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A

# GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

OF THE

# GRECIAN LANGUAGE.

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BY CALEB ALEXANDER, A. M.

Author of "A Grammatical System of the Latin Language," and "A Grammatical System of the English Language," &c. &c.

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## Advertisement.

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*IN composing this GRAMMAR, the Author has diligently consulted the following books :*

<i>Dr. MILNER'S,</i>	<i>GREEK GRAMMAR.</i>
<i>Dr. BUSBY'S,</i>	<i>- - - do.</i>
<i>Dr. WARD'S,</i>	<i>- - - do.</i>
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<i>Mr. JOHN HOME'S,</i>	<i>- - do.</i>

*To simplify the science of GREEK GRAMMAR, he has spared no pains. The progress, that he may have made, is cheerfully submitted to a learned publick. The candid, benevolent, reader, without being requested, will forgive inaccuracies and cherish even feeble attempts to promote any kind of useful knowledge, in this rising Empire.*

THE AUTHOR.

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# GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM, &c.

## Alphabet.

The GREEK Language contains *twentyfour* Letters.

FIGURE.	NAME.	POWER.
A α	ἄλφα alpha	a
B β β̄	βῆτα beta	b
Γ γ γ̄	γάμμα gamma	g
Δ δ	δέλτα delta	d
E ε	ἒ ψιλόν e pfilon	e mild <i>and short</i> .
Z ζ ζ̄	ζῆτα zeta	z
H η	ἦτα eta	e long
Θ θ θ̄	θῆτα theta	th
I ι	ἰῶτα iota	i
K κ	κάππα kappa	k c
Λ λ	λάμβδα lambda	l
M μ	μῦ mu	m
N ν	νῦ nu	n
Ξ ξ	ξῖ xi	x
O ο	ὀ μικρόν o micron	o small <i>and short</i> .
Π π π̄	πῖ pi	p
P ρ ρ̄	ρῶ rho	r
Σ Ϛ Ϛ̄ σ σ̄	σίγμα figma	s
T τ τ̄	ταῦ tau	t
Υ υ	ὕ ψιλόν u pfilon	u
Φ φ	φῖ phi	ph
Χ χ	χῖ chi	ch
Ψ ψ	ψῖ psi	ps
Ω ω	ὦ μέγα o mega	o great <i>and long</i> .

## 6 GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM.

LETTERS are divided into vowels and consonants; of which seven are vowels, and seventeen consonants.\*

In the Grecian language, there are ten parts of speech, viz. *the article, noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition and interjection.*

There are three numbers; the singular, dual and plural. The singular number speaks of *one*; the dual, of *two* only; and the plural, of *more* than two.

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

The genders are three; the masculine, feminine and neuter. A noun is often of the common gender; that is, either masculine, or feminine, indifferently.

Many nouns have the gender of the singular number different from the gender of the plural number.†

### ARTICLE.

In Greek there is one article only; *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, ἡς, ἡσ, ἡσ*; and is thus declined:

SINGULAR.				DUAL.		PLURAL.				
N.	G.	D.	A.	NA.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A.	
Mas.	ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τὸν,	τῶ,	τοῖν,	οἱ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τούς,
Fem.	ἡ,	τῆς,	τῇ,	τήν,	ταῖ,	ταῖν,	αἱ,	τῶν,	ταῖς,	τάς,
Neut.	τὸ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τό	τῶ,	τοῖν,	τὰ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τά.

N. B. The article is placed before nouns, and is used for the sake of emphasis, or certainty.

\* See APPENDIX, Sec. I. † See APPENDIX, Sec. II.

The article is not used in the vocative case; but its place is supplied by the interjection  $\omega$ : As,  $\omega$  *άνιερ*, O man.

NOUN.

NOUNS have eight declensions. Of which three are simple,\* and five contracted.

The two first declensions of simple nouns have equal syllables in all their cases; and are called *parisyllabic*.

The third declension has unequal syllables in the different cases, and is called *imparisyllabic*.

This  $\omega$  is ever put under the last letter of all nouns, in the dative case singular, of the two first declensions, ending in  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ .

SIMPLE NOUNS.

THE FIRST DECLENSION

Has four terminations in the nominative case singular, viz.  $\alpha$ s and  $\eta$ s of the masculine gender, and  $\alpha$  and  $\eta$  of the feminine gender.

*Masculine Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. $\acute{\omicron}$ ταμίας,		N. οἱ ταμίαι,
G. τοῦ ταμίου,	NA. τῶ ταμία,	G. τῶν ταμιῶν,
D. τῷ ταμίᾳ,	GD. τοῖν ταμίαιν,	D. τοῖς ταμίαις,
A. τὸν ταμίαν,	V. $\omega$ ταμία,	A. τοὺς ταμίας,
V. $\omega$ ταμία.		V. $\omega$ ταμίαι.
N. $\acute{\omicron}$ τελώνης,		N. οἱ τελῶναι,
G. τοῦ τελώνου,	NA. τῶ τελῶνα,	G. τῶν τελωνῶν,
D. τῷ τελώνῃ,	GD. τοῖν τελωναῖν,	D. τοῖς τελώναις,
A. τὸν τελώνην,	V. $\omega$ τελῶνα.	A. τοὺς τελώνας,
V. $\omega$ τελώνῃ.		V. $\omega$ τελώναι.

\* See APPENDIX, Sec. III.

## Feminine Gender.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ μούσα,	NA. τὰ μούσα,	N. αἱ μούσαι,
G. τῆς μούσης,	GD. ταῖν μούσαιν,	G. τῶν μουσῶν,
D. τῇ μούσῃ,	V. ᾧ μούσα.	D. ταῖς μούσαις
A. τὴν μούσαν,		A. τὰς μούσας,
V. ᾧ μούσα.		V. ᾧ μούσαι.
N. ἡ τιμή,	NA. τὰ τιμὰ,	N. αἱ τιμαί,
G. τῆς τιμῆς,	GD. ταῖν τιμαῖν,	G. τῶν τιμῶν,
D. τῇ τιμῇ,	V. ᾧ τιμὰ.	D. ταῖς τιμαῖς,
A. τὴν τιμὴν		A. τὰς τιμὰς,
V. ᾧ τιμή.		V. ᾧ τιμαί.

## DORIC FORM.

SING. N. ὁ ἑσθρας, G. τοῦ ἑσθρά, D. τῷ ἑσθρά,  
A. τὸν ἑσθραν, V. ᾧ ἑσθρα. The dual and plural  
number are declined, like ὁ τελώνης.

Nouns of the first declension, ending in *δα*, *ρα*,  
*φα*, and a *pure*,\* are thus declined.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ ἡμέρα,	NA. τὰ ἡμέρα,	N. αἱ ἡμέραι,
G. τῆς ἡμέρας,	GD. ταῖν ἡμεραιῖν,	G. τῶν ἡμερῶν,
D. τῇ ἡμέρῃ,	V. ᾧ ἡμέρα.	D. ταῖς ἡμεραιῖς,
A. τὴν ἡμέραν,		A. τὰς ἡμέρας,
V. ᾧ ἡμέρα.		V. ᾧ ἡμέραι.

## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of this declension have two endings,  
*ος*, and *ον*. Those ending in *ος*, are either mascu-  
line, or feminine; *ον* is neuter.

\* A vowel is said to be *pure*, when it is preceded by  
another vowel or diphthong; and *impure*, when preceded  
by a consonant.

*Masculine Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ λόγος,	NA. τὼ λόγῳ,	N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	GD. τοῖν λόγοιιν,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	V. ᾧ λόγῳ.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ᾧ λόγῳ.		V. ᾧ λόγοι.

*Feminine Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ ὁδός,	NA. τὰ ὁδῶ,	N. αἱ ὁδοί,
G. τῆς ὁδοῦ,	GD. ταῖν ὁδοῖν,	G. τῶν ὁδῶν,
D. τῇ ὁδῷ,	V. ᾧ ὁδῷ.	D. ταῖς ὁδοῖς,
A. τὴν ὁδόν,		A. τὰς ὁδοὺς,
V. ᾧ ὁδέ.		V. ᾧ ὁδοί.

*Common Gender.\**

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ ἢ ὁ ἢ ῥίνοσ,	NA. τὼ ἢ τὰ ῥινᾶ,	N. οἱ ἢ αἱ ῥίνοι,
G. τοῦ ἢ τῆσ ῥινοῦ,	GD. τοῖν ἢ ταιν ῥινοῖν	G. τῶν ῥινῶν,
D. τῷ ἢ τῇ ῥίνῳ,	V. ᾧ ῥίνῳ.	D. τοῖσ ἢ ταισ ῥίνοις,
A. τὸν ἢ τὴν ῥίνον,		A. τοὺσ ἢ τασ ῥίνοουσ,
V. ᾧ ῥίνῳ.		V. ᾧ ῥίνοι.

*Neuter Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ ξύλον,	NA. τὼ ξύλῳ,	N. τὰ ξύλα,
G. τοῦ ξύλου,	GD. τοῖν ξύλοιιν,	G. τῶν ξυλῶν,
D. τῷ ξύλῳ,	V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.	D. τοῖς ξύλοις,
A. τὸ ξύλον,		A. τὰ ξύλα,
V. ᾧ ξύλον.		V. ᾧ ξύλα.

\* The common gender has either ὁ, ἢ, according to the sex of the person, or thing, to which the noun is applied.

## ATTIC FORM.

*Mas. Fem. Com. Genders.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ λέως,		N. οἱ λέω,
G. τοῦ λέω,	NA. τὸ λέω,	G. τῶν λέων,
D. τῷ λέω,	GD. τοῖν λέων,	D. τοῖς λέων,
A. τὸν λέων,	V. ὦ λέω.	A. τοὺς λέων,
V. ὦ λέως.		V. ὦ λέω.

*Neuter Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ ἀνώγειν,		N. τὰ ἀνώγειν;
G. τοῦ ἀνώγειν,	NA. τὸ ἀνώγειν,	G. τῶν ἀνώγειν,
D. τῷ ἀνώγειν,	GD. τοῖν ἀνώγειν,	D. τοῖς ἀνώγειν,
A. τὸ ἀνώγειν,	V. ὦ ἀνώγειν.	A. τὰ ἀνώγειν,
V. ὦ ἀνώγειν.		V. ὦ ἀνώγειν.*

## THE THIRD DECLENSION.

This declension has *eight* terminations: Of which, *three* are vowels, *α, ι, υ*, of the neuter gender; and *five* are consonants, *ν, ς, σ, ξ, ψ*, of any gender indifferently.

\* This ATTIC FORM is made by changing the last vowel, or diphthong into *ν*, *ει* into *α*, and *αι* long or *αι* before the termination into *ι*: As from *ὁ ναός*, a temple, the Attic have *ὁ νας*, and from *τὸ ἀνωγαίον*, an upper chamber, they have *τὸ ἀνωγειν*.

There is one noun in *ως* of the neuter gender; as *τὸ χρεως*, a debt; and it is declined like *ὁ λέως*.

Some nouns of this declension form their accusative in *α*; as *Κως*, *Κω*, an Island; and *λαγως*, *λαγω*, a Hare. Sometimes *Ἄδων* and *λαγών* are used.



*Neuter Gender.*

SINGULAR.

N. τὸ σῶμα  
 G. τοῦ σώματος  
 D. τῷ σώματι  
 A. τὸ σῶμα  
 V. ὦ σῶμα.

DUAL.

NA. τὼ σώματε  
 GD. τοῖν σωματίοιιν  
 V. ὦ σώματε.

PLURAL.

N. τὰ σώματα  
 G. τῶν σωματίων  
 D. τοῖς σώμασι  
 A. τὰ σώματα  
 V. ὦ σώματα.

N. τὸ μέλι  
 G. τοῦ μέλιτος  
 D. τῷ μέλιτι  
 A. τὸ μέλι  
 V. ὦ μέλι.

NA. τὼ μέλιτε  
 GD. τοῖν μέλιτοιιν  
 V. ὦ μέλιτε.

N. τὰ μέλιτα  
 G. τῶν μέλιτων  
 D. τοῖν μέλισι  
 A. τὰ μέλιτα  
 V. ὦ μέλιτα.

N. τὸ δάκρυ  
 G. τοῦ δάκρυος  
 D. τῷ δακρῦι  
 A. τὸ δάκρυ  
 V. ὦ δάκρυ.

NA. τὼ δάκρυε  
 GD. τοῖν δακρῦοιιν  
 V. ὦ δάκρυε.

N. τὰ δάκρυα  
 G. τῶν δακρῦόνων  
 D. τοῖς δάκρυσι  
 A. τὰ δάκρυα  
 V. ὦ δάκρυα.

*All Genders occasionally.*

N. ὁ δελφίν  
 G. τοῦ δελφίνος  
 D. τῷ δελφῖνι  
 A. τὸν δελφῖνα  
 V. ὦ δελφίν.

NA. τὼ δελφῖνε  
 GD. τοῖν δελφῖνοιιν  
 V. ὦ δελφῖνε.

N. οἱ δελφίνες  
 G. τῶν δελφίνων  
 D. τοῖς δελφῖσι  
 A. τοὺς δελφῖνας  
 V. ὦ δελφίνες.

N. ὁ ἀναξ  
 G. τοῦ ἀνακτος  
 D. τῷ ἀνακτι  
 A. τὸν ἀνακτα  
 V. ὦ ἀναξ.

NA. τὼ ἀνακτε  
 GD. τοῖν ἀνακτιοῖιν  
 V. ὦ ἀνακτε.

N. οἱ ἀνακτες  
 G. τῶν ἀνακτῶν  
 D. τοῖς ἀνακτι  
 A. τοὺς ἀνακτας  
 V. ὦ ἀνακτες.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ δέλεαρ		N. τὰ δελέατα
G. τοῦ δελέατος	NA. τὼ δελέατε	G. τῶν δελέατων
D. τῷ δελέατι	GD. τοῖν δελεάτοιιν	D. τοῖς δελέασιν
A. τὸ δελέαρ	V. ᾧ δελέατε.	A. τὰ δελέατα
V. ᾧ δελέαρ.		V. ᾧ δελέατα.
N. ἡ λαμπάς		N. αἱ λαμπάδες
G. τῆς λαμπάδος	NA. τὰ λαμπάδε	G. τῶν λαμπάδων
D. τῇ λαμπάδι	GD. ταῖν λαμπάδων	D. ταῖς λαμπάσιν
A. τὴν λαμπάδα	V. ᾧ λαμπάδε.	A. τὰς λαμπάδας
V. ᾧ λαμπάς.		V. ᾧ λαμπάδες.
N. ὁ γυψ		N. οἱ γύκες
G. τοῦ γυκός	NA. τὼ γύπε	G. τῶν γυκῶν
D. τῷ γυκί	GD. τοῖν γυκοῖν	D. τοῖς γυψί
A. τὸν γύκα	V. ᾧ γύπε.	A. τοὺς γύκας
V. ᾧ γύψ.		V. ᾧ γύκες.

## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

*First Declension.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ ἰκπότης		N. οἱ ἰκπῶται
G. τοῦ ἰκπότηου	NA. τὼ ἰκπῶτα,	G. τῶν ἰκπῶτων
D. τῷ ἰκπότη	GD. τοῖν ἰκπῶταιν	D. τοῖς ἰκπῶταις
A. τὸν ἰκπότην	V. ᾧ ἰκπῶτα.	A. τοὺς ἰκπῶτας
V. ᾧ ἰκπῶτα.		V. ᾧ ἰκπῶται.

N. B. In the same manner are declined κριτής, σατραπής, Σκυθής, and the compounds of μέτρον, πῶλον, τριβῶν; αἶψ γεωμετρής, βιβλιοκάλῃς, παιδοτριβής, also λαγνής, μετιετής; λήσῃς makes the Vocative ᾧ λήσα οὐ λήση.

SING. N. Πυθαγορας, G. του Πυθαγορου and Πυθαγορα; the other cases are regular. Many others in ας, follow this form.

Θωμας, Ιουδας, Λουκας, Λεωνιδας, Μαρμωνας, Σατανας, are according to the DORIC FORM of the first declension.

SECOND DECLENSION.

SING.	SING.	SING.	SING.	SING.
N. Αθως	Κεως	ο λαγωγς*	αγηρως	δ Ιησους,
G. Αθω	Κεω	του λαγω	αγηρω	του Ιησου,
D. Αθω	Κεω	τω λαγω	αγηρω	τω Ιησου,
A. Αθω	Κεω	του λαγω	αγηρω	τον Ιησου,
V. Αθως	Κεως	ω λαγωγς	αγηρως	ω Ιησου.

SING.	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. δ Απολλως	N. ναυς		N. ναες
G. του Απολλω	G. ναος	NA. ναε	G. ναων
D. τω Απολλω	D. νατ	GD. ναοιν	D. ναυσι
A. τον Απολλω	A. ναυν	V. ναε.	A. ναας
V. ω Απολλως.	V. ναυ		V. ναες.

SING.	SING.	SING.
N. δ καλως*	N. δ γελως*	N. δ Θαλης †
G. του καλωσως	G. του γελωστος	G. του Θαλου; οτ Θαλητος
D. τω καλω	D. τω γελω	D. τω Θαλησθ Θαλητ
A. τον καλων	A. τον γελων	A. τον Θαλησθ Θαλητ
V. ω καλως.	V. ω γελως.	V. ω Θαλης.

\* Dual and Plural are regular, Attic.

† δ μύκης, θήκη.

B

## THIRD DECLENSION.

## SINGULAR.

N. εἴς, εἴς  
 G. εἴος  
 D. εἴοι  
 A. εἴων, εἴων, εἴα  
 V. εἴω.

## PLURAL.

N. εἴες, εἴως  
 G. εἴων  
 D. εἴοσι, εἴοσι, εἴοσι  
 A. εἴας, εἴως  
 V. εἴες, εἴως.

## SINGULAR.

N. Ποσειδων, Ποσειδεων, Ποσειδαν  
 G. Ποσειδωνος, Ποσειδεωνος, Ποσειδανος, Ποσειδανος  
 D. Ποσειδωνι, Ποσειδεωνι, Ποσειδανι,  
 A. Ποσειδωνα, Ποσειδεωνα, Ποσειδαννα, Ποσειδαν,  
 V. Ποσειδον, Ποσειδαν, Ποσειδκου.

## SINGULAR.

N. ἡ θυγάτηρ  
 G. τῆς θυγατέρος, τρὸς  
 D. τῇ θυγατέρι, τρι  
 A. τὴν θυγάτερα, τρα  
 V. ᾧ θυγατερ.

## SINGULAR.

N. ὁ ἀνὴρ  
 G. τοῦ ἀνέρος, ανδρος  
 D. τῷ ἀνέρι, ανδρι  
 A. τὸν ἀνέρα, ανδρα  
 V. ᾧ ἀνέρ.

## DUAL.

NA. τὰ θυγατέρε, τρε  
 GD. ταῖν θυγατέροιν, τροῖν  
 V. ᾧ θυγατέρε, τρε.

## DUAL.

NA. τὼ ἀνέρε, ἀνδρέ  
 GD. τοῖν ἀνέροιν, ἀνδροῖν  
 V. ᾧ ἀνέρε, ἀνδρέ.

## PLURAL.

N. αἱ θυγατέρες, τρες  
 G. τῶν θυγατέρων, τρῶν  
 D. ταῖς θυγατέρασι  
 A. τὰς θυγατέρας, τρες  
 V. ᾧ θυγατέρες, τρες.

## PLURAL.

N. οἱ ἀνέρες, ἀνδρές  
 G. τῶν ἀνερῶν, ἀνδρῶν  
 D. τοῖς ἀνδράσι  
 A. τοὺς ἀνέρας, ἀνδράς  
 V. ᾧ ἀνέρες, ἀνδρές.

SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ Ζεὺς, Ζῆς\*  
 G. τοῦ Ζηνός, Διός  
 D. τῷ Ζηνί, Δίι  
 A. τὸν Ζῆνα, Ζην, Ζάν, Δία  
 V. ᾧ Ζεῦ.

SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ Μωσῆς, Μωϋσῆς, Μω-  
 σεὺς, Μωϋσευς  
 G. τοῦ Μωσέως, Μωϋσεως  
 D. τῷ Μωσῇ, Μωσεῖ  
 A. τὸν Μωσην, Μωσοῦα  
 V. ᾧ Μωσῆς.

SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ γυνή  
 G. τῆς γυναῖκος  
 D. τῇ γυναικί  
 A. τὴν γυναῖκα  
 V. ᾧ γύναι.

DUAL.

- NA. τὼ γυναῖκε  
 GD. ταῖν γυναικῶν  
 V. ᾧ γυναῖκε.

PLURAL.

- N. αἱ γυναῖκες  
 G. τῶν γυναικῶν  
 D. ταῖς γυναξί  
 A. τὰς γυναῖκας  
 V. ᾧ γυναῖκες.

- N. ἡ χεῖρ  
 G. τῆς χεῖρος  
 D. τῇ χεῖρὶ  
 A. τὴν χεῖρα  
 V. ᾧ χεῖρ.

- NA. τὼ χεῖρε  
 GD. ταῖν χεῖρῶν  
 V. ᾧ χεῖρε.

- N. αἱ χεῖρες  
 G. τῶν χεῖρῶν  
 D. ταῖς χεῖρσι  
 A. τὰς χεῖρας  
 V. ᾧ χεῖρες.

N. B. Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, is declined like ἡ θυγάτηρ. In the same manner are declined, ὁ πατήρ, a *father*; ἡ μήτηρ, a *mother*; ἡ γαστήρ, the *belly*; but only in the genitive and dative singular. For πατρά is a *family*, and μητέρα, a *matrix*.

SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ ποῦς  
 G. τοῦ ποδός  
 D. τῷ ποδὶ  
 A. τὸν ποδά  
 V. ᾧ πους.

PLURAL.

- οἱ ποδες  
 τῶν ποδῶν  
 τοῖς ποσι  
 τοὺς ποδάς  
 ᾧ ποδες.

SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ παῖς  
 G. τοῦ παιδός  
 D. τῷ παιδί  
 A. τὸν παι-  
 δα or παιν }  
 V. ᾧ παι.

PLURAL.

- οἱ παῖδες  
 τῶν παιδῶν  
 τοῖς παισι  
 τοὺς παδάς  
 ᾧ παδες.

\* N. Βδευς, Διυς, Δις, Δην, Δαι, Ζην, Ζας, Ζαν. *Jupiter*.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.
N.	ὁ ὀδοῦς	οἱ ὀδόντες	N.	ἡ κόρυς	ἡ ἰλὺς
G.	τοῦ ὀδόντης	τῶν ὀδοντῶν	G.	τῆς κορύθου	τῆς ἰλυος
D.	τῷ ὀδοντι	τοῖς ὀδοῖσι	D.	τῇ κορύθῳ	τῇ ἰλυϊ
A.	τὸν ὀδοντα	τοὺς ὀδοντας	A.	τὴν κορυ-	τὴν ἰλυν.
V.	ὦ ὀδοῦς.	ὦ ὀδόντες.	V.	θα εἶ κόρυν.	

### CONTRACTED NOUNS.

Of these there are five declensions, and they take their origin from the third declension of simple nouns.

They are called contracted nouns; because, in some cases, two syllables are contracted into one, and both vowels are preserved; as *τείχει*; *τείχει*. Sometimes there is a change of vowels; as, *τείχεα*, *τειχη*. And sometimes a vowel is taken out; as, *τειχέων*; *τειχῶν*.

### FIRST DECLENSION

Has three endings. Those that end in *ης*, are of the *masculine*, *feminine* and *common* gender. Those that end in *ες* or *ος*, are of the *neuter* gender.

#### *Feminine Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ τριῆς		N. αἱ τριῆρες, ρεις
G. τῆς τριῆρος, ρου	NA. τὰ τριῆρες, ρη	G. τῶν τριῆρων, ρῶν
D. τῇ τριῆρει, ρει	GD. ταῖν τριῆροιν,	D. ταῖς τριῆρσι
A. τὴν τριῆρα, ρη	ροῖν	A. τὰς τριῆρας, ρεις
V. ὦ τριῆρες.	V. ὦ τριῆρες, ρη.	V. ὦ τριῆρες, ρεις.

N. B. Nouns of the masculine and common gender, are declined like the feminine gender. The difference is in the article only.

*Neuter Gender.*

**SINGULAR.**

N. τὸ ἵππομανές

G. τοῦ ἵππομανέος, οὔς

D. τῷ ἵππομανεῖ, εἶ

A. τὸ ἵππομανές

V. ὦ ἵππομανές.

**DUAL.**

N. — νεε, νη

G. — νεοιν, νοιν

D. — νεοιν, νοιν

A. — νεε, νη

V. — νεε, νη.

**PLURAL.**

N. τὰ ἵππομανέα, ἦ

G. τῶν ἵππομανέων, ὦν

D. τοῖς ἵππομανέσι

A. τὰ ἵππομανέα, ἦ

V. ὦ ἵππομανέα, ἦ.

**SINGULAR.**

N. τὸ ἔτος

G. τοῦ ἔτεος, οὔς

D. τῷ ἔτει, εἶ

A. τὸ ἔτος

V. ὦ ἔτος.

**DUAL.**

NA. τὼ ἔτεε, ἦ

GD. τοῖν ἔτεοίν, οἶν

V. ὦ ἔτεε, ἦ.

**PLURAL.**

N. τὰ ἔτεα, ἦ

G. τῶν ἔτεων, ὦν

D. τοῖς ἔτεσι

A. τὰ ἔτεα, ἦ

V. ὦ ἔτεα, ἦ.

**SECOND DECLENSION.**

Nouns of this declension have their masculine, feminine and common gender ending in *ις*. The neuter gender ends in *ι*.

*Masculine Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ ὄφις	NA. τὼ ὄφιε	N. οἱ ὄφιδες, ὄφιδες
G. τοῦ ὄφιος	GD. τοῖν ὄφιοιν	G. τῶν ὄφιων
D. τῷ ὄφιι, ὄφι	V. ὦ ὄφιε.	D. τοῖς ὄφισι
A. τὸν ὄφιν		A. τοὺς ὄφιδας, ὄφιδες
V. ὦ ὄφι.		V. ὦ ὄφιδες, ὄφιδες.

N. B. This is the IONIC FORM: The feminine and common gender is declined like the masculine.

### ATTIC FORM.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ ὄφις		N. οἱ ὄφεις
G. τοῦ ὄφεως	NA. τῶ ὄφει	G. τῶν ὄφεων
D. τῷ ὄφει	GD. τοῖν ὄφεων	D. τοῖς ὄφεσι
A. τὸν ὄφιν	V. ᾧ ὄφει.	A. τοὺς ὄφεις
V. ᾧ ὄφι.		V. ω ὄφεις.

N. B. The *Attic Form* is most generally used.

### Neuter Gender.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ σινηπι		N. τὰ σινήπια, πι
G. τοῦ σινήπιος	NA. τῶ σινήπιε	G. τῶν σινηπίων
D. τῷ σινήπιι πι	GD. τοῖν σινηπίοιν	D. τοῖς σινήπιοι
A. τὸ σινηπι	V. ᾧ σινήπιε.	A. τὰ σινήπια, πι
V. ᾧ σινηπι.		V. ᾧ σινήπια, πι.

### THIRD DECLENSION

Hath three endings. The masculine gender ends in εϋς; the ending in υς is either masculine, or feminine occasionally; the ending in υ is ever of the neuter gender.

### Masculine Gender.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς		N. οἱ βασιλεῖς, εἰς
G. τοῦ βασιλέος	NA. τῶ βασιλέε, η	G. τῶν βασιλέων
D. τῷ βασιλεῖ, εἷ	GD. τοῖν βασιλείοιν	D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι
A. τὸν βασιλέα, ἦ	V. ᾧ βασιλέε, η.	A. τοὺς βασιλέας, εἰς
V. ᾧ βασιλεῦ.		V. ᾧ βασιλεῖς, εἰς.



SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ πῆχυς		N. οἱ πῆχῆες, εἰς
G. τοῦ πῆχεος	NA. τῷ πῆχῆε, η*	G. τῶν πηχέων, ὧν*
D. τῷ πῆχει, εἰ	GD. τοῖν πῆχεοιν	D. τοῖς πηχέσι
A. τὸν πῆχυν	V. ὦ πῆχῆε, η.*	A. τοὺς πηχέας, εἰς
V. ὦ πηχυ.		V. ὦ πηχέες, εἰς.

N. B. The genitive singular of nouns, declined according to these two examples, generally ends *Attice* in εως.

Those that end in εως, *pure*, are thus declined :

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ χοεὺς		N. οἱ χοέες, χοεῖς
G. τοῦ χοέως, χοῶς	NA. τῷ χοέε, η*	G. τῶν χοέων, χοῶν
D. τῷ χοέει, χοεῖ	GD. τοῖν χοέοιν	D. τοῖς χοεῦσι
A. τὸν χοέα, χοᾶ	V. ὦ χοέε, η.*	A. τοὺς χοέας, χοεῖς
V. ὦ χοεὺ.		V. ὦ χοέες, χοεῖς.

*Neuter Gender.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ ἄζυ		N. τὰ ἄζεα, ἦ
G. τοῦ ἄζεος	NA. τῷ ἄζεε, ἦ*	G. τῶν ἄζεων
D. τῷ ἄζει, ἄζει	GD. τοῖν ἄζεοιν	D. τοῖς ἄζεσι
A. τὸ ἄζυ	V. ὦ ἄζεε, ἦ*	A. τὰ ἄζεα, ἦ
V. ὦ ἄζυ.		V. ὦ ἄζεα, ἦ.

#### FOURTH DECLENSION

Has two endings ; one in ως, and the other in ω, both of the feminine gender.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἡ Φειδῶ		N. αἱ Φειδοῖ.
G. τῆς Φειδῶς, ὅς	NA. τὰ Φειδῶ	G. τῶν Φειδῶν
D. τῇ Φειδί, οἷ	GD. ταῖν Φειδοῖν	D. ταῖς Φειδοῖς
A. τὴν Φειδῶα, ὦ	V. ὦ Φειδῶ.	A. τὰς Φειδοῦς
V. ὦ Φειδοῖ.		V. ὦ Φειδοῖ.

\* These contractions seldom occur.

N. B. There are two nouns *only* of this declension, that have their *nominative singular*, ending in *ας*; ἡ ἀιδῶς, *modesty*; and ἡ ἡώς, *the morning*. These are seldom used, in the dual and plural.

## FIFTH DECLENSION

Has one ending only, in *ας*, or *ας* pure: And of the neuter gender only.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.
N. τὸ κέρας	NA. τὸ κέρατε, αε, α
G. τοῦ κέρατος, αος, ως	GD. τοῖν κερατοῖν, αοῖν, ὦν
D. τῷ κέρατι, αῖ, α	V. ᾧ κέρατε, αε, α.
A. τὸ κέρας	
V. ᾧ κέρας.	

## PLURAL.

N. τὰ κέρατα, αα, α	A. τὰ κέρατα, αα, α
G. τῶν κεράτων, άων, ὦν	V. ᾧ κέρατα, αα, α.
D. τοῖς κέρασι	

N. B. Those that end in *ας* pure, are contracted in the same manner.

## IRREGULAR CONTRACTED NOUNS.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ὁ γῶς, νοῦς,	NA. τῷ νόω, νῶ	N. αἱ νόοι, νοῖ
G. τοῦ νόου, νοῦ	GD. τοῖν νόοιν, νοῖν	G. τᾶν νόων, νῶν
D. τῷ νόω, νῶ	V. τῷ νόω, νῶ.	D. τοῖς νόοις, νοῖς
A. τὸν νόον, νοῦν		A. τοὺς νόους, νοῦς
V. ᾧ νόε, νοῦ.		V. ᾧ νόοι, νοῖ.

N. B. In this manner, are contracted ῥῶς, ροῦς, *a flowing*; πλοῦς, πλοῦς, *sailing*; ὁ ἀδελφιδέος, οῦς, *a sister's son*, &c.\*

\* ὁ χροῦς, χροῦς, *a young beard*; χροῦς, χροῦς, *the skin*.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. τὸ οσέον, οσοῦν.		N. τὰ οσέα, οσαῖ,
G. τοῦ οσέου, οσοῦ	NA. τὼ οσέω, οσαῖ	G. τῶν οσέων, οσαῶν
D. τῷ οσέω, οσαῖ	GD. τοῖν οσέοιν, οσοῖν	D. τοῖς οσέοις, οσοῖς
A. τὸ οσέον, οσοῦν	V. ᾧ οσέω, οσαῖ.	A. τὰ οσέα, οσαῖ,
V. ᾧ οσέον, οσοῦν.		V. ᾧ οσέα, οσαῖ.

SINGULAR.

N. ὁ πλακοίς, οὐς
G. τοῦ πλακοέντος, οὔντος
D. τῷ πλακοέντι, οὔντι
A. τὸν πλακοέντα, οὔντα
V. ᾧ πλακοί, οἶν.

DUAL.

N. --- οεντε, ουντε
G. --- οεντοιν, ουντοιν
D. --- οεντοιν, ουντοιν
A. --- οεντε, ουντε
V. --- οεντε, ουντε.

PLURAL.

N. --- όεντες, ούντες
G. --- όέντων, ούντων
D. --- όείσι, οῦσι
A. --- όεντας, ούντας
V. --- όεντες, ούντες.

SINGULAR.

N. ὁ κενεών, κων
G. τοῦ κενεώνος, κωνος
D. τῷ κενεώνι, κωνι
A. τὸν κενεώνα, κωνα
V. ᾧ κενεών, κων.

DUAL.

N. τὼ κενεώνε, κωνε
G. τοῖν κενεώνοιν, κωνοῖν

SINGULAR.

N. ἡ δαίς, ἀς
G. τῆς δαίδος, ἀδος
D. τῇ δαίδι, ἀδι
A. τὴν δαίδα, ἀδα
V. ᾧ δαίς, ἐς.

DUAL.

NA. τὰ δαῖδε, ἀδε
GD. ταῖν δαῖδοιν, ἀδοῖν
V. ᾧ δαῖδε, ἀδε.

PLURAL.

N. αἱ δαῖδες, ἀδες
G. τῶν δαίδων, ἀδων
D. ταῖς δαῖσι, ἀσι
A. τὰς δαίδας, ἀδας
V. ᾧ δαῖδες, ἀδες.

D. τοῖν κενεώνοιν, κωνοῖν
A. τὼ κενεώνε, κωνε
V. ᾧ κενεώνε, κωνε.

PLURAL.

N. οἱ κενεώνες, κωνες
G. τῶν κενεώνων, κωνων
D. τοῖς κενεώσι, κωνσι
A. τοὺς κενεώνας, κωνας
V. ᾧ κενεώνες, κωνες.

## SINGULAR.

- N. τὸ κρέας, ἄς  
 G. τοῦ κρέατος, ἄτος  
 D. τῷ κρέατι, ἄτι  
 A. τὸ κρέας, ἄς ἑτάτα, ἄτα  
 V. ὦ κρέας, ἄς.

## DUAL.

- NA. τὼ κρέατε, ἄτε  
 GD. τοῖν κρέατοιν, ἀτοῖν  
 V. ὦ κρέατε, ἄτε.

## PLURAL.

- N. τὰ κρέατα, ἄτα  
 G. τῶν κρέατων, ἄτων  
 D. τοῖς κρέασι, ἄσι  
 A. τὰ κρέατα, ἄτα  
 V. ὦ κρέατες, ἄτες.

## SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ μνάα, ἄ  
 G. τῆς μνάας, ἄς  
 D. τῇ μνάα, ἄ  
 A. τὴν μνάαν, ἄν  
 V. ὦ μνάα, ἄ.

## DUAL.

- NA. τὰ μνάα, ἄ  
 GD. ταῖν μνάαιν, αῖν  
 V. ὦ μνάα, ἄ.

## PLURAL.

- N. αἱ μνάαι, αῖ  
 G. τῶν μνάαιν, ὦν  
 D. ταῖς μνάαις, αῖς  
 A. τὰς μνάας, ἄς  
 V. ὦ μνάαι, αῖ.

## SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ γαλέη, ἦ  
 G. τῆς γαλέης, ἦς  
 D. τῇ γαλέῃ, ἦ  
 A. τὴν γαλέην, ἦν  
 V. ὦ γαλέη, ἦ.

## DUAL.

- NA. τὰ γαλέα, ἄ  
 GD. ταῖν γαλέαιν, αῖν  
 V. τὰ γαλέα, ἄ.

## PLURAL.

- N. αἱ γαλέαι, αῖ  
 G. τῶν γαλέων, ὦν  
 D. ταῖς γαλέαις, αῖς  
 A. τὰς γαλέας, ἄς  
 V. ὦ γαλέαι, αῖ.

## SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ Ἐρμέας, ἦς  
 G. τοῦ Ἐρμέου, οὔ  
 D. τῷ Ἐρμένῃ, ἦ  
 A. τὸν Ἐρμέαν, ἦν  
 V. ὦ Ἐρμέα, ἦ.

## SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ Ἀπελλέης, ἦς  
 G. τοῦ Ἀπελλέου, οὔ  
 D. τῷ Ἀπελλέῃ, ἦ  
 A. τὸν Ἀπελλέην, ἦν  
 V. ὦ Ἀπελλέα, ἦ.

## SINGULAR.

- N. Ἡρακλέης, κλης.  
 G. Ἡρακλέεος, έους, έος, οὔς  
 D. Ἡρακλέει, έει, έί, έῖ  
 A. Ἡρακλέεα, έα, ἦ  
 V. Ἡρακλέες, εῖς, ές.

SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ κλέϊς  
 G. τῆς κλείδος  
 D. τῇ κλείδι  
 A. τὴν κλείδα, κλείν  
 V. ᾧ κλείς.

DUAL.

- NA. τὰ κλείδε  
 GD. ταῖν κλείδοιν  
 V. ᾧ κλείδε.

PLURAL.

- N. αἱ κλείδες, κλείς  
 G. τῶν κλείδων  
 D. ταῖς κλείσι  
 A. τὰς κλείδας, κλείς  
 V. ᾧ κλείδες, κλείς.

SINGULAR.

- N. Σιμόεις, ους  
 G. Σιμόεντος, ουντος,  
 D. Σιμόεντι, ουντι  
 A: Σιμοεντα, ουντα  
 V. Σιμοει, οεν.

SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ ἔρις  
 G. τῆς ἔριδος  
 D. τῇ ἔριδι  
 A. τὴν ἔριδα, ἔριν  
 V. ᾧ ἔρις.

PLURAL.

- N. αἱ ἔριδες, ἔρεις  
 G. τῶν ἔριδων  
 D. ταῖς ἔρισι  
 A. τὰς ἔριδας, ἔρεις  
 V. ᾧ ἔριδες, ἔρεις.

SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ κάλπις  
 G. τῆς κάλπιδος, κάλπιος  
 D. τῇ κάλπιδι  
 A. τὴν κάλπιδα κάλπιν  
 V. ᾧ κάλπις.

PLURAL.

- N. αἱ κάλπιδες κάλπειθ  
 G. τῶν κάλπιδων  
 D. ταῖς κάλπισι  
 A. τὰς κάλπιδας κάλπειθ  
 V. ᾧ κάλπιδες κάλπειθ.

N. B. In this way is contracted ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird.

SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ ἑότρευς  
 G. τοῦ ἑότρευος  
 D. τῷ ἑότρευι  
 A. τὸν ἑότρευν  
 V. ᾧ ἑοτρεύ.

PLURAL.

- N. οἱ ἑότρευες ἑότρευς  
 G. τῶν ἑοτρευῶν  
 D. τοῖς ἑότρευσι  
 A. τοὺς ἑότρευας, ἑοτρευς  
 V. ᾧ ἑότρευες, ἑότρευς

N. B. In this manner are contracted ὁ σάχυς *an ear of corn*; ὁ ἰχθύς *a fish*; ἡ ἄρκυς *a snare*; ἡ δρυς *an oak*, and many others.\*

## SINGULAR.

- N. ὁ λαός, λαός  
 G. τοῦ λαοῦ, λαοῦ  
 D. τῷ λαῷ, λαῷ  
 A. τὸν λαόν, λαόν  
 V. ὦ λαε, λαε.

## DUAL.

- NA. τῶ λαῶ, λαῶ  
 GD. τοῖν λαοῖν, λαοῖν  
 V. ὦ λαῶ, λαῶ.

## PLURAL.

- N. οἱ λαοί, λαοί  
 G. τῶν λαῶν, λαῶν  
 D. τοῖς λαοῖς, λαοῖς  
 A. τοὺς λαοὺς, λαοὺς  
 V. ὦ λαοι, λαοι.

This noun, Ἐριννύς, *a Fury*, makes N. PLU. in Ἐριννυες, Ἐριννῦς; A. Ἐριννύας, Ἐριννῦς, and V. Ἐριννυες, Ἐριννῦς.

## P R O N O U N S

Are words, that are used instead of nouns; of which there are the *twenty* following: ἐγὼ, σὺ, οὗ, οὗτος, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, δεινὰ, τίς, ὅστις, ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, εαυτοῦ, ἐμός, σός, ἐός, νῶιτερος, σφῶιτερος, ἡμετερος, υμετερος, σφετερος.

\* For remarks on the declensions, see APPENDIX, Sec. IV.

## SINGULAR.

- N. τὸ ἔαρ, ἦρ  
 G. τοῦ ἔαρος, ἦρος  
 D. τῷ ἔαρι, ἦρι  
 A. τὸ ἔαρα, ἦρα  
 V. ὦ ἔαρ, ἦρ.

## SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ γέα, γῆ  
 G. τῆς γέας, γῆς  
 D. τῇ γέᾳ, γῆ  
 A. τὴν γέαν, γῆν  
 V. ὦ γέα, γῆ.

## SINGULAR.

- N. ἡ λεοντέα, λεοντή  
 G. τῆς λεοντέας, λεοντῆς  
 D. τῇ λεοντέᾳ, λεοντῇ  
 A. τὴν λεοντεαν, λεοντῆν  
 V. ὦ λεοντέα, λεοντή.

Εγώ, σὺ, οὗ, are primitive pronouns.

Οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, are demonstrative pronouns.

Εμος, σος, ἐος, νωιτερος, σφαιταρος, ἡμετερος, ὑμετερος, and σφετερος, are possessive pronouns.

Δεινα is indefinite; and τις and οστις, definite.

Εμαυτου, σεαυτου, and εαυτου, are compounds.

DECLINED.

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.					
N.	ἐγώ		N.	νώϊ, νῶ		N.	ἡμεῖς				
G.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ		G.	νώϊν, νῶν		G.	ἡμῶν				
D.	ἐμοί, μοί		D.	νώϊν, νῶν		D.	ἡμῖν				
A.	ἐμέ, μέ.		A.	νώϊ, νῶ.		A.	ἡμᾶς.				
N.	σὺ		N.	σφῶϊ, σφῶ		N.	ὑμεῖς				
G.	σοῦ		G.	σφῶϊν, σφῶν		G.	ὑμῶν				
D.	σοί		D.	σφῶϊν, σφῶν		D.	ὑμῖν				
A.	σέ.*		A.	σφῶϊ, σφῶ.		A.	ὑμᾶς.*				
N.	—		N.	σφῶϊ, σφῶ		N.	σφεῖς				
G.	οὔ		NA.	σφῶε, σφέ		G.	σφῶν				
D.	οἶ		GD.	σφῶν, σφῶν		D.	σφίσι				
A.	εἰ.		A.	σφῶ, σφῶ.		A.	σφᾶς.				
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.			
N.	ὁς	ἡ	ὁ	N.	ὦ	αἶ	ὦ	N.	οἶ	αἶ	αἶ
G.	οῦ	ἡς	οῦ	G.	οῖν	αἶν	οῖν	G.	οῖν	αἶν	οῖν
D.	οῦ	ἡ	αἶ	D.	οῖν	αἶν	οῖν	D.	οῖς	αἶς	οῖς
A.	ὄν	ἡν	ὁ.	A.	ὦ	αἶ	ὦ.	A.	οῖς	αἶς	αἶ.

\* To supply the place of the vocative, the Greeks use οὗτος, in the sing. and οὗτοι, in the plural.

## SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
V.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο.

## DUAL.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	τούτω	ταῦτα	τούτω
G.	ταύτοι	ταύται	ταῦτα

D. ταύτοι

A. τούτω ταῦτα τούτω

V. τούτω ταῦτα τούτω.

## PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούταις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
V.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα.

N. B. In the same manner are declined ἐκεῖνος, αὐτός, ὅσπερ, τηλικαῦτος and τοσοῦτος.

## SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἐμός	ἐμή	ἐμόν
G.	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῆς	ἐμοῦ
D.	ἐμῷ	ἐμῇ	ἐμῷ
A.	ἐμόν	ἐμήν	ἐμόν
V.	ἐμέ	ἐμή	ἐμόν.

D.	ἐμοῖν	ἐμαῖν	ἐμοῖν
A.	ἐμῶ	ἐμά	ἐμῶ
V.	ἐμῶ	ἐμά	ἐμῶ.

## PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἐμοί	ἐμαί	ἐμά
G.	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν
D.	ἐμοῖς	ἐμαῖς	ἐμοῖς
A.	ἐμοὺς	ἐμάς	ἐμάς
V.	ἐμοί	ἐμαί	ἐμά.

## DUAL.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἐμῶ	ἐμά	ἐμῶ
G.	ἐμοῖν	ἐμαῖν	ἐμοῖν

N. B. In the same manner are declined σοῦς and εὖς. And in the same manner are declined νῶϊτερος, σφῶϊτερος, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος and σφέτερος; with this exception, that they make α, ας, αν, where εμος makes ηα ης, ην.

## SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	ἐμαυτοῦ
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	ἐμαυτοῦ



D.	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῆ	ἐμαυτῶ
A.	ἐμαυτὸν	ἐμαυτὴν	ἐμαυτό.

SINGULAR.

N.	_____	_____	_____
G.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ
D.	σεαυτῶ	σεαυτῆ	σεαυτῶ
A.	σεαυτὸν	σεαυτὴν	σεαυτό.

N. B. These two want the *nominative* and *vocative* singular, and also the *dual* and *plural* number. The pronoun, ἐαυτοῦ wants the *dual* number and is thus declined :

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
G.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	οὐ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς
D.	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῆ	ἐαυτῶ	οὐ	αὐτῶ	αὐτῆ
A.	ἐαυτὸν	ἐαυτὴν	ἐαυτό	οὐ	αὐτὸν	αὐτὴν

PLURAL.

G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	οὐ	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς	οὐ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἐαυτοὺς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά	οὐ	αὐτοὺς	αὐτάς	αὐτά.

The indefinite, δεῖνα, wants the *dual* and *plural* numbers, and is thus declined :

N.	ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, δεῖνα	G.	τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, δεῖνατος, δεῖνος, δεῖνα	D.	τῶ, τῆ, τῶ, δεῖνατι, δεῖνι, δεῖνα	A.	τὸν, τὴν, τό, δεῖνα.
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SINGULAR.

N.	ὁ ἢ τις, τὸ τι
G.	τοῦ τῆς τοῦ τινός
D.	τῶ τῆ τῶ τινὶ
A.	τὸν τὴν τινὰ, τὸ τί.

DUAL.

NA.	τὼ τὰ τὼ τινέ
-----	---------------

GD. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν τινοῖν.

PLURAL.

N.	οἱ αἱ τινές, τὰ τινά
G.	τῶν τῶν τῶν τινῶν
D.	τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς τισί
A.	τούς τὰς τινάς, τὰ τινά

The compound of  $\delta\varsigma$  and  $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$  is thus declined.

SINGULAR.			GD. $\delta\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\iota\sigma\iota\upsilon\iota\upsilon$ $\acute{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\upsilon$		
M.	F.	N.	$\delta\acute{\iota}\nu\tau\iota\upsilon\iota\upsilon$ .		
N. $\delta\varsigma\iota\varsigma$	$\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\acute{\iota}, \tau\iota$			
G. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$	$\eta\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$	$\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$	PLURAL.		
D. $\acute{\omega}\tau\iota\upsilon$	$\eta\tau\iota\upsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\iota\upsilon$	M.	F.	N.
A. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$	$\eta\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$	$\delta\acute{\iota}, \tau\iota$	N. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon$
DUAL.			G. $\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\iota\upsilon\omega\upsilon$	&c.	&c.
M.	F.	N.	D. $\omicron\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$	$\omicron\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$
NA. $\acute{\omega}\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon$	$\delta\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon$	A. $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$

### ADJECTIVES

Are used to express the qualities, accidents, and circumstances of nouns. Some adjectives have *three* endings in the nominative singular; others have *two*; and others, *one*.

Adjectives, in their declensions, follow the analogy and irregularity of nouns.

Participles are declined according to the manner of adjectives.

Both adjectives and participles, that have their *nom. sing.* ending in  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ , are declined, like  $\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , *all*, or *every one*.

SINGULAR.		
M.	F.	N.
N. $\delta\ \pi\alpha\varsigma$	$\eta\ \pi\alpha\sigma\alpha$	$\tau\omicron\ \pi\alpha\upsilon$
G. $\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$	$\pi\alpha\sigma\eta\varsigma$	$\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$
D. $\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota$	$\pi\alpha\sigma\eta$	$\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota$
A. $\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$	$\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha\upsilon$	$\pi\alpha\upsilon$
V. $\acute{\omega}\ \pi\alpha\varsigma$	$\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha$	$\pi\alpha\upsilon$ .
DUAL.		
NAV. $\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha$	$\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$
GD. $\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\upsilon$	$\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota\upsilon$	$\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\upsilon$ .

PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	πάντες	πάσκι	πάντα
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
A.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V.	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα.

Adjectives and participles ending in εἰς, εἶσα, εν, are declined, like χαρίεις, thankful.

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
V.	χαρίεν, ει	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν.

DUAL.

NAV.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε
GD.	χαρίεντοιν	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίεντοιν.

PLURAL.

N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσαι	χαρίεντα
G.	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσων	χαρίεντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεστας	χαρίεντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσαι	χαρίεντα.

Adjectives and participles, that end in ός, ή, ός, in the nom. sing. are declined, like καλός, fair.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	καλός	καλή	καλον
G.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
D.	καλῶ	καλῇ	καλῶ
A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν.

	DUAL.		
	M.	F.	N.
NAV.	καλιῶ	καλᾶ	καλιῶ
GD.	καλιῶν	καλιῶν	καλιῶν
PLURAL.			
N.	καλοὶ	καλαὶ	καλᾶ
G.	καλιῶν	καλιῶν	καλιῶν
D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
A.	καλοῦς	καλας	καλά
	καλοὶ	καλαὶ	καλᾶ.

Adjectives and participles, that end in *ων, ουσα, αν*, are declined, like *ἐκων, voluntary*.

SINGULAR.			
N.	ἐκῶν	ἐκούσα	ἐκόν
G.	ἐκόντων	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
D.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούση	ἐκόντι
A.	ἐκόντα	ἐκούσαν	ἐκόν
V.	ἐκῶν	ἐκούσα	ἐκῶν

DUAL.			
NAV.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
GD.	ἐκόντοι	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντοι

PLURAL.			
N.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα
G.	ἐκόντων	ἐκούσων	ἐκόντων
D.	ἐκούσι	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι
A.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα
A.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα.

Adjectives, that end in *υς, εια, υα* in the *nom. sing.* are declined, like *ἡδύς, sweet*.

			SINGULAR.		
M.			F.		N.
N.	ἡδύς*		ἡδεία*		ἡδύ*
G.	ἡδέος		ἡδείας		ἡδέος
D.	ἡδέϊ ἡδέϊ		ἡδείᾳ		ἡδέϊ
A.	ἡδύν ἡδέᾱ ἡδά†		ἡδείαν		ἡδύ
V.	ἡδύ		ἡδείᾳ		ἡδύ.
			DUAL.		
NAV.	ἡδέῃ		ἡδείᾳ		ἡδέε
GD.	ἡδέοιν		ἡδείαιν		ἡδέοιν
			PLURAL.		
N.	ἡδέες ἡδέϊς		ἡδείῃ		ἡδέε
G.	ἡδέων		ἡδείων		ἡδέων
D.	ἡδέσι		ἡδείαις		ἡδέσσι
A.	ἡδέας ἡδέϊς		ἡδείας		ἡδέα
V.	ἡδέες ἡδέϊς		ἡδείαι		ἡδέα.

N. B. For the assistance of the young scholar, we shall here insert the declension of participles, ending in *ως, υῖα, ός*. As, *ό τετυφώς, ἡ τετυφυῖα, τῆ τετυφός.*

			SINGULAR.		
M.			F.		N.
N.	τετυφώς		τετυφυῖα		τετυφός
G.	τετυφότης		τετυφυῖας		τετυφότης
D.	τετυφότηι		τετυφυῖᾳ		τετυφότηι
A.	τετυφότηα		τετυφυῖαν		τετυφός
V.	τετυφώς		τετυφυῖᾳ		τετυφός.
			DUAL.		
NAV.	τετυφότε		τετυφυῖα		τετυφότε
GD.	τετυφότηων		τετυφυῖαιν		τετυφότηων.

\* Attice *ως, οσα, ως.*

† The two last endings used by the Poets.

	PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	
N. ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΕΣ	ΤΕΤΥΦΥΪΑΙ	ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΑ	
G. ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΩΝ	ΤΕΤΥΦΥΪΩΝ	ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΩΝ	
D. ΤΕΤΥΦΌΣΙ	ΤΕΤΥΦΥΪΑΙΣ	ΤΕΤΥΦΌΣΙ	
A. ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΑΣ	ΤΕΤΥΦΥΪΑΣ	ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΑ	
V. ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΕΣ	ΤΕΤΥΦΥΪΑΙ	ΤΕΤΥΦΌΤΑ.	

Participles, in *ὤς, ὤσα, ὤν*, are thus declined.

SINGULAR.		
N. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝ
G. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΟΣ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΗΣ*	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΟΣ
D. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΙ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΗ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΙ
A. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΜ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑΜ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝ.
V. ΔΕΙΚΝῶ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶ.

PLURAL.		
N. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΕΣ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑΙ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΑ
G. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΩΝ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΩΝ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΩΝ
D. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΙ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑΙΣ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΙ
A. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΑΣ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑΙ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΑ
V. ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΕΣ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΣΑΙ	ΔΕΙΚΝῶΝΤΑ.

n. v. Participles, that have their nominative singular ending, in *οὖς, οὔσα, ὄν*, as *δοὖς, δουσα, δον*, are declined like the adjective *έκων*.

*Πολὺς, many*, is declined thus :

SINGULAR.		
M.	F.	N.
N. ΠΟΛῶΣ	ΠΟΛΛῆ	ΠΟΛῶ
G. ΠΟΛΛῶν	ΠΟΛΛῆς ΠΟΛέοσ †	ΠΟΛΛῶμ
D. ΠΟΛΛῶ	ΠΟΛΛῆ ΠΟΛεί †	ΠΟΛΛῶ
A. ΠΟΛῶν	ΠΟΛΛῆν ΠΟΛυν †	ΠΟΛῶ
V. ΠΟΛῶ	ΠΟΛΛῆ	ΠΟΛῶ.

\* Sometimes in *εὔσης*.

† According to the Poets.

	DUAL.		
	M.	F.	N.
NAV.	πολλῶ	πολλά	πολλῶ
GD.	πολλοῖν	πολλαῖν	πολλοῖν.
	PLURAL.		
N.	πολλοὶ	πολλαὶ	πολλὰ
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν.
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	πολλοῦς	πολλὰς	πολλὰ
V.	πολλοὶ	πολλαὶ	πολλὰ.*

Many, that end in *ας, αινα, αν*, are declined thus :

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	τάλας †	τάλαινα	τάλαν
G.	τάλανος	ταλαίνης	τάλανος
D.	τάλανι	ταλαίνη	τάλανι
A.	τάλινα	ταλαίνην	τάλαν
V.	τάλαν	ταλαίνα	τάλαν.

DUAL.

NAV.	τάλινα	ταλαίνα	τάλινα
GD.	τάλινοι	ταλαίνοι	τάλινοι.

PLURAL.

NV.	τάλινας	ταλαίνας	τάλινας
G.	ταλινω	ταλινω	ταλινω
D.	τάλινας	ταλαίνας	τάλινας
A.	τάλινας	τάλινας	τάλινας.

*Μεγας, great*, is declined in this manner.

SINGULAR.

N.	μέγας	μέγαλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου

\* The Poets declined this adjective thus : Sing. N. πολὺς, G. πολέος, D. πολει, A. πολυ, V. πολυ. Plur. N. πολέες, εἶς, G. πολίων D. πολέσι, A. πολέας εἶς, V. πολέες, εἶς.

† Miserable.

D. <i>μεγάλω</i>	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>
A. <i>μεγάν</i>	<i>μεγάλην</i>	<i>μέγα</i>
V. <i>μέγα</i>	<i>μέγαλη</i>	<i>μέγα.</i>

## DUAL.

NAV. <i>μεγάλω</i>	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>
GD. <i>μεγάκον</i>	<i>μεγάλαιν</i>	<i>μεγάλοιν.</i>

## PLURAL.

NV. <i>μεγαλοι</i>	<i>μεγαλαι</i>	<i>μεγαλα</i>
G. <i>μεγαλων</i>	<i>μεγαλων</i>	<i>μεγαλων</i>
D. <i>μεγαλοις</i>	<i>μεγαλαις</i>	<i>μεγαλοις</i>
A. <i>μεγαλους</i>	<i>μεγαλας</i>	<i>μεγαλα</i>

Adjectives, ending in *ρος* and *ος* pure, are declined like *καλός*, with this exception, that they make *α, ας, αν* in the feminine, instead of *η, ης, ην*. As, *ἅγιος, ἅγια ἅγιον, holy*; and *ἀνθηρός, ἀνθηρά, ἀνθηρόν, flowery*.

Numerals in *οος*, and materials in *εος*, retain *η*. As, *ὄγδοος, ὄη, ον, the eighth*; *χρυσεος, εη, εον, golden*.

These four, *ἄλλος, τοιοῦτος, τελικοῦτος, τοσοῦτος*, make the neuter gender in *ὀ*; as, *ἄλλο, ἄλλη, ἄλλο*; *another*.

*Ἄλληλων, one another.*

N. *wanting.* G. *ἄλληλων, αν, ων.* D. *οις, αις, οαις.*  
A. *ους, ας, α.*



TWO ENDINGS.

In adjectives of two endings, the first ending is both masculine and feminine, the second is neuter.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. ἔνδοξος, ου		N. ἔνδοξοι α
G. ἔνδοξου ου	NAV. ω ω	G. ἔνδοξων ων
D. ἔνδοξω ω	GD. οιν οιν.	D. ἔνδοξοις οἰς
A. ἔνδοξον ον		A. ἔνδοξους α
V. ἔνδοξε ον.		V. ἔνδοξοι α.
N. εὐγεως ω*		N. εὐγεω ω
G. εὐγεω ω	NAV. ω ω	G. εὐγεων ων
D. εὐγεω ω	GD. ων ων.	D. εὐγεως ως
A. εὐγεων ων		A. εὐγεως ω
V. εὐγεως ων.		V. εὐγεω ω.
N. ἀείνας αν		N. ἀείναντες αὐτα
G. ἀείναντος αντος	NAV. κντε κντε	G. ἀείναντων αντων
D. ἀείναντι αντι	GD. αντοιν αντοιν.	D. ἀείνασι ασι
A. ἀείναντα αν		A. ἀείναντας αντα
V. ἀείναν αν.		V. ἀείναντες κντα.
N. ἄρρην εν		N. ἄρρηες ενα
G. ἄρρηος ενος	NAV. ενε ενε	G. ἄρρηων ενων
D. ἄρρηι ενι	GD. ενοιν ενσιν.	D. ἄρρησι εσι
A. ἄρρηα εν		A. ἄρρηας ενα
V. ἄρρηεν εν.		V. ἄρρηες ενα.

\* This declension is the Attic Form. In this manner are declined, ὑπόχρεως, pressed by debt; ἄτις, silent; ἴλιος, profligate; ἰμπλως, full; ἀνώγεις, above ground; ἄνηος, destitute of old age; ἡδύκεις, having sweet flesh.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. εὐχαρισί		N. εὐχαριτες ιτα
G. εὐχαριστος ιτος	NAV. ιτε ιτε	G. εὐχαριστων ιτων
D. εὐχαριτι ιτι	GD. ιτοι ιτοι.	D. εὐχαρισι ισι
A. εὐχαριτα ἀπὸ εὐχαρινί		A. εὐχαριτας ιτα
V. εὐχαρισί.		V. εὐχαριτες ιτα.
N. δίπους οὐν		N. δίποδες οδα
G. δίποδος οδος	NAV. οδε οδε	G. δίποδων οδων
D. δίποδι οδι	GD. οδοιν οδοιν.	D. δίποσι οσι
A. δίποδα ἀπὸ οὐν οὐν		A. δίποδας οδα
V. δίπους ου ουν.		V. δίποδες οδα.
N. ἄδακρυς υ		N. ἄδακρυες υς υα
G. ἄδακρυος υος	NAV. υε υε	G. ἄδακρυων υων
D. ἄδακρυι υι	GD. υοιν υοιν.	D. ἄδακρυσι υσι
A. ἄδακρυν υ		A. ἄδακρυας υς υα
V. ἄδακρυ υ.		V. ἄδακρυες υς υα.
N. εὐδαίμων ον		N. εὐδαίμονες ονα
G. εὐδαίμονος ονος	NAV. ονε ονε	G. εὐδαίμωνων ονων
D. εὐδαίμονι ονι	GD. ονοιν ονοιν.	D. εὐδαίμοσι οσι
A. εὐδαίμονα ον		A. εὐδαίμονας ονα
V. εὐδαίμον ον.		V. εὐδαίμονες ονα.
N. μεγαλήτωρ ορ		N. μεγαλήτορες ορα
G. μεγαλήτορος ορος	NA. ορε ορε	G. μεγαλήτορων ορων
D. μεγαλήτορι ορι	GD. οροιν οροιν	D. μεγαλήτορσι ορσι
A. μεγαλήτορα ορ	V. ορε ορε.	A. μεγαλήτορας ορα
V. μεγαλήτωρ ορ.		V. μεγαλήτορες ορα.

N. B. Some adjectives of two endings, make the masculine gender different from the feminine; As, *ἀθάνατος*, *ατη*, *immortal*; *αἰώνιος*, *ια*, *eternal*; *τέργην*, *εινα*, *tender*; *θήλυς*, *εια*, *feminine*. Others follow this exception. The most part of compounded and derivative adjectives have two endings only.

ONE ENDING.

SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
N.	μάκαρα	NAV.	μάκαρε	N.	μάκαρες
G.	μάκαρος	GD.	μάκαροιν.	G.	μάκαρων
D.	μάκαρι			D.	μάκαρσι
A.	μάκαρ			A.	μάκαρας
V.	μάκαρ.			V.	μάκαρες.

According to this example may be declined the following adjectives, and others, of one ending:

N.	τριγλώχην	G.	τριγλώχινος	<i>three pointed</i>
N.	ἄρπαξ	G.	ἄρπαγος	<i>rapacious</i>
N.	λευκόκερας	G.	λευκόκερατος	<i>having a white head</i>
N.	μάκαρος*	G.	μάκατος	<i>happy</i>
N.	αἰδοψ.	G.	αἰδοπος.	<i>swarthy.</i>

N. B. In the one ending, the three genders are occasionally comprehended.

CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.

M. F.	N.	D.	ἀληθείῃ εἶ	εἶ εἶ
N.	ἀληθῆς	A.	ἀληθείᾳ ἦ	ἔς
G.	ἀληθέος οὖς	V.	ἀληθές	ἔς.

\* See Dr. Milner, p. 38.

DUAL.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	έε ἦ	έε ἦ	N.	ἀληθέες εἷς	έα ἦ
G.	έοιν οἶν	έοιν οἶν	G.	ἀληθέων	εων
D.	έοιν οἶν	έοιν οἶν	D.	ἀληθέσι	έσι
A.	έε ἦ	έε ἦ	A.	ἀληθέας εἷς	έα ἦ
V.	έε ἦ	έε ἦ.	V.	ἀληθέες εἷς	έα ἦ.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	χρύσεος οὖς	ἐπ ἦ εον οὖν	N.	χρύσειοι οἶ	ἐαι αἶ εα ᾶ
G.	χρύσεου οὔ	ἐπς ἦς εου οὔ	G.	χρύσειων ᾶν	ἐων ᾶν εων ᾶν
D.	χρύσεω ᾶ	ἐπ ἦ εω ᾶ	D.	χρύσειοις οἷς	ἐαῖς αἷς εοῖς οἷς
A.	χρύσειον οὖν	ἐπν ἦν εον οὖν.	A.	χρύσειους οὖς	ἐας ᾶς εα ᾶ.

N. B. In this manner may be contracted *αργυρεος; κνοος, ευνοος, απλοος, &c.* Observe, however, that *αργυρεος* makes *α, ας, αν* instead of *η, ης, ην*. The other three retain the *ο* instead of *ε*: As, *ἀπλοη ης οον, ουν, simple.*

*Τιμήεις, precious,* is contracted in this manner:

SINGULAR.		
M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμήεις ἦς	ἦεσσα ἦσσα ἦεν ἦν
G.	τιμήεντος ἦντος	ἦεσσης ἦσσης ἦεντος ἦντος
D.	τιμήεντι ἦντι	ἦεσση ἦσση ἦεντι ἦντι
A.	τιμήεντα ἦντα	ἦεσσαν ἦσσαν ἦεν ἦν.

*Μελιτόεις, made of honey,* is contracted in this form:

SINGULAR.		
M.	F.	N.
N.	μελιτόεις οὖς	οεσσα οὔσσα οέν οὖν
G.	μελιτόέντος οὔντος	οεσσης οὔσσης οέντος οὔντος
D.	μελιτόέντι οὔντι	οεσση οὔσση οέντι οὔντι
A.	μελιτόέντα οὔντα.	οεσσαν οὔσσαν οέν οὔν.

N. B. By attending to the contraction of nouns and to the adjective *χαριείς*, the pupil may easily learn how to contract the *dual* and *plural* of these three last examples.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
G.	ἑνός	μιάς	ἑνός
D.	ἐνὶ	μιᾷ	ἐνὶ
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν.

	F. M.	N.
N.	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα.

N.	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν*
G.	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιάς	οὐδενός
D.	οὐδενὶ	οὐδεμίᾳ	οὐδενὶ
A.	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.

All Genders.

N.	δύο	δύω †
G.	δυοῖν	δυεῖν †
D.	δυσὶ	
A.	δύο	δύω †

	M. F.	N.
N.	τρεις	τρία
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν
D.	τρισὶ	τρισι
A.	τρεῖς	τρία.

All Genders.

N.	ἄμφω
G.	ἄμοιῶν
D.	ἄμοιῶν
A.	ἄμφω.

N. B. εἷς, οὐδείς, || and μῆδεις have no dual nor plural number ; τρεῖς, τέσσαρες, δύο, and ἄμφω have no singular. Δύο and ἄμφω are used in the dual number.

\* μηδεις in the same manner.

† Attice. ‡ Feminine gender.

|| These are rarely used, οὐδινς, οὐδινας, μηδινς, μηδινας, μηδισι.

Numeral adjectives from *four* to a *hundred* are not declined. As *πεντε* *five*, &c. Those, that follow after the hundredth number, are declined like the plural of *καλος*. As, *διακόσιοι*, *διακίσια*, *διακόσια*, 200, &c.\*

### COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three states; as *ἡδύς*, *ἡδύτερος*, *ἡδύτατος*, *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*. The first is the *positive* state; the two last are the degrees of comparison, and are called the *comparative* and *superlative* degrees. Of these degrees some adjectives are regular, and some are irregular.

### REGULAR COMPARISONS.

1. If the positive state end in *ος*, the comparative degree is formed by casting away *ς* and adding *τερος*; and the superlative, by adding *τατος*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
* <i>Ἐνδοξος</i>	<i>ἔνδοξότερος</i>	<i>ἔνδοξότατος.</i>
<i>Noble</i>	<i>more noble</i>	<i>most noble.</i>

2. In this manner are formed those adjectives, that have the penult long. But if the penult be short, the *δ micron* is changed into *ω mega*, in the comparative and superlative degrees. As,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
<i>Φρόνιμος</i>	<i>Φρονιμώτερος</i>	<i>Φρονιμωτατος.</i>
<i>Prudent</i>	<i>more prudent</i>	<i>most prudent.</i>

\* For the Grecian mode of numbering, by letters, see APPENDIX, Sec. 5.

From this rule these are excepted :

κενός	κενότερος	κενότατος.
<i>Empty</i>	<i>more empty</i>	<i>most empty.</i>
Στενός	στενότερος	στενότατος.
<i>Strait</i>	<i>straiter</i>	<i>straitest.</i>

3. In some adjectives you may indifferently use either *ὀ* micron, or *ὦ* mega. As,

Ἰκανός	ὀτερος ἢ ὠτερος	ὀτατος ἢ ὠτατος.
<i>Fit</i>	<i>fitter</i>	<i>fittest.</i>

4. Those, that end in *ης, ις, ους*, and *εις*, iota being taken out, add *τερος* and *τατος* to the masculine gender, singular number. As,

Μάκαρ	μακάριτερος	μακάριτατος
<i>Happy</i>	<i>more happy</i>	<i>most happy</i>
Γαστρίς	γαστρίστερος	γαστρίστατος
<i>Gluttonous</i>	<i>more gluttonous</i>	<i>most gluttonous.</i>
Απλούς	απλούστερος	απλούστατος
<i>Simple</i>	<i>more simple</i>	<i>most simple.</i>
Χαρίεις	χαριέστερος	χαριέστατος
<i>Gracious</i>	<i>more gracious</i>	<i>most gracious.</i>

5. Those, that end in *ας, ης*, and *υς*, add *τερος* and *τατος*, to the neuter gender, singular number. As,

Μέλας αν	μελάντερος	μελάντατος.
<i>Black</i>	<i>blacker</i>	<i>blackest.</i>
Ἐυσεβής ἐς	εὐσεβέστερος	εὐσεβέστατος
<i>Pious</i>	<i>more pious</i>	<i>most pious.</i>
Ἐυρύς ὀ	εὐρύτερος	εὐρύτατος
<i>Wide</i>	<i>wider</i>	<i>widest.</i>

6. Those, that end in *ων* and *ων* add *τερος* and *τατος* to the masculine gender, plural number. As,

D 1

Τέρην ενες	τέρηνέστερος	τέρηνεστατος
<i>Tender</i>	<i>more tender</i>	<i>most tender.</i>
Σώφρων ονες	σωφρονέστερος	σωφρονεστατος
<i>Temperate</i>	<i>more temperate</i>	<i>most temperate.</i>

7. If the adjective end in ξ the comparative is formed by adding *ιστερος* to the masculine gender, *gen. sing.*; and the superlative, by *ιστάτος*. In these cases, the ending *ος* is changed into *ις*. As,

Ἄρπαξ γος	αρπαγίστερος	αρπαγίστατος
<i>Rapacious</i>	<i>more rapacious</i>	<i>most rapacious.</i>
Βλαξ πος	βλακίστερος	βλακίστατος
<i>Indolent</i>	<i>more indolent</i>	<i>most indolent.</i>

### IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Ἀγαθός	ἀμείνων	ἀγαθώτατος.
Ἐσθλός	βελτίων βέλτερος	βέλτιστος βέλτατος.
Καλός	καλλίων	κάλλιστος.
Κακός	κακώτερος κακίων	κάκιστος.
Μικρός	μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος μέγστος.
Ελαχύς	ελάχισων ἥσσων	ελάχιστος ἥκιστος.
Κρατύς	κρείττων κρείττων	κράτιστος.
Ὀλίγος	ὀλιγότερος	ὀλίγιστος.
Ἐχθρός	ἐχθίων	ἐχθίστος.
Ἀισχυρός	αἰσχιών	αἰσχίστος.
Ῥάδιος	ράων ραδίεστερος	ράστος.
Μέγας	μέζων μεζών μειζότερος μασσων	} μέγιστος.
Ὀικτρός	οἰκτρότερος	
Πολύς	πλειων πλεων	πλειστος.
Βραδύς	βραδυτέρος βραδίων βράσσων.	} βραδύτατος βραδιστος.



## DECLINED.

*Sing. N.* ὁ ἢ πλείων, τὸ πλεῖον. *G.* τοῦ τῆς τοῦ πλείονος. *D.* τῷ τῇ τῷ πλείονι. *A.* τὸν τὴν πλείονα πλείοα πλείω τὸ πλεῖον. *V.* ᾧ πλεῖον.

*Dual. NA.* τῷ τὰ τῷ πλείονε. *GD.* τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν πλειονοῖν. *V.* ᾧ πλείονε.

*Plur. N.* οἱ αἱ πλείονες πλείους πλείους, τὰ πλείονα πλείοα πλείω. *G.* τῶν πλείονων. *D.* τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς πλείοσι. *A.* τοὺς τὰς πλείονας πλείοας πλείους, τὰ πλείονα πλείοα πλείω. *V.* ᾧ πλείονες πλείους πλείους, πλείονα πλείοα πλείω.

*N. B.* In the same manner are declined all adjectives of the comparative degree, ending in *ων*.

## DEFECTIVES.

In the comparative and superlative degrees, these are formed from other parts of speech:

<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>	
—* ἀρείων	ἀριστος, valiant, from ἄρης Mars.	
— βέλτιων	βέλτιστος excellent, from βούλομαι.	}
— βέλτερος		
— λωίων	λῴσιτος	} more willing, from λω.
— λώων	λῴστος	
— ἀσσότερος	ἀσσέτατος, from ἄσπον nigh.	
— δεύτερος	δευτατος, from δέω, or δυνα to leave.	
— πρότερος	πρότατος, from προ before.	
— ἐγγύτερος	ἐγγύτατος	} from ἐγγυς nigh.
— ἐγγίων		
— ὑστερος	ὑστατος, from υπο under.	
— ὑψίτερος	ὑψιστος, from ὑψι highly.	

\* This — mark shews, that the positive state is wanting.

— χεῖρων	}	χεῖριστος, from χρεία need.
— χερείων		
— Φέρτερος		Φέρτατος, from Φέρω to bear.
— ἀνώτερος		ἀνωτατος, from ἀνω above.
— μᾶλλον		μάλιστα, from μάλα much.
— κατώτερος		κατωτατος, from κατω below.
— ἐξώτερος		ἐξώτατος, from ἔξω without.
— κυδίων		κυδίστος, from κῦδος glory.
— ———		αὐτότατος from αὐτος, he.

## REMARKS.

1. It often happens, that a second comparative, or superlative degree is formed from the superlative degree. As, κυδίστατος, *by far the most glorious*, from κυδίστος, ἐλαχιστάτερος, *less than the least*, from ἐλάχιστος.

2. The *Attics* form the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives ending in ος, by εστερος and εστατος. As, αἰδοῖος, αἰδοιέστερος, αἰδοιέστατος. Sometimes by ιστερος and ιστατος. As, λάλος, λαλιώτερος, λαλιώτατος; and often by αίτερος and αιτατος; as ἰσος, ἰσαίτερος, ἰσαίτατος.

3. Some in ος reject both ο and ω. As, Φίλος, Φίλτερος, Φίλτατος and Φιλίστος, *friendly*. Διπλούς makes διπλότερος, *two fold more*. Matth. xxiii. 15.

## V E R B S.

Of verbs there are six kinds, *viz. active, passive, middle, deponent, neuter and impersonal*, so called.

The modes are five, *viz. the indicative, imperative, optative, conjunctive and infinitive*.

The *times*, or *tenses*, are eight; viz. the *present*, *imperfect*, *perfect*, *pluperfect*, *first indefinite*, *second indefinite*, *first future* and *second future*. The passive voice has a *time*, that is called the *paulo post future*: See *Appen. Sect. vi.*

## THE VERB εἶμι

Is conjugated in the following manner:

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

*Sing.* εἶμι εἶς or εἶ ἐσὶ. | *Dual.* ἐσὸν ἐσόν. | *Plu.* ἔσμεν ἐσθε ἔσσι.

*Imperfect Time.*

*Sing.* ἦν ἦς ἦ or ἦν. | *Dual.* ἦτον ἦτην. | *Plu.* ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν.

*Pluperfect Time.*

*S.* ἦμην\* ἦσο ἦτο. | *D.* ἦμεθον ἦσθον ἦσθην. | *P.* ἦμεθα ἦσθε ἦντο.

*Future Time.*

*S.* ἔσομαι ἔση ἔσεται. | *D.* ὀμεθον ὀσθον ὀσθην. | *P.* ὀμεθα ὀσθε ὀνται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

*S.* Ἴσθι or ἔσθι or ἔσο; ἔσω. | *D.* ἔσθον ἔσων. | *P.* ἔσε ἔσωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

*S.* εἶην εἶης εἶη | *D.* εἶητον εἶητην. | *P.* εἶημεν εἶητε εἶησαν.

*Future Time.*

*S.* Ἐσοίμην ἔσοισ ἔσοιτο. | *D.* μεθον σθον σθην. | μεθα σθε νται.

## CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

*S.* ὦ ἦς ἦ. | *D.* ἦτον ἦτον. | *P.* ὦμεν ἦτε ὦσι.

\* This is properly the *Imperfect Middle Voice*.

# GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM.

## Future Time.

S. Εσώμαι η ηται. | D. ώμεθον ποθον. | P. ώμεθα ποθε ονται.

## INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Time ; εΐναι. First Future ; εΐσεσθαι.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ὄν οὔσα ὄν.\* Fut. 1. εἰσόμενος η ον ; † ‡

## ACTIVE VERBS.

Of these, there are four conjugations ; which are known by their characteristic letters.\*

I.

Present.		Future.		Perfect.				
κ	} Τέρπω	} Ψ	} Τέρψω	} Φ	} Τέτερφα to delight.			
ε						Λείβω	Λείψω	Λέλειφα to sacrifice.
φ						γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα to write.
πτ						τύπτω	τύψω	τέτυφα to beat.

II.

κ	} πλέκω	} Ξ	} πλέξω	} Χ	} πέπλεχα to fold.			
γ						λέγω	λέξω	λέλεχα to speak.
χ						ερέχω	ερέξω	έβηρεχα to moisten.
κτ						τίκτω	τέξω	τέτεχα to bring forth.
σσ						όρύσσω	όρύξω	ώρυχα to dig.
πτ	ορυπτω							

\* Declined like the adjective *ειων* † Like *καλος*.

‡ For remarks see APPENDIX Sec. 6.

§ The letter, that precedes *ω* or *ομαι*, is the characteristic. But in verbs, that end in *πτ* *λκτ* *μν*, the former letter is the characteristic.

¶ N. B. Some verbs, ending in *σσω*, or Attice, *πτω*, make the future in *σω* : As, *πλασσω*, Attice *πλαπτω*, fut. *πλάσω*, perf. *πώπλακα*, to invent.

III.

τ	} ανύτω σπεύδω πλήθω φράζω τίω	} Σ	} ανύσω σπευσω πλήσω φράσω τίσω	} Κ	} ἤνυκα to perform. ἔσπευκα to hasten. πέπληκα to fill. πέφρακα to declare. τέτικα to honor.
δ					
θ					
ζ					
ω					

IV.

λ	} ψάλλω νέμω φαίνω σπειρώ τέμνω	} Ω	} ψαλλῶ νεμῶ φανῶ σπερῶ τεμῶ	} Κ	} ἔψαλλα to sing. νενέμηκα to distribute. πέφαγκα to show. ἔσπαρακα to sow. τετέμηκα to cleave.
μ					
ν					
ρ					
μν					

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

Sing.	τύπτω	τύπτεϊς	τύπτει
Dual. *		τύπτετον	τύπτετον
Plur.	τύπτομεν	τύπτετε	τύπτουσι. †

*Imperfect Time.*

Sing.	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπτε †
Dual.		ἔτύπτετον	ἔτυπτέτην
Plur.	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε	ἐτύπτον.

*First Future.*

Sing.	τύψω	τύψεκ	τύψει
Dual.		τύψετον	τύψετον
Plur.	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι.

\* If the first person plural end in *μεν*, the first person dual is wanting : If the third person plural end in *σι* or *ται*, the third person dual is the same as the second.

† To the third person of verbs ending in *ι* or *αι* the letter *ς* is added, if the next word begin with a vowel ; the poets often add this letter, when the next word begins with a consonant.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
Dual.		ἔτύψατον	ἔτύψατων
Plur.	ἔτύψαμεν	ἔτυψατε	ἔτυψαν.

*Perfect Time.*

Sing.	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
Dual.		τετύφατον	τετύφατων
Plur.	τετύφαμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφασι.

*Pluperfect Time.*

Sing.	ἔτετύφειν	ἔτετύφεις	ἔτετύφει
Dual.		ἔτετύφειτον	ἔτετύφειτων
Plur.	ἔτετύφειμεν	ἔτετύφειτε	ἔτετύφεισαν.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε
Dual.		ἔτύπετον	ἔτυπέτην
Plur.	ἔτύπομεν	ἔτύπετε	ἔτυπον.

*Second Future.*

Sing.	τυπῶ*	τυπεῖς	τυπεῖ
Dual.		τυπεῖτον	τυπεῖτον
Plur.	τυπούμεν	τυπεῖτε	τυπούσι.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
Dual.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
Plur.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύψον	τυψάτω
Dual.	τύψατον	τυψάτων
Sing.	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν.

\* If the first future be circumflex it is conjugated like the second future, as in the verbs ἰρῶ, μενῶ, ἠσπασῶ ἄρῶ, &c. 1. fut. in these verbs κ. per. p. is ὄμην; and 2. per. p. ὄντι.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τέτυφε	τέτυφέτω
Dual.	τετύφετον	τετύφέτων
Plur.	τετύφετε	τετύφέτωσαν.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύκε	τυκέτω
Dual.	τύκετον	τυκέτων
Plur.	τύκετε	τυκέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύκτομαι	τύκτοις	τύκτοι
Dual.		τύκτοίτου	τυκτοίτην
Plur.	τύκτομεν	τύκτοιτε	τύκτοιεν.

*First Future.*

Sing.	τύψομαι	τύψοις	τύψοι
Dual.		τύψοίτου	τυψοίτην
Plur.	τύψομεν	τύψοιτε	τύψοιεν.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύψαμι	τύψαις	τύψαι
Dual.		τύψαιτου	τυψαίτην
Plur.	τύψαμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν.

*Aolic Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύψασθαι	τύψαις	τύψειε
Dual.		τύψασθαιτου	τυψειάτην
Plur.	τύψασθαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψειεν.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τετύφομαι	τετύφοις	τετύφοι
Dual.		τετύφοίτου	τετυφοίτην
Plur.	τετύφομεν	τετύφοιτε	τετύφοιεν.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύκομαι	τύκοις	τύκοι
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κ

Dual.		τύποιον	τυκοίτην
Plur.	τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν.
<i>Second Future.</i>			
Sing.	τυποιμι	τυποις	τυποι
Dual.		τυκοίτον	τυκοίτην
Plur.	τυποιμεν	τυποιτε	τυποιεν.

## CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύπτω	τύπτης	τυπτη
Dual.		τύπητον	τύπητον
Plur.	τύπτωμεν	τύπτιτε	τύπτωσι.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύψω	τύψης	τύψη
Dual.		τύψητον	τύψητον
Plur.	τύψωμεν	τύψητε	τύψωσι.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύπω	τύπης	τύπη
Dual.		τύπητον	τύπητον
Plur.	τύπωμεν	τύπητε	τύπωσι.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τετύφω	τετύφης	τετύφη
Dual.		πτετύφητον	τετύφητον
Plur.	τετύφωμεν	τετύφητε	τετύφωσι.

## INFINITIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect**First Future**First Indefinite**Perfect and Pluperfect**Second Indefinite**Second Future*

τύπλειν

τύψειν

τύψαι.

τετύφέναι

τυπεῖν

τυπεῖν.



## PARTICIPLES.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Nom.	Gen.
M. ὁ τύπτων *	τοῦ τύπτοντος.
F. ἡ τύπτουσα	τῆς τύπτουσης
N. τὸ τύπτου	τοῦ τύπτοντος.

*First Future.*

Nom.	Gen.
M. ὁ τύψων †	τοῦ τύψοντος
F. ἡ τύψουσα	τῆς τυψούσης
N. τὰ τύψον	τοῦ τύψοντος.

*First Indefinite.*

Nom.	Gen.
M. ὁ τύψας ‡	τοῦ τύψαντος
F. ἡ τύψασα	τῆς τυψάσης
N. τὸ τύψαν	τοῦ τύψαντος.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Nom.	Gen.
M. ὁ τετυφῶς §	τοῦ τετυφότης
F. ἡ τετυφῶσα	τῆς τετυφούσας
N. τὸ τετυφός	τοῦ τετυφότης.

*Second Indefinite.*

Nom.	Gen.
M. ὁ τυπῶν	τοῦ τυπόντος
F. ἡ τυποῦσα	τῆς τυπούσης
N. τὸ τυπὸν	τοῦ τυπόντος.

\* Declined like the adjective ἴκων.

† Like ἴκων. ‡ Like πιας. § See example among adjectives. || Participles in ως, contracted from αως, form the feminine in ῶσα, and neuter in ῶς. As, N. ἰσῶς, ἰσῶσα, ἰσῶς. G. ἰσῶτος, ἰσῶσης, ἰσῶτος. The ω is retained through all the cases and numbers.

*Second Future.*

	Nom.	Gen.
M.	ὁ τυκῶν	τοῦ τυκοῦντος
F.	ἡ τυποῦσα	τῆς τυποῦσης
N.	τὸ τυκοῦν	τοῦ τυκοῦντος.

## P A S S I V E V E R B S.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

Sing.	τύκτομαι	τύκτη *	τύπτεται
Dual.	τυκτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
Plur.	τυκτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται.

*Imperfect.*

Sing.	ἐτυκτόμην	ἐτύκτου	ἐτύπτετο
Dual.	ἐτυκτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
Plur.	ἐτυκτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο.

*Perfect.*

Sing.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
Dual.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυψθον	τέτυπθον
Plur.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυψθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσι.

*Pluperfect.*

Sing.	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
Dual.	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυψθον	ἐτετύπθην
Plur.	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυψθε	ἐτετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

*Paulo post Future.*

Sing.	τετύψομαι	τετύψη	τετύψεται
Dual.	τετυψόμεθον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
Plur.	τετυψόμεθα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	ἐτύψθην	ετύψθης	ἐτύψθῃ
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\* According to the Attics, this person generally ends in η. And also in these four: βύλομαι, ἴφομαι, οἶμαι and ἴομαι.

Dual.	ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
Plur.	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθησαν.

*First Future.*

Sing.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ	τυφθήσεται
Dual.	τυφθήσόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσεσθον
Plur.	τυφθήσομεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	ἐτύκη	ἐτύκης	ἐτύκη
Dual.	ἐτύκητον	ἐτύκητην	ἐτύκητην
Plur.	ἐτύκημεν	ἐτύκητε	ἐτύκησαν.

*Second Future.*

Sing.	τυκήσομαι	τυκήσῃ	τυκήσεται
Dual.	τυκήσόμεθα	τυκήσεσθον	τυκήσεσθον
Plur.	τυκήσομεθα	τυκήσεσθε	τυκήσονται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύκτου	τυπτέσθω
Dual.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
Plur.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
Dual.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
Plur.	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω.
Dual.	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
Plur.	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύπηθι *	τυπήτω
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\* After an aspirate, the *Second Indefinite* ends in ητι and not ηθι, as πιδητι, not πιδηθι.

Dual.	τύπητον	τυπήτων
Plur.	τύπητε	τυπήσεσθε.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο.
Dual.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
Plur.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοισθε.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τετυμμένος	εἶην	εἶης	εἶη
Dual.	τετυμμένω		εἶητον	εἶητην
Plur.	τετυμμένοι	εἶημην	εἶητε	εἶησαν.

*Paulo post Future.*

Sing.	τετυφοίμην	τετύφοιο	τετύφοιτο
Dual.	τετυφοίμεθον	τετύφοισθον	τετυφοισθην
Plur.	τετυφοίμεθα	τετύφοισθε	τετύφουσθε.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυφδείην	τυφδείης	τυφδείη
Dual.		τυφδείηθον	τυφδείητην
Plur.	τυφδείημεν	τυφδείητε	τυφδείησαν.

*First Future.*

Sing.	τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιτο
Dual.	τυφθήσοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθήσοισθην
Plur.	τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσοισθε.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυκείην	τυκείης	τυκείη
Dual.		τυκείηθον	τυκείητην
Plur.	τυκείημεν	τυκείητε	τυκείησαν.

*Second Future.*

Sing.	τυκησοίμην	τυκήσοιο	τυκήσοιτο
Dual.	τυκησοίμεθον	τυκήσοισθον	τυκήσοισθην
Plur.	τυκησοίμεθα	τυκήσοισθε	τυκήσοισθε.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE,

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύπται	τύπτι	τύπτητα
Dual.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
Plur.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τετυμμένος	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ
Dual.		τετυμμενω	ῆτον	ῆτον
Plur.	τετυμμένοι	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆς	τυφθῆ
Dual.		τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
Plur.	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυκῶ	τυκῆς	τυκῆ
Dual.		τυκῆτον	τυκῆτον
Plur.	τυκῶμεν	τυκῆτε	τυκῶσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present and Imperfect</i>	τύπτεσθαι
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect</i>	τετύφθαι
<i>Paulo post Future</i>	τετύψεσθαι
<i>First Indefinite</i>	τυφθῆναι
<i>First Future</i>	τυφθήσεσθαι
<i>Second Indefinite</i>	τυκῆναι
<i>Second Future</i>	τυκήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present and Imperfect.*

M.	ὁ τυπτόμενος *	G.	τοῦ τυπτομένου
F.	ἡ τυπτομένη	G.	τῆς τυπτομένης
N.	τὸ τυπτόμενον	G.	τοῦ τυπτομένου.

\* Declined like καλός.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

M. ὁ τετυμμένος\*                      G. τοῦ τετυμμένου

F. ἡ τετυμμένη ..                      G. τῆς τετυμμένης

N. τὸ τετυμμένον ..                      G. τοῦ τετυμμένου.

*Paulo post Future.*

M. ὁ τετυψόμενος\*                      G. τοῦ τετυψομένου

F. ἡ τετυψομένη ..                      G. τῆς τετυψομένης

N. τὸ τετυψόμενον ..                      G. τοῦ τετυψομένου.

*First Indefinite.*

M. ὁ τυφθεῖς † ..                      G. τοῦ τυφθέντος

F. ἡ τυφθεῖσα ..                      G. τῆς τυφθείσης

N. τὸ τυφθέν ..                      G. τοῦ τυφθέντος.

*First Future.*

M. ὁ τυφθησόμενος\*                      G. τοῦ τυφθησομένου

F. ἡ τυφθησόμενη ..                      G. τῆς τυφθησόμενης

N. τὸ τυφθησόμενον ..                      G. τοῦ τυφθησομένου.

*Second Indefinite.*

M. ὁ τυπεῖς † ..                      G. τοῦ τυπέντος

F. ἡ τυπεῖσα ..                      G. τῆς τυπείσης

N. τὸ τυπέν ..                      G. τοῦ τυπέντος.

*Second Future.*

M. ὁ τυπησόμενος ..                      G. τοῦ τυπησομένου

F. ἡ τυπησόμενη ..                      G. τῆς τυπησόμενης

N. τὸ τυπησόμενον ..                      G. τοῦ τυπησομένου.

## MIDDLE VOICE. †

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

Sing. τύπτομαι                      τύπτῃ                      τύπτεται

Dual. τυπτόμεθον ..                      τύπτεσθον ..                      τύπτεσθον

Plur. τυπτόμεθα ..                      τύπτεσθε ..                      τύπτονται.

\* Declined like καλός.                      † Declined like χαρίτις.

‡ See APPENDIX, Sec. 6.

*Imperfect.*

Sing.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
Dual.	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
Plur.	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο.

*Perfect.*

Sing.	τέτυκα	τέτυκας	τέτυκε
Dual.		τέτυκατον	τέτυκατον
Plur.	τέτυκαμεν	τέτυκατε	τέτυκαν.

*Pluperfect.*

Sing.	ἐτετύκειν	ἐτετύκεις	ἐτετύκει
Dual.		ἐτετύκειτον	ἐτετυκείτην
Plur.	ἐτετύκειμεν	ἐτετύκειτε	ἐτετύκεισαν.

*First Future.*

Sing.	τύψομαι	τύψη	τύψεται
Dual.	τυψόμεθον	τυψέσθον	τυψέσθον
Plur.	τυψόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύψονται.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	ἐτυψάμην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψατο
Dual.	ἐτυψάμεθον	ἐτυψάσθον	ἐτυψάσθην
Plur.	ἐτυψάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύψαντο.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
Dual.	ἐτυπόμεθον	ἐτύπέσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
Plur.	ἐτυπόμεθα	ἐτύπεσθε	ἐτύποντο.

*Second Future.*

Sing.	τυποῦμαι	τυπή	τυπεῖται
Dual.	τυπούμεθον	τυπεῖσθον	τυπεῖσθον
Plur.	τυπούμεθα	τυπεῖσθε	τυκοῦνται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
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## GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

Dual.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
Plur.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύψαι	τυψασθω
Dual.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
Plur.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τέτυκε	τετυκέτω
Dual.	τετυκετον	τετυκέτων
Plur.	τέτυκετε	τετυκέτωσαν

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυπτοῦ	τυπέσθαι
Dual.	τυπέσθον	τυπέσθων
Plur.	τυπέσθε	τυπέσθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο.
Dual.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τύπτοισθην
Plur.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τετύκοιμι	τετύκοις	τετύκοι
Dual.	τετύκοιμεν	τετύκοιτον	τετυκοίτην
Plur.	τετύκοιμεν	τετύκοιτε	τετύκοιεν.

*First Future.*

Sing.	τυψοίμην	τυψοίο	τυψοίτο
Dual.	τυψοίμεθον	τυψοίσθον	τυψοίσθην
Plur.	τυψοίμεθα	τυψοίσθε	τυψοίντο.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυψαίμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
Dual.	τυψαίμεθον	τυψαίσθον	τυψαίσθην
Plur.	τυψαίμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιντο.



*Second Future.*

Sing.	τυποίμην	τυκοῖο	τυκοῖτο
Dual.	τυποίμεθον	τυκοῖσθον	τυκοῖσθην.
Plur.	τυκοίμεθα	τυκοῖσθε	τυκοῖντο.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τυποίμην	τυκοῖο	τυκοῖτο
Dual.	τυποίμεθον	τυκοῖσθον	τυκοῖσθην.
Plur.	τυκοίμεθα	τυκοῖσθε	τυκοῖντο.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	τύπλωμαι	τύπλη	τύπληται
Dual.	τυπλώμεθον	τύπλησθον	τύπλησθον
Plur.	τυπλώμεθα	τύπλησθε	τύπλῶνται.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

Sing.	τέλυκω	τέλυκῆς	τέλυκη
Dual.		τέλυκῆλον	τέλυκῆλον
Plur.	τέλυκωμεν	τέλυκῆτε	τέλυκῶσι.

*First Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύψωμαι	τύψη	τύψηται
Dual.	τυψώμεθον	τύψησθον	τύψησθον
Plur.	τυψώμεθα	τυψησθε	τυψῶνται.

*Second Indefinite.*

Sing.	τύπωμαι	τύπη	τύπηται
Dual.	τυπώμεθον	τυπήσθον	τύπησθον
Plur.	τυπώμεθα	τυπήσθε	τυπῶνται.

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present and Imperfect</i>	τύπτεσθαι
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect</i>	τέλυπέναι
<i>First Indefinite</i>	τύψασθαι
<i>Second Indefinite</i>	τυπέσθαι

<i>First Future</i>	τύψομαι
<i>Second Future</i>	τυπείσομαι.

## PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present and Imperfect</i>	τυπώμενος
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect</i>	τετυπώς
<i>First Indefinite</i>	τυψόμενος
<i>Second Indefinite</i>	τυπόμενος
<i>First Future</i>	τυψόμενος
<i>Second Future</i>	τυπόμενος.

## DEPONENT VERBS.

N. B. Of these verbs, the *first future* and *first indefinite* are declined according to the same times, in the *middle voice*: The other times are according to the *passive form*. Regarding this remark will prevent the necessity of exhibiting a scheme of conjugation.

# A SCHEME of the cognata, or related times in the ACTIVE VOICE.

## First Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτον
Imperf.	ἔτυπτον		τύπτοιμι			τύψον
1 Fut.	τύψω	τύψον	τύψοιμι	τύψω	τύψειν	τύψας
1 Indef.	ἔτυψα		τύψοιμι			τετυφώς
Pluperf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τετύφοιμι	τετύφω	τετυφέναι	
2 Indef.	ἔτυψον	τύψε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τυπεῖν	τυπών
2 Fut.	τυψῶ		τυπτοίμῃ		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

## Second Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	λέγω	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λέγειν	λέγων
Imperf.	ἔλεγον		λέγοιμι			λέξων
1 Fut.	λέξω	λέξον	λέξοιμι	λέξω	λέξειν	λέξας
1 Indef.	ἔλεξα		λέξοιμι			λελεχώς
Pluperf.	λέλαχα	λέλεχε	λελεχοίμι	λελέχω	λελεχέναι	
2 Indef.	ἔλεγον	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λεγείν	λεγών
2 Fut.	λεγῶ		λεγοίμῃ		λεγείν	λεγῶν



ASSEMBLY of the cognate, or related times in the PASSIVE VOICE.

First Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	τύπτομαι ἐτυπτομένην	τύπτου	τυπσοίμην	τύπτομαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.						
Perf.	τέτυμμαι ἐτετύμμενην	τετύψο	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετύμμενος ὃ	τετύψαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperf.						
P. p. Fut.	τετύψομαι ἐτύψην	τύψητι	τυψοίμην	τυψῶ	τυψήσεται	τυψόμενος
1 Indef.						
1 Fut.	τυψήσομαι ἐτύπων	τύπησι	τυπήσοίμην	τυπῶ	τυπήσεται	τυπήσόμενος
2 Indef.						
2 Fut.						

Second Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	λέγομαι ἐλέγομένην	λέγα	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperf.						
Perf.	λέλεγμαι ἐλέλεγμενην	λέλεξο	λελεγμένος εἶην	λελεγμένος ὃ	λελέξαι	λελεγμένος
Pluperf.						
P. p. Fut.	λελέξομαι ἐλέξην	λέξητι	λεξοίμην	λεξῶ	λεξήσεται	λεξόμενος
1 Indef.						
1 Fut.	λεξήσομαι ἐλέγην	λέγησι	λεγήσοίμην	λεγῶ	λεγήσεται	λεγήσόμενος
2 Indef.						
2 Fut.						

# GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

## Participles.

Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.

## Infinitive.

Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.

## Conjunc.

Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.

## Third Conjugation.

### Optative.

Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.

### Imperative.

Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.

### Indicative.

Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.

- Pres.
- Imperf.
- Perf.
- Pluperf.
- P. P. Fut.
- 1 Indef.
- 1 Fut.
- 2 Indef.
- 2 Fut.

## Fourth Conjugation.

### Optative.

Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.
Optative.	Optative.

### Imperative.

Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.
Imperative.	Imperative.

### Indicative.

Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.
Indicative.	Indicative.

- Pres.
- Imperf.
- Perf.
- Pluperf.
- P. P. Fut.
- 1 Indef.
- 1 Fut.
- 2 Indef.
- 2 Fut.

## Participles.

Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.
Participles.	Participles.

## Infinitive.

Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.
Infinitive.	Infinitive.

## Conjunc.

Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.
Conjunc.	Conjunc.

A SCHEME of the cognate, or related times in the MIDDLE VOICE.

First Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pres.	ἔπιπτομαι ἐπιπτόμενον	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.						
1 Fut.	τύψομαι	τύψαι	τυψοίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
1 Indef.						
Perf.	τέτυκα	τέτυκε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Pluperf.						
2 Indef.	ἐτετύκησθην	τυπῶ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2 Fut.						
	τυπούμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pres.	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperf.						
1 Fut.	λέξομαι	λέξαι	λεξοίμην	λέξωμαι	λέξεσθαι	λεξόμενος
1 Indef.						
Perf.	λέλογα	λέλογε	λελόγοιμα	λελόγω	λελόγηναι	λελόγώς
Pluperf.						
2 Indef.	ἐλελόγησθην	λεγοῦ	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγασθαι	λεγόμενος
2 Fut.						
	λεγοῦμαι		λεγοίμην		λεγείσθαι	λεγοῦμενος

Third Conjugation.						
	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Prel.	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
Imperf.	ਏਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
1 Fut.	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
1 Indef.	ਏਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
Perf.	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
Pluperf.	ਏਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
2 Indef.	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
2 Fut.	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਹਿ	ਅੰਨਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ

Fourth Conjugation.						
	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Prel.	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
Imperf.	ਏਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
1 Fut.	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
1 Indef.	ਏਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
Perf.	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
Pluperf.	ਏਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
2 Indef.	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ
2 Fut.	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਸ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਹਿ	ਸਾਏਰਿਹਿਮਾਨਸ

The remarks on the four CONJUGATIONS of verbs are contained in the APPENDIX, Sec. 6.



*The cognate TIMES and MODES of deponent verbs.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δεχοίμην	δέχομαι	δέχασθαι	δεχομένος
Imperf.	ἰδέχόμην					
Fut. I M.	δέξομαι	δέξαι	δέξοίμην	δέξομαι	δέξασθαι	δέξοίμενος
Indef. I M.	ἰδέξαιμην		δέξαιμην		δέξασθαι	δέξαιμενος
Perf.	δέδεγμαι	δέδεξο	δέδεγμένος	δέδεγμένος ὦ	δέδεξθαι	δέδεγμένος
Pluperf.	ἰδέδεγμην		εἴην		δέδεξασθαι	δέδεξοίμενος
P. p. Fut.	δέδεξομαι		δέδεξοίμην		δέδεξασθαι	δέδεξοίμενος
Indef. I P.	ἰδέχθην	δέχθηςτι	δέχθείην	δέχθῃ	δέχθῆναι	δέχθεις
Fut. I P.	δέχθῆσομαι		δέχθῆσοίμην		δέχθῆσασθαι	δέχθῆσοίμενος

All gravitonous verbs of the four conjugations are declined in manner following :

Active	Pref.	τύπτω	I Fut.	τύψω	Perf.	τέτυφα
Passive	Pref.	τύπτομαι	Perf.	τέτυμαι	2 Indef.	ἔτύπην
Middle	Pref.	τύπτομαι	I Fut.	τύψομαι	Perf.	τέτυσα
Deponent	Pref.	δέχομαι	I Fut.	δέξομαι	Perf.	δέδεγμαι

N. B. These three times are called the principal times ; as from them all the other times, in the different voices, are formed.

To assist the unexperienced mind there will now be exhibited a SCHEME of conjugating some compounded verbs, in the *Indicative Mode*. The formation of the other *Modes* is easy. By understanding this *Scheme*, other compounded verbs may be formed without any difficulty.

	Active.	Passive.	† Middle.
Ἐγγραφή	Indicative.		To inscribe.
Pres.	ἐγγράφω	ἐγγράφομαι	ἐγγράφομαι
Imperf.	ἐνεγράφον	ἐνεγράφομην	ἐνεγράφομην
1 Fut.	ἐγγράψω	ἐπγραφθήσομαι	ἐγγράσομαι
1 Indef.	ἐνεγράψα	ἐνεγράψθην	ἐνεγράψάμην
Perf.	ἐγγέγραφα	ἐγγέγραμμαι	ἐγγέγραφε
Pluperf.	ἐνεγεγράφευ	ἐνεγεγράμμην	ἐνεγεγράφευ
2 Indef.	ἐνεγράφον	ἐνεγράφη	ἐνεγράφομην
2 Fut.	εγγραφήσῃ	ἐγγράφησομαι	ἐγγραφοῦμαι
P. p. Fut.		ἐγγεγράσομαι	

			To eject.
Ἐκβάλλω			To eject.
Pres.	ἐκβάλλω	ἐκβάλλομαι	ἐκβάλλομαι
Imperf.	ἐξεβαλλον	ἐξεβαλόμην	ἐξεβαλόμην
1 Fut.	ἐκβαλῶ	ἐκβληθήσομαι	ἐκβαλοῦμαι
1 Indef.	ἐξεβηλα	ἐξεβλήθην	ἐξεβηλάμην
Perf.	ἐκβέβληκα	ἐκβέβλημαι	ἐκέβουλα
Pluperf.	ἐξεβεβλήκειν	ἐξεβεβλήμην	ἐξεβεβόλειν
2 Indef.	ἐξεβαλον	ἐξεβάλην	ἐξεβαλόμην
2 Fut.	ἐκβαλῶ	ἐκβαλήσομαι	ἐκβαλοῦμαι
P. p. Fut.		ἐκβεβλήσομαι	

			To contract.
Συστέλλω			To contract.
Pres.	συστέλλω	συστέλλομαι	συστέλλομαι
Imperf.	συνέστελλον	συνεστελλόμην	συνεστελλόμην
1 Fut.	συστέλλῶ	συστελλθήσομαι	συστελοῦμαι
1 Indef.	συνέστειλα	συνεστάθην	συνεστειλάμην

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Perf.	συνέσταλκα	συνέσταλμαι	συνέστολα
Pluperf.	συνεστάλκειν	συνεστάλμην	συνεστόλειν
2 Indef.	συνέσταλον	συνεστάλην	συνεσταλόμην
2 Fut.	συσταλῶ	συσταλήσομαι	συσταλοῦμαι
P. p. Fut.		συνεστάλομαι	

Ἦπακούω

To obey.

Presf.	ἤπακούω	ἤπακαύομαι	ἤπακούομαι
Imperf.	ἤπῆκουον	ἤπηκουόμην	ἤπηκουόμην
1 Fut.	ἤπακούσω	ἤπακουθήσομαι	ἤπακούσομαι
1 Indef.	ἤπῆκουσα	ἤπηκούσθην	ἤπηκουσάμην
Perf.	ἤπῆκουκα	ἤπῆκουσμαι	ἤπῆκουα
Pluperf.	ἤπηκούκειν	ἤπηκουσμην	ἤπηκούειν
2 Indef.	ἤπῆκουσ	ἤπηκόην	ἤπηκούόμην
2 Fut.	ἤπακοῦ	ἤπακοήσομαι	ἤπακοῦμαι
P. p. Fut.		ἤπηκούσομαι	

Ἀφίστημι

To depart.

Presf.	ἄφιστημι	ἄφισταμαι	ἄφισταμαι
Imperf.	ἄφιστην	ἄφιστάμην	ἄφιστάμην
1 Fut.	ἄποστήσω	ἄποσταθήσομαι	ἄποστήσομαι
1 Indef.	ἄπέστησα	ἄπεσταθην	ἄπεστησάμην
Perf.	ἄφέστηκα	ἄφέσταμαι	
Pluperf.	ἄφεστάκειν	ἄφεστάμην	
2 Indef.	ἄπέστην.		ἄπεστάμην
P. p. Fut.		ἄφεστάσομαι	

CONTRACTED VERBS.

Of these there are three conjugations ; and they take their origin from active verbs in *ιω* of the third conjugation. They are declined in this manner.\*

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.
1	τιμᾶω τιμῶ	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα to honor.
2	φιλέω φιλῶ	φιλήσω	πεφίληκα to love.
3	χρυσῶω χρυσῶ	χρυσάσω	κεχρῦσκα to gild.

\* For remarks on these verbs, see APPENDIX, Sec. 62

n. 2. The contraction is made in the present and imperfect times only. For the conjugation of the other times, the student will turn to the active, passive or middle voice, as occasion may require.

CONTRACTED VERBS conjugated, in the ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Time,

DUAL.

αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

Imperfect Time.

αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

PLURAL.

αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present & Imperfect.

αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

SINGULAR.

1. τίμαω	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
2. φιλέω	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
3. χεῖροῶ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

1. ἐτίμαον	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
2. ἐφιλέον	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
3. ἐχεῖροον	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present & Imperfect.

αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

1. τιμάομαι	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
2. φιλέομαι	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ
3. χεῖροῦμαι	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ	αἱ

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.  
*Present & Imperfect.*

<p><b>SINGULAR.</b></p> <p>1. τιμάω 2. φιλέω 3. χευσάω</p>	<p>ω   ας   ας   ας ω   ης   ης   ης ω   ος   ος   ος</p>	<p>   </p> <p>   </p>	<p><b>DUAL.</b></p> <p>ἀν   ἄ   ἄ ἐν   ἦ   ἦ ὄν   ὄ   ὄ</p>	<p>   </p> <p>   </p>	<p>τον   τον   τον την   την   την ὄν   ὄν   ὄν</p>	<p>   </p> <p>   </p>	<p><b>PLURAL.</b></p> <p>ἀω   ἄ   ἄ έω   ἦ   ἦ ὄω   ὄ   ὄ</p>	<p>   </p> <p>   </p>	<p>σι.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	------------

INFINITIVE MODE.

*Present & Imperfect.* 1. τιμάειν ἢν 2. φιλέειν ἢν 3. χευσάειν ὄν.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present & Imperfect.*

SINGULAR.

GEN.

- |                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. τιμάων ὄν, αούσα ὄσα, ἄον ὄν.<br/>2. φιλέων ὄν, έουσα ὄσα, έον ὄν.<br/>3. χευσάων ὄν, οούσα ὄσα, ὄον ὄν.</p> | <p>τιμάοντος ὄντος, αούσης ὄσης, ἄοντος ὄντος.<br/>φιλέοντος ὄντος, έούσης ὄσης, έοντος ὄντος.<br/>χευσάοντος ὄντος, οούσης ὄσης, ὄντος ὄντος.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

DAT.

- |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. τιμάοντι ὄντι, αούσῃ ὄσῃ, ἄοντι ὄντι.<br/>2. φιλέοντι ὄντι, έουσῇ ὄσῃ, έοντι ὄντι.<br/>3. χευσάοντι ὄντι, οούσῃ ὄσῃ, ὄοντι ὄντι.</p> | <p>τιμάοντα ὄντα, αούσαν ὄσαν, ἄον ὄν.<br/>φιλέοντα ὄντα, έούσαν ὄσαν, έον ὄν.<br/>χευσάοντα ὄντα, οούσαν ὄσαν, ὄον ὄν.*</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The participle of the perfect time of the first conjugation, when κ is removed by the *syncope*, is thus declined. Sing. N. γεγώς γεγώς, γεγαυία γεγώς, γεγαός γεγώς. G. γεγαότος γεγώς, γεγαυίας γεγώς, γεγαός γεγώς. D. γεγαότι γεγώς, γεγαυία γεγώς, γεγαός γεγώς. A. γεγαότα ὄτα, υίαν ὄσαν, γεγαός γεγώς.\*

\* The vocative is like the nominative.

# CONTRACTED VERBS conjugated in the PASSIVE VOICE.

## GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

### INDICATIVE MODE.

#### Present Time.

SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
1. τιμάμαι	ω̄	ἀέ	ᾶ	ἄε	ᾶ
2. φιλέμαι	οῡ	ἔη	ῆ	έε	εί
3. χευστόμαι	ού̄	ὄη	ὶ	ὄε	οὐ̄
	μαι	ται	σται	μεσται	σται

#### Imperfect Time.

1. ἐτιμάω	ω̄	ἀε	ᾶ	ἄε	ᾶ
2. ἐφιλέω	οῡ	ἔη	ῆ	έε	εί
3. ἐχευόω	ού̄	ὄη	ὶ	ὄε	οὐ̄
	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω

### IMPERATIVE MODE.

#### Present & Imperfect.

1.	τιμάου	ω̄	ἀέ	ᾶ	ἄε	ᾶ
2.	φιλέου	οῡ	ἔη	ῆ	έε	εί
3.	χευούου	ού̄	ὄη	ὶ	ὄε	οὐ̄
						ω

### OPTATIVE MODE.

#### Present & Imperfect.

1.	τιμάω	ω̄	ἀοι	ᾶ	ἄοι	ᾶ
2.	φιλέω	οῡ	ἔοι	ῆ	έοι	εί
3.	χευόω	ού̄	ὄοι	ὶ	ὄοι	οὐ̄
						ω

*Perfect & Pluperfect.*

1. τετιμημένη	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦμενον	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν
2. πεφιλημένη	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦμενον	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν
3. κερχουμένη	ἦτο	ἦτο	ἦμενον	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present & Imperfect.*

1. τιμάω	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι
2. φιλέω	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι
3. κερχουω	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι	ἔτι

*Perfect & Pluperfect.*

1. τετιμῶμαι	ἦ	ἦ	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν
2. πεφιλῶμαι	ἦ	ἦ	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν
3. κερχουῶμαι	ἦ	ἦ	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

INFINITIVE MODE.

1. τιμάσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι
2. φιλεῖσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι
3. κερχουῖσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι	ἔσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

*Present & Imperfect.*

1. τιμάμενος	τιμαόμενος	τιμαόμενος	τιμαόμενος	τιμαόμενος	τιμαόμενος	τιμαόμενος
2. φιλεόμενος	φιλοόμενος	φιλοόμενος	φιλοόμενος	φιλοόμενος	φιλοόμενος	φιλοόμενος
3. κερχουόμενος	κερσουόμενος	κερσουόμενος	κερσουόμενος	κερσουόμενος	κερσουόμενος	κερσουόμενος

N. B. By observing the contraction, the pupil may easily decline the other cases, in all the numbers. He will remember, that participles, ending in *ων*, are declined like *καλός*.

As these *Verbs* are contracted in the *present* and *imperfect* times only of the different modes, it is inexpedient to exhibit a *scheme* of their *Conjugation*, in the **MIDDLE VOICE**. Let the scholar only observe, that the *present* and *imperfect* times of the *middle voice* are conjugated like the same times in the *passive voice*, in all the *modes*.

**A SCHEME of the cognate, or related times of CONTRACTED VERBS, in the ACTIVE VOICE.**

First Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pres.	τιμάω ὦ	τίμαε α	τιμάοιμι ὦμι	τιμάω ὦ	τιμάειν ἄν	τιμάων ὦν
Imperf.	ἔτιμασον ὦν		τιμήσοιμι		τιμήσειν	τιμήσων
1 Fut.	τιμήσω	τίμησον	τιμήσομαι	τιμήσω	τιμήσῃς	τιμήσας
1 Indef.	ἔτιμηθα		τετιμήχοιμι	τετιμήχω	τετιμηθέναι	τετιμηθῶς
Perf.	ἔετιμηχεν	τέτιμηκε			τιμῆν	τιμῶν
Pluperf.	ἔτιμον	τίμε	τίμοιμι	τίμω	τιμῆν	τιμῶν.
2 Indef.	τιμῶ		τιμοῖμι			
2 Fut.						



Second Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
1 Pref.	φιλέω ᾧ	φῖλεε εἰ	φιλέοιμι οἴμι	φιλέω ᾧ	φιλέειν εἶν	φιλέων ᾧν
1 Imperf.	ἔφιλεον οὖν					
1 Fut.	φιλήσω	φῖλησον	φιλήσομαι	φιλήσω	φιλήσειν	φιλήσων
1 Indef.	ἐφιλήσοι					
1 Perf.	ἔφιληκα	ἔφιληκε	ἔφιληκοίμι	ἔφιληκα	ἔφιληκεν	ἔφιληκώς
1 Pluperf.	ἔφιληκα					
2 Indef.	ἔφιλον	φῖλε	φίλοιμι	φίλω	φιλεῖν	φιλῶν
2 Fut.	φιλῶ		φιλῶμαι		φιλεῖν	φιλῶν.

Third Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
1 Pref.	χρῆσάω ᾧ	χρῆσάου	χρῆσοίμαι οἴμι	χρῆσάω ᾧ	χρῆσοῦσθαι εἶν	χρῆσοῦν ᾧν
1 Imperf.	ἔχρῆσσον οὖν					
1 Fut.	χρῆσάσω	χρῆσάσω	χρῆσάσομαι	χρῆσάσω	χρῆσάσειν	χρῆσάσων
1 Indef.	ἐχρῆσάσοι					
1 Perf.	ἔχρησάωκα	ἔχρησάωκε	ἔχρησάωκοίμι	ἔχρησάωκα	ἔχρησάωκεν	ἔχρησάωκώς
1 Pluperf.	ἔχρησάωκα					
2 Indef.	ἔχρησάωκα					
2 Fut.	ἔχρησάωκα					

First Conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunctive.	Infinitive.
Pres.	τιμάομαι ὦμαι	τιμάου ὦ	τιμαοίμην ὠμην	τιμάωμαι ὦμαι	τιμάεσθαι ἄσθαι
Imperf.	ἔτιμαομην ὦμην				
Perf.	τετιμήμαι	τετίμησο	τετιμήμην	τετιμῶμαι	τετιμήσθαι
Pluperf.	ἔτετιμήμην				
P. p. Fut.	τετιμήσομαι	τετιμήσθι	τετιησοίμην	τιμηθῶ	τετιμήσθηναι
1 Indef.	ἔτιμήσῃ		τιμηθείην		τιμηθῆσθηναι
1 Fut.	τιμηθήσομαι		τιμηθήσοίμην	τιμῶ	τιμηθήσθηναι
2 Indef.	ἔτίμην	τίμηθι	τιμείην		
2 Fut.	τιμήσομαι		τιμησοίμην		τιμήσεσθηναι.

Second Conjugation.

Pres.	φιλέομαι οὔμαι	φιλέου οὔ	φιλεοίμην οἰμην	φιλέωμαι ὦμαι	φιλέεσθαι εἶσθαι
Imperf.	ἔφιλέομην οὔμην				
Perf.	πεφίλημαι	πεφίλησο	πεφίλημην	πεφιλῶμαι	πεφίλησθαι
Pluperf.	ἔπεφίλημην				
P. p. Fut.	πεφίλησομαι	πεφίλησθι	πεφιλησοίμην	φιληθῶ	πεφίλησθηναι
1 Indef.	ἔφίλησῃ		φιληθείην		φιληθῆσθηναι
1 Fut.	φιληθήσομαι		φιληθήσοίμην	φιλῶ	φιληθήσθηναι
2 Indef.	ἔφιλην	φίληθι	φιλείην		
2 Fut.	φίλησομαι		φιλησοίμην		φίλησεσθηναι.

Third Conjugation.

Pref.	χρυσόμαι οὔμαι	χρυσσοίμην οἴμην	χρυσσοίμαι ὤμαι	χρυσσοέσθαι οὔσθαι
Imperf.	ἐχρυσόμην οὔμην			
Perf.	ἔχρυσάμην	ἔχρυσάμην	ἔχρυσάμην	ἔχρυσάσθαι
Pluperf.	ἔχρυσάσομαι	ἔχρυσάσοιμην	ἔχρυσάσομαι	ἔχρυσάσθαι
P. p. Fut	ἔχρυσάσθην	ἔχρυσάσθην	ἔχρυσάσθην	ἔχρυσάσθαι
1 Indef.	χρυσάσομαι	χρυσάσοιμην	χρυσάσομαι	χρυσάσθαι
1 Fut.	χρυσάσομαι	χρυσάσοιμην	χρυσάσομαι	χρυσάσθαι

A SCHEME of the cognate, or related times of CONTRACTED VERBS, in the MIDDLE VOICE.

First Conjugation.

Pref.	τιμάομαι ὤμαι	τιμασοίμην ὤμην	τιμάομαι ὤμαι	τιμάσθαι ὄσθαι
Imperf.	ἐτιμασοίμην ὤμην			
1 Fut.	τιμήσομαι	τιμήσοιμην	τιμήσομαι	τιμήσθαι
1 Indef.	ἐτιμήσομαι	ἐτιμήσοιμην	ἐτιμήσομαι	ἐτιμήσθαι
Perf.	τέτιμα	τέτιμοιμην	τέτιμα	τέτιμάσθαι
Pluperf.	ἔτετιμα	ἔτετιμοιμην	ἔτετιμα	ἔτετιμάσθαι
2 Indef.	ἐτιμήσομαι	ἐτιμήσοιμην	ἐτιμήσομαι	ἐτιμήσθαι
3 Fut.	τιμούμαι	τιμοίμην	τιμούμαι	τιμούσθαι

Second Conjugation.		Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunctive.	Infinitive.
Prel.	φιλῶμαι οὔμαι	φιλῆου	φιλοίμην οίμην	φιλέωμαι ὤμαι	φιλέσθαι εἶσθαι
Imperf.	ἐφιλέσμεν οὔμεν		φιλοσοίμην		φιλήσεσθαι
1 Fut.	φιλήσομαι	φίλησας	φιλησάμην	φιλήσωμαι	φιλησασθαι
1 Indef.	ἐφιλησάμην		πεφιλοίμην	πέφιλω	πεφιλέναι
Perf.	πέφιλα	πέφιλε			φιλέσθαι
Pluperf.	ἔπεφίλειν		φιλοίμην	φίλωμαι	φιλεῖσθαι
2 Indef.	ἐφιλοίμην	φίλου	φιλοίμην		
2 Fut.	φιλοῦμαι		φιλοίμην		

Third Conjugation.

Prel.	χρυσόομαι οὔμαι	χρυσούου	χρυσσοίμην οίμην	χρυσόωμαι ὤμαι	χρυσόοσθαι οὔσθαι
Imperf.	ἐχρυσόομεν οὔμεν		χρυσσοίμην	χρυσόωμαι	χρυσώσεσθαι
1 Fut.	χρυσώσομαι		χρυσσασάμην	χρυσώσωμαι	χρυσώσασθαι
1 Indef.	ἐχρυσσασάμην				

N. B. Participles of *contracted verbs* suffer a contraction, in the *present* and *imperfect times* only, in the passive and middle voice. A scheme of this contraction is exhibited, in page 73, under passive verbs. The other times are formed according to the third conjugation of gravitonous verbs.

The student should make familiar to his mind the *cognate times* of all verbs, in all their different *modes*.

VERBS IN μι.\*

Of these there are four conjugations. And they have their origin from unusual themes, in

1. άω	} as, from	} { σάω δέω δῶ ζεύγνυω	} is formed	} { ἴστημι τίθημι δίδωμι ζεύγνυμι
2. έω				
3. ὀω				
4. ύω				

CHARACTERISTICS.

1. η ἴστημι.	1 Fut. ἴσῆσθαι	Perf. ἴστηκα †
2. η τίθημι.	1 Fut. τίθησθαι	Perf. τίθηκα.
3. ω δίδωμι.	1 Fut. δῶσθαι	Perf. δέδωκα.
4. υ ζεύγνυμι †.		

ACTIVE VERBS.  
INDICATIVE MODE.

		<i>Present time.</i>				
SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.		
1.	{ ἴστημι ης ησι	—	αἴτον αἴτον	εἰμεν	αἴτε	ἴσσι
2.	{ τίθημι ης ησι	—	εἴτον εἴτον	εἴμεν	εἴτε	εἴσι
3.	{ δίδωμι ως ωσι	—	οἴτον οἴτον	οἴμεν	οἴτε	οἴσι
4.	{ ζεύγνυμι υς υσι	—	υἴτον υἴτον	υἴμεν	υἴτε	υἴσι

		<i>Imperfect Time.</i>				
1.	{ ἴσθην ης η	—	αἴτην αἴτην	εἴμεν	αἴτε	ἴσσαν
2.	{ ἐτίθην ης η	—	εἴτην εἴτην	εἴμεν	εἴτε	εἴσαν
3.	{ ἐδίδων ως ω	—	οἴτην οἴτην	οἴμεν	οἴτε	οἴσαν
4.	{ ἐζεύγνυν υς υ	—	υἴτην υἴτην	υἴμεν	υἴτε	υἴσαν

*Imperfect Attice.*

1. ἴστασθαι	ως	ως	αἴ αἴ	αἴ αἴ	αἴ αἴ	αἴ αἴ	αἴ αἴ	αἴ αἴ	αἴ αἴ
2. ἐτίθησθαι	ως	ως	εἴ εἴ	εἴ εἴ	εἴ εἴ	εἴ εἴ	εἴ εἴ	εἴ εἴ	εἴ εἴ
3. ἐδίδοσθαι	ως	ως	οἴ οἴ	οἴ οἴ	οἴ οἴ	οἴ οἴ	οἴ οἴ	οἴ οἴ	οἴ οἴ

\* Remarks on these verbs are contained in APPENDIX,

Sec. 5.

† Sometimes ἴστασθαι;

‡ Verbs, in νμι, are seldbm found in the optative or conjunctive mode.

§ The Poets have ηδισσθαι.

*Second Indefinite.*

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
1. ἴσταν	αις	η	ἴτων	ἡτῆν	ἴμεν	ἡτε	ἡσάν
2. ἔδην	αις	η	ἔτων	ἔτῆν	ἔμεν	ἔτε	ἔσαν
3. ἔδων	αις	ω	ὄτων	ὄτῆν	ὄμεν	ὄτε	ὄσαν

*First Future.*

1. ὀσώω	εις	ει	ἔστω	ἔσῃ	ὀσώμεν	ἔτε	ὀσώσι
2. δῆσω	εις	ει	ἔστω	ἔστω	ὀσώμεν	ἔτε	ὀσώσι
3. δώσω	εις	ει	ἔστω	ἔστω	ὀσώμεν	ἔτε	ὀσώσι

*First Indefinite.*

1. ἔσθησα	αις	ε	ἄσθων	ἄσθῆν	ἄσθημεν	ἄστε	ἄσθησι
2. ἔδθηκα*	αις	ε	ἄσθων	ἄσθῆν	ἄσθημεν	ἄστε	ἄσθησι
3. ἔδωκα	αις	ε	ἄσθων	ἄσθῆν	ἄσθημεν	ἄστε	ἄσθησι

*Perfect Time.*

1. ἔσθηκα	αις	ε	ἄσθων	ἄσθων	ἄσθημεν	ἄστε	ἄσθησι
2. τέδθηκα †	αις	ε	ἄσθων	ἄσθων	ἄσθημεν	ἄστε	ἄσθησι
3. δέδωκα	αις	ε	ἄσθων	ἄσθων	ἄσθημεν	ἄστε	ἄσθησι

*Pluperfect Time.*

1. ἔσθηκειν	εις	ει	ἔσθων	ἔσθῆν	ἔσθημεν	ἔσθητε	ἔσθησαν
2. ἔτεδθηκειν	εις	ει	ἔσθων	ἔσθῆν	ἔσθημεν	ἔσθητε	ἔσθησαν
3. ἔδεδώκειν	εις	ει	ἔσθων	ἔσθῆν	ἔσθημεν	ἔσθητε	ἔσθησαν

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἴσταδι	ἄτω	ἄτων	ἄτε	ἄτωσαν
2. τίθετι	ἔτω	ἔτων	ἔτε	ἔτωσαν
3. δίδοδι	ὄτω	ὄτων	ὄτε	ὄτωσαν
4. ζευγνυδι ‡	ὔτω	ὔτων	ὔτε	ὔτωσαν

ATTIC FORM.

1. ἴσται	αι	ἄ	ἄ	τω	αι	ἄ	ἄ	τωσαν.				
2. τίθεε	ει	ἔ	ἔ						ἔ	ἔ	ἔ	ἔ
3. δίδοε	ου	ὄ	ὄ						ὄ	ὄ	ὄ	ὄ

\* The *First Indefinite Active*, ἔδθηκα and ἔδωκα, are irregular, and not found but in the *Indicative Mode* only.

† *Boeotice* τέδθηκα αις ε | ἄσθων ἄσθῆν | ἄσθημεν ἄστε ἄσθησι.

‡ The ending in υ is common; as ζεύγω, δίκην, ἄμην.

*Second Indefinite.*

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
1. γῆθι	γῆτω		γῆτον γῆτων		γῆτε γῆτων
2. θῆς*	θῆτω		θῆτον θῆτων		θῆτε θῆτων
3. δοσ*	δοτω		δοτον δοτων		δοτε δοτων

*First Indefinite.*

1. γῆσον	άτω		ατον ατων		ατε άτων
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*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

1. ἔστηκε	ετω		ετον έτων		ετε έτων
2. τέθεικε	ετω		ετον έτων		ετε έτων
3. δέδωκε	ετω		ετον έτων		ετε έτων

OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἰσῆιην	αἰνς	αἶν		αἶητον αἶητην		αἶημεν αἶητε αἶησαν & αἶεν
2. τιθεῖην	εἰνς	εἶν		εἶητον εἶητην		εἶημεν εἶητε εἶησαν & εἶεν
3. δίδοιην	οἰνς	οἶν		οἶητον οἶητην		οἶημεν οἶητε οἶησαν & οἶεν

*Second Indefinite.*

1. ἰσῆιην	αἰνς	αἶν		αἶητον αἶητην		αἶημεν αἶητε αἶησαν & αἶεν
2. θεῖην	εἰνς	εἶν		εἶητον εἶητην		εἶημεν εἶητε εἶησαν & εἶεν
3. δοῖην	οἰνς	οἶν		οἶητον οἶητην		οἶημεν οἶητε οἶησαν & οἶεν

*First Future.*

1. ἰσῆσομαι	οἰς	οἶ		οἶτον οἶτην		οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν
2. θεῖσομαι	οἰς	οἶ		οἶτον οἶτην		οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν
3. δώσομαι	οἰς	οἶ		οἶτον οἶτην		οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν

*First Indefinite.*

1. ἰσῆσομαι	αἰς	αἶ		αἶτον αἶτην		αἶμεν αἶτε αἶεν
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*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

1. ἔστηκομαι	οἰς	οἶ		οἶτον οἶτην		οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν
2. τέθεικομαι	οἰς	οἶ		οἶτον οἶτην		οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν
3. δέδωκομαι	οἰς	οἶ		οἶτον οἶτην		οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν

\* θῆς and δος are used for θῆτι and δοτι.

## CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.\**

1. ἰσῶ	ᾶς	ᾶ		ᾶτον	ᾶτον		ᾶμεν	ᾶτε	ᾶσι
2. τιθῶ	ῆς	ῆ		ῆτον	ῆτον		ῆμεν	ῆτε	ῆσι
3. διδῶ	ῶς	ῶ		ῶτον	ῶτον		ῶμεν	ῶτε	ῶσι

*Second Indefinite.*

1. σῶ	ῆς	ῆ		ῆτον	ῆτον		ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι
2. θῶ	ῆς	ῆ		ῆτον	ῆτον		ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι
3. δῶ	ῶς	ῶ		ῶτον	ῶτον		ῶμεν	ῶτε	ῶσι

*First Indefinite.*

1. στήσω	ης	η		ητον	ητον		ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
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*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

1. ἐστήκω	ης	η		ητον	ητον		ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
2. τεθήκω	ης	η		ητον	ητον		ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
3. δέδωκω	ης	η		ητον	ητον		ωμεν	ητε	ωσι

## INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Pres. &amp; Imp.</i>	1. ἰσᾶναι	2. τιθᾶναι	3. διδᾶναι	4. ζευγνύναι.
<i>Indef. Second.</i>	1. στήναι	2. θεῖναι *	3. δούναι *	
<i>Fut. First.</i>	1. στήσῃν	2. θήσῃν	3. δώσῃν	<i>I. F. I. στήσας.</i>
<i>Per. &amp; Plup.</i>	1. ἐστήκῃναι	2. τεθήκῃναι	3. δέδωκῃναι.	

## PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres. &amp; Imp.</i>	1. ἰσᾶς	2. τιθεῖς	3. διδούς.
<i>Indef. Second.</i>	1. σᾶς	2. θεῖς	3. δούς.
<i>Fut. First.</i>	1. στήσων	2. θήσων	3. δώσων. <i>I. F. I. στήσας.</i>
<i>Perf. &amp; Plup.</i>	1. ἐστήκῃς	2. τεθήκῃς	3. δέδωκῃς.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1. ἴσταμαι	ἄμεδον	ἄμεδα
2. τιθεμαι	ἐμεδον	ἐμεδα
3. δίδομαι	ὀμεδον	ὀμεδα
4. ζεύγνυμαι	ὕμεδον	ὕμεδα

\* Irregular for θήναι and δύναι.



*Imperfect Time.*

1. ἰσπόμενῃ	ασο	ατο	άμεσον	ασσον	άσσην	άμεσα	ασσε	αυτο
2. ἐτιθέμενῃ	εσο	ετο	έμεσον	εσσον	έσσην	έμεσα	εσσε	εντο
3. ἐδιδόμενῃ	οσο	οτο	όμεσον	οσσον	όσσην	όμεσα	οσσε	οντο
4. ἐζεύγνυμενῃ	υσο	υτο	ύμεσον	ύσσον	ύσσην	ύμεσα	ύσσε	υντο *

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἴστασο	άσσω	ασσον	άσσω	ασσε	άσσωσαν
2. τίθεισο	έσσω	εσσον	έσσω	εσσε	έσσωσαν
3. δίδουσο	όσσω	οσσον	όσσω	οσσε	όσσωσαν
4. ζεύγνυθο	ύσσω	ύσσον	ύσσω	ύσσε	ύσσωσαν

OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἴσταιμεν	αῖο	αῖτο	αίμεθον	αῖσθον	αῖσθη	αῖμεθα	αῖσθε	αῖντο
2. τίθειμεν	εῖο	εῖτο	είμεθον	εῖσθον	εῖσθη	είμεθα	εῖσθε	εῖντο
3. δίδοιμεν	οῖο	οῖτο	οίμεθον	οῖσθον	οῖσθη	οίμεθα	οῖσθε	οῖντο

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἰστώμαι	ᾶ	ᾶται	άμεθον	άσθον	άσθη	άμεθα	άσθε	ώνται
2. τιθώμαι	ῆ	ῆται	έμεθον	έσθον	έσθη	έμεθα	έσθε	ώνται
3. δίδώμαι	ώ	ώται	όμεθον	όσθον	όσθη	όμεθα	όσθε	ώνται

INFINITIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἴστασθαι 2. τίθεσθαι 3. δίδουσαι 4. ζεύγνυσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present and Imperfect.*

1. ἰστέμενος 2. τιθέμενος. 3. δίδόμενος. 4. ζεύγνύμενος. †

\* For the other times see the passive of τέτυκται.

† These four are declined like καλά.

GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Second Indefinite.

1. ἔσταμην	ἄσο	ἄτο	ἄμενον	ἄσνον	ἄσνην	ἄμεθα	ἄσθε	ἄντο
2. ἔθιμην	ἔσο	ἔτο	ἔμενον	ἔσνον	ἔσνην	ἔμεθα	ἔσθε	ἔντο
3. ἔδομην	ἔσο	ἔτο	ἔμενον	ἔσνον	ἔσνην	ἔμεθα	ἔσθε	ἔντο

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Indefinite.

1. στάσο	ἄστω	ἄσνον	ἄστων	ἄσθε	ἄστωσαν
2. θέσο	ἔστω	ἔστων	ἔστων	ἔσθε	ἔστωσαν
3. δόσο	ὀστω	ὀστων	ὀστων	ὀσθε	ὀστωσαν

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Indefinite.

1. σταίμην	αἴο	αἴτο	αἴμεθον	αἴσθον	αἴσθην	αἴμεθα	αἴσθε	αἴντο
2. θείμην *	εἴο	εἴτο	εἴμεθον	εἴσθον	εἴσθην	εἴμεθα	εἴσθε	εἴντο
3. δοίμην	οἴο	οἴτο	οἴμεθον	οἴσθον	οἴσθην	οἴμεθα	οἴσθε	οἴντο

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Indefinite.

1. στῶμαι	ᾶ	ᾶται	ᾶμενον	ᾶσνον	ᾶσνον	ᾶμεθα	ᾶσθε	ᾶνται
2. θῶμαι	ῆ	ῆται	ῆμενον	ῆσνον	ῆσνον	ῆμεθα	ῆσθε	ῆνται
3. δῶμαι	ῶ	ῶται	ῶμενον	ῶσνον	ῶσνον	ῶμεθα	ῶσθε	ῶνται

INFINITIVE MODE.

Second Indef. 1. στάσθαι 2. θέσθαι 3. δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Second Indef. 1. στάμενος 2. θέμενος 3. δόμενος.

N. B. Verbs of the fourth conjugation in *μ* are never found in the *middle voice*.

Scarce any verb of the third conjugation, besides *δίδωμι*, is found in this voice.

The *times* that are not set down, are conjugated according to the active or passive, as may be seen in the following *scheme* of the cognate *times*. A small attention to this *scheme*, will make their conjugation familiar.

\* And *δοίμην οἴο οἴτο* || *οἴμεθον οἴσθον οἴσθην* || *οἴμεθα οἴσθε οἴντο*.

**A SCHEME of the cognate, or related times of verbs in  $\mu$ , in the ACTIVE VOICE.**

**First Conjugation.**

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	ἴσθημι	ἴσταθι	ἴσταιην	ἴστώ	ἴσταναι	ἴστας
Imperf.	ἴσθην	στηθι	σταιην	στώ	στήναι	στάς
2 Indef.	ἔσθην	στησον	στήσοιμι	στήσω	στήσειν	στήσων
1 Fut.	στήσω	ἔσθηκε	στήσοιμι	ἔσθηκω	στήσαι	στήσας
1 Indef.	ἔσθησα					
1 Perf.	ἔσθηκα					
Pluperf.	ἔσθηκειν				ἔσθηκέναι	ἔσθηκώς.

**Second Conjugation.**

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	τίθειμι	τίθει	τιθείην	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imperf.	ἐτίθην	θει	θειην	θῶ	θειναι	θείς
2 Indef.	ἔθην	θεισον	θεισοιμι	θήσω	θήσειν	θήσων
1 Fut.	θήσω	ἔθηκε	θήσοιμι	ἔθηκω	θήσαι	θήσας
1 Indef.	ἔθησα					
1 Perf.	ἔθηκα					
Pluperf.	ἔθηκειν				ἔθηκέναι	ἔθηκώς.

Third Conjugation.			Fourth Conjugation.		
Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref. δίδωμι } Imperf. ἐδίδων } 2 Indef. ἔδων } 1 Fut. δώσω } 1 Indef. ἔδωκα } Perf. δέδωκα } Pluperf. ἐδέδωκεν }	δίδωθι δος δέδωκε	διδούην δοίην δώσομαι δεδώκομαι	διδῶ δῶ δεδώκω	διδόναι δοῦναι δώσειν δεδωκέναι	δίδους δους δωσων δεδωκώς.
Pref. ζεύγνυμι } Imperf. ἐζεύγγον }	ζεύγνυθι ζεύγνυθι			ζευγνύναι	ζευγνύς.

AScheme of the cognate, or related times of verbs in μι, in the PASSIVE VOICE.

First Conjugation.				
Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.		
Pref. ἵσταμαι } Imperf. ἵσταμην } Perf. ἔσταμαι } Pluperf. ἔσταμην } P. p. Fut. ἑστασομαι } 1 Indef. ἑστασθην } 1 Fut. σταθήσομαι }	ἵτασθω ἑτασθω στάθητι σταθήσῃ	ἵταιμην ἑταιμην ἑτασομην στασθῆν σταθήσομην	ἵτασθαι ἑτασθαι στασθῶ σταθήσεται	ἵστάμενος ἑσταμένος ἑστασόμενος στασθεῖς σταθήσόμενος.

Second Conjugation.		Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	τίθειμαι	τίθεισο	τίθειμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθεῖναι	τιθείμενος
Imperf.	ἐτιθείμην	τίθεισο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθείσθαι	τιθείμενος
Perf.	τέθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθεισοίμην	τεθῶμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθεισοίμενος.
Pluperf.	ἔτεθειμαι	τέθειται	τεθείην	τεθῶ	τεθήνηαι	τεθείς
P. p. Fut.	τεθεισομαι		τεθησοίμην		τεθήσεσθαι	τεθησοίμενος.
I Indef.	ἐτίθην					
I Fut.	τεθήσομαι					

\* Third Conjugation.

Pref.	δίδωμαι	δίδωσο	δίδωμην	διδῶμαι	δίδουσαι	διδόμενος
Imperf.	ἐδίδωμην	δίδωσο	δεδώμην	δεδῶμαι	δεδούσαι	δεδόμενος
Perf.	δέδομαι	δέδωσο	δέδοίμην	δέδωμαι	δέδουσαι	δέδοσοίμενος
Pluperf.	ἔδεδωμαι	δέδωται	δέδοίην	δέδω	δέδιήνηαι	δέδοίς
P. p. Fut.	δέδοσομαι		δέδοίμην		δέδιήσεσθαι	δέδοίσοίμενος.
I Indef.	ἐδίδην					
I Fut.	δέδιήσομαι					

Fourth Conjugation.

Pref.	ζεύγνυμαι	ζεύγνυσο			ζεύγνυσθαι	ζεύγνυόμενος.
Imperf.	ἐζεύγνυμην					

A SCHEME of the cognate, or related times of verbs in *μι*, in the MIDDLE VOICE.

First conjugation.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Conjunc.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pref.	ἴσασμαι	ἴσασσο	ἴσαιμην	ἴσῶμαι	ἴσασθαι	ἴσάμενος
Imperf.	ἴσείμην					
2 Indef.	ἴσαιμην	ἴσάσο	ἴσαιμην	ἴσῶμαι	ἴσάσθαι	ἴσάμενος
1 Fut.	ἴσασσομαι		ἴσασοίμην		ἴσασσῶμαι	ἴσασόμενος
1 Indef.	ἴσασσομαι	ἴσῆσαι	ἴσασοίμην	ἴσῶμαι	ἴσασσῶμαι	ἴσασόμενος.

Second Conjugation.

Pref.	τίθειμαι	τίθεισο	τίθειμην	τίθειμαι	τίθεισθαι	τίθειμένος
Imperf.	ἔτιθέμην					
2 Indef.	ἔθειμην	ἔθεισο	ἔθειμην	ἔθειμαι	ἔθεισθαι	ἔθειμένος
1 Fut.	ἔθεισομαι		ἔθεισοίμην		ἔθεισῶμαι	ἔθειόμενος.
1 Indef.	ἔθεισομαι		ἔθεισοίμην		ἔθεισῶμαι	ἔθειόμενος.

Third Conjugation.

Pref.	δίδωμαι	δίδωσο	δίδωμην	διδῶμαι	δίδωσθαι	διδόμενος
Imperf.	ἔδιδωμην					
2 Indef.	ἔδωμην	ἔδωσο	ἔδωμην	ἔδωμαι	ἔδωσθαι	ἔδωμένος
1 Fut.	ἔδωσομαι		ἔδωσοίμην		ἔδωσῶμαι	ἔδωόμενος.
1 Indef.	ἔδωσομαι		ἔδωσοίμην		ἔδωσῶμαι	ἔδωόμενος.

N. B. ἔθνηκαίμην and ἔδωκαίμην are seldom used only in the indicative; and very rarely in the indicative.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.* ἔϊμι, to go.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
εἶμι εἷς ἢ εἰ εἶσι	ἴτον ἴτων	ἴμεν ἴτε εἶσι and ἴσι.

*Imperfect Time.*

εἶν εἷς ἢ	ἴτον ἴτην	ἴμεν ἴτε ἴσαν.
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*Second Indefinite.*

ἴον ἴες ἴε	ἴετον ἴετην	ἴεμεν ἴετε ἴον.
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N. B. The following times of this verb have a regular conjugation: *Indef.* ἴεσα. *Perf.* εἶχα. *Pluperf.* εἶκειν. *Attice* ἤκειν. *Fut.* ἴσομαι. *Med.* εἶσομαι. *Indef.* ἴσομαι. *Med.* εἶσομαι. *Perf. Med.* εἶχα. *Pluperf.* ἴκειν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

ἴθι ἢ εἰ ἴτω	ἴτον ἴτων	ἴτε ἴτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

*Second Indefinite.*

ἴομαι ἴοις ἴοι	ἴοιτον ἴοιτην	ἴομεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν.
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CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Second Indefinite.*

ἴω ἴης ἴη	ἴητον ἴητην	ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

*Pres. & Imperf.* ἴναι εἶναι ἴεναι. **PARTIC.** ἴών ἴούσα ἴόν.

*ἴημι, to send away.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

ἴημι ἴης ἴησι	ἴητον ἴητην	ἴημεν ἴητε ἴησι.
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*Imperfect Time.*

ἴην ἴης ἴη	ἴητον ἴητην	ἴημεν ἴητε ἴησιν.
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contracted.

SING. DUAL. PLUR.

ἴδον ἴδου, ἴδῃς ἴδῃς, ἴδῃ ἴδῃ | ἴδῃς εἰ τοῦ, ἴδῃς εἰ τῆν | ἴδῃς εἰ μέν, ἴδῃς εἰ τε, ἴδον ἴδου.

*Second Indefinite.*

ἦν ἦς ἦ | ἦτον ἦτην | ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν.

*First Future.*

ἦσω ἦσεῖς ἦσει | ἦσέτον ἦσέτην | ἦσομεν ἦσετε ἦσοῦσι.

*First Indefinite.*

ἦκα \* ἦκας ἦκε | ἦκατον ἦκατην | ἦκαμεν ἦκατε ἦκαν.

*Perfect Time.*

ἔικα ἔικας ἔικε | ἔικατον ἔικατον | ἔικαμεν ἔικατε ἔικασί.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

ἴεθι ἴέτω | ἴέτον ἴέτων | ἴετε ἴέτωσαν.

*Second Indefinite.*

ἔς ἔτω | ἔτον ἔτων | ἔτε ἔτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

ἴειην ἴειης ἴειη | ἴειήτον ἴειήτην | ἴειήμεν ἴειήτε ἴειήσαν.

ἔοιμι ἔοις ἔοι | ἔοιτον ἔοιτην | ἔοιμεν ἔοιτε ἔοιεν.

*Second Indefinite.*

εἴην εἴης εἴη | εἴητον εἴητην | εἴημεν εἴητε εἴησαν.

*First Future.*

ἦσοιμι ἦσοις ἦσοι | ἦσοιτον ἦσοιτην | ἦσοιμεν ἦσοιτε ἦσοιεν.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

ἔεικοιμι ἔεικοις ἔεικοι | ἔεικοιτον ἔεικοιτην | ἔεικοιμεν ἔεικοιτε ἔεικοιεν.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

ᾔω ἴης ἴη | ἴητον ἴητον | ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι.

*Second Indefinite.*

ᾔω ἴης ἴη | ἴητον ἴητον | ᾔωμεν ἴητε ᾔωσι.

*Perfect and Pluperfect.*

ἔεικω ἔεικῆς εἴκη | εἴκητον εἴκητον | ἔεικωμεν εἴκητε ἔεικωσι.

\* For ἦσα



## INFINITIVE MODE.

*Pres.* ἰέναι.      2 *Indef.* εἶναι.

## PARTICIPLES.

*Pres.* εἰς ἰέσῃα ἰέν. 1. 2. εἰς εἰσα ἐν. *P. & Plu.* εἰκῶς εἰκῦια ἔγκος.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

SING.                      DUAL.                      PLURAL.

ἰέμαι ἰέσαι ἰεται | ἰέμεθον ἰέσθον &c. | ἰέμεθα ἰέσθε ἰενται.

*Imperfect Time.*

ἰέμην ἰέσο ἰέτο. | ἰέμεθον-σθον-σθην | ἰέμεθα ἰέσθε ἰεντο.

*Perfect Time.*

εἶμαι εἶσαι εἶται | εἶμεθον εἶσθον &c. | εἶμεθα εἶσθε εἶνται.\*

*First Indefinite.*

εἶδην εἶδης εἶδη | εἶδητον. εἶδητην | εἶδημεν εἶδητε εἶδησαν.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

ἴσο ἰέσθω | ἴσθον ἴσθων | ἴσθε ἰέσθωσαν. †

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

ἔμην ἔσο ἔτο | ἔμεθον ἔσθον ἔσθην | ἔμεθα ἔσθε ἔντο.

*First Future.*

ἦσομαι ἦσῃ ἦσεται | -ομεθον-εσθον-εσθην | ἦσομεθα ἦσθε ἦσονται.

*First Indefinite.*

ἦκαμην ἦκω ἦκατο | ἦκαμεθον-ασθον-ασθην | -αμεθα-ασθε-αντο.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

ἔσο ἔσθω | ἔσθον ἔσθω | ἔσθε ἔσθωσαν.

\* The other modes and times are like the passive of τιθεμαι.

† Attice ἰώνται; compounds ἀφένται, ἀμύνται. These make Attice, ἀφένωνται and ἀμύνωνται.

## GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

## OPTATIVE MODE.

*Second Indefinite.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
ἔμην εἶο εἶτο	ἔμεδον εἶσδον εἶσδην	εἶμεδα εἶσδε εἶντο.*

## CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

ᾤμαι ἢ ἦται	ᾤμεδον ἦσδον ἦσδον	ᾤμεδα ἦσδε ᾔνται.
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## INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Second Indefinite.</i> εἶσθαι.		<i>First Future.</i> ἦσεσθαι.
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## PARTICIPLES.

<i>Second Indefinite.</i> ἔμενος <sup>††</sup>		<i>First Future.</i> ἠσόμενος.†
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## Κάθημαι, to sit. ‡

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

κάθημαι ησαι § ηται		ἠμεδον ἠσδον ἠσδον		ἠμεδα ἠσδε ηνται.
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*Imperfect Time.*

ἔκαθήμεν ἦσο ἦτο	}		ἠμεδον ἠσδον ἠσδην		ἠμεδα ἠσδε ἦντο.
οἷ ἦστο §					

*First Future.*

καθήσομαι ηεται		ᾠμεδον εσδον εσδον		ᾠμεδα εσδε ονται.
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## IMPERATIVE MODE.

κάθησο ἠσθω		ἠσδον ἠσδων		ἠσδε ἠσθωσαν.
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INFINITIVE.	κάθησθαι.	PARTICIPLE.	καθήμενος.
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## \* Ἔμμαι to be clothed.

<i>Indicative Mode.</i>	<i>First Indefinite.</i>	<i>Active Voice.</i>		
ἔιδα εἶσας εἶσε		ἔισατον εἶσατην		ἔισαμεν εἶσατε εἶσαν.

\* In compounds, the *third per. plu.* is εἶντο.

† In this manner are conjugated ἵημι to go; and ἵμαι to covet.

‡ Ἦμαι, is conjugated in the same manner; unpounded.

§ Attice κάθη. Ionice κάθησε.

*Indicative Mode. Perfect Time. Passive Voice.*

ἔιμαι ἔισαι ἔιται | ἔιμεθον ἔισθον ἔισθον | ἔιμεθα ἔισθε εἴνται.

*Pluperfect Time.*

ἔιμην ἔισο ἔιτο | ἔιμεθον ἔισθον ἔισθην | ἔιμεθα ἔισθε εἴντο.

*Indicative Mode. First Indefinite. Middle Voice.*

Ἐισάμην σω ατο | ἀμεθον ἀσθον ἀσθην | ἀμεθα ἀσθε ατο.

*Partic. Per. pass. ἔιμένος Partic I. Ind. Mid. ἔισάμενος.*

*Ἴσημι, to know.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

SING.

DUAL.

PLUR.

ἴσημι ἴσης ἴσησι | ἴσατον ἴσατον | ἴσαμεν ἴσατε ἴσασι.

*Imperfect Time.*

ἴσων ἴσης ἴση | ἴσατον ἴσατην | ἴσαμεν ἴσατε ἴσασαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present and Imperfect.*

ἴσαδι ἴσάτω | ἴσάτον ἴσάτων | ἴσατε ἴσάτωσαν.

*Inf. Pres. & Imperf. ἴσάναι. Partic. ἴσας ἴσασα ἴσαν.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

Ἰσαμαι \* σαι ται | ἀμεθον ἀσθον ἀσθον | ἀμεθα ἀσθε ανται.

ἐπισαμαι † σαι ται | ἀμεθον ἀσθον-ασθον | ἀμεθα ἀσθε ανται.

*Imperfect.*

Ἰσάμην ασο ατο | ἀμεθον ἀσθον ἀσθην | ἀμεθα ἀσθε ατο.

ἐπισαμην ασο ατο | ἀμεθον ἀσθον ἀσθην | ἀμεθα ἀσθε ατο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

ἴσασο ἴσάσθω | ἴσασθον ἴσασθων | ἴσασθε ἴσάσθωσαν.

ἐπίσασο &c. *Inf. ἐπίσασθαι. Particip. ἐπισάμενος.*

*Κεῖμαι, to place.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

*Present Time.*

κεῖμαι κεῖσαι κεῖται | κεῖμεθον κεῖσθον, &c. | κεῖμεθα κεῖσθε κεῖνται

\* Οτ ἴσημαι. † The compound is most in use.

*Imperfect.*

SING.

DUAL.

PLUR.

κείμην εἶσο εἶτο | εἶμεδον εἶσδην | εἶμεδα εἶσδε εἶντο.

*First Future.*

κείσομαι ἢ ἔται | ὀμεδον εἶσδον εἶσδην | ὀμεδα εἶσδε ὄνται.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

κείσο κείσθω | κείσδον κείσδων | κείσθε κείσθωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

κεοίμην οἶσο οἶτο | οἶμεδον οἶσδον οἶσδην | οἶμεδα οἶσδε οἶντο.

## CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

κείωμαι ἢ ἦται | ὠμεδον ἦσδον ἦσδην | ὠμεδα ἦσδε ὠνται.

*Infinitive.* κείσθαι. *Participle.* κείμενος.

Φημί, *to speak.*

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Pres.* φημί φῆς φῆσι | φατὸν φατὸν | φαμέν φατέ φασι.

*Imp.* ἔφην ἔφης ἔφῃ | ἔφατον ἔφατην | ἔφαμεν ἔφατε ἔφασαν.

*2 Ind.* ἔφην ἔφης ἔφῃ | ἔφῆτον ἔφῆτην | ἔφημεν ἔφῆτε ἔφησαν.

*1 F.* φήσω φήσεις φήσει | φήσετον φήσετον | φήσομεν φήσετε φήσουσι.

## IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Pres. Im.* φάδι φάτω | φάτον φάτων | φάτε φάτωσαν.

## OPTATIVE MODE.

*Pres. Im.* φαινῃς ἢ ἦ | ἦτον ἦτην | ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν.

## CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

*Pres. Im.* φῶ φῆς φῆ | φῆτον φῆτον | φῶμεν φῆτε φῶσι.

INFIN. *Pres.* φάσαι. *PARTIC.* φᾶς. *1 Ind.* φήσας.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MODE.

*Imperfect, or Second Indefinite.*

ἐφάμην ἀσο ἀτο | ἀμεδον ἀσδον ἀσδην | ἀμεδα ἀσδε ἀντο.

IMPER. φάσο. INFIN. φάσθαι. *PARTIC.* φάμενος.

*Present Time.*

φάμαι σαι ται | μέδον σδον σδον | μεδα σδε νται.

N. B. A scheme of the different dialects is contained in the APPENDIX, Sec. 9.

# S Y N T A X.

IN the construction of the GRECIAN LANGUAGE, the following RULES of GOVERNMENT and AGREEMENT are used.

## N O U N S.

### NOMINATIVE CASE.

#### RULE I.

**T**HE nominative case governs the verb.

As, οἱ πολλοὶ νόμον τὸ εἶδος ποιοῦσι ; many make custom a law.—*Demosth.*

**RULE II.** The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

As, ἤκουσαν δὲ οἱ ἀπόστολοι ; and the apostles heard.—*Luke.*

**RULE III.** A noun, or pronoun, in the neuter plural, governs a verb, in the singular number.

As, ἐγένετο δὲ ταῦτα μείρακιόισι ; these things happened to the youth.—*Hippoc.*

**RULE IV.** A verb, in the infinitive mode, may do the office of a nominative to another verb.

As, τὰ αὐτὰ γράφειν οὐκ ἐστὶν ὀνυηρον ; to write these things is not grievous. *Paul.*—ἴδιον παντός ἀγαθοῦ, τὸ ὠφελεῖν ; to help others, is the property of every good man.—*Greg.*

**RULE V.** A member of a sentence may do the office of a nominative to a verb.

As, τὸ πᾶσιν ἀρέσαι, δυσχερέστατον ἐστὶν ; to please all, is a most difficult thing.—*Arist.*

**RULE VI.** A noun of multitude singular may govern either a singular, or plural verb.

As, ὡς Φάσαν ἡ πλῆθὺς ; thus the *multitude* have said.—*Hom.*—Καὶ ἦν ὁ λαὸς προσδοκῶν, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον ; and the people *was* waiting, and *they* wondered.—*Luke.*

RULE VII. A genitive case is, according to the *Attics*, often used as the nominative to the verb.

As, εἶδέ μοι τούτου τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ γενοίτο ; I wish *this good* may happen to me.

RULE VIII. Two, or more, nouns singular, connected by a conjunction copulative, may have a verb, adjective, pronoun and participle, in the plural number, to agree with them.

As, σαρξ καὶ αἷμα βασιλείαν Θεοῦ κληρονόμησαι οὐ δυνάσται ; *flesh and blood* cannot inherit the kingdom of God.—*Paul.*

RULE IX. A verb standing between two nominatives of different numbers may agree with either.

As, πρῶτον γὰρ Θεοὶ ἡμῖν νόμισμά οὐκ ἔστι ; for in the first place, the gods *are* not to us an established custom.—*Eurip.*

RULE X. Ἄλλος and ἕκαστος, when they have a plural meaning, govern verbs, in the plural number.

As, ἤκουον ἕκαστος εἷς ; *every man* heard. Ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλον λέγοντες ; *one* saying to another.—*Luke.* Acts ii: 6 and 12.—Heb. viii. 2.

RULE XI. Two nouns singular, connected together, may have a dual verb.

As, διασήτην ἐρίσαστε, Ἀτρεΐδης καὶ Ἀχιλλεύς ; *At-rides and Achilles*, contending together, *were separated.*—*Hom.*

RULE XII. A plural noun, that has reference to two antecedents, may have a dual verb.

As, ποταμοὶ συμβάλλετον ; The rivers run together.—*Hom.*

RULE XIII. Ἄμφω and δύο may have plural verbs.

As, ἄμφω δ' ἄμα ἐξέπνευσαν ἄθλιον βίον ; they both together *breathed out* a miserable life.—*Eurip.*

RULE XIV. When the verb wants the first person dual, the nominative dual is ever joined to the first person plural.

As, νῶ ἔξιμεν ; we two *go out*.

Remarks. 1. As the VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV, Rules are seldom used, it is not necessary the student should commit them to memory.

2. A neuter plural is sometimes put with a verb plural.

As, δαιμόνια πιστεύουσι ; the devils believe.—*James.*

3. A neuter plural has often a singular and plural verb, in the same sentence.

As, ἐξ οὗ τὰ ἄλλα ἤρτηται καὶ δε οὗ λέγονται ; on which other things *depend*, and on account of which they *are called*.—*Aristot.*

4. Masculines and feminines plural have, sometimes, a singular verb.

As, μελιγάρμεις ὕμνοι ὕσέρων ἀρχαὶ λογῶν τέλλεται ; mellifluous songs *are* the beginnings of future praise.—*Hesiod.* Ἀρχεῖται ὀμφαὶ μελέων ; the divine voices of hymns *resound*.—*Eurip.*

5. If two nominatives of different numbers, that are coupled, precede a verb, the verb must agree with the latter noun.

As, ὡς οἱ Πυθαγόρειοι καὶ Πλάτων ἔλεγεν ; as the Pythagoreans and Plato *says*.—*Aristot.*

6. When a plural verb agrees with two, or more

nouns singular, the verb has respect to the most worthy gender.

As, σπέρμα καὶ καρπὸς διαφέρουσι; seed and fruit differ.—*Aristot.* Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ τὰ δίκαια ποιήσομεν; I and you will do just things.—*Xen.*

7. The primitive pronouns of the first and second person, are generally understood: As, γραφῶ I write; λέγεις, thou sayest. But when emphasis, or distinction are intended, these pronouns are generally expressed.

8. The nominative case of the third person is frequently omitted, especially before such verbs as these, λέγουσι, Φασι, they say; Φιλουσι, they love; εἰωθασι, they are wont; that is, ἄνθρωποι, men. And so the nominative case, before verbs that express the actions of nature, is generally understood: As, ἐβροντησε, it thundered; εστραψε, it lightened; that is, Θεος, God; ουρανός, heaven; Φυσις, nature.

N. B. The masculine is more worthy than the feminine; and the feminine, more worthy than the neuter. Of persons the first is more worthy than the second; and the second, more worthy than the third.

#### GENITIVE CASE.

**RULE I.** The latter of two nouns, in conjunction, and expressing property, is in the genitive.

As, εἰς ὑπακοὴν πίστεως; to the obedience of faith.

**RULE II.** Two or more nouns together, and meaning the same thing, are put in the same case, by apposition.

As, καὶ σημεῖον ἔλαβε περιτομῆς, σφραγίδα τῆς δικαιοσύνης; and he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of faith.—*Paul.*



*Remark.*—The proper name of a place, especially of a town or city, may be put after its appellative, in the genitive,

As, Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, the city of *Athens*; instead of Ἀθήναι πόλις, the city *Athens*.

**RULE III.** If an adjective of praise, or dispraise, be joined to the latter of two nouns, the *latter* noun may be in the genitive, or dative.

As, ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς, or ἀρεταῖς; a man of great *virtue*.

**RULE IV.** Nouns of *height, depth, length, breadth* and *thickness* are put in the genitive.

As, μῆκους πηχεων εἴκοσι, και πλάτους πῆχεων δέκα; the length *twenty cubits*, and the *breadth ten cubits*.  
—*Septu.*

**RULE V.** A noun by itself, in the genitive, is independent; and is used to express *abhorrence of mind*.

As τῆς ἀναιδείας; *O impudence*.

*Remarks.*—1. The noun, in apposition, is often understood by an ellipsis. As, Ἀλεξάνδρος ὁ Φιλίππου; in this sentence, υἱός is understood.

2. The *latter* noun is, sometimes put in the dative; especially if the *former* noun import *connexion, affection, or relation*.

As, οἱ ἦσαν κοινωνοὶ τῷ Σίμωνι; who were partners, or friends, of *Simon*.—*Lücke*.

3. The *latter* noun is often put in the accusative, and governed by the preposition, πρὸς. As, ἐκ τῆς πρὸς τὸν εἶον ἀτυχίας; from the *misfortune of life*.—*Isocr.*

4. The *latter* noun is often turned into a possessive adjective. As, δουλείη κεφαλῆ; a *servile head*, or head of a *servant*.—*Theog.*

5. The *latter* of two nouns, in the genitive, is frequently not a noun of possession ; but is simply the object, or recipient of the action, that is expressed by the former noun.

As, ἡ δε του πνεύματος βλασφημία ; but the blasphemy against *the Spirit*.—*Matth.*

6. A plural noun is often put in apposition with two, or more nouns, that are singular. As, ἀσπάσασθε Πρίσκιλλαν καὶ Ἀκύλαν, τους συνεργούς μου ; greet Priscilla and Aquila, my *helpers*.—*Paul.*

7. The *latter* noun is, sometimes, put in the accusative ; and governed by the preposition *κατά*, understood.\* As, ἀνὴρ μέγας ἀρετῆν ; a man of great *virtue*, or a man great *as to virtue*.

8. The *latter* noun is, sometimes, governed by ἕνεκα understood. As, μακάριος τῆς πίστεως.

#### DATIVE CASE.

**RULE.** Two nouns, in conjunction, and the *latter* expressing some circumstance, manner, or reason of the former, the *latter* shall be in the dative.

As, Κυπριος τω γένει ; a Cyprian *by nation*. Ἀνὴρ δε Ἀνανίας ὀνόματι ; a certain man, Ananias *by name*. Ἀνὴρ ὀνόματι καλουμενος Ζακχαῖος ; a man, named Zaccheus.—*Bible.*

#### ACCUSATIVE CASE.

**RULE I.** Nouns are put in the accusative, by synecdoche ; that is, governed by some preposition understood.

As, τὴν δε αὐτὴν ἀντιμισθίαν ; for a *recompense* in the same.—*Paul.*

\* The *latter* of two nouns is sometimes governed, in the accusative, by *κατά*, expressed. As, ἐνώματα, κατὰ τὰ ὦτα ; extensions of ears.—*Ηιρρος.*

**RULE II.** Some nouns put in the accusative, *κατὰ* being understood, are used as adverbs, or prepositions.

As, *τέλος*, *finally*; *καρῖν*, *for the sake of*; *ἀρχῖν*, *firstly*; *δίκην*, *customarily*.

THE RELATIVE.

**RULE I.** The relative agrees with its antecedent, in number, gender and person.

As, *τοῦ Θεοῦ ὃς ἐστὶν εὐλογητός*; of God, *who* is blessed.—*Paul*.

**RULE II.** If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative.

As, *ὃς ἔλαμψεν*; *who* hath shined.—*Paul*.

**RULE III.** If a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be in the case, that the verb governs, or it will be governed by some word in the sentence on which it depends.

As, *ὃν ἐξελέξατο*; *whom* he hath chosen.—*Paul*.

**RULE IV.** A member of a sentence may be the antecedent to a relative.

As, *μὴ μεσθύσκεσθε οἴνω, ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶν ἀσωτία*; *be not drunk with wine, in which* there is prodigality.—*Paul*.

**RULE V.** The ATTICS put the relative in the same case with its antecedent.

As, *περὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας, ἧς ἔδοκεν ὁ Κύριος*; concerning the power, *which* the Lord hath given.

**RULE VI.** A relative plural may agree with two, or more nouns in the singular.

As, *Ἰάκωβον καὶ Ἰωάννην, οἳ ἦσαν κοινωνοὶ τοῦ Σίμωνι*. (fear took hold on) James and John, *who* were partners of Simon.

*Remarks.*—1. ὅς, ἡ, ὃ, *qui, quæ, quod*, is the proper relative in the Greek. But the Greeks occasionally use the pronouns as relatives; together with the following words: ὅσος; ἡλίκος, οἶος, πόσοι, ποσός, ποταπός, ποσαπλάσιος, &c.

2. The antecedent is sometimes understood. As, ἄγοντες παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν Μνάσωνι τινὶ Κυπρίῳ; in this sentence Μνάσωνα is understood; bringing *Mnason*, with which Μnason a certain Cyprian, we lodged. Such repetitions are usual, in the best authors.

3. The relative is often placed before the antecedent. As, ἔμειπεν ἐν ᾧ ἦν τάπη; he remained in the place, *in which* he was.

4. ὅς, in its various cases, often includes both the antecedent and relative. As, οὐδὲν ᾧν ἐώρακασι; nothing *of those things, which* they had seen.

5. When a member of a sentence is the antecedent, the relative is ever in the neuter gender.

6. The relative and antecedent are, sometimes, both put in the nominative. As, τοιοῦδ' οἶος ἑώρας; I am such a man as you see me.—*Theocr.*

7. Αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, and ὅς are frequently used as personal pronouns.

## P R O N O U N S.

**RULE I.** When a person is expressed, the genitive case of the primitive pronoun may be used.

As, εὐχαρισῶ τῷ Θεῷ μου; I give thanks to *my* God, or to the God *of me.*—*Paul.* In cases of this nature, the primitive pronoun is properly the *latter* of two nouns; and is governed by the *former*.

**RULE II.** When possession, or relation is sig-

nified; a pronoun possessive is joined to the noun, and agrees with it in number, case and gender.

As, *πατήρ ἐμὸς*; *my father*.

RULE III. Pronouns possessive are put absolute, when used without their nouns.

As, *οἱ ἡμετέροί*; *ours*.—*Paul*:

RULE IV. The primitive pronoun is often in the genitive absolute; the noun being understood.

As, *αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἡμῶν*; *both theirs and ours*.—

*Paul*. In this sentence, ὁ Κυρίου is understood.

RULE V. Pronouns are frequently used adverbially.

As, *κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ*; *together*.

## A D J E C T I V E S.

RULE I. The adjective, pronoun and participle agree with their nouns, in number, case and gender.

As, *πιστὸς ὁ Θεὸς*; *God is faithful*.

RULE II. Neuter adjectives are sometimes taken adverbially.

As, *ὄξυ*, *quickly*; *καλὰ*, *fairly*; *τὰ πρῶτα*, *firstly*; *τὰ ἀρχαῖα*, *formerly*; *μέτρια*, *moderately*; *ἀλυπώτατα*, *very joyfully*.

N. B. Masculine and feminine adjectives are rarely taken adverbially. As, *ἰθὺς*, *rightly*; *εὐθὺς*, *immediately*; *δημοσίᾳ*, *publicly*.

RULE III. An adjective, pronoun, or participle, in the plural, may agree with a noun of multitude singular.

As, *πλήθος στρατίας οὐραίου, αἰνουντων τον Θεον*; a multitude of the heavenly host, *praising God*. *Πᾶς ὁ λαὸς, ἔκθαμβοι*; all the people, *greatly wondering*.—*Bible*.

**RULE IV.** Plural adjectives, pronouns, and participles may agree with two, or more singular nouns, that are coupled together.

As, ἔὰν δε ἀδελφός, ἢ ἀδελφή, γυμνοὶ ὑπαρχωσι ; if a brother, or sister be *naked*.—*James*. In this case, they agree with the most worthy gender.

*Remarks.*—1. Nouns are often used in the nature of adjectives. As, μάγος τέχνη ; the *magic art*.

2. Derivative and compound adjectives in *ος*, are used according to the *Attic dialect*, as having a common gender. In the same manner are used adjectives in *μος, ρος*, and in *ος* pure. As, ὀρθὸν ἢ ἀλήθεια αἰεὶ ; truth is ever *right*.—*Sophoc*. Ζωὴ αἰωνίος ; *eternal life*.—*Paul*.

3. An adjective, in the neuter gender, preceded by the prepositive article, is used in the nature of a noun. As, τὰ ἀόρατα αὐτοῦ ; the *invisible things* of him.—*Paul*.

4. A plural, or singular adjective of any gender, preceded by the article, frequently turns its noun into the genitive. As, τὰ μὴ καθαρὰ τῶν σωματῶν ; *impure bodies*.—*Hesiod*. τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τῆς χαρᾶς ; *immense joy*.—*Hesiod*.

5. The noun, with which the adjective should agree, is frequently changed into the genitive. As, Φαυλοὶ τῶν ἀνδρωπῶν ; *impious men*.

6. When a neuter adjective is used, we must often suppose, that some noun is understood ; such as *κτῆμα, πρᾶγμα, χρεῖμα*, &c. with which the adjective in reality agrees. As, καλὸν ἐστίν, it is a *good thing* ; supply *πρᾶγμα*. Upon this principle,

7. A feminine substantive is often joined, in construction, with a neuter adjective ; but then

the adjective agrees with a neuter noun understood. As, *οὐκ αγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη*, the command of many is not a good thing.—*Hom.* And *δειλοπατόν εἰς ὃ Πλούτος*, Plutus is a most fearful thing.—*Aristoph.*

8. It is not uncommon, that two nouns, one masculine and the other feminine, should be joined with a neuter adjective, in the plural. As, *αἱ δυναστεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν αἰρετά*, power and riches are *desirable* on account of honor. You may here supply *χρημάτα*.

9. Plural nouns are, on the above principle, sometimes joined with neuter adjectives, in the singular. As, *ὡς ὑψηλοῦσιον αἱ μεταφοραὶ*, metaphors are conducive to the sublime.—*Longinus.*

10. To join masculine, or feminine nouns with neuter adjectives, is pure classical Greek. As, *ἄπρονοητόν γὰρ ὀργή*, for anger is *rash*.—*Xen.* *ἱκανὸν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ ἡ ἐπιτιμία αὐτῆ*, *sufficient* for such a one is this punishment.—*Paul.* In Plutarch we read, *ἡ μὲν γὰρ φύσις ἀνεὺ μαθεσεως, τυφλόν, ἡ δὲ μαθεσις δίχα φύσεως, ἐλλιπὲς, ἡ δὲ ἀσχῆσις χωρὶς ἀμφίων, ἀτελες*; for genius without instruction is *blind*; and instruction without genius, *imperfect*; and exercise without both, *useless*.

#### GENITIVE CASE.

RULE I. Neuter adjectives, especially if they signify quantity, govern the genitive.

As, *ἐπὶ πλεῖον ἀσεβείας*; to more of *ungodliness*.—*Paul.* *τὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εὐμενές*; the benignity of *God*.—*Demosth.* *Ἔς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ἤλθομεν*; we have come to this *necessity*.—*Isocr.*

Remarks.—1. An adjective in the neuter gen-

der, signifying quantity, does not always govern the genitive. As, Δημοσθένης πλείον ἔλαιον οἴνου ἐδωπάνησε; Demosthenes drank more oil than wine.—*Plut.*

2. An adjective may take a genitive case after it, which genitive is governed by ἔνεκα, or χάριν, understood. As, μακάριε τῆς θεᾶς; thou art happy on account of thy sight.—*Lucian.*

RULE II. Adjectives, that signify desire, knowledge, care, memory, accusation, parsimony, ignorance, plenty, want, difference, dignity, abso- lution, power, condemnation, participation, immu- nity, excellence, skilfulness and unskilfulness, govern the genitive.

As, ἐπαίνου ἄξιός; worthy of praise.

#### DATIVE CASE.

RULE I. Adjectives, that signify freedom, pleas- ing, acceptableness, shame, sufficiency, lawfulness, unlawfulness, faithfulness, unfaithfulness, cheap- ness, dearness, preciousness, trust, obedience, clearness, decency, facility, equality, nearness, af- fection, profit and disprofit, &c. govern the dative.

As, ὠφέλιμα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις; profitable to men.—*Paul.*

RULE II. Adjectives, that signify guilt, likeness, unlikeness, contrariety, community, plenty, want, propriety, &c. govern sometimes the dative, and sometimes the genitive; seldom the accusative.

As, ἔνοχος ἐστί τοῦ σώματος καὶ αἵματος τοῦ Κυρίου; he is guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.—*Paul.* Ἐνοχος τῇ προδοσίᾳ; guilty of treason. Ἐυπο- ρος πᾶσι; abounding in all things.—*Thucyd.* Πέρισ- σας τὴν σοφίαν; abounding in wisdom.—*Synes.* The



accusative is properly governed by a preposition understood.

**RULE III.** The noun *of price*, coming after an adjective, is in the dative; and sometimes in the genitive.

As, ἂ τῷ νομίσματι ὀνία; which things are sold at the *statute price*.—*Aristot.* Αἵματός ἐστιν ἡ ἀρετὴ; virtue is sold for *blood*.—*Æschin.*

**RULE IV.** Adjectives, compounded with συν and ὁμου, may govern either a dative or genitive.

As, σύμμορφον τῷ σώματι δόξης αὐτου; conformable to his *body of glory*.—*Paul.* Ἡρώδου σύντροφός; brought up with *Herod*. Ὁμογάστριος Ἐκτορός εἰμι; I am *Hæctor's* uterine brother.—*Hom.*

#### ACCUSATIVE CASE.

**RULE.** Adjectives, by a synecdoche, admit the accusative after them.

As, πατρίδα Ῥωμαῖος; a Roman as to *country*. Τὴν δεψυχὴν Φιλόσοφος; in his *mind*, very desirous of wisdom.—*Isocr.*

N. B. In sentences of this kind, διὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, &c. are understood.

The noun, in this construction, imports form, manner, country, name, art, object, measure, number, part or member. The synecdoche attributes that to the whole man, or thing, which in reality is applicable only to a part. As, an Ethiopian *white* as to his teeth: The *whiteness* belongs to his *teeth* only.

#### INSTRUMENT.

**RULE.** A noun, that signifies the *instrument, cause, means* or *manner* of being, is put in the dative after adjectives and participles; and sometimes in the genitive with a preposition.

As, συνεχομένη πυρετῷ μεγάλῳ ; much distressed with a great fever.—*Luke.*

## PARTITIVES.

**RULE.** Partitives, interrogatives, numerals, indefinites, comparatives and superlatives, govern the genitive plural.

As, οὐδείς ἀνθρώπων ; none of men.

*Remark.*—Adjectives, in the nature of superlatives, and those compounded of the privative α, govern the genitive. As, ἕξοχος πάντων ; the chief of all. Δῖα θεάων ; the most excellent of the goddesses. Ἀχαλκίος ἀσπίδων ; destitute of brazen shields. Ἀδέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, blind as to truth.

## COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

**RULE I.** The word, that follows the comparative degree, the Greek for *than* being omitted, is put in the genitive.

As, δειλότερος λεγῶν ; more timid than a leopard. Τὸ ἀσθενές τοῦ Θεοῦ ἰσχυροτέρον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐστίν ; the weakness of God is stronger than men.—*Paul.*

**RULE II.** This genitive is sometimes turned into the accusative and governed by a preposition.

As, Φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ υἱοῦ τοῦ φωτός ; wiser than the children of light.—*Bible.*

**RULE III.** When ἢ, ἢπερ, or ἢεπερ is expressed, then the noun with which the comparison is made, is either in the nominative to some verb understood, or in the case that the verb, or some other word, governs.

As, οὐδέν ἐστὶ κτήμα σεμνότερον ἢ ἀρετῆ ; there is no possession more honorable than (is) virtue. Ἀρείοισιν ἢεπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ἐμίλησα ; I have been conversant with men more excellent in arms, than you.—*Hom.*

*Remarks.*—1. After ἢ the following prepositions are sometimes added: κατὰ, εἰς, πρὸς, and also ὅσως, ὡς. As, μείζον ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπου; greater than is convenient for a man.—*Plato.*

2. The Greeks sometimes use καὶ μὴ instead of ἢ. As, βελτίον ὄψιμαδῆ καλέεσθαι, καὶ μὴ ἀμαδῆ; it is better to be called a late scholar, than no scholar.—*Theocr.*

3. A verb, in the infinitive, is sometimes put after ἢ, and governed by it. As, τὸ νόσημα μείζον, ἢ Φέρειν; the distemper is greater than can be borne.—*Sophoc.*

4. The adverb, μᾶλλον, added to an adjective in its positive state, gives it the force of the comparative degree. As, μακάριον ἐστὶ δίδόναι μᾶλλον ἢ λαμβάνειν; it is more blessed to give than to receive.—*Luke.*

5. These adverbs, πολλῶ, πολλόν, πολυ, μῆδεν, τοσοῦτω, ὅσω, μᾶλλον, πάνυ, λίαν, μικρῶ, ὀλίγω, are used to give a greater force to adverbs and adjectives in the comparative degree. As, πολλῶ οὖν μᾶλλον; how much more then.—*Paul.* Ὅσῳ πλέον ἢμισοῦ πάντος; neither do they know by how much a whole is greater than a half.—*Hom.*

6. The positive, comparative and superlative degrees are interchangeably used, one for the other. As, καλόν, τὸ μὴ ζῆν ἐστίν, ἢ ζῆν ἀδλίως; it is better not to live, than to live miserably.—*Menand.* Μείζων δε τούτων ἢ ἀγάπη; the greatest of these is love.—*Paul.* Νῦν δέ οὗτις ἄλλη δύστυχεστατη γυνῆ ἐμοῦ πεφύμεν; no woman is born more miserable, than I.—*Eurip.*

7. The genitive case after *partitives*, &c. is often

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governed by prepositions expressed. *As, τις ἐξ ὑμῶν ; any of you.—Paul.*

8. The prepositive article, being the nominative to a verb, has often the nature of a partitive. *As, τῶν ἀνδράπων οἱ εὐφρονοῦσι ; those of men that are wise.—Isocr.*

## NEUTER VERBS.

**RULE I.** Neuter verbs, as εἶμι, ὑπαρχω, τυγχάνω, γινομι, govern the same case after, that goes before them.

*As, ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία ; sin is the transgression of the law. Πεποιθᾶς τε σεαυτὸν ὁδηγὸν εἶναι τυφλῶν ; thou art confident, that thou art a leader of the blind.—Paul.*

**RULE II.** Verbs of gesture and passive verbs of calling, appointing, naming, appearing, govern the same case after, that goes before them.

*As, ἵνα εἴτε τελεῖοι ; that ye may stand perfect.—Paul. Ἀμαρτωλοὶ κατέσταθθησαν οἱ ὠλλοὶ ; many were appointed sinners.—Paul. Τὸ ἅγιον κληθήσεται υἱὸς Θεοῦ ; that holy thing shall be called the son of God.—Luke. Ἐρωτᾷ τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πεφάνται ; to love things, that are not beautiful, appear beautiful.—Theocr.*

**RULE III.** The verb, ἀκούω, taken passively, governs a nominative after it.

*As, ἐσθλὸς ἀκούω ; I am called a good man.—Theocr. This verb may have another, in the infinitive. As, ἀκουεῖ εἶναι μουσικός ; he is called a musician.*

**RULE IV.** The nominative, after a neuter verb, may *Atticè*, be changed into the genitive plural.

*As, Κροίσος ἐστὶ πλοῦσιων ; Cræsus is rich.*

*Remarks.*—1. After τυγχάνω the participle ῶν may be placed with the noun. *As, Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ῶν σοφὸς ; Socrates is a wise man.*

2. A participle, expressing the action, is often put with τυγχάνω. *As, Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπάτων ; Socrates walked.*

3. Many other verbs, besides those mentioned in the rules, take the same case after, that goes before them. *As, σινοῖδα σοφὸς ῶν ; I am conscious to myself, that I am wise.*

4. Many verbs have joined to them participles that express the action. As, ἔχω θαῦμασας ; I admire. Λανθάνω ποιήσας ; I did it privately. Καλῶς ἀκούει εὐεργέτων ; he is called benevolent.

### GENITIVE CASE.

RULE I. The verbs, εἶμι and γίνομαι, signifying duty, possession, or property, govern the genitive.

As, τοῦ Κύριου ἐσμὲν ; we are *the Lord's*.

Remarks.—1. This genitive case is properly governed by some noun understood ; such as, ἔργον, εἶδος, χρεῖμα, κτήμα, πρᾶγμα. And it may be observed, that the participles of εἶμι and γίνομαι, when signifying *duty, possession or property*, govern the genitive. As, τῆς οὐδοῦ ὄντας, being *of this way*.—*Luke*.

2. The governing verb is often understood. As, τῆς ἀρετῆς μαλλὸν τὸ εἶ ποιεῖν, ἢ τὸ εἶ πάσχειν ; to confer rather than receive benefits *is the property* of virtue.—*Aristot.* Οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἡ πίσις ; for all men *have* not faith.—*Paul.*

3. The possessive pronouns are used in the nominative; neuter gender. As, σου ἐστὶ τὰ δεόντα ποιεῖν ; It is *thy duty* to do things, that become thee.—*Isocr.*

4. This genitive is sometimes governed by a preposition. As, πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶ νοῦν ἔχοντος ; it is the part *of a prudent man*.

5. The noun; ἔργον, is sometimes expressed with the possessive pronoun. As, ἐμῶν οὖν ἔργον ἐστὶ ; it is *my duty*.—*Isocr.*

6. When the verb ἐστὶ or γίνομαι, signifies permission, lawfulness, power, &c. it governs another verb, in the infinitive. As, κατηγόρειν οὐκ ἐστὶ καὶ κρίνειν ὁμοῦ ; it is *not lawful* to accuse and judge at the same time.—*Menand.*

RULE II. Verbs of sense \* govern the genitive ; and *Atticè* the accusative.

As, ἤκουσε τῆς ἑσπης ; he heard *a noise*.—*Plut.* Γυναῖκος μὴ ἀπτεσθαι ; not to touch *a woman*.—*Paul.*

RULE III. Verbs, that signify some great affection of mind, govern nouns in the genitive ; and sometimes dative and accusative.

\* Those that belong to *fight* are excepted.

As, *ταράσσομαι φρένας*; I am troubled in *mind*.—*Soph.*  
*Θαυμάζω ὑμῶν*, I admire *you*.

RULE IV. The part affected, especially after verbs of washing, apprehending, holding and taking, is put in the genitive.

As, *πιάσας αὐτὸν τῆς δεξιᾶς χειρὸς*; taking him by the *right hand*.—*Luke.* *Κρατῶμεν τῆς ὁμολογίας*; let us hold fast *our profession*.—*Paul.* *Λύκον τῶν ὠτῶν κρατῶ*; I hold a wolf by the *ears*.

RULE V. Verbs of selling and buying govern an accusative of the thing and genitive of the value; the price is sometimes in the dative.

As, *εἰ τοσούτου τὸ χάριον ἀπεδόσδε*; whether ye sold the field for *so much*?

Remarks.—1. The noun of price is sometimes governed by a preposition in the dative. As, *ἐπι μισθῷ μεγάλῳ ἀπαλλάττω σε τῶν δεινῶν*; with a *great price* I deliver thee from evils.—*Lucian.*

2. To verbs of buying and selling are added these genitives, *ποσοῦ, πολλοῦ, πλείονος, ολιγοῦ, μικροῦ*. As, *ἦδυνατο γὰρ τοῦτο το μύρον πρᾶθῆναι πολλοῦ*; for this ointment might have been sold *for much*.

RULE VI. Verbs of filling, freeing, separating, depriving, esteeming, accusing, condemning, absolving, admonishing, govern a genitive with an accusative of the object.

As, *πείνωντας ἐνεπλησεν ἀγαθῶν*; he hath filled the hungry with *good things*.—*Luke.*

RULE VII. Verbs of wanting, obtaining, needing, excelling, enduring, burdening, differing from, desiring, supporting, being worthy, coveting, departing from, usurping, maintaining, helping, breathing out, abstaining, ceasing, ending, wandering, beginning, being distant, loving and sparing, govern the genitive.

As, *ἀντέχεσθε τῶν ἀσθενῶν*; support the *weak*.

Remarks.—1. This genitive is sometimes governed by a preposition expressed. As, *ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεθα*; we have our beginning *from Jove*.

2. The verb παύω, *to cease*, may have an accusative. As, παύσω τον λογόν; I shall cease *speaking*.

3. These verbs, πόθω, ἐπιποθέω, require the accusative. As, τὸ λογικὸν ἄδολον γάλα ἐπιποθήσατε; desire the sincere *milk* of the word.—*Peter*.

4. The verb, *to deprive*, has often two accusatives. As, ἀποσέρει με Πασίων τὰ χρημάτα; Passion deprived *me* of goods.

5. When this seventh rule is given let the pupil mention the verb *only* that applies.

### DATIVE CASE.

RULE I. The verbs, εἶμι, ὑπάρχω, and ἐγένετο, when used for ἔχω, govern the dative.

As, καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τέκνον; they had no son.—*Luke*.  
Ὀλιγοῖσιν ἐγενόνητο καύσοι; some had burning fevers—*Hippoc*.  
Ἀργύριον καὶ χρύσιον οὐκ ὑπαρχει μοι; I have neither silver nor gold.—*Luke*.

Remarks.—1. These verbs may have two datives. As, οὐκ ἦν βουλόμενω μοι; these things do not *please me*.

2. When these verbs are put acquisitively they govern the dative. As, τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί; what is that to *thee* and *me*.—*Bible*.

RULE II. The person, or thing *to*, or *for* which any thing is done, is put in the dative after verbs.

As, γράφω ὑμῖν; I write unto *you*.

RULE III. Verbs, compounded with συν and ἔμου, govern the dative.

As, συνεύδοκοῦσι τοῖς πρᾶσσουσι; take pleasure *in the acts*.—*Paul*.  
ὠμίλει αὐτῷ; conversed *with him*.—*Luke*.

RULE IV. Verbs of comparing govern a dative of the word with which the comparison is made; and the accusative of the thing compared.

As, πνευματικῶς πνευματικά συγκρινόντες; comparing *spiritual things with spiritual*.—*Paul*.

RULE V. Verbs of giving, preparing, saying, joining, agreeing, imparting, owing, imputing, forgiving, distrib

uting, contriving, govern the dative of the person and accusative of the thing.

As, ἐτοίμαζε μοι ζενίαν; prepare me a lodging.—*Paul.*  
Γυναικὶ θανάτου ἐμηχανάτο; he contrived death for the woman.—*Her.*

**RULE VI.** Verbs, qualified with the adverb καλῶς, govern the dative, and often the accusative.

As, καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοῖς μισοῦσιν ὑμᾶς; do good to them that hate you.—*Luke.* And καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοὺς μισοῦντας ὑμᾶς; do good to them that hate you.—*Matth.*

*Remark.*—Those compounded with εὐ and καλῶς govern the accusative only of the person. As, εὐλογῆσε τὸν Θεόν; he blessed God.

**RULE VII.** Verbs of praying and beseeching govern either a genitive, or dative.

As, Θεοῖσιν ἐπευξάμενος; he prayed the gods.—*Aur.*  
Δέρομαι τοίνυν γ' ὑμῶν τουτί πανύ μικρὸν; I ask of you a small thing indeed.—*Aristoph.*

**RULE VIII.** Δέρομαι, signifying to want or need, governs the genitive only.

As, φυλάκης περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἠήτησατο δεῖσθαι, he supposed he had need of a guard for his body.—*Xenoph.*

**RULE IX.** Verbs of partaking and communicating govern the dative, sometimes the genitive; but seldom the accusative.

As, εἰ γὰρ τοῖς πνευματικαῖς αὐτῶν ἐκοινωνήσαν τὰ ἔδνη; for if the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things.—*Paul.* Ἴνα δὲ μέτεχη τῶν πράγματων; that he might be a partaker of their deeds.—*Plato.* Οὐ μέτεχες τὰς ἰσας πληγὰς ἐμοὶ; you have not partaken so many stripes as I.

**RULE X.** Verbs of ruling, governing, and commanding, govern the dative; often the genitive and accusative.

As, πλεονέσσει ἀνάσσει; he commands more.—*Hom.*  
Θανάτος αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐτι κυριεῦει; death doth not have any more dominion over him.—*Paul.* Σράττηγει πάντα ὑπερ Φιλίππου; he rules all things for Philip.—*Demosth.*

*Remark.*—Βασιλεύω, to govern, has ever a genitive; But when it signifies to appoint, or make a king, it has ever an accusative.



**RULE XI.** Verbs govern a dative of that word, which signifies the instrument, cause, means, or manner, in which any thing is done.

As, τὰ τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀδύναντο χειρωθῆναι; which things cannot be conquered *with arms*.—*Diodor.*

*Remark.*—The noun, that is the instrument, cause, means, or manner in which any thing is done, is sometimes put in the genitive, with a preposition.

As, ἐκτήσατο χρεῖον ἐκ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀδικίας; he purchased a field *with the reward* of iniquity.—*Luke.*

**RULE XII.** Verbs, signifying to believe, disbelieve, obey, bestow, approach nigh, trust, ordain, give thanks, manifest, worship, serve, permit, subject, answer, please, displease, retain, help, speak to, confer, resist, yoke together, envy, reveal, profit, disprofit, administer, join to, import leisure, disregard, use, abuse, reconcile, contend, blame, strive, rejoice, attain, to be angry with, meet, indulge, affirm, object, encourage, agree, discourse together, govern the dative.

As, τοῖς οἰκείοις πολεμοῦσι; they strive with their *domestics*.—*Isocr.* Προσκύνησει τῷ Θεῷ; he will worship *God*.—*Paul.*

**N. B.** When this rule is given, mention the verb only that applies.

**RULE XIII.** Verbs, signifying to follow, govern the the dative; seldom the genitive, or accusative.

As, σὺ δὲ παρεκολούθηκας μου τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ; thou hast fully followed *my doctrine*.—*Paul.*

**RULE XIV.** Verbs, signifying to despise, apprehend, neglect, care, enjoy, get, try, admire, forget, remember, distribute, govern the dative; oftener the genitive; seldom the accusative.

As, τίς οὐκ ἀγάσασαίτο τῆς ἀρετῆς; who does not admire *virtue*?—*Demosth.* Ἐάν τὰ παρελήλυθα μνημόνευης; if you shall have remembered *past things*.—*Isocr.*

**RULE XV.** Verbs admit a dative, or accusative of a noun, that has a cognate signification.

As, πολλαῖς τιμαῖς ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς; they honored us

with many honors.—*Luke*. Ἐχάρησαν χάραν μεγάλην : ἐθαύμασα θαύμα μεγα.—*Bible*.

*Remark*.—Κλύμι, *to hear*, governs a dative, in the Poets ; ἴδω, *to see*, is read with a genitive, in Xenophon ; and ἀκούω, *to hear*, sometimes governs the accusative. As, τοῦτο πολλῶν ἀκούω ; I hear *this of many*.—*Xenoph*.

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

RULE I. Active verbs, and those having an active signification, generally govern the accusative.

As, νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν, καὶ γέροντα νοσητεῖν, τ' αὐτό ἐσι ; *to cure the dead and learn the old*, is the same thing.—*Diog*.

RULE II. Many active verbs govern two nouns in the accusative.

As, φορτίζετε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φορτία δυσβάστακτα ; *you burden men with burdens heavy to be borne*.—*Luke*.

*Remarks*.—1. Among the verbs that govern two accusatives, we may reckon verbs of asking, giving, teaching, taking away, concealing, clothing, witnessing, and verbs that signify to make another to do any thing. As, γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα ; I have made you drink milk.—*Paul*.

2. One of these accusatives is often governed, by a preposition understood. As, ὀρκίζω σε τὸν Θεον ; I adjure thee by God.—*Mark*.

RULE III. The accusative case is often put after active verbs, by a synecdoche ; the prepositions κατα, δια, περι, &c. being understood.

As, ἐπαινῶ σε ταῦτα ; I praise thee on account of these things.—*Plat*. Καθὼς ἔχετε ἡμᾶς τύπων ; as ye have us for an example ; here ὡς, or eis, is understood, and governs the noun, τύπων, *example*.

COMPOUNDS.

RULE. Verbs, compounded with prepositions, generally govern such case as their prepositions govern.

As, ὁ δε ἐνὶ ἐκάσῳ αὐτῶν τὰς χεῖρας ἐπίδειξεν ; and he laid his hands upon each of them. Μὴ κατακαυχῶ τῶν κλά-

δων; boast not against the *branches*.—*Paul.* Παραβαίνετε τὴν ἐντολήν; ye transgress the *commandment*.

GENITIVE ABSOLUTE.

RULE I. A noun, or pronoun, joined to a participle expressed, or understood, and unconnected with any other word, is put in the genitive or dative absolute.

As, γενόμενης τῆς ἀγωγῆς ὅλης; the whole *manner of life* being thus.—*Hippoc.* Παριόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, the *year* being spent.

RULE II. According to the Attics, a noun, or pronoun, may be put in the accusative absolute.

As, ὡς τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτὸ ποίησαντα; as the *man* doing this. Ἐκτεθέντα δὲ αὐτόν; *he* being cast out.—*Luke.*

Remark.—This genitive is sometimes governed by a preposition expressed. As, ἐπι Ἡγεσίῳ ἀρχόντος Ἀθηναίων; *Hegesias* ruling the Athenians.

PASSIVE VERBS.

RULE I. Passive verbs govern a genitive, or dative, of the instrument or agent, with or without a preposition preceding the noun.

As, ὁ νοῦς ὑπο οἴνου διαφθείρεται; a mind corrupted with *wine*.—*Isocr.* Καὶ ἔσονται πάντες διδάκτοι τοῦ Θεοῦ; and they shall all be taught of *God*, Τί πεπραγμένον τοῖς ἄλλοις; what was done by *others*.—*Demosth.*

RULE II. Passive verbs of clothing, govern the accusative.

As, τὸ ὀικητήριον ἡμῶν τὸ ἐκ οὐράνου ἐπεγούσασθαι ἐπιποθεῦντες; greatly desiring to be clothed with our *house* from heaven.—*Paul.*

RULE III. Many passive verbs take a nominative on each side of them.

As, εὑρισκομεθα δε καὶ ψευδομάρτυρες τοῦ Θεοῦ; we are, indeed, found *false witnesses* of *God*.—*Paul.* Σπείρεται σῶμα ψυχικόν; it is sown a *spiritual body*.—*Paul.*

RULE IV. Many passive verbs, that have an active signification, take the government of active verbs.

As, ποιεῖσθαι ἐαυτόν φίλον; to make a friend for *himself*.—*Xenoph.* Ἐφοβηθήσαν τὸν λαόν; they feared the

people.—*Luke.* Καὶ τὴν ἀλυσίν μου οὐκ ἐπαισχύνθη; and was not ashamed of my chain.

RULE V. Many active verbs, that have a passive signification, take the government of passive verbs.

As, ἀπὸ ἀκράτου ποτηρῶς ἔχω; I am drunk with wine.—*Lucian.*

RULE VI. Passive verbs, by a synecdoche, govern nouns in the accusative; κατὰ, μετὰ, or διὰ, being understood.

As, οἰκονομίαν πεπίστευμαι; a stewardship was committed to me. Δεδοκιμάσαμεθα ὑπο τοῦ Θεοῦ πιστευθῆναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον; we were approved of God to be entrusted with the gospel. Ὅ ἐπίστευθην ἐγώ; which was committed to my trust.—*Paul.* Μωρῶ οὐ πιστεύεται τὴν ἀρχὴν; power is not committed to a fool.

*Remark.*—This accusative appears to be governed by κατὰ, understood. Instances of this kind frequently occur in the Greek. As, ἐκεῖσε γὰρ ἦν τὸ πλοῖον ἀποφορητιζόμενον τὸν γόμον. Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ὅτι ἐπίστευθῆσαν τὰ λόγια τοῦ Θεοῦ.—*Luke.*

## M I D D L E V E R B S.

RULE. Verbs, in the *Middle Voice*, if active, have the government of active verbs; if passive, they have the government of passive verbs.

As, βιάζομαι τὸν ἐχθρὸν; I oppress my enemy. And βιάζομαι ὑπο τοῦ ἐχθροῦ; I am oppressed by my enemy.

## V E R B S,

That are used in the *third person only*. \*

RULE I. These verbs, if active, have generally the construction of active verbs; if passive, the construction of passive verbs.

As, ἠκούσθη ὑπὸ ἐκείνων; it was heard by them.

RULE II. The following verbs govern a dative, ἐστὶ, ἐνεστὶ, ἔξει, χάρει, ἐγχωρεῖ, ὑπαρχει, ἐνδέχεται, πρέπει, δοκεῖ, συμβαίνει, πρόσεσι, γίγνεται.

\* The nominative case to these verbs is ever in the *third person*, and generally understood.

As, καθὼς πρέπει ἁγίοις ; as it becometh *saints*.

RULE III. These govern a genitive of the thing, and dative of the person : μέλει, δεῖ, δεῖται, ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, ἐλπίζει, χρεῖ.

As, μὴ τῶν θεῶν μέλει τὸ Θεῷ ; is there care to *God* of *οχεν*.—*Paul*. Χρὴ σοὶ φίλων ; *you* have need of *friends*.—*Eurip*. Δεῖ δε χρημάτων ; there is need of *money*.—*Demosth*.

RULE IV. Χρὴ, δεῖ, πρέπει, govern an accusative of the person with a verb in the infinitive.

As, δεῖ γὰρ αὐτὸν βασιλευεῖν ; it behoveth *him* to *reign*.—*Paul*.

RULE V. Δεῖν is often put absolutely with a noun in the genitive, and sometimes another verb, in the infinitive.

As, μικροῦ δεῖν ; a little was wanting. Μικροῦ δεῖν ξηρὸν εἶναι ; it wanted little of being *dry*.—*Lucian*.

Remarks.—1. Many passive verbs of the above description appear to be used in an absolute sense. As, νομίσαι ; it was made a *law*.—*Aristoph*.

2. Some of this nature have an infinitive verb, with a noun in the dative, or accusative. As, ἐμάρται γὰρ ἐκείνῳ ὑπο τουτοῦ φονεύθηναι ; *he* had his destiny to be killed by this man.—*Lucian*. Γύμνους εἰσεῖναι νομιζέται ; it was a custom to enter *naked*.—*Aristoph*.

## INFINITIVE MODE.

RULE I. The infinitive mode may be governed by another verb.

As, ἐπιπόθῳ γὰρ ἰδεῖν ὑμᾶς ; for I greatly desire to *see* you.—*Paul*.

RULE II. The infinitive mode may be governed by a noun.

As, ἐξουσία ἀφίεναι ἁμαρτίας ; authority to *forgive* sins.—*Luke*.

RULE III. The infinitive mode may be governed by an adjective.

As, ἄξιός κληθῆναι υἱός σου ; worthy to be called thy *son*.—*Luke*.

RULE IV. The infinitive mode may be governed by a participle.

As, φασκόντες εἶναι σοφοὶ ; professing *to be* wise.

RULE V. The infinitive mode may be governed by an adverb that qualifies another verb.

As, ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐ μόνον δηθῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποθανεῖν ἐτοίμως ἔχω ; for I hold myself ready not only *to be bound*, but *to die*.—Paul.

Remark.—To connect an adverb of quality with a verb, which adverb shall have influence upon another verb, in the infinitive, or a noun in the genitive, is a construction that is frequent, in the Greek. As, ἀφειδῶς ἔχει χρημάτων, he is prodigal of his goods. Ἐρωτικῶς διάκειται τῶν κάλων ; he is affected with the love of *beautiful things*. Εὖ ἤκω παιδείας, I am well *instructed*.

RULE VI. A noun or pronoun, in the accusative absolute may govern a verb in the infinitive.

As, φάσι τινες ἡμᾶς λέγειν ; some say, *that we say*.

Remarks.—1. This accusative is said to be absolute, because there is no word to govern it.

2. The verb, in the infinitive, is said to agree with the noun or pronoun, in the accusative. As, εἶπεν αὐτὸν φωνῆθῆναι ; he commanded, that *he should be called*.

3. This infinitive may be resolved into a verb, in the conjunctive mode, by ἵνα or ὅτι, preceding.

4. The accusative of the person is often understood. As, ἔφη ζητεῖν ; he said, that *he sought*.—Plat.

5. The case after the infinitives εἶναι and γίνεσθαι, is commonly in the case of the preceding noun. As, Περικλῆς ἔφασε μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι ; Pericles said, that he would be *a friend*, even to the altar.—Plut. Ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπιεικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι ; in *our power* it is *to be just or unjust*.—Aristot.

RULE VII. The infinitive mode may be governed by πρὶν, ὡς, ὡσε, ἐφ' ὅσω, ὥτε and ἦ.

As, πρὶν ἀλέκτορα φωνῆσαι ; before the cock shall *crow*.

Ὡσε με στεπλήρωκέναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ; I have fully preached the gospel : ἦ φερεῖν, than *can be borne*.

RULE VIII. One infinitive often governs another infinitive.

As, μὴ δύνασθε τοὺς υἱοὺς—ποιῆσαι νηστεύειν ; ye are not able to make the children to fast.

RULE IX. The infinitive mode is put absolute, when there is no word to govern it.

As, ὡς ἐπὸς ἐπεῖν ; to speak a word in this manner.—Paul.

RULE X. A verb in the infinitive, the neuter article being prefixed, is used as a noun in any case.

As, ἐκ τοῦ ἔρᾶν γίγνεται τὸ ἐρᾶν ; love is produced by fight. Τὸ φιλεῖν ἀκαιρῶς ἴσὸν ἐστὶ τῷ μισεῖν ; unseasonable love is like hatred.—Soc.

RULE XI. A noun, in the nominative case, is elegantly put before verbs in the infinitive.

As, ἔλεγον, πρὸς τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἀγαθοί ; they spoke, that they might appear good.—Xenoph. Πείσω εἶναι δεσπότης ; I shall shew myself master.—Luc.

RULE XII. Instead of gerunds and supines, the Greeks use the infinitive with, or without the article.

As, τοῦ νικᾶν ἕνεκα ; for the sake of conquering.—Lucian. Ἐν τῷ χερῆσθαι ; in using.—Aristot. Πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με ; to burying me.—Matth. Μοιεῖν αἰσχρον ; vile to do, or be done.—Isocr. Καιρὸς τοῦ βοηθεῖν ; opportunity of helping.

RULE XIII. Instead of gerunds and supines, the infinitive is often used after adjectives and participles.

As, Δεινὸς λέγειν ; skilful in speaking. Πηγνέα δὸς πεσεῖν ; may he be prone to fall down.—Hom. Ἐπιστάμενος πολεμίζειν ; skilled in fighting.—Hom. Κακῶς ἐπιστάμενος ἰππεύειν ; unskilled in riding.—Isocr.

Remarks.—1. The prepositive article, before this infinitive, is governed by a preposition expressed, or understood. As, σὺν τῷ πίνειν ; ἀμὲν τῷ λέγειν.—Lucian.

2. The agent to this verb in the infinitive, is in the accusative. As, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον ἐν τῷ χροῖναι αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ ναῷ ; and they marvelled at him tarrying in the temple.—Luke.

## L

3. This verb governs the objective, or recipient noun in the same case, that the verb usually governs. As, εἰς τὸ μὴ καταχρησάσθαι τῇ ἐξουσίᾳ μου ; that I abuse not *my power*.

4. The adverb μεταξὺ joined to a participle, or noun, has the force of a gerund. As, Κλεῖτον Ἀλέξανδρος μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα ἐφόνευσε ; Alexander killed Clitus, *while supping*.—*Lucian*. Μεταξὺ λόγων ; while *conversing*.

5. The force of the supine *in ut*, is expressed by the infinitive after verbs signifying motion to a place. As, οὐκ ἦλθον βαλεῖν εἰρήνην ; ἀλλὰ μάχαιραν ; I have not come *to send* peace, but a sword.

6. The infinitive mode, by a defect of words, is very often used in the room of the imperative. As, αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων ; In the best manner always *behave* thyself well in war ; and *be* more excellent than others. You may here supply χρῆ or ὄρα.

7. The verb μέλλω, with another verb in the infinitive, is used for the future time of any voice. As, ἃ μέλλεις πάσχειν ; which thou *shalt* suffer. Τὸ μέλλον αἰεὶ συνοίσειν ὁυ καδοῦμεν ; we do not always foresee what *is about to* happen.

## PARTICLES.

RULE I. Participles govern the same case as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.

As, δουλευδεντες δε τῷ Θεῷ ; serving *God*.—*Paul*. Ἐκ σπειρίτης τῆς καλοῦμενης Ἰταλικῆς ; of the band called *the Italian band*.—*Luke*.

RULE II. Participles, from εἶμι and other neuter verbs, govern the same case after, as comes before them.

As, ἐδουλεύσατε τοῖς μὴ φύσει ὄσι θεοῖς ; you served *them* not being by nature *gods*.—*Paul*.

RULE III. Participles with the prepositive article have the nature of verbs.

As, ὁ κηρύσσων μὴ κλέπτειν, κλέπτεις ; *thou* that *teachest* not to steal ; dost thou steal ?—*Paul*.



**RULE IV.** The accusative, by syncdoche, is put after participles, *κατὰ* being understood.

As, ἐρράντισμενοι τὰς καρδίας; being sprinkled as to our hearts.—*Paul.*

**RULE V.** Participles, used in the nature of adjectives, govern the genitive.

As, τόξων εὐ εἶδως; skilful in the art of shooting arrows.—*Hom.*

**RULE VI.** Participles are often used in the room of verbs, in the infinitive mode.

As, Πέρσαι λέγονται ἐσθίωντες καρδάμον, καὶ πινόντες ὕδωρ; the Persians are said to eat cresses, and drink water.—*Xen.* Ὅυ παύσομαι γράφων; I will never cease to write. Μέμνημαι ἰδῶν; I remember to have seen.—*Lucian.* But in such instances, an infinitive is really understood. As, λέγειν πᾶνεται λέγων; speaking he ceased to speak.

*Remarks.*—1. Participles of this construction, generally come after verbs of knowing, remembering, esteeming, shewing, ending, persevering, desisting and those that signify some affection of the mind.

2. This participle sometimes agrees with the noun following the verb. As, ᾔδοντο δ' οἱ πολλοὶ πεφευγότης Ἀντωνίου; many understood Antony to have fled.—*Plut.*

3. To a verb, in the perfect middle, a participle may be added, in the nominative, dative or accusative. As, ἐγὼ ὅυτε μέγα ὅυτε μικρὸν σύννοδα ἑμαυτῷ σοφὸς ἄν; neither in great nor small things am I conscious to myself of being wise.—*Plat.* Σύννοδα ἑμαυτῷ μὴ προσποιουμένῳ; I am conscious to myself of not dissembling.—*Xen.*

4. For the sake of brevity, a participle is often used instead of the verb and the conjunction *καὶ*. As, ἐπινασάντες ἐπεβουλεύσαν ζυγῆσαι αὐτόν λαβόντες; they rose and consulted how they might take and conquer him.—*Lucian.* Ἀνασὰς, ἄρας, ἀπήλθε; he rose up, took up and departed.—*Luke.*

5. Participles, the article being prefixed, are often used in the nature of nouns. As, τὸ βεβηκὸς, firmness;

ἡ τεκοῦσα, a mother; ἡ βασιλεύσα, a queen; ὁ μέδων, a king; ὁ ἄρχων, a ruler.

6. It is sometimes best to render participles adverbially. As, ὑπομένων ὑπέμεινα τὸν Κύριον; I waited *patiently* for the Lord.—*Septu.* And sometimes it is elegant to make a *verb* of the participle, and an *adverb* of the verb.

As, ἔρις ἐλάπτουσα λήληθε; contention killeth *silently*.—*Aur.* Ἐλαθεν εἰς μέσους ἐμπροσθῶν τοὺς πολεμίους; he fell *imprudently* into the midst of the enemy.—*Thucyd.*

7. Participles of impersonal verbs are elegantly used in the accusative neuter, being governed by κατὰ understood. As, τὸ γε δοκοῦν ἐμοί; according as *it appears* to me. So are used ἔξον, πάρον, δέον, δόξαν. As, δέον ποιεῖν; according as *it behoveth* to act.—*Xenoph.*

## V E R B A L S.\*

RULE I. Verbals, in ικος and τησιος, signifying capacity or action, govern the genitive.

As, καθάπερ ἐστὶ φυλάκτικὸν σώματος υγίεια; as health is a preservative *of the body*.—*Aristot.*

Remarks.—1. These verbal adjectives sometimes govern the case of the verb from which they are derived. As, τοῖς παθεῖν ἀκολούθητικός ὁ νεὸς; a young man following *pleasures*.—*Aristot.*

2. They often take the accusative with a preposition. As, εὐποιοῦντικος περὶ χρημᾶτα; beneficent *about money*.—*Aristot.*

RULE II. Verbals, in τος, from passive verbs, sometimes take the genitive, ὡς being understood.

As, ὁ Θεὸς ἀπειράστος κακῶν; God cannot be tempted *with evil*.—*Jam.*

RULE III. Verbal nouns often govern the case of the verbs, from which they are derived.

As, ἐγκλήματα τῷ Θεῷ; accusations *against God*.—*Arr.* Τῶν σὸν Ἡρακλεῖ δωρημάτων; thy bestowments *on Hercules*.—*Soph.*

\* Verbals are words derived from verbs.

**RULE IV.** Verbals, in τεον, signifying necessity, govern either a dative or accusative.

As, τοῖς μὲν ὑπάρχουσι νόμοις χρῆσθαι, καινοὺς δὲ εἶκη μὴ δετέον; *laws*, that exist, must be used; *new laws* are not to be endured.—*Demosth.* Ἰτέον μοι; *I must go.* Ἄλλὰ οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς καινοῦς ἐλητέον; but *new wine* must be put into new bottles. Οὐ σθένει νικητέον γυναῖκας; *women* must not be conquered by violence.—*Eurip.*

**RULE V.** Verbals, in-τεον, often govern the case of their verbs.

As, μνημονεῦτεον Θεοῦ; he must remember *God*.—*Greg.*

*Remarks.*—1. The verb, ἐσι, or its neuter participle ὄν for εἶναι, is sometimes added. As, λεκτέον ἐσι; *it must be read.* Ὅϊδα γραπτέον ὄν; *I know it must be written.*

2. The *Attics* use the plural number for the singular. As, τῶν κρατούντων ἐσι παντ' ἀκούσῃα; the magistrates *must be wholly obeyed*.—*Sophoc.*

3. The force of these verbals may be expressed by a verb in the infinitive with-δεῖ, χρῆν, &c. As, δεῖ σκοπεῖν μὲν αἰεὶ, καὶ πράττειν τὰ δίκαια; *it ever behoveth to regard and do just things*.—*Demosth.*

4. This form is sometimes used in an absolute sense. As, οἰσέον καὶ ἐλπιδέον; *it must be borne and hoped*.—*Eurip.*

5. To illustrate more fully the IV. and V. rules, the following sentences are quoted from *Prodicus's Hercules*: δεραπεύτεον τοὺς θεοὺς, *the gods* must be worshipped; τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετήτεον; *your friends* must be benefitted; τὴν πόλιν ἀφελήτεον, *the city* must be well served; τὴν γῆν δεραπεύτεον, *your land* must be cultivated; τῶν βόσκηματων ἐπιμελήτεον, *your cattle* must be carefully tended; τὰς πολεμικάς τεχνὰς μαθήτεον, *the arts of war* must be learned; ἐδίστεον τὸ σῶμα καὶ γυμναστεον, *your body* must be accustomed and exercised.

## T I M E.

**RULE I.** Nouns, signifying the time *when*, are commonly put in the genitive, or dative; seldom in the accusative.

As, *Gen.* ἦλθε νύκτος; he came *by night*. *Dat.* ἀνάσ-  
τηναι τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ; to rise *the third day*. *Acc.* ὄραν ἔβ-  
δομην ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός; at the *seventh hour*, the fe-  
ver left him.

RULE II. Nouns, that signify the time *how long*, are put in the dative or accusative; but rarely in the genitive.

As, *Dat.* εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν ἀποδήμους; he travelled *twenty whole years*.—*Justin.* *Acc.* πολλὸν χρόνον; *much time*.—*Hippoc.* Κατεπλεύσαν δευρὸ τρίτον ἐτὸς.—*Demosth.* ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν.—*Paul.* Ἔμι ἔτων τεσσαράκοντα; I am *forty years old*.—*Lucian.*

RULE III. Nouns, that signify the time *when* and *how long*, are often governed by prepositions.

As, πολλάκις ἐκ νύκτων ἄλλον ἐχει λίμενα; often, *by nights*, he watches another's threshold.—*Theog.* Ἐν ἐτέσι πλεισ-  
τος; *more years*. Ἐν νωτιοῖσι; *in the spring*.—*Hippoc.*

RULE IV. An adjective absolute, governed by a preposition, is often taken for the time *how long*.

As, διὰ πάντος; through *all the time*. In this instance, χρόνου is properly understood.

RULE V. An adverb, with the article, is taken for the time *when*.

As, τῇ ἐπαύριον; *on the morrow*; here ἡμέρα is understood.

### SPACE, MEASURE, DISTANCE.

RULE I. Nouns, signifying the space, measure or distance of one place from another, are put in the dative or accusative.

As, Ἐφεσος ἀπέχει ἀπο Σαρδῶων τριῶν ἡμέρων ὁδόν; Ephesus is distant from Sardis *the journey* of three days.—*Xen.* Διέχει ἡμέρων ὁδῶ εἴκοσι; he is absent *the journey* of twenty days.—*Procop.*

RULE II. Measure is often put in the genitive.

As, ἀνδρίας δωδέκα περῶν; a statue of *twelve cubits*. *Herodot.*

*Remark.*—This genitive is really governed by some such words, as the following, understood: βάθος, *profundity*; εἶρος, *amplitude*; μήκος, *longitude*; πᾶχος,

*thickness*; πλάτος, *latitude*; ἔψος, *alt. oude*; as, λίθος τὸ μὲν μήκος ποδῶν ἑκατὸν; a stone, the *length* of twenty feet.—*Diod.*

P L A C E.

RULE I. Nouns, signifying the place *where*, are put in the dative.

As, στήλας δὲ ἕῃσαι Ολύμπιασι; columns to be erected at *Olympia*.—*Thucyd.*

*Remarks.*—1. This dative is often governed by a preposition. As, ἐν Σπάρτῃ μόνῃ, εἶπε, λυσιτελεῖ γηράσκειν; at *Sparta only*, says he, it is useful to grow old.—*Plut.*

2. The place *where* is sometimes put in the accusative, by a preposition. As, κατώκησεν εἰς Καπερναούμ; he dwelt in *Capernaum*.—*Matth.*

RULE II. The place *whither* is put in the accusative.

As, Ἑλλησπόντον ἵκοντο; they have come to the *Hellespont*.—*Hom.*

*Remark.*—The noun *whither* is sometimes governed by a preposition, in the genitive. As, ἔωλεον ἐπι Λέσβου; they failed to *Lesbos*.—*Xen.*

RULE III. Nouns, signifying the place from *whence*, are governed in the genitive, by a preposition.

As, χωρίζεσθαι ἐκ τῆς Ρώμης; to depart from *Rome*.

RULE IV. Nouns, that signify the place *where*, *whither* and *whence*, are often turned into adverbs, by suffixing to the genitive, dative or accusative, the particles, *θι, σι, χου, χη, δε, σε, ζε,θεν, δε.*

As, πολεμονδε, to the war; Μεγάραδε, to *Megara*; οὐράνοθι, in heaven; Ἀθήνησι, at *Athens*; Ἀθήναζε, to *Athens*; Εὐβοίηδε, from *Eubea*; οἴκοθεν, from home.

*Remark.*—The particles *δε, ζε, σε*, denote the place *whither*; the particles *θεν, δε*, denote the place from which, and *θι, σι, χου, χη*, denote the place *where*.

A D V E R B S.

RULE I. Adverbs govern the same case, as the words from which they are derived, govern.

As, κύκλοθεν τῷ θρόνου; round about *the throne*. Ἀξιῶς τοῦ γένους; worthy of *the kindred*.—*Lucian*. Ἀξιῶς τῶν ἁγίων; worthy of *saints*.—*Paul*.

RULE II. Adverbs of time, place, order, proximity, number, separation, cause, quality, quantity, and of the comparative and superlative degrees, govern the genitive.

As, τοιούτων ἄδη ἔχομεν; we have enough of *such things*.—*Plat.* Πάντων ὑμῶν μαλλὸν γλώσσαις λαλῶν; I speak with more tongues than *you all*. Ἀρίστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων; the best of *the Grecians*.—*Isoct.*

RULE III. These adverbs, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ἐμπροσθεν, μιγὰ, συναμά, govern the dative.

As, Θεοῖς ὁμοῦ; like *the gods*.—*Sophoc.*

RULE IV. These govern a genitive, or dative: ἄμμιγα, ἀμμυγδὴν, ἐγγύς, ἐξῆς, ἐξῶ, σχεδόν, ἄγχι, πλησίον, παρὰπλησίον, ἐμπροσθεν, μεταξύ, ἀπενάντι, ὡσεὶ, ἔκτος, ἐνεκεν, χωρὶς, μέχρι, πλὴν.

As, ὡσεὶ πῦρος; like *fire*.—*Luke*. Πλὴν τῶν ἀποστόλων; except *the apostles*. Παρὰπλησίον θανάτῳ; nigh to *death*. Ἐνεκεν βρώματος; for the sake of *meat*. Ἐγγύς τῇ Ἰσσοῦ; nigh to *Joppa*. οὐ χωρὶς; without *which*. Μέχρι Πλειάδος δῦσιος; about *the setting* of the Pleiades.—*Hippoc.*

RULE V. The adverbs, ὡς and ἕως, govern the accusative; and sometimes the genitive.

As, ὡς με; like *me*. Ἐὰς τέλους; unto *the end*. Οὐκ ἔστιν ἕως ἑνος; *there is not one*; ὡς ὀθόνην μεγάλην; as a *great sheet*.—*Bible*.

RULE VI. The noun, χάριν, used adverbially, governs the genitive.

As, τῶν παραβάσεων χάριν; because of *transgressions*.—*Paul*.

RULE VII. It often happens, that the word, following ὡς, καθὼς, &c. is not governed by these adverbs; but is in the nominative to some verb; or in the accusative, and governed by some word understood.

As, ὡς διάκονοι δικαιοσύνης; as the *ministers* of righteousness (*are changed*).—*Paul*. Τί ἐτι κἀγὼ ὡς ἁμαρτωλὸς κρίνομαι; why am I yet judged as a *sinner* (*is judged*).—

*Paul.* Ἐλογίσθημεν ὡς πρόβατα σφαγῆς ; we are accounted as *sheep* of the slaughter, (*are accounted.*)—*Paul.*

**RULE VIII.** Adverbs of swearing govern the accusative.

As, ναὶ μὰ τοδε σκήπτρον ; not by *this sceptre.*—*Hom.*

Οὐ μὲ γὰρ Ἀπολλοῖα ; not by *Apollo.*—*Hom.* Νῆ τῆν ὑμέτεραν καύχῃσιν ; I protest by your *rejoicing.*—*Paul.*

**RULE IX.** The adverb οὐαί, governs the dative.

As, οὐαὶ δε μοὶ ἐσιν, ἐὰν μὴ εὐαγγελίζωμαι ; wo is *me*, if I preach not the gospel.—*Paul.*

*Remarks.*—1. Two negatives or more together deny more strongly. As, οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δέοντων ; none of those things, that are wanting, shall ever be done.—*Demosth.*

2. But, if a verb intervene between the two negatives, the sentence is affirmative. As, οὐ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνησθαι αὐτοῦ ; I *can forget* him.—*Xen.* Τὸν Ὀδυσσεῖα μὴ οὐ μισεῖν οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην ; I *can love* Ulysses.—*Lucian.*

**N. B.** Not to remember is to forget ; not to hate is to love.

3. The various cases after adverbs are, in the opinion of some grammarians, really governed by prepositions understood, serving to those cases. As, ἀξίως τοῦ γενεοῦς, supply ἀντί, in a manner worthy of *his birth.* Κυκλόθεν τοῦ θρόνου, supply ἀπὸ, round about the throne. Τοιούτων ἀδῆν ἔχομεν, supply ἐξ, we have enough of *such persons.* Χωρὶς αὐτοῦ, supply ἀπὸ, without *him*, or separate from *him.* Θεοῖς ὁμοῦ, supply σὺν, with the gods. Μὰ Δία, supply πρὸς, by *Jove.*

## PREPOSITIONS.

Of these there are eighteen. Some govern *one case* only ; some take *two cases* ; and some, three cases.

### ONE CASE.

**RULE I.** Ἀντί, ἀπὸ, ἐκ or ἐξ and πρὸ govern the genitive only.

As, ἀντί ἀρετῆς τιμᾶσθαι ; to be honored for *virtue.* Ἀπὸ ἀρχῆς ; from the *beginning.* Ἐξ Ἀττικῆς ἰών ; going from *Attica.* Πρὸ θυρῶν ; before the *doors.*

RULE II. Ἐν and σὺν, Attice ζὺν govern the dative only.  
As, ἐν οἴκῳ ; in the house. Σὺν Θεῷ ; with God.

RULE III. Ἐἰς, Attice ἐς, governs the accusative only.  
As, εἰς τὸ στρατοπέδον ; into the camp.—Polyb.

## TWO CASES.

RULE I. Διὰ governs either the genitive or accusative.  
As, διὰ μαχαίρων ; with swords : διὰ βίου ; through life. Διὰ σὲ τὰῦτα γράφω ; I write these things for thee.

RULE II. Ὑπὲρ governs either the genitive or accusative.

As, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ; for us. Ὑπὲρ ὄρκια ; contrary to vows.

## THREE CASES.

Ἀμφι, ἀνά, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς and ὑπό, according to their different significations, govern the genitive, dative or accusative.

Ἀμφι, Gen. ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων ἢ γραφῆ a writing concerning the stars.—Lucian. Dat. ἀμφὶ στήθεσιν ; around the breasts—Hom. Acc. ἀμφὶ κάμιον ἔχω τὰ πῦρ ; I am much busied about the fire.—Lucian.

Ἀνά, Gen. ἀσ, ἀνά προτάφιοιο ; around the temples.—Quint. Dat. χρυσεῶ ἀνά σκήπτρῳ ; with a golden sceptre.—Hom. Acc. νόσον ἀνά στρατὸν ὤρσε κακὴν ; he stirred up a noxious disease through the army.—Hom.

Ἐπὶ, Gen. ἐφ' ἵππου ; upon a horse.—Xenoph. Dat. τὰῦτα ποιεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει ; to do these things for gain.—Xenoph. Acc. πνεῦμα ἐπιλεύσεται ἐπὶ σε ; the spirit shall come upon thee.—Luke.

Κατὰ, Gen. συνήχθησαν κατὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ αὐτοῦ ; they were gathered together against his Christ.—Bible. Dat. τασόμεθα κατὰ σφίσι ; we will divide it among them. Acc. ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν ; let us make man according to our image.—Bible.

Μετὰ, Gen. εἰκὸς τὴν θεῶν ἔννοιαν ἔσεσθαι μετὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ; it is very probable, that the benevolence of the gods will be with good men.—Isocr. Dat. αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πρώτοις πονεῖτο ; he had laboured among the first.—Hom. Acc. μετὰ τὰ κακὰ φρονιμώτερος ; after evils more prudent.



Παρά, *Gen.* παρ' ἐμοῦ ἤκουσας; which you have heard of me.—*Paul.* *Dat.* παρὰ καὶ κακῶ ἐσθλὸν ἔθηκε; he placed good nigh evil.—*Hom.* *Acc.* παρὰ τὸν νόμον; contrary to the law.—*Luke.*

Περὶ, *Gen.* περὶ καμνοῦ ζενολεσχεῖν; to contend about fire.—*Aristoph.* *Dat.* περὶ τῇ δέσῃ; around the neck.—*Hom.* *Acc.* περὶ τὰ φοβερά ἢ ἀνδρεία; fortitude around fearful things.—*Aristot.*

Πρὸς, *Gen.* πρὸς Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες; all are from Jove.—*Hom.* *Dat.* πρὸς τοῖς πόσιν; nigh the feet. *Acc.* πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου πορεύομαι; I go unto my Father.—*Bible.*

ὑπὸ, *Gen.* ὑπὸ χθονὸς; under the earth.—*Hesiod.* *Dat.* ὑπὸ παντὶ λιθῷ σκόρπιος ἐυδει; under every stone a scorpion sleepeth. *Acc.* οὐκ ἐσμὲν ὑπὸ νόμον; we are not under the law.—*Paul.*

N. B. The same preposition has various meanings. Of all the Greek prepositions this is true. And, hence, the best method to learn their several uses, is to consult the Lexicon and good authors.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

**RULE I.** Conjunctions, both copulative and disjunctive, connect similar *cases, times and modes.*

*Remark.*—The sense often requires, that dissimilar cases, times and modes, should be connected by conjunctions.

**RULE II.** These conjunctions, ἐάν, ἐπειδὴν, ἵνα, ὄφρα, ὅπως, ὅταν, ὡπότεν, κὰν, and ἄν, govern verbs in the Conjunctive mode.

**RULE III.** These conjunctions, ὅτι, διότι, καθότι, govern the indicative, but seldom the optative and conjunctive.

**RULE IV.** These conjunctions, ἕως and ἐπειδὴ, govern the indicative and infinitive.

**RULE V.** These conjunctions, εἰ, εἴγε, εἴτε, εἴποτε, εἴπως, govern the indicative; sometimes the optative; but rarely the conjunctive.

RULE VI. The conjunction,  $\omega\tau\epsilon$ , governs all modes.

RULE VII. The conjunction,  $\alpha\upsilon$ , expressing power, governs all modes; except the imperative.

### INTERJECTIONS.

RULE I. The interjection,  $\omega$ , unaccented, governs the vocative only.

As,  $\omega \acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\rho$ ; O man.

RULE II. The interjection,  $\alpha$ , accented is expressive of admiration and grief, and occasionally governs the nominative, genitive, accusative and vocative.

Remark.—The genitive is sometimes used without the interjection. As,  $\tau\eta\varsigma \tau\acute{\upsilon}\chi\eta\varsigma$ ; *fortune*.

RULE III. The interjection,  $\delta\iota$ , expressing lamentation, governs, occasionally, the nominative, dative and accusative.

As,  $\delta\iota \acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon \delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\nu$ ; *miserable me*.

RULE IV. The interjection,  $\phi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}$ , expressing rejection, lamentation, or admiration, governs the genitive.

As,  $\phi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}$ ;  $\tau\eta\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ ; *alas! the dishonor*.

Remark.—A verb, in the infinitive, is sometimes found after this interjection. As,  $\phi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}$   $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ ; *strange! strange! to be wise*.—*Soph.*

RULE V. The interjection,  $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ , shewing or pointing out any thing, governs the nominative.

As,  $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon \delta \acute{\upsilon}\iota\omicron\varsigma \sigma\omicron\upsilon$ ; *behold thy son*.

RULE VI. The person, or thing addressed, is often used in the nominative or vocative, absolute.

As,  $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota} \phi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota, \acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\kappa\rho\iota\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}: \text{Κύριε, Κύριε.}$

### The ARTICLE.

RULE I. The article is used to express 1. *emphasis*.

As,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu$  is *any good*; but  $\tau\acute{\omicron} \text{'}\text{Αγαθόν}$  is *the chief good*; of which the ancient philosophers treated. 2. To demonstrate, as  $\delta \omega\omicron\iota\mu\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$ , the *greatest poet*. *i. d.*—*Homer*.

3. To distinguish, as,  $\text{Αίας } \delta \text{ Τελαμώνιος}$ ; *Ajax Telamonius*, to distinguish him from another Ajax.

**RULE II.** The neuter article, signifying possession, property, or relation, governs a noun in the genitive.

As, τὰ Κάϊσαρος; the things of *Cæsar*: τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς: the works of *the flesh*.—*Bible*. Το τοῦ Θεόγνιδος γέω; I speak the sentiment of *Theognis*.—*Lucian*. Οὐ γίμν δὲ ἀκαιρῶς τὰ τῶν ψυχῶν; nor, as yet, were there very unseasonable times of *cold weather*.—*Hippoc*.

*Remark*.—1. In sentences of this description some noun is understood, with which the article properly agrees, and which properly governs the other noun, in the genitive. Such as, χεῖματα, ἔργα, ἔπος, χρόνοι; &c.

2. Sometimes this structure stands for the noun itself. As, τὸ τῆς ἐλευθερίας; for ἐλευθερία; liberty: τὸ τῆς τύχης; for ἡ τύχη, *fortune*.

3. This neuter article does sometimes appear to have the force of pronoun and verb.

As, τὸ κατὰ σάρκα, which appertains to the flesh; τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ; which belongs to me.—*Paul*.

**RULE III.** The article is often taken for a noun.

As, οἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ; the friends of *Christ*.—*Paul*.

**RULE IV.** The article, with a neuter adjective, has the nature of a noun.

As, τὸ ἀμελές, negligence; τὸ τραχύ, asperity.

**RULE V.** The article, with a participle, has the nature of a pronoun and verb.

As, ὁ λέγων, he says; οἱ φρονοῦντες; they who are wise; ὁ διδάσκων; thou teachest.—*Paul*.

**RULE VI.** The neuter article with a participle in the neuter gender, has the nature of a noun.

As, τὸ φρονοῦν, wisdom.

**RULE VII.** The neuter article, with a verb in the infinitive mode, has the nature of a noun.

As, τὸ λίαν φιλεῖν τοῦ μὴ φιλεῖν αἰτιὸν ἔστι; too much love is the cause of hatred.—*Plut*.

**RULE VIII.** The article, in any gender or case, joined to an adverb, is taken for a noun.

As, ὁ πλησίον, τοῦ πλησίον, τῷ πλησίον, τὸν πλησίον; neighbor.

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**RULE IX.** An adverb, preceded by the article, in any case, is changed into an adjective.

As, πλὴν τῶν ἐπιβάλλουσιν τούτων; than these *necessary* things; ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι; in this *present* world; ὁ πᾶν; *famous*; ὁ χθές, *yesterday*; ἐκείνοις τοῖς ἔξω, those *external* things.

*Remark.*—This construction is sometimes taken adverbially. As, τὸ πάλαι, *formerly*: Thucyd. τῇ μὲν, *partly*.

**RULE X.** The article, before a preposition followed by a noun, or pronoun, is taken, 1. for a noun.

As, οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν; our *ancestors*: τὸ εἰς ἐμέ; my *office*.

2. For a person, or for a person and his companions.

As, οἱ περὶ Παῦλον; *Paul*, or *Paul's friends*; οἱ ἀμφὶ Κύρον; *Cyrus and his soldiers*; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, *kinsmen*; οἱ κατ' ἀγορὰν, *attornies*; οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως; the *companions of Achilles*.

*Remark.*—In cases of this nature, some convenient participle is understood. As, οἱ (ὄντες) πρὸ ἡμῶν; those (*being*) before us.

**RULE XI.** The article is sometimes taken in a distributive sense.

As, τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες, οἱ δὲ βαρβαροὶ; of men, *some* are Grecians, and *some* are barbarians.

*Remarks.*—1. The neuter article is often used before the different parts of speech, to shew, that the particular word is the subject of discourse. As, τὸ λέγω; that is, this word λέγω; τὸ ἀνδρωπῶς; that is, this word ἀνδρωπῶς.

2. The article is frequently omitted before interrogatives, indefinites, pronouns, cardinals and proper names. As, Ἰσοκράτης Ἀλεξάνδρῳ χαίρειν; *Isocrates to Alexander greeting*. But when an adjective is added to the proper name, the article is prefixed to the adjective. As, Διονύσιος Τρύφωνι τῷ ἀγαθώτατῳ χαίρειν; *Dionysius to Tryphon the most excellent, greeting*. Κλαύδιος Λυσίας τῷ κρατίστῳ ἡγεμόνι Φήλικι χαίρειν; *Claudius Lyfias to the most excellent governor Felix, greeting*.

3. The genitive case after a partitive, the vocative put for the nominative, and the pronoun δεινά, have always the article. As, τῷ δεινί, τὸν δεινά; &c.

4. The article ὁ, ἡ, τὸ is sometimes used in the room of the pronoun ὅς, ἣ, ὅ, as, τὸ βέλτερον ἀπάντων; - that *which* is the most easy of all.



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# A P P E N D I X,

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## SECTION I.

**T**HE vowels are  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\omega$ ; the other letters are consonants. The long vowels are  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ;  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$  are short;  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$  are doubtful; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short.

These are mutable  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ ; but  $\eta$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\omega$  are immutable. The proper diphthongs are  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$ . The improper diphthongs are  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\eta\iota$ ,  $\upsilon\iota$ , and  $\omega\upsilon$ . The mutable are  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ . The immutable are  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , and  $\omicron\upsilon$ .

The consonants are double; *mute* and *semivowels*. The mutes are classed into  $\varpi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$  acute;  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$  aspirate; and  $\varsigma$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  middle. These resemble one another,  $\varpi$ ,  $\varsigma$ ,  $\phi$ ;  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ;  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ , and are interchangeably used. The half vowels have a double sound; as  $\zeta$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$ . The Æolics sound  $\zeta$  like  $\delta\sigma$ ; as  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\delta\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$  for  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ ; the Dorics sound this letter like  $\sigma\delta$ ; as  $\sigma\delta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  for  $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ .

The letter  $\nu$  before  $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\chi$  is converted into  $\gamma$  and yet retains its own sound. As,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  sounded  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , &c. This same letter before  $\varsigma$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\varpi$ ,  $\phi$ , and  $\psi$  is converted into  $\mu$ , and has the sound of  $\mu$ ; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , a compound of  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  and  $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ . The liquids are  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ .

## SECTION II.

The following nouns, in different numbers, have different genders; as,  $\delta$  δεσμός, οἱ δεσμοί, τὰ δεσμά and δέσματα, *bands*;  $\delta$  κύκλος, τὰ κυκλά; *circles*; δίφρος, οἱ δίφροι, τὰ δίφρα; *chariots*;  $\delta$  ἔρετμος, τὰ ἔρετμά; *oars*;  $\delta$  ζύγος, τὸ ζύγον, οἱ ζύγοι, τὰ ζύγα; *yokes*;  $\delta$  λύχνος, τὰ λύχνα; *candles*;  $\delta$  μοχλός, τὸ μοχλόν; *a bolt*;  $\delta$  νωτὸς, τὰ νωτὰ; *backs*.

## SECTION III.

On the declensions of simple nouns, I beg the liberty of remarking in the words of the Rev. John Milner, D. D. "There are properly no more than three declensions of simple nouns. The first and second of the simples are but one. For, their endings are the same in all cases, except the nominative singular, and even there for the most part according to the termination of the nominative. The fourth declension of simple nouns is no more than the third *Atticized*, by changing *ο* into *ω*, *οι* into *ω* without a point under for *ι*, and *ου* into *ω*, rejecting the *υ*. So that what is called the fourth, really differs from the preceding only in dialect."

## SECTION IV.

*Remarks on the declensions.*—Some nouns of the first declension suffer a metaplasmus, in the dative and accusative singular; as *ἀλλή* for *ἀλλῆ*; to others the syllable *φι*, or *φιν* is added, as *θύρα*, a gate, *θύρηφι*.

Some nouns of the second declension have the dative singular and plural changed by a metaplasmus. As, *παρθένη* for *παρθένω* a virgin; *ἄστρασι* for *ἄστροις*, stars. Others have a syllable taken off by the apocope; as *ἔρι* for *ἔριον*, wool; and some are increased by the addition of *φι*, or *φιν*, as *στράτιφιν*, an army.

The genitive plural ever ends in *ων*; and the dual number is generally, *α*, *ω*, *αιν*, *οιν*.

*Patronymics* are proper names derived from the father, or some other person of the family. *Masculine Patronymics* end, 1, in *ιδης*, and are formed from the genitive case of the primitives; by changing the termination into *ιδης*; as *Πρίαμος*, *ου*, *Πριζμιδης*; the son of Priam: 2, by *αδης*; as *Βορέας*, *ου*, *Βορεαδης*; the son of Boreas; Those, that have their nominative in *ος* pure, form the patronymic by *αδης*; as "Ἡλιος, *ου*," *Ἡλιζδης*; the son of *Elios*. If the primitive be long in the penult of the

genitive, then the patronymic is made, adding *ιδης*; *Λαέρτης, ἔργου, Λαερτιδης the son of Laertes.*

*Feminine Patronymics* end in *is*, or *as*; and they are made by removing *δη* from the masculine. As, *Νεσσορίδης; Νέσσορις; the daughter of Nestor.* *Ἡλιάδης, Ἡλιάς; the daughter of Elios.* They are often formed from the nominative case of their primitives, by cutting off the final syllable, and adding *ηίς*; as, *Χρυσός, Χρυσήίς; the daughter of Chryses.* *Κάδμος, Κάδμηίς.* And they are sometimes made, by changing the final syllable of the nominative into *ινη*, or *ώνη*. As, *Ἀδραστός, Ἀδραστίνη; the daughter of Adrastus:* *Ἰχάριος, Ἰχαριώνη; the daughter of Icharus.*

*Gentiles* are names derived from a nation, or city. As, *Ἠπειρώτης*, an inhabitant of Epirus; from *Ἠπειρος.* *Κρηῖσσα*, a Cretian woman; from *Κρήτη.*

In some nouns, the poets form the dative plural by changing the dative singular, in *ι*, into *εσι* or *εσσι*. As, *ὁ ἥρωις, ἥρωι; ἥρώεσι or ἥρώεσσι; a hero; ὁ ἡγεμόνι, ἡγεμόνι; ἡγεμόνεσσι; a leader.*

To the dative plural *ν* is added, if a vowel, or diphthong follow. As, *λέουσιν ἐκείνοις; to those lions.*

## S. E C T I O N V.

To number, or reckon any sum, the Greeks made use of three several modes.

1. Their most simple mode of numbering consisted in taking the letters of the alphabet, according to order, to denote a number from 1 to 24. As, *α, 1; β, 2; γ, 3; δ, 4; ε, 5; ζ, 6; η, 7; θ, 8; ι, 9; κ, 10; λ, 11; μ, 12; ν, 13; ξ, 14; ο, 15; π, 16; ρ, 17; σ, 18; τ, 19; υ, 20; φ, 21; χ, 22; ψ, 23; ω, 24.* In this manner Homer numbered the books of his poem.



2. The second mode was according to this scheme :

α'	1	ι'	10	ρ'	100	α	1000
β'	2	κ'	20	σ'	200	β	2000
γ'	3	λ'	30	τ'	300	γ	3000
δ'	4	μ'	40	υ'	400	δ	4000
ε'	5	ν'	50	φ'	500	ε	5000
ς'	6	ξ	60	χ'	600	ς	10000
ζ'	7	ο'	70	ψ'	700	ζ	20000
η'	8	π'	80	ω'	800	η	100000
θ'	9	ς'	90	ωι	900	θ	200000

They compounded their letters, when they reckoned the intermediate numbers between 10 and 20; 20 and 30; 30 and 40; &c. thus: ια', 11; ιβ' 12; ιγ' 13; &c. κα', 21; κβ', 22; κγ', 23; &c. λα', 31; λβ', 32; λγ', 33; &c. According to the Grecian reckoning, the present date is, Μουουχιών, κθ αψδδ April 29 1794.

3. To reckon, they often made use of these five capital letters to express certain definite numbers: Thus Ι (ια for μιζ) represented 1, ΙΙ (πέντε) 5; Δ (δέκα) 10; Η (Ηκατόν) 100; Χ (χιλία) 1000; Μ (μύρια) 10000. And when the letter ΙΙ inclosed either Δ, Η, Χ, or Μ, it shewed the inclosed letter to be five times its own value: Thus, |Δ| 50; |Η| 500; |Χ| 5000; |Μ| 50000.

## S E C T I O N VI.

*Remarks on the verbs.*—1. Those verbs, that have no accent on the last syllable, are called barytonous verbs. Of this nature are all the verbs, that are formed according to the four conjugations of active verbs.

2. In some times, many active verbs are construed in a passive sense. As, ἐρείπω *I overthrow*; in the *Ind.* 2. ἤρειπτον, *I am overthrown*, &c.

3. For the definition of times and modes the student is referred to "*A Grammatical Institute of the Latin Language.*" He may, however, observe, that the *optative mode*, in Greek, has endings different from the *conjunctive mode*; and that verbs, in this mode, are expressive of a wish, or desire: As *τύπτωμι*, *I wish I may beat.*

The *Paulo post Future* is peculiar to the passive voice, and intimates, that something be *presently* done. As, *τετύπομαι*, *I shall be presently stricken.*

The *Indefinite Times* are so called, because they signify *an uncertain time*; but most commonly the present time, in the *imperative mode*; the future time, in the *conjunctive mode*; and the past, in the *indicative.*

### FORMATION OF THE TIMES.

1. The *Present time* is the theme, and from which all the other times are formed; as *τύπτω*.

2. The *First future* is formed from the *present time*, by changing the last syllable in the first conjugation into  $\psi\omega$ ; the last syllable in the second conjugation in  $\xi\omega$ ; the last syllable in the third conjugation into  $\sigma\omega$ ; and the last syllable in the fourth conjugation into  $\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\nu\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\xi\tilde{\omega}$ , circumflex.

3. The *Perfect Time* is formed from the *First Futura*, by changing the termination of the first conjugation  $\psi\omega$  into  $\phi\alpha$ ; of the second conjugation  $\xi\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ ; of the third conjugation  $\sigma\omega$  into  $\kappa\alpha$ ; and of the fourth conjugation  $\tilde{\omega}$  into  $\kappa\alpha$ , and  $\mu\tilde{\omega}$  into  $\mu\kappa\alpha$ . . . And if the verb begin with a simple consonant the first consonant of its root with  $\epsilon$  is prefixed; as *τύπτω*, *τέτυφα*; if a mute consonant come before a liquid, the mute is repeated with  $\epsilon$ ; as *γράφω*, *γγέγραφα*; in other verbs,  $\epsilon$  only is prefixed; as *ζάω*, *ἔζηκα*. \* †

### DERIVATIVES TIMES.

All the other times, in the *active voice* are derived from the *present, first future and perfect.*

\* See the *observations* farther on.

1. The *imperfect* is formed from the first person singular of the present, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron\nu$ , and prefixing the augment  $\epsilon$ ; as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$ .

2. The *first indefinite* is formed from the first person singular of the first future, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\alpha$ , and prefixing the augment  $\epsilon$ ; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$   $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$ .

3. The *pluperfect* is formed from the first person singular of the perfect, by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , and prefixing the augment, if the perfect begin with a consonant; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$   $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

4. The *second indefinite* is formed from the first person singular of the present, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron\nu$ , prefixing the augment and preserving the characteristic of the present; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ .

5. The *second future* is formed from the first person singular of the second indefinite, by changing  $\omicron\nu$  into  $\omega$  circumflex, and rejecting the augment; as,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$ .

## P A S S I V E V O I C E.

1. The *present time* is formed from the first person singular of the present active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

2. The *imperfect* is formed from the first person singular of the present, by changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$ , and prefixing the augment; as,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ .

3. The *perfect* is formed from the first person singular of the perfect active, by changing, in the first conjugation,  $\phi\alpha$  pure into  $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ , and  $\phi\alpha$  impure into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$ ; in the second conjugation  $\chi\alpha$  into  $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; in the third conjugation  $\kappa\alpha$  into  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\omega\acute{\pi}\omega\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\omega\acute{\pi}\omega\epsilon\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; in the fourth conjugation  $\kappa\alpha$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$ .

4. The *pluperfect* is formed from the first person singular of the perfect, by changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$ , and prefixing the augment  $\epsilon$ , if the verb begin with a consonant;  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\eta\nu$ .

5. The *paucio post future* is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by inserting  $\omicron\mu$  before  $\alpha\iota$ ; as  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

6. The *first indefinite* is formed from the third person singular of the perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, and rejecting the repeated consonant, if any there be; as, *τέτυπται*, *ἐτύθη*.

7. The *first future* is formed from the first person singular of the indefinite first, by changing *ν* into *σομαι*, and rejecting the augment; as, *ἐτύθη*, *τυθήσομαι*.

8. The *second indefinite* is formed from the first person singular of the second indefinite active, by changing *ον* into *ην*; as, *ἔτυπον*, *ἔτυπην*.

9. The *second future* is formed from the first person singular of the second indefinite, by changing *ν* into *σομαι*, and rejecting the augment; as, *ἔτυπην*, *τυπήσομαι*.

### M I D D L E V O I C E.

1. The *present* and *imperfect times* are the same as the present and imperfect passive.

2. The *first future* is formed from the first person singular of the first future active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*; as, *τύψω*, *τύσομαι*.

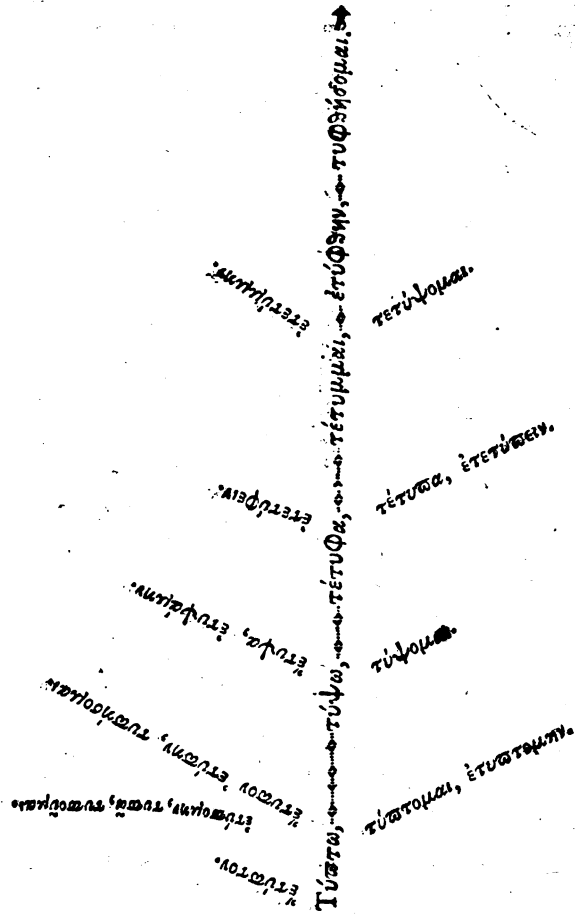
3. The *first indefinite* is formed from the first person singular of the first indefinite active, by adding *μην*; as, *ἔτυψα*, *ἔτυψάμην*.

4. The *perfect* is formed from the first person singular of the perfect active, by assuming, for its own, the characteristic of the second indefinite; as, *τέτυφα*, *τέτυπα*.

5. The *pluperfect* is formed from the first person singular of the perfect, by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixing the augment *ε*, if the verb begin with a consonant; as, *τέτυπα*, *ἔτετύπειν*.

6. The *second indefinite* is formed from the first person singular of the second indefinite active, by changing *ον* into *όμην*, as; *ἔτυπον*, *ἔτυπόμην*.

7. The *second future* is formed from the first person singular of the second future active, by changing *ω* circumflex into *οῦμαι*; as, *τυπῶ* *τυποῦμαι*.



GRECIAN TREE.

## THE SCHEME OF FORMATION.

*Present.*

A. ΤΥΠΤΩ

P. τύπτομαι M.

*Imperfect.*

A. ἔτυπτον P. ἐτυπτομένη M.

*Sec. Indef.*

A. ἔτυπον P. ἐτύπων M. ἐτυπόμην.

*Sec. Fut.*

A. τυπῶ P. τυπήσομαι M. τυποῦμαι.

*First Future.*

A. ΤΥΨΩ.

M. τύψομαι.

*First Indef.*

A. ἔτυψα M. ἐτύψαμην.

*Perfect.*

A. ΤΕΤΥΦΑ.

{ <i>Pluperfect</i> A. ἔτετύφειν. P. ἐτετύμμην. M. ἔτετύπειν. }	P. τέτυ-	{	μμαι 1. <i>p. p. fut.</i>	} P.
			ψαι 2. — τετύφομαι. <i>First Inde.</i>	
			πται 3. — ἐτύφθην. <i>First Fut.</i>	
		M. τέτυπα.	τυφθήσομαι	

Of these two SCHEMES of formation, it is humbly submitted, which is the plainest.

## OBSERVATIONS on the ACTIVE VOICE.

*First Future.*

Of verbs ending in σω and τρω some form the first future in σω, others in ξω, and others in both.

Of those ending in ζω many make this time in ξω; as, κλάζω, ῥέζω, &c. a few in γξω; as, κλάζω, πλάζω, &c. some in ζω and σω; as, ἀρπάζω, βάζω; σαλπίζω, to sound a trumpet, has either σω or γξω.

Diffyllables, in έω, form the future in εύσω; as, πλέαι, πλεύσω, &c. except δέω, δήσω.

In polysyllables of the third conjugation, the Attics remove the σ from this future and circumflect ω; as, νομίζω, νομιῶ.

The Dorics change the ζω into οδω; as, κομιάσδω for κομιάζω, and the future into σω and ξω; ῥαδίζω, ῥαδίσω and ῥαδίξω.

The Æolics form the future in σω, from verbs in λω and ρω; as, κέλλω, κέλσω; ὄρω, ὄρσω.

The Poets often take the σ from the future of verbs of the fourth conjugation; as, δεω, δηω for δησω. Three verbs, in this time, change the unaspirated consonant τ into the aspirate θ; as, τρέφω, θρέψω; τρέχω, θρέξω, τύφω, θύψω.

### First Indefinite.

There are five verbs of *this time*, that do not assume the characteristic of *the first future*; ἔδηκα, ἔδωκα, ἦκα, εἶπα and ἤνευκα.

The penult of *this time* is, for the most part, long; it happens, therefore, that, in the fourth conjugation, α is changed into η; as, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα; and ε into ει; as, σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα; a doubtful vowel is made long; as, κρινῶ, ἔκρινα.

### Perfect Time.

If a verb begin with ρ, the ρ is doubled in *this time*; as, ῥίπτω, ἔρριφα.

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change the ε of the first future into α; as, σέλλω, σελαῶ, ἔσαλκα. But the ε is retained in verbs ending in μῶ; as, νέμω, νεμῶ, νεμμηκα.

Dissyllables, in εἶνω, ἴνω, ὕνω, in forming the perfect time, cast away the ν of the future; as, κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα. Others in νω change the ν into γ; as, φαίνω, πέφαγκα; μολύνω, μεμόλυγκα, to contaminate.

Some verbs, beginning with πτ, κτ, μν, repeat the first letter only of the theme; as, πτοω, πῆπτωκα. The verb, ἐρείδω, makes, Attice, ἐρήρεικα.

In dissyllable verbs of the first and second conjugation, the Attics change ε of the penult, in the present time, into ο; as, σρέφω ἔσροφα; κλέπτω, κέκλοφα.

## Second Indefinite.

The penult of *this time* is generally short; hence, if the penult of the present be long by position, the latter consonant, if it be not the characteristic, is rejected; as, κἀμνω, ἔκαμον.

The vowels and diphthongs, in the penult of the *present*, are, in this time, changed according to the following manner; ε is changed into α, as, δέρω, ἔδαρον; η into α, as, λήθω, ἔλαθον; ω into α, as, τρώγω, ἔτραγον; αι into α, as, καίω, ἔκαον; αυ into α; as, παύω, ἔπαον; ευ into υ, as, φεύγω, ἔφυγον; ου into ο, as ἀκούω, ἤκουον; ει into ι, as, λείπω, ἔλιπον. Some dissyllables change ει into α; as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον. Trissyllables change ει into ε; as, ὀφείλω, ὤφελον.

From these remarks you may except ἔβλεπον, ἔλεγον, ἔφλεγον, ἔτεμον, ἔτεκον; and ἐπλήθην from πλήσω. But ἐπλάθην and ἐπλάθητι are used when πλήσω signifies an affection, or motion of the mind.

In verbs of the third conjugation, if the *first future* end in σω, the *second indefinite* will end in δον; as φράζω, φράξω, ἔφραδον. And if the 1. future end in ξω, the 2. indefinite will end in γον; as, ταίτω, τάξω, ἔταγον.

Some verbs, in the *second indefinite*, are irregularly formed: As,

	Pres.	2. Indef.	
σ for π.	βλάπτω,	ἔβλαδον;	to hurt.
	καλύπτω,	ἔκαλυδον;	to cover.
	κρύπτω,	ἔκρυδον;	to hide.
φ for π.	βάπτω,	ἔβαφον;	to wash.
	σκάπτω,	ἔσκαφον;	to dig up.
	ρῥάπτω,	ἔρραφον;	to sow.
	θάπτω,	ἔταφον;	to bury.
	δάπτω,	ἔδαφον;	to devour.
	ἄπτω,	ἤφον;	to connect.
	ρίπτω,	ἔρριφον;	to throw.
γ for χ.	δρύπτω,	ἔδρυφον;	to lacerate.
	θήπτω,	ἔταφον;	to wonder.
	σμύχαι,	ἔσφυγον;	to burn.
	ψύχαι,	ἔψυγον;	to grow cold.



The Ionics, in some *times*, especially the second indefinite, are wont to use a reduplication; as, *κέκαμον* for *ἔκαμον*.

## P A S S I V E V O I C E.

*Perfect Time.*

Dissyllables of the first conjugation, that have *τρε* in the penult of the perfect active, make the perfect passive, by changing *ε* into *α*; as, *σρέφα*, *ἔσρεφα*, *ἔσραμμαι*; those of the first and second conjugation reject *ε* from *ευ*; as, *φεύγω*, *πέφευχα*, *πέφυγμαι*.

Verbs, in *αίνω* and *ἴνω* of the fourth conjugation, change *γ* into *μ* before *μαι*; as, *πέφαγκα*, *πέφαμμαι*; the *Attics* change this *γ* into *σ*; as, *πέφασμαι*.

Dissyllables, in *είνω*, *ίνω*, *αίνω* reject *ν*, as in the active, and do not take *σ* before *μαι*; as, *κρίνω*, *κέκρικα*, *κεκριμαι*.

All verbs, in *δω*, *θω*, *ζω*, *σσω*, *ττω*, and *ω* pure, change *κα* into *σμαι*, *σαι*, *σται*, when they have *σ* before *ω*, in 1. *fut. act.* and make *θήσομαι*, in 1. *fut. pass.* except *ἔρωμαι*, *πέχημαι*, *μέμνημαι*, which sometimes make *ρωσθήσομαι*, *χεσθήσομαι*, *μνησθήσομαι*.

When the third person singular of the perfect ends in *ται impure*, the third person plural of the indicative is made by a participle and the verb *εἶσι*; as, *τετυμμένοι εἶσι*; the optative by the participle and *εἴησαν*, and the conjunctive by *ᾶσι*.

When the verb ends in *ται* or *το* pure, the third person plural is made from the third singular, by inserting *ν* before *ται* or *το*; as, *κέρχεται*, *κέρχονται*; *πεποιήται*, *πεποιήνται*.

The Ionics form the third person plural from the third singular, by inserting *α* before *ται* or *το*; as, *ἔψαλται*, *ἔψαλαται*. The Attic writers sometimes use this form; as, *γευσοίατο*.

*First Indefinite.*

Some verbs, in *this time*, take *σ* before *θην*; as, *μέμνηται*, *ἐμνήσθην*; *ἔρωται*, *ἔρωσθην*; *σέσωσται*, *ἐσώσθην*, *ἔρωσται*, *ἔρωσθην*.

the  $\sigma$  is rejected. Some change  $\eta$  into  $\epsilon$ ; εὔρηται, εὔρε-  
θην; ἤρηται, ἤρεθην; ἔσχηται, ἔσχεθην.

Those verbs, which, in the perfect, change  $\epsilon$  into  $\alpha$ , of-  
ten resume the  $\epsilon$  in *this time*; ἔσραμμαι, ἐστρέφθην. And  
the verbs, that reject the  $\nu$  in the perfect, retain it, poëticæ,  
in *this time*; ἐκλίνθην for ἐκλιθην.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

This verb is so called, because in some *times* it has an  
active signification; in others, a passive; and in some  
*times*, it has a passive conjugation; in others an active.

The perfect and pluperfect *times* are conjugated, ac-  
cording to the active form; the other *times*, according  
to the passive.

### Perfect Time.

The penult of *this time* is the same as the penult of  
the perfect active. But  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha$  of the present active are  
changed into  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\eta$ , in the penult of the perfect mid-  
dle; πείθω, πείθοιδα; φαίνω, πέφνηα; θάλλω, τέθηλα.

Disyllables, that have  $\epsilon$  in the penult of the first fu-  
ture, change  $\epsilon$  into  $\omicron$  in the penult of the perfect middle;  
as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα; σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπορα.

Verbs, in  $\omega$  pure, cast away  $\kappa$  in the perfect middle;  
as, λύω, λέλυκα, λέλυα.

When the characteristic of the theme is  $\chi$  or  $\phi$ , the  
perfect middle and active are the same; γράφω, γέγραφα,  
γέγραφα.

The *Attics* double in *this time*, ἄκουω, ἀκήκοα for ἤκοα;  
ἄλλυμι, ἔλλαλα for ἔλλα, &c. The *Ionics* take away  $\kappa$   
from *this time*, and make the penult short; as, γάω, γήσω,  
γέγαα for γέγηκα.

## DEPONENT VERBS.

These verbs are so called; because having a passive  
conjugation, they have deponed, or laid down their pas-  
sive meaning; as, δέχομαι *I take*, δεξομαι *I shall take*, δε-  
δεγμαι *I have taken*. But this verb, in the first indefinite,  
is generally taken passively; as, ἐδέχθην, *I was taken*.

## DECLINED.

Active.	<i>Pres.</i> τύπτω,	1. <i>Fut.</i> τύψω,	<i>Per.</i> τέτυφα.
Passive.	τύπτομαι	<i>Perf.</i> τέτυμμαι,	2 <i>Ind.</i> ἐτύπων.
Middle.	τύπτομαι,	1 <i>Fut.</i> τύψομαι,	<i>Per.</i> τέτυσα.
Deponent.	δέχομαι,	1 <i>Fut.</i> δεξομαι,	<i>Per.</i> δέδεγμαι.

## AUGMENT.

The augment increases some *times*, in the number, or quantity of their syllables; and is, consequently, called either *syllabic*, or *temporal*. The times augmented are *the imperfect*, *the two indefinites* of the indicative only; \* *the perfect*, *pluperfect* and *paulo post future*, in all modes.

## SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

The syllabic augment is *ε* prefixed to verbs, when they begin with a consonant; as, *τύπτω*, *έτυπτον*. Some verbs, beginning with a vowel, are increased with the syllabic augment: As, *έαγα* from *άγα*, (*άγνομαι* more usual) *to break*; *έαδα* from *άδα* *to please*; *έοικα* from *είκα* *I am like*; *έοργα* from *εργω* *to do*; *έώνημαι* from *ώνέομαι* *to buy*.

*Remarks.*—1. If the verb begin with *ρ*, the *ρ* is doubled in all *times*, that have the augment; as, *ρίπτω*, *έρριπτον*, *έρριφα*.†

2. If the verb begin with a single consonant, *ρ* excepted, or with a *mute* before a liquid, then the first consonant is repeated, in the perfect, before the augment. As, *τύπτω*, *τέτυφα*, not *έτυφα*. If the first consonant be an aspirate, it changes into its corresponding smooth letter; as, *δάπτω*, *τέδαφα*; not *δέδαφα*.

3. The following verbs, although beginning with a mute and liquid, yet prefix *ε* only to the perfect; *γνώω*, *έγνωα*; *γνώριζω*, *έγνωριξα*; *γρηγορέω*, *έγρηγορηα*.

## N 2

\* We find, however, *καταγῶσι*, in the conjunctive; and *ἀνωχθήσαι*, in the infinitive.

† The Poets, for the sake of verse, differ from this form: as, *έριζον* for *έρριζον* *to do*; *έριξα* for *έρριξα*.

4. The following, not beginning with a mute and liquid, repeat the first consonant; as, κτάομαι, κέκτημαι; μνάομαι, μέμνημαι; πτωχεύω, πεπτώχευκα; πτόω, πέπτωκα. But not always; for sometimes we read, ἔκτῆμαι for κέκτημαι.

5. Some verbs do occasionally repeat, or neglect, the first consonant; as βλαστέω *to blossom*; βεβλάσθηκα and ἐβλάσθηκα: Thus βλακεύω *to be idle*; γλωττίζω *to prattle*; γλύφω *to grave*; γνάμπτω *to bend*; κρύπτω *to hide*; βουλεύω *to consult*. When a verb begins with a double consonant, the consonant is not repeated; as, ζάω, ἔζηκα, not ζέζηκα.

6. The *Attics* change the syllabic augment ε for the temporal η; as ἔμελλον into ἡμελλον; ἐβουλόμην into ἡβουλόμην; ἔδυνάμην into ἡδυνάμην. The *Attics* also increase, with ει, the perfect of verbs beginning with λ or μ; as, λαμβάνω, ἔειληφα, for λέληφα; and μείρω *to divide*, εἴμαρμαι, for μέμαρμαι.

7. The pluperfect time receives another ε before the repeated consonant; τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν. This ε is, sometimes, not repeated; as, βεβήκειν for ἐβεβήκειν.

## TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

When a verb begins with a mutable vowel, or a mutable diphthong, the *temporal augment* is used.

The *mutable vowels* are α, ε, ο. The vowel α is changed into η; as, ἀκούω, ἠκουον *to hear*; ε into η; as ἐγείρω, ἠγείρον *to arise*; ο into ω; as, ὀρύττω, ὠρῦττον *to dig*.

The *mutable diphthongs* are αι, αυ, οι. The diphthong αι is changed into η; as, αἴρω, ἦρον *to take up*; αυ into αυ; as, αὐξάνω, ἠύξανον *to increase*; οι into ω; as, οἰκίζω, ὠκίζον, *to build*.

When a verb begins with an immutable vowel, or immutable diphthong, the same beginning vowel, or diphthong will be continued through all the times: As,

ἄχεω, ἤχεον to *found*; ἰδένω, ἰδύον to *direct*; ὕλιζω, ὕλιζον to *defæcate*, &c.

The immutable vowels are these, η, ι, υ, ω; and they are long by nature. The immutable diphthongs are these, ει, ευ, ου.

*Remarks.*—1. The *Attics* change ει into η; as, εἰκαζω, ἥκαζον to *affirmate*; ευ into ηυ; as, εὔχομαι, ἠυχόμεν to *pray*; and εἶδω, ἦδυν to *know*.

2. There are four verbs, beginning with α, that do not admit the augment; as, ἄω, ἄν to *breathe*; αἰώ, αἰόν to *hear*; ἀηδεσσω, ἀηδεσον to *be accustomed*; ἀνδιζομαι, ἀνδιζόμεν to *be troubled*.

3. Some verbs, beginning with ε take for the augment; as ἔχω, εἶχον; in the same manner ἔλω to *take*, ἐλκίζω to *draw*, ἐρπύζω to *creep*, ἐστήκω to *stand*, ἐπόμομαι to *follow*, ἐρέω to *speak*, ἐστίαώ to *receive at a banquet*, ἐζώ to *set*, ἐάω to *suffer*, ἐώ to *put on*, ἐρύω to *draw*, ἐῖδω and ἐδίξιω, to *accustom*, ἐργάζομαι to *work*, ἔπω to *speak*.

4. Some verbs beginning with οι have no augment; as, οἰκίζω to *govern*, οἰνίζω to *smell of wine*, οἰωνίζομαι to *divine*, οἶδομαι to *act alone*, οἰμάω to *be impetuous*, and some others. But οἰνοχέω to *pour in wine* and οἰμῶζω to *weep*, receive or reject the augment.

## COMPOUNDS.

Compounded verbs take the augment at the beginning, if they are compounded,

1. Of a noun; as, φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσοφουν to *philosophize*.

2. With a preposition, that does not change the signification of the verb; as, καθεύδω, ἐκθεύδον to *sleep*; or when the *simple* is not in use; as, ἀντιβόλω to *supplicate*, ἠντιβόλουν; ἐμμελῶ, ἠμμελουν to *care*.

3. With ὁμῶς, or ὁμοῦ, or the privative α; as, ἀφρονέω, ἠφρονουν to *be unwise*; ὁμολογέω, ὠμολόγουν, to *confess*.

4. If the preposition change the meaning of the verb, then the augment shall be between the verb and preposition. As, καταγινώσκω, κατεγίνωσκον τῷ *condemn*,

5. The augment shall be in the middle, between the adverb and verb, when compounded with *δυσ* and *ευ*; as, *δυσαρξέω, δυσαρξέσουν to displease*; *εὐεργετέω εὐεργετούν to benefit*. But, if a consonant, or immutable vowel, follow *δυσ*, or *ευ*, then the augment will be at the beginning of the verb. As, *δυσυχέω, ἐδυσύχουν to be unhappy*.

6. Prepositions, prefixed to verbs beginning with a vowel, lose their final vowel; as, *ἐπέχω*. But *περὶ* and *πρὸ* retain their final vowel; as, *περιέχω, προάγω*.

## S E C T I O N VII.

### Remarks on Contracted Verbs.

These verbs are contracted in the present and imperfect times *only* of all modes. The other times follow the conjugation of gravitonus verbs.

The contracted form of these verbs is in more frequent use than the other form.

The third class of contracted verbs, has no *Second Indefinite*, *Second Future*, nor *Perfect Middle*; except when the theme is first contracted and ends in *ω* impure. When this happens, these times are formed according to the manner of gravitons. As from *φιλέω* contract *φιλῶ*; from whence derive *ἔφιλον, φιλῶ, πέφιλα*: from *μυκῶω* contract *μυκῶ*, from whence *ἔμυκον, μυκῶ, μέμυκα*.

The common mode of forming contracted verbs, is to change, in the *future* and *perfect* times, the short vowel, before *σω* and *κα*, into a long vowel; that is, *α* and *ε* are changed into *η*, and *ο* into *ω*; as,

1. *αω* ————— *ησω* ————— *ηκα*.

2. *εω* ————— *ησω* ————— *ηκα*.

3. *οω* ————— *ωσω* ————— *ωκα*.

But when *ε, ι, λ, or ρ* pure come before *αω*, in the first class, then the short vowel is retained; as *ἀγαλλιάω, ᾤ; ἀγαλλιάσω; ἠγαλλίανα; to exult*.

The Bœotians, in the third person plural of the first conjugation, imperfect, use *ᾠσαν* for *ᾠον*. In the third class, they have *οσαν* and contract *ουσαν*; as *ἔδολιοῦσαν, they have used deceit.—Rom. iii. 13.*

The Dorics contract *αἰς* into *ῆς*; *αἰ* into *ῆ*; and *αἰεν* into *ῆν*; as, *ὄραῖς*, *ὄρῆς*; *ὄραει*, *ὄρῆ*; *ὄραειν*, *ὄρην*.

The *Attics* change the infinitive *αῖν* into *αῖς*; as, *γελαῖς* for *γελαῖν*.

In the first conjugation, the contraction is made in *ω*, if *ο* or *ω*, *οἰ* or *ου* follow *α*.

In the second conjugation, the double *εε* is contracted into *ει*, and *εο* into *ου*. In the rest, the contraction is made, by taking away *ε*.

In the third conjugation, if *ε*, or *ο*, or *ου* follow *ο*, the contraction is made in *ου*; if *η* or *ω* follow *ο*, the contraction is made in *ω*; the rest in *οι*.

## S E C T I O N VIII.

### *Remarks on verbs in μι.*

Verbs, in *μι*, agree with *gravitons*; except that the present time, the imperfect time, and second indefinite have a particular conjugation.

These verbs are wanting, in the second future, the second indefinite passive and perfect middle.

Verbs, in *υμι*, have no optative, nor conjunctive mode, nor any middle voice. Those verbs, that have more than two syllables, have no second indefinite: Those of two syllables make the second indefinite like the imperfect; as, *δύμι*, *ἔδυν*.

Verbs, in *υμι*, of more than two syllables, do not make the future in *υσω*; but they borrow their future from other themes. As, *δείκνυμι* does not make, in the future, *δείκνύσω*, but *δείξω*, as from *δείκω*.

Verbs, in *μι*, are not, in all respects, regular. In many particulars, they resemble the contracted verbs: As, they want the second future, and perfect middle; they conjugate *τιδῶ*, *ης*, *η*, like *φιλῶ*, *ης*, *η*; and *τιδείην*, *ης*, *η*, like the optative *φιλοῖην*, *ης*, *η*, for *φιλοῖμι*; they sometimes borrow of one another *times* and *persons*. The verbs, *παυχάομαι* and *ὀδυνάομαι*, are conjugated like the present passive *ισάμαι*. The verb, *ζάω* makes *imperative* *ζηθι* rather than *ζα*.

The *Attic* imperfect, after the manner of the contracts, is oftener used than the other form.

The poets make the first future  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\sigma\omega$  from  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$ : And  $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\gamma\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$  makes  $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$  as from  $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\gamma\omega$ .

In the present time, indicative, active, the third persons plural are  $\text{ισ}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ ;  $\text{τε}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ ;  $\text{δ}\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ;  $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\gamma\upsilon\sigma\iota$ . And it is worthy of notice, that the third person plural of the *present* and *future times* is like the dative case plural of the participle of the same times: As,  $\text{τ}\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\text{το}\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ; so  $\text{ισ}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\text{το}\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \text{ισ}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ ;  $\text{τε}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\text{το}\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \text{τε}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ .

Verbs, in  $\mu\acute{\iota}$ , are formed from other verbs; *first*, by changing  $\omega$ , a long syllable into  $\mu\acute{\iota}$ ; *secondly*, by changing the short penult vowel, into a long vowel; as  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\text{τι}\delta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ , and prefixing, *thirdly*, the reduplication, which is either proper or improper. *First*, it is proper, when the first consonant of the theme is repeated with  $\iota$ , as,  $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$ , and a smooth consonant is used instead of an aspirate; as  $\text{τι}\delta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$  instead of  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ . It is, *secondly*, improper, when only  $\iota$ , aspirated, is prefixed, without repeating the consonant, if the verb begin with  $\varsigma$ ,  $\omega\tau$ , or a vowel; as,  $\text{σ}\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\text{ισ}\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ ;  $\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\text{ισ}\omega\tau\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ , to fly;  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\text{ι}\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$  to send.

## SECTION IX.

### *Remarks on the different dialects.*

Dialect is the mode of speaking, or writing words; or composing a sentence peculiar to some city, province, or state, differing from others of the same nation; and yet all, as to substance, agreeing in the same radical language.

In ancient Greece, there were five nations, (viz.) the *Attics*, *Ionians*, *Dorics*, *Æolics* and *Bæotics*; that spoke the same radical language; and yet in adding letters and syllables to words, or in taking letters and syllables from words, a different custom prevailed among each separate people, and hence arose the five different dialects; the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, *Æolic* and *Bæotic*; to which may properly be added the *Poetic*. The *poetic dialect* was peculiar to the poetic writers.



ATTIC DIALECT.

1. The *Attics* were very fond of contracting words; thus, *τείχους* for *τείχεος*; *φιλῶ* for *φιλέω*. They were also very fond of joining two words into one; as, *ἐμ-ουδόκει* for *ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει*, *it appeared to me*; *τῶνομα* for *τὸ ὄνομα*, *a name*. They made this junction, especially when *τὰ*, *τὸ*, *καὶ*, and *πρὸ* came before another word beginning with a vowel; as, *κἀγὼ* for *καὶ ἐγώ*.

The *Attics* changed letters in the manner following.

1. Consonants.

γ	λ	μόλις	}	for	μολίς,	scarcely.
θ	σ	δυσμας			δυσμας,	sun setting.
λ	ν	πλεύμων			πνεύμων,	the lungs.
ξ for σ	as	ξυν			σύν,	with.
ρ	λ	κρίβανος			κλίβανος	a furnace.
σ	ρ	ἄρσην			ἄρσην,	a male.
ττ	σσ	γλώττα	γλώσσα,	the tongue.		

2. Vowels.

They added, took away and put one vowel and diphthong for another, in this manner: *ἄνησις* for *νῆσις*, *a fasting*; *ἀετὸς* for *αιετός*, *an eagle*; *ὄσακὸς* for *ἄσακος*, *a shell fish*.

In the imperative active, the *Attics* make the third person plural like the genitive plural of the participle of the same time; as, *τυπτόντων* for *τυπτέτων*.

IONIC DIALECT.

The *Ionics* generally use the uncontracted form of contracted verbs and nouns; as *φιλεω* instead of *φιλῶ*, *νοῦς* instead of *νοῦς*, &c. By inserting a vowel, they make one syllable into two; as, *ἀδελφεὸς* for *ἀδελφός*.

In using the letters, they add, change and detract, in the manner following: They use *δ* for *σ*; as, *ὄδμή* for *ὄσμή* *a smell*; *ξ* for *γ*, as, *πεφυγῶς* for *πεφυγῶς*, *having escaped*; *κ* for *ν*, as, *ἐκόησε* for *ἐνόησε*, *he hath known*; *σσ* for *θ*, as, *βυσσὸς* for *βυθός*, *profundity*; *α* for *ε*, as, *τάμνω* for *τέμνω*, *to cut*; *ε* for *α*, as, *ἔρσην* for *ἄρσην*, *a male*; *η* for *α*, as, *πεῖγμα* for *πᾶγμα*, *business*; *σ* for *ω*, as, *ζση*

for ζῶν, *life*; they change ει into εε, as, ρεῖδεν for ρεῖδρον, *flouring*; ου for ου, as, νεομακία for νεομακία, *the new moon*; ου into ου, as, ἀγαθοεργία for ἀγαθοεργία, *beneficence*; α for ηι, as, ράδιος for ρηίδιος, *easy*. They also change a smooth letter into an aspirate; as, φ for π, as ἀφ' ἡμῶν for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν.

## D O R I C D I A L E C T.

The Dorics affect the letters in this manner.

### 1. Consonants.

They use γ for κ; as, ὠγῆνος for ὠκεανός, *the ocean*; δ for ζ; as, ὀδελός for ὀσελός, *a spit*; κ for ρ, as μικρός for μικρός, *small*; ρ for λ, as φαῦρος for φαῦλος, *depraved*; τ for θ, as ἑάρατρον for ἑάραθρον, *a pitt fall*; φ for θ, as φῆρ for θῆρ, *a wild beast*; σδ for ζ, as συρισδω, for συρίζω, *I play on a pipe*; σ for θ, as σεός for θεός, *God*; κ for τ, as ὄκκα for ὄτε, *when*; and τ for κ, as τῆνος for ἐκείνος, *he*, and ν for λ, as ἑέντιστος for ἑέλτιστος, *the best*.

### 2. Vowels.

They occasionally use α for ω, η, ε, and ου; as, πρῶτος for πρῶτος, *first*; φάμα for φήμη, *fame*; τραφω for τρέφω, *to nourish*; Αινεία for Ἀινείου, *of Æneas*. They use υ for ο; as, ὄνυμα for ὄνομα, *a name*; and ω for α and ου; as ἀγαδόν for ἀγαθόν, *good*, and μαλακῶ for μαλάκου, *soft*.

### 3. Diphthongs.

They use αι for ει, as κλειδα for κλειδα, *a key*; ει for η, as Θεῖσαθεν for Θεσσαθεν, *Thebis*; οι for ου, as μοῖσα for μούσα *a muse*; η for ει, as τέλμος for τέλειος, *perfect*; ευ for ω and ου, as ἠγάπεν for ἠγάπων, *they loved*; and αλ-εῦμαι for ἀλοῦμαι, *I shall leap*; ο for ου, λύκος for λύκους, *a wolf*.

## Æ O L I C D I A L E C T.

The Æolics reject the aspirate, as ὕμιν for ὕμῖν, *to you*; and put the accent back: as, κάλς for καλός, *good*. They use ω for ο and ο for ω; as, κῶρος for κόρος, *a girl's ἔρος* for ἔρος, *love*. They use ε for α, and αι for ω; as ἑέρως for ἑέρως, *audacity*, καλαῖς for καλός, *good*;

and γελαῖν for γελαῖν, *to laugh*. As to the consonants, they use πω for μι; as ὄπασατα for ὄμματα, *the eyes*; ε before ρ, as βράκος for ράκος, *a torn garment*. In composition they use ζα for δια; as ζαβάλλειν for διαβάλλειν *to cast through*; ζάβολος for διάβολος, *the devil*. They change ι, the second vowel of a diphthong, into ρ; as χεῖρες for χεῖρες, *the hands*.

## B Œ O T I C D I A L E C T.

The Bœotics change ασι, the third person plural of verbs, into αν; as, τετύφαν for τετύφασι, *they have beaten*. They change ον, the third person plural of verbs, of the imperfect and indefinites, into οσαν; and verbs, that end in αν, into ασαν; as, ἤλθοσαν for ἤλθον; and ἐδίδοσαν for ἐδίδουν; and η into ει. They use κόσμηθεν, by syncope, for ἐκοσμήθησαν, *they have been ornamented*.

## P O E T I C D I A L E C T.

The Poets reject ν from the vocatives in αν and ον; ὦ λαοδάμα, *a ruler of people*; ὦ πλάκου, *a cake*. By the addition of φι, they use words, undeclined in any case; as βίηφι for βίη, *force*; θύρηφι for θύρα, *a gate*; αὐτόφι for αὐτός *he*. They add ο to the Attic declension in ως; as υἱὸς Πετεῶο for Πετεῶ, *the Son of Peteus*.

The Poets add, change and detract the letters in manner following: As, they take γ from the beginning, as αἶα for γαῖα, *the earth*; they insert γ, as ἐρίγδουπος for ἐρίδουπος, *sounding greatly*; they take λ from the beginning, as εἶβω for λειβω, *I sacrifice*; they double σ, as μέσσοσ for μέσσοσ, *the middle*; they insert τ, as πτόλις for πόλις, *a city*.

By the Poets, the vowels and diphthongs are thus used; as, ε for η, ξερὸσ for ξηρὸσ, *dry*; η for ε, ἠδὰσ for ἐδὰσ *accustomed*; ο for ω, as καλλιχοροσ for καλλικωροσ, *beautiful region*; ω for ο, δωτήρ for δοτήρ, *a giver*; they take αι from the middle, θεράπωναισ for θεραπαιναισ, *for maids*; ει from the middle, ἐγρομαι for ἐγειρομαι, *I am awaked*; they put ου for αυ, ἀπούρας for ἀπαύρας, *taking away*.

To familiarize to one's mind the different dialects, is one of the difficult parts, in attaining a thorough knowledge of the Grecian language. This difficulty may, however, be surmounted by application, and acquaintance with the best classical authors. To lend the young mind some assistance in understanding the dialects, there will now be inserted a *scheme* of all the dialects, as they affect the different parts of speech. By exhibiting to the mind, in one view, how any particular part of speech, for instance, a noun, is used in the *Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, Boeotic* and *Poetic* dialect, the impression will be deeper, and the knowledge retained the longer. This consideration may apologize for the following lengthy *catalogue*.

Among the various nations of ancient Greece, there was a dialect *common* to all. The preceding grammar is written in this *common dialect*.

### A SCHEME OF THE DIALECTS. \*

*Variety of DIALECTS in the terminations.*

#### A R T I C L E.

*Masculine.*

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	N. G. D. A.	N. G. V.	N. G. D. A.
Com.	ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τόν τοῖο I. τω, & τεῦ D. τέω P.	τὰ, τοῖν, τῶ τοῖν I.	οἱ, τῶν, τοῖς, τῆς. τοὶ D. τοῖσι I. A. τάς D.

*Feminine.*

Com.	ἡ, τῆς, τῇ, τήν. ἄ, τᾶς, τᾷ, τάν D.	τὰ, ταῖν, τᾶ ταῖν I.	αἱ, τᾶν, ταῖς, τᾶς. ταί, τᾶν D. τάων Æe. τῆς & τῆσι. I. A.
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\* In this scheme, C. stands for *Common*; A. for *Attic*; I. for *Ionic*; D. for *Doric*; Æ. for *Æolic*; B. for *Boeotic*; and P. for *Poetic*.

*Neuter.*

Com. τὸ, τῆ, τῷ, τὸ. | τὰ, τοῖν, τῶ. | τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, τὰς.  
 τοῖο I. | τοῖιν I,  
 τῶ & τεῦ D. | τοῖσι I. A.  
 τεῶ P.

DIALECTS OF NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION. *Example 1.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. G. D. A. V.	N. G.	N. G. D, A. V.
Com. ας, υ, α, αν, α.		
ης, υ, η, ην, η.	α, αιν.	αι, ᾶν, αῖς, ας, αι.
ης, εω, η, ην & εα.		ἑων, ης & ησι, εως I.
ας, α, α, αν.		ᾶν D. αῖσι A. αῖς Ae.
αο, Ae.		ᾶων Ae.
ω by Crasis from εω P.		

*Example 2.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. G. D. A. V.	N. G.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com. α,	αν, α,	
ης, η,	α, αιν.	αι, ᾶν, αῖς, ας, αι.
η	ην, η.	ἑων, ης I. & ησι I. A.
η, ης, η, ην.		ᾶν, αῖσι D.
α, ας, α, αν.		ᾶων Ae.

SECOND DECLENSION.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. G. D. A. V.	N. G.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com. ὅς,	ε,	οἱ, ἑς, οἱ.
υ, ω, ον,	ω, οιν.	ων, οῖς,
ον,	ον.	α,
οἷο I.	οῖιν I.	οἷσι I. A.
ω D.		ως & ος D.

## ATTIC FORM.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	N. G. D. A. V.	N. G.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	ως, ω, ω, ων, ωγ; ωο, ωο P.	ως, ω, ων. ων.	ω, ων, ως, ω, ω.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	N. G. D. A. V.	N. G.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	α, ι, υ, ω, γ, ρ, ος, ι, α, γ. σ, ξ, ψ,	ε, οἶν.	ες, ων, σι, ας, ες. α, η, α, α. ψι, εσσι, & εσι P.

## FIRST DECLENSION OF CONTRACTS.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	N. G. D. A. V.	N. A. G. D. V.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	ης, εος, εἰ, εα, ες ες, η, ες ης, ετ, ος, ος, ος εὐς Ae. ην A.	εε, εοῖν, εε η, οἶν, η	εες, εων, εσι, εας, εες. εις, ων, εις, εις. εα, εα, εα. η, η. εσσι I. P.
	& D. ης A.		

## SECOND DECLENSION.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	N. G. D. A. V.	N. A. G. D.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	ις, ιος, ἰι, ι, εος, εἰ, ηος, ηἰ P. εως, εἰ A.	ιι, ιι. ιι, ιοιν, εε, εοιν, η,	ιες, ιων, ισι, ια, εες, εων, εσι, εας, εες I. εις, εις A. εις I.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	N. G. D. A. V.	N. A. G. D.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com.	εὐς, εος, εἰ, εα, εὔ, εἰ,	εε, εοιν,	εες, εων, εὔσι, εας, εες. εις, εις, εις.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
G. D. A.	N. A. G. D. N. G. D. A.	
εὖς Ae. ἦι, ἦα, I.	ἦε I. ἦοιν.	ἦές, ἦων, ἦεσσι, ἦας, ..
έως A. ἦ P.		ἦσι I. [ἦες I.
ἦος I. ἦ A.		έσι-P.
εἶος I.		
ιος B.		
νος Ae.		
ειος Ae.		
εος A.		

FOURTH DECLENSION.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. G. D. A. V.	N. A. G. D. V.	N. G. D. A. V.
Com. ᾶ, ᾶος, οἶ, ᾶα, οἶ	ᾶ, οἶν ᾶ.	οἶ, ᾶν, οἶς, ᾶς. οἶν
ᾶς, ᾶς, οἶ, ᾶ.		
ᾶς,	ᾶν Ae:	
	ον I.	
	ᾶ A.	

FIFTH DECLENSION.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. G. D. A. V. N. A. G. D. V.	G. G. D. A. V.	
Com. ας, ἄλος, ἄλι, ας, ας.	χλιε, ἄτοιιν, ἄλιε.	ἄλια, ἄτων, ασι, ἄλια, ἄλια.
Sync. αος, αἶ,	αε, ἄοιν, αε,	αα, ἄων, αα, αα.
Craf. ας, α,	α, ᾶν, α, α,	ᾶν, α, α.

DIALECTS OF PRONOUNS.

Ἐγώ.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com. ἐγώ,	{ ἐμεῖ,	{ ἐμοί,	{ ἐμέ,
Att. ἔγωγε,	{ μεῖ,	{ μοί,	{ μέ.
Dor. { ἐγώνη,		ἐμοίγε,	
{ ἐγών,			
{ ἐγώνηα,	ἐμεῖ,	ἐμίν.	
Æol. ἐγών,	ἐμεῦ,		
Ion. ἐγών,	ἐμοῖο,		
	ἐμέο,		

Nom.	Sing.
	ἐμέθεν, Parag.
	ἐμεθεν, Sync.
Poët.	ἐμεῖο.

Bæot. { ἰώνγα,  
ἰώνγα.

DUAL.

Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.

Com.	νώ,	νών.
Dor.	ἄμμε.	
Æol.	ἄμμε.	
Poët.	νώϊ,	νώϊν,

PLURAL.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,	ἡμᾶς.
Dor.	{ ἄμες, ἄμμες,	{ ἄμῶν, ἄμῶν,	{ ἄμῖν,	ἄμᾶς.
Æol.	ἄμμες,	{ ἄμμων, ἄμμέων,	{ ἄμμῖν, ἄμμι,	{ ἄμμᾶς, ἡμᾶς.
Ion.	ἡμέες,	ἡμέων,		
Poët.		ἡμείων,	ἡμῖν.	

Σὺ.

SINGULAR.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σύ,	σῦ,	σοί,	σέ.
Dor.	{ τὺ, τύγα, τύγη,	{ σεῦ, τεῦ, τεοῖο,	τοί,	{ τέ. τύ.
Æol.		{ σεῦ, τεῦ,		
Ion.		{ σοῖο σέο,		
Poët.		{ σεῖο, σέοθεν, σέθεν,	{ τίν. τείν.	

DUAL.

Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.

Com.	σφῶ,	σφῶν.
Dor.	ὑμμε	



Nom. Acc. Gen. Dat.

Æol. ὑμμε.  
Poët. σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν.

PLURAL.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ὑμεῖς,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς.
Dor.	{ ὑμμες, ὑμας.		{ ὑμμιν, ὑμμι.	{ ὑμμας.
Æol.	ὑμμες,	{ ὑμμῶν, ὑμμέων,	{ ὑμμιν, ὑμμι,	{ ὑμμας.
Ion.	ὑμέες,	ὑμέων,		ὑμέας.
Poët.	ὑμεῖτες,	ὑμεῖων,	ὑμῖν.	

Οἱ.

SINGULAR.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.		οἷ,	οἷ,	ἔ.
Dor.		εῦ,		{ μῖν,* νιν
Æol.		εῦ.		
Ion.		ἔο,		ἔε.
Poët.		{ εἶο, ἔοθεν, Parag. ἔθεν. Sync.		

DUAL.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	σφῆ,	σφίν.
Poët.	{ σφωῆ, σφεῆ,	{ σφωίν.

PLURAL.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σφεῖς,	σφῶν,	σφίσι,	σφᾶς.
Dor.	σφῆς,			σφέ.
Ion.	σφέες,	σφέων,	σφίν,	σφέας.
Poët.		σφείων,	{ σφι, σφίν,	{ σφέ

\* μῖν, for ejus, ipsius, or illius, indeclinable, and signifies ipsum, ipsam, ipsos, ipsas.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Com.	Σός,	σή,	σόν,	Com.	Ὀός,	ῆ,	ῶν.
Dor.	τεός,	τεή,	τεόν,	Poet.	ἔός,	ἔή,	ἔόν.

τήν⊙ for ἐκεῖν⊙ D.

From the plural, ἡμέτερο⊙, ἡμετέρα, ἡμετερον, Dor. ἀμὸς, ἀμῶ, Poet. ἀμῆ, ἀμόν· ὑμὸς, ὑμῆ, or ὑμᾶ ὑμον, for ὑμέτερος, ὑμέτερα, ὑμέτερον. σφός, σφῆ, or σφᾶ, σφόν, for σφέτερο⊙, σφέτερα, σφέτερον· ἔτ⊙, and ἐκεῖν⊙ Æol.

## RELATIVE.

### Masculine.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
	N. G.	D. A.	N. G.	N. G.	D. A.	
Com.	ὄς, ἔ,	ῶ, ῶν	ῶ, οῖν,	οῖ,	ῶν, οῖς, ἔς.	
	ῶ P.	ῶτω A.			ῶτέων, ῶτέοισι.	
		ῶτεν D.	ῶτεο P.			
		ῶτέω I.				
		ῶτῆο Ae.				
		τῶ,	τῶ,	τόν I. D.		

### Feminine.

Com.	ῆ,	ῆς,	ῆ	ῆν.		ᾶ,	αῖν.		αῖ,	ᾶν,	αῖς, ᾶς.
		τῆς,	τῆ,	τήν I.							
	ᾶ,	τᾶς,	τᾶ,	τάν D.							

## DIALECTS OF THE VERB ACTIVE.

### INDICATIVE.

#### Present.

	SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
Ω,	εἰς, εἰ.		εἶλον,	εἶλον,		οἶμεν, εἶτε, υἱοί.
	ῆς, ῆ Æol.					οἶμες, οἶσι Dor.
	εἰ, ε Dor.					

#### Imperfect and Indefinite 2.

ον,	εἰς, ε		εἶλον,	εἶτην.		οἶμεν, εἶτε, ον.
σκον,	σκες, σκε,					without the augment. I. and P. σκαυ B.

*Future 1.*

SING.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

ω, εἰς, εἰ,		εἶτον, εἶτον,		οἴμεν, εἴτε, ἔσσι.	
ἰῶ, ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ,		ἰεῖτον, ἰεῖτον,		ἰήμεν, ἰεῖτε, ἰῆσι.	Att.
ῶ, εἰς, εἰ,		εἶτον, εἶτον	{ ἤμεν, } εἴτε, { ἔντι, }		D.
			{ εὐμεν, }	{ εὐντι. }	

ἔω, ἔεις, ἔει Ion. and Poet. in verbs of the fifth conjugation:

*Indefinite 1.*

α, ας, ε,		αῖον, αῖον,		αἴμεν, αἴτε, ἄν.	
αἰκον, αἰκας, αἰκῆ	I. P.			αἴμας, D.	αἰάν. B.

*Preterperfect.*

α, ας, ε,		αῖον, αῖον,		αἴμεν, αἴτε, αἰσι.	
				αἴμας D.	αἴσι D. αἴν B.

αα, αας, αε, &c. in some. I.

*Pluperfect.*

ειν, εἰς, εἰ,		εἶον, εἶον,		εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴσαν.	
ην, η	A. and D.			εἴμας D.	εἴσαν A, and I.
εα,	εε I.				

*Future 2.*

ῶ, εῖς, εῖ,		εῖτον, εῖτον,		εἴμεν, εἴτε, ἔσσι.	
ἔω, ἔεις, ἔει,		ἔετον, &c. Ion.		εἴμας, οὐντι, εὐντι D.	

IMPERATIVE.

*Present.*

ε, ἔτω,		εἶτον, ἔτων,		εἴε, ἔτωσαν,	
				όντων A.	

*Indefinite 1.*

ον, ἄτω,		ατον, ἄτων,		ατε, ἄτωσαν.	
				ἀντων A.	

*Indefinite 2.*

ε, ἔτω,		εἶτον, ἔτων,		ετε, ἔτωσαν.	
ον Ion.				όντων A.	

OPTATIVE.

*Pres. Perf. Indef. 2. and Fut. 1 & 2.*

οἶμι, οἶς, οἶ,		οἶτον, οἶον,		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.	
				οἶμας D.	

## Indefinite 1.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
αιμι, αις αι.	αιτον, αιτην,	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν,
εια, ειας, ειε, &c.	Ae.	αιμες DoG.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## In all the tenses.

ω, ης, η,	ητον, ητον,	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.
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## INFINITIVE.

## Pres. and Fut. 1.

ειν.

εμεν Ion.

εμεναι A. D.

εμμεναι P.

## Perfect.

εναι.

εμεν I.

εμναι D. A.

## Indef. 1.

αι.

εμεναι A. D.

## Indef. 2. and Future 2.

ειν.

εν D. εειν. I.

## PARTICIPLES.

## Present.

ων, υσα, ον.

οισα D.

ευσα Ae.

## Indefinite 1.

ας, ασα, αν.

αις, αισα, αιν Aol.

## Indef. 2.

ων υσα, ον.

οισα D.

ευσα Ae.

## Perfect.

ως, υια,, ος.

ων Ae. as, ειρηκων, for ειρηκως.

ωσα, ως A.

## Future 2.

ων, υσα, εν A.

εων, εεσα, εον I.

## Fut. 1.

ων, υσα, ον.

οισα D.

## DIALECTS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE.

## Present.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ομαι, η, εται	ομεθογ, εσθογ,	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.
εαι I.		ομεσθα D. I.
οται P.		ομεθευ Aol.
ει Att.		

*Imperfect.*

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ὄμν,	ἔ, ἔτο,	ὄμεθον, ἐσθον, ἐσθην,	ὄμεθα, ἐσθε, οἴλο.
	εὐ I.		ὄμεσθα A.
	εὐ D.		
	σκη, σκετο I. P.		

*Indefinite 2.*

ην,	ης, η,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
			ἐν B.

*Future 1. and Paulo post Future.*

ομαι,	η, ἔται,	ὄμεθον, ἐσθον, ἐσθον,	ὄμεθα, ἐσθε, οἴλαι.
	εὐ I.		ὄμεσθα A.
	ηαι P.		

*Preterperfect.*

μαι,	σαι, ται,	μεθον, ᾶον, ᾶον,	μεθα, ᾶε, ται, οἱ μένοι εἰσι.
			μεσθα A. αἰαι I.

*Pluperfect.*

μην, σο, το,	μεθον, ᾶον, ᾶην,	μεθα, ᾶε, το, οἱ μένοι ἦσαν.
		μεσθα A. ατο I.

*Indefinite 1.*

ᾶην, ᾶης, ᾶη,	ᾶητον, ᾶῆτην,	ᾶημεν, ᾶῆτε, ᾶῆσαν.
ᾶη, A.		

*Future 1.*

ᾶῆσομαι, ᾶῆ, ᾶῆσαι,	ᾶῆσομεθον, ᾶῆσοσθον ᾶῆσον,	ᾶῆσομεθα, ᾶῆσθε, σονῆαι.
σεαι Ion.		μεσθα. D.

IMPERATIVE.

*Present.*

ἔ, ἐσθω	ἔσθον, ἐσθων,	ἔσθε, ἐσθωσαν.
εὐ Ion.		ἐσθων Att.
εὐ Dor.		

The other times are not varied by any dialect.

OPTATIVE.

*Pres. Fut. 1. & 2. and Paulo post Future.*

οἴμην, οἶο, οἶλο,	οἶμεθον, οἶσθον, οἶσθην,	οἶμεθα, οἶσθε, οἶλο.
		οἶμεσθα A. οἶαι [I. P.]

*Indefinite 1. and 2.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
αἰν, εἰς, εἰ,	εἰσιν, ἦσιν,	εἶμεν, ἦτε, ἴσαν, εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν Sync. εἶμεσ D.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present.*

ᾠμαι, ἦ, ἦται,   ᾠμεθον, ᾠσον, ᾠσον,   ᾠμεθα, ᾠθε, ᾠναι. εαι Ion. ἦται P.	ᾠμεσθα A.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

*Indefinite 1 and 2.*

ᾠ, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ᾠμεν, ἦτε, ᾠσι. ᾠμες Dor. ᾠνι Dor.
ἔω, ἦς, ἔησι, &c. I.		

## INFINITIVE.

*Indefinite 1 and 2.\**

ἦναι, ἦμεναι Dor. ἦμεν Ion.

## DIALECTS IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE.

*Indefinite 1.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἔμην ω, αλο, αο α Dor.	ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην,	ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἄνλο. μεσθα A.

*Indefinite 2.*

ὄμην, υ, ελο, εο Ion.	ὄμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην	ὄμεθα, ἔσθε, ὄνλο. μεσθα A.
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*Future 1.*

ομαι, ἦ, εἶται, ἔμαι, ἦ, εἶται Dor. εὔμαι D. εἶαι Ion.	ὄμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθον,	ὄμεθα, ἔσθε, ὄνναι.
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*Future 2.*

ἔμαι, ἦ, εἶται. εαι Ion. ἦται P.	ἔμεθον, εἶσθον, εἶσθον,	ἔμεθα, εἶσθε, ἔνναι.
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*Part. Future 2.*

τυπόμεν⊙, τυπευμέν⊙ Dor. Ἄεθ.

IMPERATIVE.

*Indefinite 1.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
αι, ἀσθω,	[ ἀσθον, ἀσθων,	ασθε, ἀσθωσαν. ἀσθων A.

In the other tenses, the dialects are the same as in the active and passive voices.

DIALECTS OF THE CONTRACTED VERBS.

PRESENT 1. CONJUGATION.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ἔω, ᾧ, -εῖς, εἶ,	εἶτον, εἶτον,	ἔμεν, εἶτε, ἔσι. εὔμες. εὐνί. and εὐνί Dor. εὔσι Ae.

*Present 2.*

ἄω, ᾧ, ᾄς, ᾄ,	ἄτον, ἄτον,	ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι.
ᾧ ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, &c. Dor.	
ὀω, ὀας, ὀα,		ὀαμεν, &c. Poet.
ἔω, εἶς, εἶ, &c. Ion.		

*Present 3.*

ὄω, ᾧ, οῖς, οἶ	ὄτον, ὄτον,	ὄμεν, ὄτε, ὄσι. ὄμες, ὄνι Dor.
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*Imperfect 1.*

ἔν, εἰς, εἰ	εἶτον, εἶτην	ἔμεν εἶτε, ἔν. ἔσκον, &c. Poet. Ion. εὔν Dor.
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*Imperfect 2.*

ᾠν, ᾠς, ᾠ,	ᾄτον, ᾄτην,	ᾄμεν, ᾄτε, ᾠν,
ᾧς, ᾧ,	ᾗτον, ᾗτην Dor.	
ᾠσκον, &c. Ion.		
ᾠα Poet.		

*Imperfect 3.*

ἔν, ἔς, ἔ,	ἔτον. ἔτην,	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔν.
ἔσκον, &c. Ion.		

IMPERATIVE.

*Present 1.*

εἰ, εἶτω,	εἶτον, εἶτων,	εἶτε, εἶτωσαν, εἶτων Att.
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P

*Present 2.*

α, άτω, | άτον, άτων, | άτε, άτωςαν.  
αα Poet. άντων Att.

## OPTATIVE.

*Present 1.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
οίμι, οίς, οί,	οίτον, οίτην,	οίμεν, οίτε, οίεν.
οίνν, οίνης, οίν &c. Att.		
ώνν, ώνης, ώη, &c. Dor.		

*Present 2.*

ώμι, ώς, ώ,	ώτον, ώτην,	ώμεν, ώτε, ώεν.
ώνν, ώνης, ώη, &c. Dor.		

*Present 3.*

οίμι, οίς, οί,	οίτον, οίτην,	οίμεν, οίτε οίεν.
οίνν, οίνης, οίν, &c. Att.		
ώνν, ώνης, ώη, &c. Dor.		

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present 1.—*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ή, ής, ή,	ήτον, ήτον,	ήμεν, ήτε, ήσι.
ήσι Ion.		ώνη Dor.

*Present 2.*

ή, ής, ή,	άτον, άτον,	άμεν, άτε, άσι.
ής, ή,	ήτον, &c. D.	

## INFINITIVE.

*Present 1.*

ειν, εμεναι Att. εν Dor. ην and εις Aeol. ομεναι Poet.

*Present 2.*

αν, άμεναι Att. ην Dor. αις Aeol. αην Poet. ήμεναι Poet.

*Present 3.*

εν, ομεναι Att. οίς and οίν Aeol. εύν Dor. όμμεναι Poet.

The passive and middle voices are wanting.



DIALECTS of the Verbs in μι.

Present 1. Conjugation.

SING.			DUAL.		PLURAL.		
ημι,	ης,	ησι,		έλον,	έλον,		εμεν, έλε, ε̄σι.
		η̄σι Dor.					ε̄αμεν Ion. εν̄σι Dor.
				η̄λον,	η̄λον,		ε̄ασι Ion.
							η̄μεν, η̄λε, η̄ν̄σι Dor.

Present 2.

ημι,	ης,	ησι,		αλον,	αλον,		αμεν, αλε, ᾱσι.
		ᾱσι Dor.					ᾱν̄σι Dor.
							ε̄ασι Ion.

Present 3.

ωμι,	ως,	ωσι,		ολον,	ολον,		ομεν, ολε, ο̄σι.
		ω̄σι Dor.					ω̄ν̄σι Dor.
							ο̄ασι Ion.

Present 4.

υμι,	υς,	υσι,		υλον,	υλον,		υμεν, υλε, ῡσι.
							ῡν̄σι Dor.
							ῡασι Ion.

Imperfect and Indefinite 2. Conjugation 1.

ην,	ης,	η,		ετον,	ετην,		εμεν, ετε, ε̄στυ
ε̄α Ion.		ε̄ε Ion.					ε̄ν̄ Bæot.
εν̄,	εις,	ει Att.					
σλον,	σkes,	σκε Poet. Ion.					

Imperfect and Indefinite 2. Conjugation 2.

ην,	ης,	η,		ατον,	ατην,		αμεν, ατε, ᾱστυ.
σλον,	σkes,	σκε Poet. Ion.					ᾱν̄ Bæot.
ων,	αs,	α Att.					

Imperfect and Indefinite 2. Conjugation 3.

ων,	ως,	ω		οτον,	οτην,		ομεν, οτε, ο̄στυ.
σλον,	σkes,	σκε Poet. Ion.					ον̄ Bæot.
εν̄,	ες,	ε Att.					

Imperfect and Indefinite 2. Conjugation 4.

υν,	υς,	υ,		υτον,	υτην,		υμεν, υτε, ῡστυ.
υσλον,	&c. Ion.						

Indefinite 2.

ἔην,	ης,	η,		η̄τον,	η̄την,		η̄μεν, η̄τε, η̄στυ.
ἔασλον Ion.							ἔστυ Bæot.

## IMPERATIVE.

*Present 1.*

ετι, ετω. α Dor. η Aeol. Poet. ει, ειτω Att.

*Present 2.*

αθι, ατω, | ατον, ατων, | ατε, ατωσαν.  
η Att. α Dor.

*Present 3.*

οθι, οτω, υ Att. contracted, ωθι Poet. οι Dor.

## OPTATIVE.

*Present 1.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
εινυ, εις, ειη,	ειηλον, ειητην,	ειημεν, ειητε, ειησαν.
and by a Syncope ειμεν, &c.		

*Present 2.*

εινυ, εις, ειη	ειητον, ειητην,	ειημεν, ειητε, ειησαν.
ηινυ, ηις, ηη Poet.	by Sync. ειμεν, &c.	

*Present 3.*

οινυ, οις, οιη,	οιητον, οιητην,	οιημεν, οιητε, οιησαν.
οηνυ, οης, οη Att.	by Sync. οιμεν, &c.	

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present 1.*

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
ω, ης, η,	ητον, ητον,	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.
εω, εης, εησι, &c. Ion.		

*Present 2.*

αι, ας, α	ατον, ατον	ωμεν, ατε, ωσι.
εω, εης, εησι &c. Ion.		

*Present 3.*

ω, ως, ω,	ωτον, ωτον,	ωμεν, ωτε, ωσι.
ωω, ωης, ωη Poet.	ωσι Ion.	

INFINITIVE.

*Present 1.*

έναι.  
έμεναι Dor.  
έμεν Ion.

*Indefinite 2.*

είναι.  
έμεναι Dor.  
έμεν Ion.

*Present 2.*

άναι.  
άμεναι Dor. άμεν Ion.

*Indefinite 2. Conjugation 2.*

ήναι, ήμεναι Dor. ήμεν Ion.

*Present 3.*

όναι.  
όμεναι Att. Dor.  
όμεν Ion.

*Indefinite 2. Conjugation 3.*

ώναι.  
όμεναι Att. Dor.  
όμεν Ion.

*Present 4.*

ύναι.  
ύμεναι Att. Dor.  
ύμεν Ion.

DIALECTS of the PASSIVE VOICE of the VERBS  
in μι.

*Present 1. Conjugation.*

εμαι, εσαι, εται.  
η Att.  
εαι Ion.

*Present 2.*

SING.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

αμαι, ασαι, αται, | άμεθον, ασθον, ασθον, | άμεθ, ασθε, ανται.  
η Att.  
εαι Ion. εαται I.

*Imperfect 1.*

έμην, εσο, ετο.  
ήμην, &c. Ae. εο Ion.  
ευ Dor.  
ε Att.

*Imperfect 2.*

άμην, ασο, ατο,  
αο Ion.  
ω Att.

3 Plural. ισάτο Ion.

*Imperfect 3.*

ὄμνν, ὄσο, ὄστο,  
 & Att.

## IMPERATIVE.

*Present 1.* εσο, ἐσθω-

εο Ion.

& Att.

ευ Dor.

*Present 2.* ασο, ἀσθω.

ω Att.

αο Ion.

*Present 3.* ὄσο, ὄσ & Att. ὄσθω.

οι Dor.

## DIALECTS of the MIDDLE VOICE of VERBS in μν.

*Indefinite 2. Conjugation 1.*

ἐμνν, εσο, ετο.

εο Ion.

& Att.

ευ Dor.

*Indefinite 2. Conjugation 3:*

ὄμνν, ὄσο, ὄστο.

& Att.

## IMPERATIVE.

*Indefinite 2. Conjugation 1.*

έσο, έσθω.

εο Ion.

& Att.

ευ Dor.

*Indefinite 2. Conjugation 3:*

όσο, όσθω.

& Att.

## A C C E N T.

Of accent there are three sorts; the *acute*, marked thus ' ; the *circumflex*, marked thus ~, and the *grave*, marked thus ` . The acute accent may be placed on the last syllable, the penult, or antepenult. The circumflex is placed on a long syllable only, and is found in two places, either on the last syllable or penult. The grave accent is placed on the last syllable only; but is understood to be in every syllable where there is no accent.

When the accent is placed on the last syllable, the word is called *oxyton*; when on the penult, the word is called *paroxyton*; and when on the antepenult, the word is called *proparoxyton*.

The accents are small marks, that have been introduced into language, to fix the pronunciation, and make it more plain and familiar to strangers.

All words seem to require the *acute* accent; for, to pronounce any word without giving it some *elevation* of voice, is hardly possible. And as the voice, once raised, must necessarily sink again, and fall either on the same syllable, or those that follow it, so when it falls on the same syllable, it makes the syllable to be what is called circumflex: As *σῶμα*, which is pronounced as if written, *σοομα*. If the *sinking* of the voice fall on a subsequent syllable, there is no accent, but the *grave* is understood. And, hence, such words are called *barytons*.

The *aspirates* are two, marked thus ' ; the former is called *mild* and the latter *sharp*. Every word, beginning with a vowel, or diphthong, has either the *mild* or *sharp* aspirate. As, *βρος* a mountain, or, *βρος* a bound. All words, beginning with *υ*, or *ϕ* are aspirated. As *ὕδωρ* water; *ἔρημα*, a word. When *ϕ* is doubled the former has the *mild* aspirate, and the latter, the *sharp*: As *ἔϕϕωσο*, farewell.

## GENERAL RULES OF ACCENT.

1. If the last syllable be short, the accent will be on the antepenult. As, *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.

2. If the last syllable be long, the accent will be on the penult. As, ἀνδράπου, μισανδράπου.

From this rule you may except the Attic and Ionic cases, as Μεγέλας, Αἰνείεω, ὄττω, and words compounded with γέλως, as φιλόγελως, αἰlover of laughter.

From the first rule you may except all passive participles of the perfect time, verbals in εος, some adjectives in ος, diminutives in ἰσκος, ἰλος and ἰον, the Doric infinitive, the Attic infinitive, poetics in οφι, and the imperative of verbs compounded with a monosyllable and preposition dissyllable: As, τετυμμένος, γραπτέος, νεανίσκος, ναυτίλος, παιδίον, αἰίδεν for αἰδεῖν, τραφέμεν for τραφεῖν, αὐτόφι, ἀπόδος; add to these παρθένος, ὀλίγος and μέγας.

3. A syllable, long by nature, before a short final, or one long by position, if it have an accent, will be circumflexed: As, κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ, σῶμα, εἶμι, αὐλαξ.

4. Uncontracted monosyllables are accented: As, ὄς, χθών; but long monosyllables require the circumflex: As, ἦν, θᾶ, εἶς, πᾶς, ναύς, ποῦς, πῦρ, αὔ, νῦν, μᾶν, ᾧ, οὔν.

5. In contraction, a circumflex is made from an acute and grave: As, ποιέεις, ποιεῖς.

6. The diphthongs αι and οι, at the end of a word, except words in the optative mode, are accounted short. Except also the adverb, οἶκοι, at home: For the circumflex οἶκοι is *hames*.

### ACCENT OF NOUNS.

1. In the two first declensions of simple nouns, if an acute be on the last syllable, the genitive and dative, in both numbers, will be circumflexed. As, Θεός, Θεοῦ, Θεῶ, Θεῶν, Θεοῖς. The acute will remain on the other cases: As, Θεόν, Θεοί, Θεοῦς.

2. If the nominative singular be circumflexed, there will be none on the nominative and accusative dual: As, ὀνοῦς, dual τῶ νῶ; τὸ ὄσοῦν, τῶ ὄσῶ.

3. If the accent be on the penult, it will remain on every other case: As, λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ, λόγον, λόγε. Except from this μία, feminine from εἶς, Gen. μίας, Dat. μιᾷ, with the compounds.

4. Words compounded of the particles α, εὔ, δὺς, δι, and the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀντί, σὺν, περὶ and κατὰ, throw back the accent. As, ἄγαμος, εὐπαις, δυσέρετος, διψυχος, ὑπανλος, ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλις, περιεργος, κατὰσκοπος.

5. In the second declension of the *Attic Form*, the acute is on the antepenult, through all the cases and numbers : As, ἀνάγειον, ἀνάγειω, &c.

6. In the third declension, if the acute be on the last syllable of the nominative, the other cases will have it on the penult. As, τριάς, τριάδος, τριάδι ; ἐκπεργυναικος, γυνζικί.

7. Monosyllables of the third declension, are accented on the last syllable, in the genitive and dative singular, and dative plural. As, χεῖρ, χεῖρός, χεῖρι, χεῖσι. In the genitive and dative dual, and genitive plural, there is a circumflex ; as, χεῖροῖν, χεῖρῶν. In the accusative singular and nominative, accusative, vocative, dual and plural, the circumflex is on the penult : As, χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

8. Substantives of the third and fourth declension of the contracts, have the accent on the last syllable : As, βασιλεὺς.

### ACCENT OF VERBS.

1. If the last syllable be short, the accent will be on the antepenult : As, τύπτομαι. If the last syllable be long, the accent will be on the penult : As, τυπτέσθην.

2. In the singular number of the second future active, there is a circumflex on the last syllable : As, σπαρῶ, τυπῶ. But in the dual and plural, the circumflex is on the penult : As, τυπεῖτον, τυπούμεν, &c.

3. The Dorics circumflex the first future of verbs : As, τυψῶ.

4. Participles of the second indefinite active, and past participles ending in ως and εις have the accent on the last syllable : As, τυπῶν, τετυπῶς, τετυπῶς, τυφθεῖς, τυπείς.

5. The second future of participles in ῶν has a circumflex : As, τυπῶν.

6. The penult of both the indefinites passive, has a circumflex in the infinitive : As, τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι.

7. The last syllable of the second indefinite and future active, has a circumflex : As, τυπείν.

8. The last syllable of the singular number, in the conjunctive mode, has a circumflex : As, τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυπῶ, τυπῆς. The circumflex is on the penult, in the dual and plural : As, τυπῆτον, τυπῶμεν, &c.

As the accents are by no means necessary, either for the pronouncing, or understanding of the Greek language; it is not expedient to mention all the cases, on which the accent does naturally fall. Attention to propriety of reading, and a nice ear are the best guides in forming a proper pronunciation.

## SECTION X. PROSODY.

In the nature of verse, as to *feet, time and syllables*, the Grecian language agrees with the Latin ; with which it is supposed that boys are acquainted.

*Prothesis, apharesis, syncope, epenthesis, apocope, paragoge, metaplasmus, antithesis and metathesis* are figures of speech, and used in the same manner in the Greek, as in the Latin.

In the Grecian language, ε and ο are short vowels ; η and ω, and all diphthongs are long by nature ; α, ι, υ are doubtful ; that is, sometimes long and sometimes short.

Of the consonants, λ, μ, ν, ρ are called liquids : π, κ, τ, Ϸ, γ, δ, φ, χ and θ are called mutes.

If a word, beginning with a vowel, follow any other word ending in α, ε, ι, ο, or the diphthongs αι or οι, the ending vowel, or diphthong is cut off by apostrophe, ever signified, by this ' mark : As, παντ' ἔλεγον for πάντα ἔλεγον.

The apostrophe often joins two words together ; as ἐγῶμαι for ἐγὼ οἶμαι, *I suppose*, κάκεινος for καὶ ἐκεῖνος ; κῶνον for καὶ οἶνον ; ὠνήρ for ὁ αὐτῆρ. This junction is called a *crasis* or *mixture*.



A vowel, that begins a word, is sometimes taken off by apostrophe. As, ᾠ ἄγαθε for ᾠ ἄγαθε; ποῦ ἴσι for ποῦ ἴσι.

The prepositions *περὶ* and *πρὸ* are never apostrophized. As, *περὶ αὐτόν*; *πρὸ ἐτῶν πολλῶν*.

If the apostrophe leave a consonant of a smooth pronunciation, as *σ*, *κ*, *τ* before an aspirated vowel, the smooth consonant shall be changed into a rough one, that corresponds with it: That is, into *φ*, *χ*, *θ*. As, ἐφ' ἰωπου for ἐπὶ ἰωπου; νύχθ' ὄλην for νύκτα ὄλην: When words are thus affected, they must be pronounced as if they were one: Thus *νύχθ' ὄλην*.

It even happens sometimes, that an ending vowel is taken off by the apostrophe, when the next word begins with a consonant. As, *παρ' ἡμῶν*.

The Poets, especially for the sake of measure, often resolve diphthongs into two vowels. As, *παῖσι* for *παῖσι*; *εὐφρων* for *εὐφρων*. This resolution is called, by grammarians, *a diæresis*, and is marked by these two points over the latter vowel.

*Synæresis* or *synecphonesis*, is the contraction of two vowels into one; which is frequently done in scanning; As, *χρυσέω ἀνα* pronounced *χρυσω*; and *πόλεως* is pronounced *πόλως*.\*

The quantity of doubtful vowels is determined, 1. by position, 2. by one vowel's coming before another, 3. by accent, 4. by contraction, 5. by dialect, 6. by derivation, 7. by composition, 8. increase, 9. by rule, 10. by authority.

### 1. POSITION.

1. A vowel before two consonants in the same, or divers words, is long by position.

2. A vowel before a double consonant is long by position. As, *Κίλλαν τε ζαθεην*; the most divine Cilian.

These, ζ, ξ, ψ, are double consonants.

3. A vowel, before a mute, followed by a liquid, is common. As, *Κύκλωπες*, *Cyclopes*.

\* For the other figures used in versification and scanning, see my Latin Grammar, p. 129.

*Remarks.*—1. A syllable is said to be long, which requires twice the time to pronounce it, that is taken in pronouncing a short one. Hence, η which is equal to εε; and ω, to οο, (and also ā, ī, ū, when long by nature, as in δευτέρᾱ, τιμῆ, νικᾶν, ψυχῆ, ὀμνῦμι, ὀμνῦ, σόρνῦ, δαινῦ) are ever necessarily long, except when, by reason of a vowel following, one of the vowels, which composes them, is dropped; as χρυσῶ is pronounced as if it were written χρυσός.

2. As a syllable is necessarily long, in which there is the double vowel η, ω, ā, ī or ū; so the same will happen from a double consonant; as φλέψ is equal to φλεβς; and φλόξ to φλόγς; and σάρξ to σαρκς.

3. A syllable short by nature, as κός and ending with a consonant, if it be followed by another consonant, either in the same or next word, is in this position necessarily long. As, κόσμος γαρ.

4. A syllable, short by nature and ending with a short vowel, if it be followed by two consonants in the same word, as τέκνον, φιλοτέκνος, ἀτεκνος, may be used, in heroic verse, long by position.

5. The last syllable of every verse, whatever it is by nature, or however the next verse begins, is necessarily long by reason of the pause, which ought to be observed at the end of a verse.

6. A syllable at the end of any word, where a pause is necessary, should be pronounced long.

## 2. VOWELS.

1. Long vowels and diphthongs may be used short, at pleasure, if the following word begin with a vowel, or diphthong: As, ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἀργεῖ, in our house, at Argos.

2. A common vowel before one long or before a diphthong, is made short; except it be lengthened by poetic licence.

## 3. ACCENT.

1. The last syllable of a word is short, when there is a circumflex over the penult: As, μούσα.

2. If the penult be long by nature, it shall have the acute accent : As, ἡ ἀρα.

3. When the masculine gender of adjectives in εος or ερ pure, has the accent on the antepenult, the feminine gender will be long in the last syllable : As ἅγιος, ἅγια.

4. Every circumflex syllable is long by nature ; as πῦρ, fire.

#### 4. CONTRACTION.

By contraction every syllable is made long : As, ἐβόαε, ἐβόα, he cried.

#### 5. DIALECT.

1. The vowel α, used according to the Dorics for η, is long : As, τομὰ for τομῆ, a section.

2. The Æolic α is short : As, νύμφα for νύμφη.

3. The Ionic α is short in the penult of the perfect times, and in the third persons plural passive. As, γέγαα for γέγηκα.

4. But the Ionic α is made long, in verbs in άω, when preceded by a long syllable : As, τιμῶατο for τιμῶντο. And also in the third person plural of verbs in μι : As, τιδέασι for τιδεῖσι.

#### 6. DERIVATION.

Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives : As, νικάω, I conquer ; νίκη, conquest ; νικητής, a conqueror. The vowel ι is made long in all these words.

#### 7. COMPOSITION.

1. Compounded words commonly follow the quantity of their simples : As, ἡ τιμη; honor, ὀ and ἡ ἄτιμος, dishonored. In both, ι is long.

2. The privative particle α, in composition, is generally short : As, ἄτιμος, ἀκλεής.

3. The particles, ζα, αρι, ερι, ερα, δυ, dus, found in composition, are shortened.

#### 8. INCREASE.

1. Α, the increase of the Æolic genitive, is long : As, Αινείαο, μουσάων.

2. *A*, the increase of the third-declension is short. *As*,

1. In neuters ending in *α*, *ας*, *αρ*: *As*, σῶμα, σώματος; κρέας, κρέατος; νέκταρ, νέκταρος.

2. In feminines and masculines in *ας*: *As* ἡ Παλλὰς, Παλλὰδος; ὁ μέλας, μέλανος.

3. In masculines and feminines in *αρ* and *λς*: *As*, ὁ μάκαρ, μάκαρος; ἡ ἄλς, ἄλος.

4. In nouns ending in  $\psi$ : *As*, Ἄραψ, Ἄραβος.

5. The genitive in *ανος* is long: *As*, Τίταν, τιτᾶνος: Except τάλανος and μέλανος.

6. The penult of the dative plural, in syncophated nouns, is short: *As*, πατράσι, ἀνδράσι, μητράσι. The genitive *ας*, from nouns in *αυς*, is short: *As*, ναῦς, ναός.

The increase of nouns in *ι*, is short.

1. In neuter nouns: *As*, τὸ μέλι, μέλιτος.

2. In feminine and masculine gravitons, in *ιος*, *ιδος* and *ιτος*: *As*, ἕρις, ἕριδος; οφίς, οφίος; χάρις, χαρίτος.

3. In acute feminines in *ιδος*: *As*, ἡ πατρίς, πατρίδος.

4. But the increase of *ι* is long, in masculine and feminine nouns, that have two endings in the nominative: *As*, ἀκτὶν and ἀκτίς, ακτίνος; δελφῖν and δελφίς, δελφίνος.

5. The increase of monosyllables, having two nominative cases, is long: *As*, θῆς or θῖν, θῖνος, a shore; ῥίς or ῖν, ῖνος, a nose; ἰς or ἴν, ἴνος, a nerve; λῆς or λῖν, λίνος, a lion. Also ὄρεϊς, ὄρεϊδος, a bird; is long in the penult; and the increase of εὐκνήμις, through Homer, is long. But Δῆς, Δῖος, is short.

6. The increase of *ι*, in nouns ending in *ιξ* and  $\psi$ , is for the most part short: *As*, ἡ θριξ, τριχός, hair; ἡ χέρνυψ, χέρνυξος; a purgation.

7. The increase of *υ*, in monosyllables ending in *υ* is short: *As*, ὁ μῦς, μύδος, a mouse. Neuter nouns, ending in *υ*, have a short increase: *As*, γόνυ, γόνυος, the knee.

8. The increase of acute and circumflex nouns, in *υς* and *υς*, is short: *As*, μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, a witness; νέκυς, νέκυος, a carcase.

9. Nouns having their nominative in *υν* and *υς*, have a long increase: *As*, Φόρκυς or Φόρκυν, Φόρκυος, Phorcys,

10. Nouns, ending in ξ and ψ, have most commonly a short increase : As, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a *finger nail* ; χάλυψ, χάλυβος, *steel*. From this remark you may except γρῦψ, γρυπὸς, a *gripe* ; γύψ, γυπὸς, a *vulture*.

THE QUANTITY OF VERBS.

1. Α, ι, υ, in the penult of verbs ending in γω, δω, θω, ακω, ανω, αρω, αφω, αχω, ικω, τω and αω, are short, if not made long by position. A few ending in άνω are common ; as άυξανω.

2. The penult is long, in verbs ending in ίσω, ίγω, ίθω, ίνω, ίφω, ύγω, ύνω, ύρω, ύκω, ύχω, ύφω : As, μολύνω, έμολύνων, *to contaminate*. But these are common ; όρίνω, δίγω, τρίβω.

3. The penult is common in verbs ending in ίω and έω : As, τίω, κωκύω. And the penult is common in verbs ending in αω ; except when ε or a vowel precedes α : It is then long.

4. The quantity of the future and indefinite times, depends on the formation of their respective verbs. Yet some verbs, in the indefinite first, will have the penults, α, ι, υ, short, when they are short, in the future.

5. As is the quantity of the penult, in the *present* and *imperfect times* of the indicative, so it will remain in all other voices, modes and participles. As, κρίνω, εκρίνον, κρίνε, κρίνων, κρίνομαι, εκρινόμην, κρινομένος. The same is the case with all *cognate times* : As, έτύπων, τύπω, έτύπωνην, τυπήσομαι.

6. A great variety of verbs are always long, in their presents and imperfects, and their first indefinites *active* and *middle*, which are short in their futures and second indefinites. As, φαίνω, έφαίνον ; περαίνω, έπεραίνον ; which make φάνῶ, έφάνον ; περάνῶ, έπεράνον.

7. The penult of the perfect *active* and *middle* is commonly short : As, τέτυφα, τετύπα.

8. The penult of verbs in άσι, third person plural, is long : As, παρεστηκάσι.

9. The penult of the second indefinite is short : As, ἐταῖρον, ἰλιπῶν, ἔτυπον. And the penult of the first future of the fourth conjugation is short : As, ψάλλῶ, κριῖνῶ.

10. Participles of the feminine gender in ᾶσα, and first indefinite, are long : As, ἡ τυψᾶσα.

11. Verbs, in ᾶω pure, or in ρᾶω whether pure or impure, make the penult, in the indefinite and future, long : As, δρᾶω, δρᾶσω, ἐδρᾶσα ; ἑᾶω, ἑᾶσω, ἑᾶσα.

### VERBS in μι.

1. The proper *reduplication* of verbs in μι, is short, unless made long by position : As, τιθῆσι. The improper *reduplication* is common : As, ἀφίει, ἐφίεις.

2. The characteristic, α, of the first conjugation of verbs in μι, is ever short in the *dual* and *plural* number, in the imperative singular, in the passive middle, both singular and plural. From this you may except the third person plural of the *present* indicative, conjunctive and participles of the active voice.

3. The vowel, υ, is long in the fourth conjugation of the indicative active, singular : As, δείκνῶσι. But the vowel, υ, is short, in the dual and plural, indicative, imperative and infinitive of the same voice. And also throughout the passive and middle voices : As, ζεῖγγυσαν,

### 9. VOWELS AFFECTED BY RULE.

1. A common or doubtful vowel, before another, whether short or long, is not necessarily shortened.

2. The vowel, α, is ever made short in words of the superlative degree : As, σοφωτάτος, μελάντητος.

3. Nouns, in ια acute, having the last vowel long, shorten the penult : As, σοφία. From this except ἀνία, *sadness* ; κονία, *dust* ; καλία, *a nest* ; ὄρμια, *a fish line* ; ἀεργία, *laziness* ; which are often made long.

4. The vowel ι is short ; 1. In diminutives in ιον ; as πορᾶσιον, *a little child*. 2. In neuter comparatives according to the Ionics ; as ἡδιον, *sweeter*. But the Attics

make the *i* long ; as *καλλιον better*. 3. The *i* is short in many adjectives in *ιος*, and nouns in *ος* ; as *ἄξιος, worthy* ; *βιος, βιοτος, life*. 4. The *i* is short in possessive adjectives and what are called material adjectives ; as, *ανθρωπιος, human* ; *λιθιος, stony*. 5. The *i* is short in adjectives, that denote time ; as, *εαρινος, the spring time* ; *θερινος, summer time*. But in words of this nature the Ionics make *i* to be long ; as, *ἡματ' ὀπωρινῶ, in the autumnal season*.

5. The vowel, *υ*, is long in all pronouns ; as, *ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς*. In polysyllable nouns, in *ωνη* and *υτης*, the vowel, *υ*, is shortened ; as, *γηδοσωνη, joy* ; *βραδυτης, tardity* ; *γλυκυτης, sweetness*.

### ENDING SYLLABLES.

1: Nouns ending in *α*, have the last syllable generally short : As, *τραπεζα, μαῖα, μῦρα*. This letter *α*, at the end of other parts of speech, is generally short ; as, *τυψασα, τετυφα, ἴνα*.

2. But the following have the final *α* long : 1. Nouns in *εα* ; as, *θεα, a shew*. 2. Nouns in *δα, θα*, and commonly *ρα*. 3. Verbals in *εια* ; as, *προφητεια*. 4. Polysyllables in *αια* ; as, *σεληνια, the moon*. 5. The dual article, feminine ; as, *τα*. 6. The vocative of nouns in *ης*, first declension ; as, *ὦ Αἰνεια, O Æneas*. 7. Dual in *α* ; as, *τω κριτα, τα μουσα*. 8. The Poetic vocative ; as, *ὦ Πουλοδαμα*. 9. The Doric genitive ; as, *τοῦ Αἰνεια* for *Αἰνείου* ; of *Æneas*.

3. The final syllable of words in *αν*, is shortened ; as, *τραπεζαν, ἔτυψαν, μέλαν*. But masculines in *αν* ; as, *Τιτᾶν* ; adverbs, as *περαν, λιαν*, are long ; and the adjective *πᾶν*, except in compounds, as *πρόπαν*.

4. Nouns of the first declension have the last syllable, in *αν*, long. And those nouns of the first declension, that have the penult acute, will have the ending, in *αν*, long ; as, *φιλιαν, νυμφαν*.

5. Nouns, ending in *αε*, have the final syllable short ; as, *νέκταε, ὄναε, αὐταε, and ἄφαε*, an adverb.

But monosyllables are long ; as, *κᾶε, ψᾶε*.

6. Words, ending in *as*, have the final syllable long ; as, Ἀνεΐας, τας μούσας, ὁ Ἄϊας, τύψας.

But these are short. 1. Accusative plurals, according to the Dorics ; as, ἀνιδὰς, *verses*. 2. Some feminines, masculines, neuters and adverbs, in *as* ; as λαμψας, ὁ μέλας, μέγας, το σελας, εκας. 3. The accusative plural of the third declension of the simples, is short ; as τιτᾶνας. As also the second person singular of the first indefinite and perfect, active ; as, ἔτυψας, τέτυψας.

7. Words, ending in *i*, have the final syllable short ; as, μέλι, τύπτουσι, τίθημι, ὄτι. But adverbs and pronouns, increased by a paragoge, are long ; -as, νυνί, οὔτοσι. And also words, that according to the Attics, change *α*, or *ε*, into *i* ; as, ὄδι for ὄδε ; and ταυτὶ for ταυτζ. The *i* in names of letters is long ; as, ξι, πι, φι, χι, ψι ; and in the noun κρι, *barley*.

8. The termination, *iv*, is short : As, πάλιν, ἔστιν, ἔριν, μῖν, νῦν, τῖν and τιν. All syllables, at the end of words, that make *iv*, by adding *v* : As, τύπτοῦσιν. The adverb, *πριν*, is common.

9. If the nominative have two terminations, the *iv* is long : As, ῥιν, ἀκτιν, δελφιν. Nouns, that have the genitive *ivos* from *iv*, are long : As, ῥηγιμῖν, ῥηγιμῖνος, *a shore*.

10. Words, ending in *is*, have the final syllable short : As, λισ, πολισ, ερισ, τυραννισ, δις, τρις. But *is* final is long in those nouns, that have the increase, or penult, long : As, ῥις, ῥινος, δελφῖς, δελφῖνος ; κημις, κημιδος, *a boat* ; σφραγις, σφραγιδος, *a seal*. And all monosyllables are long, excepting the indefinite *τις*, which is common.

11. The final, *is*, is long in nouns, that have their penult and antepenult short : As, καλαμισ, βατραχισ. The *is* is also long in nouns, that make their genitive *δος* : As, μερμις, μερμιδος, ὄρνις, ὄρνιδος.

12. The termination, *uv*, is short : As, σῦν, πολῦν, βραδῦν. But *uv* is long in nouns, that make genitive *υνος* : As, μοσσῦν, μοσσῦνος, *a tower*. When *uv* is circumflexed, it is long ; as νῦν, μῦν. And it is also long in the first person of verbs, in *υμι* : As, ἐξέυγην.



13. Final vowels, in *υ*, are short: As, δράυ, γλυυ, ου. But fictitious, adverbs and names of letters are long in their final syllables: As, ὄυ, γυ; and μυ, νυ.

14. The final syllable, *υε*, is long; as ψιδυε, το πυε; although *υ* in the oblique cases is short; as πυε, πυε,  
*fre.*

15. The final syllable, *υς*, is short: As, ευς. But acutes, that make genitive *υος*, are long: As, ιυς, ιυος. Participles from verbs in *υμι* are long: As, ζευυς; and also μυς. The noun *ιυς* is common.

### 10. AUTHORITY.

Authority is a mode of determining the quantity of syllables. This is the most certain, easy, and the best; and may be understood by frequently reading good classical poets.

### POETIC LICENCE.

In determining the quantity of syllables, *poetic licence* is very worthy of notice. The liberty that poets take in departing from the common measures of *quantity* and *verse*, is what is called *poetic licence*. In his annotations on Homer, Dr. Clark says, that this *licence* consists in making syllables, in some certain position, *long*, which by nature are short; but not indifferently every syllable, nor in every position, but according to some certain rule, or mode. This learned author also says, that the principal poets never take this *licence* with syllables, that, by nature, are long. He says, that *καλός*, *good*, is used 270 times, in Homer; in all these instances, the penult is long. He hence concludes, that this could not happen by chance, but by design. On the contrary, in Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and in the Doric dialect, this same penult is short, in *καλός*. This the Doctor attributes not to any *poetic licence*, but to the difference of dialects, in which these authors wrote. Homer wrote in the Ionic poetical dialect; and the others, in the At-

tic or Doric. Theocritus, who used promiscuously both the Ionic and Doric dialects, makes this same syllable sometimes long, and sometimes short.

### POETICAL FIGURES.

1. *Acatalexis* shews, that a syllable is wanting to complete the just measure of a verse. The use of this figure is found in *Iambic* and *Trochaic* measure. As, μαρτυρες σοφώτατοι; *most sapient witnesses.*—Pindar.

2. *Brachycatalexis* shews, that a foot is wanting to complete the just measure of a verse: As, Ζεῦ, τεαί γὰρ ὦραι; *Jupiter, for thy hours.*

3. *Hypercatalexis* shews, that a syllable is redundant: As, ἐν ἡμέρα φαεινὸν ἄστρον; *In the day a shining star.*

4. *Dialysis* shews, that part of the word is in the end of one verse, and the other part in the beginning of the next: As,

αἶψ' ὤραν ἀνδρῶν  
-ρος δια, μέσσω.—SAPPHO.

5. When the Greeks cut off a vowel from the end of a word, in consequence of a subsequent vowel, they ever add the mark of the apostrophe.

### SECTION XI.

#### RULES to know the GENDER of NOUNS.

1. Nouns importing gods, men, any kind of males and their *appellatives*, and rivers generally, are of the masculine gender.

2. Nouns importing goddesses, women and their *appellatives*, any females, countries, islands, cities, and generally trees, plants, gems, are of the feminine gender.

3. Those nouns, that are indifferently applied either to male or female, are of the common gender: As, ὁ ἀνδρῶν ἀπαρθένος, *a virgin*, either male or female.

SECTION XII.

Cardinal Numbers.

ἕίς,	1.	ἐνενήκοντα,	90.
δύω,	2.	ἑκάτον,	100.
τρεις,	3.	διακόσιοι,*	200.
τέσσαρες,	4.	τριακόσιοι,	300.
πέντε,	5.	τεσσαρακόσιοι,	400.
ἕξ,	6.	πεντακόσιοι,	500.
ἑπτὰ,	7.	ἕξακόσιοι,	600.
ὀκτώ,	8.	ἑπτακόσιοι,	700.
ἐννέα,	9.	ὀκτακόσιοι,	800.
δέκα,	10.	ἐννεακόσιοι,	900.
ἑνδεκα,	11.	χίλιοι,	1,000.
δώδεκα,	12.	διτχίλιοι,	2,000.
δεκατρεῖς,	13.	τρισχίλιοι,	3,000.
δεκατέσσαρες,	14.	τετρακισχίλιοι,	4,000.
δεκαπέντε,	15.	πεντακισχίλιοι,	5,000.
δεκαἕξ,	16.	ἕξακισχίλιοι,	6,000.
δεκαἑπτὰ,	17.	ἑπτακισχίλιοι,	7,000.
δεκαὀκτώ,	18.	ὀκτακισχίλιοι,	8,000.
δεκαἐννέα,	19.	ἐννεακισχίλιοι,	9,000.
εἴκοσι,	20.	μύριοι,	10,000.
τριακόνητα,	30.	δισμύριοι,	20,000.
τεσσαράκονητα,	40.	τρισμύριοι,	30,000.
πεντηκόνητα,	50.	δεκακισμύριοι,	100,000.
ἕξήκονητα,	60.	εἰκοσακισμύριοι,	200,000.
ἑβδομήκονητα,	70.	τριακοντακισμύριοι,	300,000.
ὀγδοήκονητα,	80.	ἑκατοντακισμύριοι.	1,000,000.

Ordinal Numbers.

πρῶτος,	first.	ἑκατοστός,
δεύτερος,	second.	hundredth.
τρίτος,	third.	διακοσιοστός,
τέταρτος,	fourth.	two hundredth.
πέμπτος,	fifth.	τριακοσιοστός,
ἕκτος,	sixth.	three hundredth.

\* These are declined like καλός, in the plural.

ἑβδομος,	<i>seventh.</i>	χιλιοστός,
ὄγδοος,	<i>eighth.</i>	<i>thousandth.</i>
ἐννατος,	<i>ninth.</i>	δισχιλιοστός,
δέκατος,	<i>tenth.</i>	<i>two thousandth.</i>
ἐνδέκατος,	<i>eleventh.</i>	μυριοστός,
δωδέκατος,	<i>twelfth.</i>	<i>ten thousandth.</i>
τρισκαίδέκατος,	<i>thirteenth.</i>	δισμυριοστός,
τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατος,	<i>fourteenth.</i>	<i>twenty thousandth.</i>
πεντεκαίδέκατος,	<i>fifteenth.</i>	δεκακισμυριοστός,
ἑξκαίδέκατος,	<i>sixteenth.</i>	<i>hundred thousandth.</i>
ἑπτακαίδέκατος,	<i>seventeenth.</i>	ἑκατοντακισμυριοστός,
ὀκτωκαίδέκατος,	<i>eighteenth.</i>	{ <i>thousand thousandth,</i>
ἐννεακαίδέκατος,	<i>nineteenth.</i>	{ <i>or millionth.</i>
εἰκοστός,	<i>twentieth.</i>	N. B. To form the
τριακοστός,	<i>thirtieth.</i>	intermediate num-
τεσσαρακοστός,	<i>fortieth.</i>	bers above, a small
πεντηκοστός,	<i>fiftieth.</i>	degree of attention
ἑξηκοστός,	<i>sixtieth.</i>	is sufficient. In
ἑβδομηκοστός,	<i>seventieth.</i>	numbering these, an-
ὀγδοηκοστός,	<i>eightieth.</i>	swer the question,
ἐννεηκοστός,	<i>nintieth.</i>	<i>what ?</i>

### PLEONASM.

Is the redundancy of words in a sentence. As, *χεῖμα*, with a noun following it in the genitive means the same as the noun: *Τὸ χεῖμα τῶν κούων*, how great labours; literally thus: A great portion of labours. *Μεγα χεῖμα αἰός*, a great wild boar.

The verb is redundant in this sentence; *ὅς ἄφθ, εἰπεῖν μηδαμῶς*, he will never speak; *εἰπεῖν* is redundant. *Ἐκων εἶναι*, willing; *εἶναι* is redundant. *Παίξεις ἔχων*, thou playest; *ἔχων* is redundant. *Ἦλθετο ἀπιων*, he departed; *ἀπιων* is redundant.

When three or four negative particles occur together, some of them are redundant. As, *οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων*, nothing of those necessary things shall ever happen. Thus, *ὅτι, τοι, γε, ὡς, ἀν, οὐν,*

τε, καί, μεν, δε, ερα περ, are very often redundant : As, ὅτι τάχιστα, very quickly ; for τάχιστα.

HYPERBATON

Is the transposition of the natural order of words in a sentence. As, ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας οὐδὲν, ὅτι τῶν δεινῶν οὐκ ὑπομονητέον, there is nothing of dangers which must not be endured for liberty. The natural order is thus : οὐδὲν τῶν δεινῶν, ὅτι οὐχ ὑπομονητέον ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Instances of this transposition may be seen, in *Acts*, i. 21, 22, and *Eph.* ii. 1—5.

CATALOGUE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

A.

- To wonder* Ἄγαμαι, fut. 1. ἀγάσομαι, ind. 1. ἠγασάμην ; ind. 1. pass. ἠγάσθην from ἀγαίζω.
- To break* Ἄγνυμι, fut. 1. ἄξω, ind. 1. ἔαξα, whence κατέαξα, perf. ἤχα, A. ἔαχα, ind. 2. ἔαγον ; perf. mid. ἔαγα, whence κατέαγα.
- To act* Ἄγω, fut. 1. ἄξω, perf. ἤχα, A. ἀγήνοχα, ind. 2. ἤγον, A. ἠγαγον.
- To sing* Ἄδω, for ἀείδω P. fut. 1. mid. ᾄσομαι, ind. 1. act. ἤσα.
- To cloy* Ἄδω, fut. 1. ἄσω, ind. 1. inf. ἄσαι.
- To please* Ἄδω, ind. 2. ἔαδον, for ἤδον, fut. 2. ἀδῶ ; perf. mid. ἔαδα for ἤδα.
- To take* Αἰρέω, fut. 1. αἰρήσω, ind. 2. εἶλον, fut. 2. ἔλω ; ind. 2. mid. εἰλόμην, fut. 2. ἐλοῦμαι from ἔλω.
- To perceive* Αἰσθάνομαι, fut. 1. mid. αἰσθήσομαι, ind. 2. ἠσθόμην ; perf. pass. ἠσθημαι from αἰσθέομαι.
- To drive away* Ἀλέξω, fut. 1. ἀλεξήσω, ind. 1. ἀλέξησα from ἀλεξέω, whence ἀλεξείν ; but ind. 1. inf. ἀλέξαι and ἀλέξασθαι.
- To wander* Ἀλημι and ἀλάλημι, inf. ἀλῆναι, part. ἀλεις ; pref. pass. ἀλάλημαι and ἄλημαι, perf. ἤλημαι and ἀλήλημαι, from ἀλάω.

- To take* Ἀλίσκω, fut. 1. ἀλώσω, perf. ἤλωκα, and ἔλωκα, from ἀλώω; ind. 2. ἤλων and ἔλων, imp. ἄλωδι, opt. ἀλοίην, subj. ἄλωι, inf. ἀλῶναι, part. ἄλους from ἄλωμι.
- To consume* Ἀναλίσκω, fut. 1. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνήλωκα and ἠνάλωκα; perf. pass. ἀνήλωμαι.
- To sin* Ἀμαρτάνω, fut. 1. ἀμαρτήσω, ind. 1. ἡμάρτησα, perf. ἡμάρτηκα, ind. 2. ἡμαρτον, ἡμεροτον P. from ἀμαρτέω.
- To miscarry* Ἀμβλίσκω, fut. 1. ἀμβλώσω from ἀμβλώω.
- To put on* Ἀμφιέννυμι, fut. 1. ἀμφιέσω, ind. 1. ἡμφίεσα; perf. pass. ἡμφιέσμαι.
- To read* Ἀναγινώσκω, imperf. ἀνεγίνωσκον, perf. ἀνεγνώκα, ind. 2. ἀνεγνων; fut. 1. mid. ἀναγνώσομαι, from ἀναγνώω and ἀνάγνωμι.
- To refuse* Ἀναίνομαι, perf. ἀνήνημαι and ἠνήνημαι, ind. 1. mid. ἠνηνάμην from ἀναινώω.
- To admonish* Ἀναμιμνήσκω, fut. 1. ἀναμιμνήσω; ind. 1. pass. ἀνεμνήσθην.
- To open* Ἀνοίγω, fut. 1. ἀνοίξω, ind. 1. ἀνέωξα, A. ἠνοιξα; perf. mid. ἀνέωγα; perf. pass. ἀνέωγμαi, ind. 1. ἀνέωχθην.
- To deprive* Ἀπαυράω, ind. 1. ἀπηύρα for ἀπηύρησα, ind. 2. ἀπηύρον.
- To be hated* Ἀπεχθάνομαι, fut. 1. ἀπεχθήσομαι, ind. 2: ἀπηχθόμεν; perf. pass. ἀπήχθημαι from ἀπεχθέομαι.
- To lose* Ἀπόλλυμι. See Ὀλλύμι.
- To please* Ἀρέσκω, fut. 1. ἀρέσω, ind. 1. ἤρεσα, perf. ἤρεκα; perf. pass. ἤρεσμαι from ἀρέω.
- To increase* Αὐξάνω and αὐξω, fut. 1. αὐξήσω, ind. 1. ηὔξησα and ηὔξα; perf. pass. ηὔξημαι from αὐξέω.
- To grieve* Ἀχθομαι, fut. 1. ἀχθήσομαι and ἀχθέσομαι; ind. 1. pass. ἠχθέσθην from ἀχθέομαι.
- B.
- To go* Βαίνω, perf. act. ἔβηκα, I. ἔβηα; fut. 1. mid. ἐήσομαι; ind. 2. ἔβην. imp. ἐῆδι, part. βᾶς from βῆμι.

- To send* Βάλλω, fut. 1. θαλήσω and θαλήσω, perf. θέβληκα, ind. 2. έβαλον, fut. 2. θαλώ from θαλέω.
- To live* Βιών, fut. 1. βιώσω, ind. 2. έβίον, part. βιούς from βίωμι.
- To bud* Βλαστάνω, fut. 1. βλαστήσω, ind. 2. έβλαστον.
- To feed* Βόσκω, fut. 1. βόσω, βώσω, and βοσκήσω, ind. 1. έβόσκησα from βοσκέω.
- To be willing* Βούλομαι, βούλει A. for βούλη, fut. 1. βουλήσομαι, perf. θέβουλα; perf. pass. θεβούλημαι, ind. 1. έβουλήθην from βουλέομαι.
- To eat* Βρώσκω and ειβρώσκω, fut. 1. βρώσω, ind. 1. έβρωσα, perf. θέβρωκα, ind. 2. έβρων from βρώμι.

Γ.

- To marry* Γαμέω, fut. 1. γαμήσω, ind. 1. έγάμησα and έγημα, perf. γεγαμηκα; ind. 1. mid. έγημάμην.
- To be born* Γείνομαι, fut. 1. γενοῦμαι, ind. 1. έγεινάμην *I have begotten.*
- To rejoice* Γηδέω and γήδω, fut. 1. γηθήσω; perf. mid. γήγηδα, part. γηγηδώς.
- To grow old* Γηράσκω, fut. 1. γηράσω, ind. 1. έγηρα; ind. 2. mid. inf. γηράναι, part. γηράς from γήρημι.
- To be* } Γίνομαι and γίγνομαι, fut. 1. γενήσομαι, ind.
- To become* } 1. έγενησάμην, perf. γέγονα and γέγαα from γάω, ind. 2. έγενόμην, fut. 2. γενοῦμαι;
- To be born* } perf. pass. γεγένημαι, ind. 1. έγενήθη.
- To know* Γινώσκω and γιγνώσκω, fut. 1. mid. γνώσομαι; ind. 1. αβ. έγνωσα, perf. έγνωκα, ind. 2. έγνων from γνώω and γνώμι; perf. pass. έγνωσμαι; perf. mid. γέγονα for γέγωνα, part. γεγωνώς.
- To watch* Γρηγορέω. See Έγρηγορέω.

Δ.

- To divide* Δάζομαι, fut. 1. δάσομαι; perf. pass. δεδασμαι. Δαίζω fut. 1. δαίζω, ind. 1. έδαίξα; perf. pass. δεδαίγμαι.

R

- Δαίω*, fut. 1. *δαίω* and *δαίω*, ind. 1. *ἔδαισα*; perf. pass. *δέδαισαι*; fut. 1: mid. *ῥαίσομαι*, ind. 1. *ἔδαισάμην*.
- To learn* *Δαίω*, fut. 1. *δαήσω*, ind. 1. *ἔδαήσα*, perf. *δέδαήκα*, ind. 2. *ἔδαον*; perf. pass. *δέδαήμασι*, ind. 2. *ἔδαήν*; perf. mid. *δέδαα* from *δαέω*.
- To burn* *Δαίω*, perf. mid. *δέδηα*, *I am consumed*.
- To bite* *Δάκνω*, fut. 1. *δήξω*, ind. 1. *ἔδηξα*, perf. *δέδηχα*, ind. 2. *ἔδακον*; perf. pass. *δέδηγμαι*, ind. 1. *ἔδήχθην* from *δήκω*.
- To sleep* *Δαρδάνω*, fut. 1. mid. *δαρδήσομαι*; perf. act. *δέδαρθηκα* from *δαρδέω*, ind. 2. *ἔδαρθον* and *ἔδραθον*.
- To fear* *Δεῖω*, fut. 1. *δεῖω*, perf. *δέδεικα*; perf. mid. *δέδοικα* for *δέδοικα*, for the sake of euphony, I. *δέδια*, pres. imper. *δέδιθι* from *δέδιμι*.
- To show* *Δεικνύω* and *δείκνυμι*, fut. 1. *δείξω*, perf. *δέδειχ*; perf. pass. *δέδειγμαι* from *δείκω*.
- To build* *Δέμω*, perf. *δέδηκα* for *δέδεμηκα*.
- To ask* *Δέομαι*, fut. 1. *δέησομαι*; perf. pass. *δέδημαι*, ind. 1. *ἔδεήθην* from *δέεομαι*.
- To see* *Δέρκω*, ind. 2. *ἔδρακον*; perf. mid. *δέδορα*.
- To bind* *Δέω*, fut. 1. *δέσω* and *δήσω*, ind. 1. *ἔδησα*, perf. *δέδηκα*; perf. pass. *δέδεμαι* and *δέδημαι*.
- To teach* *Διδάσκω*, fut. 1. *διδάξω* and *διδασκῆσω*, ind. 1. *ἔδίδαξα*.
- To fly* *Διδράσκω*, fut. 1. *διδράσω*, ind. 2. *ἔδρην*, D. *ἔδραν*, part. *δρᾶς* from *δρήμι*.
- To think* *Δοκέω*, fut. 1. *δοκήσω*, and *δόξω*, ind. 1. *ἔδόκησα* and *ἔδοξα*, perf. *δέδοκηκα*; perf. pass. *δέδογμαι* from *δόκω*.
- To be able* *Δύναμαι*, *δύνασαι* and *δύνν*, imp. *ἔδυναμην*, A. *ἠδυναμην*, ind. 1. *ἔδυνησάμην*; perf. pass. *δέδυνημαι*, ind. 1. *ἔδυνήθην*, A. *ἠδυνήθην*, also *ἔδυνασθην* and *ἠδυνασθην*.
- To undergo* *Δύω* and *δύω*, fut. 1. *δύσω*, perf. *δέδυκα*, ind. 2. *ἔδυν* from *δύμι*.



E.

- To suffer* Ἐάω, fut. 1. ἐάσω, ind. 1. εἶασα, perf. εἶακα and ἔακα.
- To raise up* Ἐγείρω, fut. 1. ἐγερῶ, ind. 1. ἤγειρα, perf. ἤγερα; perf. pass. ἐγήγερμαι for ἤγερμαι.
- To watch* Ἐγρηγορέω, fut. 1. ἐγρηγορήσω, ind. 1. ἐγρηγόρησα, perf. ἐγρηγόρηκα for ἐγρηγόρηκα; perf. pass. ἐγρηγόρημαι; perf. mid. ἐγρηγόρα, P. ἐγρηγόρηθα; the augment being every where omitted.
- To pour in* Ἐγχέω. See Χέω.
- To eat* Ἐδω or ἐσθίω, whence imp. ἤσθιον, perf. ἤκα, A. ἔδηκα and ἔδηδοκα; perf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι; perf. mid. ἤδα and ἔδηδα, fut. 2. ἔδομαι for ἐδοῦμαι.
- To will* Ἐθέλω. See Θέλω.
- To be wont* Ἐθω, perf. mid. εἶωθα for εἶθα.
- To know* }  
*To see* } Εἶδω and εἶδω, fut. 1. εἶσω and εἰδήσω, perf. εἶδηκα, pluper. εἰδήκειν, εἶδειν, A. ἤδειν, part. εἰδηκώς, εἶδως, ind. 2. εἶδον, imper. ἴδε, opt. ἴδοιμι, subj. ἴδω, inf. ἰδεῖν, part. ἰδάν; fut. 1. mid. εἴσομαι, ind. 1. εἰσάμην, perf. οἶδα, οἶδασθα and οἶσθα.
- To be like* Ἐίκαω, fut. 1. εἶξω, ind. 1. εἶξα and εἶξα, ind. 2. εἶκον; perf. mid. οἶκα and εἶοκα, pluper. εἶοικειν and εἶοκειν, part. εἶκώς.
- To drive away* Ἐλαύνω from ἐλάω, fut. 1. ἐλάσω, ind. 1. ἤλασα, perf. ἤλακα, A. ἐλήλακα; perf. pass. ἤλαμαι, A. ἐλήλαμαι and ἤλασμαι, ind. 1. ἤλασθην and ἤλασθην, part. ἐλαθεῖς.
- To hope* Ἐλπίζω, fut. 1. ἐλψομαι, perf. ἐόλπα, pluper. perf. ἐόλπειν and ἐώλπειν. Ἐλπω *to cause to hope*.
- To say* Ἐπιπῶ, ind. 1. εἶπα, ind. 2. εἶπον, imper. εἶπε, opt. εἶποιμι, subj. εἶπω, inf. εἶπεῖν, part. εἶπών.
- Εἶρω and ἐρέω, fut. 1. ἐρῶ and ἐρήσω, perf. εἶρηκα; perf. pass. εἶρημαι, paulo post fut. εἶρήσομαι.

- To labor* Ἔργάζομαι, fut. 1. ἐργάσομαι, ind. 1. εἰργασάμην; perf. pass. εἰργασμαι, ind. 1. εἰργάσθην.
- To make* Ἔρδω. See Πέζω.
- To ask* Ἔρομαι, fut. 1. ἐρήσομαι, ind. 1. εἰρησάμην, ἡράμην, ind. 2. ἠρόμην, εἰρόμην.
- To perish* Ἐρρω, fut. 1. ἐρρήσω, perf. ἐρρηκα.
- To come* Ἐρχομαι, fut. 1. ἐλεύσομαι, ind. 2. act. ἦλθον for ἦλυδον, imper. ἐλθέ, perf. mid. ἦλυδα, A. ἐλήλυδα, pluper. ἐληλύθειν from ἐλεύθω.
- To sleep* Εὔδω, fut. 1. εὐδήσω, ind. 1. εὐδησα.
- To find* Εἵρισκω, fut. 1. εὐρήσω, ind. 1. εἴρησα, perf. εἴρηκα, ind. 2. εὔρον, imper. εὔρε; perf. pass. εἴρημαι, ind. 1. εὐρήθην; ind. 1. mid. εἴρησάμην and εὐράμην, part. εὐράμενος, ind. 2. εὐρόμην from εὔρέω.
- To have* Ἐχω, imp. εἶχον, fut. 1. ἔξω and σχήσω, perf. ἔσχηκα, ind. 2. ἔσχον, imper. σχέε, opt. σχοίμι, σχοίην A. subj. σχῶ, inf. σχεῖν part. σχῶν; perf. pass. ἔσχημαι, ind. 1. ἐσχέθην; fut. 1. mid. ἔξομαι and σχήσομαι, ind. 2. ἐσχόμην, imper. σχοῦ, opt. σχοίμην, inf. σχεῖσθαι, part. σχόμενος from σχέω.
- Z.
- To live* Ζάω, ζῆς, ζῆ, imp. ζῆ and ζῆδι, opt. ζαίην and ζώνην from ζάμι, inf. ζῆν, part. ζῶν, imp. ἔζην, fut. 1. ζήσω, ind. 1. ἔζησα from ζῆμι.
- To gird* Ζωννύω and ζώννυμι, fut. 1. ζώσω, perf. ἔζωκα; perf. pass. ἔζωσμαι, ind. 1. ἐζώσθην from ζῶω.
- H.
- To advance* } Ἡβάσκω, fut. 1. ἠβήσω, ind. 1. ἠβησα, perf. ἠβηκα from ἠβάω.
- in years* }
- To rejoice* Ἡδομαι, ἠδω seldom, fut. 1. ἦσομαι, ind. 1. ἠσάμην; perf. pass. ἦσμαι, ind. 1. ἦσθην.
- Θ.
- To will* Θέλω and ἐθέλω, fut. 1. θελήσω and ἐθελήσω, ind. 1. ἐθέλησα and ἠθέλησα, from θελέω and ἐθέλέω.

- To sharpen* ὀηγάνω, fut. 1. ὀήξω, ind. 1. ἔδηξα, perf. τέδηχα from ὀήγω.  
*To touch* ὀγγάνω, fut. 1. ὀίξω, perf. τέδιχα, ind. 2. ἔδιγον from ὀίγω.  
*To die* ὀθίσκω, fut. 1. ὀνήξω and τεδνήξω, perf. τέθνηκα, B. τέθνεικα and τέθνεικα, part. τεθνηκῆς and τεθνευῆς, ind. 2. ἔδαγον, fut. 2. θανῶ; fut. 1. mid. ὀνήξομαι and τεδνήξομαι, perf. mid. τέθνηκα, inf. τεδνάσθαι, part. τεθνηκῆς and τεθνεῶς, fut. 2. θανούμαι.

I.

- To appoint* ἰδρύνω, fut. 1. ἰδρῦσω, ind. 1. ἴδρυσα, perf. ἴδρυκα; perf. pass. ἴδρυμαι, inf. ἰδρῦσθαι, ind. 1. ἰδρῦσθην from ἰδρῦω.  
*To sit down* ἰζάνω, fut. 1. ἰζήσω, ind. 1. ἴησα and ἴσα from ἰζέω.  
*To come to* ἰκνέομαι, fut. 1. ἴξομαι, ind. 2. ἰκόμεν; perf. pass. ἴγμαι from ἴκομαι.  
*To appease* ἰλάσκομαι, fut. 1. ἰλάσομαι and ἰλάξομαι, ind. 1. ἰλασάμεν; perf. pass. ἰλασμαι, ind. 1. ἰλάσθην from ἰλάομαι.  
*To fly* ἰπταμαι, fut. 1. πτήσομαι, ind. 2. ἐπτάμεν and ἐπτόμεν, subj. πτώμαι, inf. πτάσθαι and πτέσθαι, part. πτάμενος and πτόμενος; perf. pass. πέπταμαι.  
 ἴπτῃμι, fut. 1. πτήσω, ind. 2. ἐπτην seldom.

K.

- To cleanse* καθαίρω, fut. 1. καθαρῶ, ind. 1. ἐκάθηρα.  
*To sit* καθέζομαι, fut. 2. καθεδούμαι; ind. 1. pass. ἐκαθέσθην.  
*To place* καθιστήνω, fut. 1. καταστήσω, perf. καθέστακα from καθίστημι.  
*To burn* καίω, fut. 1. καύσω, ind. 1. ἔκαυσα, and ἔκησ as from κάω, perf. κέκαυκα, ind. 2. ἔκαον; perf. pass. κέκαυμαι, ind. 1. ἐκαύθην, fut. 1. καυθήσομαι, ind. 2. ἐκάην, part. κειῖς.  
*To call* καλέω, fut. 1. καλέσω, perf. κέκληκα for κέκλήκα.

- To labor* Κάμνω, fut. 1. καμῶ, perf. κέμμηκα for κεκάμμηκα, ind. 2. ἔκαμον.
- To exhort* Κέλομαι, P. κέλομαι, fut. 1. κελήσομαι, ind. 1. ἐκελησάμην from κέλομαι.
- To mingle* Κεραννύω and κεράννυμι, fut. 1. κεράσω and κράσω, perf. κεκέρακα and κέρακα; perf. pass. κεκέρασμαι and κέραμαι, ind. 1. ἐκράσθην, fut. 1. κραθήσομαι from κεράω.
- To attain* Κιχάνω, fut. 1. κιχήσω from κιχέω.
- To shout* Κλάζω, fut. 1. κλάγξω and κεκλάγξω, ind. 1. ἔκλαγξα, perf. κέκλαγχα, ind. 2. ἔκλαγον; perf. mid. κέκληγα, part. κεκληγώς from κλάγγω.
- To weep* Κλαίω, A. κλαίω, fut. 1. κλαύσω, ind. 1. ἔκλαυσα, perf. κέκλαυκα; perf. pass. κέκλαυμαι; fut. 1. mid. κλαύσομαι from κλαύω.
- To glut* Κορεννύω and κορέννυμι, fut. 1. κορέσω and κορήσω, ind. 1. ἐκόρεσα, perf. κεκόρηκα; perf. mid. κέκορα from κορέω.
- To call* Κράζω, fut. 1. κράξω, ind. 1. ἔκραξα, A. ἐκέκραξα, ind. 2. ἔκραγον, fut. 2. κραγῶ; perf. mid. κέκραγα.
- To finish* Κραιαίνω, ind. 1. ἐκρήνα, imper. κρήνην; perf. pass. κεκράσμαι, ind. 1. ἐκράσθην.
- To hang* Κρεμάμαι, fut. 1. κρεμάσομαι.
- To suspend* Κρεμαννύω and κρεμάννυμι, fut. 1. κρεμάσω from κρεμάω.
- To kill* Κτείνω, fut. 1. κτενῶ, ind. 1. ἐκτείνα, perf. ἔκτακα, ind. 2. ἔκτην from κτήμι.
- To roll* Κυλίνδω, fut. 1. κυλίσω from κυλίω, and κυλινδήσω from κυλινδέω.
- To happen* Κύρω, fut. 1. κύρω, ind. 1. ἔκυρσα, optat. Αε. κύρσεια, infin. κύρσαι, part. κύρσας; pres. mid. κύρομαι.
- Λ.
- To cast lots* Λαγχάνω, perf. εἶληχα A. for λέληχα, ind. 2. ἔλαχον from λήχω; perf. mid. λέλογχα.
- To take* Λαμβάνω fut. 1. λήψομαι, perf. λέληφα, A. εἶληφα, ind. 2. ἔλαβον; perf. pass. λέλημαι, A. εἶλημαι, from λήβω.

*To lie hid* Λανθάνω fut. 1. λήσω and λήσομαι, ind. 2. ἔλαθον; perf. pass. λέλησμαι, ind. 1. ἐλήσθην; perf. mid. λέληθα, ind. 2. ἐλαθόμεν from λήθω.

M.

*To be mad* Μαινόμεαι, fut. 1. μανοῦμαι, ind. 1. ἐμηνάμην, perf. μέμηνα; ind. 2. pass. ἐμάνην.

*To learn* Μανθάνω, perf. μεμάθηκα, ind. 2. ἔμαθον; perf. pass. μεμάθημαι; fut. 1. mid. μαθήσομαι, ind. 2. ἐμαδόμην.

*To fight* Μάχομαι, fut. 1. μαχέσομαι and μαχήσομαι, ind. 1. ἐμαχεσάμην and ἐμαχησάμην, fut. 2. μαχοῦμαι; perf. pass. μεμάχημαι from μαχέομαι.

*To divide* Μείρομαι, perf. mid. μέμορα, P. ἔμμορα; perf. pass. εἴμαρμαι, or ἔμαρμαι.

*To delay* Μέλλω, fut. 1. μελλήσω, ind. 1. ἐμέλλησα from μελλέω.

*To care for* Μέλω and μέλομαι, fut. 1. μελήσω, perf. μεμέληκα, ind. 2. ἔμελον; perf. pass. μεμέλημαι; perf. mid. μέμηλα from μέλει or μελέω.

*To remain* Μένω, P. μίμνω, fut. 1. μενῶ, ind. 1. ἔμεινα, perf. μεμένηκα from μενέω; perf. mid. μεμώνα.

*To mingle* Μιγνύω and μίγνυμι, fut. 1. μιξω, ind. 1. ἔμιξα, perf. μέμιχα; perf. pass. μέμιγμαι, ind. 1. ἐμίχθην, ind. 2. ἐμίγην from μίγω.

*To recollect* Μιμνήσκω fut. 1. μνήσω, ind. 1. ἔμνησα; perf. pass. μέμνημαι, ind. 1. ἐμνήσθην; fut. 1. mid. μνήσομαι, ind. 1. ἐμνησάμην from μνάω.

*To wipe off* Μοργνύω and μόργνυμι. See Ὀμόργνυμι.

N.

*To feed* - Νέμω, fut. 1. νεμῶ, ind. 1. ἔνειμα, perf. νενέμηκα as from νεμέω.

*To spin* Νήθω fut. 1. νήσω from νέω.

O.

*To savour of* Ὄζω, fut. 1. ὄσω, ὀξέσω and ὀξήσω, perf. ὠξηκα; perf. mid. ὄδαδα and ὠδοδα, P. ὠδα from ὀξέω.

- To open* ὀίγω. See above Ἀνοίγω.
- To cause to swell* ὀιδάινω, fut. 1. οἰδήσω, perf. ὠδήκα from οἰδέω *to swell*.
- To compassionate* ὀικτεῖρω, fut. 1. οἰκτερήσω, ind. 1. ὠκτείρησα and ὠκτεῖρα;
- To think* ὀιᾶμαι and ὀίμαι, ὀίει A. for οἶη, imp. ὠμίη and ὠμην, fut. 1. οἰήσομαι; perf. pass. ὠήμαι, ind. 1. ὠήθη from οἰέομαι.
- To go* ὀιχρᾶμαι, fut. 1. οἰχήσομαι, ind. 2. ὠχόμεν; perf. pass. ὠχημαι, I. οἰχημαι, from οἰχέομαι.
- To fall* ὀλισθαίνω, fut. 1. ὀλισθήσω, perf. ὠλισθηκα, ind. 2. ὠλισθον; perf. mid. ὠλισθα from ὀλισθέω.
- To lose* ὀλλύω and ὀλλυμι, fut. 1. ὀλέσω, ind. 1. ὠλεσα, perf. ὠλεκα, A. ὀλώλεκα, ind. 2. ὠλον, fut. 2. ὀλώ; perf. mid. ὠλα, A. ὀλαλα, from ὀλέω, P. ὀλέσκω.
- To swear* ὀμνύω and ὀμνυμι, fut. 1. ὀμόσω, ind. 1. ὠμοσα, perf. ὠμωκα, A. ὀμόμοκα; ind. 1. mid. ὠμοσάμην, fut. 2. ὀμοῦμαι from ὀμῶ.
- To wipe off* ὀμόργνυμι, fut. 1 ὀμόρξω ind. 1. ὠμορξα, perf. ὠμορξα; fut. 1. mid. ὠμόρξομαι, ind. 1. ὠμορξάμην.
- To help* ὀνημι and ὀνίημι, fut. 1. ὀνήσω, ind. 1. ὠνησα; fut. 1. mid. ὀνήσομαι, ind. 1. ὠνησάμην from ὀνάω.
- To see* ὀπτάνω and ὀπτάνομαι, fut. 1. ὀψομαι, ὀψει A. for ὀψη, infin. ὀψεσθαι, perf. ὠψα for ὠπα; perf. pass. ὠμμαι, ind. 1. ὠψήην, fut. 1. ὀψθήσομαι, in a passive sense, from ὀπτομαι.
- To stir up* ὀρω, fut. 1. ὀρώ, Ae. ὄρω, ind. 1. ὠρσα; perf. mid. ὠρα, A. ὄρωρα and ὠρορα.
- To give a scent to* } ὀσφραζίνομαι, fut. 1. ὀσφρανοῦμαι and ὀσφρησομαι, ind. 1. ὠσφρητάμην and ὠσφραίμην from ὀσφραζομαι.
- To owe* ὀφείλω and ὀφλω, fut. 1. ὀφελήσω and ὀφλήσω, ind. 2. ὠφελον, which is put in the

place of an adverb, in all persons and numbers.

Π.

<i>To possess</i>	Πάσχω, fut 1. πάσομαι, indef. 1. έπασάμην; perf. pass. πέπαμαι.
<i>To suffer</i>	Πίσχω, fut. 1. mid. πείσομαι, perf. πεπώνθα; ind. 2. act. έπιδον from κήδω.
<i>To destroy</i>	Πέρθω, fut. 1. πέρσω, ind. 1. έπερσα, ind. 2. έπαρθον and έπραθον.
<i>To seethe</i>	Πέσσω and πέττω, fut 1. πέψω, ind. 1. έπεψα from πέπτω.
<i>To expand</i>	Πετανύω and πετάννυμι, fut 1. πετάσω, ind. 1. επέτασα; perf. πεπέτακα and πέπτακα; perf. pass. πέπταμαι from πετάω.
<i>To fly</i>	Πέτομαι, πέταμαι, πετάομαι, and ποτάομαι, imperf. έπετόμην; perf. pass. πεπότημαι. See 'Ιπταμαι.
<i>To fix</i>	Πηγνύω and πήγνυμι, fut. 1. πήξω, ind. 1. έπηξα; ind. 2. pass. έπάγην; fut. 1. mid. πήξομαι, ind. 1. έπηξάμην from πήγω.
<i>To burn</i>	Πίμπρημι, fut. 1. πρήσω, ind. 1. έπρησα from πρήδω.
<i>To drink</i>	Πίνω, fut. 1. πώσω, perf. πέπωκα, ind. 2. έπιον, imper. πιδι and πωδι; perf. pass. πέπομαι and πέπωμαι, ind. 1. έπόδην from πώω.
<i>To sell</i>	Πιπράσχω, fut. 1. πράσω, perf. πέπρακα; pres. pass. πιπράσκομαι, perf. πέπραμαι, ind. 1. έπράδην from πρᾶω.
<i>To fall</i>	Πίπτω, fut. 1. πλώσω, perf. πέπτωκα from πτώω, ind. 2. έπεσον, fut. 2. mid. πεσοῦμαι.
<i>To strike</i>	Πλήττω, fut. 1. πλήξω; ind. 2. pass. έπλήγην when it refers to the body, έπλάγην when it refers to the mind; πέπληγα.
<i>To ask</i>	} Πυνθάνομαι, fut. 1. πεύσομαι from πεύδομαι, ind. 2. έπυθόμην; perf. pass. πέπύσομαι.
<i>To hear</i>	
<i>To make</i>	P. 'Ρίζω, fut. 1. ρέξω, and έρξω from ρεδω, ind. 1. έρρεξα; perf. mid. ζοργα for έρρογα.

- To flow* ῥέω, fut. 1. ῥεύσω and ῥυήσω, ind. 1. ἔρ-  
ρευσα, perf. ἐρρήνκα; ind. 2. pass. ἐρ-  
ρύην from ῥυέω.
- To say* ῥέω seldom used; ind. 1. pass. ἐρρήθην and  
ἐρρέθην, part. ῥηθεῖς, fut. 1. ῥηθήσομαι.
- To break* ῥηγνύω and ῥήγνυμι, fut. 1. ῥήξω; perf.  
mid. ἐρρώγα A. for ἐρρήγα; ind. 2. pass.  
ἐρράγην from ῥήσσω.
- To strengthen* ῥωνύω and ῥώνυμι, fut. 1. ῥώσω; perf. pass.  
ἐρρώμαι, imp. ἐρρώσω farewell, part. ἐρ-  
ραιμένος. Σ.
- To extinguish* σβέννυω and σβέννυμι, fut. 1. σβέσω and  
σβήσομαι, ind. 1. ἔσβεσα, perf. ἔσβηκα;  
ind. 2. pass. ἔσβην, inf. σβῆναι from σβέω.
- To move* σείω, ind. 1. ἔσεισα and ἔσεια; pres. - pass.  
σειόμαι, perf. ἔσσυμαι, ind. 1. ἐσύθην;  
ind. 1. mid. ἐσευάμην.
- To sacrifice* σπένδω, fut. 1. σπείσω, ind. 1. ἔσπεισα;  
perf. pass. ἔσπεισομαι, ind. 1. ἐσπεισθην;  
fut. 1. mid. σπείσομαι, ind. 1. ἐσπεισάμην  
from σπείδω.
- To strew* στορεννύω and στορέννυμι, fut. 1. στορέσω,  
ind. 1. ἐστόρεσα from στορέω.  
στρωννύω and στρώννυμι, fut. 1. στρώσω,  
ind. 1. ἔστρωσα, perf. ἔστρωκα; perf. pass.  
ἔστρωμαι, ind. 1. ἐστρώθην from στρώω.
- To restrain* σχέω. See above. ἔχω.  
Τ.
- To stretch out* τανύω and τάζω, fut. 1. τανύσω perf. τέτα-  
κα; perf. pass. τέταμαι.
- To cut* τέμνω, fut. 1. τεμάω, and τεμήζω from  
τεμήσσω, perf. τέτμηκα, ind. 2. ἔταμον;  
perf. pass. τέτμημαι from τεμάω.
- To fabricate* τεύχω, fut. 1. τεύξω, ind. 1. ἔτευξα; perf.  
pass. τέτογμα.
- To bring forth* τίκτω, fut. 1. τέξω, ind. 2. ἔτεκν; perf.  
mid. τέτοκα from τέχω.
- To unloose* τίνω, fut. 1. τίσω, ind. 1. ἔτισα, perf.  
τέτικα from τίω.



- To pierce through* } Τιτρώω and τιτραίνω, fut. 1. τρήσω, ind. 1. ἔτρησα; perf. pass. τέτρημαι from τράω.
- To wound* Τιτρώσκω, fut. 1. τρώσω, ind. 1. ἔτρωσα, perf. τέτρωκα from τρώω.
- To bear* Τλάω, fut. 1. τλήσω, perf. τέτληκα, ind. 2. ἔτλην from τλήμι.
- To nourish* Τρέφω, fut. 1. θρέψω, ind. 1. ἔθρεψα; perf. pass. τίθραμμαι, ind. 2. ἐτρέφην.
- To run* Τρέχω, fut. 1. θρέξω, ind. 1. ἔθρεξα, perf. δεδράμηκα, ind. 2. ἔδραμον; fut. 2. mid. δραμοῦμαι from δρέμω or δραμέω.
- To eat* Τρώγω, ind. 2. ἔφαγον; fut. 2. mid. φαγοῦμαι from φάγω.
- To be* } Τυχάνω, fut. 1. τυχήσω, ind. 1. ἐτύχησα, perf. τετύχηκα, ind. 2. ἐτυχον from τυχέω.
- To follow* } But perf. act. τέτευχα, and fut. 1. mid. τεύξομαι from τεύχω.
- Υ.
- To promise* Υπισχνέομαι, fut. 1. ὑποσχήσομαι, ind. 2. ὑπέσχόμην; perf. pass. ὑπέσχημαι, ind. 1. ὑπέσχεθην.
- To sleep* Υπνώτω, fut. 1. ὑπνώσω from ὑπνώω.
- To rain* } ὕω, fut. 1. ὕσω, ind. 1. ὕσα; pres. pass. ὕομαι, ind. 1. ὕσθην, part. perf. ὕσμενος.
- To water* } Φ.
- To say* Φάσκω, imp. ἔφασκον, fut. 1. φήσω, ind. 1. ἔφησα from φημί.
- To bring* Φέρω, fut. 1. οἴσω from οἶω, ind. 1. ἤνεγκα, ind. 2. ἤνεγκον from ἐλέγκω; perf. mid. ἐνήνοχα A. for ἦνοχα from ἐνέχω.
- To escape* Φεύγω, fut. 1. φεύξω, φεύξομαι, and φευξοῦμαι, ind. 2. ἔφυγον; perf. mid. πέφευγα.
- To prevent* Φθάνω, imperf. ἔφθανον, fut. 1. φθάσω, ind. 1. ἔφθασα perf. ἔφθακα from φθαω; ind. 2. mid. ἔφθην from φθῆμι, part. φθᾶς.
- To corrupt* Φθείρω, fut. 1. φθερῶ; perf. mid. ἐφθορα.
- To melt* Φθίνω, fut. 1. φθίσω, ind. 1. ἔφθισα, perf. ἔφθικα; perf. pass. ἐφθιμαι from φθίω.

- To dread** Φρίσσω or φρίττω, fut. 1. φρίξω, perf. πέφρικα for πέφριχα.
- To be born** Φύω, fut. 1. φύσω, ind. 1. ἔφουσα, perf. πέφουκα, ind. 2. ἔφύν, inf. φύναι, part. φύς from φύμι; perf. mid. πέφουα.
- X.
- To depart** Χάζω and χάζομαι, fut. 1. χάζω ind. 2. ἔχαδον and κέκαδον; fut. 1. mid. χάζομαι, perf. κέχανδα, ind. 2. ἔχαδόμην and κεκαδόμην.
- To rejoice** Χαίρω, imper. χαιρε hail, fut. 1. χαιρήσω; ind. 2. pass. ἔχερην.
- To open wide** Χάσκα, ind. 2. ἔχανον, fut. 1. mid. χανοῦμαι, perf. κέχηνα from χαιγω.
- To pour out** Χέω, fut. 1. χεύσω, ind. 1. ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, and ἔχεα, inf. χέαι, perf. κέχυκα for κέχευκα, ind. 2. ἔχεον, fut. 2. χεῶ; perf. pass. κέχυμαι, ind. 1. ἐχούθην; fut. 1. χυθήσομαι from χύω; ind. 1. mid. ἐχεάμην.
- To colour** Χρωνύω and χρώννυμι, fut. 1. χρώσω, ind. 1. ἔχρωσα; perf. pass. κέχρωμαι and κέχρωσμαι, ind. 1. ἐχρώθην.
- To dam up** Χωνύω and χώννυμι, fut. 1. χώσω, ind. 1. ἔχωσα; perf. pass. κέχωσμαι, ind. 1. ἐχώσθην from χόω or χώω.
- Ω.
- To drive** ὠθω and ὠθέω more frequently, fut. 1. ὠσω and ὠθήσω, ind. 1. ὠσα and ὠθησα; perf. pass. ὠσμαι and ὠθήμαι, ind. 1. ὠσθην; fut. 1. mid. ὠσομαι and ὠθήσομαι, ind. 1. ὠσάμην and ὠθησάμην. In augmented times, ε is often prefixed; as, ἔωσα, ἔωσμαι.
- To buy** ὠνέομαι, fut. 1. ὠνήσομαι; perf. pass. ὠνήμαι and ἐώνημαι, ind. 1. ὠνήθην and ἐωνήθην.

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F I N I S.

Literarum Græcarum Nexus, & Abbreviationes.

αλ	αλ	σϛ	σαν	στϛ	στϛ
αλλ	αλλ	σϛ	σϛ	στω	στω
απο	απο	σδα	σδα	σϛ	σϛ
αρ	αρ	σϛα	σϛα	σχ	σχ
γεν	γεν	σδε	σδε	σχα	σχα
γην	γην	σση	σση	σχε	σχε
γιν	γιν	σσι	σσι	σχει	σχει
δ'ε	δ'ε	σσο	σσο	σχι	σχι
δην	δην	σσω	σσω	σχην	σχην
ειναι	ειναι	σπ	σπ	σχι	σχι
εν	εν	σπα	σπα	σχο	σχο
εν	εν	σπαι	σπαι	σχσ	σχσ
εξ	εξ	σπε	σπε	σχυ	σχυ
επι	επι	σπει	σπει	σχυν	σχυν
εσι	εσι	σπη	σπη	σχω	σχω
εν	εν	σπι	σπι	τ	ται
ην	ην	σπο	σπο	τ	ταις
ερ	ερ	σπυ	σπυ	τ	τε
και	και	σπω	σπω	την	την
κατα	κατα	σς	σς	την	την
μας	μας	σδα	σδα	της	της
μεν	μεν	σδαι	σδαι	τον	τον
μεν	μεν	σδε	σδε	του	του
μην	μην	σδι	σδι	τς	τς
μων	μων	σδι	σδι	τςι	τςι
οικ	οικ	σδο	σδο	τσο	τσο
ου	ου	σδϛ	σδϛ	ττ	ττ
ουτος	ουτος	σδω	σδω	των	των
παρα	παρα	στ	στ	των	των
περ	περ	στα	στα	των	των
περι	περι	σαν	σαν	υ	υ
πρ	πρ	σας	σας	υν	υν
πρα	πρα	σαν	σαν	υπ	υπ
προ	προ	σε	σε	υπερ	υπερ
πρω	πρω	σει	σει	υπο	υπο
πτ	πτ	ση	ση	υσ	υσ
ρα	ρα	σθ	σθ	χην	χην
σι	σι	σθ	σθ	χς	χς
		σθ	σθ	χυν	χυν

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