\%

## A BRIEF

## GRAMMAR

OF THE

## MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE

## AS SPOKEN

IN CUNSTARIINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR.
Eras Pig\%

SMYRNA
PRINTED BY W. GRTEFITY.
$184 \%$

$$
\begin{gathered}
p k 8,7^{3} 7^{3} \\
09.005^{725}
\end{gathered}
$$



Exeh Acr. or y. Ancely牰 $10 \% \mathrm{~F}$

## PREFACE.

The strongly marked individuality of the Armenian language justifies its claim to a very high antiquity. Its literature however commences with the introduction of Christianity. The Alphabet still in use is ascribed to St. Mesrob, who lived in the fifth, century, and who was one of the translators of the Scriptures. He is said also to have conferred the boon of alphabetic writing upon several of the neighboring nations. The original alphabet consisted of thirty six letters, o and.$\$$ having been added during the twelfth century, the former as a substitute for the diphthong we in words where it had acquired the sound of $o$, and the latter to replace $\psi$ which had come to be pronounced universally like $p$.
It is difficult to trace the history of the modern language. $\mathbf{E}_{-}$ vidence of the existence of some of its distinctive forms is found as far back as the thirteenth century. Their introduction was no doubt gradual. Still the Ancient Armenian continued to be the only language of books, for ages after the spoken tongue had become subtantially what it is at the present day. It is only during the present century that the modern language has begun to be cultivated as a language of books, the genius of the age and the best interests of humanity requiring that authors should no longer, as formerly, veil their ideas in a dialect accessible only to the few, but should spread them far and wide in the free and idiomatic use of the languages vernacular to their countrymen.

Facilities for the acquisition of the Ancient Armenian exist both in English and in other European tongues, and an abundance of excellent Grammars and Lexicons await the scholar, who is prepared to avail himself of them, in the language itself. But, so far as I am aware, the present is the first attempt to exhibit the grammar of the Modern Armenian.* The Armenians

[^0]themselves have, as yet, published no grammar of their spokeir language. This fact will no doubt be deemed a sufficient apology for any defects which may be discovered in the present work.

My principal object has been to exhibit the language of conversation. Hence the remarks on pronunciation, pp. 7, 54, on the reduplication of adjectives, p.17, on particles appended to verbs, p. 46, \&c. The style of books varies considerably, some approximating more and others less to the ancient language. It would be presumptuous to attempt to say what, after a few yeare of progress, will be the style of good writers.

It will be observed that the dialect here treated is the Western, viz. that spoken in Constantinople and Asia Minor. The Oriental dialect, spoken in Tartary, Persia and India, varies considerably from this, and in some respects approximates more nearly to the ancient language. A specimen of it will be given in the Ap. pendix.

The student of Modern Armenian will very often meet in conversation, and sometimes even in books, with words and forms derived from the Turkish. Although the use of such words and forms is avoided by good writers, still a knowledge of them is essential to a familiar acquaintance with the spoken Armenian. Where it has been thought proper to notice them in the present work, they are distinguished by an asterisk prefixed.

In general, where two synonimous forms are given, the one more approved in modern usage is placed first.

E. RIGGS .

Smyrna, May 1. 1847.

## PART I. <br> ORTHOGRAPHY.

ALPHABET．
The Armenian alphabet consists of 38 letters，viz
Capitals．Arm．text．Italics．Names．Pronunciatior．

| $1:$ | $\omega$ | ＊ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | $f^{F}$ | $F$ |
| $\%$ | 74 | 44 |
| リ | 77 | $\tau{ }^{+}$ |
| b | $t$ | ！ |
| － | 24 | 2\％ |
| 1 | 5 | $!$ |
| 1 | $L^{2}$ | $\longleftarrow$ |
| （1） | はな | セせ |
| d | ${ }^{+}$ | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ |
| 1 | $b b$ | $!!$ |
| 1. | LL | $L^{2}$ |
| 10 | fin 10 | 14．6 |
| 「 | $\delta$ | 2 |
| 1 | 44 | \} $\}$ |
| $\pm$ | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | a | 3 |
| ！， | 22 | 2\％ |
| $n$ | $\checkmark$ | 6 |
| W | $\downarrow$ | $\leqslant$ |
| 0 | J | 3 |
| ＇6， | \％ | \％ |
| C． | 22 | 22 |
| It | n | ＊ |


| 2) | 22 | 2: | chah | ch as in church |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ! | " | " | bay | b |
| - | 12 | - | chay | ch as in church |
| 11. | $\square$ | - | rrah | r Scotch |
| 11 | $\omega$ | - | say | s |
| 11. | $4 /$ | 22 | vev | v |
| S | cr | \% | dune | d |
| $f^{\prime}$ | $l^{\prime \prime}$ | ¢ | ray | $r$ |
| (3) | g 3 | y | tzo | tz |
| 1 | $\llcorner$ | - | hune | 1 or V |
| d) | 4, 40 | * | pure | $p$ |
| $\cdots$ | $p$ | - | kay | k |
| () | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 |
| : | \$ | \$ | fay | f |

k is a contraction for $L e$; beside which the following combinations of letters occur.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { si and } l v \text { af } f^{v} \\
& \text { st and } 4 \text { dhe } \\
& \text { r and } 7 \text { s sus } \\
& \angle \text { and } 4 \text { 解 }
\end{aligned}
$$

The small letters at the right hand of the second and third columns are written after those which terminate


## PRONUNCLATION.

fo, when it begins a word and is followed by a consonant, is promounced generally like ge in yet, as $f_{i} I^{\circ}$ yeun I am ; elsewhere followed by a consonant it is like e in fell, as $d_{h}$. $p$ menk we : followed by a vowel
 life.

Iv and $\eta_{Z}$ are deep gutturals, andj the pronunciation of them must be acquired through the ear.
( 3 is $h$ in the beginning of words, as $\} \nmid \mu n \iota u$ Hesoos Jesus ; elsewhere it is $y$, as $\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j n}$ ayo yes; but at the end of words it is frequently silent, as 4 u gah there is.

II is vo at the beginning of words, as $n \boldsymbol{n}$ vor that, except when followed by $\mathcal{L}$ as $n_{L} \mathcal{L}$ ov who; elsewhere it is $\theta$, as wintup anonk they. - The combination no is oo, but becomes $v *$ before a vowel ; $n j$ in the middle of a word is ooy as in $\underline{\eta}^{\text {nu }}$ looys light, joju hooys hope; at the end of a word it is simply 0 .
$r_{c}$ is eev before a vowel or at the end of a word; elsewhere it is $u$ in unit, or $u$ French. In any other combination, $\llcorner$ is $v$.

The remaining letters are uniform in their pronunciation, and need no remark.

When two or more consonants come together without a vowel they are frequently pronounced as if written with $z$; e. g. $\|^{\prime} 4 l^{\bullet n} / \varepsilon$ Baptist is pronounced
 of the sibilants $u, z, \mathrm{or}_{2}$ and another consonant, this euphonic $\mathscr{L}$ is generally pronounced as if written before the sibilant, as ulpqeft from the beginning, qFoumit. $a$ -

 not always the fact, and, in general, the place of this euphonic ${ }_{L}$ must be learned by practice.

[^1]
## ACCENT.

Armenian words, whether primitive or derivative, are usually accented on the last syllable.

Exc. 1. 1, at the end of words not derived from the Turkish cannot receive the accent. Words or forms terminating in this vowel, therefore, accent the penul-


Exc. 2. Vocatives accent their first syllable; as


Exc. 3. A few individual words, not coming under either of the above exceptions, accent the penultimate


## PUNCTUATION.

The pauses used in Armenian are three, viz.
Comma (, )
Colon (.)
Period (:)

The note of interrogation ( ${ }^{\rho}$ ) is placed over the accented vowel of the principal word in the question. Accordingly in the question Will you come to-morrow? the interrogation point may be placed over any one of the words of which it is composed in Armenian ; thus,

 $4^{\text {neqшши, will you come to-morrow? }}$

The exclamation point ( ${ }^{( }$) in like manner, is placed over the accented syllable of interjections, or of other words used as exclamations, or uttered with emotion, as $\uparrow$ 出 wo ! bernuwntrir Jerusalem!

Sentences, which contain a mark of interrogation or
exclamation, have still their appropriate pauses at the close, in the same way as other sentences.

The hyphen (-) is never employed to unite words, as in the English compounds to-day, kettle-drum, \&c Its only place is at the end of a line, where a word is incomplete.

The acute accent ('), though it is placed upon the tone-syllable of words, has for its object to mark rather emphasis than accent. Hence monosyllables receive it
 Snu $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { 'S } \\ \text { Snl }\end{array}\right.$, whether here or there.

The grave accent (') indicates a brief suspension of the voice. It is placed after words, never over them, and is in effect a pause shorter than a comma.

This mark ( - ) indicates an abbreviation ; as $1 . \%$ for l:unne und ; or signifies that the letters over which it is placed are used as figures ; e. g itw $1, \ldots 2, \& c$.

When the first part of a word is written and the last part omitted, the omission is indicated by a


## PART II.

## ETYMOLOGY.

## ARTICLE.

The word in Modern Armenian which most nearly corresponds to our Indefinite Article is ir, a corruption of the Ancient Armenian $\%$ one. It uniformly follows the noun to which it belongs; as dier 17 of a man,
 in the same sense, preceding the noun. Sometimes
 any addition to the signification.

The place of a Definite Article is supplied by the Definite Form of nouns, corresponding to what is called the Emphatic State in Chaldee and Syriac.

NOUNS.<br>GENDER.

The Armenian language has no grammatical forms to mark the distinction of gender.

## NUMBER.

The Plural Number is formed by adding to monosyl-
 more than one syllable utsp; as Surtmıun, garment, Su4пLuunt $t_{p}$, garments.

Though the singular have but one written vowel, yet if it is pronounced with a euphonic $\mu^{\mu}$ it is a dissyllable, and takes $4 L_{\rho}$, to form the plural ; as $7 L^{n c} / n$ head (pron.


## CASE.

Nouns in the modern language have six cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative and Instrumental. The Accusative is however always the same with the Nominative, and the Dative with the Genitive. The Vocative is the same as the Nom. with (or without) n'd $O$. The other three cases of the Ancient Armenian are supplied by the Genitive with Postpositions.

The Definite form of nouns is produced by adding $\mathcal{L}^{\mathscr{E}}$ to the simple form when the latter ends with a consonant, and $\downarrow$ when it ends with a vowel ; as duir church,

definite form also becomes $\%$ when the following word begins with a vowel and is closely united in pronur-
 due ut ${ }^{\prime} L$

Declension of Nouns.
Fun a word, is an example of the most usual mode of declining nouns which end with a consonant.

INDEFINITE FORM.
Singular. Plural.
 word
 or to a word
 word
Inst. (iwunnt ( $\Gamma_{L}$ ) with a fowntrinL with words word \&

## DEFINITE FORM

Nom \& Acc. Panic the Nowntric the words word
Gen. \& Dat. Punt of or PountemLis of or to the to the word
Abl. Sun fit from \&c.
Inst. Rom ante with \&c.
words
Pumbithtur from \&c.
「umbrant with \&c.

Example of a noun ending with a vowel.
Sing. Plur.

## INDEFINITE FORM.

Nom. \& Acc. $\|_{l^{\prime} r^{\prime}}\left(L_{L}\right)$ a $\|_{l^{\prime} f^{\prime}} f_{i} t_{l}$ sons son
 or to a son

 son

## DEFINITE FORM.

Nom. \& Acc. Nirtit the Nrifiture the sons son
Gen. \& Dat. Inerfit of or Marliturat of or to the to the son sons
Abl. Mrapist from the son Mrifitratis from the sons


## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Nearly all the irregularities which appear in the declension of Nouns in Modern Armenian are remnants of the Ancient Armenian declensions. The following are the principal.

To prevent ambiguity the prefix $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{L}}$, which forms the Accusative in Ancient Armenian, is occasionally em. ployed to distinguish that case from the Nominative ;
 God. If written without the $q$ this sentence might be translated, the man whom God loves.

Nouns ending in for may be declined after the for Juwing paradigm．

Gen．\＆Dat．$\lambda^{\prime}$ wilinplon $\quad$ 局timis


The plurals are regular；excepting that the ancient Genitive，ending in tultg occasionally appears．

These nouns may also be declined throughout after the regular form，especially when used as proper names or in a peculiar sense ；e．g．we may translate







Nouns which in Ancient Armenian terminate in－ nьifl，in the modern language either retain the final is and form the Gen．in $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{u}} \boldsymbol{z}$ ，or drop that letter and are declined regularly ；thus oдпьifi anointing，Gen．одл」и， or oよmar，Gen．odnculf．

A few nouns，chiefly monosyllables，make the Gen．in

 first，may take the regular form of the Gen．in $f$ ．

Infinitives，when declined as nouns，uniformly make
 cases are regular．
－uyl father，has the Gen．\＆Dat．Sing．Sol，Abl．So． $\boldsymbol{l} 5$ or Sold $\boldsymbol{l}$

Like it are declined its derivatives，also diw／r mother，and tizuyp brother and their derivatives．The Plurals are regular．






II'ur' \& Acc. Plur. Jüprif, Gen \& Dat. diurping, Abl. diupring,
 $-2 L_{p} n L$.
Aprts son, besides being declined regularly, has the Gen. Dat. Sing. (when applied to the Son of God) $\|_{l^{\prime} \eta^{\prime} \cdot \boldsymbol{j} j}$. The ancient Plural is also occasionally used, especially in the phrase Children of Israel, thus, nirthps


So bybutgh has sometimes byblogan, and sigh snquy (especially when used for the Holy Spirit).

 or 4.ply.
 5prlit or taplem.


|racra oven, trawis or thmenp.

${ }^{\prime}$ Jran door, firwis (with $f$ in the Gen. but preserving the $n$ in the other oblique cases) $q^{n}$ its, $q^{n}$ inn $L$, or quent, quant, qainnt.







The last three are thus declined particularly when
 months old, whgud «nupmept

 the name of the sixth month was changed.

Sque a son, Gen. and Dat. unqme , Abl. un $\boldsymbol{L}^{5}$, Inst.

 declined regularly unचш山 , , шjј, \&cc.







$\mathbf{l}_{1}$ turup life, 4 titug
Gl'lliupheaven, turturg.


 \&c.

Proper names are for the most part declined regularly ; occasionally however they present an Ancient Armenian Genitive form in ul or $n L$; as linumiuy,


Nouns which have $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ in the last syllable of the Nominative sometimes change that vowel in the oblique


 ptrfiuy. If the last vowel of the Nom. be $p$ or $n c$ it is

oqnien, oquft. The same occurs, though more rarely,


## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, as in English, are undeclined, except when used as substantives.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative degree is formed by prefixing until more, or it is the simple form of the Positive. In either case it takes an Ablative of the noun; as
 house. Occasionally the ancient form of the compara-



The Superlative is formed from the Positive by perefixing $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 线 (with $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ for a union-voweI when the Adjective begins with a consonant), as wdturmil best,

 is (like the Comparative) a simple Positive in the definite form construed with an Ablative of the noun as willuth $\boldsymbol{N}_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ the greatest of all.

In the language of common conversation many adjectives admit a sort of reduplication which gives them the force of superlatives.

The syllable prefixed consists of the first consonant of the adjective, (if it begin with a consonant) the first vowel, and the letter $\&$ or $\nu$, more rarely $p_{p}$ or $d$, according as euphony requires; thus LEyncir full,



 very long, न


The following forms are also a kind of Superlative,
 fine, (spoken of powder, or any thing in grains) from (wiunt, a corruption of siwle fine, small.

The termination $4 \leqslant 4$ (occasionally $4 w 4$ ) gives to ad-



## NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinals.

1. 154
2. $t_{l} 4^{\pi L}$
3. $\operatorname{lr}^{2} p$
4. $\sum \pi^{2}$
5. Spily
6. 45g
7. Hof PL
8. $\rightarrow 2$ HE
9. 
10. єпшиц

11. ппшutrof







12. pumit

Ordinals,

8rylin
Lprner

Shinqtrapt
4 logbinert
Kodullinis?

fintopnt










pumitolon?



```
    30. bpumL%
    40. piumuncל
    50. J/\mp@code{unLל}
    60. 4|[वunL&
```



```
    80. пl{ひпLZ
```



```
    100. Sumitu
```



```
    300 liphp Suritu
```




From 11 to 19 the ordinals are frequently formed


The cardinals are sometimes employed instead
 Psalun．

 understood，becomes will t．p．

Value of the letters of the alphabet used as numerals．

| 位 | 1 | \％ | 10 | 「 | 100 | 元 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | 2 | $\square$ | 20 | 侯 | 200 | \％ | 2000 |
| 年 | 3 | I | 30 | $\pi$ | 300 | it | 3000 |
| 年 | 4 | ［11 | 40 | 亿 | 400 | in | 4000 |
| Tr | 5 | な | 50 | 5 | 500 | ［ | 5000 |
| 交 | 6 | 4 | 60 | \％ | 600 | 鸟 | 6000 |
| $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 7 | $\stackrel{ }{5}$ | 70 | $\Sigma$ | 700 | － | 7000 |
| T | 8 | \＆ | 80 | 㑑 | 800 | 4 | 8000 |
| 17 | 9 | $\pi$ | 90 | $\underline{2}$ | 900 | E | 9000 |

## PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, as in other languages, are divided into Personal, Relative, Interrogative, Demonstrative, and Possessive. Like the Shemitic dialects, the Armenian has also pronominal suffixes.

The following is the declension of the Personal Pronouns. The Accusatives all take the prefix $q$ occasionally, but those of the first and second persons not commonly.

$$
\text { 1. } \mathbf{b}^{\prime} I .
$$

Sing. Plur.
Nom. bu I
VItus we
Gen. kalis or pret of me
$\|^{\prime} t_{r}$ or $\boldsymbol{A}_{l^{\prime}}$ fit of us
 Il ${ }^{1}$ by or ar de to us
Acc. Wu or que me


 from me
 me.
2. 'Init thou.

Nom. 'Inced thou
 thee


 thee

3. 小repL , he, she, it.

Nom．Irepc he，she，it loptup they
Gen．and Dat．Jpis，fir lerbig of or to them of or to him，her，it
 her，it
Abl．Wrill from him，\＆c．Weliog from them Inst．Warin $L$ with him，\＆c．Wabigini $\mathcal{L}$ with them

The Datives of the Personal Pronouns are occasio－ nally used as Accusatives，and in like manner the Accusatives（without q ）as Datives ；as 位よ よんよtghir they beat me， $\mathbb{L}^{u} \boldsymbol{p}^{\text {trq }}$ I said to thee．

The Relative $n_{l}$ ，who，which，is applied equally to persons and things．It is thus declined．
Sing．
Plur．


whom or which
 from which
Inst．InemL with or by flemingral with or by whom whom or which \＆c．
The Interrogative Pronouns are，for persons mil who ？for things $f^{\rho} \mathrm{Z}_{\mathcal{E}}$ what ？The former，which is both singular and plural，is not declined，but takes for
 did you give ？$\|_{1}$ miguthentr from whom did you take？ Wr is declined like the more usual form of nouns，ex－ cept that the Genitive and Dative Sing．is $P_{L_{2} n^{\circ} L \text { ，as }}$ well as $\operatorname{lic}_{2} h^{\circ}$ ．

The usual forms of the Demonstrative Pronouns
are wu，win，and wh，though they occasionally ap pear with the ancient forms w／山， $\boldsymbol{\omega} / \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ，and $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\jmath}$ ．The last may serve as an example of the way in which they are declined．
l：\％，that，he，she，it．
 that（person or thing．）things）
Gen．\＆D．lonnf of or to llunig of or to those that


 winnilk from that

l＇』u this（rarely um），and wan that（but referring to an object less distant than $\omega \ell$ ）are declined in the same manner．When joined with nouns all three remain
㱜

These three demonstrative pronouns are sometimes spoken of by the Armenians as personal ；wu being re－ garded as of the first person，and as having a reference to something near or connected with the speaker，win of the second，and relating to something near or con－ nected with the person addressed． 1.3 is of the third person，of course．

There are two other forms of these Demonstrative Pronouns in vulgar use ；viz．$u /$ ，unp and $\tau /$ as ad－

 without nouns and are declined thus；

Sing.
Nom. \& Acc. Hedl or werthum Gen. \& Dat. UE\&"



Plur.


Nednught
Hedntigital

The Suffixes are appended to nouns and particles, not to verbs. They are

For the Singular

1 pers. ${ }^{\circ}$
2 pers 7
3 pers. $\angle$ or $\boldsymbol{\iota}$;

For the Plur. without a noun or pronoun in the Gen. case preceding

$$
1 \text { pers. } \boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{p}}
$$

2 pers. $t \cdot\left[\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$
3 pers 4

Preceded by a Genitive, $\mathbb{Z}$ or $\measuredangle$ for all the persons of the Plural.

 than one syllable.

The suffix for the 3 p . Sing. and for the Pl . is $\Gamma$ when the word to which it is appended terminates with a consonant, and $\psi$ when it terminates with a vowel. I also becomes \& before a word commencing with a vowel provided the two words are pronounced in close connexion.

In signification these suffixes are generally possessive, and in conjunction with the Gen. case of $n$ vuns or of the Personal or Demonstrative pronouns constitute the usual mode of indicating the idea of possession : e. g. Wir mnctov my house, wintig sflerumpe their condition.

Sometimes however they are personal and in apposition with the nouns to which they are appended; as il a'd abqh afunfulvopistipneq woe unto you Pharisees! When appended to prepositions they are of course
personal, as pac
The sing. Suffixes are appended to all the cases of nouns. A noun with a plural suffix is thus declined.

Nom. ueptrefu our eyes.
Gen. \& Dat. usphituncu


The plural suffixes when they include the syllable $t_{l}$ (which forms the plural of nouns) are somewhat ambiguous; thus uncturrify may signify your house or your houses. To express this distinction clearly in Armenian we must say, for the former $a_{b} b_{m} m_{L} L_{p}$, and


In like manner the suffixes $\nu$ and $\mathcal{L}$ or $๕$ are used

 from that house v. 14. This latter however coalesces with the definite form of the noun. So does $[$ or $t$ when used as a possessive suffix. They must be distinguished by the connexion. That this suffix has however a possessive force, and is not always to be reckoned as a demonstrative pronoun or a definite article, is evident from such phrases as muntig $\sqrt{ } / 4 \mathrm{LC}$
 there is no other than he; also from the analogy of the possessive suffixes of the other persons.

The separate Possessive pronouns, as has been remarked above, are the same with the Genitive
 or $\mathbb{N}_{\text {rl }}$ belong is understood and they correspond to mine, thine, \&c. they are declined like nouns, taking pleonastically their appropriate suffixes ; thus

## Sing．

Nom．\＆Acc．Wisu or fulfi九u Gen．\＆Dat．Ju／iv／u Abl．10小ithu Inst．｜u／itniLu

Plur．

paprerimen of or to mine

1－dinutranfu with mine

In like manner are declined $p^{n<47}$ or pra4firq thine，
 abp做 $L$ yours，\＆frotige theirs，the oblique cases being always derived from the dissyllabic forms．

## VERBS．

The simplest form of the Verb in Modern Armenian is the Infinitive Mood，which may therefore be pro－ perly regarded as the root，although in most Ancient Armenian Lexicons the Present Indicative is so regard－ ed．

Verbs have in the Infinitive Mood four terminations， viz．$\mu_{L}, b_{L}, h_{L}$ ，and $n_{L_{-}}$．

FORMATION OF THE TENSES．
The Present Tense of the Indicative is formed from the Infinitive by changing its final ${ }_{L}$ into $\boldsymbol{d}$ and prefix－ ing the syllable $4[$（in the case of monosyllabic roots




The Imperfect is formed from the Present by chang－ ing its final wir into wif，tur or fur into $5 p$ and new


The prefix $4 \Sigma$ appears only in the Present and Im－
perfect Indicative. The following verbs do not take it even in these tenses; tuJ I am, 4rimif I can, q/untul I know and nchers I have. Iuclidtal I think, sometimes takes it, and sometimes not. $\left.\right|_{\ell / \mu}$ opinion with rather more confidence than " $4 \omega^{\prime} / \delta t_{t} r$.

The Aorist * varies in different verbs, and must be learned from the Lexicon Nevertheless the following general principles will be of use to the student.

1. Regular active verbs in $I_{L}$ change this termi-
 Aor. 4 wannuphgl.
2. Causative verbs in $g^{n}+\xi_{r} t_{L}$ change this termination

3. Verbs in $\omega_{/}$(except those in $7_{\omega_{L}}$ ) agree with those in $t_{L}$, making the Aorist in wght, as w$\omega_{L_{L}}$, to grind, Aor. wzugh.
4. Those in $z_{0}$ generally make the Aor. in guy , as

5. Verbs in $l_{L}$ (and $t_{L} / L$ preceded by a vowel) change this termination into laguy, as puoul/ , luouloguj. This rule includes all regular Passive verbs.
6. Verbs terminating in form the Aorist by changing this termination intu $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{j}$,
 uuy.
The Perfect and Pluperfect are formed by combining the Past Participle of the principal verb with the Present and Imperfect of the auxiliary $t u d$.

The First or simple Future is formed by prefixing

[^2]whenp to the Subjunctive Present, which is, in regular verbs, the same as the Indicative Present without the prefix 4r. Thus apmin qnidtil' I shall work (lit. it must be that I work, or it is necessary that I work).

The Future Participle combined with the Present tense of luf gives another form of this tense.

The Second or compound Future consists of the First Future of the auxiliary $\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d}$ and the Past Participle of the principal verb.

The formation of the tenses in the other moods will be seen in the Paradigms.

The Infinitive Mood is also a Grerund, and declined



## THE AUXILIARY VERB bl.

The substantive verb luir I am, being an auxiliary, first claims attention. It is strictly a defective verb, its wanting tenses being supplied from $\mathbb{U L L L L}$ to become。 It is thus varied.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

Singular
for (vulg. $\boldsymbol{l}_{1} \boldsymbol{F}$ ) I am for thou art
1 : he, she, or it is

IMPERFECT.

1:/ I was
1:tr thou wast
l:l he was

Plural.
brep (vulg. fitp) we are
lis ye are
bi they are

## AORIST．

brum I was
bとu，thou wast
bzu he was
bquip we were
bqup ye were
bzul they were

PERFECT．

Gqud tif I have been
bqud tru thou hast been 6quヵ $\leqslant$ he has been
brud lit．p we have been
bquдd $f_{p}$ ye have been
brud lif they have been

PLUPERFECT．

Equd 5b I had been
もqud Shr thou hadst been もquょ $5 \boldsymbol{5}$ he had been

Gimд spisp we had been bqud thp ye had been bqud 5 保 they had been

FIRST FUTURE．

9／funt cluwir I shall be ＂1／turf ctLue thou wilt be ＂）fun！c！uel he will be
（1）furl cluclif we shall be
I／funh c＇Lusp ye will be
I／funk cuuul they will be


## SECOND FUTURE．

 I shall have been

## IMPERATIVE MOOD

（ $)$ Nuz cluud let me be bqlic be thou f小nz clum let him be

bitspor or Inlip beye
（小）n cluwl let them be

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

| 1'LLu* ${ }^{\prime}$ that or if I be | I. LLult.p that or if we be |
| :---: | :---: |
| llumu that or if thou be | l LLup that or if ye be |
| fluw that or if he be | 1 TLưS that or if they be |

IMPERFECT.
I'ILшjl that or if I were
flLuybis that or if we were l?Luyb that or if thou Pluush? that or if ye were wert
Plumin that or if he were fluylit that or if they PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.
bruid çluif, clluи, \&c. that or if I have been, or shall have been

## PLUPERFECT.

 been

> FUTURE
> [beside the form of the Present].
 be

POTENTIAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD.
IMPERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.


## INFINITIVE MOOD．


 being．

## PARTICIPLES．

Present bznz［or clunz］being．
Past bqud or ty tur having been．
Future $\int_{1}^{1} \mathbb{L}^{\left(\omega \omega L^{n 2}\right.}$ about to be．

Of the four endings of Regular Verbs $\boldsymbol{t} \boldsymbol{r}$ is the most frequent．An example in that ending will therefore be given in full．

CONJUGATION of the REGULAR VERB ケIlかねJ to work．

## ACTIVE VOICE．

INDICATIVE MOOD．
PRESENT．
I work or I am working

Singular
1TR．4ndtur
ligqnistu
リビロッ！

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { リエףn! }
\end{aligned}
$$

IMPERFECT
I was working or I wrought habitually







[^3]${ }^{2} A$ ORIST．
I wrought or I have wrought

Tondtagh

q？idtog

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ケnfologliup }
\end{aligned}
$$

PERFECT．
I have wrought







PLUPERFECT．
I had wrought







FIRST FUTURE．
I shall work or I will work
ail）亿unf quidtur
4）
1）
（1）



SECOND FUTURE。
I shall have wrought








## IMPERATIVE MOOD．

 ＇Fロп』だ work thou

（don＇q 4niditup let us work ＇fans $\operatorname{logh}$＇p work ye
（Wiz，qniる til let them work

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD．

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE．
That I work or if I work

Tongan

リonfるち



！nnostup
けnfotip

IMPERFECT．
That or if I should work

cons

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE．
That or if I have wrought，or shall have wrought







PLUPERFECT．
That or if I had wrought，or should have wrought







FIRST FUTURE．
［2d form］That or if I should hereafter work







## POTENTIAL or CONDITIONAL MOOD．

IMPERFECT．
I would or should work or have wrought

＂）／unp qnjostir
＂1／unf qnosく！
PLUPERFECT．
I would or should have wrought

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| （1） | （1） |
|  |  |

## INFINITIVE MOOD．

PRESENT．
ケnndrl to work．Varied as a Gerund thus；Gen．
 to，from by，working．

PERFECT．
リnnduか rlluL to have wrought．Varied in like

 wrought．

## PARTICIPLES．

PRESENT．

PAST．


## FUTURE．



## PASSIVE VOICE．

## INDICATIVE MOOD．

PRESENT．













IMPERFECT．




## AORIST．

TunするとLlogulup



## PERFECT．

Tondomblitup
ケondonctersp
Tonpanctra bis

PLUPERFECT．

> 「っп!
> or 9enfánetoref




FIRST FUTURE．
（1）$/$ unt qnis
（1）



4）／iunt qn？




SECOND FUTURE.


## IMPERATIVE MOOD.








## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.



9ーп!

ケnpdalitup



IMPERFECT.



PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.












PLUPERFECT.



FIRST FUTURE.




## POTENTIAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
PRESENT.

PERFECT.


## PARTICIPLES.





OF VERBS TERMINATING IN $\omega_{L}, k$, and $n<L$.
Verbs in $\omega_{L}$ preserve the $\omega$ throughout the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential and Infini-


 quogh \&c. The Present and Past Participles generally take an additional syllable derived from the form of the
 two appear of course in the compound tenses of the Verb. The Passive Voice also exhibits this additional


Verbs in $\mathrm{m}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \mathrm{L}$ generally make the Aorist Indicative in guy and the Imperative in ghr, as Jnn\&uiv to forget,


Those in $l^{\prime} L$ are generally declined like the Passive


frounq, fuoutr, frouud. But some, especially those which terminate in $\longleftarrow / \uparrow \uparrow$ preceded by a consonant change that termination into $u \boldsymbol{y}$ for the Aorist and into
 Imp. Attifil'.
 to leave or permit, which preserves its proper vowel and like verbs in uif has the additional syllable in the Pre-





COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF REGULAR VERBS.

In order to aid the learner in becoming familiar with the forms of these different classes of verbs, a table is subjoined exhibiting several examples of each kind with their principal forms.
TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF VERBS．

| Infinitive | Aor．1nd． | Imperative | Pres．Part． | Past Part． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Verbs terminating in $t_{L}$ ． |  |  |  |  |
|  | qurstogh | $4 \pi 0^{\text {a }}$ | 4пアウnて |  |
| $1 \omega_{\text {ut }}$ | 4 utuetsh |  |  |  |
| $11_{4} .^{L_{L}}$ to seal | $4^{4}, p t y$ |  |  | 4̌pud or 4゙iplip |
| $\dot{-w i c t a p t s}$ to be patient | Suulthertogh | Suntrats | Sunterting |  |
| Causative verbs ending in $\mathrm{g}^{\text {maith }} \mathrm{L}$ ． |  |  |  |  |
|  | we thgn<gl | $w<t_{g^{\prime} n^{\prime} L} \boldsymbol{l}$ <br>  | wefogncilnt |  <br>  |
| lubiftagne tb $L$ to craze | fubudagnegl | ［1］tulagicl | ［uLi¢flognciunz | $g^{n}<g^{l_{2}} l^{\prime}$ |
| IVnngncht $L_{L}$ to cause to forget | Srugne．gh | Inngníl | Arngncimnz | Stragnegud or stragnegtr |
| Ulugretth to blacken | ulegnegh | ulegría | ulagretinn． | whegregrad or alegregres |
| Verbs in $\omega_{L}$ generally |  |  |  |  |
|  | uruegr | ưLu＇ | wqugnt | шqugud or wiweghl |
| $\mathrm{O}_{\text {quw }}$ to feel | q4wib | 27 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | qu＊gn\％ |  |
| $1 w_{L}$ to cry | Lug＇ | Lúg | 1ugnt | Lugud or Livgl＇ |
| fortwit to laugh |  | lub $_{\text {que }}$ | ailoqugnt | lutqugud or lutiougla |

Verbs in toul

|  qulrsiugud or qurlrimgtr Stroud or Stidtap <br> nt.puguid or mepruglan |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


(and rol. preceded by a vowel).



Verbs terminating in s/ц preceded by a consonant.

| whignn <br> Sucilung <br> Suminnt <br> atabn! |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 ") ${ }^{\text {tumuntaguy }}$ wnyurfirlogay linumniluith guy
Sinuturlotauj

${ }^{9}$ Truaricui to turn
() uprliwius to wonder


шичшะ位多


## Spuctulint


 by

Infinitive


## NEGATIVE VERBS.

The negative of the auxiliary $t, r$ is formed by prefix-
 not. The same rule applies to 4 m there is, and to mo.
 Also substantially to all the tenses of the regular Verb* except the Present and Imperfect Indicative. The Negative form of these two tenses is obtained by prefixing the Negative of the auxiliary verb for these two tenses to a participial form ending in $p$, and derived from the root by changing its final $L$ into that letter, as stir $\boldsymbol{L}^{\text {uen }}$
 terminate in $t_{l}$, this participle, though Present in signification coincides in form with the Past Participle in $t_{l^{\prime}}$,


 fniznegtr.

In the 3d pers. Sing. of the Present tense the Auxiliary is dropped, and the Participle only appears with the negative prefix.

Some writers instead of uniformly employing a simple $\Longleftarrow$ use $\underset{2}{ }$ (as a separate word) when the verb begins with a consonant and $\mathcal{L}_{2}$ (as a prefix) only when

 accordance with the most approved usage.

In tenses formed by a participle and an auxiliary the negative prefix is attached to the auxiliary and not to the participle. In the Future it may be attached either to uheuh or to the verb. The latter is most approved.

It will be sufficient to give the forms of the negative verb for the Indicative Mood ; thus

[^4]PRESENT TENSE．
Sing．


－4nidto．




I am not working，
thou art not working， he is not working ；
Plur．
we are not working，
ye are not workinc，
they are not working．






 ［Lしゃい」。

The negative particle for the 2d person of the Imperative is not $\_$but $/ h^{\prime}$（Compare the Greek $\mu n^{\prime}$ ）．

The form of the verb is derived from the Infinitive by changing its final $L_{L}$ into $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ for the Singular and into \＆for the Plural．

The paradigm of the Imperative negative verb will therefore stand thus ；

Sing．




2 11 $1 i^{\prime}$ qnistap，

let me not work， do not（thou）work， let him not work

## Plur．

let us not work，
do not（ye）work，
let them not work．

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are regularly conjugated so far as the third personsingular is concerned ; thus $4 \omega t \alpha_{p} L 5$ it rains, Imperfect 4 undulesp it was raining, Aorist misalulty it rained or has rained, First Future upurp, wiaples it will rain, \&c.

Ifuj there is is used only in the Present and Imperfect tenses of the Indicative Mood. Unlike other impersonal verbs, it has a plural form, as follows.
Present Sing. 4 wy there is, Plur. 4 wi there are. Imperfect Sing. $4 * i$, there was, Plur. 4 wh there were.

Intransitive verbs sometimes exhibit a Passive form, used impersonally, and denoting the possibility of performing the action expressed by those verbs; thus

 (Comp. the Latin curritur.) They are used for the most part with a negative; as storfungher it is impossible to go.

## DERIVATIVE VERBS.

 verb may be formed, signifying to acquire the quality




Verbs ending in $g_{n} \xi_{1} t_{L}$ are Causative, and are derived, generally from Neuter, but in a few instances from Active verbs, by changing the termination of the Aorist, $g f, g{ }^{\prime}, j$, or $u j$ when that tense has not $g$ in its

 instruct in reading ; frnitum to forget, Aor. Sringuj, Caus. v. Inngnitht $_{L}$ to cause to forget; Sumbll to arrive, Aor.

Sway，Caus．v．Swugncith to cause to arrive；$\pi_{L-\infty h_{L}}$ to
 eat，to feed．

Those verbs which do not form Causatives，supply their place by the various forms of $n \omega_{l}$ to give，here in the sense of to cause，with their own Infinitive；erg．
 not being authorized by good usage．So $t_{L} L_{L}$ to rise， though a neuter verb has no Causative，and conse－ quently we must say $t_{L_{L}} l_{L} n^{n} u_{L}$ ；or the place of this phrase may be supplied by some other verb，as $4 t_{l}$,
 abagnctit anus to employ another to raise，to kill，\＆c． IRREGULAR VERBS．
These are not numerous，and their anomalies are chiefly confined to the Aorist Indicative，the Impera－ five and the Participles．The Present Imperfect and Future of the Indicative，and the simple tenses of the Subjunctive，are uniformly regular．The compound tenses，of course，follow the Participles．

> LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Infinitive．For Ind．Imper．Pres．Part．Past．Part．
 リ⿴⿰⿱丶㇀⿱㇒丶幺十

 tum to know
＇Tunital to find quad qunfir quinn quad or quatre

 to rise

Infinitive．Apr．Ind．Imper．Pres．Part．Past Part．

 strike $4 \mathrm{t} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { r }}$
I，LL uL to be true lentil＇bin liquid or bruit or CTL゙ス

 Arıph Apple or 局metre

 send

 Sub to give lunch uncap unbent uncut or anclap

 antulír

 no proper Passive，but rLLUL is employed instead in the sense of to be done．

USE OF THE TENSES．
The Present ordinarily designates either present or
 write．It is not infrequently however used as a Future， especially in giving a promise ；as $4 t^{t} \boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d u} \boldsymbol{I} I$ will go ；
 legiole，4r⿺𠃊⿱⿰㇒一十凵⿱亠䒑日，it can be done．

The Imperfect expresses
(a) Action past, but incomplete at the time referred

(b) Repeated action ; as $4 r \cdot P=\Gamma n \eta 5$ p was in the habit of preaching ;
 would give, or I would hare given, if . . .

The Aorist is the tense of narration, and is used indifferently for any past action, whether it have or
 Lifigne.g. I finished or have finished my work.

The Perfect has always a certain relation to the present time ; as pruad lif I have done, ,umd spy ye have heard.

That this tense has a relation to the present time is proved by the fact that we cannot use it in connexion
 quguぬ $t_{1} r$ would be improper ; but if speaking of a third person who went yesterday to the country and is
 $g b_{r} \mathrm{r}$.

The Aorist and the Perfect are often used interchangeably ; e.g. Have you written a letter? may be


The Future is frequently used to express probability ; as upunf Snt rillus he is probably there.

The other tenses are used for the most part like the corresponding tenses in English.

## OF CERTAIN PARTICLES OCCASIONALLY APPENDED TO VERBS.

The syllable $4^{n} \pi$ is colloquially added to the several persons of the Present and Imperfect tenses of verbs to give emphasis ; as $4_{p} p^{w i l u w i l l n f}$ I am
 working, \&c.

The syilable $4 t$ is frequently added to verhs in the
 also to the Indicative, giving it the force of a Subjunctive; as mar no 4trawu th uherever you go ; sometimes it has the sense of $\left[\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{F} \\ \mathrm{nc} \\ \text { if }\end{array}\right.$, and in that case
 atu ibs if you say.

6rtr (like the Turkish imish) appended to a verb in the Present or a past tense, implies that the fact stated is not one of which the narrator has been an eye-witness, but that he has been informed of it by some one else, and is nearly equivalent to I am informed, or It must
 that the King is coming.
 \& are you coming ?

All these particles belong to the language of conversation, rather than to that of books. Indeed the best writers now entirely avoid them.

## ADVERBS.

Adverbs are either

 no, \&c.

2 Derived from other parts of speech; e.g.
(a) Adjectives without change; as $2^{w u n}$ much, phe
 \&c.
(b) Adjectives with the termination $u \xi \nu$ or $f^{\prime \prime} \mu^{\prime \prime}$
 spiritually, from Snqlenp spiritual, didiup wawn foolishly, from $J h{ }_{5} \omega_{p}$ foolish. Adjectives having 5 in their last syllable change it into $p$ in the Adverbs derived from them ; and those having $p$ or $m$ drop them ; as unqfun

 Compare the changes occurring in the declension of nouns. See p. 16 .


 the form of the Anc. Arm. Inst. is preserved; as

(d) Nouns in the Ablative case ; as $2^{\text {wunnig } \sqrt{5}}$ or
 ever since morning, or with a form derived from the Anc. Arm. Abl. Plur. wnumewily in the morning, q/i2t$p^{n+m i l y g}$ by night.
(e) Nouns resembling the form of the Genitive, but, by an ellipsis of,$\%$ in, having the force of the ancient

 45u qhetivic at midnight.
(f) Nouns repeated; as unnLt unoLt from house to

(g) The names of languages terminating in $\boldsymbol{c} 5$ than derived from gentile nouns; as $\dot{-} \boldsymbol{u} t_{p} 5$ b in Armenian,
 what resembling these are also furituobt humanly nwillonfl vulgarly, \&c. although these are perhaps from or ${ }^{5}$ 约 in the sense of custom, manner.
(h) Adjectives or adjective pronouns and nouns

(i) Infinitives (as Gerunds) in the Instrumental case, with or without the negative prefix ; as $24 /$ unitum-
 pleasure.

Adverbs admit a diminutive termination as well as

Adjectives; as 4 unnelulti rather early, $n<2464$ rather late.

They are sometimes repeated, especially those which have not more than two syllables, to express


## PREPOSITIONS.

With the exception of a few retained from the Anc. Arm. (as pun according to, mruirg without) they should rather be called Postpositions, since they uniformly follow the nouns or pronouns which they govern.
-udiup on account of, requires the Dative, as firdp Suifur for my sake, or on account of mc.

IV'onfli near, and /jucl until, the Dat.
-tun with, the Gen. or Dat. Lumk or tunle 5 after, behind, the Gen. or Abl.

Gupt, after (in time) the Abl. So also strinц far from,
 of, (clam).

Most others take the Genitive ; as magla before, mitr instead of, wnwing without, rfiling opposite, mwl under,
 means of, цъи like, $\mathbf{p} \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{L}$ near, $\boldsymbol{L}^{\text {un }}$ according to.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative, $k$, mц and, $\boldsymbol{Z}_{\text {ule }}$ also, $w_{L}$ too.
 $4{ }^{2} 55$, either--or.
 although.
 d/aulu not only.



Diminutive, q nits, at least.
 because, nine $\angle S^{\text {bonce }}$ whereas.

Rational, meplifit therefore.


## INTERJECTIONS.

 a male), pix (addressing a female) ho! halloo!

Of encouraging, un come on ! go to !
Of praise, $4 \omega^{\prime}, \boldsymbol{J} \xi^{\prime}$, w' how fine !
Of pity, $\mathbb{L}^{\prime} \omega^{\prime} \mid \nu, 4 \iota^{\prime} \leq J$ (frequently repeated thrice), w' $/ u$,
 ah!

Of grief, w' lu, tu's, how sorry I am !



## PART. III.

## SYNTAX.

The following peculiarities of construction in Modern Armenian deserve notice.

1. Adjectives uniformly precede the Substantives which they qualify; as wint publ every thing. The only exception to this rule is presented by a very few phrases borrowed from the Ancient Armenian; as二antiblorpp the Holy Spirit.
2. Numerals implying plurality are usually construed with Nouns in the singular; as $\frac{\pi l^{\prime}}{}$ diul' 7 four
 ployed, it is more emphatic, and sometimes implies that the persons or things spoken of are viewed separately and individually. Thus pirtpon means the space
 several days, or the several periods of three days each.
3. In like manner when no numeral is employed, but where other words, as a pronoun or a verb, imply plurality, the noun is usually put in the singular ; as

 certain man.
4. A verb having a plural nominative is often put

 The same is frequently the case when several nouns in the singular form the subject of the verb; as $4 L^{n</ u n}$

5. The Past Participle of Active verbs, terminating in $\omega \boldsymbol{\alpha}$, is construed with a Genitive of the noun or pronoun designating the agent, and with another noun designating the object of a past action referred to ; as hif 2 litur unnciun the house which I built or have built, whnig 4uwliqugud qheftre the books which they read or have read.
6. The same Participle of Passive or Neuter verbs is construed in a similar way, the noun then designating time or place; as smil trumd opu the day when I was there, duifiuguggib quilme uid unlige the place where the watch was found.
7. A noun or pronoun in the Accusative, governed by an active verb, may be placed either before or after



8. There is a class of active verbs compounded of a noun and a verb, which, though written separately, constitute only a kind of compound verb, and require
 Sudiurit $\boldsymbol{p}^{\text {tipuint unpltogurp }}$, have you learned your lesson by heart?
9. For the cases of Nouns and Pronouns required by Prepositions, see p. 49. The reason why they so frequently govern the Genitive appears to be that they are (as in Hebrew) radically Substantives. Thus $\boldsymbol{l}_{5}$ ? in may be regarded as a noun, the midst, and therefore as naturally requiring a Genitive; as unuilip $\mathrm{Th}_{2}$ the
midst of the house, in the housc. In like manner unglip that which is before, mumL! that which is under, pnetr the side, hence what is at the side, near, \&c.-This view accounts also for the fact that they sometimes appear
 ing somewhere in, somewhere under, \&c. Thus utruili, mustrectuys' look around under the table.
10. A simple Accusative is often used (by ellipsis of the Anc. Arm. ' $\%$ ) where we employ in, at, to, or
 Mophu 4Etumpit they reside at Constantinople, unnct: b4ue he came into a house, qhene 4trfurl I am going to the village.
11. An Ablative without a preposition sometimes



## PARTIV.

## MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS AND IDIOMATIC

## PHRASES.

1. Respecting the order of words in a sentence some remarks have already been made. See pp. 49, 51 \& 52. It may be remarked in general that the Mod. Arm. in this respect agrees nearly with the Turkish, and varies widely from the European languages and from the Ancient Armenian. Usually, in complex sentences, the circumstances of place and time are first introduced; then comes the subject, preceded by its adjective if it have one ; then the object of action ; then frequently the circumstances of manner or instrument (although these admit of considerable latitude in their colloca-





 the Lord commanded Moses for the children of Israel in JMount Sinai.
2. The Copulative and is often omitted ; as l.páp $4 L_{\text {. }}$
 21:2.
3. Adjectives are formed from Prepositions by the
 within, $\boldsymbol{u t r}_{[\boldsymbol{L}}$, that which is within, internal.
4. Proper names when transferred from Greek to




 into $\mu$ and r into $u$, as חérpos, utumpm; $\varphi$ into $\psi$, as
 It is worthy of remark that these letters without exception occupy corresponding places in the respective alphabets. Besides, $\mu$ is sometimes, especially in the East, pronounced as $b, \neq$ as $g$ hard, $\%$ as $d$. This pronunciation is now esteemed vulgar. Still its existence, together with the usage pointed out above, seems to indicate that a considerable change has taken place in the pronunciation of the Armenian letters,
5. The spoken Armenian has, in common with the Turkish, the singular usage of repeating nouns and adjectives (and occasionally other parts of speech) substituting in the repetition a $\kappa$ for the first letter of the word if it begin with a consonant, and prefixing a
of if begin with a vowel, for the purpose of gencvalizing the idea contained in the word so repeated;


 one. remains, every thing has been burnt ; finbud unclly $S_{n j} \delta_{n / 1} \varepsilon^{n}, t_{1}^{t^{\rho}}$, Has the house which you have taken no
 bread, no matter if it be somewhat dry or crumbled. Sometimes an $m$. appears between the two forms; as
 When a word commences with $f$ the same result is sometimes produced by changing a vowel ; as $\mathrm{J}^{\circ} \mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{q}}$ dincq と械ugh, Not a hair nor any thing like one was left,
 matters.
6. Sometimes, takes the place of, in colloquial lan-
 resembling this are such expressions also as $z^{\prime} r$ guu
 originated in combining the two ideas could not bring and would have brought, q. d. $\mu t_{l^{\prime}} t_{p} \xi_{f}$ (in the sense

7. Though the Armenian language, etymologically considered, appears to stand by itself, still its vocabulary exhibits some resemblances to other languages, both Asiatic and European, which are deserving of notice. The following may serve as specimens.

HEBREW AND COGNATE DIALECTS.

$\because » »$, Heb zevalkh, sacrifice.
$\therefore u)_{2}$ he，a reckoning，Heb．khashav，to reckon．
（onf，Heb．tsum，fasting．
©）！${ }^{\prime}$
IJ шери，Heb．mekes，tribute．
C．nı $\boldsymbol{z}^{u r l}$ ，Heb．shushan，a lily．
Ilı\＆，Heb．oz，strength．
U／hとr，a column，Heb．tsiun，a monument．

－P．．．ш §uluw，Heb．kohen，Chald．（emph．st．）kahana，a priest．

P．uenz，Chald．karoz，a herald．
P．aıc\＆，Heb．Plur．kemarim，Syr．koomar，an ido－ latrous priest．
l＇quun，Pers．azad，free．
$25[\mathbf{D}$ ，Arab．zeit，olive oil．
＇ $1,2^{\prime \prime \prime}$ 亿，Pers．nishan，a sign．
S ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \boldsymbol{\sim}$
｜l／$/ u \boldsymbol{\sim}$, Arab．akhd，a covenant．

## GREEK AND LATIN．




$1 . ⿰ y^{\nu}$, lux，light．
l／fit，yuvin，a woman，a wife．


＇ 1 ，шц，vaũs，navis，a ship．


$11 L_{\text {rifir }}$ semen，seed．
Suiא，дঠiou $\mu, d o$ ，to give．


## ENGLISH (AND COGNATE MODERN DIALECTS.)

${ }^{\text {Q }}$ |wntum $L$, to turn.
'Incra, door.
1 werlit, to lap.
| $\boldsymbol{\text { wr.p. }}$, carriage, car.
lıшипи, cat.
Inel, cow.

IV\%u, meat.
[ Itpun, shred.
$\left\|^{\circ},\right\|_{4}^{P}$, who ?
flont, foot.

1) uın, bad.
|ractq, bunch.

The introduction of such words as $L_{4} \boldsymbol{q}^{6} g \mid$ exxx $\lambda \eta \sigma \sigma^{\prime} \alpha$, 4uitrit xavòsv, St/ after the introduction of christianity, is easy to be accounted for, and implies nothing whatever in regard to the original structure and relations of the language.

## SALUTATIONS.

On meeting in the morning, Null $\angle^{L^{n j u}}$, Good morning! the answer to which is leunmцдng purlit, The blessing of. God!
 or ['muntl is sometimes employed when in English we should still say Good morning! The answer is the same as above.

On meeting in the evening fourl frlinct Good evening! Reply as above.

At parting, the person who leaves says \|'亡u'p $\boldsymbol{r}^{\boldsymbol{w}}$ pmiL or litgli.p pwinl, the reply to which is brfow, pwinil, both answering to our Good bye, or Farewell.
 q/iztr, Good night. Answer litaz inju purf, which extends the idea of the salutation to the morning light.

Returning after an absence one is greeted with
 hereplies $\mid$ wop $n /$ untumit $p$, which may be rendered, I am happy to see you. If the newcomer has entered the room in the absence of the person whom he comes to visit, the latier on coming in makes use of the same salutation only substituting the Perfect tense for the


Give my compliments to . . . . is, expressed by $2^{\text {wan }}$
 them assumes the responsibility by saying YrRfuncu druej, and acquits himself of it when he meets the person to whom the greetings are sent, by saying,

 ni2 4tiruy (or finuy), as we say, I am much obliged both to you and to him.



 phrases are also used in saluting a person on his anniversary festival, i.e. the day of the Saint whose name he bears.

At Christmas (January 6) in like manner, ©. .nnp Sucmp dianilof, or, in some places, Prphunnudzue ke

 fact that the festival of the Manifestation (i. e. Epiphany) and Christmas are both celebrated on the same day.

At Easter and for forty days after V'rphunnu jurptioun

 Christ.

Beside the above, which are for set times there is a great variety of occasional salutations, such as l'r.er L? $^{\text {un }}$, Light to your eyes! addressed to one whose son or daughter has just been married, to parents on the birth of a child, or to those who have just welcomed a near relative or dear friend from abroad, or even received a letter from such a friend. The person to whom this salutation is addressed replies 1 aunt 4 k. \%us, May you enjoy the light! To one who enters a new dwelling the salutation is liwpral tuenfu; to one who puts on a new garment, limpifil Spibgnchlue ; to one who
 anu y ; to one who is convalescing after an illness, $1: \%$


 Thank you. So also is $\mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ :u rf, especially when addressed to a child or an inferior.

## MISCELLANEOUS IDIOMATIC PHRASES.




ケuntomeud unlive:
「: nus antiq the:


The book which I bought.
The house in which he lives.
The time when it was done.
The place where it was found.
Put it in the place from which you took it.
This is what I wished.



He does not know what he is about.


 flue :


 Le rs'):
 иппир:






- huwhrer pizannir 5 :


 wi 24 5:


 was.
What Doctor attends him?
It is white as as snow.
I am older than my bro- then.
 one.

Gryturync Sian:
lortaptirip Sum:




 $7 \pi \leq 510$
 ${ }^{5}$ LL 5 ?


 Kt ill:









Nuthentrz: (or 2) bistro

 Z nf:
Whrinu bun 4 пгquи:


Two at a time.
Three at a time.
A hundred paras apiece.
It is a long time since I have seen you.
I would have brought it, but did not succeed.
But for my help he would have been drowned.
I came within a hair's breadth of having my eye put out.
He came very near causing me the loss of an eye.

I cannot afford it.
He beckoned to me.
He winked at him.
He came to his senses.
When he got into trouble.
He has a noble disposidion.
He regards that as of no account.
He makes court to him.

I am sick at my stomach.
I cannot eatit (on account of the sweetness or oilimes of the food).


C. mun n L 4 wnituch:

brtubi *2 $4 \boldsymbol{4}$ [aF:

 plot z:

 $4 \omega_{j}:$



廷:
 $5:$





POLL \&

 4 岗 :
C. active 4niptame:





I am faint.
I have much due me.
He is easily touched.
He has a sullen look.

If you try to please them they will do well by you.
Oh that it might be so !
I paid him much honor.
He is out of humor.
He looks awry at me.
He knows neither how to spend nor how to keep.

Address the letter.
It occurred to me.
Remind him of it.
Remember what II say.
Give one to each of them.
He entered my service.
To happen to any ${ }_{j}$ one.
They will not accomplish it.
He was out of breath.
I am very drowsy.
It went down head foremost.
He walks as 'softly as if he were treading j upon eggs.










loup pwghis:
Juoupo d ha dentil:
 4R.225:




 comers! :


 queptís:
 Lb:

* C.




He was overcome with fear.
It alarms me excessively. I fell down and hurt myself all over.
Change your clothes.
He outran the horse.
He killed him at one blow.
He did it of his own accord (without consulting any one.)
Understood in this sense.
We commenced conversalion.
To interrupt conversation. How long will it take?

He broke out crying.
He stands to his word.
This is good for nothing.
Cast your eye over it.
Such a book I had never seen.
It is good to eat, but will not do to keep.
His eye-lashes incline to white.
Its skin is reddish.
He did it in jest,
Double the string.
The house is two stories high.
They have given a token.
 $g^{n^{\prime}} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime}$ :
 place to place?
What comparison is there between: this and that?








Nothing has transpired respecting it.
He is a bright boy.
He is a dull boy.
He was offended.
He will not condescend to such a trifle.
He is drooping.
He does not give ear.
He is sick (i. e. it is reported or it is understood that he is sick.)


 $\delta_{t}{ }^{1}$ :


- Pave untie flame :
king has given orders for his execution.
He boasts as if he could create a world.
His talk has moderated a little.
He has hit the nail on the head.
 $25:$



1:3blepu a
lie pities enctul:
It was flooded, overflowed. I stood still in amazement. I was relieved of a moontain's weight.
? I have no resource left.
 gmt):



He is thievish.
 not the means.


I did not succeed.
Would you notice such a man?



I'll bring you to your sensos.

 property.
 lute :
Sulfite thulugneg :


 . PL:



 talk. (Spoken of an infont.)


My fingers are numb.
It broke my ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ hand off to
 bring it-I | brought it with great difficulty.
 Lis : you.
l.

 men than one.

 "L $L$ an ct :

that I gave it to him.
The outside and the inside are the same. (Spoken of cloth.)


 ก if 51 l



J)trop ever Lu :




 ${ }^{\prime} \zeta:$

 quilts:



He is proud man.
He has put us all in confusion.
Have you moved to your house ?
Who rendered you aid when you were in want?
Don't dwell on former troubles.
I was overcome on hearing it.
I am to be pitied.
Am I not to be pitied ?
Pardon the expression . . . What do you say? I shall lose my senses.
Be quiet.
He is a liberal man.

He will be very sorry for it hereafter.
Will you lead me also astray?


Z"j :


l’eph bume:



 proubgue :




U/frinit Lu'ju punts:








means) I have lost a house.
He has lost me all my property.
Go, and shame on you !
He has been affected by an evil eye-is bewitched.
The hill is full of people.
He stood stock still.
He became like a stone.
He was as still as a stone.
I have done with the good-for-nothing fellow. Let him do what he likes.
He is weak in the upper story.
He was the cause of his death.
Always ailing.
Be patient.
I was hindered in my work.
Why do you slander me?
He is a prudent man.
His whole heart and soul is upon play.
Learn wisdom, or come to your senses.
Do not suffer yourself to be overcome with grief. I can not understand. He has become a dotard.
 frame : come (with grief, fear, or astonishment).
 many times.

Take care, your are overheard.
 nice. People will not notice the difference.




$1 \operatorname{lin}^{n 2}$ Aw!


- PARER fognegh:

下'し, bisque blue:
I'rip munch wing :
Were you dying, that you were in such a hurry?
To talk at random.
He talks without restraint.
He talks much.
To talk fluently.
You have grown proud.
I humbled his pride.
Forget the past.
I gave it to him. (Spoken of rebukes or threats.)
If ill could I help speaking?
We must not stop too long for unessential things.


He has begun to recover, after having been at the point of death.
He came and went immediately.
By various means he persuaded me.
Why do you become the occasion of strife ?





 4uln数:



 4 य
Typuac gue tou tritu:
$1: 4$ "
 2tul:
U/frent untult :
Gotulf gnle encro:
bitup 2nupe 4nluulignegtr 5 : batiounuL, tatus Suitit :

You have dishonored your family.
Do not venture too far, \& do not boastingly promise more than you can perform
He is out of humor.
Come, let us look into the matter with the parties concerned.
He is of proper age.
They marry (their children) before they are fit to provide for them. selves.
I tried with all my might to prevent him from learning wickedness.
I cannot tell (how badly matters are going).
He is unstable.
You distract me with your teazing.
He is a man of quick apprehension.
I never saw such an insatiable person.
To appease, to tranquilize. He has no shame.
He has lost all shame.
To encourage another to be free with you.

Boru trite 5 :


Juwit quiff $\boldsymbol{f}^{\rho}$ :
11ヶ辟5:


He has become too bold and familiar.
(Ironically) In disgrace. He does not value this. What o'clock is it ?
It is eight.
He came at eight o'clock.

ABBREVIATIONS.


## APPENDIX.

## DECLENSION OF ANCIENT ARMENIAN NOUNS.

Besides the irregularities mentioned on pp. 13-17, forms of nouns not unfrequently appear in the modern language derived from the ancient declensions. As no precise limit can be assigned to the introduction of such forms, it has been thought worth while to append here a synoptical table of the declensions of ancient nouns, premising a few brief and general rules for the formation of the cases.

The declensions are generally reckoned ten. Different grammarians however group them differently, and the tenth is little else than a collection of heteroclites.

In the table the prefixed and suffixed formative letters, except in the tenth declension, are distinguished from the root by being printed in italics.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE CASES.

1. IN THE SINGULAR.

The Genitive has various endings which must be learned from the Lexicon. The most common are $p$ and $\boldsymbol{y} \cdot$--But poly syllabic nouns in $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ make the Genitive in enj
Nouns in " $\quad$ p preceded by a consonant in $\bar{i}$ or $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ " $\quad$ " $"$ in $t_{p}$
Proper nouns for the most part make the Gen. in w, .
The Dative has two forms, one always the same with the Gen the other the same with the Nom. with 's prefixed in case the noun begins with a conso-
nant, and $\boldsymbol{J}$ or (rarely) ' $f, J$ in case it begins with a vowel.

The Accusative is the Nom. with $q$ prefixed.
The Ablative always prefixes ' $\%$ or $J$ like the second form of the Dative. Its termination is generally $\boldsymbol{\zeta}$ added to the form of the Nom.

But if the Gen. end in $\boldsymbol{y}$ or $\boldsymbol{u} \boldsymbol{y}$, the termination of the Abl. is the same.

Nouns which have the Gen. ending in ne, w, $\boldsymbol{L}_{\boldsymbol{l}}, \boldsymbol{n}, \boldsymbol{q}$ or other irregular terminations add $\xi$ to the Genitive to form the Ablative.

Genitives in tur make the Ablative in $\operatorname{tith}$; Those in 䧄, $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ 。

The $\mathcal{N}$ arrative * is the same as the Ablative, substituting a prefixed $q$ for $' /$.

The Instrumental depends upon the form of the Gen.
Genitives in $l$ make the Instr. in fic or we

| , | $\pi$ | ' | , | $n 4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | - | ,' | " | Hue |
| " |  | ," | ," | und |
| , | n4. | , | " | n¢. |
| " | uj | " | ,' | $4{ }^{1}$ |
| " | $4_{0}$ | " | ," | $L_{1 / 2}$ |
| " | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{P}$ | " | " | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |

The Circumlative * is the same as the Instrumental with $q$ prefixed.

The Commorative* has generally two forms, viz. those of the Nom. and Gen. with ' $\beta$ or $\boldsymbol{J}$ prefixed.

The Vocative is the same as the Nom. with or without the Interj. n' $L$.

[^5]
## II. IN THE PLURAL.

The Nominative Plural always ends in. $p$ and is formed generally by adding this letter to the Nom. Sing.

But nouns which have the Gen. Sing. in fic, $t_{1}, n$ or $\mu \boldsymbol{\mu}$ add,$p$ to that case to form the Nom. Plur.

And nouns ending in make the Plur. in wl'P The Genitive Plural always ends in $g$.

If the Instr. Sing. have $\beta_{2}$ the Gen. Plur. has $h^{\prime \prime}$

| , | , | , | uc | , | , | ug |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | " | " | $n ¢$ | " | , | ng |
| , | " | , | $n<$ | " | " | $n<g$ |
| " | ,' | , |  | , | , | utig |
| " | , | , | $L T H^{12}$ | ', | , | ${ }_{\text {LiPs }}$ |
| , | " | , | Wr\% | , | " |  |

The Dative as in the Sing. has two forms ; one like the Gen. and the other like the Acc. with $' p$ or, prefixed instead of $q$.

The Accusative is formed from the Nom. by prefixing $q$ and changing the final $p$ into $\varepsilon$.

The Ablative is formed from the Gen by prefixing ' $h$ or $J$.

The $\mathcal{N}$ arrative do. substituting $q$ for that prefix.
The Instrumental is formed from the Instr. Sing. by adding.p. But we becomes op (in ancient mss. uг. $\boldsymbol{p}$ ).

The Circumlative from the Instr. by prefixing $q$.
The Commorative from the Acc. by prefixing ' $h$ or $J$ instead of $q$.

The Vocative (as in the Sing.) is like the Nom.
declensions of ancient armenian nouns.
Dec. 1 .
Dec. 2.
Dec. 3.
Dec. 4.
Singular.









Plural.











Dec. 5 a. Dec. 5 b. Dec. 6 a. Dec. 6 b.
Singular.


Plural.











Dec. 7. Dec. 8.<br>Dec. 9.

Singular.


Plural.
Nom. qumithat flutter
Gen qumminy \{luktery or nuttrum









Dec. 10 a. Dec. 10 b. Dec. $10 \mathrm{c} . \quad$ Dec. 10 d .
Singular.


Plural.


## COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN

## Of Ancient Armenian，and of the Eastern and Western dialects

 of Modern Armenian．PSALM I．
Ancient．




 ［Pnnus duiuntly n＇z Huarneuz ：

21 BLL Jortitu Stum
 joptitu innuu punp Stugle

 durn，np aniltrul S

 drine unuyst ，$k$ entrple นnpuи＂fifourthugh，\＆
 puugt ，Juqnztugh zutiu：



 ＇ 1 建
 Jwrhgto wiferrlimp．$k$ ．








Modern Western．
1 bruith win diur－ qneti nt unfewiturit－



 Mtimish quanuly entre 2humbre．
 PLL l，uumbons optruplin
山inn optrixplis \＆Lnus 4

 UtrLE minlmbied dount







 smyde




 dter：


 rizumitramir xundemis


Modern Eastern．
1 bruiltajest fiun





 Ltrauy sh huarnuct：
2 linl hnpuu 4 undipi

 optruplit Lltpuy tidinum дnulf：

 4шд дшши＇np pruin




 inpuith：



 puin：






S5pis Xuinuencolt uip
 Sciu：介uyg undewrlzun
 4n解

## I NDEX.

Abbreviation, marks of, 10. Abreviations, 78. Accent, 9. Adjectives, 17. " formed from prepositions, 54. " precede their substantives, 51 .
Adverbs, 41.
Alphabet, 6.
Article, 10.
Auxiliary Verb, 27.
Cases of Nouns, 11.
Commutation of letters, 54.
Comparative view of Regular Verbs, 37.
Comparison of Adjectives, 17.
Conjugation of the Regular Verb, 30.
Conjunctions, 49.
Declension of nouns, 12, of Anc. Arm. nouns, 71.
Derivative Verbs, 43.
Dialects of Armenian, 4, 78.
Diminutive Adjectives, 18.
Adverbs, 48.
Elliptical use of the Accusative and Ablative, 53.
Etymological resemblances to other languages; 55
Gender, 11.
Idiomatic phrases, 59.
Impersonal Verbs, 43.
Interjections, 50.
Irregular Nouns, 13.
" Verbs, 44.

Miscellaneous remarks 53.
Negative Verbs, 11 .
Nouns, 11.
Number, 11.
Numerals, 18.
". Syntax of, 51.
Order of words in a sentence, 53.
Participle in uд, use of, $5 \%$.
Particles appended to Verbs, 46.
Prepositions, 49, 52.
Pronouns, 20 .
Pronunciation, 7, 54.
Punctuation, 9.
Regular Verb, conjugated, 30.
Salutations, 57.
Suffix Pronouns, 23.
Tenses, formation of, 45.
" use of, 45.
Verbs, 25.
Syntax of, 51, 52.

Erratum.

2.
$t$ ing the hovel

# GrAMMAR 

OF THE

MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE..

AS SPOKEN

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR.

SMYRNA PRINTED BY W, GRIFFITh, 1847.


[^0]:    *It was preceded by a pamphlet of twelve pages, entitled NOTES ON MODERN ARMENIAN, of which the present brief Grammar may be considered as an enlarged edition.

[^1]:    * Soft like the German w.

[^2]:    *I call this tense Aorist (though the Armenian grammarians call it Perfect) because it corresponds in sense with the Greek Aorist, and because the Armenian has another Perfect, correaponding in form and use with the Perfect in other languages.
    tMore rarely nciphr I huve ; as minumt nerps I have seen, instead of antuand tus.

[^3]:    ＊Some use $b^{u_{p}}$ as the termination of the 1st pers．Plur．confor－ ming to the Ancient Armenian．But this is considered pedantic．

[^4]:    *For the negative form of the Imperative see below.

[^5]:    *The force of the Narrative case may generally be expressed in English by the preposition concerning, that of the Circumlative by around, and that of the Commorative (or Locative) by $i n$.

