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A

GREEK GRAMMAR,

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,

BY E. A. SOPHOCLES, A. M.

Revised Edition.

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The sections of the old and new edition compared.

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THIS new edition has been *enlarged* and considerably altered. Every example in nouns and verbs has been fully expanded.

The *arrangement* of the different heads is more natural in the new than in the old edition.

In accordance with the practice of recent grammarians, the simple and regular *βουλεύω* has taken the place of the complicated and irregular *τύπτω*. The uncontracted form of contract verbs is not given, because it does not differ from the regular paradigm, and because *-άω* is rare and Epic, and *-έω* chiefly Ionic. As to verbs in *-όω*, their uncontracted form is never used. (See §119, ns.)

The portions which should be read first, and which, in reality, constitute a Greek accidence, are printed in the largest type. The rules, however, contained in §178, though belonging to the elementary portion of the grammar, are, for typographical reasons, printed in smaller type. The *notes* are intended for the advanced scholar.

W. G. Thompson

INTRODUCTION.

Signature of Kae

THE classical Greeks were divided into three principal tribes, the *Æolic*, *Doric*, and *Ionic*. The *Æolians* occupied Thessaly, Bœotia, *Æolis*, Lesbos, and some other places. The *Dorians* occupied Peloponnesus, Megaris, Doris, Sicily, Southern Italy, and many other places. The *Ionians* inhabited Attica, Ionia, and some of the islands in the *Ægean* Sea.

The principal dialects of Greece were the *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, *Bœotic*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Attic*.

The *Æolic* dialect, properly so called, was spoken in Lesbos and *Æolis*.

The *Bœotic* was the dialect of Bœotia; and although a branch of the *Æolic*, it differs essentially from its Asiatic sister.

The *Thessalian* dialect was used in Thessaly; it differed considerably from the Bœotic and *Æolic*.

The *Doric* consisted of many branches, as the *Laconian*, *Cretan*, *Argive*, *Sicilian*, *Tarentine*.

The *Ionic* is divided into *old* and *new*; the *old Ionic*, called also the *Epic*, or *Homeric*, was spoken in Attica and Ionia; it is the basis of the language of Homer and Hesiod. The *new Ionic* was spoken in Ionia.

The *Attic* was the language of Attica, or rather of Athens, the capital of Attica. It was the most cultivated of all the dialects of Greece, and, on that account, is made the basis of Greek grammar.

With respect to *purity*, the Greek, like any other dead language, may be said to have seen four different ages; the *golden*,

silver, brazen, and iron ages. The writers of the silver and brazen ages are often called the *later Greek* writers, and their language the *later Greek*.

In the following list of Greek authors, Æ. stands for *Æolic*, B., for *Bæotic*, D., for *Doric*, E., for *Epic*, and I., for *Ionic*.

Golden Age. — From Homer to Aristotle.

Æneas	Demosthenes	Panyasis (E.)
Æschines, a philosopher	Empedocles	Parmenides
Æschines, an orator	Ephorus	Pherecrates -
Æschylus	Epicharmus (D.)	Philistus
Alcaeus (Æ.)	Erinna (Æ.)	Pindarus (D.)
Alcidamas	Eupolis	Plato, a poet
Aleman (D.)	Euripides	Plato, a philosopher
Anacreon (I.)	Gorgias	Praxilla (D.)
Andocides	Hanno	Pythagoras (E.)
Antimachus (E.)	Heraclitus	Sappho (Æ.)
Antiphanes	Herodotus (I.)	Scylax
Antiphon	Hesiodus (E.)	Simonides of Amorgos
Antisthenes	Hippocrates (I.)	Simonides of Ceos (D.)
Archilochus (I.)	Hipponax	Solon (E.)
Archytas (D.)	Homerus (E.)	Sophocles
Aristophanes	Hyperides	Sophon (D.)
Asclepiades	Ibycus (D.)	Stasinus (E.)
Bacchylides (D.)	Ion	Stesichorus (D.)
Callinus (E.)	Isæus	Thucydides
Callistratus	Isocrates	Timæus the Iæcian
Cebes	Lesches (E.)	(D.)
Charon	Lycurgus	Tyrtæus (E.)
Corinna (B.)	Lysias	Xanthus
Cratinus	Melissus	Xenophanes
Ctesias	Mimernus	Xenophon
Demades	Ocellus	

Silver Age. — From Aristotle to about A. D. 1.

Agatharchides	Callimachus (E. & D.)	Lesbonax
Alexis	Cleanthes	Lycophron
Antigonus	Demetrius Phalereus	Manetho
Apollodōrus	Dicaearchus	Matron
Apollonius of Rhodes	Dinarchus	Meleager
(E.)	Diodorus	Menander
Apollonius of Perga	Dionysius of Halicarnas-	Moschus (D.)
Apollonius Sophista	sus	Nicander (E.)
Arātus (E.)	Dionysius Thrax	Nicolaus of Damascus
Archimædes (D.)	Dionysius Periegêtes	Palaephatus
Aristarchus of Samos	Epicûrus	Parthenius
Aristoteles	Euclides	Phanocles
Aristoxenus	Geminus	Philemon
Babrius	Heraclides Ponticus	Philetas
Berosus	Hermesianax	Philo of Byzantium
Bion (D.)	Hipparchus	Philochorus

Philodemus	Scymnus	<i>Theocritus</i>
<i>Polybius</i>	Septuaginta Interpretes	<i>Theophrastus</i>
Posidonius	Simmius	Timon
Rhianus	<i>Strabo</i>	

Brazen Age. — From A. D. 1 to about A. D. 300.

Achilles Tattius	Diogenianus	Onesander
<i>Ælianus</i> of Praeneste	Dioscorides	<i>Oppianus</i> (E.)
<i>Ælianus</i> the Tactician	Dositheus	Origenes
Alcinous	Draco	<i>Pausanias</i>
Alciphron	Epictētus	Philo the Jew
Alexander Aphrodisieus	Erotianus	Philostratus the elder
Annaeus	<i>Galenus</i>	Philostratus the younger
Antoninus	Hephaestion	Phlegon
Antonius Liberalis	Hermogenes	Phrynichus
Apollonius, a grammarian	Herōdes	Plotinus
Appianus	Herodianus, a historian	<i>Plutarchus</i>
Apion	Herodianus, a grammarian	Polemo
Arcadius	Iamblichus	Polyaenus
Aretaeus (I.)	Josephus	Polydeuces
Aristīdes	Justinus	Porphyrus
<i>Arrianus</i>	<i>Longinus</i>	Ptolemaeus
Artemidōrus	<i>Lucianus</i>	<i>Sextus</i>
Athenaeus	Marcellus	Sibylline Oracles
Athenagoras	Maximus of Tyre	Tatianus
Clemens of Alexandria	Memnon	Theon of Smyrna
Cleomedes	Moeris	Tiberius
Dio Cassius	Musonius Ruphus	Timaeus, a Sophist
Dio Chrysostomus	Nichomachus	Trypho
Diogenes Laertius	Novum Testamentum	Ulpianus

Iron Age. — From A. D. 300 to A. D. 1453.

Aëtius	Etymologicum Magnum	Hierocles
Agathias	Eudocia	Himerius
Æsopic Fables	Eunapius	Johannes of Damascus
Ammonius	<i>Eusebius</i>	Johannes Laurentius Ly
Anna Comnēna	Eustathius, the commen-	— dus
Aphthonius	tator	<i>Johannes Chrysostomus</i>
Armenopūlus	Eustathius of Egypt	<i>Julianus</i>
Aristaenetus	Gazes, a grammarian	Lascaris
Athanasius	Glyceus	Leo the Deacon
<i>Basilius</i>	<i>Gregorius</i> of Nazianzus	<i>Libanius</i>
Cantacuzēnus	<i>Gregorius</i> , bishop of	<i>Longus</i>
Cedrēnus	Nyssa	Marinus
Cephalas	<i>Gregorius</i> , bishop of Co-	Moschopūlus
Chalcondyles	rinth	Musaeus
Chariton	Harpocratio	Nemesius
Chrysolōras	<i>Heliodorus</i>	Nicephorus
Coluthus	Heraclitus	Nicephorus Gregoras
Damascius	Hesychius, a lexicogra-	Nicētus
Diophantus	pher	<i>Nonnus</i>
Epiphanius	Hesychius, a historian	Oribasius

Orphica	Quintus	Theodosius Metochites
Pappus	Sallustius	Theon
Paulus of Ægina	Simplicius	Theophilus
Paulus of Alexandria	Sozomenus	Theophylactus Simocata
Philemon, a grammarian	Stephanus of Byzantium	Theophylactus, bishop of Bulgaria
Photius	Stobaeus	Thomas Magister
Phrantzes	Suidas	Tryphiodōrus
Planudes	Symeon Sethus	Xenophon of Ephesus
Porphyrogennētus	<i>Synesius</i>	Zonaras
Proclus	Syrianus	Zosimus
Procopius	Tzetzes	And many others.
Psellus	<i>Themistius</i>	
Ptochoprodromus	Theodorētus	

Spurious Works.

Chion	Phocylides	Themistocles
Phalaris	Theano	

It may be remarked here, once for all, that, in this edition, the remarks on the Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Arcadian, and Doric dialects are based on *Ahrens's* work on the *Greek Dialects*. *Struve's* dissertation on the dialect of Herodotus also has been used.

The Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs is taken from a revised copy of the author's *Catalogue of Greek Verbs*.

The chapter on versification is based on *Munk's Greek and Roman Metres*.

In the Appendix, the remarks on the Alphabet are based on *Franz's Elementa Epigraphices Graecae*, *Boeckh's Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, the *Heracleian Tables*, and *Gesenius's Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciae Monumenta*.

The remarks on the Digamma are based on the above-mentioned works of *Boeckh*, *Franz*, and *Ahrens*, and on the *Heracleian Tables*.

The short chapter on Numerals is based on *Franz's* above-mentioned work.

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PART I.

LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE ALPHABET.

§ 1. 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters :

Figure.	Representative.	Name.
A a	a	Ἄλφα Alpha
B β β	b	Βῆτα Beta
Γ γ	g	Γάμμα Gamma
Δ δ	d	Δέλτα Delta
E ε	ě	Ἐ ψιλόν Epsilon
Z ζ	z	Ζῆτα Zeta
H η	ē	Ἡτα Eta
Θ θ θ	th	Θῆτα Theta
I ι	i	Ἰῶτα Iota
K κ	k or c hard	Κάππα Kappa
Λ λ	l	Λάμβδα Lambda
M μ	m	Μῦ Mu or My
N ν	n	Νῦ Nu or Ny
Ξ ξ	x	Ξί Xi
O ο	ö	Ὀ μικρόν Omicron
Π π	p	Πί Pi
Ρ ρ	r	Ρῶ Rho
Σ σ s final	s	Σίγμα Sigma
T τ	t	Ταῦ Tau
Υ υ	u or y	Υ ψιλόν Upsilon
Φ φ	ph	Φί Phi
Χ χ	ch	Χί Chi
Ψ ψ	ps	Ψί Psi
Ω ω	ō	Ὠ μέγα Omega

The character *ς* is used at the end of a word; as *σεσωσμένος*. Many editors put it also at the end of a word compounded with another; as *εἰς-έρχομαι*, *δυσ-τυχής*, *ὄς-τις*. In manuscripts only *σ* is used

2. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are α , ϵ , η , ι , \omicron , υ , ω . The consonants are β , γ , δ , ζ , θ , κ , λ , μ , ν , ξ , π , ρ , σ , τ , ϕ , χ , ψ .

NOTE. For the obsolete letters Βαῦ or Δίγαμμα, Κόππα, and Σάν, see Appendix.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 2. There are five *short* vowels, and five corresponding *long* ones. The short vowels are $\check{\alpha}$, $\check{\epsilon}$, $\check{\iota}$, $\check{\omicron}$, $\check{\upsilon}$; the long, $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\omega}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$.

The mark ($\check{\quad}$) is placed over a short vowel, and ($\bar{\quad}$) over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of α , ι , and υ , since the characters η and ω represent long E and O respectively.

NOTE 1. The vowels ϵ and \omicron are often called *the short vowels*, η and ω , *the long vowels*, and α , ι , υ , *the doubtful vowels*.

By the term *doubtful*, we are not to understand that the quantity of α , ι , υ is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g. υ in the words $\Sigma\bar{\upsilon}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\pi\bar{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, *wheat*, is always long; in the words $\pi\bar{\upsilon}\lambda\eta$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{o}$, always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is *variable*, as α in $\text{*}\Lambda\rho\eta\varsigma$, ι in $\mu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, and υ in $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu\eta$; but we should recollect, that the sounds E and O also are, in certain instances, variable, as $\xi\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\xi\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$.

NOTE 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, A, E, I, O, Y. The long differ from the short in *quantity*, but not in *power*.

§ 3. There are thirteen diphthongs, of which seven, $\check{\alpha}\iota$, $\check{\alpha}\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$, and $\check{\upsilon}\iota$, begin with a *short* vowel, and six, $\bar{\alpha}\iota$, $\bar{\alpha}\upsilon$, $\eta\iota$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\omega\iota$, and $\omega\upsilon$, with a *long* one. The former are generally called *proper diphthongs*, and the latter, *improper*.

The ι is written *under* the long vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. In capitals it is written as a regular letter; as $\text{THI } \acute{\alpha}\Gamma\text{ΙΑI } \tau\eta\acute{\alpha}$ *ἀγία*, $\text{ΤΩI } \Sigma\text{ΟΦΩI } \tau\acute{\omega}$ *σοφῶ*. So when only the first letter is capital; $\text{*}\text{Α}\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$ $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\text{*}\text{Η}\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\text{*}\text{Ω}\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\tau\omicron$ $\acute{\omega}\chi\epsilon\tau\omicron$.

NOTE 1. During the most flourishing period of the Greek language, the *iota subscript*, so called, was pronounced like any other *iota*;

and in inscriptions cut before the Roman period (say before the year 100 B. C.) it is never omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΙ *γερούσια*, ΒΟΥΛΗ *βουλῆ*, ΔΗΜΩΙ *δήμῳ*.

In process of time it became a silent letter, and consequently it was omitted in writing; hence in inscriptions belonging to the Roman period (say from B. C. 100 to the commencement of the fourth century of our era) it is almost always omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ *γερουσία*, ΒΟΥΛΗ *βουλῆ*, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩ *γυμνασίῳ*.

The orthography α, η, ω, as also the expression *improper diphthongs* (*δίφθογγοὶ καταχρηστικαί*), generally used in grammars, was introduced long after this iota ceased to be pronounced.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, the diphthong υι cannot stand before a consonant. The Æolic dialect, however, has *τυῖδε*, *here*.

NOTE 3. The diphthong υι (with long υ) is found nowhere; it may be supposed, however, to have once existed in the perfect passive optative of verbs in ύω; thus, *λελύτο* was perhaps originally *λελύιτο*, after the analogy of *κεκλήιτο*, *κεκτῆιτο*, *μεμῆιτο*.

NOTE 4. In the old Bœotic dialect, ΑΙ, ΟΙ were sometimes written ΑΕ, ΟΕ, as in Latin; as ΑΕΣΧΡΟΝΔΑΣ *Αίσχρώνδας*, ΠΛΑΥΧΑΕ *Πλαύχαι* Πλαύχα, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΕ *Διονύσοι* Διονύσῳ, found in inscriptions.

NOTE 5. ΩΥ owes its existence entirely to *crasis*; as *ώττός*, *τωῦτοῦ*, *τωῦτό*, *ώριπίδη*, for *ό αὔτός*, *τοῦ αὔτου*, *τό αὔτό*, *ώ Εύριπίδη*.

As to ων in the Ionic words *εμεωντου*, *σεωντου*, *εωντου*, *ῥωμα*, and *τρωνμα*, they, according to the ancient grammarians, constitute two syllables, *ωῦ*; thus, *έμεωῦτοῦ*, *σεωῦτοῦ*, *έωῦτοῦ*, *ῥάωῦμα*, *τρώωμα*.

BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel has either the *rough breathing* (´), corresponding to *h*, or the *smooth breathing* (˘), over that vowel; as *Ἄρπυια*, *Harpy*; *ἀήρ*, *air*.

The breathing, as also the accent, is, in all recent editions, placed over the second vowel of a diphthong; as *Αἴμων*, *Hæmon*; *Αἰνείας*, *Ænæas*.

But in the diphthongs α, η, ω, these marks are placed over the first letter; as *ἄδω* *Ἄιδω*, *ἦδον* *Ἥιδον*, *ὠδή* *ῶιδή*.

When a word is written in *capitals*, both the breathing and the accent may be omitted; as ΑΠΙΥΙΑ, ΑΗΡ, ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ.

2. The rough breathing is placed also over ρ at the beginning of a word. When ρ is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the

smooth breathing, and the other the rough. E. g. *ρόδον*, *rose*; *ἄρρην*, *male*; *ἄρρητος*, *unspeakable*.

NOTE 1. It must be learned from observation what words take the rough breathing, and what the smooth. It is only added here, that derivatives generally take the breathing of their primitives; and that *ν*, at the beginning of a word, generally takes the rough breathing; as *ὑπνος*, *sleep*; *ὑπέρ*, *over*.

NOTE 2. Many words which now appear without the rough breathing were once pronounced with it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Αβδηρίται*, *ἄγαλμα*, *Ἀγρυλῆθεν*, *Ἀγρυλῆσι*, *ἄγω*, *Αἴσωπος*, *ἀκούσια*, *ἀνάλωμα*, *ἀνήρ*, *ἄρησις*, *ἐκ*, *ἐνιαυτός*, *ἐπί*, *ἐλπίς*, *ἐλπίζω*, *ἔτος*, *ἴδιος*, *ἴσος*, *οἶκος*, *οἴσω* (from *φέρω*), *ὀκτώ*, *ὀπισθοφανής*.

On the other hand, words beginning with the rough breathing were often pronounced and written without it. Thus, in Doric and Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides, we find *ΠΟΜΕΔΟΝ* *Ἴππομέδων*, *Ο ὀ*, *ΟΙ οἴ*, *Ε ἦ*, *Α ἄ*, *ΑΙΣ αἴς*, *ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ ἐκάστω*, *ΟΣΙΟΝ ὄσιον*, *ΕΜΕΡΑΙ ἡμέρα*, *ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ἕτερον*.

NOTE 3. The rough breathing was also used in the middle of a word. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *ΤΡΙΗΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ* *τριημιποδίου* *τρι-ημιποδίου*, from *τρίς* *ἡμισυς* *πούς*; *ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ* *ἐν-ὀδία* *ἐν-οδία*, from *ἐν* *ὀδός*; *τρι-ἡμίγυον*, *παρ-ἕξοντι*, *πεντα-έτηρίς*, *ἀν-έώσασθαι*, *ἀν-ελόμενος*. Compare *ἐνυδρίς*, *enhydris*, *ἔνυδρος*, *enhydrus*, *πολυῖστωρ*, *polyhistor*, *Πολύμνια*, *Polyhymnia*; also the barbarous word *Sanhedrim*, *συνέδριον*, from *σύν* *ἔδρα*.

NOTE 4. The Æolic dialect did not make much use of the rough breathing; as *ἄμμες*, *ἄμμιν*, *ἄμμε*, *ὔμμες*, *ὔμμιν*, *ὔμμε*, for *ἀμές*, *ἀμῖν*, *ἀμέ*, *ὑμές*, *ὑμῖν*, *ὑμέ*.

NOTE 5. The character (°) was employed by the ancient grammarians to denote the effort with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the reader pronounce first the word *act*, and then, *enact*, and mark the difference between the *a* in the first, and the *a* in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of *a* in *act* requires more effort than that of *a* in *enact*.

As, however, no vowel at the beginning of a word can be uttered without a slight effort or breathing, it is evident that this character is about as important as the dot over the Roman *i*; thus, *ἔχω*, *εἶμι*, *Αἴας* are nothing more than *ἐχω*, *εῖμι*, *Αἴας*.

NOTE 6. The rough breathing is never found in connection with *ρ* or *ρρ* in ancient inscriptions. Thus, *Ρηγίνοις*, *ἄρραβδώτους*, *Πύρρος*, *ἀπορραίνονται* are, in inscriptions in which *Η* represents the rough breathing, written *ΡΕΓΙΝΟΙΣ*, *ΑΡΡΑΒΔΟΤΟΣ*, *ΠΥΡΡΟΣ*, *ΑΠΟΡΡΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ*. Further, *οὐκ* never becomes *οὐχ* before *ρ*; as *οὐ ῥήτός*, never *οὐχ ῥήτός*. It is inferred therefore that the orthography *ῥ*, *ῥρ* was employed by the grammarians to indicate the rolling sound of *ρ* at the beginning of a word, and of the second *ρ* in the middle of a word

It may be remarked here that some of the most learned editors now employ $\rho\rho$ instead of $\rho\rho'$; as ἄρρην, ἄρρητος, Πύρρος.

NOTE 7. The ancient grammarians placed the rough breathing also over ρ after a rough mute (ϱ , ϕ , χ); and the smooth breathing over ρ after a smooth mute (τ , π , κ); as $\varrho\rho'\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, ἀφ'ῥός, χ'ῥόνος, Ατ'ῤεύς, κάπ'ρως.

CONSONANTS.

§ 5. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

labials π , β , ϕ , μ ,

linguals τ , δ , ϑ , ζ , σ , λ , ν , ρ ,

palatals κ , γ , χ .

The *labials* are pronounced chiefly with the *lips*; the *linguals*, with the *tongue*; and the *palatals*, with the *palate*.

§ 6. 1. The consonants λ , μ , ν , ρ are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids*.

2. The consonants ξ , ψ are called *double consonants*; because ξ stands for $\kappa\sigma$; and ψ for $\pi\sigma$.

3. The consonants π , β , ϕ , κ , γ , χ , τ , δ , ϑ are called *mutes*. They are divided into

smooth mutes π , κ , τ ,

middle mutes β , γ , δ ,

rough mutes ϕ , χ , ϑ .

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction; thus, ϕ is the corresponding rough of π .

4. The letter σ , on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

5. The consonants ν , ρ , σ , ξ , ψ are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except κ in the preposition ἐκ, *from, out of*, and in the adverb οὐκ or οὐχ, *not*.

NOTE. According to Dionysius and the ancient grammarians, ζ

stands for ΣΔ. This however does not mean that Z is a mere abbreviation for ΣΔ, but that, in pronunciation, it has the power of a double consonant, and that the Æolians and Dorians, in the middle of a word, very often used ΣΔ, where the Ionians and Athenians employed Z (§ 10). We add further that the Bœotians and Megarians used ΔΔ, and the Tarentines ΣΣ for Z, but only in the middle of a word, from which it cannot certainly be inferred that Z was a mere abbreviation for ΔΔ or ΣΣ.

Had Z been sounded like ΣΔ, Dionysius and Quintilian would not have admired its beautiful sound (“*ἡ συχῆ τῶ πνεύματι δασύνεται*,” *it is gently aspirated*, and “*jucundissima littera*”), and the Roman grammarians would not have asserted that the Latin had no sound corresponding to it.

It is evident therefore that Z is not a double consonant, in the usual acceptance of the term *double*. (See also § 25, n. 3.)

Doubling of Consonants.

§ 7. 1. All the single consonants, except the rough mutes and ζ, admit of being doubled; the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ are very often doubled, and next to them, τ; as ἄλλος, *other*; ἄμμος, *sand*; γεννάω, *to beget*; θάρρος, *daring, courage*; πράσσω or πράττω, *to do*.

§ 2. At the beginning of a word ρ is doubled when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels; as ῥίπτω ἔρριψα ἔρριμμαι, *to throw*; ἀναρρίπτω, *to throw up*.

Except when the first component part is εὔ, *well*; as εὔρωστος, *vigorous*.

3. A rough consonant (φ, χ, θ) is not doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π, κ, τ) is placed before it; as Σαφφά, Βάχχος, Πιτθεύς, for Σαφφά, Βάχχος, Πιτθεύς.

NOTE 1. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double a consonant for the sake of the metre; as ποσσί, νέκυσσι, τελέσσαι, ἔλλαβον, τύσσοσ, ὀπίσσω, ὄττι, ὄππωσ.

On the other hand, the same Poets sometimes employ one consonant where that consonant is commonly doubled; as Αχιλεύς, Οδυσεύς, ἔραπτον.

NOTE 2. The doubling of ν in Πελοπόννησος, Προκόννησος, is an accidental peculiarity; also the doubling of ρ in βορρᾶς (contracted from βορέας), *the north wind*.

NOTE 3. Some words, which originally were written with one σ, were in later times written with σσ; as Κνωσός Κνωσσός, *Cnossus*; Παρμησός Παρμησσός, *Parnassus*; Κηφῖσός Κηφισσός, *Cephissus*; Κοῖσα Κρίσσα, *Crissa*.

NOTE 4. In some of the most ancient inscriptions, not unfrequently a word is written with a single consonant, where commonly that consonant is doubled; as Ἴπομέδων, ἀλάλοις, ἄλα, καδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένω, Τυρανά, for Ἴππομέδων, ἀλλάλοις, ἄλλα, καδδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένω, Τυρρανά.

NOTE 5. Σ was often doubled before a consonant, especially before τ; thus, in inscriptions we find Ἀριστοδάμος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Τελέστας, Ἀσκληπιόδωρος.

We find also ἐξσατραπεύω (ἐκσσατραπεύω), for σατραπεύω, in an Ionic inscription.

NOTE 6. A rough mute was sometimes doubled in the middle of a word; as κάθθεσαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αφφιανός, Ἀφφιον, Οφφιανός, Βαχχίδας, Σάφφου, for κάτθεσαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αππιανός, Ἀππιον, Οππιανός, Βακχίδας, Σάπφου, found in inscriptions. — Σαφῶ for Σαπφῶ is found in an inscription.

CHANGE, TRANSPOSITION, ADDITION, AND OMISSION, OF LETTERS.

§ 8. Commutation of Vowels.

ἄ, ε: μέγεθος, ἄρσην, μνάα, τέσσαρες, ὀράω, Ionic μέγαθος, ἔρσην, μνεα, τέσσερες, ὀρέω; Ἄρτεμις, ἔτερος, γέ, ἱερός, πιέζω, Doric Ἄρταμις, ἄτερος, γά, ἱαρός, πιάζω.

ἄ, ε, ο: τρέπω τράπω ἔτραπον τέτροφα τρόπος.

ἄ, ο: ἀνά, στρατός, ἐφθάρθαι, Æolic ὄν-τέθην (ἀνατεθῆναι), στρότος, ἔφθορθαι; γράφω, τέτταρες, Doric γρόφω, τέτορες.

α, ω: ζάω ζώω, κράζω κρώζω; ΑΓΑΓΩ ἀγωγή, ΑΚΑΚΩ ἀκωκή.

ἄο, εω: λαός λεός, νᾶός νεός, ἴλαος ἴλεως: so in the genitive of the first declension; Bœotic Τυδεΐδαο, Ionic Τυδεΐδεω.

ε, ι: ἔζομαι ἴζω, ἔχω ἴσχω; χρύσειος, χάλκεος, ὄψέ, Æolic χρύσιος, χάλκιος, ὄψι; Ζεός, συκία, Doric Ζιός, συκία. The Bœotic regularly changes ε before a vowel into ι; as χριός, φέτια, Δαμοτέλιος.

ε, ο: λέγω λόγος, πένομαι πόνος; Απόλλων, Doric Απέλλων.

ε, ω: ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω, λέπω λώπη, στρέφω στρωφάω.

η, ω: ῥήγγυμι ἔρρηγα ἔρρωγα ῥώξ, πτήσσω πτώσσω πτώξ, ἀρήγω ἀωγή ἀρωγός, Μαιῆτις Μαιῶτις.

η, ι: ἠδέ ιδέ; rare.

ι, υ: ὕψος, ὕψηλός, ὕπαρ, ὑπέρ, Æolic ἴψος, ἴψηλος, ἴπαρ, ἱπέρ.

ο, υ: ὄνομα, ὄζος, Οδυσσεύς, ἀπό, πρύτανις, ΤΥΧΩ, Æolic ὄνωμα, ὄσδος, Υδύσσευς, ἀπύ, πρότανις, τόσσαι (τύξαι).

§ 9. Commutation of Diphthongs.

ᾱ, αι: the Æolic uses αι for ᾱ, when it arises from αντσ, ανσ.

αι, ει: εἶ, Doric αἶ: the Bœotic sometimes changes αι into ει; as Αθα νεῖος, Ταγαρῆιός, Θειβεῖος.

αι, η: the Bœotic regularly changes αι into η; εὐεργέτης, κεκόμιστη, ἀπογράφεσθη, Ταγαρῆος, for εὐεργέταις, κεκόμισται, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταγαρᾶιός.

αυ, ου ΑΥΡΩ ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος

ει, η : the Bæotic changes η into ει ; Θείβαθεν, Θειβῆος, ἐπόεισε : the Doric often uses η for ει ; κήρυλος, Νῆλος, ἐπιτάδης, ἀσαμῆωτος.

ει, ῑ : the Bæotic regularly changes ει into ῑ ; ἀρχι, ἀσφάλια, Φελάτια, Φιδίας.

During the silver and brazen ages of the language, ε was often prefixed to ῑ merely to show that it was long ; that is, ε, in this case, was an orthographical mark ; as τεῖσαι, κρεῖνω, τειμησαί, found in inscriptions. During the latter part of the brazen age, this ε was prefixed even to ῑ ; as Τεῖτος, Πεῖος, γυμνασειαρχήσας, in inscriptions. (See Appendix.)

ει, οι : δειδω δέδοικα, αἶδω αἰδός αἰοιδή, λείπω λοιπός.

ευ, ου : σπεύδω σπουδή, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ εἰλήλουθα.

οι, ῡ : the Bæotic regularly changes οι into ῡ ; as τύδε, τῦς ἄλλυς προξένυς, φυκία, for τοῖδε, τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις, οἰκία.

οι, ου : the Æolic uses οι for ου, when it arises from ονσ, ουσ.

ου, υ : the Bæotians and Laconians changed υ into ου, and pronounced ου long or short according as the original υ was long or short ; thus, in οὔδωρ, σοῦν, σοῦγγραφος, ἀργούριον, ου was short ; in οὔλη, ἀσουλία, long.

ου, ω : the Doric uses ω for ου, but only when it arises from ο, ονσ, οο, οε : the Thessalian uses ου for ω ; as ἀνάλουμα, κοινάουν, Φεῖδουνα.

υι, ει : in the feminine perfect participle, the Doric sometimes uses ει for υι ; as ἐρρηγεία, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἐστακεῖα, συναγαγοχεῖα.

υι, ῡ : δύνη, φύνη, λελύτο, δαινύτο, πηγνύτο, for the analogical δυινη, φυινη, λελυιτο, δαινυιτο, πηγνυιτο.

In inscriptions we find υός, παρειληφύα, for υιός, παρειληφύια.

§ 10. Commutation of Consonants.

π, β, φ, μ, of the same organ : ἀσφάραγος ἀσπάραγος ; πατεῖν βυτεῖν, πικρός βικρός, Αμπρακία Αμβρακία ; ἀπαξ ἄμακισ, ὕπνος somnus ; ἄβαξ ἀμάκιον, κυβερνήτης κυμερνήτης, μέλλειν βέλλειν, μέγα βάγιον magis, μάρψαι βράψαι, σέβομαι σεμνός, ἐρέφω ἐρεμνός, στίλβω στίλβω, στρέφω στρεβλός, ροφάω sorbeo.

κ, γ, χ, of the same organ : δέχομαι δέκομαι ; γναφεύς κναφεύς, γνάμπτω κνάμπτω, Κνωσός Γνωσός ; ἄγχω angō.

τ, δ, θ, σ, of the same organ : τίριος θέρεος ; δίδωσι, πλούσιος, ἐνιαύσιος, εἴκοσι, Doric δίδωτι, πλούτιος, ἐνιαύτιος, Φεῖκατι ; παρθένος, θεός, ἐλθεῖν, Laconian παρσένος, σιός, ἐλσῆν.

π, κ, τ, of the same power : ποῖος κοῖος, ποῦ κοῦ, ὁποῖος ὁκοῖος, ΟΠΩ ὀπτίλλος ὀπτίλος ὀκταλος oculus ; πέμπε πέντε quinquē ; πίσυρες πέτταρες quatuor ; ἐνέπω inquā ; κῆνος τῆνος, κῆλον telum, πότε πόκα ; στέλλω σπέλλω σπολάς ; λύκος lupus.

β, γ, δ, of the same power : βλήρ δέλεαρ, Δελφοί Βελφοί, ὕβελός ὕδε λός ; γυνή βανά, γλήχων βλήχων ; δνόφος γνόφος, γλυκύς dulcis.

φ, χ, θ, of the same power : θῆρ φῆρ fera, θηρίον φῆριον, θάρσος fortis, θύρα fores, door ; ἀχῆν αῦφην or ἀμφῆν, πλήθω πλήχω, ὄμιθεσ θοιχες.

β, ζ : βάραθρον, ἐπιβαρέω, βάλλω, Arcadian ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρέω, ζέλω ; so NIBΩ νίζω, ΛΑΒΩ λάζομαι.

δ, δδ, ζ, σδ : 'The Doric and Æolic generally use σδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as φράσδω, συρίσδω, for φράζω, συρίζω. The Doric and Bœotic often use δ for ζ at the *beginning* of a word ; as Δεύς, Δάν, δυγόν, δάλον, for Ζεύς, Ζάν, ζυγόν, ζηλον. The Bœotic and some of the branches of the Doric use δδ for ζ in the *middle* of a word ; as γυμνάδδομαι, ιερείάδδοτος, for γυμνάζομαι, ιερείάζοτος.

δι, ζ : διαβάλλειν, καρδία, Διώνυσος, Æolic ζαβάλλειν, κάρζα, Ζόνυξος.
δ, λ : δάκρυν lacryma, Οδυσεύς Olysses, δασύς λάσιος δα-λα-.

ζ, σσ : σαλπίζω, ανάσσω, Tarentine σαλπίσσω, ανάζω.

ζμ, μμ, ππ : ὄμμα, ἀλειμμα, Æolic ὄππα, ἀλειππα : ὄθμα, στέθμα, γράθμα, for ὄμμα, στέμμα, γράμμα, in Hesychius.

λ, ν : βέλτιον βέλτιστος, φίλτατος, ἦλθον, κέλτο, Doric βέντιον βέντιστος, φίντατος, ἦνθον, κέντο.

λ, υ : αἰκάν ἀγκάν, αἰκύονα ἀγκύονα, αῦμα ἄλμη, αὔσος ἄλσος, ζεύγεσθαι ζέλεγεσθαι, αὔγειν ἀλγείν, εὐθείν ἐλθείν, in Hesychius.

λ, ρ : κλίβανος κρίβανος, ῥάκη λάκη λακίς.

ν, σ : as λέγομεν, ἦν, Doric λέγομες, ἦς.

ρρ, ρσ : ἄρσην ἄρρην, ζάρσος ζάρρος.

ρ, σ : the Laconian dialect very often changes σ into ρ ; as πίθος πίσσορ, Ζεός σιόρ, πούς πόρ, ἰός (ἠός) ἄβώρ.

σσ, ττ : the Doric and Ionic use σσ, the Bœotic and Attic, ττ ; as πράσσω πράττω, πλάσσω πλάττω, ζάλασσα ζάλαττα.

στ, ττ : ἴστω, ἐπιχαρίστωσ, Bœotic ἴττω, ἐπιχαρίττωσ ; ἀνάστηθι, Laconian ἄττασι, that is ἄν-σταθι.

σ, η : ἄλς, ἄλας, ἄλμη, sal, salum, salt ; ἕξ, sex, six ; ἐπτά, septem, seven ; ἥμισυς, ἥμη-, semis, semi- ; ὕλη, sylva ; ὑπέρ, super ; ὑπό, sub ; ὕπνος, somnus.

According to the ancient grammarians, in some of the branches of the Doric dialect (as the Laconian), σ was often changed into η (') in the *middle* of a word ; as ποιῆσαι ποιῆαι (ποιῆσαι), μῶσα μῶά (μῶηα), Βουσόα Βουῶα (Βουηῶα), πᾶσα πᾶά (πᾶηα).

Lengthening, Shortening, Protraction, and Resolution of Vowel-sounds.

§ 11. 1. When from any cause a short vowel is to be *lengthened*, the following changes take place :

ᾶ is lengthened into ā ; as πᾶγμα, σοφία, τιμᾶ, ἄλιος, ἐμέρᾶ. The Ionic dialect lengthens it into η, and this is its chief peculiarity ; as πῆγμα, σοφίη, τιμή, ἥλιος, ἡμέρη. The Attic follows the Ionic, except when the α is preceded by a vowel or ρ ; as τιμή, ἥλιος, σεμνότης ; σοφία, ἡμέρᾶ, πᾶγμα. The exceptions to this rule are very trifling.

When η arises from ε, it cannot be changed into ā ; thus, the classical Æolians and Dorians never said θεοσεβάς ἐλέχθᾶν, because the roots are θεοσεβε-, λεχθε-.

Not unfrequently *ä* is lengthened into *αι*; as *ἀγάιομαι, φαίνω, διαί*, from *ἀγάομαι, ΦΑΝΩ, διά*.

ε — η, or ει; λιμήν λιμένος, μέλω μέμηλα, ΣΠΕΡΩ σπείρω. In general, in the Æolic and old Doric, it is lengthened into η; in the Ionic and Attic, into ει; as Æolic *συμφέρην, συνέχην, χήρ*, Ionic and Attic *συμφέρειν, συνέχειν, χεῖρ*; Doric *παραγγήλωντι*, Ionic and Attic *παραγγείλωσι*.

ϊ — ι, or ει; ΚΛΙΝΩ κλῖνω, ΛΙΠΩ λείπω.

ο — ω, or ου, rarely οι; δηλώ δηλώσω, ΑΚΩ ἀκούω, ποέω ποιέω. The Æolians and Dorians commonly lengthen it into ω; the Ionians and Attics, into ου; as Æolic *ὄρανος ὄρανος*, Doric *ὠρανόσ*, Ionic and Attic *οὐρανόσ*; Doric *βῶσ*, Ionic and Attic *βοῦσ*.

υ — ῡ, or ευ; ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ αἰσχύνω, ΦΥΓΩ φεύγω.

2. A long vowel or diphthong is *shortened* by simply reversing the preceding rule.

3. *Protraction* is the repetition of the same vowel-sound; it is confined to the Epic dialect; as *ποδοῖν ποδοῖν, ὅμοιος ὀμοίος, Ἀχαιάς Ἀχαιάς, περᾶν περάαν, ἦν ἦην, κραίνω κραιαίνω, ἦ ἦέ, ἔ ἔέ, οὔ δοῦ*.

4. When a diphthong does not arise from the lengthening of a short vowel (§ 11, 1), it originally consisted of two distinct syllables; as *παῖς παῖς, Μαῖων Μαῖων, αὐώ αὐώ, αὐτός αὐτός, εἶδον εἶδον, Ἀτρεΐδας Ἀτρεΐδας, Ἀργεῖος Ἀργεῖος, εὐ εὐ, οἶγω οἶγω, οἶομαι οἶομαι*. Except *ει, ευ*, when they arise from *εε, εο*, respectively; as *ἔδε εἶδει, καλέονται καλεῦνται*.

5. The Ionic dialect lengthens the first vowel of the original form of a diphthong as follows:

(a) It changes *ει* (originally *εῖ*) into *ἦι*; as *βασιλεία βασιληῖη, σημεῖον σημήιον, κλείς κληῖς, κλείω κληῖω, λεία ληῖζω*.

(b) It changes *αυ* (*αῦ*) into *ωῦ* in the following words: *έμαντοῦ έμωῦτοῦ, σεαντοῦ σεωῦτοῦ, έαντοῦ έωῦτοῦ, Ζαῦμα Ζωῦμα, τραῦμα τρώῦμα*. (See also § 3, n. 5.)

(c) Other changes; *εὐς ἦϋς, εὐ ἦϋ, εὔτε ἦϋτε, γραῦς γρηῦς, Μαῖων Μηῖων*.

NOTE 1. When a short vowel is followed by a liquid, the Æolic dialect usually lengthens the syllable by simply doubling that liquid; as *ἔστελλα, γάλλος, πέδιλλον, βόλλα, βόλλομαι, ἔμμι, γέμμα, χρίμμα, ἄμμες, ἕμμες, κτένω, κρίνω, κλίνω, ἐγέννατο, ἰμέρρω, φθέρρω, ἀέρρω, ὀλοφύρρω*.

Sometimes it doubles the liquid even after the vowel has been lengthened; as *μῆννος, κάλημμι, προαγρημμένω*.

NOTE 2. In an Ionic inscription, *φεογειν, φεογετω* are found for *φεύγειν, φευγέτω*.

NOTE 3. In an inscription, *ευ* is shortened into *ε*; *έπισκευάζειν επι σκευάζειν, σκευοθήκη σκευθηκη*.

Transposition, Addition, and Omission.

§ 12. 1. *Metathesis* is an interchange of place between two letters in the same word: one of the letters thus transposed is commonly a liquid; as καρδία κραδίη, κάρτος κράτος.

2. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word; as ἔλδομαι ἐέλδομαι, μικρός σμικρός.

So στάχυς ἄσταχυς, σταφίς ἀσταφίς, στεροπή ἀστεροπή: ἐέλωρ, ἐείδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐέργω, ἐθέλω, ἐορτάζω, ἐχθές.

3. *Aphæresis* is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word; as λείβω εἴβω, φημί ἡμί, σκεδάννυμι κεδάννυμι, ΓΝΟΟΣ νόος, *mind*.

4. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as ΜΑΘΩ μανθάνω, ἔπομαι ἔσπομαι.

So θάνατος (ΘΑΝΩ), κάματος (ΚΑΜΩ), κόναβος (ΚΟΠΩ), στεγανός στεγνός, τέμενος (τέμω), ἐνέπω (ΕΝΠΩ), θράσσω ταρασσω, ἀριθμός ἀρθμός. So ὀμφή (ΕΠΩ), κόμβος κόπος, ρίμφα (ΡΙΦΩ), βένθος βάθος, κιχάνω κιχάνω, πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), καγχλάζω (ΧΛΑΖΩ), κιγκράω (ΚΡΑΩ). So δαρδάπτω δάπτω, ἀκροάομαι ἀκούω, ἄγρυπνος ἄϋπνος.

5. *Syncope* is an omission of the vowel-sound of a syllable from the middle of a word; as πατέρος πατρός, μιμένω μίμνω, ἦλυθον ἦλθον.

This term is used also when one or more consonants are omitted from the middle of a word; as ἔκπλαγλος ἔκπαγλος, λελιγμαι λελήγμαι, πλύελος πύελος.

6. *Paragoge* is the adding of one or more letters to the end of a word; as ἐκείνος ἐκεινοσί, ἔφησ ἔφησθα.

7. *Apocope* is the cutting off of one or more letters from the end of a word; as ἄρα ἄρ, παρεχόντων παρεχόντω, μισθούσθων μισθούσθω.

NOTE 1. When μλ, μρ arise from a syncope or metathesis, the labial β (kindred to μ) is inserted between them; thus ΜΟΛΩ μέμβλωκα, μέλω μέμβλεται, μέσος ἡμέρα μεσημβρία, γαμερός γαμβρός, ἀμορτός ἄμβροτος, ἡμαρτον ἡμβροτον, εἶμαρμαι ἔμβραμαι.

At the beginning of a word, μβλ, μβρ drop μ; thus βλώσκω, βροτός, for μβλώσκω, μβροτός.

As to βλάξ, βλίσσω, from μαλακός, μέλι, they might have come from μβλάξ, μβλίσσω; or from μλάξ, μλίσσω, by changing μ into β, according to another analogy.

NOTE 2. Not unfrequently, the same word undergoes aphæresis or syncope; as ξύν (κύν) ξυνός, σύν, κοινός, eum, con-, communis common

So κτείνω, καίνω, θείνω, θανείν, caedo, cudo, cut; γρήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι, φάγνυμι, ἄγνυμι, frango.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 13. 1. When two mutes come together, the first is changed into its corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the second is smooth, middle, or rough: when both are of the same power, no change takes place. E. g. τέτριβται τέτριπται, ἦγται ἦκται, ἐλέγθην ἐλέχθην.

So γέγραφται γέγραπται, τέτευχται τέτευκται, ἐτίμβθην ἐτίφθην, ἐτύπθην ἐτύφθην, ἐπλέκθην ἐπλέχθην, κύφδα κύβδα, ἐπιγράφθην ἐπιγράβθην, ἐπδομος ἔβδομος, ὄκδοος ὄγδοος.

It is observed here that a lingual (τ, δ, θ) is never found before a labial or palatal (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ).

2. A palatal (κ, χ) before μ is commonly changed into γ; γ, of course, undergoes no change before μ; as πέπλεκμαι πέπλεγμαι, τέτευχμαι τέτευγμαι.

Sometimes κ before μ becomes χ; as ἰωκμός ἰωχμός, ἀκακμένος ἀκαχμένος, αἰκμή αἰχμή.

3. A palatal (γ, χ) before σ is changed into κ, in which case κσ is written ξ; κ, of course, undergoes no change before σ; as λέγσω λέξω (λέκσω), τεύσω τεύξω (τεύκσω).

4. A labial (π, β, φ) before μ is always changed into μ; as λέλειπμαι λέλειμμαι, τέτριβμαι τέτριμμαι, γέγραφμαι γέγραμμαι.

5. A labial (β, φ) before σ is changed into π, in which case πσ is written ψ; π, of course, undergoes no change before σ, as τρίβω τρίψω (τρίπσω), γράφω γράψω (γράπσω).

7. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before μ is commonly changed into σ; as ἦδμαι ἦσμαι, πέπειθμαι πέπεισμαι, φρόντιζμα φρόντισμα.

8. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before σ, or before a palatal (κ, γ, χ), is always dropped; as ἔπετσα ἔπεσα, ἄδσω ἄσω, πλάθσω πλάσσω, φροντίζσω φροντίσω: ἦδκα ἦκα, πέπειθκα πέπεικα, πεφρόντιζκα πεφρόντικα.

9. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before another lingual is, in verbs and verbal nouns, changed into σ; as ἦδται ἦσται, ἴδτε ἴστε, πέπλασται πέπλασται, φροντιζτής φροντιστής.

10. A mute consonant before σ is, in certain cases, changed, by assimilation, into σ; as φρίκσω φρίσσω, πέπσω πέσσω, βλίτσω βλίσσω.

So πράγσω πράσσω, τύχσαι τόσσαι (for τύσσαι), φάβσα φάσσα, ἕψα ἕσσα, πλάθσω πλάσσω, φάδσα φάσσα, πίκσα πίσσα.

11. When *κατά* loses its final vowel before a consonant, the *τ* is by assimilation changed into that consonant. But when that consonant is *φ*, *χ*, the *τ* becomes *π*, *κ*, respectively. Before *σ* or another *τ*, it of course remains unchanged. (§ 7, 3.) E. g. *κατάβαλε κάββαλε, καταθανεῖν κατθανεῖν, κατακείμεντες κακκείοντες.*

So *κατέλιπον κάλλιπον, καταμένω καμμένω, κατανεύσας καννεύσας, κατέπεσε κάππεσε, καταρέζω καρρέζω, κατατανύσας καττανύσας.* So in elision, *κατὰ γόνυ, καγγόνυ* (pronounced *kag-gonu*); *κατὰ δύναμιν, καδδύναμιν*; *κατὰ θάλασσαν, κατθάλασσαν*; *κατὰ κεφαλὴν, κακκεφαλὴν*; *κατὰ μὲν, καμμέν*; *κατὰ τό, καττό*; *κατὰ φάλαρα, καπφάλαρα.*

Before two consonants, *κατ-* becomes *κα-*; as *κατέκτανε κάκτανε, κατέσχεθε κάσχεθε, κατάβλημα κάβλημα.* The Doric dialect, however, sometimes drops the *τ*, even before a single consonant; as *κατάβηθι κάβασι, κατέπετον κάπετον.*

12. *σ* between two consonants is dropped; as *ἔψαλθε ἔψαλθε, πεφάνσθαι πεφάνθαι, ἐσπάρσθαι ἐσπάρθαι.*

NOTE 1. The preposition *ἐκ* before a consonant remains unaltered; as *ἐκσκορπίζω, ἐκδέρω, ἐκθρώσκω, ἐκμαίνω.*

(a) In ancient inscriptions, *ἐκ* before *β*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, or *ρ*, is often changed into *ἐγ*; as *ἐγ Βενδιδείων, ἐγδόσεις, ἐγ λιμένος, ἐγ Μυρίνης, ἐγφηληθίωντι.*

(b) Before *σ*, *ἐκ* in Attic inscriptions is sometimes written *ἐχ*; thus, *ἐχ Σάμου.*

(c) Frequently, the *κ* of *ἐκ* and the initial *σ* of the noun following were represented by *ξ*; as *ἐξουνιέων, ἐξύρου*, for *ἐκ Σουνιέων, ἐκ Σύρου*, found in inscriptions.

(d) We find also, *ἔλλυσιν, ἐτῶν, ἐχθειάσας, ὑπέχθηται, ὑπεχθεσιμος*, for *ἐκλυσιν, ἐκ τῶν, ἐκθειάσας, ὑπέκθηται, ὑπεχθέσιμος.*

NOTE 2. In one of the most ancient inscriptions, *ἄπθιτον* is found for *ἄφθιτον*.

NOTE 3. During the most flourishing period of the Attic dialect, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *χ*, and a labial, into *φ*; as *ἔδοχσεν ἔδοξεν, χσυνελέχσαμεν ξυνελέξαμεν, παραδεχσάσθων παραδεξιάσθων; γρύψ γρύψ, ἀνέγραφσαν ἀνέγραψαν*, found in inscriptions.

In the other dialects, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *κ*, and a labial, into *π*. In process of time this rule became general; that is, *ξ*, *ψ* were, by the later Greeks, sounded like *κσ*, *πσ*, respectively.

NOTE 4. Words beginning with *σ* followed by a consonant do not lose their *σ* in composition with *πρός*; as *προσσπένδω, προσσχών.*

NOTE 5. In ancient inscriptions we find *ταστήλας, εἰστήλας*, for *τὰς στήλας, εἰς στήλας*.

NOTE 6. ΤΣ is found only in foreign words; as *Τσαδὴ, Tsade*, a Hebrew letter.

As to the unintelligible inscription ΣΟΤΣΟΤΟΣΑΕΣ, most preposterously tortured into *Σῶζου τοῦ Σαῆς*, that is, This is the vase “of Sozus the son of Saë” (his mother), it is nothing more than a string of Greek letters without any meaning. (*Franz’s Epigraph. Graec.*, p. 345.)

§ 14. 1. Before a labial (*π, β, φ*), *ν* is changed into *μ*; as *ἐνπίπτω ἐμπίπτω, συνβαίνω συμβαίνω, ἐμφανής ἐμφανής, ἔνψυχος (ἔνκουχος) ἔμψυχος*.

2. Before a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), *ν* is changed into *γ*; as *συνκαίω συγκαίω, συγγενής συγγενής, συνεχέω συγχέω, ἐνξέω (ἐνκσέω) ἐγξέω, μελάνκαρπος μελάγκαρπος*.

3. Before a liquid (*λ, μ, ρ*), *ν* is changed into that liquid, as *συνλέγω συλλέγω, ἐνμένω ἐμμένω, συνρέω συρρέω*.

4. In many instances *ν* is dropped before *σ*, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened; in which case *ε, ο* become *ει, ου*, respectively; as *μέλανς μέλᾱς, κτένς κτεῖς, διδόνσι διδοῦσι, δεικύνσι δεικῦσι; βουλεύονσι βουλεύουσι*.

So *τάλανς τάλας, μούσανς μούσας, βεβουλεύκανσι βεβουλεύκᾱσι, ἰστάνσι ἰστᾱσι, ἔνς εἷς, τιθένσι τιθείσι, βουλεύονσι βουλεύουσι, λόγους*.

5. When after the *ν* a lingual (*τ, δ, θ*) has also been dropped before *σ* (§ 13, 8), the preceding short vowel is almost always lengthened; as *βουλεύσαντς βουλεύσας, ζέντς ζεῖς, λέοντς λέουσι, δύντς δῦς*.

So *δεικύντς δεικῦς, φθίντσα φθῖσα, σπένδω σπείσω, πένθομαι πείσομαι*.

The *dative plural* of adjectives in *εις* does not lengthen the *ε* before *σι*; as *φωνήεντςι φωνήεσι*, perhaps the only example.

6. When the root of a noun of the third declension ends in *ν*, this letter is dropped before *σι* in the *dative plural*, without any further change; as *δαίμονσι δαίμοσι, λιμένσι λιμέσι, μνησί μησί*.

7. Σύν in composition drops *ν* when the word with which it is compounded begins with *ζ*, or with *σ* followed by a consonant; as *σύνζυγος σύζυγος, συνοστροφή συστροφή*.

The same rule applies to the Æolic *όν-* for *άν-, ανά*; as *όνσκάπτω*

ὄσκάπτω, ὄνστασαν ὄστασαν, ὄνστάθεις ὄστάθεις. So ἄπτασι, Laconian for ἄν-σταθι ἀνάστηθι.

8. Sometimes, *ν* before *σ* followed by a vowel is changed into *σ*; as *σύνσιτος* *σύσσιτος*, *πανσυδί* *πασσυδί*.

So *παλίνσυτος* *παλίσσυτος*, *χαρίενσα* *χαρίεσσα*, *πρόφρασα* *προφρασσα*.

9. In the Ionic dialect, the personal ending *νσι* becomes *ᾶσι*, in verbs *ἠι μι*; *νται*, in all kinds of verbs, becomes *ᾶται*; as *ἰσάνσι* (*ἰστάσι*) *ἰστέασι*, *τιθένσι* *τιθέασι*, *ἔνσι* *ἔασι*, *διδόνσι* *διδόασι*, *δεικνύνσι* *δεικνύασι*: *δέδεχνται* *δεδέχεται*, *πεπότηνται* *πεποτήαται*.

NOTE 1. The combinations *μπ*, *μβ*, *μφ*, *γκ*, *γγ*, *γχ* were originally written *νπ*, *νβ*, *νφ*, *νκ*, *νγ*, *νχ*, even in words in which *μ* and *γ* are apparently radical letters; as *συνπρόεδρος*, *Πάνφιλος*, *ἔνκαιρος*, *παλιωλύτων*, *συνμαχία*, *πένπτος*, *λανβάνειν*, *ἀμενφέες*, *Μίνκων*, *ἐγγύς*, *λανχάμειν*, found in ancient inscriptions.

NOTE 2. At the end of a word, *ν* was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the following word; as *τὴν πόλιν*, *ἔστιμ* *περί*, *ἐμ* *βουλευτηρίῳ*, *τὸμ* *φόρον*, *μὲμ* *ψυχάς*: *τῶγ* *καιρῶν*, *ἄγ* *καί*, *τὸγ* *γραμματέα*, *ἱερώγ* *χρημάτων*: *τὸλ* *λόγον*, *τῶλ* *λογιστῶν*, *τὴμ* *Μυσίαν*: *ἐς* *Σιδῶνι*, *ἐς* *Σάμφω*, *ἐς* *σύλφω*, *ἐς* *στήλῃ* (also *ἔστήλῃ* or *εἰστήλῃ*), *ἐς* *Σίγφω*, all found in ancient inscriptions.

NOTE 3. (a) The Æolic dialect changes *ανσ* or *αντσ*, *ονσ* or *οντσ*, into *αισ*, *οισ*, respectively; as *μέλανσ* *μέλαισ*, *νύμφανσ* *νύμφαισ*, *πάντσ* *πάντσ* *παίσ*: *τόνσ* *τοίσ*, *νόμονσ* *νόμοισ*, *ἀρμόζοντσα* *ἀρμόζονσα* *ἀρμόζοισα*.

(b) The old Doric dialect changes *ευσ*, *ονσ*, into *ησ*, *ωσ*, respectively; as *ἔνσ* *ἦσ*, *χαρίεντσ* *χαρίενσ* *χαρίησ*, *καταλυμακωθέντσ* *καταλυμακωθήσ*: *διδόντσι* *διδόνσι* *διδῶσι*, *μετέχοντσι* *μετέχονσι* *μετέχωσι*, *τόνσ* *τώσ*, *ἵππονσ* *ἵππωσ*.

(c) The Bœotic changes *ονσ* into *ωσ*, after the analogy of the Doric; as *ἰόνσα* *ἰῶσα*, *ἐσγόνονσ* *ἐσγόνωσ*.

NOTE 4. The Latin ending *-ens* is, in Grecized names, changed into *-ησ*, after the analogy of the Doric dialect; as *Clemens*, *Κλήμησ*.

NOTE 5. *Ν* is not dropped before *σ* in the following cases:

(a) In the ending *-νσ*; thus, *ἔλμινσ*, *πείρινσ*, *τίρυνσ*.

(b) In the second person singular of the perfect passive, and in verbal nouns in *-νσισ*; as *πέφανσαι*, *πάχυνσισ*, *πέπανσισ*. Also in *κένσαι*, aor. act. inf. from *κεντέω*.

(c) *Πάλιν* and *πάν* often retain *ν* before *σ*; as *παλίνσκιος*, *πανσέληνος*.

(d) The Argives and Cretans retained the original combination *νσ*. as *ἐνσ*, *τιθένσ*, *τόνσ*, *πρειγευτάνσ*, *ὑπαρχόνσασ*, *πάνσασ*.

NOTE 6. *Εν* usually remains unaltered before *σ*, *ρ*, *ζ*; as *ἐνράπτω*, *ἐνσάπτω*, *ἐνζεύγνυμι*.

NOTE 7. The Doric and Thessalian dialects often changed the endings *-ανς*, *-ενς*, *-ονς*, into *-ᾶς*, *-εας*, *-οας*; as *τέχνανς* *τέχνᾶς*, *πάσανς* *πάσᾶς*, *τάλανς* *τάλᾶς*, *μέλανς* *μέλᾶς*, *Αἴαντς* *Αἴᾶς*, *πράξαντς* *πράξᾶς*, *χαρίεντς* *χαρίεας*; *εὐεργετέντς* *εὐεργετέας*, Thessalian.

NOTE 8. (a) **Αγαν* drops *ν* in *ἀγακλυτός*, *ἀγασθενής*, *ἀγάστονος*.

(b) The Æolic *ὄν-*, for *άν-*, and that for *ανά*, drops *ν* in *ὀ-μνάσθην*, for *ἀναμνησθῆναι*, found in an inscription.

NOTE 9. **Εππασις* or *ἔπασις*, Bœotic for *ἔγκτησις*, *possession*, *property*, compounded of *ἐν* and *πάσις* from ΠΑΟΜΑΙ.

§ 15. 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (*π*, *κ*, *τ*) comes in contact with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough consonant (*φ*, *χ*, *θ*), and the rough breathing disappears; as *ἀφ-ίημι*, for *ἀπ-ίημι*, from *ἀπό* *ίημι*; *δε-χήμερος*, for *δεκ-ήμερος*, from *δέκα* *ἡμέρα*; *καθ-αιρέω*, for *κατ-αιρέω*, from *κατά* *αἰρέω*.

2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough; as *ἀφ' οὐ*, for *ἀπ' οὐ*; *οὐχ ὑμεῖς*, for *οὐκ ὑμεῖς*; *μεθ' ἡμῶν*, for *μετ' ἡμῶν*.

So *ἔσθ' ὄπως*, for *ἔστιν ὄπως*; *νύχθ' ὄλην*, for *νύκτ' ὄλην*; *τίφθ' οὐ* *τως*, for *τίπτ' οὐτως*; (§ 13, 1.)

3. In *reduplications*, when two successive syllables would each have a rough consonant, the first rough consonant is changed into its corresponding smooth; as *πέφθηνα*, *κέχηνα*, *τέθηλα*, for *φέφθηνα*, *χέχηνα*, *θέθηλα*.

So *φροντίζω* *πεφρόντικα*, *χράω* *κέχηρηκα*, *βλάω* *τέβλακα*, *βέω* *τίβημι*, *ΑΦΩ* *ἀπαφίσκω*, *ΑΧΩ* *ἀκαχίζω*, *ΦΛΑΖΩ* *παφλάζω*.

(a) Also, in the aorist passive of *βύω* and *τίθημι*; thus, *ἐτύθην*, *ἐτέθην*, for *ἐβύθην*, *ἐθέθην*.

(b) Also, in the following words: *ΘΑΦΩ*, *θάπτω*, *ἐτάφην*; *ΘΑΧΥΣ* *ταχύς*, *θάσσω*; *ΘΡΕΦΩ*, *τρέφω*, *θρέψω*; *ΘΡΑΧΩ*, *θράσσω*, *τέτρηχα*; *ΘΡΕΧΩ*, *τρέχω*, *θρέξομαι*; *ΘΡΥΦΩ*, *θρύπτω*, *έτρύφην*; *θρίξ*, *τριχός*.

4. The personal ending *θι* of the aorist passive imperative becomes *τι* when the preceding syllable has a rough consonant; as *βουλεύθητι* for *βουλεύθθι*.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the rough breathing affects the smooth mute without coming in immediate contact with it; thus, *τέβριππον* (*τέβριππος*), *φροῦδος* (*πρό ὁδός*), *βοιμάτιον* (*τὸ ἱμάτιον*), *βῆμετέ*

ρου (τοῦ ἡμετέρου), Ζοῦδατος (τοῦ ὕδατος), Ζατέρου (τοῦ ἀτέρου), χῶ (καὶ ὄ), χῶ (καὶ οἶ), φροίμιον (πρό οἴμη or οἴμη, § 4, n. 2).

NOTE 2. ΘΑΦΩ, *to be astonished*, has perfect τεΐθαφα, τεΐθηπα. *ΕΧΩ, *to have*, has perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, for συν-οκωχώς.

NOTE 3. The Ionic dialect deviates from the first two rules; as ἀπικνέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀπ' οὐ, οὐκ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν, for ἀπικνέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀφ' οὐ, οὐχ οἶος, μετ' ἡμῶν.

This seems to show that the Ionians did not pronounce the rough breathing; for the sake of uniformity, however, this breathing is, in our editions of the Ionic writers, suffered to retain its place.

NOTE 4. In strictness, the second rule ought to read thus: When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough, and the rough breathing disappears. Thus, in inscriptions, in which Η stands for the rough breathing, we find ΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ, κατ' ἕκαστον; ΚΑΘΟΤΙ, κατ' ὄτι. In order however not to disturb the usual orthography of the second word the rough breathing is, in our editions, suffered to retain its place.

Movable Ν, Σ, Κ.

§ 16. 1. The *dative plural* in ι is written with a final ν when the next word begins with a vowel; as θηρσὶ κακοῖς, θηρσὶν ἀγρίοις.

This rule applies also to the *adverbial datives* in σι; as Αθήνησιν, Θήβησιν, Πλαταιῶσιν, Ολυμπιῶσιν.

2. Also, the Epic ending φι; as θύρηφιν, ἀγέληφιν, θεόφιν, ἔχεσφιν.

3. Also, the *demonstrative* ending ί, but rarely, and then always after σ; as ἐκεινοσίν, οὔτοσιν, τουτοσίν, οὐτωσίν.

4. Also, all *third persons* in ι and ε; as φησὶ Σωκράτης, φησὶν οὗτος; τύπτουσι τούτους, τύπτουσιν αὐτούς; ἔλεγε τούτοις, ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς.

5. Also, the numeral εἴκοσι, which however can stand before a vowel without ν movable; as εἴκοσι ἔτη.

6. Also, the adverbs πέρυσι, νόσφι, νύ, κέ.

NOTE 1. The Poets may for the sake of the metre use this ν before a consonant; as ἔστερξιν μέγα.

NOTE 2. The Poets may drop ν in the adverbial ending Ξεν; as ἄλλοξε for ἄλλοξεν.

NOTE 3. The Ionians most commonly omit this *ν* before a vowel; as *προσέλασε ὁ ἱππεύς*.

NOTE 4. *N* movable may be used also at the end of complete sentences, sections, books, and most kinds of verse.

NOTE 5. In ancient inscriptions, this *ν* is often used before a consonant, and as often omitted before a vowel; as *ἐγραμμάτενε Εὐπέϊδος εἶπε ἀποδοῦναι, ταμίασι οἷς, ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ, ἔδωκεν Συκκειεύσιν*.

§ 17. 1. *Εκ* before a vowel, or at the end of a verse, becomes *ἐξ* (*ἐκς*, *ἐχς*); as *ἐκ τούτου, ἐξ ἐκείνου, ἐκτίνω ἐξέτινον*; *κακῶν ἐξ*, for *ἐκ κακῶν*.

Οὐτως, *thus*, commonly drops *s* before a consonant; as *οὐτως εἶπεν, οὐτω φησί*.

Ἄχρις and *μέχρις* drop *s* before a consonant, and often even before a vowel; as *μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο*; *ἄχρι ἂν ζῶ*; *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα*.

Ἀτρέμα, μεσηγύ, ἄφνω, before a vowel *ἀτρέμας, μεσηγύς, ἄφνωσ*.

Ἰθύ or *ἰθύς*, *straight to*, Ionic.

2. Adverbs in *άκίς* may, in the Ionic dialect, drop *s*; as *πολλάκίς*, Ionic *πολλάκι*.

3. *Οὐ*, before a vowel *οὐκ*, before a vowel with the rough breathing *οὐχ*; but only when it is immediately connected with the following word; as *οὐ σοφός, οὐκ ἐγώ, οὐχ ἡμεῖς*.

At the end of a clause, it is always pronounced and written *οὔ, no, not*.

Μή follows the analogy of *οὐ* only in the compound *μηκέτι*, formed after the analogy of *οὐκέτι*.

NOTE. Sometimes the addition or omission of *s* slightly modifies the meaning of the word; thus, *ἀμφί ἀμφίς, ἐν εἰς (ἐνς), ἀντικρῦ ἀντικρυσ, εὐθύ εὐθύς, πῶς πω*.

CONTRACTION AND SYNIZESIS.

§ 18. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be contracted into one long syllable.

1. Two syllables may be contracted by simply removing the mark of diæresis ("); as *τείχεϊ τείχει, οἶομαι οἶομαι, πληθύϊ πληθύϊ, ἰύσσω ἄσσω, ἦια ἦα, λώϊστος λῶϊστος*.

2. *E* before or after *ει, η, η, οι, ου, ω, αν*, is dropped; as *φιλείεις*

φιλείς, φιλέητε φιλήητε, φιλέη φιλήη, φιλείοι φιλοί, φιλέουσι φιλούσι, φιλέω φιλώ, έαυτοῦ αὐτοῦ.

3. O before or after αι, οι, ω, ω, ου, also after ει, is dropped; as διπλόαι διπλαί, δηλόοις δηλοίς, δηλώω δηλώ, πλόω πλώ, δηλόουσι δηλούσι, πλείον πλείν.

4. A before α, αι, and after ου, is dropped; as μνάα μνά, μνάαι μναί, οὔας οὔς.

5. The remaining cases are exhibited in the following table.

αα — \bar{a} ; as μνάα μνά.

αε — \bar{a} , Doric and Bæotic η; νικάετε νικᾶτε D. νικῆτε, ένίκαε ένίκα D. ένίκη, ὄραε ὄρα D. ὄρη.

αη — \bar{a} , Doric η; τιμάητε τιμᾶτε, ὄράη ὄρᾶ D. ὄρῆ.

αο — ω, Æolic, Bæotic, and Doric \bar{a} ; τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν, ἀσάομενοι ἀσῶμενοι Æ. B. D. ἀσάμενοι, πεινάοῦντι D. πεινᾶντι, ἦραο ἦρω ἦρα, Ἀτρείδαο Ἀτρείδᾶ, Μενέλαο Μενέλας.

αω — ω, Æolic and Doric \bar{a} ; μουσάων μουσῶν Æ. μοισᾶν D. μωσᾶν, Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν Æ. Ποσειδᾶν D. Ποσειδᾶν, φάωντι φᾶντι, ισάωντι ισᾶντι.

εα — η; συκῆα συκῆ, Ἑρμῆας Ἑρμῆς, κρέας Doric κρῆς. In neuters of the second declension, and in the accusative plural of the first, εα becomes \bar{a} ; as ὀστέα ὀσᾶ, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, συκῆας συκᾶς; also when it is preceded by a vowel or ρ; as ὑγῆα ὑγιᾶ, χοῆα χοᾶ, Πειραιῆα Πειραιᾶ, κλέεα κλέα, ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ.

But in the third declension -ρεα becomes -ρη; as τριῆρεα τριῆρη. In the same declension, εα sometimes becomes η even after a vowel; as διφυῆα διφυῆ.

εε — ει, Æolic and Doric η; as φιλεῆτω φιλείτω Æ. D. φιλήτω, φιλέετε φιλείτε Æ. D. φιλήτε. The Attic sometimes follows the analogy of the Doric; as βασιλέες βασιλείς or βασιλῆς, περικαλλῆε περικαλλῆ.

εο — ου, Doric and Ionic ευ; as ζῆρεος ζῆρευς, ζάμβεος ζάμβευς, φιλόομεν φιλεῶμεν, στεφανέονται στεφανοῦνται στεφανεῦνται. The verbal ending εῦσι for οὔσι is contracted from έουσι; as οἰχνεουσι οἰχνεῦσι (οἰχνεόουσι).

ιε — \bar{i} ; as ιερός ιρός, ιέραξ ἰρηξ, Æolic, Bæotic, and Ionic.

ιι — \bar{i} ; as πόλιι πόλι, δίος δίος, Χίος Χίος.

οα — \bar{a} or ω; ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

οε — ου, old Doric ω; δηλόετε δηλούτε, προεγγυεύω προεγγυεύω Doric προγγυεύω. So in the Doric infinitives μαστιγῶεν μαστιγῶν, ῥιγῶεν ῥιγῶν, στεφανῶεν στεφανῶν.

οη — ω; δηλόητε δηλώτε, διδόητε διδώτε. In nouns of the first declension, o is dropped; as ἀπλόη ἀπλῆ.

οο — ου, Æolic, Bœotic, and old Doric ω; δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν, πλόον πλοῦν, μισθόοντι μισθῶντι.
 υε — ὕ; ἰχθύες ἰχθύς, ἐρύες ἐρύς.

6. When the second syllable is a *diphthong*, its first vowel is contracted with the preceding syllable according to the preceding paragraph (except the cases mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs); as τιμάεις or τιμάης τιμάς, Doric τιμήης, τιμάοιμεν τιμῶμεν, χρυσέα χρυσῆ, τιμήεις τιμήης, διδόης διδώς.

-αου, in verbs, contracts αο into ω and then drops υ; as χράου χρω̄, τιμάου τιμῶ.

-εαι, in nouns, merely drops ε; as χρύσεται χρυσαῖ, σικέαις σικαῖς; in verbs it becomes -η, Attic -ει; as βουλεύεαι βουλεύη βουλεύει.

-ηαι in the subjunctive passive becomes -η; as βουλεύηαι βουλεύη, οἴηαι οἴη.

-οει, -οη, in verbs in οω, become -οι; as δηλόεις δηλοῖς, δηλόης δηλοῖς, δηλόη δηλοῖ. As to such contractions as δηλοῦν, Οποῦς, from δηλόειν, Οπόεις, they came from the original -όεν, -όενς; thus δηλόεν δηλοῦν, Οπόενς Οποῦς.

In verbs in οω, the Doric contracts οει, οη into ω; as στεφανόει, πριόη, Doric στεφανῶ, πριῶ, found in inscriptions.

§ 19. Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be so rapidly uttered as to form but one syllable. This is called *synizēsis* or *synecphonēsis*.

The first of the vowels thus contracted is most commonly ε, and sometimes ι; as στήθεα, ἡμέας, κρέα, θεοί, θεοῦ, πόλιος, Ἴστιαίαν, ἱερέουσα, χρυσέω. So ὄγδοον (*Od.* 7, 261), δακρύοισι, δηῖοιο, δηῖων, δηῖοισι, ἦῖα.

NOTE. In such cases ε and ι were probably sounded not unlike *y* in *yet*, *yes*, *you*, *your*; thus πόλιος πόλγος; ἱερέουσα, γερέουσα; χρυσέω ἀνά (originally χρυσεοί ἀνα), χρῦσγο ἀνά. It must not be supposed however that ε and ι, thus hardened, had the power of ordinary consonants, for they never make position with a preceding consonant; thus πόλγος is a pyrrhich, not a trochee.

CRASIS AND ELISION.

§ 20. Two successive words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the former ends in, and the next begins with, a vowel. This kind of contraction is called *crasis*. The *coronis* (´) is generally placed over the syllable thus contracted.

1. The words, of which the final syllable may be contracted with the next word, are chiefly the *article*, the *relative pronoun*, and the conjunction *καί*, *and* ; as *ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἀνὴρ* ; *ἂ ἐδανείσατο, ἀδανείσατο* ; *ἂ ἄν, ἄν*.

So *ὁ ἐκ, οὐκ* ; *ὁ ἐπί, οὐπί* ; *ἡ ἐπαρή, ἡπαρή* ; *τὸ ἀληθές, τᾶληθές* ; *τὸ ἐναντίον, τοῦναντίον* ; *τὸ ὄνομα, τοῦνομα* ; *τὰ ἀγαθὰ, τᾶγαθὰ* ; *ὁ ἐφόρου, οὐφόρου* ; *ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα* ; *ποῦ ἐστιν, ποῦ ἴστιν*.

2. When the preceding word ends in a *diphthong*, the second vowel (*ι, υ*) of that diphthong is dropped before the two words are contracted into one ; as *οἱ ἀδελφοί, ἀδελφοί* ; *τῶ ἀσύλω, τῶσύλω* ; *καὶ εἶτα, κᾶτα*.

So *τῇ ἐπαρῇ, τῇπαρῇ* ; *τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τᾶργεῖοι* ; *καὶ ἐγὼ, κᾶγὼ* ; *καὶ ἐπίστατον, κᾶπίστατον* ; *καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους, κᾶφ' ὕψους* ; *καὶ ἐν, κᾶν* ; *τοῦ ἡμέτερου, θῆμετέρου* ; *τοὶ ἄν, τᾶν* ; *τοὶ ἄρα, τᾶρα* ; *μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν*.

NOTE 1. In many editions, the *ι* of *καί* is subscribed ; as *κᾶγὼ, κᾶν*. But this orthography is incorrect, first, because no contraction can take place as long as *ι* retains its place ; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is omitted.

The Elean inscription however has TOINTAYT, which is commonly supposed to stand for *τῶ νταῦτ*, that is *τῶ ἐνταῦθα*. In another inscription we find also KAIMON, that is *καὶ μὸν, κᾶμόν* ; but this seems to be an error of the stone-cutter, for in the same inscription we find KAΦΥΨΟΥΣ, that is *κᾶφ' ὕψους, καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*.

NOTE 2. The forms *ἄτερος θατέρου θατέρω θάτερον* come from *ὁ, τοῦ, τῶ, τὸ, and ἄτερος* for the usual *ἕτερος*.

NOTE 3. *Καί* drops *αι* before the diphthongs *αι, ει, ευ, ου* ; as *καὶ αἴτις, καίτις* ; *καὶ εἴκοσι, κείκοσι* ; *καὶ εὐσεβέων, κεύσεβέων* ; *καὶ οὐκέτι, κούκέτι*.

NOTE 4. In crasis, the Ionic dialect contracts *οα* into *ω* ; as *τὸ ἄγαλμα τῶγαλμα* ; *ὁ ἄριστος, ὦριστος* ; *οἱ ἄλλοι, ὦλλοι* ; *ὁ αὐτός, ωὐτός* ; *τοὶ ἀγῶνος, τῶγῶνος*.

NOTE 5. When the first word apparently remains unaltered, the coronis may be placed over the space separating the two words ; as *ἂ ἔδωκας, ἂδωκας* or *ἂ ἔδωκας*.

So *ὦ ἄνθρωπε, ὦνθρωπε* or *ὦ ἄνθρωπε* ; *ὦ ἄνερ, ὦνερ* or *ὦ ἄνερ* ; *ὦ ἀγαθέ, ὦγαθέ* or *ὦ ἄγαθέ* ; *ποῦ ἐστι, ποῦστι* or *ποῦ ἴστι* ; *μὴ ἔθιγες, μῆθιγες* or *μὴ ἴθιγες* ; *ἡ ἐπαρή, ἡπαρή* or *ἡ ἴπαρή*.

NOTE 6. Crasis was very often left to pronunciation. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *τοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀρετῆς, τὸ ἄντρον, καὶ εὐσεβέων*, where the metre requires *τωῦτοῦ, κἀρετῆς, τᾶντρον, κεύσεβέων*.

Even in our editions crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation ; as *ἐπεὶ οὐ, μὴ οὐ, ἡ οὐ, ἡ εἰσόκεν, Εὐναλίῳ ἀνδρεϊφόνητη, δὴ ἀφνειότατος, μὴ ἄλλος, εἰλαπίνη ἡέ, ἀσβέτω οὐδ'*.

✕ 21. When of two successive words the former ends with

a short vowel (except *υ*), and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops, by *elision*, its final vowel, and the *apostrophe* (') is put over the vacant space; as *διὰ ἐμοῦ*, *δι' ἐμοῦ* ἄλλὰ ἐγώ, ἄλλ' ἐγώ; ὄδε ἀνὴρ, ὄδ' ἀνὴρ.

So *κατὰ αὐτῆς*, *κατ' αὐτῆς*; *ἀντὶ ἐκείνης*, *ἀντ' ἐκείνης*; *λέγοιμι ἄν*, *λέγοιμ' ἄν*; *ἐπὶ ἡμῖν*, *ἐφ' ἡμῖν*; *ἀντὶ ὧν*, *ἀνθ' ὧν*; *νύκτα ὄλην*, *νύχθ' ὄλην*.

(a) *Περί* and *πρό* never lose their final vowels in the Attic dialect as *περὶ αὐτόν*, *πρὸ ἐμοῦ*.

(b) The *dative* of the third declension, and the conjunction *ὄτι* never lose *ι* in the Attic dialect.

NOTE 1. The diphthong *-αι* at the end of a word is sometimes elided by the Poets, but only in the verbal endings *μαι*, *σαι*, *ται*, *σθαι*, and in the nominative plural of the first declension; as *βούλομαι ἐγώ*, *βούλομ' ἐγώ*; *ἦσαι ὀλιγηπελέων*, *ἦσ' ὀλιγηπελέων*; *ὄξειαι ὀδύναι*, *ὄξει' ὀδύναι*.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Bœotians, Dorians, and the Poets, sometimes reject the final vowel even when the next word begins with a consonant. This takes place in the prepositions *ἀνά*, *παρά*, *κατά* (§ 13, 11), and the adverb *ἄρα*; as *ἄν νέκρας*, *ἄν δέ*, *ἄμ μέγα*, *ἄμ πέλαγος*, *ἄμ φόνον*; *πὰρ Ζηνί*, *πὰρ ποσί*; *καδδύναμιν*; *ἄρ φρένας*.

Strictly speaking, the preposition, in this case, and the next word should be written as one word; thus *ἀννέκρας*, *ἀνδέ*, *ἄμμέγα*, *ἄμπέλαγος*, *ἄμφόνον*, *παρΖηνί*, *παρποσί*.

Ποτί drops *ι* before the article; as *ποττό*, *ποττοίς*, *ποττούτοισι*, *ποττά*.

NOTE 3. Elision was often left to pronunciation; thus, in ancient metrical inscriptions we find *εἰμὶ ἀνδριάς*, *ἔδρασε ἀγαθά*, *τοιῶνδε ἀνδρῶν*, *γένους τε ἕκατι*, *δὲ Ἀριστοκλῆς*, *σε ἄχρι*.

SYLLABICATION.

§ 22. 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowel-sounds in it.

2. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables*; of two, *dissyllables*; and of more than two, *polysyllables*.

3. The last syllable but one is called the *penult*, the last but two, the *antepenult*; thus, in *ὀφθαλμός*, *eye*, *μος* is the last syllable, *φθαλ*, the penult, and *α* the antepenult.

4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel-sound is immediately preceded by the vowel-sound of the preceding syllable ; as *a* in *ἑνά*, *goddess* ; *os* in *θεός*, *god*, *ἥλιος*, *sun*.

§ 23. 1. Any single consonant can commence a Greek word.

2. The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable : βδ, βλ, βρ, γλ, γν, γρ, δμ, δν, δρ, θλ, θν, θρ, κλ, κμ, κν, κρ, κτ, μν, πλ, πν, πρ, πτ, σβ, σθ, σκ, σκλ, σκν, σμ, σπ, σπλ, στ, στλ, στρ, σφ, σχ, τλ, τμ, τρ, φθ, φλ, φρ, χθ, χλ, χν, χρ.

The following combinations also may commence a syllable : γδ, γμ, θμ, τν, φν, χμ.

§ 24. With respect to dividing a Greek word into syllables, the following rules are observed in the best editions :

1. A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable, is placed at the beginning of the syllable ; as *φυ-γή*, *flight* ; *έ-σπέ-ρα*, *evening* ; *έ-ρυ-θρός*, *red* ; *νέ-κταρ*, *nectar*.

2. When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable ; as *ἵπ-πος*, *horse* ; *ἄν-τρον*, *grotto* ; *σκήπ-τρον*, *sceptre* ; *τύρ-σις*, *tower* ; *ἄγ-χω*, *to choke, strangle*.

3. A *compound* word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off. E. g. *έν-άγω*, *έξ-άγω*, *έκ-φέ-ρω*, *προσ-έρχομαι*, *άν-άξιος*, *πα-ρουσία*, *άν-θίστημι*.

4. When elision takes place, the preceding word is, in pronunciation, regarded as a part of the following ; as *άλ-λ' ού-δέν*, *πα-ρ' έ-μού*, *έ-φ' φ*, *σέ-μν' έ-πη*.

NOTE. Syllabication is not based on any linguistic principle. According to Sextus, it is foolish talk (*μωρολογία*). In ancient inscriptions, a word is divided where the line ends ; as *α-χρις*, *αχ-ρις*, *αχρ-ις*, *αχρι-ς*.

QUANTITY.

§ 25. In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.

1. A syllable is *long by nature* when it has a long vowel or diphthong; as, the penult of οἶκος, *house*, ἄνθρωπος, *man*, κᾶω, *to burn*, τιμή, *honor*.

2. A syllable is said to be *long by position* when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by ζ, ξ, ψ; as, the penult of πίστις, *confidence*, ὄρκος, *oath*, φράζω, *to say*, ἔψω, *to cook*.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a *mute and a liquid*, the syllable is short in the Attic dialect; in the other dialects it is generally long; as, the penult of τέκνον, *child*, ὕπνος, *sleep*, ὕβρις, *haughtiness*.

But the syllable is almost always long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν; as in ἀγνώς, *unknown*.

4. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.

This rule has reference only to α, ι, υ. As to ε, ο, η, ω, they present no difficulty whatever.

NOTE 1. A syllable may be long both by nature and by position at the same time; as in μᾶλλον, Ἰωρᾶξ, πρᾶσσω, πρᾶγμα, πρήσσω, πρήγμα, διωγμός.

NOTE 2. It must not be supposed that, when a syllable was long by position, its vowel was prolonged in pronunciation; for, had this been the case, the Greek would have used η for ε, and ω for ο, and such words as τάγμα, ἴσμεν, σκύμνος would have been accented τᾶγμα, ἴσμεν, σκῦμνος; further, the Ionians would have used η for α.

It is observed also that, when the Greeks wrote Latin words in Greek characters, they employed ε, ο when the Latin e, o were short by nature, and η, ω when they were long by nature, without reference to position; as *centurio κεντυρίων*, *Tertius Τέρτιος*, *Sextus Σέξτος*, *Cornelius Κορνήλιος*, *census κήσος*, *Festus Φήστος*, *Constantinus Κων*

σταντῖνος. So *Marcus* Μάρκος, *Flaccus* Φλάκκος, *Felix* Φήλιξ, where the accent shows that, in these words, *a*, *i* are short by nature.

NOTE 3. Ξ and Ψ make position because they are double consonants (§ 6, 2). As to Ζ, its making position was owing to its *strong vocal hissing*; for it has already been shown that it is not a double consonant. (§ 6, n.)

§ 26. The quantity of *a*, *i*, *v*, in radical syllables, must be learned by observation. As a general rule, these vowels are short. Further,

1. Every *a*, *i*, *v*, arising from contraction is long by nature; as *ἀέκων* ἄκων, *ἰέρηξ* ἴρηξ, *βότρυνες* βότρῦς.

2. Every *ασ*, *ισ*, *υσ*, arising from *αντσ* or *ανσ*, *ινσ*, *υντσ* or *υνσ*, is long by nature; as *μέλανς* μέλᾱς, *φθίνσα* φθίσα, *ζευγνύντς* ζευγνύς.

3. Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives; as *τιμή* ἄτιμος *πολυτιμητος* τιμάω.

4. The accent very often indicates the quantity of the last two syllables of a word. (See below.)

5. *A* is long by nature when the Ionic dialect changes it into *η*, as *Πριᾶπος*, Ἴηγis, Ionic *Πρήπος*, Ἴηγis.

§ 27. Quantity of the Endings of the Declensions.

1. First Declension.

-*a* of the *nominative* singular is always short when the genitive ends in -*ης*; as *δόξα* δόξης.

All proparoxytones and properispomena of course have the *a* short; as *ἀλήθεια*, *μοῖρα*, *δα*.

Oxytones and paroxytones which have -*ας* in the genitive have -*a* long in the nominative; as *χαρά* χαρᾱς, *πέτρα* πέτρας. Except *μιά*, *Κίρᾱ*, *Πύρᾱ*.

-*a* of the *vocative* singular from nouns in -*ας* is always long; from nouns in -*ης* it is always short; as *ταμίας* ταμιά, *πολίτης* πολίτᾱ.

-*a* of the *nominative*, *accusative*, and *vocative dual* is always long; as *μούσα*, *ταμιά*, *τελώνᾱ*.

-*av* of the *accusative* singular always follows the quantity of its *nominative*; as *δόξᾱν*, *μουσᾱν*, *πέτρᾱν*.

-*ας* is always long; as *ταμιάς*, *μούσας*. The Doric dialect however may make it short in the *accusative plural*; as *πάσᾱς*, *τέχνᾱς*.

αο, -*άων*, always *a* long; as *Ατρείδαο*, *τᾱων*, *ἀλλᾱων*.

οι, always short; as *ποιμναισῖ*, *μούσησῖ*.

2. Second Declension.

-α, always short; as ὀστέᾱ, ξύλα, σῦκά, χρύσεᾱ.

-σι, always short; as λόγοισι, θεοῖσι, τοῖσι.

3. Third Declension.

-ι, -σι, -α, -ας, short; as κόρακι, κόραξι, κόρακα, κόρακας, τείχεα.

Nouns in εὖς however may have -ᾱ, -ᾱς; as βασιλέᾱ, βασιλέῦς.

The quantity of the last syllable of the root of nouns of the third declension must be learned by observation. It is only added here, that,

(a) Monosyllabic words are long; as πᾶν, ῥίς, δρῦς. Except the pronouns τίς, τίς, τί, τὶ.

(b) The vowels α, ι, υ, when they stand at the end of the root, are short; as γῆρας γῆραός, πόλις πόλιος, δάκρυ δάκρυός. Except γραῦς γραῖός, and ναῦς ναῖός.

(c) In substantives, αν, υν, υν, at the end of the root, are long; as Τιτάν Τιτᾶνος, Σαλαμίς Σαλαμῖνος, Φόρκυς Φόρκῦνος.

§ 28. Quantity of the Verbal Endings.

-μι, -σι, -τι, -νσι, -ντι, always short; as ἴστημι, ἴστησι, δίδωμι, βουλεύουσι, μοχθίζοντι.

The connecting vowel α is always short; as ἐβουλεύσαμεν, ἐβούλευσᾱς, ἐβουλεύσατο.

ACCENT.

§ 29. 1. There are three accents; the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (˘ or ˜).

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last. Further, the circumflex can be placed only on a syllable long by nature.

2. A word is called *oxytone*, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable; as βραχύς, short; μηχανή, machine.

Paroxytone, when it has the acute on the penult; as κόραξ, crow; δόμος, house.

Proparoxytone, when it has the acute on the antepenult; as ἀσπάραγος, asparagus; φάσηλος, bean

Perispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable ; as τιμῶ, *to honor* ; μετρῶ, *to measure*.

Properispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the penult ; as σῦκον, *fig* ; οἶνος, *wine*.

Barytone, when its last syllable has no accent at all ; as πλέως, *full* ; γάλα, *milk* ; τρίαινα, *trident* ; αὔθαρ, *udder*.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the *grave accent* is understood on every syllable which appears unaccented. Thus ἀνθροποκτόνος, τύπτω, are ἀνθρῶποκτόνός, τύπτῶ. The grave accent then is *no accent at all*.

NOTE 2. The circumflex, according to ancient authorities, is composed of the acute and the grave ; thus, $\grave{\alpha}$, or $\acute{\alpha}$, $\grave{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\grave{\alpha}$.

NOTE 3. The *place* of the accent in any particular word must be learned from the lexicon. As soon however as the place is known, the kind of accent is generally determined by the following rules.

§ 30. 1. If the *last* syllable is long either by nature or by position, no accent can be placed on the antepenult.

2. If the *antepenult* is accented, it always takes the acute ; as σμάραγδος, *emerald* ; πέπερι, *pepper* ; πέλεκυς, *axe*.

3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when its vowel is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature ; as λόγος, *word* ; πίσσα, *pitch* ; σελήνη, *moon*.

4. When the vowel-sound of the *penult* is long by nature, and at the same time the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature, the penult can take only the circumflex ; as μήλον, *apple* ; καταίτυξ, a kind of *helmet*.

5. When a word which has the acute on the last syllable stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave ($\grave{\alpha}$) :

as τούς πονηρούς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ποῦ τούς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

The interrogative pronoun τίς, τί, *who? what? which?* always retains its acute accent.

NOTE 1. The Æolic dialect throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as θῦμος, βόλλα, ἄμμιν, δύνατος, ἄεισι, for the common θυμός, βουλή, ἡμῖν, δυνατός, αἰεσί. Prepositions are excepted, as πεδά, the same as μετά.

NOTE 2. It will be perceived that, in Greek, the accent of the penult and antepenult is regulated by the quantity of the *last syllable*: in Latin, the accent of the antepenult is determined by the *penult*.

χ § 31. 1. The endings -αι and -οι are, with respect to accent, short; as λέγονται, ἄνθρωποι, μούσαι, λύπαι, οἴκοι, ὦμοι.

(a) Except the third person singular of the *optative active*; as τιμήσαι, τιμήσοι.

(b) Except also the adverb οἴκοι, *at home*, which in reality is the original form of the dative οἴκῳ.

2. In nouns in ως of the second declension, in the genitive of some nouns of the third declension, and in the Ionic genitive in εω of the first declension, the final syllable permits the accent to stand on the antepenult; as εὔγεως εὔγεω εὔγεω εὔγεως, εὐρύκεως εὐρύκεω; πόλεως πόλεων; Τυδείδew, Πηληϊάδew. Also, in the Ionic ὄτεωv for ὄτων.

NOTE 1. The first of these apparent anomalies is explained in the following manner; the ι in the diphthongs αι and οι, at the end of a word, had ordinarily an *obscure* or *weak* sound. But when it was an *essential* letter, as in the dative and optative, its sound was *clear* or *strong*; as in μοί, σοί, τοί, οἴκοι.

The second anomaly is explained as follows; εω was, by *synizesis*, ordinarily pronounced as *one* syllable, not unlike -yoh. As to the compounds of γέλως and κέρας, as φιλόγεως, εὔκεως, they ordinarily suffered a kind of *syncope*; thus φιλόγ'λως, εὔκ'ρως.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, barytone nominatives in -οι, and barytone verbal forms in -εῖται, in the Doric dialect, take the acute on the penult, according to the general rule (§ 30, 3); as ἀγγέλοι, ἀνθρώποι, φιλοσόφοι, πωλουμένοι; φορεῖται, ἐσσεῖται; from

which it may be inferred that the Doric did not recognize the rules exhibited in this section.

Accent as affected by Contraction, Elision, Anastrophe, and Crasis.

§ 32. 1. If the first of the syllables to be contracted has the acute or circumflex, and the second the grave, that is, no accent (§ 29, *ns.* 1. 2), the contracted syllable takes the circumflex; as πλέετε πλείτε, τιμάω τιμῶ, οὔας οὔς.

But when the first has the grave, that is, when it is unaccented, and the second the acute, the contracted syllable has the acute; as φιλεόμεθα φιλούμεθα, φιλεόντων φιλούντων, ἔαν ἦν, ἔων ὦν.

2. If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place; as πόλλες πόλεις, βουλευέαι βουλεύη.

NOTE 1. Exceptions to the first rule: (a) The contracted nominative dual of the second declension; as πλώω πλώ.

(b) The contracted genitive, dative, and accusative plural of polysyllabic compounds in οος; as αντίπνοος αντίπνοος, αντιπνόου αντίπνου; αντιπνόω αντίπνω; εὔνοους εὔνοος, προπλόους πρόπλους; that is, they take the accent of the contracted nominative.

(c) The adjective ἀθρόος ἄθρους, ἀθρόον ἄθρου, *crowded*.

(d) The contracted subjunctive passive and middle of verbs in μι most commonly deviates from the first rule; as δυνέωμαι δύνωμαι, ιστέωμαι ἴστωμαι, ξυμβλέηται ξύμβληται.

(e) The genitive plural of adjectives in ἡθήης (from ἡθος), and of τριήρης, αὐτάρκης; as συνηθέων συνήθων, τριηρέων τριήρων, αὐταρκέων αὐταρκων.

(f) The contracted genitive plural of *barytones* of the second declension; as λογῶν λόγων, ἀνθρωπόων ἀνθρώπων.

(g) The genitive singular of masculines in ὄς of the second declension; as νεῶο νεώ, Πετεῶο Πετεώ, λαγῶο λαγώ.

NOTE 2. Exceptions to the second rule: (a) The contracted forms of adjectives in εος; as χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρύσεια χρυσᾶ. So τὸ κάνοον κανοῦν.

(b) The contracted genitive and dative singular of δαίς, δέλεαρ, Θρήϊξ, οἷς, οὔας, στέαρ, φάος, φρέαρ, φωίς. (See below.)

(c) The contracted second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ.

(d) The imperfect ἐχρῆν, from ἔχραεν, from the impersonal χρή.

§ 33. 1. In *prepositions* and *conjunctions*, if the *elided*

vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel; as ἀμφὶ αὐτῶ, ἀμφ' αὐτῶ; ἀλλὰ εἰπέ, ἀλλ' εἰπέ.

In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable; as σεμνὰ ἔπη, σέμν' ἔπη; γαληνὰ ὄρω, γαλήν' ὄρω; φημὶ ἐγώ, φήμ' ἐγώ.

2. When a dissyllabic preposition is, by *anastrophe*, put after its substantive, or after the verb with which it is compounded, its accent is placed on the penult; as ἀπὸ θεῶν, θεῶν ἄπο; ἀπολέσας, ὀλέσας ἄπο.

The prepositions ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, διαί, ὑπαί, ὑπείρ, παρὰ are never subject to anastrophe.

3. When the dissyllabic prepositions stand for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with themselves, or rather when εἰμί is understood, they take the accent on the penult; as ἐνι, πάρα, πέρι, ἔπι, sc. ἐστί.

4. In *crasis*, the contracted syllable can take the circumflex only when one of the original syllables had it; or when the acute is immediately followed by the grave, that is, by an unaccented syllable (§ 29, ns. 1. 2); as καὶ οἶνον, κᾶνον; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγῶδα; καὶ εἶτα, κᾶτα.

But if the acute is followed by another acute, or if the grave is followed by the acute, the contracted syllable can have only the acute; as καὶ ἄν, κᾶν; μέντοι ἄν, μεντᾶν; τὰ ἄλλα, τᾶλλα; τὰ ὅπλα, ὄπλα; τὸ ἔργον, τοῦργον.

Accent of Nouns.

× § 34. 1. The place of the accent remains the same as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it; if not, it is removed to the next syllable, towards the end; as θάλασσα θαλάσσης θαλάσσαι, ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπων, νῆσος νήσου, κόραξ κόρακος κοράκων, πρᾶγμα πράγματος, ὄδους ὀδόντος.

The kind of accent is of course to be determined by the general rules; thus, νῆσος becomes νήσου (§ 30, 3); πρᾶγμα πράγματος (§ 30, 2), ὄδους ὀδόντος ὀδοῦσι (§ 30, 3. 4).

× 2. The genitive and dative of oxytones of the first two declensions take the circumflex according to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as τιμὴ τιμῆς from τιμῆος, τιμῆ from τιμῆϊ, τιμῶν from τιμάων or τιμέων, θεός θεοῦ from θεόος, θεῶ from θεοῖι θεῶϊ.

The dative plural and dual of these declensions always takes the accent of the dative singular; as τιμαῖσι τιμαῖς τιμαῖν, θεοῖσι θεοῖς θεοῖν.

NOTE 1. Exceptions in the *first declension*: (a) The contracted genitive plural of the feminine of barytone *adjectives* and *participles* in *ος* takes the accent on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); that is, the genitive of the feminine is the same as that of the masculine; as *λεγόμενος, λεγομένων λεγομένων; ἄξιος, ἀξιών ἀξίων.*

(b) Also, the genitive plural of ἡ ἀφύη, οἱ ἔτησῖαι, ὁ χρήστης, ὁ χλούνης; thus ἀφύων, ἔτησιων, χρήστων, χλούνων.

(c) Μία, from εἷς, *one*, has μιᾶς, μιᾷ, with the accent on the last syllable.

(d) Δεσπότης, *master*, has vocative δέσποτα, proparoxytone.

NOTE 2. Exceptions in the *second declension*: (a) The genitive singular of masculines in ὠς takes the acute, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as νεώς, νεώ (from νεῶο), Πετεώς, Πετεώ (from Πετεῶο).

(b) The Epic ending -όφι or -όφιν is always paroxytone; as τέκνον τεκνόφι, ἐσχάρα ἐσχαρόφιν.

NOTE 3. Exceptions in the *third declension*: (a) Monosyllabic *substantives* and *adjectives* throw the accent in the genitive and dative of all the numbers upon the last syllable: here the genitive plural and dual takes the circumflex; as κῖς κῖός κί κῖων κιοῖν, εἷς ἐνός ἐνί.

(b) The following monosyllables throw the accent in the genitive singular, and dative singular and plural, upon the last syllable; in the genitive plural and dual they follow the general rule (1):

ὁ δμῶς, δμῶός δμωῖ δμωσί, *slave*

ὁ θῶς, θῶός θωῖ θωσί, *jackal*

τὸ ΚΡΑΣ, κρατός κρατί κρασί, *head*

ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός παιδί παισί, *child*

ὁ σῆς, σεός or σητός, *moth*

ὁ Τρῶς, Τρῶός Τρωῖ Τρωσί, *Tros, Trojans.*

The Doric dialect however places the accent on the last syllable even in the genitive and dative plural; as παιδῶν, Τρωῶν.

(c) Πᾶς, *all*, throws the accent in the genitive and dative singular on the last syllable; the plural is regular; thus, παντός παντί πάντων πᾶσι.

The Dorians throw the accent on the last syllable of the genitive plural also; thus, παντῶν for πάντων.

(d) Τίς; *who?* follows the general rule throughout; as τίνος, τίμιν, τίνων.

(e) The contracted form of the following nouns is accented after the analogy of monosyllables (a, b):

δαῖς δᾶς δαδός δαδί δάδων δάδουν δασί, *torch*

Θρηῖξ Θρηῖξ Θραῖξ Θρακός Θρακί Θρακῶν Θραξί, *a Thracian*

οῖς οῖς οἰός οἰί οἰῶν, *sheep*

οὔας οὔς ὠτός ὠτί ὠτων ὠτοιῶν ὠσί, *ear*

στῆαρ στῆρ στητός, *tallow*

φρεων φρητός φρητών, *a well*

φίος φώς φωτός φωτί φώτων, *light*

φωίς φώς φωδός φωδί φώδων φώδουν φωσί, *blister*

(f) Δέλεαρ, *bait*, in the contracted forms, takes the accent on the first syllable ; as δελείατος δέλητος.

(g) The following nouns are more or less irregular in their accent :

άνήρ, *man*, άνέρος, regular ; but άνδρός άνδρί άνδρα άνερ άνδρες άνδρών άνδρας.

γαστήρ, *belly*, γαστέρος, regular ; but γαστρός γαστρί.

γυνή, *woman*, γυναικός, -κί, -αίκα, ὡ γύναι, -αίκες, -κῶν, -ξί, -αίκας.

δαήρ, *husband's brother*, regular ; but ὡ δάερ.

Δημήτηρ, *Demeter*, Δημήτερος, regular ; but Δήμητρος Δήμητρι Δήμητρα Δήμητερ.

θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, θυγατέρος, paroxytone ; but θυγατρός θυγατρί θύγατρα θύγατερ θύγαρες.

μήτηρ, *mother*, μητέρος, paroxytone ; but μητρός μητρί μήτερ.

πατήρ, *father*, πατέρος, regular ; but πατρός πατρί πάτερ.

σωτήρ, *preserver*, σωτήρος, regular ; but ὡ σῶτερ.

(h) The vocative and neuter singular of adjectives in ων G. ονος, take the accent on the antepenult ; as εὐδαίμων, ὦ εὐδαιμον, τὸ εὐδαιμον ; καλλίων, τὸ κάλλιον.

(i) The vocative of the following nouns in ων takes the accent on the antepenult : Απολλων Ἄπολλον, Ποσειδῶν Πόσειδον, Αγαμέμνων Αγάμεμμον, Αμφίων Ἄμφϊον.

(k) The vocative and neuter singular of some compounds in ης G. εος, take the accent on the antepenult ; as Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, κακοήσης κακόησες, φιλαλήθης φιλάλησες.

(l) In the Doric dialect, the nominative and accusative plural of the third declension take the acute on the penult ; as χείρες, παίδες, ὀρνίθες, γυναίκες, πτώκας.

(m) The Æolic dative plural in εσσι always takes the accent on the antepenult ; as πάντεσσι, πολίεσσι.

Accent of Verbs.

§ 35. 1. In verbs, both simple and compound, the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits ; as βουλευώ βουλευέτε βεβούλευμαι, ἴστημι ἔστησαν ἔστατον, ἀνάγω ἀνήγαγον, παρέχω πάρασχε, παρατίθημι παρέθηκαν, ἀποδίδωμι ἀπόδοτε, κατατίθημι κατάθεσθε.

2. The aorist active infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, the second aorist middle infinitive, and the infinitive in ναι and μεν take the accent on the penult ; as βουλευ-

σαι, βεβουλεῦσθαι βεβουλευμένος, λιπέσθαι θέσθαι περιθέσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, βεβουλευκέναι διδόναι δόμεν.

But the Epic infinitive in *μναι* follows the first rule ; as ἔμμεναι, ἔδμεναι, τιθήμεναι.

3. The second aorist active participle, participles in *εις, ους, υς, ως*, and participles in *ας* from verbs in *μι* take the acute on the last syllable ; as λιπών, βουλευθείς τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, βεβουλευκώς ἐπιπλώς, ἰστάς.

4 The second aorist active infinitive takes the circumflex on the last syllable ; as λιπεῖν, πιεῖν, φαγεῖν.

5. The contracted form of the second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable (§ 32, n. 2, c) ; as λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ, πίθεο πιθοῦ.

6. In compound verbs in *μι* the second person of the second aorist middle imperative takes the circumflex when the preposition with which it is compounded consists of one syllable ; but if it consists of two syllables, this person follows the first rule ; as προδοῦ ἐνθοῦ ἀφοῦ, ἀπόδου ἀπόθου κατάθου.

7. When the connecting vowel is omitted, the third person plural in *νσι* takes the accent on the penult ; as ἰστᾶσι, τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνύσι, βεβᾶσι, ἐστᾶσι, τεθνᾶσι, τετλᾶσι.

NOTE. Exceptions to the preceding rules : (a) The imperatives *ιδέ, εἶπέ* or *εἶπόν, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, λαβέ*, from *Εἶδω, Εἶπω, ἔρχομαι, εὐρίσκω, λαμβάνω*, take the acute on the last syllable, contrary to the general rule. In composition, however, they are regular ; as εἴσιδε, ἄπελθε, μετάλαβε.

(b) The compounds of *δός, ἔς, ἔς, σχές*, are always paroxytone as ἀπόδος, πρόες, παράθες, πρόσχες.

(c) The dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of *εἰμί* and *φημί* deviate from the rule ; as ἐστί, ἐσμέν ; φατέ, φασί. In composition, they are regular ; as σύνειμι, παράφημι.

The second person singular *φής* retains its accent even in composition ; as συμφής, ἀντιφής. The imperative of *φημί* is *φάθι* or *φαθί*.

(d) The following participles deviate from the first rule ; ἑών ὦν, κῶν, ἰών, from *εἰμί, κίω, εἶμι*.

(e) The Æolic accentuation is employed in the following infinitives and participles : ἀκάχησθαι ἀκαχήμενος ἀκχήμενος, ἀλάλησθαι ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος, ἀρηρέμενος, ἐλληλάμενος, ἦμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἐγρήγορθαι, τετύπων, πέφνων, οἴσειν, ἔγρεσθαι, πρίασθαι, ὄνασθαι, ἔρεσθαι.

Also in the indicative, imperative, and participle of the compound

κάθημαι, as κάθησαι, κάθησο, καθήμενος; the accent of καθῆσθαι is regular (§ 36).

(f) The accent of the contracted subjunctive passive of polysyllabic verbs in *μι* most commonly follows the first rule; as δύνωμαι δύνῃ, δύνῃται, ἀφίστηται, κέρωνται, πίμπρησι, ἔραται.

(g) The optative passive of verbs in *μι* takes the accent on the penult even when the last syllable is short; as ἰσταίω ἰσταίντο.

But the optative of ἄγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, πρίαμαι, and a few others, always throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as δύναιο δύναισθε, ἐπίσταιτο, πρίαιο πρίαιτο, κρέμαιο, ὄναιο, ὄνοιτο.

(h) The Doric dialect retains the original accent of the third person plural of the imperfect and aorist active; as ἐτρέχον, ἐλέγον, ἐλάβον, ἐλύσαν, ἐστάσαν, from the original ἐτρέχουσαν, ἐλέγουσαν, ἐλάβουσαν, ἐλύουσαν, ἐστάουσαν.

So in the third person plural of the aorist passive, and of the imperfect and second aorist active of verbs in *μι*; as ἐκοσμήθην, ἀνέθεν, for ἐκοσμήθησαν, ἀνέθεσαν.

§ 36. 1. In compound dissyllabic verbs, the accent cannot go farther back than the *augment*; as προσείχον, ἀνέσταν, ἀνέσχον, ἐπήδον, κατεῖδον.

So when the compound verb begins with a long vowel or diphthong; as ἐξεύρον.

2. But when the augment is omitted, the accent is placed on the preposition; as ἔμφαινον, πάρθεσαν, ὑπείρεχον, ἀπόερσε, σύναγεν.

3. When the syllabic augment upon which the accent would have been placed is omitted, the accent is, in dissyllabic verbs, put on the penult; as πίπτει, βαίνει, δαίει, for ἔπιπτει, ἔβαινει, ἔδαιει.

4. Long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex when the syllabic augment is omitted; as βῆ, φῆ, γῶ, for ἔβη, ἔφη, ἔγω.

ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS.

§ 37. 1. An *enclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceding word. The enclitics are

(a) The personal pronouns μοῦ μοί μέ, σοῦ σοί σέ, οὐ οἱ εἶ μίν νίν, and the oblique cases of those beginning with σφ, as τφίσι σφίν σφωίν.

(b) The indefinite pronoun τις, τι, through all the cases, as also the words τοῦ, τφ, for τινός, τινί.

(c) The present indicative of *εἰμί*, *to be*, and *φημί*, *to say*; except the monosyllabic second person singular *εἶ*, and *φῆς*.

(d) The particles *ποθέν*, *ποθί*, *ποί*, *πή*, *πού*, *πώς*, *ποτέ*, *γέ*, *θήν*, *κέ* or *κέν*, *νύ* or *νύν*, *πέρ*, *πώ*, *τέ*, *τοί*, *ρά*, and the inseparable particles *-δε*, *-θε*, *-χι*.

2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the antepenult, or the circumflex on the penult, the accent of the enclitic is dropped, and the acute is placed on the last syllable of the preceding word; as *ἄνθρωπός τις*, *δείξόν μοι*, *οὗτός ἐστιν*.

3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is simply dropped; and if the accent on the last syllable of that word be the acute, it remains so; as *ἐγώ φημι*, *πολλοῖς τισιν*, *σοφός τις*.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as *τούτου γε*, *πόσος τις*.

4. A dissyllabic enclitic retains its accent, (a) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as *ἄνδρες τινές*.

(b) When the syllable, upon which its accent would have been thrown back, has been elided; as *πολλά ἐστι*, *πολλ' ἐστί*; *πολλοὶ δὲ εἰσι*, *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσί*.

5. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following according to the last three rules; as *οὐδέποτε ἐστί σφισιν*, for *οὐδέποτε ἐστί σφίσιν*.

NOTE 1. (a) Enclitics, which can stand at the beginning of a clause or sentence, retain their accent; as *Σοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστί μέγιστον*, *For thy power is greatest*; *Φησὶν οὗτος*.

(b) *Εἰμί*, after *εἶ*, *οὐκ*, *ὡς*, retains its accent; as *εἶ ἐσμέν*, *οὐκ ἐσμέν*, *ὡς ἐσμέν*.

Εστί, at the beginning of a sentence, or after *ἀλλ'*, *εἶ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὡς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *ποῦ*, is accented on the penult; as *ἔστι ταῦτα*, *ἔστιν ἐντυχεῖν*; *ἀλλ' ἔστι*, *εἶ ἔστι*, *οὐκ ἔστι*: also, after *τοῦτ'* for *τοῦτο*; as *τοῦτ' ἔστι*.

(c) The personal pronouns *σοῦ*, *σοί*, *σέ* retain their accent when they depend upon a preposition; as *μετὰ σοῦ*, *ἐπὶ σοί*, *κατὰ σέ*.

They retain it also in antithesis, and after *καί*; as *ἐμοί*, *οὐ σοί*; *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*.

The forms *μοῦ*, *μοί*, *μέ* are very seldom found after prepositions except *μέ* in the expression *πρὸς μέ*.

(d) *Ἐγώ γε*, for *ἐγώ γε*, is an Æolicism

(e) The pronouns οὖ, οἷ, εἷ retain their accent when they are reflexive.

NOTE 2. (a) The inseparable -δε is found in the demonstrative pronouns ὄδε, τοσόσδε, τοῖόσδε, τηλικόσδε, and in pronominal adverbs; as ἐνθάδε. Also, in adverbs answering to the question *whither?* as οἰκόνδε, ὄνδε δόμονδε. Also, in οὐδέ, μηδέ.

The accent of demonstrative pronouns strengthened by -δε is always on the penult; as τοσόσδε, τοῖόσδε τοισίδε. But τοῖόσδεσσι, in Homer, for τοισίδε, is irregular.

(b) The particles -δε, -χι are found in εἶθε, ναίχι, ἦχι.

NOTE 3. Of the above-mentioned words, the following are always enclitic; μου μοί μέ, τοῦ τῷ, ποθέν ποθί ποί πῆ πού πώς ποτέ, γέ δεῖν κέ νύ πέρ πῶ τέ τοί ρά.

NOTE 4. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and several of the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word; as ὅστις, ὅτις, εἴτις, οὔτις, μήτις, ὅσπερ, ὡσπερ, ὥστε.

Sometimes ὅ τι, *whatever*, ὅ τε, *and the*, τό τε, *and the*, are written ὅ,τι, ὅ,τε, τό,τε, to prevent their being confounded with ὅτι, *that*, ὅτε, *when*, τότε, *then*.

§ 38. A *proclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were part of the word before which it stands.

The proclitics (commonly called *atōna*, that is, *unaccented words*) are εἰς or ἐς, *to*, ἐν or εἰν, *in*, ἐκ or ἐξ, *from*, οὐ or οὐκ or οὐχ, *not*, ὡς, *as, to*, and the articles ὁ, οἱ, ἡ, αἱ, also εἰ, *if*.

It is remarked here, that, when a proclitic precedes an enclitic, it takes the acute accent; as, εἶ τις, εἷν τι, οὔτις, οὔπως, ὥστε. Except εἰ, οὐκ, ὡς, before εἰμί (§ 37, n. 1, b.).

NOTE. (a) Εξ at the end of a verse takes the acute; thus, εἶξ; as κακῶν εἶξ, for ἐκ κακῶν.

(b) Οὐ at the end of a clause is always written οὔ, *no, not*; as οὐχ ὁ μὲν ὁ δ' οὔ.

(c) Ὅς, when it is equivalent to the demonstrative adverb τῶς, *thus*, is written ὅς; as ὡς εἰπὼν, *thus having said*.

(d) The article ὁ takes the acute when it stands for the relative ὅς. (*Il.* 16, 835; *Od.* 2, 262.)

According to the ancient grammarians, when ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ are *demonstrative*, they should be read as if they were accented; thus, ὁ in Ὅ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεῖς, is to be read ὅ.

§ 39. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

Comma	.	[,]
Colon	[:]
Period	[.]
Interrogation	.	[;]
Apostrophe	[']
Coronis	[']
Diæresis	[¨]
Marks of quantity	[-], [~]
Marks of parenthesis	[()]
Mark of admiration, little used		[!]

The mark of *diæresis* is placed over *i* or *v* to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. γήραῑ, αὐτή̄, χρη̄ζω are trissyllables; but γήραι γήρα, αὐτή, χρη̄ζω χρη̄ζω are dissyllables

PART II.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 40. 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.

2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

3. The declinable parts of speech have three *numbers*; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of, but not necessarily.

NOUN.

§ 41. 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective.

Substantives are divided into proper and common.

2. The noun has three *genders*; the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The genders are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$, respectively; as δ *ἀνὴρ*, *the man*, η *γυνή*, *the woman*, $\tau\acute{o}$ *σῦκον*, *the fig*.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common gender*. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles δ , η ; as δ , η *ἄνθρωπος*, a human being, man or woman.

3. The noun has three *declensions*; the first, second, and third.

4. The *cases* are five; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

5. All *neuters* have three of the cases alike; the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in *a*.

6. The nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* are alike. The genitive and dative *dual* are also alike.

In the *plural*, the vocative is always like the nominative.

NOTE 1. In nouns of the *common gender*, the masculine is commonly employed to denote the *species*; as δ *ἄνθρωπος*, man, mankind, the human race; but η *ἄνθρωπος*, the woman.

NOTE 2. Many names of animals have but a single gender (*γένος ἐπίκουρον*) which is used without reference to sex; as δ *ἀετός*, eagle, δ *γύψ*, vulture, δ *λαγώς*, hare, η *χελιδών*, swallow, η *ἀηδών*, nightingale, η *ἀλώπηξ*, fox.

§ 42. 1. The *root* of a noun consists of those letters which are found in every part of that noun.

The first declension comprises nouns of which the root ends in *a*; as *τιμή*, root *τιμα-*; the second, those of which the root ends in *o*; as *λόγος*, root *λογο-*; the third, all the rest.

2. The *case-endings*, that is, those parts of a noun which denote the different cases, are exhibited in the following table:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
Nominative	-ς	-ες	-ε
Genitive	-ος, -ως	-ων	-ων
Dative	-ι	-σι, -ς	-ιιν
Accusative	-ν, -α	-νς, -ας	-ε
Vocative	-ς	-ες	-ε

-*ς* is dropped in feminines and Æolic masculines of the first declension; as *μοῦσα*, *τιμὰ τιμῆ*, *ἵπποτα*; also, in a few feminines of the second declension; as *ἡχώ*, *πειθῶ*; also, in many nouns of the third declension; as *λέων*, *πράγμα*. In neuters of the second declension it is softened into *ν*; as *σῦκον*, *μῆλον*.

When the *vocative* is not like the nominative, it is the same as the root. (For particulars, see below.)

-*ος*, in most nouns of the second declension, and in masculines of the first, drops the *ς* and is then contracted with the radical vowel; as *λογο-ος* *λογο-ο* *λόγου*, *Πετεῶς* *Πετεῶ-ο* *Πετεῶ*; *τελώνα-ο* *τελώνα* *τελώνου*. Further, in the second declension, -*οο* may become -*οιο*, -*οι* (both Thessalian;) as *θεός* *θεο-ο* *θεοί-ο*, *ἔαντο-ο* *ἔαντοῖο* *ἔαντοῖ*. (Compare the Latin *illius*, *hujus*, *ejus*, *istius*, *ipsius*, *cujus*, *alius*, *nullius*, *solius*, *totius*, *ulius*, *unius*, *alterius*, *utrius*, *neutrius*.) It drops *ς* also in the pronouns *ἐμέο*, *σέο*, *έο*, *τεοῖο*, *τέο*, *ὄτεο*. In feminines of the first declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *οικια-ος* *οἰκίας*, *τιμα-ος* *τιμᾶς* *τιμῆς*. In some nouns of the third declension, it may become -*ως*; as *πόλε-ος* *πόλε-ως*.

The common ending -*ου*, in the first declension, presupposes a change of -*αο* into -*εο*, contracted -*ου*.

ι in the first and second declensions is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ι* *μουσαι* *μούσα* *μούση*, *λογο-ι* *λογοι* *λόγω* *λόγω*, *πειθο-ι* *πειθοί*, *νεω-ι* *νεῶ*.

The dative singular of the first two declensions was originally formed by annexing *ι* to the root without any further change; as *τιμα ι* *τιμαι*, *λογο-ι* *λογοι*. In the course of time the radical vowels (*ι*, *ο*) were lengthened (*ᾱ*, *η*, *ω*); as *τιμᾱ-ι* *τιμᾱ*, *τιμη-ι* *τιμῆ*, *λογω-ι* *λόγω*. *Πάλαι*, *anciently*, and *χαμαί*, *humi*, *on the ground*, seem to be relics of the original form of the dative of the first declension.

The original dative of the second declension is found in the adverbial datives in *οι*; as *οἴκοι*, *domi*, *at home*, *ποῖ*, *Φαληροῖ*. Also in feminines in *ω* and *ως*; as *ἡχοῖ*, *αἰδοῖ*. It is found also in inscriptions cut after the introduction of *ω*; as *τῶι* *Ολυμπίοι*, *τοῖ* *δάμοι*, *βωμοῖ*, *Σωσίνοι*. Further, the Bœotic endings -*η* and -*υ* do not come from *α*, *η*, *φ*, but from the original -*αι*, -*οι*. (§ 9.)

-*υ* is always used in the first two declensions, and sometimes in the third. In the third declension it was generally preceded by *α*, that is, it was -*αυ*, which, by dropping the *υ*, became *α*. (Compare Latin -*em*, as in *patr-em*, *matr-em*, *mulier-em*.)

-*ες* in the first two declensions drops *ς*, and changes *ε* into *ι* which is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ες* *μουσα-ε* *μούσαι*, *λογο-ες* *λογο-ε* *λόγοι*. In the third declension it was originally -*ης*; hence, in the Doric dialect, the nominative plural of this declension is never proparoxytone. (§ 34, n. 3, 1; compare also the Latin -*ēs*.)

-*ων* is formed from -*ως* by changing *ς* into *ν*. In the second declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *λογο-ων* *λόγων*.

-*σι*, -*ς*, in the first and second declensions is generally appended to the dative singular; as *μούσα* (originally *μούσαι*) *μούσαισι* *μούσαις*, *λόγω* (originally *λόγοι*) *λόγοισι* *λόγοις*. In the third declension -*σι* is appended to the root; as *κόρακ-σι* *κόραξι*, *ἐλπιδ-σι* *ἐλπίσι*.

-*υς*, -*ας*, formed by annexing *ς* to the accusative singular; as *μοῦσαν* *μούσανς* *μούσας*, *λόγον* *λόγονς* *λόγους*, *κόρακα* *κόρακας*. In the third declension -*ᾶς* was originally -*ᾶς* (arising from -*ανς*); hence, in the Doric dialect, the accusative plural of this declension can never be proparoxytone (§ 34, n. 3, 1).

ε is a modification of -*ες*; in the first two declensions it is contracted with the radical vowel; as *μουσα-ε* *μούσα*, *λογο-ε* *λόγω*.

-*ιν*, a modification of the dative plural -*ις*, is always contracted with the radical vowel; as *τιμα-ιν* *τιμαῖν*, *λογο-ιν* *λόγοιν*. As to -*ων* of the third declension, it is borrowed from the second.

NOTE 1. The Greek has four other cases, three of which however are commonly regarded as adverbs; the *locative*, *ablative*, *terminal*, and *instrumental*.

Locative -*θι*, *where?* as *ἄλλοθι*, *τόθι*, *οὐρανόθι*. Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive. Relics of its original force are *ἦῶθι πρό*, *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *οὐρανόθι πρό*, in Homer.

Ablative -*θεν*, *whence?* as *πόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*. In process of time it became confounded with the genitive. (Compare *ἐμέθεν*, *σέθεν*, *ἐθεν*.) Its functions are performed by the genitive. The Homeric expressions *ἐξ οὐρανόθεν*, *ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν*, *ἐξ Αἰσούμηθεν* are relics of its original character.

Terminal -*δε*, -*σε*, -*ζε*, *whither?* as *ἄλαδε*, *οἴκαδε*, *οἰκόνδε*, *πόσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *θύραζε*. Its functions are performed by the accusative.

Instrumental -*φι* or -*φιν*, *with what?* In the progress of the language it became confounded with the genitive and dative. (Compare the latin -*bi*, -*bis*, in *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, *nobis*, *vobis*.) Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive.

NOTE 2. The Epic ending -*φι* or -*φιν* denotes the *dative* and *genitive* of all the numbers; it is appended to the root according to the following analogies:

κεφαλή *κεφαλήφι*, *βίη* *βίηφι*, first declension.

θεός *θεόφιν*, *ὄστέον* *ὄστέόφιν*, second declension.

στήθος *στήθεσφι*, *ὄχος* *ὄχεσφι*, third declension.

In the third declension, it becomes -*σφι* when it is appended to the root of neuters in -*ος*, gen. -*εος*. It is observed further, that, in this declension, with the exception of *ναῦφι* from *ναῦς*, and the adverbial dative *ἴφι* from *ἴς*, and perhaps a few others, it is confined to neuters in -*ος*, gen. -*εος*.

Ερέβενσφι, from *Ἐρεβος*, annexes *φι* to the contracted genitive *Ερέβευς*.

Κράτεσφι from *ΚΡΑΣ*, *κρατός*, prefixes an *ε* to -*σφι*, as if the nominative were *ΚΡΑΤΟΣ*.

Εσχαρόφιν, and *κοτυληδονόφιν*, from *ἐσχάρη*, *κοτυληδών*, follow the analogy of the second declension.

In nouns of the first declension, the ending -*ηφι* of the dative singular is, in the best editions, written -*ηφι*, as if -*φι* were appended to the common dative. This orthography is founded on tradition. (Compare -*ησθα*, -*ησι*, of the Epic subjunctive.)

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 43. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Feminine.	Masculine.	Masc. & Fem.		Masc. & Fem.
N. <i>a, η</i>	<i>ας, ης</i>	N. A. V. <i>a</i>		<i>αι</i>
G. <i>ας, ης</i>	<i>ου</i>	G. D. <i>αιυ</i>		<i>ων</i>
D. <i>α, η</i>	<i>α, η</i>			<i>αις</i>
A. <i>αν, ην</i>	<i>αν, ην</i>			<i>ας</i>
V. <i>α, η,</i>	<i>α, η</i>			<i>αι</i>

2. Nouns in *a* or *η* are feminine ; nouns in *ας, ης* are masculine ; as *οικία, house, χαρά, joy, δόξα, glory, μουσα, musa, muse, θάλασσα, the sea, δίκη, judgment, γνώμη, opinion ; ταμίας, steward, τελώνης, publican, κριτής, judge.*

3. Nouns in *a* pure, *ρα*, and some others, retain the *a* throughout the singular ; as *οικία οικίας οικία οικίαν, χαρά χαράς χαράη χαράν.*

So *ἀλαλά, ἐπίβδα, σκανδάλα, Ανδρομέδα, Απάμα, Γέλα, Διοτίμα, Κιμαίθα, Κισσαίθα, Κυναίδα, Δήδα, Σιμαίθα, φιλομήλα.*

4. The following classes of nouns in *ης* have *a* in the *vocative* singular :

(a) Nouns in *της* ; as *ποιητής ποιητά, ποῦτα, poet, κομήτης κομήτα, cometa, comet.*

In Homer, *αἰναρέτης, unhappily brave*, has *αἰναρέτη*, contrary to the rule. In Appolonius Rhodius *Αλήτης* has *Αλήτη*.

(b) Verbal nouns in *ης* ; as *γεωμέτρης γεωμέτρα, geometra, geometer ; φαρμακοπόλης φαρμακοπόλα, pharmacopola, druggist.*

(c) All national appellations ; as *Σκύθης Σκύθα, Scythian, Πέρσης Πέρσα, Persian.*

(d) A few proper names ; as *Πυραίχμης Πυραίχμα, Pyraechmes ; Ὑστάσπης Ὑστάσπα, Hystaspes.*

5. Nouns in *αα, εα, εας, εη*, and *ση* are contracted ; as *μνάα μνά, mina, συκέα συκῆ, ficus, fig-tree, Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, ἀπλόη ἀπλή, simple, βορέας βορράς, boreas, the north wind (§§ 7, n. 2 ; 44).*

6. Examples.

Singular.

	ἡ, honor.	ἡ, judgment	ἡ, opinion.	ὁ, publican.	ὁ, judge.
N.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνης	κριτής
G.	τιμῆς	δίκης	γνώμης	τελώνου	κριτοῦ
D.	τιμῇ	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνῃ	κριτῇ
A.	τιμήν	δίκην	γνώμην	τελώνην	κριτήν
V.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνη	κριτά

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμά	δίκα	γνώμα	τελώνα	κριτά
G. D.	τιμαῖν	δίκαι	γνώμαιν	τελώναιν	κριταῖν

Plural.

N.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί
G.	τιμῶν	δικῶν	γνωμῶν	τελωνῶν	κριτῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	δίκαις	γνώμαις	τελώναις	κριταῖς
A.	τιμάς	δικας	γνώμας	τελώνας	κριτάς
V.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνώμαι	τελώναι	κριταί

Singular.

	ἡ, house.	ἡ, joy.	ἡ, glory.	ἡ, muse.	ἡ, sea.	ὁ, steward.
N.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μοῦσα	θάλασσα	ταμίας
G.	οἰκίας	χαρᾶς	δόξης	μούσης	θαλάσσης	ταμίου
D.	οἰκίᾳ	χαρᾷ	δόξῃ	μούσῃ	θαλάσσει	ταμίᾳ
A.	οἰκίαν	χαράν	δόξαν	μοῦσαν	θάλασσαν	ταμίαν
V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μοῦσα	θάλασσα	ταμία

Dual.

N. A. V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θάλασσα	ταμία
G. D.	οἰκίαιν	χαραῖν	δόξαιν	μούσαιν	θαλάσσαιν	ταμίαιν

Plural.

N.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μοῦσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι
G.	οἰκιῶν	χαρῶν	δοξῶν	μουσῶν	θαλασσῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	οἰκίαις	χαραις	δόξαις	μούσαις	θαλάσσαις	ταμιαίς
A.	οἰκίας	χαράς	δόξας	μούσας	θαλάσσας	ταμίας
V.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μούσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι

Contracts.

Singular.

	ἦ, <i>mina</i> .		ἦ, <i>fig-tree</i> .		ὁ, <i>Hermes</i> .	
N	μνάα	μνᾶ	σῦκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμῆς
G.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκῆς	Ἑρμέου	Ἑρμοῦ
D.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ
A.	μνάαν	μνᾶν	συκέαν	συκῆν	Ἑρμέαν	Ἑρμῆν
V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ

Dual.

N. A. V.	μνάα	μνά	συκέα	συκᾶ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	μνάαιν	μναῖν	συκέαιν	συκαῖν	Ἑρμέαιν	Ἑρμαῖν

Plural.

N.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ
G.	μναῶν	μνων	συκεῶν	συκῶν	Ἑρμεῶν	Ἑρμῶν
D.	μνάαις	μναῖς	συκέαις	συκαῖς	Ἑρμέαις	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκᾶς	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμᾶς
V.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ

For examples in *-ρέα*, and *-όη*, see the feminine of the adjectives *ἀργύρεος*, and *ἀπλόος*, below.

§ 44. *Dialects*.

- S. N. *-ης*, old *Æolic* *-ǎ*, used chiefly by the Epic poets; as *ἱππότᾶ*.
-η, -ης, *Æolic*, *Bœotic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-ā, -ās*; as *τιμά, τελώνας*.
-ᾶ, -ᾶς, *Ionic* *-η, -ης*; as *οἰκίη, ταμίης*.
 G. *-ου*, *Bœotic* and *Thessalian* *-āo*; as *Ἀτρεΐδᾶο*: *Arcadian* *-αν*; as *Ἀπολλωνίδαυ, Εὐμηλίδαυ*: *Doric* and *Æolic* *-ā*; as *Ἀτρεΐδᾶ*: *Ionic* *-εω*, after a vowel, *-ω*; as *Ἀτρεΐδεω*: *Epic* *-αο, -εω (-ω)*. The Attics sometimes use the *Doric* genitive, especially in proper names; as *βορράς βορρά, Γωβρύας Γωβρύα*. So in all circumflexed nouns in *ας*; as *Μασκᾶς Μασκᾶ*. The early Attic authors sometimes use the *Ionic* genitive in *-εω*, but only in proper names; as *Θάλης Θάλεω, Τήρης Τήρεω*.
-ης, *Æolic*, *Bœotic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-ās*; as *τιμᾶς, δόξας*.
-ᾶς, *Ionic* *-ης*; as *οἰκίης, σοφίης, θύρης*.
 D. *-η*, *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-a*; as *τιμᾶ, δόξα*: *Bœotic* *η* (for the original *αι*); as *τῆ*.
-α, *Ionic* *-η*; as *οἰκίη, σοφίη*: *Bœotic* *-η* (for the original *-αι*); as *Φελατήη, ἀγορῆ, ἵππασίη*.
 A. *-ην*, *Æolic*, *Bœotic*, *Thessalian*, and *Doric* *-ān*; as *τιμάν, τελώναν*.
-ᾶν, *Ionic* *-ην*; as *οἰκίην, σοφίην*.

V. -*ā* feminine, Æolic -*ǎ* ; as Αφρόδιτᾶ, *νύμφᾶ*.

-*η*, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -*ā* ; as τελώνᾶ.

P. N. -*αι*, Bœotic -*η* ; as ἱππότη.

G. -*ων*, Bœotic -*άων* ; as τιμάων : Thessalian -*άουν* ; as Πελασγιοῦτάουν : Æolic and Doric -*ân* ; as τιμᾶν : Ionic -*έων* ; as τιμέων, μουσέων : Epic -*άων*, -*έων*.

D. -*αις*, Old and Poetic -*αισι* ; as ταμίασι, τιμαῖσι : Bœotic -*ης* ; as τιμῆς, εὐεργέτης : Ionic -*ησι*, -*ης* ; as μούσησι μούσης : Epic -*αισι*, -*ησι*, -*ης*.

A. -*ās*, Æolic -*αις* ; as τέχναις : Doric -*ǎς* ; as τέχνᾶς, πάσᾶς : Cretan -*ανς* ; as πρειγευτάνς, in an inscription.

1. Some proper names in *ῆς*, belonging to the later Greek, make the genitive singular in *ῆ* ; as Ιαννῆς, G. Ιαννῆ, D. Ιαννῆ, A. Ιαννῆν, V. Ιαννῆ, *Jannes*.

2. The endings -*αισι*, -*ηισι*, of the dative plural, were sometimes pronounced and written without the first *ι* ; as ταμίασι, τῆσι, αὐτῆσι, ἐπιστάτησι, found in ancient inscriptions.

In the adverbial dative plural these endings are written -*ασι*, -*ησι* ; as Αθήνησι, Ἀγρυλῆσι, Ἀλωπεκῆσι, found in inscriptions.

3. Adverbial datives in -*α*, -*η* are often written without the *ι*. During the classical period, however, this *ι* was not omitted ; thus, in inscriptions we find ὄπη, Doric ὄπα, not ὄπη, ὄπα.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 45. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	All genders.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	ος	ον	N. A. V. ω	οι	α
G.	ου	ου	G. D. οιν	ων	ων
D.	φ	φ		οις	οις
A.	ον	ον		ους	α
V.	ε	ον		οι	α

2. Nouns in *ος* are masculine, feminine, or common ; nouns in *ον* are neuter ; as ὁ λόγος, *word*, ἡ δοκός, *beam*, ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *a human being*, *man*, *woman*, σῦκον, *figus*, *fig*.

3. Some nouns of this declension lengthen the radical vowel *ο* into *ω* throughout ; as ὁ λαγός, *lepus*, *hare*, ὁ, ἡ εὐγεως, *fertile*, τὸ εὐγεων, *fertile*

In nouns of this description, the genitive singular and the nominative of the neuter plural end in *-ω* (contracted from *-ωο*, *-ωα*). The vocative is always like the nominative.

4. A few *feminines* of this declension (commonly referred to the third) take the following endings in the singular: N. *ώ*, G. *ούς*, D. *οί*, A. *ώ*, V. *οί*; as *ήχώ*, *εχhο*, *πειθώ*, *persuasion*.

Two nouns of this class have *-ώς* in the nominative singular; *ή ήώς*, *morning*, and *ή αιδώς*, *shame*, *respect*.

5. The termination *ων* of the accusative singular, in some masculines and feminines, drops *ν*; as *ό Αθως*, *τόν Αθω*; *ό λαγώς*, *τόν λαγών οι λαγώ*; *ή έωσ*, *τήν έω*, *morning*.

6. The following neuters have *ο* instead of *ου*; *άλλο*, *αυτό*, *έκείνο*, *ό*, *τό*, and *τούτο*, from *άλλος*, *αυτός*, *έκείνος*, *ός*, *ό*, *ούτος*.

7. Nouns in *εος*, *οος*, *εον*, *οον* are contracted; as *πλόος* *πλούς*, *sailing*, *όστέον* *όστούν*, *bone*.

8. Examples.

Singular.

	<i>ό</i> , <i>word</i> .	<i>ή</i> , <i>beam</i> .	<i>ή</i> , <i>island</i> .	<i>ό</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>man</i> .	<i>τό</i> , <i>work</i> .	<i>τό</i> , <i>fig</i> .
N.	<i>λόγος</i>	<i>δοκός</i>	<i>νήσος</i>	<i>άνθρωπος</i>	<i>έργον</i>	<i>σύκον</i>
G.	<i>λόγου</i>	<i>δοκοῦ</i>	<i>νήσου</i>	<i>άνθρώπου</i>	<i>έργου</i>	<i>σύκου</i>
D.	<i>λόγῳ</i>	<i>δοκῶ</i>	<i>νήσῳ</i>	<i>άνθρώπῳ</i>	<i>έργῳ</i>	<i>σύκῳ</i>
A.	<i>λόγον</i>	<i>δοκόν</i>	<i>νήσον</i>	<i>άνθρωπον</i>	<i>έργον</i>	<i>σύκον</i>
V.	<i>λόγε</i>	<i>δοκέ</i>	<i>νήσε</i>	<i>άνθρωπε</i>	<i>έργον</i>	<i>σύκον</i>

Dual.

N.	<i>λόγω</i>	<i>δοκῶ</i>	<i>νήσω</i>	<i>άνθρώπῳ</i>	<i>έργῳ</i>	<i>σύκῳ</i>
G. D.	<i>λόγοιν</i>	<i>δοκοῖν</i>	<i>νήσοιν</i>	<i>άνθρώποιν</i>	<i>έργοιν</i>	<i>σύκοιν</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>λόγοι</i>	<i>δοκοί</i>	<i>νήσοι</i>	<i>άνθρωποι</i>	<i>έργα</i>	<i>σύκα</i>
G.	<i>λόγων</i>	<i>δοκῶν</i>	<i>νήσων</i>	<i>άνθρώπων</i>	<i>έργων</i>	<i>σύκων</i>
D.	<i>λόγοις</i>	<i>δοκοῖς</i>	<i>νήσοις</i>	<i>άνθρώποις</i>	<i>έργοις</i>	<i>σύκοις</i>
A.	<i>λόγους</i>	<i>δοκοῦς</i>	<i>νήσους</i>	<i>άνθρώπους</i>	<i>έργα</i>	<i>σύκα</i>
V.	<i>λόγοι</i>	<i>δοκοί</i>	<i>νήσοι</i>	<i>άνθρωποι</i>	<i>έργα</i>	<i>σύκα</i>

Singular.

	<i>ὁ, temple.</i>	<i>ὁ, ἡ, fertile.</i>	<i>τὸ, hall.</i>	<i>ἡ, echo.</i>	<i>ἡ, morning.</i>
N.	νεῶς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγειων	ἡχώ	ἡώς
G.	νεῶ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγειω	ἡχοῦς	ἡοῦς
D.	νεῶ	εὐγεῶ	ἀνώγειῶ	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ
A.	νεῶν	εὐγεων	ἀνώγειων	ἡχώ	ἡῶ
V.	νεῶς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγειων	ἡχοῖ	ἡοῖ

Dual.

N. A. V.	νεῶ	εὐγεω	ἀνώγειω	ἡχώ
G. D.	νεῶν	εὐγεῶν	ἀνώγειῶν	ἡχοῖν

Plural.

N.	νεῶ	εὐγεῶ	ἀνώγειω	ἡχοῖ
G.	νεῶν	εὐγεων	ἀνώγειων	ἡχῶν
D.	νεῶς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγειως	ἡχοῖς
A.	νεῶς	εὐγεως	ἀνώγειω	ἡχοῦς
V.	νεῶ	εὐγεῶ	ἀνώγειω	ἡχοῖ

Contracts.

Singular.

	<i>ὁ, sailing.</i>		<i>τὸ, bone.</i>	
N.	πλόος	πλοῦς	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόῳ	πλοῦ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῦ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
V.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
G. D.	πλόουιν	πλοῖν	ὀστέου	ὀστοῖν

Plural.

N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστώων
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

For examples in *εος, οον*, see the adjectives *χρῦσεος, ἀργύρεος, ἀπλόος*, below.

NOTE 1. The *vocative* of nouns in *ος* is sometimes the same as the *nominative*; as ὦ φίλος, ὦ δῖος αἰθῆρ.

NOTE 2. The vocative of nouns in *os* is the same as the root with a change of *o* into *ε*; as *λόγε, ἄνθρωπε*, for *λόγο, ἄνθρωπο*.

That of feminines in *ω, ως*, lengthens the radical vowel *o* into *οι*; as *ἡχοῖ, ἡοῖ*, for *ἡχό, ἡό*.

§ 46. *Dialects.*

- S. G. -*ου*, Æolic, Bœotic, and Doric -*ω*; as *μεγάλω, οὐρανῶ*: old Thessalian -*οιο*, later Thessalian -*οι*; as *θεοῖο, πόνοιο, ἑαυτοῖ, Πανσανιαῖοι, Σιλάνοι*: Epic -*οιο*, sometimes, -*ου*.
 -*ω*, original and Epic -*ωο*; thus, *Πετειῶο*, from *Πετειῶς*.
 -*οῦς*, Æolic and Doric -*ως*; as *Λάτωσ, Λατῶσ*.
 D. -*φ*, Bœotic -*ῦ* (for the original -*οι*); as *τῦ δάμν, Εὐβῶλν, Φελατιήν*, for *τῶ δάμν, Εὐβῶλφ, Ελατειαίφ*: Thessalian -*ου*; as *τοῦ κοινουῦ, αὐτουῦ*.
 A. -*ω*, from feminines, Æolic -*ων*; as *Λάτων*: Ionic -*οῦν*; as *Λητουῦν, Ιουῦν*.
 D. G. D. -*οιν*, Epic -*οιιν*; as *ἵππουιν*.
 P. N. -*οι*, Bœotic -*υ*; as *τύ, τύδε*, for *τοί, τοῖδε*.
 D. -*οις*, Old and Poetic -*οισι*; as *λόγοισι, θριγκοῖσι*: Bœotic -*ῦς*; as *ἄλλυς, προβάτυς*.
 A. -*ους*, Æolic -*οις*; as *νόμοις, τοῖς*: Bœotic -*ως*; as *ἐσγόνως*: Doric -*ως, -ος*; as *λύκως, λύκος*: Cretan -*ονς*; as *τόνς*, from *ό*.

1. In ancient inscriptions, *φ̄*, in the expression *ἐφ' φ̄*, *on condition that*, is always written without the *ι* subscript; thus, *ΕΦΩ*.

2. Proper names in -*οῦς* are inflected like contracts in -*οῦς*; except that they make the dative in -*οῦ*; as *Ιησοῦς*, G. *Ιησοῦ*, D. *Ιησοῦ*, A. *Ιησοῦν*, V. *Ιησοῦ*, *Jesus*, or *Joshua*.

In the Septuagint, the dative of *Ιησοῦς* is also *Ιησοῖ*.

3. In a Doric inscription, *Λατος* is found for the genitive *Λατῶς*, that is *Λητουῦς*.

4. In inscriptions cut during the brazen period of the language, the endings -*ις, -ιν* are found for -*ιος, -ιον*; as *Δημήτρις, Ἑλλάδις, Διονύσις, Αὐρήλις, Ιούλις, Απολλινάρις*; *τὸν Ακέσιν, Αφροδείσιν, Καλλίστιν, Ελευθέριν*; neuter *τὸ μαρτύριν* for *μαρτύριον*.

Also *ὁ Αθηναῖς, Ειρηναῖς, Εστιαῖς*, for *Αθήναιος, Εἰρηναῖος, Εστιαῖος*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 47. 1. The *root* of this declension is obtained by dropping *ος* of the genitive singular; as *κόραξ* *κόρακος*, root *κορακ*; *λέων* *λέοντος*, root *λεοντ*.

2. The following table exhibits the case-endings of the third declension:

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
All genders.		All genders.		Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	s	N. A. V.	ε	ες	α
G.	ος, ως	G. D.	οιν	ων	ων
D	ι			σι	σι
A	α, υ			ας	α
V	s			ες	α

3. The following table exhibits the endings (not the case-endings) of the *nominative* and *genitive* singular, of the third declension.

The ending of the nominative contains a part of the root and very often the case-ending -s; the ending of the genitive always contains a part of the root followed by the case-ending -os. Thus, in *πράγμα-α* *πράγμα-τος*, -α is a part of the root, and -τος, a part of the root followed by the case-ending -os; in *π-αῖς* *π-αιδός*, -αῖς is a part of the root and the case-ending -s.

-ᾶ G. ᾶτος, neuter; as *πράγμα*, *thing*, *σῶμα*, *body*. But *γάλα* G. *γάλακτος*, *lac*, *milk*. *Κάρᾱ*, *head*, has a long in the last syllable.

αις — *αιδος*, *αιτος*; ὁ, ἡ *παῖς* *παιδός*, *puer*, *child*, *boy*, *girl*, τὸ *σταῖς* *σταῖτος*, *dough*; ἡ *δαῖς* *δαιτός*, *feast*.

-ᾶν — *ᾶνος*, masculine; *παιάν*, *paean*, Πάν, *Pan*, Τιτάν, *Titan*.

-ᾶν — *ανος*, *αντος*, neuter to -ᾶς; μέλαν, *βουλεύσαν*.

-ᾶρ — *ατος*, *αρος*, neuter; ἡπαρ, -ατος, *hepar*, *the liver*, νέκταρ, -αρος, *nectar*, οὔθηρ, -ατος, *uber*, *udder*. But ὁ ψάρ *ψᾶρός*, *starling*, ὁ μάκαρ, -αρος, *blessed*, ἡ δάμαρ, -αρτος, *wife*. When -αρ is preceded by ε, a contraction may take place; as δέλεαρ, *δελέατος* *δέλητος*, *bait*, ἔαρ ἦρ, *ver*, *the spring*, κέαρ κῆρ, *cor*, *heart*, στέαρ στήρ, *tallow*, *fat*, φρέαρ, *φρέατος* *φρητός*, *a well*.

-ᾶς — *ατος*, *αος*, neuter; as *κέρας*, *cornu*, *horn*, κρέας, *caro*, *meat*, τέρας, *prodigy* Nouns of this class may drop the τ; as *κέρας* *κέραος*, *κρέας* *κρέαος*, *τέρας* *τέραος*. Some nouns of this class always appear without the τ; as *δέπας*, -αος, *goblet*, σέλας, -αος, *effulgence*.

-ᾶς — *αδος*, feminine; as *λαμπάς*, *torch*, *μονάς*, *unit*. But adjectives of this ending are of the common gender; as ὁ, ἡ *λογάς*, *picked*, *chosen*.

-ᾶς (-ᾶς, -αῖς) — *αντος*, *ανος*, masculine; ἐλέφας, *elephas*, *elephantus*, *elephant*, γίγας, *gigas*, *giant*, Αἴας, *Ajax*. Only two have G. *ανος*, μέλας, *black*, and τάλας, *unfortunate*.—The short ending -ᾶς in nouns of this description is Doric; as Αἴᾶς, *πράξᾶς*, *τιναξᾶς*, *δήσᾶς*, *τάλᾶς*, *μέλᾶς*. (§ 14, n. 7.) The ending -αῖς is Æolic; as *παῖς*, *κίρναῖς*, *μέλαις*, *τάλαις*.

-ᾶς — *αδός*, feminine, contracted from -αῖς; δᾶς *δαδός*, *torch*.

-αυς — *ᾶος*; ἡ *γραῦς*, *old woman*, ἡ *ναῦς*, *navis*, *ship*, the only nouns in -αυς.

-ειρ — *ειρός*; ὁ *φθειρ*, *louse*, ἡ *χείρ* *χειρός* or *χερός*, *hand*.

-εις — *ενος*; ὁ *εἰς*, *unus*, *one*, ὁ *κτεῖς*, *pecten*, *comb*, the only examples

- εις (-εις, -ες, -ης) — εντος, masculine; βουλευθείς, τιθείς, χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αίματόεις. When it is preceded by η or ο, a contraction may take place; as τιμήεις τιμήης, πλακόεις πλακοῦς. — Some names of cities in -όεις -οῦς are feminine; as Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, Τραπεζυς. — The endings -εις, -ης are Doric; as τιθένς, χαρίης, ἀστερόης, αίματοίης, καταλυμακωθίης. The ending -ες is Thessalian and Doric; as εὐεργετές (Thessalian participle from εὐεργέτημι), χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αίματοίεις.
- εις — ειδος; ἡ κλείς, clavis, *key*, lock.
- εν (-ειν) — εντος, ενος, neuter to -εις G. εντος, ενος; as ἔν, βουλευθέν. The ending -ειν belongs to the later Epic dialect; as σκιοῖεν, δακρυοῖεν, in Apollonius.
- ες — εος, neuter to -ης G. εος; as ἀληθείς, σαφές.
- εύς — έος, Attic έως; as βασιλεύς, *king*.
- η — ητος; τὸ κάρη, *head*, Ionic for κάρᾱ, the only example.
- ην — ηνος, ενος, masculine, sometimes feminine; ὁ μήν μηνός, mensis, *month*, ὁ σπλήν, -ηνός, lien, *spleen*, ὁ λιμὴν, -ένος, *haven*, ἡ φρήν φρενός, *mind*.
- ηρ — ηρος, ερος, masculine, sometimes feminine; as ὁ σωτήρ, -ῆρος, *preserver*, ὁ θήρ θηρός, fera, *wild beast*, ὁ ἀήρ, -έρος, aēr, *air*, ὁ αἰθήρ, -έρος, aether, *ether*; ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ θυγάτηρ, ἡ Δημήτηρ, ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ Κήρ, ἡ ραιστήρ. — For -ῆρ contracted, see -ᾶρ.
- ης — εος, masculine or feminine; ἡ τριήρης, triremis, ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, *true*.
- ης — ητος, feminine, sometimes masculine; all abstract nouns in -της are feminine; as ἡ θεότης, *divinity*, ἡ βραδύτης, *slowness*. Πάρνης, G. -ηθος, *Parnes*, a mountain.
- ης — εντος, Doric for -εις, εντος. Also in Latin names, as Κλήμης, *Clemens*.
- ής — ηδος, contracted from -ηίς; ἡ παρής, *cheek*, ἡ Νηρής, *Nereid*.
- ι — ιος, εος (εως), neuter; σινᾶπι, sināpi, *mustard*, πέπερι, *pepper*. But μέλι μέλιτος, *mel*, honey, τί τίνος or τινός, from τίς, τῖς.
- ῖν — ῖνος, another form of -ῖς ῖνος.
- ις — ιος, Attic εως, Poetic εος, feminine; as πόλις, *state*, *city*, ὕβρις, *superbia*, *haughtiness*, τύρσις, turris, *tower*, κάνναβις, cannabis, *hemp*, σάγαρις, securis, *axe*. Except ὁ κίς, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, οἱ, αἱ κύρβεις, ὁ, ἡ ἔχις, ὁ, ἡ κόρις.
- ις — ιτος, ιδος, ιθος, generally feminine, sometimes masculine or common; ἡ χάρις, -ιτος, *grace*, ἡ ἐλπίς, -ίδος, *hope*, ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, -ῖθος, *bird*.
- ις or -ιν — ῖνος, masculine. rarely feminine; as ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, *delphin*, *dolphin*, ἡ ρίς, *nose*, ἡ ἰς, vis, *strength*. But τίς, τῖς, G. τῖνος, τῖνός.
- λς — λος, ὁ ἄλς, sal, *salt*, ἡ ἄλς, salum, *the sea*, the only example.
- νς — νθος; ἡ ἔλμινς, ἡ πείρινς, ἡ Τίρυνς, perhaps the only examples.
- ξ — κος, γος, χος, generally masculine, sometimes feminine; as ὁ κόραξ, -ακος, *corvus*, *crow*, ὁ κόκκυξ, -υγος, coccyx, *cuckoo*, ὁ ὄνυξ -υχος, unguis, *nail*, ἡ θρίξ τριχός, *hair*, ὁ, ἡ ἄρπαξ, rapax, *rapax*

cious. But ὁ ἀναξ G. ἀνακτος, *sovereign*, ἡ νύξ G. νυκτός, *nox*, *night*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ G. ἀλώπεκος, *vulpes*, *fox*.

-οῖς — οῖος, contracted from -οῖς; ἡ οἶς, *ovis*, *sheep*, ὁ φθoῖς, a kind of *cake*, the only examples.

-ον — ονος, οντος, neuter to -ων, ονος, οντος; as εὔδαιμον, βουλεῖον.

-ορ — ορος, neuter; as ἡτορ, *heart*.

-ος — εος, neuter; as γένος, *genus*, *race*, νέφος, *nubes*, *cloud*, ῥίγος, *frigus*, *cold*, λῆνος, *lana*, *wool*, ἔλκος, *ulcus*, *ulcer*.

-ές — ότος, neuter to -ώς, οτος; as βεβουλεukός.

-ουν — οδος, neuter to the compounds of ποῦς; as δίπουν.

-ους — οντος, masculine; as ὀδοῦς, *dens*, *tooth*. But ὁ, ἡ βοῦς βοός, *bos*, *ox*, *cow*, ὁ χοῦς χοός, a *measure*, ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, *rhus*, *sumach*, ὁ πούς ποδός, *pes*, *foot*.

-υ — εος (εως), neuter; ἄστυ, γλυκύ.

-ῦν — ῦνος, another form of -υς ῦνος.

-ῦν — υντος, neuter to -υς, υντος; as δύν, δεικνύν.

-υρ — υρος; τὸ πῦρ πυρός, *fire*, ὁ μάρτυρ, -υρος, *witness*.

-υς — υος, εος (εως), masculine or feminine; as ὁ, ἡ σῦς, *sus*, *swine*, *sow*, *hog*, ὁ μῦς, *mus*, *mouse*, ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ὁ γλυκύς, -κέος, *dulcis*, *sweet*. In masculine substantives the Attic genitive is in εως; as ὁ πέλεκυς, -κεως.

-υς — υδος, υθος, feminine; as δαγύς, -ῦδος, κώμυς, -ῦθος.

-ῦς or -ῦν — ῦνος, masculine or feminine; as ὁ Φόρκυς, ἡ Γόρτυς.

-ῦς — υντος, masculine; as δεικνύς, φύς, δύς.

-ψ — πος, βος, φος, masculine, rarely feminine; as ὁ γύψ γυπός, *vulture*, ὁ Ἄραψ, -αβος, ἡ κατηλιψ, -ιφος, *trap-door*?

-ων — ωνος, ονος, masculine, feminine, or common; as ὁ αἰών, -ῶνος, *aevum*, *age*, ὁ ἄξων, -ονος; *axis*, *axle-tree*, ὁ, ἡ εὐδαίμων -ονος, *happy*. Ποσειδάων is contracted into Ποσειδῶν, *Poseidon*.

-ων — οντος, masculine; λέων, *leo*, *lion*, γράφων, *writing*. Proper names in -φάων are contracted; as, Ξενοφάων, Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon*.

-ωρ — ωρος, ορος, masculine, sometimes feminine or common; as ὁ φῶρ φωρός, *fur*, *thief*, ὁ ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ἡ προμήτωρ, -ορος. But τὸ ἔλδωρ, τὸ ἔλωρ, τὸ ὕδωρ.

-ως — ωτος, ωος, masculine; as γέλως, -ωτος, *laughter*, φῶς φωτός, *man*, θῶς θωός, Μίνως, -ωος. But ἡ δῶς, *dos*, *gift*, τὸ φῶς, (φάος,) *light*.

-ώς — ότος, participle masculine; βεβουλεukός.

-ως — ωδος, only ἡ φῶς φωδός, *blister*, a *burn*, contracted from φωῖς.

4. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the root ends in ε, ι, υ, are contracted.

The *contracted accusative plural* is always like the contracted nominative plural.

(a) Nouns in ης, ες, ος are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the vowel of the root; as τριήρης, τριήρεος τριήρους; σαφές, σαφέος σαφούς; τεῖχος, τείχεος τείχους.

(b) Nouns in *is*, *i*, *us*, *u*, and *εύs* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as *πόλιs*, *πόλι*; *ἰχθύs*, *ἰχθύι* *ἰχθύι*; *βασιλεύs*, *βασιλέεs* *βασιλείεs*.

(c) The radical vowels *i* and *u* are, in many nouns, changed into *e* in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular; as *πόλιs* *πόλεωs*, *πέλεκυs* *πελέκεωs*.

(d) Neuters in *as* often drop the *τ* and are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the *a*; as *κέραs*, *κέρα* *τοs* *κέραoс* *κέρωs*.

(e) *Βοῦs*, *ὄ, ἦ*, *boс*, *ox*, *cow*, *ἦ γραῦs*, *old woman*, and *ἦ ναῦs*, *navis*, *ship*, are contracted only in the accusative plural; thus *βόαs* *βοῦs*, *γρᾶαs* *γραῦs*, *ναῶs* *ναῦs*.

5. Examples.

Singular.

	<i>ὄ, crow.</i>	<i>ὄ, vulture.</i>	<i>ἦ, grace.</i>	<i>ἦ, hope.</i>	<i>ὄ, jackal.</i>	<i>ὄ, orator.</i>
N.	<i>κόραξ</i>	<i>γύψ</i>	<i>χάριс</i>	<i>ἐλπίс</i>	<i>θῶс</i>	<i>ῥήτωρ</i>
G.	<i>κόρακοs</i>	<i>γυπόs</i>	<i>χάριτοs</i>	<i>ἐλπίδοs</i>	<i>θῶόs</i>	<i>ῥήτοροs</i>
D.	<i>κόρακι</i>	<i>γυπί</i>	<i>χάριτι</i>	<i>ἐλπίδι</i>	<i>θῶί</i>	<i>ῥήτορι</i>
A.	<i>κόρακα</i>	<i>γῦπα</i>	<i>χάριν</i>	<i>ἐλπίδα</i>	<i>θῶα</i>	<i>ῥήτορα</i>
V.	<i>κόραξ</i>	<i>γύψ</i>	<i>χάρι</i>	<i>ἐλπί</i>	<i>θῶс</i>	<i>ῥήτορ</i>

Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>κόρακε</i>	<i>γῦπε</i>	<i>χάριτε</i>	<i>ἐλπίδε</i>	<i>θῶε</i>	<i>ῥήτορε</i>
G. D.	<i>κοράκοιν</i>	<i>γυποῖν</i>	<i>χαρίτοιν</i>	<i>ἐλπίδοιν</i>	<i>θῶοιν</i>	<i>ῥητόροιν</i>

Plural.

N.	<i>κόρακεс</i>	<i>γῦπεс</i>	<i>χάριτεс</i>	<i>ἐλπίδεс</i>	<i>θῶес</i>	<i>ῥήτορεс</i>
G.	<i>κοράκων</i>	<i>γυπῶν</i>	<i>χαρίτων</i>	<i>ἐλπίδων</i>	<i>θῶων</i>	<i>ῥητόρων</i>
D.	<i>κόραξι</i>	<i>γυψί</i>	<i>χάρισι</i>	<i>ἐλπίσι</i>	<i>θωσί</i>	<i>ῥήτορσι</i>
A.	<i>κόρακαс</i>	<i>γῦπαс</i>	<i>χάριταс</i>	<i>ἐλπίδαс</i>	<i>θῶас</i>	<i>ῥήτοραс</i>
V.	<i>κόρακεс</i>	<i>γῦπεс</i>	<i>χάριτεс</i>	<i>ἐλπίδεс</i>	<i>θῶес</i>	<i>ῥήτορεс</i>

Singular.

	<i>τὸ, thing.</i>	<i>ὄ, age.</i>	<i>ὄ, god.</i>	<i>ὄ, haven.</i>	<i>ὄ, lion.</i>	<i>ὄ, giant</i>
N.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>αἰών</i>	<i>δαίμων</i>	<i>λιμήν</i>	<i>λέων</i>	<i>γίγᾶс</i>
G.	<i>πράγματοс</i>	<i>αἰῶνοс</i>	<i>δαίμονοс</i>	<i>λιμένοс</i>	<i>λέοντοс</i>	<i>γίγαντοс</i>
D.	<i>πράγματι</i>	<i>αἰῶνι</i>	<i>δαίμονι</i>	<i>λιμένι</i>	<i>λέοντι</i>	<i>γίγαντι</i>
A.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>αἰῶνα</i>	<i>δαίμονα</i>	<i>λιμένα</i>	<i>λέοντα</i>	<i>γίγαντα</i>
V.	<i>πρᾶγμα</i>	<i>αἰών</i>	<i>δαίμον</i>	<i>λιμήν</i>	<i>λέον</i>	<i>γίγαν</i>

Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>πράγματε</i>	<i>αἰῶνε</i>	<i>δαίμονε</i>	<i>λιμένε</i>	<i>λέοντε</i>	<i>γίγαντε</i>
G. D.	<i>πραγμάτοιν</i>	<i>αἰῶνοιν</i>	<i>δαίμόνοιν</i>	<i>λιμένοιν</i>	<i>λεόντοιν</i>	<i>γίγαντοιν</i>

Plural.

N.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	πραγμάτων	αἰώνων	δαιμόνων	λιμένων	λεόντων	γιγάντων
D.	πράγμασι	αἰῶσι	δαίμοσι	λιμέσι	λέουσι	γίγασι
A.	πράγματα	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	λιμένας	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες

Contracts.

Singular.

	<i>ἦ, galley.</i>	<i>τὸ, wall.</i>	<i>ὄ, fish.</i>
N.	τριήρης	τείχος	ἰχθύς
G.	τριήρεος τριήρους	τείχεος τείχους	ἰχθύος
D.	τριήρεϊ τριήρει	τείχεϊ τείχει	ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ
A.	τριήρεα τριήρη	τείχος	ἰχθύν
V.	τριήρες	τείχος	ἰχθύ

Dual.

N. A. V.	τριήρεε τριήρη	τείχεε τείχη	ἰχθύε
G. D.	τριηρέοιν τριηροῖν	τειχέοιν τεichoῖν	ἰχθύοιν

Plural.

N.	τριήρεις τριήρεις	τείχεα τείχη	ἰχθύες ἰχθυῖς
G.	τριηρέων τριήρων	τειχέων τεichῶν	ἰχθύων
D.	τριήρεσι	τείχεσι	ἰχθύσι
A.	τριήρεας τριήρεις	τείχεα τείχη	ἰχθύας ἰχθυῖς
V.	τριήρες τριήρεις	τείχεα τείχη	ἰχθύες ἰχθυῖς

Singular.

	<i>ἦ, state.</i>	<i>τὸ, mustard.</i>
N.	πόλις	σῖναπι
G.	πόλεος πόλεως	σινάπεος
D.	πόλεϊ πόλει	σινάπεϊ σινάπει
A.	πόλιω	σίναπι
V.	πόλι	σίναπι

Dual.

N. A. V.	πόλεε	σινάπεε
G. D.	πολέοιν	σιναπέοιν

Plural.

N	πόλεες πόλεις	σινάπεα σινάπη
G.	πόλεων	σιναπέων
D.	πόλεσι	σινάπεσι
A.	πόλεας πόλεις	σινάπεα σινάπη
V.	πόλεες πόλεις	σινάπεα σινάπη

Singular.

	<i>ὁ, cubit.</i>	<i>τὸ, city.</i>	<i>ὁ, king.</i>
N.	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	βασιλεύς
G.	πήχεως	ἄστεος	βασιλέως
D.	πήχεϊ πῆχει	ἄστεϊ ἄστει	βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ
A.	πήχυν	ἄστυ	βασιλέα
V.	πήχῃ	ἄστυ	βασιλεῦ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πήχεε	ἄστεε	βασιλέε
G. D.	πηχέου	ἀστέου	βασιλέου

Plural.

N.	πήχες πῆχεις	ἄστεα ἄσθη	βασιλέες βασιλ-εῖς, -ῆς
G.	πήχεων	ἀστέων	βασιλέων
D.	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	βασιλεῦσι
A.	πήχεας πῆχεις	ἄστεα ἄσθη	βασιλέας βασιλεῖς
V.	πήχες πῆχεις	ἄστεα ἄσθη	βασιλέες βασιλεῖς

Singular.

	<i>τὸ, horn.</i>	<i>τὸ, prize.</i>
N.	κέρας	γέρας
G.	κεράτος κέραος κέρως	γέραος γέρως
D.	κέρατι κέραϊ κέρα	γέραϊ γέρα
A.	κέρας	γέρας
V.	κέρας	γέρας

Dual.

N. A. V.	κέρατε κέραε κέρα	γέραε γέρα
G. D.	κεράτοιον κεράοιον κερῶν	γεράοιον γερῶν

Plural.

N.	κέρατα κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα
G.	κεράτων κεράων κερῶν	γεράων γερῶν
D.	κέρασι	γέρασι
A.	κέρατα κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα
V.	κέρατα κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα

NOTE 1. Proper names in *-κλήης*, contracted *-κλήης*, undergo a double contraction in the dative singular, and sometimes in the accusative singular; as

N.	Περικλήης	Περικλήης, Pericles
G.	Περικλέεος	Περικλέους
D.	Περικλέεϊ	Περικλέει Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέεα	Περικλέα Περικλή
V.	Περικλέες	Περικλείς

NOTE 2. In later Greek, the *genitive* of nouns in *vs* may be contracted; as *πῆχυς, πηχέων πηχῶν*. Further, the *genitive singular* and *neuter plural* of *adjectives* in *vs* may be contracted; as *ἡμισυ, ἡμίσεος ἡμίσου, ἡμίσεα ἡμίση, (Luc. 19, 8.)*

NOTE 3. (a) The *genitive singular* of nouns in *eus* may be contracted after a vowel; as *Πειραιεύς, Πειραιέως Πειραιῶς; χοεύς, χοέως χοῶς*, a kind of measure.

(b) In the old Attic dialect, the ending *ees* of nouns in *eus* is contracted into *ῆς*; as *ἵππεύς ἵππῆς, πλυνεύς πλυνῆς*.

NOTE 4. The ending *ee* of the dual of neuters in *os* was also contracted into *ει*; as *σκέλος σκέλει, ζεύγος ζεύγει*, found in Attic inscriptions.

NOTE 5. The contracted dative singular of neuters in *as* lengthens the *a* after the analogy of the first declension; as *γέρας γέραι γέρα*.

NOTE 6. The *genitive singular* of neuters may, in Attic Poetry, end in *ως*; as *ἄστυ ἄστεως*. In later Greek, such *genitives* were used also in prose; as *σίναπι σινάπεως, βραχύ βραχέως*.

NOTE 7. According to the old grammarians, the Attic *genitive* and *dative dual* of nouns in *is* and *us* end in *ων*; as *πόλις πόλεων*.

§ 48. 1. Most nouns of the third declension form the *nominative singular* by annexing *s* to the root; as *θῶ-ς θω-ός, σαφέ-ς σαφέ-ος*.

So *κίς κίος, πόλις πόλιος, κόραξ κόρακος, θρίξ τριχός, γύψ γυπός, κατήλιψ κατήλιφος, χάρις χάριτος, ἔλμινς ἔλμινθος, μέλας μέλανος, Βουλεύσας βουλεύσαντος, τιθείς τιθέντος. (§§ 13; 14.)*

(a) When the root ends in *ε*, masculines and feminines lengthen *es* into *ης*; as *τριήρης τριήρεος, triremis, σαφής σαφέος*.

(b) The perfect active participle lengthens *o* into *ω* in the masculine; as *βεβουλευκώς βεβουλευκότος*.

(c) All neuter substantives change *es* into *ος*; as *τείχος τείχεος, βέλος βέλεος*.

(d) Some neuters change *s* into *ρ*; as *ἦπαρ ἦπατος, φρέαρ φρέατος*

(e) *Πούς, pes, foot*, lengthens *os* into *ους*. Homer has *ἀρτίπος, sound-footed*.

(f) Nouns whose root originally ended in *af, ef, of*, change *f* into *v* before *s*; as *ναfs ναῦς, γραfs γραῦς, βασιλεfs βασιλεύς, ZeFs Ζεύς; βοfs βοῦς, χοfs χοῦς, ροfs ροῦς*.

2. When the *nominative* is not formed according to the preceding rule, it is the same as the *root*

with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5). Masculines and feminines lengthen ϵ and $ο$, in the last syllable, into η and ω , respectively. E. g. αἰών αἰών-ος, λιμήν λιμέν-ος, ῥήτωρ ῥήτορ-ος.

So πράγμα πράγματος, παῖν παιᾶνος, δάμαρ δάμαρτος, χεῖρ χειρός, σίναπι σινάπιος, πῦρ πυρός, δαίμων δαίμονος, λέων λέοντος.

§ 49. 1. The *accusative* singular of masculines and feminines is formed by annexing a to the root; as κόραξ κόρακ-α, λέων λέοντ-α.

2. Nouns in *is*, *us*, *aus*, *ous*, of which the root ends in a vowel, form their accusative by dropping s of the nominative and annexing ν ; as πόλις πόλιν, ἰχθύς ἰχθύν, πέλεκυς πέλεκυν.

So γραῦς γραῦν, ναῦς ναῦν, βοῦς βοῦν, χοῦς χοῦν, ῥοῦς ῥοῦν.

3. If the root ends in a consonant, paroxytones and proparoxytones in *is* and *us* have a or ν in the accusative; as ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνιν; κόρυς, κόρυθα or κόρυν; εὐέλπις, εὐέλπιδα or εὐέλπιν.

The accusative in a , in nouns of this description, is rather Poetic.

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the following nouns often have a in the accusative singular, contrary to the second rule: βοῦς βόα, εὐρύς εὐρέα, ἰχθύς ἰχθύα, ναῦς νέα, πόλις πόληα.

The accusative of ΔΙΣ (originally ΔΙΦΣ) is always Δία.

§ 50. In many instances, the *vocative* singular of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.

1. The vocative of nouns in $\bar{a}s$ (arising from *aus*, *auts*), *eis* (from *eutis*), *ηρ*, *ων*, *ωρ*, is the same as the root with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5); as γίγας γίγαντος γίγαν, πατήρ πατέρος πάτερ.

So *χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεν, δαίμων δαίμονος δαίμων*. So also *γυνή γυναικός γύναι, ἀναξ ἀνακτος ἀνα*.

2. Nouns in *ις, υς, ες*, and the compounds of *πούς, foot*, drop the *ς* of the nominative: *ευ* is always circumflexed; as *ἐλπίς ἐλπί, ἰχθύς ἰχθύ, βασιλεύς βασιλεῦ, χαλκόπους χαλκόπου*.

So also *γραῦς γραῦ, old woman, παῖς παῖ, child*.

3. Nouns in *ης*, G. *εος*, shorten *ης* into *ες* in the vocative; as *Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, τριήρης τρίηρες, ἀληθής ἀληθές*.

4. *Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν*, and *σωτήρ* shorten the final syllable in the vocative; thus, *Ἀπολλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ*.

§ 51. 1. The *dative plural* is formed by annexing *σι* to the root; as *θῶς θωός θωσί, ἰχθύς ἰχθύος ἰχθύσι*.

So *τριήρης τριήρεος τριήρεσι, θρίξ τριχός θριξί, πούς ποδός ποσί, τάλας τάλανος τάλασι, τιθείς τιθέντος τιθείσι, λέων λέοντος λέουσι, δεικνύς δεικνύοντος δεικνύσι*. (§§ 13; 14.)

2. Nouns in *εύς* form their *dative plural* by dropping *ς* of the nominative and annexing *σι*; as *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦσι*.

Also *γραῦς γραυσί, ναῦς ναυσί, βοῦς βουσί, χοῦς χουσί, ροῦς ρουσί*.

NOTE. Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* annex the Doric case-ending *άσι* to the syncopated root; see *ἀνῆρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ*, also *ἄρνός, ἄστήρ, νιός*, in the Catalogue of Anomalous Nouns.

§ 52. Dialects.

P. D. -σι, Æolic and Bœotic -εσσι; as *πούς πόδεσσι, ἐλθών ἐλθόντεσσι, διάλυσις διαλυσίεσσι*: Doric -ασι, -ασσι, -εσι; as *ὑπάρχων ὑπαρχόντασσι, πράσσων πρασσόντασσι, θήρ θήρεσι, ἴς ἴνεσι, μάθημα μαθημάτεσι*: Epic -εσσι, -εσι, -σσι; as *πούς ποσσί, ἔπος ἔπεσσι*.

D.G. D. -οιν, Epic οιν; as *Σειρήν Σειρήνουν, πούς ποδοῖν*.

1 Example of nouns in *ις* of which the root ends in *ι* :

- S. N. πόλις, *city, state*
 G. Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Doric, and Ionic πόλιος
 D. (πόλι), Æ. B. Th. D. I. πόλι
 A. πόλιν, in all the dialects
- D. N. A. Ionic πόλιε
 G. D. Ionic πολίῳ
- P. N. Æ. B. Th. I. πόλιες, Doric πολίες
 G. Æ. B. Th. D. I. πολίων
 D. Æ. B. Th. D. πολίεσσι, Ionic πόλιτι
 A. Æ. B. Th. πόλιας, Doric πολίας, Ionic πόλιας πολῖς

2. Example of nouns in *-ευσ* :

- S. N. βασιλεύς, Æolic βασιλευς, Doric βασιλεύς, *king*
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέος, Bœotic βασιλείος, Æolic βασι-
 ληος, Epic βασιλῆος
 D. Ionic βασιλέϊ, Doric βασιλεῖ, Bœotic βασιλεῦ, Æolic βασί-
 ληϊ, Epic βασιλῆϊ
 A. Ionic βασιλέα, Doric βασιλῆ, Bœotic βασιλεία, Æolic βασί-
 ληα, Epic βασιλῆα. The Attic Poets sometimes use the
 Doric accusative; as ἱερεύς ἱερῆ, ξυγγραφεύς ξυγγραφῆ.
- D. N. A. Epic βασιλῆε, G. D. βασιλῆῳ
- P. N. Doric and Ionic βασιλέες, Bœotic βασιλείες, Æolic βασιληες,
 Epic βασιλῆες
 G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέων, Bœotic βασιλείων, Æolic and
 Epic βασιλῶν
 D. Doric, Bœotic, Ionic, and Epic βασιλεῦσι, Æ. βασιλῆεσσι
 A. Doric and Ionic βασιλέας, Bœotic βασιλείας, Æolic βασί-
 ληας, Epic βασιλῆας

3. Nouns in *έης* (especially proper nouns in *-κλέης*), and neuters in *έος* are sometimes inflected without the *ε*; that is, they are synopated; as

Ἡρακλέης Ἡρακλῆς, G. Ἡρακλέος, D. Ἡρακλέϊ, A. Ἡρακλέα, V
 Ἡρακλες, Ionic and Doric, in part.

τὸ κλέος, τὰ κλέα; τὸ σπέος, τοῖς σπέσσι, Epic.

So δυσκλέα, ὑπερδέα, in Homer; εὐκλέας, in Pindar. Also, τὰ κρέα, τὰ κέρα, from κρέας, κέρας.

Νηλῆς for νηλεῖς, and θεουδῆς for θεοδεῖς, drop the *ε* in the nominative.

4. The Ionic contracts *-εος*, from nouns in *ης, ος*, into *-ευσ*; as θάμβος, G. θάμβεος θάμβευσ.

5. In nouns in *-κλέης*, the Epic contracts *εε* into *η* or *ει*, and the Bœotic into *ει*; as Ἡρακλέης, *-κλέεος -κλήος, -κλέεϊ -κλήϊ, -κλέεα -κλήα*; ἔϋρρεής, ἔϋρρεός ἔϋρρεῖος; εὐκλεής, εὐκλεέας εὐκλείας; Δαμοκλῆς, Δαμοκλέεος Δαμοκλείος.

6. The later Greeks made G. *-κλείους* from nouns in *-κλεης*; as Πασικλῆς *-κλείους, Αριστοκλῆς -κλείους*.

7. According to the ancient grammarians, the Æolic vocative of contract nouns in *ης* is the same as the root; as *Ἀριστοφάνης Ἀριστόφανε, Σωκράτης Σώκρατε*.

8. The later Dorians sometimes shortened *-εις* of the contracted nominative and accusative plural into *-εις*; as *οἱ, τοὺς ἰαρές, βιοπλανές, Πριανσιές*, from *ἰερεύς, βιοπλανής, Πριανσιεύς*.

9. In inscriptions belonging to the brazen age of the Greek language, the accusative singular of the third declension often ends in *αν*, which, properly speaking, is the original case-ending of this declension; as *τὸν ἄνδραν, τὴν γυναικᾶν, τὴν μητέραν*.

10. In later Greek, some diminutives in *ύς* retain the *υ* throughout; as *ὁ Διονύς, τοῦ Διονύ, τῷ Διονύ*; *ὁ Κλαυσύς, τοῦ Κλαυσύ, τῷ Κλαυσύ*. (*Bekker. Anecd. Gr. no. 1195.*)

ANOMALOUS, DEFECTIVE, AND INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

§ 53. Nouns which have more than one root are regarded as anomalous.

1. All contract proper names in *ης* of the third declension may be inflected after the analogy of the first. In classical Greek, however, this rule applies chiefly to the accusative singular. E. g.

Ἀριστοφάνης, Α. Ἀριστοφάνη or *Ἀριστοφάνην*
Τισσαφέρης, Α. Τισσαφέρην, V. Τισσαφέρη

Καλλισθένης, G. Καλλισθένου

Ἀριστοκλῆς, Μενεκράτης, V. Ἀριστοκλῆ, Μενεκράτη

The Æolic dialect applies this principle also to adjectives; as *ὁ δυσμένης, τὸν δυσμένην*; *ὁ κυκλοτέρης, τὸν κυκλοτέρην*.

2. On the other hand, masculines of the first declension may, in the Ionic dialect, make the accusative in *εα, εας*; as

Γύγης, δεσπότης, Α. Γύγεα, δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας.

Ἀρταξέρεξης, in an Ionic inscription, has *G. Ἀρταξέρεξευς*, contracted from *Ἀρταξέρεξεος*.

3. Some nouns in *ις* have *G. ιος* or *ιδος*; as *μήνις μήνιος* or *μήνιδος, θέτις θέτιδος* or *θέτιος*. See also *ὄρνις, κλείς, θέμις, τίγρις*, in the Catalogue.

4. Some neuters in *ας*, *G. aos*, change, in the Ionic dialect, *a* into *ε*, in the inflection. See *βρέτας, κνέφας, κῶας, οὔδας, ΥΔΑΣ, ΔΟΡΑΣ*, in the Catalogue.

5. Nouns in *ās* (arising from *avs, avts*) of the third declension sometimes are inflected after the analogy of the first; as

Πολυδάμας, V. Πολυδάμᾱ, *Polydamas*

λυκάβας, μέλας, Αἴας, ἄπας, A. λυκάβαν, μέλαν, Αἴαν, ἄπαν

6. Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, and κυκείων commonly drop *ν* in the accusative, and then contract *ωα* into *ω*; thus, Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκειῶ (Epic).

7. Sometimes the genitive of the second declension is formed after the analogy of the first; thus, Herodotus has Βάττος, Κλεόμβροτος, G. Βάττεω, Κλεομβρότεω.

So βλεφάρων κυανέων, in Hesiod; νῆσος νησάων (*Ahrens*, I, p. 229).

8. The ending *ῶν* (circumflexed) of the genitive plural of the third declension may be changed into *έων* by the Ionians, and into *ἄν* by the Dorians, after the analogy of the first; as *ρίσι ρινέων, χήν χηνέων, αἴξ αιγᾶν*.

So Σειρήν Σειρηνάων, χιλιάς χιλιαδέων (*Her.* 7, 103).

9. The later Doric uses also *-οις* for *-σι*, in the dative plural of the third declension; as *ἄγῶν ἀγῶνοις, ἐντυγῶν ἐντυγῶνοις, Λαμιάς Λαμιάοις, γέρων γερόνοις*. (Compare Latin *-matis* for *-matibus*, as *poëma poëmatis*; also *-οιν* of the dual of the same declension.)

So *ἡγυς*, that is, *αἴγοις*, from *αἴξ*, *goat*, found in a Bœotic inscription.

10. Some nouns in *ηρ*, which make the genitive in *ερος*, are generally syncopated in the genitive and dative singular. See *ἄνῆρ, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, and πατήρ*, in the Catalogue.

11. Some nouns of the second declension are masculine in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as *ὁ λύχνος, οἱ λύχνοι* or *τὰ λύχνα*; *ὁ δεσμός, οἱ δεσμοί* or *τὰ δεσμά*; *ὁ σῖτος, τὰ σῖτα*.

12. Many nouns have more than one form even in the nominative; such nouns are commonly called *redundant*; as *ἡ ἔως* and *ἡ ὥς, morn, morning*; *ἡ γάλωσ*, Ionic *γαλόωσ*, *glos, husband's sister*; *τὸ δένδρον* and *δένδρος -εος, tree*; *ἡ χώρα* and *ὁ χῶρος, place, space*.

§ 54. 1. *Defective* nouns are those of which only some of the cases are in use; as *τὸ γλάφυ, cave, τὴν νίφα, snow*.

2. Names of *festivals* are used only in the plural; as *τὰ Παναθήναια, τὰ Ολύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἴσθμια*.

§ **55.** *Indeclinable* nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,

1. The names of the letters of the *alphabet*; as τὸ ἄλφα, τοῦ ἄλφα, τῷ ἄλφα.

2. The *cardinal numbers*, from 5 to 100 inclusive; as οἱ πέντε, αἱ πέντε, τὰ πέντε, τοὺς πέντε.

3. All *foreign names* not Grecized; as ὁ Ἀδάμ, τοῦ Ἀδάμ, τῷ Ἀδάμ, τὸν Ἀδάμ, *Adam*.

4. Χρῆών, τὸ, *necessity, destiny, fate*. — Θέμις, in the expression θέμις εἶναι, *to be lawful*.

§ **56.** In the following Catalogue, assumed or imaginary nominatives are written in capital letters.

ἀηδῶν (ΑΗΔΩ), ὄνος, ἡ, *nightingale*, regular. Also, G. ἀηδοῦς, V. ἀηδοῖ.

Αἴδης (Α-ΙΣ), ου, ὁ, *Hades*, regular. Also, G. *Αἴδος, D. *Αἴδι, A. *Αἶδα.

ἀλκή (ΑΛΞ), ἡς, ἡ, *strength*, regular. Also, D. ἀλκί.

ἄλφιτον, ου, τὸ, *meal, bread*, regular. Also, τὸ ἄλφι, *Epic*.

ἄλως, ω σι ωος, ἡ, *threshing-floor*.

ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, ὁ, *sovereign*, regular. When employed to invoke a god, it has V. ἄναξ or ἄνα; elsewhere the vocative is always like the nominative.

ἀνδράποδον (ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΥΣ), ου, τὸ, *slave*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ἀνδρα πόδεσσι, *Epic*.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *man*, vir, G. ἀνέρος ἀνδρός, D. ἀνέρι ἀνδρί, A. ἀνέρα ἄνδρι, V. ἄνερ, Dual N. A. V. ἀνέρε ἄνδρε, G. D. ἀνέρου ἀνδροῖν, Plur.

ἀνέρες ἄνδρες, G. ἀνέρων ἀνδρῶν, D. ἀνδράσι, A. ἀνέρας ἄνδρας, V. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες. (In this word, ε is dropped, and the lingual δ is inserted between ν and ρ.)

Ἀπόλλων, ὁ, *Apollo*, G. Απόλλωνος, D. Απόλλωνι, A. Απόλλωνα Απόλλω, V. *Απολλον.

*Ἄρης, ὁ, *Ares*, G. *Ἄρεος, rarely *Ἄρεως, D. *Ἄρεϊ *Ἄρει, A. *Ἄρεα *Ἄρη *Ἄρην, V. *Ἄρες. — *Epic*, G. *Ἄρηος, D. *Ἄρηϊ, A. *Ἄρηα.

Ἄρνη, ὁ, ἡ, *lamb*, G. ἄρνός, D. ἄρνι, A. ἄρνα, Dual ἄρνε ἄρνοῖν, Pl. N. ἄρνες, G. ἄρνῶν, D. ἄρνάσι, A. ἄρνας.

Ἄστὴρ, ἑρως, ὁ, *stella, star*, regular; but D. Pl. ἀστράσι, after the analogy of πατράσι from πατήρ.

Βάττος, ου, ὁ, *Battus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Βάττω.

βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, *bos, ox, cow*, G. βοός, D. βοῖ, A. βοῦν (Poetic βόα), V. βοῦ, Dual N. A. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν, Pl. N. βόες, G. βοῶν, D. βουσι, A. βόας βοῦς. — *Bœotic* Pl. G. βουῶν, D. βούεσσι, found in inscriptions.

βρέτας, εος, τὸ, a wooden *image*, Poetic.

γαστήρ, ἡ, *venter, belly*, G. γαστέρος γαστρός, D. γαστέρι γαστρί, D. Pl. γαστράσι rarely γαστήρσι; the rest is regular.

γέλωσ, ωτος οτ ω, ό, *laughter*.

γλάφυ, τό, *cave*, defective.

γόνυ (ΓΟΝΑΣ, ΓΟΥΝ), τό, *genu, knee*, G. γόνατος, D. γόνατι, Dual N. A. γόνατε, G. D. γονάτου, Pl. N. A. γόνατα, G. γονάτων, D. γόνασι. Poetic forms, G. γονός, D. γουνί, Pl. N. γούνα, G. γούνων. The Ionic changes ο into ου in the inflection, as G. γούνατος.

γραῦς, ἡ, *old woman*, G. γραός, D. γραί, A. γραῦν, V. γραῦ, Dual N. A. V. γράε, G. D. γραοῖν, Pl. N. γράες, G. γραῶν, D. γρασιί, A. γραῦς, V. γράες. The Ionic changes α into η; γρηῦς, γρηῦ. It further uses ηῦ for ην; thus, γρηῦς, γρηῦ.

γυνή (ΓΥΝΑΙΞ), ἡ, *woman, wife*, G. γυναικός, D. γυναικί, A. γυνάικα, V. γύναι, Dual N. A. V. γυνάικε, G. D. γυναικοῖν, Pl. N. γυνάικες, G. γυναικῶν, D. γυναιξί, A. γυνάικας, V. γυνάικες. The comedians sometimes inflected γυνή after the analogy of the first declension; as τήν γυνήν.

δαῖς (ΔΑΣ), ἴδος, ἡ, *fight*, regular. Also, D. δαί.

δάκρυον, ου, τό, *lacryma, tear*, regular. Also, τό δάκρυ, Pl. D. δάκρυσι, Poetic.

δέμας, τό, *body*, defective.

Δημήτηρ, ἡ, *Demeter*, G. Δημήτερος Δημήτρος, D. Δημήτερι Δημήτρι, A. Δημήτερα Δημήτρα, V. Δήμητερ.

δόρυ (ΔΟΡΑΣ, δοῦρας, ΔΟΡ ΔΟΥΡ), τό, *spear*, G. δόρατος, D. δόρατι, Dual N. A. δόρατε, G. D. δοράτου, Pl. N. A. δόρατα, G. δοράτων, D. δόρασι. Poetic forms, G. δορός, Epic δούρατος, δουρός, D. δορί, δόρει, Epic δουρί, δούρατι, Dual Epic δοῦρε, Pl. N. δύρη, Epic δούρα, δούρατα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσι.

δορυξόος (ΔΟΥΡΞΟΣ), ου, ό, *spear-polisher*, regular. V. δορυξέ.

δῶμα, ατος, τό, *domus, house*, regular. Also, τό δῶ, Epic.

ἔγκατα, τὰ, *entrails*, D. Pl. ἔγκασι.

ἔγχελυς, υος, ἡ, *anguilla, eel*, regular. The Attic has Pl. N. ἐγγέλεις, G. ἐγγέλεων.

εἰκόν (ΕΙΚΩ), όνος, ἡ, *image*, regular. Also, G. εἰκοῦς, A. εἰκώ, Pl. A. εἰκοῦς.

ἐτησίαι, ων, οί, *etesian or trade winds*.

Ζεὺς (ΔΙΣ), ό, *Zeus*, G. Διός, D. Δί, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ. Also Ζήν, G. Ζηνός, D. Ζηνί, A. Ζήνα, Poetic. In Doric inscriptions we find D. Δί, and Διφί.

ἦρα, τὰ, used only in the expression ἦρα φέρειν, *to show favor, to humor*.

ἦρωσ, υος, ό, *hero*, regular. Also, D. ἦρω, A. ἦρω, A. Pl. ἦρωσ.

Θαλῆς, οὔ, ό, *Thales*, regular. The early Attic authors use G. Θάλεω. In later Greek it is inflected Θάλης, Θάλητος, -ητι, -ητα.

θέμις, ιδος, Ionic υος, Doric ιτος, Epic ιωτος, ἡ, *justice, right*.

θεράπων (ΘΕΡΑΨ), οντος, ό, *attendant*, regular. Also, A. θέραπα, Pl. N. θέρατες.

θυγάτηρ, ἡ, *daughter*, G. θυγατέρος θυγατρός, D. θυγατέρι θυγατρί, A. θυγατέρα, Poetic θύγατρα, V. θύγατερ, Dual N. A. V. θυγατέρε, G. D. θυγατέρου, Pl. N. θυγατέρες, Poetic θύγατρες, G. θυγατέρων, Poetic θυγατρῶν, D. θυγατράσι, A. θυγατέρας, V. θυγατέρες.

ιδρώς, ώ οτ ὠτος, ό, *sudor, sweat*.

ἰκτῖνος (ΙΚΤΙΣ), ου, ὄ, a kind of hawk, regular. Also, A. ἰκτίνα, N.

Pl. ἰκτῖνες.

ἰχώρ (ΙΧΩΣ), ὦρος, ὄ, ichor, regular. Also, A. ἰχῶ.

ἰωκή (ΙΩΞ), ἦς, ἦ, din of battle, regular. Also, A. ἰῶκα.

κάλως (κάλος), ω, later Epic ὡς, cable. Also, Pl. N. κάλοι, A. κάλους.

κάρᾱ (ΚΡΑΣ, ΚΡΑΑΣ, ΚΑΡΗΑΣ), Ionic κάρη, τὸ, head, G. κάρητος κράατος κῤῥῶτος κάρηατος, also τῆς κρατός, D. κάρητι κράατι κῤῥῆτι κάρηατι κάρᾱ κάρη, A. κάρᾱ κάρη, τὸ οἱ τὸν κῤῥᾱτα, Pl. N. κάρηατα κάρᾱ, G. κῤῥᾱτων, D. κῤῥᾱσί, A. κάρηατα κῤῥᾱατα, τοὺς κῤῥᾱτας. Later Greek ἡ κάρη, τῆς κάρης; latest ἡ κάρᾱ, τῆς κάρᾱς.

ΚΑΡΗΝΟΝ, ου, τὸ, head, regular.

κέρας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, cornu, horn.

κλάδος (ΚΛΑΣ), ου, ὄ, bough, regular. Also, D. κλαδί, Pl. D. κλαδεσι.

κλείς, Ionic κληῖς, old Attic κλῆς, ἦ, clavis, key, lock, G. κλειδός κληῖδος κληδός, regular. Also, A. κλείν, Pl. N. A. κλείς.

Κλεόμβροτος, ου, ὄ, Cleombrotus, regular. Herodotus has G. Κλεομβρότεω.

κνέφας, τὸ, darkness, G. Epic κνέφαος κνέφεος, Attic κνέφους, later κνέφατος.

κοινωνός (ΚΟΙΝΩΝ), ου, ὄ, partaker, regular. Also, Pl. N. κοινῶνες, A. κοινῶνας.

κρέας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, caro, meat.

κριθή, ἦς, ἦ, barley, regular. Also, Epic τὸ κῤῥῖ.

κρίνον (ΚΡΙΝΟΣ), ου, τὸ, lily, regular. Also, Pl. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.

κρόκη (ΚΡΟΞ), ἦς, ἦ, woof, the filling, regular. Also, A. κρόκα, Pl. N. κρόκες.

κυκεών, ὄνος, ὄ, a kind of mixed drink, regular. Also, A. κυκειῶ Epic.

κύων (ΚΥΝ-), ὄ, ἦ, canis, dog, bitch, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V.

κύον, Dual N. A. κύνε, G. D. κυνοῖν, Pl. N. κύνες, G. κυνῶν, D. κυσί, A. κύνας.

κῶας, κῶεος, τὸ, fleece.

λᾶας λᾶς, ὄ, lapis, stone, G. λᾶος λάου, D. λᾶῖ, A. λᾶαν λᾶν, rarely λᾶα, Pl. D. λάεσσι.

λέων, οντος, ὄ, leo, lion, regular. Also, Epic N. λῖς, A. λῖν, later Epic Pl. N. λῖες, D. λῖεσσι.

λιβάς (ΛΙΨ), ἄδος, ἦ, drop, regular. Also, A. λίβα.

λίπα (ΛΙΨ), τὸ, fat, oil, chiefly in the Epic expression λίπ' εἰλαίω, with olive-oil.

ΛΙΣ, ὄ, fine linen, D. λιτί, A. λίτα, defective.

μᾶλης, ἀρμπῖτ, a defective Genitive used in the phrase ὑπὸ μᾶλης, under the arm, that is, clandestinely.

μάρτυς, later μάρτυρ, ὄ, witness, G. μάρτυρος, D. μάρτυρι, A. μάρτυρα, rarely μάρτυν, Pl. N. μάρτυρες, G. μαρτύρων, D. μάρτυσι, A. μάρτυρας, V. μάρτυρες.

μάστιξ (ΜΑΣΤΙΣ), ἰγος, ἦ, scourge, whip, regular. Also, D. μᾶστι, A. μᾶστιν.

μῆλον (ΜΗΛΑΣ), ου, τὸ, sheep, regular. Also, G. Pl. μηλάτων, rare.

μητήρ, ἦ, mater, mother, G. μητέρος μητρός, D. μητέρι μητρί, A. μη-

- τερα, V. μήτηρ, Pl. N. μητέρες, G. μητέρων, D. μητρασι, A. μητέρας, V. μητέρες.
- μήτρως, ω οἰ ωος, ὁ, *maternal uncle*.
- Μίνως, ω οἰ ωος, ὁ, *Minos*.
- μύκης, ου οἰ ητος, ὁ, *mushroom*.
- ναῦς, ναῖός, ἡ, *navis, ship*, regularly inflected like γραῦς. The Attic inflection is as follows; ναῦς, G. νεώς, D. νηί, A. ναῦν, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσί, A. ναῦς. The Ionic changes α into η, as νηῦς νηός νηί νῆα: it has also G. νεός, A. νέα, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νέες, G. νεῶν, A. νέας.
- ΝΙΨ, ἡ, *nix, snow*, A. νίφα, defective.
- νόος νοῦς, ὁ, *mind*, regular. In later Greek it is inflected like βούς.
- Οἰδίπους (ΟΙΔΙΠΟΔΗΣ), ὁ, *Œdipus*, G. Οἰδίποδος, Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδαο, Οἰδιπόδα, Οἰδιπόδεω, D. Οἰδίποδι, Οἰδιπόδη, A. Οἰδίποδα, Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδην, V. Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδα.
- οἶς οἶς, ὁ, ἡ, *ovis, sheep*, G. οἶος οἶός, D. οἶ οἶ, A. οἶν οἶν, Pl. N. οἶες οἶες οἶς, G. οἶων οἶων, D. οἶεσι, A. οἶας οἶας οἶς.
- ὄνειρον (ΟΝΕΙΡΑΣ), τὸ, *dream*, G. ὄνειρατος, D. ὄνειρατι, Pl. N. A. ὄνειρατα, sometimes ὄνειρα, G. ὄνειράτων, D. ὄνειρασι. Also, τὸ ὄναρ.
- ὄρνις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, *bird*, regular. Also, Pl. N. ὄρνεις ὄρνις, G. ὄρνων.
- ΟΞΣ-, ΟΞΣΟΝ, τὸ, *eye*, Dual N. A. ὄσσε, G. ὄσσων, D. ὄσσοις ὄσσοισι, defective.
- οὔδας, -δεος, τὸ, *floor*.
- οὔς (οὔας), Doric ὤς, τὸ, *ear*, G. ὠτός, D. ὠτί, Dual N. A. ὠτε, G. D. ὠτοι, Pl. N. A. ὠτα, G. ὠτων, D. ὠσί.
- ὄφελος, τὸ, *advantage*, defective.
- πατήρ, ὁ, *pater, father*, G. πατέρος πατρός, D. πατέρι πατρί, A. πατέρα, V. πάτερ, Pl. N. πατέρες, G. πατέρων, D. πατράσι, A. πατέρας, V. πατέρες.
- Πάτροκλος, ου, ὁ, *Patroclus*, regular. In Homer also G. Πατροκλῆος, A. Πατροκλῆα, V. Πατρόκλεις, as if from a nominative in -ης.
- πάτρως, ω οἰ ωος, ὁ, *patruus, paternal uncle*.
- Πνυξ (ΠΥΚΝ-), ἡ, *Pnyx*, a place of meeting in Athens, G. Πυκνός, D. Πυκνί, A. Πύκνα. Later forms Πυγκός, Πυγκί, Πύκκα.
- πόλις, εως, ἡ, *city, state*, regular. Epic also G. πόληος, D. πόληϊ, Pl. N. πόληες, A. πόληας.
- Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν, ὁ, *Posidon*, G. Ποσειδάωνος Ποσειδῶνος, D. Ποσειδάωνι Ποσειδῶνι, A. Ποσειδάωνα Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, V. Πόσειδον.
- πρέσβυς, ὁ, *old man*, A. πρέσβυν, V. πρέσβυ, Pl. N. πρέσβηες (in Hesiod). The rest is from the regular πρεσβύτης.
- πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ, *ambassador*, Pl. N. A. πρέσβεις, G. πρέσβεων, D. πρέσβεσι. The rest is from πρεσβευτής, οὔ.
- πρόσωπον (ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *face*, regular. Also, Pl. N. προσώπατα, D. προσώπασι.
- πρόχοος (ΠΡΟΧΟΥΣ), οου, ἡ, *ewer*, regular. Also, D. Pl. πρόχουσι.
- πῦρ (ΠΥΡΟΝ), πυρός, πυρί, τὸ, *fire*. Also, Pl. πυρά, G. πυρῶν, D. πυροῖς, *fires, watch-fires*.
- ῥόδον (ΡΟΔΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *rosa, rose*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ῥοδέεσι, later Epic.

- Σαρπηδών, όνος, ό, *Sarpedon*, regular. Also, G. Σαρπήδοντος, D. Σαρπήδοντι, V. Σαρπηδον, Epic.
- σήs, σεός or σητός, ό, *moth*.
- σκώρ (ΣΚΑΣ), τόν, G. σκατός, D. σκατί.
- σμῶδιξ, ιγγος, ή, *wale*.
- σπέος or σπέιος (ΣΠΕ-), *specus, grotto*, G. σπέιους, D. σπηϊ, Pl. G. σπέιων, D. σπέσσι, σπήεσσι, Epic.
- σταγών (ΣΤΑΞ), όνος, ή, *drop*, regular. Also, N. Pl. στάγες.
- στιχος (ΣΤΙΞ), ου, ό, *rou*, regular. Also, G. της στιχός, D. τη στιχί, &c.
- Στρεψιάδης, ου, ό, *Strepsiades*, regular; but V. Στρεψιάδες.
- σωτήρ, ήρος, ό, *preserver*, regular; but V. σῶτερ.
- τάν, used in the expression ὦ τάν, *O thou!*
- ταώς (ΤΑΟΣ), ώ, ό, *pa no, peacock*, regular. Also, N. Pl. ταοί.
- τίγρις, ιος or ιδος, *tiger*, Pl. N. τίγρεις, G. τίγρεων; the rest is regular.
- Τισσαφέρνης, -νους, -νει, -νην, -νη, ό, *Tissaphernes*.
- ὔδωρ (ΥΔΑΣ, ὕδος), τόν, *water*, G. ὕδατος, D. ὕδατι (rare ὕδει), Pl. N. ὕδατα, G. ὕδάτων, D. ὕδασι.
- υίός (ΥΙΕΥΣ, ΥΙΣ), ου, ό, regular. Also, G. υιέος, D. υιεί, &c., like βασιλεύς. Also, Epic, G. υίος, D. υίι, A. υία, Dual υιέ, Pl. N. υίες, D. υιέσι or υιάσι, A. υίας.
- ὑπαρ, τόν, *waking*, opposed to ὄναρ.
- ὑσμίνη (ΥΣΜΙΣ), ηs, ή, *battle*, regular. Also, D. ὑσμίνι.
- φάρυγξ, γγος, ή, *gullet*, regular. Poetic, G. φάρυγος.
- φθόις φθοίς, ό, a kind of *cake*, A. Pl. φθοίς.
- χείρ, χειρός, ή, *hand*, regular; but D. Pl. χερσί. Poetic forms, G. χερός, D. χερί, Dual χεροῖν.
- χελιδών (ΧΕΛΙΔΩ), όνος, ή, *swallow*, regular. Also, V. χελιδοί.
- χοῦς χοός, ό, a measure, inflected like βοῦς. — The form χοεύς has G. χοῶς (χοέως), A. χοᾶ, A. Pl. χοᾶς. — Χοῦς, a heap of earth, is always inflected like βοῦς.
- χρέως (ΧΡΑΟΣ), τόν, *debt*, G. χρέως. The rest is from the regular χρέος; Pl. N. A. χρέεα χρέα.
- χρῶς, χρωτός, ό, *skin*, D. χρωτί, A. χρῶτα. ΧΡΟΥΣ is inflected like βοῦς, as G. χροός. The dative χρῶ, in the expression ἐν χρῶ, follows the analogy of πλῶ from πλοῦς.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 57. 1. In adjectives of *three endings*, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and neuter are either of the second or of the third.

2. Adjectives of *two endings* are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. As to gender, they are either masculine, feminine, or common.

§ 58. 1. Most adjectives in *ος* have three endings, *ος, η, ον*; as *σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, wise*.

When *ος* is preceded by a vowel or by *ρ*, the feminine ends in *ᾱ*; as *ἄξιος, ἄξια, ἄξιον, worthy*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long*.

All *participles* in *ος* are declined like *σοφός*; as *βουλευόμενος, βουλευομένη, βουλευόμενον*.

2. Many adjectives in *ος*, especially such as have the accent on the *antepenult*, have only two endings, *ος, ον*; as *ὁ, ἡ ἤσυχος, τὸ ἤσυχον, quiet*; *ὁ ἄλογος, ἄλογον, irrational*.

3. Adjectives in *οος* have *η* in the feminine, except when *οος* is preceded by *ρ*; as *ἀπλός, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόον, simple*; *ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, crowded together, in a heap*.

4. Adjectives in *ως* have two endings, *ως, ων*; as *ὁ, ἡ εὐγεως, τὸ εὐγεων, fertile*; *ἀγήρως, ἀγήρων, unfading*.

5. Adjectives in *εος, εα, εον, and όος, όη, όον*, may be *contracted*; as *χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσῆ, χρύσειον χρυσοῦν, golden*; *ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς, αργenteus, of silver, silvery*; *ἀπλός ἀπλοῦς, simple*.

6. Examples.

Singular.

N.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	ἤσυχος	ἤσυχον
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	σοφῶ	σοφῇ	σοφῶ	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
A.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	ἤσυχον	ἤσυχον
V.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	ἤσυχε	ἤσυχον

Dual.

N. A. V.	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	ἡσύχοιν	ἡσύχοιν

Plural.

N.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχα
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχα
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχα

Singular.

N.	μακρός	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιος	ἄξια	ἄξιον
G.	μακροῦ	μακρᾶς	μακροῦ	ἄξιου	ἄξιας	ἄξιου
D.	μακρῷ	μακρᾷ	μακρῷ	ἄξιῳ	ἄξιᾱ	ἄξιῳ
A.	μακρόν	μακράν	μακρόν	ἄξιον	ἄξίαν	ἄξιον
V.	μακρέ	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιε	ἄξια	ἄξιον

Dual.

N. A. V.	μακρῶ	μακρά	μακρῶ	ἄξιῳ	ἄξια	ἄξιῳ
G. D.	μακροῖν	μακραῖν	μακροῖν	ἄξιοιν	ἄξιαν	ἄξιοιν

Plural.

N.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
G.	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	ἄξιων	ἄξιων	ἄξιων
D.	μακροῖς	μακραῖς	μακροῖς	ἄξιοις	ἄξιαῖς	ἄξιοις
A.	μακρούς	μακράς	μακρά	ἄξιοὺς	ἄξιας	ἄξια
V.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

Singular.

N.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
D.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεφ	ἀγήρφ	ἀγήρφ
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
V.	εὐγεωσ	εὐγεων	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρων

Dual.

N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
G. D.	εὐγεφν	εὐγεφν	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων

Plural.

N.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρφ	ἀγήρω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
D.	εὐγεωσ	εὐγεωσ	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρωσ
A.	εὐγεωσ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρωσ	ἀγήρω
V.	εὐγεφ	εὐγεω	ἀγήρφ	ἀγήρω

Contracts.

Singular.

N.	χρύσειος	χρυσούς	χρυσέα	χρυσῆ	χρύσειον	χρυσούν
G.	χρυσείου	χρυσού	χρυσέας	χρυσῆς	χρυσείου	χρυσού
D.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ	χρυσέα	χρυσῆ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ
A.	χρύσειον	χρυσούν	χρυσέαν	χρυσῆν	χρύσειον	χρυσούν

Dual.

N. A.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ	χρυσέα	χρυσᾶ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ
G. D.	χρυσέοι	χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαι	χρυσαιν	χρυσέοι	χρυσοῖν

Plural.

N.	χρύσειοι	χρυσοῖ	χρύσειαι	χρυσαῖ	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις	χρυσαιῖς	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσέους	χρυσοὺς	χρυσέας	χρυσᾶς	χρύσεια	χρυσᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀργύρεος	ἀργυρούς	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρῆς	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ
A.	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν

Dual.

N. A.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ
G. D.	ἀργυρέοι	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυρέαι	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυρέοι	ἀργυροῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀργύρεοι	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργύρεαι	ἀργυραῖ	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ
G.	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρέαις	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς
A.	ἀργυρέους	ἀργυροὺς	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀπλόος	ἀπλούς	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῆ	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλόης	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλόου	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλόη	ἀπλῆ	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλῷ
A.	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλόην	ἀπλῆν	ἀπλόον	ἀπλοῦν

Dual.

N. A.	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλόῳ	ἀπλώ
G. D.	ἀπλόοι	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλόοι	ἀπλοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀπλόα	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλόων	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλόαις	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλοῖς
A.	ἀπλόους	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλόας	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλόα	ἀπλᾶ

NOTE. In Attic writers and in the Poets, many adjectives in *ος*, which commonly have three endings, are found with only two; as *ὁ, ἡ ἐλεύθερος, τὸ ἐλεύθερον, free*; *κλυτὸς Ἱπποδάμεια, the illustrious Hippodamia*.

Even *comparatives* and *superlatives* are sometimes found with only two endings, as *ἡ ἀπορώτερος, ἡ δυσσεμβολώτατος, ὀλοώτατος ὀσμῆ, a very offensive odor, πρῶτιστον ὄπωπῆν, first sight, (Hom. Hym. 4, 157)*

~~§~~ 59. 1. There are but three adjectives in *ας*; *πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, or ἅπας ἅπασα ἅπαν, all*, inflected like *ιστάς*; *μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν, black*; and *τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν, unfortunate*, inflected like *μέλας*.

2. Participles in *ας* have three endings, *ᾶς, ᾶσα, αν*; as *ὁ ιστάς, ἡ ιστᾶσα, τὸ ιστάν, erecting*.

3. Adjectives in *εις* have three endings, *εις, εσσα, εν*; as *ὁ χαρίεις, ἡ χαρίεσσα, τὸ χαρίεν, graceful*.

4. Participles in *είς* have *εῖς, εῖσα, έν*; as *ὁ τιθείς, ἡ τιθείσα, τὸ τιθέν, placing, putting*.

5. Participles in *ων* have three endings, *ων, ουσα, ον*; as *ὁ βουλεύων, ἡ βουλεύουσα, τὸ βουλεύον, counselling*.

Those in *άων, έων, όων* are *contracted* throughout; as *φιλέων φιλῶν, φιλέουσα φιλοῦσα, φιλέον φιλοῦν, G. φιλέοντος φιλοῦντος*.

~~§~~ 6. Adjectives in *ων* have two endings, *ων, ον*; as *ὁ, ἡ πέπων, τὸ πέπον, ripe*.

But *έκῶν έκούσα έκόν, willing*, and its compound *ἄκων ἄκουσα ἄκον, unwilling*, have three endings, and are inflected like *βουλεύων*.

7. Participles in ούς have three endings, ούς, ούσα, όν; as ό διδούς, ή διδούσα, τὸ διδόν, *giving*.

8. Participles in ύς have three endings, ύς, ύσα, ύν; as ό δεικνύς, ή δεικνύσα, τὸ δεικνύν, *showing*.

9. Participles in ώς have three endings, ώς, υῖα, ός; as ό βεβουλευκός, ή βεβουλευκυῖα, τὸ βεβουλευκός, *having counselled*.

10. Contract adjectives in ης have two endings, ης, ες; as ό, ή ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, *true*; πρηνής, *pronus*, *with the face downward*.

11. Adjectives in υς have three endings, υς, εια, υ; as ό γλυκός, ή γλυκεῖα, τὸ γλυκό, *dulcis*, *sweet*; βραχός, *brevis*, *short*.

12. There are but two adjectives in ην; ό τέρην, ή τέρεινα, τὸ τέρεν, G. τέρενος, *tener*, *tender*, and ό ἄρσην or ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρσεν or ἄρρεν, G. ἄρσενος or ἄρρενος, *male*.

13. Adjectives in ις have two endings, ις, ι; as ό, ή ἴδρις, τὸ ἴδρι, *knowing*.

14. Examples.

Singular.

N.	ιστάς	ιστάσα	ιστάν	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G.	ιστάντος	ιστάσης	ιστάντος	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D.	ιστάντι	ιστάση	ιστάντι	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
A.	ιστάντα	ιστάσαν	ιστάν	μέλινα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
V.	ιστάς	ιστάσα	ιστάν	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν

Dual.

N. A. V.	ιστάντε	ιστάσα	ιστάντε	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	ιστάντων	ιστάσαι	ιστάντων	μελάνων	μελαίμων	μελάνων

Plural.

N.	ιστάντες	ιστᾶσαι	ιστάντα	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
G.	ιστάντων	ιστασῶν	ιστάντων	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	ιστᾶσι	ιστάσαι	ιστᾶσι	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι
A.	ιστάντας	ιστάσας	ιστάντα	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V.	ιστάντες	ιστᾶσαι	ιστάντα	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα

Singular.

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	τιθέντα	τιθείσαν	τιθέν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε	τιθέντέ	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίεντων	τιθέντων	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντων

Plural.

N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
G.	χαρίεντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαρίεντων	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι	τιθείσι	τιθείσαις	τιθείσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα

Singular.

N.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύων	πέπων	πέπον
G.	βουλεύοντος	βουλεύουσης	βουλεύοντος	πέπονος	πέπονος
D.	βουλεύοντι	βουλεύουση	βουλεύοντι	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσιν	βουλεύον	πέποναι	πέπον
V.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύων	πέπον	πέπον

Dual.

N. A. V.	βουλεύοντε	βουλεύουσα	βουλεύοντε	πέπονε	πέπονε
G. D.	βουλεύοντων	βουλεύουσαιν	βουλεύόντων	πεπόνων	πεπόνων

Plural.

N.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέποναι
G.	βουλεύόντων	βουλεύουσῶν	βουλεύόντων	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	βουλεύουσι	βουλεύουσαις	βουλεύουσι	πέποσι	πέποσι
A.	βουλεύοντας	βουλεύουσας	βουλεύοντα	πέποναις	πέποναι
V.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέποναι

Singular.

N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

Dual.

N.A.V.	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	διδόντων	διδούσαιν	διδόντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντων

Plural.

N.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	διδούσι	διδούσαις	διδούσι	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

Singular.

N.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός
G.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότος
D.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότι
A.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυῖαν	βεβουλευκός
V.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός

Dual.

N.A.V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκότε
G. D.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυῖαιν	βεβουλευκότων

Plural.

N.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα
G.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυῖων	βεβουλευκότων
D.	βεβουλευκόσι	βεβουλευκυῖαις	βεβουλευκόσι
A.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκυῖας	βεβουλευκότα
V.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα

*Contracts.**Singular.*

N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές	
G.	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές	
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές	

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ
G. D.	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθείς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι	
A.	ἀληθέας	ἀληθείς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ
V.	ἀληθείες	ἀληθείς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ

Singular.

N.	γλυκός		γλυκεία	γλυκύ	
G.	γλυκέος		γλυκείας	γλυκέος	
D.	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ	γλυκεία	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν		γλυκείαν	γλυκύ	
V.	γλυκύ		γλυκεία	γλυκύ	

Dual.

N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεία	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν	γλυκέοιν

Plural.

N.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκείαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων		γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι		γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι
A.	γλυκέας	γλυκεῖς	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκείαι	γλυκέα

Singular.

N.	ἴδρις	ἴδρι
G.	ἴδριος	ἴδριος
D.	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι	(ἴδρι) ἴδρι
A.	ἴδριν	ἴδρι
V.	ἴδρι	ἴδρι

Plural.

N.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια
G.	ἴδριων	ἴδριων
D.	ἴδρισι	ἴδρισι
A.	ἴδrias ἴδρις	ἴδρια
V.	ἴδριες	ἴδρια

Dual. N. A. V. ἴδριε G. D. ἴδριον

Participles of Contract Verbs.

Singular.

N.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶι
G.	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος	τιμαούσης	τιμῶσης	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος
D.	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι	τιμαούση	τιμῶση	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι
A.	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα	τιμάουσας	τιμῶσας	τιμάον	τιμῶν
V.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμάοντε	τιμώντε	τιμαούσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάοντε	τιμώντε
G. D.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων

Plural.

N.	τιμάοντες	τιμώντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμώντα
G.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαουσῶν	τιμωσῶν	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων
D.	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι	τιμαούσαις	τιμῶσαις	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι
A.	τιμάοντας	τιμώντας	τιμαούσας	τιμῶσας	τιμάοντα	τιμώντα
V.	τιμάοντες	τιμώντες	τιμαούσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμώντα

Singular.

N.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
G.	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος
D.	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι	φιλεούσῃ	φιλούσῃ	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι
A.	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα	φιλέουσαν	φιλοῦσαν	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
V.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	φιλέοντε	φιλοῦντε	φιλεούσα	φιλούσα	φιλέοντε	φιλοῦντε
G. D.	φιλεόντων	φιλοῦντων	φιλεούσαι	φιλούσαι	φιλεόντων	φιλοῦντων

Plural.

N.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
G.	φιλεόντων	φιλοῦντων	φιλεουσῶν	φιλουσῶν	φιλεόντων	φιλοῦντων
D.	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι
A.	φιλέοντας	φιλοῦντας	φιλεούσας	φιλούσας	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
V.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα

Singular.

N.	δηλόων	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόων	δηλοῦν
G.	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος	δηλοούσης	δηλούσης	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος
D.	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι	δηλοούσῃ	δηλούσῃ	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι
A.	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα	δηλόουσας	δηλούσας	δηλόων	δηλοῦν
V.	δηλόων	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόων	δηλοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	δηλόοντε	δηλοῦντε	δηλοούσα	δηλούσα	δηλόοντε	δηλοῦντε
G. D.	δηλόοντων	δηλοῦντων	δηλοούσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντων	δηλοῦντων

Plural.

N.	δηλόοντες	δηλούντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα
G.	δηλούντων	δηλούντων	δηλοουσῶν	δηλουσῶν	δηλούντων	δηλούντων
D.	δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι	δηλοούσαις	δηλούσαις	δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι
A.	δηλόοντας	δηλούντας	δηλοούσας	δηλούσας	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα
V.	δηλόοντες	δηλούντες	δηλόουσαι	δηλούσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλούντα

NOTE 1. The endings *-ῆεις*, *-ῆεσσα*, *-ῆεν* are contracted into *-ῆς*, *-ῆσσα*, *-ῆν*; as

τιμήεις *τιμῆς*, *τιμήεσσα* *τιμῆσσα*, *τιμῆεν* *τιμῆν*, *valuable*, G. *τιμήεντος* *τιμῆντος*, *τιμηέσσης* *τιμήσσης*, *τιμήεντος* *τιμῆντος*.

The endings *-όεις*, *-όεσσα*, *-όεν* are contracted into *-οῦς*, *-οῦσσα*, *-οῦν*; as

πλακόεις *πλακοῦς*, *πλακόεσσα* *πλακοῦσσα*, *πλακόεν* *πλακοῦν*, *flat*, G. *πλακόεντος* *πλακοῦντος*, *πλακοέσσης* *πλακοῦσσης*, *πλακόεντος* *πλακοῦντος*.

NOTE 2. In the Ionic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* commonly ends in *εα* or *έη*; as *βαθύς* *βαθεία* or *βαθήη*, *βαρύς* *βαρέα*, *θῆλυς* *θήλεια*, *ἥμισυς* *ἡμίσεια*.

NOTE 3. (a) In the Epic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *us* sometimes is like the masculine; as *ό*, *ή* *ήδύς*, *ό*, *ή* *θῆλυς*, *ό*, *ή* *πυλός*, in Homer.

(b) In Homer, *ἡμαθόεις*, *ἀνθεμόεις*, *ἀργινόεις*, *ποιήεις* sometimes seem to agree with feminine nouns.

NOTE 4. The Poets sometimes form feminines in *εια* from adjectives in *ής*; as *μουνογενής* *μουνογένεια*, *ἠδυεπής* *ἠδυέπεια*, *θεσπιεπής* *θεσπιέπεια*. So *ἠριγένεια*, *θάλεια*, *δυσαριστοτόκεια*.

NOTE 5. The feminine of adjectives and participles in *ās*, *εις*, *ους*, *ῶς*, *ων* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and changing *τ* into *σ*; as *ιστάντα* *ιστάνσα* *ιστᾶσα*, *χαρίεντα* *χαρίενσα* *χαρίεσσα*, *τιθέντα* *τιθένσα* *τιθείσα*, *διδόντα* *διδόνσα* *διδούσα*, *δεικνύντα* *δεικνύνσα* *δεικνύσα*, *έκόντα* *έκόνσα* *έκούσα*.

The feminine of adjectives in *ῶς* is formed by annexing *a* to the root, and lengthening the radical *ε* into *ει*; the Ionic however retains *ε* before *a* or *η*; as *γλυκύς*, *γλυκεία*, Ionic *γλυκέα* or *γλυκήη*.

§ 60. Compound adjectives, of which the last component part is a substantive, follow the declension of that substantive.

Compound adjectives of the third declension may have a neuter, when it can be formed by dropping *s*, or by changing *ω* into *ο*. E. g.

εὐχαρίς, ι, G. *ιτος*, *graceful*; *εὖ*, *χάρις*.

εὐελπίς, ι, G. *ιδος*, *hopeful*; *εὖ*, *ἐλπίς*.

ἄδακρυς, υ, G. *υος*, *tearless*; *ἄ*, *δάκρυ*.

εὐδαίμων, ον, G. *ονος*, *happy*; *εὖ*, *δαίμων*.

μεγαλήτωρ, ορ, G. *ορος*, *magnanimous*; *μέγας*, *ἥτορ*.

(a) The compounds of πόλις generally have G. ιδος; as ἄπολις, G. ἀπόλιδος, *vagabond*.

(b) The compounds of πατήρ, μήτηρ, and φρήν change η into ω; as ἀπάτωρ, ορ, ἀμήτωρ, ορ, G. ἀπάτορος, ἀμήτορος; σώφρων, ον, G. σώφρονος. — Homer has ἡ εὐπατέρεια.

(c) The compounds of γέλωσ and κέρασ are either of the second or third declension; as φιλόγελωσ, ων, G. φιλόγελωσσι φιλογέλωτος, τρίκερωσ, ων, G. τρίκερωσσι τρικέρωτος.

(d) The compounds of ποῦσ, *foot*, have -οῦν in the neuter, after the analogy of contracts of the second declension; as δίπους δίπουν, G. δίποδος, bipes, *two-footed*; τρίπους τρίπουν, tripes, *three-footed*.

(e) In Homer, the following compounds of ἀνὴρ end in -ειρα; ἡ βωτιάνειρα, ἡ ἀντιάνειρα, ἡ κυδιάνειρα.

§ 61. Adjectives of *one ending* are generally derivative or compound:

-άσ G. άδος, ό, ή; λογάσ, *picked*; φυγάσ, *fugitive*; ίππάσ, μανιάσ, σποράσ, *δρομάσ*.

-ασ G. ου, ό; γεννάδασ, *noble*; μονιάσ, *solitary*.

-ασ G. αντος, ό; ακάμασ, *indefatigable*.

-αρ G. αρος; ό, ή μάκαρ, ή μάκαιρα, *happy*, the only example.

-ην G. ηνος; ό, ή άπτήν, *unfledged*, the only example.

-ησ G. ου; ό έθειλοντήσ, εύώπησ, τριακοντούτησ. Some of them have a feminine form in -ισ G. ιδος; as ή εύώπισ, τριακοντούτισ.

-ησ G. ητος, ό, ή, formed from nouns in -ητος or -ήτησ; άδμήσ, άκμήσ, ήμιθνήσ, γυμνήσ, χερνήσ. — Αργήσ, -ήτοσσι -έτοσ, *white*. Πένησ (πενέστησ), ή πένησσα, *poor*.

-ισ G. ιδος, ό, ή, commonly feminine; ό, ή άναλκισ, ή πατρίσ, patria, *country*, μητρίσ.

-ξ G. κοσ, γοσ, χοσ, ό, ή; ό βλάξ, -ακόσ; άρπαξ, -αγοσ; ήλιξ, -ικοσ; έπίτεξ, -κοσ; πολυάίξ, -ικοσ.

-υσ G. υδοσ, ό, ή; νέηλυσ, έπηλυσ.

-ψ G. ποσ, ό, ή; αιγίλιψ, παραβλώψ.

-ων G. ωνοσ, ό; αΐθων, *burning*, *bright*.

-ωσ G. ωτοσ, ό, ή; άβρώσ, άγνώσ, *ignotus*, *unknown*.

NOTE. Adjectives of one ending are sometimes used as *neuters* in the genitive and dative; very rarely in the nominative plural; as έν πεινητι σώματι, *in a poor body*; μανιάσων λυσσήμασι, *with raving madness*; δρομάσι βλεφάροισ, *rapidly moving eyelids*.

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 62. The following list contains most of the anomalous and defective adjectives.

βριθύσ, έία, ύ, *heavy*, regular. Also, τὸ βρι, rare.

δυσδάμαρτοσ (δυσ-, δάμαρ), τοῦ, *unhappily married*.

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *small*, fem. έλάχεια.

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamous*, Pl. N. ἐλεγχέες.

ἐρίηρος, *dear*, regular. Also Pl. N. ἐρίηρες, A. ἐρίηρας, Epic.

ἐρυσάρματες, οἱ, A. ἐρυσάρματας, *chariot-drawing*.

εὖς ἡὺς, neuter εὖ ἢ εὖ, *good*, G. ἐῆος, A. εὖν ἡὺν, Pl. G. εἰῶν, *of good things* (neuter?).

ζῶος (ΖΑΟΣ), *living*, regular. Also ζῶς.

ἡλέ, *wandering* in mind, a defective vocative used in the Homeric expression φρένας ἡλέ, *madman*. Full form ἡλεέ from ἡλεός.

ἡριγένεια, ἡ, *born*, or *daughter*, of the morning.

θάλεια, ἡ, *rich*, *sumptuous*, as a feast.

θαμέσι, τοῖς, θαμέας, τοὺς, *frequent*.

καλλιγύναικα, τὴν, *producing fair women*.

λίς, ἡ, *smooth*, as a rock.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΑΛΟΣ), μεγάλη, μέγα, *magnus*, *great*, *large*; for its inflection, see below.

μέλε, in the expression ὦ μέλε, *my good friend* or *sir*.

πίων (ΠΙΗΡ), *fat*, *rich*, regular. Also, feminine πείρα.

πλέως πλέων, *plenus*, *full*, borrows its feminine from πλέος; thus πλέως πλέα πλέων. In composition it has only two endings, *ως*, *ων*.

πολύαρνι, τῶ, *rich in sheep*, *owning many sheep*.

πολύς πολλή πολύ, *much*; Ionic πολλός πολλή πολλόν; Epic πολύς πολεία πολύ; for its Attic inflection, see below.

The syncopated οἱ πλέες, τοὺς πλέας, in the Epic dialect, have the signification of the comparative πλείονες, πλείονας, *more*.

πότνια οἱ πότνια, ἡ, *venerable*, *revered*, τὴν πότνιαν πότναν, αἱ πότνιαι.

πρᾶος, *meek*, borrows many of its parts from the regular πρᾶὺς πρᾶεῖα πρᾶῦ, G. πρᾶέος; for its inflection, see below.

πρέσβυς (ΠΡΕΣΒΟΣ, ΠΡΕΣΒΗΡ), *old*, *aged*, regular. Also, feminine πρέσβα and πρέσβειρα.

πρόφρων (ΠΡΟΦΡΑΣ), *kind*, *compliant*, regular. Also, feminine πρόφρασσα.

ράδιος, α, *on*, *easy*, regular. Also, τὸ ῥά, rare.

σῶς (ΣΑΟΣ), ὁ, ἡ, *salvus*, *safe*, rarely ἡ σᾶ; neuter σῶν, A. σῶν, A.

Pl. σῶς, neuter Pl. σᾶ. Regular form σῶος, α, *on*.

ὕψικέρατα, τὴν, *high-peaked*, as a rock.

φρούδος, η, *on*, *gone*, used in the nominative; φρούδου is found in the genitive absolute (*Soph. Aj.* 264)..

ΧΕΡΗΣ, χέρηρος, D. χέρηρι, A. χέρηρα, Pl. N. χέρηρες, neuter χέρηρα or χέρηρια, with the signification of χερείων, *worse*.

Inflection of μέγας, πολύς, and πρᾶος.

Singular.

N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V	υεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα			

Dual.

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλοι

Plural.

N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα			

*Singular.**Plural.*

N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεᾶ
G.	πράου	πραεῖας	πράον	πραεῶν		πραεῖων	πραεῶν
D.	πράφ	πραεῖα	πράφ	πράοις	πραεῖσι	πραεῖαις	πραεῖσι
A.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον	πράους	πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πραεᾶ
V.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεᾶ

Dual.

N. A. V.	πράω	πραεῖα	πράω
G. D.	πράοι	πραεῖαι	πράοι

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

× § 63. 1. Adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος* for the comparative, and *τατος* for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, *ο* is changed into *ω*. E. g.

σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*
 ἄξιος ἄξιώτερος ἄξιώτατος, *worthy*
 ἄτιμος ἀτιμότερος ἀτιμώτατος, *dishonorable*
 σεμνός σεμνότερος σεμνώτατος, *venerable*

In general, *ο* remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid; as πικνός πικνότερος πικνώτατος, *dense*; πικρός πικρότερος πικρώτατος, *bitter*.

(a) The comparative and superlative of adjectives in *εος* are contracted after they have been formed according to the preceding rule; as πορφύρεος πορφυρούς, πορφυρέωτερος πορφυρώτερος, πορφυρεώτατος πορφυρώτατος, *purple*.

(b) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *αίτερος αίτατος*; as μέσος μεσαίτερος μεσαίτατος, *middle*.

So εὔδιος εὔδιαίτερος εὔδιαίτατος, ἴδιος ἰδιαίτερος ἰδιαίτατος, ἴσος ἰσαίτερος, ὀρθιος ὀρθιαίτερος ὀρθιαίτατος, ὄψιος ὄψιαίτερος ὄψιαίτατος.

(c) A few adjectives in *ος* drop *ος* and annex *τερος τατος*; as *περαιῶς περαιότερος περαιάτατος*, *on the other side*.

(d) Adjectives in *όος*, and many others in *ος*, drop *ος* and annex *έστερος έστατος*; here *οέστερος οέστατος* are contracted into *ούστερος ούστατος*; as *άπλόος άπλούστερος άπλούστατος*, *simple*.

So *αίδοίος αίδοιέστατος*, *άκρατος άκρατέστερος άκρατέστατος*, *άνηρός άνηρέστερος*, *έρρωμένος έρρωμενέστερος έρρωμενέστατος*.

Those in *όος* are sometimes compared according to the first rule; as *εύπνοος εύπνοώτερος*, *εύχροος εύχροώτερος*.

(e) Some adjectives in *ος* are compared by dropping *ος* and annexing *ίστερος ίστατος*; as *λάλος λαλίστερος λαλίστατος*, *loquacious*.

So *όψοφάγος*, *μονοφάγος*, *πτωχός*.

2. Adjectives in *υς* are compared by dropping *ς*, and annexing *τερος τατος*; as *όξύς όξύτερος όξύτατος*, *sharp*.

3. *Μέλας*, *black*, and *τάλας*, *unfortunate*, annex *τερος τατος* to the root; thus, *μέλας μελάντερος μελάντατος*, *τάλας ταλάντερος ταλάντατος*.

4. Adjectives in *ης* and *εις* shorten these endings into *ες*, and annex *τερος τατος*; as *άληθής άληθέστερος άληθέστατος*, *true*; *χαρίεις χαριέστερος χαριέστατος*, *graceful*.

5. Adjectives in *ων* annex *έστερος έστατος* to the root; as *σώφρων σωφρονέστερος σωφρονέστατος*, *discreet*.

6. Some comparatives and superlatives are derived from substantives, adverbs, prepositions, or verbs; as,

βασιλεύς, *king*, *βασιλεύτερος*, *more kingly*, *a greater king*, *βασιλεύτατος*, *most kingly*, *a very great king*.

άνω, *up*, *άνώτερος*, *upper*, *άνώτατος*, *uppermost*.

ύπέρ, *over*, *ύπέρτερος*, *higher*, *ύπέρτατος* or *ύπατος*, *highest*.

φαίνω, *to shine*, *φαάντερος*, *brighter*, *φαάντατος*, *brightest*.

7. The comparative and superlative may be formed by means of the positive and *μάλλον*, *magis*, *more*, *μάλιστα* or *πλείστα*, *maxime*, *most*; as,

μᾶλλον φίλος, μάλιστα φίλος
μᾶλλον σώφρων, πλείστα μῶροι

NOTE 1. In the Epic dialect, *o* may be changed into *ω* even when the penult of the positive is long; as *κακοξεινώτερος, οἰζυρώτερος οἰζυρώτατος, λᾶρώτατος*.

Even the Attic Poets sometimes change *o* into *ω* after a mute and a liquid; as *εὐτεκνώτερος, δυσποτμώτερα*.

NOTE 2. *Substantives, pronouns, and participles*, as such, do not admit of different degrees in their signification. The comedians however compare *αὐτός*; thus, *αὐτός, himself, αὐτότερος, himselfer, αὐτότατος, ipsissimus, himselfest*. They compare also proper names; as *Δαναός Δαναώτατος, Danaus*.

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect, some superlatives end in *ατος*; as *μέσος μέσατος or μέσσατος*. See also *νέος, μυχός, πρό, έξ, πυθμήν, ὑπέρ*, below (§ 65).

NOTE 4. In a few instances, new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives which are already in the comparative or superlative degree; as *πρώτος πρώτιστος*. See also *ἀγαθός, έξ, κακός, μικρός*, below (§ 65).

✕ 64. 1. Some adjectives in *υς* drop this ending, and annex *ῖων* for the comparative, and *ιστος* for the superlative; as *ἡδύς ἡδῖων, ἡδιστος, suavis, pleasant*.

2. Some adjectives in *υς* form the comparative by dropping *υς* and annexing *σων*; as *παχύς πάσσων, pinguis, fat*. (§ 13, 10.)

See also *βαθύς, βραδύς, γλυκύς, ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, ἝΚΥΣ, μακρός, ταχύς*, below (§ 65).

✕ 3. Comparatives in *ων* are inflected according to the following example :

Singular.

N.	ἡδῖων	ἡδῖον
G.	ἡδίωνος	ἡδίωνος
D.	ἡδίονι	ἡδίονι
A.	ἡδίονα ἡδίῳ	ἡδίον
V.	ἡδίῳ	ἡδίον

Dual.

N. A.	ἡδίονε
G. D.	ἡδιόνειν

Plural.

N.	ἡδίονες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων		ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδίοσι		ἡδίοσι	
A.	ἡδίονας	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
V.	ἡδίονες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω

The endings *-ονα, -ονες, -ονας* drop *ν* and are then contracted into *-ω, -ους*.

NOTE. *Κρατύς, κρέσσω* or *κρείσσω*, changes *α* into *ε* which in the Attic dialect becomes *ει*. The Doric comparative is *κάρρων* formed from *κρατύς* as follows; *κρασσων, καρσων, κάρρων*.

Μέγας, μέζων or *μείζων*, and *ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων*, imply *ΜΕΓΥΣ, ΟΛΙΓΥΣ*, whence *μεσσων ολισσων, μέζων ὀλίζων*. (§ 10, ζ, σσ.)

§ 65. The comparison of an adjective is *anomalous* when that adjective has, or implies, more than one positive.

The comparison is *defective* when the adjective has no positive in use.

The following list contains nearly all the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

ἀγαθός, good, Comparative *ἀμείνων, βελτίων, κρείσσω* or *κρείττων, λωΐων λφών*, Ionic *κρέσσω*, Doric *κάρρων*, Poetic *ἀμεινότερος, βέλτερος, λωΐτερος, ἀρείων* or *ἀρειότερος, φέρτερος*; Superlative *ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λώϊστος λφστος*, Poetic *ἀγαθώτατος, βέλτατος, κάρτιστος* (Epic), *φέρτατος, φέριστος, Doric βέντιστος*.

ἄγχι or *ἀγχοῦ, near*, *ἀγχότερος, ἀγχότατος* or *ἄγχιστος*.

αἰσχρός (ΑΙΣΧΥΣ), ugly, *αἰσχιών*, sometimes *αἰσχροτέρος, αἰσχιστος*.

ἀλγινός (ΑΛΓΥΣ), painful, *ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγεινότατος*, sometimes *ἀλγιών ἄλγιστος*.

ἄνω, up, *ἀνώτερος, upper, ἀνώτατος, uppermost*.

ἀοιδός, bard, *ἀοιδότατος, very celebrated*.

ἄρπαξ, rapax, rapacious, *ἀρπαγίστερος, ἀρπαγίστατος*.

ἄφαρ, quickly, *ἀφάρτερος, quicker*.

ἄφῆλιξ, having passed the meridian of life, *ἄφηλικέστερος*.

ἄφθονος, abundant, *ἄφθονέστερος, ἀφθονέστατος, or ἀφθονώτερος, ἀφθονώτατος*.

ἄχαρις, disagreeable, *ἀχαρίστερος*.

βαθύς, deep, *βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος, Epic βάσσω, βάθιστος*.

βασιλεύς, king, *βασιλεύτερος, more kingly, a greater king, βασιλεύτατος, most kingly, a very great king*.

βλάξ, stupid, *βλακώτερος, βλακώτατος* or *βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος*.

βραδύς, tardus, bardus, slow, *βραδύτερος, βραδύτατος, Epic βράσσω, βάρδιστος*.

γεραῖός, old, venerable, *γεραίτερος* rarely *γεραιότερος, γεραίτατος*.

γλυκύς, duleis, sweet, *γλυκύτερος, γλυκυτατος, Epic γλυκίω, rarely γλύσσω*.

διάκονος, *servant*, διακονέστερος, *more attentive to his duty, a better servant*.

διπλός, *duplex, double*, διπλότερος, *in the New Testament*.

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *ελάχισων, ελάχιστος, see μικρός*.

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamous, ελέγχιστος*.

ἐξ (ἐξς), *ex, out of, ἔσχατος, last; also ἔσχατώτερος, ἔσχατώτατος*.

ἔξω, *out, ἐξώτερος, exterior, outer, ἐξώτατος, extremus, extimus*.

ἐπιλήσμων, *forgetful, ἐπιλησμότατος*.

ἐπίχαρις, *agreeable, ἐπιχαριτώτερος, ἐπιχαριτώτατος*.

ἐταίρος, *friend, ἐταιρότατος, most friendly, a very good friend, the best friend*.

ἐχθρός (ΕΧΘΥΣ), *hostile, ἐχθρότερος, ἐχθρότατος, or ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος*.

ἥκΥΣ, *ἥσσων, ἥκιστος, see κακός*.

ἡρέμα, *quietly, ἡρεμέστερος, more quiet, ἡρεμέστατος, most quiet*.

ἡσυχος, *quiet, ἡσυχαιτέρος or ἡσυχώτερος, ἡσυχώτατος*.

κακός (ΚΑΚΥΣ), *bad, Comparative κακίων (Poetic κατώτερος), χείρων (Poetic χερείων, χεριώτερος, χειρότερος), ἥσσων (Ionic ἔσσων); Superlative κάκιστος, χείριστος, Poetic ἥκιστος*.

καλός (ΚΑΛΛΥΣ), *beautiful, καλλίων, κάλλιστος*.

κάτω, *down, κατώτερος, lower, κατώτατος, lowest, lowermost*.

ΚΕΡΔΥΣ, *crafty, κερδίων, κέρδιστος*.

ΚΗΔΥΣ, *dear, κήδιστος*.

κλέπτης, *thief, κλεπτίστερος, more thievish, a greater thief, κλεπτίστατος, most thievish, a very great thief*.

κυδρός (ΚΥΔΥΣ), *glorious, κυδίων, κύδιστος*.

κύων, *canis, dog, κύντερος, more impudent, κύντατος, most impudent*.

μάκαρ, *happy, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος*.

μακρός (ΜΑΚΥΣ, ΜΗΚΥΣ), *long, μακρότερος, μακρότατος, also μάσσων, μήκιστος*.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΥΣ), *magnus, great, μείζων (Ionic μέζων), μέγιστος*.

μέσος, *medius, middle, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος (Epic μέσατος, μέσσατος)*.

μικρός, *small, Comparative μικρότερος, ελάχισων or ἐλάττων, μείων (Poetic μειώτερος), ἐλαχιστώτερος; Superlative μικρότατος, ελάχιστος Poetic μείστος*.

μυχός, *recess, μύχατος or μυχοίτατος, innermost, Epic*.

νέος, *novus, new, young, regular. Poetic superlative νέατος, Epic νείατος, last, lowest*.

οικτρός (ΟΙΚΤΥΣ), *pitiabile, οικτίων, οἰκτιστος or οἰκτρότατος*.

οἷς, *ovis, sheep, οἰώτερος, more sheepish, a greater sheep*.

ὀλίγος (ΟΛΙΓΥΣ), *little, in the plural few, ὀλίγων later ὀλιγώτερος (Sextus), ὀλίγιστος. It borrows also the comparatives and superlatives of μικρός*.

ὀπίσω, *behind, ὀπίστατος, hindermost*.

ὄπλα, *arms, ὀπλότερος, younger, ὀπλότατος, youngest*.

παλαιός, *old, παλαιέτερος or παλαιώτερος, παλαιώτατος*.

παχύς, *pinguis, fat, παχύτερος, παχύτατος, Epic πάσσων, πάχιστος*.

πένης, *ητος, poor, πενέστερος, πενέτατος*.

πέπων, *ripe, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος*.

πίων, *fat*, πίοτερος, πίοτατος.

πλεονέκτης, *a covetous person*, πλεονεκτίστατος.

πλησιός, *near*, πλησιαίτερος, πλησιαίτατος, οἱ πλησιέστερος, πλησιέστατος.

πολύς, *much*, πλείων οἱ πλέων, πλείστος, plus, plurimus.

πρέσβυς, *old*, πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος *Epic* πρέσβιστος.

πρό, *prae, before*, πρότερος rarely προτεραίτερος, prior, former, πρώτος (προ-ατος), πρώτιστος, Doric πρώτος, primus, first.

πρόσω, *forward*, προσώτερος, προσώτατος.

προὔργου, *to the purpose*, προὔργιαίτερος, προὔργιαίτατος.

πυθμῆν, *bottom*, πύματος, hindermost, last, *Epic*.

ῥάδιος (ΡΑ-ΥΣ), *Ionic* ῥηΐδιος, *easy*, ῥάων, ῥᾶστος, *Ionic* ῥηΐων, ῥηΐστος, *Epic* ῥηΐτερος, ῥηΐτατος.

ΡΙΓΥΣ, *frigidus, cold, dreadful*, ῥίγιον, ῥίγιστος.

σπουδαίος, *serious, earnest*, σπουδαιέστερος, σπουδαιέστατος οἱ σπουδαιότερος, σπουδαιότατος.

σχολαίος, *slow*, σχολαίτερος οἱ σχολαιότερος, σχολαίτατος.

ταχύς (ΘΑΧΥΣ), *swift*, ταχίων commonly θάσων, τάχιστος.

ὑβριστής, *an insolent person*, ὑβριστότερος, ὑβριστότατος.

ὑγιής, *healthy, regular*. Doric comparative ὑγιώτερος.

ὑπέρ (ΥΠ-), *super, over*, ὑπέρτερος, *higher*, ὑπέρτατος οἱ ὑπατος, highest, superior, supremus or summus.

ὑπό, *sus-, under*, ὕστερος, *later*, ὕστατος, latest.

ΨΥΣ, *high*, ὑψίων rarely ὑψίτερος, ὕψιστος.

φαίνω, *to shine*, φαάντερος, *brighter*, φαάντατος, *brightest*.

φίλος (ΦΙΛΥΣ), *friendly, dear, beloved*, φιλώτερος φιλώτατος, φιλαίτερος φιλαίτατος, φίλτερος φίλτατος, οἱ φίλιων φίλιστος.

φώρα, *fur, thief*, φώρτατος, *very thievish, a very great thief*.

ψευδής, *false*, ψευδέστερος οἱ ψευδίστερος, ψευδίστατος.

ώκυσ, *swift*, ώκύτερος, ώκύτατος *Epic* ώκιστος, ocior, ocissimus

Comparison of Adverbs.

§ 66. 1. The comparative of an adverb derived from an adjective is the same with the *neuter singular* of the comparative, and the superlative is the same with the *neuter plural* of the superlative, of that adjective; as

σοφός — σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφώτερον, *more wisely*, σοφώτατα, *most wisely, very wisely*

ὀξύς — ὀξέως, *sharply*, ὀξύτερον, ὀξύτατα

ἀληθής — ἀληθῶς, *truly*, ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα

χαρίεις — χαριέντως, *gracefully*, χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα

σώφρων — σωφρόνως, *discreetly*, σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα

ἡδύς — ἡδέως, *pleasantly*, ἡδίον, ἡδιστα

ταχύς — ταχέως, *quickly*, θάσσον οἱ θάπτον, τάχιστα

2. Primitive adverbs generally make the com-

parative in *τερω*, and superlative in *τατω*; as *ἄνω*, *υρ*, *ἄνωτέρω* *ἄνωτάτω*.

So *ἀγχοῦ* οἱ *ἄγχι*, *near*, *ἀγχοτέρω* οἱ *ἄσσον* (Epic *ἄσσοτέρω*, Doric *ἄσσιον*), *ἀγχοτάτω* οἱ *ἄγχιστα*; *ἄπο*, *far*, *ἄπωτέρω*, *ἄπωτάτω*; *ἐγγύς*, *near*, *ἐγγυτέρω* *ἐγγυτάτω*, *ἐγγύτερον* *ἐγγύτατα*, οἱ *ἐγγίον* *ἐγγιστα*; *ἐκάς*, *far*, *ἐκαστέρω*, *ἐκαστάτω*; *ἐνδον*, *within*, *in*, *ἐνδοτέρω*, *ἐνδοτάτω*; *κάτω*, *down*, *κατωτέρω*, *κατωτάτω*; *πέρα*, *further*, *beyond*, *περαιτέρω* οἱ *περαιτέρον*, *περαιτάτω*; *πόρρω*, *far*, *πορρωτέρω*, *πορρωτάτω*; *τηλοῦ* οἱ *τῆλε*, *τηλοτέρω*, *τηλοτάτω*.

NOTE 1. Some adverbs of the comparative degree end in *ως*; as *χαλεπῶς* *χαλεπωτέρως*, *ἀληθῶς* *ἀληθεστέρως*, *καλῶς* *καλλιόνως*, *μεγάλως* *μεζιόνως*. Superlatives in *ως* are very rare.

NOTE 2. The following adverbs are more or less anomalous in their comparison:

ἰθύ, *straightforward*, *ἰθύτατα*.

μάλα, *very*, *μᾶλλον* (Doric *μᾶλλιον*), *more*, *rather*, *μάλιστα*, *very much*, *especially*.

νύκτωρ, *noctu*, *nightly*, *by night*, *νυκτιαίτερον*, *farther back in the night*, that is, *early in the morning*, *νυκτιαίτατα*, *very early in the morning*.

πολλάκις, *often*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλειστάκις*.

προὔργου, *to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτερον*, *more to the purpose*, *προὔργιαίτατα*, *very much to the purpose*.

PRONOUN AND ARTICLE.

§ 67. There are eight kinds of pronouns; the personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative. The personal, reflexive, and reciprocal are usually called *substantive* pronouns, the rest, *adjective*.

§ 68. 1. The *personal* pronouns are *ἐγώ*, *ego*, *Ἔγω*, *we two*, *both of us*, *ἡμεῖς*, *we*, *σύ*, *tu*, *thou*, *σφώ*, *you two*, *both of you*, *ὑμεῖς*, *you*, *ἔ*, *is*, *he*, *σφεῖς*, *they*, *αὐτός*, *ipse*, *he*, *himself*.

Singular.

N. ἐγώ	σύ	(ἔ)	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὔ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἶ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἔ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Dual.

N. A.	νώ	σφώ	σφώέ	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ •
G. D.	νών	σφῶν	σφῶίν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφέῖς, σφέα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	σφίσι	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, σφέα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

2. *Αὐτός* with the article before it means *idem*, *the same*, and is often contracted with the article; as τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταῦτοῦ; τῷ αὐτῷ, ταῦτῷ; τῇ αὐτῇ, ταῦτῇ. (§ 20.)

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has *ο* or *ον*; thus, τὸ αὐτό, ταῦτό or ταῦτόν.

NOTE 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the nominative of the third person singular was *ἷ*, *is*, *ea*, *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*.

NOTE 2. The forms σφώέ σφῶίν belong to the Epic dialect. Σφώέ is always an *accusative*. — Σφέα is neuter.

NOTE 3. The particle γέ is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second persons for the sake of emphasis; as ἔγωγε, *egomet*, *I indeed*, *for my part*; σύγε, *tute*, *tutemet*, *thou indeed*.

§ 69. The *reflexive* pronouns are ἐμαντοῦ, *of myself*, *my own*, σεαντοῦ, *of thyself*, *thy own*, and ἐαυτοῦ, *of himself*, *his own*. They are compounded of the oblique cases of the personal pronouns and αὐτός

Singular.

Plural.

G.	ἐμαντοῦ ἐμαντῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ἐμαντῷ ἐμαντῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
A.	ἐμαντόν ἐμαντήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς (αὐτάς)
G.	σεαντοῦ σεαντῆς	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
D.	σεαντῷ σεαντῇ	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς (αὐταῖς)
A.	σεαντόν σεαντήν	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς (αὐτάς)
G.	ἐαυτοῦ ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν, or σφῶν αὐτῶν
D.	ἐαυτῷ ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτ-οῖς, -αῖς, or σφίσι αὐτ-οῖς (-αῖς)
A.	ἐαυτόν ἐαυτήν ἐαυτό	ἐαυτ-οὺς, -άς, -ά, or σφᾶς αὐτ-οὺς (-άς)

Σεαυτοῦ and εαυτοῦ are often contracted; thus, G. σαυτοῦ σαυτῆς, αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν, D. σαυτῶ σαυτῆ, αὐτῶ αὐτῆ, αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς, A. σαυτόν σαυτήν, αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό, αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά. Also, G. Dual αὐτοῖν.

§ 70. The *reciprocal* pronoun is ἀλλήλων, of one another, formed from ἄλλος. The nominative case and the singular number are of course wanting.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλαις ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλους ἀλλήλας ἄλληλα	ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλα ἀλλήλω

§ 71. The *possessive* pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. They are inflected like adjectives in ος.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, meus, my, mine: νῶϊτερος, α, ον, of us two, our, Epic: ἡμέτερος, α, ον, noster, our, ours.
 σός, σή, σόν, tuus, thy, thine: σφῶϊτερος, α, ον, of you two, your, Epic: ὑμέτερος, α, ον, vester, your, yours.
 ὄς, ἡ, ὄν, suus, his, her, hers, its, Epic: σφέτερος, α, ον, suus, their, theirs.

§ 72. 1. The *interrogative* pronoun τίς, quis? who? which? what? always takes the acute on the ι.

The *indefinite* pronoun τῖς, aliquis, quidam, ullus, any, certain, some, takes the accent on the last syllable.

	Interrogative.		Indefinite.	
	Singular.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.	τίς	τί	τίς	τί
G.	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	τινός, του	τινός, του
D.	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	τινί, τῷ	τινί, τῷ
A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τί
	Dual.			
N. A.	τίνε		τινέ	
G. D.	τίνοι		τινοῖν	

Plural.

N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
G.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τίσι	τίσι	τισὶ	τισὶ
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά, ἄσσα or ἄττα

2. The indefinite demonstrative *δεῖνα*, *such-a-one*, is declined as follows :

	<i>Sing.</i> ὁ, ἡ, τὸ	<i>Plur.</i> οἱ, αἱ, τὰ
N.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
G.	δεῖνος	δεῖνων
D.	δεῖνι	—
A.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

Sometimes it is found indeclinable ; as τοῦ δεῖνα, (*Arist. Th.* 629.)

§ 73. The *article* ὁ (originally ΤΟΣ') is declined in the following manner :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>					
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ					D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό					A.	τούς	τάς	τά

§ 74. The *demonstrative* pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, hic, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*. "Ὁδε is simply the article with the inseparable particle -δε ; thus, ὅδε ἦδε τόδε, G. τοῦδε τῆσδε τοῦδε, D. τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε, &c.

Singular.

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνῇ	ἐκεῖνῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο

Dual.

N. A.	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνα	ἐκεῖνω
G. D.	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνων

Plural.

N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

§ 75. The relative pronoun *ὅς, qui, who, which, hat*, is declined as follows :

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.					
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	ὅς	ἧ	ὅ	N. A.	ὦ	ᾶ	ὦ	N.	οἱ	αἱ	ᾶ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G. D.	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	G.	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ					D.	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A.	ὄν	ἧν	ὄ					A.	οὖς	ᾶς	ᾶ

2. The relative *ὅστις, quisquis, whoever, who*, is compounded of *ὅς* and the indefinite pronoun *τις*, which are separately declined. Thus,

			Singular.		N.
	M.		F.		
N.	ὅστις		ἧτις		ὅ τι
G.	οὗτινος, ὅτων		ἧστινος		οὗτινος, ὅτου
D.	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ		ἧτινι		ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
A.	ὄντινα		ἧντινα		ὄ τι
			Plural.		
N.	οἷτινες		αἷτινες		ᾶτινα, ᾶσσα ᾶττα
G.	ᾧντινων, ὅτων		ᾧντινων		ᾧντινων, ὅτων
D.	οἷστισι, ὅτοισι		αἷστισι		οἷστισι, ὅτοισι
A.	οὖστινας		ᾶστινας		ᾶτινα, ᾶσσα ᾶττα

§ 76. 1. The following pronouns and adverbs, or pronominal adjectives and adverbs, are derived from ΠΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, and ὅς.

- | Interrogative. | Indefinite. |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. πόςος, quantus, quot, how much? how many? | ποσός, of a certain quantity |
| 2. ποῖος, qualis, of what quality? | ποιός, of a certain quality |
| 3. πότερος, uter, which of the two? | |
| 4. πόστος, quotus, of what number? | |
| 5. ποστᾶίος, in how many days? | |

6. πηλίκος, *how old or large?*
7. ποδαπός, *cujas, of what country?*
8. quantulum, *how little?*

πηλίκος, *of a certain age or size*

Demonstrative.

1. τόσος, τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, tantus, tot, *so much, so many*
2. τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, talis, such
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. τηλίκος, τηλικόσδε, τηλικούτος, *so old, so large*
- 7.
8. τύννος, τυννοῦτος, tantulus, tantillus, *so little*

Relative.

ὅσος, ὀπόσος, quantus, quot, *as, as much as, as many as*
οἷος, ὀποῖος, qualis, *as, such as*

ὁπότερος, *whichever of the two*
ὁπόστος, *of what number soever*
ὁποσταῖος, *in whatever number of days*

ἤλικος, ὀπηλίκος, *as old as, as large as*

ὀποδαπός, *of what country soever*
quantulum, *as little as*

Adverbs.

Interrogative.

1. ποῦ, πόθι, ubi, *where?*
2. πόθεν, unde, *whence?*
3. ποῖ, πόσε, quo, *whither?*
4. πῆ, qua, *in what direction or way?*
5. πότε, quando, *when?*
6. πῶς, quomodo, *how?*
7. πηνίκα, *at what time of the day?*
8. πῆμος, *when?*
9. ποσάκις, *quoties, how often?*

Indefinite.

πού, alicubi, *somewhere*
ποθέν, alicunde, *from some place*
ποί, aliquo, *to some place*
πῆ, *in some direction*

ποτέ, aliquando, quondam, *at some time, once*

πῶς, quodammodo, *somehow, in a manner*

Demonstrative.

1. τόθι, hic, *here*
2. τόθεν, thence
- 3.
4. τῆ, τῆδε, ταύτη, hac, *in this direction or way*
5. τότε, then
6. τῶς, ὧδε, οὕτως, ὧς, sic, *thus, so*
7. τηνίκα, τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, *at this or that time of the day*
8. τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημούτος, then
9. τοσάκις, toties, *so often*

Relative.

οὗ, ὅθι, ὅπου, ὀπόθι, ubi, *where*
ὅθεν, ὀπόθεν, unde, *whence*

οῖ, ὀποι, ὀπόσε, quo, *whither*

ἣ, ὀπη, qua, *in which direction or way*

ὄτε, ὀπότε, quando, *when*

ἠνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, *at which time of the day*

ἦμος, ὀπηῆμος, *when*

ὀσάκις, ὀποσάκις, *quoties, as often as*

ἕως, *till, until*

ὀφρα, *as long as*

10. τέως, *so long*

11. τόφρα, *so long as*

(a) Τασοῖτος, τοιοῖτος, and τριλοκοῖτος coincide with εἶπος αἰτη τοῖτο in respect to the *ἀφαιρέσεις αἰ* and *αι*. In the neuter, they have ο or ω; as τασοῖτο or τασοῖτω.

(b) The adverbs πᾶσι, πασὶ, τᾶσι, ἴσι, τᾶθεν, αἰ, τίς, ὡς for τὰς, πῆμας, ἡμας, τῆμας, τημαῖσι, τημαῖτος, τόφρα, ὄφρα are Poetic.

(c) In the expressions τοῖ μὲν τοῖ δέ, and ἐπὶ μὲν ἐπὶ δέ, the adverbs τοῖ and ἐπὶ have the force of the indefinite τοῖς.

(d) The adverbs δεῖρο, εὐθα, ἐπιθα, ἐπιπῆθα (Ionic ἐπιπῆτα), εὐθεν, εὐθευθα, ἐπιπῆθα (Ionic ἐπιπῆτα), and νῦν are regarded as demonstrative; the adverbs ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, as relative.

2. The following adjectives are regarded as pronouns:

ἄλλος, η, ο, alius, aliter, aliter: ἄλλοθεν, ἡ, ἐκ, from another country, foreign.

ἑκατέρω, α, ω, uterque, each, both, said of two: ἑκατώς, η, ω, quisque, each, every.

ἕτερος, α, ω, cetera, ceterum, alter, aliter, aliter, said of two: ἀμφοτέρω ἐπιθέτως, μηδέτερος, neuter, neither.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ἐν, nostras, nec emulorum.

ἴδιος, α, ω, proprius, proprius, peculiar, his own.

ἴσος, η, ω, æquus, æqualis, equal.

μόνος, η, ω, and αἶς, α, ω, solus, alone.

ὅλος, η, ω, totus, whole.

πᾶς τᾶσα πᾶν, πάντως, all, every: παντοδαπός, ἡ, ἐκ, of all kinds.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ἐν, nostras, nec emulorum.

3. The indefinite εἶποι, sunt qui, some, is declined like the plural of ἄνθρωπος; thus, εἶποι, α, G. εἶπων, D. εἶπῶν, acc, ους, A. εἶποι, α, α.

4. The following pronouns are formed by prefixing οἱ, μη, εἰ to τίς: οἷς, οἷς, no one, none: μητις, μητι, nequis, none, lest any one: εἷς, εἷς, siquis, if any one.

§ 77. 1. The letter *i* (long) is appended to the demonstrative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the demonstrative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as αὐτοῖσι αἰ-νηῖ τοῖσι, ὅθι ἦθι τοῖσι, this here; τοσαυτοῖσι, as much as you see here.

So παντοῖσι ἴδι, οἷσιν, δευρὶ, ἐπιθῶθι, ἐπιπῆθι, ἐπιπῆθι, μοι: also ἐγγεταῖθι, ἐμπεπῆθι, ἡμῶθι, κομῶθι for ἐπιπῆθι γε, ἐπεπῆθι μὲν, μοι μὲν.

The short vowel is dropped before *i*; thus, ὀθι, ἦθι, τοῖσι, τοῖσι, δευρὶ, for ὀθει, ἦθει, τοῖσι, τοῖσι, δευρὶ.

2. The particles περί, σύν, περίων, δι, ἀγῶστε, ἀγῶστον are ap-

pended to the relative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the relative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as ὅσπερ ἢ περ ὅπερ, G. ὁσπερ ἢ σπερ.

So ὅσος περ ὅση περ ὅσον περ, G. ὅσου περ: οἷός περ οἷα περ οἷόν περ, G. οἷού περ: ἵσπισσῶν ἤπιτοῶν ὀτιῶν, G. οἰπιπασσῶν, ὀπιτοῶν, A. ὀπιτωῶν, ἠμισκῆριμ: ἵσπισθῆποτε, ἵσπισθῆ; ὀπιπασθῆποτοῶν, qualiscunque, of what sort soever: ὡσπερ, ὡσπερῶν, ὀποιοῶν.

3. When the relative adverbs ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἐπει, ἐπειδή are modified by ἄν, they become ὅταν (Doric ὅκα), ὅπῶταν, ἐπᾶν, ἐπειδᾶν.

§ 78. Dialects.

Personal Pronouns.

Εγώ.

- S. N. ἐγώ, Doric ἐγῶν, ἐγῶνη: Bæotic ἰά, ἰῶν, ἰῶντι: Epic ἐγῶν before a vowel. *Εγωγε, Doric ἐγῶνγα: Bæotic ἰῶνγα, ἰῶνγα.
- G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ, Doric ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ, enclitic μεῦ, μέθεν: Bæotic ἐμοῦς: Æolic ἐμεθεν: Ionic ἐμεῦ, enclitic μεῦ: Epic ἐμέο, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθεν.
- D. ἐμοί, Doric ἐμίν, ἐμῆνη: Bæotic ἐμό. *Εροιγε, Doric ἐμῶνγα.
- A. ἐμέ, μέ, Doric ἐμεί; also μα, in an inscription.
- D. N. A. νῶ, Epic νῶι: Bæotic νῶε. G. D. νῶν, Epic νῶν.
- P. N. ἡμεῖς, Ionic ἡμέες: Doric ἀμές (ā): Æolic and Epic ἀμμεε.
- G. ἡμῶν, Ionic ἡμέων, Doric ἀμέων, ἀμῶν: Æolic ἀμμέων: Bæotic ἀμῶν: Epic ἡμῶν.
- D. ἡμῖν, Doric ἀμίν (ī): Æolic and Epic ἀμμι, ἀμμεν; Æolic also ἀμμεσιν: Poetic ἡμίν (ī), ἡμῖν.
- A. ἡμᾶς, Ionic ἡμέας: Doric ἀμέ (ā): Æolic and Epic ἀμμε: Poetic ἡμᾶς (ā), ἡμᾶς.

Σύ.

- S. N. σύ, Doric τύ, τύνη: Laconian τούνη: Æolic τύ: Bæotic τού, τούν: Epic τύνη. Σύγε, Doric τύγα: Bæotic τούγα.
- G. σοῦ, Doric τέος, τέο, τεοῦς, τεοῦ, τεῦς, τεῦ, τίος, τίω, τίως: Cretan τέορ: Bæotic τεοῦς, τιοῦς, τεῦς: Æolic σέθεν: Ionic σεῦ: Epic σέο, σείω, σεῦ, σέθεν, τεοῖο.
- D. σοί, Doric τοί, τίν, τεῖν, τίνη: Ionic τοί.
- A. σέ, Doric τέ, τεί, τυ enclitic, τήνη: Bæotic τίν: Cretan τρέ (τρέ!).
- D. N. A. σφῶ, Epic σφῶι. G. D. σφῶν, Epic σφῶν.
- P. N. ὑμεῖς, Ionic ὑμέες: Doric ὑμές (ū): Æolic and Epic ὕμμε: Bæotic οἰμές.
- G. ὑμῶν, Ionic ὑμέων: Æolic ὕμμέων: Bæotic οὐμῶν: Epic ὑμῶν.
- D. ὑμῖν, Doric ὑμίν (ī), ὕμῖν: Æolic and Epic ὕμμι, ὕμμεν: Bæotic οὐμῖν.

- A. ὑμᾶς, Ionic ὑμέας : Doric ὑμέ : Æolic and Epic ὕμμε : Poetic ὑμάς (ᾶ).

“L

- S. G. οὖ, Doric εὐός, εὐῶ, οὖς : Bœotic εὐός, φίο : Æolic ρέθεν : Ionic εὐ : Epic εῶ, εῖο, ἔθεν, later Epic ἐεῖο.
 D. οἷ, Æolic and Bœotic φοί : Bœotic also ῖ, εῖν : Doric ῖν (φίν) : Epic εῖοι.
 A. εἶ, Æolic ρέ : Epic ἐέ : Ionic and Epic μίν : Doric νίν, used also by the Attic Poets for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, (*Eur. Bach.* 814. 979 ?)
 P. G. σφῶν, Ionic σφέων : Æolic, Doric, and Epic σφείων : Doric also ὦν, rare.
 D. σφίσι, Doric, Ionic, and Epic σφί, σφίν : Æolic ἄσφι : Laconian φίν : Syracusan ψίν.
 A. σφᾶς, Ionic σφέας : Epic σφέ : Æolic ἄσφε : Syracusan ψέ : Poetic σφάς (ᾶ). The Attic Poets use σφέ in all genders and numbers, *him, her, it, them.*

Αὐτός.

S. G. αὐτοῦ, in an Ionic inscription ΑΦΥΤΟ αφουτοῦ. — The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings ; as αὐτέη for αὐτῆ. — In the Doric dialect αὐτός was sometimes *reduplicated*; thus, αὐταντῶ, αὐταντόν, αὐταντῶν, after the analogy of οὗτος τούτου, from ΤΟΣ, and of ἀλλήλων from ἄλλος.

2. Reflexive Pronoun.

(a) The Ionic uses εωῦ for αυ ; thus, ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεωῦτοῦ, ἐωῦτοῦ.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the component parts of these pronouns are always separate ; as G. ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, ἐμέθεν αὐτῆς, D. οἱ αὐτῶ, A. ἔμ' αὐτόν, αὐτόν μιν.

3. Possessive Pronoun.

Ἡμέτερος, Doric and Bœotic ἀμός (ᾶ) : Æolic ἄμμος, ἀμμέτερος : Epic ἀμός (ᾶ). — Σός, Doric τεός : Æolic τέος : Bœotic τιός. — Ὑμέτερος, Doric and Epic ὑμός (ῦ) : Bœotic or Laconian οὐμός : Æolic ὕμμος. — Ὅς, Æolic and Doric φός : Epic ἐός. — Σφέτερος, Æolic and Epic σφός. Alcman uses σφός for ὅς, *his.*

4. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun.

- S. N. τί, Doric σά, rare.
 G. τοῦ, Ionic and Epic τέο, τεῦ ; indefinite τεο, τευ, enclitic.
 D. τῶ, Ionic and Epic τέφ, indefinite τεφ enclitic : Æolic τίφ.
 P. G. τῶν, Ionic τέων ; indefinite τεων enclitic.
 D. τοῖς, Ionic τέοισι : Æolic τίοισι.

Ποῖος, πότερος, Ionic (κοτερος) κότερον.

5. Article.

The article has all the dialectic peculiarities of the first two declensions ; as Doric τῶ τᾶς τᾷ, Bœotic τῶ τᾶς τῆ, for τοῦ, τῆς, τῇ.

Further, the Doric has *τοί, ταί*, for *οί, αί*, formed from the full form *ΤΟΣ*.

6. Demonstrative Pronoun.

**Οδε*, Pl. G. *τῶνδε*, Æolic *τῶνδεων*, D. *τοῖσδε*, Epic *τοῖσδεσσι* or *τοῖσδεσι*. — *Ουτος*, N. Pl. *οὔτοι αὐται*, Doric *τούτοι ταῦται*. The Ionic inserts *ε* before the long endings; as *τουτέου, τουτέων*. — *Εκεῖνος*, Ionic *κείνος*: Æolic and Doric *κῆνος*: Doric also *τῆνος*, used commonly when the object is near the person addressed, *that which is near you*. — *Τόσος*, Poetic *τοσσάτιος*.

7. Relative Pronoun.

Ος, G. *οὔ*, Epic *ῶου, ἔης*.

S. N. *ὅστις, ὅτι*, Epic *ὅτις, ὅτι*.

G. *οὔτινος*, Doric *ὄτινος*. — **Οτου*, Ionic *ὄτεο, ὄτεν*: Epic *ὄτεν, ὄτεο, ὄτεν*.

D. *ὄτινι*, Doric *ὄτινι*. — **Οτω*, Ionic and Epic *ὄτεω*.

A. *ὄτινα*, Epic *ὄτινα*.

P. N. *οὔτινες*, Æolic *ὄτινες*.

G. *ὄτων*, Ionic and Epic *ὄτεων*.

D. *ὄτοισι*, Ionic and Epic *ὄτέοισι*, feminine *ὄτέησι*.

A. *οὔστινας, ἄτινα*, Æolic *ὄστινας*: Epic *ὄτινα*, neuter.

**Οσος*, Epic *ὄσος, ὄσσάτιος*: Poetic *ὄσάτιος*. — **Οπόσος*, Boeotic *ὄπότος*: Epic *ὄππόσος*: Ionic *ὄκόσος*. — **Οποῖος*, Epic *ὄπποῖος*: Ionic *ὄκοῖος*. — **Οπότερος*, Epic *ὄππότερος*.

Pronominal Adverbs.

Ποῦ, Ionic *κοῦ*. *Πῶς*, Ionic *κῶς*.

**Οπόθεν*, Ionic *ὄκόθεν*, Epic *ὄππόθεν*. — **Οπόθι*, Epic *ὄππόθι*. —

**Οπως*, Ionic *ὄκως*, Epic *ὄππως*. — **Οπόσε*, *ὄπότε*, *ὄποσάκις*, Epic *ὄππόσε*, *ὄππότε*, *ὄπποσάκις*.

NUMERALS.

§ 79. Numeral words are divided into *cardinal, ordinal, multiplicative, numeral adjectives, substantives, and adverbs*.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.	Substantives.
1. εἷς	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ	μονάς
2. δύο	δεύτερος	δίς	δύας
3. τρεῖς	τρίτος	τρίς	τριάς
4. τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις	τετράς
5. πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις	πεντάς
6. ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἕξάκις	ἕξάς
7. ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις	ἕβδομάς
8. ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις	ὀγδοάς
9. ἑννέα	ἕννατος	ἑννεάκις	ἑννεάς

10.	δεκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις	δεκάς
11.	ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις	ένδεκάς
12.	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις	δωδεκάς
13.	τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαιδέκατος		
14.	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέ- κατος		
15.	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος		
16.	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος		
17.	έπτακαίδεκα	έπτακαιδέκατος		
18.	όκτωκαίδεκα	όκτωκαιδέκατος		
19.	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος		
20.	είκοσι	είκοστός	είκοσάκις	είκάς
21.	είς και είκοσι	πρώτος και είκο- στός		
30.	τριᾶκοντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις	
40.	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακον- τάκις	τεσσαρακοντάς
50.	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός		
60.	έξήκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκις	
70.	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκις	
80.	όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός		
90.	έννενήκοντα	έννενηκοστός		
100.	έκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις	έκατοντάς
200.	διᾶκόσιοι	διᾶκοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις	
300.	τριᾶκόσιοι	τριᾶκοσιοστός		
400.	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός		
500.	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός		
600.	έξακόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός		
700.	έπτακόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός		
800.	όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός		
900.	έννακόσιοι	έννακοσιοστός		
1000.	χιλίοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις	χιλιάς
2000.	δισχιλίοι			
10000.	μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις	μυριάς
20000.	δισμύριοι &c.	δισμυριοστός &c.		

1. The *cardinal* numbers answer to *πόσοι*; *how many*? From 5 to 100, inclusive, they are indeclinable. Those in *ιοι* are declined like the plural of *ἄξιος*; as *χιλίοι χιλιαί χιλια*.

Thousands are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs to *χιλίοι*; as *δισχιλίοι*, *two thousand*. *Tens of thousands* are formed by prefixing these adverbs to *μύριοι*; as *τρισμύριοι*, *three myriads*.

2. The *ordinal* numbers answer to *πόστος*, *which in order*? *one of how many*? They end in *τος* (except *δύτερος*, *ἔβδομος*, *όγδοος*), and are inflected like *σοφός*; *δύτερος* is inflected like *μακρός*.

3. *Multiplicatives*, answering to *ποσαπλάσιος*, *how many fold? how many times as large?* end in *-πλόος*, *-πλάσιος* (Ionic *-πλήσιος*), or *-πλασίων*, *-plex*, *-fold*; as *διπλόος* or *διπλάσιος*, *duplex*, *double*.

Those in *-πλός* refer to *size*; those in *-πλάσιος* or *-πλασίων* commonly refer to number.

4. Numeral *adjectives* answering to *ποσταῖος*, *on what day?* end in *αῖος*; they are formed from the ordinals; as *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*.

5. Numeral *substantives* end in *άς* G. *άδος*, feminine; as *μονάς*, *monad*, *unit*, *τριάς*, *triad*, *trinity*.

A few end in *ύς*; thus *ή τριύς*, *τριτύς* (*τριτύα*), *ternary*, *ή τετρακτύς*, *quaternary*, *ή χιλιοστύς*, *a thousand*.

6. The numeral *adverbs* answer to *ποσάκις*, *how often?* they end in *άκις*, except the first three.

Add to these *πολλάκις*, *πλεονάκις*, *πλειστάκις*, *ὀλιγάκις*, *συχνάκις*, *ἀμφοτεράκις*, *ἐκατεράκις*.

7. The ending *χος* or *χθος* appears chiefly in the adverbs *δίχα* *διχῆ* *διχθά*, *τριχα* *τριχῆ* *τριχθά*, *τετραχῆ* *τετραχθά*, *πένταχα*, *ἑπταχα*, and a few others. *Δισσός* and *τρισσός* (Ionic *διξός*, *τριξός*) are formed from *-χος* by annexing *σ* to *χ*.

8. *Εἷς*, *unus*, *one*, *δύο*, *duo*, *two*, *τρεις*, *tres*, *three*, and *τέσσαρες* or *τέτταρες*, *quatuor*, *four*, are inflected as follows :

N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	οἱ, τὸ δύο, δύω
G.	ένός	μῆς	ένός	τοῖν δυοῖν, δυεῖν, τῶν δυῶν
D.	ένί	μῆ	ένί	τοῖν δυοῖν, τοῖς δυσί
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	τῶ, τοὺς δύο, δύω

N.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

9. The negatives *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς*, *nullus*, *no one*, *not one*, *none*, can be used also in the plural; thus, N. *οὐδένες*, G. *οὐδένων*, D. *οὐδέσι*, A. *οὐδένας*, *none*, also *insignificant persons*.

10. In cardinals and ordinals after *εἴκοσι*, *εἰκοστός*, the smaller is usually put first, and is connected to the larger by *καί*; as *εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι*; *ἕξ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν*; *ἕκτος καὶ εἰκοστός καὶ ἑκατοστός*. When the larger is put first, *καί* is usually omitted; as *εἴκοσι εἷς*; *ἑκατόν εἴκοσι ἕξ*; *ἑκατοστός εἰκοστός ἕκτος*.

Sometimes the cardinals and ordinals from 13 to 19, inclusive, follow this analogy; as *τρεις καὶ δέκα*; *τρίτος καὶ δέκατος*. When *δέκα* precedes, the two parts are written as one word; thus, *δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, *δεκαἕξ*, *δεκαεπτά*, *δεκαοκτώ*, *δεκαεννέα*; in which case *δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, also the first component part of *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, are declined like *τρεις*, *τέσσαρες*, respectively.

11. **Ἀμφω*, G. D. *ἀμφοῖν*, *ambo*, *both*, of all genders, and its comparative *ἀμφοτέρως*, *a, on, both*, answer to *πότερος*, *which of the two?*

NOTE 1. Δύο, Δύω, in Homer, are indeclinable. — Ἄμφω is found indeclinable in one of the Homeric hymns. — Εἰς καὶ εἰκοστός is found for πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός.

NOTE 2. The ancient grammarians say that μύριοι, proparoxytone, means *ten thousand*; but μυρίοι, paroxytone, *innumerable, countless*.

NOTE 3. Sometimes, in numerals larger than εἴκοσι, εἰκοστός, the conjunction καί was omitted; thus in an inscription we find ἑπτα ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτακόσια; ἐν ἑβδομήκοντα; τέσσαρες ἐνενήκοντα; τέσσαρα ἐνενήκοντα διακόσια τετρακισχίλια ἐξ δέκα μυριάδες; ἐν ἑβδομήκοντα ἑνακόσια χίλια.

The same order was sometimes observed in numeral figures; as βι, σπρ, σγρ, θλφ, for ιβ, ρπς, ργς, φλθ.

NOTE 4. Ἐννενήκοντα, ἐννακόσιοι were also written with one ν. (See the preceding note.)

NOTE 5. When a declinable cardinal number agrees with a *collective* noun in the singular, it takes the endings of the singular; as (*Xen. An.* 1, 7, 10) ἄσπις μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία.

§ 80. Dialects.

1. εἷς, Doric ἦς: μία, Æolic ἴα: ἐνί, in Homer ἰῶ: πρῶτος, Doric πρᾶτος: ἄπαξ, Cretan ἀμάκισ, Tarentine ἀμάτις.

2. δύο, Epic δοιῶ δοιοί, inflected throughout: δυσί, Æolic δύοσι.

3. τρεῖς, Doric τρίς: τρίτος, Æolic τέρτος, Epic τρίτατος: for τρίς, Laconian τριάκισ.

4. τέσσαρες, Æolic πίσυρες πέσσυρες; Bœotic πέτταρες, quatuor; Doric τέτορες τέττορες; Ionic τέσσερες: for τέσσαρσι, τέταρτος, Poetic τέτρασι, τέτρατος.

5. πέντε, Æolic πέμπε, *quinque*.

6. ἕξ, ἕκτος, Doric φέξ, φέκτος, in the Heracleian Tables.

7, 8, 9. ἑβδομος, ὀγδοος, ἔνατος, Epic ἐβδόματος, ὀγδόατος, ἔνατος or εἴνατος.

11. ἑνδεκα, Doric δέκα εἷς, rare.

12. δώδεκα, Doric and Ionic δωδέκα; Doric also δέκα δύο; Poetic δυοκαίδεκα: for δωδέκατος, Poetic δυωδέκατος.

14. Ionic τεσσερεσκαίδεκα, indeclinable; also τεσσερεσκαιδάτη for τεσσαρακαδεκάτη.

20. εἴκοσι, Bœotic φίκατι, *viginti*; Doric φίκατι, φείκατι, βείκατι, εἴκατι, ἴκατι; Epic εἰέκοσι.

30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, τεσσερήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα, διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι. For τεσσαράκοντα, Bœotic πετταράκοντα, Doric τετρώκοντα.

60, 70. ἐξήκοντα, ἑβδομήκοντα, Doric φεξήκοντα, ἐβδεμήκοντα.

200–900. For -κόσιοι, Bœotic -κάτιοι; as διακάτιοι, τριακάτιοι, τετρακάτιοι, πεντακάτιοι.

1000. χίλιοι, Bœotic χείλιοι.

9000, 10000. Epic ἑννέαχίλιοι, δεκάχίλιοι.

VERB.

§ 81. 1. The Greek verb has three *voices*; active, passive, and middle.

2. There are five *moods*; indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

3. There are seven *tenses*; present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, aorist, and future perfect.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, perfect, and future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found: the subjunctive and imperative want also the future.

4. There are three *persons*; the first, second, and third.

5. *Deponent* verbs are those which are used only in the passive or middle. They are called deponent *passive* or deponent *middle* according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle.

NOTE. The later Greeks sometimes formed a *future* subjunctive; as *μεμισθώσονται*, in the Heracleian Tables; *καυθήσονται*, *κερδηθήσονται*, in the New Testament.

§ 82. 1. A regular verb is conjugated by forming the present, future, aorist, perfect active, perfect passive, aorist passive; as *βουλεύω* *βουλεύσω* *ἐβούλευσα* *βεβούλευκα* *βεβούλευμαι* *ἐβούλεύθην*.

2. A deponent verb is conjugated by forming the present, future middle, perfect, and aorist passive or middle (as the case may be); as *ἀρνέομαι* *ἀρνήσομαι* *ἤρνημαι* *ἤρνήθην*; *χαρίζομαι* *χαρίσομαι* *κεχάρισμαι* *ἐχαρισάμην*.

§ 83. Synopsis of the example *βουλεύω, to counsel, advise.*

		<i>Active Voice.</i>				<i>Passive Voice.</i>			
	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.			
Present.	βουλεύω	βουλεύω	βουλεύοιμι	βούλευε	βουλεύειν	βουλεύων			
Imperfect.	ἔβουλεον					βουλεύων			
Future.	βουλεύσω					βουλεύσων			
Aorist.	ἔβουλεσα	βουλεύσω	βουλεύσοιμι	βούλευσον	βουλεύσαι	βουλεύσας			
Perfect.	βεβούλεκα	βεβουλεύκω	βεβουλεύκοιμι	βεβούλευκε	βεβουλεύεσθαι	βεβουλεύκως			
Pluperfect.	ἔβεβουλεύκειν								
Present.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύοιμην	βουλεύου	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεύόμενος			
Imperfect.	ἔβουλεόμην								
Future.	βουλευθήσομαι	βουλευθῶ	βουλευθόοιμην	βουλεύητι	βουλευθήσεσθαι	βουλευθησόμενος			
Aorist.	ἔβουλεύθην	βεβουλεμένος ὦ	βεβουλεμένοισι	βεβούλευσο	βουλευθῆναι	βουλευθείς			
Perfect.	βεβούλεμαι				βεβουλεύεσθαι	βεβουλευμένος			
Pluperfect.	ἔβεβουλέμην								
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύσομαι				βεβουλεύεσθαι	βεβουλεσόμενος			
<i>Middle Voice.</i>									
Present.	βουλεύσομαι	βουλεύσομαι	βουλεύσοιμην	βούλευσαι	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεσόμενος			
Imperfect.	ἔβουλεσάμην	βουλεύσωμαι	βουλεσάοιμην		βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεσόμενος			
Aorist.					βουλεύεσθαι	βουλεσόμενος			

§ 84. Inflection of βουλεύω.

Indicative Active.

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω βουλεύεις βουλεύει	βουλεύσω βουλεύσεις βουλεύσει	βεβούλευκα βεβούλευκας βεβούλευκε
D.	<hr/> βουλεύετον βουλεύετον	<hr/> βουλεύσετον βουλεύσετον	<hr/> βεβουλεύεκατον βεβουλεύεκατον
P.	βουλεύομεν βουλεύετε βουλεύουσι	βουλεύσομεν βουλεύσετε βουλεύουσιν	βεβουλεύκαμεν βεβουλεύκατε βεβουλεύκασι
	Imperfect.	Aorist.	Pluperfect.
S.	ἐβούλευον ἐβούλευες ἐβούλευε	ἐβούλευσα ἐβούλευσας ἐβούλευσε	ἐβεβουλεύειν ἐβεβουλεύεις ἐβεβουλεύει
D.	<hr/> ἐβουλεύετον ἐβουλεύετην	<hr/> ἐβουλεύσατον ἐβουλεύσατην	<hr/> ἐβεβουλεύεκατον ἐβεβουλεύεκατην
P.	ἐβουλεύομεν ἐβουλεύετε ἐβούλευον	ἐβουλεύσαμεν ἐβουλεύσατε ἐβούλευσαν	ἐβεβουλεύεικαμεν ἐβεβουλεύεικατε ἐβεβουλεύεικασαν ὅτι ἐβεβουλεύεικασαν

Subjunctive Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω βουλεύῃς βουλεύῃ	βουλεύσω βουλεύῃς βουλεύῃ	βεβουλεύκω βεβουλεύῃς βεβουλεύῃ
D.	<hr/> βουλεύητον βουλεύητον	<hr/> βουλεύσητον βουλεύσητον	<hr/> βεβουλεύκητον βεβουλεύκητον
P.	βουλεύωμεν βουλεύητε βουλεύωσι	βουλεύσωμεν βουλεύσητε βουλεύωσι	βεβουλεύκωμεν βεβουλεύκητε βεβουλεύκωσι

Optative Active.

	Present	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύοιμι βουλεύοις βουλεύοι	βουλεύσοιμι βουλεύσοις βουλεύσοι	βεβουλεύκοιμι βεβουλεύκοις βεβουλεύκοι
D.	βουλεύοιτον βουλευοίτην	βουλεύσοιτον βουλευσοίτην	βεβουλεύκοιτον βεβουλευκοίτην
P.	βουλεύοιμεν βουλεύοιτε βουλεύοιεν	βουλεύσοιμεν βουλεύσοιτε βουλεύσοιεν	βεβουλεύκοιμεν βεβουλεύκοιτε βεβουλεύκοιεν

Aorist.

S.	βουλεύσαιμι βουλεύσαις ὄγ βουλεύσειας βουλεύσαι ὄγ βουλεύσειε	D. ———— βουλεύσαιτον βουλευσαίτην	P. βουλεύσαιμεν βουλεύσαιτε βουλεύσαιεν ὄγ βουλεύσειαν
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Imperative Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S. 2	βούλευε	βούλευσον	βεβούλευκε
3	βουλευέτω	βουλευσάτω	βεβουλευκέτω
D. 2	βουλεύετον	βουλεύσατον	βεβουλεύκετον
3	βουλευέτων	βουλευσάτων	βεβουλευκέτων
P. 2	βουλεύετε	βουλεύσατε	βεβουλεύκετε
3	βουλευέτωσαν ὄγ βουλευόντων	βουλευσάτωσαν ὄγ βουλευσάντων	βεβουλευκέτωσαν

Infinitive Active.

Present.	βουλεύειν
Future.	βουλεύσειν
Aorist.	βουλεύσαι
Perfect.	βεβουλευκέναι

Participle Active.

βουλεύων
βουλεύσων
βουλευσας
βεβουλευκώς

Indicative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλεύομαι βουλεύ-η, -ει βουλεύεται	βεβούλευμαι βεβούλευσαι βεβούλευται	βουλευθήσομαι βουλευθήσ-η, -ει βουλευθήσεται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	βουλεύεσθον βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον βεβούλευσθον	βουλευθήσεσθον βουλευθήσεσθον
P.	βουλευόμεθα βουλεύεσθε βουλεύονται	βεβουλεύεμεθα βεβούλευσθε βεβούλευνται	βουλευθησόμεθα βουλευθήσεσθε βουλευθήσονται
	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorist.
S.	ἐβουλεύομην ἐβουλεύου ἐβουλεύετο	ἐβεβουλεύμην ἐβεβούλευσο ἐβεβούλευτο	ἐβουλεύθην ἐβουλεύθης ἐβουλεύθη
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐβουλεύεσθον ἐβουλεύεσθην	ἐβεβούλευσθον ἐβεβουλεύεσθην	ἐβουλεύεσθον ἐβουλεύεσθην
P.	ἐβουλεύόμεθα ἐβουλεύεσθε ἐβουλεύοντο	ἐβεβουλεύεμεθα ἐβεβούλευσθε ἐβεβούλευντο	ἐβουλεύεσθον ἐβουλεύεσθην ἐβουλεύεσθον

Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλεύσομαι	D. _____	P. βεβουλευσόμεθα
	βεβουλεύσ-η, -ει	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσεσθε
	βεβουλεύσεται	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσονται

Subjunctive Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S.	βουλεύομαι βουλεύη βουλεύηται	βεβουλευμένος ὦ βεβουλευμένος ἦς βεβουλευμένος ἦ	βουλευθῶ βουλευθῆς βουλευθῆ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	βουλεύησθον βουλεύησθον	βεβουλευμένω ἦτον βεβουλευμένω ἦτον	βουλευθῆτον βουλευθῆτον
P.	βουλωόμεθα βουλεύησθε βουλεύονται	βεβουλευμένοι ὦμεν βεβουλευμένοι ἦτε βεβουλευμένοι ὦσι	βουλευθῶμεν βουλευθῆτε βουλευθῶσι

Optative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλευοίμην βουλεύοιο βουλεύοιτο	βεβουλευμένος εἶην βεβουλευμένος εἶης βεβουλευμένος εἶη	βουλευθησοίμην βουλευθήσοιο βουλευθήσοιτο
D.	<u>βουλεύοισθον</u> βουλεύοίστην	<u>βεβουλευμένω</u> εἶητον βεβουλευμένω εἶήτην	<u>βουλευθήσοισθον</u> βουλευθησοίστην
P.	βουλευοίμεθα βουλεύοισθε βουλεύοιτο	βεβουλευμένοι εἶημεν βεβουλευμένοι εἶητε βεβουλευμένοι εἶησαν	βουλευθησοίμεθα βουλευθήσοισθε βουλευθήσοιτο

Aorist.

S.	βουλευθείην βουλευθείης βουλευθείη	D. ——— βουλευθείητον βουλευθείήτην	P. βουλευθ-εἶημεν, -εἶμεν βουλευθ-εἶητε, -εἶτε βουλευθ-εἶησαν, -εἶεν
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Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλευσοίμην βεβουλεύσοιο βεβουλεύσοιτο	D. ——— βεβουλεύσοισθον βεβουλευσοίστην	P. βεβουλευσοίμεθα βεβουλεύσοισθε βεβουλεύσοιτο
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Imperative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S. 2	βουλεύου	βεβούλευσο	βουλεύητι
3	βουλεύεσθω	βεβουλεύεσθω	βουλευθήτω
D. 2	βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον	βουλεύητον
3	βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύεσθων	βουλευθήτωι
P. 2	βουλεύεσθε	βεβούλευσθε	βουλεύητε
3	βουλεύεσθωσαν or βουλεύεσθων	βεβουλεύεσθωσαν or βεβουλεύεσθων	βουλευθήτωσαν or βουλευθέντων

Infinitive Passive.

Present.	βουλεύεσθαι
Perfect.	βεβουλεύεσθαι
Aorist.	βουλευθήναι
Future.	βουλευθήσεσθαι
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύσεσθαι

Participle Passive.

βουλεύόμενος
βεβουλευμένος
βουλευθείς
βουλευθησόμενος
βεβουλευσόμενος

Indicative Middle.

Future.

S. βουλεύσομαι βουλεύσ-η, -ει βουλεύσεται	D. _____ βουλεύσεσθον βουλεύσεσθον	P. βουλευσόμεθα βουλεύσεσθε βουλεύσονται
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Aorist.

S. ἐβουλευσάμην ἐβουλεύσω ἐβουλεύσατο	D. _____ ἐβουλεύσασθον ἐβουλευσάσθην	P. ἐβουλευσάμεθα ἐβουλεύσασθε ἐβουλεύσαντο
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Subjunctive Middle.

Aorist.

S. βουλεύσωμαι βουλεύση βουλεύσῃται	D. _____ βουλεύσησθον βουλεύσησθον	P. βουλευσώμεθα βουλεύσησθε βουλεύσωνται
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Optative Middle.

Future.

S. βουλευσοίμην βουλεύσοιο βουλεύσοιτο	D. _____ βουλεύσοισθον βουλευσοίσθην	P. βουλευσοίμεθα βουλεύσοισθε βουλεύσοιγτο
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Aorist.

S. βουλευσαίμην βουλεύσαιο βουλεύσαιτο	D. _____ βουλεύσαισθον βουλευσαίσθην	P. βουλευσαίμεθα βουλεύσαισθε βουλεύσαιγτο
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Imperative Middle.

Aorist.

S. 2 βούλευσαι 3 βουλευσάσθω	D. βουλεύσασθον βουλευσάσθων	P. βουλεύσασθε βουλευσάσθωσαν ὅγ βουλευσάσθων
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Infinitive Middle.

Participle Middle.

Future. βουλεύσεσθαι
Aorist. βουλεύσασθαι

βουλευσόμενος
βουλευσάμενος

§ 85. 1. The first person singular of the example βουλεύω translated:

Indicative Active.

Present. *I advise, I do advise, I am advising.*
Imperfect. *I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I shall, or will, advise.*

Aorist. *I advised, I did advise, I have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I have advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had advised.*

Subjunctive Active.

Present. *I may, or can, advise or be advising, I advise, I am advising.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, advise or have advised, I shall, or will, advise, I have advised, I shall, or will, have advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have advised, I have advised.*

Optative Active.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or be advising, I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I should, or would, advise.*

Aorist. *I might, could, would, or should, advise or have advised, I had advised.*

Perfect. *I might, could, would, or should, have advised, I had advised.*

Imperative Active.

Present. *Advise, do advise, be advising.*

Aorist. *Advise, do advise.*

Infinitive Active.

Present. *To advise or be advising.*

Future. *Should, would, shall, will, advise.*

Aorist. *To advise, to have advised.*

Perfect. *To have advised.*

Participle Active.

Present. *Advising.*

Future. *Being about to advise, who shall advise, and in certain connections, to advise, in order to advise.*

Aorist. *Advising, having advised, who has advised.*

Perfect. *Having advised.*

Indicative Passive.

Present. *I am advised, continually.*

Imperfect. *I was advised, continually.*

Future. *I shall, or will, be advised.*

Aorist. *I was advised, I have been advised, I had been advised.*

Perfect. *I have been advised.*

Pluperfect. *I had been advised.*

Future Perfect. *I shall, or will, have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised.*

Subjunctive Passive.

Present. *I may, or can, be advised, I am advised, continually.*

Aorist. *I may, or can, be advised or have been advised, I shall, or will, be advised, I have been advised, I shall, or will, have been advised.*

Perfect. *I may, or can, have been advised, I have been advised.*

Optative Passive.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should, be advised, I was advised, continually.*

- Future. *I should, or would, be advised.*
 Aorist. *I might, could, should, or would, be advised or have been advised, I had been advised.*
 Perfect. *I might, could, should, or would, have been advised, I had been advised*
 Future Perfect. *I should, or would, be advised.*

Imperative Passive.

- Present. *Be advised, continually.*
 Aorist. *Be advised.*
 Perfect. *Be advised.*

Infinitive Passive.

- Present. *To be advised, continually.*
 Future. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*
 Aorist. *To be advised, to have been advised.*
 Perfect. *To have been advised.*
 Future Perfect. *Should, would, shall, will, be advised.*

Participle Passive.

- Present. *Being advised, continually.*
 Future. *Being about to be advised, who shall be advised, to be advised, in order to be advised.*
 Aorist. *Being advised, having been advised, who has been advised.*
 Perfect. *Having been advised.*
 Future Perfect, like the future.

Middle.

The middle is the same as the active with the reflexive pronoun appended to it; as, Present, *I advise myself, simply I deliberate.*

2. The Latin paradigm *amo* adapted to the Greek.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperat.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	amo	amem	amarem	ama	amare	amans
Imperf.	amabam					
Aor.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Perf.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Plup.	amaveram					
Fut.	amabo	amaturus sim or fuerim	amaturus es- sem or fuissem		amaturus es- se or fuisse	amaturus
F. Per.	amavero					

§ 86. Example of the future active and middle of liquid verbs: ἀγγέλλω, *to announce.*

Synopsis.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
F. A.	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελοῖμι	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
F. M.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελεῖσθαι	ἀγγελούμενος

Future Active.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
S.	ἀγγελῶ ἀγγελεῖς ἀγγελεῖ	ἀγγελ-οῖμι, -οίην ἀγγελ-οῖς, -οίης ἀγγελ-οῖ, -οίη	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
D.	ἀγγελεῖτον ἀγγελεῖτον	ἀγγελ-οῖτον, -οίητον ἀγγελ-οῖτην, -οιήτην		
P.	ἀγγελοῦμεν ἀγγελεῖτε ἀγγελοῦσι	ἀγγελ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν ἀγγελ-οῖτε, -οίητε ἀγγελ-οῖεν, -οίησαν		

Future Middle.

S.	ἀγγελοῦμαι ἀγγελ-ῆ, -εῖ ἀγγελεῖται	ἀγγελοίμην ἀγγελοῖο ἀγγελοῖτο	ἀγγελεῖσθαι	ἀγγελούμενος
D.	ἀγγελεῖσθον ἀγγελεῖσθον	ἀγγελοῖσθον ἀγγελοῖσθην		
P.	ἀγγελούμεθα ἀγγελεῖσθε ἀγγελοῦνται	ἀγγελοίμεθα ἀγγελοῖσθε ἀγγελοῖντο		

§ 87. Examples of the second aorist, second perfect and pluperfect, and second future passive : *λείπω*, to leave.

Synopsis.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
2 A. A.	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίποιμι	λίπε	λιπεῖν	λιπών
2 A. M.	ἐλιπόμην	λίπωμαι	λιποίμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος
2 A. P.	ἐλίπην	λιπῶ	λιπέην	λίπηθι	λιπῆναι	λιπέεις
2 F. P.	λιπήσομαι		λιπησοίμην		λιπήσεσθαι	λιπησόμενος
2 P.	λέλοιπα	λελοίπω	λελοίπομι	λέλοιπε	λελοιπῆναι	λελοιπώς
2 Pl.	ἐλελοίπειν					

Indicative.

	2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
S.	ἔλιπον ἔλιπες ἔλιπε	ἐλιπόμην ἐλίπου ἐλίπετο	ἐλίπην ἐλίπης ἐλίπη	λιπήσομαι λιπήσ-η, -ει λιπήσεται
D.	ἐλίπετον ἐλιπέτην	ἐλίπεσθον ἐλιπέσθην	ἐλίπητον ἐλιπήτην	λιπήσεσθον λιπήσεσθον
P.	ἐλίπομεν ἐλίπετε ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμεθα ἐλίπεσθε ἐλίποντο	ἐλίπημεν ἐλίπητε ἐλίπησαν	λιπησόμεθα λιπήσεσθε λιπήσονται

2 Perfect.

S. λέλοιπα λέλοιπας λέλοιπε	D. ————— λελοίπατον λελοίπατον	P. λελοίπαμεν λελοίπατε λελοίπασι
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2 Pluperfect.

S. ἐλελοίπ-ειν, -η ἐλελοίπ-εις, -ης ἐλελοίπ-ει, -ειν	D. ————— ἐλελοίπειτον ἐλελοιπέιτην	P. ἐλελοίπειμεν ἐλελοίπειτε ἐλελοίπ-εισαν, -εσαν
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Subjunctive.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Perf.
S. λίπω λίπης λίπη	λίπωμαι λίπη λίπηται	λιπῶ λιπῆς λιπῆ	λελοίπω λελοίπης λελοίπη
D. ————— λίπητον λίπητον	λίπησθον λίπησθον	λιπήτον λιπήτον	λελοίπητον λελοίπητον
P. λίπωμεν λίπητε λίπωσι	λιπώμεθα λίπησθε λίπωνται	λιπώμεν λιπήτε λιπῶσι	λελοίπωμεν λελοίπητε λελοίπωσι

Optative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass
S. λίποιμι λίποις λίποι	λιποίμην λίποιο λίποιο	λιπεῖην λιπεῖης λιπεῖη	λιπησοίμην λιπήσοιο λιπήσοιτο
D. ————— λίποιτον λιποίητην	λίποισθον λιποίσθην	λιπ-εῖητον, -εῖτον λιπ-εῖήτην, -εῖτην	λιπήσοισθον λιπησοίσθην
P. λίποιμεν λίποιτε λίποιεν	λιποίμεθα λίποισθε λίπουντο	λιπ-εῖημεν, -εῖμεν λιπ-εῖητε, -εῖτε λιπ-εῖησαν, εῖεν	λιπησοίμεθα λιπησοισθε λιπήσονται

2 Perfect.

S. λελοίπ-οιμι, -οίην λελοίπ-οις, -οίης λελοίπ-οι, -οίη	D. ————— λελοίποιτον λελοιποίητην	P. λελοίπ-οιμεν, -οίημεν λελοίπ-οιτε, -οίητε λελοίπ-οιεν, -οίησαν
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Imperative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Perf.
S. λίπε λιπέτω	λιποῦ λιπέσθω	λίπηθι λιπήτω	λέλοιπε λελοιπέτω
D. λίπετον λιπέτων	λίπεσθον λιπέσθων	λίπητον λιπήτων	λελοίπετον λελοιπέτων
P. λίπετε λιπέτωσαν, λιπόντων	λίπεσθε λιπέσθωσαν, λιπέσθων	λίπητε λιπήτωσαν, λιπέντων	λελοίπετε λελοιπέτωσαν

Infinitive.

2 A. A. λιπεῖν 2 A. M. λιπέσθαι 2 A. P. λιπῆναι 2 F. P. λιπήσεσθαι
2 Perf. λελοιπέναι

Participle.

2 A. A. λιπών 2 A. M. λιπόμενος 2 A. P. λιπεῖς 2 F. P. λιπησόμενος
2 Perf. λελοιπώς

§ 88. Examples of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of mute and liquid verbs: τρίβω, *to rub*, πλέκω, *to knit*, πείθω, *to persuade*, ἀγγέλλω, *to announce*.

Perfect Passive and Middle.

Ind. S.	τέτριμμα τέτριψαι τέτριπται	πέπλεγμαι πέπλεξαι πέπλεκται	πέπεισμαι πέπεισαι πέπεισται	ἤγγελμαι ἤγγελομαι ἤγγελται
D.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
P.	τετρίμμεθα τέτριφθε τετριμμένοι εἰσί	πεπλέγμεθα πέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί	πεπείσμεθα πέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι εἰσί	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγελμένοι εἰσί
Imp. S.	τέτριψο τετρίφθω	πέπλεξο πεπλέχθω	πέπεισο πεπείσθω	ἤγγελο ἤγγέλθω
D.	τέτριφθον τετρίφθων	πέπλεχθον πεπλέχθων	πέπεισθον πεπείσθων	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθων
P.	τέτριφθε τετρίφθωσαν, τετρίφθων	πέπλεχθε πεπλέχθωσαν, πεπλέχθων	πέπεισθε πεπείσθωσαν, πεπείσθων	ἤγγελθε ἤγγέλθωσαν, ἤγγέλθων
Inf.	τετρίφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἤγγελθαι
Part.	τετριμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἤγγελμένος

Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

S.	ἔτετρίμμην ἔτέτριψο ἔτέτριπτο	ἔπεπλέγμην ἔπέπλεξο ἔπέπλεκτο	ἔπεπείσμην ἔπέπεισο ἔπέπειστο	ἤγγέλμην ἤγγελο ἤγγελτο
D.	ἔτέτριφθον ἔτετριφθην	ἔπέπλεχθον ἔπεπλέχθην	ἔπέπεισθον ἔπεπείσθην	ἤγγελθον ἤγγέλθην
P.	ἔτετρίμμεθα ἔτέτριφθε τετριμμένοι ἦσαν	ἔπεπλέγμεθα ἔπέπλεχθε πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	ἔπεπείσμεθα ἔπέπεισθε πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	ἤγγέλμεθα ἤγγελθε ἤγγελμένοι ἦσαν

The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of verbs in πω, βω, φω, are inflected like τέτριμμα ἔτετρίμμην; of verbs in κω, γω, χω, like πέπλεγμαι ἔπεπλέγμην; of verbs in τω, δω, θω, ζω, like πέπεισμαι ἔπεπείσμην; of verbs in λω, νω, ρω, like ἤγγελμαι ἤγγέλμην.

§ 89. 1. Not unfrequently the tenses are, for the sake of greater strength, formed by means of the participle and the *auxiliary* verbs εἰμί, γίγνομαι, διαγίγνομαι, κυρέω, ὑπάρχω, πέλω, and ἔχω; also ἔρχομαι with the future participle; as,

Present. βουλευών εἰμί

Imperfect. βουλευόν ἦν

Future. βουλευών ἔσομαι, βουλεύσων εἰμί or βουλεύσων ἔρχομαι

Aorist. βουλεύσας ἔχω, or βουλεύσας εἶχον; passive βουλευθείς εἰμί

Perfect. βεβουλευκώς εἰμι, sometimes βεβουλευκώς ἔχω

Pluperfect. βεβουλευκώς ἦν, sometimes βεβουλευκώς εἶχον

Fut. Perf. βεβουλευκώς ἔσομαι, or βουλεύσας ἔσομαι

And so through all the voices, moods, numbers, persons, and genders.

2. Μέλλω, *to be about to do any thing, to intend, shall*, followed by the present, future, or aorist, of the infinitive, forms a periphrastic *future*; as Μέλλει τιθέναι, *He is about to place*.

AUGMENT.

§ 90. 1. The perfect and future perfect of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment*.

2. There are two kinds of augment; the *syllabic augment*, and the *temporal augment*.

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

§ 91. 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε. This kind of augment is called *reduplication*. E. g. βουλεύω βεβούλευκα βεβούλευμαι, γράφω γέγραφα γέγραμμαι.

So θύω τέθυκα, φύω πέφυκα, χαίνω κέχηνα, χράομαι κέχημαι, θεάομαι τεθέαμαι. (§ 15.)

2. When the verb begins with two consonants the second of which is not a liquid, or with ζ, ξ, ψ, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing an ε to the verb; as σκάπτω ἔσκαφα, ζητέω ἐζήτηκα, ψεύδομαι ἔψευσμαι.

3. The augment of the *pluperfect* is formed by prefixing an ε to the reduplication of the perfect; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.

4. When the augment of the perfect is simply ε, the *pluperfect* takes no additional augment; as σκάπτω ἔσκαφα ἔσκάφειν, ζητέω ἐζήτηκα ἐζητήκειν.

5. When the verb begins with a consonant, the augment of the *imperfect* and *aoorist* is formed by prefixing an ε; as βουλεύω, ἐβούλευον, ἐβούλευσα; γράφω, ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα.

6. When the verb begins with ρ, the augment is formed by prefixing an ε, and doubling the ρ; as ῥάπτω, imperf. ἔρραπτον, perf. ἔρραφα, pluperf. ἐρράφειν, aor. ἔρραψα.

NOTE 1. (a) Some verbs beginning with a mute and liquid some times take ε instead of the reduplication of the *perfect*; those beginning with γν always take ε; as βλαστώνω βεβλάστηκα ἐβλάστηκα, κατα-γλωτίζω κατ-εγλώτισμαι, γνωρίζω ἐγνώρικα. See also γλύφω, κληίζω, τρέφω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Μιμνήσκω (MNAΩ) has μέμνημαι μεμνήσομαι, but its kindred μνημονεύω has ἐμνημόνευκα.

(b) A few verbs beginning with a liquid take ει instead of the reduplication, which is nothing more than the augment ε lengthened; as λαγχάνω εἴληχα. See also λαμβάνω, λέγω, μείρομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs. Observe further that μείρομαι has also ἔμβραται ἐμβραμένη.

Παρα-νομέω takes η instead of the reduplication in the form παρηνομημένος.

NOTE 2. (a) Some verbs take the reduplication contrary to the second rule; as κτάομαι κέκτημαι. See also πτερυγώ, πτήσσω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) The perfect of ἔχω, in an inscription, has παρ-είσχηται, for πα αέσχηται.

The pluperfect of ἴστημι is ἐστήκειν and εἰστήκειν.

NOTE 3. The augment of the perfect of ἴστημι takes the rough breathing; thus, ἔστηκα ἐστήκειν. Στέλλω has ἔσταλκα, in the compound ἀφ-εστάλκαμεν, found in an inscription.

NOTE 4. The additional augment of the *pluperfect* is often omitted; as τελευτάω τετελευτήκειν, ἀναβαίνω ἀναβεβήκειν, κατατρέχω καταδεδραμήκειν.

NOTE 5. Some verbs lengthen the syllabic augment ε into η, in the *imperfect* and *aorist*; as βούλομαι, ἐβουλόμην ἠβουλόμην, ἐβουλήθην ἠβουλήθην. See also ἀπολαύω, δύναμαι, μέλλω, παρανομέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 6. (a) The following Poetic forms take the reduplication, contrary to the analogy of verbs beginning with ρ; ῥαπίζω ῥεράπισμαι, ῥίπτω ῥερίφθαι, ῥυπόω ῥερυπωμένα.

(b) Some Poetic forms do not double the ρ after the syllabic augment; thus, ῥάπτω ἔραπτον, ῥέζω ἔρεζον ἔρεξα, ῥίπτω ἔριψα ἐρίφην.

(c) ΠΕΩ, to say, may take ει- instead of ερ- in the *aorist* passive; thus, εἰρέθην εἰρήθην. In the *perfect* it always takes εἰ- for ἐρ-; thus, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι.

§ 92. 1. When the verb begins with a *short* vowel the augment of all the past tenses is formed by lengthening that vowel; in this case, *a* and *e* become η, and *o* becomes ω; as,

ἀκολουθέω, imperf. ἠκολουθεον, perf. ἠκολούθηκα, pluperf. ἠκολουθήκειν, aor. ἠκολούθησα
 ἐλεεω, ἠλέεον, ἠλέηκα, ἠλέηκειν, ἠλέησα, ἠλέηθην
 ὀρθόω, ὠρθούμην, ὠρθωμαι, ὠρθώμην, ὠρθωσα
 ἴκετεύω, ἰκέτευον, ἰκέτευσα
 ὑγιάινω, ὑγίαινον, ὑγίαῖνα

2. If the vowel is already *long*, no change takes place; except that *ā* (long) is commonly changed into η; as ἡμερόω ἡμέρουν, ὠδίνω ὠδινον, αἴτσω ἠΐξα.

3. When the verb begins with a *diphthong*, the augment is formed by changing the first vowel of that diphthong according to the first rule; as αἰτέω ἤτεον, ἄδω ἤδον, αἰλέω ἠύλεον, εὔχομαι ἠύχόμην, οἰκέω ὤκεον.

(a) OY is never augmented; as οὐρανόω οὐράνου, οὐτάζω οὐταζον.

(b) EI is augmented only in ΕΙΔΩ, εἰκάζω, and εἶμι; thus, ἦδειν, ἦκαζον ἦκασα ἦκασμαι, ἦειν.

§ 93. 1. Verbs, which originally began with the digamma F, are augmented as if the digamma was still prefixed to them; that is, they take the syllabic augment ε. Some of them take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. E. g. ἄγνυμι, εἶξα εἶαγα εἶαγην; οἶγω, ἔωξα ἔωχα ἔωγμαί ἐφάχθην ἔωγα.

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἄπτω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἰλέω, εἶλω, εἶμι, ΕΙΠΩ, εἶρω, *to join*, ἔλπω, ἔννυμι, ἐορτάζω, ἔρδω, ἘΩ, *to place*, ἴημι, οἰκέω, οἰνοχοέω, ὀράω, οὐρέω, ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Some digammated verbs, after the omission of the digamma, contracted the initial syllables εε- into εἰ; as εἶα, εἶαον εἶ-ἄσα εἶἄκα εἶἄθην.

See also ἐθίζω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκώ, ἔλκω, ἘΛΩ, ἔπω, ἐργάζομαι, ἐρπύζω, ἔρπω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἘΩ, *to place*, ἴημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. ΕΙΔΩ and εἶμι lengthen the syllabic augment ε into η, in the forms ἡ-εἶδειν, ἡ-ἴον ἡ-ἴσαν. — Ἐθω lengthens the augment ε into εἰ in the forms εἰ-ῶθα εἰ-ῶθειν.

NOTE 2. The forms ἔωθα εἶωθα, ἔωκα ἔωνται, from ἔθω, ἴημι, presuppose εοθα ειοθα, εοκα ἔονται.

The pluperfects ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, from εἶκω, ἔλπω, ἔρδω, come directly from their perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα.

NOTE 3. In some of the dialects, these verbs were also augmented in the usual way; as ἔλκω ἤλκον, ἔχω ἤχον. So ἐξ-ηργάσατο, from ἐξ-εργάζομαι, found in a later inscription.

NOTE 4. Some verbs of this class retain the augment of the aorist throughout the dependent moods; thus, ἄγνυμι, ἐξ-εαγείσα κατ-εάξας κατ-εαγῶ κατ-εαγείς; ΕΙΔΩ, ἐεισάμενος; εἶλω, ἐέλσαι; ἘΩ, εἶσον εἶσας; ὠνέομαι, ὠνηθήναι.

§ 94. 1. Some verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the perfect by prefixing the first two letters of the root to the temporal augment. This kind of augment is called the *Attic reduplication*. E. g.

ἀκούω	perf.	ἀκ-ήκοα
ἐμέω	“	ἐμ-ήμεκα, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
ὀρίσσω	“	ὀρ-ώρυχα, ὀρ-ώνυμαι

See also ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάομαι, ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ἀλυκτάζω, ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρώ, ἐγείρω, ἔδω, ἐλαύνω, ἐλέγχομαι, ἐλίσσω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐρείδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔρχομαι, ἔχω, ἡμύω, ΟΔΥΩ, ὄζω, ὄλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ὀράω, ὀρέγω, ὕφαινω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. When the perfect takes the Attic reduplication, the pluperfect takes no additional augment; as, ἀγείρω ἀγήγερκα, pluperf. ἀγηγέρκειν.

Except ἀκούω, ἀραρίσκω, ἐλαύνω, ἐρείδω, ὄζω, ὄλλυμι, ὄρνυμι, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE. (a) The Epic forms ἀκάχημαι, ἀκαχμένος, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλύκτημαι, from ἀκαχίζω, ΑΚΩ, ἀλάομαι, ἀλυκτάζω, and the feminine participle ἀράρνυα, from ἀραρίσκω, do not lengthen the second syllable. The common perfect ἄραρα, from ἀραρίσκω, merely lengthens the second syllable.

(b) The Epic ἠρήρεισμαι and εἰλήλουθα, from ἐρείδω, ἔρχομαι, lengthen the first syllable.

(c) The Epic form ἐρέριπτο from ἐρείπω, and the later ἐμεμέκειν from ἐμέω, omit the temporal augment.

(d) Αἰρέω and ἠμύω shorten the reduplication; thus ἀραίρηκα ἀραίρημαι, with the smooth breathing; ὑπ-εμνήμυκε with ν inserted.

(e) The perfect ἐγρήγορα, from ἐγείρω, prefixes ἐγρ- to the temporal augment; that is, it prefixes the root without the second ε.

(f) The perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, from ἔχω, changes ε into ο before it takes the Attic reduplication; thus, ἔχω ΟΧΩ, ωχα, οχ-ωχα, ὄχωκα.

(g) The perfect ἀγήγοχα or ἀγήοχα, from ἄγω, comes from the reduplicated theme ΑΓΑΓΩ.

§ 95. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition.

Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment ε; except περί and πρό. E. g.

προσ-γράφω, προσ-έγραφον, προσ-γέγραφα, προσ-εγεγράφειν, προσ-έγραψα

ἀπο-κόπτω, ἀπ-έκοπτον, ἀπο-κέκοφα, ἀπ-εκεκόφειν, ἀπ-έκοψα

So περι-γράφω περι-έγραφον περι-γέγραμμαι περι-εγεγράμμην περι-γράψην, προ-λέγω προ-έλεγον, ἐπίπτω ἐπέπιπτον, ἐγκρίνω ἐνέκρινον ἐγκέκρικα, συλλύω συνέλυον συλλέλυκα, συζυμώ συνεζύμουν, ἐκλύω ἐξέλυσα. (§§ 14; 17.)

2. Verbs compounded with εὔ and δυσ-, if they begin with α, ε, ο, take the augment after these particles; in all other cases the augment precedes them, or, in compounds with εὔ, it may be omitted

as, εὐαρεστέω, εὐηρέστουν εὐηρέστηκα; δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν δυσηρέστηκα.

So εὐδοκίμέω ἠδδοκίμουν ἠδδοκίμηκα, δυστυχέω ἔδυστύχουν δεδυστήχηκα, δυσωπέω ἔδυσώπουν, εὐεργετέω εὐεργέτουν. So also ἀντευποιέω ἀντευ-πεποίηκα, συνευ-πεπονθώς from πάσχω.

NOTE 1. The augment is regularly put after the preposition, even when the simple verb has no existence; as ἀπολαύω ἀπέλαυον ἀπολέλαυκα, ἐγκωμιάζω ἐνεκωμίασα ἐγκεκωμίακα.

So ἐγχειρέω, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐπιτηδεύω, κατηγορέω, παρανομέω, προφασίζομαι, προφητεύω, συνεργέω.

NOTE 2. Some verbs take the augment *before* the preposition; as ἀνοίγω ἤνοιγον.

A few verbs take the augment *before* and *after* the preposition at the same time; as ἀνέχω ἤνειχώμην.

See also ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιγνοέω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνέχω, ἀνορθόω, ἀντιβολέω, ἀφεύω, ἀφήμι, διοικέω, ἐμπεδώ, ἐγγυάω, ἐμπολάω, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνοχλέω, ἐπίσταμαι, καθέζομαι, καθεύδω, κάθημαι, καθίζω, μεθίημι, παροινέω, προχειρίζομαι, πρωγγυέω, συνίημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. Ἐκ-κλησιάζω may repeat ἐκ in the imperfect and aorist; thus ἐξ-εκ-κλησίαζον, ἐξ-εκ-κλησίασα.

Εγ-γυάω repeats ἐγ-(έν) in the forms ἐν-εγ-γυώμην, ἐν-εγ-γύησα, ἐν-εγ-γυησάμην, ἐν-εγ-γεγυήμην.

NOTE 4. Διαιτάω and διᾶκονέω are augmented as if δι-, δια- were the preposition διὰ; thus, διαιτάω, ἐδιήτησα δεδιήτημαι διητώμην διητήθην; διακονέω, διηκόνουν δεδιηκόνηκα δεδιηκόνημαι ἐδιακονήθην. (§ 95, n. 2.)

NOTE 5. Ἀμφισβητέω, derived from an imaginary verbal substantive in -ητης, compounded of ἀμφίς and βαίνω, takes the augment before the preposition (§ 95, n. 2). Two of its forms, however, namely, ἤμφ-εσβήτουν, ἤμφ-εσβήτησα, take the augment also after ἀμφ-, as if the simple verb began with σβ-.

NOTE 6. Verbs derived from compound nouns, the first component part of which is a noun, are augmented like simple verbs; as ἀσεβέω ἤσεβουν ἤσεβηκα. Except ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἵπποτροφέω, μελοποιέω, and ὀνοματοποιέω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

§ 96. 1. The *present* of some verbs, beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefixes to the root that consonant together with an ι; as βᾶω βιβᾶω βίβημι, ΤΡΑΩ τιτράω, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

(a) In a few instances, the present takes the reduplication of the perfect; as ΤΡΑΩ τετραίνω.

(b) *Ιάχω* and *ιέω ἴημι* come from *ΑΧΩ*, *ἜΩ*, originally *ΦΑΧΩ*, *ΦΕΩ*. (Compare § 93.) — *Ἰπταμαι* and *ἴστημι* come from *ΠΤΑΩ* and *ΣΤΑΩ*. (Compare § 91, 2, n. 3.)

(c) The reduplication of the present of some verbs is irregular; as *δάπτω* *δαρδάπτω*, *καγχλάζω* *καχλάζω*, *κοχύω*, *λαλαγέω*, *μαιμάω*, *παιφάσσω*.

2. In a few instances the present prefixes *ε* to the root, which prefix has the appearance of the syllabic augment; as *θέλω* *έθέλω*, *όρτάζω* *έορτάζω*.

3. In a few instances the present seems to take the temporal augment; as *άγω* *ήγέομαι*.

4. Sometimes the root of a verb takes the Attic reduplication, but without the temporal augment of the second syllable; as *ΑΧΩ* *ΑΚΑΧΩ* *άκαχίζω*, 2 *Α.* *ήκαχον*.

See also *άγω*, *άλέξω*, *άπαφίσκω*, *άραρίσκω*, *έλελίζω*, *ένίπτω*, *δρνυμι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Ατιτάλλω, *όνίνημι*, and *όπιπτεύω*, from *άτάλλω*, *ΟΝΑΩ*, *ΟΠΤΗΣ*, change the second vowel into *ι* after the Attic reduplication.

§ 97. *Dialects.*

1. The Epic, Æolic, and Doric Poets often omit the augment; except the syllabic augment of the perfect and pluperfect. The Ionic prose-writers often omit the temporal augment. E. g. *φέρω* *φέρων*, *τελευτάω* *τελεύτησα*, *λαμβάνω* *λάβον*; *άγορεύω* *άγόρευον*, *έργάζομαι* *έργασμαι*, *όμιλέω* *όμίλεον*.

The following verbs often omit the augment even in the Attic dialect: *άηθέσσω*, *άίω*, *άυαίνω*, *οιακοστροφέω*, *όιμάζω*, *οινόομαι*, *οιστρέω*, *οίχομαι*, *οιονίζομαι*.

2. The Epic dialect lengthens *ε* in the reduplication into *ει* in the following verbs; *δείδω* *δειδοικα*; *δείκνυμι* *δείδεγμα* *δειδεκτο* *δειδέχεται* *δειδέχαστο*; *δίω*, *to fear*, *δείδιμεν* *δειδυία* *έδειδιμεν*; *είκω* (*Φεικω*) *είοικώς* (*Φειφοικως*). The common *είωθα* (*Φειφωθα*), from *έθω*, follows the same analogy.

3. Some Epic forms beginning with a liquid, or *σ*, double that consonant after the augment *ε*; as *λαγχάνω* *έλλαχον*, *σειώ* *έσσειοντο*.

See also *δείδω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λείπω*, *λίσσομαι*, *μανθάνω*, *ΜΕΙΡΩ*, *νέω*, *ΣΕΥΩ*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

4. In the Ionic dialect, the syllabic augment of the *pluperfect* is sometimes formed after the analogy of the imperfect; as *μηχανάομαι* *έμηχάνωτο*, *παλλιλογέω* *έπαλλιλόγητο*, in Hippocrates and Herodotus.

5. In the Epic dialect the *second aorist* active and middle sometimes takes the reduplication of the perfect; as *κάμνω* *κεκάμω*, *φράζω* *πέφραδε*.

See also *δάκνω*, *ΔΑΕΩ*, *to teach*, *θιγγάνω*, *θρώσκω*, *κέλομαι*, *κεύθω*, *λαγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, *λανθάνω*, *λάσκω*, *μάσπω*, *πάλλω*, *πείθω*, *πλήσσω*,

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΕΜΩ, *τέρπω*, *τιρώσκω*, *τιτύσκομαι*, *τύπτω*, *φείδομαι*, ΦΕΝΩ, *χάζω*, *χαίρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Κέλομαι, ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, and φράζω may take the syllabic augment ε in addition to the reduplication; thus *κεκλόμην* *έκεκλόμην*, *τέτμον* *έτετμον*, *πέφνον* *έπεφνον*, *πέφραδον* *έπέφραδον*.

6. *Ενίπτω* and *έρύκω* take, in the second aorist, a kind of Attic reduplication at the end of the root; thus *ήνιπαπον*, *ήρύκακον*, Epic.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The title, "FORMATION OF THE TENSES," relates only to the *first person singular* of the tenses of the *indicative*. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see below.

§ 98. 1. The *root* of a verb consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb; as *τιμάω*, *λέγω*, *μένω*, roots *τιμα-*, *λεγ-*, *μεν-*.

2. Verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, and *liquid*, according as the root ends in a vowel, a mute (*π*, *β*, *φ*; *κ*, *γ*, *χ*; *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, also *ζ*), or a liquid (*λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*); as *βουλεύω*, a pure verb; *λείπω*, *δέχομαι*, mute verbs; *μέλω*, *όδύρομαι*, liquid verbs.

§ 99. The root of a pure verb is obtained by dropping *ω* or *ομαι* of the present; as *τιμά-ω*, *φιλέ-ω*, *αρνέ-ομαι*. The root of a liquid verb may be obtained by dropping *ω*, *ομαι* of the present, or *ῶ* of the future; as *μέν-ω*, *όδύρ-ομαι*, *βάλλω* *βαλ-ῶ*.

The root of a mute verb may be obtained by dropping *ω*, *ομαι* of the present, *ον*, *ομην*, *ην* of the second aorist, *α* of the second perfect; or from some kindred word; as *λέγ-ω*, *έ-τάγ-ην*, *ἄπτω* *ἀφ-ή*, *κρύπτω* *έ-κρύβ-ην* *κρύφ-α*.

§ 100. Very frequently, the root of a verb is, by the addition of one or more letters, strengthened in the present; for example, the roots of the presents *μανθάνω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *διδάσκω*, *πράσσω* are *μανθαν-*, *πυνθαν-*, *διδασκ-*, *πρασσ-*, but the roots of these verbs are *ΜΑΘ-*, *ΠΥΘ-*, *ΔΑ-*, *ΠΡΑΓ-*. For practical purposes, an *Ω* is often appended to the root of the verb when it is obscured in the present; in which case it is called the *simple theme*, or *simple* or *imaginary present*; thus, the simple themes of *μανθάνω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *διδάσκω*, *πράσσω* are *ΜΑΘΩ*, *ΠΥΘΩ*, *ΔΑΩ*, *ΠΡΑΓΩ*.

As a common rule, when the root is modified in the present, the other tenses, except the imperfect, are derived from the

simple present; for example, the perfect active of ἀγγέλλω is ἤγγελ-κα, from ΑΓΓΕΛ-, ΑΓΓΕΛΩ.

§ 101. 1. Verbal roots are strengthened by the addition of Δ, Ζ, Θ, Κ, Ν, Σ, ΣΚ, Τ, Χ; also by doubling λ, ν, ρ, when they stand at the end of the root.

-αινω or -ἄνω is often appended to roots; as ἀλφαίνω, ὄσφραίνομαι, αὐξάνω, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἰκᾶνω. So δεικ-αν-άω, ἰσχ-αν-άω. — Not unfrequently a root is strengthened by annexing -ανω (sometimes -αινω), and inserting ν before its last letter; as ἀνδάνω, μανθάνω, ἐρρυγάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, (§ 14.)

-δω is appended to the root of a few verbs; ἀμέρδω, δεῖδω, ἔδω, ΑΧΕΔΩ, ΕΛΛΔΩ, ΒΑΔΩ vado.

-εινω, in ἀλε-εῖνω, ἐρε-εῖνω, φα-εῖνω.

-ζω is not unfrequently appended to the root in the present; if the root ends in a consonant, -ζω is preceded by α, ι, or ν; as σχάζω, δακνάζομαι, ἀκαχίζω, κτίζω, ἐρπύζω. — The root of some primitive verbs in -ζω ends in δ; as ἔζομαι, ὄζω, φράζω. Here δ is changed into its kindred ζ (§ 10). In general however the root of verbs in -ζω ends in ζ; as ἐλπίζ-ω, φωτίζ-ω, roots ἐλπιζ-, φωτιζ-. — See also -σσω.

θω is not unfrequently appended to the root; when the root ends in a consonant, -θω is commonly preceded by α, ε, or ν; πελάθω, ἀλήθω, πλήθω, σήθω, ἔσθω (ἔδ-θω), φλεγέθω, ἠγερέθομαι, τελέθω, φθινύθω. In this case, the present indicative in -αθω is not used; thus, αλκαθω, αμυναθω, διοκαθω, εεργαθω, ειργαθω, εργαθω, κιαθω are used only in the dependent moods and imperfect; as ἀλκάθειν, ἀμυνάθειν, ἐδιώκαθον.

-ινω, -ινεω, in ὀρ-ίνω, ἀγ-ινέω.

-κω is appended to the root of a few verbs; as ἐρύκω, ὀλέκω.

-λλω comes from -λω by doubling λ; as ἀγγέλ-λω, σφάλ-λω, τίλλω. So ὀλλύω ὄλλυμι, from ΟΛΩ, with ν annexed to the root.

νω or -νημι, formed by inserting ν before α; in which case, ε, in the first syllable of the verb, becomes ι; thus, πιλνάω, κιννάω, πέτηνημι, σκίδνημι, κίδνημι, from πελάω, κεράω, πετάω, ΣΚΕΔΑΩ, ΚΕΔΑΩ. But πέρνημι, κρεμνάω κρημνάω do not change ε into ι.

-νεω is sometimes appended to the root; as βυνέω, ἰκνέομαι, ἰσχνέομαι.

-νω, from -νω; an Æolic peculiarity; as κρίννω, for κρίνω.

-νύω or -νυμι is often appended to the root; as ἄγνυμι, δαίνυμι, δέχνυμαι. If the root ends in a vowel, the ν is generally doubled; further, ο is lengthened into ω before ν; as ἔννυμι (εῖνύω), ζώννυμι, τίννυμι τίννυμι. So κτίννυμι from ΚΤΕΝΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

νω is often appended to the root; as κάμνω, δάκνω, κορθύνω, ἰσπάνω, φθίνω. So πίτνω from ΠΙΤΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

-ξω, in the present, comes from -κω or -γω, by annexing σ to the root; thus, ἀλέξω, αὔξω, ὀδάξω.

πτω, in the present, comes from -πω, -βω, -φω, by annexing τ to the

root; as *τίπτω* (π), *βλάπτω* (β), *σκάπτω* (ϕ). For the euphonic changes see above (§ 13, 1).

-*ρρω* comes from -*ρω* by doubling ρ ; as *ἔρρω*, *ἀέρρω*, *ἰμέρρω*. This is an Æolic peculiarity.

-*σγω*, only in *μίσγω*, from *ΜΙΓΩ*.

-*σχω* is, in a few instances, formed by inserting σ before -*χω* or -*χω*; thus, *ἀλύσχω*, *ἔϊσχω*, *λάσχω*, *τιτύσχομαι*, *δεδίσχομαι*, *διδάσχω*.

Roots, ending in a vowel, are very often strengthened, in the present, by *σκ*; in which case the radical vowel is often lengthened before *σκ*; as *βάσχω* *βιβάσχω*, *ἀρέσχω*, *πιπίσχω*, *βιβρώσχω*, *θνήσχω*, *κικλήσχω*. — If the root ends in a consonant, ι is inserted before *σκ*; as *ἀλίσχομαι*, *ἀμβλίσχω*, *εὐρίσχω*; also *κνίσχω*.

-*σπω* is formed by inserting σ before π in the forms *ἔσπομαι*, *ἔσπετε*, *ἐνίσπω*.

-*σσω* or -*ττω*, in the present, comes from -*χω*, -*γω*, or -*χω*, and sometimes from -*τω*, -*θω*, or -*πω*, by annexing σ to the root (§ 13, 10); as *μαλάσσω* (κ), *ἀλλάσσω* (γ), *ταράσσω* (χ): *λίσσομαι* (τ), *κορύσσω* (θ): *ἐνίσσω* (π), *ᾄσσομαι* (π), *πέσσω* (π). — Sometimes $\sigma\sigma$ is changed into ζ ; thus *ἀρμόσσω* *ἀρμόζω*, *ἐλίσσω* *ἐλελίζω*, *βράσσω* *βράζω*, *συρίττω* *συρίζω*, *σφάττω* *σφάζω*. In some verbs of this description -*σσω* is always changed into -*ζω*; as *ἀρπάζω* (γ), *ἀλαλάζω* (γ), *βρίζω*, *δαίζω*, *ἐναρίζω*, *κλάζω* (γ), *κοίζω*, *κράζω* (γ), *λάζομαι* (β), *μαστίζω* (γ), *νίζω* (β), *οἰμώζω* (γ), *ὀλολύζω* (γ), *παίζω* (γ , δ), *πλάζω* (γ), *ρέζω* (γ), *στάζω* (γ), *σταλάζω*, *στηρίζω*, *στενάζω* (χ), *στίζω* (γ), *σφύζω*, *τρίζω* (γ). — A few roots ending in a vowel are strengthened by $\sigma\sigma$ or $\tau\tau$; as *ἀηθέσσω*, *ἀφάσσω*, *ἀλύσσω*.

-*σχω*, only in *ἴσχω* from *ἔχω*.

-*τω*, in a few pure verbs; *ἀρύτω*, *ἀνύτω*.

-*χω*, rare; *νήχομαι*, *ΔΙΔΑΧΩ*, *στεν-ά-χω* with α inserted.

-*ψω*, in the present of *ἔψω* (*ἔπ-σω*).

2. Some roots ending in a consonant are strengthened by inserting ν before that consonant; *ΕΝΕΓΚΩ*, *ΠΛΑΓΓΩ*, *ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓΩ*, *ΕΝΠΩ*. (§ 14.)

§ 102. The radical vowel is often lengthened in the following manner:

α into η or $\alpha\iota$, sometimes into $\bar{\alpha}$; as *ΛΑΘΩ* *λήθω*, *ἀγάομαι* *ἀγαίομαι*, *ΦΑΝΩ* *φαίνω* *ἔφηναι*, *ΚΑΩ* *καίω* $\bar{\kappa}\bar{\alpha}\omega$, *ΠΡΑΓΩ* *πέπρᾱγα*. In the aorist active of liquid verbs, and in the second perfect, it is commonly lengthened into η .

ϵ — $\epsilon\iota$, commonly in liquid verbs; rarely into η ; as *ΑΜΕΡΩ* *ἀμείρω*, *ΣΠΕΡΩ* *σπείρω* *ἔσπειρα*, *ΕΠΩ* *εἶπω*, *ΕΩ* *εἶμι*; *μέλω* *μέμηλα*.

ι — $\epsilon\iota$; before a liquid into $\bar{\iota}$; as *ΑΛΙΦΩ* *ἀλείφω*, *ΛΙΠΩ* *λείπω*, *ΤΙΛΩ* *ἔτῖλα*, *ΚΛΙΝΩ* *κλίνω* *ἔκλινα*.

\omicron — $\omicron\nu$; *ΑΚΟΩ* *ἀκούω*, *βούλομαι* *βούλομαι*.

υ — $\epsilon\upsilon$; before a liquid into $\bar{\upsilon}$; *ΦΥΓΩ* *φεύγω*, *ΚΥΘΩ* *κεύθω*, *ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ* *αἰσχύνω*.

§ 103. 1. When the radical vowel of a dissyllabic liquid

verb is ϵ , it is changed into α in the perfect, pluperfect, aorist passive, future passive, second aorist, and sometimes in the present, future active, and aorist active. This commutation takes place also in dissyllabic mute verbs when ϵ is preceded or followed by a liquid. E. g.

στέλ-λω, ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλθην, ἐστάλην
τρέπω τράπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράφθην, ἔτραπον ἐτράπην

See also δέρκομαι, δέρω, δρέπω, εἶλω, κείρω, κτείνω, λέπω, πείρω, πέρθω, πλέκω, σπείρω, στρέφω, τέμνω, μείρομαι, τέρπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

The following retain the ϵ in the second aorist: ΓΕΝΩ, ΕΛΩ, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, θείνω, θέρομαι, λέγω, *to collect*, στερέω, τέμνω, τέρσομαι, φλέγω.

2. When the radical vowel of a verb is ϵ , it is regularly changed into \omicron in the second perfect, and sometimes in the perfect, and second aorist active; as,

δέρκομαι δέδορκα, ΓΕΝΩ γέγονα, στέργω ἔστοργα
κλέπτω κέκλοφα, πέμπω πέπομφα, πλέκω πέπλοχα
μείρομαι ἔμμορα μεμορμένος ἔμμορον

See also ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἔλπω, ἐγείρω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἔρδω, ἐσθίω, ἴημι, λαγχάω, λέγω, *to collect*, ΔΕΧΩ, ΜΕΝΩ, ξυν-νεφέω, πάσχω, πέρδομαι, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, φέριβω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(a) In some verbs, the ϵ of the diphthongs $\epsilon\iota$ and $\epsilon\nu$ becomes \omicron in the perfect; see δείδω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, λείπω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Not unfrequently the radical vowel ϵ is changed into ω ; as ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω. Most commonly, however, ϵ becomes \omicron , ω , and $\epsilon\omega$, $\alpha\omega$ are annexed to the root; as στρέφω στρωφάω.

3. Sometimes ϵ is changed into ι ; as ἔζομαι ἵζω, ἔω ἴω, ἔχω ἵσχω.

4. Sometimes the radical vowel α is changed into \omicron or ω ; as μηχανάομαι, ἀτιμάω, Ionic pluperfect ἐμηχάνωτο, ἠτίμωτο, implying -όομαι, -όω; ζάω ζώω, ΤΡΑΓΩ τρώγω.

See also ἄγω, ἀμαρτάνω, πάσχω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

ΑΥΡΩ changes α into \omicron in the forms ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος.

§ 104. 1. Roots are very often prolonged by annexing ϵ , sometimes α or \omicron , rarely ι or ν , to their last letter; as αἰδομαι αἰδέομαι, ἰσχάνω ἰσχανάω, ἌΛΩ ἌΛΟΩ, ἔσθω ἐσθίω, ἄνω ἀνύω.

Particularly in the Ionic dialect, verbs in ω are not unfrequently inflected after the analogy of verbs in $\epsilon\omega$; as ἀγόμενος ἀγεόμενος, βάλλειν βαλλέειν, σχέθειν σχεθέειν, βαλλόμενος βαλλεόμενος, δύνουσι δυνέουσι, ρεούμενος ρεόμενος.

Σὺ εἶχεε, εἶψεε, ὤφλεε, Ionic for εἶχε, ἦψε, ὤφλε, from ἔχω, εἶψω, ὠφλισκάνω.

2. When the root is thus prolonged, the radical vowel ϵ is very often changed into \omicron . The Poets may further change it into ω , and then prolong the root by annexing α to it; as ΔΡΕΜΩ δρομάω δρωμάω; πέρθω πορθέω.

3. When a root contains two consonants without an intervening vowel, it may be prolonged by inserting a short vowel between those consonants; thus, ΕΝΠΩ ἐνέπω ΕΝΠΩ, θράσσω ταρασσω, ΠΝΥΩ πινύσσω.

§ 105. 1. Sometimes the root is *syncopated*; in which case, monosyllabic roots lose their vowel; dissyllabic and polysyllabic roots most commonly drop their last vowel; as ἀγείρω ἀγρόμενος, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

See also ἀλέξω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, κέλομαι, κεράννυμι, μίμνω, πελάω, πέλω, πιπράσκω, πετάω, ἵπταμαι, πέτομαι, πίπτω, ἔπω, ἔχω, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τίκτω (for τίτ-κω), ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. In some verbs the root undergoes a *metathesis*; as δέρκομαι ἔδρακον ἐδράκη.

See also ἀμαρτάνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βλώσκω, δαμάω, δέμω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, καλέω, κάμνω, μείρομαι, μέλω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, ΠΟΡΩ, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, τέμνω, στρώννυμι, τέρπω, τιτρώσκω.

§ 106. New themes are sometimes formed from the perfect active, and second aorist, by changing α , $\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ into ω , $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as γίγνομαι γέγυα, new present γεγάομαι; ΔΑΕΩ δέδαα, δεδάομαι.

So ἐγείρω ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρηγοράω γρηγορέω, both prolonged; ἴστημι ἔστηκα, στήκω; τέμνω τέτμηκα, τμήγω. So also ἦμι (ἦκα), ἦκω; ἴω (ἴκα) ἴκω.

§ 107. The last vowel of the root of a *pure* verb, if short, is lengthened in all the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

In this case, α is lengthened into η ; when however it is preceded by ϵ , ι , or ρ , it is only lengthened. E. g.

τιμάω τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα τετίμημαι ἐτιμήθην
 φιλέω φιλήσω ἐφίλησα πεφίληκα πεφίλημαι ἐφίληθην
 δηλόω δηλώσω ἐδήλωσα δεδήλωκα δεδήλωμαι ἐδηλώθην

τίω τῖσω ἔτισα τέτικα τέτιμαι
 δακρῖνω δακρῖσω ἐδάκρῖσα δεδάκρῖκα δεδάκρῖμαι
 εἶω εἶσω εἶσα εἶκα εἶσθην
 ἰάομαι ἰάσομαι ἰασάμην
 δρᾶω δρᾶσω ἔδρᾶσα δέδρᾶκα δέδρᾶμαι

NOTE 1. Ακροάομαι, θοινάω, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, πελάω (ΠΛΑΩ), and ποινάομαι, do not change \bar{a} into η ; as ακροάσομαι, θοινάσομαι, πάσομαι, ἐπλάθην, ποινάσομαι. — Πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), τιτράω (ΤΡΑΩ), χράω χράομαι, change \bar{a} into η ; as πρήσω, ἔτρησα, χρήσομαι. — Ἔω, *to place*, has F. εἶσομαι. Θέω (τίθημι), *to put*, has Perf. τέθεικα, τέθειμαι.

NOTE 2. Many pure verbs retain the short radical vowel through all the tenses; as,

γελᾶω γελᾶσω ἐγέλασα, καλέω καλέσω ἐκάλεσα

See also ἄγαμαι, ΑΕΩ, ἀηθέσσω, ἀκείομαι, ἀκηδέω, ἀλέομαι, ἀλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀντιάω, ἀνύω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρκέω, ἀρόω, ἀρύω, ἀφύω, ἄχθομαι, βδέω, γελάω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, εἰμί, ἐλαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, ἔννυμι, ἔραμαι, ἐράω, ἐρύω, ἐσθίω, ζέω, θλάω, ἰλάσκομαι, καλέω, κεράννυμι, κλάω, κοτέω, κρεμάννυμι, λοέω, μαίομαι, μεθύσκω, ναίω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὄλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ὄνομαι, ὄρνυμι, πατέομαι, πετάννυμι, πιπράσκω, πτύω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, ΤΑΛΛΑΩ, τανύω, τελέω, τρέω, φθίω, χαλάω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. The quantity of the last radical vowel of some pure verbs is *variable*; as,

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, αἰνήσω, ἦνῆσα, ἦνεκα, ἦνῆμαι, ἦνέθην

See also ΑΑΩ, ἀγρέω, αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, ἀκαχίζω, ἀΰω, ἀφάω βαίνω, γαμέω, δέω, *to bind*, δίδωμι, δύναμαι, δύω, εἰρύω, ἔλκω, ἐμέω, εὐνάω, εὐρίσκω, εὐτυχέω, ἔχω, κήδω, κορέννυμι, λύω, μάχομαι, νέμω, ὄζω, ὀνίνημι, πεινάω, πίμπρημι, πινύσκω, πίνω, ποθέω, πονέω, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, ῥύομαι, σβέννυμι, στερέω, τίθημι, ΦΕΝΩ, φημί, φθάνω, φθονέω, φορέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Present and Imperfect.

§ 108. 1. All verbal forms are, in practice, referred to the present indicative.

For example, ἔμαθον, ἐλείφθην, ἔσφηλα, are, in parsing, said to come from *μανθάνω, λείπω, σφάλλω*.

2. To form the present passive, drop ω of the present active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύω βουλευόμεαι*.

3. To form the imperfect active, drop ω of the present, annex *ον*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω ἐβούλευον*.

4. To form the imperfect passive, drop *ομαι* of the present, annex *ομην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω, βουλεύομαι ἐβουλευόμην*.

Future and Aorist Active and Middle.

§ 109. 1. To form the future active, drop *ω* of the present, and annex *σω*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω*.

So *τιμάω τιμήσω, καλέω καλέσω, πλέκω πλέξω, γράφω γράψω, ἄδω ἄσω, ἐλπίζω ἐλπίσω, σπένδω σπείσω*. (§§ 107; 13.) So also *κράζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ) κράξω, βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) βλάψω, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) πράξω, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) πλάσω*. (§ 101.)

2. To form the future active of a liquid verb, annex *εω*, contracted *ῶ*, to the root; as *μένω μενέω μενῶ, καθαίρω καθαρέω καθαρῶ*.

So *κρίνω κρινῶ, ἀμύνω ἀμυνῶ, φαίνω φανῶ, κτείνω κτενῶ, ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελῶ, στέλλω στελῶ, σπείρω σπερῶ*. (§§ 100 - 103.)

3. To form the future middle, drop *ω* of the future active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω βουλεύσομαι; ἀμύνω ἀμυνέω ἀμυνέομαι contracted ἀμυνῶμαι*.

NOTE 1. (a) Futures in *ᾶσω* and *εσω*, from verbs in *αω, αζω, εω*, often drop *σ*, and are contracted like verbs in *αω* and *εω*. The Attic dialect uses only the contracted form. E. g.

*ελαύνω, βιβάζω, F. ἐλάσω ἐλῶ, βιβάσω βιβῶ
δικάζω, τελέω, F. δικάσω δικῶ, τελέσω τελέω τελῶ*

The future middle, in this case, is contracted chiefly in *ἐμέω ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, κολάζω κολάσομαι κολῶμαι, μάχομαι μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι*.

(b) In a few instances, *ᾶσω, ὠσω* seem to be contracted into *ῶ* according to the preceding analogy; thus, *δράω, ἐρημῶω, δέομαι, F. δρᾶσω δρῶ, ἐρημῶσσετε ἐρημοῦτε, δεησόμεθα δεοῦμεθα*.

(c) In the Epic dialect, *ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑΩ), to teach, ἐρύω, to draw, ΚΕΙΩ or ΚΕΩ, to cause to lie down, and τανύω, to stretch*, drop the *σ* in the future; thus, *F. δῆω, I shall find, ἐρύσω ἐρύω, κείω or κέω, I shall lie down, τανύσω τανύω*.

NOTE 2. Futures in *ῖσω*, from verbs in *ιζω*, drop *σω* and annex *εω*, which is always contracted into *ῶ*; that is, *ῖσω ῖσομαι* become *ῖῶ ῖοῦμαι*, respectively; as,

*οἰκίζω, F. οἰκῖσω οἰκῖῶ, οἰκίσομαι οἰκιοῦμαι
φροντίζω, F. φροντίσω φροντιῶ φροντιοῦμαι*

NOTE 3. (a) Some mute verbs form the future middle after the analogy of liquid verbs; thus, καθέζομαι καθεδούμαι, μαθάνω μαθεύμαι Doric for μαθοῦμαι, τίκτω τεκοῦμαι, τρίβω συν-τριβείται.

(b) The following form the future middle without the characteristic σ : ἔδω (ΦΑΓΩ), to eat, F. ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, I shall eat; πίνω, to drink, F. πίομαι, I shall drink.

For ἔδομαι, πίομαι, the later Greeks said ἐδοῦμαι, πιοῦμαι, formed according to the preceding analogy.

(c) The future δράμομαι, for δραμοῦμαι, from τρέχω (ΔΡΕΜΩ), is formed after the analogy of ἔδομαι.

Χ§ 110. 1. To form the aorist active, drop ω of the present, annex $\sigma\alpha$, and prefix its augment; as, βουλεύω ἐβούλευσα.

So τιμάω ἐτίμησα, γελάω ἐγέλασα, καλέω ἐκάλεσα, πλέξω ἔπλεξα, γράφω ἔγραψα, ἄδω ἤσα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπισα, σπένδω ἔσπεισα. (§§ 107; 13.) So also βλέπω (ΒΛΑΒΩ) ἔβλαψα, πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓΩ) ἔπραξα, πλάσσω (ΠΛΑΘΩ) ἔπλασα. (§ 101.)

2. To form the aorist active of a liquid verb, annex α to the root, lengthen the radical vowel, and prefix its augment; as κρίνω ἔκρινα, στέλλω ἔστειλα.

So ἀμύνω ἤμυνα, τίλλω ἔτιλα, σπείρω ἔσπειρα, μένω ἔμεινα, σφάλλω ἔσφηλα, φαίνω ἔφηνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθηρα. (§ 102.)

3. To form the aorist middle, drop α of the aorist active, and annex $\alpha\mu\eta\nu$; as βουλεύω, ἐβούλευσα ἐβουλευσάμην; κρίνω, ἔκρινα ἐκρινάμην.

NOTE 1. These three verbs, δίδωμι, τίθημι, and ἵημι, take $\kappa\alpha$ instead of $\sigma\alpha$ in the aorist; thus, ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα ἐθηκάμην, ἤκα ἠκάμην.

NOTE 2. Some verbs do not take σ in the aorist; as ἀλέομαι or ἀλεύομαι ἠλεάμην or ἠλευάμην. See also δατέομαι, καίω, ΣΕΥΩ, φέρω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the aorist annexes $\sigma\omicron\nu$. σόμην to the root, that is, it is inflected after the analogy of the second aorist. See ἄγω, αείδω, βαίνω, δύω, ἴκω, ΔΕΧΩ, ὄρνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, φέρω, χέζω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. Verbs in $-\iota\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ and $-\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ lengthen the radical vowel into \bar{a} ; as πιαίνω ἐπίᾱνα, περαίνω ἐπέᾱνα, ἐπικραίνω ἐπέκᾱνα. Also the following: ἰσχυαίνω ἰσχῆᾱνα, κερδαίνω ἐκέῖῖᾱνα, κοιλαίνω ἐκοιλᾱνα, λευκαίνω ἐλεύκᾱνα, ὀργαίνω ὄργᾱνα, πεπαίνω ἐπέᾱνα. But τετραίνω ἐτέτρηνα ἐτετρηνάμην, μαιίνω ἐμίῖῖᾱνα rarely ἐμίᾱνα.

NOTE 5. The radical vowel of αἶρω and ἄλλομαι becomes η only in the indicative, in consequence of the augment; in the other moods it is merely lengthened; thus αἶρω ἦρα ἄρω ἄραιμι ἄρον ἄρας, ἠράμη· ἄρωμαι; ἄλλομαι, ἠλάμην ἄλωμαι.

NOTE 6. In later Greek, verbs in -αίνω and -αίρω often lengthen the radical vowel into ā; as σημαίνω ἐσήμᾱνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθᾱρα, ἐχθαίρω ἤχθᾱρα, φαίνω ἔφᾱνα.

NOTE 7. The aorist in -ηνα, -ηρα, from verbs in -αίνω, -αίρω, is often written -ηνα, -ηρα, with iota subscript, as if αι were changed into η. But this is incorrect, first, because the aorist of liquid verbs comes from the root; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is written without this ι; thus. ἐπ-έκρᾱνε, ἀν-έφηνε, καθηράντων, κατ-ᾱραι ἐπ-ᾱρη ἐπ-ᾱρας, ἦρε ᾱρατο.

NOTE 8. The future and aorist of some liquid verbs are formed after the analogy of other verbs; that is, by annexing σω, σα to the root; as, κείρω, F. κέρσω, A. ἔκερσα. See also αείρω, ἀέρρω, ἔρρω, ἀραρίσκω, εἶλω, ἐλαύνω, θέρομαι, κέλλω, κύρω, μείρομαι, ὄρνυμι, τείρω, φθείρω, φύρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist and Future Passive.

§ 111. 1. To form the perfect active, drop ω of the present, annex κα, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα.

So τιμάω τετίμηκα, ἄδω ἦκα, πείθω πέπεικα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπικα. (§§ 107, 13, 8.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἠγγέλκα, φαίνω πέφαγκα, καθαίρω κεκάθαρκα, στέλλω ἔσταλκα, σπείρω ἔσπαρκα. (§§ 100; 101; 103; 14.)

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (π, β, φ) or a palatal (κ, γ, χ), drop ω of the present, annex α, change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (φ, χ), and prefix its augment; φ and χ of course remain unchanged; as τρίβω τέτριφα, πλέκωπέπλεχα.

So γράφω γέγραφα, ρίπτω ἔρριφα, τεύχω τέτευχα, πράσσω πέπραχα. (§ 101.)

3. To form the perfect passive, drop ω of the present active, annex μαι, and prefix its augment; as βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι.

So τιμάω τετίμημαι, ἀνιάω ἠνιάμαι, πλέκω πέπλεγμαι, λείπω λείπημαι, πείθω πέπεισμαι, χωρίζω κεχώρισμαι, σπένδω ἔσπεισμαι. (§§ 107 ; 13 ; 14.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἠγγέλμαι, αἰσχύνω ἤσχυμαι, καθαίρω κεκάθαρμαι, αἶρω ἤρμαι, στέλλω ἔσταλμαι, σπείρω ἔσπαρμαι. (§§ 100 ; 103 ; 14.)

4. To form the pluperfect active, drop *a* of the perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἔβεβουλεύκειν.

5. To form the pluperfect passive, drop *μαι* of the perfect passive, annex *μην*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι ἔβεβουλεύμην.

6. To form the aorist passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *θην*, and prefix its augment ; as βουλεύω ἔβουλεύθην.

So τιμάω ἐτιμήθην, πλέκω ἐπλέχθην, λέγω ἐλέχθην, λείπω ἐλείφθην, πείθω ἐπέισθην, χωρίζω ἐχωρίσθην. (§§ 107 ; 13.) So also ἀγγέλλω ἠγγέλθην, φαίνω ἐφάνθην, αἰσχύνω ἤσχύνθην, καθαίρω ἐκαθάρθην, αἶρω ἤρθην ; στέλλω ἐστάλθην. (§§ 100 ; 103.)

7. To form the future passive, drop *θην* of the aorist passive, annex *θησομαι*, and reject the augment ; as βουλεύω ἔβουλεύθην βουλευθήσομαι.

NOTE 1. (a) The following mute verbs change *ε* into *α* in the perfect passive ; στρέφω ἔστραμμαι, τρέπω τέτραμμαι, τρέφω τέθραμμαι. The Ionic dialect changes it also in the aorist ; thus ἐστράφθην, ἐτράφθην. (§ 103.) Τρέπω has also perfect active τέτραφα.

(b) In some instances the radical vowel *ε* becomes *ω*, rarely *ο*, in the perfect and pluperfect ; as κλέπτω κέκλοφα ἐκεκλόφην. (§ 103, 2.) See also αἰρώ, δείδω, ἔχω, ἴημι, λαγχάνω, ΛΕΧΩ, μείρομαι, ξυννεφέω, πέμπω, πλέκω, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, φέρω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(c) Ἄγω and πάσχα change the radical *α* into *ο* in the forms ἀγήνοχα οἱ ἀγήοχα, πέποσχα. (§ 103, 2, b.)

NOTE 2. When, in the perfect passive, γγ or μμ would come to stand before *μαι*, *μεθα*, the combinations γγμ, μμμ become γμ, μμ, for the sake of euphony ; as ἐλέγχω ἐλήλεγγμαι ἐλήλεγμαι, κάμπτω κέκαμμμαι κέκαμμαι.

When μμ would come to stand after a consonant, it drops one *μ* ; as τέρω τέτερμμαι τέτερμαι.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the linguals δ, θ remain unchanged

before μ ; as ΚΑΔΩ, *κέκαδμαι κορύσσω, κεκόρυθμαι*, in Homer; *πυκάζω πεπύκαδμαι*, in Sappho.

NOTE 4. Many pure verbs, especially such as do not lengthen the radical vowel, insert σ before *μαι*, *μεθα*, *μένος*, and *ται* of the perfect passive, and before *θην* of the aorist passive; as *τελέω, τετέλεσμαι τετελέσμεθα τετελεσμένος, τετέλεσται; έτελέσθην*.

See also ΑΑΩ, *άγαμαι, αιδέομαι, ακούω, αλέω, αλθομαι, αμφιέννυμι, άνύω, άρέσκω, άρύω, άχθομαι, βαίνω, βοάω, βνέω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δαίννυμι, δαίομαι, δέω, δράω, δύναμαι, είρύω, ελαύνω, ΕΛΥΩ, έννυμι, έδω, ΈΩ, to seat, ζέω, ζώννυμι, θλάω, θραύω, ιδάσκομαι, καλέω, κελεύω, κεράννυμι, κλαίω, κλάω, to break, κλείω, to shut, κληίω, κναιώ, κνάω, κολούω, κορέννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρούω, κυλίω, λεύω, to stone, μάχομαι, μεθύω, μιμήσκω, ναίω, νέω, ξέω, οϊομαι, ομνυμι, ονομαι, παλαιώ, πατέομαι, παύω, πετάννυμι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, πιπίσκω, πλέω, πνέω, πρίω, πτώω, ραίω, ρώννυμι, σάω, to sift, σβέννυμι, σείω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, τανύω, τίνω, υω, φέρω, φλάω, φλύω, φρέω, χαλάω, χόω, χράομαι, χράω, χρίω, χώννυμι, ψανω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 5. (a) The following verbs in *νω* drop ν in the perfect active and passive, and aorist passive; *κλίνω, κέκλικα κέκλιμαι έκλίθην; κρίνω, κέκρικα κέκριμαι έκρίθην; πλύνω, πέπλυκα πέπλυμαι έπλύθην*. The Poets however often retain the ν in the aorist passive; thus *έκλίθην, έκρίθην, έπλύθην*.

(b) The perfect drops the ν also in a few other verbs in *νω*; as *κερδαίνω κεκέρδακα, βραδύνω έβεβραδύκειν, τραχύνω τετραχύναι*.

NOTE 6. Some verbs in *νω* drop ν before the endings *μαι*, *μεθα*, *μενος*, of the perfect passive, and insert σ ; as *φαίνω πέφασμαι πεφασμεθα πεφασμένος*.

So *σημαίνω σεσήμασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, περαίνω πεπέρασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, ραίνω έρρασμαι, παχύνω πεπάχυσμαι, μολύνω μεμόλυσμαι, λυμαίνομαι λελύμασμαι, μαινώ μεμίασμαι, ύφαίνω ύφασμαι*. — *Ξηραίνω* has *έξήραμμαι* and *έξήρασμαι*.

NOTE 7. In the following forms, the perfect takes the characteristic of the aorist: *ισάσι, είξάσι, γεγράψαται* (*Tabul. Heracl.*), for *ίδασι, είκασι, γεγράφαται*, from *ΙΔΩ, είκω, γράφω*.

Future Perfect.

§ 112. 1. To form the future perfect active, drop *a* of the perfect, and annex *σω*, which may assume the middle form *σομαι*; as *θνήσκω, τέθνηκα τεθνήξω* or *τεθνήξομαι*.

See also *δείδω, ίστημι, κήδω, κλάζω, κράζω, χαίρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. To form the future perfect passive, drop *αι* of

the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex *ομαι*; as *βλάπτω, βέβλαψαι βεβλήσθαι*.

See also *βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, γράφω, δαμάω, δέχομαι, δέω, to bind, δηλόω, θάπτω, καλέω, κλαίω, κλείω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, κτάομαι, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λέγω, λείπω, λύω, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω, ΠΑΘΜΑΙ, παύω, πίμπρημι, πιπράσκω, πλήσσω, ποιέω, πράσσω, ΡΕΩ, to say, σιγάω, σκοπέω, τανύω, τάσσω, τέμνω, τεύχω, τιμάω, τρέπω, φάω, ΦΑΩ, to kill, φιλέω, φύρω, χολόω, χράομαι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.*

NOTE 1. The future perfect of *δείδω, κήδω, and κράζω*, inserts *η* before *σω*, after the analogy of verbs in *εω*; further, the future perfect of *κήδω* retains the radical vowel; thus, *δεδοικ-ή-σω, κεκαδ-ή-σομαι, κεκραγήσω*.

NOTE 2. The future perfect of *δέω, τεύχω, and ΦΑΩ*, imply a perfect passive in *-ημαι, -ενγμαι*; thus, *δέω, δέδεσαι δεδήσομαι; τεύχω, τέτυξαι τετεύξομαι; ΦΑΩ, πέφασαι πεφήσομαι*.

Second Aorist, Second Perfect and Pluperfect, and Second Future Passive.

§ 113. Some primitive verbs form their *aorist, perfect and pluperfect active, and future passive*, by annexing the following endings to the root:

Aorist Active	-ον;	as <i>λείπω ἔλιπον, τέμνω ἔτεμον</i>
Aorist Passive	-ην;	as <i>λείπω ἐλίπην, φλέγω ἐφλέγην</i>
Aorist Middle	-όμεν;	as <i>λείπω ἐλιπόμην</i>
Perfect Active	-α;	as <i>λείπω λέλοιπα, πράσσω πέπραγα</i>
Pluperfect Active	-ειν;	as <i>ἐλελοίπειν, ἐπεπράγειν</i>
Future Passive	-ήσομαι;	as <i>λείπω λιπήσομαι</i>

These tenses are commonly designated by the numeral *second*, in order that they may be distinguished from the regular tenses of the same name, which commonly are designated by the term *first*.

For practical purposes, the *second pluperfect* may be formed by simply changing *a* of the second perfect into *ειν*; the *second future passive*, by changing *ην* of the second aorist passive into *ησομαι*.

A list of verbs in which these tenses are found: *ἀγγέλλω, ἀγείρω, ἄγνυμι, ἄγω, αἰρέω, αἴρω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀκαχίζω, ἀκούω, ἀλείφω, ἀλέξω, ἀλιταίνω, ἀλλάσσω, ἄλλομαι, ἀλφαίνω, ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμπέχω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀνδάνω, ANEΘΩ, ἀνοίγω, ἀνώγω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀριστάω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βάπτω, ΒΑΡΕΩ, βιβρώσκω, βλάπτω, βλαστάνω, βλώσκω, βούλομαι, ΒΡΑΧΩ, βρέχω, βριθω, ΒΡΟΧΩ, γεγωνίσκω, γηθέω, γίγνομαι, γλύφω, γράφω, ΔΑΕΩ, δαίω, δάκνω, δαμάω, δαρθάνω, δειπνέω, δέρκομαι, δέρω, δίδωμι, ΔΙΚΩ, δίω, δουπέω, δρέπω, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔθω, ΕΙΔΩ, εἶκω, εἶλω, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔλπω, ἐναίρω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνέπω, ἐνίπτω,*

ἐπαυρίσκομαι, ἔπω, ἔρδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, ἔρχομαι, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρύκω, ἐσθίω, εὐρίσκω, ἔχω, ζεύγνυμι, θάλλω, θάπτω, ΘΑΦΩ, θείνω, θέρομαι, θιγγάνω, θλίβω, θνήσκω, θρύπτω, θρώσκω, ἰκνέομαι, ἴστημι, καίω, κάμνω, ΚΑΦΕΩ, κείρω, κέλομαι, κεύθω, κήδω, κιχάνω, κλάζω, κλέπτω, κλίνω, κλύω, κόπτω, κορέννυμι, κοτέω, κράζω, ΚΡΙΖΩ, κρύπτω, κτείνω, κτυπέω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάμπω, λανθάνω, λάσκω, λέγω, *to collect*, λείπω, λείχω, λέπω, λίσσομαι, μαίνομαι, μανθάνω, μάρπτω, μάσσω, ΜΑΩ, μείρομαι, μέλω, μένω, μηκάομαι, μίγνυμι, μύζω, μυκάομαι, οἶγω, ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλλυμι, ὀράω, ὀρνυμι, ὀρύσσω, ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, πάλλω, πάσχω, πείθω, πείρω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, πέτομαι, πήγνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέκω, πλήθω, πλήσσω, πνίγω, ΠΟΡΩ, πράσσω, πτάρνυμαι, πτήσσω, πτύρομαι, πτύσσω, πτύω, πυνθάνομαι, ράπτω, ῥέω, ῥήγνυμι, ῥιγέω, ῥίπτω, σαίρω, ΣΕΥΩ, σήπω, σκάπτω, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, σμύζω, σπείρω, στείχω, στέλλω, στέργω, στερέω, στρέφω, στυγέω, σύρω, σφάζω, σφάλλω, ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΛΛΩ, τάσσω, τέμνω, ΤΕΜΩ, τέρπω, τέρομαι, τήκω, ΤΙΕΩ, τίκτω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τίω, τμήγω, τορέω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, τρίβω, τρίζω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τύπτω, τύφω, ΦΑΓΩ, φαίνω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, φέρβω, φέρω, φεύγω, φθείρω, ΦΛΑΖΩ, φλέγω, φλίβω, φράζω, φράσσω, φρίσσω, φρύγω, φυλάσσω, φύρω, φύω, χάζω, χαίνω, χαίρω, χανδάνω, χέζω, ΧΛΑΖΩ, χλιδάω, ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, ψύχω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. Some of these verbs have also the regular form of the aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive; but, as a general rule, when the second aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive are used, the regular forms are of rare occurrence; thus, the usual aorist of ἄγω is ἤγαγον, the regular ἤξα being little used.

NOTE 2. The perfects δέδηκα, μέμνηκα, σέσηκα, πέφηκα, from δαίω, μαίνομαι, σαίρω, and φαίνω, are often written with an iota subscript; thus, δέδηκα, μέμνηκα, σέσηκα, πέφηκα. But as they come from the roots ΔΑ-, ΜΑΝ-, ΣΑΡ-, ΦΑΝ-, this iota should be omitted. (Compare § 110, n. 7.)

§ 114. Dialects.

1. (a) The Doric forms the future generally by annexing to the root -σέω, middle -σεόμαι, which are generally contracted into -σῶ, -σοῦμαι or -σεύμαι, and the future then is inflected throughout like contract verbs in έω; as οἰκοδομέω, F. (οἰκοδομησέω) οἰκοδομησῶ, F. M. (οἰκοδομησεόμαι) οἰκοδομησοῦμαι or οἰκοδομησεύμαι. So ἀπογράφω, F. ἀπογραφῶ, inf. ἀπογραφέν.

The Attic makes use of this Doric future in the verbs θέω, *to run*, νέω, κλαίω, παίζω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, πυνθάνομαι, χέζω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs. — The future χεῶ, from χέω, is the Doric future without the σ.

(b) Not unfrequently the Doric changes -σέω, -σεόμαι into -σίω, -σιόμαι; as πράσσω, βοηθέω, προλείπω, φυλάσσω, F. πραξίω, βοθησίω, προλειψίω, φυλαξίω.

(c) The Dorians sometimes formed the future passive by simply

changing *-ην* of the aorist into *-ησω*; thus, *δειχθησοῦντι, συναχθησοῦντι, φανήσιν, ὠατωθήσω*, from *δείκνυμι, συνάγω, φαίνω, ὠατοῶ*.

2. (a) The future of liquid verbs is inflected throughout like verbs in *εω*. Its uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic; as *κτείνω*, Ionic future *κτενέω*, Attic *κτενῶ*.

(b) The Doric may change *-έω* into *-ίω* in the future of liquid verbs; as *ἐμμένω, ἀναγγέλλω*, F. *ἐμμενίω, ἀναγγελίω*.

3. (a) The Doric often conjugates verbs in *ζω*, and sometimes verbs in *αω*, as if the root ended in *κ*; as *ὀρκίζω, δοκιμάζω, χαρίζομαι, ἐγδικάζω, ἐργαζόμαι*, F. *ὀρκιξέω, δοκιμάξω, χαριξιόμαι, ἐγδικαξούμαι, ἐργαξούμαι*; *σφάζω, γελάω, φθάνω*, A. *ἔσφαξα, ἐγέλαξα, ἔφθαξα*. So *κρατηρίζω ἐκεκρατηρίχην, νομίζω νενόμιγμαι, πορίζω ἐπορίχθην, θλάω τέθλαγμα*.

(b) In the Doric dialect, some verbs in *εω* are conjugated as if the root ended in *α*; as *φωνέω φώνασε, πτοέω ἐπτοᾶην, φιλέω πεφίλακε, ὠνέομαι ὠνασείται*.

(c) In the Ionic dialect, verbs in *αω* are sometimes conjugated as if the root ended in *ο* or *ω*; as *ἀτιμάω, μηχανάομαι*, Plur. *ἠτίμωτο, ἐμηχάνωτο*.

4. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double the *σ* of the future and aorist after a short vowel; as *τελέω τελέσσω ἐτέλεσσα, ἀνώ ἀνόσσομαι ἤνυσσα, δικάζω ἐδίκασσα*.

PERSONAL ENDINGS AND CONNECTING VOWELS.

§ 115. 1. The letter or letters which are peculiar to a tense are called the *characteristic* of that tense; thus, *Σ* is the characteristic of the aorist and future active and middle; *E*, of the future active and middle of liquid verbs; *ΘE, ΘH, E, or H*, of the aorist passive; *K*, of the perfect and pluperfect active; *ΘHΣ, HΣ*, of the future passive.

2. That which denotes the person and number of a verbal form is called the *personal ending*; thus, *-μεν* is the personal ending of *λέγ-ο-μεν*; *-τε*, of *λέγ-ε-τε*.

3. The following table exhibits the personal endings of the indicative.

Primary Tenses.

		Active.		
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Singular.	μι	σι, ς, σθα	τι, σι	
Dual.	—	τον	τον	
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	ντι, ντες, νθι, νσι, νι, ᾶσι	

Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μαι	σαι, αι	ται
Dual.	(μεθον)	σθον	σθον
Plural.	μεθα, μεθεν, μεσθα	σθε	νται, ᾶται

Secondary Tenses.

		Active.		
Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Singular.	ν	ς, σθα	—	
Dual.	—	τον	τᾶν, την	
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	σαν, ν	

Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μᾶν, μην	σο, ο	το
Dual.		σθον	σθᾶν, σθην
Plural.	μεθα, μεσθα	σθε	ντο, ᾶτο

- μι is found in the indicative of verbs in μ; in the Epic subjunctive active; and in the optative active. In the secondary tenses, and in the optative active of verbs in μ, the element μ becomes ν, and ι is dropped. In the greatest number of verbs this ending is dropped. — The endings μες, μεν, μαι, μαν, μην, μεθα, μεσθα, μεθεν, μεθον are modifications of -μι.
- σι of the second person is found only in the Epic ἐσσί, thou art, from the root ΕΣ-; in all other cases it becomes -ς, which is sometimes strengthened by θα. — The endings τε, τον, σαι, σθε, σθον, σο, σθαν, σθην are modifications of σι, σθα.
- τι Doric, -σι common, found in verbs in μ, and in the Epic subjunctive active. In the greater number of verbs it is dropped; as ἔλεγε for ἐλέγε-τι. — The endings ταν, την, ται, το are its modifications.
- ντι Doric, -νσι common, formed from τι by prefixing ν. Its modifications are νται, ντο, αται, ατο.
- σαν, a modification of νσι, is found in verbs in μ; in the pluperfect active; aorist passive; and in the imperfect, second aorist, and optative, of some Bæotic forms.

NOTE. The personal endings are fragments of *personal pronouns*; thus, the endings beginning with M are modifications of μ-οῦ, μ-οί, μ-έ, ἡ-μεῖς; those beginning with Σ and Τ come from σ-ύ, τ-ύ, Τ-ΟΣ, τ ὅ. It is evident therefore that, in Greek, the pronoun is annexed to the root; as λέγο-μεν, we-say, λέγε-τε, you-say, λέγο-ντι, they-

§ 116. The vowel which stands between the personal ending and the root or characteristic of a verbal form is called the *connecting vowel*. In the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural of the indicative, it is an *ο*; in all the other persons of the same mood, it is an *ε*. Except that,

(a) The connecting vowel of the *perfect active*, and *aojist active* and *middle*, is an *ᾶ*. But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the *aojist active* it is an *ε*.

(b) The connecting vowel-sound of the *pluperfect active* is an *ει*. In the third person plural it is an *ει* or *ε*.

(c) The *present* and *future active* lengthen *ο* into *ω* in the first person singular, and *ε* into *ει* in the second and third person singular.

✂ 117. 1. The following table exhibits the personal endings and the connecting vowels of the indicative, united.

Present and Future.

P.	Active.			Passive.		
	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ω	εις	ει	ομαι	ει, η, ει	εται
D.	—	ετον	ετον	—	εσθον	εσθον
P.	ομεν	ετε	ουσι (ουσι)	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

S.	Active.			Middle.		
	ον	ες	ε	ομην	εο, ου	ετο
D.	—	ετον	ετην	—	εσθον	εσθην
P.	ομεν	ετε	ον	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο

Aorist.

S.	Active.			Middle.		
	α	ας	ε	αμην	αο, ω	ατο
D.	—	ατον	ατην	—	ασθον	ασθη
P.	αμεν	ατε	αν	αμεθα	ασθε	αντο

Perfect Active.

S.	α	ας	ε
D.	—	ατον	ατον
P.	αμεν	ατε	ᾶσι (ανσι)

Pluperfect Active.

S.	ειν	εις	ει
D.	—	ειτον	ειτην
P.	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν, εσω

2. The *subjunctive* takes the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative, but lengthens the connecting vowels *ο*, *ε* into *ω*, *η*, respectively.

	Active.			Passive and Middle.		
S.	ω	ῆς	ῆ	ωμαι	ῆαι, ῆ	ῆται
D.		ῆτον	ῆτον		ῆσθον	ῆσθον
P.	ωμεν	ῆτε	ωσι (ωνσι)	ωμεθα	ῆσθε	ωνται

3. The *optative* takes the personal endings of the secondary tenses of the indicative.

(a) But the first person singular of the optative active takes -μι, and the third person plural ends in -εν.

(b) For its connecting vowel-sound the optative has οι; but in the aorist active and middle it has αι.

	Active.			Passive and Middle.		
S.	οιμι	οις	οι	οιμην	οιο	οιτο
D.		οιτον	οιτην		οισθον	οισθην
P.	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν	οιμεθα	οισθε	οιντο

	Aorist Active.			Aorist Middle.		
S.	αιμι	αις	αι	αιμην	αιο	αιτο
D.		αιτον	αιτην		αισθον	αισθην
P.	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν	αιμεθα	αισθε	αιντο

(c) The optative active has also the following endings:

S. ῆν, ῆς, ῆ, D. ῆτον, ῆτην, P. ῆμεν, ῆτε, ῆσαν.

These endings are found in the second perfect and second aorist of a few verbs in ω; in contract verbs; in the future of liquid verbs; and in verbs in μι; as πείθω πεποιθοῖην, φεύγω πεφευγοῖην, ἔρχομαι ἐληλυθοῖην; ἔχω σχοῖην, ὄλλυμι ὄλοῖην; εἶρω ἐροῖην, φαίνω φανοῖην.

4. The first of the following tables exhibits the personal endings of the *imperative*; the second and third exhibit the personal endings and the connecting vowels (ε, α, ο) united.

	Active.		Passive and Middle.	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	θι	τω	σο, ο	σθω
D.	τον	των	σθον	σθων
P.	τε	τωσαν, ντων, ντω, ντον	σθε	σθωσαν, σθων, σθω, σθον

	Active.		Passive and Middle.	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	ε	ετω	εο, ου	εσθω
D.	ετον	ετων	εσθον	εσθων
P.	ετε	ετωσαν, οντων	εσθε	εσθωσαν, εσθων

	Aorist Active.		Aorist Middle.	
S.	ον	ατω	αι	ασθω
D.	ατον	ατων	ασθον	ασθων
P.	ατε	ατωσαν, αντων	ασθε	ασθωσαν, ασθων

θι is used only when the connecting vowel is omitted; as κέκραχ-θι, ἴσθ-θι, ἴσθ-θι, φά-θι, δίδω-θι.

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are *-μεναι*, *-μεν*. In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows :

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	<i>ει-ν</i>
Perfect Active,	<i>έ-ναι</i>
Aorist Active,	<i>-αι</i>
Passive and Middle,	<i>ε-σθαι</i>
Aorist Middle,	<i>α-σθαι</i>

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in *ντ*, preceded by *ο*; in the aorist active, preceded by *α*. In the perfect active, the root ends in *τ* preceded by *ο*.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in *-μενος* preceded by *ο*; in the aorist middle, preceded by *α*.

NOTE 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, *τον* is sometimes used for *την*, and *την* for *τον*; thus, *διώκετον*, *λαφύσσετον*, and perhaps *τετεύχετον*, for *διωκέτην*, *λαφυσσέτην*, *τετευχέτην*, in the *Iliad*. On the other hand, *είπέτην*, *έπεδημησάτην*, *ήστην*, *έλεγέτην*, *έκωνωνησάτην*, for *είπετον*, *έπεδημήσατον*, *ήστον*, *έλέγετον*, *έκωνωνήσατον*, are found in *Plato*; *ήλλαξάτην* for *ήλλάξατον*? (*Eurip. Alc.* 672.)

NOTE 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending *-μεθον* when two persons speak. Thus, *περι-δώμεθον* (*Il.* 23, 489), *λελειμμεθον* (*Soph. El.* 950), *ορμώμεθον* (*Id. Ph.* 1079); *συντριβησόμεθον* (*Athen.* 3, 19), *απολούμεθον* (*Id. ibid.*).

NOTE 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as *πίπτω έπεσον*, *βαίνω έβησόμεην*. See also *άγω*, *αείδω*, *δύω*, *ίκω*, *ΛΕΧΩ*, *ορνυμι*, *πίνω*, *φέρω*, *χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as *ΕΙΠΩ είπα*, *εύρίσκω εύράμην*. See also *αίρέω*, *ΑΥΡΩ*, *δέρκομαι*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *οσφραίνομαι*, *φέρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. In the *second perfect* of *βαίνω*, *γίγνομαι*, and *ίστημι*, the feminine participle ends in *-ώσα* (for *-ονσα*); as *βεβαώσα*, *γεγαώσα*, *έστεώσα*, contracted *βεβώσα*, *γεγώσα*, *έστώσα*. This is, properly speaking, a Doricism.

NOTE 5. The imperfect *ήειν* of *είμι* (*ΕΙΩ*), *to go*, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

§ 118. Dialects.

1. Indicative Active.

εις, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, Doric *-εις*, as *συρίσδες*, *άμέλγες*: Æolic *-εισθα*, as *έχω έχεισθα*.

- μεν, 1 pers. plur. of all the tenses and moods, Doric -μες, as εὐρίσκομες, ἀπεστάλαμες, κατετάμομες, ἐκβαλοῦμες.
 -ουσι, 3 plur. of the present and future, Doric -οντι, as ἔχοντι ἐξοῦντι (ἐξέοντι): Cretan -ονι, -οντες, as ἔχω ἔχου, διεξάγω διεξάγοντες: Æolic -οισι, as ἐμμενέοισι, οἰκήσοισι.
 -ᾶσι, 3 plur. of the perfect, Doric -αντι, as ἀνατίθημι ἀνατεθέκанти: Cretan -αντες, as ἀπεστάλακτες: Bæotic -ανθι, as ἀποδίδωμι ἀποδεδόανθι: Alexandrian -ᾶν, as ἔοργαν, εἶρηκαν, πέφρικαν, ἀπέσταλκαν, ἐλήλυθαν.
 -ον, 3 plur. of the imperfect and second aorist, Bæotic -οσαν, as ἐσχάζοσαν. δολιῶ ἐδολιούσαν (ἐδολιόοσαν), ἐμάθοσαν, εἶδοσαν, used chiefly in the Septuagint.
 -την, 3 pers. dual of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -τᾶν, as ἐποησάτᾶν.

(a) In the following Ionic forms, the imperfect takes the connecting vowel of the aorist: ἔα or ἦα, ἔας, plur. ἔατε, ἔασαν, from εἶμι; ἦια or ἦα, from εἶμι; ἐτίθεα, from τιθέω. Further, during the iron age of the language, -ᾶσι was used for -ον (-αν); as, 3 pers. plur. ἐτίθεασι, for ἐτίθειον or rather ἐτίθειαν, from τιθέω.

(b) The Ionic dialect inflects the singular of the pluperfect after the analogy of the aorist; that is, it uses -εα, -εας, -εε, which the Attic contracts into -η, -ης, -η (!); as χαιῖνω, Ionic ἐκεχήνεα ἐκεχήνεας ἐκεχήνεε, Attic ἐκεχήνη ἐκεχήνης ἐκεχήνη (!). The ending -εε of the third person singular may become -εεν, contracted -ειν, rarely -ην; thus, πεποιθεῖν, ἐστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, δεδειπνήκειν, ἦδειν or ἦδην. — Herodotus has pluperf. 2 pers. plur. συνηδέατε for συνηδεῖτε.

(c) When an action is repeated, the Ionic (both the old and new) uses the iterative endings σκον, σκόμην, which, in the imperfect, and second aorist active and middle, are preceded by ε; in the aorist active and middle, by α. When, however, the root ends in a vowel, these endings are, in the imperfect, commonly annexed without ε. They are used only in the indicative, and appear without the augment. As to inflection, they follow the analogy of the common imperfect. E. g

ἀνοίγω, ἔρδω	—	ἀναοίγεσκον, ἔρδεσκον
ΕΙΠΩ, εἶκω	—	εἶπεσκον, εἶξασκεν
ἐρύω, δαίωμα	—	ἐρύσασκε, δασάσκετο
ἀγνέω, καλέω	—	ἀγίνεσκον; καλέεσκον or κάλεσκον, καλέσκετο
πωλέομαι, ῥύομαι	—	πωλέσκετο, ῥύσκεο ῥύσκεν

In a few instances, these endings are preceded by α even in the imperfect; thus, γοάσσκον (γόασσκον), δρομάσσκον, κρύπτασσκον, ναιετάσσκον, πεδάσσκον, ῥίπτασσκον, ἀνασσειάσσκον.

(d) According to the ancient grammarians, some of the branches of the Doric dialect inflected the perfect and pluperfect indicative active after the analogy of the present and imperfect respectively; as πεποιήκω, δεδοίκω, ὀλώλω. (Compare the endings -ειν, -ην, -ων, of the perfect infinitive and participle.)

The Epic dialect follows this analogy in the forms ἀνήνοθεν, ἐδείδιεν, ἐνήνοθεν, μέμαεν, ἐμέμηκον, ἄρηρεν, ἐπέφῦκον, and perhaps πέπληγον οι

ἐπέπληγον, τετεύχεται, from ANEΘΩ, δίω, ENEΘΩ, ΜΑΩ, μηκάομαι, ἀραρίσκω, φύω, πλήσσω, τεύχω.

2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

- μεθα, 1 plur. of all the tenses and moods, Poetic -μεσθα, as λεγόμεσθα: Æolic -μεθεν, as λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν.
- μην, 1 sing. of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -μᾶν, as ἐμπορευόμεν, ἀνειλόμεν, γενοίμεν.
- ντο, 3 plur. of the *imperfect* passive and middle and *second aorist* middle, Ionic -ατο. In this case the connecting vowel becomes ε; in pure verbs, however, -ατο is appended to the root. E. g. ἐγραφέατο, ἐσινέατο, ἐμχανέατο.

3. Subjunctive.

- ω, 1 sing., Epic -ωμι, as τύχωμι, ἐθέλωμι.
- ης, 2 sing., Epic -ησθα, as τυχησθα, ἐθέλησθα.
- η, 3 sing., Epic -ησι, as τύχησι, ἐθέλησι: Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ει; as ἀρτύσει, ἀποθάνει, δόξει. Even the Attic and Ionic sometimes used -ει for -η; as ἐξέλθει, εἴπει, ἐπιψηφίσει, κατάξει, ἐκκόψει, ποιήσει, found in inscriptions.
- ωσι, 3 plur., Bæotic -ωνθι, as ἴωνθι, for ἴωντι, ἴωσι, from εἰμί.

The *Epic* may, for the sake of the metre, use the connecting vowels of the indicative, ο, ε, for ω, η; as ἐρύξομεν, ἴομεν, φθίεται, for ἐρύξωμεν, ἴωμεν, φθίηται.

X 4. Optative.

- οιμι, 1 sing., very rare -οιν, with the personal ending ν of the historical tenses: thus, τρέφοι-ν; also ἀμάρτει-ν (?) in Suidas.
- οις, 2 sing., Æolic and Epic -οισθα; as χαίροισθα, κλαίοισθα.
- οιην, 1 sing., Æolic -όην, rare, λαγχάων λαχόην.
- εν, 3 pers. plur., Bæotic -σαν, as παρέχοισαν, εἶπα εἶπαισαν: Elean -αν, as ἀποτίνω ἀποτίνοισαν.
- αιμι, -αις, -αι, plur. -αιμεν, -αιεν, of the *aorist* active, Æolic -εια, -ειας, -ειε, plur. -ειμεν, -ειαν, which, with the exception of -εια, -ειμεν, are common to all the dialects.
- οιντο, 3 plur. opt. passive and middle, Ionic -οιατο, as γενοίατο, κεχαροίατο, ὄψοίατο.
- αιντο, 3 plur. aor. mid. opt., Ionic -αιατο, as ἀρησαίατο, φρασαίατο.

5. Imperative.

- ντων, 3 pl. imperative active, Cretan -ντω, as παρεχόντω, εόντω, ἀποστειλάντω, ποιούντω: Æolic -ντον, as φέροντον, φυλάσσοντον.
- σθων, 3 plur. passive and middle, Cretan -σθω, as μισθούσθω, κρινέσθω, ἐγδανειζέσθω: Æolic -σθον, as ἐπιμέλεσθον, from ἐπιμέλεμαι.

6. Infinitive.

- ειν, Epic -έμεναι, -έμεν, as πινέμεναι πινέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι ἐλθέμεν: Bæotic and Thessalian -έμεν, as πινέμεν: Æolic -ην, as πίνην, ἔλθην: Doric -εν, as πίνεν.

- εἶν of the *second aorist*, Ionic -έειν, as βαλεῖν βαλέειν, ἰδεῖν ἰδέειν: Doric -έν, as ἐλθέν.
 -εναί of the *perfect active*, Æolic -ην, as τεθνάκην, ἐπιτεθεωρήκην: Doric -ῆμεν, -ειν, as πεφυτευκῆμεν, πεπρωγγυευκῆμεν, γεγοινειν, ἀμφισβᾶτήκειν, γεγαῖκειν, ἀλώκειν. The endings -ην, -ειν are borrowed from the present. (Compare 1, d.)

7. Participle.

- ουσα, the feminine of -ων, Doric and Bœotic -ωσα, as ἰῶσα for εὐ-
 σα, from εἰμί: Cretan and Argive -ουσα, as ὑπάρχουσα: Laconian
 -ωά (-ωῆα), as κλέωά for κλείουσα: Æolic -οισα, as ἔχοισα.
 -ᾶς, -ᾶσα, of the *aorist active*, Æolic -αῖς, -αῖσα, as δισκήσαις, δι-
 σκήσαισα.
 -ῶς of the *perfect active participle*, Æolic -ων, the same as in the pres-
 ent, as φεύγω πεφύγγων, πεπληρώκων. (Compare 1, d, and 6.)
 -υῖα, the feminine of the *perfect active participle*, Doric -οὔσα, -εῖα,
 as μεμενακοῦσα, ἀνεστακοῦσα, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἔστακεῖα, συναγαγοχεῖα,
 ἐρρηγεῖα.

Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. The original personal endings of the second person singular pas-
 sive and middle are -σαι, -σο. In the present, future, imperfect, and
 aorist, they drop σ and, in the Attic dialect, are then contracted with
 the connecting vowel. The optative merely drops σ. The uncontracted
 forms belong to the Æolic and Ionic dialects. E. g.

Pres. λέγεσαι λέγεται, later Attic λέγη, early Attic λέγει; subj. λέγη-
 σαι λέγῃται λέγη; opt. λέγοισο λέγοιο; imperat. λέγεσο λέγεο
 λέγου.

Fut. λέξεσαι λέξεαι, λέξη λέξει; λεχθήσεσαι λεχθήσεται λεχθήσῃ οἱ
 λεχθήσει; opt. λέξοισο λέξοιο; λεχθήσοισο λεχθήσοιο.

Imp. ἐλέγεσο ἐλέγεο ἐλέγου

Aor. ἐλέξασο ἐλέξασο ἐλέξω; subj. λέξῃσαι λέξῃται λέξη; opt. λέξαισο
 λέξαισο.

The full ending -σαι is found in some forms belonging to the later
 Greek; as φάγεσαι, πίεσαι, καυχᾶσαι, ὀδυνᾶσαι, in the Septuagint and
 New Testament; κοιμᾶσαι, in Hierocles.

CONTRACT VERBS.

§ 119. Pure verbs in αω, εω, and οω are con-
 tracted by the Attics in the *present* and *imperfect*;
 as τιμάω τιμῶ, to honor, φιλέω φιλῶ, to love, δηλόω
 δηλῶ, to manifest.

The uncontracted form is inflected like βουλεύω. The contracted
 form is inflected according to the following examples.

Indicative Active

Present.

S.	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾶ	φιλῶ φιλεῖς φιλεῖ	δηλῶ δηλοῖς δηλοῖ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶτον τιμᾶτον	φιλεῖτον φιλεῖτον	δηλοῦτον δηλοῦτον
P.	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι	φιλοῦμεν φιλεῖτε φιλοῦσι	δηλοῦμεν δηλοῦτε δηλοῦσι

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτίμων ἐτίμας ἐτίμα	ἐφίλουν ἐφίλεις ἐφίλει	ἐδήλουν ἐδήλους ἐδήλου
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐτιμᾶτον ἐτιμάτην	ἐφιλεῖτον ἐφιλείτην	ἐδηλοῦτον ἐδηλούτην
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν ἐτιμᾶτε ἐτίμων	ἐφιλοῦμεν ἐφιλεῖτε ἐφίλουν	ἐδηλοῦμεν ἐδηλοῦτε ἐδήλουν

Subjunctive Active.

S.	τιμῶ τιμᾶς τιμᾶ	φιλῶ φιλῆς φιλῆ	δηλῶ δηλοῖς δηλοῖ
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶτον τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον φιλῆτον	δηλῶτον δηλῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν τιμᾶτε τιμῶσι	φιλῶμεν φιλῆτε φιλῶσι	δηλῶμεν δηλῶτε δηλῶσι

Optative Active.

S.	τιμ-ῶμι, -ῶην τιμ-ῶς, -ῶης τιμ-ῶ, -ῶη	φιλ-οῖμι, -οῖην φιλ-οῖς, -οῖης φιλ-οῖ, -οῖη	δηλ-οῖμι, -οῖην δηλ-οῖς, -οῖης δηλ-οῖ, -οῖη	-οιην -οῖης -οῖη
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	τιμ-ῶτον, -ῶήτην τιμ-ῶτην, -ῶήτην	φιλ-οῖτον, -οῖήτην φιλ-οῖτην, -οῖήτην	δηλ-οῖτον, -οῖήτην δηλ-οῖτην, -οῖήτην	-οῖητον -οῖήτην

P.	τιμ-όμεν, -όμεν	φιλ-οίμεν, -οίμεν	δηλ-οίμεν, -οίμεν
	τιμ-ώτε, -ώτε	φιλ-οίτε, -οίτε	δηλ-οίτε, -οίτε
	τιμ-ώεν, -ώσαν	φιλ-οίεν, -οίσαν	δηλ-οίεν, -οίσαν

Imperative Active.

S.	2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
	3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D.	2 τιμάτον	φιλείτον	δηλούτον
	3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P.	2 τιμάτε	φιλείτε	δηλούτε
	3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

Infinitive Active.

τιμᾶν φιλεῖν δηλοῦν

Participle Active.

τιμῶν φιλῶν δηλῶν

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	τιμᾶ	φιλ-ῆ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
	τιμάται	φιλείται	δηλοῦται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλείσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλείσθε	δηλοῦσθε
	τιμῶνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτιμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	ἐτιμῶ	ἐφίλου	ἐδηλοῦ
	ἐτιμάτο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	ἐτιμᾶσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλοῦσθην
P.	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλείσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμαι τιμῆ τιμᾶται	φιλῶμαι φιλῆ φιλῆται	δηλῶμαι δηλοῖ δηλῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμᾶσθον τιμᾶσθον	φιλῆσθον φιλῆσθον	δηλῶσθον δηλῶσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα τιμᾶσθε τιμῶνται	φιλώμεθα φιλῆσθε φιλῶνται	δηλώμεθα δηλῶσθε δηλῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμην τιμῶ τιμῶτο	φιλοίμην φιλοῖο φιλοῖτο	δηλοίμην δηλοῖο δηλοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	τιμῶσθον τιμῶσθην	φιλοῖσθον φιλοῖσθην	δηλοῖσθον δηλοῖσθην
P.	τιμώμεθα τιμῶσθε τιμῶντο	φιλοίμεθα φιλοῖσθε φιλοῖντο	δηλοίμεθα δηλοῖσθε δηλοῖντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

S.	2 τιμῶ 3 τιμᾶσθω	φιλου̅ φιλείσθω	δηλου̅ δηλούσθω
D.	2 τιμᾶσθον 3 τιμᾶσθων	φιλείσθον φιλείσθων	δηλούσθον δηλούσθων
P.	2 τιμᾶσθε 3 τιμᾶσθωσαν, τιμᾶσθων	φιλείσθε φιλείσθωσαν, φιλείσθων	δηλούσθε δηλούσθωσαν, δηλούσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι φιλείσθαι δηλούσθαι

Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος φιλούμενος δηλούμενος

NOTE 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in $\alpha\omega$ is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in $ο\omega$ is never used.

NOTE 2. Dissyllabic verbs in εω are contracted only when two ε's come together; as,

Ind. S. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, P. πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι
 Subj. S. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, P. πλέωμεν, πλείτε, πλέωσι
 Opt. S. πλέοιμι, πλείοις, πλείοι, P. πλείοιμεν, πλείοιτε, πλείοιεν
 Imp. S. πλεί, πλείτω, P. πλείτε, πλείτωσαν οἱ πλεόντων
 Inf. πλείν: Part. πλέων πλέουσα πλέον, G. πλέοντος
 Impf. S. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεϊς, ἔπλει, P. ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον

Δέω, *to bind*, may be contracted in all its forms; as δέουσι δοῦσι, δέον δοῦν, ἔδεον ἔδουν, δέομαι δοῦμαι.

NOTE 3. The following verbs in αω contract αε and αη into η, after the analogy of the Doric dialect:

διψάω διψῶ, *to thirst*, διψῆς, διψῆ; διψῆτε: ἐδίψης, ἐδίψη, ἐδιψῆτε:
 inf. διψῆν
 ζάω ζῶ, *to live*, ζῆς, ζῆ; ζῆτε: ἔζης, ἔζη: inf. ζῆν
 κνάω κνῶ, *to scrape*, κνῆς, κνῆ; κνῆτε: ἔκνης, ἔκνη, ἐκνῆτε: inf. κνῆν,
 κνῆσθαι
 πεινάω πεινῶ, *to hunger*, πεινῆς, πεινῆ; πεινῆτε: ἐπεινής, ἐπεινῆτε:
 inf. πεινῆν
 σμάω σμῶ, *to smear*, σμῆς, σμῆ, σμῆτε, &c. Herodotus has σμάται,
 regular.
 χράομαι χρῶμαι, *to use*, χρῆται; χρῆσθε: ἐχρήτο, ἐχρήσθε: inf. χρῆ-
 σθαι. The Ionic contracts regularly, as χρᾶσθαι.
 χράω, *to need*, χρῆς: impersonal, χρή, χρῆν, ἐχρήν
 ψάω ψῶ, *to rub*, ψῆς, ψῆ, ψῆτε, ψῆν, &c.

NOTE 4. The contracted form of the infinitive of verbs in αω is, in ancient inscriptions, always found without the ι subscript; as τιμᾶν, περιορᾶν, ζῆν; which shows that ἀν, ἦν arise not out of αειν, but out of the original or Doric αεν.

NOTE 5. The movable ν is sometimes appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active; as ἦσκειν from ἦσκεεν, from ἀσκέω, in Homer; also the impersonal ἐχρήν, for ἔχραεν; so the Doric ἔπλην, ἔρρην, for ἔπλεεν, ἔρρεεν, from πλέω, ῥέω.

§ 120. Dialects.

1. Verbs in -άω.

(a) In verbs in αω, the Ionic changes α into ε; as ὀράω, Ionic ὀρέω ὀρέεις ὀρέει. The Doric sometimes follows the analogy of the Ionic.

(b) The Ionic may change αο into εω; as μηχανεώμενος, ἐχρέωντο.

(c) The Epic protracts α, α, contracted, into αα, αα; ω, contracted, into οω, ωο, ωω; φ, contracted, into οφ; as

ἀγάομαι, contracted ἀγάσθε, Epic ἀγάασθε
 ἔάω — ἔᾶς, E. ἔᾶς

ἐλάω — ἐλώσι, E. ἐλώσι

γελάω — γελῶ, E. γελῶσι; γελῶντες, E. γελῶντες, γελῶντες

μαιμάω — μαιμῶσι, E. μαιμῶσι; μαιμῶντος, E. μαιμῶντος, μαιμῶντος

αἰτιάομαι — αἰτιῶ, E. αἰτιῶ

2. Verbs in -έω.

(a) In verbs in εω, the Epic changes ε into ει, as πνείω, νεικείω; the Æolic, into η, as ἀδικήω; the Doric, into ι, as ἀδικίω, ὀρμιόμαι.

(b) The Doric may change εο into ιω: as ἐμετρίωμες, μετριώμενος, βηλιώμενος (εἰλεόμενος).

(c) The Doric shortens -εῖς of the contracted second person singular, and -εῖν of the infinitive, into -ές, -έν, respectively; as ποιέω, ποιέες ποιέν, φρονέω φρονέν, κρατέω κρατέν.

(d) In the second person singular of the indicative and imperative passive and middle, the Ionic drops the connecting vowel ε; that is, it changes -έεαι, -έεο, into -έαι, -έο; as ἐπαινέω ἐπαινέαι, πωλέομαι πωλέαι, μυθέομαι μυθέαι, φοβέομαι φοβέαι φοβέο, ἀκέομαι ἀκέο, ἐξηγέομαι ἐξηγέο.

The Epic contracts -έεαι, -έεο, into -εῖαι, -εῖο, respectively; as μυθείαι, αἰδεῖαι, αἰδεῖο.

3. Verbs in -όω.

(a) In verbs in οω, the Ionic contracts οο into ου, which implies a change of the radical ο into ε; as δικαίω ἐδικαίουν, πληρώω πληρεῦντες, ἀξιώω ἀξιεύμεθα.

(b) Some protracted Epic forms from verbs in οω presuppose a change of ο into α (1, c); thus,

ἀρόω, contracted ἀροῦσι, Epic ἀρόωσι

δηϊώω — δηϊῶντο, E. δηϊῶντο; δηϊοῖεν, E. δηϊόφεν

ιδρόω — ιδροῦντας, E. ιδρώοντας

(c) For the Doric contraction of στεφανῶ, πριῶ, and of the infinitives ριγῶν, μαστιγῶν, στεφανῶν, see § 18, 5. 6.

OMISSION OF THE CONNECTING VOWEL.

Verbs in μι.

§ 121. Some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel in the present, imperfect, and second aorist active and middle.

They are called *verbs in μι*, because the first person singular of the indicative active takes the personal ending μι.

§ 122. Synopsis of the examples ἴστημι, to station, τίθημι, to put, δίδωμι, to give, δείκνυμι, to show, (ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ) ἐπριάμην, I bought, (ΔΡΜΙ) ἔδυν, I entered.

	Active.					
	Indicative	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	ἴστημι τίθημι δίδωμι δείκνυμι	ἴσῳ τιθῶ διδῶ δεικνύω	ἴσταιην τιθείην διδόην δεικνούοιμι	ἴστη τίθει δίδου δείκνυ	ἰσάσθαι τιθέσθαι διδόσθαι δεικνύσθαι	ἰστάς τιθείς διδούς δεικνύς
Imperfect.	ἴσθην έτιθήην έδίδων έδεικνον					
2 Aorist.	ἔστην έθην έδων έδυν	στῶ θῶ δῶ δύω	σταίην θείην δοίην δύην	στήθι θείς δός δύθι	στήσαι θείσαι δοῦσαι δύσαι	στάς θείς δούς δύς
				Passive and Middle.		
Present.	ἴσταμαι τίθεμαι δίδομαι δείκνυμαι	ἰσῶμαι τιθῶμαι διδῶμαι δεικνούομαι	ἰσταιμην τιθείμην διδόμην δεικνούοιμην	ἴτασο τίθεσο δίδοσο δείκνυσο	ἴστασθαι τιθεσθαι διδοσθαι δεικνυσθαι	ἰστάμενος τιθέμενος διδόμενος δεικνύμενος
Imperfect.	ἰσάμην έτιθέμην έδιδόμην έδεικνούομην					
2 A. Mid.	ἐπριάμην έβημην έδόμην	πριαμαι βῶμαι δῶμαι	πριαίμην βείμην δοίμην	πρίασο βέσο δόσο	πριασθαι βεσθαι δόσθαι	πριάμενος βήμενος δόμενος

§ 123. Inflection of ἴστημι, *to station*, τίθημι, *to put*, δίδωμι, *to give*, δείκνυμι, *to show*, ἐπριάμην (from ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ), *I bought*, ἔδυν (from δύνω), *I entered*.

Indicative Active.

Present.

S.	ἴστημι ἴσθης ἴσθησι	τίθημι τίθης τίθησι	δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι	δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσι
D.	ἴστατον ἴστατον	τίθετον τίθετον	δίδοτον δίδοτον	δείκνυτον δείκνυτον
P.	ἴσταμεν ἴστατε ἴστασι	τίθεμεν τίθετε τιθείσι or τιθέασι	δίδομεν δίδοτε διδούσι or διδόασι	δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δεικνύσι or δεικνύασι

Imperfect.

S.	ἴσθην ἴσθης ἴσθη	ἐτίθην ἐτίθης ἐτίθη	ἐδίδων ἐδίδως ἐδίδω	ἐδείκνυν ἐδείκνυς ἐδείκνυ
D.	ἴστατον ἰστάτην	ἐτίθετον ἐτιθέτην	ἐδίδοτον ἐδιδότην	ἐδείκνυτον ἐδεικνύτην
P.	ἴσταμεν ἴστατε ἴστασαν	ἐτίθεμεν ἐτίθετε ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδομεν ἐδίδοτε ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυμεν ἐδείκνυτε ἐδείκνυσαν

Second Aorist.

S.	ἔσθην ἔσθης ἔσθη	ἔθην ἔθης ἔθη	ἔδων ἔδως ἔδω	ἔδυν ἔδυσ ἔδυ
D.	ἔσθητον ἔστήτην	ἔθετον ἔθέτην	ἔδοτον ἔδότην	ἔδυτον ἔδύτην
P.	ἔσθημεν ἔσθητε ἔσθησαν	ἔθεμεν ἔθετε ἔθεσαν	ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν	ἔδυμεν ἔδυτε ἔδυσαν

Subjunctive Active.

Present.

S.	ιστῶ ιστῆς ιστῆ	τιθῶ τιθῆς τιθῆ	διδῶ διδῶς διδῶ	δεικνύω δεικνύης δεικνύη
D.	<hr/> ιστῆτον ιστῆτον	<hr/> τιθῆτον τιθῆτον	<hr/> διδῶτον διδῶτον	<hr/> δεικνύητον δεικνύητον
P.	ιστῶμεν ιστῆτε ιστῶσι	τιθῶμεν τιθῆτε τιθῶσι	διδῶμεν διδῶτε διδῶσι	δεικνύομεν δεικνύητε δεικνύοσι

Second Aorist.

S.	στῶ στῆς στῆ	θῶ θῆς θῆ	δῶ δῶς δῶ	δύω δύης δύη
D.	<hr/> στῆτον στῆτον	<hr/> θῆτον θῆτον	<hr/> δῶτον δῶτον	<hr/> δύητον δύητον
P.	στῶμεν στῆτε στῶσι	θῶμεν θῆτε θῶσι	δῶμεν δῶτε δῶσι	δύομεν δύητε δύοσι

Optative Active.

Present.

S.	ισταίην ισταίης ισταίη	τιθείην τιθείης τιθείη	διδοίην διδοίης διδοίη	δεικνύοιμι δεικνύοις δεικνύοι
D.	<hr/> ισταίητον ισταίήτην	<hr/> τιθείητον τιθείήτην	<hr/> διδοίητον διδοίήτην	<hr/> δεικνύοιτον δεικνυοίτην
P.	ισταίημεν ισταίητε ισταίησαν	τιθείημεν τιθείητε τιθείησαν	διδοίημεν διδοίητε διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιμεν δεικνύοιτε δεικνύοιεν

Or thus,

D.	ισταίτον ισταίτην	τιθείτον τιθείτην	διδοίτον διδοίτην
P.	ισταίμεν ισταίτε ισταίεν	τιθείμεν τιθείτε τιθείεν	διδοίμεν διδοίτε διδοίεν

Second Aorist.

S.	σταίην σταίης σταίη	θείην θείης θείη	δοίην δοίης δοίη	δύην δύης δύη
D.	σταίητον σταίήτην	θείητον θείήτην	δοίητον δοίήτην	δύητον δύήτην
P.	σταίημεν σταίητε σταίησαν	θείημεν θείητε θείησαν	δοίημεν δοίητε δοίησαν	δύημεν δύητε δύησαν

Or thus,

D.	σταίιτον σταίιτην	θείιτον θείιτην	δοίιτον δοίιτην	δύιτον δύιτην
P.	σταίιμεν σταίιτε σταίιεν	θείιμεν θείιτε θείιεν	δοίιμεν δοίιτε δοίιεν	δύιμεν δύιτε δύιεν

Imperative Active.

Present.

S.	ἴστη ἰστάτω	τίθει τιθέτω	δίδου διδότω	δείκνυ δεικνύτω
D.	ἰστατον ἰστάτων	τίθετον τιθέτων	δίδοτον διδότων	δείκνυτον δεικνύτων
P.	ἴστατε ἰστάτωσαν ΟΓ ἰστάντων	τίθετε τιθέτωσαν ΟΓ τιθέντων	δίδοτε διδότωσαν ΟΓ διδόντων	δείκνυτε δεικνύτωσαν ΟΓ δεικνύτων

Second Aorist.

S.	στήθι στήτω	θές θέτω	δός δότη	δύθι δύτω
D.	στήτον στήτων	θέτον θέτων	δότην δότηων	δύτον δύτων
P.	στήτε στήτωσαν ΟΓ στάντων	θέτε θέτωσαν ΟΓ θέντων	δότε δότησαν ΟΓ δόντων	δύτε δύτωσαν ΟΓ δύντων

Infinitive Active.

Pres.	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
2 Aor	στήναι	θείναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

Participle Active.

Pres.	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δείκνύς
2 Aor.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἵσταμαι ἵστασαι ἵστανται	τίθεμαι τίθεσαι ἢ τίθη τίθεται	δίδομαι δίδοσαι δίδονται	δείκνυμαι δείκνυσαι δείκνυται
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ἵστασθον ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον
P.	ιστάμεθα ἵστασθε ἵστανται	τιθέμεθα τίθεσθε τίθενται	διδόμεθα δίδοσθε δίδονται	δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυται

Imperfect.

S.	ιστάμην ἵτασο ἢ ἴτω ἵτατο	ἐτιθέμην ἐτίθεσο ἢ ἔτιθου ἐτίθετο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδοσο ἢ ἐδίδου ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνύμην ἐδείκνυσο ἐδείκνυτο
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ἵτασθον ἵτάσθην	ἐτίθεσθον ἐτίθεσθην	ἐδίδοσθον ἐδίδοσθην	ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδείκνυσθην
P.	ιστάμεθα ἵτασθε ἵταντο	ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυτο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	ἐπριάμην ἐπρίασο ἢ ἐπρίω ἐπρίατο	ἐθέμην ἔθεσο ἢ ἔθου ἔθετο	ἐδόμην ἔδοσο ἢ ἔδου ἔδοτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	ἐπρίασθον ἐπρίασθην	ἔθεσθον ἔθεσθην	ἔδοσθον ἔδοσθην
P.	ἐπριάμεθα ἐπρίασθε ἐπρίαντο	ἐθέμεθα ἔθεσθε ἔθεντο	ἐδόμεθα ἔδοσθε ἔδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ιστῶμαι ιστῆ ιστῆται	τιθῶμαι τιθῆ τιθῆται	διδῶμαι διδῶ διδῶται	δεικνύωμαι δεικνύη δεικνύηται
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ιστῆσθον ιστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον δεικνύησθον
P.	ιστώμεθα ιστῆσθε ιστῶνται	τιθώμεθα τιθῆσθε τιθῶνται	διδώμεθα διδῶσθε διδῶνται	δεικνύομεθα δεικνύησθε δεικνύονται

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πρίωμαι πρίη πρίηται	θῶμαι θῆ θῆται	δῶμαι δῶ δῶται
D.	_____	_____	_____
	πρίησθον πρίησθον	θῆσθον θῆσθον	δῶσθον δῶσθον
P.	πριώμεθα πρίησθε πρίωνται	θώμεθα θῆσθε θῶνται	δώμεθα δῶσθε δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ισταίμην ισταῖο ισταῖτο	τιθείμην τιθείο τιθείτο	διδοίμην διδοῖο διδοῖτο	δεικνυοίμην δεικνυοῖο δεικνυοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ισταῖσθον ισταῖσθην	τιθείσθον τιθείσθην	διδοῖσθον διδοῖσθην	δεικνυοῖσθον δεικνυοῖσθην
P.	ισταίμεθα ισταῖσθε ισταῖντο	τιθείμεθα τιθείσθε τιθείντο	διδοίμεθα διδοῖσθε διδοῖντο	δεικνυοίμεθα δεικνυοῖσθε δεικνυοῖντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πριαίμην πρίαο πρίατο	θείμην θείο θείτο	δοίμην δοῖο δοῖτο
D.	_____	_____	_____
	πριαίσθον πριαίσθην	θείσθον θείσθην	δοῖσθον δοῖσθην

P.	πρ ^ι αίμεθα	θείμεθα	δοίμεθα
	πρ ^ι αίσθε	θείσθε	δοίσθε
	πρ ^ι αίντο	θείντο	δοίντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἴστασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	οἱ ἴσω	οἱ τίθω	οἱ δίδω	
	ἰστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
D.	ἴστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἰστάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
P.	ἴστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἰστάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν
	οἱ ἰστάσθων	οἱ τιθέσθων	οἱ διδόσθων	οἱ δεικνύσθων

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	(πρ ^ι ασο) πρ ^ι ω	(θέσο) θου̅	(δόσο) δου̅
	πρ ^ι άσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
D.	πρ ^ι ασθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
	πρ ^ι ασθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
P.	πρ ^ι ασθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	πρ ^ι ασθωσαν	θέσθωσαν	δόσθωσαν
	οἱ πρ ^ι ασθων	οἱ θέσθων	οἱ δόσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἴστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
2 A. M.	πρ ^ι ασθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι	

Participle Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἰστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
2 A. M.	πρ ^ι άμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	

§ 124. Inflection of ἵημι, to send, εἶμι, to be, εἶμι, to go, φημί, to say, and κεῖμαι, to lie down.

Present. ἵημι.

Ind.	S. ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι, D. ἵετον, P. ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἰεῖσι or (ἰέασι) ἰάσι. Passive and Middle, S. ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι or ἵη, ἵεται, D. ἰεσθον, P. ἰέμεθα, ἰεσθε, ἰενται
Subj.	S. ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῆ, D. ἰῆτον, P. ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι. Passive and Middle, S. ἰῶμαι, ἰῆ, ἰῆται, D. ἰῆσθον, P. ἰῶμεθα, ἰῆσθε, ἰῶνται

Opt. S. *λείην, λείης, λείη*, D. *λείητον, λείήτην*, P. *λείημεν, λείητε, λείησαν*.
Passive and Middle, S. *λείμην, λείω, λείτω*, D. *λείσθον, λείσθην*.
P. *λείμεθα, λείσθε, λείντο*

Imp. S. *λει, λείτω*, D. *λειτον, λείτων*, P. *λειτε, λείωσαν* or *λείντων*. Pas-
sive and Middle, S. *λεισο* or *ίου*, *λείσθω*, D. *λεισθον, λείσθων*,
P. *λεισθε, λείσθωσαν* or *λείσθων*

Inf. *λείναι*. Passive and Middle, *λεισθαι*

Part. *λείς, λείσα, λείν*, G. *λείντος*. Passive and Middle, *λείμενος*

Imperfect.

S. *ιην (λείν), ιης, ιη*, D. *ιητον, ιήτην*, P. *ιημεν, ιητε, ιησαν*. Pas-
sive and Middle, S. *ιέμην, ιησο* or *ίου*, *ιητο*, D. *ιησθον, ιέσθην*,
P. *ιέμεθα, ιησθε, ιέντο*

Second Aorist.

Ind. S. (*ην, ης, η*), D. *ειτον* or *ετον*, *εήτην* or *ετην*, P. *ειμεν* or *εμεν*,
ειτε or *ετε*, *εισαν* or *εσαν*. Middle, S. *ειμην* or *εμην*, *εισο*
ειτο, D. *εισθον, εισθην*, P. *ειμεθα, εισθε, ειντο*

Subj. S. *ω, ης, η*, D. *ητον*, P. *ωμεν, ητε, ωσι*. Middle, S. *ωμαι, η, ηται*,
D. *ησθον*, P. *ωμεθα, ησθε, ωνται*

Opt. S. *ειην, ειης, ειη*, D. *ειητον, ειήτην*, P. *ειημεν* or *ειμεν*, *ειητε* or
ειτε, *ειησαν* or *ειεν*. Middle, S. *ειμην, ειω, ειτο*, D. *εισθον*,
εισθην, P. *ειμεθα, εισθε, ειντο*

Imp. S. *ες, ετω*, D. *ετον, ετων*, P. *ετε, ετωσαν* or *εντων*. Middle,
S. (*εσο*) *ου*, *εσθω*, D. *εσθον, εσθων*, P. *εσθε, εσθωσαν* or
εσθων

Inf. *ειναι*. Middle, *εσθαι*

Part. *εις, εισα, εν*, G. *εντος*. Middle, *εμενος*

Present. *Είμι* and *Εἶμι*.

Ind. S. *είμι* (Æolic *εμμί*) *είμι*
εἶ (Ionic *εἶς*, Epic *εἶσί*) *εἶς, εἶ* (Epic *εἶσθα*)
εἶσί (Doric *ἐντί*) *εἶσι* (Doric *εἶξ-εἶσι*)

D. *εἶπτόν* *ἴτον*

P. *εἶσμέν* (I. E. *εἶμέν*, Poetic *ἴμεν*) *ἴμεν*

εἶστέ *ἴτε*

εἶσι (I. *εἶσι*, D. *ἐντί*) *εἶσι* (rare *εἶσι*)

Subj. S. *ῶ* (I. *ῶω*, Epic *εἶω*) *ῶω* (rare *εἶω*)
ῆς *ῆς* (E. *ῆσθα*)
ῆ *ῆ* (E. *ῆσι*)

D. *ῆτον* *ῆτον*

P. *ῶμεν* (D. *ῶμες*, *ῶμεν*) *ῶμεν* (E. *ῶμεν*)

ῆτε *ῆτε*

ῶσι (I. *ῶσι*, Bœotic *ῶνθι*) *ῶσι*

Opt. S. *εἶην* *ῖοιμι, ῖοίην* (rare *λείην*)

εἶης (I. *εἶοις*, P. *εἶησθα*) *ῖοις, ῖοίης*

εἶη (I. *εἶοι*, Elean *εἶα*) *ῖοι, ῖοίη* (rare *εἶη*)

	D.	εἶητον εἶτον εἶήτην εἶτην	ἴοιτον ἴοίτην
	P.	εἶημεν εἶμεν εἶητε εἶτε εἶησαν εἶεν (Elean EAN)	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν
Imp.	S.	ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο) ἔστω (ἦτω)	ἴθι (in composition εἶ) ἴτω
	D.	ἔστον ἔστων	ἴτον ἴτων
	P.	ἔστε ἔστωσαν, ὄντων (D. ἐόντων, ἔστων, Cretan ἐόντω)	ἴτε ἴτωσαν, ἰόντων, ἴτων
Inf.		εἶναι (Æ. ἔμμεναι, E. ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεν, ἔμμεν, D. ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμεν, εἶμεν, εἶμειν, ἔμμεν?)	ἰέναι (rare ἴναι, E. ἴμεναι, ἴμμεναι, ἴμμεν)
Part.		ὄν, ὄν, G. ὄντος (I. ἐών, ἐόν; D. εἶς, used only in the oblique cases, as ἔντα, ἔντασσι) οὔσα, feminine (I. ἐούσα, Æ. ἔοισα, B. ἰώσα, D. ἐούσα, ἐώσα, εὔσα, ἔασα or εἶασα)	ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν, G. ἰόντος

Imperfect.

S.	ἦν, ἦ (rarely ἦμην, I. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον, E. ἦην) ἦς, ἦσθα (I. ἔας, E. ἔης, ἔησθα) ἦ, ἦν (E. ἦεν, ἔην, ἦην, I. ἔσκε, D. ἦς)	ἦειν, E. ἦἰα, A. ἦα ἦεις, ἦεισθα ἦει, before a vowel ἦειν (E. ἦἰε, ἦε, ἰε)
D.	ἦτον, ἦστον ἦτην, ἦστην	ἦειτον, ἦειτον ἦείτην, ἦήτην (E. ἴτην, ἴτον)
P.	ἦμεν (D. ἦμες) ἦτε, ἦστε (I. ἔατε) ἦσαν (I. ἔσαν, ἔασαν, εἶαται?)	ἦειμεν, ἦμεν (E. ἦομεν) ἦειτε, ἦτε ἦεσαν (I. ἦἰσαν, ἦσαν, E. ἦἰσαν, ἦσαν, ἦἰον, ἴσαν)

Future of εἰμί.

Ind.	S.	ἔσομαι, ἔση οἱ ἔσει, ἔσεται οἱ ἔσται, (Doric ἐσσοῦμαι)
	D.	ἔσεσθον
	P.	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται
Opt.	S.	ἔσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο
	D.	ἔσοισθον, ἔσοίσθην
	P.	ἔσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσονται
Inf.		ἔσεσθαι
Part.		ἔσόμενος, η, ον

(a) The second singular εἶ follows the analogy of the middle voice; that is, it comes from ΕΩ like φιλέει φιλεῖ from φιλέομαι.

(b) **Ἡμην* and *ἔσο*, *ἔσσο* take the personal endings of the middle voice.

(c) In the imperative *ἴσθι* the radical vowel becomes *ι*.

Present. *Φημί*.

- Ind. S. *φημί*, *φῆς*, *φησί*, D. *φατόν*, P. *φαμέν*, *φατέ*, *φᾶσι*. Middle, 2 plur. *φάσθε*, as active.
- Subj. S. *φῶ*, *φῆς*, *φῆ*, D. *φῆτον*, P. *φῶμεν*, *φῆτε*, *φῶσι*
- Opt. S. *φαίην*, *φαίης*, *φαίη*, D. *φαίητον*, *φαίητην*, P. *φαίημεν* or *φαιμεν*, *φαιητε* or *φάιτε*, *φάησαν* or *φάιεν*
- Imp. S. *φάθι* or *φάθι*, *φάτω*, D. *φάτον*, *φάτων*, P. *φάτε*, *φάτωσαν* or *φάντων*. Middle, 2 sing. *φάο*, 3 sing. *φάσθω*, 2 plur. *φάσθε*, all as active.
- Inf. *φάναί*. Middle, *φάσθαι*, as active.
- Part. *φάς φᾶσα φάν*, G. *φάντος*. Middle, *φάμενος*, as active.

Imperfect.

S. *ἔφην*, *ἔφης* or *ἔφῃσθα*, *ἔφη*, D. *ἔφατον*, *ἐφάτην*, P. *ἔφαμεν*, *ἔφατε*, *ἔφασαν*. Middle, *ἐφάμην*, as active.

The traditional orthography of the second person singular of the indicative active of *φημί* is *φῆς*, with iota subscript, contracted from *φάεις*. For its acute accent, compare *χρή*.

Present. *Κεῖμαι*.

- Ind. S. *κεῖμαι*, *κεῖσαι* (Epic *κείαι*), *κείται*, D. *κεῖσθον*, P. *κείμεθα*, *κεῖσθε*, *κείνται* (Ionic *κέαται*, *κείαται*)
- Subj. S. *κῆμαι* (*κείωμαι*, *διά-κειμαι*), *κῆ*, *κῆται* (*κῆται*, *κείται*), D. *κῆσθον*, P. *κῆμεθα*, *κῆσθε*, *κῆνται*
- Opt. S. *κεοίμην*, *κέοιο*, *κέοιτο*, D. *κεοίσθον*, *κεοίστην*, P. *κεοίμεθα*, *κεοισθε*, *κείοντο*
- Imp. S. *κεῖσο*, *κεῖσθω*, D. *κεῖσθον*, *κεῖσθων*, P. *κεῖσθε*, *κεῖσθωσαν*
- Inf. *κεῖσθαι* (*κέεσθαι*)
- Part. *κείμενος*, *η*, *ον*

Imperfect.

S. *ἐκείμην*, *ἔκεισο*, *ἔκειτο* (iterative *κέσκετο*), D. *ἔκεισθον*, *ἐκείστην*, P. *ἐκείμεθα*, *ἔκεισθε*, *ἔκειντο* (Ionic *ἐκέατο*, *ἐκείατο*)

The infinitive of the compounds of *κεῖμαι* takes the circumflex on the penult, because it is contracted from the rare *κέεσθαι*; as *κατακείσθαι*, *διακείσθαι*.

§ 125. 1. The radical vowel is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect of the *indicative* active, and sometimes in all the numbers of the same tenses of the *indicative* passive and middle.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative

active take the original personal ending μ , σ , respectively.
E. g.

$\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ gives $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\sigma$, for $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\omicron\mu$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\epsilon\sigma$: $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\mu$ $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma$ $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\tau$, for $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu$ $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\epsilon\sigma$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau$.

$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\omega$ — $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma$, for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\omicron\mu$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\epsilon\sigma$: $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\sigma$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\tau$, for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\omicron\mu$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\epsilon\sigma$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\epsilon\tau$.

$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$ — $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\sigma$, for $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\omicron\mu$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\epsilon$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\epsilon\sigma$: $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\sigma$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\tau$, for $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\omicron\mu$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\epsilon\sigma$ $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\epsilon\tau$.

$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omega$ — $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omega\mu$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omega\varsigma$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omega\sigma$, for $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omicron\omicron\mu$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\acute{\epsilon}$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$: $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\acute{\epsilon}\tau$, for $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\omicron\omicron\mu$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\nu}\acute{\epsilon}\tau$.

2. The *subjunctive* of verbs in $\eta\mu$ and $\omega\mu$ takes the common connecting vowels and is contracted. Verbs in $\eta\mu$ from $\alpha\omega$ are contracted from the Ionic subjunctive; as $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$ $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$.

The subjunctive of verbs in $\nu\mu$ is the same as that of verbs in $\nu\omega$.

3. The *optative* active of verbs in $\eta\mu$ and $\omega\mu$ annexes to the root of the verb the endings S. $\eta\nu$ $\eta\varsigma$ η , D. $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ $\eta\tau\eta\nu$, P. $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, preceded by ι . (§ 117, 3, c.) The optative passive and middle of verbs in $\eta\mu$ and $\omega\mu$ annexes the regular personal endings, likewise preceded by ι . (§ 117, 3.)

The optative of verbs in $\nu\mu$ is regularly the same as that of verbs in $\nu\omega$.

4. The *imperative* annexes the regular personal endings to the root. (See the examples.)

5. The *infinitive* annexes $-\nu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ to the root without any further change.

6. The root of the *participle* active is formed by annexing $\nu\tau$ to the root of the verb. The participle passive and middle annexes $-\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ to the root of the verb.

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the *subjunctive* coincides with the indicative; thus, $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu$, subj. 3 sing. $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\sigma$, $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\tau$; $\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu$, subj. 1 plur. $\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\nu\mu\epsilon\nu$; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu$, subj. 3 sing. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau$.

NOTE 2. (a) The dual and plural of the *optative active* often drop η ; in which case $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ becomes $\epsilon\nu$; (see the paradigms.)

(b) In a few instances the optative of verbs in $\nu\mu$ is formed after the analogy of verbs in $\eta\mu$ or $\omega\mu$; the diphthong $\nu\iota$ however becomes $\bar{\nu}$; thus, $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\mu$, opt. 3 sing. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\omicron$ or $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\omicron$, 3 plur. $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\omicron$ Ionic; $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\eta\nu$, $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\mu$ $\zeta\epsilon\gamma\nu\eta\nu$, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\mu$ $\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\eta\nu$; $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\nu\mu$, 3 sing. $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\nu\tau\omicron$.

(c) ΦΘΙΜΙ forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus, φθίμην, φθίω, for φθειμην, φθιω.

(d) The optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of verbs in ω; as ξυν-ιστοῖτο, for ξυν-ισταῖτο; προ-οῖτο, for προ-εῖτο. See also κρέμαμαι, μάρναμαι, ὄνομαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The second person singular of the *imperative* active most commonly drops *τι* and lengthens the radical vowel; as ἴστη, τίθει, δίδου, δεικνῦ, for ἴστα-τι τίθε-τι δίδο-τι δεικνυ-τι.

NOTE 5. As a general rule, all verbs in *μ* may be inflected like verbs in *ω*; as τιθέω τιθῶ, τιθείεις τιθείς, τιθείε τιθειῖ; ἰεῖς ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ ἰεῖ; δεικνύω δεικνύεις δεικνύει δεικνύουσιν. The singular of the imperfect of τίθημι and δίδωμι is most commonly formed from τιθέω διδώω; thus, ἐτίθουν ἐτίθεις ἐτίθει; ἐδίδουν ἐδίδους ἐδίδου.

§ 126. 1. The *second aorist* active generally lengthens the radical vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The second aorist middle commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

βίβημι, 2 A. ἔβην ης η, D. ητον ητην, P. ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν, imperat.

βῆθι ητω, D. ητον ητων, P. ἦτε ητωσαν, infin. βῆναι

γιγνώσκω, 2 A. ἔγνων ως ω, D. ωτον ωτην, P. ὤμεν ὤτε ὤσαν, im-

perat. γῶθι ωτω, D. ωτον ωτων, P. ὤτε ὠτωσαν, infin. γῶναι

δύνω, 2 A. ἔδυν ὤς ὤ, D. ὤτον ὤτην, P. ὤμεν ὤτε ὤσαν, imperat. δῦθι

ὤτω, D. ὤτον ὤτων, P. ὤτε ὤτωσαν, infin. δῦναι

See also ἀλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμπνύω, ἀρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βιώω, βλώσκω, βροντάω, γηράσκω, διδράσκω, δίδωμι, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, θνήσκω, ἴημι, ἵπταμαι, ἴστημι, κιχέω, κλάω, κλύω, κτείνω, κτίζω, λύω, ναίω, ὀνίνημι, οὐτάω, πελάω, πίμπλημι, πίνω, πλώω, ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, πτήσσω, σβέννυμι, ΣΕΥΩ, σκέλλομαι, συν-αντάω, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τίθημι, τιτρώσκω, φθάνω, φθίω, φρέω, φύω, χέω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as δίδωμι, ἐδό-μην δο-ίμην; πίμπλημι, ἐπλή-μην πλή-ιμην πλή-μην.

See also βάλλω, γινώσκω, ἴημι, ὀνίνημι, πρίασθαι, τίθημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 1. The aorists ἐκτᾶν, οὐτᾶν, from κτείνω, οὐτάω, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of δίδωμι and τίθημι lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

NOTE 2. In a few instances the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participle. See βάλλω, κιχάνω, ὀνίνημι, πίμπλημι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. In a few instances, *οι*, in the second aorist optative active of verbs in *ωμι*, is changed into *ω*; as ἀλίσκομαι ἀλῶην. See also βιώω, δίδωμι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 4. The *imperatives* βῆθι, στήθι, from βαίνω, ἴστημι, in composition often drop θι, and change η into α; as ἀνάβᾱ κατάβᾱ, ἀνάστᾱ παράστᾱ. (Compare § 125, n. 4.)

NOTE 5. The second person singular of the second aorist *imperative* active in the following verbs drops ι of the personal ending θι, and changes θ into σ; thus, δίδωμι δός, τίθημι θές, ἴημι ἔς, ἔχω σχές, φρέω φρές.

Aorist Passive.

§ 127. The aorist passive takes the personal endings of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of verbs in ημι from εω. (Compare the examples.)

Second Perfect and Second Pluperfect.

§ 128. The second perfect and pluperfect of some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι. The *singular* of the indicative is not used; except δέδια.

1. Second Perfect of βαίνω, θνήσκω, ἴστημι, ΤΑΛΛΩ.

Ind. S. (βέβαα)	(τέθναα)	(ἔσταα)	(τέτλαα)
D. βέβατον	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατον
P. βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	ἔσταμεν	τέτλαμεν
βέβατε	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
		ἔστέατε	
		ἔστητε	
βεβᾶσι	τεθνᾶσι	ἔστᾶσι	τετλᾶσι
βεβᾶσι		ἔστέᾶσι	

The forms βεβᾶσι, ἔστητε are Epic; ἔστέατε, ἔστέᾶσι, Ionic.

Subj. S. βεβῶ	(τεθνῶ)	ἔστῶ	(τετλῶ)
βεβῆς	not found	ἔστῆς	not found
βεβῆ		ἔστῆ	
D. βεβῆτον		ἔστῆτον	
P. βεβῶμεν		ἔστῶμεν	
βεβῆτε		ἔστῆτε	
βεβῶσι		ἔστῶσι	
Opt. S. (βεβαίην)	τεθναίην	ἔσταίην	τετλαίην
not found	τεθναίης	ἔσταίης	τετλαίης
	τεθναίῃ	ἔσταίῃ	τετλαίῃ
D.	τεθναίητον	ἔσταίητον	τετλαίητον
	τεθναίητην	ἔσταίητην	τετλαίητην
P.	τεθναίημεν	ἔσταίημεν	τετλαίημεν
	τεθναίητε	ἔσταίητε	τετλαίητε
	τεθναίησαν	ἔσταίησαν	τετλαίησαν

Imp. S. (βέβαθι)	τέθναθι	ἔσταθι	τέτλαθι
	τεθνάτω	ἐστάτω	τετλάτω
D.	τέθνατον	ἔστατον	τέτλατον
	τεθνάτων	ἐστάτων	τετλάτων
P.	τέθνατε	ἔστατε	τέτλατε
	τεθνάτωσαν	ἐστάτωσαν	τετλάτωσαν
inf.	βεβάναι	τεθάναι	ἔσταναι
			τετλάναι

Epic infinitives, βεβάμεν, τεθνάμεναι τεθνάμεν, ἐστάμεναι ἐστάμεν, τετλάμεναι τετλάμεν. — Τεθνάσαι is written also τεθνάσαι as if from τεθναέσαι.

Part. βεβαῶς βεβανία βεβαός, G. βεβαῶτος, contracted βεβῶς βεβῶσα, G. βεβῶτος
 τεθνεῶς (τεθνευία) τεθνεός, G. τεθνεῶτος ; Epic τεθνειῶς or τεθνηῶς τεθνηυία, G. -ῶτος or -ότος, Doric τεθναῶς
 ἐσταῶς, G. -ότος ; also ἐστηῶς ἐστηυία, G. -ῶτος ; Ionic ἐστεῶς ἐστεῶσα, G. -ῶτος ; Attic ἐστῶς ἐστῶσα ἐστῶς, G. -ῶτος
 τετληῶς τετληυία, G. τετληῶτος

Second Pluperfect.

S. (ἐβεβᾶειν)	(ἐτεθνάειν)	(ἐστάειν)	(ἐτέτλαειν)
D. ἐβέβατον	ἐτέθνατον	ἔστατον	ἐτέτλατον
ἐβεβᾶτην	ἐτεθνάτην	ἐστάτην	ἐτέτλατην
P. ἐβέβαμεν	ἐτέθναμεν	ἔσταμεν	ἐτέτλαμεν
ἐβέβατε	ἐτέθνατε	ἔστατε	ἐτέτλατε
ἐβέβασαν	ἐτέθνασαν	ἔστασαν	ἐτέτλασαν

2. Second Perfect of γίγνομαι, MAΩ, ἀριστάω, δειπνέω (-άω).

Ind. S. (γέγαα)	(μέμαα)	(ἦρίσταα)	(δεδείπναα)
D.	2 μέματον		
P. —————	μέμαμεν	ἦρίσταμεν	δεδείπναμεν
γεγάατε	μέματε		
γεγάασι	μεμάασι		
Imp.	3 μεμάτω		
Inf.	γεγάμεν (E.)	ἦριστάσαι	δεδειπνάσαι

Second Pluperfect.

D	3 ἐγεγάτην
P.	3 ἐμέμασαν

3. Second Perfect of δέω, to fear, κλύω.

Ind. S.	δέδια	(κέκλυα)
	δέδιας	
	δέδιε (Epic δείδιε)	
D.	δεδίατον	

P.	δεδίαμεν δέδιμεν (Epic δείδιμεν) δεδίατε δέδιτε δεδιάσι	
Subj.	δεδίω, -ης, regular	
Opt.	δεδειήν (like λείην)	
Imp. S. 2	δέδιθι, Epic δείδιθι	κέκλυθι
P. 2	δείδιτε Epic	κέκλυτε
Inf.	δεδιέναι, Epic δεειδίμεν	
Part.	δεδιώς, regular	

Second Pluperfect.

S.	έδεδειεν regular; also 1 plur. Epic έδείδιμεν, 3 plur. έδέδισαν, Epic έδείδισαν
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§ 129. 1. A few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of the parts of the *second perfect* and *pluperfect*; as *άνώγω άνωγ-μεν, κράζω κέκραχ-θι*.

See also *έγείρω, είκω, έρχομαι, πάσχω, πείθω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. *Οίδα, novi, I know*, the second perfect of ΕΙΔΩ (ΙΔΩ), and its second pluperfect *ήδειν, I knew*, drop the connecting vowel in many of their parts. In the subjunctive and optative, *οίδα* follows the analogy of verbs in *μι*, that is, it presupposes ΕΙΔΕΩ ΕΙΔΗΜΙ.

Second Perfect.

Ind. S.	οίδα οίσθα (οίδας, οίσθας) οίθε	Subj. S.	ειδῶ (Epic ειδέω) ειδῆς ειδῆ ειδητον
D.	ιστον		ειδῶμεν (E. είδομεν)
P.	ισμεν (οΐδαμεν, Ionic ιδμεν) ιστε (οΐδατε) ισάσι (οΐδᾶσι)		ειδητε ειδῶσι
Opt. S.	ειδείην ειδείης ειδείη	Imp.	— ισθι ιστω (Βαεotic ιττω)
D.	ειδείητον ειδειήτην		ιστον ιστων
P.	ειδείημεν ειδείητε ειδείησαν, ειδείεν		— ιστε ιστωσαν
Inf.	ειδέναι (Epic ιδμεναι, ιδμεν, ιδέμεν)		
Part.	ειδώς ειδυία ειδός, G. ειδότος, (Epic feminine ιδυία)		

The regular forms *οιδας, οΐδαμεν, οΐδατε, οΐδᾶσι* are used chiefly by the later authors.

Second Plup̄fect.

- S. ἦδειν or ἦδη, (Ionic ἦδεα, Epic ἦείδειν)
 ἦδεις or ἦδης, ἦδισθα or ἦδησθα, (Epic ἦείδεις, ἦείδης)
 ἦδει or ἦδη, ἦδεν or ἦδην, (Ionic ἦδεε εἶδεε, once ἦειδε, Epic
 ἦείδει ἦείδη)
- D. ἦδειτον or ἦστον
 ἦδείτην or ἦστην
- P. ἦδειμεν or ἦσμεν
 ἦδειτε or ἦστε (Ionic ἦδέατε)
 ἦδεσαν or ἦσαν (Epic ἴσαν)

NOTE. The forms ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε, from ἄνωγα, are explained as follows; ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, syncopated ἀνώγ-τω ἄνωγ-τε; the endings -γτω, -γτε suggested the passive endings -χθω -χθε, (as in λελέ-χθω λέλε-χθε.)

The forms ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρήγορθαι, from ἐγείρω, are explained as follows; ἐγρηγόρετε ἐγρήγορτε ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρήγορθαι, -ρτε suggesting the passive endings -ρθε, -ρθαι, (as in ἔφθαρθε, μέμορθαι, τέτορθαι.)

Πείθω has πέποσθε, formed as follows; πεπόνθατε πέπονθτε πέπονστε πέποστε, -στε suggesting the passive ending -σθε, (as in πέπεισθε.)

Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

§ 130. 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have no connecting vowel. (See the examples, § 84, et seq.)

2. In mute and liquid verbs, and sometimes in pure verbs, the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle indicative is formed by means of the participle and εἰσί, ἦσαν; as,

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, ἠγγελμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, for τέτριβ-νται, ἠγγελ-νται

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, ἠγγελμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, for ἐτέτριβ-ντο, ἠγγελ-ντο

Pure verbs which take σ before μ and τ (§ 111, n. 4) form this person after the analogy of mute verbs; as τελέω, τετελεσμένοι εἰσί, τετελεσμένοι ἦσαν.

3. The perfect passive *subjunctive* and *optative* are formed by means of the participle and εἶναι, to be. (See the examples.)

NOTE. (a) The perfect passive subjunctive and optative of a few pure verbs is formed after the analogy of verbs in μι; as κτάομαι κέκτημαι,

Subj. κεκτῶμαι κεκτῆ κεκτῆται, &c., οἱ κέκτωμαι κέκτη κέκτηται, &c.

Opt. κεκτῆμην κεκτῆο κεκτῆτο, &c.

See also βάλλω, κάθηναι, καλέω, λύω, μιμνήσκω, οἰκοδομέω, ὄρνυμι, τέμνω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Κτάομαι and μιμνήσκω form the perfect passive optative also after the analogy of contract verbs in άω ; thus,

Opt. κεκτώμην κεκτῶο κεκτῶτο, &c.

μεμνώμην μεμνώο μεμνώτο (Ionic resolved μεμνέωτο)

(c) Some of the parts of the perfect passive and middle of ἀραρίσκω, μιμνήσκω, and κάθηναι (ΕΩ), take the terminations and accent of the present ; as ἀραρίσκω, P. P. subj. 3 sing. προσ-αρήρεται ; κάθηναι, subj. κάθωμαι κάθη κάθηται, opt. καθοίμην. See these verbs in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Middle.

§ 131. 1. In the Epic dialect, the present, imperfect, and second aorist middle of a few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of their parts ; as ἄρχομαι ἄργ-μενος, δέχομαι δέξο (δέχ-σο), ἄλλομαι ἄλτο.

See also αἰρέω, ἀνδάνω, ἀραρίσκω, γεύω, γίγνομαι, ἔδω, ἐλελίξω, εὔχομαι, ἔχω, ἰκνέομαι, κέλομαι, λέγω, λείπω, ΛΕΧΩ, μίγνυμι, ὄρνυμι, πάλλω, πέρθω, πηγνυμι, σέυομαι, ΣΤΕΥΟΜΑΙ, φέρω, φυλάσσω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The future middle drops the connecting vowel only in ἔσ-ται for ἔσεται, from εἰμί, to be.

NOTE. The form προ-φύλαχθε, from φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚΩ) is explained as follows ; προφυλάσσετε προφυλάκετε προφύλακ-τε προφύλαχθε, after the analogy of ἄνωχθε for ἀνώγετε.

§ 132. Dialects.

1. Indicative Active.

-σι, 3 sing. of verbs in μι, Doric -τι, rarely -ντι ; as δίδωτι, τίθητι, ἦτί, ἀφίητι, φᾶτί, ἀναδείκνυντι, ἐντί.

-νσι, 3 plur. Doric -ντι ; as ἰσάντι : Ionic -ᾶσι, as ἰστέᾶσι, ἔστέᾶσι, ἔᾶσι. The Ionic ending -ασι is used also by the Attics in διδόασι, τιθέασι, ἰᾶσι (ἰέασι), and in all verbs in -νμι.

-σαν, 3 plur. imperfect and second aorist, and aorist passive, Æolic, Doric, Bœotic, and Epic -ν preceded by the radical vowel ; as ἔσταν, τίθεν, ἀνέθεν, ἔεν, ἔδον, διέγνον, for ἔστησαν, ἐτίθησαν, ἀνέθησαν, ἔεσαν, ἔδουσαν, ἔγνωσαν. In the aorist passive -ησαν becomes -εν, as ἐκόσμηθεν, κατεδίκασθεν. The forms ἔγνων, μιάνηθην, for ἔγνωσαν, ἐμιάνηθησαν, retain the long vowel.

(a) The Æolic lengthens the radical vowel a, o, into αι, οι, in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in μι ; as ἴσταιμι, πλάναιμι. The Doric lengthens a into ā ; as ἴσᾶμι.

(b) The Bœotic lengthens ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$ in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in μ ; as $\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$.

(c) The Æolians usually convert contract verbs into verbs in μ ; as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\iota$, $\alpha\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\mu\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\mu\iota$, $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\iota$. Such forms as $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\sigma\iota$, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\sigma\iota$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$, $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\sigma\iota$ presuppose a theme in $\epsilon\omega$.

(d) The *iterative* endings $\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ are appended to the root of verbs in μ without any further change; as $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\eta\mu\iota$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$; $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ $\delta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$; $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\eta\mu\iota$ $\zeta\omega\nu\nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron$; $\Delta\Upsilon\text{MI}$ $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\nu$.

2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

-ύται, -ντο, 3 plur. Ionic -αται, -ατο, as $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$.

(a) In the third person plural of the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive and middle, π , β become ϕ ; κ , γ become χ , and ζ becomes δ , before -αται, -ατο; further, the radical vowel ϵ commonly remains unaltered before these endings; as,

$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	$\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$	$\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\tau\omicron$
$\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$	—	$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$

The Attic dialect sometimes makes use of the Ionic third person plural; as $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\tau\omicron$, in Thucydides and Xenophon.—Herodotus has $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$).

(b) The Æolic and Epic lengthen the radical vowel ϵ into η in the indicative passive and middle of verbs in μ ; as $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\nu\acute{\omicron}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\eta\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\eta\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$.

3. Subjunctive.

-ῆς, 2 sing. Epic -ῆης, in $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\eta\varsigma$, for $\theta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\varsigma$.

-ῆ, 3 sing. Epic -ῆη; thus, $\beta\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\eta$, $\phi\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$, for $\beta\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\eta}$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta$, $\phi\acute{\eta}$, $\theta\acute{\eta}$; so in the aorist passive, $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\sigma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}\eta$, $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}\eta$, for $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}$, $\sigma\alpha\pi\acute{\eta}$, $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\eta}$. In the Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric dialects, this ending becomes -εῖ, but only in the *aorist passive*; as $\acute{\omicron}\nu\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$.

(a) The uncontracted form of the subjunctive of verbs in μ is Ionic and Epic; as $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Epic also $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$ $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta$, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, for $\theta\acute{\omega}$ $\theta\eta\varsigma$ $\theta\eta$, $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\theta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\omega}$, $\beta\acute{\omega}$, $\beta\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$.

The *aorist passive* subjunctive is contracted from the original form -έω, -έης, -έη, D. -έητον, P. -έωμεν, έητε, -έωσι. The uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic, and has all the peculiarities of contract verbs in $\epsilon\omega$; as $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\nu\mu\iota$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ $\delta\alpha\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$; $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$, Doric $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\phi\eta\lambda\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\tau\iota$. (§ 120, 2, a.)

(b) The Epic protracts η in the forms $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, for $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$.

(c) The Epic dialect lengthens the radical vowel in the second aorist subjunctive of ἀλίσκομαι, γινώσκω, δίδωμι, and δύνω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(d) The personal ending -σι of the third person singular is found in the forms δῶσι for δῶ, and ὑπο-πίμπρησι, for ὑπο-πιμπρῆ or -πίμπρη.

4. Optative.

The personal ending -σι is found in παρ-φθαίησι for παρ-φθαίη, and perhaps in ἀ-γνοίησι for ἀ-γνοίη.

5. Imperative.

The Epic dialect often lengthens the radical vowel of the imperative; as ἄημι ἄῆτω, δίδωμι δίδωθι.

6. Infinitive.

γαι, Æolic -μεναι, as ὄν-θέμεναι (ἀνα-θεῖναι): Doric -μεν, later Doric -μειν, as διδόμεν, ποτιθέμειν, ἀποδόμειν: Epic -μεναι, -μεν, as ἀλώμεναι. So in the aorist passive; as ὁμοιωθήμεναι, διακρινθήμεν, ἀνοικοδομηθήμειν. In the aorist passive the Æolic has -ην for -ῆναι; as γενήθην, ὀντέθην, ἐπιγράφην, εἰσενέχθην, στεφανώθην, μεθύσθην.

The Epic often lengthens the radical vowel in the infinitive of verbs in μι; as γοήμεναι, φορήμεναι, διδοῦναι, διζήσθαι, βλήσθαι.

7. Participle.

The Æolic and Epic may lengthen the radical vowels α, ε, in the participle passive and middle; as νοήμενος, καλήμενος, φοβήμενος, διζήμενος.

Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. (a) In the passive and middle of verbs in μι, the endings -ασαι -ασο, -εσαι -εσο, and -οσο, may drop σ and be contracted into -α, -ω, -η, and -ου, respectively; as ἐπίστασαι ἐπίστα, ἴστασο ἴστω, τίθεσαι τίθειαι τίθη, θέσο θέο θοῦ, δίδοσο δίδου. So ἐπίστη, δύνη, contracted from the Ionic ἐπίσται, δύνειαι. The uncontracted forms are not Attic.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the perfects βέβλησαι, μέμνησαι, from βάλω, μιμνήσκω, become βέβληται, μέμνηται μέμνη.

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

✕ **133.** 1. Verbs which have more than one root are regarded as *anomalous*. Also, all verbal forms which omit the connecting vowel; except the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist, passive.

A verb is *defective* when only some of its parts are in use.

2. In the following Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs, roots and assumed or imaginary themes are written in capitals. Tenses of easy formation, as the pluperfect, are usually omitted.

When the future middle has the force of the future active, it occupies the place of that tense.

A.

ΑΑΩ, *to injure*, Epic, A. *ἄασα*, contracted *ἄσα*, A. P. *ἄασθην*. Mid. (*ἄαομαι*) 3 sing. *ἄἄται* as active, A. *ἄασάμην*; contracted *ἄσάμην* as active. The quantity of *ἄα-* is variable in the aorist.

ἄβροτάζομεν, miss, A. subj. 1 plur. Epic for *ἄβροτάζωμεν*, defective.

ἄγαμαι (*ἄγάομαι*), *to admire*, F. *ἀγάσομαι*, P. *ἤγασμαι*, A. P. *ἤγάσθην*, A. M. *ἤγασάμην* rare.

ἄγγελλω (ΑΓΓΕΛ-), *to announce*, regular; 2 A. *ἤγγελον*, 2 A. P. *ἤγγέλην*, 2 A. M. *ἤγγελόμην*.

ἀγείρω (ΑΓΕΡ-), *to assemble*, regular; P. *ἀγήγερκα*, 2 A. M. *ἤγερόμην*. — *ἀγηγέρατο*, Pluperf. M. 3 plur. Ionic. — *ἀγρόμενος*, 2 A. M. part. Epic, for *ἀγερόμενος*.

ἀγνοέω, *ignore*, *not to know*, regular; F. *ἀγνοήσω*, rarely *ἀγνοήσομαι*. — *ἀγνώσασκε*, A. 3 sing. iterative, for *ἀγνοήσασκε*.

ἄγνυμι, *ἀγνύω*, (ΑΓ-), *to break*, F. *ἄξω*, A. *ἔαξα*, rarely *ἤξα*, A. P. *ἔαγην*, rarely *ἄγην*, 2 P. *ἔαγα*, Ionic *ἔηγα*, as intransitive or passive. — *ἔξ-εαγείσα*, 2 A. P. part. fem.

ἀγρέω, *Æolic* for *αἰρέω*, P. P. *ἄγρημαι*, A. P. *ἀγρέθην*. — *ἄγρει*, *ἀγρεῖτε*, imperat. 2. pers. as exclamations, *up! on! quick!*

ἄγω, *ago*, *to lead*, *bring*, F. *ἄξω*, A. *ἤξα* rare, P. *ἤχα*, rarely *ἀγήγοχα* or *ἀγήοχα* Doric *ἀγάγοχα*, P. P. *ἤγμαι*, A. P. *ἤχθην*, 2 A. *ἤγαγον*, A. M. *ἤξάμην* not Attic, 2 A. M. *ἤγαγόμην*. — *ἄξετε*, A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic, for *ἄξατε*. — *ἀγεόμενος*, Ionic for *ἀγόμενος*.

ΑΔΕΩ (ΑΔ-), *to be sated*, *to be disgusted with*, Epic, A. opt. 3 sing. *ἀδήσειεν* or *ἀδδήσειεν*, P. part. *ἀδηκώς* or *ἀδδηκώς*. Pass. *ἄδεται*, rare.

αἰίδω, *to sing*, regular; F. *αἰίσω*, *αἰίσομαι*. — *αἰείσο*, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, for *ἄεισαι*.

αἰίρω (ΑΕΡ-), *to raise*, *lift*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. *αἰεῶ*, contracted *ἄρω*. — *ἄωπρο*, Plup. P. 3 sing. for *ἤεπρο*.

ἄέξω, *ἠέξησα*, *ἄεξήθην*, *ἄεξήσομαι*, Poetic and Ionic for *αὔξω*.

ΑΕΩ, *to sleep*, A. *ἄεσα* (*ā* or *ǎ*), contracted *ἄσα*.

ἀηθέσσω (ΑΗΘΕ-), *to be unused*, Imperf. *ἀήθεσσον*, A. *ἀήθεσα*.

ἄημι (ΑΕ-), *to blow*, *breathe*, Epic, imperat. 3 sing. *ἀήτω*, inf. *ἀήναι ἀήμεναι*, part. *ἄεις*, Imperf. *ἄην*. Pass. *ἄημαι*, Imperf. *ἀήμην*. — *ἄεισι*, 3 plur. an *Æolicism*, for *ἄεῖσι*.

ἀθερίζω, *to slight*, Epic, F. *ἀθερίξω*, A. *ἀθέριξα*, *ἀθέρισα* (σσ).

αἰδέομαι, Poetic *αἰδομαι*, *to respect*, F. *αἰδέσομαι* (σσ), rare *αἰδήσομαι*, P. *ἤδεσμαι*, A. P. *ἤδέσθην*, A. *ἤδεσάμην*. — *αἰδεῖο*, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from *αἰδέο*, Epic.

- αἰνεῶ, rarely αἶνῃμι, *to praise*, F. αἰνέσω, αἰνέσομαι, Epic αἰνήσω, A. ἦνεσα, Epic ἦνησα, P. ἦνεκα, P. P. ἦνημαι, A. P. ἦνέθην.
 αἶνυμαι, *to take*, Epic, Imperf. αἰνύμην.
 αἰρέω ('ΕΛ-), *to take*, F. αἰρήσω, rarely ἐλῶ, P. ἦρηκα, Ionic ἀραίρηκα, P. P. ἦρημαι, Ionic ἀραίρημαι, A. P. ἦρέθην, 2 A. εἶλον, ἐλω, ἐλοιμι, ἔλε, ἐλείν, ἐλών, 2 A. M. εἰλόμην (εἰλάμην), ἐλωμαι, ἐλοίμην, ἐλοῦ, ἐλέσθαι, ἐλόμενος, F. M. αἰρήσομαι, rarely ἐλοῦμαι. — γέντο, *he seized*, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἔλετο (φελετο).
 αἶρω (ΑΡ-), *to raise, lift*, F. ἄρῶ, A. ἦρα, ἄρω ἄραιμι, ἄρον, ἄραι, ἄρας, P. ἦρκα, P. P. ἦρμαι, A. P. ἦρθην, A. M. ἦράμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀραίμην, ἀράμενος, 2 A. M. ἠρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀροίμην, ἄρέσθαι. — ἐξ-άρρη, 2 A. subj. 3 sing. rare and doubtful. — ἦρᾶ, A. M. 2 sing. Bæotic, for ἦραο ἦρω.
 αἰσθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘ-, ΑΙΣΘΕ-), *to feel, perceive*, F. αἰσθήσομαι, P. ἦσθημαι, 2 A. ἦσθόμην.
 αἰῶ, *to hear*, Imperf. αἶον, A. ἐπ-ἦῖσα.
 ἀκαχίζω (ΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧΕ-, ΑΧΕΔ-, ΑΧΕ-), *to grieve, afflict*, F. ἀκαχίσω, P. M. ἀκάχημαι, ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχήμενος, as Present, A. ἀκάχησα, 2 A. ἦκαχον, 2 A. M. ἦκαχόμην. — ἀκηχέδαται, P. M. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀκαχεῖατο, Plur. M. 3 plur. Epic.
 ἀκέομαι, *to mend*, F. ἀκέσομαι (σσ), A. ἦκεσάμην, A. act. part. ἐξ-ἀκέσας, rare. — ἀκειάμενος, corrupt, for ἀκειόμενος Epic.
 ἀκηδέω, *to neglect*, A. ἀκήδεσα.
 ἀκούω (ΑΚΟ-), *to hear*, F. ἀκούσομαι, A. ἦκουσα, P. ἄκουκα Doric, P. P. ἦκουσμαι, A. P. ἠκούσθην, 2 P. ἀκήκοα, 2 Plur. ἀκηκόειν, ἠκηκόειν.
 ἀκροάομαι, *to listen*, F. ἀκροᾶσομαι, A. ἠκροῦσάμην.
 ΑΚΩ, *acuo, to sharpen, point*, P. P. part. ἀκαχμένος, Epic.
 ἀλαλάζω, *to raise a war-cry*, F. ἀλαλάξομαι, A. ἠλάλαξα.
 ἀλάομαι, *to wander*, F. ἀλήσομαι, P. ἀάλημαι, ἀάλησθαι, ἀαλήμενος, as Present, A. ἀλήθην.
 ἀλδαίνω (ΑΛΔΑΝ-, ΑΛΔ-), *also, to nourish, increase*, Poetic, Imperf. ἦλδανον as Aorist.
 ἀλδήσκω (ΑΛΔ-, ΑΛΔΕ-), *also, to nourish, cause to grow*, also alesco, *to thrive, grow*, A. ἀλδήσασκον iterative.
 ἀλείφω (ΑΛΙΦ-), *to anoint, regular*; P. ἦλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, P. P. ἦλειμμαι, ἀλήλιμμαι, 2 A. P. ἠλίφην.
 ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΞΕ-, ἀλέκω, ΑΛΚ-, ΑΛΛΑΛΚ-), *to help, ward off*, Poetic in the active, F. ἀλεξήσω, rarely ἀπ-αλέξω, A. ἠλέξησα, rarely ἦλεξα, 2 A. ἦλαλκον, F. M. ἀλεξήσομαι, rarely ἀλέξομαι, A. M. ἠλεξάμην. — ΑΛΚΑΘΩ, inf. ἀλκάθειν, Imperf. ἦλκαθον, both Aoristic.
 ἀλόομαι, *to shun, escape*, Epic, A. ἠλεάμην, ἀλεαίμην, ἀλέασθε, ἀλέασθαι.
 ἀλεύω, *to avert, protect*, Poetic, F. ἀλεύσω, A. ἦλευσα, ἄλευσον, A. M. ἀλευάμην.
 ἀλέω, *to grind*, F. ἀλέσω ἀλῶ, A. ἦλεσα (σσ), P. ἀλήλεκα, P. P. ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλεμαι.
 ἀλθομαι (ΑΛΘΕ-), *to become healed*, Epic, A. P. ἀθέσθην, F. M. ἀθήσομαι as Passive.
 ἀλίνδω, ἀλίνδομαι, also ἀλινδέω, ἀλινδέομαι, *to roll*, A. ἦλιῖσα, P. ἦλι-κα, regular.
 ἀλίσκομαι ('ΑΛ-, 'ΑΛΟ-, ΑΛΩΜΙ), *to be captured*, F. ἀλώσομαι, P. ἦλω

- κα ἐάλωκα, 2 A. ἤλων, commonly ἐάλων, ἀλῶ, ἀλοῖην (ἀλώην), ἀλῶναι, ἀλούς, all passive in signification. — ἀλῶω, ης, η, 2 A. subj. Epic. — ἐύάλωκεν (that is ἐφαλῶκεν), Perf. 3 sing. for ἐάλωκεν.
- ἀλιταίνω or ἀλιτραίνω (ΑΛΙΤ-, ΑΛΙΤΕ-), to err against, A. ἀλίτησα rare, P. M. part. ἀλιτήμενος as an adjective, wicked, 2 A. ἤλιτον, 2 A. M. ἤλιτόμην.
- ἄλλομαι (ἄΛ-), salio, to leap, spring, F. ἀλοῦμαι, A. ἠλάμην, ἄλωμαι (ᾱ), 2 A. ἠλόμην. — Epic forms: 2 A. M. 2 sing. ἄλσο, 3 sing. ἄλτο; subj. 3 sing. ἄλεται; part. ἄλμενος, only in composition.
- ἀλυκτάζω (ΑΛΥΚΤΑ-), to be in distress, P. M. ἀλαλύκιημαι as Present. ἀλύσκω, ἀλυσκάζω, (ΑΛΥΣΚΑΝ-, ΑΛΥΚ-) to shun, escape, Poetic, Imperf. ἀλύσκανον as Aorist, F. ἀλύξω, A. ἤλυξα.
- ἀλφαίνω (ΑΛΦ-), to find, procure, bring as price, 2 A. ἤλφον.
- ἄμαρτάνω (ἌΜΑΡΤ-, ἌΜΑΡΤΕ-), to err, miss, F. ἀμαρτήσω, commonly ἀμαρτήσομαι, A. ἠμάρτησα later, P. ἠμάρτηκα, P. P. ἠμάρτημαι, A. P. ἠμαρτήθην, 2 A. ἠμαρτον, Epic ἠμβροτον.
- ἄμβλίσκω, ἀμβλόω, (ΑΜΒΛ-, ΑΜΒΛΩΜΙ) to miscarry, A. ἤμβλωσα, P. ἤμβλωκα, P. P. ἤμβλωμαι, 2 A. ἤμβλων rare.
- ἄμειrow, ἀμέρω, to deprive, A. ἤμερσα, A. P. ἠμέρθην.
- ἄμπ-έχω, ἄμπ-ίσχω, (ἀμφί, ἔχω, ἴσχω) to wrap around, clothe, Imperf. ἀμπείχον, ἄμπεχον, F. ἀμφέξω, 2 A. ἤμπισχον. Mid. ἀμπέχομαι, ἀμπίσχομαι, ἀμπισχνέομαι, to put on, wear, Imperf. ἠμπειχόμεν, ἀμφεχόμεν (!), 2 A. ἠμπισχόμεν, ἠμπεσχόμεν.
- ἄμπλακίσκω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚ-, ΑΜΠΛΑΚΕ-, ΑΜΒΛΑΚ-), to err, miss, P. P. ἠμπλάκημαι, 2 A. ἠμπλακον, ἠμβλακον, part. ἀμπλακόν, ἀπλακόν.
- ἄμπ-πνύω (ΑΜΠΝΥΜΙ, ΠΝΥ-), Epic for ἀναπνέω, to recover breath, A. P. ἄμπνύνθην as active, 2 A. M. 3 sing. ἄμπνυτο as active.
- ἄμύνω, to assist, ward off, regular. — ΑΜΥΝΑΘΩ, in Attic Poetry, imperat. ἀμύναθε, inf. ἀμυνάθειν, Mid. ἀμυναθοίμην, ἀμυνάθου, Imperf. ἠμύναθον, ἠμυναθόμην; commonly with an Aoristic force.
- ἄμφιάζω, later for ἀμφιέννυμι, A. ἠμφίασα, P. ἠμφίακα.
- ἄμφι-γνοέω, to doubt, Imperf. ἠμφιγνόουν, ἠμφεγνόουν, A. ἠμφεγνόησα, A. P. part. ἀμφιγνοηθείς.
- ἄμφι-έννυμι, to clothe, Imperf. ἠμφιέννυν, F. ἀμφιέσω ἀμφιῶ, A. ἠμφίεσα, P. M. ἠμφίεσμαι.
- ἄμφισ-βητέω, to dispute, Imperf. ἠμφισβήτου, ἠμφεσβήτου, A. ἠμφισβήτησα, ἠμφεσβήτησα, P. ἠμφισβήτηκα, A. P. ἠμφισβητήθην, F. M. ἀμφισβητήσομαι as passive.
- ἀναίνομαι (α-, ΑΙΝ-), to refuse, Imperf. ἠγαινόμεν, A. ἠγνάμην, ἀήνωμαι.
- ἀν-ἀλίσκω, ἀν-ἀλώ, to expend, Imperf. ἀνήλισκον, ἀνάλουν, F. ἀναλώσω, A. ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωσα, P. ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα, P. P. ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνήλωμαι, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, A. P. ἀναλώθην, ἀηλώθην.
- ἀνάσσω, to reign, regular. — ἐάνασσε, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἠνασσε, rare.
- ἀνδάνω (ἌΔΕ-, ἌΔ-), to please, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἠνδανον, ἐάνδανον, ἐήνδανον, F. ἀδήσω, P. ἄδηκα rare, 2 A. ἔαδον, ἄδον, Epic εὔαδον (that is ἐφαδον), ἄδω, ἀδείν, 2 P. ἔαδα, Doric ἔαδα, 2 A. M. part. ἄσμενος as an adjective, pleased, with pleasure.

ΑΝΕΘΩ, *to trickle out, issue forth*, 2 P. ἀνήνοθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἀνήνοθεν with the ending and force of the Imperfect (§ 118, 1, d).

ἀν-έχω, *to hold up*, Imperf. ἀν-είχον, &c., as in ἔχω, Imperf. M. ἡνεσχόμην, 2 A. M. ἡνεσχόμην, rarely ἀνεσχόμην.

ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-οίγνυμι, *to open*, Imperf. ἀνέωγον, ἤνοιγον, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶγον, F. ἀνοίξω, A. ἀνέωξα, ἤνοιξα, Ionic and Epic ἀνῶξα, ἀνοιξα, P. ἀνέωχα, P. P. ἀνέωγμαι, later ἡνέωγμαι, A. P. ἀνεῶχθην, later ἡνοιχθην, 2 A. P. ἡνοίγην, 2 P. ἀνέωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

ἀν-ορθόω, *to set upright*, Imperf. P. ἡνωρθούμην, F. ἀνορθώσω, A. ἡνώρθωσα, ἀνώρθωσα, P. P. ἡνώρθωμαι.

ἀντάω (ANTHMI), *to meet*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. ἀντήσω, ἀπαντήσομαι, 2 A. 3 dual συν-αντήτην.

ἀντ-ευ-ποιέω, *to do a favor in return*, regular; P. ἀντευπεποίηκα.

ἀντι-βολέω, *to meet, supplicate*, Imperf. ἡντιβόλουν, F. ἀντιβολήσω, A. ἀντεβόλεσα, ἡντεβόλησα, A. P. part. ἀντιβοληθείς.

ἀνύω, ἀνύτω, (ῦ) *to accomplish*, F. ἀνύσω (ῦ), Epic ἀνύω, A. ἡνύσα (σς), P. ἡνύκα, P. P. ἡνυσμαι, A. P. ἡνύσθην. — ANYMI, Imperf. 1 plur. ἄνυμες Doric; Imperf. P. 3 sing. ἄνυτο, ἡνύτο.

ἀνώγω, *to order, request, exhort*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἡνωγον, ἡνώγεον, F. ἀνώξω, A. ἡνωξα, 2 P. ἄνωγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἡνώγειν as Imperfect. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 plur. ἄνωγμεν, imperat. ἄνωχθι, ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε.

ἀπ-αυράω (AΥP-), *to take away*, Poetic, Imperf. ἀπηύρων as Aorist, 2 A. part. ἀπούρας, 2 A. M. ἀπηυράμην, part. ἀπουράμενος.

ἀπαφίσκω (AΦ-, ΑΠΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦΕ-), *to deceive*, Poetic, F. ἀπαφήσω, A. ἡπάφησα, 2 A. ἡπαφον, ἀπάφω, 2 A. M. opt. ἀπαφοίμην as active.

ἀπ-έκιξαν, *they blew off or away, scattered about*, a defective A. 3 plur.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι, ἀπ-έχθομαι, (ΕΧΘΕ-) *to be hated*, Imperf. ἀπήχθετο, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι, P. ἀπήχθην, all as passive.

ἀπο-λαύω, *to enjoy*, Imperf. ἀπέλανον, ἀπήλανον, F. ἀπολαύσω, commonly ἀπολαύσομαι, A. ἀπέλανσα, ἀπήλανσα, P. ἀπολέλανκα.

ἄπτω (AΦ-), *to fasten, cause to take hold of*, regular. — ἐάφθη or ἐάφθη, *was fastened*, A. P. 3 sing. Epic.

ἄραομαι, *to pray*, regular. — APHMI, inf. ἀρήμεναι, Epic.

ἀραρίσκω (AP-, APE-), *to fit, adapt, join*, Epic, A. ἡρσα, P. M. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, A. P. ἡρθην, 2 A. ἡραρον ἀράρω, 2 A. M. opt. 3 plur. ἀραροίατο as passive, part. ἄρμενος as an adjective, *fitting, suitable*, 2 P. ἄραρα, Ionic ἄρηρα, as Present intransitive, *to fit*, 2 Plup. ἀρήρειν, ἡρήρειν, as Imperfect intransitive. — ἀρᾶρῦια, 2 P. part. fem. for ἀρᾶρῦια, Epic. — ἄρηρεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect active. (§ 118, 1, d.) — προσ-αρήρεται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. for προσ-αρηρήται, (§ 130, n. c.)

ἀρέσσω (AP-, APE-), *to please*, F. ἀρέσω, A. ἡρεσα, P. ἀρήρεκα, A. P. ἡρέσθην as active.

ἀρημένος (ᾱ), *oppressed*, a defective P. P. part. Epic.

ἄριστάω, *to dine*, regular. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 pl. ἡρίσταμεν, inf. ἡριστάναι.

- ἀριστο-ποιόμαι, *to dine*, regular; P. ἤριστο-πεποίημαι.
 ἀρκέω, *to assist, suffice, defend, ward off*, F. ἀρκέσω, A. ἤρκεσα.
 ἀρμόττω, ἀρμόζω, *to fit, adjust*, A. ἤρμοσα, P. M. ἤρμοσμαι, A. P. ἀρμόχθην later.
 ἄρνημαι (ἄρω, AP-), *to win, earn, acquire*, Imperf. ἀρνύμην, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἀρόμην, (Π. 9, 124; 8, 121.)
 ἀρώ. αργό, *to plough*, F. ἀρόσω, A. ἤροσα, P. P. ἀρήρομαι, A. P. ἠρόθην. — ἀρόωσιν, 3 plur. Epic from ΑΡΑΩ. — ΑΡΩΜΙ, inf. ἀρόμεναι, Epic.
 ἀρπάζω (ἈΡΠΑΓ-), *rapio, to seize, carry off, snatch*, F. ἀρπάσω, ἀρπάσομαι, also ἀρπάξω not Attic, A. ἤρπασα, not Attic ἤρπαξα, P. ἤρπακα, P. P. ἤρπασμαι, later ἤρπαγμαί, A. P. ἠρπάσθην, later ἠρπάχθην, 2. A. P. ἠρπάγην later. — ἈΡΠΗΜΙ, 2 A. M. part. ἀρπάμενος.
 ἀρύω, ἀρύτω, *to draw as water*, A. ἠρύσα, A. P. ἠρύθην, ἠρύσθην. Mid. also ἀρύσσομαι, rare.
 ἄρχομαι, *to begin*, regular. — ἄργμενος, Pres. part. for ἀρχόμενος.
 ἀσάομαι, ἀσάω, *to be sated, loathe, feel sad. be grieved*, A. ἠσήθην. — ἀσάμενοι, part. Æolic, contracted from ἀσαόμενοι.
 ἀτύζω, *to terrify*, Poetic, A. inf. ἀτύξαι, A. P. part. ἀτυχθεῖς as middle.
 αἰαίνω, *to dry*, regular; A. P. ἐπ-αφ-αἰάνθην, implying αἰάνθην.
 αἰδάω, *to speak*, regular. Forms not Attic ἠῦδαξα αἰδάξασα, ἠῦδαξάμην.
 αἰξάνω, αἰξώ, (ΑΥΞΕ-, ΑΥΓ-) *augeo, to increase*, F. αἰξήσω, A. ἠῦξησα, P. ἠῦξηκα, P. P. ἠῦξημαι, A. P. ἠῦξήθην, rarely (ἠῦχθην) αἰχθῆ. — αἰξουμένη, part. for αἰξομένη, in an inscription.
 ΑΥΡΩ, see ἀπανράω, ἐπανρίσκομαι.
 αὔω, *to shout*, F. αὔσω (ῦ), A. ἤῦσα (ῦ), imperat. αὔσον (ῦ).
 ἀφάω, ἀφάσσω, *to handle, feel*, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἤφησα, ἤφασα.
 ἀφ-εύω, *to singe, roast*, P. P. ἤφενμαι, A. P. part. ἀφενθεῖς.
 ἀφ-ιέω, Imperf. ἠφιόουν, the same as ἀφίημι.
 ἀφ-ίημι, *to let go, dismiss*, Imperf. ἠφίην, rarely ἠφίειν, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἀφήκα, Epic ἀφέηκα, used only in the indicative, P. ἀφείκα, P. P. ἀφείμαι, A. P. ἀφείθην, ἀφέθην, F. P. ἀφεθήσομαι, 2 A. (ἀφῆν), ἀφῶ, ἀφείην, ἄφες, ἀφείναι, ἀφείεις, 2 A. M. ἀφείμην, ἀφέσθαι, ἀφέμενος. The plural of the aorist ἀφήκα, except ἀφῆκαν, is rarely used. — ἀφίητι, 3 sing. Doric for ἀφίησι. — ἀφέω, -έης, -έη, 2 A. subj. Epic, for ἀφῶ, -ῆς, ῆ. — ἀφέωνται, P. P. 3 plur. for ἀφείνται.
 ἀφύω, ἀφύσσω, *to pour out as liquids, to draw, accumulate*, F. ἀφύξω, A. ἠφῦσα.
 ἀχέων, ἀχέων, *being grieved*, a defective participle, Epic.
 ἄχνυμαι, ἄχομαι, *to grieve, sorrow, be sad*, Imperf. ἀχνύμην.
 ἄχθομαι (ΑΧΘΕ-), *to be indignant or displeased*, F. ἀχθέσομαι, A. P. ἠχθέσθην, F. P. ἀχθεσθήσομαι equivalent to ἀχθέσομαι.
 ἄω, *to sate, satisfy*, Epic, F. ἄσω, A. ἄσα, ἄσω, F. M. ἄσομαι, 3 sing. (ἄσεται ἄεται ἄται) ἄται protracted, A. M. ἄσάμην. — ἄμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΗΜΙ.
 ἄω, *to blow*, Imperf. ἄον.

B.

βάζω, *to utter*, F. *βάξω*, P. P. *βέβαγμα*.

βαίνω (*βιάω*, *βιβάω*, *βίβημι*), *vado, to walk, go*, F. *βήσομαι*, P. *βέβηκα*, P. P. *βέβαιμαι*, *βέβασμαι*, A. P. *ἐβάθην*, A. M. *ἐβησάμην* or *ἐβησάμην* Epic, 2 A. *ἔβην*, *βῶ*, *βαίνην*, *βῆθι*, *βῆναι*, *βάς*, 2 P. (*βέβαια*), *βεβῶ*, *βεβαιήν*, *βεβάναι*, *βεβαώς* *βεβώς*, 2. Plur. (*ἐβεβαίειν*). When it is equivalent to *βιβάζω*, *to cause to go*, it has F. *βήσω*, A. *ἔβησα*. — 2 A. 3 dual *βάτην*, for *ἐβήτην*; 3 plur. *βάσαν* for *ἔβησαν*: subj. *βέω* or *βείω*; 3 sing. *βῆη* for *βῆ*; 1 plur. *βείομεν*, Doric *βᾶμες* (*βάωμες*), for *βῶμεν*. — *βέομαι* or *βείομαι*, 2 A. M. subj. Epic, as Future, *I shall live*.

βάλλω (ΒΑΛΛΕ-, ΒΑΛ-, ΒΑΑ-, ΒΑΕ-, ΒΑΗΜΙ), *to cast, throw, hit*, F. *βαλῶ*, Poetic also *βαλλήσω*, P. *βέβληκα*, P. P. *βέβλημαι*, A. P. *ἐβλήθην*, F. Perf. *βεβλήσομαι*, F. M. *ξυμ-βλήσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔβαλον*, Epic *ἔβλην*, 2 A. M. *ἐβαλόμην*, Epic *ἐβλήμην* as passive. — *ὑπερβαλλέειν*, *ξυμ-βαλλεόμενος*, Ionic for *-βάλλειν*, *-βαλλόμενος*. — P. P. 2 sing. *βέβληται*, Epic; 3 plur. *βεβλήταται*, Epic; opt. 2 plur. *δια-βεβλήσθε*. — 2 A. opt. 2 sing. *βλείης* as passive. — 2 A. M. 2 sing. *βλήῃο* or *βλείο*; subj. 3 sing. (*βλήται*) *βλήεται* protracted.

ΒΑΡΕΩ, *to load, render heavy*, F. *βαρήσω*, regular; 2. P. part. *βεβαρηώς* as passive, Epic.

βάσχω, *βιβάσχω*, equivalent to *βαίνω*. — *ἐπι-βασκέμεν*, inf. Epic, causative.

βαστάζω, *to carry, support*, F. *βαστάσω*, A. *ἐβάστασα*, later *ἐβάσταξα*, A. P. *ἐβαστάχθην*.

βδέω, *to foist*, A. *ἔβδεσα*.

ΒΙΑΩ, *to force*, Epic and Ionic, P. *βεβίηκα*, regular.

βιβρώσκω (ΒΟΡ-, ΒΡΟ-, ΒΡΩΜΙ), *de-voro, to eat*, rare in the Present, F. *βρώσομαι*, A. part. *κατα-βρώξασαι*, P. *βέβρωκα*, P. P. *βέβρωμαι*, A. P. *ἐβρώθην*, F. Perf. *βεβρώσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔβρων*, 2 P. part. *βεβρώς*, *-ῶτος*, contracted from *βεβροώς*. — ΒΕΒΡΩΘΩ, opt. 2 sing. *βεβρώθοις*.

βιώω (ΒΙΩΜΙ), *vivo, to live*, F. *βιώσω*, commonly *βιώσομαι*, rarely *βώσομαι*, regular; 2 A. *ἐβίω*, *βιῶ*, *βιῶν*, *βιώτω*, *βιῶναι*, *βιούς*. — *βιόμεσθα*, Pres. 1 plur. implying *βίομαι*.

βιώσκομαι (*βιῶω*), *to restore to life, or to be brought to life again*, A. *ἐβιωσάμην*, *ἀν-εβιωσάμην*, 2 A. *ἀν-εβίων* intransitive, *to revive*.

βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒ-), *to hurt*, regular; F. Perf. *βεβλάψομαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐβλάβην*. — *βλάβομαι*, for *βλάπτομαι*, rare.

βλαστάνω, *βλαστέω*, (ΒΛΑΣΤ-) *to sprout*, F. *βλαστήσω*, A. *ἐβλάστησα*, P. *βεβλάστηκα*, *ἐβλάστηκα*.

βλώσκω (ΜΟΛ-, ΒΛΟ-, ΒΛΩΜΙ), *to go, to come*, F. *μολούμαι*, P. *μέμβλωκα*, *βέβλωκα*, 2 A. *ἔμολον*, rarely *ἔβλων*.

βοάω (ΒΟ-), *boo, to call aloud*, regular. Ionic conjugation, *βώσομαι*, *ἔβωσα*, *βέβωμαι*, *ἐβώσθην*.

ΒΟΛΕΩ, equivalent to *βάλλω*, P. P. *βεβόλημαι*, Plur. P. *ἐβεβόλημην*. Βόσχω (ΒΟΣΚΕ-), *pasco, to pasture*, F. *βοσκήσω*, A. P. *ἐβοσκήθην* later. Mid. *βόσκομαι*, *vescor*.

βούλομαι (ΒΟΥΛΕ-), volo, to will, 2 sing. βούλει, Imperf. ἐβουλόμην. ἤβουλόμην, F. βουλήσομαι, P. βεβούλημαι, A. ἐβουλήθην, ἤβουλήθην, 2 P. προ-βέβουλα as Present. — βόλεσθε, 2 plur. for βούλεσθε.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, to resound, ring, 2 A. ἔβραχε.

βρέχω, to wet, regular; 2 A. P. ἐβράχην.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, to swallow up, gulp, A. ἀνέβροξα, κατ-έβροξα, A. P. part. κατα-βροχθεῖς, 2 A. P. part. ἀνα-βροχέν.

βρνάζω, to teem, exult, revel, shout, F. βρνάσομαι, A. ἐβρνάξα.

βρυχάομαι (ΒΡΥΧ-), to roar, P. βέβρυχα as Present, to roar, A. P. part. βρυχηθεῖς, A. M. ἐβρυχησάμην.

βυνέω, βύεω, (ΒΥ-) to caulk, F. βύσω, A. ἔβυσα, P. P. βέβυσμαι. Pass. also βύνομαι.

Γ.

γαμέω (ΓΑΜ-), to marry, said of the man, F. (γαμέσω) γαμέω γαμῶ, later γαμήσω, A. ἐγημα, later ἐγάμησα, P. γεγάμηκα, P. P. γεγάμημαι, A. P. ἐγαμήθην, part. γαμεθείσα. F. M. γαμέσσομαι, Epic, will procure a wife for.

ΓΑΝΩ, to delight, P. P. γηγάνωμαι, A. P. ἐγανώθην as middle, to rejoice.

γάννυμαι, to rejoice, be delighted, F. γανύσομαι (σσ), P. γεγάνυμαι.

γεγωνίσκω, γεγωνέω, γεγώνω, (ΓΩΝ-) to shout aloud, call, proclaim, Imperf. ἐγεγώνεον, ἐγέγωνον, as Aorist, F. γεγωνήσω, A. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 P. γεγωνα, γεγώνω, γέγωνε, γεγωνέμεν, γεγωνώς, as Present.

γείνομαι (ΓΕΝ-), nascor, to be born, rarely to beget, Epic in the present and imperfect, A. ἐγεινάμην, Æolic ἐγεννάμην, to beget, give birth to.

γελάω, to laugh, F. γελάσω, commonly γελάσομαι, A. ἐγέλασα, Doric ἐγέλαξα, A. P. ἐγελάσθην.

γελοιάω, Epic for γελάω, regular. — γελοίωντες, part. for γελοιῶντες.

γεύω, to cause to taste, γεύομαι, gusto, to taste, regular; A. P. ἐγεύσθην. — γεύμεθα, Pres. 1 plur. for γενοῦμεθα.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘ-, ΓΑΘ-), gaudeo, to rejoice, regular; 2 P. γέγηθα, Doric γέγᾱθα, as Present. — γεγᾱθέω, a new Present, Doric.

γηράσκω, γηράω, (ΓΗΡΗΜΙ) to grow old, F. γηρᾶσω, γηρᾶσομαι, A. ἐγήρᾱσα, P. γεγήρᾱκα, 2 A. ἐγήρᾱν, γηρᾶναι, γηρᾶς.

γίγνομαι, γίνομαι, (ΓΕΝΕ-, ΓΕΝ-, ΓΑ-) gignor, to become, to be, F. γενήσομαι, P. γεγένημαι, A. ἐγενήθην not Attic, 2 A. ἐγενοῖμην, 2 P. γέγονα (Poetic γέγαα) as middle, to be, 2 Plur. ἐγεγόνειν (ἐγεγάειν). — γεγάασθε, new Pres. 2 plur. protracted from γεγᾶσθε (γεγάεσθε); 3 plur. γεγάονται as Future. — γέντο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐγένετο. — γεγᾶκειν, P. inf. Doric, equivalent to γεγονέναι.

γιγνώσκω, γινώσκω, (ΓΝΟ-, ΓΝΩΜΙ) nosco, cognosco, to know, F. γνώσομαι, A. ἔγνωσα only in the compound ἀν-έγνωσα, P. ἔγνωκα, P. P. ἔγνωσμαι, A. P. ἐγνώσθην, 2 A. ἔγνων, γνώω, γνωῖην, γνώθι, γνώναι, γνώς, 2 A. M. opt. 3. sing. ξυγ-γνοίτο as active. — Epic forms: 2 A. 3 plur. ἔγνων, for ἔγνω, ἔγνωσαν: subj. γνώω, γνώομεν, γνώωσι, for γνώω, γνώμεν, γνώωσι: opt. 3. sing. ἀ-γνοίησι!

γλύφω, scalpro, sculpro, to engrave, regular; P. P. γέγλυμμαι, ἔγλυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐγλύφην.
 γοάω (ΓΟ-), to bewail, mourn, regular; Imperf. γόον, Epic. — γοή-
 μεναι, inf. Epic, from ΓΟΗΜΙ.
 γράφω (ΓΡΑΦΕ-), scribo, to scratch, write, regular; P. γέγραφα,
 rarely γεγράφηκα, P. P. γέγραμμαι, rarely ἔγραμμαι, F. Perf. γε-
 γράψομαι, 2. A. P. ἐγράφην. — γρόφω, part. Doric for γράφω.

~~Δ~~

ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑ-, ΔΑΗΜΙ), to teach, P. δεδάηκα as middle, to know, 2 A. δέδαον, 2 A. P. ἐδάην as middle, to learn, 2 P. δέδαα, to have taught, or to have learned. Mid. ΔΑΕΟΜΑΙ, to learn, F. δαήσομαι, P. δεδάημαι. — δαήμενος, Pres. part. as an adjective, skilled. — δεδάασθαι, new Pres. inf. protracted from δεδάσθαι (δεδάεσθαι). — δήω, F. for δησω, shall find.

δαίζω, to read, F. δαίξω, A. ἐδάίξα, P. P. δεδαίγμαι, or δέδαιγμαι trisyllabic, A. P. ἐδαίχθην.

δαίνυμι, δαινύω, (ΔΑΙ-, ΔΑ-) to feast, F. δαίσω, A. ἔδαισα, A. P. ἐδαισθην, rarely κατα-δασθῆναι, A. M. ἐδαισάμην, ἐδασάμην. — δαινῦτο or δαινῦτο, opt. 3 sing.; δαινύατο, opt. 3 plur. Ionic for δαινῦντο.

δαίρομαι (ΔΑ-), divido, to divide, F. δάσομαι, P. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, both passively, A. P. ἐδάσθην, A. M. ἐδασάμην.

δαίω (ΔΑΥ-, ΔΑ-), to burn, P. P. δέδανμαι, 2 P. δέδηα as Present intransitive, to burn, 2 A. P. ἐδάβην, κατ-εδάην, 2. A. M. ἐδαόμην.

δάκνω (ΔΗΚ-, ΔΑΚ-), to bite, F. δήξομαι, P. P. δέδηγμαι, A. P. ἐδήχθην, 2 A. ἔδακον (δέδακον).

δαμάω (ΔΑΜ-, ΔΜΑ-), Poetic for δαμάζω, domo, to tame, subdue, F. δαῖσω, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. P. ἐδμήθην, F. Perf. δεδμήσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐδάμη. — δαμάα, δαμόωσι, F. protracted, for δαμᾶ, δαμῶσι, (δαμάσει, δαμῶσιν.) — δαμήη, 2 A. P. protracted, for δαμῆ.

δαμνάω, δάμνημι, δάμναμαι, the same as the preceding.

δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΕ-, ΔΑΡΘ-), to sleep, P. δεδάρθηκα, 2 A. ἔδαρθον, ἔδραρθον, 2 A. P. ἐδάρθην, ἐδράρθην, as active.

δατέομαι, to divide, A. inf. δατέεσθαι.

δέατο, δόατο, he, it appeared, A. δοάσατο, subj. δοάσεται, defective.

δεδοκήμενος, on the look out, watching, a defective P. M. part. Epic.

δειδίσσομαι, to frighten, rarely to fear, A. ἐδειδιξάμην.

δειδῶ (ΔΕΙ-, δίω), to fear, Epic in the present and future, F. δείσομαι, A. ἔδεια, Epic ἔδδεια, P. δέδοικα, Epic δείδοικα, Doric δεδοί-
 κω, as Present, to be afraid, P. P. δέδειμαι rare, F. Perf. δεδοικῆσω.
 — A. περί-δδεια, Epic for περιέδεια; part. ὑπο-δδείσας, Epic for ὑποδείσας. — δέδοιγμεν, P. 1 plur. for δεδοίκαμεν.

δειελήσας, having taken an afternoon's luncheon, a defective A. part. Epic.

δείκνυμι, δεικνύω, (ΔΕΙΚ-, ΔΕΚ-) to show, F. δείξω, A. ἔδειξα, P. δέδειχα, P. P. δέδειγμαι, A. P. ἐδείχθην. Ionic conjugation, δέξω, ἔδεξα, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην. — P. M. δείδεγμαι, 3 plur. δειδέχεται. Epic: Plup. M. 3 sing. δείδεκτο, as Aorist; 3 plur. δειδέχατο, as Imperfect.

δειπνέω, *to sup*, regular. — δεδείπναμεν, δεδειπνάναί, 2 P. 1 plur. and inf.

δέμω (ΔΜΕ-), *to build*, A. ἔδειμα, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. M. ἐδειμάμην.

δέρκομαι, *to look sharply, to see*, F. δέρξομαι rare, A. ἐδέρχθην, 2 A. ἔδρακον (ἔδρακα), 2 A. P. ἐδράκην, 2 P. δέδορα as Present. — δέρκειν, inf. act.

ἔρω, *to flay, flog*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐδάρην.

δέομαι (ΔΕΥΕ-), Epic for δέομαι, F. δεύησομαι, A. ἐδέυησα.

δέχομαι, *to receive*, regular; F. P. δεδέξομαι. — Epic forms: Pres. 3 plur. δέχεται (δεχ-νται); imperat. 2 sing. δέξο, 2 plur. δέχθε, Aoristic; inf. δέχθαι, Aoristic; part. δέγμενος as Present or Aorist: Imperf. ἐδέγμην, *I was expecting*, 3 sing. δέκτο or ἔδεκτο Aoristic.

δέω, *to bind, tie*, F. δήσω, A. ἔδησα, P. δέδεκα, rarely δέδηκα, P. P. δέδεμαι, δέδεσμαι, A. P. ἐδέθην, F. Perf. δεδήσομαι.

δέω (ΔΕΕ-), *to want, to be wanting*, F. δεήσω, A. ἐδέησα, Epic ἔδησα, P. δεδέηκα, P. M. δεδέημαι, A. P. ἐδέηθην as middle. Mid. δέομαι, *to need, beg*. — δεοῦμεθα, F. M. for δεησόμεθα.

Δεῖ, *debet, it is necessary, there is need, it ought*, impersonal, δέη, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον, F. δεήσει, A. ἐδέησε.

δηλώω, *to manifest*, regular; F. Perf. δεδηλώσομαι.

δαιτάω, *to feed, decide*, F. δαιτήσω, A. ἐδιήτησα, P. δεδιήτηκα, P. P. δεδιήτημαι, A. P. διητήθην as middle.

διακονέω, *to wait upon*, Imperf. διακόνουν, F. διακονήσω, P. δεδιηκόνηκα, P. P. δεδιηκόνημαι, A. P. ἐδιακονήθην.

διδάσκω (ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ-, ΔΙΔΑΧ-), *doceo, to teach*, F. διδάξω, A. ἐδίδαξα, Epic ἐδιδάσκησα, P. δεδίδαχα, P. P. δεδίδαγμαί, A. P. ἐδιδάχθην.

δίδημι (δέω), *to bind*, Imperf. ἐδίδην.

διδώω (ΔΟ-), *to give*, 2 sing. διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα, 3 sing. διδοῖ, Imperf ἐδίδουν, F. διδώσω Epic.

διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ-, ΔΡΗΜΙ), *to run away*, used only in composition, F. δρᾶσομαι, A. ἔδρᾶσα, P. δέδρᾶκα, 2 A. ἔδρᾶν, Ionic ἔδρην, δρῶ, δραῖην, δρᾶναι, δράς.

δίδωμι (διδώω, ΔΟ-), *do, to give*, F. δώσω, A. ἔδωκα only in the indicative, P. δέδωκα, P. P. δέδομαι, A. P. ἐδόθην, 2 A. ἔδων, δῶ, δοῖην (δῶην), δός, δοῦναι, δούς. The singular ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε, and the 3 plur. ἔδωκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔδων is not used in the indicative; except in some compounds, as διέδω (*Xen. Cyr.* 1). — δίδωτι, 3 sing. Doric for δίδωσι. — ἀπο-δεδῶσθαι, 2 P. 3 plur. Bæotic. — Epic forms: imperat. 2 sing. δίδωθι, for δίδοθι; inf. διδοῦναι, for διδόναι: 2 A. subj. δῶω, δῶης, δῶησι or δῶσι, δῶομεν, δῶωσι, for the common δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, δῶμεν, δῶσι; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν, for δοῦναι. — δίδοι, imperat. for δίδοθι, Æolic.

δίζημαι (ΔΙΖΕ-), *to seek*, Ionic, δίζησθαι, διζήμενος, retains the η in the inflection, Imperf. ἐδιζήμην, F. διζήσομαι, A. ἐδιζήσάμην.

δίζω, *to consider, φροντίζω, doubt*, Imperf. ἐδιζον Mid. δίζομαι, equivalent to δίζημαι, Imperf. ἐδιζούην.

δίημι (διά, ἦμι), *to moisten, sprinkle*; part. διεῖς. Mid. διέμαι, as active

δίημι, *to chase away*, Imperf. 3 pl. ἐδίεσαν. Mid. διέμαι, *to speed*.

ΔΙΚΩ, *to fling*, Poetic, 2 A. ἔδικον, δίκη, δικών.

δι-οικέω, *to manage*, regular. P. P. δεδιώκημαι, rare.

δίω, *to fear*, Epic in the present and imperfect, 2 Perf. δέδια, Epic δεῖδια. as Present, *to be afraid*, δεδιώ, δεδιέην, δέδιθι, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς, 2 Pluperf. ἐδεδιέν. Mid. δίομαι, *to cause to fear, to frighten, scare*. — ἐδείδιον, δείδιε, 2 Pluperf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect.

διώκω, *to pursue*, regular. — ΔΙΩΚΑΘΩ, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν, Imperf. ἐδιώκαθον.

δοκέω (ΔΟΚ-), *to seem, think*, F. δόξω, A. ἔδοξα, P. P. δέδογμαi, A. P. ἐδόχθην rare. The regular forms δοκήσω, ἐδόκησα, δεδόκημαι, ἐδοκήθην are Poetic. — δοκεύμενος, for δοκούμενος, equivalent to δοκῶν.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems, appears*, impersonal, F. δόξει, A. ἔδοξε, P. P. δέδοκται. Poetic δοκήσει, ἐδόκησε, δεδόκηκε, δεδόκηται.

δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ-, ΓΔΟΥΠΕ-, ΓΔΟΥΠ-), *to sound heavily*, as in falling, Poetic A. ἐδούπησα, ἐγδούπησα, 2 A. ἔδουπον, 2 P. δέδουπα, δεδουπῶς fallen, dead.

δράω, *to do*, F. δρᾶσω, A. ἔδρασα, P. δέδρακα, P. P. δέδραμαι, A. P. ἐδράσθην. — δρῶ, as Future. (Arist. Pl. 59.) — δρώοιμι, opt. as if from ΔΡΩΩ.

ΔΡΕΜΩ. see τρέχω.

δρέπω, sometimes δρέπτω, *to pluck, enjoy*, A. ἔδρεψα, A. P. ἐδρέφθην rare, 2 A. ἔδραπον, δραπῶν.

δύναμαι (ΔΥΝΑ-), *to be able, I can*, Imperf. ἐδυνάμην, ἠδυνάμην, F. δυνήσομαι, P. δεδύνημαι, A. ἐδυνήθην, ἠδυνήθην, rare ἐδυνάσθην, A. M. ἐδυνήσατο Epic. — δύνῃ, 2 sing. for δύνασαι. — δύνῃαι, subj. 2 sing. for δύνῃ, Epic; δυνεώμεθα, δυνέωνται, subj. Ionic for δυνώμεθα, δύνωνται.

δύνω (δύω, ΔΥΜΙ), in-duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, A. ἔδυνα later, P. δέδυκα, 2 A. ἔδυν, δῶ, δῆν, δῦθι, δύναι, δύς. — δυνέουσι, Pres. 3 plur. Ionic.

δύω (ΔΥΜΙ), *to cause to enter, envelope, immerse, sink*, F. δύσω (ῶ), A. ἔδυσα, P. δέδυκα, P. P. δέδυμαι, A. P. ἐδύθην (ῶ), 2 A. P. ἐδύην. Mid. δύομαι, later ἐν-διδύσκομαι, in duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink*, F. δύσομαι, A. ἐδυσάμην, Epic ἐδυσόμην, 2 A. ἐδυμην, imperat. περί-δυσσο ἀπό-δυσσο, rare.

E.

εἰάω, Epic εἰᾶω, *to permit, let, let alone*, F. εἶασω, A. εἶασα, P. εἶακα, A. P. εἶαθην, F. M. εἶασομαι as passive.

ἐγγυάω (ἐγγύη), *to betroth, proffer*, Imperf. ἠγγύαον, ἐνεγύαον, A. ἠγγύησα, ἐνεγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα. P. ἠγγύηκα, ἐγγεγύηκα, P. P. ἠγγύημαι, ἐγγεγύημαι, Plur. P. ἐγγεγυήμην and ἐνεγγεγυήμην, A. P. ἠγγυήθην. Mid. ἐγγυάομαι, *to accept a proffer, bind one's self, engage*, Imp. ἠγγυώμην, ἐνεγυώμην, F. ἐγγυήσομαι, A. ἠγγυησάμην, ἐνεγγυησάμην, ἐγγυησάμην.

εγείρω (ΕΓΕΡ-, ΕΓΡ-, ΕΓΡΗΜΙ), *to rouse, waken, raise*, F. ἐγερῶ, A. ἤγειρα, P. M. ἐγήγερμαι, Plur. 3 sing. ἤγερτο, A. P. ἠγέρθην, 2 P. ἐγρηγόρα as Present intransitive, *to be awake*, 2 A. (ἔγρην) imperat. 3 sing. ἐγρέτω rare, 2 A. M. ἠγρόμην, ἔγρωμαι, ἐγροίμην, ἔγρευ Epic, ἐγρέσθαι or ἔγρευσθαι, ἐγρόμενος. — Epic forms; 2 P. 3 plur. ἐγρηγόρθᾱσι, as if from ΕΓΕΡΘΩ; imperat. 2 plur. ἐγρήγορθε; inf. ἐγρηγόρθαι or ἐγρήγορθαι. — ἔγρονται, 3 plur. for ἐγείρονται.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω.

εἶδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἐέργνυμι, see εἶδομαι, ἔλπομαι, ἔργνυμι.

εἶργω, Epic and Ionic for ἔργω εἶργω, *to shut out*; also for ἔργω εἶργνυμι, *to shut in*, in which sense it has P. P. part. ἐεργμένος, *closely compacted*. — ΕΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐέργαθον, as Aorist. — ἐέρχατο, Plur. 3 plur. Ionic, for ἐεργμένοι ἦσαν.

ἕζομαι (ἘΔ-, ἘΔΕ-), *sedeo, to sit*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐζόμην as Aorist. For the other forms, see καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω (ΕΘΕΛΕ-), *to will, to wish*, F. ἐθελήσω, A. ἠθέλησα, P. ἠθέληκα.

ἐθίζω, *to accustom*, ἐθίσω, εἴθισα, εἴθικα, εἴθισμαι, εἰθίσθη.

ἔθω, *suesco, to be accustomed*, part. ἔθων Epic, 2 P. εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, as Present, 2 Plur. εἴωθειν, Ionic ἐώθειν, as Imperfect. — εὐέθωκα (that is, εφεθωκα), P. from ΕΘΩ.

ΕΙΔΩ (ΕΙΔΕ-, ΙΔΕ-, ΙΔ-), *video, to see*, 2 A. εἶδον (εἶδα, ἴδον), ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε or ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, F. ἰδησῶ Doric. Mid. εἶδομαι and εἶδομαι, generally Poetic, *to seem, appear, resemble*, A. εἰσάμην and εἰσάμην, εἰσάμενος or εἰσάμενος, 2 A. εἰδόμην or ἰδόμην, ἴδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδόμενος rarely εἰδόμενος, generally with the sense of the active, *I saw*.

The 2 P. οἶδα has the force of the Present, and means *I know*, 2 Pluperf. ἤδειν as Imperfect, *I knew*, F. εἰδήσω, commonly εἴσομαι, *I shall know*, A. εἶδησα, *I knew*, rare. — εὐἶδε (that is εφιδε), 2 A. for εἶδε. — βιδεῖν, 2 A. inf. Laconian for ἰδεῖν.

εἶκω, *to appear, to seem, to resemble*, Imperf. εἶκον as Aorist, F. εἴξω, 2 P. εἴοικα (Ionic οἴκα, rare εἴκα) as Present, εἴοικω (οἴκω), εἴοικοιμι, εἴοικέμαι (εἴκείμαι), εἴοικώς (εἴκώς), 2 Pluperf. ἐώκειν (rarely ῶκειν) as Imperfect. — Epic and Poetic: 2 P. dual εἴκτον, for εἴοικατον (εἴκατον); 1 plur. εἴοιγμεν, for εἴοικαμεν; part. εἴοικώς, for εἴοικώς; 2 Plur. 3 dual εἴκτην, for ἐφκείτην (εἴκείτην); 3 plur. εἴοικεσαν, for ἐώκεσαν.

*Εοικε (Οἴκε), *it seems, appears, is likely, fitting*, impersonal, part. εἴκός, *fitting, proper, natural, reasonable*, 2 Plur. ἐώκει, as Imperfect.

εἴκω, *to yield*, regular. — ΕΙΚΑΘΩ, εἰκάθω, εἰκάθοιμι, εἰκάθειν, εἰκάθων, Imperf. εἴκαθον, all Aoristic.

εἰλέω (ΟΛΕ-), *to roll*, Imperf. εἴλεον, εἰλίλεον, F. εἰλήσω, P. P. ἐόλημαι, Pluperf. P. ἐόλητο.

εἰλῶω, *to wrap up, envelop, cover over, roll round, gather up*, regular; A. εἰλῶσα, A. P. part. εἰλυσθείς, with the rough breathing.

εἰλω (ΕΛ-), *volvo, to roll up*, εἴλωμαι, Epic, A. ἔλσα, ἔλσαι ἐέλσαι,

- ἔλασας (rarely εἶλας), P. P. ἔελμαι, ἐελμένος, 2 A. P. ἐάλην and ἄλην (ᾶ), ἀλήναι, ἀλείς.
- εἶμί (ΕΣ-, Ε-, ΗΜΙ), sum, to be, to exist, ᾧ, εἶην, ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο), εἶναι, ᾧν, Imperf. ἦν or ἦ, sometimes ἦμην, F. ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἔσεσθαι, ἐσόμενος. Sometimes γέγονα, from γίγνομαι, is used as Perfect to εἶμί, (Aristot. Rhet. 1, 1, 8.)
- εἶμι (Ι-, ΕΙ-, ΙΜΙ, ΙΗΜΙ), eo, to go, I shall go, ἴω, ἴοιμι (ιοῖν), ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών, Imperf. ἦειν and ἦα, F. εἴσομαι, A. M. εἰσάμην or ἐεισάμην Epic.
- εἰνύω, Epic for ἐννύω, ἐννυμι, only in composition, Imperf. κατα-εἰνυον, I covered. Mid. ἐπι-εἰνυσθαι.
- ΕΙΠΩ (ΕΠ-, ΕΣΠ-), to say, to tell, 2 A. εἶπον (Epic ἔειπον), εἶπω, εἶποιμι, εἶπέ, εἶπεῖν, εἶπών, also εἶπα (Epic ἔειπα), εἶπαιμι, εἶπον or εἶπόν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, 2 A. Mid. εἰπάμην, ἀπ-εἰπάμην, to refuse, disclaim, disown, to say no. — All the forms of εἶπα, except εἶπαν, εἶπαι, εἶπας, are used by good Attic writers. Further, εἰπάτω, εἶπατον, εἶπατε, of the imperative, are preferred to εἰπέτω, εἶπετον, εἶπετε. The present is borrowed from φημί, λέγω, and, in certain connections, from ἀγορεύω: the other parts are borrowed from εἶρω, ΡΕΩ, which see; thus, F. ἐρῶ, P. εἶρηκα, P. P. εἶρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήσθην, ἐρρέσθην, εἰρήσθην, εἰρέσθην, F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι. — ἔσπετε, 2 A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic.
- εἶργνυμι and εἶργνύω ('ΕΡΓ-, 'ΕΙΡΓ-), to shut in, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην.
- εἶργω (ἔργω), arceo, to shut out, F. εἶρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἶργμαι, A. P. εἶρχθην (?), F. M. εἶρξομαι as passive. — ΕΙΡΓΑΘΩ, εἶργάθω, εἶργάθειν, Imperf. εἶργαθον, Aoristic. Mid. imperat. εἶργάθου.
- εἶρέω (εἶρω), to say, to tell, Epic.
- εἶρομαι, rarely εἰρέομαι, Ionic for ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, to ask, Imperf. εἰρόμην, F. εἰρήσομαι.
- εἶρύω, for ἐρύω, to draw, F. εἶρύσω (ῦ), A. εἶρῦσα, P. P. εἶρῦμαι and εἶρυσμαι, Plur. εἶρύμην (ῦ), A. P. εἶρύσθην. Mid. εἶρύομαι (ῦ), F. εἶρύσομαι, A. εἶρυσάμην. — ΕΙΡΥΜΙ, Pres. inf. εἶρύμεναι. Pres. P. 3 plur. εἶρύσονται (ῦ); inf. εἶρυσθαι: Imperf. 3 sing. εἶρῦτο, 3 plur. εἶρυντο.
- εἶρω (ΕΡ-), to say, to tell, not Attic in the present and imperfect, F. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, F. M. ἀπ-ερούμαι, shall refuse.
- εἶρω (ΕΡ-), sero, to join, εἶρα, P. εἶρκα, P. P. εἶρμαι, Ionic ἔρμαι, Epic ἔερμαι, Plur. P. ἐέρμην.
- εἶσκω, to liken, think like, compare, make similar, assimilate, causative of εἶκω, to be like, Imperf. ἦσκον, ἔσκον. Mid. P. 2 sing. ἦσαι, 3 sing ἦσται, equivalent to εἶκας, εἶκε, Plur. 3 sing. ἦκτο, εἶκτο, equivalent to εἶκει.
- ἱκκλησιάζω (ἐκκλησία), to call an assembly, regular; Imperf. ἐκκλησιάζον, ἐξεκκλησιάζον, F. ἐκκλησιάζω, A. ἐκκλησίασα, ἐξεκκλησίασα.
- ἐλαύνω, Poetic also ἐλάω, (εἶλω, ΕΛ-) to drive; F. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, A. ἤλασα, P. ἐλήλακα, P. P. ἐλήλαμαι, ἐλήλασμαι, Plur. P. ἐληλάμην, ἤληλάμην, A. P. ἤλάσθην (ᾶ), Ionic ἤλάσθην, A. M. ἤλασάμην transitive. — ἐληλάδατο, P. P. 3 plur. Epic, as if from ΕΛΑΔΩ. — ἤλασάμην, A. Mid. from the radical form ΕΛΩ. — ἐληλάμενος, P. P. part. proparoxytone.

ἐλέγχω, *to examine, refute, confute, convict*, regular; P. P. ἐλήλεγμαι, or ἤλεγμαι.

ἐλελίξω (ἐλελεῦ), *to raise a war-cry, to shout* ἐλελεῦ, A. ἐλελίξα.

ἐλελίξω (ἐλίσσω), *to twirl rapidly, to shake*, Epic, A. ἐλέλιξα, A. P. ἐλελίχθην as middle, A. M. ἐλελιξάμην, *to whirl one's self, coil one's self*. — ἐλέλικτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλελίξετο, sometimes Aoristic.

ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, see ἔρχομαι.

ἐλίσσω or ἐλίττω (ΕΛΙΚ-), *to twirl*, F. ἐλίξω, A. εἴλιξα, P. P. εἴλιγμαι, later ἐλήλιγμαι, A. P. εἴλιχθην.

ἐλκώ, *ulcero, to ulcerate*, regular; Plur. P. εἰλκώμην, A. P. εἰλκώθην, not Attic.

ἐλκω (ΕΛΚΥ-), *vello, vellico, to pull*, F. ἔλξω, ἐλκύσω, A. εἴλξα, εἴλκυσσα, P. εἴλκυκα, P. P. εἴλκυσμαι, A. P. εἴλκύσθην. — ἤλκον, Imperf. for εἴλκον.

ἐλπώ, *to give hope*, Epic, 2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present middle, *to hope*, 2 Pluperf. ἐώλπειν as Imperfect middle, *I hoped, was hoping*. Mid.

ἐλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι, *to hope, expect*, Imperf. ἐλπόμεν, ἐελπόμεν.

ΕΛΥΩ, *volvō, to roll*, Epic, A. P. ἐλύσθην, part. ἐλυσθείς.

ἘΛΩ, see αἰρέω.

ἐμέω, vomō, *to vomit*, F. ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, A. ἤμεσα, Epic ἤμησα, P. ἐμήμεκα, Pluperf. ἐμεμέκειν later, P. P. ἐμήμεσμαι.

ἐμ-πεδώ, *to confirm*, regular; Imperf. ἠμπέδον.

ἐμ-πολάω, *to traffic*, F. ἐμπολήσω, A. ἠμπόλησα, P. ἠμπόληκα, later ἐμπεπόληκα, P. P. ἠμπόλημαι, Ionic ἐμπόλημαι.

ἐναίρω (ΕΝΑΡ-), *to slay*, A. M. ἐνηράμην, 2 A. ἤναρον.

ἐν-αντιόομαι, *to oppose*, regular; P. P. ἠναντιώμαι, A. P. ἠναντιώθην.

ἐναρίζω, *to slay*, Poetic, F. ἐναρίζω, A. ἐνάριξα, ἠνάρισα, P. P. ἠνάρισμαι.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, *to sit, to rest upon*, 2 P. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ΕΝΕΙΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, rarely ἐνίπτω, (ΕΠ-, ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠΕ-, ΕΝΙΣΙΠ-) in quam, *to tell, say*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔνεπον, ἔννεπον, F. εἰψω ἐνισπήσω, 2 A. ἔνισπον, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι, ἔνισπε, ἐνισπεῖν.

ἐνίπτω or ἐνίσσω (ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-), *to chide*, Poetic, 2 A. ἐνένισπον or ἐνένιπον, also ἠνίπαπον.

ἐννυμι and ἐννύω (Ε-), *vestio, to clothe*, Poetic, F. ἔσω, A. ἔσα.

Mid. ἔννυμαι, *to put on*, Imperf. ἐννύμην, F. ἔσομαι, P. εἶμαι, ἔσμαι, Plur. ἔσμην, ἔεσμην, A. ἐσάμην, ἔεσάμην.

ἐν-οχλέω, *to annoy, vex*, Imp. ἠνώχλεον, F. ἐνοχλήσω, A. ἠνώχλησα, P. ἠνώχληκα, P. P. ἠνώχλημαι.

ἐορτάζω, Ionic ὀρτάζω, *to celebrate a festival*, Imperf. ἐώρταζον, F. ἐορτάσω, A. ἐώρτασα, ἐορτάσαι.

ἐπ-αυρίσκω or ἐπ-αυρέω (ΑΥΡ-), *to enjoy, hit*, Poetic and Ionic, F. M. ἐπαυρήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπαῦρον, 2 A. M. ἐπηυρόμην or ἐπαυράμην.

ἐπι-μέλομαι or ἐπι-μελέομαι, *to take care of*, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι, &c., all from the second form.

ἐπίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑ-, ἐπί, ΙΔ-), to know, understand, learn, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, F. ἐπιστήσομαι, A. ἠπιστήθην. — ἐξ-επίσται, 2 sing. Ionic, for ἐξ-επίστασαι.

ἔπω (ΣΕΠ-), to be employed, to be after any thing, Imperf. εἶπον, A. P. περι-έφθην, 2 A. ἔσπον, σπεῖν, σπών. Mid. ἔπομαι, sequor, to follow, Imperf. εἰπόμην, F. ἔψομαι, A. ἐψάμην rare, 2 A. (ἐσπόμην), σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος. — σπεῖο, 2 A. imperat. Epic, for σπέο σποῦ. — σπείομεν, 2 A. subj. 1 plur. Epic, from ΣΠΗΜΙ.

ἔραμαι, Poetic for ἐράω, Imperf. ἠράμην, A. ἠρασάμην. — ἔραται, subj. 3 sing. Æolic or Doric, contracted from ἐράηται.

ἐράω (ᾶ), to be passionately fond of, to be in love, Imperf. ἠραον, A. P. ἠράσθην, F. P. ἐρασθήσομαι, both as active.

ἐργάζομαι, to work, do, Imp. εἰργαζόμην, F. ἐργάσομαι, P. εἰργασμαι, A. P. εἰργάσθην passive, A. M. εἰργασάμην. — ἐξ-ηργάσατο, A. M. 3 sing. later.

ἔργνυμι, ἐσ-ἔργνυμι, for εἶργνυμι, εἰσ-εἶργνυμι, Imperf. ἐέργνυν. ΕΡΓΩ, see ἔρδω, to do.

ἔργω or ἔργω, the theme of εἶργνυμι, to shut in, not found in the present, F. ἔρξω, ξυν-έρξω, ἐφ-έρξω, ἀφ-έρξω, A. ἔρξα or ἔρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, A. P. ἔρχθην. — Epic P. P. 3 plur. ἔρχαται; Plur. 3 plur. ἔρχατο.

ἔργω, the original form of εἶργω, arceo, to shut out, A. ἔρξα, ἀπ-έρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, ἀπ-εργμαι, F. M. ἔρξομαι as passive. — ΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Pres. Mid. imperat. ἐργάθου transitive, Imperf. ἔργαθον, ἐργαθόμην, as Aorist.

ἔρδω or ἔρδω (ΕΡΓ-), to do, work, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἔρδον, ἔρδον, F. ἔρξω, A. ἔρξα. 2 P. ἔοργα, 2 Plur. ἐώργειν, Ionic ἐόργεα. — ἔοργᾶν, 2 P. 3 plur. for ἐόργᾶσι.

ἔρειδω, to prop, regular; P. M. ἠρεισμαι, ἐρήρεισμαι, later ἠρήρεισμαι, Plur. ἠρηρείσμην. — Epic forms: P. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδαται, or ἐρήρεινται, Plur. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδατο, or ἠρήρειντο.

ἔρείκω (ΕΡΙΚ-), rumpo, to rend, tear, burst, break in pieces, A. ἠρείξα, rare ἠριξα, P. P. ἐρήριγμαί, 2 A. ἠρικον, commonly intransitive, to be rent, torn, burst, broken in pieces.

ἔρείπω (ΕΡΙΠ-), to cast down, F. ἐρείψω, A. ἠρείψα, P. P. ἐρήρειμμαί, Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐρέριπτο, 2 A. ἠριπον, to fall down, 2 A. P. ἠρίπην, 2 P. ἐρήριπα as passive, to have fallen, A. M. ἀν-ηρειψάμην, 2 A. ἠριπόμην as passive, later.

ἔρευθω, ἐρυθαίνω, ἐρυθραίνω, (ΕΡΥΘ-) to redden, A. ἔρευσα, ἐρύθηνα, 2 A. P. opt. ἐρευθείην.

ἔρέω, or ἐρέομαι, to ask, Epic. — ἔρειο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from ἐρέεο, with the accent on the antepenult.

ἐριδαίνω, ἐριδμαίνω, (ΕΡΙΔΕ-), for ἐρίζω, A. ἐρίδηνα, A. M. ἐριδήσασθαι.

ἐρίζω, to quarrel, F. ἐρίσομαι, regular; P. M. ἐρήρισμαι, as Present active.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ (ἐρέομαι), to ask, question, F. ἐρήσομαι, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦ, ἐρέσθαι or ἔρεσθαι, ἐρόμενος; the rest is borrowed from ἐρωτάω.

- ἐρπύζω, another form of ἔρπω, A. εἴρπυσα.
 ἔρπω, serpo, to creep, Imperf. εἴρπον, F. ἔρψω.
 ἔρρω (EPPE-, EP-), to go to destruction, F. ἐρρήσω, A. ἤρρησα, (subj. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρρη, opt. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρρει, both Epic,) P. ἤρρηκα.
 ἐρυγγάνω (ΕΡΥΓΩ), erugo, ructo, to eruct, 2 A. ἤρρυγον.
 ἐρύκω, to keep back, regular; 2 A. ἠρύκακον, Epic.
 ἐρύω, to draw, pull, Epic, Imperf. ἔρυον, F. (ἐρύσω) ἐρύω, A. ἔρῦσα, F. M. (ἐρύσομαι) ἐρύσομαι. — ΕΡΥΜΙ, Pres. M. 3 sing. ἔρῦται, inf. ἔρυσθαι, Imperf. 2 sing. ἔρῦσο, 3 sing. ἔρῦτο, 3 plur. ἔρυντο.
 ἔρχομαι (ΕΛΕΥΘ-, ΕΛΥΘ-, ΕΛΘ-), to come, to go, F. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 P. ἐλήλυθα, Epic εἰλήλουθα, rarely ἤλυθα, ἐλήλουθα, 2 A. ἤλυθον Poetic, commonly ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθέ, ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, to come. — εἰλήλουθμεν, 2 P. 1 plur. Epic for εἰληλούθαμεν. — ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε, 2 P. for ἐληλύθαμεν, ἐληλύθατε.
 ἐσθίω, sometimes ἔσθω, ἔδω, (ΕΔΕ-, ΦΑΓ-) edo, to eat, F. ἔδομαι, later ἐδοῦμαι, φάγομαι, P. ἐδήδοκα, P. P. ἐδήδεσμαι, rarely ἐδήδεμαι, Epic ἐδήδομαι, A. P. ἠδέσθην, 2 A. ἔφαγον, 2 P. ἔδηδα Epic. — ἔδμεναι, Pres. inf. Epic for ἐδέμεναι, ἔδειν.
 ἔσπομαι (ἔπομαι), to follow, ἔσπωμαι, ἐσποίμην, ἐσπέσθω, ἔσπεσθαι (ἐσπέσθαι!), Imperf. ἐσπόμην usually as Aorist.
 ἐστιάω (ἐστία), to feast, F. ἐστιᾶσω, A. εἰστιάσα, P. εἰστιάκα, P. M εἰστιάμαι, A. P. εἰστιάθην.
 εὔδω (ΕΥΔΕ-), to sleep, Imperf. εὔδον, ἠῦδον, F. εὔδησω.
 εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης), to do good, benefit, Imperf. εὐηργέτεον, εὐεργέτεον, F. εὐεργετήσω, A. εὐηργέτησα, εὐεργέτησα, P. εὐηργέτηκα, εὐεργέτηκα, P. P. εὐηργέτημαι, εὐεργέτημαι.
 εὐνάω, to put to bed, regular; A. P. εὐνήθην, rarely εὐνήθην.
 εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ-), to find, F. εὐρήσω, P. εὐρηκα, P. P. εὐρημαι, A. P. εὐρέθην, 2 A. εὐρον (εὐρα), 2 A. M. εὐρόμην (εὐράμην). — εὐρείαν, 2 A. opt. 3. plur. with the ending of the aorist.
 εὐτυχεῶ, to prosper, regular. — εὐτύχεσα, A. later for εὐτύχησα.
 εὐχομαι, to pray, regular. — εὐχόμενος, part. for εὐχόμενος. — εὐκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for εὐχετο, Aoristic. — εὐχούμην, Imperf. later for εὐχόμην.
 ἐχθοδοπῆσαι, to have a contention with, a defective A. inf.
 ἐχθω, to hate, Poetic, used only in the present. Pass. ἐχθομαι, Imperf. ἠχθόμην.
 ἔχω (ἔχω, ΟΧ-, ΣΕΧ-, ΣΧΕ-, ΣΧΗΜΙ), to have, Imperf. εἶχον, F. ἔξω, σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. P. ἐσχέθην, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ, σχοίην (σχοίμι), σχέis, σχεῖν, σχών, 2 A. M. ἐσχόμην, σχῶμαι, σχοίμην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος, 2 P. part. συν-οχωκῶς. — εἶχεε, Imperf. 3 sing. Ionic for εἶχε. — ἔγμεν, inf. Epic for ἐχέμεν. — εἶσχημαι, P. P. later for ἔσχημαι. — ἐπ-ώχατο, Plup. P. 3 plur. — ΣΧΕ-ΘΩ, σχέθω, σχέθοιμι, σχέθε, σχέθειν (Epic σχεθείην), σχέθων, Imperf. ἔσχεθον, all Aoristic.
 ἔψω (ΕΨΕ-, ΕΠ-), to cook, F. ἐψήσω, ἐψήσομαι, A. ἠψησα (ἦψα), P. P. ἠψημαι, A. ἠψήθην (part. ἐφθέντες rare). — ἔψεε, Imperf. Ionic, 3 sing. for ἦψε.
 ἔω, to seat, set, A. εἶσα, ἔσα, εἶσον, ἔσας or εἶσας. Mid. ἔομαι, to seat one's self, to sit, F. εἶσομαι, ἔσομαι, P. ἦμαι as Present, to sit,

ἦσο, ἦσθαι, ἦμενος, Pluperf. ἦμην as Imperfect, A. εἰσάμην, ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην, *to place, erect, build, ἔσσαι, εἰσάμενος, ἐσοσάμενος.* — In the Perfect and Pluperfect, 3 sing. ἦσται, ἦστο are more common than the regular ἦται, ἦτο. — ἔαται, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἦνται. — εἶατο or ἔατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἦντο.
ἔωνται, see ἀφήμι.

Z.

ζάω (ZHMI), *to live*, imperat. ζῆ, ζῆθι, inf. ζῆν, Imperf. ἔζαον, also ἔζην in the first person singular, F. ζήσω, ζήσομαι, A. ἔζησα, P. ἔζηκα, later.

ζεύγνυμι, ζευγνύω, (ZEYΓ-, ZYT-) *jungo, to yoke*, F. ζεύξω, A. ἔζευξα, P. P. ἔζευγμαί, A. P. ἐζεύχθην, 2 A. P. ἐζύγην. — ζευγνύμεν, Pres. inf. Epic for ζευγνύναι. — ζευγνύην, opt. act.

ζέω, later ζέννυμι, ζεννώω, *to boil*, commonly intransitive, F. ζέσω, A. ἔζεσα, P. ἔζεκα, P. P. ἔζεσμαι, A. P. ἐζέσθην.

ζώννυμι, ζωννώω, (ZO-) *to gird*, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, P. ἔζωκα, P. P. ἔζωσμαι, A. P. ἐζώσθην.

H.

ἠβάω, *to be at the age of puberty, to be vigorous*, also ἠβάσκω, *to approach the age of puberty*, F. ἠβήσω, A. ἠβησα, P. ἠβηκα. — ἠβῶω, opt. ἠβῶοιμι.

ἠθέω (HΘ-), *to strain as fluids*, regular; A. part. ἠσας, in Galen.

ἠμί (φημί), *inquam, say I, I say*, colloquial, Imperf. ἦν, ἦ, in the phrases ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *said I*, ἦ δ' ὄς, *said he*. But ἦ, *he said*, is used by the Epic Poets without the appendage δ' ὄς. — ἠτί, 3 sing. Doric.

ἠμύω (ῦ, rarely ῠ), *to bow down*, A. ἠμῦσα, P. 3 sing. ὑπεμνήμυκε, *are bent down*.

ἠσθημένος, Ionic ἐσθημένος, (ἐσθής, vestis) *clothed*, a defective P. P. part., Plup. 3 sing. ἠσθητο, *he had on, was clothed in*, later.

Θ.

θάλλω (ΘΑΛ-, ΘΑΛΛΕ-, ΘΑΛΕ-), *to bloom*, F. θαλλήσω, *will give birth to*, F. M. θαλήσομαι, later, 2 A. ἔθαλον, 2 P. τέθηλα as Present. — τεθάλυια, 2 P. part. Epic for τεθηλυία.

θάομαι, *to gaze at*, a Doric verb, imperat. θάεο, θᾶσθε, F. θάσομαι, θασοῦμαι, A. ἐθασάμην, θησαίμην, θᾶσαι, θάσασθαι. — θάοντα, part. act. acc. — σαωμένη, part. Laconian, for θαομένη. — ἐσάμεθα, Imperf. 1 plur. Laconian for ἐθαόμεθα.

θάπτω (ΘΑΦ-), *to bury*, F. θάψω, P. τέταφα, P. P. τέθαμμαι, A. P. ἐθάφθην rare, 2 A. ἐτάφην, F. Perf. τεθάψομαι. — τεθάφαται, P. P. 3 plur. Ionic.

ΘΑΦΩ, ΘΗΦΩ, *to be astonished*, Ionic, P. τέταφα, *to astonish*; but τέθηπα as Present intransitive, *to be astonished*, Pluperf. ἐτεθήπεα as Imperfect intransitive, 2 A. ἔταφον.

ΘΑΩ, *to suckle*, Epic, A. ἔθησα. Mid. (θάεσθαι) θῆσθαι, *to milk*, A. ἐθησάμην, *to suck*, also *to suckle*.

θείνω (ΘΕΝ-), *to smite*, Poetic, Imp. ἔθεινον, F. θενῶ, A. ἔθεινα, 2 A. ἔθεινον, θένω, θένε, θενεῖν, θένων (θενών).

- θέλω (ΘΕΛΕ-), the same as ἐβέλω, F. θελήσω, A. ἐβελησα, P. τεθέληκα later.
- θέρομαι, to warm one's self, Poetic, F. θέρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐθήρη as middle.
- θέσσεσθαι, to obtain by prayer, to pray that it may be, found only in the A. M. 3 plur. θέσσαντο, and part. θεσσάμενος.
- θέω (ΘΕΥ-), to run, F. θεύσομαι, later θεύσω.
- θέω, to put, see τίθημι.
- θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓ-), tango, to touch as with the hand, F. θίξομαι, 2 A. ἔθιγον (τέθιγον).
- θλάω, to bruise, break, F. θλάσω, A. ἔθλασα, P. P. τέθλασμαι, Doric τέθλαγμαί.
- θλίβω, to squeeze, regular; 2 A. P. ἐθλίβην.
- θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ-, ΘΝΑ-, ΘΝΗΜΙ), to be dying, to die, F. θανέομαι θανούμαι, P. τέθνηκα, F. Perf. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, 2 A. ἔθανον, also ἔθην rare, 2 P. (τέθναα), τεθναίην, τέθναθι, τεθνάται, τεθνεώς, 2 Plur (ἐτεθνάειν). — τεθναίην, P. inf. Æolic, for τεθνηκέαι.
- θoinάω (ΘΟΙΝΙΖ-), to entertain festively, Imperf. ἐθoinάων, I feasted, intransitive, A. ἐθoinάισα, A. P. ἐθoinήθην as middle. Mid. θoinάομαι, to feast, feast upon, F. θoinήσομαι or θoinάσομαι, P. τεθoinάμαι, A. ἐθoinησάμην.
- θooω, to feast, entertain. Mid. θōται, θōνται, θōσθαι, θωμένους, to feast, eat, Doric forms, contracted from θέται θόνται θέσθαι θοομένους, F. θώσομαι, P. τέθωμαι, A. ἐθώθην, A. M. inf. θώσασθαι.
- θpάσσω (ΘPAX-), to disturb, A. ἔθpαξα, θpάξαι, P. τέτρηχα as Present intransitive, to be tumultuous, Pluperf. ἐτετρήχειν as Imperfect intransitive, A. P. ἐθpάχθην, F. M. θpαξοῦμαι.
- θpαύω, to crumble, regular; P. P. τέθpανμαι, τέθpανσμαι, A. P. ἐθpαύσθην.
- θpύπτω (ΘPΥΦ-), to crumble, A. ἔθpυψα, P. M. τέθpυμμαι, A. P. ἐθpύφθην, 2 A. P. ἐτpύφην.
- θpώσκω (ΘOP-, ΘPO-), to leap, spring, jump, F. θopέομαι θopοῦμαι 2 A. ἔθopον (τέθopον).
- θῦω, and θῦνω, to rage, rush, move rapidly, Imperf. ἔθῦον, ἔθῦνον, F. θῦσω, παρ-θῦσω, A. ἔθῦσα.
- θύω, to sacrifice, F. θῦσω, A. ἔθῦσα, P. τέθῦκα, P. P. τέθῦμαι, A. P. ἐτύθην, A. M. ἐθυσάμην.

I.

- ιάχω, ιαχέω, (AX-) to shout, Imp. ἱαχον, F. ιαχήσω, A. ιάχησα, P. part. fem. ἀμφ-ιαχνία as Present, screaming around.
- ιδρώω, sudo, to sweat, regular. — ἸΔPΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. ιδρόφη; part. ιδρόωντας (ιδρῶντας), Epic; part. fem. ιδρῶσα. — ἸΔPΩΩ, part. fem. ιδρώουσα.
- ιδρῶω, ἸΔPYNΩ, to seat, locate, F. ιδρῶσω, A. ἰδρῶσα, P. P. ἰδρῶμαι, A. P. ἰδρῶθην or ιδρῶνθην.
- ἴεμαι (εἴμι), to hasten, Imperf. ἰέμην.
- ἰέω (E-), to send, μεθ-ἰέω, inf. ἰεῖν, ξυνιεῖν, Imperf. ἰουν.
- ἰζώ, ἰζάνω, (ἴζομαι, ἸZE-) to seat, place; also to sit, Imperf. ἰζον, A. ἰζησα, P. ἰζηκα. Mid. ἰζομαι, to sit, F. καθ-ἰζήσομαι.

ἴημι (ἰέω, 'E-), *to send*, Imperf. ἴην, F. ἴσω, Epic also ἀν-έσω, A. ἴκα only in the indicative, Epic ἔηκα only in composition, ἀφ-έηκα, ἐφ-έηκα, ξυν-έηκα, also opt. ἀν-έσαιμι, P. εἴκα, P. P. εἶμαι, A. P. εἶθην or εἶθην, ἐβῶ, F. P. ἐθήσομαι, A. M. ἠκάμην rare in Attic, used only in the indicative, 2 A. ἴη, ὦ, εἶην, ἔς, εἶναι, εἶς, 2 A. M. εἶμην or ἔμην, ὦμαι, εἶμην, (έσο εῖο) οὐδ, εἶσθαι, ἔμενος. The singular ἴκα ἴκας ἴκε and the 3 plur. ἴκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἴη is not used in the indicative. — ἔωκα, ἔωμαι or ἔομαι, Perf. with the syllabic augment, for εἴκα, εἶμαι; 3 plur. ἔωνται, ἀφ-έωνται, ἀν-έωνται or ἀνέονται, for εἶνται, ἀφείνται, ἀνείνται. — προ-οῖτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for προ-εῖτο.

ἰκᾶνω (ἰκω), *to come, to have come*, Poetic, Imperf. ἰκᾶνον as Aorist.

ἰκνέομαι (ἰκω), *to come, to arrive*, F. ἴξομαι, P. ἴγμαι, 2 A. ἰκόμην. Prose-writers use the compound ἀφικνέομαι. — ἰκτο, ἰκμενος, 2 A. M. for ἴκετο, ἰκόμενος.

ἰκω (ἰ), *to come*, Epic Imp. ἰκον, A. ἴξον.

ἰλάσκομαι, rarely ἰλέομαι, ἰλεόομαι, Epic ἰλάομαι, *to propitiate*, F. ἰλάσομαι, later Epic ἰλάξομαι, A. P. ἰλάσθην passively, A. M. ἰλασάμην, later Epic ἰλαξάμην.

ἰλημι (ἰλάομαι), *to be propitious*, imperat. ἰλᾶθι, ἰληθι, P. (ἰληκα) ἰλήκω, ἰλήκοιμι, as Present. Mid. ἰλαμαι equivalent to ἰλάσκομαι.

ἰππο-τροφέω, *to keep horses*, regular; P. ἰπποτρόφηκα and καθ-ἰπποτετρόφηκα.

ἰπταμαι (πετάομαι, ΠΤΑ-, 'ΙΠΤΗΜΙ), *to fly as a bird*, Imp. ἰπτάμην, F. πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπτην, πταῖην, πτήναι, πτάς, 2 A. M. ἐπτάμην, πτώμαι, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.

ἰσαῖμι (ΙΣΑ-), *to know*, a Doric verb, 2 sing. ἴσης; 3 sing. ἴσατι, 1 plur.

ἴσαμεν, 2 pl. ἴσατε, 3 pl. ἴσαντι, part. ἴσας (not ἰσάς), Æolic ἴσαις.

— ἰσᾶντι, subj. 3 plur. contracted from ἰσᾶόντι.

ἴσχω for εἴσχω, Imperf. ἴσκον.

ἰστάω, the same as ἴστημι, Imperf. ἴστων.

ἴστημι (ΣΤΑ-), *statuo, to cause to stand, set up, erect, raise, place, station*, στήσω, A. ἔστησα, P. ἔστηκα as Present intransitive, *sto, to stand*, later ἔστακα active, Pluperf. ἐστήκειν or εἰστήκειν as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, P. P. ἔσταμαι rare, A. P. ἐστάθην, F. Perf. ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, *shall stand*, as future to ἔστηκα, 2 P. (ἔσταα), ἐστῶ, ἐσταῖην, ἐσταθι, ἐσάναι, ἐσῶς, as Present intransitive, *to stand*; 2 Pluperf. (ἐστάειν) as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, 2 A. ἔστην, στῶ, σταῖην, στήθι, στήναι, στάς. — ξυν-ιστοῖτο, opt. 3 sing. for ξυν-ισταῖτο. — ἔστασε, A. 3 sing. for ἔστησε; 3 plur. ἔστασαν, for ἔστησαν. — ἐσταθην, A. P. for ἐστάθην.

In some compounds whose middle is intransitive, the Perfect active may be translated as a real perfect; as ἀνίστημι, *to set up*, ἀνίσταμαι, *to rise up*, ἀνέστηκα, *to have risen up*.

ἴσχω (ἔχω), *to have, hold fast*, F. σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, &c., as in ἔχω. — ἴσχεε, imperat. 2 sing. for ἴσχε, formed after the analogy of σχέε, from ἔχω.

ἰώ (ἜΩ), another form of ἴημι, found only in composition, ἀφίω, ἀφίοιμι, Imperf. ξύν-ιον, P. P. part. μεμετ-ιμένος, from μεθίημι.



καθ-ίζομαι (ἕζομαι, 'ΕΔΕ-, 'ΕΔ-), *to sit down*, Imperf. ἐκαθεζόμεν, Poetic also καθεζόμεν, usually as Aorist, F. καθεδουμαι, later καθεδήσομαι, A. P. ἐκαθέσθην as middle, F. P. καθεσθήσομαι as middle.

καθ-εύδω (εὔδω, 'ΕΥΔΕ-), *to sleep*, Imp. ἐκάθευδον, καθεύδον, or καθηῦδον, F. καθευδήσω, A. καθεύδησα.

κάθ-ημαι ('Ε-, ἦμαι), Perf. of 'ΕΩ, as Present, *to sit, sit down*, κάθωμαι, καθοίμην, κάθησο, καθήσθαι, καθήμενος, Plur. ἐκαθήμην, καθήμην, as Imperfect. — κάθη, 2 sing. later for κάθησαι. — καθήμεθα, opt. 1 plur. — κάθου, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from κάθεο, later for κάθησο.

καθ-ίζω (ἴζω, 'ΙΖΕ-), *to set, place*, F. καθίσω, καθιῶ, A. ἐκάθισα, P. M. κεκάθισμαι rare, F. M. καθιζήσομαι, A. M. ἐκαθισάμην.

καίννμαι (ΚΑΔ-), *to excel, to be distinguished*, Poetic Imp. ἐκαινύμην, P. κέκασμαι, κέκασθαι, κέκασμένος and κέκαδμένος, Plur. ἐκεκάσμην.

καίνω (ΚΑΝ-), *to kill*, Poetic, F. κανῶ, 2 A. ἔκανον, 2 P. κέκανα?

καίω also κᾶω (ΚΑΥ-, ΚΕ-), *to burn*, F. καύσω, καύσομαι, A. ἔκαυσα, Poetic ἔκαε, Epic ἔκηα or ἔκεια, P. κέκαυκα, P. P. κέκαυμαι, A. P. ἐκαύθην, 2 A. P. ἐκάην. — καυθήσομαι, F. P. subj.

καλέω (ΚΑΛ-, ΚΛΑ-), *to call*, F. καλέσω καλέω καλῶ, A. ἐκάλεσα, P. κέκληκα, P. P. κέκλημαι, A. P. ἐκλήθην, rare ἐκαλέσθην, F. Perf. κέκλήσομαι. — P. P. opt. 2 sing. κέκλῃο, 1 plur. κέκλήμεθα.

κάλημι, inf. καλήμεναι, for καλέω, καλεῖν.

κάμνω (ΚΑΜ-, ΚΜΑ-), *to labor*, F. καμῶμαι καμῶμαι, P. κέκμηκα, 2 A. ἔκαμον, 2 P. part. κέκμηώς, -ῶτος or -ότος, 2 A. M. ἐκαμόμην as active, Epic.

ΚΑΠΥΩ, *to breathe*, Epic, A. ἐκάπυσσα.

κατα-γλωτίζω, *to kiss*, regular; P. P. part. κατεγλωτισμένος.

κατ-άγνυμι, κατ-αγνύω, *to break to pieces*, F. κατάξω, A. κατέαξα, rarely κατήξα, A. P. κατεάχθην, 2 A. P. κατεάγην, 2 P. κατέαγα, rarely κατήγα. — κατεάξω, F. for κατάξω; κατεάξας, A. part. for κατάξας; κατεαγῶ, 2 A. P. subj. for καταγῶ; κατεαγείς, 2 A. P. part. for καταγείς. — κανάξαις, A. opt. 2 sing. for κατάξαις; formed as follows, κατα-φαξαις, κατ-φαξαις, κα-φαξαις, κα-νάξαις, like κατά-βᾶθι κάτ-βᾶθι κάβᾶσι.

ΚΑΦΕΩ (ΚΑΦ-), *to rant*, Epic, P. κέκηφε, *is dead*, part. κεκαφηώς as Present.

κεδάννυμι (ΚΕΔΑ-), Epic for σκεδάννυμι, A. ἐκέδασσα, Pluperf. P. κέκεδαστο, A. P. ἐκεδάσθην.

κείμαι (ΚΕ-, ΚΕΙ-), Ionic κέομαι, *to lie down*, κέωμαι or κείωμαι, κείμην, κείσο, κείσθαι (κέεσθαι), κείμενος, Imperf. ἐκείμην, F. κείσομαι.

κείρω (ΚΕΡ-), *to shear*, F. κέρσω, commonly κερῶ, A. ἔκερσα, commonly ἔκειρα, P. P. κέκαρμαι, A. P. ἐκέρθην, 2 A. P. ἐκάρην.

κείω or κέω, *I will lie down, desire to lie down*, Epic for κείσω, κέσω — κάκκη, imperat. 2 sing. Doric for κατάκεε.

κελεύω, *to command*, regular; P. P. κέκελευσμαι, A. P. ἐκελεύσθην.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛ-), *to come, or bring, to land*, as a ship, F. κέλσω, A. ἔκελ

- κέλομαι (ΚΕΛΕ-), *to order, request, exhort*, Poetic, F. κελήσομαι, A. ἐκελησάμην, A. ἐκέλησα gate, 2 A. κεκλόμην, ἐκεκλόμην. — κέκλωμαι, κεκλόμενος, new Present, from κεκλόμην. — κέντο, Imperf. 3 sing. Doric for κέλ-το, κέλετο, as Aorist.
- κεντέω (ΚΕΝΤ-), *to prick*, regular. A. inf. κένσαι, Epic.
- κεράννυμι and κερανούω (κεράω, ΚΡΑ-), *to mix*, as wine and water, F. κεράσω κερῶ, A. ἐκέρῃσα, Ionic ἔκρησα, P. P. κέρῃμαι, sometimes κεκέρασμαι, A. P. ἐκέρῃθην, ἐκεράσθην.
- κεράω, *to mix*, Epic, imperat. κέρα and κέραει. — κέρωνται, subj. 3 plur. as if from κέραμαι.
- κερδαίνω (ΚΕΡΔΑ-, ΚΕΡΔΑΝ-), *to gain*, F. κερδανῶ, later κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, A. ἐκέρδᾶνα, ἐκέρδησα, P. κεκέρδαγκα, κεκέρδηκα, later κεκέρδακα. — κερδῆθησονται, F. P. subj. 3 plur.
- κεύθω, Epic κευθάνω, (ΚΥΘ-) *to hide*, F. κεύσω, A. ἔκευσα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκευται, 2 A. ἔκυθον (κέκυθον), 2 P. κέκευθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκεύθειν as Imperfect.
- κέω, see κείω.
- κῆδω (ΚΗΔΕ-, ΚΑΔ-), *to vex, trouble, afflict*, Epic F. κηδήσω, A. M. ἐκηδεσάμην, 2 Perf. κέκηδα as Present middle, F. Perf. κεκᾶδήσομαι as future to κέκηδα.
- κίδνημι, κικλήσκω, Poetic for κεδάννυμι, καλέω.
- κίγγυμαι, Epic for κινέομαι, *to move one's self*, Imperf. ἐκινύμην.
- κίρναω, κίρνημι, for κεράννυμι, imperat. κίρναθι, inf. κίρνάμεν Epic, part. κίρνας, Æolic κίρναις, Imperf. ἐκίρνων, ἐκίρνην.
- κιχάνω, κιχᾶνω, κιχέω, (ΚΙΧ-, ΚΙΧΗΜΙ) *to find, reach*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐκίχανον, ἐκίχεον, F. κιχήσομαι, Epic κιχῆσω, 2 A. ἔκιχον, also ἐκίχην, (κιχέω κιχῶ) κιχείω, κιχειν, κιχήμεναι, κιχείς. Pres. M. part. κιχήμενος as Present or Aorist, Epic.
- κίχρημι (χράω), *to lend*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. P. κέχρημαι. Mid. κίχραμαι, later κιχράομαι, *to borrow*, A. ἐχρησάμην.
- κίω, *to go*, Poetic, κίω, κίοιμι, κίε, κίειν, κίων, Imperf. ἔκιον usually as Aorist. — ΚΙΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐκίαθον μετ-εκίαθον, as Aorist.
- κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΗΓ-), *clango, to shout, scream, clang*, Poetic, F. κλάγξω, A. ἔκλαγξα, P. κέκλαγχα, 2 A. ἔκλαγον, 2 P. κέκλαγχα, κέκλαγχα, as Present, F. Perf. κεκλάγξομαι, as future to κέκλαγχα.
- κλαίω, κλαῶ, (ΚΛΑΙΕ-, ΚΛΑΕ-, ΚΛΑΥ-) *to weep*, F. κλαύσω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυσούμαι, κλαιήσω or κλαήσω, A. ἔκλαυσα, P. P. κέκλαιμαι, A. P. ἐκλαύσθην, F. Perf. κεκλαύσομαι.
- κλάω (ΚΛΗΜΙ), *to break*, A. ἔκλασα, P. P. κέκλασμαι, A. P. ἐκλάσθην, 2 A. part. ἀπο-κλάς.
- κλείω, claudo, *to shut*, F. κλείσω, A. ἔκλεισα, P. κέκλεικα, P. P. κέκλειμαι, commonly κέκλεισμαι, A. P. ἐκλείσθην, F. Perf. κεκλείσομαι. — κατακλιεῖ, F. 3 sing.
- κλέπτω (ΚΛΕΠ-), clero, *to steal*, F. κλέψω, κλέψομαι, A. ἔκλεψα, P. κέκλοφα, P. P. κέκλεμμαι, A. P. ἐκλέφθην, 2 A. ἔκλαπον later, 2 A. P. ἐκλάπην.
- κληίζω, *to celebrate, call*, Poetic, F. κλειῖξω Doric, P. P. κεκλήισμαι, ἐκλήισμαι, Plur. P. ἐκλήισμην.
- κληίω (κλείω), *to shut*, Ionic, A. ἐκλήισα, P. P. κεκλήϊμαι and κεκλήϊσμαι, A. P. ἐκλήϊσθην.

- κλῖνω, in-clino, *to bend, incline*, F. κλινῶ, A. ἐκλῖνα, P. κέκλικα, P. P. κέκλιμαι, A. P. ἐκλίθην, Poetic ἐκλίβην, 2 A. P. ἐκλίβην.
- κλύω (ΚΛΥΜΙ), *to hear*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔκλυον as Aorist, P. κέκλυκα as Present, 2 A. (ἔκλυν) imperat. κλύθι, κλύτε, 2 A. M. (ἐκλύμην) part. κλύμενος, *celebrated*, 2 P. (κέκλυα) imperat. κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, as Present.
- κναίω, *to scrape*, regular; P. P. κέκναισμαι, A. P. ἐκναίσθην.
- κνάω, for κναίω, Imperf. 3 sing. ἔκνη (ἔκναε) as Aorist, F. κνήσω, A. ἔκνησα, P. P. κέκνησμαι, A. P. ἐκνήσθην.
- κολούω, *to check*, regular; A. P. ἐκολούθην, ἐκολούσθην.
- κοναβίζω (KONABE-), *to resound*, A. ἐκονάβησα.
- κόπτω (ΚΟΠ-), *to cut*, regular; F. Perf. κεκόψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκόπην, 2 P. κέκοπα Epic.
- κορέννυμι (ΚΟΡΕ-), *to satiate*, F. κορέσω, κορέω, A. ἐκόρεσα, P. M. κέκορεσμαι, not Attic κεκόρημαι, A. ἐκορεσάμην, A. P. ἐκορέσθην as middle, 2 P. part. κεκορηώς as middle.
- κορύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘ-, κόρυς), *to arm*, Poetic, regular; P. P. part. κεκορυσμένος, κεκορυσθμένος.
- κοτέω, κοταίνω, *to be angry*, F. κοτέσομαι (σσ), Poetic, A. ἐκότεια, A. M. ἐκοτεσάμην, 2 P. part. κεκοτηώς.
- κοχύω (χέω), *to trickle down*, Imperf. κοχῦεσκον, or κοχῦδεσκον, Epic.
- κράζω (ΚΡΑΓ-, ΚΕΚΡΑΓ-), *to cry aloud*, F. κράζω not common, A. ἐέκκραξα later, 2 A. ἔκραγον, 2 P. κέκράγα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐέκκράγειν as Imperfect, F. Perf. κεκραγήσω, κεκράξομαι as future to κέκραγα. — κέκραχθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. syncopated.
- κραιαίνω, a protraction of κραίνω, Epic, Imp. ἐκραιαίνον, A. ἐκρήνηα, P. P. 3 sing. κεκράνται, Plur. 3 sing. κεκράντο, A. P. ἐκράανθην.
- κραίνω (ΚΡΑΝ-), *to finish, complete, rule over*, Poetic, F. κρανῶ, A. ἔκράνα, Epic ἔκρηνα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκρανται, A. P. ἐκράνθην, F. M. κρανοῦμαι as passive.
- κρεμάννυμι (κρεμάω), *to hang*, F. κρεμάσω κρεμῶ, A. ἐκρέμασα, P. P. κέκρεμασμαι, A. P. ἐκρεμάσθην, A. M. ἐκρεμασάμην.
- κρέμμι (κρεμάω), *to hang transitive, rare in the active*. Mid. κρέμμαμαι, *to hang, be in a state of suspension, to be hanging*, Imperf. ἐκρεμάμην, F. κρεμήσομαι.
- κρημνάω or κρήνημι, for κρεμάννυμι.
- ΚΡΙΖΩ (ΚΡΙΓ-, ΚΡΙΚ-), *to creak, shriek, squeak*, 2 A. ἔκρικον, 2 P. κέκριγα as Present.
- κρίνω, *to separate, judge*, F. κρινῶ, A. ἔκρινα, P. κέκρικα, P. P. κέκριμαι, A. P. ἐκρίθην, Epic ἐκρίνθην.
- κρούω, *to knock*, regular; P. P. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, A. P. ἐκρούσθην.
- κρύπτω (ΚΡΥΒ-, ΚΡΥΦ-), *to hide*, regular; F. Perf. κεκρύψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκρύβην, rarely ἐκρύφην. — ἔκρυβον, Imperf. from ΚΡΥΒΩ, (N. T. Luc. 1, 24.)
- κτῖομαι, *to acquire*, F. κτήσομαι, P. κέκτημαι, ἔκτημαι, subj. κεκτῶμαι or κέκτωμαι, opt. κεκτῆμην or κεκτώμην, as Present, *to possess*, A. ἐκτῆθην passively, A. ἐκτῆσάμην, F. Perf. κεκτήσομαι, ἐκτῆσομαι, as future to κέκτημαι.

- Χ**κτείνω (KTEN-, KTAN-, KTA-, KTHMI-), *to kill, slay*, F. κτενῶ, Epic κτανέω, A. ἔκτεινα, P. ἐκτόνηκα rare, later ἔκτακα, ἔκταγκα, A. P. ἐκτάθην Epic, ἐκτάνθην later, F. M. κτανέομαι as passive, 2 A. ἔκτανον, also ἔκταν, Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐκτάμην as passive, Poetic, 2 P. ἔκτονα the usual Perfect.
- κτίμενος (KTIMI, κτίζω), *built, founded*, Epic; a defective 2 A. M. part. with a passive signification; used only in composition, εὐ-κτίμενος.
- κτίννυμι, κτινώω, (κτείνω) *to kill*, ἀπο-κτίννυμι.—ἀπο-κτίννυμεν, subj. 1 plur.
- κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ-), *to sound, crash*, A. ἐκτύπησα, 2 A. ἔκτυπον.
- κύω, κύω, *to be pregnant, to bring forth*, F. κύησω, κύησομαι, A. ἐκύησα, also ἔκυσα *to impregnate*, P. κεκύηκα.
- κύσσω, κύσσομαι, (κύω) *to conceive*, A. M. ἐκῦσάμην, ἐκῦσάμην (σσο).
- κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλῖω, *to roll*, F. κυλινδήσω, A. ἐκυλίσα, P. P. κεκύλισμαι, A. P. ἐκυλίσθην.
- κυνέω (ΚΥ-), *to kiss*, F. κυνήσομαι, A. ἔκῦσα. The compound προσ-κυνέω, *to worship*, is regular.
- κῦρω, *to fall in with, to meet, to chance*, F. κύρσω, A. ἔκυρσα.

A.

- λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧ-, ΛΗΧ-, ΛΕΓΧ-), *to obtain by lot*, F. λήξομαι, Ionic λάξομαι, P. εἴληχα, λέλαχα, λέλογχα, P. P. εἴληγμαι, A. P. εἴληχθην, 2 A. ἔλαχον (λέλαχον).—ἔλλαχον, 2 A. Epic.—λαχόην, 2 A. opt. for λαχοῖην.
- λ**λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒ-, ΛΑΒΕ-, ΛΗΒ-), *to take*, F. λήψομαι, P. εἴληφα, rarely λέλάβηκα, P. P. εἴλημμαι, sometimes λέλημμαι, A. P. εἴληφθην, F. Perf. λελήψομαι, 2 A. ἔλαβον, 2 A. M. ἐλαβόμην (λελαβόμην). ΛΑΜΒΩ gives the Ionic λάμψομαι, λέλαμμαι, ἐλάμφθην.—ἔλλαβον, ἐλλαβόμην, 2 A. Epic.
- λάμπω, *to shine*, regular; 2 P. λέλαμπα.
- λανθάνω, Poetic λήθω, (ΛΑΘ-) lateo, *to lie hid, escape notice*, F. λήσω, A. ἔλησα rather rare, P. M. λέλησμαι, Ionic λελασμαι, A. P. ἐλάσθην Doric, F. Perf. λελήσομαι, 2 A. ἔλαθον (λέλαθον), 2 A. M. ἐλαθόμην (λελαθόμην), 2 P. λέληθα, Doric λέλαθα as middle. Mid. λανθάνομαι, *to forget*.
- λάσσω (ΛΑΚΕ-, ΛΑΚ-), loquor, *to speak, gabble*, Poetic, F. λακήσομαι, A. ἐλάκησα, 2 A. ἔλακον, 2 A. M. ἐλακόμην (λελακόμην), 2 P. λέλακα, Epic λέληκα, as Present.
- λάω, *to see*, Epic, Imperf. λάων.
- λέγω, loquor, *to say*, regular; A. P. ἐλέχθην, F. Perf. λελέξομαι.
- λέγω, *to enumerate, to collect*, F. λέξω, A. ἔλεξα, P. εἴλοχα, P. P. εἴλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, A. P. ἐλέχθην, 2 A. P. ἐλέγην.—Imperf. ἐλέγμην, for ἐλεγόμην, 3 sing. λέκτο, for ἐλέγετο, both Aoristic.
- λείπω, λιμπάνω, (ΛΙΠ-) linquo, *to leave*, F. λείψω, A. ἔλειψα later, P. P. λείψομαι, A. P. ελείφθην, F. Perf. λελείψομαι, 2 A. ἔλιπον, 2 A. M. ἐλιπόμην, 2 A. P. ἐλίπην later, 2 P. λέλοιπα.—ἔλλιπον, 2 A. Epic.—ἔλειπτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλείπετο, as Aorist.
- λείχω, lingo, *to lick*, regular; 2 P. part. λειχμῶς or λειχιμῶς.
- λέπω, *to peel*, regular; 2 A. ἐλάπην.

λεύω, *to stone*, regular; A. P. ελεύσθην.

ΔΕΧΩ, *to put to bed*, A. ἔλεξα, P. part. λελοχῦα. Mid. ΔΕΧΟΜΑΙ, *to sleep*, F. λέξομαι, A. ἐλεξάμην. — λέξο, Pres. imperat. 2 sing. for λέχου, Aoristic; κατα-λέχθαι, Pres. inf. for κατα-λέχεσθαι, Aoristic; κατα-λέγμενος, Pres. part. for -λεχόμενος. — λέκτο or ἔλεκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. Aoristic. — λέξεο, A. imperat. 2 sing. for λέξαι.

ληΐζω, *to pillage*, regular; P. P. λελήϊσμαι, λέλησμαι, A. M. ἐληϊσάμην, ἐλησάμην.

ΔΙΖΩ (ΔΙΠΤ-), *to twang*, A. ἔλιγξα.

λιλαίομαι (ΔΙΛΑ-, λάω), *to crave*, Epic, P. λελήμαι, the participle λελημένος means also *eager, hastening*, Plur. λελιήμην.

λίσομαι, λίτομαι, *to supplicate*, A. ἐλισάμην, 2 A. ἐλιτόμην. — ἔλλι-σάμην, A. Epic.

λοέω, *to bathe*, transitive, Epic, A. ἐλόεσα (σσ), F. M. λοέσομαι (σσ), A. M. ἐλοεσάμην (σσ).

λόω, *lavo, to bathe*, Poetic in the active, Imperf. ἔλοον ἔλουν, ἔλοε ἔλου, ἐλόομεν ἐλούμεν. Mid. λούμαι, *to bathe*, reflexive, imperat. λού, inf. λούσθαι, part. λούμενος, Imperf. ἐλούμην, ἐλοῦτο, ἐλοῦντο.

λύω (ΛΥΜΙ), *solvo, to loose*, F. λῦσω, A. ἔλυσα, P. λέλυκα, P. P. λέλῦμαι, A. P. ἐλύθην, F. Perf. λελύσομαι, 2 A. imperat. λῦθι, 2 A. M. ἐλύμην λύτο λύντο. — λελύτο, Perf. Pass. opt. 3 sing.

λῶ λῆς λῆ, plural λῶμες λῆτε λῶντι, inf. λῆν, part. λῶν, Doric for θέ-λω, contracted from λάω.

M.

μαίνω (ΜΑΝ-, ΜΑΝΕ-), used only in the compound ἐκ-μαίνω, *to madden*, A. ἔμνηα, 2 A. P. ἐμάνην as middle, 2 F. μανήσομαι as middle, 2 P. μέμνηα as Present middle, *to be mad, to rave*. Mid. μαίνομαι, F. μανοῦμαι, P. μεμάνημαι, A. ἐμηνάμην.

μαίομαι (ΜΑ-), *to feel after, touch, seek, probe*, F. μάσομαι (σσ), A. ἐμασάμην (σσ).

μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΕ-, ΜΑΘ-), *to learn, understand*, F. μαθήσομαι, P. μεμάθηκα, 2 A. ἔμαθον, F. M. (μαθέομαι) μαθεῖμαι Doric. — ἔμμαθον, 2 A. Epic.

μάρναμαι, *to fight*, Poetic, subj. μάρνωμαι, opt. μαρνοίμην, imperat (μάρνασο) μάρνασο, Imperf. ἐμαρνάμην.

μάρπτω (ΜΑΡΠ-, ΜΑΡΠ-), *to seize, catch*, F. μάρψω, A. ἔμαρψα, Plur. P. 3 sing. ἐμέμαρπτο, 2 A. μέμαρπον, μέμαπον, ἔμαπον. — βράψαι, A. inf. for μάρψαι.

μάσσω (ΜΑΓ-), *to wipe*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐμάγην.

μάχομαι, Ionic also for μαχέομαι, di-micō, *to fight*, F. μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι, Epic μαχῆσομαι, P. μεμάχημαι, rarely μεμάχεσμαι, A. ἐμαχέσθην later, A. M. ἐμαχεσάμην, later also ἐμαχησάμην. — μαχεοῦμενος, Pres. part. Ionic for μαχόμενος.

ΜΑΩ (ΜΩ-, ΜΕΝ-), *to desire earnestly or strongly, to be eager, intend*, Poetic, 2 P. μέμαα, μέμονα, as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐμεμάειν as Imperfect. Mid. μάομαι, μώομαι, 3 sing. μῶται, as active, imperat. 2 sing. μῶεο, inf. μῶσθαι (μῶεσθαι), part. μῶμενος, A. ἐμωσάμην.

— μέμαεν, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

μέδομαι (ΜΕΔΕ-), *to concern one's self about, think of, plan, machinate*, F. μεδήσομαι, rarely μεδήσω.

μεθίημι (μετά, ἴημι, ἴω), *to send off, let go, μεθήσω, &c.*, as in ἴημι; P. μεμέθεικα, P. P. part. μεμετιμένος Ionic.

μεθύσκω (μεθύω), *to intoxicate*, A. ἐμέθυσα, P. P. μεμέθυσμαι, A. P. ἐμεθύσθην as middle. Mid. μεθύσκομαι, *to get drunk*. — μεθύσθην, A. P. inf. Æolic for μεθυσθῆναι.

μεθύω, *to get drunk*, defective.

μείρομαι (ΜΕΡ-, ΜΟΡΕ-, ΜΟΡΑΖ-), *to obtain, acquire*, Poetic, F. μάρσομαι, P. μεμόρηκα, P. M. 3 sing. εἶμαρται, μεμόρηται, μέμορται, μεμόρακται, ἔμβραται, *it is fated*, inf. μέμορθαι, part. εἶμαρμένος, μεμορθημένος, μεμορμένος, βεβραμένων, *fated, ordained by fate*, Pluperf. εἶμαρτο, μεμόρητο, *it was fated*. Observe that εἶμαρται εἶμαρτο εἶμαρμένους take the rough breathing.

μέλλω (ΜΕΛΛΕ-), *to be about to do any thing, to intend, delay*, Imperf. ἔμελλον ἤμελλον, A. ἐμέλλησα ἤμέλλησα.

μελο-ποιέω, *to compose odes*, regular; P. P. part. μεμελοποιημένος.

μέλω (ΜΕΛΕ-), *to concern, to care for*, F. μελήσω, 2 P. μέμηλα as Present, Epic, 2 Plup. ἐμεμήλειν as Imperfect, P. M. μεμέλημαι as Present active, Pluperf. M. μεμελήμην as Imperfect, A. P. part. μεληθείς as active. — μέμβλεται, μέμβλεσθε, P. M. for μεμέληται, μεμέλησθε; μέμβλετο, Plup. M. for μεμέλητο; all Epic.

Μέλει, *it concerns*, impersonal, μέλη, μέλοι, μέλειν, μῆλον, Imperf. ἔμελε, F. μελήσει, A. ἐμέλησε, P. μεμέληκε, Pluperf. ἐμεμελήκει.

μένω (ΜΕΝΕ-), maneo, *to remain*, F. μενῶ, A. ἔμεινα, P. μεμενηκα, 2 P. μέμονα rare.

ΜΕΝΩ, see ΜΑΩ.

μερμηρίζω, *to ponder, reflect*, F. μερμηρίζω, A. ἐμερμήριξα, rarely ἐμερμήρισα.

μεταμέλομαι (μετά, μέλομαι), Ionic μεταμελέομαι, *to repent*, F. μεταμλήσομαι as passive.

Μεταμέλεται, *poenitet, it repents*, impersonal.

μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ-, ΜΑΚ-), *to bleat*, 2 A. ἔμακον, 2 P. μέμηκα as Present. — μεμαῦκνυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic, for μεμηκνυῖα. — ἐμέμηκον, 2 Plup. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

μιάινω, *to stain*, regular; A. ἐμίνα, ἐμίᾶνα, P. P. μεμιάσμαι. — μιάνθην, A. P. 3 plur. Epic, for ἐμίανθεν, ἐμάνθησαν.

μίγνυμι, μίγνυώ, μίσγω, (ΜΙΓ-) misceo, *to mix*, F. μίξω, A. ἔμιξα, P. P. μέμιγμαί, A. P. ἐμίχθην, F. Perf. μεμίξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐμίγην. — μίκτο or ἔμικτο, 2 A. M. for ἐμίγετο.

μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑ-), memoro, *to remind*, F. μνήσω, A. ἔμνησα, A. P. ἐμνήσθην as middle, F. Perf. μεμνήσομαι as middle. Mid. μιμνήσκομαι, Epic μνάομαι, *reminiscor, to remember*, F. μνήσομαι, P. μέμνημαι as Present, memini, subj. μεμνώμαι or μέμνωμαι, opt. μεμνήμην or μεμνώμην, imper. μέμνησο, inf. μεμνήσθαι, part. μεμνημένος, Pluperf. ἐμεμνήμην as Imperfect. — P. M. opt. 2 sing. μέμνοιο, 3 sing. μεμνέφτο Ionic for μεμνώτο; 3 plur. μεμναίατο,

Ionic for *μεμνήντο*; imperat. 2 sing. *μέμνεο*; part. *μεμνόμενος*. — *μνώεο*, imperat. 2 sing. from ΜΝΩΩ.

μίμνω, Poetic for *μένω*.

μινύθω (MINY-, MINYΘE-, MINYΘIZ-), *μινύο*, to diminish, to be less,

A. *ἐμινύθησα*, *ἐμινύθισα*, P. *μεμινύθηκα*, A. *ἐμινύθην*.

μνημονεύω, to call to mind, regular; P. *ἐμνημόνευκα*.

ΜΟΛΩ, see *βλώσκω*.

μύζω, *μυζάω*, *μυζέω*, to suck, A. *ἐμύζησα*, 2 P. part. dual *μεμυζότε*.

μύζω, to mutter, grumble, A. *ἔμυξα*, *ἔμυσα*.

μῦκάομαι (ΜΥΚ-), *μυγίω*, to bellow, F. *μυκήσομαι*, A. *ἐμυκησάμην*,

later *ἐμύκησα*, 2 A. *ἔμυκον*, 2 P. *μέμυκα* as Present, 2 Plur. *ἐμεμῦκειν* as Imperfect.

μῦω, to close the lips or eyes, A. *ἔμῦσα*, *ἔμῦσα*, P. *μέμυκα*.

N.

ναιεῖάω, to inhabit; part. fem. *ναιετάωσα*, Doric as to form.

ναίω (NA-), to dwell, Poetic, F. *νάσομαι*, A. *ἔνασα* causative, P. P.

νέναςμαι, A. P. *ἐνάσθην*, A. M. *ἐνασάμην*. — *νάσθαι*, 2 A. M. inf. from NHMI.

νάσσω or *νάττω*, to stuff, press close together, F. *νάξω*, A. *ἔναξα*,

P. P. *νέναςμαι*, Ionic *νέναγμα*.

ναῖω, to flow, Imperf. *ναῖον*, *ναῖον*.

νείσσομαι, see *νίσσομαι*.

νεικέω, to chide, Epic, F. *νεικέσω*, A. *ἐνείκεσα*.

νέμω (NEME-), to distribute, consider, pasture, F. *νεμῶ*, *νεμήσω*, A.

ἔνειμα, P. *νενέμηκα*, P. P. *νενέμημαι*, A. *ἐνεμήθην*, *ἐνεμέθην*, A. M. *ἐνεμιάμην*, *ἐνεμησάμην*. — NEMEΘΩ, Imperf. *ἐνεμεθόμην*, Epic.

νέομαι, contracted *νεῦμαι*, to go away, return, usually as Future, 2 sing. (*νέει*) *νεῖαι*, subj. 2 sing. *νέηαι*.

νέω (NEY-), no nares, to swim, F. *νευσσοῦμαι*, A. *ἔνευσα*, P. *νένευκα*.

— *ἔννεον*, Imperf. Epic.

νέω, to heap up, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένημαι*, *νένησμαι*.

νέω, *νήθω*, *νεο*, to spin, F. *νήσω*, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένησμαι*, A. P. *ἐνήθην*, A. M. *ἐνησάμην*.

νηέω, *νηνέω*, Ionic for *νέω*, to heap up, A. *ἐνήησα*, A. M. *ἐνηησάμην*.

νίζω, later *νίπτω*, (NIB-) to wash, as the hands or feet, F. *νίψω*, A.

ἔνιψα, P. P. *νένιμμαι*, A. P. *ἐνίφθην*.

νίσσομαι or *νείσσομαι*, Epic for *νέομαι*.

νίφει, *ningit*, to snow, to cover with snow, impersonally, F. *νίψει*, A. *ἔνιψε*.

νοέω (ΓNO-), to think, perceive, regular in the Attic dialect. The

Ionic contracts *οη* into *ω*; thus, *ἔνωσα*, *νένωκα*, *νένωμαι*, *ἐνενώμην*.

νοστάζω, to feel sleepy, A. *ἐνύστασα*, later *ἐνύσταξα*.

Ξ.

ξέω, to scrape, A. *ἔξεσα*, P. P. *ἔξεσμαι*.

ξυν-νεφέω (ΞΥΝ-NEΦ-), to be clouded, to lower, P. *ξυν-νένοφα*.

ξυρέω, *ξυράω*, (ΞΥΡ-) to shave, regular. Mid. *ξυρέομαι*, commonly

ξύρομαι.

ξύω, to polish, A. *ἔξύσα*, P. P. *ἔξυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐξύσθην*.

O.

- ὀδάξομαι (ΟΔΑΞΕ-, ΟΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. ὀδαξήσομαι, P. P. ὀδαγμαί, A. M. ὀδαξάμην.
- ὀδάξω, *to smart from a bite*, Imperf. ὀδαξον.
- ΟΔΥΟΜΑΙ, *to be angry*, P. ὀδώδυσμαι as Present, A. ὀδυσάμην.
- ὀζω (ΟΖΕ-, ΟΔ-), *oleo, to emit a smell, have the smell of*, F. ὀζήσω, Ionic ὀζέσω, A. ὄζησα, Ionic ὄζεσα, 2 P. ὀζωδα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ὀδώδειν, ὀδώδειν, as Imperfect.
- οἶγω, οἶγνυμι, *to open*, Poetic, F. οἶξω, A. ὄξα, ὄϊξα, A. P. οἶχθην, 2 A. P. οἶγην, 2 P. ἔωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*. Pass. οἶγομαι, Imp. οἶγόμην, ὄϊγνύμην. Prose-writers use ἀνοίγω.
- οἰκέω, *to dwell*, regular; Imperf. ἐώκειον, rare.
- οἰκοδομέω, *to build a house*, regular. — οἰκοδομηται, P. P. subj. 3 sing. in the Heracleian Tables.
- οἰμώζω (οἶμοι), *to bewail, lament*, F. οἰμώξομαι, later οἰμώξω, A. ὄμωξα, P. οἴμωγμαί, A. P. οἰμώχθην.
- οἰνοχοέω, *to pour out wine*, regular; Imperf. 3 sing. ἐφονοχόει, in Homer.
- οἶομαι, οἶμαι, (ΟΙΕ-) opinor, *to think*, 2 sing. οἶει, Imperf. ὀόμην, ὄμην, F. οἶήσομαι, ὀήθην. The connecting vowel is dropped only in οἶμαι, ὄμην. — Epic οἶω, οἶομαι, (ῖ) ὀϊόμην, οἶετο, A. ὀϊσθην, A. M. ὀϊσάμην, οἶσάμην.
- οἶχομαι (ΟΙΧΕ-, ΟΙΧΟ-), *to be gone*, as Perfect, Imperf. ὀχόμην, as Aorist, sometimes as Pluperfect, F. οἶχήσομαι, P. οἶχωκα, sometimes ὄχωκα, Epic ὄχηκα, P. P. ὄχημαι equivalent to οἶχωκα.
- ΟΙΩ, see φέρω.
- ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθάνω, rarely ὀλισθάζω, (ΟΛΙΣΘ-, ΟΛΙΣΘΕ-) *to slip*, A. ὀλίσθησα, P. ὀλίσθηκα, 2 A. ὀλίσθον.
- ὀλλυμι, ὀλλύω, (ὀλέω, ΟΔ-) *to destroy, lose*, F. ὀλέσω, ὀλῶ, A. ὄλεσα, P. ὀλώλεκα, 2 P. ὀλωλα as middle, *to have perished*, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώλειν, rarely ὀλώλειν, as middle, 2 A. (ὄλον) opt. ὀλοίην rare, 2 A. M. ὀλόμην. — ὀλέεσκεν, Imperf. iterative from ὀλέω. — ὀλόμενος or οὐλόμενος, 2 A. M. part. as an adjective, *fatal*.
- ὀμνυμι, ὀμνύω, (ΟΜ-, ΟΜΟ-) *to swear*, F. ὀμόσω, commonly (ὀμέομαι) ὀμοῦμαι, A. ὄμοσα, P. ὀμόμοκα, P. P. ὀμόμοσμαι, ὀμόμοται, A. P. ὀμόσθην, ὀμόσθην, A. M. ὀμοσάμην. — ὀμνύην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῦντες, part. from ΟΜΟΩ.
- ὀμόργνυμι (ΟΜΟΡΓ-), *to wipe off*, F. ὀμόρξω, A. ὄμορξα, A. P. ὀμόρχθην as middle.
- ὀνίνημι (ΟΝΑ-, ΟΝΕ-, ΟΝΗΜΙ), *to benefit*, F. ὀνήσω, A. ὄνησα, A. P. ὄνηθην. Mid ὀνίναμαι, *to derive benefit*, F. ὀνήσομαι, A. ὄνησάμην, ὄνησάμην, later, 2 A. ὄνάμην or ὄνήμην, ὄναίμην, ὄνησο, ὄνασθαι or ὄνησθαι, ὄνήμενος. — ὀνοῦντα, Pres. part. from ΟΝΕΩ.
- ὀνομαι (ΟΝ-, ΟΝΟ-, ΟΝΩΜΙ), *to insult, think lightly of, find fault with*, inflected like δίδομαι, F. ὀνόσομαι, A. ὄνοσάμην, Epic ὄνάμην, A. P. ὄνόσθην as middle. — οὔνεσθε, Pres. 2 sing. for ὄνεσθε, from ΟΝΩ.
- ὀνοματοποιέω, *to form a word expressive of some sound*, regular; P. P. ὀνοματοπεποιήμαι.

ὄπνιώ, *to marry*, said of the man, F. ὄπῶσω without the *ι*.

ὄράω (ΟΠ-, ΕΙΔ-), *to see*, Imperf. ἐώρων, Ionic ὄρων, ὄρεον or ὄρειον, F. ὄψομαι, 2 sing. ὄψει, A. ὄψα rare, P. ἐώρακα, rare and Poetic ἐώρακα, also ὄφα rare, Pluperf. also ὄφειν rare, P. P. ἐώραμαι, ὄμμαi, A. P. ὄφθην, rarely ὄράθην, A. M. ὄψάμην rare, 2 A. εἶδον, 2 A. M. εἰδόμην, 2 P. ὄπωπα, Ionic and Poetic.

ὄρέγω, ὀρέγγνυμι, *to stretch out*, F. ὀρέξω, A. ὄρεξα, P. ὀρώρεχα, P. M. ὀρώρεγμαi, A. P. ὀρέχθην as middle.

ὄρημι, for ὄράω, Doric; subj. 2 sing. ὄρηαι or ὄρηαι.

ὄρνυμι, ὀρνύω, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) *to rouse*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὄρσα, 2 A. ὄρορον, 2 P. ὄρωρα as Present middle, 2 Plur. ὀρώρειν, ὀρώρειν, as Imperfect middle. Mid. ὀρνυμαι, ὀρέομαι, *to rise, rush*, Imperf. ὀρνύμην, and ὀρέομην, F. ὀροῦμαι, P. ὀρώρεμαι as Present, 2 A. ὀρόμην. — ὄρσεο ὄρσευ, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, implying ὀρσάμην (ὀρσόμην). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. ὄρτο, for ὄρετο, imperat. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι for ὀρέσθαι, part. ὄρμενος. — ὀρώρηται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. from ὀρέομαι.

ὄρομαι (ὄρνυμι), ἐπι-όρομαι, *to watch over*, Imperf. 3 plur. ἐπ-όροντο.

ὀρύσσω or ὀρύττω (ΟΡΥΓ-, ΟΡΥΧ-), *to dig*, regular; P. ὀρώρυχα, P. P. ὀρυγμαi, ὀρώρυγμαi, Plur. ὀρωρύγμην, ὀρωρύγμην, ὀρυγμην, 2 A. P. ὀρύγην, 2 F. P. ὀρυγήσομαι, or ὀρυχήσομαι.

ὀσφραϊνομαι, rarely ὀσφράομαι, (ΟΣΦΡ-) *to smell, perceive by the smell*, F. ὀσφρήσομαι, A. P. ὀσφράνθην later, A. ὀσφρησάμην later, 2 A. M. ὀσφρόμην (ὀσφράμην).

οὔρέω, *tinge*, Imperf. εὔρεον, οὔρεον, F. οὔρήσω, commonly οὔρησομαι, A. εὔρησα, οὔρησα, P. εὔρηκα, A. P. οὔρήθην.

οὔτάω (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ), *to wound*, Epic, A. οὔτησα, A. P. οὔτήθην, 2 A. οὔταν, οὔτᾱ, οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὔτάμενος as passive.

ὀφείλω, Epic ὀφέλλω, (ΟΦΕΙΛΕ-, ΟΦΕΛ-) *to owe, I ought, I must*, F. ὀφειλήσω, A. ὀφείλησα, P. ὀφείληκα, 2 A. ὄφελον or ὄφελον, used only in the expression of a wish, *O that! would to God!* — ὄφελον or ὄφελον, in the later writers, has the force of the *particle* εἶθε, *utinam*.

ὀφέλλω, *to increase, glorify*, A. opt. 3 plur. ὀφέλλειεν Æolic as to form.

ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-), *to be guilty, incur as a penalty, to owe*, F. ὀφλήσω, A. ὀφλησα rare, P. ὀφληκα, 2 A. ὄφλον, ὀφλεῖν, ὄφλων. — ὄφλεε, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for ὄφλε.

ὀχθήσαι, *to feel indignant*, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur. ὄχθησαν, and part. ὄχθήσας.



παίζω, *to play*, F. παίξω, commonly παίξομαι, παιξοῦμαι, A. ἔπαισα, later ἔπαιξα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, πέπαιγμαi, A. P. ἐπαίχθην later.

παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), *to strike*, F. παίσω, Poetic παήσω, A. ἔπαισα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαίσθην, A. M. ἐπαισάμην.

παλαίω, *to wrestle*, regular; P. P. πεπάλαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαλαίσθην. — παλήσειε, A. opt. 3 sing. for παλαίσειε, implying ΠΑΛΑΩ.

παλλιλ-λογέω, *to repeat*, regular; Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐπαλλιλόγητο, Ionic.

πάλλω (ΠΑΛ-), *to brandish*, A. ἔπηλα, P. M. πέπαλμαι, 2 A. part. ἀμπεπαλῶν Epic, 2 A. P. ἐπάλην. — πάλτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐπάλετο.

ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *to acquire*, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπᾶμαι as Present, *possess*, Plur. ἐπεπάμην, πεπάμην, as Imperfect, A. ἐπᾶσάμην, F. Perf. πεπάσομαι.

παρα-νομέω, *to transgress the law*, regular; Imperf. παρενόμουν, παρηνόμουν, Perf. Pass. παρηνόμηναι.

παρ-οινέω, *to act like a drunken person, to insult*, Imperf. ἐπαροίνεον, ἐπαρόνεον, A. παρόνησα, ἐπαρόνησα, P. πεπαρόνηκα, P. P. πεπαρόνημαι, A. P. ἐπαρωνήθην.

πάσχω (ΠΑΘ-, ΠΗΘ-, ΠΕΝΘ-), *to suffer*, F. πείσομαι, A. ἔπησα rare, P. πέποσχα rare, 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 P. πέπονθα, Epic πέπηθα. — πέποσθε, 2 P. 2 plur. Epic for πεπόνθατε. — πεπᾶσθυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for πεπηθυῖα. — συνευ-πεπονησῶς, 2 P. part., *benefited, well treated with*.

παύομαι (ΠΑ-), *rascor, to taste, eat*, Poetic, F. πᾶσομαι, P. πέπασμαι, A. ἐπᾶσάμην.

παύω, *to cause to cease, to stop, repress*, regular; A. P. ἐπαύθην, ἐπαύσθην, middle, F. P. παυθήσομαι as middle, F. Perf. πεπαύσομαι as middle, 2 A. P. ἐπάην rare and doubtful. Mid. παύομαι, *to cease, stop*.

πείθω (ΠΙΘ-), *to persuade*, regular; 2 A. ἔπιθον (πέπιθον) Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐπιθόμην, 2 P. πέποιθα as Present middle, *to trust*. Mid. πείθομαι, *fidō, to believe, obey*. — πέπεισθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. — ἐπέπιθμεν, 2 Pluperf. 1 plur. Epic for ἐπεποιθειμεν. — ΠΙΘΕΩ, ΠΕΠΙΘΕΩ, F. πιθήσω, *will obey*, πεπιθήσω, *will persuade*, A. part. πιθήσας, *trusting*, Epic.

πεινάω, *to hunger*, regular; later forms, F. πεινᾶσω, A. ἐπείνᾶσα. — πεινήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΙΝΗΜΙ.

πείρω, *to pierce*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπάρην.

πελάω (ΠΛΑ-, ΠΛΗΜΙ), *to bring near*, πελάθω, *to approach*, Epic, inf. (πελᾶν) πελάαν, P. P. πέπλημαι, A. P. ἐπλᾶθην as middle, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην, *approached*.

πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπελον, πέλον, ἐπελόμην, πελόμην. — Syncopated forms; Imperf. 3 sing. ἔπλε, *was*; 2 sing. ἔπλεο, ἔπλευ, πέλευ, *thou art*; 3 sing. ἔπλετο, *he is*; part. ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος.

πέμπω, *to send*, regular; P. πέπομφα.

πενθέω, *to sorrow*, regular. — πενθήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΝΘΗΜΙ.

πέρδομαι (ΠΑΡΔΕ-, ΠΕΡΔ-), pedo, F. παρδήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπαρδον (ἔπραδον), 2 P. πέπορδα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐπεπόρδειν as Imperfect.

πέρθω, *to sack as a city*, Poetic, regular; 2 A. ἔπραθον Epic, 2 A. M. ἐπραθόμην as passive. Pass. πέρθομαι, ἐπερθόμην, both Aoristic. — πέρθαι, Pres. inf. for πέρθεσθαι, Aoristic.

πέρνημι (περάω), Poetic for πιπράσκω.

πέσσω or πέττω, later πέπτω, (ΠΕΠ-) coquo, *to cook, digest*, A. ἔψα, P. P. πέπεμμαι, A. P. ἐπέφθην.

πέταμαι, the same as πετάομαι.

πειάννυμι, πετανύω, later πετάω, (ΠΕΤ-) pando, to expand, F. πετάσω πετώ, A. ἐπέτασα, P. πεπέτακα, P. P. πεπέτασμαι, πέπτᾶμαι, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πετάομαι, to fly, A. ἐπέτασα, later, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πέτομαι (πετάομαι), to fly, F. πετήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπτόμεν, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος.

πήγνυμι, πηγνύω, later πήσσω or πήττω, (ΠΑΓ-, ΠΗΓ-) pango, figo, to fix, to freeze, F. πήξω, A. ἔπηξα, P. P. πέπηγαί, A. P. ἐπήχθην not common, 2 A. P. ἐπάγην the usual aorist passive, 2 P. ἐπέπηγα as Present middle, to be fixed, to stand fast, 2 Plur. ἐπεπήγειν as Imperfect middle. — πήγνυτο, Pres. Mid. opt. 3 sing. — ἔπηκτο, 2 A. M. for ἐπήγετο. — περιπηγείς, 2 A. P. part.

πιέζω, to squeeze, regular. — πιεζέω, πιεζόμενος πιεζέμενος, ἐπιέξον ἐπιέξεν, Ionic.

πιλνάω (πελάω), to bring near. Mid. πιλναίμαι, to approach.

πίμπλημι, πιμπλάω, (ΠΛΑ-) pleo, to fill, Imperf. ἐπίμπλην, rarely ἐπίμπλαον, F. πλήσω, A. ἔπλησα, P. πέπληκα, P. P. πέπλησμαι, Plur. P. ἐπεπλήμην, A. P. ἐπλήσθην, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην.

The present and imperfect drop the first μ when, in composition, another μ comes to stand before the first syllable; as ἐμ-πίμπλημι. The same remark applies also to πίμπρημι; as ἐμ-πίπρημι. — ἐμ-πίπληθι, imperat. 2 sing. — ἐμ-πιπλείς, Pres. part.

πίμπρημι, πιμπράω, rarely πρήθω, (ΠΡΑ-) to burn, F. πρήσω, A. ἔπρησα, rarely ἔπρεσα, P. πέπρηκα, P. P. πέπρημαι, πέπρησμαι, A. P. ἐπρήσθην, F. Perf. πεπρήσομαι. — ὑπο-πίμπρησι, Pres. subj. 3 sing. for πιμπρῆ.

πινύσκω, later πινύσσω, (ΠΙΝΥ-, ΠΙΝΥ-) to render intelligent, to advise, P. P. πέπνυμαι as Present, to be wise, discreet, imperat. πέπνυσο, inf. πεπνύσθαι, part. πεπνυμένος, Pluperf. ἐπεπνύμην as Imperfect, A. P. ἐπινύθην later. — πινυμένη, part. fem. from ΠΙΝΥΜΙ.

πίνω (ΠΙ-, ΠΙΜΙ, ΠΙΟ-), poto, bibo, to drink, F. πίομαι (ἰ, ῖ), later πιούμαι, P. πέπωκα, P. P. πέπομαι, A. P. ἐπόθην, 2 A. ἔπιον, πίο, πίοιμι, πῖε commonly πῖθι, πιεῖν, πίων. — πῶθι, or πῶ, 2 A. imperat. from ΠΩΜΙ. — ἐμ-πίσεο, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. later Epic. — κατα-πίει, for κατα-πίνει.

πιπίσκω (ΠΙ-), to give to drink, F. πῖσω, A. ἐν-έπισα, A. P. ἐπίσθην.

πιπράσκω, περάω, (ΠΡΑ-) to sell, F. περάσω, περῶ, Epic, A. ἐπέρασα (σσ), Epic, later ἔπρασα, P. πέπρακα, P. P. πέπραμαι, A. P. ἐπράθην, F. Perf. πεπράσομαι the usual future passive. In the Aorist and Future, Attic writers use ἀπεδόμην, ἀποδώσομαι.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-, ΠΤΕ-, ΠΤΟ-), cado, to fall, F. πεσοῦμαι, Ionic πεσόμαι, A. ἔπεσα, commonly ἔπεσον, πέσω, πέσαιμι commonly πέσοιμι, πεσεῖν, πεσών, P. πέπτωκα, rare πέπτηκα, 2 A. ἔπετον Doric, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -ῦια, -ῶτος or -ότος, also πεπτεώς, -ῶτος, Attic πεπτός -ῶτος, contracted, A. M. ἐπεσάμην later.

πιτνάω, πίτημι, (πετάω) for πετάννυμι, to expand, Epic.

πίτνω (ΠΕΤ-), for πίπτω, to fall, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπιτνον as Aorist.

πιφάσκω (φάσκω, ΦΑΥ-, ΦΑ-), to say, tell, to show. Mid. πιφάσλομαι, πιφάσκομαι.

πλάζω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΑΓΓ-), *to cause to wander*, Poetic, A. ἐπλαγξα, A. P. ἐπλάγχθην as middle, F. M. πλάγξομαι, A. M. ἐπλαγξάμην. Mid. πλάζομαι, *to wander*.

πλέκω, *to knit*, regular; P. πέπλοχα, 2 A. P. ἐπλάκην.

πλέω (ΠΛΕΥ-), *to sail*, F. πλεύσώ, commonly πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι A. ἔπλευσα, P. πέπλευκα, P. P. πέπλευσαι, A. P. ἐπλεύσθην.

πλήθω (ΠΛΑ-), *to be full*, 2 P. πέπληθα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐπεπλήθην as Imperfect.

πλήσσω or πλήττω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΗΓ-), *to smite*, F. πλήξω, A. ἔπληξα, P. P. πέπληγμαι, A. P. ἐπλήχθην rare, F. Perf. πεπλήξομαι, 2 A. πέπληγον Epic, 2 A. M. πεπληγόμεν, 2 A. Pass. ἐπλήγην, in composition generally ἐπλάγην, κατ-επλάγην, 2 P. πέπληγα, sometimes as passive. Mid. also πλήγνυμαι. — πέπληγον, ἐπέπληγον, 2 Plu perf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

πλύνω, *to wash as clothes*, F. πλυνῶ, A. ἔπλυνα, P. P. πέπλυνμαι, A. P. ἐπλύθην.

πλώω (ΠΛΩΜΙ), Ionic for πλέω, regular; 2 A. ἔπλων, part. ἐπι-πλώς.

πνέω (ΠΝΕΥ-), *to blow*, F. πνεύσω, commonly πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι, A. ἔπνευσα, P. πέπνευκα, A. P. ἐπνεύσθην.

ποθέω, *to desire, miss*, F. ποθήσω, ποθέσομαι, A. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, P. πεπόθηκα. — ΠΟΘΗΜΙ, inf. ποθήμεναι, Epic.

ποιέω or ποέω, *to make, do*, regular; F. Perf. πεποιήσομαι.

ποινάομαι, *to punish*, F. ποινάσομαι.

πονέω, *to labor*, F. πονήσω, πονέσω, A. ἐπόνησα, ἐπόνεσα, P. πεπόνηκα, P. P. πεπόνημαι, A. P. ἐπονήθην.

ΠΟΡΩ (ΠΡΟ-, ΠΑΡ-), *to give, allot*, Poetic, A. ἔπρωσα rare, 2 A. ἔπωρον, inf. πεπορεῖν or πεπαρεῖν, P. P. 3 sing. πέπρωται, *it is fated*, πεπρωμένος, *fated*, Pluperf. P. ἐπέπρωτο, *it was fated*.

πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓ-), *to do*, regular; F. Perf. πεπράξομαι, 2 P. πέπρωγα, as intransitive, *to have done well or ill*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *to buy*, 2 A. ἐπριάμην; the rest is borrowed from ὀνόομαι.

προσελέω, *to insult*, 1 plur. προσελοῦμεν, part. προσελούμενος.

προ-χειρίζομαι, *to undertake*, regular; A. ἐπροχειρίζαμην, Doric.

πρωγγυεύω (προ-έγγυος), *to give security*, P. πεπρωγγύεκα, Doric.

πτάρνυμαι (ΠΤΑΡ-), *to sneeze*, 2 A. ἔπταρων, 2 A. P. part. πταρείς.

πτήσσω (ΠΤΑΚ-, ΠΤΗΚ-, ΠΤΑ-, ΠΤΗΜΙ), *to crouch from fear*, F. πτήξω, A. ἔπτηξα, P. ἔπτηχα, 2 A. ἔπτακον, also (ἔπτην) 3 dual πτήτην, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -υία, -ῶτος.

πτύρομαι, *to be frightened*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύρην.

πτύσσω (ΠΤΥΓ-), *to fold*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπτύγην.

πυκάζω, *to cover up*, regular. — πεπυκαδμένος, P. P. part.

πυνθάνομαι, Poetic πεύθομαι, rarely πύθομαι, *to inquire*, F. πεύσομαι, πευσοῦμαι, P. πέπυσμαι, 2 A. ἐπυθόμην.

πυρέσσω, πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, F. πυρέξω, A. ἐπύρεσα, ἐπύρεξα.

P.

δαίνω (ΠΑΝ-, ΠΑΔ-), *to sprinkle*, F. δανῶ, A. ἔρρανα, Epic ἔρρασα, P. P. ἔρρασαι, ἔρραμαι (!), A. P. ἐρράνθην. — ἐρράδαται, ἐρράδατο, P. and Plur. P. 3 plur.

δαίω, *to rend*, regular; A. P. ἐρραίσθην.

- ῥαπίζω**, *to strike with a rod*, regular. — **ῥεράπισμαι**, P. P. Poetic.
ῥάπτω (ΡΑΦ-), *to sew*, regular; 2 A. P. **ἔρράφην**. — **ἔραπτον**, Imperf. Poetic.
ῥέζω (ΡΕΓ-), for **ἔρδω**, *to do*, Poetic, F. **ῥέξω**, A. **ἔρρεξα**, **ἔρεξα**, A. P. part. **ῥεχθείς**.
ῥέω (ΡΕΥ-, ΡΥΕ-, ΡΥ-), *to flow*, F. **ρεύσω**, commonly **ρεύσομαι**, A. **ἔρρευσα**, P. **ἔρρύηκα**, 2 A. P. **ἔρρύην**, 2 F. P. **ῥύησομαι** as active. — **ῥεούμενος**, part. Ionic for **ῥεόμενος**.
ΡΕΩ, *to say*, Perf. **ἔρηκα**, P. P. **ἔρημαι**, A. P. **ἔρρήθην**, **ῥηθῶ**, **ῥηθείην**, **ῥηθῆναι**, **ῥηθείς**, (sometimes **ἔρρέθην**, Ionic **εἰρήθην**, **εἰρέθην**, only in the indicative,) F. Perf. **εἰρήσομαι** as Future passive. See also ΕΙ-ΠΩ.
ῥήγνυμι, **ῥηγνύω**, Poetic **ῥήσσω**, (ΡΑΓ-, ΡΗΓ-, ΡΩΓ-) *frango*, *to break*, F. **ῥήξω**, A. **ἔρρηξα**, P. P. **ἔρρηγμαι**, A. P. **ἔρρήχθην**, 2 A. P. **ἔρράγην**, 2 P. **ἔρρηγα**, **ἔρρωγα**, as passive. — **εὐράγη** (that is, **εφραγη**), 2 A. for **ἔρράγη**.
ῥιγέω (ΡΙΓ-), *to shudder*, Poetic, F. **ῥιγῆσω**, A. **ἔρριγησα**, 2 P. **ἔρριγα** as Present, 2 Pluperf. **ἔρριγειν** as Imperf. — **ἔρριγοντι**, 2 P. part. dat. sing. Doric. (§ 118, 1, d.)
ῥιγώω, *frigeo*, *rigeo*, *to shiver*, regular. — **ῥιγῶν**, inf. for **ῥιγούν**, Doric, found also in Attic Poetry. — **ῥιγῶ**, subj. 3 sing. regularly contracted from **ῥιγῶη**. — ΡΙΓΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. **ῥιγῶη**; part. **ῥιγῶσα**.
ρίπτω, **ρίπτέω**, (ΡΙΦ-) *to cast*, F. **ρίψω**, A. **ἔρριψα**, Poetic **ἔριψα**, P. **ἔρριφα**, P. P. **ἔρριμαι**, A. P. **ἔρρίφθην**, 2 A. P. **ἔρρίφην**, Poetic **ἐρίφην**. — **ῥερίφθαι**, P. P. inf. Poetic.
ῥύομαι, *to rescue*, F. **ῥύσομαι**, A. **ἔρρυσάμην**, **ῥύσάμην**. — ΡΥΜΙ, inf. **ῥύσθαι**; Imperf. **ἔρρυτο** as Aorist, 3 plur. **ῥύατο** Epic.
ῥυπόω, *to make dirty*, regular. — **ῥερυπωμένα**, P. P. part. in Homer.
ῥώννυμι, **ῥωννύω**, (ΡΟ-) *to strengthen*, A. **ἔρρωσα**, P. M. **ἔρρωμαι** as Present, A. P. **ἔρρώσθην**.

Σ.

- σαίρω** (ΣΑΡ-); different from **σαίρω**, *to sweep*; 2 P. **σέσηρα** as Present, *to grin*. — **σεσαῖρνια**, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for **σεσηρνια**.
σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓ-), *to sound a trumpet*, A. **ἐσάλπιγξα**, **ἐσάλπισα**, P. P. **σεσάλπισμαι**.
σαώω (σάω), *to save*, Epic, regular. — **σάω**, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from **σάοε**; Imperf. 3 sing. **σάω**, **ἐσάω**, from **σάοε**, **ἐσάοε**.
σάω, *to sift*, commonly **σήθω**, A. **ἔσησα**, P. P. **σέσημαι**, **σέσησμαι**.
σβέννυμι, **σβεννύω**, (ΣΒΕ-, ΣΒΗΜΙ) *to extinguish*, F. **σβέσω**, A. **ἔσβεσα**, P. **ἔσβηκα** as middle, P. P. **ἔσβεσμαι**, A. P. **ἐσβέσθην**, F. M. **σβήσομαι**, 2 A. **ἔσβην**, **σβῆναι**, **ἀπο-σβείς**, as middle.
σεβάσσατο, *he forbore*, a defective A. M.
σειώω, *to shake*, regular; P. P. **σέσεισμαι**, A. P. **ἐσεισθην**. — **ἐσσειοντο**, Imperf. P. 3 plur. Epic. — **ἀνα-σσειασκε**, Imperf. iterative, Epic.
ΣΕΥΩ (ΣΥ-, ΣΥΜΙ), *to move*, *drive away*, Poetic, A. **ἔσσευα**, **σεῦα**, A. P. **ἐσύθην**, **ἐσσύθην**, as middle, P. M. **ἔσσυμαι**, **ἐσσύμενος**, A. M. **σενάμην**, 2 A. M. **ἐσσύμην**, 2 A. P. **ἀπ-έσσουα** (?). Mid. **σεύομαι**, *to pursue*, part. **σύμενος**. — **σεῦται**, Pres. 3 sing. for **σεύεται**. — **οὐθι**, 2 A. imperat. 2 sing.

- σήπω (ΣΑΠ-), *to rot*, regular ; 2 P. σέσηπα as intransitive, *to rot*, 2 A. P. ἐσάπην. — σαπήη, 2 A. P. subj. 3 sing. Epic.
- σιγῶ, *to be silent*, regular ; F. Perf. σεσιγήσομαι.
- τκάπτω (ΣΚΑΦ-), *to dig*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσκάφην.
- σκεδάννυμι, σκεδαννύω, (ΣΚΕΔΑ-) *to scatter*, F. σκεδάσω σκεδῶ, A. ἐσκέδασα, P. P. ἐσκέδασμαι, A. P. ἐσκεδάσθην. — δια-σκεδάννυσι, δια-σκεδάννυται, subj. 3 sing.
- ΣΚΕΛΩ (ΣΚΕΛ-, ΣΚΑΛ-, ΣΚΛΑ-, ΣΚΛΗΜΙ), *to dry up*, A. ἔσκηλα, P. ἔσκληκα as middle, F. M. σκλήσομαι, σκελοῦμαι, 2 A. ἔσκλην, σκλαίην, σκλήναι, as middle. Mid. σκέλλομαι, *to wither*.
- σκέπτομαι, commonly σκοπέω, σκοποῦμαι, specio, *to consider*, F. σκέψομαι, P. ἔσκεμμαι, A. ἐσκέφθην, ἐσκεψάμην, F. Perf. ἐσκέψομαι passively.
- σκιδνῆμι, for σκεδάννυμι, A. P. ἐσκιδνάσθην.
- σμήχω, *to burn*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσμήγην (¹).
- σόομαι σοῦμαι, equivalent to σεύομαι, imperat. σοῦ. — ἀπο-σοῦν, Pres. inf. act.
- σπάω, *to draw*, F. σπάσω, A. ἔσπάσα, P. ἔσπάκα, P. P. ἔσπασμαι, A. P. ἐσπάσθην.
- σπείρω, *to sow*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐσπάρην.
- σπένδω, *to offer a libation*, F. σπείσω, A. ἔσπεισα, P. ἔσπεια, P. P. ἔσπεισμαι, A. P. ἐσπέισθην, regular.
- στείβω (ΣΤΙΒΕ-), *to tread, press down*, A. ἔστειψα, P. P. ἐστίβημαι.
- στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛ-), *to send*, F. στελῶ, A. ἔστειλα, P. ἔσταλκα, P. P. ἔσταλμαι, A. P. ἐστάλθην rare, 2 A. P. ἐστάλην. — ἐσταλάδατο, Plur. M. 3 plur. Ionic, from ΣΤΑΛΛΑΔΩ. — ἀφ-εστάλκαμεν, P. 1 plur. for ἀπ-εστάλκαμεν.
- στενάζω, *to sigh*, F. στενάξω, A. ἐστέναξα.
- στέργω, *to be fond of*, regular ; 2 P. ἔστοργα.
- στερέω, στερίσκω, (ΣΤΕΡ-) *to deprive*, F. στερήσω, A. ἐστέρησα, Epic ἐστέρεσα, P. ἐστέρηκα, P. P. ἐστέρημαι, A. P. ἐστερήθην, F. M. στερήσομαι, 2 A. P. part. στερείς. Mid. also στέρομαι.
- στεύται, pl. στεῦνται, *to pledge one's self, threaten*, Poetic, Imperf. στεῦτο, defective.
- στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, (ΣΤΟΡ-) sterno, *to strew*, F. στορέσω στορῶ, A. ἐστόρεσα, A. P. ἐστορέσθην.
- στρέφω, *to turn*, F. στρέψω, A. ἔστρεψα, P. ἔστροφα, P. P. ἔστραμμαι, A. P. ἐστρέφθην, Ionic ἐστράφθην, 2 A. P. ἐστράφην the usual aorist passive.
- στρώννυμι, στρωννύω, (ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-) the same as στορέννυμι, F. στρώσω, A. ἔστρώσα, P. P. ἔστρωμαι.
- στνγέω (ΣΤΥΓ-), *to shudder at*, A. ἐστύγησα, ἔστυξα, P. ἐστύγηκα, P. P. ἐστύγημαι, ἔστνγμα, A. P. ἐστυγήθην, 2 A. ἔστνγον, F. M. στυγήσομαι as passive.
- συν-ίημι, *to understand*, A. ἐσυνήκα, for συνήκα, rare.
- συρίσσω, συρίζω, *to hiss, whistle*, F. συρίζομαι, A. ἐσύριξα, ἐσύρισα.
- σχάω, σχάζω, *to cut open, let loose*, F. σχάσω, A. ἔσχάσα, ἔσχᾶσα, A. M. ἐσχασάμην, *to leave off, give up, abandon*.
- σώζω, *to save*, regular ; A. P. ἐσώθην from σώω.

T.

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΩ, *to take*, Epic, imperat. (τάε) τῆ, Doric (ταετε) τῆτε, 2 A. part. τεταγών, Epic.

ΤΑΛΛΩ, ΓΛΑΩ, ΤΛΗΜΙ, *to endure, venture*, Poetic, F. ταλάσω rare, F. M. τλήσομαι, A. ἐτάλασσα, P. τέτληκα, A. M. ἐταλασάμην (σσ), 2 P. (τέτλαα), τετλαίην, τέτλαθι, τετλάναι, τετληώς, 2 A. ἔτλην, τλώ, τλαίην, τλήθι, τλήμαι, τλός. — τέτλᾱ, 2 P. imperat. 3 sing. for τέτλαθι

τανῶ, Ionic ταννώ, *to stretch*, F. τανύσω (ῦ), Epic τανύω, A. ἐτάνισα, P. P. τετάνυσμαι, A. P. ἐτανύσθην as middle, F. Perf. τετανύσομαι. — ΤΑΝΥΜΙ, Pres. P. 3 sing. τάννται.

τάσσω (ΤΑΓ-), *to arrange*, regular; F. Perf. τετάξομαι, 2 A. P. ἐτάγην. τείνω (ΤΕΝ-, ΤΑ-), *tendo, to stretch*, F. τενώ, A. ἔτεινα, P. τέτακα, P. P. τέταμαι, A. P. ἐτάθην.

τείρω, *to afflict*, F. τέρσω.

τελέω, *to finish, pay*, F. τελέσω τελέω τελώ, A. ἐτέλεσα, P. τετέλεκα, P. P. τετέλεσμαι, A. P. ἐτελέσθην.

τέμνω, Ionic τάμνω, (τέμω, ΤΜΑ-) *to cut*, F. τεμῶ, P. τέτμηκα, P. P. τέτμημαι, A. P. ἐτέμήθην, F. Perf. τετμήσομαι, 2 A. ἔτεμον, rarely ἔταμον, 2 A. Mid. ἐτεμόμην, rarely ἐταμόμην, 2 P. part. τετμηώς as passive. — ἐκ-τέτμησθον, P. P. subj. 3 dual.

ΤΕΜΩ, *to find*, 2 A. τέτμον, ἔτεμον, Epic.

τέρπω, *to amuse*, F. τέρψω, A. ἔτερψα, A. P. ἐτέρφθην, Epic ἐτάρφθην, as middle, 2 A. P. ἐτάρπην as middle, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐταρπόμην (ταταρπόμην). — τραπέιομεν, 2 A. P. subj. 1 plur. Epic for ταρπῶμεν.

τέρσομαι, *to become dry, to be drying*, Ionic, A. ἔτερσα, A. M. ἐτερσάμην, 2 A. P. ἐτέρσην.

ΤΕΥΧΕΩ, P. M. τετευχῆσθαι, *to arm one's self*.

τεύχω (ΤΥΧ-), *to prepare, make*, F. τεύξω, A. ἔτευξα, P. τέτευχα as passive, P. P. τέτυγμαι, A. P. ἐτύχθην, Ionic ἐτεύχθην, F. Perf. τετεύξομαι. The forms τέτυγμαι, ἐτύχθην are found intransitive, nearly equivalent to εἰμί, τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον. — τετεύχετον, 2 Pluperf. 3 dual with the ending and force of the Imperfect? (§ 118, 1, a.)

τῆ, see ΤΑΓΩ.

τήκω (ΤΑΚ-), *to melt*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐτάκην, 2 P. τέτηκα as middle, *to melt away*.

ΤΙΕΩ, *to sadden, vex*, P. P. τετίημαι, τετιημένος, 2 P. part. τετιηώς as passive, *saddened, dejected*.

τιθέω (θέω), *to put, place*, Imperf. ἐτίθουν, F. M. τιθήσομαι. — ἐτίθεα, Ionic for ἐτίθειον.

τίθημι (τιθέω, θέω), *to put, place*, F. θήσω, A. ἔθηκα only in the indicative, P. τέθεικα, Doric τέθεκα, P. P. τέθειμαι, Doric τέθεμαι, A. P. ἐτίθην, 2 A. ἔθην, θῶ, θείην, θές, θείναι, θείς. Mid. τίθειμαι, θήσομαι, P. τέθειμαι, A. ἐθηκάμην, 2 A. ἐθέμην, θῶμαι, θείμην, (θέσο θέο) θοῦ, θέσθαι, θέμενος. The singular ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε, and the 3 plur. ἔθηκαν, are, with good writers, much more common than the remaining persons. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔθην is not used in the indicative, at least by good writers. Of the

- aorist middle only the indicative ἐθικάμην and the participle θηκάμε-
 ος are found. — τίθητι, Pres. 3 sing. Doric for τίθησι.
 τίκτω (TEK-), to bring forth, beget, F. τέξω, commonly τέξομαι, A. ἔτε-
 ξα rare, P. P. τέτευμαι, τέτογμαι, both later, A. P. ἐτέχθην, 2 A.
 ἔτεκον, 2 A. M. ἐτεκόμην, 2 P. τέτοκα, F. M. τεκοῦμαι.
 τιμάω, to honor, regular; F. Perf. τιμηῶσομαι.
 τίνω (τίω), to pay, expiate, atone for, F. τῖσω, A. ἐτίσα, P. τέτικα,
 P. P. τέτισμαι, A. P. ἐτίσθην. — Mid. also τίνυμαι or τίννυμαι.
 τιτράω, τίτρημι, (TPA-) terebro, to bore, A. ἔτρησα, P. P. τέτρημαι,
 A. P. ἐτρήθην.
 τιτρώσκω (TOP-, TPO-, TPΩMI), to wound, F. τρώσω, A. ἔτρωσα,
 P. P. τέτρωμαι, A. P. ἐτρώθην, 2 A. τέτορον, also ἐξ-έτρων. — τέτορ-
 θαι, P. P. inf.
 τιτύσκομαι, rarely τιτύσκω, (TYX-, τύκω) to prepare, take aim at, Epic,
 2 A. τέτυκον, 2 A. M. τετυκόμην.
 τίω, to honor, regular; 2 P. τέτια, rare.
 τμήγω, τμήσω, to cut, F. τμήξω, A. ἔτμηξα, 2 A. ἔτμαγον, 2 A. P.
 ἐτμάγην, ἐτμήγην.
 तोρέω (TOP-), to pierce, F. तोρήσω, A. ἐτόρησα, 2 A. ἔτορον. — τετορ-
 ῆσω, from TETOPEΩ.
 τρέπω, Ionic τράπω, to turn, F. τρέψω, A. ἔτρεψα, Ionic ἔτραψα, P.
 τέτροφα, rarely τέτραφα, P. P. τέτραμμαι, A. P. ἐτρέφθην, Ionic
 ἐτράφθην, F. Perf. τετράψομαι, 2 A. ἔτραπον, 2 A. P. ἐτράπην usu-
 ally as middle, 2 A. M. ἐτραπόμην.
 τρέφω, rare τράφω, (ΘΡΕΦ-) to nourish, F. θρέψω, A. ἔθρεψα, P. τέ-
 τροφα, also ἔτροφα, P. P. τέθραμμαι, A. P. ἐθρέφθην rare, 2 A.
 ἔτραφον as passive, 2 A. P. ἐτράφην.
 τρέχω, Doric τράχω, (ΘΡΕΧ-, ΔΡΕΜ-, ΔΡΑΜΕ-) to run, F. θρέξομαι
 commonly δραμοῦμαι, rarely θρέξω, δραμῶ, δράμομαι, A. ἔθρεξα rare,
 P. δεδράμηκα, rarely ὑπο-δεδρόμηκε, P. P. δεδράμηναι, 2 A. ἔδραμον,
 2 P. δέδρομα, ἀνα-δέδρομα, Epic.
 τρέω, to tremble, A. ἔτρεσα.
 τρίβω, to rub, regular; 2 A. P. ἐτρίβην, F. M. συν-τριβείται rare.
 τριῶ (ΤΡΙΓ-), to chirp, screech, 2 P. τέτριγα as Present, 2 Plur. ἐτε-
 τριῶειν as Imperfect.
 τρυῶ (ΤΡΥΧΟ-), to wear out, afflict, F. τρύξω, P. P. τετρύχωμαι. Pass.
 τρυχόομαι.
 τρώγω (ΤΡΑΓ-), to eat, gnaw, F. τρώξομαι, A. ἔτρωξα, P. P. τέτρω-
 γμαι, 2 A. ἔτραγον.
 τυγχάνω (τεύχω, ΤΥΧΕ-, ΤΥΧ-), to obtain, hit, happen, F. τεύξομαι, A.
 ἐτύχησα Epic, P. τέτευχα, commonly τετύχηκα, Pluperf. ἐτετεύχεα
 Ionic, happened, 2 A. ἔτυχον. In the sense to happen, chance, hap-
 pen to be, it has τυγχάνω, ἐτύχανον, ἐτύχησα, ἐτετεύχεα, ἔτυχον.
 — τόσσαι (τόχ-σαι), for τύξαι, A. inf. found only in ἐπ-έτοσσε
 (ἐπέτυχε), and part. ἐπι-τόσσαις Æolic.
 τύπτω (ΤΥΠΤΕ-, ΤΥΠ-), to strike, F. τύψω, commonly τυπήσω, A.
 ἔτυψα, P. P. τέτυμμαι, τετύπτημαι, A. P. ἐτυπήθην rare, 2 A. ἔτυ-
 πον (τέτυπον) rare, 2 A. P. ἐτύπην.
 γύφω (ΘΥΦ-), to raise smoke, burn, A. ἔθυψα rare, P. P. τέθυμμαι,
 2 A. P. ἐτύφην.

XY.

υλάσκω, υλάω, *to bark as a dog*, A. υλαξα later.

χ^υπ-ισχνέομαι, Poetic and Ionic *υπ-ισχομαι, to promise*, F. υποσχίσομαι, P. υπεσχημαι, A. υπεσχέθην rare, 2 A. M. υπεσχύομην.

υφαίνω (υφάω, ΥΦΑΝ-), *to weave*, regular; P. P. υφασμαι, rarely υφύφασμαι.

υῶ (υῖ), *to rain*, regular; P. P. υῶμαι, A. P. υῶσθην.

Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, see ἐσθίω.

φαίνω (φάω, ΦΑΝ-), *to show, shine*, F. φανῶ, A. ἔφηναι, later ἔφᾶνα, P. πέφαγκα, P. P. πέφασμαι, A. P. ἐφάνθην, 2 A. ἔφανον, 2 A. ἐφάνομην, 2 A. P. ἐφάνην as middle, 2 P. πέφηναι as middle. — φαάνθην, ἐφαάνθην, A. P. Epic for ἐφάνθην.

φάσκω, see φημί, πιφάσκω.

φάω, *to shine*, Epic, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι as middle.

ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, see ΦΕΝΩ.

φείδομαι (ΦΙΑ-), *to spare*, F. φείσομαι, A. ἐφεισάμην, 2 A. πεφιδόμην Epic. — ΠΕΦΙΔΕΩ, F. πεφιδήσομαι, Epic.

ΦΕΝΩ, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, Epic, P. P. πέφᾶται, πέφανται, inf. πεφάσθαι, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι, 2 A. πέφνον or ἔπεφνον, πέφνω, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων (not πεφνών).

φέρβω, *to feed*, 2 P. πέφορβα.

φέρω (ΟΙ-, ΕΝΕΚ-, ΕΝΕΓΚ-, ΕΝΕΙΚ-), *fero, porto, to bring*, F. οἴσω, A. (ῶσα), imperat. οἴσε, inf. οἴσειν, P. ἐνήνοχα, P. P. ἐνήνεγμαι, rarely οἴσμαι, A. P. ἠνέχθην, F. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι, 2 A. ἠνεγκον or ἠνεγκα. Ionic forms, A. ἠνεικα, P. P. ἐνήνευμαι, A. P. ἠνείχθην. — φέρτε, imperat. 2 plur. for φέρετε. — φέρμεν, inf. Epic for φερέμεν. — φέρησι, 3 sing. Epic, from ΦΕΡΗΜΙ.

φεύγω (ΦΥΓ-, ΦΥΖ-), *fugio, to flee*, F. φεύξομαι, φευξόμαι, P. M. part. πεφυγμένος, A. M. ἐφευξάμην rare, 2 A. ἔφυγον, 2 P. πέφευγα, Epic part. πεφυζότες. — πεφύγγων, 2 P. part. Æolic, from ΦΥΓΓΩ.

φημί, φάσκω, (ΦΑ-) *fari, to say*, φῶ, φαίν, φάθι or φαθί, φάσαι, φάς, Imperf. ἔφην, ἐφάμην, usually as Aorist, F. φήσω, A. ἔφησα, P. P. πέφᾶμαι, part. πεφασμένος.

φθάνω (ΦΘΑ-, ΦΘΗΜΙ), *to anticipate*, F. φθᾶσω, commonly φθήσομαι, A. ἔφθᾶσα, P. ἔφθᾶκα, 2 A. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθᾶς, 2 A. M. part. φθάμενος as active. — παρα-φθαίησι, 2 A. opt. Epic for παραφθαίη.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡ-), *to corrupt*, F. φθερῶ, Epic φθέρσω, F. M. φθερούμαι, φθαρούμαι, A. ἔφθειρα, P. ἔφθαρκα, P. P. ἔφθαρμαι, 2 A. P. ἐφθάρην, 2 P. ἔφθορα, sometimes as intransitive or middle. — ἔφθορθαι, P. P. inf. Æolic for ἐφθάρθαι.

φθίνω (φθίω, ΦΘΙΝΕ-, ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to be consumed*, A. ἐφθίησα rare, P. κατ-εφθίηκα rare, 2 A. (ἔφθιν), inf. φθίνα, part. φθίσα rare. — ΦΘΙΘΩ, Imperf. ἀπ-έφθιθον as Aorist.

φθίω (ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to consume, waste*, F. φθίσω φθίῶ, A. ἔφθισα, P. P. ἔφθίμαι, Plur. ἐφθίμην, A. P. ἐφθίθην, 2 A. M. ἐφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθίμην φθίτο, φθίσθω, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος.

- φθονέω, *to envy*, regular. — ἐφθόνεσα, A. later for ἐφθόνησα.
 φιλέω, *to love*, regular; F. Perf. πεφιλήσομαι. — Epic A. M. ἐφιλά-
 μην, φιλωμαι, φίλαι (φίλαι), φιλάμενος, from ΦΙΛΩ. — φιλήμε-
 ναι, inf. Epic from ΦΙΑΗΜΙ.
 ΦΛΑΖΩ (ΦΛΑΔ-), *to burst asunder*, P. P. πέφλασμαι, 2 A. ἔφλαδον.
 φλέγω, *to burn*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφλέγην.
 φλύω, περι-φλύω, (ΦΛΕΥ-) *to scorch*, P. P. περι-πέφλευσμαι.
 φράζω (ΦΡΑΔ-), *to tell, explain*, regular; 2 A. πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον,
 Epic. — προ-πεφραδμένος, P. P. part. for προ-πεφρασμένος. —
 φράδεν, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἔφραζεν.
 φρέω, used in composition with ἐκ, εἰς, διά, regular. — ΦΡΗΜΙ, 2 A.
 (ἔφρην), imperat. φρές, inf. φρῆναι.
 φρύγω, frigō, *to parch*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφρύγην.
 φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚ-), *to watch*, regular; 2 P. πεφύλακα. — προ-φύ-
 λαχθε, Pres. imperat. 2 plur. for προφυλάσσετε.
 φῦρω, *to knead, mix*, A. ἔφυρσα, P. P. πέφυρμαι, A. ἐφύρθην, F. Perf.
 πεφύρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐφύρην. — ΦΥΡΩ, φυράσω, &c., regular.
 φύω (ΦΥΜΙ), *to produce*, F. φῦσω, A. ἔφῦσα, P. πέφῦκα as Present
 middle, *to be*, Plur. ἐπέφῦκειν as Imperfect middle, 2 P. πέφνα as
 Present middle, 2 A. ἔφῦν, φύω, φῦην, φῦναι, φύς, as Present mid-
 dle, *fore, to be*, 2 A. P. ἐφύην. — ἐπέφυκον, Plur. with the end-
 ing and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d)

X.

- χάζω, ἀνα-χάζω, χάζομαι, (ΧΑΔ-, ΚΕΚΑΔΕ-) *cedo, to yield*, F. χάσο-
 μαι, κεκαδήσω causative, A. κεκαδήσαι rare, A. M. ἔχασάμην, 2 A.
 κέκαδον causative, 2 A. M. κεκαδόμην, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκήδειν rare.
 χαίνω, see χάσκω.
 χαιρώ (ΧΑΙΡΕ-, ΧΑΡΕ-, ΧΑΡ-), *to rejoice*, F. χαιρήσω, A. ἐχαίρησα,
 P. κεχάρηκα as Present, 2 A. P. ἐχάρην as active, F. Perf. κεχαρή-
 σω, κεχαρήσομαι, as future to κεχάρηκα, P. M. κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι, as
 Present, Poetic, A. M. ἐχηράμην not Attic, 2 P. κεχαρηώς as Present,
 Epic, 2 A. M. ἐχαρόμην (κεχαρόμην).
 χαλάω, *to loosen*, F. χαλάσω, A. ἐχάλασα, P. κεχάλακα, P. P. κεχά-
 λασμαι, A. P. ἐχάλασθην.
 χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑΝΔ-, ΧΕΝΔ-), *to contain, grasp, hold*, F. χείσομαι,
 2 A. ἔχαδον, 2 P. κέχανδα as Present.
 χάσκω, later χαίνω, (ΧΑ-, ΧΑΝ-) *hio, to gape*, F. χανούμαι, A. ἔχᾶνα,
 χᾶναι, rare, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 P. κέχηνα as Present, *to be open, gape*.
 χέζω (ΧΕΔ-), *caco*, F. χέσομαι, χεσοῦμαι, A. ἔχεσα, ἔχεσον, P. P. κέ-
 χεσμαι, 2 P. κέχοδα.
 χέω (χεύω, ΧΥ-, ΧΥΜΙ), *to pour*, F. χέω like the present, Epic χεύσω
 χενω, later χεῶ, A. ἔχεα, Epic ἔχευσα ἔχευα, rare ἔχῦσα, P. κέχῦκα,
 P. P. κέχῦμαι, A. ἐχῦθην, F. M. χέομαι, A. M. ἐχεάμην, Epic ἐχευ-
 άμην, 2 A. M. ἐχύμην. Mid. χέομαι, Epic χεύομαι.
 ΧΛΑΖ- (ΧΛΑΔ-), *to bubble up*. 2 P. part. κεχλάδως. — κεχλάδειν,
 P. inf. Doric; κεχλάδων, P. part. Æolic; both with the force of
 the Present.
 χλιδᾶω (ΧΛΙΔ-), *to live luxuriously*, 2 P. κέχλιδα as Present.
 χολῶω, *to enrage*, regular; F. Perf. κεχολώσομαι as Future middle.

χόω, χώννυμι, χωννύω, *to heap up*, F. χώσω, A. ἔχωσα, P. κέχωκα, P. P. κέχωσμαι, A. P. ἐχώσθην.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ (ΧΡΑΙΣΜ-), *to help, avert*, Epic, F. χραισμήσω, A. ἐχραιύμησα, 2 A. ἔχραισμον.

χράομαι, *to use*, F. χρήσομαι, P. κέχρημαι, A. ἐχρήσθην, A. M. ἐχρησάμην, F. Perf. κεχρήσομαι.

χράω (χρέω, ΧΡΗΜΙ), *to need*, rare in the personal form, P. M. κέχρημαι, κεχρημένος, as Present active.

Χρή, *it is necessary, there is need*, Impersonal, χρῆ, χρεία, χρῆναι or χρῆν, χρεών, Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν, F. χρήσει, A. ἔχρησε.

χράω, *to lend*, see κίχρημι.

χράω, *to give an oracular response*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. κέχρηκα, P. P. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, A. P. ἐχρήσθην. Mid. χράομαι, *to consult an oracle*.

χρεμετίζω (ΧΡΕΜΙΖ-), *to neigh*, A. ἐχρέμισα.

χρίω, *to anoint*, regular, P. P. κέχριμαι, κέχρισμαι, A. P. ἐχρίσθην.

χρώζω, χρώννυμι, χρωννύω, (ΧΡΟ-) *to color*, A. ἔχρωσα, P. P. κέχρωσμαι, rarely κέχρωμαι, A. P. ἐχρώσθην.

Ψ.

ψάω, *to handle*, regular; P. P. ἔψανσμαι, A. P. ἐψαύσθην.

ψύχω, *to cool*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐψύχην and ἐψύγην.

Ω.

ώθέω (ΩΘ-), *to push*, F. ώθήσω, commonly ώσω, A. έωσα, Ionic ώσα, P. έξ-έωκα, P. P. έωσμαι, Ionic ώσμαι, A. P. έώσθην, rarely έώθην, A. M. άπ-ωσάμην. — άν-ωθειή, opt. 3 sing. in an Ionic inscription.

ώνέομαι, *to buy*, Imperf. έωνούμην, ώνούμην, F. ώνήσομαι, P. έώνημαι, A. έωνήθην passively, A. M. έωνησάμην, ώνησάμην. Classical writers generally use έπριάμην for έωνησάμην.

§ 134. ADVERBS.

1. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθι or ποῦ, where?

-θι; as άλλοθι, αγρόθι, εγγύθι, εκείθι.

-ου; as αὐτοῦ, ἀλλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, ἀγχοῦ.

-αι, only in χαμαί, humi.

-οῖ; as Ισθμοῖ, Πυθοῖ, Φαληροῖ, Μεγαροῖ. — Οἴκοι.

-υι, Aeolic for -οι; μέσυι (μέσοι), τυῖδε, πῆλυι, ἄλλυι, τούτυι, ἀτέρυι

-ω; ἄνω, κάτω, εἴσω, ἔσω, ἔξω, ὀπίσω, πρόσσω, πόρσω, πόρρω.

-σι is found in names of towns or cities; as Αθήνησι, Θήβησι, Ολυμπιάσι, Θεσπιάσι.

-δον, -τος, -θα; ἔνδον, ἐντός intus, ἐκτός, ἔνθα, ἐνταῦθα, ὑπαιθα.

2. Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθεν, whence?

-θεν, Latin -nde; as άλλοθεν, οὐρανόθεν, Αθήνηθεν.

θα, Aeolic and Doric; πρόσθα, ἔμπροσθα, ἔνερθα, ὀπισθα ὑπισθα, ἐξῦπισθα, ἄνωθα.

-ῶ, Doric, in τουτῶ, τηνώ, ἦ, αὐτῶ

Χ3 Endings of Adverbs answering to πόσσε or ποῖ, whither?

- δε is regularly appended to the accusative; as οἰκόνδε, ἀλαδε. — Φύγαδε, from φυγή, annexes -δε to the root. Οἴκαδε, from οἶκος, follows the same analogy, with a change of ο into α. — In the Epic expression ὄνδε δόμονδε, -δε is annexed also to ὄν. — The Epic Ἄιδόσδε appends -δε to the genitive, in consequence of the omitted accusative δόμον. — This adverbial accusative always retains its peculiar force, and may be accompanied by an adjective; as Κόωνδ' εἰναιομένην.
- δισ, Epic and Doric; χαμάδισ, οἴκαδισ, ἄλλυδισ; χαμάνδισ, Ολυμπιάνδισ; ἀγράνδισ.
- ζε is appended to the root; as Αθήναζε, θύραζε, ΕΡΑ terra ἔραζε, χαμᾶζε. — Θρία has Θρίωζε.
- σε; ἐκείσε, ἄλλοσε alio, ποτέρωσε.

4. Endings of Adverbs answering to πότε, when?

- τε, Æolic -τα, Doric -κα; as ποτέ, πάντοτε, πότα πόκα.
- αι, only in πάλαι, anciently.

Other adverbs of time: αἰεί αἰεί, αὔριον, ἔπειτα, χθές ἐχθές heri, νεωστί nuper, νύκτωρ noctu, νῦν nunc, ὄψε, πέρυσσι, πρίν prius, πρῶν, πρῶί, σήμερον τήμερον, τήτες.

5. Endings of Adverbs answering to πῶς, how?

- ως, English -ly, is appended to the root of adjectives, participles, or pronouns. For practical purposes it is only necessary to change -ων of the genitive plural into -ως; as σοφός σοφῶς, ἥσυχος ἡσύχως, ἠδύς ἠδέως, ἀληθής ἀληθῶς, οὗτος οὕτως, ἐρρωμένος ἐρρωμένως.
- δην, -δα, appended to the root of verbs; as γράβδην, μίγδην μίγδα. The ending -δην is often preceded by α, in which case the radical vowel ε becomes ο; as λογάδην, σποράδην sparsim. — Πλούτος gives πλουτίνδην, and ἄριστος, ἀριστίνδην.
- δόν, Latin -tim, from nouns and verbs; as ἱλαδόν, ἀγγελδόν, κυνηδόν, χανδόν.
- ί or -εί, from adjectives; as ἐθελοντί, ἀνατί or ἀνατεί, ἀμισθί, ὄνομαστί, ἀκηρυκτί or ἀκηρυκτεί, τετραποδιστί, βαρβαριστί, Ἑλληνιστί.
- ξ, from verbs; as ὀδάξ, ἐναλλάξ.

6. Endings of Adverbs answering to πῆ, in what way?

- η (-η), -α (-α), Doric -εῖ (rare); as οὐδαμῆ, ἄλλῆ, περὶ, ἰδία, δημοσία, κοινῆ, ἀλλαχῆ, διχῆ, λάθρᾶ, πάντῆ, παντᾶ; Doric πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, τουτεῖ, τηρεῖ, ὅπεῖ.

Χ§ 135. 1. Some genitives, datives, and accusatives, denoting various relations, are commonly regarded as adverbs; as,

G. ἐξῆς, ὁμοῦ, προικός, αἴφνης

D. κομιδῆ, εἰκῆ, ἄρμοῖ, κύκλω, ἕκᾶτι, ἕκῃ, ἀέκῃ

A. μακράν, χάριν, μάτην, δίκην, τέλος, ἀρχήν, καιρόν, τὴν ταχίστην, ἄγαν, λίαν, ἔνεκα

2. Especially the *accusative* of the *neuter* of an *adjective* is often used adverbially; as *μόνον*, *only*; *πολύ* or *πολλά*, *much*. So *πλησίον*, *ὑστερον*, *μάλα*, *κάρτα*, *κρύφα*, *δίχα*, *τάχα*.

3. Sometimes a word with the preposition governing it is used adverbially; as *παρα-χρήμα*, *προύργον* (*προ-έργου*), *καθ-άπερ*, *ἐφ-εξῆς*. So *ἐξ-αίφνης*, *ἐκ-ποδών*, *ἐμ-ποδών*, *ἐπ-έκεινα*, *ἐπι-σχερώ*, *κατ-όπιν*.

§ 136. PREPOSITIONS.

Ἀμφί (*ἀμφίς*), *amb-*, *around*, *about*, mostly Ionic and Poetic. In composition it sometimes implies *two sides*, which is properly its original meaning.

Ἀνά, *on*, *upon*. — Æolic and Thessalian *ὄν-*; as *ὄν-τίθην* for *ἀνα-τέθηναι*; *ὄν τὸ μέσον*, for *ἀνὰ τὸ μέσον*.

Ἀντί, *instead of*. In composition it often means *against*, *contrary to*, which is its original meaning.

Ἀπό (*ἀπαί*), *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *from*. In composition, also *off*, *away*.

Διά (*διαί*), *through*. In composition, also *asunder*.

Εἰς, Ionic and old Attic *Es*, *to*, *into*. — Argive *ἐνς*, Doric, Bæotic, and Thessalian, *έν*.

Εκ or *Εξ*, *e*, *ex*, *out of*, *from*. — Doric *ἐξό* when it stands for *ἐξ-εστι*; Bæotic and Thessalian *ές* before a consonant, *έσσ* before a vowel, as *ές Μωσάων*, *έσγόνως*, *έσσάρχι*. — It has already been remarked that *έκ* is used before a consonant, and *έξ* before a vowel. It is added here, that, in inscriptions, *έξ* is found before *ρ*; as *έξ Ρηνείας*.

Εν, *in*, *at*. — Epic *ένί*, *είν*, *είνί*; Doric and Æolic *ένό*, but only when it stands for *έν-εστι*.

Επί, *upon*, *on*.

Κατά (*καταί*), *down*. In composition, also *utterly*, *up*, *completely*.

Μετά, *after*, *with*. — Æolic and Bæotic *πεδά*.

Παρά (*παραί*), *along*, *near*.

Περί, *around*, *about*. — In the Elean inscription ΠΑΡΙΠΟΛΕΜΟ *περί πολέμου*.

Πρό, *præ*, *before*.

Πρός, *before*, *towards*. — Doric *προτί*, *ποτί*; Bæotic *ποτί*.

Σύν or *Ξύν*, *cum*, *con-*, *with*.

Ὑπέρ (*ὑπείρ*), *super*, *over*.

Ὑπό (*ὑπαί*), *sub*, *under*. In composition, it may correspond to the English diminutive ending *-ish*; as *ὑπόλευκος*, *whitish*.

NOTE. The word *ὡς* sometimes has the force of *εἰς*; it is never, however, prefixed to a noun denoting an inanimate object.

§ 137. CONJUNCTIONS.

ἀλλά, *sed, at, but.*

ἄτε, *quippe, inasmuch as, because.*

ἀτάρ, ἀτάρ, *but.*

γάρ, *enim, for.*

δέ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*

ἔάν, ἄν, or ἦν, (εἰ ἄν) Epic εἴ κεν,

Doric αἴκα, *if, if in any way.*

εἰ, Doric αἰ, σι, *if, whether, that.*

ἦ, Epic and Ionic ἦέ, *vel, or quam, than.*

ἦδέ, ἰδέ, *and, corresponding to ἦμέν.*

ἦμέν, *both, as well, followed by ἦδέ.*

ἦτοι, *either, or; in Homer, equivalent to μέν.*

ἴνα, ὅπως, ὡς, *ut, that, in order that.*

καί, *et, and.*

μέν, *indeed, on the one hand, followed by δέ.*

ἔμως, *yet, still.*

ὅτι, *that, because.*

οὐνεκα, *since, because.*

ὄφρα, Poetic for ἴνα, ὅπως.

τε, *que, and.*

§ 138. INTERJECTIONS.

ἀ, *ah! of sorrow and compassion.*

ἄ, ἄ, *ha! ha! of laughter.*

αἰ, αἰβοῖ, *of wonder.*

ἀππαπαί or ἀπαπαί, *of approbation.*

ἀπταλαττατά, *of joy.*

ἀπταταῖ, ἀταταῖ, or ἀπταταιάξ, *of sorrow and disgust.*

βαβαί, or βαβαιάξ, *of astonishment.*

εἰ, or εἰ, hei! heu! eheu! *ah! of grief.*

εἴα, or εἴα, eja! *on! courage!*

εἶεν, *well, be it so; a modification of the preceding.*

ἐλελεῦ, *of grief or joy.*

εὐγε, that is εὐ γε, euge! eu! *well done! bravo!*

εὐοῖ, evoe! evax! *the cry of the bacchanals.*

ἦν, ἦνί, ἦνιδε, en! *lo! behold!*

ἰατταταῖ, or ἰατταταιάξ, *of sorrow; with the Genitive.*

ἰαῦ, ἰανοῖ, eho! ehodum! heus! *in answer to a call; sometimes it is equivalent to ἰού, ἰώ.*

ἰδοῦ, *lo! behold!*

ἰή, *of exultation.*

ἰού, *alas! of grief.*

ἰώ, io! *of joy or grief.*

μῦ μῦ, *of pain; it is made by breathing strongly through the nostrils.*

ὀά, *woe! alas!*

οἶ, oi! *alas! woe! with the Dative.*

οἶμοι, that is οἶ μοι, *woe is me! with the Genitive.*

ὀττοτοῖ, ὀτοτοῖ, ὀττοτοτοῖ, or οτοτοτοτοῖ, *of sorrow.*

οὔαι, vae! *woe! with the Dative.*

παπαί, παπαιάξ, παραε! *of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.*

παπαπᾶ, *how nice I feel! of pleasure.*

πόπαξ, πόποι, ὦ πόποι, O gods! *of complaint.*

πύπαξ, πύππαξ, *of wonder, or admiration.*

ῥυπαπαί, *used by rowers.*

ῥ ῥ, *of smelling.*

φεῦ, φῦ, *alas! with the Genitive.*

ὦ, oh! *of wonder, or grief; with the Nominative.*

ὦ, O! *with the Vocative.*

ὠή, *of grief.*

ὠόπ, *used in encouraging rowers.*

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ 139. *Substantives* are derived from adjectives, verbs, and from other substantives.

- a G. *as*, from adjectives in *os* pure or *ros*, and from verbs in *ρω*. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *ὄσια*, *αἰτία*, *ἔχθρα*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *χαρά*, *φθορά*, *μοῖρα*.
- αδος G. *ου*, rare; *ὄμαδος*, *χρόμαδος*, *ὄρυμαγδός*.
- αινα G. *ης*, chiefly from masculines in *ων*; as *λέαινα*, *δράκαινα*, *θέαινα*.
- ἄρ, -ἄς, G. *ατος*, neuter, from verbs; as *ἄλειαρ*, *ἄλειφαρ*, *ἄλκαρ*, *εἰδαρ*, *εἴλαρ*, *μῆχαρ*; *δέρας*, *τέρας* (from *ΤΕΡΩ*, *terreo*).
- άς G. *άδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes either a female or a country; as *Δηλιάς*.
- ᾶς G. *ου*, denoting the *agent* of a verb chiefly in composition; as *ὄρνιθοθήρας*, *φυγαδοθήρας*, *ὄνοματοθήρας*.
- δών G. *όνος*, feminine, rarely -*δώνη* G. *ης*, from verbs; as *ἀλγηδών*, *χαιρηδών*, *μελεδών* *μελεδώνη*, *κλεηδών* *κληδών*.
- ειᾶ G. *as*, from nouns in *εύς*; only *βασιλεία*, *ίερεία*.
- ειᾷ G. *as*, from verbs in *ευω*; it denotes *action*; as *παιδεία*.
- ειᾷ G. *as*, sometimes -*ιᾷ* (Ionic -*ίη*), from adjectives; it denotes the *abstract* of the primitive; as *ἀλήθεια*, *ἀμάθεια* *ἀμαθία*, *ὠφελία*, *ἀβλαβία*, *ἀφραδία*.
- ΕΥΣ, G. *έως*, oxytone, English *-man*, *-er*, from nouns and verbs; as *ἰππεύς*, *γραμματεύς*, *Δωριεύς*. Those derived from verbs denote the *agent*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *γραφεύς*, *φθορεύς*, *τομεύς*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ἐμβολεύς*.
- η G. *ης*, from adjectives and verbs. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *κάκη*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, are generally oxytone, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *στροφή*, *ἀοιδή*, *σπουδή*, *μάχη*. So *ἀγωγή*, *ἀκωκή*, *ὀκωχή*, *ἐδωδή*, *ὀπωπή*. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as *τομή*, a *section*.
- ήρ G. *έρος*, the same as -*τήρ*, rare; *ἀήρ*, *αἰθήρ*.
- ης G. *ου*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, chiefly in composition; as *γεωμέτρης*, *ἀλλαντοπώλης*, *τριηράρχης*, *παιδοτριβης*.
- θρα G. *as*, a modification of *-τεira*, *-τρα*; as *ἀναβάθρα*, *οὐρήθρα*.
- θρον G. *ου*, a modification of *-τρον*; as *ρεῖθρον*, *φεῖθρον*.
- ΙΑ, G. *as*, English *-ness*, *-dom*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *κακία*, *εὐδαιμονία*.
- ίς G. *ίδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes a female or country; as *Περσίς*, *Ἑλληνίς*, *Φωκαῖς*. — A few come from verbs; *ἐλπίς*, *ἄγυρις*, *ὄπις*, *τρόπις*, *χάρις*, *φρόνις*, *τρόχις*, *δαῖς*.
- λη or -λλα G. *ης*, chiefly from verbs; as *ἀγέλη*, *ζεύγλη* *θυγή*, *τρώγλη*, *ἄελλα*, *θύελλα*.

- λσν οτ** -λλο**ν** G. ο**υ**, chiefly from verbs; as φύλο**ν**, εἶδωλο**ν**, δαίδαλο**ν**.
- λος οτ** -λλο**ς** G. ο**υ**, chiefly from verbs; as αὐλό**ς**, βηλό**ς**, κρύσταλλο**ς**, ὀπτιλό**ς** ὀπτιλλο**ς**, ὄκταλλο**ς** oculus.
- ΜΑ**, G. ατο**ς**, denotes the *effect* of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as πράσσω πράγμα, ἄλλομαι ἄλμα, σπεῖρω σπέρμα. — Ἴθμα, ἄσθμα, from εἶμι, ἄω. — Sometimes it denotes *action*; as φρόνημα, γέννημα.
- μη** G. η**ς**, denotes the *action*, and sometimes the *effect*, of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as μνήμη, γνώμη, τιμή, γραμμή. — Στάθμη from ἴστημι.
- μις**, a modification of -μη, rare; δύναμις, θέμις, φῆμις.
- μός** G. οῦ, denotes the *action* of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as ὀδυρμός, διωγμός, σεισμός. — It is often strengthened by θ; as βαθμός, ἄρθμός, ἐκκηθμός. — Ἰσθμός, from εἶμι. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as χρησμός, πλόκαμος πλοχμός, ῥωχμός.
- νη** G. η**ς**, chiefly from verbs; στεφάνη, δρεπάνη, ἐργάνη, ζώνη, πάχνη, φάτνη, μηχανή.
- νον** G. ο**υ**, from verbs; γλύφανον, δρέπανον, τύμπανον, ὄργανον, τέκνον.
- νος** G. εο**ς**, from verbs; ἔθνος, ἴχνος, τέμενος.
- νος** G. ο**υ**, chiefly from verbs; στέφανος, καπνός, κάμνος, κοίρανος τύραννος, λύχνος (from ΛΥΚΩ, luceo).
- οια** G. α**ς**, rare; ἄνοια.
- ον** G. ο**υ**, from verbs; ζῶον, ἔργον, ζυγόν.
- ονη** G. η**ς**, chiefly from verbs; as ἀγχόνη, ἀκόνη, βελόνη, σφενδόνη, χαρμονή, πλησμονή, ἡδονή.
- ος** G. ο**υ**, denotes the *action* or *agent* of a verb; in dissyllables, the radical ε becomes ο; as ἔλεγχος, λόγος, ὄνθος, ὄγκος. Those denoting the agent are found chiefly in composition; as ζωγράφος, λατόμος, μουσοποιός. — Sometimes this ending is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as μητροκτόνος, matricide, μητρόκτονος, one slain by his mother.
- ος** G. εο**ς**, is appended to the root of a verb; as πρᾶγος, γένος, δέος, τρυφός, ἄνθος. — Ἔσθος from ἔννυμι. — When the verbal root is lost sight of, neuters of this ending are commonly referred to adjectives in υς; as βάθος, ὄξος, αἴσχος, κάλλος, μήκος, ὕψος, μάκρος.
- ρα** G. α**ς**, chiefly from verbs; ἔδρα, αἶθρα.
- ρον** G. ο**υ**, chiefly from verbs; ξυρόν, δῶρον, κέντρον, βλέφαρον, μετρον, λέπυρον, θύρετρον.
- ρος** G. ο**υ**, chiefly from verbs; ξυρός, δαιτρός, ἰατρός, ὄλεθρος, κλήρος, ἄργυρος, αἶθρος.
- ς**, feminine, appended to the root of verbs; as ὄψ, ὄψ, φλόξ, δαίς, δῶς, πτύξ, ῥώξ, τὴν νίφα, τῇ ἀλκί, αἱ στάγες, τῆς στιχός; but ὁ βῆξ. — Sometimes it denotes the *agent*; as ἀναξ, κήρυξ, φύλαξ, masculine line.
- σα οτ** -ση G. η**ς**, from verbs; δόξα, μύξα, γάσσα, αἶσα (from ΑΙΩ, aio), ὄσσα (ΕΠΩ), μῶσα, ἄση. So μάξα, σχίξα, φύξα, with a change of σσ into ζ.

- ΣΙΑ, G. *as*, paroxytone, equivalent to *-σις*; as *εἰκασία*, *θυσία*. — When it denotes the *abstract* of a verbal adjective in *τος*, it comes from *-τία* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as *ἀφθαρσία*, *δυσπεψία*, *ἀπραξία*, *ἀθανασία*.
- ΣΙΣ, G. *ως*, Latin *-tio*, English *-ing*, *-ment*, denotes the *action* of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the second person singular of the perfect passive; as *τίσις*, *ποίησις*, *ῥᾶσις*, *πρᾶξις*, *θλίψις*, *κόλασις*.
- σος G. *εος*, *-σον* G. *ου*, rare; *ἄλλος*, *πίσος*, *ἄψος*, *τέλσον*.
- ΣΣΑ, G. *ης*, English *-ess*, from masculines; as *Δίβυσσα*, *ἄνασσα*, *θῆσσα*, *βασιλισσα*, *ἡρώσσα*.
- ΣΥΝΗ, G. *ης*, paroxytone, English *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *δικαιοσύνη*, *σωφροσύνη*. — *Ἰερωσύνη* and a few others lengthen *ο* into *ω* before *σ*.
- τειρα G. *as*, from masculines in *-τηρ*; as *ὀλέτειρα*.
- τη G. *ης*, rare; *ἀρετή*, *ἄτη* (*αὐάτη*), *γενετή*, *δαίτη*.
- ΤΗΡ, G. *ῆρος*, oxytone, *-ΤΗΣ*, G. *ου*, English *-ter*, *-er*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, and regularly takes the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as *σωτήρ*, *ῥυτήρ*, *δικαστής*, *ικέτης*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ζωστήρ*, *ποτήρ*, *αἴτης*, *ἐπενδύτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ου*, paroxytone, English *-er*, *-man*, from nouns; it is commonly preceded by *ᾱ*, *η*, *ι*, *ια* (Ionic *ιη*), *ιω*; as *Πισάτης*, *γεννηίτης*, *πολίτης*, *Σπαρτιάτης*, *ἡπειρώτης*, *νησιώτης*.
- ΤΗΣ, G. *ητος*, feminine, paroxytone, sometimes oxytone, Latin *-itas*, English *-ity*, *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of an adjective; as *ισότης*, *ὀξύτης*, *ἀδροτής*, *βραδυνότης*. — *Ποτήης* from *πίνω*.
- τις G. *ιδος*, feminine to *-της* from nouns; as *φυλέτις*, *γεννειᾶτις*, *πολίτις*. — A few come from verbs; *πίστις*, *μνήστις*, *φάτις*, *φροντίς*.
- τός G. *οῡ*, Latin *-tus*, apparently the same as verbal adjectives in *τος*; as *ἀμητός*, *κωκυτός*, *παγετός*. Sometimes the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits; as *βίωτος*, *πότος*, *θάνατος*, *κάματος*.
- τρα G. *as*, a modification of *-τρια*, *-τειρα*; it commonly denotes the *instrument* used by the agent; as *ψήκτρα*, *ξύστρα*, *ρήτρα*.
- τρια G. *as*, the same as *-τειρα*; as *ὄρχηστρια*.
- τρον G. *ου*, from *-τρα*; as *δίδακτρον*, *νίπτρον*, *πλήκτρον*, *λοετρόν*.
- τρίς G. *ιδος*, the same as *-τειρα*, *-τρια*; as *αὐλητρίς*, *ἀλετρίς*.
- τύς G. *υός*, feminine, from verbs; as *ἀκοντιστύς*, *βοητύς*, *ὄρχηστύς*, *κιθαριστύς*, *ἀγορητύς*.
- τωρ G. *ορος*, Latin *-tor*, the same as *-τήρ*; as *ἐστιάτωρ*, *πράκτωρ*.
- ύς G. *υός*, rare; *ισχύς*, *πληθύς*.
- ώ, *-ώς*, G. *οῡς*, from verbs; *ἡχώ*, *τὰς εἰκούς*, *πειθῶ*, *αἰδῶς*.
- ων G. *ονος* or *οντος*, in participial nouns; as *ἀγών*, *ἄξων*, *ἀηδών*, *ἀρηγών*, *καύσων*, *τένων*.
- ών G. *ῶνος*, masculine, denotes the *place* where many things of the same kind are kept; as *δαφνών*, *γυμναικόν*.
- ώνης G. *ου*, rare; *τελώνης*, *νομώνης* Bæotic.
- ωνιά G. *ᾱς*, the same as *-ών*; as *ῥοδωνιά*.
- ώρ G. *ορος*, the same as *-τωρ*, rare; *κέντωρ*, *θαλασσοκράτωρ* *παντοκράτωρ*.

- ωρ, neuter, from verbs, Epic; ἔλδωρ ἐέλδωρ, ἔλωρ.
 -ωρή G. ἦς, from verbs, Epic; ἀλεωρή, ελπωρή, θαλπωρή.

§ 140. *Patronymics*, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in

- άδης G. ου, Æolic -άδιος G. ω, in nouns of the *first declension*; as Ἴππότης Ἴπποτάδης, the son of *Hippotes*; Βορέας Βορεάδης, Αλεῦας Αλευάδης, Αὐγείας Αὐγιάδης, Ὑρρας Ὑρράδιος, Τίνας Τινάδιος. — Nouns in -ιος of the *second declension* change -ος into -άδης; as Ἄσιος Ασιάδης.
 -ίδης G. ου, Bœotic -δας, in nouns of the *second and third declensions*; it is appended according to the following examples: Αἰακός Αἰακίδης, Δητῶ Δητοῖδης, Βοηθός Βοηθοῖδης: Αγαμέμνων -ονος, Αγαμεμνονίδης, Τυδεύς -έος, Τυδεΐδης; Αχαιμένης -εος, Αχαιμενίδης, Ἡρακλῆς κλέος, Ἡρακλεΐδης. — For -εΐδης, the Æolic and Doric use the uncontracted form -εΐδας; as Κρηθεΐδας, Οἶνεΐδας.
 -ιάδης G. ου, an Epic ending, always preceded by a *long syllable*; as Αγχίσης Αγχισιάδης, Ἄρητος Ἀρητιάδης, Βάκχος Βακχιάδης, Λαομέδων Λαομεδοντιάδης, Οἰλεύς Οἰλιάδης, Καπανεύς Καπανητιάδης.
 -ίων G. -ῖωνος or -ῖονος, masculine, Poetic; as Ἄκτωρ Ἀκτορίων, Κρόνος Κρονίων, Πηλεύς Πηλείων.
 Ἴονίδης G. ου, rare; Ελατ-ιονίδης, Ταλα-Ἴονίδης, Ιαπετ-ιονίδης.
 -άς G. -άδος, feminine to -άδης; as Θεστῖος Θεστιάς, daughter of *Thes-tius*.
 -ίς G. -ίδος, feminine to -ίδης; as Ἄτλας Ἀτλαντίς, daughter of *Atlas*, Κάδμος Καδμηΐς, Θησεύς Θησηΐς Θησής.
 -ῖνη, -ῖώνη, G. ἦς, feminine to -ίων; as Εὐηνος Εὐηνίη, Ἀκρίσιος Ἀκρισιώνη.

§ 141. A *diminutive* signifies a *small* (or *dear*) thing of the kind denoted by the primitive. Diminutives end in

- ιον G. ου, the most usual ending; as ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπιον, παῖς παιδός παιδίον. — Many diminutives in -ιον have lost their diminutive signification; as πέδον πεδίον, ἔλωρ ἐλώριον, βίβλος βιβλίον, θήρ θηρίον. Still, in such cases, the primitive is always more dignified than the diminutive form.
 ἴδιον, commonly contracted with the preceding vowel; as γραῦς γραός γραΐδιον γράδιον, γῆ γῆδιον, βοῦς βοός βοΐδιον, λέξις -εος λεξείδιον. — The endings -νίδιον, -ίδιον are always written -ῦδιον, -ῖδιον; as ἰχθύς ἰχθύδιον, ὄς ὄδιον, ἰμάτιον ἰματίδιον. — The ending -εΐδιον may be written also ἰδιον; as ῥῆσις ῥησεΐδιον or ῥησιδιον.
 -ιδεύς G. εως, denoting the young of an animal; as ἀετός ἀετιδεύς, λαγός λαγιδεύς.
 -ίς G. ἶδος or ἶδος; as ἄμαξα ἀμαξίς, νῆσος νησίς, πίναξ πινακίς.
 -ίχθυον, -ίχνη, only in πόλις πολίχνη πολίχθυον, κύλιξ κυλίχνη κυλίχθυον.
 ἴσκιον, -ίσκος, -ίσκη, (Bœotic -ίχος, -ίχα, chiefly in proper names;) as κοτύλη κοτυλίσκη κοτυλίσκιον, νεανίας νεανίσκος; Bœotic ὄρταλιχος, πύρριχος.

ing to, from nouns; as ποιητικός, ἀρχικός, Μεγαρικός. — When the root ends in *a*, the adjective may end in *-αῖκος*; as τροχαῖκος, Κασιτανᾶϊκος, Πλαταῖκος.

- ιμος*, sometimes *-ιμαῖος*, from nouns; it denotes *fitness*; as ἐδώδιμος, χρήσιμος, πότιμος, ὑποβολιμαῖος.
- ΙΝΟΣ** (ῖ), English *-en, made of, consisting of*, from nouns; as ξύλινος, δρύϊνος. — Ἀδινός, χθεσινός, from ἄδην, χθές.
- ῖνος*, equivalent to *-ανός*; it has no neuter, and is most commonly used substantively; as Ακραγαντίνος, Δεοντίνος. — Αγχιστίνος, from ἄγχιστός.
- ΙΟΣ**, Latin *-ius, belonging to, derived from*, from nouns; as οὐράνιος, αἰθέριος, σωτήριος, ἐσπέριος, πάτριος. — Those derived from names of places are commonly used substantively in the masculine and feminine; as Νάξιος, Τήνιος, Κορίνθιος. — Those derived from other adjectives do not materially differ from their primitives; as ἐλευθέριος, καθάριος, ἀθεμίστιος. — The *neuter* is often used substantively; as Διονύσιον, ποτήριον.
- ις* G. *ιδος*, feminine or common, from nouns; as εὐώπις, τριακοντούτις, ἀναλκίς, πατρίς, μητρίς.
- κός*, rare; θηλυ-κός.
- λός*, -λέος, -λιος, or -λις, from verbs and nouns, denote *quality* or *fulness*; as δειλός, στρεβλός, εἴκελος, σιγηλός, ὑπηλός, ψωαλέος, ἀρπαλέος, ἀπατήλιος, φύξηλις.
- μος*, rare; ἀμφίδυμος, ἥδυμος, δίδυμος, ἔτυμος. — Ἀνδρόμεος, from ἀνήρ.
- μων* G. *ονος*, from verbs; it has an *active* signification; as ἐπιστήμων, νεκροδέγμων.
- νός*, chiefly from verbs; δεινός, στυγνός, σεμνός, ἐρεβεννός, ἐρεμνός, στυλπνός.
- οιος* is formed by annexing *-ιος* to the root of nouns of the second declension; as αἰδοῖος, ἡοῖος, ὁμοῖος or ὅμοιος.
- ος*, from verbs, with a change of the radical *ε* into *ο*; used chiefly in composition; as ταχυγράφος, θοός, δίφθογγος, λοιπός. — In a few instances it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as πρωτοκτόνος, *that slays first*, πρωτόκτονος, *first slain*.
- ρός* denotes *quality* or *fulness*; chiefly from nouns or verbs; it is commonly preceded by *ε*, *η*, or *υ*; as τρυφερός, ποιηρός, ἀλμυρός, λαμπρός, ψυχρός, ἐχυρός, ΚΡΥΩ κρυερός, ΝΕΚΩ νεκο νεκρός, λύζω λυγεο λυγρός. — ΕΙΔΩ ἴδρις.
- ς*, from verbs; as ἄρπαξ, ἐπίτεξ, πολυαῖξ, νήλυς ἔπηλυς.
- σιος* is formed from *-τιος* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as φιλοτήσιος, πλουσιος, Αφροδίσιος, Μιλήσιος, γερούσιος (γερόνσιος), ἀκηράσιος, ἐκούσιος (ἐκόνσιος), δημόσιος. — Adjectives like the following imply a primitive in *-ήτης*: βροτήσιος, ἡμερήσιος, νυκτερήσιος, Ἰθακήσιος.
- συνος*; γηθόσυνος, δεσπόσυνος, θάρσυνος, πίσυνος.
- ΤΕΟΣ** paroxytone, Latin *-ndus*, from verbs; it denotes *obligation, necessity, propriety*; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτέος, scribendus *to be written, that must be written*.

X-ΤΟΣ oxytone, Latin -tus, from verbs, equivalent to the perfect *passive* participle; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτός, scriptus, *written*. — Sometimes it denotes *capableness*; as θεατός, *visible, capable of being seen*. — Sometimes it has an *active* signification; as καλυπτός, *covering*.

-ύλος, Latin -ulus, English -ish, diminutive, Doric; μικρός μικκύλος.

-ύς is appended to the root of verbs; as ήδύς, θράσσω τραχύς, ΝΕΚΩ νέκυσ. Not unfrequently the verbal force is lost; as πλατύς, εύρύς, βαθύς, γλυκύς, ταχύς, ώκύς.

-έδης, English -y, -like, contracted from -οειδής, from ΕΙΔΩ, denotes *resemblance* or *fulness*; as πυροειδής πυρώδης, σφηκώδης, άνεμώδης.

-ώϊος, contracted -ώος, formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns; as ήρώϊος ήρώος, Κῶος. — In a few instances, the ω does not belong to the root; as πατρώος, μητρώος, παππώος.

-ων G. ονος, ωνος, participial adjectives; πέπων, αίθων.

-ώνιος, Æolic, formed by annexing -ιος to the genitive plural of nouns; άλλώνιος, έτερώνιος, παντώνιος.

-ώς, from adjectives in -ωτος; as άβρώς, άγνώς.

§ 143. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, interjections, and from other verbs.

-άω, formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the first declension; as τιμάω, άτομοι, τολμάω.

-έω, from nouns, denotes a *state, being, or action*; as πολεμέω, εύτυχέω.

-εύω, from nouns, is equivalent to -έω; as ταμεύω, κολακεύω, βασιλεύω.

-όω is commonly formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the second declension; as δουλόω, σταυρώω. — Sometimes it comes from nouns of the other declensions; as ζημία ζημώω, πῦρ πυρώω.

ζω, -άζω, -ίζω, from nouns and interjections; as άρμόζω, σκενάζω, όρίζω, οϊακίζω, αιάζω (αϊ αϊ), οϊμώζω (οϊμοι), μύζω (μῦ), έλελίζω (έλελεῦ), έφευξα (φεῦ).

-αίνω, English -en, *to be, to make*, commonly from adjectives in ος, or substantives in μα; as μωραίνω, σημαίνω.

-ύνω, English -en, *to make*, commonly from adjectives in ύς; as βαθύνω, σεμνύνω.

-σειώ, Latin -urio, *desiderative*, from the future of the primitive; as δράω δρασειώ.

-ιάω, rarely -άω, *desiderative*, from substantives; as στρατηγιάω, ώνητιάω, κλαυσιάω, θανατιάω θανατάω, πασχητιάω, χεζητιάω.

-ύλλω, diminutive, rare; as έξαπατύλλω, βδύλλω.

NOTE. When the root of a verb is obsolete, it is customary to derive the actual form from a kindred noun; thus βοάω, φιλέω, δικάζω, which are mere prolongations of the roots ΒΟ-, ΦΙΑ-, ΔΙΚ-, are commonly derived from βοή, φίλος, δίκη.

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

§ 144. 1. When the first component part of a compound word is a noun of the first or second declension, its ending is dropped, and an *o* is regularly substituted. When it is a noun of the third declension, an *o* is generally placed between its root and the second component part. E. g.

θάλασσα κρατέω	θαλασσ-ο-κράτωρ
πρῶτος τίκτω	πρωτ-ο-τόκος
παῖς τρίβω	παιδ-ο-τρίβης

Sometimes the connecting letters are *οι, οσ, σο, η, ι, α, ασ, αι*; as ὀδ-οι-πόρος, θε-ός-δοτος, πολισ-σο-νόμος, λαμπαδ-η-φόρος, καλλ-ι-πάρειος, ποδ-α-νιπτήρ, δικ-ασ-πόλος, μεσ-αι-πόλιος.

2. The connecting letter *o* is regularly omitted when the second component part begins with a vowel, or when the root of the first part ends in *ι* or *υ*; as ψυχ-αγωγός, πτολί-πορθος, ἄστν-γείτων.

3. In words compounded with *numerals*, the first four numerals are *μονο-* (before a vowel *μον-*), *δι-*, *τρι-*, *τετρα-* (before a vowel *τετρ-*); as *μονό-παις*, *δί-πους*, *τρί-κερως*, *τετρά-πους*, *τέθρ-ιππον*. — *Ἡμι-*, *semi-*, *half*; as *ἡμι-μαθής*, *ἡμι-κύκλιον*.

But *δίς*, and *τρίς*, in composition, retain their original force; as *δίσ-εφθος*, *doubly baked*, *τρισ-όλβιος*, *thrice happy*.

NOTE 1. When the second part is a *digammated* word, it is regularly preceded by *o*; in which case *-οεργος, -όεχος* may be contracted into *-ουργος, -οῦχος*; as *θεο-ειδής*, *μενο-εικής*, *ἀγαθο-εργός ἀγαθουργός*, *κακο-εργός κακοῦργος*, (*δαδό-εχος*) *δαδοῦχος*.

NOTE 2. For the compounds of nouns in *-ης, -ος, G. εος, -ας G. ατος, αος*; of nouns in *-ως* of the second declension; of some primitives in *-μα* of the third (as *αἶμα*); and of *γέα γῆ, βούς, ναῦς, μέλας, πᾶς πᾶν*, see Lexicons.

§ 145. 1. When the first component part is a *verb*, the connecting letters are *ε, ι, εσ, σε, σι, εσι, σο*; as *μεν-έ-μαχος*; *ἀρχ-ι-κέρανος*; *φερ-έσ-βιος*.

So *περ-σέ-πολις*; *έρν-σί-πολις*; *δηξι-θύμος*, *τερψί-νοος*; *ταμ-εσί-χρως*.

2. When the second component part begins with a vowel, the connecting letters are omitted. Sometimes however *σ* stands between the component parts. E. g. *πειθ-αρχῶ*; *Πείσ-ανδρος*, *ρίψ-ασπις*.

§ 146. The *prepositions* lose their final vowel, when the word with which they are compounded begins with a vowel; except *περί* and *πρό*; as *ἀν-άγω*, *ἀνθ-οπλίζω*, *ἀπ-έχω*, *ἐπ-αινέω*, *περι-έχω*, *προ-έχω*.

Πρό may be contracted with the second part, when it begins with *ε*; as *προέχω προῦχω*, *προέλεγον προῦλεγον*.

NOTE 1. The final vowel may be retained before a *digammated* word; as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀναοίγεσκον, ἀποειπέειν, διαείδομαι, ἐπιέννυμι, καταέννυμι, μεταίζω.

NOTE 2. The Æolians, Dorians, and Epic Poets may drop the final vowel of ἀνά, κατά, παρά, ποτί, rarely ἀπό, ὑπό, before a consonant; as ἀνστάντες, ἀννείται, ἀλλέξαι, ἀγξηραίνω; παρθέμενοι, ποθθέμεν, ἀπέμπω, ὑββάλλω (for ὑπβάλλω). For κατά, see above (§ 13, 11).

NOTE 3. The Æolic and Doric may change περί into περ, in composition; as πέροδος, πέροχος, περρέχειν, for περίοδος, περίοχος, περιέχειν.

§ 147. The *inseparable* particles are α-, αρι-, ερι-, δυσ-, δα-, ζα-, λα-, and νη-.

α-, before a vowel αν-, English *in-, im-, un-,* or *-less*, called a *privative* or *negative*; prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as ἄθεος, ἄχρηστος, ἀνόμοιος. — In two or three instances it is prefixed to verbs; thus, ἀτίω, ἀναίνομαι. — Before a digammated word, it is α-; as ἀεικής, αἶδρις, αὐτος (but ἀνούτατος). — Αμ-φασίη, ἀνα-εδνος, exceptions to the rule.

α- *intensive*; as ἀσπερχές, ἀτενής.

α- denoting *union*; as ἄλοχος, ἄκοιτις.

αρι-, ερι-, *very, much*, both *intensive*; as ἀρίγνωτος, ἐριβρεμέτης.

δυσ-, Latin *dis-*, English *mis-, un-*, the opposite of εὔ, denotes *difficulty, misfortune, badness*, and is prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as δύσπορος, δυστυχής. — In δυσθνήσκω, it is prefixed to θνήσκω.

δα-, ζα-, λα-, *very*, all *intensive*; as δαφινός, ζαμενής, λάμαχος.

νη-, Latin *ne*, *negative*; as νήποινος, νήστις, νώνυμος.

§ 148. When the second component part is a noun beginning with ἄ, ε, ο, its initial vowel is often lengthened; as ὑπ-ήκοος, στρατηγός, ὄδ-ηγός, λοχ-ᾶγός, ναυ-ᾶγός, ἀγ-ήνωρ, δυσ-ήλατος, ἀν-ώνυμος.

PART III.
SYNTAX.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

NOMINATIVE.

§ 149. 1. The *subject* of a sentence or proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

2. The subject is either a *nominative*, or a word standing for a nominative. The predicate is either a *verb* alone, or a verb and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle; in the latter case, the verb is called the *copula*. Both the subject and the predicate may have other words connected with them. E. g.

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say.*

Λέρνος ἦν βασιλεύς, *Lernus was a king*; here Λέρνος is the subject; ἦν βασιλεύς, the predicate; and ἦν, the copula.

Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπείθετο, *Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded*; here ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος is the subject.

NOTE 1. The most usual *copulas* are εἶμι, ὑπάρχω, πέφυκα, φῦναι, πέλω, πέλομαι, γίγνομαι, αὐξάνομαι, μένω, καταστῆναι: εἶοκα, φαίνομαι, ὀρώμαι, δηλοῦμαι: καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, λέγομαι, ἀκούω: αἰρεθῆναι, ἀποδείκνυμαι: νομίζομαι, κρίνομαι, ὑπολαμβάνομαι: εἶμι, καταπέμπομαι, ἐπιβαίνω.

NOTE 2. The *copula* retains its peculiar character even when it becomes a participle; as Λέρνου ὄντος βασιλέως, *Lernus being a king*.

§ 150. 1. A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person; as,

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say, It is I who say.* Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, *We say, It is we who say.*

Σὺ λέγεις, *Thou sayest.* Ὑμεῖς λέγετε, *You say.*

Εκείνος λέγει, *He says.*

Εγὼ, σὺ, ἡμεῖς are of the first person; σὺ, σφῶ, ὑμεῖς, of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

(a) A subject in the dual may take a plural verb. On the other hand, a subject in the plural may take a verb in the dual when two persons or things are meant; as Δύο νεανίσκω προσέτρεχον, *Two young men ran up.* Ὡς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες εἰς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ, *And as when two winter-torrents descending from the rocks unite their mighty waters in a ravine; where two streams running on opposite sides are meant.*

(b) The verb may agree in number with the nominative in the predicate; as Εστὸν δύο λόφω ἢ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλῶ, *Idomenē is two high hills.*

2. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by καί (expressed or understood), take the verb in the plural and in the chief person, which is the first with respect to the second and third, and the second with respect to the third; as,

Εγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογιζόμεθα, *I and thou concluded.*

Πάρειμι καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οὗτος Φρυνίσκος, *Both I and this Phryniscus are present.*

Τεθνήασι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ ἄλλοι, *Cephisodorus and Amphicrates and others are dead.*

(a) The verb may agree with the nearest or most prominent subject; as Αποτέμνεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ χεὶρ ἢ δεξιὰ, *The head is cut off, and also the right hand.*

(b) The verb may be put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular; as Ἠλυροποικὴ καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ πολὺν διαφέρετον ἀλλήλων, *The art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.*

(c) A nominative in the singular followed by μετὰ or σὺν, *with*, may take the verb in the plural; as Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατηγῶν σπένδονται, *Demosthenes with his fellow-generals made a treaty.*

3. When two or more nominatives of different persons and numbers are connected by ἢ, οὗτε, οἱ μήτε, the verb agrees with one of them, and is understood after the rest.

When however the nouns are regarded as *one whole*, the verb is put in the plural. E. g.

Δημοφῶν ἢ Θηριππίδης ἔχουσιν, *Demophon or Therippides has.*

Οὔτε σὺ οὔτ' ἂν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτο, *Neither you nor any body else could.*

So Ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαμβάντες, *In order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians may occupy them beforehand.*

4. The *copula εἰμί* and its participle are very often omitted; as,

*Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, *Water is indeed the best thing; sc. ἐστί.*

*Ὡν ὑφηγητῶν, *Who being leaders; sc. ὄντων.*

NOTE 1. The first person plural is sometimes used, for the sake of modesty, instead of the first person singular; as Ὡ Αλκιβιάδη, καὶ ἡμεῖς τηλικούτοι ὄντες δεινοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἡμεν, *O Alcibiades, we too, when at your age, were keen in such matters; where Pericles alone speaks.*

NOTE 2. In the Epic language the *dual* is sometimes used for the plural; thus (*Il.* 5, 487) ἀλόντε refers to the Trojans. (*Il.* 8, 185) ἀποτίνετον, ἐφομαρτεῖτον, σπεύδετον refer to four horses. (*Od.* 8, 48, 49) κούρω κρινθέντε, βήτην apply to fifty-two persons. (*Hymn.* 1, 487, 501) κάθετον, λύσαντε, ἱκισθον refer to the Cretan sailors.

NOTE 3. When ἕκαστος, ἕτερος, and ἄλλος in the expressions ἄλλος ἄλλον, ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν, are connected with a plural verb, they are really in apposition with the subject of that verb; as Αναβαίνοντες ὅπη ἐδύνατο ἕκαστος, *Ascending as well as they each could.* Ἡρώτων ἄλλος ἄλλο, *one asked one thing, and another, another.*

§ 151. 1. Whenever a noun in the plural is regarded as *one whole*, or when several nouns are regarded as one whole, the verb may be in the singular. Particularly,

The nominative of the *neuter* plural regularly takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, *The armies are contending.*

Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *These things happened.*

So Ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔστι κάρυ' ἐκ φορμίδος δούλω παραρριπτοῦντε τοῖς θεωμένοις, *We have not (do not exhibit) a couple of slaves throwing nuts out of a basket to the spectators.*

2. On the other hand, a *collective* noun in the singular may have the verb in the plural; as,

Τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται, *The multitude think.*

Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρου, *The army were retreating.*

§ 152. 1. The nominatives of the personal pronoun are implied in the personal endings of the verb. (§ 115. n.) Consequently, when they are expressed, they are either emphatic or antithetic.

Thus, Γράφω, *I write*; Εγὼ γράφω, *It is I that write*; or *I write* with an emphasis upon *I*. Γράφετε, *You write*; Ὑμεῖς γράφετε, *It is you that write.*

2. When a verb in the third person appears without a nominative, its subject must be determined by the context. Particularly,

(a) The nominative is omitted when any thing general and indefinite (τις, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα) is expressed; as λέγουσι, *They say*. Οὕτως ἐχει, *It is so*. Δείξει δὴ τάχα, *Time will soon show it.*

(b) When the verb indicates the *employment* of a person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted; as Εκήρυξε τοῖς Ἑλλησιν παρασκευάσασθαι, sc. ὁ κήρυξ, *The herald proclaimed to the Greeks to make ready.*

(c) When it is *implied* in some part of the clause; as Τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχεον καὶ σφι ἦν ἐν τέλει, *They were building a wall across the Isthmus, and their work (wall) was near the end.*

(d) Frequently the active verb is changed into the *third* person singular passive, and its subject-nominative into the dative of the *agent*; as Τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμοι εὐτυχῆκᾱσι, *The enemy have succeeded.*

(e) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the *weather* or the operations of nature is not expressed; as ὕει, *it rains*; νίφει, *it snows*; ἔσεισε, *there was an earthquake.*

§ 153. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the subject of a sentence. Particularly,

(a) The subject may be an *infinitive*; in which case the verb is called *impersonal*. Such is the subject of

δεῖ, *it is necessary, one must.*
 δοκεῖ, *it seems good or proper.*
 εἴμαρται, *it is fated; εἴμαρτο, it was fated.*
 ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible, it happens.*
 εἴοικε, *it seems, it becomes.*
 ἐνεστί, *it is possible.*
 ἔξεστί, *it is lawful, proper.*
 εἰστί, *it is possible, easy, convenient,*

most commonly followed by an adjective.
 λέγεται, *it is said.*
 μέλει, *to take care of.*
 πέπρωται, *it is destined.*
 πρέπει, προσήκει, *it is proper, it behooves, it becomes.*
 συμβαίνει, *it happens.*
 χρή, *it is necessary, there is need one must.*

(b) The subject may be a sentence beginning with ὅτι, *that*; as Δῆλον ἦν ὅτι ἐγγύς που βασιλεὺς ἦν, *It was manifest that the king was pretty near.*

(c) The subject may be a preposition with a *numeral* adjective following it; as Ἐφύγον περὶ ὀκτακοσίων, *About eight hundred fled.*

§ 154. 1. The nominative often has the appearance of the vocative; as Ἡ Πρόκνη ἔκβαινε, *Procnē, step out.*

2. The nominative is used in designating an object without asserting any thing respecting it; as Ὀμήρου Ἰλιάς, *Homer's Iliad.*

3. The nominative, with or without an interjection, is used in certain exclamations; as ὦ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός! *Oh wretched me!*
ὦ δύσμορος! *Unhappy man that I am!*

VOCATIVE.

§ 155. The vocative with or without ὦ is used in addressing; as,

Ἐπεμψεν ἡμᾶς ἡ στρατιὰ πρὸς σέ, ὦ Κλέανδρε, *The army has sent us to you, O Cleander.*

NOTE 1. The vocative singular may be used in addressing a number of persons; as Ἴτ' ὑμεῖς. ὦ Ἡριππίδα, *Go ye, O Herippidas*, where Herippidas with others is addressed.

NOTE 2. (a) ὦ may stand after the adjective agreeing with the substantive; as Μάκαρ ὦ Στρεψιάδες, *O happy Strepsiades!*

(b) It may stand between the substantive and its adjective; as Ἐρεβος ὦ φαεινότατον, *O most bright Erebos.*

(c) It may be repeated; as ὦ τέκνον ὦ γενναῖον, *O my noble child!*

(d) It may be separated from its substantive by a parenthetical expression; as Ἡμῖν εἰπέ, ὦ πρὸς Διὸς Μέλητε, *In the name of Zeus, tell us, O Melētus!*

SUBSTANTIVE. AND ADJECTIVE.

§ 156. 1. A substantive annexed to another substantive or to a pronoun, for the sake of explanation, is, by *apposition*, put in the same case.

So when the annexed substantive is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Ξέρξης βασιλεὺς, *Xerxes, a king, or King Xerxes.*

Εγὼ ὁ Τηρέυς, *I Tereus.* Εμὲ τὸν Τηρέα, *Me Tereus.*

Σὺ Ἕλληνας εἶ, *Thou art a Grecian.*

So Λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον, *Taking with him Tissaphernes as a friend.* Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω, *I Themistocles have come.*

(a) In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, a noun denoting a *part* is often put in apposition with the noun denoting the whole. In translation, the leading noun may be regarded as an adnominal genitive. E. g. Δηίπυρον Ἐλενος ξίφει ἤλασε κόρσην, *Helenus smote the temple of Deïpyrus with a sword.*

So Ἄλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρείδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ, *But it did not please the heart of Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.*

(b) *Possessive* pronouns and adjectives implying possession are often followed by a *genitive*, which is in apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive pronoun or adjective; as Τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίον, *The life of me, a miserable man*; here αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου is in apposition with ἐμοῦ implied in ἐμόν. Ἀθηναῖος ὢν πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης, *Being a citizen of Athens, the greatest city in the world.*

(c) A noun is sometimes put in apposition with a whole sentence regarded as a substantive. The noun thus appended is in the *nominative* or *accusative* according as the principal word in the sentence, to which it refers, is a subject or an object. E. g. Τῷ παιδὲ τῷ σὸ ῥά μὲλλον, *τολμήματ' αἰσχιστα, μονομαχεῖν, Thy two sons are about to fight a duel, a most disgraceful act.* Ἐλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεω λύπην πικράν, *Let us slay Helen, to the bitter grief of Menelaus.*

This rule applies also to such parenthetical phrases as Τὸ λεγόμενον, *As the saying is*; Πάν τοῦναντίον, *The very reverse*; Ὀν τὸ ἐναντίον, *On the contrary*; Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, *As Homer says*; Ἰσχυρὸν ὡς ὁ Ὅμηρος, *According to Homer.*

(d) When the subject of a sentence is a *demonstrative* pronoun, it commonly takes the gender of the noun in the predicate; as Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. Ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα δύο τεῖχη, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria. Now these Gates were two walls*; for αὐταί, *sc. αἱ Πύλαι.*

2. A substantive in apposition to two or more substantives is put in the plural.

So when the substantive in apposition is in the *predicate*. E. g.

Φιλήσιος καὶ Λύκων οἱ Ἀχαιοί, *Philesius and Lycon the Achæans.*

3. A noun denoting a *whole*, which is regularly put in the genitive, may take the case of the nouns denoting the parts; as,

Οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, *Most of the houses had fallen, and but few remained standing.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes a substantive (commonly a proper name) is repeated for the sake of emphasis; in which case, the repeated noun

may, by *attraction*, be put in the *nominative* when there is a *nominative* in its vicinity closely connected with it; as Λαοβόη θυγάτηρ Ἄλταο γέροντος. Ἄλτεω ὃς Δελέγεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισιν ἀνάσσει, *Laobothē the daughter of Altes old; of Altes who rules over the warlike Leleges.*

So Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ηετίωνος · Ηετίων ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑλήεσση, *Andromache the daughter of magnanimous Eëtion; Eëtion who dwelt at the foot of woody Placus.*

NOTE 2. The *limiting* noun, which regularly is put in the *genitive*, may stand in apposition with the *limited* noun when both nouns refer to the *same* thing; as Δέκα μναῖ εἰσφορά, *A contribution of ten minæ.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes apposition takes place even when the nouns are *partially* related to each other; as (*Her.* 2, 133) ἵνα οἱ δωδέκα ἔτεα ἀντὶ ἕξ ἐτέων γένηται, αἱ νύκτες ἡμέραι γενόμεναι, *In order that the number of years might become for him twelve instead of six, the nights being reckoned as days.*

So (*Id.* 2, 41) Τοὺς βοῦς θάπτουσι, τὰ κέρατα ὑπερέχοντα, *They bury the oxen with the horns above the ground.* (*Soph. An.* 259) Λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, *And hard words passed between them, — watchman blaming watchman.*

NOTE 4. A *personal* or *national* appellative may be used *adjectively*; as Πόλις Ἑλλάς or Ἑλληνίς, *A Grecian city.* Θῆσαν τράπεζαν, *Frugal table (fare).*

NOTE 5. Ἀνὴρ, *man*, may accompany *personal* or *national* appellatives, regarded as *adjectives*; as Βασιλεὺς ἀνὴρ, *A man who is a king, simply A king.* Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι! *Men of Athens! Athenians!* Ἄνδρες δικασταί! *Judges!*

NOTE 6. In *Poetry*, a *verbal substantive* of the *masculine* gender is sometimes put in apposition with a *feminine* noun; as (*Eurip. Med.* 1390) Μυσαρὰ καὶ παιδολέτορ, *Vile murderess of thy own children!* (*Id. Hip.* 689) ὦ παγκακίστη καὶ φίλων διαφθορεῦ, *O thou most wicked woman and destroyer of thy friends!*

λ § 157. 1. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence.

This rule applies also to the *article*, the *adjective pronouns*, and to the *participle*. E. g.

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *A wise man.*

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*

Παρῶν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἀτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

With respect to *position*, when the *substantive* has no *article*, the *adjective* is placed before or after its *substantive*.

(1) A noun or pronoun in the *dual* may take a *participle* in the

plural. On the other hand, a noun or pronoun in the plural may take a participle in the dual when two things are meant. E. g. Νῶ καταβά-
ντες, *We both descending*. Αἰγυπιοὶ κλάζοντε μάχονται, *Two vultures*
uttering loud shrieks fight.

(b) The masculine of the dual of all adjective forms may agree with a feminine substantive; as Τῶ ὁδῶ, *The two ways*. Τούτοις τοῖν κινή-
σειν, *Of these two motions*.

(c) When the subject of a sentence is, or is regarded as, an *inani-*
mate thing (τὶ, χρῆμα, πρᾶγμα), the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular; as Ἡ χιῶν ἦν ἀλειεινόν, *The snow was warm (a warm thing)*.

(d) When the subject is any word but a nominative, the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular or plural; as Ράδιον ἦν λα-
βεῖν, *To take was easy, It was easy to take*. Ἀδύνατα ἦν τοὺς Λοκροὺς
ἀμύνεσθαι, *It was impossible to chastise the Locrians*.

(e) The participle of the *copula* may agree in gender with the noun in the predicate; as Ἡ λέαινα εὖν ἰσχυρότατον, *The lioness being a very strong animal*.

2. If an adjective refers to two or more substan-
tives, it is put in the plural, and in the leading gen-
der, which is the masculine with respect to the
other genders, and the feminine with respect to the
neuter.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.
Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὅλους ὀπτούς, *An ox, a horse, and a camel,*
roasted whole.

Γραῖδια καὶ γερόντια καὶ πρόβατα ὀλίγα καὶ βοῦς καταλελειμμένους,
Old women and old men, a few sheep, and oxen, abandoned.

(a) If the substantives denote *inanimate* beings, the adjective is reg-
ularly *neuter*; as Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα,
Stones, brick, and timber, thrown together without order.

(b) The adjective may agree with one of the substantives, common-
ly with the most prominent one; as (*Eur. Bac.* 905) Ἐτέρα
ὄλβῳ καὶ δυνάμει, *In another kind of prosperity and power*.

(c) The adjective or participle may be put in the *dual* if it refers to
two substantives; as Καλλίας καὶ Αλκιβιάδης ἠκέτην ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδι-
κον, *Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus*.

3. A *collective* substantive in the singular may
take an adjective or participle in the plural; as
Τροίην ἐλόντες Αργείων στόλος, *The army of the Ar-
gives having taken Troy*.

NOTE 1. (a) Sometimes the gender and number of the adjective are determined by the adnominal genitive; as Πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι ὑποδείσαντες, *Flocks of birds having been terrified.*

(b) Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle is determined by the gender implied in the substantive; as Φίλε τέκνον, *Dear child.* Ἐλθὼν βίη Ἡρακλεΐη, *The might of Hercules having come; that is Hercules.*

NOTE 2. The masculine is commonly used in general remarks or assertions, even when the objects spoken of belong to the female sex; as οἱ ἀγαθοί, *the good*; οἱ κακοί, *the wicked*; οἱ τίκτοντες, *parents.*

So also when, in the tragic Poets, a woman speaks of herself in the plural. (§ 150, n. 1.)

NOTE 3. Δύο or Δύω, *two*, is very often joined to plural substantives; as Δύο ψυχάς. Δυσὶν οἰμώγμασι.

Δοῦρε, *two spears*, and ὄσσε, *the eyes*, in Homer, are accompanied by a plural adjective.

§ 158. 1. Any adjective or participle may be used substantively, the substantive with which it agrees being understood; as φίλος, *a friend*; οἱ θνητοί, *the mortals*; τὰ ἐμά, *my property*; οἱ φιλοσοφῶντες, *philosophers.*

2. The neuter singular of an adjective or participle, preceded by the article, may be used for the corresponding abstract noun; as τὸ καλόν, *the beautiful, beauty*; τὸ θεῖον, *divinity*; τὸ δεδιός, *fear*; τὸ μέλλον, *the future.*

So τὸ ἐμόν, *that which is mine*, periphrastically for ἐγώ, *I.*

3. Masculine and feminine adjectives often supply the place of adverbs; as χθιζός, *hesternus*; ἄσμενος, *gladly.* Particularly numeral adjectives in -αῖος; as τριταῖος, *πεμπταῖος.*

§ 159. 1. When the comparative is not followed by the genitive, the conjunction ἤ, *than*, is put between it and the word with which it is compared; the case of the latter being the same as that of the former; as,

Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατεύεσθαι ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, *Thou art about to march against men superior to the Scythians.*

Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἤττον ἕξεσθαι ἢ τοῖς ιδιώταις, *The kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do wrong than private individuals.*

Πηγαὶ Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ καὶ ἐτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ Μαιάνδρου, *The sources of the river Mæander, and of another river not smaller than the Mæander.*

(a) Sometimes the nominative is used after ἤ, the context determin-

ing its verb ; as Τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀκμάζουσιν ἢ ἐγὼ, παραινῶ, sc. ἀκμάζω, *I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am.*

(b) Πρὸς, κατὰ, ὅτε, ὡς, ὥστε, may be used after ἢ ; as Μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα, *Too great for tears.*

2. A comparison between two qualities of the same person or thing is expressed by means of two comparatives with ἢ between them ; as Μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀνδριότεροι, *More rash than brave.*

3. When the word, with which the comparison is made, is omitted, the Greek comparative corresponds to the English positive with *too, rather, somewhat, pretty, a little, a little too* ; as Ὅπου δὲ στενωτέρα εἶη ἢ ὁδός, *And wherever the road was too narrow.*

4. The comparative may be strengthened by ἔτι, *etiam, yet, still*, μέγα, *much*, μακρῶ, *longe, by far*, ὀλίγῳ, ὀλίγον, *little, by less*, πολλῶ, ἔτι πολλῶ, πολύ, *multo, much, more*, ὅσῳ, ὅσον, *by as much as, the more*, τοσοῦτον, τοσοῦτῳ, *so much, the more* ; also by μᾶλλον, *more.*

5. The *superlative* may be strengthened by μακρῶ, πολλῶ, πολύ, ὅσῳ, τοσοῦτῳ, οἷος, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅτι ; ἢ, *quam, very* ; ἐν τοῖς, *of all, among all* ; also by μάλιστα, πλείστον, μέγιστον, *most, very.*

NOTE 1. When a word implies a comparison, it may be followed by ἢ, *than* ; as Τοῦναντίον δρῶν ἢ προσῆκ' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν, *Doing contrary to what he ought to do.*

Words of this class are βούλομαι, ἐθέλω, ζητέω, δίκαιον, σοφόν, ἐναντίον, πικρός, and some others.

NOTE 2. The adverbs πλέον, μείον, ἔλαττον, often have the appearance of indeclinable adjectives ; as Πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότας πλέον ἢ εἴκοσι μυριάδας, *More than twenty myriads of targeteers and archers.*

NOTE 3. Ἡ may be omitted after πλέον, πλείω, ἔλαττον, followed by a numeral ; as Ἐτη γεγινώς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα, *Being upwards of seventy years of age.*

NOTE 4. The superlative in a few instances has the force of the comparative ; as Σεῖο δ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὔτις ἀνὴρ προπάροικε μακάρτατος, *No man, O Achilles, was ever more completely happy than thou.*

NOTE 5. After οἷος, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅτι (properly ὅ τι), and ἢ, the words δυνατόν ἐστι, or δύνασθαι, *as much as possible, as he can or could*, may be mentally supplied ; as Ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίουσιν ὅτι πλείστους, *As many Peloponnesians as possible.*

PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ 160. 1. The genitive of the *personal* pronoun corresponds to the English *my, mine, our, ours; thy, thine, your, yours; his, her, hers, its, their, theirs.*

2. Εμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, are more emphatic than the corresponding enclitics μου, μοί, μέ. In Poetry, however, even the latter are sometimes emphatic or antithetic.

3. After a preposition, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are generally used. Except μέ in the expression πρὸς με, which however is less strong than πρὸς ἐμέ.

✱ Αὐτός is the usual third person of the personal pronoun. In the oblique cases it refers either to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence, or to the subject of the principal sentence. The same remark applies to the oblique cases of ἱ. E. g.

Ὁ νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐᾷ, *The law does not permit him.*

Κῦρος ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, *Cyrus desired Sacas to notify to him (sc. Cyrus).*

(a) Αὐτός, accompanied by a substantive, is emphatic, *self, very.* Sometimes it means *by one's self*, in the sense of *alone.* E. g. Αὐτὸς Μένων, *Menon himself.* Κῦρος αὐτός, *Cyrus himself.* Αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν, *For we are alone.*

(b) Αὐτός, *self, very,* may be placed before a personal pronoun expressed or implied; as Αὐτὸς εἰμι, sc. ἐγώ, *I am the very man.* Αὐτὸς σύ, or Σὺ αὐτός, *Thou thyself.* Ταῦτα αὐτοὶ ἐποιεῖτε, *You did these things yourselves.*

(c) Αὐτός, *self, very,* may be connected with οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, for the sake of emphasis; as Αὐτὸς οὗτος, *This very person.* Αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος, *That very person.* Αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου, *His own.*

(d) Αὐτός is used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of; as Ἡρέθη πρεσβευτῆς ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα δέκατος αὐτός, *He being the tenth (with nine others) was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedaemon.*

(e) In sentences containing the reflexive pronoun, the nominative of αὐτός may, for the sake of emphasis, be placed near the reflexive pronoun; as Παλαιστὴν νῦν παρασκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ, *He is now preparing an antagonist against himself.*

(f) In Homer, Αὐτός is often used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it; as Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν ἠρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν, *And sent pre-*

maturely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs.

5. *Αὐτός*, preceded by the article, signifies *idem, the same*; as *Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτὰ γινώσκομεν*, *We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.*

NOTE 1. In the Ionic writers, *οὗ* and the other cases commonly refer to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. In the Attic writers they generally refer to the subject of the principal sentence, like the Latin *sui, sibi, se*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the personal pronoun is equivalent to the reflexive; that is, it refers to the subject of the sentence; as *Οἶμαι ληρεῖν με*, *I think I am talking nonsense*. *Ἀλλὰ πολλοῦ μοι δοκῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα ἔχειν*, *But I think I am far from having your things.*

NOTE 3. In some instances the third person of the personal pronoun stands for the second; (*Il.* 10, 398) *Σφίσιιν* for *ὑμῖν*. (*Her.* 3, 71) *Σφέας* for *ὑμᾶς*.

NOTE 4. The personal pronoun is sometimes *repeated* in the same sentence for the sake of greater perspicuity; as *Εμοὶ μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθράμμεθ', ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν*, *To us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.*

NOTE 5. When a noun is separated by intermediate sentences from the verb with which it is connected, *αὐτός*, in its regular signification (4), is, for the sake of perspicuity, put in apposition with that noun; as *Εγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἶπερ προθύμειται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὅτι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὑμῶσαι*, *Now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.*

NOTE 6. *Αὐτός* in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the *relative pronoun* for the sake of perspicuity; as *ᾧ μὲν αὐτῶν*, *One of whom*. Examples of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the Septuagint and New Testament.

NOTE 7. The *genitive* of the first and second persons of the personal pronoun is seldom put after a substantive in classical writers; thus *Ὁ πατήρ μου* is much rarer than *Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ*, *My father*.

§ 161. 1. The *reflexive* pronoun refers either to the subject of the sentence in which it stands, or to the subject of the principal sentence; as *Σαυτὴν ἐπιδείκνυ*, *Show thyself*. *Ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἐσιώπα ἀπορῶν πότερα συμβουλεύοι τῷ Κύρῳ κατακτείνειν ἑαυτόν*, *The Armenian king kept silence, hesitating whether to advise Cyrus to slay him.*

When the *genitive* of this pronoun depends on a noun, it is equivalent to the *genitive* of the personal pronoun, or to the *possessive pro-*

noun; as *Ἀστυάγης μετεπέμψατο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς*, *Astyages sent for his own daughter and her son.*

2. The *reciprocal* pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the sentence in which it stands; as *Ἀλλήλας ἐώρων*, *They looked at each other.*

NOTE 1. The reflexive pronoun may also refer to the *object* of the sentence to which it belongs; as *Ἀπὸ σαυτοῦ ἐγὼ σε διδάξω*, *I will illustrate it to you from your own case.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes *ἑαυτοῦ* stands for *ἐμαυτοῦ* or *σεαυτοῦ*; as *Δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτούς*, *We must ask ourselves.* *Μόρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα*, *Thou knowest thy fate.*

NOTE 3. The third person of the reflexive may stand for the reciprocal. On the other hand, the reciprocal may be used for the reflexive. E. g. *Ἀντὶ ὑφορωμένων ἑαυτὰς ἠδέως ἀλλήλας ἐώρων*, *Instead of looking cross at each other, they looked smilingly.* *Καθ' αὐτοῖν*, *Against ear' other.* *Διέφθειραν ἀλλήλους*, *They destroyed themselves; that is, Each destroyed himself.*

§ 162. The *possessive* pronoun is equivalent to the genitive of the personal; consequently it has all the properties of the adnominal genitive; as *Ὁ ἐμός πατήρ*, for *Ὁ πατήρ μου*, *My father.* *Οἶκος ὁ σός*, *Thy house.*

So *Οἶκος σός*, *A house of thine, One of thy houses* *Πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν*, *Our city; Πόλιν ἡμετέραν*, *A city of ours.* *Οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες*, *My children; Παῖδες ἐμοί*, *Some of my children.* *Σὸς πόθος*, *My regret for thee.*

NOTE. *Ὅς*, *his*, in Homer, sometimes stands for *ἐμός*, *σός*. — *Σφέτερος* for *ὑμέτερος*, in Hesiod; for *ἐμός*, in Theocritus.

§ 163. 1. The *demonstratives* *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*, *τοῖος*, *ὧδε*, *οὕτως* regularly denote that which is before the mind of the speaker; as *Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *This man.* *Ἔλεγε τάδε*, *He said these things.*

2. *Εκείνος*, *that, he, she, it*, regularly refers to a remote person or thing; as *Εκείνοι ἀπολοῦνται*, *Those men will perish.*

NOTE 1. In Herodotus, *οὗτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τοιούτος*, and *οὕτως* regularly refer to what precedes; *ὅδε*, *τοσόσδε*, *τοιόσδε*, *ὧδε*, to what follows.

NOTE 2. The demonstrative pronoun is sometimes apparently equivalent to the adverbs *ἐνταῦθα*, *ὧδε*, *ἐκεῖ*; as *Ἦνάγκασα σὲ τοῦτον*, *I compelled thee who art here.*

So *Αὕτη δέ σοι γῆς περίοδος πάσης.* *Ὅρα;* *Αἶδε μὲν Αθῆναι*, *Here is for thee a map of the whole earth. Seest thou? Here is Athens.*

NOTE 3. The demonstrative may refer to a noun which goes before in the same sentence, if that noun has been separated from its verb by intervening sentences; as *Μεγιστήν τὸν Ακαρνήνα . . . τοῦτον τὸν εἴπαντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν τὰ μέλλοντά σφι ἐκβαίνειν*, *Megistias the Acarnanian . . . the one who foretold by the entrails of the victims what would happen to them.*

NOTE 4. The demonstrative sometimes follows the relative in the same sentence; *Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν ὃς κροκοδείλους δεύτερος οὗτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται*, *The river Indus, which is the second river in the world that produces crocodiles.*

NOTE 5. *Τοῦτο* may refer to a sentence or clause; as *Αἰσθόμενος τὸν Αθάμαντα ἀποκτείνει θέλοντα τὸν Φρίξον δηλοῖ τοῦτο τῷ Φρίξῳ*, *Perceiving that Athamas intended to slay Phrixus, he makes it known to Phrixus.*

§ 164. The *interrogative* pronouns and adverbs are used in direct or indirect questions; as *Σὺ τίς εἶ*; *Who art thou?* *Οἶδε τί βούλεται*, *He knows what it wants.*

§ 165. The *indefinite* *τις*, annexed to a substantive, means *a certain, some, or simply a, an.* Without a substantive, it means *some one, somebody, some person, a certain one*; as *Ὀρνίθεις τιςες*, *Some birds.* *Λέγουσί τιςες*, *Some (persons) say.*

NOTE 1. (a) *Τίς* is sometimes used for *ἕκαστος*; as *Εὐ τις δόρυ θηξάσθω*, *Let every one sharpen his spear well.*

(b) Sometimes it refers to the speaker or to the person addressed; as *Ποῖ τις φύγη*, *Whither can one (I) go?* *Ἦκει τῷ κακόν*, *Misfortune has come to some one (thee).*

(c) *Τίς* may mean *somebody* in the sense of *a distinguished person, a man of consequence*; *τι, something great, to the purpose*; as *Κήγῶν φαίνομαι τις ἡμες*, *I too seem to be somebody.* *Ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Ἀστυάγει*, *He seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 2. *Τίς* is often joined to adjectives and adverbs of quality or quantity, for the sake of strengthening or weakening their signification, as the case may be; as *Γυνή ὠραιότατη τις*, *A most blooming woman.* *Ἡμέρας ἑβδομήκοντά τινας*, *Some seventy days.* *Πόσος τις*; *How big a one?*

NOTE 3. The Poets may repeat *τις* in the same sentence; as *Ἔστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης πόλις τις*, *There is, not far from Sparta, a certain city.*

ARTICLE.

§ 166. 1. Originally the article was a *demonstrative* or *relative* pronoun; *he, she, it, this, that*; *who, which, what.* Thus, in the Epic dialect, it is generally a demonstrative or

relative pronoun ; in the new Ionic, and Doric, very often ; and not unfrequently in the Tragedians. E. g.

Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθείς, *For he having been incensed against the king.*

Αἱ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη, *And they muttered, Athenē and Hera.*

Ὅρνις ἰρὸς τῷ οὐνομα Φοῖνιξ, *A sacred bird, the name of which is Phœnix.*

2. In the Attic prose-writers, the article retains its demonstrative force in the following cases :

(a) When it is followed by μέν, δέ, without a substantive ; especially in the formula ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other, one . . . another, some . . . others* ; as Ὁ μὲν ἤρχε οἱ δ' ἐπέειποντο, *He commanded and they obeyed.*

(b) Before the relatives ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος ; as Τὸν ὅς ἔφη, *Him who said.* Οὐδενὸς τῶν ὅσα αἰσχύνῃν ἐστὶ φέροντα, *None of those things which are regarded as bringing shame.* Μισεῖν τοὺς οἷός περ οὗτος, *To hate such as are like this man.*

(c) In the expression καὶ τόν, *and he*, before an infinitive ; as Καὶ τοὶ κελεύσαι, *And he commanded.*

(d) In the expression τὸν καὶ τόν, *this man and that man* ; τὸ καὶ τό, *this and that, so and so.*

(e) In τό γε, *this* ; πρὸ τοῦ, οἱ προτοῦ, *before this time, formerly.*

(f) In τῷ, *for this reason, therefore*, borrowed from the Epic style.

§ 167. In its usual signification, the article is a weak demonstrative pronoun. Accordingly it is used when a person or thing is before the mind of the speaker, writer, hearer, or reader. E. g.

Ἴππος, *A horse* ; Ὁ ἵππος, *The horse*, weaker than *this* or *that* horse.

Ἄνδρες, *Men*, *A number of men* ; Οἱ ἄνδρες, *The men.*

1. *Proper names* may take the article ; as ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Ὀλυμπος, αἱ Ἀθῆναι.

2. *Abstract nouns*, and names of *sciences*, and the *elements* of nature, may take the article ; as ἡ ἀχαριστία, *ingratitude* ; ἡ ἀριθμητική, *arithmetic* ; ὁ χρῦσός, *gold* as a metal ; ὁ ἀήρ, *air* ; ἡ γῆ, *earth.*

3. When the article is prefixed to such objects as are closely connected with a particular person, it has the force of the possessive pronoun ; Ἐρχεται ἡ Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, *Mandane came to her father.*

4. The article may be placed before *τοιούτος, τοιούδε, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, τίς, ποῖος*, and even before a personal or reflexive pronoun. *Δεῖνα, such-a-one*, always takes the article.

5. The article is put before a numeral depending on *ἀμφί, περί, εἰς, ὑπέρ*; as *Ἀμφὶ τὰ πέντε ἢ ἑκκαίδεκα ἔτη αὐτοῦ γενομένου, He being about fifteen or sixteen years old.*

6. The *neuter* singular of the article may be prefixed to any word or expression regarded as a substantive; as *Τὸ ὑμεῖς, The word ὑμεῖς. Τῷ εἶναι χρῆσθαι, To use the word εἶναι.*

So before the infinitive; as *Τὸ πίνειν, Drinking, To drink. Τοῦ κτήσασθαι, Of acquiring. Ἐν τῷ χρῆσθαι, In using, In the use.*

7. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech to which it belongs; as *ὁ γάρ, sc. σύνδεσμος, The conjunction γάρ; ἡ ἐγώ, sc. ἀντωνυμία, The pronoun ἐγώ; τὸ τήν, sc. ἄρθρον, The article τήν.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to a quotation; as *Καλὴν ἔφη παραίνεσιν εἶναι τὴν καθδύναμιν ἔρδειν, He said, "To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power," is good advice, where the gender of the article before the expression καθδύναμιν ἔρδειν is determined by the substantive παραίνεσιν.*

NOTE 2. When the force of the article is lost sight of in the words *ταυτόν (τὸ αὐτό)*, and *θάτερον (τὸ ἕτερον)*, they may be preceded by another article; as *Περὶ τὸ ταυτόν, About the same thing. Ὁ τοῦ θατέρου κύκλος, The circle of the other.*

§ 168. 1. When a noun which has just preceded would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed; as *Οἱ τε Ξενοφώντος παῖδες καὶ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, Both the children of Xenophon, and those of the other citizens*

2. In certain phrases, a noun is understood after the article

Ἄνδρες, Ἄνθρωποι, men, people; as *Οἱ ἐν ἄστει, Those in the city. Οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, Those with him. — Οἱ ἀμφί τινα, or Οἱ περί τινα, Those about any body, most commonly means a person and his attendants, men, suite, followers, or disciples; sometimes it stands for the person merely.*

Γῆ, or Χώρα, land, country; as *Εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν, To their own country.*

Γυνή, wife, rarely; as *Βυρσίνης τῆς Ἰππίου, Byrsine the wife of Hippias. Φερετῆμης τῆς Βάττεω, Of Pheretima the wife of Battus.*

Πράγμα, or Χρῆμα, thing, affairs; as *Τὰ τῆς πόλεως, The affairs of the state. Τὰ τῶν θεῶν, That which comes from the gods. Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, That which Homer says. — Not unfrequently the neuter article with a genitive is equivalent to a substantive; as *Τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς,**

for ἡ ὀργή, *wrath, anger*. Τὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἡμῶν, for Ἡμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, *We the old people*.

Υἱός, *son*; as Ὁ Κλεινίου, *The son of Clinias*.

§ 169. 1. The article may be separated from its substantive by an adjective, a possessive pronoun, or participle; also by an adnominal genitive, an adverb, or by a preposition with its case; as,

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *The wise man*.

Τοῦ ἐμοῦ οἴκου, *Of my house*.

Τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, *The force which is*.

Τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον, *Their vessel*.

Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time*.

Τοῦ κατ' ἄστρο Ζηνός, *Of Zeus who dwells among the stars; in heaven*.

2. The word or words accompanying the substantive may come, with the article, after the substantive; in which case the article may be placed also before the substantive; as,

Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, ἢ Ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός.

Οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ, ἢ Τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ.

Δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν, ἢ Τὴν δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν.

Τὸ πλοῖον τὸ ἐκείνων.

Ἄνθρωποι οἱ τότε.

Τοὺς πολέμους τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους, *The wars with the Car-duchians*.

3. When a substantive is accompanied by two or more adjuncts, the article may be repeated with each one of them.

When, however, the substantive and one of the adjuncts are regarded as one complex idea, the article is placed only before the other adjuncts. E. g.

Ἐχρῶντο ταῖς ξυλίαις ἀσπίσι ταῖς Αἰγυπτίας, *They used the Egyptian wooden shields*.

Ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ, *At the grand festival of Zeus*.

So Τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λυκαίου ἱερόν, *The temple of Zeus Lycaeus in Arcadia*. Τὰ τεῖχη τὰ ἐαυτῶν τὰ μακρά, *Their own long walls*. Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων, *From the Grecian states in Europe*.

4. The article may be separated from its substantive also by μέν, δέ, τέ, γέ, γάρ, δή, αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, and, in the Ionic dialect, by τίς. Also by the *object* (genitive, dative, accusative) of the sentence. E. g.

Τῶν τις στρατιωτέων, *Some one of the soldiers*.

Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασι βαρῦνεται, *He is burdened with his own sufferings*.

5. Sometimes the article is separated from its noun by an incidental sentence ; as *Αποπαύσας τοῦ ὁπότε βούλοιντο ἕκαστοι γυναῖκα ἀγεσθαι*, *Having caused them to cease from marrying whenever they wished.*

6. When an adjective without the article agrees with a substantive with the article, the copula *εἰμί*, or its participle *ὄν*, is, in good Greek, always understood ; that is, the adjective forms a *predicate* ; as,

Ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός, or *Σοφός ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *The man is wise ; Wise is the man.*

So *Πολλῶν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων*, or *Τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πολλῶν*, *The provisions being many.* Ἐώρα πολλὰ τὰ κρέα, *He saw that the meat was abundant ; that there was much meat.* Τοῖς λόγοις βραχυτέροις ἐχρήτο, *The words which he used were shorter.*

7. When several substantives are connected by *καί*, τὲ *καί*, the article is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as one whole, only the first one takes the article. E. g.

Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria.*

Αἱ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄϊες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι ἀσινεῖς εἰσιν, *Hinds and gazelles, wild sheep and wild asses, are harmless.*

8. Two or even three articles may stand together ; as *Οἱ τῶν παίδων διδάσκαλοι*, *The instructors of the boys.* Τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα, *The eyes of the souls of the many.*

NOTE 1. When a verbal noun denoting the action of the verb is followed by a preposition with its case, the preposition may be put after that noun without the repetition of the article ; as *Ἡ νῦν ὑμετέρα ὀργὴ ἐς Μιτυληναίους*, *Your present excitement against the Mitylenians.*

NOTE 2. When the article is separated from its substantive according to the first paragraph, it designates the substantive and its adjunct or adjuncts as one complex idea ; thus *ὁ σοφός ἀνὴρ*, without any special reference to those who are not *σοφοί*. But when it comes after the substantive, according to the second paragraph, it emphasizes the adjunct or adjuncts following it ; thus, *ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός*, *the man who is wise*, as distinguished from those who are not wise.

NOTE 3. When *μέσος*, *medius*, *middle*, *ἄκρος*, *extreme*, *ἔσχατος*, *last*, are arranged according to the sixth paragraph, they mean *the middle*, *the extremity*, or *top*, of the object denoted by the noun with which they agree, even when the article is omitted ; as *Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου*, *Through the middle of the park.*

NOTE 4. (a) Ἄλλος, with the article, means *the rest*, *the other*

part, of any thing ; as τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *The rest of the army* ; but ἄλλο στράτευμα, *Another army*.

(b) When τὰ ἄλλα (τᾶλλα) is followed by a substantive with the article, that substantive is in apposition with τὰ ἄλλα ; as τὰ ἄλλα τὰ πολιτικά, *The other things*, to wit, *politics*.

§ 170. 1. When a substantive with the article is in apposition with a proper name, it is placed after that proper name ; in which case the proper name rarely takes the article. But names of rivers, mountains, countries, (rarely of islands,) are, with respect to the position of the article, regarded as adjectives : and if the nouns are of different genders, the article is repeated. E. g.

Βοΐσκος ὁ πύκτης ὁ Θεσσαλός, *Boiscus the boxer, the Thessalian*.
 Τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, *Of the river Tigres*.
 Τῆς Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὄρους, *Of Ida, the mountain*.

2. When a substantive with the article is accompanied by a *personal* or *demonstrative* pronoun, or by πᾶς, ἅπας, ὅλος, ἕκαστος, ἑκάτερος, ἄμφω, ἀμφοτέρως, it is placed before or after these words ; as,

Ἡμεῖς οἱ στρατηγοί, *We, the generals*. Αὐτοὺς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους,
The elders themselves.
 Οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις, ἢ Ὁ ὄρνις οὗτος, *This bird*.
 Πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἢ Οἱ Ἕλληνες πάντες, *All the Greeks*.
 Τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω, ἢ Ἀμφοτέρω τὼ παῖδε, *Both the children*.

NOTE 1. When a proper name is appended to ὄδε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, ἢ αὐτός, the article is commonly omitted. It is omitted also when an abstract noun is appended to αὐτός ; as Αὐτὴ ἐπιστήμη, *Knowledge itself* ; *The essence of knowledge*.

NOTE 2. Οὗτος ἀνὴρ, Οὗτος δὲ ἀνὴρ, *This man, This fellow here*, are used in colloquial style ; but Ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ is more dignified than the preceding.

NOTE 3. When πᾶς, ἅπας are adjectives, they take the article according to the general rule.

RELATIVE.

§ 171. 1. Originally the relative pronoun had the force of the demonstrative ; *this, that, he, she, it*. Thus, in the Epic dialect it sometimes stands for ὄδε, οὗτος ; as,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς δέιδουκε Διὸς μέγαλοιο κεραυνόν, *But even he dreads the thunderbolt of great Zeus*.
 Ὃς γὰρ δεύτατος ἦλθε, *For he came last*.
 Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν · ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων, *Let us mourn Patroclus, for this is honor to the dead*.

2. In prose, *ὅς* retains its demonstrative force in the following expressions :

(a) *Ὁς μὲν...ὅς δέ*, equivalent to *ὁ μὲν...ὁ δέ*; as *Πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, ἃς μὲν ἀναίρων, εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατάγων*, *Destroying some of the Grecian cities, and bringing back the exiles into others.*

(b) *Καὶ ὅς*, *And he*; as *Καὶ ὅς ἐξαναστὰς φεύγει*, *And he rising up fled.* *Καὶ οἱ ἠρώτων*, *And they asked.*

(c) *Ὁς καὶ ὅς*, *This man and that man, Some one*; as *Τὰς βασιλείας ἰστίας ἐπίορκηκε ὅς καὶ ὅς*, *Some one has sworn falsely by the royal hearth.*

(d) *Ἦ δ' ὅς*, *Said he*; *Ἦ δ' ἧ*, *Said she*; used parenthetically.

NOTE. This rule applies also to the adverb *ὥς*, *thus*, with the acute accent.

~~§~~ **172.** In its usual signification, the relative is a kind of *weak demonstrative*.

1. The relative agrees with its *antecedent*, that is, the noun to which it refers, in gender and number; its case is determined by the construction of the sentence in which it stands; as,

Τῶν δώδεκα μνῶν ἃς ἔλαβες, *Of the twelve minæ which thou receivest.*

Ἐορτὴν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἤκουσεν εἶναι, ἐν ἣ ἅπαντες οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι ὄλην τὴν νύκτα πίνουσιν, *He heard that a feast was celebrating in Babylon, during which all the Babylonians drink the whole night.*

(a) The person of a verb agreeing with the relative pronoun is determined by that of the antecedent, expressed or implied; as *Ἡμῖν οὐ θύετε αἴτινες τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς*, *You do not sacrifice to us who preserve you.* So when the antecedent is implied in a *possessive* pronoun; as *Ἀνανδρία τῇ ἡμετέρα οἴτινές σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν*, *Through our cowardice (of us), who did not save thee.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of the relative may agree with a feminine antecedent; as *Ἡμῶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ δύο τινέ εἶσιν ἰδέα ἄρχοντε καὶ ἄγοντε, οἷν ἐπόμεθα*, *In each one of us there are two principles ruling and leading, which we follow.*

(c) When the antecedent is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing, the relative is put in the *neuter* singular. Also, when the antecedent is a sentence. E. g. *Τυραννίδα θηρᾶν, ἧ πλήθει χρήμασιν θ' ἀλίσκεται*, *To hunt power, which is caught by means of numbers and money.*

So *Οἱ ἐξελθόντες Ἕλληνες σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπεφύγεσαν μάλ' ὄντες συχνοὶ ὁ οὐπω πρόσθεν ἐπεποιήκεσαν*, *The Greeks who went out with them had fled, although quite numerous; a thing which they had never done before.*

(d) When the relative is connected with a verb signifying *to call, to name, to be, to believe*, it may agree in gender and number with the noun in apposition with it ; as Ὁ φόβος ἃν αἰδῶ εἶπομεν, *That kind of fear which we have called respect.* Τὸ ἥθος ἡπερ ἦν δευτέρα πίστις, *Character, which certainly is a second source of confidence.*

(e) The relative in the singular may refer to a noun in the plural, when one of the persons or things contained in that noun is meant ; as Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδῆς ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὅς ἂν μιν χανδὸν ἔλῃ, *Wine, sweet as honey, makes a fool of thee, which ruins others also, — whoever pours it down immoderately.*

2. If the relative refers to two or more nouns, it is put in the plural and in the leading gender ; as,

Αἴας καὶ Τεύκρος οἱ μέγιστον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὐτῶν ἀνδρείας, *Ajax and Teucer, who gave the clearest proof of their valor.*

(a) If the antecedents denote *inanimate* objects, the relative is regularly *neuter* ; as Περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης ἃ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν, *Concerning war and peace, which have very great influence.*

(b) The relative may agree with one of the antecedents, commonly with the most prominent one ; as Θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα μέλαιναν ὅς δὴ σφίσι σχεδὸν ἐστὶ, *Death and dark Destiny, who (Death) is now near them.*

(c) The relative may be put in the *dual* when it refers to two substantives.

3. The relative may be put in the plural, when it refers to a *collective* noun in the singular, or to a *whole class* of persons or things implied in a singular antecedent. E. g.

Πλήθει οἵπερ δικάσουσι, *To the multitude who will judge.*

Πᾶς τις ὄμνῃσι οἷς ὀφείλων τυγχάνω, *Every man, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.*

Ἄνῃρ αὐτουργῆς οἵπερ σώζουσι τὴν γῆν, *A man of the working class, which class defends the land.*

4. The antecedent is omitted when it is either a general word (χρῆμα, πράγμα, οὗτος, ἐκείνος), or one which can be easily supplied from the context ; as,

Οὗτοί εἰσιν οὓς ὁράτε, sc. ἐκείνοι, *These are they whom you see.*

Τὸ μέγεθος ὑπὲρ ὧν συνεληλύθαμεν, sc. ἐκείνων, *The magnitude of those things for which we are assembled.*

Παρακαλέσας ὅπόσους ἔπειθεν, *Having invited as many as he could induce.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs ; as Ἴστε δήπου ὅθεν ὁ

ἥλιος ἀνίσχει καὶ ὅπου δύεται, *You surely know whence the sun rises and where it sets.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the gender of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent; as Τὰς Αθήνας οἱ γε ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα γὰρ ἐμὸν ὑπῆρξαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντες, *Athens (the Athenians) who began first to act unjustly towards me and my father.*

NOTE 2. The omission of the antecedent gives rise to the following words and phrases:

ἔνιοι (ἐνι οἷ), *some*; ἐνίοτε (ἐνι ὄτε), *sometimes.*

εἰσὶν οἷ, ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν οἷτινες, for ἔνιοι, τινὲς sunt qui, *there are who, simply some*; regarded as one word.

ἔστιν ἢ ἢ ἢ ὅσῃ, for πῇ, *in some way.*

ἔστιν ὅπως, for πῶς, *somehow.*

οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, *by no means, in no manner.*

§ 173. When the sentence containing the relative is, in the mind of the speaker or writer, more important than that containing the antecedent, it is, by *inversion*, placed first; as,

* Ἄ πάντες ἴσασι, τὰδ' ἐστί, *What all know is this; These are the things which all know.*

* Ὅ τι καλόν, φίλον αἰεὶ, *Whatever is beautiful is always dear.*

So Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἱκάνον ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἔκτορος ἔκταν, ἐνθ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔρυσεν ὠκέας ἵππους, *And when they came where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Ulysses checked the swift horses.*

§ 174. 1. The relative often stands for the interrogative, but only in indirect interrogations; as Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστί, *He declared to the captain of the vessel who he was.*

So Δι' ἣν αἰτίην, *For what reason.* Ἠγνόει ὃ τι τὸ πάθος εἶη, *He did not know what the disease was.* Θεάσασθε οἷα ἡ κατάσταση ἐσται, *See what the condition will be.* * Ἀνθρῶπε, τί ποιεῖς; * Ὅ τι ποιῶ; *Man, what art thou doing? What am I doing?*

2. Οἶος, ὄσος, and ὡς are often used in expressions of *astonishment, wonder, or admiration*; as * Ὅσα πράγματα ἔχεις! *How much trouble you have* * Ὅς ἀργαλέον πρᾶγμ' ἐστίν, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί! *What a hard thing it is, O Zeus and gods!*

So in indirect expressions of this class; as Αἱ Ἀργεῖαι ἐμακάριζον τὴν μητέρα οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε, *The Argive women congratulated their mother that she had been blessed with such children*; they said, "Οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε!" Εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο, ὡς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα! *The man appeared to me to be happy, — how fearlessly and nobly he ended his life!*

§ 175. 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is, by *attraction*, put in the case of its antecedent, when the antecedent is in the genitive or dative; as,

Ἐκ τούτων ὧν λέγει, *From these things which he says*; for ᾧ.

Παισὶν οἷς Ἄρης ἐγένετο, *With the children whom Ares begat*.

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Ἐκ γῆς ὅθεν προὔκειτο, *From the place where it lay*.

(a) If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its place; as Ἐξίμεν ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, *We go away from those possessions which we happen to have*.

So Οὐδὲν ἂν πράξαιμ' ἂν, ὧν οὐ σοὶ φίλον, *I would do none of those things, to do which is not agreeable to thee*; for ἐκείνων ᾧ με πράξαι οὐ.

(b) The antecedent may be placed after the relative thus attracted; as Σὺν ἧ ἔχεις δυνάμει, *With the forces which you have*.

This inversion takes place also when apparently there is no attraction; as Ἐκδύσασθαι ὃν ἔχω χιτῶνα, *To put off the tunic which I have on*. Πάντα ἃ ἔλαβε κρέα, *All the meat which he received*.

(c) In attraction, the noun also in apposition with the relative, after a verb signifying *to call, to believe, to consider, to regard*, regularly takes the case of the relative; as Τούτων ὧν σὺ δεσποινῶν καλεῖς, *Of these whom thou callest mistresses*; for ἅς δεσποίνας.

(d) In some instances, the relative, even when it would be in the *nominative* or *dative*, is attracted by the antecedent; particularly the *nominative* of οἶος, ἡλίκος; as,

Οὐδὲν κω εἰδότες τῶν ἦν περὶ Σάρδεις, *Knowing as yet nothing of what happened at Sardes*; for ἐκείνων ᾧ. (*Herod. 1, 78.*)

Ὅν ἠπίσται πολλούς, *Many of those whom he mistrusted*; for ἐκείνων οἷς. (*Xen. C. 5, 4, 39.*)

So Πρὸς ἀνδρας τολμηροὺς οἷους καὶ Αθηναίους, *To daring men, such as the Athenians are*; for οἶοι καὶ Αθηναῖοί εἰσι. Εκείνο δεινὸν τοῖσιν ἡλίκουσι νῶν, *That will be a hard thing to men of our years*; for ἡλίκου νῶ ἔσμεν. — So Νεανίας δὲ οἷους σὺ διαδεδρακότας, *But young men, like yourself, decamping*; for οἶος σὺ εἶ, where σὺ is not changed into σέ.

2. On the other hand, the antecedent is often put in the case of its relative. Most commonly, however, only its *most important* word or words are attracted by the relative and placed after it. E. g.

Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεῶν; *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*

Οἴχεται φεύγων ὃν ἦγες μάρτυρα, *The witness whom you have brought has taken to his heels*.

So Λόγους ἄκουσον οὓς σοι δυστυχεῖς ἤκω φέρων, *Hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.* Ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἦξεν, ἧς Ὀρόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος, *They said that we would come to Armenia which Orontas governed, — a great and rich country.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἂν ἀφίκη, *In other places whither you may go.*

3. The relative sometimes assumes the case required by a *subordinate* clause; as,

Ἀνθρώπους, οἷς ὁπότεν τις πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ, μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, *Men, who, when one gives them higher pay, will come with him against us; for οἱ μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, ὁπότεν τις αὐτοῖς πλείονα μισθὸν διδῶ.*

Ἐσχαρὶον ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, ὃ εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, *He said there was an elevated place, which it would be impossible for one to pass, unless he should occupy it beforehand; for ὃ ἀδύνατον ἔσσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο αὐτό.*

NOTE. Attraction gives rise to the following expressions: Ἄχρι οὗ, or Μέχρι οὗ, *as far as, until, till.* Ἔως οὗ, *until, till.* Ἐξ οὗ, Ἐξ ὅτου, Ἐξ ὧν, or Ἀφ' οὗ, *since.* Εἰς ὃ, or Ἔστε (that is, Ἔς ὃ τε), *until, till.*

NUMERALS.

§ 176. 1. A *mixed number*, of which the fractional part is *one half*, is expressed by a circumlocution when it denotes a *coin* or *weight*; as Πέμπτον ἡμιμναῖον, *Four and a half minæ*; literally *The fifth part being a half-mina*, implying that the remaining four parts are *whole minæ*: but Πέντε ἡμιμναῖα, *Five half-minæ*, or *Two and a half*.

2. A circumlocution with δέων, *wanting*, may be used when the number consists of *tens* accompanied by *eight* or *nine*; as Δυοῖν δέοντες εἴκοσι, *Twenty wanting two, simply eighteen.* Ἐνὸς δέοντες τριάκοντα, *Thirty wanting one, simply twenty-nine.*

This principle applies also to *ordinals*, as Ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος, *The nineteenth year.*

Δεων, *being wanting*, neuter, with its substantive may be put in the genitive absolute; as Πεντήκοντα μᾶς δεούσης, *Fifty wanting one; Forty-nine.* Ἐνὸς δέοντος τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *In the twenty-ninth year.*

OBJECT. — OBLIQUE CASES.

§ 177. 1. That on which an action is exerted is called the *immediate* object. That with relation to which an action is exerted is called the *remote* object.

2. The immediate object is usually put in the *accusative*. The remote object is put in the *genitive* or *dative*; it often however depends on a preposition. E. g.

Αἶολος ἔδωκεν Οδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους, *Æolus gave the winds to Ulysses*, where τοὺς ἀνέμους is the immediate, and Οδυσσεῖ the remote object.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive or middle regularly takes that of the remote object. (For examples see below.)

§ 178. 1. Participles and verbal adjectives in *τέον* or *τέα* are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived. (For examples see below.)

2. The verbal in *τέον* with *ἐστί* (expressed or understood) is equivalent to *δεῖ* with the infinitive active or middle; as,

ἀκουστέον or ἀκουστέα ἐστίν, *one must hear; it is necessary to hear*; the same as *δεῖ ἀκούειν*: *μιμητέον*, *one must imitate*; *δεῖ μιμῆσθαι*.

NOTE. In some instances, the verbal in *τέον* or *τέα* has a *passive* signification; as *ἡττητέον* or *ἡττητέα*, *one must be conquered*, the same as *δεῖ ἡττᾶσθαι*.

§ 179. In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the object of a verb. Particularly,

(a) The object of a verb may be an *infinitive*; as *Εθέλω χρῆσθαι*, *I wish to use*.

(b) It may be a sentence beginning with *ὅτι*, *ὡς*, *ἵνα*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα*. (For examples see below.)

§ 180. The object of a verb is omitted when it can be readily determined by the context; as *Ποιήσασα ἑαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παίδων*, sc. *αὐτήν*, *Having made for herself a stone-image (statue) she placed it on the tomb of her children*.

ACCUSATIVE.

§ 181. 1. The immediate object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative ; as,

Ταῦτα ποιῶ, *I do these things.*

Ποιήσας ταῦτα, *Having done these things.*

Ποιητέον ταῦτα, *One must do these things.*

2. Any verb may be followed by the accusative of a noun having a kindred signification. Here the accusative is generally followed by an adjective. E. g.

Πεσεῖν πτόματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, *To fall an insupportable fall.*

Ἡξίαν δρόμημα δεινόν, *They rushed furiously.*

3. Verbal adjectives and substantives, which regularly take the genitive, are sometimes followed by the accusative ; as,

Τρίβων τὰ τοιάδε, *Skilled in such matters.*

Τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστής, *One who ponders on things above.*

Further, adjectives or substantives are sometimes followed by the accusative of a kindred noun ; as Δούλος τὰς μεγίστας θωπείας καὶ δουλείας, *The most abject slave.*

NOTE 1. The accusative is, in Poetry, sometimes joined to a verb signifying *to see, to look*, to mark the expression of the look ; as Ἡ Βουλὴ ἐβλεψε νᾶπν, *The Council looked mustard.*

NOTE 2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek ; as Ἀθανάτους ἀλιτέσθαι, *To sin against the immortals.*

§ 182. The accusative is often put after verbs, adjectives, substantives, and certain expressions, for the sake of limiting, or more fully explaining, their meaning. The accusative, thus used, is called *synecdochical*. E. g.

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδὸς τὸ γένος, *Cræsus was a Lydian by birth.*

Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, *They lie in these things.*

So τί, *for what ?* τί, *in any thing, in something, somewhat ;* οὐδέν, *in nothing, not ;* τᾶλλα, *in other respects ;* τοῦτο μὲν, *on the one hand,* τοῦτο δέ, *on the other.*

§ 183. The accusative follows the particles of protestation *μά* and *νή*.

Μά is used in *negative*, and *νή* in *affirmative* sentences. But when *ναί* is placed before *μά*, the sentence is affirmative. E. g.

Μά τὴν Αναπνοὴν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν Αἴρα, οὐκ εἶδον, By Breath, by Chaos, by Air, I did not see.

Νὴ τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, By Posidon, I love thee.

NOTE 1. Sometimes *μά* is omitted; as *Οὐ, τὸν δ' Ὀλυμπον, No, by this Heaven.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed; as *Μὰ τὸν — ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιθόμην, By —, I should not have believed it.*

§ 184. 1. Verbs signifying *to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say, to conceal*, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Ταῦτά με ἐρωτᾷς, Thou askest me about these things.

Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακάς, To ask guards of the people.

Τὸν δῆμον χλαῖναν ἤμπισχον, I clothed the people with a cloak.

Μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθεῖς, Having been taught music by Lamprus.

The accusative of the thing may, in signification, be kindred to the verb; as *Ὁ Φωκιὸς πόλεμος αἰμόνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσεν, The Phocian war has taught them an ever memorable lesson.*

2. Certain verbs may be followed by the accusative and a relative or interrogative sentence, or a sentence beginning with *ὅτι, that, μή, lest*.

In translation, the accusative is regarded as the nominative of the following sentence. E. g.

Γίνωσκε σαυτὸν ὅστις εἶ, Know what thou art.

Ἦδει αὐτὸν ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, He knew that he occupied the middle of the Persian army.

3. Sometimes passive and middle verbs are followed by the accusative of the remote object, although the active construction is not used; as,

Απομηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, *Their heads being cut off; Being be-headed.*

NOTE 1. The accusative of the person is regularly omitted after verbs signifying *to conquer* (as νικάω). The accusative of the thing after these verbs denotes the nature or place of the conquest. E. g. Μάχην νικᾶν, sc. τινά, *To conquer one in a battle; To gain a battle.* Ολύμπια νενικηκώς, *Having conquered in the Olympic games.* Πολλὰς μάχας ἤττηνται, *They have been defeated in many battles.*

NOTE 2. Some verbs of this class are often constructed differently; thus, Αποστερέω or στερέω τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Αφαιρέομαι (or παραιρέομαι, περιελεῖν) τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Αφαιροῦμαι τί τινος, *To take something from some one.*

Λέγω or εἰπεῖν τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To speak well, or ill, of any one.*

Ἔρδω τί τιμ, *To do any thing to any body.* Ποιέω τί τιμ, *To do any thing to any one.* Also Ποιέω τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To do good, or evil, to any one.*

§ 185. Verbs signifying *to name, to call, to choose, to render, to constitute, to esteem, to consider, to divide*, are followed by two accusatives referring to the same person or thing.

The second accusative may be an adjective or participle. In the passive, these verbs become copulas. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν, *He appointed him general.*

Τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, *He divided the army into twelve parts.*

NOTE 1. In reality, the second accusative forms a *predicate*; that is, it is in apposition with the first, and consequently may be preceded by εἶναι; as Σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, *They call him a sophist; They say that he is a sophist.* Ἀπεδείχθη τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἵππαρχος, *He was appointed master of the horse.*

NOTE 2. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing *divided* is put in the *adnominal genitive*; as Διελόμεθα τῆς εἰδωλοποιικῆς εἶδη δύο, *We have divided the art of making images into two parts.*

Terminal functions of the Accusative.

§ 186. 1. In poetry, the accusative often denotes the place *whither?* as,

Ἀγλαὰς ἔβας Θήβας, *Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

*Ἴλιον εἴσω, *Into Ilium.*

2. The accusative is used to denote *extent of space, or duration of time*; as,

Ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, *He marched two stations, equal to ten parasangs.*

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

So Ὁς τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, *Who has been dead these three years.*
Οὐδέν πω εἴκοσι ἔτη γεγονώς, *Not being quite twenty years old.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the accusative seems to denote *repetition of time*; as Εντειλάμενος τὴν ὄρην ἐπαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἶγας, *Commanding him to bring the goats to them at the regular time.*

NOTE 2. When the accusative denoting duration of time is accompanied by an *ordinal number*, it answers to the question, *how long ago?* as Εννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, *Having been married nine days.*

GENITIVE.

§ 187. 1. A *substantive* which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive, called *adnominal*.

This rule applies also to pronouns, and to adjectives and participles used substantively. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god.*

*Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, *A work of Hephaestus.*

Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, *The act of hearing the speakers.*

Τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, *Our state.* Τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφήν, *His own sister.*

Μέσον ἡμέρας, *The middle of the day.*

Τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *The defeated portion of the barbarians.*

Εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, *To this degree of necessity.*

So when the first substantive is omitted after the article. (For examples, see § 168, 2.)

2. Many verbal *adjectives* and *adverbs*, which have an active signification, are followed by the genitive of the object; as,

Τρίβων ἵππικῆς, *Skilled in horsemanship.*

Ἀρχικὸς ἀνθρώπων, *Qualified to rule men.*

3. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adjectives* and *adverbs* denoting *possession, equality, similarity, nearness, or union*; as,

Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίους προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, *To attend to their private affairs.*
Ἱερὸς τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, *Sacred to Artemis.*

This rule applies to ἴδιος, ἱερός, οἰκείος, ἐπιχώριος, κοινός, ἴσος and its compounds, ὁμοῖος, ἀδελφός, γείτων, πλησίος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, ἀντίστροφος, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός; and some of the compounds of ὁμοῦ and σύν, as ὁμώνυμος, συγγενής. These adjectives, however, with the exception of ἴδιος, ἱερός, and ἐπιχώριος, are most commonly followed by the dative. — Adverbs of this class are ἄγχι ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, ἕκταρ, πέλας, πλησίον.

4. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adverbs* of place, and of some adverbial cases (§ 135); as,

Σκηνῆς ἐνδον, *Within a tent.*

Ἐντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *Within a short time.*

Ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα, *For the sake of trade.*

Ἐξ ἧς is followed by the genitive or dative.

NOTE 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *possession, subject, object, quality, material, a whole, component parts.*

It is called *subjective* when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative; *objective*, when it denotes the object of an action. Thus, in Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, it is subjective, because the expression stands for Ὁ Ἡφαίστος εἰργάσατο, *That which Hephaestus made*; in Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, it is objective, because the expression stands for τὸ ἀκροᾶσθαι τῶν λεγόντων, *To hear the speakers.*

NOTE 2. A substantive is sometimes followed by *two genitives* denoting different relations; as τὴν Πέλοπος ἀπάσης Πελοποννήσου κατάληψιν, *The taking of the whole of Peloponnēsus by Pelops.*

NOTE 3. The genitive is in a few instances used where one would naturally expect apposition; as (*Æsch. Pers.* 448) Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, *The city of Athens*; for Ἀθῆναι πόλις.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the genitives μοῦ, σοῦ are equivalent to the apparently superfluous datives μοί, σοί; as Τεθορύβηταί μου ἡ ψυχή, *My soul is troubled.*

NOTE 5. Ἀκόλουθος and διάδοχος are followed by the genitive or dative.

× § 188. 1. Adjectives, pronouns, participles, and adverbs, denoting a *part*, are followed by a genitive denoting the *whole*; as,

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *The good among men; The good men.*

Ὁ ἡμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *Half the number.*

τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιάς, *The greatest part of the army*

Τῆς μαρίλης συχνήν, *A good deal of coal-dust.*
 Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, *Such of them as escaped.*
 Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, *No one of the young men.*
 Πάντων λαμπρότατος, *The most splendid of all.*
 Ποῦ γῆς; *Where on earth?*
 Δίς τῆς ἡμέρας, *Twice a day.*

2. The genitive of the *reflexive* pronoun is put after an adjective of the superlative degree, in order to express the highest degree to which a person or thing attains; as,

Ὅτε δεινότατος σαντοῦ ταῦτα ἦσθα, *When your skill in these matters was greatest.*

NOTE 1. The *gender* of the governing word is generally the same as that of the noun in the genitive.

NOTE 2. The genitive plural is used when the whole consists, or is regarded as consisting, of many parts.

NOTE 3. Sometimes this construction is employed even where the partitive relation is not obvious; thus, *δῖος, τάλας, σχέτλιος, δειλαιος, φίλη*, may be followed by the genitive plural of the noun with which they properly agree; as *Δία γυναικῶν, Divine woman.*

×§ 189. *Verbs* implying a noun are followed by the genitive; as,

Βασιλεύει αὐτῶν, *He is their king.* (§ 187.)
 Πάντων διαπρέπεις, *Thou surpassest all.* (§ 188.)

This rule applies chiefly to verbs signifying *to rule, to surpass, to excel, to inherit.*

NOTE. *Ανάσσω, ἄρχω, and ἡγέομαι*, may take the dative instead of the genitive. *Κληρονομέω*, in later Greek, may be followed by the accusative of the thing inherited, and even of the person whose property is inherited.

Such examples as *Κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἔρωτος, To be ruled by Love*, show that *κρατέω* may take the accusative instead of the genitive.

×§ 190. The genitive after *verbs* signifying *to be, to belong*, denotes most of the relations expressed by the adnominal and partitive genitive; as,

Ὁ παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐστί, *The boy is the gift of the Lacedaemonians.* (§ 187.)

Ανοίας ἔστι τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, *It is characteristic of folly to pursue vain things.*

Εἶναι ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *To be thirty years old.*

*Οὔτα τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, *Being a plethrum in breadth.*

Τούτων γενοῦ μοι, *Do become one of them for my sake.* (§ 188.)

§ 191. 1. In general the genitive may be put after any *verb* when its action does not refer to the whole object, but to a *part* only ; as,

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *He sends some of the Lydians.*

Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, *Taking some of the fillets.*

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to partake, to enjoy, to obtain* ; as,

Μετείχον τῆς ἑορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

Απολαύομεν πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *We enjoy all the good things.*

Οὕτως ὀναίμην τέκνων, *So may I enjoy my children.*

NOTE. Sometimes ἀπολαύω, λαγχάνω, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαγχάνω, τυχεῖν, *to hit*, μετέχω, are followed by the *accusative*.

§ 192. 1. The genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell, to perceive, to consider, to understand, to remember, to forget*.

Causatives of this class are followed by the *accusative* of the person and the *genitive* of the thing.

E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, *Take hold of this man.*

*Ἀπτεσθαι αὐτῶν, *To touch them.*

Γεύσαι τῆς θύρας, *Taste of the door ; Knock at the door.*

Μέμνησό μου, *Remember me.*

Ἐπέμνησέν τέ ἐ πατρός, *And he reminded him of his father.*

Ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, *And makes me forget all things.*

Τοὺς παῖδας γευστέον αἵματος, *One must make the children taste blood ; give them a taste of blood.*

2. *Verbs* signifying *to take hold of* are often followed by the *accusative* of the object taken hold of, and the *genitive* of the part by which it is taken ; as,

Ἐλάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ορόντην, *They took Orontes by the girdle.*

NOTE 1. Some verbs of this class may be followed by the *accusa-*

tive; as *Αἰσθῆσθαι τι*, *To perceive something*. Those signifying *to see* are generally followed by the accusative of the immediate object.

NOTE 2. *Μιμνήσκω* and *γεύω* may be followed by two accusatives; as *Οἱ Εγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμνήσκοντες Αθηναίους*, *The inhabitants of Egesta reminding the Athenians of their alliance*. *Γεύσω σε μέθυ*, *I will give thee wine to taste*.

NOTE 3. *Ακούω*, *πυνθάνομαι*, and their synonymes, may take that which is heard in the accusative, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the genitive; as *Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου τὰ παρά τοῦ Κύρου*, *He heard from the messenger the words of Cyrus*. *Τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ὁδοιπόρων*, *Inquire of the travellers about the man*.

§ 193. *Verbs signifying to admire, to contemn, to desire, to care for, to neglect*, are followed by the genitive; as,

Ἀγασθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς, *To admire virtue*.

Μεγάλων ἐπιθυμείς, *Thou desirest great things*.

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the accusative of the object; as *Φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα*, *Caring about such things*. (*Eurip. Bac. 503*) *Καταφρονεῖ με*, *He despises me; treats me with contempt*.

So in the passive; *Εἰπὼν οὖν ταῦτα κατεφρονήθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*, *Saying therefore these things I was despised by him*.

NOTE 2. *Ἄγαμαι* and its synonymes may be followed by the genitive of a person and the accusative of a neuter pronoun; as *Τάδ' αὐτοῦ ἄγαμαι*, *I admire him for these things*. *Ὁ θαυμάζω τοῦ ἑταίρου σου Πρωταγόρου*, *For which I admire your friend Protagōras*.

§ 194. 1. The genitive after certain verbs and expressions denotes that *on account of* which any thing takes place; as,

Ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐβουλίας, *I admire you for your wisdom*.

Τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπ' Ὀρωπίων δεδομένης φθονοῦσι, *They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians*.

2. The genitive, with or without an interjection, is used in exclamations; as,

ὦ Πόσειδον, τοῦ μάκρου! *Posidon, what a length!*

Καὶ τίς εἶδε πώποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας; τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων! *And who ever saw oxen roasted whole in the oven? what tough stories!*

3. In Poetry, the genitive is sometimes used after verbs signifying *to entreat* to denote the per-

son or thing *for the sake of* which the person entreated is to grant the request; as,

Μή με γούνων γουνάξω μηδὲ τοκήων, *Entreat me not by my knees, nor by my parents.*

Ταύτης ἰκνούμαι σε, *I beseech thee for her sake.*

Δίσσομαι Ζηνὸς Ολυμπίου, *I pray you let me alone, for the sake of Zeus Olympius. (Od. 2, 68.)*

4. *Verbs signifying to accuse, to prosecute, to convict*, are followed by the accusative denoting the person accused, and the genitive denoting the crime; as,

Διώξομαι σε δειλίας, *I will prosecute you for cowardice.*

Κλέωνα δῶρων ἐλόντες, *Convicting Cleon of bribery.*

NOTE 1. Φεύγω, *to be accused*, and ἀλῶναι, *to be convicted*, are followed by the genitive alone because they have a passive signification.

NOTE 2. Αἰτιάομαι τινά τι, *to accuse one of any thing*. Επεξιέναι οἱ ἐπισκῆπτεσθαί τινι τινος, *to prosecute one for any thing*.

NOTE 3. The genitive of a person after verbs compounded with κατά, as καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, κατατρέχω, καταχειροτονέω, καταψεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω, commonly referred to this head, really depends on κατά in composition; as,

Σεοῦτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, *Thou condemnest thyself to death.*

(a) The *passive* construction of these verbs implies that they can take the accusative of a person; as Εκείνος κατεψηφίσθη, *He was condemned.*

(b) The accusative is often wanting after these verbs; as Κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ, *To accuse him.*

(c) Κατηγορέω is sometimes followed by two genitives; as Παπρεσβείας αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν, *To indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.*

NOTE 4. Ἐνοχος and ὑπεύθυνος, *accused of, charged with, guilty of*, are followed by the genitive because they have the force of passive participles. — Ἐνοχος may be followed by the genitive of *punishment*. Ἐνοχος, *devoted to*, takes the *dative*.

§ 195. 1. The genitive is sometimes put after some *adjectives, verbs, and adverbs* of manner for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

**Ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων*, **Ἄτεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων*, or **Ἄπαις ἔρσηνος γόνου*, *Childless in respect to male offspring; Having no sons.*
Ἀνδρὸς ὠραία, *Of the ripe age to be married.*
Εὖ ἦκειν βίου, *to be well off as to property.*
Καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης, *To be well off as to drunkenness; pretty tipsy.*
Ὡς εἶχε τάχους, *As fast as he could.*
Οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις, *This is your character.*

2. The genitive is sometimes found after verbs of *saying, judging, inquiring, and examining*; as,

Τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φῆς; *What sayest thou concerning our brother?*
Εὐδαιμονίας δὲ καὶ ἀθλιότητος ὡσαύτως ἢ ἄλλως κρίνεις; *But about happiness and misery dost thou judge likewise or otherwise?*

3. After *σπένδω* and *ἐγχείω* the genitive is used in libations and toasts; as,

Σπείσον ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, *Pour out the wine in the name of (or to the honor of) good fortune; May good fortune attend us.*
**Ἐγχεί 'Ηλιοδώρας*, *Pour out to the health of Heliodora.*

Local and Temporal functions of the Genitive.

§ 196. The genitive often denotes the place *where?* and the time *when? how long since? or how soon?* The genitive of place is chiefly Poetic. E. g.

Οὐκ Ἄργεος ἦεν; *Was he not in Argos?*
Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed in the night.*
Τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, *Within thirty days from this day.*

Ablative functions of the Genitive.

§ 197. 1. In Poetry, the genitive sometimes denotes the place *whence?* as,

Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβās Θήβας, *From Pytho thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

2. The genitive is put after *verbs, adjectives, and adverbs*, implying *proceeding from, separation, departure, cessation.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by

the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο, *Of Darius and Parysatis were born two children.*

Τούτου μεθίεσθαι, *To let him go.*

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*

* Ἄνευ τινός, *Without any thing.*

NOTE. Διάφορος, *different*, takes the genitive; διάφορος, *opposed to, hostile*, takes the dative. — Κατάρχω is found also with the accusative.

× § 198. 1. The genitive is put after *adjectives* and *adverbs* of the *comparative* degree to denote that with which the comparison is made; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Better than this man.*

Τῶν ἵππων θάττον ἔτρεχον, *They ran faster than the horses.*

2. The genitive is put after *adjectives, adverbs,* and *verbs* implying a comparison; as,

* Ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων, *Other than those who now are.*

* Ὀρνι τριπλάσιον Κλεωνύμου, *A bird three times as large as Cleonymus.*

Πλεονεκτήσω τοῦ Ἴπποκενταύρου, *I shall have the advantage of the Hippocentaur.*

So Ἐλασσὸν τινά τινος, *to make one less than any thing.* — Προέχω, *to surpass*, is found also with the accusative.

3. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted when it is limited by the adnominal genitive; as,

Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἦττον ἡμῶν ἐντίμον, *You have a position not less honorable than ours; sc. τῆς χώρας.*

Terminal functions of the Genitive.

§ 199. The genitive sometimes denotes that *towards* which an action is directed; as,

Ἐστοχάζετο τοῦ μειρακίου, *He was taking aim at the young man*
Οἷστευσον Μενελάου, *Shoot an arrow at Menelaus.*

Ρίψω πέτρον τάχα σου, *I will soon throw a stone at you.*

Εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, *Straight to Pellene.*

Instrumental functions of the Genitive.

§ 200. 1. Sometimes the genitive denotes the *instrument*, or the *agent* after a passive form; as,

Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηϊοῦ θυρετρα, *To burn the gates with consuming fire.*

Πληγεῖς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς, *Being struck by my daughter.*

2. The genitive is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote the *material* of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποιέονται, *They are made of brass.*

ΡΙνοῦ ποιητήν, *Made of ox-hide.*

3. The genitive is used after *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*, implying *fulness* or *want*.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πενίας ἔγεμεν, *It was full of poverty.*

Κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, *Full of vain notions.*

Τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλις, *Enough of the dead.*

4. The genitive is used to denote the *price* of a thing; as,

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί, *The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.*

᾽Ονέονται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *They buy their wives of their parents for much money.*

Χρημάτων ὠνητή, *That can be bought for money.*

NOTE 1. The noun denoting the *punishment*, that is, the price of crime, is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, this applies chiefly to *θανάτου*, of death; as,

Θανάτου ὑπαγαγὼν Μιλτιάδεα ἐδίωκε, *He accused Miltiades capitally.*

Καταδικασθεῖς θανάτου ἢ φυγῆς, *Being condemned to death or banishment.*

Ἔνοχος δεσμοῦ, *Deserving chains.*

NOTE 2. Ἄξιος, *worthy*, and ἀξίως, *worthily*, are followed by the genitive of price or value; as Ἄξιος θανάτου, *Worthy of death*. — Its verb ἀξιόω, *to think worthy*, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as Ἄξιούσιν αὐτὸν μεγάλων, *They think him worthy of great things*.

When ἀξίος means *fit, proper, becoming*, it is followed by the *dative*.

DATIVE.

§ 201. 1. The dative is used after many *verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and substantives*, to denote the object *to* or *for* which any thing is or is done.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Τοῖς θανούσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, *Wealth in no way benefits the dead.*

Λυμαιομένη τῷ νεκρῷ, *Abusing the dead body.*

Δοκῶ μοι, *I seem to myself; It seems to me.* Δοκεῖς μοι, *You seem to me.* Δοκεῖ μοι, *It seems to me.*

Ἐπισχοῦμαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise to you ten talents.*

Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

Ἐγὼ τινι ἐμποδῶν εἰμι; *Am I in any body's way?*

So Τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δόσιν ὑμῖν, *The gift of the god to you.* Βασιλεῖ δα-
σμός, *Tribute to the king.*

2. Some *verbs, adjectives, and substantives* may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person; as,

Τῶν κρεῶν διαδιδόναι τοῖς θεραπειταῖς, *To give some of the meat to the attendants.* (§ 191.)

Ἐπεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τοῦ θρόνου, *He yielded the throne to him.* (§ 197, 2.)

Αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ξενικοῦ, *He was the commander of his mercenary troops.* (§ 189.)

Μάλιστα σπουδῆς ἀξία τῇ πόλει, *Of the utmost consideration to the state, or Deserving the most serious attention of the state.* (§ 200, n. 2.)

Δείγμ' ἐστὶ πᾶσι μικροψυχίας, *It is a sign of pusillanimity to all. All consider it a sign of pusillanimity.* (§ 187.)

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying *to be* (εἰμί, γίγνομαι), to denote that to which any thing belongs; as,

Τέλλω παῖδες ἦσαν καλοὶ τε κάγαθοί, *Tellus had good and noble children.*

Τοῖς πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθια φασιν εἶναι, *They say that the rich have many consolations.*

Πάντα σοι γενήσεται, *All things will be done to thee.*

4. The dative is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *with regard to* which any thing is affirmed ; as,

Σφῶν μὲν ἐντολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τέλος δῆ, *As to you two, the command of Zeus is now done.*

Τί σοι παράσχω δῆτα τῷ τεθνηκότι, *What shall I now offer thee for the deceased?*

Ἀπὸ Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλιος ἄνω ἰόντι ἄναντές ἐστι τὸ χωρίον, *To a person going up from the city Elephantinē the country appears steep.*

In certain parenthetical phrases ὥς precedes this dative ; as *Ἐπεὶ περ εἶ γενναῖος ὥς ἰδόντι*, *Since thou art of noble descent to one who sees thee ; as thy appearance indicates.* Ὡς ἐμοί or Ὡς γ' ἐμοί, *In my opinion.* Ὡς γέροντι, *For an old man.* Κρέων ἦν ζηλωτὸς, ὥς ἐμοί, ποτε, *Creon was once, in my opinion, enviable.*

5. The dative is often used after verbs, and sometimes after nouns, where the adnominal genitive would naturally be expected ; as,

Ἦρχον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακουσίοις, *They commanded the navy of the Syracusans.*

Οἱ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέδονται, *Their horses are tied.*

Διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *Because his army has dispersed.*

6. The dative is put after the *interjections* οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, οὐαί ; as *Οἶ μοι*, *Woe is me!*

NOTE 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *accusative* of the immediate object ; as *ὠφελεῖν τοὺς φίλους*, *To benefit one's friends.*

So in the passive : *Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννησίων*, *The Lacedæmonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians ; implying Πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἀπιστοῦσι Λακεδαιμονίους.*

NOTE 2. *Ἀφαιρῶ τί τινι*, *To take away any thing from any one.* *Δέχομαι τί τινι*, *To receive or accept any thing from any one.* *Ὠνεῖσθαι or Πρίασθαι τι τινι*, *To buy any thing of any one.*

NOTE 3. In the Epic dialect the dative is sometimes followed by a participle in the genitive ; and on the other hand a participle in the dative is sometimes appended to a noun in the genitive (5) ; as (*Od.* 9, 257) *Ἡμῖν δ' αὐτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων.* (*Il.* 14, 139) *Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ δερκομένῳ.*

NOTE 4. The impersonals *δεῖ, χρή, μέλει, μέτεστι, προσήκει* may be followed by the genitive of a thing and the dative of a person ;

as Δεινῶν δέ σοι βουλευμάτων ἔοικε δεῖν, *And it is clear that you need strong arguments.* Μέλει σοι τούτου, *Thou carest for this.*

Most commonly, however, δεῖ and χρεῖ are followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως, *Thou thyself needest a Prometheus.*

The genitive in connection with μέτεστι and προσήκει depends on μέρος expressed or understood; as Ὦν μηδὲν μέρος τοῖς πονηροῖς μέτεστι, *Of which the wicked have no part.* Προσήκει οὐδενὶ ἀρχῆς, *Government belongs to nobody.*

NOTE 5. Frequently the dative of the *personal pronoun* is apparently *superfluous*; Εἰπέμεναί μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγαθοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γοήμεναι, *O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail*, where μοι might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense.

It may be observed here that the pronoun τοί (σοί) most commonly has the force of a particle, and may be rendered *You know, You see, certainly, or Sir.*

§ 202. 1. The dative is used after *adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and substantives*, implying *resemblance, equality, union, approach.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς, *Like the blind.*

Ἐγγὺς ὁδῷ, *Near a road.*

Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, *To fight against the Lacedæmonians.*

Ὁ σίδηρος ἀνισοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, *Steel renders the weak equal to the strong.*

Ὅμιλητὰ Σωκράτει, *Companions (pupils) of Socrates.*

2. When the substantive, which depends on ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, is the same as that with which ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, agrees, the former is omitted, and the limiting noun is put in the dative; as,

Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι, *Hair resembling that of the Graces; for ὁμοῖαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων.*

Οὐ γὰρ μετείχες τὰς ἴσας πλεγγὰς ἐμοί, *For thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.*

NOTE 1. Ὁ αὐτός, *idem, the same*, and εἷς, *one, the same*, may be followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative to which they directly refer is omitted, and the limiting noun takes its place. E. g.

Οὐδεν τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνοις πράττομεν, *We do nothing like the things which they did*, αὐτῶν refers to the *deeds*, and ἐκείνοις to the *doers*.

Ὡσαύτως, *likewise, in the same manner*, the adverb of ὁ αὐτός, takes the dative.

NOTE 2. Κοινωνέω, κοινωνός, μετέχω, συμμετέχω may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person. (§§ 187; 189; 191.)

§ 203. The dative is used after *verbs* to denote the *cause* of an event, or that *on account* of which any thing takes place; as,

Αποθνήσκει νόσω, *He died of disease.*

Ταύτη γαυριᾶς, *You feel proud on account of this.*

Τοῖς πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι, *Being ashamed of their past deeds.*

Local and Temporal functions of the Dative.

§ 204. The dative often denotes the place *where*, and the time *when*; as,

Μαραθῶνι ὄτ' ἦμεν, *When we were at Marathon.*

Ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἔμαχέσατο βασιλεὺς, *The king did not fight on that day.*

Terminal functions of the Dative.

§ 205. The dative is used after certain *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *to* or *towards* which their action is directed; as,

Αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο, *They came to him.*

Πίπτειν πέδῳ, *To fall on (to) the ground.*

Instrumental and Modal functions of the Dative.

§ 206. 1. The dative is used to denote the *instrument*, *manner*, and *means*; as,

Θύρσον λαβὼν δεξιᾷ χειρὶ, *Taking the thyrsus with the right hand.*

Δρόμῳ ἔεντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, *They went running against the barbarians.*

2. The dative is often put after *adjectives*, *substantives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs* of manner, for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

Δυνατοὶ τοῖς σώμασι, *Strong in body.* Ἰσχυεῖν τοῖς σώμασι, *To be strong in body.*

Θάψακος ὄνοματι, *Thapsacus by name.*

Ἐγγεῖη ἐκέκαστο, *He was eminent with the spear.*

3. The dative is put after *comparatives* to denote the *excess* of one thing over another; as,

Πόλῃ λογίμῳ ἢ Ἑλλάς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρα, *Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.*

Πολλῶ ὕστερον, *Long after.*

Ἐνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἰππεῖς ἡμᾶς, *The horsemen surpass us in one thing only.*

4. The dative after *passive* verbs and verbal adjectives in *-τος* and *-τεος* denotes the *agent* of the action; as,

Προσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, *He is taken care of by the servants.*

Εἶρητο ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθυδήμῳ, *These things had been said by Euthydemus.*

Τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐκτά, *Desirable to others.*

ᾠφελήτεια σοὶ ἢ πόλις ἐστίν, *The state must be benefited by thee.*

5. The dative denotes that by which any thing is *accompanied*; as,

Τοῖς λειπομένοις ἐς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες, *Having come into Plataea with those that were left.*

Ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, *They assisted the Dorians with one thousand five hundred heavy-armed soldiers of their own, and ten thousand of their allies.*

This rule applies also to the dative of *αὐτός* accompanied by a substantive; as *Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθάρησαν*, *A number of galleys was destroyed with every thing on board.*

NOTE 1. Δωρέομαί τί τινι, *To present any thing to any one,* (§ 201, 1;) οἱ Δωρέομαί τινά τινι, *To present one with any thing.*

NOTE 2. The dative after *χράομαι*, *utor*, *to avail one's self*, *to supply one's need with*, *to use*, denotes the *instrument*. This dative may have another dative in apposition with it; or it may be accompanied by the synecdochical *τί, τὸ, ὅτι*. — *Νομίζω*, *to use*, takes the dative after the analogy of its synonyme *χράομαι*.

NOTE 3. The dative after such verbs as *ἵημι*, *σφενδονάω*, denotes the *instrument*; as *Ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα ἵησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ*, *As he saw Clearchus riding by, he threw the axe at him; intending to hit him with the axe.*

NOTE 4. The dative of *instrument* may be put after a *substantive*; as Ἡ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἔφεις, *The throwing of missiles.*

NOTE 5. When the verbal in -τέον or -τέα is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive, the *accusative* may be used instead of the dative; as Οὔτε μισθοφορητέον ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, *Nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages*; equivalent to Οὔτε δεῖ ἄλλους μισθοφορεῖν ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους.

VOICES.

§ 207. 1. The *active* voice comprises the greater number of *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*, verbs; as κόπτω, τρέχω, εἰμί.

2. *Causative* verbs, that is, verbs signifying *to cause one to do any thing*, have the *active* form; as γεύω, *to cause to taste.*

NOTE 1. The *accusative* of the reflexive pronoun is often omitted, in which case the verb becomes *intransitive*; as ἐλαύνω, *to impel one's self, to proceed, march*; μίγνυμι, *to join one's self.*

NOTE 2. The *second perfect* and *pluperfect*, and *second aorist active*, of some verbs have the signification of the *passive* or *middle*; as ἄγνυμι ἔαγα, ἴστημι ἔστην. Also the *perfect* of ἀλίσκομαι, γίγνομαι, ἴστημι, σβέννυμι, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, and φύω.

NOTE 3. Some *active* verbs are often constructed like *passives*; that is, they are followed by ὑπό or πρὸς with the *genitive* of the agent; as ἀκούω, κλύω, *to be called*, ἀποθνήσκω, τελευτάω, *to die by the hand of.*

NOTE 4. The *grammatical subject* of an *active* verb is not always the *agent* of the action. Thus, κατακαίω τι, *I burn something*, may mean also *I cause or order somebody to burn something.*

§ 208. The *passive* takes for its subject that which was the *immediate object* of the *active*. That which was the *subject-nominative* in the *active* becomes *genitive* in the *passive*, and depends on ὑπό, πρὸς, παρά, or ἐξ. E. g.

Κύων τὸν δεσπότην φιλεῖ, *The dog loves his master*, in the *passive* becomes Ὁ δεσπότης φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνός, *The master is loved by his dog.*

NOTE 1. (a) The *aorist passive* often has the force of the *middle*, in which case, the *aorist middle* is either *rare* or *obsolete*; as ἀπαλλάσσω, *to deliver*, ἀπαλλαγῆναι, *to deliver one's self*; μιμνήσκω, *to remind*, μνησθῆναι, *to remind one's self, to remember.*

(b) The *future passive* sometimes has the force of the *middle*; as μιμνήσκω, μνησθήσομαι, μεμνήσομαι.

NOTE 2. Some *neuter* verbs are used also in the passive, especially when they are followed by the dative of the agent; as *Ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται*, for *Κεκλαύσομαι*.

Χ § 209. 1. Frequently the *middle* is equivalent to the active followed by the *accusative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun; as,

Νίπτομαι, *I am washed*, sc. *by myself*, the same as *νίπτω ἑμαυτόν*, *I wash myself*.

Λοιδορούμεθα, *We revile one another*.

Χ 2. Very frequently the middle is equivalent to the active followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun. In this case the middle is used *transitively*. E. g.

Ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, *To make peace for one's self*; but *Ποιεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην*, *To make peace for others*.

Τὴν χώραν κατανεμένηται, *They have divided the place among themselves*.

3. The middle is not unfrequently equivalent to the active followed by the *genitive* of the *reflexive* pronoun. Here also it is used *transitively*. E. g.

Παῖδα μ' ὠνομάζετο, *He called me his son*.

Λυτόμενος θυγάτρα, *To ransom his own daughter*.

Αποφήνασθαι γνώμην, *To express one's own opinion*.

Στέφον κάρα, *Crown thy head*.

NOTE 1. When the active is causative, the middle is commonly intransitive; as *ἔλπω ἔλπομαι*, *γέωω γέομαι*.

NOTE 2. Sometimes the reflexive or reciprocal pronoun is, for the sake of emphasis, annexed to a middle verb; as *Ἐπεδείξαντο τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρετάς*, *They showed their virtues*. *Ἰσχὺν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς προσθησόμεθα*, *We shall add power to ourselves*.

NOTE 3. The middle, like the active, may be used to express an action which takes place at the command of the subject of the verb; as *Τράπεζαν παρατίθεσθαι*, *To place a table*, or *To have a table placed, before one's self*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the middle is apparently equivalent to the active; as *ὁρᾶσθαι*, *ιδέσθαι*, *χορεύεσθαι*.

NOTE 5. (a) The *future* middle of many verbs is equivalent to the future active, in which case the future active is either rare or obsolete; as *θανμάζω θανμάσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 51.)

(b) Not unfrequently the future middle has a passive signification as *ἀδικέω ἀδικήσομαι*. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 52.)

NOTE 6. In the Epic dialect, the *second aorist* middle has sometimes the force of the passive; as *βλήσθαι*, *κτάσθαι*, *οὐτάμενος*

§ 210. In respect to signification, a *deponent* verb is either transitive or intransitive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπεμελήθην, *to take care of*; βρῦχάομαι, ἐβρυχησάμην, *to roar*.

NOTE 1. Some deponents have both the aorist passive and the aorist middle; as δύναμαι, ἠδυνήθην, ἐδυνησάμην. Most commonly, however, when both aorists are used, the passive has a passive signification; as δέχομαι, δεχθῆναι, δέξασθαι.

NOTE 2. It has already been remarked that the future of a deponent verb is taken from the middle. It is added here that a few deponents have also a future passive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι. (§ 82, 2.)

NOTE 3. Some deponents have, in the *perfect* and *pluperfect*, also a passive signification; as ἐργάζομαι εἴργασμαι, μιμούμαι μεμιμημένος.

TENSES.

§ 211. 1. The *present* in the indicative expresses action or being which is going on *now*; as γράφω, *I write, I am writing*; εἰμί, *I am*.

In the other moods and in the participle, the present expresses *continued* action, but without regard to time.

2. The *perfect*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses action which is *completed*, and whose effects are, or are regarded as, still continuing; as γέγραφα, *I have written*.

3. The *future*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses an action or event which will take place; as γράψω, *I shall or will write*.

4. The *future perfect* is equivalent to the perfect participle with the future of εἰμί, *to be*; that is, it denotes an action which will be completed in future time; as γεγράψεται, the same as γεγραμμένον ἔσται, *it will have been written*.

Most commonly, however, the future perfect does not differ from the future; as δέω, δεδήσομαι, *shall be bound*; πιπράσκω, πεπράσομαι, *shall be sold*.

5. The *imperfect* expresses *continued* or *repeated* action going on in *past* time; as ἔγραφον, *I was writing*.

6. The *aorist* in the indicative and participle expresses *finished past* action, without reference to the time required for its completion; it simply narrates that which took place; as ἔγραψα, *I wrote*.

In the other moods, the aorist expresses *finished* action without regard to time.

7. The *pluperfect* expresses action which was completed at some past time ; as ἐγεγράφειν, *I had written*.

NOTE 1. In animated narration, the *present* and even the *perfect* may be used for the *aorist* ; as Παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, *He struck him in the breast, and wounded him through the cuirass*. Ελήλυθε ἀνὴρ Αθηναῖος, *An Athenian came*. (Her. 8, 50.)

NOTE 2. The *perfect* and *aorist* are often used for the *present* to express a *customary* action ; as Ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα συνήρπακε, *He who conquers takes possession of every thing*.

So Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλον οὐ μάθοις ἂν τοῦθ', ὁ δ' ἐχθρὸς εὐθύς ἐξηγάσκειν, *Now from a friend you might not learn this ; but the enemy (as a common thing) immediately compels you to learn it*.

NOTE 3. The *perfect*, *aorist indicative*, and *future perfect* are sometimes used for the *future* to denote the *rapidity* or *certainty* of an action ; as Ὀλωθας εἴ σε ταῦτ' ἐρήσομαι πάλιν, *Thou shalt certainly perish, if I ask thee again this question*. Απωλόμεσθ' ἄρ' εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῶ, *Then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one*.

So Πράσσω, *to do* ; πεπράξεται, *It shall immediately be done*. Θάπτω, *to bury* ; τεθάψεται, *He shall be buried in spite of thee*.

NOTE 4. Sometimes the *present* is used for the *future* ; as προσκτᾶσθε, ἐλευθεροῦτε, for προσκτήσεσθε, ἐλευθερώσετε, (Thuc. 4, 95.) — Εἴμι most commonly has the force of the *future*, *I shall go*.

On the other hand, the *future* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the *present* ; as ὑπάξεται, ἐπάξεται, δυσόμενος, καταβήσεται, in Sophocles, Homer, and Hesiod.

NOTE 5. Ἦκω, *to have come*, and οἴχομαι, *to be gone*, have the force of the *perfect*. The imperfect ἤκον has the force of the *pluperfect*, *I had come* ; ᾤχόμην is used as *aorist* or *pluperfect* ; *I was gone* ; *I had gone*.

Τίκτω, *to be the parent of*, and ἀκούω, *to hear*, in certain connections, stand for the *aorist* ἔτεκον, ἤκουσα.

NOTE 6. The *perfect* of some verbs has the signification of the *present* ; in which case, the *pluperfect* has the signification of the *imperfect* ; as εἶκω εἶοικα, *to seem* ; εἶόκειν, *I seemed*.

NOTE 7. The *perfect imperative* is used when the *perfect* has the force of the *present* (n. 6) ; as ἀνώγω ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, γίγνομαι γεγονέτω, κράζω κέκραχθι κεκράγετε, Εἶδῶ ἴσθι, μιμήσχω μέμησο, χάσκω κεχήνετε, πείθω πέπεισθι πέποιθε, κλύω κέκλυκε, παραπίπτω παραπεπτώκετω.

In the *passive* and *middle*, however, the *third person* of the *perfect imperative* of any verb is equivalent to the *perfect participle* with the *imperative* of εἶμι ; as ἦχθω, *let it be drawn and remain so* ; δεδόσθω, *be it given* ; λελείφθω, *let it remain* ; λελέχθω, εἰρήσθω, *be it said*.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, the *perfect* is sometimes confounded with the aorist; as (*N. T. Matth. 13, 46*) Ἀπελθὼν πέπρακε πάντα ὅσα εἶχε, καὶ ἠγγόρασεν αὐτόν. (*Heb. 11, 17*) Πίστει προσειήνοχεν Ἀβραὰμ τὸν Ἰσαάκ.

NOTE 9. The *future perfect* is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the force of the present (*n. 6*); as κτάομαι κέκτημαι, κεκτῆσομαι, *I shall possess*; μμνήσκω μέμνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remain mindful*.

NOTE 10. The *imperfect* may denote a *customary* past action; as Τοὺς πολίτας μεθ' ὕπλων ἐξέπεμπον, *They usually sent out the citizens armed*.

NOTE 11. The *imperfect* is often used for the aorist, especially in the Ionic writers; as ἔφην, *I said*, not *I was saying*; ἐκαθεζόμεν, *I sat*, sometimes, *I was sitting*.

When the regular signification of the imperfect is aoristic, the present of the dependent moods and participle also becomes aoristic; that is, these moods are, so far as signification is concerned, subjoined to the imperfect; as ἔφην, φῶ φαίην φάθι φάναι φάς; ἔσχεθον, σχέθω σχέθοιμι σχέθε σχέθειν σχέθων. So in verbs in -άθω, of which the present indicative is not used; as ἀλέξω, ἀλάθειν aoristic.

NOTE 12. Sometimes the *imperfect* expresses an attempt; as Ἐμισθοῦτο τὴν αὐλήν, *He endeavoured to hire the court-yard*. Οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξεα, *He could not convince Xerxes*.

NOTE 13. The *imperfect* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present; as (*Xen. A. 1, 4, 9*) ἐνόμιζον, εἶων, for νομίζουσιν, εἴωσιν.

Ἦν, *was*, often stands for ἐστίν, *is*; as Ἀγαθὸν γὰρ ἦν οὐ πάντες ἐφίενται, *For that is good which all men desire*.

Ἔπλεν, πέλεν, *thou art*; ἔπλετο, *he is*; from πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*. So ἐγίγνετο, ἀπόλλυτο, for γίγνεται, ἀπόλλυται. The aorist ἔφυν, from φύω, regularly has the force of the present, *to be, to be born*.

NOTE 14. The aorist indicative and participle is often used where the perfect or pluperfect would be more logical; as Κατάβηθ' ὡς ἐμέ, ἵνα μ' ἐκδιδάξης ὡς περ οὐνεκ' ἐλήλυθα. ΣΩΚ. Ἦλθες δὲ κατὰ τί; *Come down to me, to teach me those things for which I have come*. Soc. *But you have come for what?*

NOTE 15. The aorist indicative of some verbs is, in colloquial style, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, pity, contempt, or pleasure; as Ἦσθην ἀπειλαῖς, *It amuses me to hear your threats*.

So ἐγέλασα, *I can't help laughing*; ἤνεσα, ἐπήνεσα, *I admire, or I thank you*; ἀπέπτυσσα, *I do despise*; ὤμωξα, *I groan from the bottom of my heart*; ἀπεπυδάρισα, περιεκόκκυσα, *I sneeze at it*.

NOTE 16. In the old writers, the pluperfect sometimes has the force of the aorist; as βεβλήκει for ἔβαλε. (*Il. 5, 66.*)

MOODS.

§ 212. 1. The *indicative* is the mood of *certainty*; it affirms or denies, and is used in independent or dependent sentences.

2. The *subjunctive* is the mood of *probability*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the primary tenses of the indicative, the imperative, or with any verbal form implying time present or future.

3. The *optative* is the mood of *possibility*; it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the secondary tenses of the indicative, the aorist participle, or with any verbal form implying time past.

4. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, entreaty, or a prohibition.

NOTE. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* is used for the subjunctive or indicative.

In later Greek, however, the indicative and subjunctive are very often used where the early writers would have used the optative.

QUOTATIONS (ὅτι, ὡς).

§ 213. 1. Words said by a person may be quoted without any change. Further, ὅτι may stand before the words thus quoted. E. g.

Ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι “ὦ δέσποτα, οὐ ζῆν,” *He answered, “O master, he is not living.”*

2. When that which is quoted is not in the words of the speaker, the *indicative* with ὅτι or ὡς (negatively ὅτι οὐ, ὡς οὐ) is used after the primary tenses and after the imperative; the *optative* with the same particles is used after the secondary tenses. In this case, the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted is used. E. g.

Λέγουσι Πέρσαι ὡς Δαρείος ἦν κάπηλος, *The Persians say that Darius was a huckster; they say, “Δαρείος ἦν κάπηλος.”*

Εἰσάγγελλε Τειρεσίας ὅτι ζητεῖ νιν, *Announce that Tiresias inquires for him; say to him “Τειρεσίας ζητεῖ σε.”*

Ἦδη γὰρ, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψοιτο τῶν ἐρωτημάτων, *For I knew that something good would come out of these questions; I said to myself, “Ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψεται τῶν ἐρωτημάτων.”*

(a) As the *optative* has no imperfect, the imperfect indicative, in in-

direct quotations, remains unaltered; as *Εἶχε λέγειν ὅτι βασιλεῖ συνεμάχοντο*, *He could confidently say that they fought with the king*, where *συνεμάχοντο* would mean that he said “*Βασιλεῖ συμμαχονται.*”

(b) Before an interrogative word, *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, are omitted; as *Ἡρώτων τί θέλοι*, *They asked what he wanted.*

NOTE 1. (a) In animated narration, the *indicative* takes the place of the optative; as **Ἐλεγεν ὅτι ἐλεύθερός ἐστι*, *He said that he was a free-man.*

(b) On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the *indicative*; as *Ἀπομνημονεύεται ὥς λέγοι*; for *ἔλεγε*.

NOTE 2. When the present has the force of the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative* with *ὅτι*, *ὥς*; as *Γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα ὅτι ἦξοι*, *He wrote a letter to the king, saying that he should come.*

NOTE 3. The imperfect or pluperfect *indicative* is sometimes used for the optative; as (*Xen. An.* 3, 1, 2) *ὅτι ἦσαν, ἔμελλεν, προὔδεδώκεισαν, καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν.*

END, MOTIVE, (*ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα.*)

§ 214. 1. The *subjunctive* and *optative*, preceded by *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *ὅφρα*, (negatively *ἵνα μὴ, ὥς μὴ, ὅπως μὴ, ὅφρα μὴ*,) regularly denote an *end* or *motive*; as,

Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς ἵνα εἰδήτε, *I will remind you, that you may know.*

Ἐκβίβασον αὐτήν ἵνα καὶ νῶ θεᾶσώμεθα τὴν ἀηδόνα, *Bring her out, that we too may see the nightingale.*

**Ἐπτακοσίους λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν ὅπως εἶησαν φύλακες*,
They selected seven hundred heavy-armed soldiers, in order that they might serve as guards.

(a) The expression *ὅπως μὴ*, after words denoting *fear*, *anxiety*, expressed or understood, generally omits *ὅπως*; in which case *μὴ* is usually translated *lest*; as,

Δέδοικά σ', ὧ πρεσβῦτα, μὴ πληγῶν δέη, *I am afraid, O old man, that you will need stripes.*

Ἐδεδοίκειν μὴ φάρμακα μεμιγμένα εἶη, *I was afraid lest poisons had been mixed with it.*

(b) The *future indicative*, with *ὅπως* (rarely *ὅπως ἄν*), or *ὅφρα*, (negatively *ὅπως μὴ, ὅφρα μὴ*, or simply *μὴ*,) may take the place of the *subjunctive*; as,

Δέδοικα ὅπως μὴ ἀνάγκη γενήσεται, *I fear lest there will be a necessity.*

Φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὐρήσομεν, *I fear lest we shall find.*

(c) The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes put after *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως*, rendered *so, so that, so as, in this way*; as,

Τύριον οἶδμα λιποῦσ' ἔβαν ἴν' ὑπὸ δειράσι Παρνᾶσοῦ κατενάσθην, *Having left the Tyrian surge I came, so that I might have dwelt under the summits of Parnassus.*

2. All the sentences depending upon ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, or ὄφρα, are put in the subjunctive or optative, as the principal verb may require ; as,

*Ἐδωκε τὰ γράμματα τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ὅπως εἰδείεν τῶν ἐπιτρόπων οἳ τε σῶα αὐτοῖς ἀποδίδοιεν, οἳ τε μὴ, *He gave the inventory to his friends and to the rulers, that they might know who of the agents delivered the things safe, and who did not.* Ἐπιβουλεύουσιν ὡς, ἢν δύωνται, ἀπολέσωσι, *They are plotting against us, in order that they may destroy us, if they can.*

NOTE 1. In animated speech, or when the aorist has the force of the perfect, the *subjunctive*, or *future indicative* with ὅπως, ὄφρα, or ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive. E. g. Ἄ τότε Ἀβροκόμας κατέκαυσε ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῆ, *Which Abrocomas then burned up, that Cyrus might not pass over.* Τοῦτον δ' ὄχῳ ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο, *And I let this fellow ride that he may not suffer hardship.*

NOTE 2. When the present is used for the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative* ; as Βουλὴν ἐπιτεχνᾶται ὅπως μὴ ἀλισθίεν Ἀθηναῖοι, *He contrived a plan, which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.*

NOTE 3. Sometimes ὅπως, or ὅπως μὴ, depends on ὄρα, σκόπει, *see, consider*, understood ; as Ὅπως δὲ γρυλλιξεῖτε καὶ κοῖξετε, *And be sure to grunt and squeal.* Καὶ σοι φράσω πράγμ' ὃ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνὴρ ἔσει· ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα, *And I will tell you something which having learned you will be a man ; but see that you communicate it to nobody.*

NOTE 4. Ὅπως may be omitted before the *future indicative* ; in which case this tense has the appearance of the imperative ; as Διώξεις δὲ μηδαμῆ εἰς ἀφανές, *And thou shalt by no means pursue the enemy into a place out of sight.*

NOTE 5. After βούλει or θέλεις, ἵνα may be omitted ; as Εἶτε τι βούλει προσθῆς ἢ ἀφέλῃς, *Whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.*

Here τι βούλει corresponds to quodvis, quidvis, quodlibet, quidlibet.

NOTE 6. Sometimes ἄν accompanies ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς, ὄφρα, μὴ, with the optative.

NOTE 7. The *future optative* is rarely found after ὅπως. (*Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 43) Ὅπως ἔσονται. (*Id. ib.* 8, 3, 8) Ὅπως ἔξοι.

NOTE 8. In later Greek, ἵνα is sometimes followed by the *future indicative*.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (εἰ, εἰάν, ἄν, ἤν).

§ 215. In a clause containing a condition and consequence or conclusion, the former is called *protasis*, and the latter *apodosis*.

The *protasis* usually begins with εἰ, εἰάν, ἄν, or ἤν, *si, if*, negatively εἰ μή, εἰάν μή, ἄν μή, or ἤν μή, *nisi, if not, unless*.

1. When the condition is assumed as a certainty, the *protasis* is put in the *indicative* with εἰ. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *subjunctive* with εἰάν, ἄν, or ἤν, (rarely εἰ,) or in the *optative* with εἰ (rarely εἰάν).

When the consequence is assumed as a certainty, the *apodosis* is put in the *indicative, imperative, or subjunctive* in prohibitions. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *indicative or optative*, generally with the modifying adverb ἄν (negatively οὐκ ἄν). E. g.

Δεινὰ πεισόμεθα εἰ σιγήσομεν, *We shall suffer terrible disasters if we shall keep silence.*

Εἰσόμεθα αὐτίκα ἂν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, *We shall immediately know, if we make a noise.*

Εἰ γὰρ μηδὲ ταῦτα οἶδα, καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων φαυλότερος ἂν εἶην, *If I do not know even these things, then I am perhaps more vile than the slaves.*

Εἴ τις ἔροιτό με, τί νομίζω μεγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρα πεπραγμένων, εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἂν κατασταίην, *Should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagoras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.*

2. When the condition and consequence refer to time past, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used both in the *protasis* and in the *apodosis*. The *apodosis* is accompanied by the adverb ἄν, except when the consequence admits of no doubt whatever. E. g.

Οὗτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον, *If they had been good men, they would never have suffered these things.*

Ναὶ μὰ Δία ἤσχυνόμεν μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολεμίου γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην, *Yes, by Zeus, I should be ashamed indeed, if I had been deceived by one who was my avowed enemy.*

3. Not unfrequently the *protasis* is lost sight of; in which case, the *optative* with or without ἄν has the appearance of a weak present or future indicative, or of a mild imperative; the *subjunctive* in this case always has the force of a weak future indicative. The simple *negative* particle is οὐ. But, in

the Attic dialect, the *subjunctive* can have the force of the future only when it comes after οὐ μή. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἤψατ' αὐτῶν, *For he could not have touched them.*

Οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, *I will not give up the throne.*

Ἴδέωσ' ἂν οὖν αὐτῶν πυθοίμην, *Fain would I ask them.*

Λέγοις ἂν, *You may speak*; milder than λέγε, *speake thou.*

Οὔτε γίγνεται οὔτε γέγονεν οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται, *It is not, it has not been, it will never be.*

4. When both the protasis and the apodosis are in the optative, the sentences depending upon them are put in the *optative* or *indicative*; as,

Εἰ δὲ πάνυ σπουδάζοι φαγεῖν, εἵποιμ' ἂν ὅτι παρὰ ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἐστίν, ἕως παρατείναμι τοῦτον, *And if he was very eager to eat, I would tell him he was in the women's apartment, until I worried this fellow to death.*

5. Sometimes the *infinitive* or *participle* with ἂν is used where one might expect a finite mood; as,

Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἐλθεῖν, οἶομαι ἂν σε πιστευθῆναι, *If you would go, I think you would be believed.*

Τὰ δίκαιώς ἂν ῥηθέντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, *Those things which might justly be said against the state.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes the *optative* is used in the apodosis instead of the *indicative*, especially in the Epic writers, contrary to the second rule; as Καὶ νῦ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόρησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη, *And now Æneas, king of men, had perished, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, quickly perceived.*

NOTE 2. In the Attic dialect the *future indicative* in the apodosis is very seldom accompanied by the adverb ἂν. The *present* and *perfect indicative*, in the apodosis, were most probably never accompanied by ἂν.

NOTE 3. The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes used in the apodosis even when the protasis is in one of the primary tenses of the *indicative*, or in the *optative*; as Εἰ οὕτω ταῦτα ἔχει, πῶς ἂν πολλοὶ ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν; *If these things are so, how is it that many desire to be tyrants?* Εγὼ μὲν ἂν, εἰ ἔχοιμι, ὡς τάχιστα ὄπλα ἐποιούμην, *For my part, if I could, I would, as quickly as possible, make arms for myself.*

NOTE 4. In the Epic dialect, the *subjunctive*, with or without κέ or κέν is often used in the apodosis instead of the *future indicative*; as Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσι, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *But if they shall not give it, I will take it myself.*

NOTE 5. Ἄν is often repeated in the apodosis; as Οὓς οὐκ ἂν εἴλεσθ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας προτοῦ, *Whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine*

NOTE 6. (a) After certain words, εἰ or εἰάν has the force of an interrogative word, *whether, whether...or not*; as Επυνθάνετο εἰ σωθεῖεν πάντες, *He asked whether all were safe.*

So Σκοπεῖν or Σκέψασθαι εἰ, *To see whether.* Τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν εἰ, *To see whether.* Οὐ δῆλον εἰ, *It is not known whether.*

(b) Sometimes εἰ has the force of ὅτι, *that, because of*; as Αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ, *To be ashamed of.* Αγαπᾶν εἰ, *To be contented that.* Θαυμάζειν εἰ, *To wonder that.*

(c) Not unfrequently εἰ has the force of a relative adverb of time (ὅτε, ὁπότε); in which case it is followed by the *optative* when it depends on a secondary tense; as Οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ θηρῶεν, *It was not possible to take, unless they hunted.* *Ὀικτεῖρον εἰ ἀλώσονται, *They pitied them, if they should be taken.*

(d) Εἴ τις is often equivalent to the relative ὅστις, *whoever, whatever, such as.*

NOTE 7. *Ἄν is sometimes found without a verb, when the verb can be easily supplied from the context; as Φοβούμενος ὡσπερ ἄν εἰ παῖς, *Fearing like a child; as a child would fear.*

Expression of a Wish.

§ 216. 1. When the wish refers to present time, the *present optative* with or without εἰ, εἰ γάρ, εἴθε, ὥς, (negatively εἰ μὴ, εἰ γὰρ μὴ, εἴθε μὴ, ὥς μὴ, or simply μὴ,) *O that, would that, is used*; as,

Εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν Διὸς παῖς αἰγιόχοιο εἶην! *O that I were the son of ægis-bearing Zeus!*

2. If the wish refers to past time, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used after the above-mentioned particles; as,

Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας! *Would that thou, O mother, hadst a better understanding!*

Εἴθε σ' ὑπ' Ἰλίῳ ἦναρε δαίμων! *O that fate had slain thee under Ilion!*

3. If the wish refers to future time, the *aorist optative* is used with or without the above-mentioned particles; as,

Εἰ γὰρ γένοιτο! *May it come to pass!*

*Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο! *Thus may he perish!*

4. The sentences depending upon the expression of a wish are put in the *optative, subjunctive, or indicative*, as the sense may require; as,

Γενοίμην ἀετὸς ὑψιπέτας ὡς ἂν ποταθίην, *May I become a soaring eagle that I may fly.*

Σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν ὅσα φρεσὶ σῆσι μενοειῶς, *And may the gods give thee as many things as thou desirest in thy heart.*

5. The *infinitive* preceded by ὄφελον, ὄφειλον, from ὀφείλω, with or without the above-mentioned particles, is often used in the expression of a wish. The time to which the wish in this case refers is determined by the tense of the infinitive. E. g.

*Ὀφελε μηδείς ἄλλος Ἀριστογείτονι χαίρειν! *Would that no other man delighted in Aristogiton!*

Ολέσθαι δ' ὄφελον! *And would that I had perished!*

NOTE 1. The *subjunctive* is very seldom used after εἴθε; (*Eurip. Sup.* 1029; *Hel.* 270) Εἴθε φανῶσι. Εἴθε λάβω.

NOTE 2. The imperfect indicative is often used when the wish refers to present time; it is however milder than the present optative; thus, εἴθ' εἶχες is weaker than εἴθ' ἔχοις.

NOTE 3. In later Greek, ὄφελον or ὀφελον has the force of the particle εἴθε; as (*N. T. Cor.* 2, 11, 1).

NOTE 4. Sometimes the expression of a wish assumes the form of a question beginning with πῶς ἄν with the optative; as Πῶς ἄν ὀλοίμην; *How might I perish? May I perish!*

RELATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 217. 1. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *certainty*, the relative is connected with the *indicative*. (§ 212, 1.) The *negative* particle is οὐ, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, *I am the very man you inquire for.*

*Ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ἠλίξτετο, *They were near the village where Chirisophus was encamped.*

These rules apply to relative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs. Also to ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἔστε, ἔνθα, ἔνθεν, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ. (§§ 75; 76.)

2. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *probability* or *possibility*, the relative is connected with the *subjunctive* (generally with ἄν), or *optative* (generally without ἄν), as the leading sentence may require (§ 212, 2. 3). The *negative* particle is μή, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Ζῶα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἃ ἄν ψυχὴν ἔχη; *Do you not call animals those things which have life.*

*Ὅποτερ' ἄν ἀποκρίνηται τὸ μεράκιον, ἐξελεγχθήσεται, *Whatever answer the young man may give, he will be confuted.*

*Ἐσφαρτον ὃν κρατεῖν δύναντο, *They butchered those whom they could get hold of.*

Ἐδίδοσαν λαμβάνειν ὃ τι βούλοιο, *They allowed him to take whatever he wished*

Ἐἶλκον τὰς νευρὰς ὅποτε τοξεύοιεν, *They pulled the strings when they shot.*

Ἠγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον ὄπον τὸν δρόμον πεποιηκῶς εἶη, *They requested him to lead them to the place where he had prepared the race-ground.*

3. Ὡστε, *so that, so as*, denotes a consequence or effect, and is followed by the *indicative, optative, infinitive*, and sometimes by the *imperative*. Ὡστε ἄν is used with the *optative, infinitive*, or with the *secondary tenses of the indicative*. E. g.

Τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀνηλώκει ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν θηρία, *He destroyed the wild beasts in the park, so that Astyages could no longer collect wild beasts for him.*

4. Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of*, is followed by the *infinitive*, and sometimes by the *future indicative*.

NOTE 1. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the *optative*; as (*Xen. An.* 4, 7, 20 24) ὄψονται, σκηνήσουσι, for ὄψοντο, σκηνήσοιεν.

On the other hand, when the present is represented as past, the *optative* takes the place of the *subjunctive*.

NOTE 2. The *indicative* with the relative sometimes denotes *purpose, end, motive*; as Πρεσβείαν δὲ πέμπειν ἣτις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, *And to send ambassadors who shall say these things; in order to say.*

NOTE 3. The relative may take the *indicative* even when its antecedent is logically indefinite; in which case the negative particle is μή; as Ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ μὴ ἀδικῶν, ἀλλ' ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται, *A just man is not he who does no wrong, but he who being able to do wrong is not willing.*

NOTE 4. Ὡς ἄν, Ὡσπερ ἄν, *As if*, are followed by the *optative*.

The Epic Poets may use ὡς, *as*, with the *subjunctive*, and ὡσεῖ, *as if*, with the *subjunctive* or *optative* in comparisons.

EXHORTATIONS, COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS.

§ 218. 1. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, or entreaty; as φεῦγε, *begone!* φευγόντων, *let them depart.*

2. The first person of the *subjunctive*, and the second or third of the *optative*, may be used in exhortations. The first person of the *subjunctive* may be preceded by ἄγε, φέρε, *come, &c.*, *let*; and the second person of the *optative* may be accompanied by ἄν. The negative particle in this case is μή, *not*. E. g.

Φέρ' ἴδω, *Let me see.* Φέρε ἀκούσω, *Let me hear.*

Τὸν Μενελεων μιμώμεθα, *Let us imitate Menelaus.* Μὴ ἴωμεν, *Let us not go.*

Κλαίετε τὸν ἡμερόντα Βίωνα, *Weep ye for the lovely Bion.* Λέγεις ἄν, *You may speak; softer than* Λέγε, *Speak thou.*

*Ἐλθωμεν δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ, βοή δ' ὤκιστα γένοιτο, *And let us go to the city, and let a loud cry be set up very quickly.*

3. In *prohibitions*, the present *imperative*, or the *aorist subjunctive*, is used after μή; as,

Μὴ λέγε, *Say not.* Μὴ λεγέτω, *Let him not say.*

Μὴ λέξης, *Say not.* Μὴ λέξη, *Let him not say.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes μη is followed by the *aorist imperative*, particularly by the third person; as Μὴ πρίω, Μηδεὶς ἰδέτω.

NOTE 2. When the speaker is in great haste, the *second person* of the imperative may be used for the third; as Χώρει δεῦρο πᾶς ὑπηρέτης, τόξευε πᾶς τις, *Come hither, every servant, shoot, every one of you!*

NOTE 3. The *imperative* is sometimes found in dependent sentences, especially in connection with a *relative pronoun* or *adverb* after οἶσθα; *knowest thou?* where one might expect δεῖ with the infinitive; as,

Οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον; *Knowest thou what thou must do?* Οἶσθ' ὡς ποιήσον; *Dost thou know how thou must act?*

Οἶσθα νῦν ἃ μοι γενέσθω; *Dost thou know what I now desire to be done for me?*

NOTE 4. The imperative φέρε is sometimes found with the *second person* of the subjunctive; as (*Soph. P.* 300) Φέρε μάθης, essentially the same as μάθε.

NOTE 5. In the New Testament, ἄφες is used for ἄγε or φέρε with the subjunctive; as *Ἀφες ἐκβάλω. *Ἀφες ἴδωμεν.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 219. 1. When a definite answer is expected, the *indicative* is used in interrogative sentences. The *negative* particle in this case is οὐ, *not*. E. g.

Τί ποιεῖς; *What art thou doing?*

Οἶδε τί βούλεται, *He knows what it wants.* *Ἦν πύθησθ' ὅστις εἰμί, *When you have learned who I am.*

Οἶει γάρ σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κύρε, τὸν ἀδελφόν; *Dost thou really think, O Cyrus, that thy brother will fight.*

2. When no definite answer is expected, the *subjunctive* (generally without ἄν) or the *optative* (with or without ἄν) is used; as,

Πῶς φῶ ἐπίστασθαι; *How can I say that I know?*

Τίποτ' ἂν οὖν λέγωμεν; *What shall we then say?*

Τίς ἂν φράσειε ; *Who could tell ?*

Καὶ τί ρέξαιμι ; *And what could I do ?*

Ποῖ τις φύγοι ; or Ποῖ τις ἂν φύγοι ; *Whither should one flee ?*

3. When a person asks another what he is to do, the first person of the *subjunctive*, with or without βούλει or θέλεις, is used. The negative particle here is μή. E. g.

Βούλει οὖν δύο εἶδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς ; *Will thou that we now suppose two kinds of persuasion ?*

εἴπω τι ; *Shall I say any thing ?*

Εγὼ σιωπῶ ; *Am I to keep silence ?*

4. In negative interrogations, οὐ is used when *yes* is expected ; and μή, when *no* is expected or desired. Further, οὐ with the *future indicative* forms an emphatic imperative. E. g.

Οὐ παραμενεῖς ; *Will you not wait ?* I wish you would wait.

Μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι ; Οὐκ οὖν ἔγωγε, *Do you wish to become an architect ?* Not I.

Μὴ πη δοκοῦμέν σοι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἕκαστα διεληλυθῆναι ; *Do you suppose that we have not gone through every thing necessary ?* No, I do not suppose any such thing.

5. Interrogative sentences may be preceded by the interrogative particles ἤ, ἄρα or ἄρά γε, οὐκοῦν (οὐκ οὖν), μῶν (μὴ οὖν), an? -ne? num? Also by the phrase ἄλλο τι or ἄλλο τι ἤ. E. g.

Ἡ οὗτοι πολέμοι εἰσιν ; *Are they enemies ?*

Οὐκοῦν καὶ τῷ γείτονι βούλει σὺ ἀρέσκειν ; *Do you not wish to please your neighbour also ?* I know you do.

Τί χρῆμα μαστεύουσα ; μῶν ἐλεύθερον αἰῶνα θέσθαι ; *Desiring what ?* to obtain your liberty ?

So Εἰ μὲν γὰρ τυγχάνει ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡμῶν ὁ βίος ἀνατετραμμένος ἂν εἴη ; *If these things were true, would not then our life be in confusion ?*

NOTE 1. The second and third persons of the *subjunctive*, and the second of the *optative*, are not much used in interrogations. Further, when the third person of the *subjunctive* is used after interrogatives, it almost always stands for the first ; as Ποῖ τις οὖν φύγη ; Ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ ;

NOTE 2. When οὐ μή stands before the *future indicative* or the *aorist subjunctive*, in an interrogative sentence, οὐ is interrogative, and μή modifies the verb immediately following ; as Οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί ; *Won't you stop your nonsense and follow me ?* Prate not, but follow me.

NOTE 3. The sentences depending upon the *optative* in interrogations are put in the *optative* or *indicative*, according to § 215, 4 ; as Πῶς δ' ἂν νῆες ὅποι δεῖ ἀφίκοντο ; *How could ships safely arrive at the place of their destination ?*

NOTE 4 When $\epsilon\iota$ means *whether*, that is, when it is an interrogative particle, it may be followed by the *subjunctive*; as Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντα τούτῳ δῶ, *I do not know whether I shall give to this Chry-santas*

COMPARATIVE SENTENCES (*ἤ, than*).

§ 220. 1. **H, than*, after a comparative adjective or adverb may stand before any tense or mood; as,

Θάπτον ἢ ὥς τις ἂν φέτο, *Sooner than one could have thought.*

Νεώτεροί εἰσι ἢ ὥστε εἶδέναι, *They are younger than to know; too young to know.*

*Ἡδῖον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον ἢ δύνασθαι λοιδορούμενον φέρειν, *Nothing is pleasanter or more musical than to be able to bear being ridiculed; to bear ridicule.*

After *πρίν*, *prius, before, before that*, *ἤ* is omitted; *πρίν ἤ*, *priusquam*, however, is sometimes found before the *infinitive*, or the secondary tenses of the *indicative*.

2. *Πρίν, before, before that*, is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*. With the *subjunctive* and *optative* it refers to future time; with the secondary tenses of the *indicative*, to time past. Further, with the *subjunctive*, it is regularly followed by *ἂν*.

Most commonly *πρίν* is preceded by *πρότερον, πρόσθεν*, or by another *πρίν*, in the same sentence. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ παύσομαι πρίν ἂν φράσης μοι, *I will not cease before you have told me.*

*Ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς μὴ παύσασθαι πρίν αὐτοὺς κατάγοι, *Promising to them not to cease before he brought them back.*

Οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπάσαντο πολεμοῦντες πρίν ἐποίησαν, *They did not cease from waging war, until they made.*

NOTE. In the Epic dialect, the *future indicative* is sometimes used for the *subjunctive* with *πρίν*; as (*Il.* 18, 283) Πρίν ἔδονται. (*Il.* 1, 29) Πρίν ἔπεισιν, with the force of the future.

INFINITIVE.

§ 221. The infinitive with or without the neuter article always has the force of a *neuter verbal noun*.

The *subject* of the infinitive, if expressed, is put in the *accusative*; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

Τὸ ἁμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδὲν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *That men, as such, should err, is I think nothing strange.*

✕§ 222. 1. In certain connections, the infinitive, with or without the article, has the force of the *subject-nominative* (§ 153, a); as,

Αεὶ κράτιστόν ἐστι τᾶληθῆ λέγειν, *It is always best to speak the truth.*
Δρᾶν ταῦτα χρῆ, *One must do these things.*

✕2. When the infinitive has the force of the *genitive* or *dative*, it is generally preceded by the article. When it has the force of the *accusative*, it takes the article chiefly when it depends on a preposition. E. g.

Κρεῖττόν ἐστι τὸ σωφρονεῖν τοῦ πολυπραγμονεῖν, *To be wise is better than to meddle with other men's affairs.*

Ὁρα βαδίζειν, *It is time to go*; genitive.

Ἀνάγκη σε πάντα ἐπίστασθαι, *You must of necessity know all things*; genitive.

Πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικοῦντα λέγειν τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι, *To argue in order that the thing may become evident.* (§ 194. 1.)

Σεμνυνόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, *We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than other people.*

Διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν ὑπηρέτας, *Because he had many servants.*

3. After certain *verbs* and expressions, the infinitive has the force of the *accusative* of the immediate or remote object; as,

Ἐθέλω μαθεῖν, *I wish to learn.*

Μαθάνουσι τοξεύειν, *They learn to shoot with bow and arrows.*

Ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος, *Being able to do wrong.*

Ἐδεῖτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἐμοί, *He prayed them to aid me.*

Παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, *I advise thee to be silent.*

Παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, *He commanded us to sleep.*

Διδάσκουσιν αὐτοὺς πείθεσθαι, *They teach them to obey.*

(a) When a verb, in addition to the infinitive, is followed by a noun denoting a person, a *participle* referring to that noun is commonly put in the *accusative*; as,

Ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῶν δέομαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι,
And I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that.

Ξενία ἤκειν παρήγγειλε λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, *He requested Xenias to take the men and come.*

This construction arises from the fact that, in connection with the infinitive, any verb may take the accusative. Thus (*Isae. Frag. 5*) Δέομαι οὖν ὑμᾶς συγγνώμην ἔχειν. (*Æsch. Ch. 16*) ὦ Ζεῦ, δός με τίσασθαι μόρον πατρός.

(b) When a verb would be followed by the accusative of the reflexive pronoun and the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun is omitted, except in case of emphasis or antithesis; as,

Οἶμαι εὐρηκέναι, sc. ἐμαυτόν, *I think I have found.* Οἶμαί με ακηκοέναι, *I think I have heard.*

*Ἐφη ἔσεσθαι, *He said he should be.*

Κροίσος ἐνόμισε ἐωυτόν εἶναι ἀνθρώπων ἀπάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Croesus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men.*

Ἐβούλετο ἐαυτόν φιλεῖσθαι, *He wished that he alone should be beloved.*

(c) The *nominative* of the personal pronoun, expressed or understood, may, in connection with the infinitive, take the place of the accusative of the reflexive; which nominative, grammatically considered, is in apposition with the subject of the verb on which the infinitive depends; as,

Νομίζεις ἡμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεσθαί σου, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπήσειν; *Dost thou think that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike?* here αὐτός stands for *σαντόν*.

Εὔχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι ῥέξειν ἑκατόμβην οἴκαδε νοστήσας, *And vow to Apollo to offer him a hecatomb when thou returnest home;* sc. *σύ*, for *σαντόν*.

4. After verbs signifying *to say, promise, think,* and their synonymes, the infinitive is put in the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted; as,

*Ἐφασαν ἀποδώσειν, *They said they would give back;* they said “*Ἀποδώσομεν.*”

Εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζεν, *He believed that there are gods;* he said to himself “*Εἰσὶ θεοί.*”

(a) The *present* infinitive may stand also for the imperfect; as Τὸν Κῦρον ἔφασαν λέγειν, *They said that Cyrus said;* they said “*Ὁ Κῦρος ἔλεγεν.*” Ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι, *He says that he himself cured the wound;* he said “*Ἰώμην ἐγὼ τὸ τραῦμα.*”

(b) Sometimes the *aorist* or *present* infinitive takes the place of the future; as Ὑποσχόμενος μὴ παύσασθαι, *Promising that he would not cease;* he said “*Οὐ παύσομαι.*”

(c) When the active takes the accusative and infinitive, the passive retains the infinitive; as Λέγουσι or Ὁμολογοῦσι τὸν Κῦρον γενέσθαι; in the passive Ὁ Κῦρος λέγεται or Ὁμολογεῖται γενέσθαι.

5. The infinitive is often put after a sentence to denote a *cause* or *motive*; as,

Παρέχουσιν ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς ἀρχουσι χρῆσθαι, *They offer themselves to the magistrates to employ.*

6. The infinitive is put after certain *adjectives*, *adverbs*, *pronouns*, *substantives*, and expressions, for the sake of limiting or more fully defining their meaning; as,

Πολεμεῖν ἰκανός, *Capable of fighting.*

Πίνεσθαι ἡδιστος, *Very pleasant to drink.*

Πάσχειν ἀλγεινός, *Painful to endure.*

Θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *A wonder to behold.*

Οὐχ οἷός τ' εἶμι' ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλων, *I am not able to drive away my laughter.*

Pronouns of this class are τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, τηλίκος, οἷος, οἷός τε, *capable*; ποῖος, *how capable? what sort of?* ὅσον, ὅσα, *enough, sufficient.*

7. Two or even three infinitives may stand together; as,

• Ἔφη ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι, *He said he was willing to go.*

Ἀθηναίους πάντας μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίζεις δυνήσεσθαι ποιῆσαι πείθεσθαί σοι; *Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice?*

• Ἦν ὁδὶ μὲν οὐ φησι χρῆναι τοὺς νέους ἀσκεῖν, *Which, this man says, young men ought not to exercise.*

When two infinitives are in connection with an *impersonal* verb, one of them has the force of the subject-accusative; as Δοκεῖ μοι πρέπειν ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, *It seems to me proper to begin here*; where ποιήσασθαι is the subject of πρέπειν.

NOTE 1. (a) The infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied from the context; as (*Arist. Pl.* 1100-2) Εἶπ' ἐμοί, σὺ τὴν θύραν ἔκοπτες οὕτως ἰ σφόδρα; EPM. Μὰ Δι', ἀλλ' ἔμελλον, *Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously?* HERM. No, by Zeus, but I was going to knock.

In certain connections, ἵέναι, *to go*, is omitted; as (*Id. Ran.* 1279) Εγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι, *Now for my part, I wish to go to the bath.*

(b) On the other hand, the verb upon which the infinitive depends is, in certain connections, omitted; as Ἄ δειλοί! πόσ' ἴμεν; *Ah! wretches! whither do ye intend to go?*

NOTE 2. After verbs denoting *volition* (as ἐθέλω), the *future* and *perfect* infinitive were perhaps never used by classical writers.

223. 1. The infinitive is often put after ὡς, ὥστε (sometimes ὥστ' ἄν), so that, so as, that, ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε, on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of; as,

Κύπρις ἤθελ' ὥστε γίγνεσθαι τάδε, *Cypris wished that these things should happen.*

* Ἐφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ καίειν τὰς χῶρας, *They said they would deliver on condition that they should not burn the villages.*

2. The infinitive with the relatives ὡς, ὅσον, ὅτι, is often used in *parenthetical* phrases; ὡς however may be omitted; as,

Ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *So to speak.* Οὐ πολλῶ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, *Not to use many words.*

Ὡς ἐν πλείονι λόγῳ δηλῶσαι, *To explain more fully.*

* Ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι, *At least as far as my knowledge extends.*

* Ὅτι καμ' εἰδέναι, *For aught I know.*

Δοκεῖν ἐμοί, *As it appears to me.*

Ὀλίγου δεῖν, *almost, nearly.* In phrases like this, δεῖν is sometimes omitted.

3. The infinitive is often put after πρὶν (Ἐπὶ πάρος), πρὶν ἢ, πρότερον ἢ, or πρόσθεν ἢ, prius, priusquam, before, before that, and sometimes after ὕστερον ἢ, postquam, after, after that; as,

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρίνασθαι, *They passed over before the others answered.*

* Ὑστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκίσαι, *After they settled.*

4. In *narration*, the infinitive often takes the place of the indicative; as,

“Σάκα δέ,” φάναι τὸν Αστυάγην, “οὐδὲν δίδως;” “*But,*” said As-tyages, “*will you not give Sacas something?*”

5. The infinitive often takes the place of the imperative; as Μήποτε σὺ γυναικὶ ἡπιος εἶναι, *Thou must never be indulgent to thy wife.*

6. The infinitive is used also in exhortations, commands, proclamations; as,

Ἀκούετε λεῶ! τοὺς ὀπλιτᾶς νῦν μενὶ ἀνελομένους θῶπλα ἀπιέναι πάλιν οἴκαδε, *Hear ye people! the hoplitæ must for the present take up their shields and go back home.*

7. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a wish; as Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν ἢ Τυδέος υἱόν, *Father Zeus, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax or upon the son of Tydeus.*

8. The infinitive with or without τό is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation; as Τὸ δὲ μὴ κυνέην

οἴκοθεν εἰθελν ἔμῃ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα, *But that I, a wretch, should have come from home without a helmet* — it is too bad.

9. The infinitive εἶναι, *to be*, is sometimes apparently superfluous, particularly in connection with ἐκῶν, *willing*, and generally in negative sentences; as Ἐκῶν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μονομαχέοιμι, *And if I had my choice, I should not fight even against a single man.*

§ 224. When the *copula* of a sentence is an infinitive, the noun in the predicate agrees in case with the noun to which it refers; as,

Εκείνος εἶναι φησι Διόνῦσος θεός, *He says he is the god Dionysus.*

Κύρου ἐδέοντο προθυμοτάτου γενέσθαι, *They besought Cyrus to be very eager.*

Πολλοὶ τῶν προσποιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν, *Many of those who pretended to be sophists.*

Ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπιεικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, *It will depend upon ourselves to be respectable or worthless.*

Βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; *Do you wish him to become wise?*

NOTE. Sometimes the noun in the predicate is put in the *accusative*, although the noun it refers to is in the genitive or dative; as Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησάν σφισι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, *They prayed the Athenians to become their helpers.*

So Ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην γενέσθαι, *By those who desired me to become their protector.* Ἐνόμιζον αὐτοῖς προσήκειν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι. *They thought that it became them to be good.*

PARTICIPLE.

§ 225. 1. The participle preceded by the *article* is equivalent to ἐκείνος ὅς, *he who*, and the finite verb; as Ὁ λέγων, *He who says.* Ἡ λέγουσα, *She who will say.* Τὸ λεχθέν, *That which was said.*

But when the article stands before the substantive with which the participle agrees, the participle retains its participial signification; as Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρητο τὸν ἄγγελον, *And Clearchus, having heard this, asked the messenger.*

2. The participle is very often equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with a *relative* pronoun or a relative adverb of time; as,

Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη, *There is a city on the Euxine Sea, called Tricarenia.*

Γέροντα δὲ αὐτὸν γεγονότα ἢ ὄψις ἀπέλιπεν, *And when he became an old man, his eyesight failed him.*

3. The participle often denotes the *manner* or *means*; as,

Πυθομένη ἢ Ἄλκηστις ὅτι μέλλει Ἄδμητος ἀναιρέϊσθαι δι' αὐτήν, ἐξελθοῦσα ἑαυτήν παρέδωκεν, *Alcestis, hearing that Admetus was about to be put to death on her account, came out and surrendered herself.*

Λαβὼν δὲ τὴν Γοργόνα κατέκοψεν, *And taking Gorgon he cut her up*

4. The participle often denotes a *cause*. When it denotes an assumed cause, it is preceded by ὡς, *as, as if, supposing that*; as,

Αγανακτησάμενος Ἡρακλῆς ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ἀκάστῳ, *Hercules being indignant fell upon Acastus.*

Μετμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, *They regretted that they had restored.*

Τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν, *They delight in being honored.*

So in the phrases τί μαθῶν; *For what reason?* Ὅτι μαθῶν, *because.* τί παθῶν; *From what motive? What induced or possessed you?*

5. The *future* participle (and sometimes the *present*) is regularly put after verbs of motion to express the *purpose* of the action of those verbs; as,

ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἀσπασόμενος, *He came to Agesilaus to bid him farewell.*

6. The participle may form the *protasis* of a conditional clause.

It is used also where the English employs *although, notwithstanding*; in which case it is commonly preceded by καί, καὶ περ, καίτοι, καὶ ταῦτα, or followed by ὅμως. E. g.

Γενόμενος δὲ καὶ σὺ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἡδέα ταῦτά ἐστιν, *If you taste, you also will see that these things are sweet.*

Οὐκ ἂν προδοίην οὐδέ περ πρᾶσσω κακῶς, *I will not betray, though I am unfortunate.*

7. In connection with certain verbs, adjectives, and phrases, the participle is apparently equivalent to the object of these words. And when it refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put in the nominative. E. g.

Μέμνημαι σφῶ ἐπαγγελλομένῳ, *I remember your professing.* Μέμνημαι ἀκούσας, *I remember having heard.*

Γνοὺς βαπτιζόμενον τὸ μειράκιον, *Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.* Ἐπειδὴν γνώσῃ ἀπιστούμενοι, *When they perceive that they are distrusted.*

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, *To be able to endure thirst.*

Παῦσαι φλυᾶρον, *Stop talking nonsense.*

Ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὁρῶμεν ὄντες, *We see that we are unable.*

Δῆλος ἦν ἀνιόμενος, *It was evident that he was grieved*

8. The participle after the following auxiliary verbs contains the leading idea of the expression :

Βῆ, *he went*, in Homer ; Βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον, *He fled to the sea*.
Διάγω, *to pass time* ; Διαγουσι μανθάνοντες, *They pass their time in learning*.

Διατελέω, Διατρίβω, *to continue* ; Διατελοῦσι δικάζοντες, *They are continually deciding cases*.

Δαυθάνω, *to escape notice* ; Δέλθηθα ἐμαντὸν σοφὸς ὦν, *I did not know that I was wise*.

Οἴχομαι, *to be gone* ; *Οιχετο φεύγων, *He departed precipitately*.

*Τυγχάνω, *to happen* ; Τυγχάνομεν ἐπιθυμοῦντες, *We happen to be desirous*.

Φαίνομαι, *to appear* ; Διαφέρων ἐφαίνετο, *He appeared differing, He differed*.

Φθάνω, *to anticipate* ; Φθάνει ἀναβάς, *He went up first*. The phrase Οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, with a participle, may be rendered *You cannot be too soon ; quickly*.

Add to these the Ionic expressions πολλὸς εἶμι, πολλὸς ἔγκειμαι, παντοῖος γίνομαι ; also, the periphrastic tenses.

9. The *dative* of the participles βουλόμενος, θέλων, ἠδόμενος, προσδεχόμενος, ἐλπόμενος, and of the adjective ἄκων, after εἶναι and after verbs signifying *to come*, has the force of the corresponding verbal noun, *willingness, wish, expectation, hope, unwillingness* ; as,

Οἱ Κροτωνῖαι εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφισι βουλομένοις εἶναι, *The Crotonians said that it would not be in accordance with their wishes*.

NOTE 1. The participle is sometimes preceded by ἀντίκα, ἐξαίφνης, εὐθύς, μεταξύ, ὅτ ἄμα ; as Εὐθύς μὲν μειράκιον ὦν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ, *As soon as he was a boy, he wished to become a man*. * Ἄμα καταλαμβάντες προσεκέατό σφι, *As soon as they had overtaken them, they pressed hard upon them*.

So Μεταξὺ παίζων εἰσέρχεται, *He came in while he played*. Τὸ μεταξύ πορευομένουσ μήτε ἐσθίειν μήτε πίνειν, *Neither to eat nor drink while marching*.

NOTE 2. (a) The participle after σύννοϊδα and συγγιγνώσκω, followed by the *dative* of the reflexive pronoun, is put either in the *dative*, or in the *nominative*, the case of the subject of the verb ; as Ἐμαντῷ ξυνηδεῖν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing*. Πῶς οὖν ἐμαντῷ τοῦτ' ἐγὼ ξυνεισομαι φεύγοντ' ἀπολύσας ἄνδρα ; *Now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape ?*

(b) In a few instances the participle, in connection with these verbs, is put in the *accusative* ; as (*Xen. Œc.* 3, 7) Εγὼ σοι σύννοϊδα... ἀνιστάμενον... βαδίζοντα... ἀναπείθοντα.

(c) When the participle after οἶδα refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put either in the *nominative*, or in the *accusative* agreeing

with the reflexive pronoun; as Κρείττων ἦδει ὦν, *He knew he was superior.* Σὼς ἴσθι, sc. ὦν, *Know that thou art safe.* ἠιδει ἑαυτὸν ἥττονα ὄντα, *He knew himself to be inferior; He knew that he was inferior.*

NOTE 3. Ἐχων, *having*, in certain expressions denoting contempt, is apparently superfluous; as Ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυαρεῖς ἔχων; *What shoes art thou talking nonsense about?*

NOTE 4. Ἐχων, ἄγων, φέρων, λαβών, *having, bringing, taking*, are in certain connections rendered *with*.

~~§~~ 226. A substantive with a participle is often put in the *genitive*, called *absolute*, to denote *time, manner, means, cause, condition*; as,

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγούontos, *These things were done when Conon was general.*

Τελευτήσαντος Αλυάττεω, ἐξεδέξατο τὴν βασιληίην Κροῖσος, *After the death of Alyattes, Cræsus received the kingdom.*

(a) Frequently ὡς, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, ἄτε, οἶα, *that, as if, inasmuch as, on the supposition that*, stand before the genitive absolute, when it denotes an assumed *cause*. Often however the *accusative* is put after these particles instead of the genitive.

Ὡς ὡδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαί σε χρή, *Thou must know that these things are so.*

Οἱ Ἕλληνες οὕτως ἠγανάκτησαν, ὥσπερ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἑπιπορημένης, *The Greeks felt very indignant, as if the whole of Greece had been devastated.*

Εὔχετο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπλῶς τὰγαθὰ διδόναι, ὡς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας, *He prayed to the gods to give him the good things without specifying them, because he believed that the gods knew best what was good for him.*

Οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω τὰδ', ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὡς παρόντα νῶν, *I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because I believe that he is near us.*

So Ἦν γὰρ ἀδύνατος, ὥστε σηπομένου τοῦ μηροῦ, *For he was feeble, inasmuch as his thigh was ulcerating.*

(b) When the subject of a sentence is not expressed, or when it begins with ὅτι, the participle alone is put in the *genitive absolute*. But when the subject of a sentence is an infinitive, the participle is put in the *accusative absolute*. E. g.

Ἔγοντος πολλῶ, *It raining heavily*; from Ἔει πολλῶ, *It rains heavily.*

Σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *It being quite apparent that in the ships of the Greeks.*

Παρέον αὐτῶ βασιλεία γενέσθαι, ἄλλῳ περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος, *It being in his power to become a king, he conferred this dignity upon another person.*

Ὡς ἐξὸν ἤδη ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς ὅ τι ἂν βούλωτο, *Inasmuch as it now was permitted to them to do whatever they pleased.*

NOTE 1. When the subject of a sentence begins with *ὄτι*, the participle absolute may be put in the *genitive plural*, if the subject of the sentence beginning with *ὄτι* is in the plural; as *Εἰσαγγελθέντων ὄτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέπλεον*, *It having been announced that Phœnician ships were sailing against them.*

NOTE 2. The genitive absolute refers to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. Sometimes however it refers to the subject of the sentence; as *Ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει*, *Saying these things, he seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

NOTE 3. In a few instances, the *dative* seems to take the place of the genitive absolute; as (*Xen. Hel. 3, 2, 25*) *Περιμόντι δὲ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τῇ Ἡλίῳ.*

ADVERB.

§ 227. Adverbs modify *verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs*; as,

Οὕτω ποιῶ, *I do so.*

Καλῶς ποιῶν, *Doing well.*

Ἐπιτήδειος πάνυ, *Very convenient.*

Πάνυ καλῶς, *Very well.*

NOTE. The following adverbs modify all parts of speech: *δή, δῆτα, θήν, δῆθεν, δήπουθεν, δαί: γέ, πέρ, τοί: μήν* (Doric *μάν*), *ῆ, ἦπου, ἦτοι, ἦ μήν, μὲν τοι, μενοῦν σι μὲν οὖν, μὲν δή.*

§ 228. 1. An adverb preceded by the article has the force of an adjective; as *Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι*, *The men of that time.* *Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι*, *Of ancient Cadmus.*

2. An adverb preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a substantive; as *Ἡ αὔριον*, sc. *ἡμέρα*, *The morrow.* *Πρὸς τοὺς οἴκοι*, *To those at home.*

So τὸ πάλαι, σι τοπάλαι, *in olden time; τὰ νῦν, σι τανῦν*, *at the present time; τὸ αὐτίκα*, *immediately.*

3. Not unfrequently, an adverb has the force of a noun even when no article is prefixed to it; in which case it always depends on a preposition or another adverb; as, *ἀπὸ τότε, σι ἔκτοτε*, *from that time*; *εἰσαί*, *for ever*; *ἔμπροσθεν*, *before*, *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα*, *as far as here.*

§ 229. The Greek has two simple negative adverbs, *οὐ*, *non, no, not*, and *μή*, *ne, not*. Both *οὐ* and *μή* precede the word to which they belong.

1. Οὐ expresses a direct and absolute negation ; consequently it is used with the *indicative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, οὔτις, οὐκέτι, &c.

2. Μή is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or *imperative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds μηδέ, μήτε, μηδεῖς, μήτις, μηκέτι, &c.

3. When the action of the *infinitive* or *participle* is assumed as a certainty, οὐ is used ; in all other cases, μή ; as,

Εἶναι δίκαιος, κοῦ δοκεῖν εἶναι θέλει, *He means to be just, and not merely to appear to be such.*

Τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν, *Not to love ; The not loving.*

Κήρυγμα ποιησάμενος μηδένα ἄπτεσθαι τῆς ληΐης, *Proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.*

Ὁ οὐ πειθόμενος, *He who does not obey.* Ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος, *He who may not obey.*

Οὐκ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing.* Μὴ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing, as a supposition.*

4. *Adjectives*, *adverbs*, and *abstract nouns* may take οὐ or μή ; as,

Οὐχ ικανός, *Who is not capable.* Μὴ ικανός, *Who may not be capable.*

Οὐ σοφῶς, *Certainly not wisely.* Μὴ σοφῶς, *Perhaps not wisely.*

Ἡ οὐ διάλυσίς, *The not destroying.* Ἡ μὴ ἐμπειρία, *The not having experience.*

NOTE 1. The formulas οὐ τε, οὔτε τε, (sometimes τε οὐ..... τε, οὔτε καί, οὔτε δέ,) are equivalent to οὔτε οὔτε, when both refer to the *same* verb ; as (*Il.* 1, 603) Οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος ἦν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων, Μουσάων θ' αἰ ἄειδον, *Neither of the harp of surpassing beauty, which Apollo had, nor of the Muses, who were singing.*

But if the verb of the second sentence is *different* from that of the first, the second member (τέ) of the formula has an affirmative meaning : as Οὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἤρξαμεν πολέμου πρὸς ὑμᾶς · νῦν τ' ἐθέλομεν σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι, *We never began the war against you ; and now we are willing to make a treaty.*

NOTE 2. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted ; as Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, for Οὔτε Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, *Neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.*

NOTE 3. Not unfrequently μή is used where οὐ might be expected, on the other hand οὐ is sometimes used where μή would be more logical.

§ 230. 1. Two or more negatives, belonging to the *same* verb, strengthen the negation ; as,

Οὔποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδεῖς, *No one will ever say.*

Ὅταν μὴ φῆτε καλὸν εἶναι μηδέν, *When you say that there is nothing beautiful; when you deny.*

2. But when they refer to *different* verbs, they retain their distinct force; as,

Ἐνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Αγαμέμνονα, οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι, *Here you could not have seen Agamemnon sleeping, nor unwilling to fight.*

Οὔτε μὴ μεμνήσθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, *Neither can I forget him.*

Οὐδέν ὃ τι οὐκ ἠρώτα, *Nothing which he did not ask; He asked every thing.*

Οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ᾤετο, *There was no one who did not think; Every body thought.*

3. *Verbs, nouns, and adverbs* which contain a negation are regularly followed by μὴ or μὴ οὐ, with the *infinitive*; and sometimes by ὅτι οὐ, or ὡς οὐ, with the *indicative* or *optative*; as,

Τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι, *They forbade him to converse with young men.*

Οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γερωνεῖν, *I will not object to speaking.*

NOTE 1. The double negative μὴ οὐ is used with the *infinitive* or *participle*, and is almost always preceded by a negation, expressed or implied.

NOTE 2. When οὐ is preceded by ὅπως μὴ, or μὴ, after verbs denoting *fear, anxiety*, it belongs to the verb following; as Μη νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη, *Fear lest it be of no avail to thee.* (§ 214, 1, a.)

NOTE 3. When οὐ or μὴ is equivalent to *a-*privative, it should be regarded as a part of the word to which it belongs; (see οὐκ ἐθέλοντα for ἀθελόντα, μὴ μεμνήσθαι for ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, under the second paragraph.)

NOTE 4. Μὴ and μὴ οὐ, after negative words, and words implying *fear, anxiety*, are, so far as sense is concerned, superfluous. (§§ 230, 3; 214, 1, a.)

§ 231. PREPOSITION.

Ἀμφί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀμφὶ τοῦ, *around, about, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τῷ, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τόν, *around, about, round about, along.*

Ἀνά, ON, UP, UPON, with Genitive (rarely), Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀνά τοῦ, only in the Homeric expression Ἀνά νηὸς βαίνειν; *To go on shipboard.* — Ἀνά τῷ, *on, upon, Epic and Lyric.* — Ἀνά τόν, *on, up, upon, up to, in, to, through, during;* with numerals it means *at the rate of, apiece.*

Ἀντί, with Genitive, BEFORE, AGAINST, rare in this sense; commonly *instead of, in the place of, equal to, for, for the sake of.*

Ἀπό, with Genitive, FROM, *away from, far from; after, with reference to place or time; by means of.* After passive verbs, *by, on the part of.*

Διά, THROUGH, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Διὰ τοῦ**, *through, during.* Before numeral adjectives it denotes repetition; as **Διὰ τρίτου ἔτους**, *Every third year.* — **Διὰ τόν**, *through, during, on account of, for.*

Εἰς or **Ες**, with Accusative, TO, INTO, *till, until.* It is also found before the Genitive, the noun to which it properly belongs being omitted; as **Εἰς παιδορρίβου**, sc. οἶκον, *To the teacher's house.*

Εκ, or **Εξ**, with Genitive, OUT OF, FROM. After passive forms it means *by.*

Εν, IN, AT, with Dative. Also before the Genitive, its noun being omitted; as, **Εν ᾿Αιδου**, sc. δόμῳ, *In Hades.*

Επί, UPON, ON, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Επὶ τοῦ**, *upon, on, at, near, towards, to, during, in, concerning.* — **Επὶ τῷ**, *upon, on, at, by, near, against, in addition to, on account of, for, on condition that.* — **Επὶ τόν**, *upon, on, until, during, for, against.*

Κατά, DOWN, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Κατὰ τοῦ**, *down, down from, down upon, against, down to, under, on.* — **Κατὰ τόν**, *down, down to, in, on, near, throughout, during, according to, in relation to, as to.*

Μετά, AFTER, WITH, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Μετὰ τοῦ**, *with, together with, among.* — **Μετὰ τῷ**, *with, among, in,* Poetic. — **Μετὰ τόν**, *after, among, to, into the midst of.*

Παρά, ALONG, NEAR, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Παρά τοῦ**, *from near, from, of, by.* — **Παρά τῷ**, *near, at, with, among, by the side of.* — **Παρά τόν**, *along, near, to, besides, contrary to, against, during, in comparison with, than, on account of.*

Περί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Περὶ τοῦ**, *around, about, concerning, in respect to, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — **Περὶ τῷ**, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — **Περὶ τόν**, *around, about, along, during.*

Πρό, with Genitive, BEFORE, *in behalf of, for the sake of, in preference to, in comparison with, than.*

Πρός, BEFORE, TOWARDS, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — **Πρὸς τοῦ**, *before, towards, on the side of, in behalf of, for, for the sake of, in the name of, by.* — **Πρὸς τῷ**, *before, with, in addition to.* — **Πρὸς τόν**, *towards, to, with, in respect to, in, against.*

Σύν or **Ξύν**, with Dative, WITH, *together with, by means of, with the help of.*

Ὑπέρ, OVER, with Genitive or Accusative. — **Ὑπὲρ τοῦ**, *over, above, beyond, in behalf of, for, for the sake of.* — **Ὑπὲρ τόν**, *over, beyond, above.*

Ὑπό, UNDER, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ὑπὸ τοῦ, *under, by*. — Ὑπὸ τῶ, *under, at the foot of, by*. — Ὑπὸ τόν, *under, during*.

NOTE 1. A preposition is often used even where the relation would be denoted by the case alone; as Μείζον' ὅστις ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας φίλον νομίζει, *Whoever loves another more than his own country*.

So Σφείας αὐτοὺς ἐς ἕξ μοίρας διείλον, *They divided themselves into six parts*. Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν, *She surprisingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks*; in the face.

NOTE 2. (a) Sometimes a preposition is, by *anastrophe*, placed after the noun to which it belongs; as Παιδὸς περὶ. Νεῶν ἄπο. Εχθρῶν ὕπερ. Κακῶν ἔξ. Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν.

(b) Sometimes it stands between its substantive and an adjective agreeing with that substantive; as Πῶς ἐμὰς ἦλθ' εἰς χεῖρας; *How did he come into my hands?*

NOTE 3. In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, two prepositions sometimes stand together; thus, Διὰ πρό. Ἀμφὶ περὶ. Παρέκ or Παροξ. Ὑπέκ. Ἀποπρό. Περὶ πρό.

NOTE 4. Sometimes a preposition (ἀπό, περὶ) is found in connection with ἔνεκα, χάριν.

§ 232. 1. When several substantives depend on a preposition, that preposition is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as *one whole*, only the first one takes the preposition. E. g.

Περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν Σικελία δύνασθαι φροντίζειν, *To be able to take care of what is going on here and in Egypt and in Sicily*.

Ἀγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρὸς τε ψύχῃ καὶ θάλπῃ, *Not to be inured to cold and heat*.

2. A preposition before a *relative* pronoun is commonly omitted when it would be the same as that upon which its antecedent depends; as,

Παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφότεροι ξυμβῶσιν, *At the cities where both parties would agree to meet*.

This peculiarity gives rise to the following words and expressions :

Διότι or simply Ὅτι (that is Δι' ὅ τι, Ὅ τι), *because*; for Διὰ τοῦτο ὅ τι, or Διὰ ταῦτα ὅ τι.

Οὕνεκα or Ὅθούνεκα (that is Οὐ ἔνεκα, Ὅτου ἔνεκα), *because*; for τοῦτου ἔνεκα οὐ or ὅτου.

Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *upon this condition that; on condition that, for the purpose of*; for Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ᾧ, or Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐφ' ᾧ, (*Her. 3, 83.*)

Ἐν ᾧ, *while*; for Ἐν τούτῳ ᾧ.

§ **233.** A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

Ἐπερευεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

Ἐσῆλθέ με, *It came into my mind.*

Παρακομίζοντο τὴν Ἰταλίαν, *They were carried along the coast of Italy; sailed along.*

§ **234.** A preposition retains its *adverbial* force in the following cases:

(a) When it is not followed by a noun; as Καὶ κατακτενῶ γε πρὸς, *And in addition I will slay thee.* Μετὰ δέ, *moreover, after.*

(b) In composition; as ἀποκόπτω, *to cut off*; σύνεμι, *to be with*; προσπταίω, *to stumble against.*

(c) When it is, by *tnesis*, apparently separated from the verb with which it is compounded; in which case it may come after the verb; as Ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός, *On the one hand, the general was killed.* Ὡσε δ' ἀπὸ ῥινὸν λίθος, *And the stone knocked off the shield.*

(d) When it apparently stands for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with itself; as Πάρα τοι δίφρος καὶ ἵπποι, *sc. ἐστί, There are near thee a chariot and horses; thou hast.* Οὐδ' ἔπι φειδώ, *And there is no sparing.*

NOTE. In case of *tnesis*, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used; as Κατὰ μὲν ἔλευσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τέκνα, *for Κατέλευσαν μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατέλευσαν δὲ τὰ τέκνα, On the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children.*

§ **235.** Sometimes, by a kind of attraction, εἰς, ἀπό, ἐν are used for ἐν, ἐπί; ἐν for εἰς; παρὰ τοῦ for παρὰ τῷ; ἀπό, ἐκ, after verbs signifying *to hang*, for ἐπί. E. g.

Ες τοῦ Πρωτεσίλειω τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐς Ελαιούντα ἀγινεόμενος γυναῖκας, *Carrying women to the temple of Protesilaus which was at Elæus.*

Διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικῆ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκῶν ξύλα, *The very timber of the houses had been taken away by the royal army.*

Adverbs of place also are subject to this kind of attraction; thus, ποῖ, ὅποι, ἐκεῖσε, ἐκεῖθεν, οἴκαδε are sometimes used for ποῦ, ὅπου, ἐκεῖ, οἴκοι; ἐνδοθεν for ἐνδον; ὅπου for ὅποι.

CONJUNCTION.

§ 236. The conjunctions *καί*, *τέ*, *ἀλλά*, *ἤ*, connect similar words ; as,

Πολέμου καὶ μάχης, *Of war and battle.*
Δικαίως καὶ ἀδίκως, *Justly and unjustly.*
Ἀγαπᾶν ἢ μῖσεῖν, *To love or to hate.*

NOTE 1. Sometimes a *possessive* pronoun or adjective and a *genitive* are connected by *καί* ; in which case the *genitive* is joined to the *genitive* implied in the pronoun or adjective ; as *Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πατρὸς ἀτασθάλου*, *Sons of me and of a wicked father.*

So when the *dative* has the force of the *genitive* ; (*Eur. Ion.* 884)
Παῖς μοι καὶ σός, *My son and thine.*

NOTE 2. After adjectives and adverbs implying *resemblance*, *union*, *approach*, *καί* may be rendered *as* ; as *Οὐχ ὁμοίως πεποιήκασι καὶ Ὅμηρος*, *They have not composed in the same manner as Homer.*

So *Παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν Πύλῳ*, *And they suffered disasters similar to those they themselves had caused at Pylus.*

NOTE 3. Conjunctions often correspond to each other and to other words ; thus,

<i>καὶ</i> <i>καί</i>	<i>both</i> <i>and, as well</i> <i>as</i>
<i>τε</i> <i>τε</i>	<i>both</i> <i>and</i>
<i>τε καί</i> (not separated)	<i>both</i> <i>and</i>
<i>καί τε</i> <i>τε</i>	stronger than <i>καί</i> , <i>and</i>
<i>καὶ</i> <i>τε</i>	stronger than <i>καί</i> , <i>and</i>
<i>μὲν</i> <i>δέ</i>	<i>on the one hand</i> <i>on the other,</i> <i>indeed</i> <i>but</i>
<i>ἢ μὲν</i> <i>ἢ δέ οἱ ἰδέ</i>	<i>both</i> <i>and, as well</i> <i>as</i>
<i>οὐ μὴν ἀλλά</i>	<i>nevertheless, meanwhile, rather</i>
<i>οὐ μόνον</i> <i>ἀλλά</i>	<i>not only</i> <i>but</i>
<i>οὐ μόνον ὅτι</i> <i>ἀλλά</i>	<i>not only</i> <i>but</i>
<i>οὐχ ὅτι</i> <i>ἀλλά</i>	<i>not only</i> <i>but</i>
<i>οὐχ ὅπως ὅτι</i> <i>ἀλλά</i>	<i>not only not</i> <i>but</i>
<i>οὐχ ὅπως (οὐχ οἶον)</i> <i>ἀλλ' οὐδέ</i>	<i>not only not</i> <i>but not even</i>
<i>μὴ ὅπως</i> <i>ἀλλά</i>	<i>not only not</i> <i>but</i>
<i>μὴ ὅτι</i> <i>ἀλλ' οὐδέ</i>	<i>not only not</i> <i>but not even</i>
<i>μὴ ὅτι (οὐχ ὅπως)</i> alone	<i>much less</i>
<i>οὐ</i> <i>ἀλλά</i>	<i>not</i> <i>but</i>
<i>ἢ οἱ ἢτοι</i> <i>ἢ</i>	<i>either</i> <i>or</i>
<i>πότερον οἱ πότερα</i> <i>ἢ</i>	<i>whether</i> <i>or</i>
<i>εἴτε</i> <i>εἴτε</i>	<i>whether</i> <i>or</i>
<i>ἂν τε</i> <i>ἂν τε</i>	<i>whether</i> <i>or</i>

IRREGULAR CONSTRUCTION.

§ 237. 1. Frequently a *nominative* stands without a verb ; as,

(*Xen. Hier.* 6, 6) Ὅσπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ οὐχ, ὅταν ἰδιωτῶν γένωνται κρείττους, τοῦτο αὐτοὺς εὐφραίνει, ἀλλ' ὅταν τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ἤττους, τοῦτ' αὐτοὺς ἀνιᾶ, *As the athletes, when they become superior to inexperienced men, — this does not gladden them ; but when they prove inferior to their opponents, — this grieves them ;* where one might expect Οἱ ἀθληταὶ τοῦτω εὐφραίνονται τοῦτω ἀνιῶνται.

(*Il.* 3, 211) Ἀμφῶ δ' ἐξομένῳ, γεραρώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς, *But when both were sitting, Ulysses looked more commanding ;* where one might expect Ἀμφοῖν δ' ἐξομένῳ.

2. The *dative* of the *participle* is sometimes used instead of the genitive or accusative ; as,

(*Thuc.* 1, 62) Ἦν δὲ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστεύς τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *And it was the design of Aristeus on the one hand to observe, at the Isthmus, the movements of the Athenians with the army which he had with him ;* where the author had in his mind ἔδοξε τῷ Ἀριστεῖ.

3. The *accusative* is often found where one might expect a different construction ; as,

(*Od.* 1, 275) Μητέρα δ', εἴ οἱ θῦμος ἐφορμᾶται γαμέεσθαι, ἀψ ἴτω ἐς μέγαρον πατρός, *As to thy mother, if she very much desires to be married, let her go back to her father's house ;* where the speaker had ἀπόπεμψον in his mind ; (see *Od.* 2, 113.)

(*Aristoph. Av.* 1268 – 9) Δεινόν γε τὸν κήρῦκα, τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχόμενον, εἰ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, *It is a terrible thing, that the herald who was despatched to the mortals should not return ;* where an *infinitive* would be more regular.

(*Id. ib.* 650) Ὡς ἐν Αἰσώπου λόγοις ἐστὶ λεγόμενον δὴ τι, τὴν ἀλώπεχ', ὡς φλαύρως ἐκοινώνησεν ἀετῷ ποτε, *That in the fables of Æsop something is said about the fox, that she was once scurvily treated by her partner the eagle ;* the *indicative* instead of the *infinitive*.

(*Soph. El.* 479) Ὑπεστί μοι θράσος ἀδυνόων κλύουσιν ἀρτίως ἀειράτων, *I take courage, having just heard sweetly breathing*

dreams; where κλύουσιν depends on θράσος μ' ἔχει, implied in the first three words.

§ 238. Sometimes with two or more substantives only one verb is put, which can belong only to one of them. This irregularity of construction is called *zeugma*. E. g.

(*Æschyl. Prom.* 21, 22) Ἴν' οὔτε φωνήν, οὔτε του μορφῆν βροτῶν ὄψει, *Where thou wilt neither hear the voice, nor see the form of any mortal*; where φωνήν, properly speaking, depends on ἀκούσει understood.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

§ 239. 1. When the words of a sentence are *logically* arranged they stand in the following order:

Subject before its predicate.

Leading substantive before the substantive in apposition to it.

Substantive before its adjective.

The oblique cases after the words on which they depend.

The remote object after the immediate.

Adverbs after the words modified by them.

2. The Greeks however most commonly disregard what is called the logical arrangement; their rule is this:

The word or sentence, which, in the mind of the speaker or writer, is most important, is said or written first. Not unfrequently, however, *euphony* determines the position of a word or sentence.

3. The following words do not commence a sentence: Adverbs, ἄν, κέ or κέν, ἄρα, ῥά, αὖ, δῆ (except the Epic δῆ τότε, δῆ γάρ), δαί, δῆθεν, δῆτα, δῆποθεν, γέ, γοῦν, θήν, πέρ, τοί, μέντοι, τοίνυν, οὖν, μήν, νύν, ποθέν, ποθί, ποί, πῆ, πού, πῶς, ποτέ, πῶ. Conjunctions, μέν, δέ, τέ.

4. The Greeks were fond of connecting kindred words as closely as possible; as, (*Æschyl. Ag.* 836) Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασι βαρύνεται, *He is oppressed by his own misfortunes.* (*Id. Choëph.* 87) Παρὰ φίλης φίλῳ γυναικὸς ἀνδρί, *From a dear wife to a dear husband.*

PART IV.

VERSIFICATION.

§ 240. Every verse is divided into portions called *feet*. Feet are either simple or compound. A simple foot consists of two syllables or three syllables ; a compound foot, of four.

Simple Feet.

Spondee	--	Tribrach	---
Pyrrhic	--	Molossus	---
Trochee	- -	Amphibrach	- - -
Iambus	- -	Cretic	- - -
Dactyle	- - -	Bacchius	- - -
Anapest	- - -	Antibacchius	- - -

Compound Feet.

Dispondee	----	Epitritus I	- - - -
Proceleusmatic	- - - -	Epitritus II	- - - -
Ditrochee	- - - -	Epitritus III	- - - -
Diiambus	- - - -	Epitritus IV	- - - -
Greater Ionic	- - - -	Pæon I	- - - -
Smaller Ionic	- - - -	Pæon II	- - - -
Choriambic	- - - -	Pæon III	- - - -
Antispast	- - - -	Pæon IV	- - - -

§ 241. *Arsis* is that part of a foot on which the *stress* (*ictus, beat*) of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called *thesis*. The arsis is on the long syllable of a foot. For example, the arsis of an iambus or anapest is on the last syllable ; the arsis of a trochee or dactyle, on the first.

The arsis of a *spondee* is determined by the nature of the verse in which this foot is found. Thus, in trochaic or dactylic verse the arsis is on the first syllable ; in iambic or anapestic, on the last.

The *tribrach* has the *arsis* on the first syllable, when it is found in trochaic verse; on the third syllable, when it stands in iambic verse.

The *dactyle* in anapestic or iambic verse has the *arsis* on the last syllable.

The *anapest* in trochaic verse has the *arsis* on the first syllable.

§ 242. 1. Verses are usually denominated from the foot which predominates in them. For example, the verse is called *dactylic*, when the dactyle predominates in it.

2. A complete verse is called *acatalectic*. A verse, of which the last foot is deficient, is called *catalectic*.

3. The *trochaic*, *iambic*, and *anapestic* verses are measured by dipodies; (a *dipody* is a pair of feet.) Thus, an iambic verse of four feet is called iambic dimeter; of six, iambic trimeter; of eight, iambic tetrameter.

4. The *last syllable* of most kinds of verse is common; that is, it can be long or short without regard to the nature of the foot.

5. *Anacrusis* is an introductory syllable at the beginning of a verse of which the fundamental foot begins with a long syllable; as Πα-ρων απο-δημει.

Sometimes the anacrusis consists of two short syllables; as Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μᾶχανον ορπετον.

6. *Basis* is an introductory foot at the beginning of a verse of which the fundamental foot commences with a long syllable. The basis consists of one of the following feet: trochee, spondee, tribrach, dactyle, iambus, anapest, amphibrach, bacchius, antibacchius, molossus, pæon third.

7. The repetition of one of these feet, trochee, spondee, tribrach, dactyle, iambus, anapest, gives a *double basis*, so called.

Further, these feet, taken two and two, give thirty more double bases, some of which however may not be in use.

8. Sometimes a double basis receives an anacrusis.

9. The basis, or the double basis, is sometimes placed at the end of a verse, in which case it is called *echbasis*.

10 In most kinds of verse a long syllable may be *resolved*

into two short ones. Thus, a cretic is equivalent to five short syllables, to a pæon first, or to a pæon fourth.

§ 243. *Cæsura* is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected. There are three kinds of *cæsura*; *cæsura* of the foot, *cæsura* of the rhythm, *cæsura* of the verse.

1. The *cæsura* of the foot occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed; as *Διου εξαλα-παξε πο-λιω, χη-ρωσε δ' αγυιās.*

2. The *cæsura* of the rhythm occurs when the *arsis* falls upon the last syllable of a word. This can take place only in feet which have the *arsis* on the first syllable. E. g. *Αρες Α-ρες βροτολοιγε, μαιφονε τειχεσιπλητα.*

3. The *cæsura* of the verse is a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the verse more melodious. It divides the verse into two parts, and in most kinds of verse its place is fixed.

§ 244. 1. The Epic and Lyric Poets often shorten a long vowel or diphthong at the *end* of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; in which case a diphthong is shortened by simply dropping its last vowel; but *α, η, ω*, respectively become *α, ε, ο*. This kind of elision can take place only when the long vowel or diphthong is in the *thesis* of a foot. E. g.

Ὀποιοι, η μαλα δη μετεβουλευ-σαν θεοι αλλως
Χρῦσεω α-να σκηπτρω, και ε-λίσσεται παντας Αχαιοις

2. A short syllable is often made long by the Epic Poets. This takes place chiefly when the short syllable is in the *arsis* of a foot. E. g.

Επει-δη τονδ' ανδρα θεοι δαμασασθαι εδωκαν
Δωρα παρ' Αιο-λου μεγαλητορος Ιπποταδῶ

3. Sometimes a long vowel or diphthong, before another vowel, is shortened even in the *middle* of a word; thus, *ἔμπαιον, τριαυτί, τουτουί, αύτηί* are often to be scanned *ἔμπᾶον, τριαυτί, του-τοί, αύτεί.*

4. In a dactylic verse, when the first two syllables of a word, beginning with *ζ*, or *σκ*, form an iambus, *ζ*, *σκ* do not make position; as,

Οί τε Ζᾶ-κυνθον εχον, ηδ' οί Σαμον αμφενεμοντο
Δωκε δ' ε-πειτα σκε-παρνον εὔξοον· ηρχε δ' ὀδοιο

NOTE. It is natural to suppose that when the Poets lengthened a short vowel, they substituted its corresponding long vowel. When however the vowel to be lengthened was followed by λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, it is more than probable that the consonant following it was *doubled* in pronunciation, and not unfrequently even in writing; as,

Ζηνος ε-νι μεγαροισιν Ολυμπιου αθροοι ησαν
 Τω δε κορυσσεσθην άμα δε νεφος είπετο πεζων
 Εκ δε και αυτοι βημεν ε-πι ρηγγμ̄νι θαλασσης
 Αλλ' ουχ η̄ρει φωτας ό-τε σεναίτο διωκειν

In an ancient inscription we find the following dactylic pentameter; *Τρισσον υπολλυκαβαν Γραμματικος τελεω*, where *υπολλυκαβαν* stands for *υπό λυκάβαν*.

TROCHAIC.

§ 245. The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the *trochee*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the trochee. The *spondee* or the *anapest* can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In proper names the *dactyle* can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

1. The trochaic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; the *trimeter* (a rare verse), of six feet; as,

Την δε νῦν̄ι monometer acatalectic
 Ξυμφε-ρει monometer catalectic
 Τουτο μεν γε ηρος αιει dimeter acatalectic
 Του δε χειμων-νος πα-λιν dimeter catalectic
 Τιν' εκ τωνδ' | εικα-σαι λο-γος παρα
 Δωρι-φ φω-νᾶν εν-αρμο-ξαι πε-διλφ trimeter

With an anacrusis, the trochaic dimeter acatalectic forms the third verse of the *Alcaic* strophe; as,

Οὐ γαρ ποτ' αμνᾶ-σται γ' ό φῦσᾶς

2. The *Ithyphallic* verse is a trochaic tripod (three feet); as *Βαρβα-ρους πε-ρωντες*.

(a) Sometimes the Ithyphallic is subjoined to a trochaic or iambic dimeter acatalectic; as *Εμφερη εχοισα μορφᾶν Κλη̄ς ᾱ γαπᾶτᾶ. Τον πηλον, ω πατερ πατερ, τουτονί φυλαξαι*.

(b) Sometimes two Ithyphallics are united into one verse; as *Δευρο δευτε, Μοισαι, χρῦσιον λιποισαι*.

3. The trochaic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two trochaic dimeters acatalectic; as *Κλύθι μεν γερον-τος ευε-θειρα χρῦσοπεπλε κουρη*.

4. The trochaic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining

the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic. Its verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich, but it is sometimes neglected. E. g.

Οισθα νῦν ἄ μοι γενεσθω; || Σον το σημαίνει τοδε
Ει δοκει στειχωμεν, ω γεν-ναιον ειρηκως επος

5. The *Hipponactean* trochaic tetrameter is the same as the preceding, except that its seventh foot is always a *spondee*; as
Ειτα δ' εστιν εκ θαλασσης θυνηος ου κακον βρωμα.

6. Sometimes the trochaic *tetrameter* is formed by subjoining a pæon first, and a cretic or dactyle, to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic; in which case the verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the fourth foot; as,

Ουδεν εστι θηριον γυ-ναικος αμαχωτερον
Ουδε πῦρ, ουδ' ὠδ' αναιδης ουδεμμα παραδαις

7. The trochaic *pentameter catalectic* (a rare verse) consists of nine feet and a syllable; as *Ερχεται πολυς μεν Αιγαιον διατμηξας απ' ονηρης Χιου.*

IAMBIC.

§ 246. The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the *iambus*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the *iambus*. The *spondee* or the *dactyle* can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The *anapest* can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an *anapest* in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name*.

1. The iambic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four-feet; as,

Και τοις κολοις monometer acatalectic
Αιαι δακρῦ-εις monometer
Ἄνηρ ανευ-ρηκεν τι ταις dimeter acatalectic
Σπονδαι-σιν ἦ-δυ κοῦκ εοι- dimeter acatalectic
κεν ου-δενι με-ταδω-σειν dimeter catalectic

2. The IAMBIC TRIMETER ACATALECTIC consists of six feet. It never has a *tribrach* in the last place.

The tragedians admit a *dactyle* only in the first and third places. They admit an *anapest* chiefly in the first place; but in proper names they admit the *anapest* in any place (except the last), in which case the *anapest* is contained in the proper name.

The *terse-cæsura* occurs after the thesis of the third foot ; and sometimes after the thesis of the fourth foot. E. g.

Το σον γαρ αν-θος || παν-τεχνου πυρος σελας
 'Ας σοι πατηρ εφει-το, || του-δε προς πετραis
 Ω παν-τα υω-μων, Τει-ρεσιã διδα-κτα τε
 Εμοι μεν ου-δεις μῦ-θος, Αν-τιγονη φιλων
 Αδαμαν-τινων δεσμων εν αρ-ρηκτοις πεδαιs
 Κιμμερι-κον η-ξειs, ον θρασυ-σπλαγχνωs σε χρη
 Της ορ-θοβου-λου Θεμι-δος αι-πυμη-τα παι

3. The *scazon* or *choliambus* is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is a *spondee* or *trochee* ; as,

Εγω Φιλαιis, η̄̄ πιβωτοs ανθρωποιs

4. The *iambic tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two *iambic dimeters* *acatalectic* ; as Βοϊσκος ο απο Κυ-ζικου παντοs γραφειs ποιηματοs.

5. The *iambic tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining the *iambic dimeter catalectic* to the *iambic dimeter acatalectic*. Its *verse-cæsura* occurs at the end of the first *hemistich* ; but it may be neglected. E. g.

Ουκουν παλαι δηπου λεγω ; || συ δ' αυτοs ουκ ακουειs
 'Ο δεσποτηs γαρ φησιw υ-μῶs η̄̄δεωs ἀπανταs

DACTYLIC.

§ 247. The fundamental foot of the *dactylic* verse is the *dactyle*. The *spondee* may stand for the *dactyle*.

1. The *dactylic dimeter* consists of two feet ; the *trimeter*, of three ; the *tetrameter*, of four ; the *pentameter*, of five ; as,

Μυστοδο-κος δομοs dimeter
 Παντα δε πυργων Adonic
 Πα-ρων απο-δημει Adonic with anacrusis
 'Αδυμε-λη κελα-δησω trimeter
 Τη-λεσκοπη ομματι γαιαν trimeter
 Οιω-νων βασι-λευs trimeter
 Ω μεγα χρῦστεον αστερο-πηs φαιs tetrameter
 Θούριος ορνιs Τευκριδ' επ' αιαν tetrameter
 Πολλα βρο-των δια-μειβομε-νῶ tetrameter
 Ω χθου-αι βαρυ-ᾶχεεs ομβροφο-ροι θ̄̄ ᾶμα pentameter
 Ατρει-δᾶs μαχι-μουs εδα-η λαγο-δαιτᾶs pentameter
 Των μεγα-λιων Δανα-ων υπο-κληζομε-νῶν pentameter

2. The *Elegiac pentameter* consists of two *dactylic trimeters*

catalectic on one syllable. The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable; the second hemistich always consists of two dactyles and a syllable. The verse-cæsure occurs at the end of the first hemistich.

This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βουλεο δ' ευσεβων ολιγοις συν χρημασιν οικειν,
 Η πλου-τειν, αδι-κως || χρηματα πασαμε-νος

3. The dactylic *hexameter* acatalectic consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

ΑΛΛ' ω παντοιας φιλοτητος αμειβομεναι χαριν

4. The dactylic *HEXAMETER* catalectic on two syllables (or *HEROIC HEXAMETER*) consists of six feet, the last of which is a trochee or spondee; the fifth foot is commonly a dactyle.

(a) The predominant *verse-cæsure* is that in the middle of the third foot, either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle; as,

Μηνιν α-ειδε, θε-ᾱ, || Πη-ληϊα-δεω Αχι-ληος
 Ανδρα μοι εννεπε, μουσα, || πο-λυτροπον, ος μαλα πολλα
 Μνησομαι ουδε λα-θωμαι Α-πολλω-νος Έκα-τοιο

(b) Not unfrequently the *verse-cæsure* occurs immediately after the arsis of the fourth foot; as,

Αρνυμε-νος ην τε ψυ-χην || και νοστον ε-ταιρων

(c) The pause at the end of the fourth foot is called the *bucolic cæsure*; as,

Νῦν ροδα φοινισ-σεισθε τα πενθιμα, | νῦν ανε-μωνᾶ
 Αρχετε Σικελι-και τω πενθεος, | αρχετε, Μοισαι

5. The *hexameter miūrus* (μείουρος) is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is an iambus; as,

ΑΛΛ' εθανε ψολοεντα δαμεισα θεου φρενα βελει

§ 248. A dactylic verse is called *logæædic* (λογαοιδικός) when its beginning is dactylic, but its end trochaic; as,

Μαρμαρε-αις εν αυγαις Και κισ-ση τινα θυμι-ησᾱς
 Παρθενε τᾶν κεφα-λᾶν τα δ' ε-νερθε νυμφα *Praxillean*

1. The *greater Alcaic* consists of an anacrusis, π trochee, a trochee or a spondee, and two dactyles; the last foot may be a cretic. The *verse-cæsure* regularly comes at the end of the second foot. E. g.

Οὐ χρη κα-κοισι || θῦμον ε-πιτρεπειν
 Nûν χρη με-θυσθην, και τινα προς βιᾶν

2. The *lesser Alcaic* consists of two dactyles and two trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee ; as,

Οἶνον ε-νεικαμε-νοῖς με-θυσθην

3. The *Sapphic* verse consists of five feet ; a trochee, a trochee or spondee, a dactyle, and two trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee. The *verse-cæsura* is after the second foot, or after the arsis of the dactyle ; sometimes it comes in the middle of the thesis of the dactyle. E. g.

Ποικι-λοθρον' || ἄθανατ' Ἀφρο-δίτᾳ
 Φαινε-ται Φοι || κηνος ι-σος θε-οισιν
 Τᾶς ε-μᾶς αυ-δᾶς || αἰ-οῖσα πηλυι

4. The *Phalæcean* verse consists of five feet, the first of which is a dissyllabic basis ; the second a dactyle ; the rest are trochees ; the last foot may be a spondee ; as,

Φρουρειν ομμ' επι σω μα-λιστα καιρω
 Ε-χει μεν Ανδρομε-δᾶ κα-λᾶν α-μοιβᾶν with anacrusis

5. The *Glyconic* verse consists of a basis, a dactyle, a trochee or tribrach, and a long syllable. When the last syllable is short by nature, the consonant or consonants at the beginning of the next verse make it long by position. — Sometimes the last syllable is resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Αλλα και τοδ' ε-γωγε θαν- μαζω της υο-μουσι-ᾶς	Περιβαλλ', ω τεκνον, ωλε-νᾶς
Ὅθεν περ και Ὀ-μηρι-δαι	Ἴν' ὑπο δειρασι νιφοβο-λοῖς
Επιμε-νει με κο-μᾶς ε-μᾶς	Ἴονι-ον κατα κολπον ελᾶ- τα πλευ-σᾶσα πε-ριρρυ-των

(a) Sometimes the Glyconic verse wants the first syllable ; as
 Κε-χηνας ὁ νους δε σου.

(b) Sometimes it has a redundant syllable at the end ; and sometimes it takes an anacrusis ; as Παλιμ-ποινα θε-λων α-μει-ψει.

(c) The *Glyconic polyschematist* (πολυσηματίστος), so called, consists of a double basis, a dactyle, and a long syllable.

Φιλοκρα-της λε-ξει πολυ του- του κα-κηγο-ριστοτε-ρον	Ἐτερα δε νυν αντιμα-θων
Ἐηρων τροπων και βιο-της	Βοτρνος ἔλικα παυσιπο-νον
	Ομ-βρον λι-πουσαι χειμερι-ον

6. The *Pherecratean* verse is the Adonic with a basis ; or the Glyconic deprived of its last syllable ; as,

Ελδε-αι φιλον ητορ
 Αί μου-σαι τον Ε-ρωτα

7. The *Priapean* verse is formed by subjoining the Pherecratean to the Glyconic ; as,

Ευμενης δ' ὁ Λυκειος ε-στω πᾶσα νεολαια
 Ηριστησα μεν ιτριου || λεπτου μικρον αποκλᾶς

8. The *Eupolidean* versè is formed by subjoining the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the Glyconic polyschematist; the first foot of the second hemistich however is a *basis*; as,

Ω θεωμενοι κατερω || προς υ-μᾶς ελευθερωσ
 Οὐτω νικησαιμι τ' εγω || και νο-μιζοιμην σοφος
 Ὅ σωφρων τε χῶ καταπῦ-γων α-ριστ' ηκουσατην
 Κάτα μυροπωλειν τι μαθοντ' || ανδρ' ε-χρην καθημενον

9. An *Æolian* verse, so called, is a series of dactyles with a dissyllabic basis, or a double anacrusis; as,

Ατθι, σοι εμε-θεν μεν α-πηχθετο
 Οινος, ω φιλε παι, λεγε-ται και α-λαῖθεα
 Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μᾶχανον ορπετον

ANAPESTIC.

§ 249. The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the *anapest*. The *spondee*, the *dactyle*, or the *proceleusmatic*, may stand for the anapest.

A *dactyle* very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

1. The anapestic *monometer* consists of two feet; as Γοον
 ο-ξυβοᾶν acatalectic.

2. The anapestic *dimeter acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is an anapest, a spondee, or a trochee. The verse-cæsure is commonly at the end of the second foot, and sometimes after the first short syllable of the third foot. Sometimes it is omitted. E. g.

Τι συ προς μελαθροισ; || τι συ τη-δε πολεισ
 Ἐπερ δοριλη-πτος || ετ' ην λοιπη
 Δειλαι-ᾶ δει-λαιου γηρωσ

3. The anapestic *dimeter catalectic* (*paræmiacus*) consists of three feet and a syllable: it has no verse-cæsure. E. g.

Πολεμου στίφος παρεχον-τες
 Δουλει-ᾶσ τας ου τλᾶ-τᾶσ

4. The ANAPESTIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC (ARISTOPHANEAN) is formed by subjoining the anapestic dimeter catalectic to the anapestic dimeter acatalectic. The principal *verse-cæsure* comes after the first hemistich; the secondary *verse-cæsure* is

the same as that of the first hemistich. The principal cæsura is very seldom neglected. E. g.

Ουπω παρεβη προς το θεᾶτρον || λέξων ὡς δεξιός ἐστι
 Διαβαλλομενος δ' ὑπο των εχθρων || εν Αθηναιοις ταχυβουλοις
 Αλλα τον αῦτου γε νεων βαλλει || και Σουνιον ακρον Αθηνεων

§ 250. An anapestic verse is called *logædic* when its beginning is anapestic, but its end iambic; as,

Τον απαι-δα δ' απο-στύγω .
 Οργᾶς εδιδα-ξᾶτο και δυσαν-λων

CRETIC OR PÆONIC.

§ 251. The fundamental foot of the cretic verse is the *cretic*. The *pæon first* or *fourth* may stand for the cretic. Further, it may resolve the long syllables.

1. The cretic *monometer* consists of one foot; the *trimeter*, of three; the *pentameter*, of five; the *hexameter*, of six; as,

Σου θρασους	Εν πολει	monometers
Των αναι-δων αναι-		dimeter
δεστεροι και το πρᾶγμ'		dimeter
Μηδεν ολι-γον ποιει		dimeter
Κρα-νους απη-λαγμενος		dimeter
Αυτος ετι παις ων		dimeter catalectic
Μη τι τλης τᾶν ικετιν εισιδειν		trimeter
Νομον ανομον οια τις ξουθᾶ		trimeter catalectic
Σοι, φοιβε, Μου-σαι τε ξυμ-βωμεν	with anacrusis.	
Παντ' αγαθα δη γεγονεν ανδρασιν ε-μης απο συν-ουσιας		

2. The cretic *tetrameter* consists of four feet; the verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the second foot; but it may be neglected; as,

Μᾶτερ ω ποτνια, κλυθι νυμφᾶν ἄβρᾶν
 Χαιρε δη, Μουσα · χρονη-ᾶ μεν ἤ-κεις, ὁμως δ'
 Ω μακαρι' Αυτομενες, ὡς σε μακα-ριζομεν
 Κούκετι κα-τηλθε παλιν οικαδ' ὑπο μίσους

§ 252. 1. The *dochmius* is formed by prefixing an iambus, a tribrach, spondee, or dactyle, to a cretic or its equivalent (§ 242, 10), or to a molossus, a greater ionic, a smaller ionic, or to an anapest followed by a pyrrhic. Accordingly the dochmius has thirty-two different forms, all of which however may not be in use. E. g.

Δουλοσυ-νᾶς ὑπερ	Ποντομε-δων αναξ
Θεος τοτ' αρα τοτε	Τον κατα-ρατοτατον

2. The dochmius may be preceded by cretic, iambic, trochaic, choriambic, anapestic, and dactylic measures. E. g.

Θρευμαι φοβερα μεγαλ' αχη
Τι μελ-λομεν αγα-στονοι

Τι ρε-ξεις προδω-σεις
'Αν ποτ' ευ-φιλη-ταν εθου

CHORIAMBIC.

§ 253. The fundamental foot of the choriambic verse is the *choriambus*. The tribrach may stand for the trochee of the choriambus. Sometimes two tribrachs supply the place of the choriambus.

Further, an iambic monometer may supply the place of the choriambus.

Most commonly, a choriambic verse, besides the fundamental foot, contains iambic monometers, trochaic monometers, single iamboes and trochees, spondees, and other feet.

The choriambic *monometer* consists of one foot; the choriambic *dimeter*, of two; the choriambic *trimeter*, of three; the choriambic *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Μου μινυθει monometer
Μισθοφοροι τριηρεις monometer
Αλλα παλαι-αγαρ monometer
Νυν δε τον εκ θήμετερου dimeter
Οιμοι φοβου-μαι το προσερ-πον περιφαν-τος άνηρ
Ει δε κυρει τις πελας-οι-ωνοπολων trimeter
Δευτε νυν α-βραι Χαριτες, καλλικομοι τε Μοισαι
Ου φορ-βάν ιερās γās σπορον ουκ αλλον
Δεινα μεν ουν δεινα ταρασ-σει σοφος οι-ωνοθετās

IONIC.

§ 254. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a majore* is the *greater ionic*. The trochaic monometer, the molossus, or the epitritus third may stand for the ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Τις την ύδρι-ην ύμων dimeter
Κρησσαι νυ ποθ' ώδ' εμμελε-ως ποδεσσω trimeter

The ionic *tetrameter catalectic* (*Sotadic*) consists of three feet and a spondee or trochee; as,

Αν χρῦσοφο-ρης, τουτο τυ-χης εστιν ε-παρμα
Εις ουχ όσι-ην τρῦμαλι-ην το κεντρον ωθεις

§ 255. The fundamental foot of the *ionic a minore* is the

smaller ionic. The trochaic monometer, the pæon third, or the molossus may stand for the smaller ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones.

1. The ionic *dimeter* or *Anacreontic* consists of two feet. Most commonly its first foot is a pæon third. E. g.

Εβελησεις τι μοι ουν, ω	Πολιοι μὲν ἡμιν ἤδη
Πατερ, ην σου τι δεηθω	Κροταφοι καρη δε λευκον
Σικελος κομ-ψος ανηρ catalectic	

2. The ionic *trimeter* consists of three feet; the *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Απο μοι θα-νειν γεινοιτ'. Ου γαρ αν αλλη
 Λυσις εκ πο-νων γεινοιτ', ου-δαμα τωνδε
 Πεπερακεν μεν ο περσε-πτολις ηδη βασιλειος
 Στρατος εις αν-τιπορον γει-τονα χωραν, λινοδεσμο
 Προφανως τον-το διδασκων αποδυση βιοτην *Galliambic*

APPENDIX.

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

§ 256. In the following table, the names of the Hebrew letters are taken from the Septuagint :

Hebrew.	Old Greek.	Roman.
Ἄλεφ	Α	Α
Βῆθ	Β	Β
Γίμελ	Γ	Γ
Δάλεθ	Δ	Δ
Ἕ	Ε	Ε
Οὐαῦ	Φ (Υ)	Φ (V, U, Y)
Ζαῖν	Ζ	Ζ
ἥθ	Η	Η
Τῆθ	Θ	Θ
Ιώδ	Ι	Ι (J)
Χάφ	Κ (Χ)	Κ (K)
Λάμεδ	Λ	Λ
Μήμ	Μ	Μ
Νούν	Ν	Ν
Σάμεχ	Σ	Σ
Ἄιν	Ο	Ο
Φῆ	Π (Φ)	Π
Τσαδῆ	· · · · ·	·
Κώφ	Q	Q
Ρήχς	Ρ	Ρ
Χσέν	Σ	Σ
Θαῦ	Τ	Τ

Old Attic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Χ Σ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Φ Σ Ο

Ionic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

The old Greek alphabet was the same as the Phœnician. This is evident from the names, forms, arrangement of the letters, and from tradition. This alphabet is found in inscriptions cut about the sixth or seventh century before the commencement of the Christian era.

The old Attic alphabet is found in inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403). The Ionic alphabet is found in all the Ionic inscriptions ; also in Attic inscriptions cut after the archonship of Euclides. This alphabet is the same as that used at the present day, and called *the Greek alphabet*.

§ 257. E, H. In the old Greek alphabet, the character E represents the vowels ε, η, or the diphthong ει; in the Ionic alphabet it stands for ε or ει; as ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ Αθηναῖοι, ΕΠΙΘΕΝΑΙ ἐπιθεῖναι.

It is observed further that when the I in the diphthong ει was not a radical letter, this diphthong was generally represented by E; but when I was a radical or essential letter, this diphthong was always represented in the usual way, EI; as ΠΟΛΕΙ πόλει, ΕΥΠΕΙΘΕΣ εὐπέιθης, ΛΕΙΟΣ λείος, ΟΦΕΛΛΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ ὀφελλοκλείδας, ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ κείμενον, ΕΔΕΙ ἔδει, ΕΙΠΕΝ εἶπεν. During the Alexandrian period, this diphthong was generally represented by EI.

The character H, in the old Greek and old Attic alphabets, has the power of the Latin H, or of the rough breathing of the later Greeks; as ΗΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΙ ἱεροποιοί, ΗΟΥΤΟΙ οὔτοι, ΗΕΚΤΕΙ ἕκτηι, ΤΡΙΗΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ τριῆμιποδίους, ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ ἐνόδια.

In the Ionic alphabet, H represents long E; as ΜΗΝΟΣ μηνός, ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ Αθήνησι. The change of H into a long vowel must have been gradual, for in the Theraean inscriptions this character is both a breathing and a vowel; thus, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ Προκλήης, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ Αρχαγέτας.

O, Ω. In the old Greek alphabet, the character O represents the vowels ο, ω, and the diphthong ου. In the Ionic alphabet, it represents ο or ου. During the Alexandrian period the diphthong ου was generally represented in the usual way, ΟΥ. E. g. ΑΠΟΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΝ, ἀποφαινόντων, ΗΙΕΡΟΝ ἱερῶν, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ ἐκάστωι, ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ τῶι δήμωι.

In the pronoun οὔτος and the adverb οὐδ, the diphthong ου is commonly represented by ΟΥ even in the old Attic alphabet; as ΤΟΥΤΟΝ, ΟΥΚ or OK, ΟΥΔΕ.

EE for H and OO for Ω are found only in spurious inscriptions, chiefly in those of Fourmont.

Υ is merely an attenuation of the consonant F; consequently it is to F, what the Latin i is to j.

In his Cratylus, Plato says expressly that E, Υ, O, and Ω had no names; in pronunciation the first three were merely lengthened into Εῖ, ὕ, Οῦ, respectively. It is evident therefore that the epithets ψιλόν, μικρόν, and μέγα, appended to these letters, were introduced in later times.

§ 258. Θ, Φ, Χ. The prototype of Θ is the Phœnician Τήθ, which had the same relation to Θαῦ (T) that Κώφ (Q) had to Κ.

Before the introduction of Φ and Χ, the Greeks used ΠΗ for Φ, and ΚΗ for Χ; as ΕΚΠΗΑΝΤΟΙ Εκφάντωι, ΑΜΕΝΠΗΕΣ ἀμεμφές, ΓΡΟΠΗΟΝ γρόφων, ΔΕΛΠΗΙΣ Δελφίς, ΕΠΕΥΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ ἐπευχόμενος, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ, found in the Melian and Theraean inscriptions. (Compare the Latin TH, PH, CH.) TH for Θ has not yet been found in any inscription.

§ 259. Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. It has already been remarked that Ζ is not a double consonant. It is added here that ΔΣ for Ζ is found only in Fourmont's spurious inscriptions.

Before the introduction of Ξ and Ψ, the Æolians and Dorians used ΚΣ for Ξ, and ΠΣ for Ψ; the Athenians used ΧΣ for Ξ, and ΦΣ for Ψ.

as ΔΕΚΣΑΙ *δέξαι*, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ *πρόξενος*; ΠΣΗΝ *ψήν*, ΦΣΥΧΑΣ *ψυχάς*, found in inscriptions.

§ 260. Q, S, Σ. The Greek Q is found only in Doric inscriptions, and is usually followed by O; as ΛΥQOΔOΡKΑΣ *Λυκοδόρκας*. After it ceased to be a letter of the alphabet, Q was employed as a numeral, denoting 90.

Originally Σίγμα and Σάν were two different letters, the former corresponding to Σάμεχ, and the latter to *Shin*. The original form of Σίγμα, the prototype of the Roman S, was not unlike the three upper lines of Σ; that of Σάν was Σ or M. The Ionians, after the rejection of Σάν, put Σίγμα in its place.

The characters Κόππα and Σάν were used also as brands on horses, which, thus marked, were respectively called Κοππαταί, *Koppa-branded*, and Σαμφόραι (written also Σαπφόραι), *San-branded*.

§ 261. After H was converted into a vowel, the character 𐀀, resembling the first half of H, was employed to denote the rough breathing. This character however does not occur in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper; it is found only in the Heracleian Tables, and on Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

In process of time, this character became L, which being further modified, produced our rough breathing (´).

It is proper to remark here, that in inscriptions in which H has the power of long E, there is no mark for the rough breathing; always excepting the Heracleian Tables and Heracleian and Tarentine coins.

The character 𐀁, resembling the second half of H, was employed to denote the smooth breathing. This being modified became J, and finally (´). The smooth breathing is not found in any ancient inscription.

§ 262. The digamma, the sixth letter of the old Greek alphabet, is, in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper, almost always represented by F; hence its later name Δίγαμμα, *double gamma*. Its true name is Βαῦ, *Vau*, the same as the Oriental Oυαῦ. In the Heracleian Tables it is represented by 𐀂, which is the prototype of the numeral ς, often mistaken for the abbreviation ς for στ.

The digamma was most probably sounded like the English W.

Digammated words are found in inscriptions, on coins, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Trypho, Apollonius, Priscian, and Hesychius. In the glossary of Hesychius, however, Γ is put for F, either because, in some of the dialects, the digamma was changed into Γ, or because Hesychius or his transcribers mistook F for Γ.

§ 263. 1. The digamma was often changed into its kindred labial B; as βείκατι, βιδείν, for φείκατι, φιδείν.

2. Sometimes it was changed into Γ; as ἀγρέω, ἀγρυπνος, for αφρω, αφυπνος.

3. Not unfrequently it was changed into Φ; as Φέσπερος, for Φέσπερος.

4. It was very often changed into its corresponding vowel Y. This is generally the origin of the diphthongs αυ, ευ. E. g. βουῶν, βούεσσι, for βοφῶν, βόφεσσι, from βουῆς; ναῦς, κανάξαις, εὔαδε, for ναφς, καφαξαις, εφάδε.

5. In a few instances it was changed into O; as *δοάν*, *Οιτυλος*, **Οαξος*, *Οιλείυς*, for *δφάν*, *Φιτυλος*, *Φάξος*, *Φιλείυς*.

6. In many instances the digamma was attenuated into the rough breathing; as *άλις*, *άνδάνω*, for *φάλις*, *φανδάνω*.

7. The digamma was never doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding vowel Y was prefixed, and sometimes annexed, to it. Thus, in inscriptions we find *Βακευφα*, *Ευφαρα*, *αφντου*.

8. Some words are found digammated only in Latin and other kindred languages; as *έννεά*, *novem*, nine; *νέος*, *novus*, new; *κλεις* *κληίς*, *clavis*.

9. Words which originally began with two consonants, the second of which was F, often appear with one only; as sweet, *suavis*, (*φιδύς*) *βαδύς* *άδύς* *ήδύς*; *Schwäher*, *socer*, (*φεκυρός*) *έκυρός*.

§ 261. In the following list, digammated words found in inscriptions are *spaced*; as *φαργον*, *φεπος*. Words which once had the digamma, but in which the digamma was changed into β, γ, ν, or ο, also words which appear digammated only in Latin, are included within parentheses.

ΑΦΑΩ **ΑΑΩ**, *αύατᾶ ἄτη*, *αφατάομαι* *άτάομαι*, *άάβακτος* *άάατος*. — (**ΑΦΤΩ**) *αὔξω* *αὔξάνω*, *augeo* *vigeo* *vegeo*.

αφείδω *αείδω*, *άβηδών* *άηδών*; **αφνδος** *αοιδός*, found in the Bœotic *αυλαφνδος*, *κιθαραφνδος*, *κωμαφνδος*, *ραψαφνδος*, *τραγαφνδος*. — (**αφημι**, **αφω**) *ἄημι* *ἄω*, *άβήρ* *αἴήρ* *άήρ*, *αὔελλα* *ἄελλα*, *αὔητης* *άήτης*, *αὔρα*. — (**αφρω**) **ΑΥΡΩ**, *αγρέω* *αίρέω*, *άρύω*, *haurio*. **αφυτος** *αυτός*. — (**αφως**) *αὔως* *άως* *ήως* *άβώρ* *άβάσαι*. — **αιφει** *αίει*, *ævum*, *αίων*. — **Αιφας** *Αίας*. — (**αιφетος**) *αιβетός* *αιετός*. — (**ακροφαομαι**) *άκροβάομαι* *άκροάομαι*.

Βακευφαι *Βακεύα*. — (**βοφς**) *βοῦς*, *bos bovis*.

(**γραφς**) *γραῦς*, *καραβίδες*, **gray**, *Romaic* *γρίβος* *γραβανός*.

(**ΔΑΦΩ**) **ΔΑΥΩ** *δαίω*, *δάφιος* *δήϊος*, *δάβελος* *δαυλός*. — **Δάφος**, *Davus*. — (**δφαν**) *δοάν* *δήν*. — (**δφο**) *δύο*, *duo*, *two*. — **ΔΙΦΣ** **ΔΙΣ** *Ζεύς*, **Διφι-Δί**, *divus*.

Ευφαρα *Εύρα*. — (**εφω**) *έβάω* *έάω*. — (**εννεφα**) *έννεά*, *novem*, *nine*.

Φάγγνυμι *άγγνυμι*, **φατός**, *βάγος*, **Φαξος** **Οαξος* **Αξος*, **Φαύξιος** **Φάξιος** **Αξιος*, *κανάξαις*. — (**φαγω**) *άγω* *άγω*, *βάγος* *άγός*, *ago* *vago* *veho* *vagabundus*, *wagon* *wain* *vagabond*. — (**φαλικιωτας**) *βαλικιώτας* *ήλικιώτης*. — **φάλι** *άλις*. — **Φάλις** **Αλις* **Ηλις*, **Φαλείος** **Ηλείος**. — (**φαλισκομαι**) *άλισκομαι*, *εύάλωκεν* *έάλωκεν*. — **φάλλος** *ήλος*, *vallus*. — **φάναξ** *άναξ*, **βάννας**, **Φαναξιων**, **Βαναξιβουλος**, **Ευρυβανασσα**. — **φανδάνω** *άνδάνω*, **φυδεδάω**, **φάδομαι** **βάδομαι** *ήδομαι*, **φιδεύω**, **βάδος**, *ήδος*, **φάδιξ**, **φάσσα**, **βαδύς** *ήδύς*, *suavis*, *sweet*, **φιδων** **Αδων*, *εὔαδε*, **γηθέω**, *gaudeo*. — **φανήρ** *αἴήρ*. — **φαρνός**, *του* *άρνός*, **φαρνων** **Αρνων*. — (**φασκαριζω**) **βασκαρίζω** *άσκαρίζω*, **φασκων** **Ασκων*. — **φαστυ** *άστυ*, **φαστινιος**, **φαστυμειδοντιος**, **φασστυχοος**. — **φατάλαι** *άπειλαι*.

Φέαρ *έαρ* *ήρ*, **φει**, **φηράνθεμον**. — **φέκαλος** *εὔκληος*. — **φέθω** *έθω*, *suesco*, **φήθος** *ήθος*, *βεσόν* *έθος*, *εὔέθωκεν*. — **φείδον** *είδον*, *video*, *wit*, *wise*, **φιδείν** *ιδείν*, *εὔϊδε* *είδε*, **φισάμι** *ίσαμι*, **φιστωρ** *ίστωρ*, **φοίδημι** *οίδα*, **φιδριαις** *ιδριαις*, *αὔιδετος* — **φεικατι** **φίκατι** **βείκατι**, *είκατι*, *viginti*, **φεικατιδειού** **φικατιδειον**, **φικατιφетιες** *είκοσας*

- τείς, *φικατιπεδον*. — *φείκω* εἴκω, *βεικηλά*, weak, schwach, weich. — *φείλω* εἴλω, *φελυω* *ελυω*, *volvo*, wallow, welter, walzen, *φίλη* ἴλη, *φειλέω* εἰλέω, *εγφηληθιω*ντι ἐξειληθῶσι, *φέλουτρον* ἔλυτρον, *φολαμός* οὐλαμός, *βειλάρχας* ἰλάρχης, *βειλαρμόστας* ἰλαρμόστας, *βέλημα* εἰλημα. — *φειπεῖν* εἰπεῖν, *φεπος* ἔπος, vox, voice. — *φείρω* εἴρω, sero, *φειρήνα* εἰρήνη. — *φεκάς* *φείκας* *έκάς*, *βεκῶς*. — (*φεκυρος*) *έκυρός*, *socer*, Schwäher. — *φεκών* *έκών*, *φεκαθά* *έκοῦσα*. — *φέλα* *βέλα* *έλα* *εἴλη*, *ἀβέλιος* *άέλιος*, sol, *φελουδτία* ἠλιοδυσία, *σέλας*, *σελήνη*. — *φελυτια* *ελάτεια*, *φελυτιης* *ελατειάιος*. — *φελένα* *Έλένα*. — *φελίσσω* *ελίσσω*, *φελίκη* *έλιξ*. — *φελλω*, *φέλλαι* *εἴλαι*, vello, *φελκω*, *vellico*, *sulcus*. — *φέλις* *ελπίς* *έλπης*. — *φελχανος* *ελχάνος*. — *φελείν* *ελείν*, *φέντο* *έλετο*, *φέννου* *ελοῦ*. — *φέννος* *φέννος* *ένος*, annus. — *φέννυμι* *έννυμι*, *vestio*, *φέμμα* *φῆμμα* *είμα*, *φεστία*, *vestis*, *vest*, *φάστρα*, *φείθρον*, *βέστον*, *βέττον*. — *φέννω* *φένω* *Έω*, *φέννου*, *έζομαι*, *ίζω*, *σατίνη* *σέλα* *σφέλας*, *sedeo* *sedo* *sido*, *seat* *set* *sit*, Schwelle. — *φέντερ* *γαστήρ*, *venter*, *waist*, *Wanst*. — *φεξ* *έξ*, *sex*, *six*, *φεξηκοντα* *έξηκοντα*, *φεκτος* *έκτος*, *φεξακατιοι* *έξακόσιοι*. — (*φεπομαι*) *έπομαι* *Σεπω*, *sequor*, *seek*.
- φΕΡΓΩ ΕΡΓΩ**, work, *φέργανον* ὄργανον, *φαργον* ἔργον, *Werk*. — (*φερπω*) *έρπω*, *serpo*. — *φερρω* *έρρω*, *verro*, *erro*, *φερητηρία*, *βαρρεῖ*, *βέρρης* *βέρης*, *βερρένυει*, *βερηδένυει*. — (*φεσπερα*) *έσπερα*, *vespera*, *φέσπερος* *Έσπερος*. — (*φεστια*) *Έστία*, *Vesta*. — *φετος* *έτος*, *vetus* *vetustus*, *φετας* *έτης*, *φικατιφετιες* *είκοσαετείς*. — (*φεχω*) *έχω* *έχω*, *veho*?
- φί** ἴ, *φου* οὔ, *φοῖ* οἶ, *φέ* εἶ, *φέθεν* *έθεν*, *φίν* ἴν, *φός* ὄς, *σφός*, *σφέ*, *sui* *sibi* *se* *suus*. — *φιδιος* *ιδιος* *ιδιος*, *viduus*. — (*φιεραξ*) *ιέραξ*, *βείρακες* *ιέρακες*, *βειρακή*. — (*φιλευς*) *Οἴλεύς*. — (*φίξος*) *ιξός*, *viscus*. — *φίον* *ιον*, *viola*, *violet*. — (*φίς*) *ίς*, *vis*. — *φίσος* *φισφός* *ίσος*, *φισοτελια* *ισοτέλεια*, *βίωρ* *ίσως*. — *φιστία* *ιστουργοί*. — *φιστιῶ*, *future*. — (*φισχω*) *ίσχω*, *φισχύν* *βισχύν* *ισχύν*. — *φίτέα* *ιτέα*, *βίτους* *ίτους*, *οἰσῦα*, *vitex*, *with* *withy*, *Οιτυλος* *Βειτυλος*.
- φΟΙΟΣ** οἶκος, *vicus*, *φοικια* *φυκια* *οἰκία*, *πεδαφοικος* *μέτοικος*. — *φοῖνος*, *vinum*, *wine*. — *φοῖτος* *οἶτος*. — *φόρτυξ* *όρτυξ*.
- (φραιδιος)** *βραιδιος* *ράδιος*. — (*φρακαλον*) *βράκαλον* *ρόπαλον*. — **φΡΕΩ** **ΡΕΩ**, *φρατρα* *ρήτρα*, *βρήτωρ* *ρήτωρ*. — *φρήγγυμι* *ρήγγυμι*, *frango*, *break*, *wreck*, *brehen*, *φρήξις* *ρήξις*, *βράκος* *ράκος*, *εὐράγη* *έρράγη*, *αῦρηκτος* *ἄρηκτος*. — (*φριγεω*) *ρίγιέω* *φρίσσω*, *frigeo* *frigus*. — (*φριζα*) *βρίσδα* *βρίζα* *ρίζα*. — *φρίνος* *ρίνός*. — (*φροδον*) *βρόδον* *ρόδον*, *rosa*, *rose*. — (**φΡΥΩ**) **ΡΥΩ**, *βρυτῆρες*, *ρύτῆρες*, *βρυτίδες* *ρύτίδες*.
- (φΥΠνος)** *ὑπνος*, *ἀ-γρ-υπνος*, *somnus*. — (**φΥς**) *σῦς* *ῦς*, *sus*, *swine* *so w*.
- (φυνεομαι)** *ώνέομαι*, *veneo*, *venum*, *vendo*.
- ΗΡφαιοις** *Έραιοις*.
- (κλεφίς)** *κλείς* *κλήις*, *clavis*. — *κλεφος* *κλέος*, *celeber*, *celebro*.
- λαφός** *λαυός* *λιός*, *λαφοκόφων* *λασκοφών*. — (**λοφω**) *λόω* *λούω*, *lavo*. — (**λαιφος**) *λαιός*, *laevus*, *left*. — (**λεφρος** **λεφιος**) *λευρός* *λείος*, *laevis*, *levis*.
- (ναφος)** *ναυός* *ναός*. — (**ναφς**) *ναῦς*, *navis*, *navy*. — (**νεφος**) *νέος*, *novus*, *new*. — (**νεφρον**) *νεῦρον*, *nervus*, *nerve*.
- ός** *οἶς*, *ovis*. — (**ορουφω**) *όρούβω* *όρούω*.

(προσφελω) προουσελέω προουφελείν, προουσελλείν.

(σαφω) σάω, salvus, salveo, save safe. — (σκαίφος) σκαίος, scaevus.

(ύλφη) ύλη, sylvā.

φάφος φάσος φάος, Δημοφάφων Δημοφών, φανοφόρος.

ώφόν ώβρον ώόν, ovum, egg.

§ 265. In the Epic poets and in Pindar, a number of words, beginning with a vowel, have the following peculiarities :

(a) A short vowel standing immediately before them is commonly not elided ; as οίκόνδε έκαστος.

(b) The final syllable of the preceding word, if short, is commonly made long, as if by position, even when it stands in the thesis ; as άρ-νύμε-νος ήν.

(c) A final long vowel or diphthong, in the thesis, often remains unaltered before these words ; as αύτίκα δ' έγνω ήσιν.

As most of these words are found or implied in the preceding list, nothing is more natural than to suppose that these poets commonly pronounced them with *F*. It is to be observed, however, that in our copies of these authors *N* movable is introduced before these words when the preceding word admits of it ; also ούχ or ούκ for ού.

The words to which these remarks apply are chiefly άγνυμι, άλις, Άλις, άναξ, άνδάνω, Άρνη, του άρνός, άστν, δεινός, δήν, έαρ, έθω, είδον, είκοσι, είκω, είλω, είπειν, εκάς, εκαστος, εκνρός, εκών, Έλατος, ελίσσω, έλπω, έλωρ, έννυμι, έργω or έργω, ΕΡΓΩ, έσπερος, έτος, ήνοψ, Ίλιον, ίον, Ίρις, Ίρος, ις, ίσος, ιτέα, ιτυς, οίκος, οίνος, ού οί έ, ός possessive, with their compounds and derivatives.

When the digammated word is preceded by a short vowel in the arsis, *F* is to be mentally changed into *Y*, after the analogy of εύαδε, εύϊδε, εύάλωκεν, εύέθωκεν, κανάξαις ; as φίλε έκυρέ, φίλεΥεκυρε ; άρα έρξαν, араΥερξαν.

NUMERALS.

§ 266. In the most ancient numeral system, Ι, ΙΙ, Δ, Ϙ, Η, Ϙ, Χ, Ϙ, Μ, Ϙ, respectively denote ΙΟΣ, one, Πέντε, five, Δέκα, ten, Πεντάκις Δέκα, fifty, Ηεκατον (έκατόν), hundred, Πεντάκις Ηεκατον, five hundred, Χίλιοι, thousand, Πεντάκις Χίλιοι, five thousand, Μύριοι, ten thousand, Πεντάκις Μύριοι, fifty thousand.

This system is analogous to the Latin, except that 4 is always ΙΙΙ ; 9, ΙΙΙΙ ; 19, ΔΙΙΙΙ ; 90 is expressed by the character for 50 followed by ΔΔΔΔ ; 900, by the character for 500 followed by ΗΗΗΗ.


§ 267. The system which employs the letters of the Alphabet in their numerical order is limited in its application, inasmuch as it does not extend beyond *twenty-four* ; as Ιλιάδος Ραψωδία Α, *The first book of the Iliad* ; Οδυσσείας Ραψωδία Ω, *The twenty-fourth book of the Odyssey*.

§ 268. In the latest numerical system, the first nine letters, including the obsolete ς (*F*), denote *units* ; the next nine, including the obsolete ϑ, *tens* ; the last nine, including the character Σάνπι, *hundreds*. *Thousands* commence the alphabet again with a stroke before.

The letters denoting units, tens, and hundreds have an accent above, which however is not found in ancient inscriptions.

α'	1	ια'	11	λ'	30	υ'	400
β'	2	ιβ'	12	μ'	40	φ'	500
γ'	3	ιγ'	13	ν'	50	χ'	600
δ'	4	ιδ'	14	ξ'	60	ψ'	700
ε'	5	ιε'	15	ο'	70	ω'	800
ς'	6	ισ'	16	π'	80	η or Λ	900
ζ'	7	ιζ'	17	ρ'	90	α	1000
η'	8	ιη'	18	σ'	100	β	2000
θ'	9	ιθ'	19	τ'	200	γ	3000
ι'	10	κ'	20		300	&c.	

Examples, αωμς, 1846 ; αψμε, 1745 ; λχηη, 3608 ; εθ, 5009 ; βηθ, 2099.

§ 269. The character Σάνπι is found neither in inscriptions nor on coins ; it is not mentioned by any ancient author, with the exception perhaps of a corrupt Scholium on the twenty-third line of the Clouds of Aristophanes ; of course it was never used as a letter of the Greek alphabet. The first form of this mark is evidently the same as the Phœnician , *Shin*, with an additional *tooth* ; the second is precisely the same as one of the forms of the Phœnician *Shin*.

As to the name Σάνπι, evidently compounded of Σάν and Πί, it, properly speaking, applies to the first of these figures, which has the appearance of C (one of the later forms of Σ) and Π united into one form. This name therefore is analogous to Δίγαμμα (*dis, γάμμα*), that is, it owes its existence to fancy. Joseph Scaliger and others supposed that Σάνπι was the same as the Hebrew *Τσαδῆ* ; consequently, in their alphabetical tables, they make it occupy the place of *Τσαδῆ*, which arrangement is the origin of the hypothesis that Σάνπι was so called because it stood next to Πί.

REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION.

§ 270. Roman mode of writing Greek Words.

A, I, Y are represented by A, I, Y.

E by *E short*, H by *E long* ; as ἐπιθήκη *ēpithēka*.

O by *O short*, Ω by *O long* ; as ὀβελίσκος *obeliscus*, ὠμοπλάται *ōmoplatae*.

AI by *AE*, rarely *AI* ; as αἰγόκερος *aegoceros*, Μαία *Maia* ; the diphthong α, by *ā* ; as Θράκες *Thracēs*.

AY by *AU* ; as αὐτόπυρος *autopyrus*.

EI by *I long*, sometimes by *E long*, as Σειρήν *Siren*, Μηδεία *Medea*.

EY by *EU* ; as εὖγε *euge*.

OI by *OE*, rarely by *OI* ; as οἶστρος *oestrus* ; Τροία *Troia*.

OY by *U long* ; as ἀρκτοῦρος *arcturus*.

YI by *YI* ; as Ἄρπυια *Harpyia*.

ΩI by *OE*, or *O long* ; as κωμωιδός *comoedus*, ᾠδή *ode*.

B, Γ, Δ, by *B, G, D*, respectively. Before γ, κ, χ, ξ, Γ is represented by *N*; as συγγραφή *syngrapha*, ἔγκανστος *encaustus*, Ἀγχίστης *Anchises*, Σφίγγξ *Sphinx*.

Z, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Π, by *Z, TH, C, L, M, N, X, P*, respectively.

P by *R*; 'P by *RH*; as ῥήτωρ *rhetor*, σκίρρος *scirrhus*.

Σ, Τ, Φ, Χ, by *S, T, PH, CH*, respectively.

Ψ by *PS*, sometimes by *BS*; as ἀψίς *apsis* or *absis*.

§ 271. Greek mode of writing Latin Words.

A is represented by Α.

E short by Ε, *E long* by Η; as *carerē* κάρηρε.

J, I, by Ι; as Scipio Σκιπίων, Julius Ιούλιος.

O *short* by Ο, O *long* by Ω; as Commodus Κόμμοδος, Clodius Κλώδιος.

U by ΟΥ or Υ; as Fuscus Φοῦσκος, Lucius Λύκιος. After *q*, by Ο, ΟΥ, or Υ; as Quintus Κόϊντος, Κούϊντος, Κύϊντος.

AE by ΑΙ, rarely by Η; as Caesar Καῖσαρ, Maevianus Μηουβιανός.

AU, OE, by ΑΥ, ΟΙ, respectively; as Augustus Αῦγουστος, Cloelia Κλοιλία.

B, C, D, F, G, L, M, N, P, by Β, Κ, Δ, Φ, Γ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Π, respectively.

CH by Χ; as Chorus Χῶρος.

H by the rough breathing; as Honorius 'Ονώριος.

Q, R, S, T, by Κ, Ρ, Σ, Τ, respectively.

V by Β or ΟΥ; as Verus Οὐῆρος, Flavia Φλαβία, Flavius Φλαοῦϊος. After *e, a, or o*, it is represented by β, ου, or υ, as Severus Σεβήρος Σεουῆρος or Σευῆρος, Avidius Αβίδιος Αυίδιος, novembris νοβεμβρίων νοεμβρίων.

X by Ξ; as Sextus Σέξτος.

§ 272. Romaic Pronunciation.

A, like *a* in *father*. After the sound ι (ι, ει, η, γ, οι, υ, υι), like *a* in *peculiarity*, nearly.

E is a little longer than the first *e* in *veneration*.

H, like ι.

I, like *i* in *machine*, or *ee* in *feel*.

O is a little longer than *o* in *confuse*.

Υ, Ω, like ι, ο, respectively.

B, like *v*, but not so strong; or like Spanish *b* between two vowels.

Γ, before the sounds ε and ι, like *y* in *yet, yes, yoke*, but stronger; in all other cases, like the German *g* in *Tag*, very nearly. Before κ, χ, ξ, or another γ, like *ng* in *hang*.

Δ, like *th* in *that, rather*; or like Spanish *d* between two vowels.

Z, like *z*. Θ, like *th* in *thin, mouth*.

Κ, like *k*. After γ, like *g* hard; as ἀγκάλη, *ang-gáh-lee*.

Λ, like *l*. Before the sound ι, like *ll* in *William* or like Italian *gl*, but not so strong.

Μ, like *m*.

N, like *n*. Before the sound *ι*, like Italian *gn*, or Spanish *ñ*, but not so strong. The final *ν* of the proclitics *άν*, *δέν*, *έν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*, and of some other words, before *κ* or *ξ*, is pronounced like *γ* under the same circumstances, that is, like *ng*; before *π*, or *ψ*, like *μ*.

Ξ, like *x* in *axe*.

Π, like *p*. After *μ*, like *b*; as *εμπρός*, *embróss*.

Ρ, like *r*.

Σ, like *s* in *soft*. Before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *ν*, and *ρ*, in the same or in the next word, like *ζ*; as *Σμύρνη*, pronounced *Ζμύρνη*.

Τ, like *t* in *tell*. After *ν*, like *d*; as *έντιμος*, *éndimos*. So also after *άν*, *δέν*, *σύν*, *τόν*, *τήν*.

ΤΣ (formerly TZ), like *ts*.

Φ, like *f* or *ph*. Χ, like German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, like *ps* in *perhaps*. After *μ*, like *bs*; as *έμψυχος* *émpsychos*.

αι, like *ε*; as *γυναίκα*, pronounced *γινέκα*.

α, like *a*; as *αίτια*, pronounced *ετία*.

αυ, ευ, ηυ, ου, before a vowel, or before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, like *αβ*, *εβ*, *ηβ*, *ωβ*; as *αύριον*, *νεύμα*, *ηύρα*, *ωύριπίδη*, pronounced *άβριον*, *νέβμα*, *ίβρα*, *ώβριπίδι*; in all other cases like *αφ*, *εφ*, *ηφ*, *ωφ*, respectively.

ει, ηι, οι, υι, υι, like *ι*; as *είπα* *ίπα*, *έκείνη* *εκίνι*, *λοιπόν* *λιπόν*, *κύριος* *κίριος*, *νίος* *ιός*.

ου, like *oo* in *moon*, *pool*. φ, like *o*; as *κυρίω* *κίρίο*.

The rough breathing is silent; thus, *άγιος*, *όσος*, *όποίος*, *ώς*, are pronounced *άγιος*, *όσος*, *οπίος*, *ος*.

When a consonant is doubled, only the first one is pronounced; as *σφάλλω*, *φυλάττω*, *γράμμα*, pronounced *σφάλο*, *φιλάτο*, *γράμα*.

The circumflex does not differ from the acute; as *έκείνος*, *καλώς*, pronounced *εκίνος*, *καλός*. The grave, or rather the acute at the end of a word, is somewhat weaker than the acute.

A *proclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the next word; as *ώς* *άνθρωπος*, *οσάνθρωπος*. An *enclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the attracting word; as *άνθρωπος* *τις*, *άνθρωποι* *τινες*, pronounced *άνθρωπόστις*, *άνθρωπίτινες*, with a secondary accent on the *-πος*, *-ποι*; *έδικός* *μου*, *εδικόζμου*; *γυναικών* *τινων*, *γινεκόντινων*. When the attracting word has the circumflex on the penult, the second accent is disregarded; as *δείξόν* *μοι*, *δίξομι*.

Probable ancient Pronunciation.

§ 273. It is hardly necessary to remark in this place that the Greeks, during the most flourishing period of their language, wrote as they pronounced.

A, like *a* in *father*, *far*. (*Dionys. de Comp.* § 14.)

B, Γ, Δ, like *b*, *g* hard, *d*; in later times like Romaic *β*, *γ*, *δ*. (*Aristot. Poet.* § 20; *Sext. ad Gram.* 1, 5.) Before *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, *ξ*, Γ had the sound of *ng* in *hang*.

E, like Romaic *ε*, or Italian *e*.

Z, like *z*, but stronger. (*Dionys. ibid.*; *Bekker. Anecd.* 2, p. 815; *Quintil.* 12, 10, 27; *Victorin. Gram.* 18; *Isidor. Hispal.* 1, 4, 15.)

H, like French *ê* as in *fête*. (*Plat. Crat.* 418 C; *Dionys. ub. supr.* *Sext. ub. supr.* 1)

Θ, like *th* in *thin*, *ether*, *saith*.

I, like *i* in *machine*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

K, like *k*. (*Priscian. p. 543.*)

Λ, M, like *l*, *m*, respectively.

N, like *n*. At the end of a word it was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the next word. (§ 34, n. 2.)

Ξ, in the Attic dialect, like XΣ; in the other dialects, like KΣ. In later times the sound KΣ prevailed.

O, like Romaic *o*, or Italian *o*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Π, like *p*.

P, like *r*. At the beginning of a word it was *rolled*; when it was doubled, only the second one was rolled. It was rolled also after θ, φ, χ. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

Σ, like *s* in *soft*, *past*. Before μ, it was, in later times, sounded like ζ, and even changed into ζ in writing; as Ζύμνα for Σμύμνα, in an inscription. (*Lucian. Jud. Voc. § 9; Sext. ub. supr.*)

T, like *t* in *tell*, *strong*.

Υ, like French *u*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*; *Quinctil. 12, 10, 27.*)

Φ, like *f*, but stronger. (*Quinctil. 1, 4, 14; Priscian. p. 543.*)

X, like Romaic χ, German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, in the Attic dialect, like ΦΣ; in the other dialects, like ΠΣ. In later times, the sound ΠΣ prevailed.

Ω, like *o* in *note*, nearly. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

When a consonant was *doubled* in writing, it was doubled also in pronunciation. (*Lucian. Pseudosoph. p. 563.*)

During the most flourishing period of the language, both the vowels of a diphthong were distinctly heard. During the brazen age, and probably during the latter part of the silver age, the diphthongs AI, EI, OY, had each the power of a single vowel. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

AI, like *ai* in *aisle*; in later times, like η, or French *ê*; during the latter part of the brazen age, like ε.

AY, like *ou* in *our*, *house*; in later times, like *av*, *af*.

EI, like *ei* in *freight*, nearly; in later times, like ι. (*Callimach. Epigr. 29.*) During the silver and brazen ages, E was often prefixed to I long merely to mark its quantity; as κρείνω, τεῖσαι, τιμῆσαι. And when quantity began to be disregarded, even short I was represented by EI; as Εἰσίδωρος, Εἰσοκράτης, γυμνασειαρχήσας. (*Sext. 1, 9; Priscian. 1, 9.*)

EY, like *eh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times, like *ev*, *ef*.

OI, like *oi* in *oil*, nearly.

OY, like *oh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times like *oo* in *moon*, or like French *ou*, Italian *u*. When the Bœotians used OY for Y, they pronounced it long or short according as the original Y was long or short; thus, in οὔδωρ, σοῦν, it was short, like *oo* in *book*; in οὔλη, ἰσοῦλία, long, like *oo* in *moon*. (*Eustath. ad Il. 1, 10.*)

YI, like *wi* in *twist*; YI, like *whi* in *whip*; in later times, like Y.

As to the diphthongs α, η, ω, αυ, ηυ, ου, they differed from αι, ει, οι, αυ, ευ, ου only in the prolongation of the first vowel. In later times, α, η, ω were pronounced like *ā*, η, ω, respectively. (*Strab. 14, p. 648; Sext. 1, 9.*)

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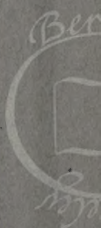
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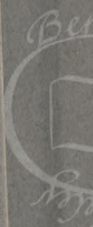




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