, *sell.*

πέσσω, Att. πέττω (πεκ-), late πέπτω (πεπ-), *cook ;* πέψω ; ἔπεψα ; πέπεμμαι (same as p. m. from πέμπ-ω, *send,* but see 88 and 734) ; ἐπέφθην ;—vb. πεπτός. **(IV, III)**

πέταμαι, *fly ;* see πέτομαι.

πετάννῡμι (πετα-), *expand,* later ἀνα-πετάω ; f. πετάσω ; πετῶ ; ἐπέτασα Att. in comp.; late δια-πεπέτακα ; πέπταμαι (sync., 619) Att. ἀνα-, and late πεπέτασμαι ; ἐπετάσθην poet. **(V)**—See also πίτ-νη-μι or πιτνάω.

πέτομαι (πετ-ε-, πτ-), *fly ;* πετήσομαι and πτήσομαι (619) ; 2 a. -επτόμην in comp. (619).—Of Class VII are late ἵπτα-μαι and poet. πέτα-μαι ; 2 a. poet. ἔπτην (768) and mid. ἐπτάμην ; pt. περι-πτήσᾱσα (Or. Sib. 1, 245).—Poetic ποτάομαι and ποτέομαι ; ποτήσομαι (Mosch. 2, 145) ; πεπότημαι ; ἐποτήθην ; vb. ποτητός (*Od.* 12, 62).—Epic πωτάομαι ; πωτήσομαι ; late ἐπωτήθην.

πεύθομαι (πυθ-, πευθ-), poetic for πυνθάνομαι.

πέφνον and ἔπεφνον and πέφαμαι, all poet. ; and late πέφνω, see root φεν- or φα-.

πήγνῡμι (παγ-, πηγ-), *fix, fasten ;* πήξω ; ἔπηξα ; late 2 p. πέπηχα ; 2 p. πέπηγα, *am fixed* (797, 9) ; late πέπηγμαι ; poet. ἐπήχθην ; 2 a. p. ἐπάγην ; ep. 2 a. m. of μι-form κατ-έπηκτο, *stuck,* in Plat. *Phaed.* 118ᵃ, pres. opt. (1063) ; πηγνῦτο for πηγνυ-ι-το (700, 1051 ; but some MSS have πηγνύοιτο. **(II, V)**—Late pres. πήσσω or πήττω.

πημαίνω (πημαν-), *injure ;* πημανῶ ; ἐπήμηνα ; ἐτημάνθην ; vb. πημαντέον. Mostly poet. **(IV)**

πῑαίνω (πῑαν-), *fatten;* πῑανῶ; ἐπίανα; πεπίασμαι; late ἐπῑάνθην. Poet., Ion., late prose. **(IV)**

πίλνημι and πίλναμαι (πιλνα-), πιλνάω; see πελάζω, *approach.*

πίμπλημι (πλα-, see 765), *fill;* πλήσω; ἔπλησα; πέπληκα; πέπλησμαι, late also πέπλημαι; ἐπλήσθην; poet. 2 a. m. of μι-form ἐπλήμην {767, 1; epic πλῆτο and πλῆντο, Aristoph. ἐν-έπλητο; opt. in Aristoph. ἐμ-πλήμην (700) and ἐμ-πλῇτο; imper. ἔμ-πλησο (Aristoph.); pt. ἐμ-πλήμενος Aristoph.)}; vb. ἐμ-πληστέος. In Attic prose in comp.: ἐμ-πίμπλημι.— **(VII)**—By-form πιμπλάνω only pass. πιμπλάνεται (*Il.* 9, 679).—Late by-form ἐμ-πιμπλάω.—πλήθω, *be full,* poetic, also late prose; in late prose also trans., *fill;* 2 p. (poet.) πέπληθα, *be full;* in Att. prose only πλήθουσα ἀγορά.—πληθύω, *be full, abound,* συμ-πληθύω, *fill;* ἐπλήθῡσα, late συν-επλήθῡσα;—also late πληθύνω (πληθυν-), *fill;* in Aesch. pass.; late πεπλήθυμμαι.

πίμπρημι (πρα-, see 765), *burn;* πρήσω; ἔπρησα; late -πέπρηκα; πέπρημαι, late πέπρησμαι; ἐπρήσθην. In Attic prose usually in comp.: ἐμ-πίμπρημι. **(VII)**—Late πιμπράω.— Hom. impf. ἐν-έπρηθον (from πρήθω) only *Il.* 9, 589.

πινύσκω (πινυ-), *make wise,* poet.; Hom. ἐπίνυσσα; late ἐπινύσθην. **(VI)** See πνέω.

πίνω (πι-, πο-), *drink;* fut. πίομαι or πίομαι (676), πιοῦμαι (Xen. *Conv.* 4, 7, and late; see 681); πέπωκα; πέπομαι; ἐπόθην; 2 a. ἔπιον {imper. πῖθι, poet. and late πίε; 767}; vb. ποτός, ποτέος, Aesch. *Pr.* 480, πιστός. —**(V, VIII)**

πιπίσκω (πι-), *give to drink;* πίσω; ἔπῑσα. Ionic and poetic. **(VI)** See πίνω.

πιπράσκω (πρα-), *sell,* pres. rare and perhaps late, but Ion. πιπρήσκω; πέπρᾱκα; πέπρᾱμαι; ἐπρᾱ́θην; vb. πρᾱτός, πρᾱτέος. **(VI)** See also poetic πέρνημι. For the pres., fut., and aor. the Attic uses πωλέω and ἀπο-δίδομαι, πωλήσω and ἀπο-δώσομαι, ἐπώλησα and ἀπ-εδόμην.

πίπτω (πετ-, πτο-; for πι-πετ-ω, 626), *fall;* fut. πεσοῦμαι (681), Ion. πεσέομαι, late πέσομαι; p. πέπτωκα; 2 p. part. (Soph.) πεπτώς, Hom. πεπτηώς and πεπτεώς; late pf. πέπτηκα; 2 a. ἔπεσον, Dor. ἔπετον, rare and late 1 a. ἔπεσα.—Of Class V, poet. πίτνω.

πίτνημι (πιτνα-, 652, IX; 1062) and πιτνάω, *spread,* only pres. and impf. act. and mid. Poet. for πετάννῡμι. **(V)**

πίτνω, poetic for πίπτω, *fall.*

πῐφαύσκω (φαυ-), *declare,* ep. and Aesch.; mid. ep. **(VI)** See -φαύσκω (φαίνω).

πλάζω (πλαγγ-), *cause to wander;* ἔπλαγξα; mid. πλάζομαι; πλάγξομαι; ἐπλάγχθην; late ἐπλαγξάμην; vb. πλαγκτός. Poetic. **(IV)**

πλαθω, dramatic for πελάζω, *bring near, approach.*

πλάσσω (πλατ-, 647), Att. πλάττω; ἀνα-πλάσω (Hippocr.); ἔπλασα: late; πέπλακα; πέπλασμαι; ἐπλάσθην; vb. πλαστός, late πλαστέον. **(IV)**

πλέκω, *weave, braid;* late πλέξω; ἔπλεξα; δια-πέπλοχα or ἐμ-πέπλεχα

Ion.; **πέπλεγμαι**; **ἐπλέχθην** (rare) and 2 a. p. **ἐπλάκην**; vb. πλεκτός (Aesch.).

πλέω (πλυ-, πλευ-, πλεϝ-, 632), *sail;* **πλεύσομαι** and **πλευσοῦμαι** (681), πλεύσω late; **ἔπλευσα**; **πέπλευκα**; **πέπλευσμαι** (616); ἐπλεύσθην late; vb. **πλευστέος**. (*II*)—Ionic and poetic πλώω, πλώσομαι and late πλώσω; ἔπλωσα; πέπλωκα; ep. of μι-form ἔπλων (1063); vb. πλωτός.—Rare πλωΐζω, Att. πλῴζω (Thuc. 1, 13), late πλωΐζομαι;—late πλοΐζομαι.

πληγ-νυ-, ἐκ-πλήγ-νυσθαι, *strike oneself* (Thuc. 4, 125), see πλήσσω. (*V*)

πλήθω, πληθύω, *be full,* πληθύνω, *fill;* see πίμπλημι.

πλήσσω, Att. **πλήττω** (πλαγ-, πληγ-, 639), *strike;* **πλήξω**; **ἔπληξα**; 2 p. **πέπληγα**; **πέπληγμαι**; ἐπλήχθην rare; 2 a. p. **ἐπλήγην**, and (always in comp.) **ἐξ-επλάγην** and **κατ-επλάγην**; Hom. redupl. 2 a. (ἐ)πέπληγον; vb. **κατα-πληκτέος**;—pres. inf. mid. of the μι-form (Cl. *V*) ἐκ-πλήγ-νυ-σθαι (only Thuc. 4, 125). (*IV, II*)—In Attic prose, the *simple* verb is used only in the perfect and passive systems; in the other systems, the compounds.

πλύνω (πλυν-), *wash;* **πλυνῶ**; **ἔπλῡνα**; **πέπλυμαι** (617); ἐπλύθην (late); vb. πλυτός (Hippocr.), **πλυτέος**. (*IV*)

πλώω, πλωΐζω, πλοΐζομαι; see **πλέω**.

πνέω (πνυ-, πνευ-, πνεϝ-, 632), *breathe, blow,* poet. πνείω; **πνευσοῦμαι** (681), -**πνεύσομαι** (late in *simple*), late πνεύσω; **ἔπνευσα**; -**πέπνευκα** in comp.; late ἐμ-πέπνευσμαι; late -ἐπνεύσθην in comp. (*II*)—Ἀνα-πνέω, *take breath;* epic forms: 2 aor. imper. ἄμ-πνυε; 2 a. mid. 3 sing. ἄμ-πνῡτο; a. p. ἀμ-πνύνθην.—From the same root: epic πέπνῡμαι, *be wise;* πεπνῡμένος, *wise.*—See πινύσκω.

πνίγω (πνῑγ-, πνῐγ-), *choke;* **ἀπο-πνίξω**, late ἀπο-πνίξομαι, Dor. ἀπο-πνῑξοῦμαι; **ἔπνῑξα**; **πέπνιγμαι**; 2 a. p. **ἐπνίγην** (Att. ἀπ-); late ἀπ-επνίχθην.

ποθέω, *desire, miss;* **ποθήσω** and **ποθέσομαι** (679); **ἐπόθησα** and **ἐπόθεσα**; late πεπόθηκα; late πεπόθημαι; late προ-εποθήθην.

πονέω, *labour;* **πονήσω**, etc., reg.; but πονέσομαι (Luc. *Asin.* 9); texts of Hippocr. sometimes have πονέσω and ἐπόνεσα (679).

πορ- or προ-, root, *give, impart;* poetic 2 a. **ἔπορον**; 2 a. inf. πεπορεῖν (*to show*), in Pind. *Py.* 2, 57 is πεπαρεῖν in some MSS; p. p. πέπρωται (poet., also late prose), *it is fated;* **πεπρωμένος**, *fated,* rare in prose {ἡ πεπρωμένη, *fate*}. Compare μείρομαι.

πράσσω and Att. **πράττω** (πρᾱγ-), *do;* **πράξω**; **ἔπρᾱξα**; **πέπρᾱχα**; 2 p. **πέπρᾱγα**, *have fared* (well or ill), sometimes *have done,* 797; **πέπρᾱγμαι**; **ἐπράχθην**; vb. **πρᾱκτέος**. (*IV*)

πρᾱΰνω (πρᾱϋν-), *soothe;* **ἐπράΰνα**; **ἐπρᾱΰνθην**; late πεπρᾱΰσμαι. (*IV*)

πρέπω, *be conspicuous, becoming,* poetic; **πρέψω**; **ἔπρεψα**. In prose, impersonal: **πρέπει**, **πρέψει**, **ἔπρεψε**.

πρήθω, see πίμπρημι (πρα-), *burn.*

πρια-, 2 a. stem: **ἐπριάμην**, *bought,* inflected in 498; see also 516, 520. For the present, see **ὠνέομαι**. (*VIII*)

πρίω, *saw;* **ἔπρῑσα**; **πέπρῑσμαι**; **ἐπρίσθην**. 616.

προΐσσομαι (προϊκ-, προΐξ, Att. προΐξ, *gift*), *beg;* *simple* only in pres.

(Archil. 130); κατα-προΐξομαι (Archil., Hdt.), Att. κατα-προίξομαι (Aristoph.) ; late κατ-επροιξάμην. *(IV)*

πταίω, *stumble*; πταίσω ; ἔπταισα ; ἔπταικα ; late ἔπταισμαι; late ἐπταίσθην; vb. ἄ-πταιστος, *not stumbling.* 616.

πτάρνυμαι, late πτάρνῦμι (πταρ-) ; f. πταρῶ (? Hippocr. 8, 484) ; 2 a. ἔπταρον, 1 a. ἔπταρα (Aristot. *Probl.* 33, 16) ; late 2 a. p. ἐπτάρην. *(V)*

πτήσσω (πτακ-, πτηκ-), *cower* ; late πτήξω ; ἔπτηξα ; ἔπτηχα, late ἔπτηκα, late ὑπο-πέπτηχα ; 2 a. part. κατα-πτακών in Aesch. *Eum.* 257. *(IV, II)*—From the kindred root πτα- : epic pf. part. πεπτηώς (may be confounded with Hom. πεπτηώς from πίπτω) ; 2 a. 3 dual of μι-form κατα-πτήτην in *Il.* 8, 136 (compare ἔπτην from πέτομαι, *fly*).—Poetic and Hdt. πτώσσω (πτωκ-) ; late πτώξω, late ἔπτωξα.

πτίσσω, *pound* ; ἔπτισα (Hdt.) ; ἔπτισμαι ; late περι-πτισθείς. 647. *(IV)*

πτύρομαι (πτυρ-), *be afraid, fear* (Hippocr. and late) ; ἐπτύρην late ; act. ἔπτῦρα late. *(IV)*

πτύσσω (πτυγ-), *fold* ; πτύξω ; ἔπτυξα ; ἔπτυγμαι ; ἐπτύχθην ; 2 a. p. ἀν-επτύγην (Hippocr.) ; vb. πτυκτός (Ion., late). The *simple* form does not occur in Attic prose. *(IV)*

πτύω (πτῦ-, 625), *spit* ; πτύσω and πτύσομαι (late) ; ἔπτυσα (*simple* poet., late) ; ἔπτυκα late ; ἐπτύσθην (Hippocr., late); 2 a. p. ἐπτύην (Hippocr.); vb. κατά-πτυστος.

πύθω, *make rot ;* πύσω ; ἔπυσα (πύσε, Callim. *Fr.* 313) ; pass. = *rot, decay.*

πυνθάνομαι (πυθ-), *hear, inquire ;* f. πεύσομαι ; πέπυσμαι ; 2 a. ἐπυθόμην ; vb. πευστέος, ἀνά-πυστος (*Od.* 11, 274). Poetic pres. πεύθομαι. *(V, II)*

πυρέσσω, Attic πυρέττω (πυρετός, *fever*), *have a fever ;* πυρέξω (Hippocr.) ; ἐπύρεξα (Hippocr., late) ; πεπύρεχα (Aristot.). *(IV)*.

Ρ

ῥαίνω (ῥαν-, ῥα-), *sprinkle ;* ῥανῶ ; ἔρρανα, ep. ἔρασσα ; δι-έρραγκα (Old Test.) ; ἔρρασμαι {ἔρρανται Aesch. *Pers.* 569, epic 3 pl. ἐρρά-δ-αται, plpf. ἐρρά-δ-ατο ; see 988, 989} ; ἐράνθην ; vb. late ῥαντός. Ionic, poetic. *(V, IV)*

ῥαίω, *strike, break ;* ῥαίσω ; ἔρραισα ; ἐρραίσθην ; f. mid. as pass. διαρραίσεσθαι (*Il.* 24, 355). Poetic.

ῥάπτω (ῥαφ-), *stitch ;* ῥάψω ; ἔρραψα ; late 2 a. συν-έρραφον ; late plpf. συν-ερραφήκει ; ἔρραμμαι ; 2 a. p. ἐρράφην ; vb. ῥαπτός, late προσραπτέον. *(III)*

ῥάσσω (ῥαγ-), ῥάττω, *throw down*, pres. late ; ῥάξω late, ξυρ-ράξω (Thuc. 8, 96) ; ἔρραξα ; late -ἐρράχθην. See ἀράσσω. *(IV)*

ῥέζω (Ϝρεγ- from Ϝεργ-, 620), *do ;* ῥέξω ; ἔρρεξα, usually ἔρεξα ; ἐρέχθην (also Hippocr.) ; vb. ἄ-ρεκτος. Poetic. *(IV)* Compare ἔρδω.

ῥέπω, *bend, incline ;* ῥέψω (Hdt. ; Paus. 9, 37) ; ἔρρεψα.

ῥέω (ῥυ-, ῥευ-, ῥεϜ-, 632), *flow ;* f. ῥεύσομαι (rare in Att.), ῥευσοῦμαι (Aristot.), later ῥεύσω ; ἔρρευσα (Hippocr. ; late ; rarely Attic); ἐρρύηκα (613) ;

2 a. p. ἐρρύην as act., fut. p. ῥυήσομαι as active; vb. ῥυτός (Eur.), ῥευστός (Emped. and late). (*II*)

ῥε-, root, *say; see* εἶπον, *said.*

ῥήγνῡμι (ῥαγ- for Ϝραγ-, ῥηγ-, ῥωγ-), *break;* ῥήξω; ἔρρηξα; δι-έρρηχα (Old Test.); 2 p. ἔρρωγα, *am broken* (717; 797); -ἔρρηγμαι rare; ἐρρήχθην rare; 2 a p. ἐρράγην; vb. ῥηκτός (*Il.*). In Attic usually in comp. (*V, II*)—Of Class III, poetic (also late prose) ῥήσσω; ῥήττω late prose.

ῥῑγέω (ῥῑγ-, 613), *shudder;* ῥῑγήσω; ἐρρίγησα; 2 p. ἔρρῑγα as pres. Mostly poetic. See ῥῑγόω, *shiver.*

ῥῑγόω, *shiver with cold;* regular; but sometimes peculiar pres. contr. (481) to ω and ῳ as well as to ου and οι {ῥῑγῶ, ῥῑγῷς, ῥιγῷ and ῥῑγοῖ; opt. ῥῑγῴην; inf. ῥῑγῶν and ῥῑγοῦν; part. ῥῑγῶντες (but gen. pl. ῥῑγούντων in Xen. *Hell.* 4, 5⁴)}.

ῥίπτω (ῥῑφ-, ῥῐφ-), *throw,* also ῥῑπτέω (636); ῥίψω; ἔρρῑψα; ἔρρῑφα; ἔρρῑμμαι; ἐρρίφθην; 2 a. p. ἐρρίφην; vb. ῥῑπτός (Soph. *Tr.* 357). (*III*)

ῥύομαι or ῥῦομαι (a by-form of ἐρῦομαι), *defend, guard* {ep. μι-forms in Hom.: impf. 3 pl. ῥύατο, inf. ῥῦσθαι}; ῥύσομαι; ἐρρῡσάμην; late ἐρύσθην; vb. ῥῡτός (*Od.* 6, 267). Poetic, New Ionic, late prose, rare in Att. prose.—See ἐρύω.

ῥυπάω, epic, ῥυπόω, *be foul;* Ionic pf. pt. ῥερυπωμένος.

ῥώννῡμι (ῥω-), *strengthen;* ῥώσω; ἔρρωσα; ἔρρωμαι {imper. ἔρρωσο = *farewell;* so also inf. as φράζε ἐρρῶσθαι, Plat. *Phaed.* 61ᵇ}; ἐρρώσθην. (*V*)

Σ

σαίνω (σαν-), *fawn upon;* a. ἔσηνα. (*IV*)

σαίρω (σαρ-), *sweep;* σαρῶ (New Test.); ἔσηρα; 2 p. σέσηρα, *grin.*

σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ-), *sound the trumpet;* late σαλπίσω and σαλπιῶ; ἐσάλπιγξα, late ἐσάλπισα; late περι-σεσάλπισται and περι-σεσάλπιγκται. (*IV*)

σαόω, *save,* see σώζω.

σάσσω (New Ionic), Attic σάττω (σαγ-), *load, pack, equip;* ἔσαξα; σέσαγμαι. (*IV*)

σάω, *sift,* late by-form σήθω; ἔσησα; σεση(σ)μένος; ἐσή(σ)θην; vb. late σηστέον. New Ionic.

σβέννῡμι (σβε-), *extinguish;* σβέσω; ἔσβεσα; late ἔσβεσμαι; ἐσβέσθην; 2 a. p. ἔσβην, *went out* {767, 1; inf. ἀπο-σβῆναι, pt. ἀπο-σβείς (Hippocr.)}; ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished;* vb. σβεστός late. (*V*)

σέβω, *revere,* only pres.; impf. ἔσεβον late; oftener σέβομαι; a. p. ἐσέφθην as act.; f. inf. σεβήσεσθαι (Diog. Laert. 7, 120); vb. σεπτός (Aesch. *Pr.* 812).

σείω, *shake;* σείσω; ἔσεισα; σέσεικα; σέσεισμαι (616); ἐσείσθην; vb. σειστός.

σεύω (συ-, σευ-), *move, urge;* aor. ἔσσευα (1027); pf. ἔσσυμαι, *hasten* (974), pt. ἐσσύμενος (877), ἐσύθην and ἐσσύθην; 2 a. m. ἐσ(σ)ύμην (1063); vb. ἐπίσσυτος (Aesch.), ἀνάσσυτος (Hippocr.). Poetic, also late prose —
From σεύομαι or σόομαι, *hasten,* these forms in the Drama: Doric

X

σῶμαι (Com. Frag. 2, 887), σεῦται (1062, 3 ; or ? σοῦται, Soph. *Tr.* 645), σοῦσθε (Aristoph. *Vesp.* 458), σοῦνται (Aesch. *Pers.* 25) ; imper. σοῦ (Aristoph. *Vesp.* 209), σούσθω (Soph. *Aj.* 1414), σοῦσθε (Aesch. twice, Callim.) ; σοῦσθαι (Plut. *Mor.* 362). *(II)*

σημαίνω (σημαν-), *show;* σημανῶ ; ἐσήμηνα ; late σεσήμαγκα ; σεσήμασμαι ; ἐσημάνθην ; vb. ἀ-σήμαντος (*Il.* 10, 485) ; late σημαντέος. *(IV)*

σήπω (σηπ-, σαπ-), *cause to rot;* σήψω (Aesch. *Frag.* 270) ; κατ-έσηψα late ; 2 p. σέσηπα as pres., *be rotten;* late σέσημμαι ; 2 a. p. ἐσάπην ; ἐσήφθην late ; vb. σηπτός (Aristot.). *(II)*

σίνομαι (σιν-), *injure* (Ion., also poet.) ; f. (?) σινήσομαι (Hippocr. 8, 112) ; ἐσῑνάμην (Ionic). *(IV)*

σκάπτω (σκαφ-), *dig;* σκάψω ; ἔσκαψα ; ἔσκαφα ; ἔσκαμμαι ; 2 a. p. ἐσκάφην : late ἐσκάφθην. *(III)*

σκεδάννῡμι (σκεδα-), *scatter;* f. σκεδάσω (Theog. ; late prose), Att. σκεδῶ 680, 3 ; ἐσκέδασα ; ἐσκέδασμαι ; ἐσκεδάσθην ; vb. σκεδαστός (Plat. *Tim.* 37). In Att. gen. in comp. *(V)*—σκεδάω only σκεδάων (late), late also σκέδαζω.—Epic κεδάννῡμι ; ἐκέδασσα ; ἐκεδάσθην ; plpf. pass. κεκέδαστο (Ap. Rh. 2, 1112) ;—late and rare κεδάω only pr. ; late and rare κεδαίομαι only pr.—Pres. σκίδνημι (σκιδ-να-) and σκίδναμαι (poetic, Ionic, rare in Attic) ; poetic κίδνημι and κίδναμαι.

σκέλλω (σκελ-, σκλε-), *dry up,* pres. late ; f. σκελῶ late ; Hom. a. ἔσκηλα, *made dry ;* 2 aor. inf. (Aristoph.) ἀπο-σκλῆναι (from ἔσκλην, 767) ; late f. ἀπο-σκλήσομαι ; ἔσκληκα, *be dried up,* Ion., also late {sync. part. ἐσκληῶτες (Ap. Rh. 2, 53)}. *(IV)*

σκέπτομαι (σκεπ-), *view;* σκέψομαι ; ἐσκεψάμην ; ἔσκεμμαι ; Ion. ἐσκέφθην pass. ; 2 a. p. ἐπ-εσκέπην (Old Test.) ; vb. σκεπτέος. *(III)* In the pres. and impf. Attic writers usually employ σκοπέω, but the other tenses of σκοπέω are used only by late writers. *(III)*

σκήπτω (σκηπ-), *prop;* σκήψω ; ἔσκηψα ; late p. ἐπ-έσκηφα ; ἔσκημμαι ; ἐσκήφθην. *(III)*

σκίδνημι (σκιδ-να-), see σκεδάννῡμι. *(V)*

σκώπτω (σκωπ-), *jeer;* σκώψομαι, late ἀπο-σκώψω ; ἔσκωψα ; late ἔσκωμμαι ; ἐσκώφθην. *(III)*

σμάω, contr. σμῶ, *anoint, smear;* for pres. contr. see 479 ; otherwise reg.; δια-σμέωντε in Hdt. 2, 37 is a wrong reading for δια-σμῶντες.—By-form σμήχω, mostly Ionic and late ; σμήξω ; ἔσμηξα ; ἔσμηγμαι late ; δι-εσμήχθην late ; vb. νεό-σμηκτος (*Il.* 13, 342), ἀ-σμηκτος.

σμύχω, *burn,* pr. late ; ἔσμῡξα (Hom.) ; late κατ-έσμυγμαι ; late κατ-εσμύ-χθην ; late ἀπ-εσμύγην.

σόομαι, *hasten;* see σεύω, *move, urge.*

σπάργω, *roll, wrap;* only ἔσπαρξα (Hom. *Hym. Ap.* 121).

σπάω, *draw;* σπάσω ; ἔσπᾰσα ; ἔσπᾰκα ; ἔσπασμαι ; ἐσπάσθην ; vb. ἀντί-σπαστος, σπαστέος (Hippocr.). 615 ; 616.

σπείρω (σπερ-), *sow;* σπερῶ ; ἔσπειρα ; late ἔσπαρκα ; ἔσπαρμαι ; 2 a. p. ἐσπάρην ; vb. σπαρτός, late σπαρτέον. *(IV)*

σπένδω, *pour libation;* fut. σπείσω (90, 4); ἔσπεισα; κατ-έσπεικα late; ἔσπεισμαι (736) ; late ἐσπείσθην.

σπέρχω, *urge, drive;* poetic, New Ionic, rarely late prose ; rarely Att. prose (in comp.) ; mid., *hasten, be angry;* ἐσπέρχθην.

σπεύδω, *urge, speed,* trans. and intrans. ; σπεύσω ; ἔσπευσα ; late ἔσπευκα ; late ἔσπευσμαι ; vb. σπευστέον.

στάζω (σταγ-), *drop,* στάξω late ; ἔσταξα ; ἐν-έσταγμαι ; -ἐστάχθην ; 2 a. p. ἐστάγην; vb. στακτός. 640. Rare in prose. (*IV*)

στέγω, *cover, defend;* late στέξω ; late ἔστεξα ; late ἐστέχθην.

στείβω (στιβ-, στειβ-), *tread;* late στείψω ; κατ-έστειψα ; ἐστίβημαι (613) ; στειπτός. Poetic. (*II*)

στείχω (στιχ-, στειχ-), *go,* poetic, Ion., late Att. prose ; ep. ἔστειξα ; ep. 2 a. ἔστιχον. (*II*)

στέλλω (στελ-), *send;* στελῶ ; ἔστειλα ; ἔσταλκα (621) ; ἔσταλμαι ; 2 a. p. ἐστάλην. (*IV*)

στενάζω (στεναγ-), *groan;* στενάξω poet., late prose ; ἐστέναξα ; late ἐστέναγμαι ; vb. στενακτός, στενακτέος. (*IV*)—Epic στενάχω and στεναχίζω only pr. and impf.—στένω, *sigh, groan* (rare in prose), ep. στείνω, *straiten;* both only pr. and impf.

στέργω, *love;* στέρξω ; ἔστερξα ; 2 p. ἔστοργα (Hdt.), 621 ; ἔστεργμαι (Emped. 190 ; late) ; late ἐστέρχθην ; vb. στερκτός, στερκτέος.

στερέω and στερίσκω (στερ-), *deprive,* rare ; but ἀπο-στερέω reg. for the pres. and impf. ; στερήσω ; ἐστέρησα, Hom. ἐστέρεσα ; ἐστέρηκα ; ἐστέρημαι ; ἐστερήθην ; 2 a. p. poet. ἐστέρην.—στέρομαι, *am deprived of, am in want.*

στεῦμαι, *pledge oneself, affirm,* defective verb (1062, 2) {only στεῦται, στεῦνται, στεῦτο}. Poetic. (*VII*)

στέφω, *encircle, crown;* στέψω ; ἔστεψα ; ἔστεμμαι ; ἐστέφθην ; vb. late στεπτός. Rare verb ; στεφανόω is gen. used instead.

στηρίζω (στηριγ-, 640), *support;* f. στηρίξω, στηρίσω, στηριῶ (Old and New Test.) ; ἐστήριξα, late ἐστήρισα ; ἐστήριγμαι ; ἐστηρίχθην. Poetic, Ionic ; also late prose. (*IV*)

στίζω (στιγ- 640), *prick;* στίξω ; ἔστιξα (Hdt.) ; ἔστιγμαι ; ἐστίχθην late ; vb. στικτός (Soph.). (*IV*)

στόρνυμι (στορ-), *spread out;* f. late στορέσω, στορῶ ; ἐστόρεσα ; late ἐστόρεσμαι ; late ἐστορέσθην (also Hdt.).— By-form στρώννυμι (στρω-) ; στρώσω (late in simple) ; ἔστρωσα (trag., Hdt.) ; late ἔστρωκα ; ἔστρωμαι ; ἐστρώθην (Soph. ; late) ; vb. poet. στρωτός. (*V*)

στρέφω, *turn;* στρέψω ; ἔστρεψα ; late 2 p. -ἔστροφα (621) ; ἔστραμμαι ; ἐστρέφθην (rare in Att. pr.), Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην ; 2 a. p. ἐστράφην ; vb. στρεπτός, late στρεπτέος.

στρώννυμι (στρω-), *spread out;* see under στόρνυμι. (*V*)

στυγέω (στυγ-, 613), *hate, dread;* f. pass. στυγήσομαι (Soph.) ; ἐστύγησα (trag., late pr.) ; ἔστυξα (in Homer = *made terrible*) ; ep. 2 a. ἔστυγον ; ἀπ-εστύγηκα Hdt.; late ἐστύγημαι ; ἐστυγήθην ; vb. στυγητός. Ionic and poetic.

στυφελίζω (στυφελιγ-), *dash;* ἐστυφέλιξα; late ἐστυφελίχθην. Poetic (rare in Hippocr.). (*IV*)

σῦρίζω, Att. σῦρίττω (σῦριγξ, *pipe*), *play on the pipe, whistle,* f. late σῦρίξω, σῦρίσω, Old Test. σῖρῶ ; ἐσύριξα, late ἐσύρισα. (*IV*)

σύρω (συρ-), *draw;* συρῶ (Old Test.); ἔσῦρα ; σέσυρκα ; late σέσυρμαι; late 2 a. p. -ἐσύρην ; vb. δια-συρτέον late. Att. pr. in comp. (*IV*)

σφάζω (σφαγ-), Att. pr. σφάττω, *slay;* σφάξω ; ἔσφαξα ; late ἔσφακα ; ἔσφαγμαι ; ἐσφάχθην rare ; 2 a. p. ἐσφάγην ; vb. σφακτός. (*IV*)

σφάλλω (σφαλ-), *trip up, deceive;* σφαλῶ ; ἔσφηλα ; late ἔσφαλκα ; ἔσφαλμαι; late ἐσφάλθην ; 2 a. p. ἐσφάλην. (*IV*)

σφάττω (σφαγ-), *slay;* see σφάζω. (*IV*)

σφετερίζω (σφετεριδ-), *appropriate,* reg. ; but ἐσφετεριξάμην (1002) in Aesch. *Supp.* 39. (*IV*)

σφίγγω, *bind, fasten;* late σφίγξω ; late ἔσφιγξα (also Hippocr.) ; late ἔσφιγμαι {ἔσφιγξαι, ἔσφιγκται, etc., 735, 739} ; late and Hippocr. ἐσφίγχθην.

σφύζω and late σφύττω (σφυγ-, 1002), *throb;* σφύξω ; ἔσφυξα. Mostly late. (*IV*)

σχάζω (σχαδ-), *cut open, let go,* reg.; pr. also σχάω, impf. ἔσχων (Aristoph.). (*IV*)

σώζω, later σώζω, epic σώω (σωδ-, σω-), *save;* σώσω ; ἔσωσα ; σέσωκα ; σέσωμαι and σέσωσμαι; ἐσώθην ; vb. σωστός late, σωστέος. (*IV*)—Epic σώω ; σώζω is very rare in epic.—Epic, poetic (not Att.) σαόω {subj. σόῃς, σόῃ, σόωσι ; but authorities differ between these and σαῷς or σοῷς (σάῳς, σόῳς), σόῳ, σοῶσι (σάωσι, σαῶσι)} ; σαώσω ; ἐσάωσα ; ἐσαώθην ; 2 a. of μι-form σάω, *he saved* or *save thou* (from Aeol. σάωμι ; but some write σάον, making it impf. or pres. imper.).

T

τα-, root, *take;* imperative τῆ (Hom.), in Herodas τῇ, 2 pl. τῆτε (Sophr *Fr.* 100).

ταγ-, root, *seize;* 2 a. part. τεταγών. Epic.

ταλα-, see τλα-.

τανύω, *stretch;* f. τανύσω (simple late) and in Hom. τανύω (see 1023) ; ἐτάνυσα ; τετάνυσμαι, late prose τετάνυμαι ; ἐτανύσθην ;—pr. pass. of μι-form τάνυται. Epic, also Ion. prose. Compare τείνω.

ταράσσω (ταραχ-) and ταράττω, *disturb;* ταράξω ; ἐτάραξα ; late plpf. συν-ετεταράχειν ; τετάραγμαι ; ἐταράχθην. Compare θράσσω. (*IV*)

τάσσω and τάττω (ταγ-), *arrange, order;* τάξω ; ἔταξα ; τέταχα ; τέταγμαι ; ἐτάχθην ; 2 a. p. rare ἐτάγην ; vb. τακτός, τακτέος. (*IV*)

ταφ- or θαπ- (102), *astonish;* 2 p. τέθηπα, *am astonished* (ep., Ion., also late) ; 2 a. ἔταφον (poet.). (*II*)

τέγγω, *wet;* τέγξω ; ἔτεγξα ; ἐτέγχθην. Rare in Att. pr.

τείνω (τεν-), *stretch;* τενῶ ; ἔτεινα ; τέτακα ; τέταμαι ; ἐτάθην ; vb. τατός (Aristot.), ξυν-τατέος. 621, 1 ; 707. See τανύω and τιταίνω. (*IV*)

τεκμαίρομαι (τεκμαρ-), *ordain, infer, judge;* **τεκμαροῦμαι;** **ἐτεκμηράμην.**—Act. τεκμαίρω, *put a mark, limit, show,* poetic ; *ἐτέκμηρα ;*—vb. τεκμαρτός (Com. fr.), τεκμαρτέον (Hippocr.).   **(IV)**

τελέω, *complete, accomplish ;* fut. τελέσω, Att. **τελῶ** (680, 1 and 6); **ἐτέλεσα ;** **τετέλεκα ; τετέλεσμαι ; ἐτελέσθην ;** vb. **ἐπι-τελεστέος.**   615 ; 730, 1.

τέλλω (τελ-), *perform, raise, compel ;* a. ἔτειλα. Poetic.—**ἀνα-τέλλω,** *make or let rise, rise ;* **ἀν-έτειλα ;** late ἀνα-τέταλκα.—*ἐν-τέλλω, enjoin, command ;* usually **ἐν-τέλλομαι ;** late ἐν-τελοῦμαι ; **ἐν-ετειλάμην ; ἐν-τέταλμαι.**—*ἐπι-τέλλω, enjoin, rise,* poetic.   621, 1.   **(IV)**

τεμ-, *find ;* epic redupl. 2 a. τέτμον or ἔτετμον (619 ; 993).

τέμνω (τεμ-, τμε-), Ion. and Dor. τάμνω, τέμω (in *Il.* 13, 707), *cut ;* f. **τεμῶ ; τέτμηκα** {pt. τετμηώς pass. (Ap. Rh. 4, 156)} ; 2. a. **ἔτεμον,** Ion. and poet. ἔταμον ; **τέτμημαι ; ἐτμήθην ;** vb. τμητός (poet., late), **τμητέος.**   **(V)**   See τμήγω.

τέρπω, *gladden, amuse ;* **τέρψω ; ἔτερψα ; ἐτέρφθην,** Hom. also ἐτάρφθην ; Hom. 2 a. p. ἐτάρπην {with subj. τραπείω, *not* from τρέπω} ; Hom. 2 a. ἐταρπόμην and redupl. τεταρπόμην.   621.

τερσαίνω (τερσαν-), *dry,* ep., pr. late ; a. ἐτέρσηνα (*Il.*).   **(IV)**—Epic and Ion. τέρσομαι, *become dry ;* 2 a. p. ἐτέρσην ; late ἔτερσα, *made dry.*

τεταγών, *having seized ;* see root ταγ-.

τετίημαι, Hom. pf., *am troubled, vexed ;* only dual τετίησθον, pt. τετιημένος, and τετιηώς, *troubled, vexed.*

τέτμον, *found ;* see root τεμ-.

τετραίνω (τετραν-, τρα-), *bore,* pres. in comp. ; late (?) τιτραίνω ; f. Ion. δια-τετρανέω ; a. Ion. ἐτέτρηνα, late ἐτέτρανα ; late ἐτετράνθην.   618 ; 652, II.   **(IV, V)**—Late τιτράω and τίτρημι (τρα-) ; late τρήσω ; **ἔτρησα ; τέτρημαι ;** late ἐτρήθην ; vb. late τρητός.

τεύχω (τυχ-, τυκ-, τευχ-), *prepare, make;* **τεύξω; ἔτευξα;** 2 a. Hom. τέτυκον, τετυκόμην ; pf. pt. Hom. τετευχώς as pass., see **τυγχάνω ; τέτυγμαι** {Hom. τετεύχ-αται and τετεύχ-ατο, 740} ; f. pf. τετεύξομαι ; Hom. ἐτύχθην, Hippocr. ἐτεύχθην ; vb. Hom. τυκτός. Poetic. In Homer τέτυγμαι and ἐτύχθην often have the meaning of **τετύχηκα** and **ἔτυχον,** from **τυγχάνω,** *happen, hit.*   **(II)**—Poetic τιτύσκομαι, *prepare, aim ;* act. late.   **(VI)**

τήκω (τακ-), *melt,* trans. ; **τήξω ; ἔτηξα ;** 2 p. **τέτηκα,** *am melted ;* late τέτηγμαι ; ἐτήχθην rare ; 2 a. p. **ἐτάκην ;** vb. **τηκτός,** late τηκτέος.   **(II)**

τιε-, *trouble ;* see τετίημαι.

τίθημι (θε-), *put ;* for synopsis and inflection, see 508 ; 498 (504) ; 1015, 1016. Dialectic forms : Homer : *Pres.* τίθησθα for τίθης, τίθησι and τιθεῖ, 3 pl. τιθεῖσι (προ-θέουσι in *Il.* 1, 291, is doubtful unless from προ-θέω, *rush forth*) ; inf. τιθέμεν and τιθήμεναι (Theognis 286 has τιθεῖν) ; part. τιθέμενος and (*Il.* 8, 34) τιθήμενος.—Hdt. : *Pres.* τιθεῖς, τιθεῖ, 3 pl. τιθεῖσι ; *Impf.* ἐτίθεα, ἐτίθεας, ἐτίθεε. For the subjunctive see 1044–1048.

τίκτω (τεκ-, for τι-τεκ-ω, 626), *bring forth, beget ;* **τέξομαι, τέξω** (poet., also

late), rare and poet. τεκοῦμαι (*Hym. Hom.* 3, 127); 2 p. **τέτοκα**; 2 a. **ἔτεκον**; very rare **ἔτεξα** (not Att.); late τέτεγμαι; late ἐτέχθην.

τίλλω (τιλ-), *pluck*; τιλῶ; ἔτῑλα; τέτιλμαι; ἐτίλθην. Poetic, occasionally Ionic and late Attic prose, mostly in comp. *(IV)*

τινάσσω, *swing, shake*; δια-τινάξομαι (reflex. or pass.); ἐτίναξα; τετίναγμαι. Ep., also late. *(IV)*

τῑνω (τι-), ep. τίνω, *pay, expiate*; mid. *take payment, avenge*; **τίσω**, better **τείσω**; **ἔτῑσα**, better **ἔτεισα**; **τέτῑκα**, better **τέτεικα**; **τέτισμαι**, better **τέτεισμαι**; **ἐτίσθην**, better **ἐτείσθην**; vb. Hom. τῑτός (comp. ἄ-τῑτος', **ἀπο-τ(ε)ιστέον**.—Pres. τίνῡμι rare and late, τίνυμαι ep. and (rarely) Hdt. *(V)* See τίω, *honour.*

τιταίνω (τιταν-), *stretch*; ἐτίτηνα. Epic, see τείνω. *(IV)*

τιτρώσκω (τρο-), *wound*; **τρώσω**; **ἔτρωσα**; late τέτρωκα; **τέτρωμαι**; **ἐτρώθην**; vb. Hom. τρωτός, late τρωτέον. *(VI)*—Epic pres. τρώω rare.

τιτύσκομαι, *prepare, aim*; see τεύχω.

τίω, Hom. τῑω, *honour*; epic τίσω, ἔτῑσα, τέτῑμαι; vb. Hom. ἄ-τῑτος. Poetic. In Attic τίσω and ἔτῑσα are from **τίνω** (except προ-τίσᾱς in Soph. *Ant.* 22).

τλα-, sync. from ταλα-, *endure*; f. τλήσομαι, late τλήσω; late ἔτλησα; τέτληκα usually as pres.; 2 a. ἔτλην {767, τλῶ, τλαίην, τλῆθι, τλῆναι, τλάς}; 2 pf. epic μι-forms τέτλαμεν {1064; τετλαίην; τέτλαθι, τετλάτω; τετλάμεναι and τετλάμεν; τετληώς, τετληυῖα}; τλητός. — Poetic, rare in prose.—From ταλα-: late fut. ταλάσσω; ep. ἐτάλασσα.

τμήγω (τμαγ-, τμηγ-), *cut*; τμήξω; ἔτμηξα; 2 a. ἔτμαγον; 2 a. p. ἐτμάγην, late ἐτμήγην. Poetic. *(II)* See **τέμνω**.

τορέω (τορ-, 990), *pierce, bore*; pr. only ἀντι-τορεῦντα (*Hymn. Merc.* 283); f. ἀντι-τορήσω (*Hymn. Merc.* 178); f. τετορήσω in Aristoph. *Pax* 381, *utter in a piercing tone*; ἐτόρησα; 2 a. ἔτορον; late τετορημένος. Epic. See **τετραίνω**.

τοτ-, *hit, find*; only aor. ἔτοσσα (Pind.). *(IV)*

τρέπω, Ion. and Dor. τράπω, *turn*; **τρέψω**; **ἔτρεψα**; 2 a. ἔτραπον poet.; **τέτροφα**, rarely τέτραφα (? Att.), these perfects identical with those from **τρέφω**; **τέτραμμαι**; **ἐτρέφθην** rare in Att., Ion. ἐτράφθην; 2 a. p. **ἐτράπην**; late τρεπτός, **τρεπτέος**, late τραπητέον. 621.—Hom. also τραπέω and τροπέω.

τρέφω (τρεφ- from θρεφ-, 102), Dor. τράφω, *nourish*; **θρέψω**; **ἔθρεψα**; 2 a. epic ἔτραφον as pass., *was nourished, grew*; **τέτροφα**, late and doubtful τέτραφα (these perfects identical with those from **τρέπω**); **τέθραμμαι**; **ἐθρέφθην** rare in Att., 2 a. p. **ἐτράφην**; vb. **θρεπτέος**.

τρέχω (τρεχ- from θρεχ-, 102; δραμ-), Dor. τράχω, *run*; fut. **δραμοῦμαι**, -θρέξομαι (in comp., and in Comedy), θρέξω late, δραμῶ rare and late, and δράμομαι rare and late; ἔθρεξα poet. and rare; 2 a. **ἔδραμον**; **δεδράμηκα**, poet. δέδρομα; **δεδράμημαι**; vb. **θρεκτέον**, late δραμητέος. *(VIII)*—poet. δρομάω.

τρέω, *tremble*; **ἔτρεσα**. Rare in prose.

τρίβω (τρῑβ-, 625), *rub*; **τρίψω**; **ἔτριψα**; **τέτριφα**; **τέτριμμαι**; **ἐτρίφθην**, oftener 2 a. p. **ἐτρίβην**; vb. ἄτρῑπτός (*Od.*), late τρῑπτέον.

τρίζω (τρῑγ- 640), *squeak;* ἔτρῑξα late ; 2 p. τέτρῑγα as pres. (Hom. pt. τετρῑγῶτες). Ionic, poetic. (*IV*)

τρύζω (1002, 1), *murmur, mourn,* epic ; late ἔτρυξα. (*IV*)

τρύχω, *waste, exhaust,* τρῡχόω (628) only Mimn. 2, 12 ; f. **τρῡχώσω,** ep. τρύξω ; **ἐτρύχωσα** ; **τετρύχωμαι** ; ἐτρῡχώθην Ion.

τρώγω (τραγ-, 631), *gnaw;* **τρώξομαι** ; κατ-έτρωξα (Ion.) ; 2 a. **ἔτραγον** ; **τέτρωγμαι** ; vb. **τρωκτός.** (*II*)

τυγχάνω (τυχ-, τευχ-), *happen, hit;* **τεύξομαι** ; epic ἐτύχησα, 2 a. **ἔτυχον** ; **τετύχηκα,** less often τέτευχα, late τέτυχα ; ἐπι-τέτευγμαι late, ἐν-ετεύχθην late. (*V, II*) In Homer τέτυγμαι and ἐτύχθην (from τεύχω) often have the meaning of **τετύχηκα** and **ἔτυχον.**

τύπτω (τυπ-, τυπτ-, 636), *strike;* **τυπτήσω,** late τύψω ; ἔτυψα Ion. and lyric, ἐτύπτησα late ; 2 a. **ἔτυπον** poet. ; τετύπτηκα late ; τέτυμμαι poet., τετύπτημαι late ; ἐτύφθην and ἐτυπτήθην late, 2 a. p. ἐτύπην poet., late prose ; vb. **τυπτητέος.** (*III*) For the aor. Attic prose uses **ἐπάταξα** (πατάσσω) or **ἔπαισα (παίω)** ; for the pf. and pass. systems, **πέπληγα, πέπληγμαι** ; **ἐπλήγην** (πλήσσω).

τύφω (τῡφ- for θῡφ-, 102, 625), *raise smoke;* **τέθῡμμαι** ; 2 a. p. **ἐτύφην.** Simple form very rare in Attic prose.

Υ

ὑγιαίνω (ὑγιαν-), *be in health, recover health;* **ὑγιανῶ** ; **ὑγίᾱνα,** Ion. ὑγίηνα ; ὑγιάνθην (Hippocr.) ; vb. ὑγιαντέον late ;—late ὑγιάζω is reg. (*IV*)

ὑλάσκω (ὑλακ-), poet., *howl, bark at,* rare, ὑλάσσω late ; ὕλαξα late. (*VI*) —Epic ὑλάω, pr. and impf.—Usually **ὑλακτέω.**

ὑπ-ισχ-νέ-ομαι (ὑπ-εχ-), and ὑπί-σχομαι, *promise,* see ἔχω (c). (*V*)

ὑφαίνω (ὑφαν-), *weave;* **ὑφανῶ** ; **ὕφηνα,** late ὕφᾱνα ; **ὕφαγκα** late ; **ὕφασμαι** (737, 2) ; **ὑφάνθην** ; vb. **ὑφαντός.** (*IV*) In *Od.* 7, 105, ὑφάω.

ὕω, *rain;* **ὕσω** ; ὗσα (Pind., Hdt., late prose) ; **ὗσμαι** ; ὕσθην (Hdt.). 616.

Φ

φαείνω (φαεν-), *appear, show;* ἐφαάνθην. Poetic. See φαίνω. (*IV*)

φαίνω (φαν-), *show;* synopsis in 464 ; certain tenses inflected in 465 ; **φανῶ** ; **ἔφηνα** ; **πέφαγκα** ; **πέφασμαι** (485) ; **ἐφάνθην** ;— **φαίνομαι,** *appear ;* 2 a. p. **ἐφάνην,** *appeared ;* f. **φανήσομαι** and **φανοῦμαι** ; 2 p. **πέφηνα** ;— **φαίνομαι,** *show, declare ;* **φανοῦμαι** ; **ἀπ-εφηνάμην** (simple rare and poet.) ; —Hom. 2 a. iter. φάνεσκε, *appeared ;* vb. ἄ-φαντος (*Il.*). (*IV*)—From root φα-, φάω, *appear,* pres. late ; impf. φάε (Hom.) ; f. p. πεφήσεται, *will appear ;* pf. πέφαται (in Stobaeus) ; see root φεν-, φα-, for several similar forms.—In comp. δια-, ἐπι-, ὑπο-, New Ion. and late -φαύσκω and -φωσκω ; in the Bible φαύσω, ἔφαυσα. (*VI*) Compare πιφαύσκω ; and φαείνω.

φάσκω (φα-), *say,* = φημί ; only pres. and impf. ; see φημί. (*VI*)

-φαύσκω, φάω ; see φαίνω.

φείδομαι (φιδ-, φειδ-), *spare*; φείσομαι; ἐφεισάμην; ep. 2 a. πεφιδόμην, ep. f. πεφιδήσομαι; πεφεισμένος late, πεφιδημένος late epic; vb. φειστέον. *(II)*

φεν-, φα-, *kill*; 2 a. redupl. and sync. ἔπεφνον and πέφνον (pt. κατα-πεφνών also found accented κατα-πέφνων); πέφαμαι; πεφήσομαι. Epic. — A late pres. πέφνω is found, also a p. pt. πεφισμένος.

φέρω (φερ-, οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ- for ἐν-ενεκ-), *bear*; fut. οἴσω (οἴσομαι mid. and pass.); 1 a. ἤνεγκα, ἠνεγκάμην; 2 a. ἤνεγκον (mid. rare); p. ἐνήνοχα; ἐνήνεγμαι; ἠνέχθην; ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι; vb. οἰστός, οἰστέος. —Poet. and dial. forms: Homer pr. imper. φέρτε for φέρετε; a. ἤνεικα, rarely ἤνεικον, ἠνεικάμην; aor. imper. οἶσε (1028; also Aristoph.), inf. οἰσέμεν(αι), Pind. οἴσειν; vb. φερτός (also Eur.). Herodotus has ἤνεικα, ἠνεικάμην; ἐνήνειγμαι; ἠνείχθην; once (in 1, 157) a. inf. ἀν-οῖσαι or ἀν-ῶσαι; generally ἀν-ώιστος for ἄν-οιστος. Hesiod (*Scut.* 440) has a doubtful pr. indic. συν-ενείκεται. Late verbal συμπερι-ενεκτέον (Stobaeus). *(VIII)*

φεύγω (φυγ-, φευγ-), *flee*; φεύξομαι, Dor. φευξοῦμαι rare in Att. prose (681), late φεύξω; 2 p. πέφευγα; Hom. p. part. πεφυγμένος, πεφυζότες; 2 a. ἔφυγον; late ἔφευξα (but see φεύζω); late ἐφεύχθην; late p. pts. (Nicander) πεφυζηότες and φυζηθείς; vb. φευκτός, φευκτέος, ep. φυκτός. *(II)* — φυγγάνω, New Ion. and Att. poet., Alcaeus has πεφύγγω. See φεύζω.

φεύζω, *cry*, φεῦ, *lament*; ἔφευξα (Aesch.). 1002, 1. *(IV)*

φημί (φα-), *say*; for inflection, etc. see 779, 780, 781, and (Dialects) 1068. *(VII)*

φημίζω (1002, 1), *say*, pr. late; late φημίξω; ἐφήμιξα (Hes.), ἐφήμισα (trag.); πεφημισμένος, ἐφημίσθην, φημιχθείς, all late. *(IV)*

φθάνω (φθα-), *anticipate*, Hom. φθάνω; φθήσομαι, φθάσω late (doubtful in Att.); ἔφθασα; 2 a. ἔφθην (like ἔστην in 498) (mid. only φθάμενος epic); ἔφθακα late, πέφθακα very late; ἐφθάσθην late; vb. φθαστέον late; φθάνομαι late. *(V)*

φθέγγομαι, *utter, speak*; φθέγξομαι; ἐφθεγξάμην; ἔφθεγμαι (485; 735); vb. φθεγκτός.

φθείρω (φθερ-), *corrupt, destroy*; f. φθερῶ, Hom. δια-φθέρσω (1019); ἔφθειρα; ἔφθαρκα; ἔφθαρμαι, late πέφθαρμαι; 2 p. ἔφθορα late, but Attic δι-έφθορα intr. *am ruined* or trans. *have destroyed*; 2 a. p. ἐφθάρην; vb. φθαρτός late. 621. *(IV)*

φθίνω (φθι-), *perish*, mostly poet., epic φθίνω, rarely trans.; φθινήσω, ἐφθίνησα, ἐφθίνηκα, all late; ? ἔφθῑνα late *(V)* — φθινύθω (epic) is trans. and intr. — Epic φθίω, *perish* (pr. and impf. in Homer only); φθίσω, Hom. φθίσω, trans.; ἔφθισα, Hom. ἔφθῑσα, trans.; late ἔφθικα; ἔφθιμαι; ἐφθίθην (Hom.); 2 a. of μι-form ἐφθίμην {subj. φθίωμαι; opt. φθίμην (for φθι-ι-μην, 700, 1051); φθίσθω; φθίσθαι; φθίμενος}; vb. φθιτός.

φιλέω (φιλε-), *love*, φιλήσω, etc., reg.; Hom. pr. inf. φιλήμεναι (1062, 3); ep. aor. from stem φιλ- (627; 990) ἐφῑλάμην.

φλάω, *bruise;* φλασσῶ for φλάσω (Theocr.); ἔφλασα (Pind., Theocr., Hippocr.); ἔφλασμαι and ἐφλάσθην (Hippocr.);—φλάω, *eat greedily, swallow,* only pr. and impf. in Comedy. See θλάω, 616.

φλέγω, *burn,* tr. and intr.; φλέξω; **ἔφλεξα**; πέφλεγμαι late; **ἐφλέχθην**; 2 a. p. -ἐφλέγην.

φορέω, *carry,* reg.; Hom. inf. pr. φορέειν, φορῆναι, φορήμεναι.

φράγνῡμι (φραγ-), φράσσω, **φράττω,** *fence, stop up;* φράξω; **ἔφραξα**; (πέφρακα) ἐπεφράκειν late; **πέφραγμαι**; **ἐφράχθην**; 2 a. p. ἐφράγην late; vb. **ἄ-φρακτος.** (**V, IV**) Attic are also the forms **φάργνῡμι, ἔφαρξα, πέφαργμαι, ἐφάρχθην, φαρκτός.**

φράζω (φραδ-), *tell, show;* **φράσω,** etc., regular.; ep. 2 a. (ἐ)πέφραδον; Hes. p. pt. προ-πεφραδμένος. (**IV**)

φράσσω, **φράττω** (φραγ-), *fence;* see **φράγνῡμι.** (**IV**)

φρίσσω, φρίττω (φρῑκ-), *shudder;* φρίξω late; **ἔφριξα**; πέφρῑκα as pres. (πεφρίκοντας Pind., 1056). (**IV**)

φρύγω, φρύσσω and φρύττω late, *roast;* φρύξω; **ἔφρῡξα**; **πέφρῡγμαι**; ἐφρύχθην (Hom. *Epigr.* 14, 4 and late); 2 a. p. ἐφρύγην late; vb. **φρῡκτός.**

φυλάσσω (φυλακ-); *guard;* **φυλάξω**; **ἐφύλαξα**; **πεφύλαχα,** πεφύλακα late; **πεφύλαγμαι**; **ἐφυλάχθην**; vb. **φυλακτέον.** (**IV**)

φύρω (φυρ-), *mix, knead;* ἔφυρσα (Hom. and late poets, 1019); ἔφῡρα late; **πέφυρμαι**; ἐφύρθην; f. p. πεφύρσομαι (Pind.); vb. σύμ-φυρτος. (**IV**) By-form **φῡράω,** is regular.

φ̔ω (φυ-), *produce;* Hom. φ̄ω (rarely in Att.); **φύσω; ἔφῡσα; πέφῡκα,** *am (by nature)* {ep. μι-forms; πεφύᾱσι, ἐμ-πεφύῃ, πεφυώς; Hes. has plpf. 3 pl. ἐπέφῡκον (1036)}; 2 a. **ἔφῡν,** *be, be born* {like **ἔδῡν** 498; 707; 767; subj. **φύω;** opt. φύην and φύη (700) or (?) φυίη in Theocr.; **φῦναι; φύς**}; 2 a. p. late ἐφύην (but subj. φυῶ, φυῇ, φυῶσι found in Att.); vb. φυτός Pind.; late, but **τὸ φυτόν,** *plant.*

-φώσκω, see φαίνω.

X

-χαζω (χαδ-), *force back, yield,* pres. ἀνα-χάζω; χάσσομαι Hom.; ἀν-έχασσα Pind.; Xen. has ἀνα-χάζοντες and δια-χάσασθαι. Poetic. (**IV**)—From καδ- Hom.; κέκαδον, *deprived;* κεκαδόμην, *retired,* κεκαδήσω, *shall deprive* (1037), this last different from the redupl. fut. of κήδω.

χαίρω (χαρ-, χαρ-ε- (613), χαιρε-), *rejoice;* **χαιρήσω,** late χαρήσομαι; ἐχαίρησα late; **κεχάρηκα** (Hom. pt. κεχαρηώς); κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι; 2 a. p. **ἐχάρην** as act.; ep. a. ἐχηράμην, ep. 2 a. κεχαρόμην, late ep. 2 a. ἐχαρόμην; ep. fut. p. κεχαρήσω and κεχαρήσομαι (1037); vb. **χαρτός.** (**IV**)

χαλάω, *loosen;* χαλάσω Ionic; **ἐχάλασα,** Pind. ἐχάλαξα; κεχάλακα (Hippocr.); κεχάλασμαι late; ἐχαλάσθην. 615; 616.

χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν-), *be offended;* **χαλεπανῶ; ἐχαλέπηνα; ἐχαλεπάνθην.** (**IV**)

χανδάνω (χαδ-, χανδ-, χενδ-), *contain;* χείσομαι (90, 4); 2 a. **ἔχαδον;** 2 p. κέχανδα as pres. poet., mostly epic; sometimes Ion. prose. (**IV**)

χάσκω (χα-), late χαίνω (χαν-), *gape;* f. χανοῦμαι; 2 a. ἔχανον; 2 p. κέχηνα as pres. (**VI, IV**)

χέζω (χεδ-), Lat. *caco;* χεσοῦμαι, rarely χέσομαι (681); ἔχεσα, rarely 2 a. ἔχεσον; 2 p. κέχοδα; κέχεσμαι. (**IV**)

χέω (χυ-, χευ-, χεϝ-, 632), *pour,* simple poet., or late prose, ep. χείω (1009, 2); fut. χέω (676); a. ἔχεα (684), ep. ἔχευα, late ἔχευσα; κέχυκα; κέχυμαι; ἐχύθην; poet. 2 a. ἐχύμην (1063). (**II**)

χλαδ-, *sound, ring, swell;* only p. pt. κεχλᾱδώς (acc. pl. κεχλάδοντας), and inf. κεχλάδειν; all in Pindar.

χόω, late χώννῡμι (χο), *heap up;* χώσω; ἔχωσα; κέχωκα; κέχωσμαι (616); ἐχώσθην; vb. χωστός. (**I, V**)

χραισμέω (χραισμ-), *help, ward off,* pres. late and rare; Hom. χραισμήσω; Hom. ἐχραίσμησα; Hom. 2 a. ἔχραισμον. 990.

χράομαι, χρῶμαι, *use* (χρῆται, χρῆσθαι, etc. 479); χρήσομαι; ἐχρησάμην; κέχρημαι; ἐχρήσθην pass.; vb. χρηστός, *good,* χρηστέος. — Hdt. has χρέομαι {χρᾶται, χρεόμενος, ἐχρᾶτο, ἐχρέοντο, χρᾶσθαι, etc., 1011}.

χράω, χρῶ, *give oracles* (Att. χρῇς, χρῇ, etc., 479); χρήσω; ἔχρησα; κέχρηκα; κέχρησμαι Hdt.; ἐχρήσθην;—mid. χράομαι, χρῶμαι, *consult an oracle;* χρήσομαι Ion.; ἐχρησάμην Hdt. See χρήζω, *want, ask.*

χρή (χρα-, χρε-), *there is need, it behoves;* see 790 and 1072.

χρήζω, Ion. χρηίζω, *want, ask;* Att. pr. and impf.; χρήσω, Ion. χρήίσω; ἔχρησα, Ion. ἐχρήισα. (**IV**)

χρίω, *anoint, sting;* χρίσω; ἔχρῑσα; κέχρῑκα (Old Test.); κέχρῑμαι, κέχρῑσμαι; ἐχρίσθην, vb. χριστός, late ἐπι-χριστέον.

χρώζω or χρώζω (χρωδ-), *colour;* ἔχρωσα late; κέχρωκα late; κέχρωσμαι, late κέχρωμαι; ἐχρώσθην;—late pres. χρώννῡμι.—Poetic χροΐζω.

χώννῡμι (χο-), *heap up,* see χόω.

Ψ

ψάω, ψῶ, *rub;* contrasts to η instead of α, see 479; otherwise regular; but ἔψη(σ)μαι and ἐψή(σ)θην are late.—By-form ψήχω; ψήξω; ἐψηξάμην late; ἔψηγμαι; ἐψήχθην late. Both usually in comp.

ψέγω, *blame;* ψέξω; ἔψεξα; ἔψεγμαι Hippocr.; vb. ψεκτός, ψεκτέος late;— (?) p. ἔψογα, (?) 2 a. p. ἐψέγην.

ψήχω, *rub,* see ψάω, ψῶ.

ψύχω (ψῡχ-), *cool;* ψύξω; ἔψῡξα; ἔψῡγμαι; ἐψύχθην; 2 a. p. ἐψύχην, late ἐψύγην; vb. ψῡκτέος. Hippocr.

Ω

ὠθέω (ὠθ-, 627), *push;* impf. ἐώθουν (533); f. ὤσω, poet. ὠθήσω; ἔωσα, Ion. ὦσα; ἔωκα late; ἔωσμαι, Ion. ὦσμαι; ἐώσθην; vb. ἄπ-ωστος, ἀπ-ωστέος (ὠστέος late).

ὠνέομαι, *buy;* impf. ἐωνούμην (533); ὠνήσομαι; ἐώνημαι; ἐωνήθην pass.; for the late ἐωνησάμην, the Attics use ἐπριάμην (see 498, 507; 516; 520); vb. ὠνητός, ὠνητέος.

PART IV

FORMATION OF WORDS

1074. *Simple and Compound Words.*—1. A *simple* word is made from one stem only; as μῦθο-s, *fable*, γράφ-ω, *write*, καλό-s, *beautiful*, ὅ-s, *who*.

2. A *compound* word is formed by the union of two or more stems; as μῦθο-γράφος, *writer of fables*, κακό-μαντις, *prophet of evil* (κακός, μάντις).

FORMATION OF SIMPLE WORDS

1075. *Roots.* — In all words the fundamental part is the *root*. To it are added prefixes, suffixes, and inflectional endings (159, 2).

Thus the roots of the words λέγω, τρέπω, λίθος, δίκη, βοῦς, κακός, γλυκύς, ὅς, are λεγ-, τρεπ-, λιθ-, δικ-, βου- (βοϝ-), κακ-, γλυκ-, ὁ-.

The whole Greek vocabulary can be referred to a comparatively small number of roots. Whether these roots ever had an independent existence as words is not known.

1076. Note.—1. Roots are originally of one syllable. Most of them consist of a consonant followed by a short vowel and another consonant; as φερ- (φέρω), δικ- (δίκη), φιλ- (φίλος). Some consist of a consonant and a vowel; as δο- (δίδωμι), βα- (βαίνω). Only a few have an initial vowel followed by a consonant; as ἀγ- (ἄγω), ὀρ- (ὄρνῡμι). If a root begins or ends with two consonants, one of the two is usually a liquid or σ; as γραφ- (γράφω), πλεκ- (πλέκω), ἀρχ- (ἄρχω), πεμπ- (πέμπω), σπα- (σπάω).

2. Roots of two syllables arise from prothetic or epenthetic addition of vowels (72, 73); as ὀ-δούς (ὀ-δοντ-, Lat. *dens*, *dent-is*), and ἀλ-έ-ξω (compare ἀλκ-ή).

1077. *Suffixes.*—1. Roots are developed into stems by the addition of suffixes. Thus the root ἀρχ- becomes the noun-stem ἀρχ-ᾱ- (nom. ἀρχ-ή) by means of the suffix -ᾱ-; it becomes the adjective-stem ἀρχ-ικο- (nom. ἀρχ-ικό-s) by the addition of the suffix -ικο-; it becomes the present-stem of the verb ἄρχ-ω by adding the tense-suffix -%-. Similarly the root γραφ- becomes γραφ-ᾱ- (γραφ-ή); γραφ-ικο- (γραφ-

ικό-s); γραφ-%- (γράφ-ω, γράφ-ο-μεν, γράφ-ε-τε); γραμ-ματ- for γραφ-ματ- (γράμ-μα, γράμ-ματ-ος).

2. A stem (*i.e.* a root and a suffix) is very often still further developed into a new stem by the addition of another suffix. Thus the noun-stem ἀρχ-ᾱ- becomes the adjective-stem ἀρχ-α-ιο- (nom. ἀρχ-αῖο-s) by means of the suffix -ιο- ; the noun-stem γραμ-ματ- becomes the new noun-stem γραμ-ματ-ευ- by means of the suffix -ευ-.

3. The root and the stem are sometimes identical ; as φη-μί (φα-), πούs (ποδ-).

1078. NOTE.—In the list of suffixes in this part of the Grammar all the most important are considered.

1079. *Changes In Roots and Stems.*—In all formations, roots and stems are liable to a number of changes (1080-1091).

1080. The vowel of the root may take the strong form : ει or οι (from ι) ; ευ (from υ) ; η or ω (from a). Thus λεῖμ-μα, *remnant*, and λοιπ-ός, *remaining*, from λιπ- (λείπω) ;—ζεῦγ-ος, *yoke, pair*, from ζυγ- (ζεύγνῡμι) ;—λήθ-η, *forgetfulness*, from λαθ- (λανθάνω) ; ρωχ-μός, *cleft*, from ραγ- (ρήγνῡμι).

1081. By the interchange of vowels, original ε very often becomes ο (seldom a) ; η seldom becomes ω ; ευ seldom becomes ου. Thus τρέφ-ω, *nourish*, τροφ-ή, *nourishment*, τραφ-ερός, *well-fed* ; στέλ-λω, *send*, στόλ-ος, *expedition* ;—ἀρωγ-ός, *helping*, from ἀρήγ-ω, *help* ;—σπουδ-ή, *speed*, and σπεύδω.

1082. The final consonant of a stem coming before a consonant of a suffix has the regular euphonic changes (80, 84, 86). Thus γράμ-μα for γραφ-μα, δικασ-τής for δικαδ-της (from δικάζω), πίσ-τις for πιθ-τις (πιθ-, πείθω), λεκ-τός for λεγ-τος, and λέξις for λεγ-σις from λέγ-ω.

1083. A final vowel of a stem is often contracted with an initial vowel of a suffix ; as ἀρχαῖος from ἀρχα-ιο-s, οἰκεῖος from οἰκε-ιο-s, αἰδοῖος from αἰδο(σ)-ιο-s ; ἥρῷος from ἥρω-ιο-s ; βασιλείᾱ, *kingdom*, from βασιλε(ϝ)-ιᾱ ; οἰκίδιον from οἰκι-ιδιον.

1084. A short final stem-vowel is usually lengthened before a consonant of the ending ; as δρᾶ-μα, *action*, from δρά-ω ; βῆ-μα, *pace, step*, from βα- (βαίνω) ; ποίησ-ις, *poesy (making)*, from ποιέ-ω ; δῶ-ρον, *gift*, from δο- (δίδωμι). But exceptions are numerous ; as βά-σις, δο-τήρ, δημό-της.

1085. A long final stem-vowel is often shortened before suffixes, as before inflectional endings ; as ἀρχαῖος from ἀρχᾰ-ιο-s, stem ἀρχᾱ- shortened to ἀρχᾰ-.

1086. A final vowel or diphthong of a stem is often dropped before an initial vowel of a suffix ; as λόγ-ιο-s, *skilled in words*, from λόγο-s ; βασιλ-ικός, *kingly*, from βασιλεύ-s.

1087. A final consonant of a stem is sometimes dropped ; as σωφρο-σύνη, *temperance*, from σώφρων, *temperate*, stem σωφρον-.

1088. As in the perfect and aorist passive, σ is sometimes added to the root ; as σπα-σ-μός, *twitching* (σπά-ω, ἐ-σπά-σ-θην).—So occasionally θ ; as στα-θ-μός, *station* (ἵστημι, στα-).

1089. Final ο of the stem is often changed to ε ; occasionally ᾱ to ω or η. Thus ἔπαινο-s, *praise*, ἐπαινέ-ω, *praise*, ἐπαινέ-της, *praiser* ; στρατιά, *army*, στρατιώ-της, *soldier* ; τῑμή (τῑμᾱ-), *honour*, τῑμή-εις, *honoured*.

1090. A vowel is sometimes added : in the root by epenthesis (73), as στ-ε-ροπ-ή and ἀστραπ-ή, *lightning;* or pleonastically, as πολι-ή-της, Ionic for πολίτης, *citizen*.

1091. Reduplication and metathesis sometimes occur, seldom syncope ; as

ἐδ-ωδ-ή, *food* (ἐδ-, Ionic ἔδω, *eat*) ; τμῆ-σις, *cutting* (τεμ-, τμε, τέμ-νω) ; πτη-νός for πετηνός, *winged, flying* (πετ-, πτε-, πέτ-ομαι, *fly*).

1092. Primitives and Denominatives. — 1. A *primitive* word is formed directly from a *root* or from the *theme* of a verb; as γραφ-ή (γραφ-ᾱ-), *writing*, γραφ-ικό-ς (γραφ-ικο-), *able to write*, γραφ-ίς (γραφ-ιδ-), *style* (for writing on tablets), γραφ-εύ-ς (γραφ-ευ-), *writer*, γραμ-μή (γραμ-μᾱ- for γραφ-μᾱ-), *line*, γράμ-μα- (γραμ-ματ- for γραφ-ματ-), *something written*, — all derived from the root γραφ- (γράφ-ω, *I write*). So the noun δικασ-τής, *judge*, comes from δικάζω (δικαδ-), *to judge*, which again is derived from δίκη, *right, law ;* χορευ-τής, *chorus-dancer*, is from χορεύω, *to dance*, this latter also a derivative, from χορός, *dance, chorus*.

2. A *denominative* word is formed from the stem of a noun or adjective; as νῑκ-άω, *conquer*, from νῑκᾱ-, stem of νίκη, *victory ;* γραμ-ματ-εύς, *writer, scribe*, from the stem of γράμ-μα (γραμ-ματ-), *anything written ;* ἀρχαῖος, *ancient*, from the stem of ἀρχή (ἀρχᾱ-), *beginning*.

FORMATION OF NOUNS

PRIMITIVES

1093. A small number of nouns have no suffix, the root and the noun-stem being identical. Thus πούς (ποδ-), *foot ;* φλόξ (φλογ-), *flame*, from the root φλεγ- (φλέγ-ω, *burn*) ; θήρ, θηρ-ός, *beast*.

1094. -ο- (nom. -ος, -ον, gen. -ου), a very common suffix. The nouns in -ος denote either persons (oxytones) ; or things, especially abstracts (barytones).

ἀρχ-ό-ς, *leader*, from ἄρχ-ω, *lead*　　　　στόλ-ο-ς, *expedition*, from στελ- (στέλλω, *send*)
πομπ-ό-ς, *escort*, 　,, 　πέμπ-ω, *send*　　　πλό-ο-ς for πλοϝ-ο-ς, *voyage*, from πλεϝ- (πλέω, πλυ-, πλεϝ-)
τροφ-ό-ς, *nurse*, 　,, 　τρέφ-ω, *nourish*
λόγ-ο-ς, *speech*, 　,, 　λέγ-ω, *speak*　　　　ζυγ-ό-ν, *yoke*, from ζυγ- (ζεύγ-νῡμι, *join*)

1095. -ᾱ- (very many feminines in -ᾱ or -η). Nearly all denote things, many of them abstracts ; a few denote persons.

ἀρχ-ή (ἀρχ-ᾱ-), *beginning*, from ἄρχ-ω, *begin*　　　λοιβ-ή (λοιβ-ᾱ-), *pouring*, from λείβ-ω, *pour*
τροφ-ή (τροφ-ᾱ-), *nourishment*, from τρέφ-ω, *nourish*　　σπουδ-ή (σπουδ-ᾱ-), *haste*, from σπεύδ-ω, *hasten*
μάχ-η (μαχ-ᾱ-), *fight*, from μάχ-ομαι, *fight*　　　ἐδ-ωδ-ή (ἐδ-ωδ-ᾱ-), *food*, from ἔδ-ω (Ionic), *eat*
σκάφ-η (σκαφ-ᾱ-), *tub*, from σκαφ- (σκάπ-τω, *dig out*)　　　φορ-ά (φορ-ᾱ), *bearing*, from φέρ-ω, *bear*

1096. Note. — These are mostly oxytone. Observe that the following are paroxytone : βλάβη, *damage ;* μάχη, *battle ;* πέδη, *fetter ;* πλάνη, *wandering ;* ἀπάτη, *cheating ;* στέγη, *roof ;* μελέτη, *care ;* τύχη, *chance ;* αἰσχύνη, *shame ;* λήθη, *forgetfulness ;* νίκη, *victory ;* δίκη, *right ;* λώβη, *outrage ;* λύπη, *pain ;* and some others.

1097. Primitive nouns are also formed by the following suffixes :—

-ανο-, -ανᾱ- : στέφ-ανο-ς, *crown* (στέφ-ω, *crown*) ; θηγ-άνη, *whetstone* (θήγ-ω, *whet*).
-ονᾱ- : ἡδ-ονή, *pleasure* (ἥδ-ομαι, *rejoice*).
-λο-, -λᾱ- : ζῆ-λο-ς, *zeal* (ζέ-ω, *boil*) ; στή-λη, *pillar* (στα-, ἵ-στη-μι, *set*) ; φῦ-λο-ν *kind, race* (φύ-ω, *produce*).

-ρο-, -ρᾱ- : γαμ-β-ρό-s, son-in-law (γαμ-έω, marry) ; χώρᾱ, land ; πέτρα, rock ; δῶ-ρο-ν, gift (δο-, δί-δω-μι, give).

-το-, -τᾱ- : βίο-το-s, living (βιό-ω, live) ; κοί-τη, couch (κε-, κει-, κεῖ-μαι, lie).

-αδ- : νιφ-ά-s, νιφ-άδ-οs, snow-flake, from νιφ- (νίφ-ω, snow).

-ι-, -ιδ-, -ιτ- : τρόχ-ι-s, runner, gen. τρόχ-ι-οs and τρόχ-ε-ωs (τρέχ-ω, run) ; ἐλπ-ί-s, ἐλπ-ίδ-οs, hope (Epic ἐλπ-ω) ; χάρ-ι-s, χάρ-ιτ-οs, favour, grace (χαρ-, χαίρω).

-ον-, -ων- : εἰκ-ών, εἰκ-όν-οs, image (εἰκ-, ἔοικα, am like) ; κλύδ-ων, κλύδ-ων-οs, billow (κλυδ-, κλύζω, splash).

1098. Other suffixes can be seen in words like the following : πειθώ, πειθ-ο-οs, πειθοῦs, persuasion ; αἰδώs, αἰδ-ο(σ)-οs, αἰδοῦs, shame ; λέβηs, λέβ-ητ-οs, kettle ; γέλωs, γέλ-ωτ-οs, laughter ; ὄκ-νο-s, hesitation ; φερ-νή, dowry ; παρθ-ένο-s, maiden ; ὠλ-ένη, elbow ; κόφ-ινο-s, basket ; μελ-ίνη, millet ; φειδ-ωλή, thrift ; πλη-θ-ώρη, satiety ; ἀλγ-η-δών, ἀλγ-η-δόν-οs, pain ; ἁρπ-ε-δόνη, rope ; ἡγεμών, ἡγε-μόν-οs, leader ; λειμών, λει-μῶν-οs, meadow ; πλη-σ-μονή, fulness ; στά-μνο-s, jar ; λί-μνη, lake.

1099. Agent.—1. The following suffixes denoting *agent* are masculine :—

-τᾱ-, nom. -τη-s : κρι-τή-s, judge (κρίνω, κρι-, decide) ; αὐλη-τή-s, flute-player (αὐλέ-ω, play the flute) ; δρᾱ-σ-τη-s, worker (δρά-ω, do) ; ἱκ-έ-τη-s, suppliant (ἱκ-νέομαι).

-τηρ-, nom. τήρ : δο-τήρ, giver (δίδωμι, δο-, give) ; σω-τήρ, saviour (σώ-ω, σῴζω, save).

-τορ-, nom. -ωρ : ῥή-τωρ, orator (ῥε-, ἐρ-, ἐρ-έω, ἐρῶ, shall say) ; κτίσ-τωρ, founder (κτίζω, κτιδ-, found).

-ευ-, nom. -εύs : γραφ-εύ-s, writer (γράφ-ω, write) ; φον-εύ-s, murderer (φεν-).

-τρο-, nom. -τρό-s : ἰᾱ-τρός, physician (ἰά-ομαι, heal).

2. The following denoting agent are feminine :—

-τριδ-, nom. -τρίs : αὐλη-τρί-s, female flute-player (αὐλέ-ω).

-τιδ-, nom. -τι-s : ἱκ-έ-τιs, female suppliant (ἱκ-νέομαι).

-τειρᾱ-, nom. -τειρα : δό-τειρα, fem. of δο-τήρ ; σώ-τειρα, fem. of σω-τήρ.

-τριᾱ-, nom. -τρια : ποιή-τρια, fem. of ποιη-τή-s, poet (from ποιέ-ω).

1100. Note.—Some of those in -τήρ (gen. -τήρ-οs) and in -εύs denote things ; as ζω-σ-τήρ, girdle (ζώ-ννῦμι, gird) ; κοπ-εύ-s, chisel (κόπ-τω, cut).

1101. Note.—1. The masculines in -τηs usually form their feminines in -τρίs or -τρια, sometimes in -τιs ; as αὐλη-τή-s, αὐλη-τρί-s ; ποιη-τή-s, ποιή-τρια ; ἱκ-έ-τη-s, ἱκ-έ-τιs.

2. The masculines in -τήρ have their feminines in -τειρα ; as σω-τήρ, σώ-τειρα.

3. Of those in -τωρ and -τρό-s, a few have corresponding feminines in -τρια ; as συλ-λήπ-τωρ, partner, συλ-λήπ-τρια (from συλ-λαμβάνω, συλ-λαβ-) ; ἰᾱ-τρό-s, ἰᾱ-τρια.

1102. Note.—Sometimes the same word has two or more forms, with different suffixes ; as δρᾱ-σ-τη-s and δρᾱ-σ-τήρ ; ἀμύν-τωρ and ἀμυν-τήρ, helper ; μαθη-τή-s, pupil (from μανθάνω, μαθ-ε-, learn), fem. μαθ-η-τρίs or μαθή-τρια ; ἰᾱ-τρό-s, poetic ἰᾱ-τήρ (Alcman ἰά-τωρ). Several in -τωρ has forms in -τορο-s ; as δι-άκ-τωρ and δι-άκ-τορο-s, Guide (frequent epithet of Hermes), from δι-άγ-ω.

1103. Note.—*Accent.*—1. Those in -τήρ, -τρόs, -τρίs, and -εύs are oxytone.

2. Those in -τωρ, -τειρα, and -τρια are recessively accented.

3. (a) Those in -τηs are oxytone when the suffix has been added to a lengthened final stem-vowel or when the suffix is preceded by σ ; as ποιη-τής (ποιέ-ω), κτισ-τής (κτίζω, κτιδ-), ὀρχη-σ-τής (ὀρχέ-ομα).—The exceptions are : ἀήτης, ἀλήτης, αἰσυμνήτης, δυνάστης, κυβερνήτης, πενέστης, πλανήτης, πλάστης, ψεύστης.

(b) Those in -της are paroxytone when the suffix has been added to the short simple stem ; as ἐργά-της (ἐργάζομαι), *workman*, ὑφάν-της (ὑφαίνω, ὑφαν-), *weaver*. —Exceptions are κριτής, *judge*, ὑπο-κριτής, *actor*, εὑρετής, *finder ;* also some words from liquid themes, as καθαρτής, ψαλτής, and a few others.

4. Those in -τις corresponding to masculines in -της are accented on the penult ; as κλέπτης, κλέπτις.

1104. *Action or Abstract Idea*.—The following suffixes denote an *action* or an *abstract idea :*

-τι- (nom. -τι-ς, fem.) : πίσ-τις, *faith*, from πιθ- (πείθω, *persuade*) ; φά-τις, *report*, from φα-'(φημί, *say*).   Compare Latin verbals in -*tio*, as *ac-tio.*

-σι- (nom. -σι-ς, fem.) : μίμη-σις, *imitation* (μῑμέ-ομαι, *imitate*) ; πρᾶξις for πρᾱγ-σις, *action*, from πρᾱγ- (πράσσω, *do*).   The suffix -σι- is for original -τι- (see 85).   Compare also Latin verbals in -*sio*, as *divi-sio.*

-σιᾱ- (nom. -σίᾱ, fem.) : δοκιμα-σίᾱ, *testing*, from δοκιμαδ- (δοκιμάζω, *test*).

-μο- (nom. -μό-ς, masc.) : διωγ-μός, *pursuit* (διώκ-ω, *pursue*) ; λογισ-μός, *calculation*, from λογιδ- (λογίζομαι, *calculate*) ; ὀδυρ-μός, *wailing*, from ὀδυρ- (ὀδύρομαι, *wail*) ; σπα-σ-μός, *spasm* (σπά-ω, *draw*), ῥυ-θ-μός, *rhythm*, from ῥε-, ῥυ- (ῥέω, *flow*).

-μᾱ- (nom. -μη, fem.) : ὀδ-μή, *odor*, from ὀδ- (ὄζω, *smell*) ; γνώ-μη, *opinion*, from γνο- (γιγνώσκω, *know*).

-τυ- (nom. -τύ-ς, fem.), mostly poetic and dialectic words : ὀρχη-σ-τύς, *dancing* (ὀρχέ-ομαι, *dance*); βρω-τύς, *food* (βρο-, βιβρώσκω, *eat*).   Compare Latin verbals in -*tus*, as *can-tus.*

-ειᾱ- (nom. -είᾱ for -εϝ-ιᾱ, -εν-ιᾱ).   These are from verbs in -εύω ; as παιδ-είᾱ, *education*, from παιδεύω, *educate.*   Compare 1113, 2.

1105. NOTE.—One in -τις and two in -σις denote persons : μάν-τις, *seer* (μαν-, μαίνομαι, *rage*) ; πό-σις, *husband* (but πό-σις, *drinking*, from πο-, πίνω, *drink*) ; κά-σις, *brother* or *sister*.   Often others in 1104 are *concrete* in meaning ; as δό-σις, *gift* or the *act of giving ;* χῡ-μός (χυ-), *juice ;* γραμ-μή, *line.*

1106. NOTE.—*Accent*.—Those in -τις and -σις are recessively accented.—Those in -σίᾱ and -είᾱ are paroxytone.—Those in -μός and -τύς are oxytone.—Those in -μη are either oxytone, as γραμ-μή, or paroxytone, as φή-μη.

1107. *Result*.—The *result* or *effect* of an action is expressed by these suffixes :

-ματ- (nom. -μα, neuter with recessive accent): πρᾶγ-μα, *deed, thing done* (πρᾱγ-, πράσσω) ; γράμ-μα, *anything written* (γράφ-ω) ; τμῆ-μα, *section* (τεμ-, τμε-, τέμ-νω) ; νόη-μα, *thought* (νοέ-ω).

-εσ- (nom. -ος, neuter with recessive accent) : τέκ-ος, gen. τεκ-ε(σ)-ος, τέκους, *child*, from τεκ- (τίκτω, *bring forth*) ; λάχ-ος, *lot* (λαχ-, λαγχάνω, *obtain by lot*) ; ψεῦδ-ος, *lie* (ψεύδ-ω, *deceive*).—The suffix -εσ- often expresses quality : τάχ-ος, *swiftness ;* βάθ-ος, *depth ;* εὖρ-ος, *width.*

1108. *Instrument or Means* is denoted by

-τρο- (nom. -τρο-ν, neuter): ἄρο-τρο-ν, *plough* (ἀρό-ω, *plough*); σκῆπ-τρο-ν, *staff* (σκήπ-τω, *prop*); λύ-τρο-ν, *ransom* (λυ-, λύ-ω); δίδακ-τρο-ν, *teacher's hire* (διδαχ-, διδάσκω, *teach*).   They are recessively accented ; except λου-τρό-ν, *bath* (λού-ω, *wash*).   Compare the Latin -*trum*, as *ara-trum.*

-τρᾱ- (nom. -τρᾱ, paroxytone): μάκ-τρᾱ, *kneading-trough* (μαγ-, μάσσω, *knead*); ξύ-σ-τρᾱ, *scraper* (ξύ-ω, *scrape*). But often -τρᾱ denotes a *place;* as ὀρχή-σ-τρᾱ, *place for dancing* (ὀρχέ-ομαι); παλαί-σ-τρᾱ, *wrestling-ground* (παλαί-ω, *wrestle*).

DENOMINATIVES

1109. *Quality.*—Nouns expressing *quality* or the *abstract idea* of the adjective are formed from adjective-stems by the following suffixes:

-ῐᾱ- (nom. -ῐᾱ or -ῐᾰ, fem.): σοφ-ίᾱ, *wisdom* (σοφό-ς, *wise*); εὐδαιμον-ίᾱ, *happiness* (εὐδαίμων); ἀλήθε-ια for ἀληθεσ-ια, *truth* (ἀληθής, *true*); εὔνο-ια, *kindness* (εὔνοος, εὔνους); ἀθανασ-ίᾱ, *immortality* (ἀθάνατο-ς). Compare the Latin *-ia* as in *miseria, memoria.*

-τητ- (nom. -της, fem.): ἰσό-της (ἰσο-τητ-), *equality* (ἴσο-ς); ἁπλό-της (ἁπλο-τητ-), *simplicity* (ἁπλόο-ς, ἁπλοῦς); παχύ-της (παχύ-τητ-), *thickness* (παχύ-ς). Compare the Latin *-tās, -tāt-is,* as *veri-tās, veri-tāt-is, truth.*

-συνᾱ- (nom. -σύνη, fem.): δικαιο-σύνη, *justice* (δίκαιο-ς, *just*); σωφρο-σύνη, *discretion* (σώφρων, σωφρον-, *discreet*).

-αδ- (nom. -άς, feminine abstract nouns of number); μον-άς (μον-αδ-) or ἑν-άς (ἑν-αδ-), *the unit, unity, the number one,* from μόνο-ς or εἷς, ἑν-ος; δυ-άς (δυ-αδ-), *dyad,* from δύ-ο; τρι-άς, *triad.*

1110. NOTE.—Most of those with the nominative in -ῐᾱ are from adjectives in -ος, but some are from adjectives of the third declension. Those in -ῐᾰ are from adjectives in -ης, gen. -ε(σ)-ος, -ους, or from adjectives in -οος, -ους; the final ε or ο of the stem unites with -ῐᾰ to form -ειᾰ or οιᾰ, as in ἀλήθεια from ἀλήθη(σ)-ια, εὔνοια from εὔνο-ια. But some compound adjectives in -ης have corresponding nouns in -ίᾱ, as ἀ-τυχής, *unfortunate,* ἀ-τυχίᾱ, *misfortune;* while some nouns waver between -εια and -ίᾱ, as εὐ-πάθεια or εὐ-παθιᾱ, *comfort,* from εὐ-παθής, *comfortable.*—Adjectives in -εής, gen. -εε(σ)-ος, -έους, drop one ε of the stem; as ἐν-δεής (ἐνδεεσ-), *needy,* ἔνδεια for ἐν-δεεια, *need.*

1111. NOTE.—The feminine form in -ᾱ or -η of some adjectives is occasionally used as an abstract noun. The accent is then thrown back. So ἔχθρ-ᾱ, *hatred,* from ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, *hostile, hateful;* θέρ-μη, *warmth,* from θερ-μός, -ή, -όν, *warm.*

1112. NOTE.—*Accent.*—Abstracts in -ίᾱ are paroxytone, as σοφίᾱ; those in -ειᾰ and -οιᾰ from adjectives in -ης and (-οος) -ους are proparoxytone, as ἀλήθεια, εὔνοια. —Those in -της, -τητ-ος are almost all paroxytone, as παχύ-της; but a few are oxytone, as δηϊότης.—Those in -σύνη are paroxytone; those in -άς are oxytone.

1113. *Person Related.*—1. The person related to or concerned with an object is denoted by these suffixes:

-εν- (nom. -εύς, masc., oxytone): κεραμ-εύ-ς, *potter,* from κέραμος, *potter's clay, earthenware;* γραμματ-εύ-ς, *secretary* (γράμμα, γραμματ-); πορθμ-εύ-ς, *ferryman* (πορθμό-ς, *ferry*); ἱερ-εύ-ς, *priest* (ἱερό-ς, *sacred*).

-τᾱ- (nom. -της, masc., paroxytone): τοξό-της, *bowman,* from τόξο-ν, *bow;* οἰκέ-της, *servant* (οἶκο-ς, *house*); πολί-της, *citizen* (πόλι-ς); στρατιώ-της, *soldier* (στρατιά, *army*); ναύ-της, *sailor* (ναῦ-ς); δεσμώ-της, *prisoner* (δεσμό-ς, *fetter*).

2. The feminine suffixes of the same meaning are:

-τιδ- (nom. -τις, paroxytone or properispomenon, corresponding to -της) ; οἰκέ-τις, *house-maid* ; πολῖ-τις, *female citizen;* δεσμῶ-τις, *female ? risoner.*

-ειᾱ- (nom. -εια, proparoxytone). This occurs in βασίλεια, *queen,* and in ἱέρεια, *priestess.*

-ιδ- (nom. -ίς, oxytone). In some feminines corresponding to masculines in -εύς ; as φαρμακεύς, φαρμακίς, *dealer in charms or poisons* (φάρμακον, *drug*). See also 1114.

-ισσᾱ- (nom. -ισσᾰ, proparoxytone) : βασίλ-ισσα, *queen* ; Κίλισσα for Κιλικ-ya (96, 1), *Cilician,* from Κίλιξ, Κίλικ-ος ; θῆσσα for θητ-ya, *female serf, hireling,* from θής, θητ-ός.

-αινᾱ- (nom. -αινᾰ, recessively accented) ; corresponding mostly to masculines in -ων ; a few correspond to masculines in -ος.

λέ-αινα, *lioness* (λέων, λέοντ-ος)   Λάκ-αινα, *Laconian* (Λάκων, Λάκων-ος)
τέκτ-αινα, *artisan* (τέκτων, τέκτον-ος)   λύκ-αινα, *she-wolf* (λύκος)

1114. Note.—The suffix -ιδ- (nom. -ίς) belongs also to some feminines corresponding to masculines in -ης (not -της) of the first declension ; as Περσίς, *Persia, Persian woman* (Πέρσης), Σκυθίς, *Scythian* (Σκύθης). Compounds of -πώλης are proparoxytone in the feminine ; as ἀρτο-πώλης, *dealer in bread,* ἀρτό-πολις, *bread-woman.*—Sometimes the suffix -ιδ- corresponds to other masculine forms ; as κάπηλος, *retail-dealer,* fem. καπηλίς ; φύλαξ, *guard,* φυλακίς.

1115. Note.—The suffix -ιδ- (nom. -ίς) also appears adjectively ; as πόλις συμμαχίς, *an allied city* (σύμμαχος, *allied*).

1116. Patronymics.—These denote *descent* from an ancestor and are formed from names of persons by means of the following suffixes :

-δᾰ- or -ιδᾱ- or less often -ιαδᾱ- (nom. -δης, -ίδης, -ιάδης, masculine and paroxytone).

-δ- or -ιδ- or less often -ιαδ- (nom. -ς, -ίς, -ιάς, feminine and oxytone).

-ῑον- or -ῑων- (rare and poetic, nom. -ίων, masculine and paroxytone).

-ιωνᾱ- or -ῑνᾱ- (rare and poetic, nom. -ιώνη or -ίνη, feminine and paroxytone).

The suffixes -δᾰ- and -δ- are added to masculine stems in -ᾱ- which is then shortened to -ᾰ-, and to stems in -ιο- which is changed to -ια-. The other stems add -ιδᾱ- and -ιδ- ; but -ο- of the stem in the second declension is dropped, and -ευ- of the third drops υ.—Some stems add -ιαδᾱ- and -ιαδ-. Only a few stems have -ῑον- or -ῑων-.

Βορεά-δη-ς, *son of Boreas,*   fem. Βορεά-ς,   gen. Βορεά-δ-ος   from Βορέᾱ-ς
Θεστιά-δη-ς, *son of Thestius,*   ,,   Θεστιά-ς,   ,,   Θεστιά-δ-ος   ,,   Θέστιο-ς
Πριαμ-ίδη-ς, *son of Priam,*   ,,   Πριαμ-ί-ς,   ,,   Πριαμ-ίδ-ος   ,,   Πρίαμο-ς
Κεκροπ-ίδη-ς, *son of Cecrops,*   ,,   Κεκροπ-ί-ς,   ,,   Κεκροπ-ίδ-ος   ,,   Κέκροψ (Κεκροπ-)
Πηλε-ίδη-ς (Hom. Πηλε-ΐδη-ς), *son of Peleus,*   ,,   Πηλεύ-ς
    fem. Νηρη-ί-ς or Νηρε-ΐ-ς,   ,,   Νηρεύ-ς
Φερητ-ιάδη-ς, *son of Pheres,*   ,,   Φερητ-ιά-ς, gen. Φερητ-ιάδ-ος, from Φέρης (Φερητ-)
Κρον-ίων, *son of Cronos,* gen. Κρον-ίων-ος and Κρον-ίον-ος,   ,,   Κρόνο-ς
Ἀκρισ-ιώνη, *daughter of Acrisius,*   ,,   Ἀκρίσιο-ς
Ἀδρηστ-ίνη, *daughter of Adrestus,*   ,,   Ἄδρηστο-ς

1117. Note.—The poets vary the form of the suffix according to the meter ; as (Πηλε-ΐδη-ς) Πηλε-ίδη-ς and in Homer Πηλη-ιάδη-ς and Πηλε-ΐων.—The poets sometimes combine -ῑον- and -ιδᾱ-, as Ἰαπετ-ῑον-ίδη-ς, *son of Japetus* (Ἰαπετό-ς) ;—

Y

sometimes the stem drops or adds a syllable, as Δευκαλ-ίδης, *son of Deucalion* (Δευκαλίων, Δευκαλιων-) ; Λαμπ-ετ-ίδης, *son of Lampus* (Λάμπο-s). Other irregularities sometimes occur ; as Διαγορίδαι from Διαγόρᾱ-s.—The combination -αιαδης from -αιος was always avoided, -α(ι)ιδης being used instead, as Πειραΐδης (Hom.) from Πείραιος. —Sometimes -ίδης is used as a diminutive in comic formations, as κλεπτ-ίδη-s, *child of a thief.*

1118. NOTE.—Relationship is expressed in a few words by the suffixes -ιδεο-, *son of* ——, and -ιδεᾱ, *daughter of* —— ; the nominatives end in (-ιδέος) -ιδοῦς and (-ιδέᾱ) -ιδῆ. Thus : θυγατρ-ιδοῦς, *daughter's son*, θυγατρι-δῆ, *daughter's daughter* ; ἀδελφ-ιδοῦς, *nephew*, ἀδελφιδῆ, *niece.*

1119. Gentiles.—These denote a person as belonging to a particular *country* or *nation* or *town*, and are formed by means of the following suffixes:
1. **-ευ-** (nom. -εύs, masculine and oxytone).
   -ιδ- (nom. -ίs, feminine and oxytone).
   These two correspond to each other.

   Μεγαρ-εύ-s, *a Megarian*, fem. Μεγαρ-ίs (Μεγαρ-ιδ-), from Μέγαρα (pl.)
   Φωκαι-εύ-s, *a Phocaean*, „ Φωκαιΐs (φωκαι-ιδ-), „ Φώκαια
   Ἐρετρι-εύ-s, *an Eretrian*, „ Ἐρετρίᾱ

2. **-τᾱ-** (with long preceding vowel, nom. -ά-της, -ή-της, -ί-της, -ώ-της, masculine and paroxytone).
   -τιδ- (with long preceding vowel, nom. -ᾰ̂-τις, -ῆ-τις, -ῖ-τις, -ῶ-τις, feminine and properispomenon).
   These two correspond to each other.

   Τεγεά-της, *of Tegea*, fem. Τεγεᾶ-τις (Τεγεά-τιδ-) from Τεγέᾱ
   Αἰγῑνή-της, *of Aegina*, „ Αἰγῑνῆ-τις (Αἰγῑνηητιδ-) „ Αἴγῑνα
   Ἀβδηρί-της, *of Abdera*, „ Ἀβδηρῖ-τις (Ἀβδηρῑ-τιδ-) „ Ἄβδηρα (pl.)
   Σικελιώ-της, *Sicilian Greek*, „ Σικελιῶ-τις (Σικελιω-τιδ-) „ Σικελίᾱ

1120. NOTE.—The feminine form in -ιs (-ιδ-ος) may also denote a land or a dialect ; as ἡ Αἰολίs, sc. γῆ or χώρᾱ = *Aeolis* ; sc. γλῶσσα or διάλεκτος = *the Aeolic dialect.*

1121. NOTE.—Ἰταλιῶται and Σικελιῶται were Greeks settled in Italy and Sicily ; Ἰταλοί and Σικελοί were the original inhabitants.

1122. NOTE.—For the gentile adjectives in -ιος, -κός, -ικός, -ηνός, -ᾱνός, -ῖνος, see 1140 and 1145.

1123. Diminutives.—These are formed from the stems of nouns by adding the following suffixes :
1. **-ιο-** (nom. -ιο-ν neuter ; those of three syllables with the first syllable long by nature or position are paroxytone, all others are proparoxytone).
   παιδ-ίον, *little child*, from παῖς (παιδ-) γεφῡ́ρ-ιον, *little bridge*, from γέφῡρα
   κηπ-ίον, *little garden*, „ κῆπο-s ἀσπιδ-ίον, *little shield*, „ ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-)
   Note that final o of the stem of the second declension is dropped.
   2. The suffix -ιο- sometimes appears in a strengthened form thus :
   -ιδ-ιο- (nom. -ίδ-ιο-ν) ; πηγ-ίδιον, *little spring* (πηγή) ; οἰκ-ίδιον (ῑ + ῐ = ῑ), *little house* (οἰκία) ; ὕδιον (υ + ι = ῡ), *little swine* (ῦς, ὐ-ός) ; τειχ-ίδιον

(for τειχεσ-ιδιον), *little wall* (τεῖχος) ; Σωκρατ-ίδιον, *little Socrates* (Σωκράτης, Σωκρατεσ-).

-**αρ-ιο**- (nom. -άρ-ιο-ν) : παιδ-άριον, *little child*, κυν-άριον, *little dog* (κύων, κυν-ός).

-**υδρ-ιο**- (nom. -ύδρ-ιο-ν, rare) : μελ-ύδριον, *little song* (μέλος, μελεσ-).

-**υλλ-ιο**- (nom. -ύλλ-ιο-ν, rare) : ἀνθ-ύλλιον, *little flower* (ἄνθος, ἀνθεσ-).

Observe that -εσ- of the stem is dropped.

3. -**ισκο**- (nom. -ίσκο-ς, masc.) : παιδ-ίσκος, *young boy* (παῖς, παιδ-) ; ἀνθρωπ-ίσκος, *little man* (ἄνθρωπος).

-**ισκᾱ**- (nom. -ίσκη, fem.) : παιδ-ίσκη, *young girl*.

1124. NOTE.—Among the many other suffixes sometimes used as diminutives are these : -ιδ- or -ῑδ- (nom. -ῐς or -ῑς, fem.), as θυρίς (θυριδ-), *little door*, from θύρα ; νησίς (νησῑδ-), *islet*, from νῆσος ;— -ιδευ- (nom. -ιδεύς) to denote the young of animals, as ἀετ-ιδεύς, *young eagle*, from ἀετός (but also υἱδεύς, *grandson*) ;— -ακνᾱ, -ιχνᾱ, -υλλιδ- (nom. -υλλίς) ;—several others are seen in πιθ-άκνη from πίθος, *wine jar* ; πολ-ίχνη from πόλις ; ἀκανθ-υλλίς from ἀκανθίς, *finch*.

1125. NOTE.—Some words have the form, but not the meaning, of diminutives ; as θηρ-ίον, *wild animal*, from θήρ, which is less used in prose ; τὰ ῥῖν-ία, *nostrils* (ῥίς, ῥῑν-ός, *nose*).

1126. NOTE.—The diminutives not only may express *smallness of size*, but often they denote something *pretty* or *beloved*, or even *contemptible* ; as, πατρίδιον, *papa* ; Σωκρατίδιον, *Socky dear!* (Aristoph.).

1127. *Place* is expressed by the following suffixes :

1. -**ιο**- (nom. -ιο-ν, neuter). This suffix may have two forms.

(*a*) -**τήρ-ιο-ν**. From names of persons in -τηρ (most of them older forms of nouns in -της). Compare the Latin -tor-ium, as *oratorium*.

     ἀκροᾱ-τήρ-ιον, *auditorium*,   from (ἀκροᾱτήρ) ἀκροᾱτής, *hearer*

     δικασ-τήρ-ιον, *court of justice*,   „   (δικαστήρ) δικαστής, *judge*

(*b*) -**εῖο-ν** from -ε-ιο-ν.

     κουρε-ῖο-ν, *barber's shop*,   from κουρεύ-ς, *barber*

     λογε-ῖο-ν, *place for speaking*,   „   λόγο-ς, *speech*

     μουσε-ῖο-ν, *seat of the muses*,   „   μοῦσα, *muse*

2. -**ων**- (nom. -ών, masc.).

     ἀνδρ-ών, *apartment for men*   (ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-ός, *man*)

     ἱππ-ών, *horse-stable*   (ἵππο-ς, *horse*)

     οἰν-ών, *wine-cellar*   (οἶνο-ς, *wine*)

     ἀμπελ-ών, *vineyard*   (ἄμπελο-ς, *vine*)

3. -**ωνιᾱ**- (nom. -ωνίᾱ, fem.) : ῥοδωνίᾱ, *rose-bed*.

1128. NOTE.—Those in -τήριον and -εῖον sometimes denote a *means ;* as ποτήριον, *drinking cup* ; τροφεῖον, *pay for rearing ;*—see also the adjectives in -τήριος and -ειος.

1129. Other suffixes for derivative nouns can be seen in words like : κοτυλη-δών, -δόν-ος, *cup-like hollow* (κοτύλη, *cup*) ;—κνημ-ίς, -ῖδ-ος, *greave* (κνήμη, *leg, thigh*) ;— κοιλ-άς, -άδ-ος, *a hollow* (κοιλός, *hollow*).

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

PRIMITIVES

1130. -ο-, -ᾱ- (nom. -ο-ς, -η or -ᾱ, -ο-ν). A very common suffix.

λοιπ-ός, λοιπ-ή, λοιπ-ό-ν, *remaining* (λείπ-ω, λοιπ-)
κακ-ό-ς, κακ-ή, κακ-ό-ν, *bad*　　　(root κακ-)　·
σοφ-ό-ς, σοφ-ή, σοφ-ό-ν, *wise*　　(root σοφ-)

-ικο- (nom. -ικό-ς, -ική, -ικόν, oxytone). The primitives with this suffix oftener have -τ-ικός. It denotes *fitness* or *ability*.

ἀρχ-ικό-ς, *fit to rule* (ἄρχ-ω)　　　　βλαπ-τικό-ς, *able to harm* (βλάπτω)
γραφ-ικό-ς, *able to write* or *draw* (γράφ-ω)　αἰσθη-τικό-ς, *capable of feeling* (ἀσθά-
πρᾱκ-τικό-ς, *fit for action, practical*　　νομαι)
　(πράσσω)

See also 1140.

-εσ- (nom. -ης, -ες, mostly compounds).

σαφ-ής, *clear* (root σαφ-)　ψευδ-ής, *false* (ψεύδ-ομαι, *lie*)

-μον- (nom. -μων, -μον, paroxytone).

μνή-μων, *mindful* (μνα-, μιμνήσκω, *remember*)
τλή-μων, *suffering, daring* (τλα-, ἔ-τλη-ν, *endured*)

-υ- (nom. -ύς, -εῖα, -ύ, added only to roots).

ταχ-ύ-ς, *swift* (ταχ-, τάχ-ος, *swiftness*)　εὐρ-ύ-ς, *wide* (εὐρ-, εὖρ-ος, *width*)
ἡδ-ύ-ς, *sweet* (ἡδ-, ἥδ-ομαι, *be pleased*)

1131. Note.—Participles are also primitives (suffixes -ντ-, -οτ-, -μενο-, 602, 603, 604) ; so also verbal adjectives in -το-ς and -τεο-ς (605).

DERIVATIVES

1132. -ιο- (nom. -ιο-ς, -ια, -ιο-ν or -ιο-ς, -ιο-ν).—The most common suffix. It expresses *that which belongs* or *pertains* in any way to a person or thing. With a preceding vowel of the stem, it becomes -αιο-ς, -ειο-ς, -οιο-ς, -ῳο-ς, -υιο-ς.

οὐράν-ιο-ς, *heavenly* (οὐρανό-ς, *heaven*)　θέρειο-ς, *of the summer* (θέρος, θερεσ-,
πλούσιο-ς, *wealthy* (πλοῦτος, *wealth*)　　*summer*)
καθάριο-ς, *cleanly* (καθαρό-ς, *clean*)　　βασίλειο-ς, *kingly* (βασιλεύς, -ε-ως)
φίλιο-ς, *friendly* (φίλο-ς, *dear*)　　　　αἰδοῖο-ς, *venerable* (αἰδώς, αἰδοσ-,
δίκαιο-ς, *just* (δίκη, *right*)　　　　　　*shame*)
ἀγοραῖο-ς, *forensic* (ἀγορά, *forum*)　　ἡρῷο-ς, *heroic* (ἥρω-ς, ἥρω-ος, *hero*)
οἰκεῖο-ς, *domestic* (οἶκο-ς, *house*)　　πήχυιο-ς, *a cubit long* (πῆχυ-ς, *cubit*)

From the neuter of the adjectives in -ειος come the nouns of *place* or *means* in -εῖον (1127, *b* ; 1128).

Gentiles are often formed with this suffix.

'Aθηναῖο-s, *Athenian* ('Aθῆναι, *Athens*)   Xῖοs for Xι-ιο-s, *Chian* (Xίο-s)
Μῑλήσιο-s, *Milesian* (Μίλητο-s)

1133. NOTE.—The ending -αῖοs is found in some adjectives from stems which do not end in α; as χερσαῖοs, *from* or *of dry land* (χέρσο-s). We also find -ταῖοs; as ταλαντιαῖοs, *worth a talent* (τάλαντον); σκοταῖοs and σκοτιαῖοs, *dark* (σκότοs, *darkness*).

1134. NOTE.—*Accent.* Those in -ιοs not preceded by a vowel of the stem are mostly proparoxytone.—Those in -αιοs, -οιοs, -ωοs are generally properispomena. Important exceptions — *Oxytone* are: γεραιόs and γηραιός, *old;* κραταιόs, *strong;* παλαιός, *ancient* (from adv. πάλαι). *Proparoxytone* are: βίαιος, *violent;* δίκαιος, *just;* δείλαιος, *wretched;* μάταιος, *foolish;* νόμαιος, *customary* (νόμος).—Of those in -ειοs (omitting ἀφνειός, *wealthy,* and poetic φατειός), many are properispomena, but most of them are proparoxytone.

1135. -εο- (nom. -εο-s, contr. -οῦs, 294). This denotes *material.*

χρύσεο-s, χρῡσοῦs, *golden* (χρῡσό-s, *gold*)   λίνεο-s, λινοῦs, *of linen* (λίνον, *linen*)

The older form for -εο- is -ειο-; as in χρύσειο-s (poetic); κεράμειοs or κεράμεοs = κεραμοῦs, *earthen* (κέραμος, *potter's earth*). This -ειο- is therefore the ordinary -ιο-, the ε belonging to the stem.

1136. -ινο- (nom. -ινο-s, proparoxytone). This also denotes *material.*

λίθ-ινο-s, *of stone* (λίθο-s)   ξύλ-ινο-s, *wooden* (ξύλο-ν)

But ἀνθρώπ-ινοs = ἀνθρώπειοs, *human* (ἄνθρωποs).

1137. NOTE.—The same suffix -ινό-s (oxytone) is used for adjectives expressing *time;* as νυκτερ-ινός, *by night;* ἐαρ-ινός, *vernal;* χθεσ-ινός, *belonging to yesterday.*— It also expresses *likeness, full of,* and similar ideas; as πεδ-ινός, *like a plain, flat* (πεδίον, *plain*); ὀρε-ινός for ὀρε(σ)-ινός, *mountainous* (ὄρος, ὀρεσ-, *mountain*).

1138. -εντ- (nom. -εις, -εσσα, -εν, 320). These denote *fullness,* and are mostly poetic.

χαρί-εις, *graceful* (χάρι-s, χαριτ-, *grace*)   ὑλή-εις, *woody* (ὕλη, *wood, forest*)

1139. -τερο-, -τατο- (nom. -τερος, -τατος).
    -ῑον-, -ιστο- (nom. -ῑων, -ιστος).
These form comparatives and superlatives (337, 350). Those in -τερος and -τατος are added to the stem of the positive and are therefore *denominative;* while those in -ῑων and -ιστος are *primitive,* the suffix being added to the root.—Several poetic adjectives in -τερος have no comparative force at all; as ἀγρό-τερο-s, *wild* (living in the country), from ἀγρός; ὀρέσ-τερο-s, *living in mountains.*

1140. -ικο- (nom. -ικό- oxytone). It denotes *fitness* or *ability;* sometimes *relation,* like -ιος. This suffix may also have the form -κο- or -ακο-.
    If the stem-word ends in -ιος, the suffix is -ακός; stems in -ι- and some others add -κός; stems in -ευ-, gen. -ε-ως, have -ικός, and with preceding ε make -εικός (but βασιλεύς makes βασιλ-ικός); stem-words in -ει-ος and -ει-α add -κός (but σπονδεῖος, *spondee,* makes σπονδει-ακός); the stem-words ending in -αι-ος have -ικος, the preceding ι often dropping out and the α becoming ᾱ.

μαθηματ-ικό-s, *able to learn* (μάθημα,   διδασκαλ-ικό-s, *fit to teach* (διδάσκαλ-ος,
    μαθήματ-ος, *thing learnt*)   *teacher*)

μοισ-ικό-ς, *musical* (μοῖσα, *muse*)
γυναικ-ικό-ς,*womanish*(γυν-ή,γυναικ-ός)
σωματ-ικό-ς, *bodily* (σῶμα, σώματ-ος, *body*)
φυσι-κό-ς, *natural* (φύσι-ς, *nature*)
θηλυ-κό-ς, *feminine* (θῆλυ-ς, *female*)
Δᾱρει-κό-ς, *Daric* (Δᾱρεῖο-ς, *Darius*)

Δεκέλει-κο-ς, *Decclean* (Δεκέλει-α, *Decelea*)
κεραμε-ικό-ς, *earthen* (κεραμεύς, *potter*)
'Αχαι-ϊκό-ς or 'Αχᾱ-ϊκό-ς ('Αχαιό-ς, *Achaean*)
Κορινθι-ακό-ς,*Corinthian*(Κορίνθ-ιο-ς, *Corinthian*.

1141. -τηριο- (nom. -τήριο-ς, proparoxytone). These are from nouns in -τηρ or in -της (1099) ; but sometimes the corresponding noun does not exist.

σω-τήρ-ιο-ς,*preserving* (σω-τήρ, *saviour*)

πεισ-τήρ-ιο-ς,*persuasive*(from probable form πειστηρ, πείθω, *persuade*)

1142. -ωδεσ- (nom. -ώδης, -ῶδες). This suffix is added to noun stems and usually denotes *fullness*, sometimes *similarity* (like -ο-ειδης).

ποι-ώδης, *grassy* (ποίᾱ, *grass*)
ψαμμ-ώδης, *sandy* (ψάμμος, *sand*)

αἱματ-ώδης, *full of blood* (αἷμα, αἵματ-ος)
σφηκ-ώδης, *wasp-like* (σφήξ, *wasp*)

The suffix -ώδης is probably not contracted from -ο-ειδης, as is commonly supposed ; the latter is derived from τὸ εἶδος, *form, shape*.

1143. -λο- (nom. -λο-ς, mostly oxytone).

1. The primitives are mostly active in meaning.

δει-λό-ς, *timid* (δει-, δέδοικα, *fear*)
στρεβ-λό-ς, *twisted* (στέφ-ω, *turn*)
τροχ-α-λό-ς, *running* (τρέχ-ω, *run*)
εἰκ-ε-λο-ς, *like* (εἰκ-, ἔοικα, *am like*)

φειδ-ω-λό-ς, *parsimonious* (φείδ-ομαι, *spare*)
ἀπατ-η-λό-ς, *deceitful* (ἀπάτη, *deceit*)
νοσ-η-λό-ς, *sick* (νόσος, *disease*)

2. -αλεο- (nom -λέο-ς, paroxytone). This suffix expresses *quality*.

ἀρπ-αλέο-ς, *grasping, attractive* (ἀρπ-άζω, *seize*)

κερδ-αλέ-ο-ς,*shrewd,gainful* (τὸ κέρδος, *gain*)

1144. -νο- (nom. -νο-ς, mostly oxytone). The primitives are usually passive in meaning.

δει-νό-ς, *terrible* (δει-, δέδοικα, *fear*)
στυγ-νό-ς, *hated* (στυγ-έω, *hate*)
πιθ-α-νό-ς, *persuasive* (πιθ-, πείθω, *persuade*)

ἀλγει-νό-ς for ἀλγεσ-νος, *painful* (τὸ ἄλγος, *pain*)
ὀρει-νό-ς, *mountainous* (ὄρος, ὀρεσ-, *mountain*)

1145. Gentile adjectives in -ᾱνός, -ηνός, -ῖνος, often used substantively, were only formed from names of places lying outside of Greece, those in -ῖνος are used almost wholly of Italic and Sicilian Greeks ; as 'Αγκῦρ-ᾱνός, *of Ancyra* ("Αγκῦρα) ; Κυζικ-ηνός, *of Cyzicene* (Κύζικ-ος) ; Ταραντ-ῖνος, *Tarentine* (Τάρᾱς, Τάραντ-ος, *Tarentum*).

1146. -ρο- (nom. -ρο-ς, mostly oxytone). The primitives are generally active in meaning.

ἐχθ-ρό-ς, *hated, hostile* (ἔχθ-ω, *hate*)
λαμπ-ρό-ς, *bright* (λάμπ-ω, *shine*)

φθονε-ρό-ς, *envious* (φθόνο-ς, *envy*)
λύπη-ρό-ς, *painful* (λύπη, *pain*)

1147. **-μο-, -ιμο-, -σιμο-** (nom. -μο-ς, -ιμο-ς, -σιμο-ς).

The suffix -μο- is rare and occurs in primitives. The adjectives in -ιμος may be derived from nouns or from the root ; those in -σι-μος originally came from nouns in -σι-ς, but -σιμος came to be used as an independent suffix and was applied to verb-stems. The dissyllables in -μος are oxytone, nearly all the others are proparoxytone.

θερ-μό-s, *warm* (θέρ-ω, *warm*)   νόστ-ιμος, *belonging to a return* (νόστο-s,
μάχ-ιμος, *warlike* (μάχ-ομαι, μάχ-η)   *return*)
τρόφ-ιμος, *nourishing* (τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή)   χρή-σι-μος, *useful* (χρή-σι-s, *use*)
ἐδώδ-ιμος, *eatable* (ἐδ-, ἐδ-ωδ-ή, *food*)   ἱππά-σι-μος, *fit for riding* (ἱππάζομαι, *ride*)
καύ-σι-μος, *combustible* (καῦ-σι-s, *burning*)

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

1148. Adverbs are formed by means of the following suffixes :

-ως. This is the most common suffix.

It is added to the root of adjectives of the second declension, and to the stem of adjectives of the third declension. For examples, see 357.

-δόν, -αδόν, -ηδόν, -δήν, -άδην ; and rarely **-δα, -ινδην, -ινδα, -δίην** and **-δεια.** These express manner and are added to roots or to noun-stems.

Ἀνα-φαν-δόν, *openly* (ἀνα-φαίνω, φαν-) ; ὁμο-θῡμ-αδόν, *with one accord* (ὁμό-θῡμος, *of one mind*) ; κυν-ηδόν, *like a dog* (κύων, κυν-ός, *dog*) ; κρύβ-δην, *secretly* (κρύπ-τω, *conceal*) ; σπορ-άδην, *scatteredly* (σπείρω, σπερ-, *sow, scatter*) ; μίγ-δα, *confusedly* (μίγνῡμι, μῖγ-, *mix*) ; πλουτ-ίνδην, *according to wealth* (πλοῦτος) ; κρυπτ-ίνδα, *hide-and-seek* (-ινδα used of games) ; σχε-δίην, *near* (σχέδιος, *near*, from σχε-δόν, *near*, root σχε-) ; κατα-λοφά-δεια, *on the neck* (κατὰ λόφον).

-ξ (= -κ-s). Expresses manner and is added to roots and to noun-stems.

Ἀνα-μίξ, *confusedly* (ἀνα-μίγνῡμι, μῖγ-) ; πύξ, *with the fist* (πυγ-μή, *fist*) ; παρ-αλλάξ, *alternately* (παρ-αλλάσσω, παρ-αλλαγ-, *change*).

-εί, -ί, -ί. Those compounded with α- (poet. νη-) privative, πᾶς, or αὐτός, and those in -στ-ί from verbs in -άζω and -ίζω, express *manner.* Others are temporal or local.

Πανδημεί (πᾶς, δῆμος), *in a body* ; ἀμαχεί (ἀ-, μάχη), *with resistance* ; νηποινεί (νη-, ποινή), *with impunity* ; Hom. ἀναιμωτί (ἀν-, αἷμα), *without bloodshed* ; ἀστακτί (ἀ-, στάζω), *in floods* ; ὀνομαστί (from ὀνομάζω), *by name* ; ἑλληνιστί (from ἑλληνίζω), in Greek ;—πρωΐ = Att. πρῴ, *early* ; ἀγχι, *near.*

-άκις. This is added to the root of numerals and pronouns to express *how many times* ; as δεκ-άκις, *ten times*, πολλ-άκις, *many times.*

-ις occurs in δίς, *twice*, τρίς, *thrice* ; Hom. ἀμφ-ουδ-ίς, *on the ground* (οὖδας, *ground*) ; Hom. λίκριφίς, *sideways.*

-δις occurs in a few words ; as Epic χαμά-δις, *to the ground* (= χαμᾶζε) ; ἀμοιβηδίς, *in turn.*

-τε (Aeolic -τα, Doric -κα) is added to the stem of pronouns to express *time when* ; as ἄλλο-τε, *at another time* ; ὅ-τε, *when.*

-θι, -θεν, -δε (-ζε), **-σε,** see 284.

-ι, -σι (locatives), see 285.

1149. NOTE.—For the adverbial use of the dative and accusative of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, see the Syntax.

1150. NOTE.—Other adverbial formations are : *-ης,* as ἑξῆς, *in order* ;— *-ου,* as in ἀγχοῦ, *near* ; ὁμοῦ, *together* ; ποῦ, *where ?*— *-οι,* as ποῖ, *whither ?*— *-ω,* as πώ, *yet* ; ὀπίσω, *behind* ; ἀνωτέρω, *higher* ;— *-ον,* as πλησίον, *near* ;— *-α* (oftener in poetic adverbs), as τάχα, *quickly*, in Attic prose, *perhaps* (ταχύς, *quick*) ; σάφα, *clearly* (σαφής) ;— *-ας,* as ἑκάς, *far* ;— *-υ(s),* as εὐθύ(s), *straight to* ;— *-ην* and *-αν,* as πρώην, *just now*, λίαν, *too much.*

1151. Note.—In some adverbs -αχ- is inserted after the root ; as πολλ-αχ-οῦ, *many times, in many places ;* ἀλλ-αχ-ῇ, *elsewhere ;* and some others.

1152. Note.—Of the different forms of adverbs, those in -ης and -ου are old genitives ; datives are those in -ῃ and -ᾳ (see the adverbial dative in the Syntax) ; —those in -ει, -ῐ, -ι, -σι are old locatives or datives ;—those in -ω or -ως are probably old ablatives ;—those in -ην or -αν are accusatives of nouns or adjectives in actual use or from old stems.

FORMATION OF DENOMINATIVE VERBS

1153. Denominative verbs are those formed from the stems of nouns or adjectives. The following are their principal terminations :

1. **-άω.** Verbs in -άω are formed mostly from words of the first declension, and denote *to do* or *to be* or *to have* that which is expressed by the primitive. Some lack the corresponding primitive.

τιμάω, *honour* (τιμή, τιμᾱ-, *honour*)   τολμάω, *be bold, dare* (τόλμα, *boldness*)
γοάω, *wail* (γόος, *wail*)   κομάω, *wear long hair* (κόμη, *hair*)

For verbs in -ιάω and -άω expressing desire or a morbid condition, see 1155.

2. **-έω.** Verbs in -έω are formed from words of all declensions, and express a *condition* or an *activity.*

φιλέω, *love* (φίλος, *friend*)   στρατηγέω, *lead, am general* (στρατηγός)
ἀπειλέω, *threaten* (ἀπειλή, *threat*)   τελέω, *finish* (τέλος, τελεσ-, *end*)
εὐδαιμονέω, *unhappy* (εὐδαίμων, *happy*)   ἀτυχέω, *am unlucky* (ἀτυχής, ἀτυχεσ-)

Those from stems in -εσ- drop -εσ-, as in τελέω and ἀτυχέω. Sometimes they have older forms in -είω as Epic τελείω from original τελεσ-yω.

3. **-όω.** Verbs in -όω are nearly all formed from words of the second declension. They denote *to cause* or *to make.* Several lack the corresponding primitive, as ἀρόω, *plough.*

χρῡσός, *gild* (χρῡσός, *gold*)   δηλόω, *make clear* (δῆλος)
ἐλευθερόω, *make free* (ἐλεύθερος)   ζημιόω, *punish* (ζημία, *penalty*)

4. **-εύω.** Verbs in -εύω were first formed from nouns in -εύς, afterwards from words of all the declensions. Most of them express *to be,* some *to do.*

βασιλεύω, *am king, rule* (βασιλεύς)   θηρεύω, *hunt* (θήρᾱ)
φονεύω, *am a murderer, murder* (φονεύς)   τοξεύω, *shoot with the bow* (τόξον)
βουλεύω, *take counsel* (βουλή)   ἀληθεύω, *speak the truth* (ἀληθής, *true*)

5. **-άζω** and **-ίζω.** These were at first formed from actual lingual or (less often) palatal stems ; as ἐλπίζω, *hope,* for ἐλπιδ-yω (ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδ-ος) ; στάζω, *drop,* for σταγ-yω (σταγ-ών, *drop*). But many were afterwards formed from other stems by analogy. They express *action ;* those in -ίζω or -ιάζω from proper names express an adoption of *manners, language, opinions,* or *politics.*

δικάζω, *judge* (δίκη, *justice*)
ὀνομάζω, *name* (ὄνομα, *name*)
ἐργάζομαι, *work* (ἔργον, *work*)
ἡσυχάζω, *be quiet* (ἥσυχος)
πλουτίζω, *make rich* (πλοῦτος, *riches*)

ἑλληνίζω, *speak Greek, live like a Greek*
δωρίζω or δωριάζω, *favor*, or *live like the Dorians*
φιλιππίζω, *favor Philip's party*

Several in -τάζω are intensive ; as ῥιπτάζω, *throw about* (ῥίπτω, *throw*).

6. **-αίνω** and **-ύνω** from -αν-yω and -υν-yω. These are derived from various stems. They are for the most part causative in meaning.

εὐφραίνω, *gladden* (εὔφρων, *cheerful*)
σημαίνω, *signify* (σῆμα, *sign*)
χαλεπαίνω, *am angry* (χαλεπός, *hard, angry*)

πεπαίνω, *ripen, make ripe* (πέπων)
ἡδύνω, *sweeten* (ἡδύς, *sweet*)
ὀξύνω, *sharpen* (ὀξύς, *sharp*)

1154. Endings of less frequent occurrence are : -τω and -θω, as Epic κονίω, *make dust*, from κόνις ; poetic γηρύω, *utter*, from γῆρυς, *voice, sound ;*— -έζω, only in πιέζω, *press ;*— -όζω, as δεσπόζω, *am master* (δεσπότης) ;— -ύζω, as ἑρπύζω, *crawl along*, from ἕρπω, *creep ;* — -είνω, from -εν-yω, as Hom. ἀλεείνω = ἀλέομαι, *avoid ;*— -ῑνω, from -ιν-yω, as Hom. ὀρῑνω = ὄρνῡμι, *arouse ;*— -αίρω from -αρ-yω, as τεκμαίρομαι, *mark out*, from τέκμαρ, *mark ;*— -είρω from -ερ-yω, as poet. ἱμείρω, *desire*, from ἵμερος, *desire ;*— -ίρω from -ιρ-yω, only οἰκτίρω, *pity*, from οἰκτρός, *pitiable ;*— -�όρω from -ορ-yω, as μαρτύρομαι, *call to witness*, from μάρτυς, μάρτυρ-ος, *witness ;*— -άλλω from -αλ-yω, as αἰκάλλω, *flatter*, from αἰκάλος, *flatterer ;*— -έλλω from -ελ-yω, as ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, from ἄγγελος ;— -ίλλω from -ιλ-yω, as ποικίλλω, *variegate*, from ποικίλος, *variegated ;* — -όλλω from -ολ-yω, αἰόλλω, *turn quickly* (αἰόλος, *quick moving*) ;— -ύλλω from -υλ-yω, as στρωμύλλω, *babble*, from στρωμύλος, *talkative*.

1155. Desideratives.—1. These express *desire* and end in **-σείω** and **-ιάω** (a few in **-άω**). Those in -σείω are formed from the theme of verbs as it appears in the future ; those in -ιάω and -άω are from nouns.

γελα-σείω, *desire to laugh* (γελάω, *laugh*)
πολεμη-σείω, *desire to wage war* (πολεμέω, *wage war*)
μαθητ-ιάω, *desire to be a pupil* (μαθητής, *pupil*)

στρατηγιάω, *desire to be general* (στρατηγός)
θανατάω, *desire to die* (θάνατός, *death*)
φονάω, *have murderous intent* (φόνος, *murder*)

2. Some in -ιάω and -άω denote a bodily affection ; as ὀφθαλμιάω, *have sore eyes* (ὀφθαλμιᾶ) ; βραγχάω, *am hoarse* (βραγχός, *hoarse*).

1156. Most of those in -ώσσω or -ώττω denote a morbid condition ; as τυφλώσσω, *am blind* (τυφλός, *blind*).

1157. Intensives or Frequentatives.—These are few, and nearly all poetic. They are formed from primitive verbs.

1. Some end in -τάω ; as ναιε-τάω, *dwell*, from ναίω ;—several in -τάζω, as ῥῑπ-τάζω, *throw about*, from ῥίπτω, *throw ;*—a few end in -στρέω, as βω-στρέω, *call out*, from βοάω.

2. Some repeat the stem, at the same time changing the stem-vowel ; as μαιμάω, *pant for*, from μαίομαι (μα-), *seek ;* μορμύρω, *dash*, from μύρω, *flow ;* πορφύρω, *boil* (of the sea), from φύρω, *mix ;* ποιπνύω, *puff*, from πνέω (πνυ-), *breathe*.

1158. For the so-called inceptive or inchoative verbs in -σκω, see 657.

1159. Often several verbs with different meanings are formed from the same noun ; as δουλόω, *enslave*, δουλεύω, *am a slave*, from δοῦλος, *slave ;* πολεμέω and Epic πολεμίζω, *wage war*, πολεμόω, *make hostile*, from πόλεμος, *war*.

COMPOUND WORDS

1160. The treatment of compound words embraces : (1) the *first part :* (2) the *last part ;* (3) the *accent ;* (4) the *meaning.* Most compounds are made up of two parts, and the principles which apply to these, hold also in case of unusual compounds of three or more parts.

First Part of a Compound

1161. *First part a noun or adjective.*—1. When the first part of a compound is a noun or adjective, its stem alone is used.

2. In stems of the first declension final -ā- is usually changed to -o- before a consonant, and is usually dropped before a vowel.

3. Stems of the second declension usually drop -o- before a vowel.

4. Stems of the third declension generally add -o- before a consonant.

Ἡμερο-δρόμος, *day-runner* (ἡμέρᾱ), δικο-γράφος, *composer of law-speeches* (δίκη) ; ἀελλό-πους, *storm-footed* (ἄελλα) ; κεφαλ-αλγής, *causing headache* (κεφαλή) ;—λογο-γράφος, *writer of speeches* (λόγος) ; χορ-ηγός, *chorus-leader* (χορός) ;—σωματο-φύλαξ, *bodyguard* (σῶμα, σωματ-) ; ἰχθυ-ο-φάγος, *fish-eating* (ἰχθῦ-ς) ; φυσι-ο-λόγος, *natural philosopher* (φύσι-ς).

1162. Note.—The exceptions to the above rules are very numerous. Stems of the first declension sometimes have -ā- or -η- instead of -o- ; as ἀγορᾱ-νόμος, *clerk of the market* (ἀγορά) ; χοη-φόρος, *bringer of libations* (χοή) ; μοιρη-γενής, *fated from birth* (μοῖρα, *fate*).—Compounds of γῆ, *earth,* have γεω- in Ionic and Attic, and γᾱ- in Doric ; as γεω-μέτρης, Doric γᾱ-μέτρᾱς, *land-measurer.*—Stems of the second declension occasionally have -η- instead of final -o-, as ἐλαφη-βόλος, *deer-slaying* (ἔλαφο-ς, *deer*).—Some words of the Attic second declension have -ω- instead of -o-, as νεω-κόρος, *having charge of a temple* (νεώς).—A final stem-vowel is often retained when the second part of the compound originally had digamma, as Hom. δημιο-εργός = Attic δημιουργός, *artisan ;* and -o- is not elided when the second part is -οχος (from ἔχω), but is contracted with o to ου, as ἑστιοῦχος from ἑστιο-οχος, *guarding the house* (ἑστίᾱ, *hearth*), ῥαβδοῦχος, *carrying a staff* (ῥάβδος).

1163. Note.—Stems in -ι- and -υ- sometimes do not add -o- before a consonant ; as πολι-πόρθης, *sacker of cities ;* ἡδύ-λογος, *of sweet speech.* So ναῦς, *ship,* and βοῦς, *ox* or *cow,* are usually ναυ- and βου- ; as ναύ-κληρος, *master of a ship ;* βου-κόλος, *cow-herd.*—The stem of πᾶς (παντ-), *all,* generally appears as παν-, seldom as παντ-o- or παντ- ; as πάν-σοφος or πάσ-σοφος, *all wise ;* παντο-πόρος, *full of resources ;* πάντ-αρχος, *all-ruling ;* πανοῦργος, *villainous,* is from παν-ο-έργος. —Sometimes neuter stems in -ματ- (nom. -μα) drop -τ- or -ατ- ; as ὀνομα-κλυτός, *of famous name,* αἱμ-ο-ρραγής, *bleeding freely* (αἷμα, αἷματ-ος, *blood*).—Stems in -εσ- (nom. -ης or -ος) generally drop -εσ- and add -o- ; as ψευδ-ο-μάρτυς, *false* (ψευδής) *witness ;* ἀνθ-ο-φόρος, *bearing flowers* (ἄνθος). So also stems in -ασ- ; as κρε-ο-φάγος, *flesh-eating* (κρέας). But some poetic forms retain -εσ- or -ασ- ; as σακεσ-φόρος, *shield-bearing,* σελασ-φόρος, *light-bringing ;* some add -ι- after -εσ-, as τειχεσ-ι-πλήτης, *approacher of walls* (perhaps -εσ-ι- is here dat. pl.).

1164. Note.—Sometimes -ᾰ- or -η- takes the place of -o- with stems of the third declension ; as ποδ-ᾰ-νιπτήρ, *foot-pan,* ξιφ-η-φόρος, *wearing a sword.*—In some cases -ι- is added to stems of the third declension ; as πυρ-ί-πνους, *fire-breathing.*

1165. Note.—The first part of some compounds is a genitive, or dative, or old

locative; as νεώσ-οικος, *ship-house*, δορί-κτητος, *won by the spear*, ναυσι-πόρος, *traversed by ships*, ὀρει-βάτης, *mountain ranging*, ὁδοι-πόρος, *way-farer* (ὁδοι- locative, or from ὁδῷ).

1166. *First part a verb-stem.*—Compounds whose first part is a verb-theme (as in English *break-water, make-shift, go-between*) are rare in prose.

1. The present stem, or the theme, remains unchanged before a vowel; and adds -ε- or -ο- or -ι- before a consonant.

Πείθ-αρχος, *obedient to command;* ἔλ-ανδρος, *man-slaying* (εἷλον, ἑλ-); δακ-έ-θῡμος, *biting the heart;* λιπ-ο-ταξίᾱ, *desertion of one's post;* ἀρχ-ι-τέκτων, *master-builder.*

2. The verb-stem has -σι- (-σ- before a vowel) joined to it.

Λῡ-σί-πονος, *freeing from toil* (aor. ἔλῡσα); ἐγερ-σί-μαχος (ἐγερ-, ἐγείρω), *battle-stirring;* στρεψί-δικος (στρεφ-), *perverting justice;* παυ-σ-άνεμος, *calming the wind;* πλήξ-ιππος (πληγ-), *horse-lashing.*—Several insert ε before -σι- or -σ-; as ἑλκ-ε-σί-πεπλος, *trailing the robe;* φερ-έ-σ-βιος, *life-bearing.*

1167. NOTE.—In the compounds without -σι- or -σ-, only primitive stems are used. Stems of verbs in -έω and -άω (as μῑσέω and νῑκάω) drop ε and α. Hence μῑσ(ο)- and νῑκ(ο)-, not μῑσε- and νῑκα-, in composition; as μῑσ-άνθρωπος, *hating mankind;* μῑσ-ό-γυνος, *woman-hater*, νῑκ-ό-βουλος, *prevailing in the Council.*

1168. *First part a preposition or adverb.*—Only the regular euphonic changes here occur. Prepositions drop a final vowel before a vowel, and πρό may contract ο with a succeeding ο or ε to ου.

Ἀπο-βάλλω, *throw away* (ἀπό, βάλλω); ἀπ-έχω, *hold off* (ἀπό, ἔχω); ἐγ-χέω, *pour in* (ἐν, χέω); προ-έχω or προὔχω, *hold before* (πρό, ἔχω); φροῦδος, *gone* (πρό, ὁδοῦ); περιρ-ρέω, *flow around* (περί, ῥέω); ἀει-λογίᾱ, *continual talking;* εὐ-πρεπής, *fitting;* παλίλ-λογος, *saying again* (πάλιν, *again*).—Rarely η takes the place of a final vowel of a preposition, or is inserted after it; as ἐπ-ή-βολος, *having attained, fitting;* ὑπερ-ή-φανος, *conspicuous.*

1169. *First part an inseparable particle.*—The following particles are *inseparable* and are used only in composition:

1. ἡμι-, *half*, Lat. *semi-* ; as ἡμί-θεος, *demigod;* ἡμι-μανής, *half-mad;* ἡμί-εφθος, *half-cooked.*

2. δυσ-, *ill, un-, mis-* (opposed to εὖ, *well*), denotes *difficulty* or *disagreeableness;* as δύσ-βατος, *hard to pass* (opposed to εὔ-βατος); δυσ-μαθής, *hard* (or *slow*) *to learn* (opposed to εὐ-μαθής); δύσ-γαμος, *ill-wedded;* in Homer Δύσ-παρις, *ill-starred Paris.*

3. ἀ- *privative* (ἀν- before a vowel) has the force of a negative, like Latin *in-*, English *un-* or *-less;* as ἄ-παις, *childless;* ἄ-βατος, *inaccessible* (βαίνω, βα-); ἄ-τῑμος, *unhonoured;* ἀν-άξιος, *unworthy;* ἀν-ήκεστος, *incurable* (ἀκέομαι); ἀν-αιδής, *shameless.* The form ἀ- often stands before vowels, especially if the following part originally had digamma; as ἄ-(ϝ)οινος, *wineless;* ἀ-(ϝ)ηδής, *unpleasant;* ἄ-οπλος or ἄν-οπλος, *unarmed;* ἄ-ϋπνος, *sleepless.* Sometimes ἀ- contracts with a following vowel, as ἄκων

from ἀ-έκων, *unwilling*. For ἀ- *copulative* and ἀ- *intensive*, see 1170. For ν- from ἀν- in Epic poetry, see 4 below.

4. **νη-** (Lat. *ne*), an Epic *negative* prefix; as νή-ποινος, *unavenged*. In many cases the -η- probably belongs to the second part, and ν- is from ἀν- ; as ν-ημερτής, *unerring* (ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμαρτ-).

5. **ἀρι-** and **ἐρι-**, poetic *intensive* prefixes; as ἀρί-γνωτος, *well-known*, ἐρι-κῦδής, *very glorious*.

6. **ἀγα-** (compare ἄγαν, *very, too*), an Epic *intensive* prefix; as ἀγα-κλυτός, *highly renowned;* ἀγ-ήνωρ, *very manly*.

7. **ζα-** or **δα-**, an Epic intensive prefix; as ζά-θεος, *most divine;* δά-σκιος, *thickly shaded.* Of these ζα- is really the Lesbian form of διά, and δα- is evidently from σδα- = ζα-.

1170. NOTE.—Another prefix is ἀ- *copulative*, used like the Latin *con-*, and denoting *union* or *likeness;* as ἀ-κοίτης, fem. ἄ-κοιτις, *bed-fellow;* ἀ-τάλαντος, *of equal weight.*—An ἀ- *intensive* is found in several words; as ἀ-τενής, *very tight, stubborn* (τεν-, τείνω); ἄ-πεδος, *even, flat* (πέδον, *ground*).

LAST PART OF A COMPOUND

1171. When the last part of a compound noun or adjective begins with ἄ or ε or ο, this vowel (unless it is long by position) is usually lengthened : α and ε to η, and ο to ω.

Ὑπ-ήκοος, *obedient* (ὑπό, ἀκούω); εὐ-ήνεμος, *with fair wind* (εὖ, ἄνεμος); κατ-ηρεφής, *covered* (κατά, ἐρέφω); ἀν-ώμοτος, *unsworn;*—but ἄν-ομβρος, *without rain*, because ο in ὄμβρος is long by position.

1172. NOTE.—In a few of the compounds of ἄγω, *lead*, and ἄγνῡμι, *break*, ἄ becomes ᾱ; as λοχ-ᾱγός, *captain* (λόχος, ἄγω); ναυ-ᾱγός, *shipwrecked* (ναῦς, ἄγνῡμι).

1173. *Compound Adjectives and Nouns.* — 1. If the last part is a masculine or feminine noun or adjective of the second or third declension, usually it remains unchanged.

Ἄ-θεος, *godless;* ἄπ-οικος, *away from home;* ἄ-παις, *childless;* κακο-δαίμων, *ill-fated;* δύσ-ερως, *insensible to love or sick in love;* δί-πους, *two-footed;* πάν-σοφος or πάσ-σοφος, *all wise;* ἀν-όμοιος, *unlike;* μῑσό-πονος, *labour-hating;* φιλ-έλλην, *fond of the Greeks;* ἀκρό-πολις, *acropolis;* ὁμό-δουλος, *fellow-slave.*

2. If the last part is a noun of the first declension, or a neuter of the second or third, or a verb-theme, it is changed, and commonly assumes the ending -ος, -ον, or -ης, -ες,—less often -ης or -της (gen. -ου), -τηρ, and -τωρ.

Σύν-δειπνος (δεῖπνον), *dining together;* φιλό-τῑμος (τῑμή), *honour-loving;* ἀ-τυχής (τύχη), *unfortunate;* ἀν-ώνυμος (ὄνομα, ὀνοματ-), *nameless;* πεντα-ετής (ἔτος), *five years old;* ὑπερ-βαρής (βάρος), *overloaded;* λυρο-ποιός (ποιέω), *lyre-maker;* δύσ-μαχος (μάχομαι), *hard to fight;* ναυ-μάχος, *fighting in ships;* εὐ-γενής (γένος), *of good birth;* θεο-φιλής (φιλέω), *beloved of the gods;* γεω-γράφος (γράφω), *geographer;* λιθο-βόλος (βάλλω), *throwing stones,* but λιθό-βολος, *stoned* (147, 2; 1181); εὐ-πρεπής (πρέπω), *becoming;* ἡμι-θανής (θαν-, θνῄσκω), *half-dead.*—Μυρο-πώλης, *dealer in perfumes* (μύρον, πωλέω); γεω-μέτρης, *land-measurer* (γῆ, μετρέω); νομο-θέτης, *law-maker*

(νόμος, θε-, τίθημι).—Μηλο-βοτήρ, *shepherd* (μῆλον, βόσκω) ; παιδ-ολέτωρ, *child-murderer* (παῖς, ὀλε-, ὄλλῡμι).

3. An abstract noun in the last part of a compound is nearly always changed to a new abstract in -ία-, which is derived from a (real or supposititious) compound adjective.

Τύχη, *luck*, but ἀ-τυχία, *ill-luck*, from ἀ-τυχής, *unlucky ;* μάχη, *fight*, but ναυ-μαχία, *sea-fight* (lit. *ship-fight*), from ναυ-μάχος, *fighting in ships ;* βολή, *throwing*, but λιθο-βολία, *stone-throwing*, from λιθο-βόλος, *throwing stones ;* πρᾶξις, *doing*, but εὐ-πρᾱξία, *doing well, success.*

1174. NOTE.—An abstract noun compounded with a preposition can retain its forms ; as προ-βουλή, *forethought ;* συγ-γνώμη, *pardon ;* διά-ταξις, *arrangement*, and many others. Other cases are rare ;—as μισθο-φορά, *receipt of wages* (μισθός, φορά).

1175. NOTE.—Some compounds add -s to the stem of the last part ; as ἀ-γνώς, ἀ-γνῶτ-ος, *unknown* (γνο-, γιγνώσκω) ; ἀπορ-ρώξ, ἀπορ-ρῶγ-ος, *broken off* (ῥαγ-, ῥήγνῡμι).

1176. NOTE.—Compounds of nouns in -τηρ (gen. -τρος) end in -τωρ (gen. -τορος), as ἀ-πάτωρ, *fatherless.*—Compounds of ναῦς, *ship*, κέρας, *horn*, κρέας, *flesh*, and γῆρας, *old age*, end in -ως ; as περί-νεως, *passenger in a ship ;* εὔ-κερως, *with beautiful horns ;* γλυκύ-κρεως, *having sweet meat ;* ἀ-γήρως, *free from old age.* Compounds of γῆ, *land*, end in -γεως, -γειος, and -γαιος (Ionic), as εὔ-γεως, *of good soil*, κατά-γειος (Ionic κατά-γαιος), *under the earth.*—Some neuters in -μα (-ματ-) form compound adjectives in -μων ; as πολυ-πράγμων (πρᾶγμα), *busy.*—The noun φρήν, *heart, mind*, forms compound adjectives in -φρων ; as σώ-φρων, *of sound mind, discreet.*—Compounds of ἄρχω waver between -άρχης and -αρχος ; as ἱππ-άρχης or ἵππ-αρχος, *general of cavalry* (ἵππος, ἄρχω).

1177. *Compound Verbs.*—1. These can be formed *directly* only by prefixing a preposition to a verb ; as ἐκ-βαίνω, *go out*, προ-έχω, *hold forth.*

2. When the first part of a compound verb is anything else than a preposition, it is an indirect compound (denominative) ending in -έω and is derived from a (real or imaginary) compound noun or adjective.

Ναυ-μαχέω, *fight in ships*, from ναυ-μάχος, *fighting in ships ;* λιθο-βολέω, *throw stones*, from λιθο-βόλος, *stone-thrower ;* εὐ-τυχέω, *be fortunate*, from εὐ-τυχής ; νομο-θετέω, *make laws*, from νομο-θέτης, *law-giver ;* ἀ-πειθέω, *disobey*, from ἀ-πειθής, *disobedient.*

1178. NOTE.—The rare exceptions are poetic ; as ἀ-τῑμάω, *dishonour.*

ACCENT OF COMPOUNDS

1179. *General Rule.*—Compounds generally have the recessive accent ; as πάγ-κακος, *utterly bad* (πᾶς, κακός) ; ἄ-τῑμος, *unhonoured* (ἀ- and τῑμή) ; σύν-οδος, *assembly* (ὁδός).

1180. 1. Primitives in -ά, -ή, -ής, -εύς, -μός, and -εος retain their accent also in composition.

Συμ-φορά, *event ;* ἀπο-τομή, *cutting off ;* συν-δικαστής, *fellow-juryman ;* συγ-γραφεύς, *writer ;* συλ-λογισμός, *reckoning ;* ἀπο-δοτέος, *to be given back.*

2. But dissyllabic nouns in -ά, -ή, -ής, when compounded with any other

word than a preposition, become paroxytone ; and compounds of δεσμός, *band, bond*, are recessively accented. Thus θεά, ἀνδρο-θέā, *man-goddess* (Minerva) ; δοκή, ἱστο-δόκη, *mast-hold* ; κριτής, ὀνειρο-κρίτης, *interpreter of dreams* ;—σύν-δεσμος, *band, ligament.*

1181. Compounds ending in -ος (not -τος or -κος), whose first part is a noun or adjective or adverb, and the last part is the stem of a transitive verb, are :

(*a*) *oxytone* if the penult is *long* and they have active meaning ; as στρατ-ηγός, *general* ; σῑτο-ποιός, *bread-maker* ; ψῡχο-πομπός, *conductor of souls.*

(*b*) *paroxytone* if the penult is *short* and they have *active* meaning ; λιθο-βόλος, *throwing stones;* πατρο-κτόνος, *parricide ;* θηρο-τρόφος, *feeding wild beasts;* οἰκο-νόμος, *managing a household ;* λογο-γράφος, *speech-writer.*

(*c*) *proparoxytone* if the penult is *short* and they have *passive* meaning ; as λιθό-βολος, *pelted with stones;* πατρό-κτονος, *slain by a father;* θηρό-τροφος, *fed by beasts.*

1182. NOTE.—Double compounds, like συ-στράτ-ηγος, *joint-commander,* are proparoxytone.

1183. NOTE.—Proparoxytone are compounds in -οχος (ἔχω), -αρχος (ἄρχω), -σῦλος (σῡλάω, *rob*), -πορθος (πέρθω, *destroy*) ; as ἡνί-οχος, *charioteer,* lit. *rein-holder ;* ναύ-αρχος, *admiral, commanding a ship ;* ἱερό-σῦλος, *robbing temples.*—Those in -οῦχος are contracted from -ο-οχος ; as δᾳδοῦχος (from δᾳδο-οχος), *torch-bearer.*

1184. NOTE.—There are some other exceptions ; as κακοῦργος (for κακο-εργός, *evil-doer ;* πανοῦργος, *villainous ;* ἑκά-εργος, *far-worker.*

1185. All adjectives in -κός in which κ does not belong to the root remain oxytone in composition ; as ἀπο-δεικτικός, *demonstrative.*

1186. All in -ος whose first part is a preposition, ἀ-, εὐ-, δυσ-, ἀρι-, ἐρι-, ἀρτι-, ἀρχι-, ἀει-, ἀγα-, ἡμι-, ζα-, ὁμο-, πολυ-, παν-, are recessively accented.

1187. Compounds in -ος whose last part is not the stem of a verb are recessively accented.

1188. NOTE.—1. Ἀντίος, *against, opposite,* retains its accent in composition. —The multiplicatives in -πλόος are paroxytone ; as δεκα-πλόος.—There are also some other exceptions.

2. For compound verbals in -τος, see 606, 2.

1189. Compound adjectives in -ης, -ες, are generally oxytone ; as ἀ-σαφής, *uncertain ;* εὐ-γενής, *well-born.*

1190. NOTE.—The following are barytone :

1. Those with ω in the penult ; as εὐ-ώδης, *sweet-smelling* (ὀδ-, ὄζω) ; ἐξ-ώλης, *ruined, ruinous* (ἐξ-ὄλλῡμι).

2. Those in -άντης (ἀντά-ω or ἄντα), -ήθης (ἦθος), -ήκης (ἀκή), -ήρης (ἀρ-, ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω), -κήτης (κῆτος), -μεγέθης (μέγεθος), -μήκης (μῆκος), -πήχης (πῆχυς), -στελέχης (στέλεχος), -τείχης (τεῖχος), -τήρης (τηρέω). Thus κατ-άντης, *downward, steep ;* κακο-ήθης, *of bad habits ;* νε-ήκης, *newly sharpened ;* χαλκ-ήρης, *furnished (tipped) with brass ;* μεγα-κήτης, *huge, unwieldy ;* ὑπερ-μεγέθης, *enormous ;* περι-μήκης, *very tall* or *long ;* πεντα-πήχης, *of five cubits ;* μακρο-στελεχής, *having a long trunk ;* εὐ-τείχης, *well-walled ;* δεμνιο-τήρης, *keeping one to one's bed.*

3. Also αὐθ-άδης, αὐτ-άρκης, ποδ-άρκης ; δολο-μήδης, θρασυ-μήδης ; φιλ-αλήθης, μῖσ-αλήθης.

1191. Note.—Compounds in -έτης (from ἔτος, *year*) are paroxytone in Attic, oxytone in late writers ; as τρι-έτης, τρί-ετες (late τρι-ετής, τρι-ετές), *three years old*.

1192. Note.—Barytones in -ης are recessively accented in the vocative and neuter ; as εὐ-ήθης, εὖ-ηθες. Except those in -ήρης, -ώης, -ώδης, -ώλης, -ώρης ; as εὐ-ώδης, εὐ-ῶδες.

1193. Compound adjectives of the third declension with the stem ending in a consonant are recessively accented. But the following are oxytone :

1. Those in -άς, -άδος ; as πολυ-δειράς, *with many ridges*, κυνο-σπάς, *torn by dogs.*
2. Those in -ωψ, as γλαυκ-ώψ (except ἑλίκ-ωψ, κύκλ-ωψ, μήλ-ωψ, μύ-ωψ).
3. Those whose last part is a monosyllable with ᾱ or η or ω, and derived from a verb ; νεο-κράς, *newly mixed* (κεράννῦμι, κερα-) ; ἡμι-θνής, *half-dead* (θνῄσκω, θαν-) ; ἀπορ-ρώξ, *broken off* (ῥήγνῦμι, ῥαγ-).
4. Those in -σφάξ ; as δια-σφάξ, *a rent, rocky gorge* (δια-σφάττω).
5. Compounds of δοτήρ used mostly as nouns ; as ὀλβο-δοτήρ, *giver of happiness.*

1194. Note.—Those in -ῶπις are perispomena ; as ἑλικ-ῶπις.—Those in -ξ or -ψ never accent the antepenult.

MEANING OF COMPOUNDS

1195. According to their meaning, compound nouns and adjectives are divided into three clauses : *determinative, possessive* or *attributive,* and *objective.*

1196. *Determinative Compounds.* — 1. In these the first part determines or explains the second as an adjective or adverb. This class of compounds is the least numerous. They are nouns or adjectives.

Ἀκρό-πολις, *citadel, upper city* (= ἄκρᾱ πόλις, Hom. πόλις ἄκρη) ; μεσ-ημβρίᾱ, *mid-day* (= μέση ἡμέρᾱ) ; ψευδο-κῆρυξ, *false herald* (= ψευδὴς κῆρυξ) ; ὁμό-δουλος, *fellow-slave* (= ὁμοῦ δουλεύων) ; μεγαλο-πρεπής, *magnificent* (μεγάλως πρέπων) ; ὀψί-γονος, *late-born* (= ὀψὲ γενόμενος) ; προ-βουλή, *forethought ;* ἀμφι-θέᾱτρον, *amphitheatre* (*theatre extending round in a circle*) ; ἀπ-ελεύθερος, *freedman* (= ὁ ἀπό τινος ἐλεύθερος ὤν) ; ἄ-γραφος, *unwritten* (= οὐ γεγραμμένος) ; ἀ-δύνατος, *unable, impossible* (= οὐ δυνατός) ; δυσ-άρεστος, *ill to please ;* δύσ-βατος, *hard to pass.*

2. A few compounds called *copulative* are made up of two nouns or two adjectives.

Ἰᾱτρό-μαντις, *physician-prophet* (a prophet who is also a physician) ; ξιφο-μάχαιρα, *sword-sabre ;* θεό-ταυρος, *god-bull* (Zeus changed to a *bull*) ; γλυκύ-πικρος, *sweetly bitter ;* λευκό-φαιος, *whitish-gray.*

3. A few compounds, mostly poetic, express comparison ; the word denoting the comparison usually stands first.

Μελι-ηδής, *honey-sweet* (μέλι, ἡδύς) ; Ἀρηΐ-θοος, *swift as Ares ;* ποδ-ήνεμος Ἶρις, *Iris with feet swift as the wind.*

1197. Note.—Determinative compounds of ἀ- privative or δυσ- with nouns are

rare and poetic ; as μήτηρ ἀ-μήτωρ, *an unmotherly mother* (=μήτηρ οὐ μήτηρ οὖσα) ; Hom. Δύσ-παρις, *ill-starred Paris.*

1198. *Possessive or Attributive Compounds* —In these the first part explains the second, just as in determinatives ; but the compound is an adjective expressing a *quality*. These compounds can be paraphrased by making the second part the object of the participle of ἔχω or a similar verb and making the first part an attribute of the second.

Μακρό-χειρ, *long - armed* = *having long arms* (μακρὰς χεῖρας ἔχων) ; ἀργυρό-τοξος, *with silver bow* (ἀρυροῦν τόξον ἔχων) ; ὁμό-τροπος, *of the same disposition* (ὅμοιον τρόπον ἔχων) ; κακο-δαίμων, *ill-fated* (κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων) ; πικρό-γαμος, *bitterly wedded, unhappily wedded* (πικρὸν γάμον ἔχων) ; σώ-φρων, *of sound mind, temperate* (σῶν νοῦν ἔχων) ; δεκα-έτης, *having* or *lasting ten years* (δέκα, ἔτος) ; ἑκατογ-κέφαλος, *hundred-headed ;* αὐτό-χειρ, *working with one's own hand ;* ἀγαθο-ειδής, *seeming good* (ἀγαθὸν εἶδος ἔχων), and many others in -ειδής; ἔν-θεος, *inspired, having a god within* (ἐν ἑαυτῷ θεὸν ἔχων) ; ἀμφι-κίων, *with pillars all round* (κίονας ἀμφ᾽ ἑαυτὸν ἔχων) ; ἄ-παις, *childless* (παῖδας οὐκ ἔχων) ; ἀν-αιδής, *shameless* (αἰδῶ οὐκ ἔχων) ; δύσ-βουλος, *ill-advised, having bad counsels* (κακὰς βουλὰς ἔχων).

1199. *Objective Compounds.*—These are composed of a noun and a verb or adjective or preposition. The noun, which may be the first or the second part, stands in the sense of an oblique case to the other part.

Στρατ-ηγός, *general, army - leading* (= στρατὸν ἄγων) ; λογο-γράφος, *speech-writer* (λόγους γράφων) ; φιλό-μουσος, *loving the Muses* (φιλῶν τὰς Μούσᾱς) ; μῖσ-άνθρωπος, *man-hating* (μῖσῶν ἀνθρώπους) ; δεισι-δαίμων, *spirit-fearing* (δεδιὼς τοὺς δαίμονας) ; poet. λῡσί-πονος, *toil-relieving* (λύων τοὺς πόνους) ; poet. ἁμαρτ-ί-νους, *erring in mind* (ἁμαρτάνων νοῦ) ; τερπ-ι-κέραυνος, *delighting in thunder* (τερπόμενος κεραυνῷ) ; χειρο-ποίητος, *made by hand* (χερσὶ ποιητός) ; θεο-βλαβής, *stricken of God* (ὑπὸ θεοῦ βεβλαμμένος) ; poet. θε-ήλατος, *God-sent* (ἐλαθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ) ; οἰκο-γενής, *born in the house, home-bred* (ἐν οἴκῳ γενόμενος) ;—ἀξιό-λογος, *worthy of mention* (λόγου ἄξιος) ; ἰσό-θεος, *god-like* (ἴσος θεῷ) ;—ἐγ-χώριος, *native,* being *in the country* (ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὤν) ; ἐφ-ίππιος, *pertaining to a horse, on horseback* (ἐφ᾽ ἵππῳ ὤν) ; παρα-θαλάσσιος, *maritime,* lying *on the seaside* (παρὰ θάλασσαν) ; ἄπ-οικος, *colonist, away from home* (ἀπ᾽ οἴκου ὤν).

1200. NOTE.—For the difference in accent and meaning in those whose last part is a verb, as λιθο-βόλος, *stone throwing,* and λιθό-βολος, *pelted with stones,* see 1181.

INDEXES

PHONOLOGY, INFLECTIONS, AND WORD-FORMATION

THE numbers refer to the sections. The irregular nouns given in 283 and 909 and the verbs given in the catalogue (1073), also many other forms, are not generally given in the Greek Index, as they are either mentioned under the appropriate heads in the English Index or are easily found under the Table of Contents. Similarly some subjects, like pronunciation, are also indicated only in the English Index or in the Table of Contents.

GREEK INDEX

TO THE

PHONOLOGY, INFLECTIONS, AND WORD-FORMATION

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