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A BRIEF

GRAMMAR

OF THE

MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR.

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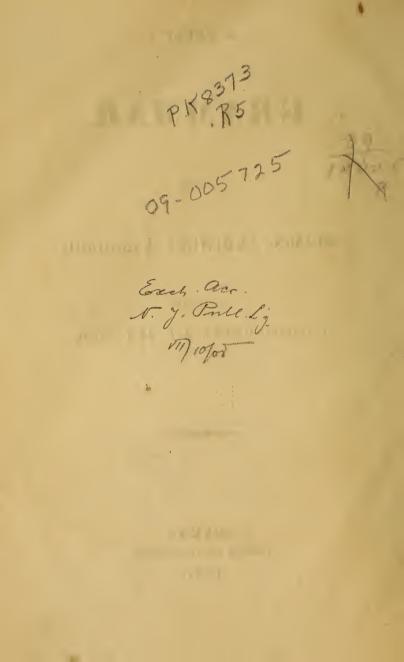
Elias Riggs

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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, \circ and \mathcal{P} having been added during the twelfth century, the former as a substitute for the diphthong *mu* in words where it had acquired the sound of o, and the latter to replace \mathcal{P} which had come to be pronounced universally like p.

It is difficult to trace the history of the modern language. Evidence 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

*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.

PREFACE.

themselves have, as yet, published no grammar of their spoken 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 years 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 Appendix.

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. ORTHOGRAPHY.

ALPHABET.

The Armenian alphabet consists of 38 letters, viz-

Capitals	Arm. text.	Italics.	Names.	Pronunciation.
I.	w		aip	a as in far
Ř	μp	문문	pen	р
- 1 · - 9,	44	<u>न</u> न	kim	k
4	7. 7.7		tah	t
b	b t	Ě	yetch	ye as in yet, y
	22	44	zah	Z
- E	1 ² Ļ	- È	a	a as in fate
Ê.	E C		yet	u as in us
a.	6 6	L L	to	t
Ъ.	г. д	7	zhay	s as in pleasure
ի Ի	ŀ ŀ	5 5	inny	e as in me
1,		i Lu	lune	1
10	[u [u	<u>ب</u> ال	khay	kh guttural
۰ ۲۵۰	\$	7	dzah	dz
	44	11	ghen	g hard
•	5	4	ho	h
ч - 2	ă	3	tsah	ts
กั	1 2	<u>.</u>	ghad	gh guttural
א'	x	ъ	jay	j
v	Л	\$	men	m
8	JJ	3 3	he	h or y
ΰ.	T.	7.	noo	n
č.,	22	22	shah	sh
fi	п		vo	vo or o

R)	22	2 2	chah	ch as in church
-	4	~~	bay	b
.9.	22	22	chay	ch as in church
11-	n	eten:	rrah	r Scotch
IJ	u		say	S
4	44	22	vev	v
\$	un	~{*	dune	đ
P	l' ["	y y	ray	r
0	J	y 7	tzo	tz
a a	۲	-	hune	11 01° V
4 ³ / ₈)	of the	÷ ÷	pure	р
·P.	£ £	γ	kay	k
()	o	0	Ø	0
\$	$\overline{\varphi}$	Ş	fay	f

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

ς and π	-Ju	of and for	dju
J and b	elle	and 4	Jh
d and &	dl;	J and b	16
J and b	dfr	of and b	44

The small letters at the right hand of the second and third columns are written *after* those which terminate in a horizontal stroke at the bottom : as μ , qla, $d\mu$, &c.

PRONUNCIATION.

by when it begins a word and is followed by a consonant, is pronounced generally like ye in yet, as b d' year I and; elsewhere followed by a consonant it is like e in fell, as did_{12} meak we; followed by a vowel

ORTHOGRAPHY.

it is simply y, as $L_0[\partial_{l_1}]$ yotuh seven, l_1L_2 gyank life.

 l_{U} and l_{L} are deep gutturals, and the pronunciation of them must be acquired through the ear.

() is h in the beginning of words, as () funce Hesoos Jesus; elsewhere it is y, as win ayo yes; but at the end of words it is frequently silent, as fuel gah there is.

(1) is vo at the beginning of words, as $n_{l'}$ vor that, except when followed by $n_{l'}$ as $n_{l'}$ ov who; elsewhere it is o, as $m_{l'}n_{l'}p$ anonk they.— The combination $n_{r'}$ is oo, but becomes v * before a vowel; n_{j} in the middle of a word is ooy as in $n_{l'}p_{j'}$ looys light, $n_{j'}n_{j'}$ hooys hope; at the end of a word it is simply o.

 h_{L} 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, L 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 \underline{r} ; e. g. $\prod \underline{l_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{L_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{L_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{L_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}} \underline{m_{l'}$

* Soft like the German w.

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PUNCTUATION.

ACCENT.

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

Exc. 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 penultimate; as fuing to-morrow, Support the man.

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 as $\leq h' dim now$, $w_j um f u$ thus.

PUNCTUATION.

The pauses used in Armenian are three, viz.

Comma (,) Colon (.) Period (:)

The note of interrogation (°) 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, **Jack** dwqc lacqww, signifies will you come tomorrow? **Jack** dwqc lacqww, will you come tomorrow? **Jack** dwqc lacqww, 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 $d\omega_1 wo ! Draway full Jerusalem !$

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 as well as polysyllables; e. g. $dh' b_{l'}[\partial m_{l'} do not go, [\partial t' \leq_{nu} [\partial t' \leq_{nu}] \partial t' = 0$

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 1/5 for 1^{2} unat und ; or signifies that the letters over which it is placed are used as figures ; e. g \overline{m} 1, μ 2. &c.

When the first part of a word is written and the last part omitted, the omission is indicated by a double accent; thus, $(3ni/5^{u})$ for $(3ni/5^{u})$ by $(3ni/5^{u})$.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLE.

The word in Modern Armenian which most nearly corresponds to our Indefinite Article is d_P , a corruption of the Ancient Armenian d_P one. It uniformly follows the noun to which it belongs; as $d_{mpq} d_P a$ man, $p^{aub} d_P a thing$. The Numeral Adjective dk_I one is used in the same sense, preceding the noun. Sometimes both are employed; as $dk_I d_{mpq} d_P$, $dk_I p^{aub} d_P'$, without any addition to the signification.

NOUNS.

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.

GENDER.

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

NUMBER.

The Plural Number is formed by adding to monosyllables $b\rho$; as $\mu\omega a$, word, $\mu\omega a b\rho$, words; to words of more than one syllable $ub\rho$; as $\varsigma \omega \rho a \mu\omega a$, garment, $\varsigma \omega_{-}$ $4 a \mu\omega a b\rho$, garments.

Though the singular have but one written vowel, yet if it is pronounced with a euphonic \underline{p} it is a dissyllable, and takes $b \underline{b}_{l}$ to form the plural; as $\underline{q}_{L^{n}}$ is head (pron. $\underline{q}_{l}\underline{p}_{l}$ in plur. $\underline{q}_{L^{n}}$ in plur.

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) $a' \neq O$. The other three cases of the Ancient Armenian are supplied by the Genitive with Postpositions.

The Definite form of nouns is produced by adding $\underline{\mu}$ to the simple form when the latter ends with a consonant, and $\overline{\nu}$ when it ends with a vowel; as $d \cdot \mu d \cdot church$, $d \cdot \mu d \cdot \mu$ the church, $n p \cdot q \cdot h \cdot church$. The p of the

definite form also becomes $\mathbf{\hat{u}}$ when the following word begins with a vowel and is closely united in pronunciation with the noun; as $dimq E_{l} \mathbf{\hat{u}} = m_{l}$ the hairs also, for $dimq E_{l} \mathbf{\hat{u}} = m_{l}$.

Declension of Nouns.

(Num a word, is an example of the most usual mode of declining nouns which end with a consonant.

INDEFINITE FORM.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom & Acc. (Sun (Jp) a	Swalp words
word	
Gen. & Dat. (Sunf (dg) of	Sunding of or to words
or to a word	
Abl. (Sunt (Sp) from a	Swalpt from words
word	
Inst. (Swand (Sg) with a	Swalpad with words
word	

DEFINITE FORM

Nom & Acc. Nung the	Country the words
word	
Gen. & Dat. Munft of or	Sundernet of or to the
to the word	words
Abl. Swaft from &c.	Sunbett from &c.
Inst. Swande with &c.	Sunbende with &c.

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Example of a noun ending with a vowel.

Sing.

Plur.

INDEFINITE FORM.

Nom. & Acc. (prp (dp) a (prphile sons son

Gen. & Dat. (paph (dp) of (paphthena of or to some or to a son

Abl. ()py/4 (Jp) from a son ()py/tupt from sons

son

Inst. (paper (Sp) with a paper with sons

DEFINITE FORM.

Nom. & Acc. Apple the son	Neghtberg the sons
	nprfithpart of or to the
Abl. Abl. Abl.	որերերեր from the sons
Inst. Ilegende with the son	()pgfbbpade with 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 q, which forms the Accusative in Ancient Armenian, is occasionally em. ployed to distinguish that case from the Nominative ; as 1't Suppop of g Lunar we 4puppt the man who loves God. If written without the q this sentence might be translated, the man whom God loves.

Nouns ending in h way be declined after the following paradigm.

Nom. & Acc. ~ ամբորդու [ծիւն a journey Gen. & Dat. ~ ամբորդու [ծեան Abl. ~ ամբորդու [ծենէ Inst. ~ ամբորդու [ծեամը

The plurals are regular, excepting that the ancient Genitive, ending in *huing* 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 the phrase of the journey $\Delta \omega J_{\mu n \rho \eta n \epsilon} \partial h_{\epsilon} b_{\ell} b_{\ell}$ or $\Delta \omega J_{\mu n \rho \eta n \epsilon} \partial h_{\epsilon} b_{\ell} b_{\ell}$ or $\Delta \omega J_{\mu n \rho \eta n \epsilon} \partial h_{\epsilon} b_{\ell} b_$

Nouns which in Ancient Armenian terminate in n_{\perp} fl, in the modern language either retain the final ν and form the Gen. in $J_{in}\nu_{i}$, or drop that letter and are declined regularly; thus $\delta \sigma_{\mu}$ fl anointing, Gen. $\delta \sigma_{din}\nu_{i}$, or $\delta \sigma_{\mu}$ of, Gen. $\delta \sigma_{\mu}$ df.

A few nouns, chiefly monosyllables, make the Gen. in n_{L} instead of h; as $dupqn_{L}$, $upgn_{L}$, $qnqn_{L}$, qnn_{L} , $gnqn_{L}$, $gnqqn_{L}$, $gnqqn_{L}$, $gnqqn_{L}$, $gnqqn_{L}$, $gnqqn_{L}$, gn

Infinitives, when declined as nouns, uniformly make their Gen. in n_{L} ; as $q_{np} \delta t_{L}$, $q_{np} \delta t_{L^{nL}}$. The other cases are regular.

Lugge father, has the Gen. & Dat. Sing. Sop , Abl. So. pt or Sopult, Inst. Suggrad or Sopulad.

Like it are declined its derivatives, also f_{upp} mother, and f_{qeupp} brother and their derivatives. The Plurals are regular.

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Lunnews God, Gen. & Dat. Lunnesny, Abl. Lunnesit, Inst. Lunnesital or Lunnisad.

Stp Lord, Gen. and Dat. Stpng (in the title of the New Testament Stunt) Abl. Stpngdt, Inst. Stpngdnd, Stpnd, (or mpng, mpngdt, mpungdnd).

()'upq man, Gen. and Dat. Supqne or Supqny . Nom. & Acc. Plur. Supphy, Gen. & Dat. Supqng, Abl. Supqng_ St, Inst. Supqngdid; or Supphyble, Stepne, Stept, Stepne.

Πρημ son, besides being declined regularly, has the Gen & Dat. Sing. (when applied to the Son of God) (Πρημη]. The ancient Plural is also occasionally used, especially in the phrase Children of Israel, thus, πρημη, πρημης, πρημησίζε, πρημησίζαι.

So blugh has sometimes blughging and South South (especially when used for the Holy Spirit).

()p day, Gen. opnewit, Abl. opnepit.

կին or կնիկ woman, wife, Gen. & Dat. կնկան, կնոջ, or կնիկի.

>ph4 or bph4 husband, Gen. & Dat. Lp4 wit or bp4 wit

11 wonly child, Swoywo or Swonlyf.

Born handful, prot or por the

Onca oven, prais or por n.

"Inen pomegranate, Unint or Unenh.

i) main door, $q_{l'}$ with μ in the Gen but preserving the n in the other oblique cases) $q_n b_{\ell}$, $q_n b_{n\ell}$, or q_{nanh} , $q_{nan\ell}$, $q_{nan\ell}$.

Camar morning, wamarwb, wamarpbf.

phinet evening, poplarwi , poplarott.

Shopp night , ahounnew or applyine , applying the

Suppyear, oupnear or ownery, ownerpit.

I dry month, woonew's or woone, wouneputs .

Cupuld week, supplanut or supplan, supplanpbk.

The last three are thus declined particularly when used to express duration; as <u>dbg</u> <u>wduntwu</u> <u>k</u> he is six months old, <u>wugues</u> <u>wwpnepuk</u> <u>dfuel</u> <u>shdw</u> from last year till now; otherwise they are regular; as <u>wwpffit dbpgn</u> the end of the year, <u>dfugbpnpp</u> <u>wdfuffit</u> <u>wuntup</u> <u>dfnfuntug</u> the name of the sixth month was changed.

Squy a son, Gen. and Dat. mqn., Abl. mqf., Inst. mqnd., Plur. mquyp or mqupbbp, Gen. and Dat. mquyng or mqng, Abl. mqngdk, Inst mqngdnd. It may also be declined regularly mquy, wjh, &c.

[] ως death δως σι οτ δως σι ων.
[] σημαιρη people, σημαιρημων.
[] σημαιρη people, σημαιρημων.
[] σημαιρημαν.
[] σημαν.
[]

But we may also say, $d - n_1 - n_1 - n_2 + n_1 + n_2 + n_$

Proper names are for the most part declined regularly; occasionally however they present an Ancient Armenian Genitive form in u_j or n_L ; as $V_{q}uudu_j$, $V_{q}uus \leq uudn_L$.

Nouns which have ξ in the last syllable of the Nominative sometimes change that vowel in the oblique cases of the Singular into h; as $quap m \xi q$ a garden, $quap m \xi q h$ or quap m h q h; $d \xi x$ a dispute, $d \xi x_h$ or $d h x_h$; sometimes (in proper names) into h; as $\bigcup h \xi x_h$, $\bigcup h \xi y_h$, $\bigcup h \xi y_h$ or $(\bigcup h \xi y_h)$. If the last vowel of the Nom. be h or $n \xi$ it is sometimes dropped in the oblique cases; as uhp m, upm_h ;

ADJECTIVES.

oqnim, oqmh. The same occurs, though more rarely, with w; as punymp, punyph.

ADJECTIVES.

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

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative degree is formed by prefixing $u_{l} h_{l} h_{l}$ more, or it is the simple form of the Positive. In either case it takes an Ablative of the noun; as $u_{l} h_{l} h_{$

The Superlative is formed from the Positive by prefixing *w.ll*, b (with *w* for a union-vowel when the Adjective begins with a consonant), as *w.ll*. twpwph best, *w.ll*. the form wisest; or by a reduplication of the Positive, as *dl*. b *w.ll*. b greatest, very great, *zwpwzwp* very bad; or it is (like the Comparative) a simple Positive in the definite form construed with an Ablative of the noun as *w.ll*. L *w.l.* b, *p* 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 ϕ or u, more rarely ρ or d, according as euphony requires; thus $\mu gacb full$, $\mu full$, $\mu gacb brim full$, $2\mu gacb full$, $\mu full$, $\mu gacb brim full$, $2\mu gacb full$, feetly straight, dac [d dark, facu field very dark, pitch dark, field alone, full alone, quite alone. In like maner, also algorithm overy while, the top function over λ and λ an

The following forms are also a kind of Superlative, upumpunt very small, from upumpt small, distance of very fine, (spoken of powder, or any thing in grains) from distance, a corruption of distop fine, small.

The termination 444 (occasionally 4w4) gives to adjectives a diminutive signification; e. g. [34] 34444 rather light, 8w2p444 rather heavy, 3584w4 rather large.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinals.

Ordinals,

1.	JE 4	առաջՆերորդ
2.	tepyne.	երկրորդ
3.	hebe	երըորդ
4.	Sula	Encland de
5.	Shuq	Տինգերորդ
6.	4bg	վեցերորդ
7.	holdn	ho[อนิยากกา
8.	п.[др	n. [alipnpy.
9.		fill bpnpg
10.		տասներորդ
11.	տասՆրմեկ	մետասաներորդ
12.	տասներկու	երկոտասանելորդ
13.	տասնիերեք	երեքտասաներորդ
14.	տասնըչորս	չորեքտասաներորդ
15.	տամնրչինգ	Տնգետասաներորդ
16.	տասնըվեց	վեշտասաներորդ
17.	มามมนักเรียง สิก	โรงสีบิทยาตามเป็นกา
18.	տասնուունը	ու[ծուտասներորդ
	տասնուինը	իննուտասներորդ
	puwb	Բոարթևնսնե

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NUMERALS.

21. puwipdf4	<u>քսանը դեկերորդ</u>
22. քսաներկու	քսաներկուերորդ
30. bpunt	երսուներորդ
40. риплинси	քառաուներորդ
50. Jhunet	յիսուներորդ.
60. Ju [dune to	վաթսուներորդ
70. bo Julunel	ษงโอิเมโมมกะโปลยกกกุ
80. กะ[สิบกะไป	ունսուներորդ
90. pulunel	ครับ
100. Suppep	Տարիւըերորդ
200. Buyan Suppep	երկու շարիւրերորդ
300 pphp Suppep	իրեք Հարիւրերորդ
1000. Sugup	Տազարերորդ
),000 phep or munit Smamp	ատոն Համանընպես

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From 11 to 19 the ordinals are frequently formed from the cardinals by simply adding $l_{l'nl'n}$; as multipdigblong sixteenth.

The cardinals are sometimes employed instead of ordinals : as Umulinu pumb by func the twenty second Psalm

before without a substantive expressed becomes $L_{P_{\sim}}$ $l_{n \leftarrow p}$. In like manner $\omega d_{F} u$ all, when its substantive is understood, becomes $\omega d_{F} u_{p}$.

Value of the letters of the alphabet used as numerals.

Ξ	1	F	10	ፚ	100	'n	1000
Ħ	2	Ī	20	ť	200	* 1 1	2000
7	3	T	30	T	3 00	it	3000
77	4	Ţ.	40	ĩ	400	ភែក	4000
F	5	8	50	2	500	'n	5000
Ĩ Ļ	6	4	60	'n	600	Ī	6000
°Ę.	7	\$	70	E	700	ĩ	7000
រុក គ្រ	8	à	80	tų	800	T	8000
ĮŦ	9	Ĺ	90	Ž	900	Ē	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 <u>u</u> occasionally, but those of the first and second persons not commonly.

1. b	u I.
Sing.	Plur.
Nom. bu I	1) the we
Gen. I John or ho of me	When or Stephe of us
Dat. 122 or 128/ to me	U'by or dbyh to us
Acc. Du or qhu me	1) by or qdby us
Abl. hgift, fish or fitte from me	1) Lydt or detut from us
Inst. p.q.dn.d. or first dind with me.	1) Lydad with us
2. 9.	ut thou

2. June's thou.

Nom. Υναιύ thou
Υναιμό του
Gen. Υκαιμό τοι μαι of
Δεμ οτ λεμό of you
thee
Dat. Υκαι οτ μεταμ to thee
Δει οτ μεταμ to thee
Δει οτ μεταμ του
Δει οτ μεταμ του
Δει οτ μεταμ του
Δει στ μεταμ του
Δει σ

PRONOUNS.

3. htpp , he, she, it.

Nom. htpp he, she, it hey Gen. and Dat. het, he hety of or to them of or to him, her, it Acc. hup or ghup him, hete or ghebup them her, it Abl. hold from him, &c. hubby the from them Inst. bodied with him, &c. bobbydied with them

The Datives of the Personal Pronouns are occasionally used as Accusatives, and in like manner the they beat me, put pty I said to thee.

The Relative np who, which, is applied equally to persons and things. It is thus declined.

Sing.

Nom. & Ac. Op who, which ()phy who, which

Gen. April , apple of or to April of whom &c. whom or which

- Abl. And from whom, or Annugult from &c. from which
- Inst. Open with or by Openugund with or by whom whom or which &c.

The Interrogative Pronouns are, for persons " who ? for things hous what ? The former, which is both singular and plural, is not declined, but takes for its oblique cases those of no ; as Mon to whom did you give ? Aprilgale write from whom did you take ? 1.2, is declined like the more usual form of nouns, except that the Genitive and Dative Sing. is hus n'2, as well as ht, h? .

The usual forms of the Demonstrative Pronouns

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Plur.

are uu, uu, and uv, though they occasionally ap pear with the ancient forms $u_{1}u$, $u_{2}q$, and $u_{2}v$. The last may serve as an example of the way in which they are declined.

L'2 , that, he, she, it.

Nom. ('t, with, or withywy	L'unig those (persons	or
that (person or thing.)	things)	

- Gen. & D. U. unp of or to U. unug of or to those that
- Acc. ['th, withuy, qu, O, with those th or quithlay that.
- Abl. [', ulf , white, white or [', uning of from those where of from that
- Inst. [had with that

L'unugilar with those

Lu this (rarely un), and un that (but referring to an object less distant than ut) are declined in the same manner. When joined with nouns all three remain undeclined, like adjectives, as un dimpant of this man, ut put hose things.

These three demonstrative pronouns are sometimes spoken of by the Armenians as *personal*; *uu* being regarded as of the first person, and as having a reference to something near or connected with the speaker, *uur* of the second, and relating to something near or connected with the person addressed. L'*u* is of the third person, of course.

There are two other forms of these Demonstrative Pronouns in vulgar use; viz. u_{l} , w_{l} and v_{l} as adjectives, like wu, ww and w'_{l} ; and $v_{l} q_{l}$ or $v_{l} q_{l} q_{l} q_{w}$, w_{l} , w_{l} q_{l} or $w_{l} q_{l} q_{w}$, and $v_{l} q_{l}$ or $v_{l} q_{l} q_{w}$, which are used without nouns and are declined thus;

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Sing.

Plur.

Nom. & Acc. Hedle or weathlang	He Late
Gen. & Dat. Ugun	Dednug
Abl. Updap de , uples or upbling	Up In by the
Inst. 1) pdapulad or 1) pdad	Ucdaby Sail

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

For the Singular	For the Plur. without a noun or pro- noun in the Gen. case preceding	
l pers u	1 pers. שיליקים or לאים	

Port -	· born -late as -la
2 pers 7	2 pers. երնիդ or Նիդ
3 pers. μ or ν ;	3 pers by the or the

Preceded by a Genitive, \underline{r} or \boldsymbol{z} for all the persons of the Plural.

The forms b_{l} $b_$

The suffix for the 3 p. Sing. and for the Pl. is $\underline{\rho}$ when the word to which it is appended terminates with a consonant, and $\overline{\nu}$ when it terminates with a vowel. $\underline{\rho}$ also becomes $\underline{\nu}$ 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. hf mathe my house, where $dh \Delta uh$ their condition.

Sometimes however they are personal and in apposition with the nouns to which they are appended; as 1] ..., Shappy of the proceedure of the provision of the personal, as par down upon thee, deploto among us. The sing. Suffixes are appended to all the cases of

nouns. A noun with a plural suffix is thus declined.

Nom. wzebpiehu our eyes. Gen. & Dat. wzebpiencu Abl. wzebpiencu or wzebpiełu Inst. wzebpnejiehu

The plural suffixes when they include the syllable $b_{l'}$ (which forms the plural of nouns) are somewhat ambiguous; thus $mach b_{l'} b_{l'} b_{l'} may signify your house or your houses. To express this distinction clearly in Armenian we must say, for the former <math>\lambda b_{l'}$ mach $b_{l'}$, and for the latter $\lambda b_{l'}$ mach $b_{l'} p$.

In like manner the suffixes u and u or v are used as demonstratives after uv and uv; as $\mu w \rho L$ uv $uu u \mu v \mu eace to this house, Matt. 10 : 12, uv u u L b to$ from that house v. 14. This latter however coalesces with the definite form of the noun. So does<math>p or v 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 uuning dL qpone of these, $\partial uquu u n \rho b u dL q \mu$ a certain king, $u c \rho b c 2 t u g$ 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 cases of the personal pronouns, as hJ or hJht my, $Jh_{l'}$ or Jhpht our, &c. When the substantive to which they belong is understood and they correspond to mine, thine, &c. they are declined like nouns, taking pleonastically their appropriate suffixes ; thus

FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. & Acc. Julu or fulfitu	holpt by u mine
Gen. & Dat. Juliu	haffbbbbpnen of or to mine
Abl. Juliu	hoptubeto from mine
Inst. Inderndu	Juliu with mine

VERBS.

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

Verbs have in the Infinitive Mood four terminations, viz. μ_L , b_L , μ_L , and μ_L .

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present Tense of the Indicative is formed from the Infinitive by changing its final $_{L}$ into J and prefixing the syllable q_{L} (in the case of monosyllabic roots q_{nL}); as <u>public</u> to open, q_{II} public J open; $u_{P_{I}}b_{L}$ to love $q_{L}u_{P_{I}}b_{J}$ I love; proup to speak q_{L} proup of I speak; $\{\partial_{m}q_{nL}\}$ to leave, q_{I} polynomial I leave; q_{M} to cry, q_{mL} with I cry.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing its final ωd into ωd , b d or b d into 4b and a dinto a c h, as $4c \mu \omega b \omega dh$, $4c \nu b c h c h$, $4c \mu \omega dh$.

The prefix 4r appears only in the Present and Im-

perfect Indicative. The following verbs do not take it even in these tenses; hJ I am, $l_{\mu}r_{\mu\nu}J$ I can, $q_{\mu\nu\nu}hJ$ I know and $m.r_{\mu}JJ$ I have. $l_{\mu}\omega_{\mu}\delta hJ$ I think, sometimes takes it, and sometimes not. $l_{\mu}\mu_{\mu\nu}\delta hJ$ expresses an opinion with rather more confidence than $l_{\mu\nu}\delta hJ$.

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 h_L change this termination into h_{gf} to form the Aorist, as $l_{\mu\nu\sigma\nu} \mu_L$ to finish, Aor. $l_{\mu\nu\sigma\nu} \mu_{gf}$.

2. Causative verbs in $g_{nL}h_L$ change this termination into $g_{nL}g_h$, as $uLg_{nL}h_L$ to blacken, Aor. $uLg_{nL}g_h$.

3. Verbs in w_l (except those in hw_l) agree with those in b_l , making the Aorist in wgh, as wqw_l , to grind, Aor. wqwgh.

4. Those in we generally make the Aor. in guy, as Janubuy to forget, Janguy, acpublic to deny, acpuguy.

5. Verbs in h_{L} (and $b_{h_{L}}$ preceded by a vowel) change this termination into h_{guy} , as $h_{uouh_{L}}$, $h_{uouh_{guy}}$. This rule includes all regular Passive verbs.

6. Verbs terminating in bh_{l} preceded by a consonant, form the Aorist by changing this termination into w_{j} , as $den bh_{l}$ to die, Aor. $den w_{j}$; $\leq wwbh_{l}$ to arrive, Aor. $\leq w_{w}$ wwy.

The Perfect and Pluperfect are formed by combining the Past Participle of the principal verb with the Present and Imperfect of the auxiliary Ld^{\dagger} .

The First or simple Future is formed by prefixing

*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, corresponding in form and use with the Perfect in other languages.

tMore rarely might I have; as intrust might I have seen, instead of intrust tit.

where to the Subjunctive Present, which is, in regular verbs, the same as the Indicative Present without the prefix 4p. Thus where q = p + b d f 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 hd gives another form of this tense.

The Second or compound Future consists of the First Future of the auxiliary *bJ* 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 Gerund, and declined like nouns ; as q-np&b_to work, working, Gen. q-np&b_nof working, Inst. q-np&b_n- with or by working.

THE AUXILIARY VERB UU.

The substantive verb *b* I am , being an auxiliary, first claims attention. It is strictly a defective verb, its wanting tenses being supplied from <u>relation</u> to become. It is thus varied.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular

bJ (vulg. hJ) I am

he, she, or it is

blp (vulg. flp) we are ;p ye are bl they are

IMPERFECT.

| h I was | hr thou wast | he was

he thou art

ן אָנע we were אָר ye were אָר they were.

Plural.

AORIST.

רקשי, I was רקשי thou wast רקשי he was לעשיב we were לעשיב ye were לעשיב they were

PERFECT.

 $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ bif I have been $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ big we have been $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ big thou hast been $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ big we have been $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ big the has been $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ big they have beenor $b_{\tau}b_{\mu}$ bif, $b_{\tau}b_{\mu}$ big, big, big. $b_{\tau}\omega\delta$ big they have been

PLUPERFECT.

 $b_{2}w\delta$ ξ_{f} I had been $b_{2}w\delta$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ we had been $b_{2}w\delta$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ thou hadst been $b_{2}w\delta$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ ye had been $b_{2}w\delta$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ he had been $b_{2}w\delta$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ they had beenor $b_{2}b_{f}c_{f}$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$ $\xi_{f}c_{p}$

FIRST FUTURE.

 \P_{hmh} ρ_{ILwul} I shall be \P_{hmh} ρ_{ILwul} we shall be \P_{hmh} ρ_{ILwul} thou wilt be \P_{hmh} ρ_{ILwul} ye will be \P_{hmh} ρ_{ILwul} he will be \P_{hmh} ρ_{ILwul} they will beor Γ_{ILwuln} bd', Γ_{ILwuln} bu, Γ_{ILwuln} b, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Alforf by the citizent, or by a short citizent, citizent, &c. I shall have been

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Way relieved let me be	drag upper let us be
byfe be thou	bilig or bilig beye
for the let him be	(d) ng glimb let them be

AUXILIARY VERB.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

f that or if I be	that or if we be
filme that or if thou be	that or if ye be
filmy that or if he be	Cur that or if they be

IMPERFECT.

<u>רוויייולי</u> that or if I were <u>רווייןלי</u> that or if we were ר<u>ווייולי</u> that or if thou <u>רווייןלי</u> that or if ye were wert

Lengthat or if he were

<u>(السرائ</u> that or if they were

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

by by been, or if I have been, or shall have been

PLUPERFECT.

been been

FUTURE

[beside the form of the Present].

(السامد والسلام , والسلام , هد. that or if I should hereafter be

POTENTIAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT.

Apop pluip, pluyp, &c. I should be or have been

PLUPERFECT.

Apop by the plant , plant p, &c. I should have been

INFINITIVE MOOD.

CILWL to be. Varied as a Gerund, <u>plumar</u> of being, <u>plumb</u> from being, <u>plumar</u> with, by, or on account of being.

PARTICIPLES.

Present by [or put] being. Past by wo or type having been. Future future about to be.

Of the four endings of Regular Verbs LJ is the most frequent. An example in that ending will therefore be given in full.

CONJUGATION of the REGULAR VERB 9-01% bU to work.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I work or I am working

Singular

Plural

կըգործեմ կըգործես կըգործե կըգործենք * կըգործեք կըգործեն

IMPERFECT

I was working or I wrought habitually

heren of	
կըգործերը	
կըգործեր	

կըգործ*էին*ք կըգործէիք կրգործէին

* Some use *Log* as the termination of the 1st pers. Plur. conforming to the Ancient Armenian. But this is considered pedantic.

"AORIST.

I wrought or I have wrought

Դործեցի Դործեցիր Դործեց Ղործեցինք Ղործեցիք Ղործեցին

PERFECT.

I have wrought

ிராம்க்யல் டீரி பொற்கை டீய பொற்க்யல் டீ Դործած ենք Դործած էք Դործած են

or Jonoble bo , goodle bu , &c.

PLUPERFECT. I had wrought

Ingowo Lh	Դործած երնք
Գործած էիր	Innows the
Դործած եր	Դործած երն

or Innotep the , another the , &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

I shall work or I will work

۹)իտի գործեմ	Պիտի գործենք
Պիտի գործես	Apop grout be
Պիտի գործե	Պիտի գործեն
or grandling by , anothing	L by , &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have wrought

Դործած պիտի ըլլամ Դործած պիտի ըլլաս Դործած պիտի ըլլայ Ծ Պիտի գործած ըլլամ

Դործած պիտի ըլլանք Գութծած պիտի ըլլաք Գործած պիտի ըլլան

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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

Դործեմ	Գործենը
Junpola	Juneste
Junpot	Jungota
	IMPERFECT.

That or if I should work

Դործեր	Գ.ործ եինք
Դործերը	Junpothp
Inpolep	Ղ ործ <i>էի</i> ն

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

 That or if I have wrought, or shall have wrought

 Դործած ըլլամ

 Դործած ըլլաս

 Դործած ըլլայ

 Դործած ըլլայ

PLUPERFECT.

That or if I had wrought, or should have wrought (\.np&w& pluyh (\.np&w& pluyh (\.np&w& pluyhp (\.np&w& pluyhp (\.np&w& pluyhp (\.np&w& pluyht FIRST FUTURE.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB

POTENTIAL or CONDITIONAL MOOD. IMPERFECT.

I would or should work or have wrought

Պիտի գործեի	appap 4 400 4 400
Պիտի գործերը	Պիտի գործերը
Պիտի դործեր	Պիտի գործեին

PLUPERFECT.

I would or should have wrought

Պիտի գործած ըլլայի	Պիտի գործած ըլլայինք
Գիտի գործած ըլլայիր	Պիտի գործած ըլլայիք
Պիտի գործած ըլ <u>լ</u> ար	hinh գործած ըլլային

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

β.*np*δ*l*_L to work. Varied as a Gerund thus; Gen. and Dat. *q.np*δ*l*_L*nc*, Abl. *q.np*δ*l*_L*k*, Inst. *q.np*δ*l*_L*nL*, of, to, from by, working.

PERFECT.

J.npows <u>plum</u> to have wrought. Varied in like manner, Gen. and Dat. <u>qnpows plump</u>, Abl. <u>qnpows</u> <u>plumf</u>, Inst. <u>qnpows plump</u>, of, to, from, by, having wrought.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Suppong [or gapton] working.

PAST.

having wrought.

FUTURE.

Annobyne about to work.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

կըգործուիմ * կըգործուիս կրգործուի

\γραπράαιξη γραπράαιξη γραπράαιξη

Գործունցայ Գործունցար Գործունցաւ

Դործունը եմ Դործունը ես Դործունը է or Գործուած եմ

Դործուած էի Դործուած էիր Դործուած էր or Գործուեր եի

Պիտի գործուիմ Պիտի գործուիս Պիտի գործուի 07 Գործունլու ևմ

PRESENT. *\լըգոլծուին*ջ *լըգործուի*ջ *լըգործուի*ն

IMPERFECT․ կըգործուէինը կըգործուէիք կըգործուէին

AORIST. Դործուեցանք Դործուեցաք Դործուեցան

PERFECT. Գործուեր ենք Գործուեր էք Գործուեր են

PLUPERFECT.

ງາດເອັດເ.ພອ ຊີດັນອ ງາດດອີດເພອ ຊີດອອ ງາດດອີດເພອ ຊີດັນ

FIRST FUTURE. Պիտի գործուինը Պիտի գործուիք Պիտի գործուին

* Also written 4pganespiller, 4pganespiller, &c.

SECOND FUTURE.

Պիտի գործուած ըլլամ Պիտի գործուած ըլլաս Պիտի գործուած ըլլայ Պիտի գործուած ըլլանջ Պիտի գործուած ըլլաք Պիտի գործուած րլլան

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

() vi' q q np & n L h l') vnp & n L L' () vn' q q np & n L h (дчі'я дпроперия Гопроперуза (дчі'я дпроперия

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND FIRST FUTURE.

Դործուիմ Դործուիս Դործուի Դործուինք Գործուիք Գործուին

IMPERFECT.

Գործուեի Գործուերը Գործուեր Գործուէինը Գործուէիք Գործուէին

PERFECT AND SECOND FUTURE.

Գործուած ըլլամ Գործուած ըլլաս Գործուած րլլայ Գործուած ըլլանբ Գործուած ըլլաբ Գործուած ըլլան

PLUPERFECT.

Գործուած <u>ըլայի</u> Գործուած <u>ըլայ</u>իր Գործուած <u>ըլա</u>ր

Գործուելու ըլլամ Գործուելու ըլլաս Գործուելու ըլլայ Գործուած <u>բլլային</u>բ Գործուած <u>բլլայի</u>ք Գործուած բլ<u>լայի</u>ն

FIRST FUTURE. Գործուելու ըլլանք Գործուելու ըլլաք Գործուելու ըլլան

ETYMOLOGY.

POTENTIAL OR CONDITIONAL MOOD. IMPERFECT.

apop գործու էր

PLUPERFECT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

איחויאחר ליך , קחויאחר לבחר ער. PERFECT. איחויאחר של בונוים , פונייוחר , ער.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. **Գործուող** PAST **Գործուեր Or գործուած** FUTURE **Գործուեյու**

OF VERBS TERMINATING IN wL, bL, and mL.

Verbs in w_{L} preserve the w throughout the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential and Infinitive Active; as $\mu_{wp\etaw_{L}}$ to read, Pres. Ind. $\mu_{p}\mu_{wp\etawd}$, $\mu_{p}\mu_{wp\etawy}$, $\mu_{p}\mu_{wp\etaw}$, $\mu_{p}\mu_{wp\etawd}$, $\mu_{p}\mu_{w}$,

Verbs in two generally make the Aorist Indicative in gw and the Imperative in ghp, as Inntword to forget, Inngw, Inngh'p. But putter makes pugh and pung.

Those in l_{L} are generally declined like the Passive voice; as l_{ll} would I speak, l_{ll} would use Imp. l_{ll} would be the passive line like the passive like like the passive like like the passive like like the passive like like the passive voice; as l_{ll} and l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} and l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; and like the passive voice like like the passive voice; and like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} and l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} and l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; as l_{ll} and l_{ll} are generally declined like the passive voice; and like the passive voice; and like the passive voice; are generally declined like the passive voice; and like the passive voice; are generally declined like the passive voice; are generally decli

from n_{\perp} , from p_{\perp} , from h_{\perp} . But some, especially those which terminate in $h_{\perp} d'$ preceded by a consonant change that termination into u_{\perp} for the Aorist and into p_{\perp} for the Imperative; as $dh_{\perp} h_{\perp} b_{\perp}$ to die, Aor. $dh_{\perp} u_{\perp}$, Imp. $dh_{\perp} h_{\perp} p_{\perp}$.

I believe the only verb in n_{ℓ} now in use is $[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}]$ to leave or permit, which preserves its proper vowel and like verbs in wJ has the additional syllable in the Present and Past Participles; thus $\mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J', \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J', \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], hor. [\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], Participles [\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], [\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J'], \mu[\partial n_{\ell}n_{\ell}J']$

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.

20	Past Part.	գործած ՕՐ գործեր կանչած ՕՐ կանչեր կնքած ՕՐ կմերի Տամբերած ՕՐ Տամբերեր	in ցուհել. աւելցուհոդ աւելցուցած 01 աւելցուցեր [սեմ[ՅեցուՆոդ [սեմ[Յեցուցած 01 [սեմ Յե. ցուցեր	dangangud 01 dingneghp ulignegid 01 uligneghp	գոնարտի 10 աղացեր որոցած 01 լացեր որոցած 10 ծացեր դեպացած 01 լոեղացեր
TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF VERBS.	Pres. Part.	_րողոկ 		โมนโมนโมน โมนโมนโมนโ	rally. աղացող լացող խնդացոլ
RINCIPAL FO	Imperative	Verbs terminating in μ_{L} . $q_{np}\delta t' q_{np}\delta t_{nu}\delta t' t_{nu}\delta t' t_{nu}\delta t' t_{nu}\delta t' $	Causative verbs ending in galaht. untergangh untergain unterganta hebdatangh habdatan hebdaga	մոսցո՛ւր սևցո՛ւր	Verbs in _{wL} generally. wTw wTw wTu ugu luúg lwg lubquí lubquí
BLE OF THE F	Aor. Ind.	∨erb դործեցի կաՆչեցի կնեցի Տամբերեցի	Causativ <i>m. l</i> ag <i>n. gf</i> <i>fnl</i> ir <i>fd lagn. gf</i>	าน เมษายุท	ղ որուցի հերագր հերագր
TA	Infinitive	'ի <i>ործել</i> to work կա <i>Նչե</i> լ to call կե <i>բե</i> լ to seal Համբերել to seal	l'bgm.the_to add whteldhgm.the_to craze	<pre>{}'angachtL to cause to dangach forget []LgachtL to blacken ulngach</pre>	l'TwL to grind O.q.wL to feel wL to cry wL to cry

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PRINCIPAL FORMS OF VERBS.

դարձած Օք դարձեր գարմացած Օք գարմացեր Տեծած Օք Տեծեր ուրացած ՕՐ ուրացեր	Verbs in h_{L} (and v_{PL} preceded by a vowel), $w_{2}humbgw_{1}$ $w_{2}humb'_{L}$ $w_{2}humm_{L}$ $w_{2}humm_{2}$ $w_{2}humm_{2}$ $w_{2}humb'_{2}$ $w_{1}w_{1}h_{1}h_{2}w_{2}$ $w_{2}humb'_{2}$ $w_{2}humm_{2}h_{2}w_{2}$ 0 $w_{2}humh'_{2}h_{1}h_{2}$ $humum_{1}wh_{k}$ $humum_{1}h_{1}h_{2}^{\prime}$ $humum_{1}h_{2}m_{2}^{\prime}$ 0 $\eta_{1}h_{2}h_{2}h_{2}^{\prime}$ gw_{2} gw_{2} gw_{2} gw_{2} $gwd_{2}m_{2}h_{2}h_{2}h_{2}h_{2}h_{2}h_{2}h_{2}h$	t. անցած ՕՐ անցեր Տասած ՕՐ Տասեր Տատած ՕՐ Տատեր վեռած ՕՐ վեռեր
եսճում ու Դուղջվջ Հեմենու Հեման Հունար	Verbs in <i>f</i> _L (and <i>bf</i> _L preceded by a vowel). <i>volumurby woluwet' woluwung</i> <i>vyuuchbyy wywelitt wywanfung</i> <i>inwunfwhi</i> , <i>wuwelitt wywinfung</i> <i>gwy</i> <i>gwy</i> <i>gwy</i> <i>gwy</i>	Verbs terminating in the preceded by a consonant- untigue wingher winghene w \$unue \$untiffe winghene \$ \$unue \$untiffe \$unineners \$ dirned \$ dirned \$ }
Verbs in 'uw _L . p.u.p.d/i'p p.u.p.d'ugh'p \$bbfi'p n.p.ugh'p	and <i>ե</i> իլ. precede աշլ <i>սատէ՝</i> կոոստոլենէ՝ Տրաժարէ՝	1g in thL preced whgh/p Swuh'p din f'p
լալույ լածույ լածոն լածույ	Verbs in <i>իլ</i> (and <i>հիլ</i> preo աշխատեցայ աշխատէ՝ ապաւինեցայ ապաւինէ խոստովանե, խոստովան ցայ Տնաժարեցայ Տրաժարէ՝	Verbs terminatin <i>mbguy</i> \$ <i>uuuy</i> \$ <i>uuuy</i> dE.a.uy
Aumburg to turn Oupdining to wonder .boburg to mount Alepuinug to deny	['շ <i>խատի</i> լ to toil ' <i>պաւինիլ</i> to trust ւ <i>ոստովանի</i> լ to confess <i>ըաժարի</i> լ to quit	Verbs ter Verbs ter Verbs ter <i>LughfL</i> to pass <i>inubfL</i> to pass <i>inubfL</i> to arrive <i>inubfL</i> to be exhausted <i>funuy</i> <i>fruy</i> <i>thubfL</i> to die <i>dfruy</i>

Past Part.	damb Or dubp	hap wo or happe	Տանգչած or Տանգչեր մարտնչած or մարտնչեր	ympud Or Amluly		[angnegus , angnegup , an ղածօւ (anghe	μηρόπιωδ ΟΓ φηρόπιβρ	գրուած 01 գրուեր խրկուած 01 խրկուեր	لومان من
Pres. Part.	[d n 2 n 1 0 L n n L 1 0	Tuzaduh	Հաեգչող Հույեսն	դույող ու 10 հոշոկասե		[] ngng	100.	երուող Գրուող	ไม ามรูกที่ ไม มามรูกที่
Imperative Verbs in <i>the</i> .	But Or But P Carlo Or Or Or Or	dul fi lu	Տանգչէ՝ մարտՆէ՝	փախի՛ր 0۲ միալոէ՝	Verb in "LL.	[ди'ц	andrek verus.	gpark' Inplark	yny Sark' u wy Sark'
Aor. Ind.	(mu p)	ſmıluh	Տանգչնցայ մարտնչնցայ	(ma]mdı		Bayargh Or Ba'r Bayte Davie			เนยิ่ม เป็นการเป็น เมื่อ เป็ เมื่อ เป็ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป เป้ เม เป้ เป้ เป เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้ เป้
Infinitive	and the or back to fly	l <i>Inpt_fL</i> to be lost (See also <i>farmalit_</i> below.)	ப்படித்து to repose பி`யருஸ்து to fight	duminshi or duminity to flee		խողուլ to leave	"	lynn-h to be written	l <i>Inpuncly</i> to be lost <i>Invarch</i> to be kept

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NEGATIVE VERBS.

The negative of the auxiliary has formed by prefixing the letter ,; as , by I am not, , be, or it is not. The same rule applies to 4 my there is, and to me That I have ; as fur there was not, millip we have not. 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 ρ and derived from the root by changing its final , into that letter, as shif pur-Two I do not open, sty fangal I do not leave. If the verb terminate in b₁, this participle, though Present in signification coincides in form with the Past Participle in b_{μ} , as zbd qap & by ; if in w, h, or and , it does not ; as Led uncomp, Past Participle uncomplet, stal unwither, Past Participle muphy, shar fangany, Past Participle, Annnight.

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 $\underline{\xi}$ use $\underline{\xi}h$ (as a separate word) when the verb begins with a consonant and $\underline{\xi}$ (as a prefix) only when it begins with a vowel; thus, $\underline{\xi}h$ $\underline{f}\mu\mu\mu$, there is not, $\underline{\xi}h$ μh $\underline{\mu}\mu$, I did not see. But $\underline{\xi}\mu\mu$, and $\underline{\xi}\mu\mu\mu\mu$, appear to be in 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 upput 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

* For the negative form of the Imperative see below.

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PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.

261 400860 , 260 400860 , 2400860 . I am not working, thou art not working, he is not working;

Plur.

2612 400860 , 252 400860 , 262 400860 : we are not working, ye are not working, they are not working.

Imp. εξή μορόθο, εξην μορόθο, εξη μορόθο, &c.
Aor. εμογόθοβ, εμογόθοβην, εμογόθοβ, &c.
Perf. μορόωδ εθα΄, μορόωδ εθαι, μορόωδ εξ, &c.
Plup. μορόωδ εξή, μορόωδ εξήν, &c.
First Fut. μβισή εμογόθαι΄, μβισή εμογόθαι, μβισή εμογό όξ, &c. or εμβισή μορόθαι΄, &c.
Second Fut. μορόωδ μβισή εριμωα΄ or μορόωδ εψβισή ριμωα΄.

The negative particle for the 2d person of the Imperative is not, but dh' (Compare the Greek $\mu\eta$).

The form of the verb is derived from the Infinitive by changing its final $_{L}$ into $_{l'}$ for the Singular and into $_{L'}$ for the Plural.

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

Sing.

(∂·n'η εμηρδων,
 () 'ρ' μηρδων,
 () 'η' εμηρδων,

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

Plur.

() ν'η εφηρδίδερ ,
 () 'ρ' η ηρδέρ ,
 () ν'η εφηρδίδε :

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

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

huy 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. 4wy there is, Plur. 4w' there are. Imperfect Sing. 4wy there was, Plur. 4wy he there were.

Intransitive verbs sometimes exhibit a Passive form, used impersonally, and denoting the possibility of performing the action expressed by those verbs; thus $4k_{\mu}c_{\mu}h$ it is possible to go up, from $b_{\mu}b_{\mu}$ to go up, $4k_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}c_{\mu}h$ or $4k_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}c_{\mu}h$ it is possible to go, from $k_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}c_{\mu}h$ to go. (Comp. the Latin curritur.) They are used for the most part with a negative; as $4p_{\mu}\partial_{\mu}c_{\mu}c_{\mu}h$ it is impossible to go.

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

By adding tw_{L} or wtw_{L} to almost any adjective a verb may be formed, signifying to acquire the quality expressed by the adjective; e.g. from $\mu w \rho \lambda \rho$ high comes $\mu w \rho \lambda \rho wtw_{L}$ to be elevated, from $w_{L} \rho w w \rho \rho o \sigma$ comes $w q \rho w w t w$ to become poor, &c.

Verbs ending in $gnihl_{L}$ are Causative, and are derived, generally from Neuter, but in a few instances from Active verbs, by changing the termination of the Aorist, gh, gw_{J} , or w_{J} when that tense has not g in its last syllable, into $gnihl_{L}$; as $\mu_{w_{I}} qw_{I}$ to read, Aor $\mu_{w_{I}}$, qw_{gh} , Causative verb $\mu_{w_{I}} qw_{gnih} h_{L}$ to cause to read, to instruct in reading; $dinihl_{w_{I}}$ to forget, Aor. $dingw_{J}$, Caus. v. $dinngw_{I}h_{J}$ to cause to forget; Aor.

Survey, Caus. v. Swugne "bb_ to cause to arrive; nemb_ to eat, Aor. irrog. 4 bpwy, Caus. v. 4 bpgne "bb_ to cause to eat, to feed.

Those verbs which do not form Causatives, supply their place by the various forms of $m\omega_l$ to give, here in the sense of to cause, with their own Infinitive; e.g. $q m\rho \delta t_l m\omega_l$ to cause to work, to set at work, $q m\rho \delta t_{gml} t_{l_l}$ not being authorized by good usage. So $t_{ll}t_{l}$ to rise, though a neuter verb has no Causative, and consequently we must say $t_{ll}t_{l} m\omega_{l}$; or the place of this phrase may be supplied by some other verb, as $d_{l_{l_l}}$ $gml t_{l_l}$ or $\zeta \omega t_{l_l}$. We may also say $d_{l_l} pgml t_{l_l} m\omega_{l_l}$, $d_{l_l} agml t_{l_l} m\omega_{l_l}$ 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 Imperative 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.	Aor Ind.	Imper. Pres. Part. Past. Part.
L'ally to take	առի	พ่น พนโทๆ พนพร์ Or พนได
1 to come	եկայ	blin' or bling or blue or blibe
		בנהיבה בשנחת
I hunty or afron.	. գիտցայ	գիտցի'ը գիտցող գիտցած or գիտ_
Lug to know		gtp
9. mult to find	டியை	quifip quiting quited or quite
Ant to put	7.ek	ղի'լ դնող գլած or գլնլ
billy or billing	ելայ	bifip or bing bind or bibi
to rise	20	μ'L

Infinitive. Ac	or. Ind.	1mper.	Pres. F	Part. P	ast Part.
For bar see pl	յալ.		(4.000	7	
brow to go		4°0 m'	4 yu	gny 9 Jang 0	ւացած Էդացել։
Owputy to	quelt		գարնող	գարկա	or que
strike					
Clim to be	եղայ			toque (
				L	
CrbL to do	reh	ppt'	pung	րրած (or pp top
(A:ptb to spit	1 phor	An' P			[dar pud ,
		-			or Burbho
hour to fall {				hulud	, <i>hulp</i> ,
					or guybe
here to des-	ויצייו	rype	hound	home,	orpyer
cend			PL	n (
1) mult to enter	-	Jupp			or Junter
(1-mb to eat	<i>ម្មដ</i> ្រាយរ្វ	460	nemny	կերած	or 4 be be
Sw_ to give	unnefi	uniLp	mning	աուած	or marte
Swbhy to carry	-	மய்ற	~		or muphp
Shubby to see		ml'u or	-	-	or mbubp
		mbulip			- T

The Passive of qvb_L is qpn_hL , of mw_L , mpn_hL . (or $mwgn_hL$) and of $mwbh_L$, $mwpn_hL$. (vb_L has no proper Passive, but $plum_L$ is employed instead in the sense of to be done.

USE OF THE TENSES.

The Present ordinarily designates either present or habitual action; as $\frac{4\mu_{II}}{\mu_{II}} \frac{4}{b} \frac{J}{J}$ am writing, or simply *I* write. It is not unfrequently however used as a Future, especially in giving a promise; as $\frac{4\mu_{II}}{\mu_{II}} \frac{J}{\mu_{III}} \frac{J}{J}$ will go; also as a Potential; as $\frac{4\mu_{II}}{\mu_{III}} \frac{4\mu_{III}}{\mu_{IIII}} \frac{J}{J}$ is can be read, it is legible, $\frac{4\mu_{IIIII}}{\mu_{IIIIII}}$ it can be done.

The Imperfect expresses

(a) Action past, but incomplete at the time referred
 to; as μρμωρη μρ he was reading;

(b) Repeated action ; as 4ppmpmp2p he was in the habit of preaching ;

(c) ^aConditional action ; as *yncmugh* [74 np ... I would give, or I would have given, if . .

The Aorist is the tense of narration, and is used indifferently for any past action, whether it have or have not a relation to the present time; as ful grap du uffigue.gh I finished or have finished my work.

The Perfect has always a certain relation to the present time ; as prob by I have done, purb 4p 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 with any specification of past time. As, to say $l_{P}\xi_{l} q l_{q} l_{$

The Aorist and the Perfect are often used interchangeably; $e \cdot g \cdot Have$ you written a letter ? may be translated *unding* $q_{\mu} h_{gh} r_{\mu}$, or *unding* $q_{\mu} m^{2} h_{u}$.

The Future is frequently used to express probability; as u_{f} 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 l_{np} is colloquially added to the several persons of the Present and Imperfect tenses of verbs to give emphasis; as l_{pp} with l_{np} I am actually now opening, l_{pq} and l_{np} those art actually working, &c.

The syllable $b \xi$ is frequently added to verbs in the Subjunctive Mood; as $n' \underline{\ell} \ np \ \underline{q} \ np \ \underline{\delta} \xi \ b \xi \ wheever \ works$; also to the Indicative, giving it the force of a Subjunctive; as $n \ p \ np \ \underline{\ell} \ bp \ \overline{\ell} \ au \ b \xi \ wherever \ you \ go$; sometimes it has the sense of $[\partial \xi \ np \ \underline{\ell} \ b \ \xi \ or \ simply \ \underline{p}_{-} \ b \ b \ \xi \ or \ simply \ \underline{p}_{-} \ b \ b \ \xi \ or \ simply \ \underline{p}_{-} \ b \ b \ \xi \ sage}$

 $b_{q} b_{p}$ (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 be that; Thus $(\partial_{m} q \omega_{-n} p p (\eta_{-q} \omega_{j} b_{q} b_{p}) I$ understand that the King is coming.

I) h appended to verbs is interrogative ; as $l_{n \perp q \perp u' \perp}$ the 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

1 Primitive; as Shili now, bp & yesterday, Jung tomorrow, Jp2m always, Sou here, Soit there, ujo' yes, oz, & , no, & c.

2 Derived from other parts of speech ; e.g.

(a) Adjectives without change; as 2μμ much, phy.
 little, μημ falsely, μδημηρ β unmercifully, μδημομεssly,
 &c.

(b) Adjectives with the termination u_{fu} or μu_{fu} joined by a union-vowel, generally u; as $\langle nq L np u u_{fu} u_{fu}$ spiritually, from $\langle nq L np$ spiritual, $\int h du p u p u_{fu} p$ foolishly, from $\int u du p$ foolish. Adjectives having f in their last syllable change it into h in the Adverbs derived from them; and those having h or n_{fu} drop them; as $u_{fu} f_{u}$

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ignorant, myfmwyw ignorantly, wwwhit vehement, www ywytu vehemently, dwdnut secret, dwdywyw secretly. Compare the changes occurring in the declension of nouns. See p. 16.

(c) Nouns in the Instrumental case; as *afzbernil* by night, gapbland by day; wrward heartily, withour and [dbwdie unjustly, mafimane [dbwdie ignorantly. Sometimes the form of the Anc. Arm. Inst. is preserved; as *ywpawe* in an orderly manner, *ywpobop* by conjecture.

(d) Nouns in the Ablative case ; as zummight or zummignight of a long time, a long time ago, union put ever since morning, or with a form derived from the Anc. Arm. Abl. Plur. union with in the morning, qhzbpning by night.

(e) Nouns resembling the form of the Genitive, but, by an ellipsis of 'h in, having the force of the ancient Commorative or Locative case; as dinformer in the dark, gaphlift in the day time, dinformer at dawn, 450 photophilic at midnight.

(f) Nouns repeated ; as white white from house to house, purpup purpup from city to city.

(g) The names of languages terminating in rt and derived from gentile nouns; as in the first in Armenian, Sachupti in Greek, Cupple in English & c. Somewhat resembling these are also Suppler humanly audiont vulgarly, & c. although these are perhaps from onto in the sense of custom, manner.

(h) Adjectives or adjective pronouns and nouns combined ; as quere mb que in vain, wit working then.

(i) Infinitives (as Gerunds) in the Instrumental case, with or without the negative prefix; as zafuntum. Ind ignorantly, zdinud bind thoughtlessly, an aligned with pleasure.

Adverbs admit a diminutive termination as well as

Adjectives; as ywinn fulfely rather early, n. 24 the rather late.

They are sometimes repeated, especially those which have not more than two syllables, to express emphasis; as 2num 2num very quickly, nu, nu, very late.

PREPOSITIONS.

With the exception of a few retained from the Anc. Arm. (as <u>num</u> according to, <u>unwing</u> without) they should rather be called Postpositions, since they uniformly follow the nouns or pronouns which they govern.

Wowhy near, and Apts & until, the Dat.

the with, the Gen. or Dat. time or time after, behind, the Gen. or Abl.

bunge, after (in time) the Abl. So also shan far from, quan or 'h quan besides, quant without the knowledge of, (clam).

Most others take the Genitive ; as wnol before, why instead of, wnwig without, phing opposite, www under, drwy upon, qhi over against, the in, within, throug by means of, upu like, prod near, pum according to.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative, L, n. and, Twile also, we too.

Disjunctive, 4md, Of either, or, 4md --- 4 4md, Of-

Conditional, [24 op, b[24 if, b4 (after verbs) if, although.

Concessive, 24 L, 2445m, 2445m L although, ng Ihuji not only.

Adversative, pwyg, wyl, Swyw, wwywyb, but, yet, wyjh but also, wywne wdławybyłe nevertheless.

ETYMOLOGY.

Diminutive, 4024, at least.

Causal, fizzer op, put of, dund of, because, op that, because, opod/shoul whereas.

Rational, mp till therefore. Final, np that, np up in order that.

INTERJECTIONS.

Of calling, $n' \underline{\ell}$, $\underline{\omega}$, $\underline{\omega}'$, $\underline{\zeta} \underline{\omega}'$ O! $\delta \circ'$ (addressing a male), $\underline{\rho} \underline{\omega}$ (addressing a female) ho! halloo!

Of encouraging, wing come on ! go to !

Of praise, du's &', w' how fine !!

Of grief, why, why's, how sorry I am !

Of desire, bruk' , bruth', bruth' , bruth' , bruth' , bt, at,

PART. III.

SYNTAX.

The following peculiarities of construction in Modern Armenian deserve notice.

1. Adjectives uniformly precede the Substantives which they qualify; as $\omega d\xi h \rho \omega h$ every thing. The only exception to this rule is presented by a very few phrases borrowed from the Ancient Armenian; as $inght \lim_{n \in P} he$ Holy Spirit.

2. Numerals implying plurality are usually construed with Nouns in the singular; as $\underline{z_{PP}}$ $J_{up} q$ four men, $p_{P} \underline{t_{P}} \leq nq p$ three persons. When the Plural form is employed, it is more emphatic, and sometimes implies that the persons or things spoken of are viewed separately and individually. Thus $p_{P} \underline{t_{P}} \circ p_{P}$ means the space of three days; $p_{P} \underline{t_{P}} \circ p \underline{t_{PP}}$ may be used to signify the three 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 qm p und pq bq emp kp all ye are brethren, [duque applithedk qp a certain king (i. e. one of the kings), <math>duque que to dk qp a certain man.

4. A verb having a plural nominative is often put in the Singular; as w2.plu 4pg.ngn. p my eyes keep shut-

SYNTAX.

ting, µbµuhi mihi muth united by a solution of the saliva ran from his mouth. The same is frequently the case when several nouns in the singular form the subject of the verb; as quarkant uppmu united by head, stomach and breast ache.

5. The Past Participle of Active verbs, terminating in $\omega \delta$, 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 ful the object of a past action referred to; as ful the matter the house which I built or have built, winty funnament after 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 srit tyue opu the day when I was there, dusting of the quiter way on 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 the verb, but more usually precedes it; as $q_{\mu\nu} q_{\mu\nu}h_{\mu}$ (or $q_{\mu\nu}h_{\mu} q_{\mu\nu}h_{\nu}$)he loves me; $h_{\mu} q_{\mu\nu}h_{\mu} q_{\mu\nu}h_{\mu}$ (or $q_{\mu\nu}$ mumphs $h_{\mu} q_{\mu\nu}h_{\mu}$) he completed his work.

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 an Accusative; as *quibg qpb f p qnpb p he neglects his work*. *Sudwpq p bpuib unp q bgw p 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 dkgin may be regarded as a noun, the midst, and therefore as naturally requiring a Genitive; as multip dkg the widst of the house, in the house. In like manner $ung L_p$ that which is before, $unu l_p$ that which is under, $pn l_p$ the side, hence what is at the side, near, &c.—This view accounts also for the fact that they sometimes appear in a plural form, as $dl_g L_{pp}$, $unu l_{pp}$, $pn dl_{pp}$, signifying somewhere in, somewhere under, &c. Thus $ul_q ulp h_p$ $unu l_{pp} Lug L'$ look around under the table.

10. A simple Accusative is often used (by ellipsis of the Anc. Arm. 'h) where we employ in, at, to, or into; as hol : μημι ηρ Εριβήνρυ & my Father who is in heaven, Ποιβια βρύτωσβία they reside at Constantinople, σπο. το εβαι he came into a house, αρι ηρ βερβασδ I am going to the village.

11. An Ablative without a preposition sometimes signifies after; as help off after three days, i. q. help off longe.

PART IV.

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 collocation) and last of all the verb; thus $\prod_{a,l} \mu_{a,l} \mu_{a,l} \mu_{a,l} \mu_{a,l}$ angulapant defant deg hete sage heren a firing pistols at each appropriate in one of the streets of this city. Upton the property approximp Summer Streets of this city. Upton the property approximp Summer Streets of the commandments which the Lord commanded Moses for the children of Israel in Mount Sinai.

2. The Copulative and is often omitted ; as $[\cdot \mu \lambda_{\mu} \mu_{\nu} + \mu_{\mu} \xi_{\mu} + \mu_{\mu} + \mu_{\mu} \xi_{\mu} + \mu_{\mu} +$

3. Adjectives are formed from Prepositions by the addition of h; as $d_{\mu}w_{j}$ upon, $d_{\mu}w_{j}h$ which is upon, $h_{\mu}w_{j}$ within, $h_{\mu}w_{j}h$ that which is within, internal.

4. Proper names when transferred from Greek to Armenian change 6 into µ ; as A6paau, [ppm/sud ; Y into q , as Fadidaía, Juppier; S into q , as loudas, Gre. que; θ into β, as Pobl, initial when followed by a vowel into J, as Ingoous, Shuncu ; x into 4, as Iraax.]-um ζωμ; λ frequently into η , as Σολομών, Ung nuliti; π into uy and r into un, as Hérpos, Altophone ; & into 4, as Φίλιππος, ψμμημημ ; and x into p , as Xpistos, P. phumnu. It is worthy of remark that these letters without exception occupy corresponding places in the respective alphabets. Besides, μ is sometimes, especially in the East, pronounced as b_{7-q} as g hard, q 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 J for the first letter of the word if it begin with a consonant, and prefixing a

I if it begin with a vowel, for the purpose of generalizing the idea contained in the word so repeated ; thus 1. hpp dhpp diam by square, I sought for books or any thing of the kind, but found none ; www.m. A Swin. A sthing, unpop of the , Not a shop or any thing like one remains, every thing has been burnt ; falud mally Sap Jap 2n 2ho, Has the house which you have taken no well, cistern, fountain, &c ? ing pup' on dap puty , Bring bread, no matter if it be somewhat dry or crumbled. Sometimes an m appears between the two forms; as Sala an dana zigzag, serpentine, warm an dana crafty, wily. When a word commences with J the same result is sometimes produced by changing a vowel ; as 11'uq Incy thug, Not a hair nor any thing like one was left, Www Sache (valg. durung Sachen) public, Little trifling matters.

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.

Juryand, Heb kodkod, crown, summit. On S, Heb zevakh, sacrifice. -wyhe, a reckoning, Heb. khashav, to reckon.

Ond, Heb. tsum, fasting.

Opun, Heb. tseror, a bundle.

I) upu, Heb. mekes, tribute.

(_n_, Heb. shushan, a lily.

A. Heb. oz, strength.

U/Lt, a column, Heb. tsiun, a monument.

Surfue dry, land, Heb. tsamak, to be dry.

P.w Switzy, Heb. kohen, Chald. (emph. st.) kahana, a priest.

Pupny, Chald. karoz, a herald.

P. n. p.f., Heb. Plur. kemarim, Syr. koomar, an idolatrous priest

('quon, Pers. azad, free. 246, Arab. zeit, olive oil. '12002, Pers. nishan, a sign. Spunned, sad, Pers. derd, sadness. ()-luon, Arab. akhd, a covenant.

GREEK AND LATIN.

['b\/h.b, ἀγκών, a corner. ['umq, ἀστήρ, a star. ['yu, ἰux, light. ['yu, lux, light. ['μ', γυνή, a woman, a wife. [)'wjp, μήτηρ, mater, mother. ['myn, μήτηρ, mater, mother. ['myn, μήτηρ, mater, mother. ['myn, μήτηρ, mater, mother. ['myn, ναῦς, navis, a ship. ['bul, πινάχιον, a plate. ['hul, πορνη, a harlot. ['bul, semen, seed. Suf, δίδωμι, do, to give. ['myl, ροπή, an instant.

ENGLISH (AND COGNATE MODERN DIALECTS.)

Juniung, to turn.	D'hu, meat.
Inna, door.	С "ьры, shred.
upt, to lap.	∩°, 112 , who ?
ון unp, carriage, car.	foot.
lumme, cat.	1) um, bad.
Ind, cow.	onche, bunch.

The introduction of such words as $bly bly bly \delta xx\lambda\eta\sigma(\alpha, lwbn'b xavoux, <math>\int bl \partial wbnw \delta \theta vos$, $\int bl \partial wbnw \delta \theta vos$, $\int bl h w bly a d \rho \varepsilon \tau x \lambda \eta \sigma(\alpha, \eta, \eta)$ 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, [upp Laju, Good morning ! the answer to which is Luman day pupp b, The blessing of God !

In the middle of the day (\uple, or (\uple, is sometimes employed when in English we should still say Good morning ! The answer is the same as above.

On meeting in the evening (Supply helphant Good evening ! Reply as above.

At parting, the person who leaves says $\bigcup L\omega'_{\mathcal{P}} \mu \omega_{\mathcal{P}}$ prod or $\bigcup Lgf'_{\mathcal{P}} \mu \omega_{\mathcal{P}} \eta$, the reply to which is $\bigcup \rho [\partial \omega'_{\mathcal{P}} \mu \omega_{\mathcal{P}} \eta]$, both answering to our Good bye, or Farewell.

On separating in the evening *hzbp* pupp, or *hupp qhzbp*, Good night. Answer *hbq* gyu pupp, which extends the idea of the salutation to the morning light. Returning after an absence one is greeted with $(\sup p(or pwpnd) bly p(or bly p), Welcome ! to which he replies <math>(\sup pn) mbuwhp$, 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 latter on coming in makes use of the same salutation only substituting the Perfect tense for the Aorist, thus $(\sup ph bly bn bw, or pwph bw bly bp.)$

Give my compliments to is expressed by $2^{man} \mu m \rho L \rho p t' \dots$ The sperson who is to convey them assumes the responsibility by saying $9 \rho L_{-} \rho m L u d \rho m j$, and acquits himself of it when he meets the person to whom the greetings are sent, by saying, $\dots \lambda l q h 2 m m \mu m \rho L d \rho l t (or m l h,)$ to which the other replies $\zeta n \rho \zeta m \mu \omega \rho L d \rho' t d u j$, as we say, I am much obliged both to you and to him.

At the beginning of the new year $(\lim_{n \to p} \lim_{n \to p}$

At Christmas (January 6) in like manner, (inp. Swenp Sumblegue, or, in some places, P. phonon Sture le Jusjon legue, to which one may answer () plubue le Starty le Jusjon Collection P. phononub, alluding to the 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 . P. phuma Juphan. "h Italing Christ is risen from the dead . Answer, () phulan t jupn [chili · P. phumnuh, Blessed be the resurrection of Christ.

Beside the above, which are for set times there is a great variety of occasional salutations, such as 1'.pr 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] mound 44. May you enjoy the light ! To one who enters a new dwelling the salutation is fund humper; to one who puts on a new garment, Supar Shugar Uku ; to one who is commencing an enterprise, Lumne we Jugagae Oper muy : to one who is convalescing after an illness, 12. guene rilling; to one who has lost a friend P. byh or by or 'lynchung ong thing. The phrase ()ubon yw'm pywy is often used in the same sense with 7 hap Surfay by, Thank you. So also is Luphu, especially when addressed to a child or an inferior.

MISCELLANEOUS IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Www.wn.wn.ws 4/1.pu :	The book which I bought.
իր պնակած տունը :	The house in which he lives.
Եղած ատենը ։	The time when it was done.
Գւտնուած տեղը:	The place where it was found.
Camp why abo :	Put it in the place from which you took it.
Arquidu un E:	This is what I wished.

∖լրցածիդ չափ ըրէ՝ ։ Ձևռքեդ եկածիր չափ ըրէ՛ ։ Րլրածը չգիտեր ։

Հոն Հասնելուդ պես Նամակ 415: Julugnigu wrwy 44p dwy : bretto phy de la lentowy : 1 4 6 4 1 1 เมาร่ กะกุษณ์ , (*ใบกะกะปกุร pp &'): Այսշիկներս տար շինել տուր։ С_шешевр врупс шидшоб 411-441: bulan opp wbq.wd dp : _hum hurting : - how quag : **__**իւանդր ինտո[°]ը է ։ Ննտոր էր նէ՝ անա՛նկ է։ ההגנחבשט שלה שטלא זל:

÷իմա առաջուընէ՝ ∗տաζա աղեկ է ։ Ո՞ր բժիշկը կընտյի ։ Չիւնի պես Ճերմակ է ։ Եղբօրմես մեծ եմ ։

1) +4/h4 J+4/h4 go'spu Swit:

{ Do as much as you can.

He does not know what he is about.

Write immediately on your arrival there. My watch goes too fast.

Sometimes it loses a little. It has stopped. Wind it up then.

Take my boots and get them mended. He comes twice a week.

Once in two days. He will be here presently. He has just gone. How is the sick man? He is the same as he was. He is not so well as he was yesterday. He is now better than he was. What Doctor attends him? It is white as as snow. I am older than my brother.

Take them out one by one.

* Turkish words. See Preface.

- Երկերկու Տատ : Իրեք իրեք Տատ : Հարիւրական *փարա : Հատոնց է որ քեղ տեսած Հունիմ՝ : Արբերէի կոր , բայց չեղաւ :
- Ես չըլայի նե՝ պիտի խեղ_ դուեր :
- Գ.իչ մնաց որ աչ քե մը պի_ տի ըներ գիս :
- Ippenu dp' (or dp) Ubywgne. Ներ ։ Configure Lang moncour: ւնծի ձևուք չտալ։ Jung powe push : Cappon whom : objer ginchop blue : Jun lup blogh queant upu: Innlup puppo hu hun ut : L'guhe puwenpar about my մարդ մրն է: Swip mby the (or 2) yut wuphung : Cobuyuyon Coper 4005 w. Նոր ։ Ippono bon yncquy:]]hpmu կառնէ ։

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.

Do not trouble me.

That was sufficient. 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 disposition.

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 oiliness of the food).

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Սիրտոս կրմարի ։ Cum wallbipp allfor : Consumed ywininch : boton yulu 4: Crauto *qtSpr [doju] 4p 40004 : 10 5 np hupghupg uppgaculau Նէ ձեռքի վրայ կրբոնեն pby : Ուր էր որ ասանկ րլար : June your ypentithe with. 4441 : Jubper ywhere ; Vish dwihg 4pils : I's newly aport of ywst. 10: Եմեն ունեցածը մազի վրայ E : **____**wugku 40k' : 1) hongo bywe : I hop Lat' willing : Cuwoulanu dh'anga uust: Culture ut julty Swo owo : Profu Some : Yunit quy : Inclu upont south with 4441 : Cantose funtague : · Contou ws.etu 4pyungt : Գյուին 'ի վար գնաց ։

Դւիտես (ժէ ոտքին տակը Հաւկի[ժ կայ ։ I am faint.

I have much due me.

He is easily touched.

He has a sullen look.

- He is cross-he frowns.
- 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. His all is at stake.

Address the letter. It occurred to me. Remind him of it. Remember what I say. Give one to each of them. He entered my service. To happen to any 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 upon eggs.

1) whene's oppone the Buc :

| եղիս կըպատուերկոր: | Ննալ մը ինկայ որ չորս դիս կոտրրտեցաւ: | սադ գլուլտդ փոխէ՛: 2իէն ալ անցաւ: |) է՛կ զարնելուն մեռցուց: |Նը իր գլխուն ըրաւ (մէ. կուն չՏարցուցած):

(, յս մտօբ առնուած ։ Խօսբ բացինը ։

wouch die durbuy : (proto (or por thoman) 41.225: wg Sp hpgnig : wouph's your yrybuny : Luphus put for stramp : Cset wugarp : Luwby appe & bagu wygut () culine (neque), pung un Stine shawp: Awplahsulpp StepSulp 4p *qարնե*ն : C, unp Jac [de que up ofpet 4050. 14: * [wow powe : buyne * how a ppt' * up Shup : Souto bplon * fumid 4 :

1000 քկապը տուին ։

- 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 conversation.
- 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.

Դիրբին վրան բան մը ան ցո՛ւր : Լնկից Հոն՝ անկից Հոն՝ ի՞նչ պիտի ըլւպյ : Ո՛ւր է աս՝ ո՛ւր է ան :

עשטף לחנטף צועונ :

()`իտքը բաց տղայ է ։ ()`իտքը գոց տղայ մըն է ։ ՝ Դ.իԹը տնկեց ։ ՝ (ՆիԹ չփշրեր ։

ԴիԹը կախեր է ։ Ըկանջ չկախեր ։ Հիւանդ է եղեր ։

(ծագաւորը Տրաման ըրեր է եղեր որ սպաննուի ։

Պգտիկլեռները ան է ստեղ_ ծեր :

Legner phe de que segue :

·P.wpp mbgg quwe :

կարբ կարկտուքը պակաս չէ։ Ծռով կտրեցաւ։ Ջ.ուր կտրեցայ մնացի։ Վ.սայէս լեռ մը ելաւ։

ի դելիքս չենաց ։ Մ.լ ընելիք չունիմ ։ Put a cover on the book.

- Why move it a bout from 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.)
- It is understood that the 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.
- He is always tinkering .

It was flooded, overflowed. I stood still in amazement. I was relieved of a mountain's weight.

{ I have no resource left.

*(ծուր Շետեց (ՍՇաՇկա, ցաւ)։

ցաւ)։ Ուերանս վրայ չերնժար։) Լեղուս վրայ չերնժար։) Ձեռբը երկան է։ Ու՞նչ րնեմ՝ ձեռըս կարմ է։

- Ձեռքս չշասաւ ։ Մսանկմարդունիսե՞լը տուիր։
- Շս բու խելբդ գլուխդ կը
- Լիտակի լսեն (Ժ , ապրան, բի խեն (Ժ ։
- Ունեցածը չունեցածը ծա. խեց ։
- Տակը փախցուց ։
- Մսանկ անձրևով ի[©]նչպես եր[ծալ կուզե ։
- Por Engly hurder mon from
- Junchun how Et:
- J Lypu senutrulin :

Մազերս փուչ փուչ եղաւ։ Տակաւին լեզուն չդառնար ։

()`ատերս կըփատնան ։ ՙՉեռքս փըԹաւ՝ մինչև Հոս բերելս ։ He has become | bankrupt'

- I cannot bear to speak (on so painful a subject.) He is thievish.
- What can I do ? I have not the means.
- I did not succeed.
- Would you notice such a man ?
- I'll bring you to your senses.
- Crazy after money, or property.
- He has been obliged to sell every thing.
- He has wasted his capital.
- How can one go in such a rain ?
- What is the meaning" of that word ?
- I am crazy with a headache.
- My back is almost broken (with taching from a cold.)
- My hair stood on end.
- He does not begin to talk. (Spoken of an infant.)
- My fingers are numb.
- It broke my hand; off to bring it—I brought it with great difficulty.

רוחבים ויוזי בעיניג' בע שב עיני בור:

Լ',չը կընէ որ չըսեմ , բայց ո՞վ ականջ կրկախէ ։ |)`արդ կայ՝ մարդ ալ կայ ։

∴ոգին Տանեց: Դլուխս կրտաներկոր , ես ալտուի: Տակը վրան մեկ է:

Sartapopa Guardamp:

`լ,եղ օրիդ բեղի Տասնողը ո՞վ էր ։ Հիները Տերիք խառնես ։

Con Luplura no pour pour :

- I have equal claims with you.
- He beckons to me not to speak, but who cares ?
- There are more sorts of men than one.
- He wearied him out.
- He teazed me so much that I gave it to him.
- The outside and the inside are the same. (Spoken of cloth.)
- 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 is proud man.

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

Դեղի Տամար տունեմը ե. դայ:

Sachu magu dygneg:

Գմա՝ սևերես մնացիլ։ ։ Նչքի եկաւ ։

ևոր մարդ կտրեր է ։ Փատցաւ մնաց ։ Գար կտրեցաւ ։ Դարը կըիսօսի Նէ՝ ան ալ խօսեցաւ ։ Դղուխը բարը ։

1] bobwone top dwpy stug:

Synclop 4tomes

Յաւ ու ցեցը պակաս չէ։ Սիրտդ լա՛յն բունէ։ Ռանես գործէս եղայ ։

|)`իսս ի⁰Նչ կըծամես: |Նելքը գլուխը մարդ մըն է : |Նելքը միտքը խաղալ է :

wered the for and the

welth doma nate, or be,

ծելքս չկարեր ։ Ցնդեր մնացեր է։ For your sake (or by your 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 goodfor-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.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

- Showshu aji hoppu qulutu Anwe :
- · P. byp 4ww stiller at by wy :
- 1) wyc Swy 4:
- -wow ne pwpwy Sty qho 4:

ingha 4611mg 4mp :

- Սի'րաս ծակեց Նէ՝ ինտո՞ր չևսսիմ ։ ∗∴էմ լանը ∗Հէմ նրԹանը ։
- ון שקלה קשר אשר :
- Some by dwg dig by we :
- Ըրաւ չըրաւ միտքս պառկե ցուց ։ Ինչո՞ւ կռիւ կըշահես ։

- When I saw it I was overcome (with grief, fear, or astonishment).
- I have called you a great many times.
- Take care, your are overheard.
- It is of no use to be too nice. People will not notice the difference.
- 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.)
- He affronted me so, how 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 ?

Երեսի կեղտ ես եղեր ։	You have dishonored your family.
(`wրձրեն մի' [d ռիր :	Do not venture too far, &
	do not boastingly prom-
	ise more than you can
	perform
Betup [d darbgarg:	He is out of humor.
byn' . p b p bu p b b i p :	Come, let us look into the
	matter with the parties
	concerned
Apwa 6460 4:	He is of proper age.
Qhapp phymin symums 40	They marry (their chil-
կարդեն:	dren) before they are
	fit to provide for them-
	selves.
WELEU UEplawp np 452nc	I tried with all my might
[ժիւն չըսորվի .	to prevent him from
	learning wickedness.
* _ իչ մի՛ Տարցուներ ։	I cannot tell (how badly
	matters are going).
L'unp lubipp 46pow 4nc	He is unstable.
<i>qwj</i> :	
Aufune gue tu topop :	You distract me with your teazing .
Change sul Jung t :	He is a man of quick ap-
	prehension.
Comply we po toy about	I never saw such an in-
्रहितीः	satiable person.
Uppop wally :	To appease, to tranquilize.
Butuh garp saruh :	He has no shame.
Երեսի ջուրը կորսնցուցեր	He has lost all shame.
<i>ξ</i> :	
Երես տալ, երես Տանել :	To encourage another to
	be free with you.
10	

betu bete 5:

Երեսը Ճերմակ ։ Դածի մը տեղ չդներ ասիկայ ։ Մամը քածի՞ է ։ ՈւԹն է ։ Ժամը ուԹծին եկաւ ։ 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.

15	or	መት	for	Cumulus	God
ĽJ	or	Ψj		Cumnians	of God
じた	or	۲щ.	,,	Cumetand	with God's help
30			,,	Shuncu	Jesus
Sol	or	SE	53	Shuncuh	of Jesus
·P;=			,,	Pephumau	Christ
·P:=/	or	·P.F	,,	Pepumnuh	of Christ
Sr			,,	Ste	Lord
tad'			,,	wdbunjt or wdf	k all
рF	or	7	,,	(dp.v)	
้อ่ดี	or	ie E	,,	[diate termi	nations
PF	or	F	,,	թեամը)	
45	or	4	"	4md	or ,
ı ntij		•	,,	прщЕи	as
นา้บี	or	ΞŢ	,,	щĘи	like
τūμ		•	,,	սուրբ	holy
400	or	40	,,	4 mm	upon
4 ^{Tu}	or	Ē	,,	emb	than
Ţ			,,	այսինքն	namely
э Г			"	գոր օրինակ	for example
Ē			,,	րնդ.	with, by, &c.
L.				pum	according to
巴版				Non	and so forth
ul.				ևայլն	und by tor m

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.

,,

. .

p

The Genitive has various endings which must be learned from the Lexicon. The most common are h and 71 --- But polysyllabic nouns in / make the Genitive in Lng

Nouns in his make the Genitive in loub

> b preceded by a consonant in ft or wi • •

in to

Proper nouns for the most part make the Gen. in w_{l} .

The Dative has two forms, one always the same with the Gen the other the same with the Nom. with '/ prefixed in case the noun begins with a consonant, and J or (rarely) 'h J in case it begins with a vowel.

The Accusative is the Nom. with q prefixed.

The Ablative always prefixes 'h or J like the second form of the Dative. Its termination is generally ξ added to the form of the Nom.

But if the Gen. end in η or $\omega \eta$, the termination of the Abl. is the same.

Nouns which have the Gen. ending in nL, ut, $b_{l'}$, n_{2} or other irregular terminations add ξ to the Genitive to form the Ablative.

Genitives in $b \omega t$ make the Ablative in $b t \xi$; Those in βt , $\omega t \xi$.

The Narrative * is the same as the Ablative, substituting a prefixed q for 'h.

The Instrumental depends upon the form of the Gen-Genitives in μ make the Instr. in μ or μ

,,	יט	25	,,	ny
**	-17	,,	,,	bur or Lay
2.2	wi & hi	,,	و و	ամբ –
\$ 9	nĻ	» ?	,,	nL.
,,	wj	• •	,,	шь
,,	60	2,2	,,	երբ
,,	01	,,	,,	արբ

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 $'_{P}$ or , prefixed.

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

* 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 *in*.

II. IN THE PLURAL.

The Nominative Plural always ends in \underline{P} and is formed generally by adding this letter to the Nom. Sing.

But nouns which have the Gen. Sing. in βu , $b_{l'}$, $m_{l'}$ or $w_{l'}$ add p to that case to form the Nom. Plur.

And nouns ending in w_{IP} make the Plur in w_{IP} The Genitive Plural always ends in q.

If the Instr. Sing. have he the Gen. Plur. has hy

,,	,,	,,	шL	,,	,,	шg
**	"	,,	n./	,,	33 ···	ng
,,	,,	••	пь	,,	,,	пьд
,,	,,	,,	ամը	,,	,,	անց
* *	,,	• •	երբ	,,	,,	6pg
"	,,	,,	արբ	,,	,,	ய _ி ர or மாயம்

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

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

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

The Marrative do. substituting q for that prefix.

The Instrumental is formed from the Instr. Sing. by adding p. But we becomes $\circ p$ (in ancient mss. wep).

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.

ANCIENT ARMENIAN DECLENSIONS.

DE	CLENSIONS	S OF ANCIENT	ARMENIAN	NOUNS.
	Dec. 1.	Dec · 2·	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.
	•	Singular	•	
Nom.	(wu	·P.wzw.p	9. trun	bytygh
Gen.	(with	· P. w] w.p?	9. tumy	b44749
Dat. {	1 (with	·P.wnw.pt 't ·P.wn.w.p	9 tuny	Եկեղեց չԼ,4եղեցի
Acc.	21.00	······································	29.60	<u>L</u> b4 <i>b</i> 2 <i>b</i> 9 <i>b</i>
Abl.	1 (Swb]	't Rungupt	't ystrong	3646269-"J
Nar.	21202	"L'P. w1.w2"	" Istany	-b4b7bgy
Instr.	(wit-	·P.wnw.pm-	9. tomme	₽4676g+
Circ.	~ [~wub-	*P.wnw.pm-	" Jobanne	20467692
Com {	2 (wb	it Product	29.tem	չԵկեղեց-∗ջ չԵկեղեցէ
Voc	1 Auto	"LP. w_u,p	"L'Ister "	L 6461698

Plural.

Nom ·	Cult+	`P.wnw₽+	9.1.00+	b4h2hgh+
Gen.	(willy	·P.wnw.pmg	Jetung	64616gt-mg
Dat. { ,	(~wtby }	<i>Ъ.</i> "Б.татен "Б.	9. trunny 1 9. trunn	Ե <i>կեղեց</i> էաց չԵ <i>կեղեցի</i> ո
	L Fimber	"P.wzwp"	2 gaterin	2 C4 b q b gp
Abl. '	fimily	· P. wyw.pmg	2 galanny	364696g2-mg
Nar.	L · wity	<u>"`</u> [` <i>w</i> _w_emy	4 galanny	204676g2mg
Instr.	fuilit-+	· P.wzwpo+	9. tomat	64626920+
Circ.	L r w b b-+	" P. wyw.po+	n g. tranit	*b4676g20+
Com. '	E 1	't . P. w 2 p.	1 Jahrann	364676gh
Voc. "1	1 mily	"L'P, wqwp+	"Lg. bunt	·L b4b 2 byb+

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ANCIENT ARMENIAN DECLENSIONS. 75

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

Singular.

Nom. J.wd	փ ոքը	- pitte	"Intiger Caper
Gen. J.uda-	փոք	- pelonia	·1,674-[0]-min
Dat. { Juilin-	փ <i>ո</i> քս Դի փ <i>ո</i> քս	· fredania	נור איניעער אין
Acc. Low	- put	n - hitti	Libgar Coper
Abl. 't Jaws -	'}¢n₽	と ちんしい	そしたってしたた
Nar. Ldrud -	~ \$ np-+	- 2 fre minit	21,6200 [2:2]
Instr. J. uda-	флен-	2 polon Sp	(1=10-10+-st
Circ. Juda-	<u>-</u> фл <u>р</u> ін-	n the for se	-1, 61n-10+-1+
Com. 't Juda-	՝է փոքս– ՝է փոքս	· とうないでい · とうないでい ・	ᢪᡃ <i>ᡃᠾ᠋ᡈᡎᡄᢙ</i> ᡫ᠁ᢆ᠉ ᠈ᡶᡃ <i>ᠾᢛᡎᡄᢙ᠋ᡶᡄᡅ</i>
Voc. "L().uuf	",Toute	"1_ thil	"L'Interne Office

Plural.

Nom.	վ.ամ+	ф <i>п</i> р-Ъ+	2/15-2+	· Utone Oper+
Gen.	Jaudi-9	փ ոքո-հղ	2 polining	<i>เเล็นแรง</i>
Dat.	J.w.J	փոքո-հղ Դի փոքո-հո	2/1.Juing	՟լ,եղուԹէահց ՚է՟լ,եղուԹիւՆ»
Acc.	LJ.m.	*_ () <i>np</i> *	-2/10-200	ינו, ליותר (אוריטי
Abl.	't Jauda-y	`է ф <i>пք</i>	· 2 2 friting	יציו, בקחי נסבייייי
Nar.	2. J. w. Ja-9	~ (paper-ing	- freening	ינו, בקחב [אבייאים
Instr	Judi-+	ቀ <i>ո</i> ₽∫ᡛ≁	2plmsp+	·1,670-102-15
Circ.		· pupu-l+	n 2 fre Sm St +	ינו, בתחר נסדייובי
Com.	't dawde	<u>'</u> } фле	·2-2-10-20	1/1, to go a late
Voc.	*'LJ~wJ7	-'Long1+	"Lapla-Tot	+'L' 1, byn - [] h . ' +

.

ANCIENT ARMENIAN DECLENSIONS.

	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.		Dec. 9.
		Singul	ar.	
Nom.	Գառն	A-4e		Cywd
Gen.	9-walt	11-12-r		C.q.wiling
Dat.	Գառեր Դե Գառը	1042-2 11-042		Lywding ylygwd
Acc.	2 Punt	-11-41		L.T.w.J.
Abl.	't 9- wam2+	JA-42-12		j ?. quuling
Nar.	29.000-22	211-42-12		2 C. que Jimy
Inst.	Դ <i>առա</i> նբ	N-4trF		C.q.wdim
Circ.	2 funmit	211-46-15		~ C.7. WSm-
Com	12 Pwnth 12 Pwnt	311-42-1 311-41		זרקיייל
Voc.	·'L fr wat	·1211040		*'Ll'.q.w.s

Plural.

Nom.	quality	∩u4tr+
Gen	Գառահց	(lugtry or nugtrey
Dat.	<i>Գшан</i> ту ^у ғ <i>Գша</i> рт	በ-42-23 or and 2-2-3 10-42-2-
Acc.	יר שתלייי	"_{u42"
Abl.	ት Գառահց	Multer or soultemy.
Nar.	2 Purminy	ינוטולדים or יחטולדיים
Instr.	Ω.un.mit+	Nultret or nultrot
Circ.	יר שתשולך	תווטולדיד+ or שטעלדים:
Com.	ין ק שתולה	JN-42-r-
	1 maplet	-211-42-1+

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Dec. 10 a. Dec. 10 b. Dec. 10 c. Dec. 10 d.

Singular.

Nom. LJr	2, mjp	կին	P.p.g
Gen. L'au	201	yung	9-672
Dat. { Call	200	ljung	9-4-12
	····	lipu	2 phun
Acc L'Jr	יןשיר	21/12	2 Pp-12
abl. , Cabk	12 Lopt	'El ungt	29-6-125
Nar. Lant	n Zopt	elings	29.6725
Instr. Coude	Zupp	կանամբ	P-p-p-
		կնաս	
Circ. L',pude	2 Lupp	~ ljwhudge	2 gr/reglie
		· Jume	
Com S 1 nu	1 400	1 11209	29-672
Com. { 31, 14	ارس کے بار	16 162	29-1-1
Voc. "LI.J!	ין ניין ב, יין	-'¿LI/bu	* LAphen

Plural.

Nom. Lee	2, wrp	կանայք	₽ <i>/1-1.</i> ₽
Gen. { Le wug	Zwig	կանանց	Phenty
`	Հարանց		
Det Paulta	Հ արց Հ արանց	Jububg	Գ <i>իւղից</i>
Dat. Epuiling		աստուն արելու	? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
Acc. "L"	- Zupu	<u>ս կանայս</u>	2 pp- prop
Abl. J. puly	1 wpg	Plututog	19-1-269
	יף בשחשעם		
Nar. L'purg	יב שוים	<u>ը կանանց</u>	2.9.1.1.1.19
	2 - 2		
Instr. C. mulpp	<i>ትመሮቶ</i> ₽		Phenthes
Circ C.pudep	יבישריויף		m h h - gh . p
Com. J. ju	't	՝ է կանայ ս	
Voc. "U're "	L'Awpp	* Հկանայք	-2 hpege
	- 11-		

COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN

Of Ancient Armenian, and of the Eastern and Western dialects of Modern Armenian.

PSALM I.

Ancient.

Modern Western.

Modern Eastern.

1 (грайвац & изр "п.п. айшу в (пропелеара шбрарголад в в Хайшаров ввалануу, иш п'е верад в уше Ста вийстру п'е инти вийстру п'е

2 Նյլ յօբէսս Տեա. ռըն են կամը նորա, և յօրէսս նորա կորչեսցի նա՝ի տուէ և ՝ի գիշերի ։

3 ξοι όγμηβίνω πραξα δαπι, πρ πύψβως ξ 'μ φύωσο ζοιρη, πρ αμαπις μιρ 'μ σωι δπι παυχξ, և πόρμι ὑπρω dh' σωφίδυηβο և αμαθένωβυ απρ βύζ ωι μωυηξ, Jωζοηβυσβ Նόω:

4 Ո՛չ այսպես են. ամբարիչութ , և ո՛չ այնպես . այլ որպես գ փոշի , գոր Հասէ Հոլվ՝ ՝ի վերայ երեսացերկրի է

5 վասն այսորիկ ո՛չ յարիցեն ամբարիչութ՝ի դատաստան, և ո՛չ մեշ ղաւորը՝ ՝ի խորհուրդս արդարդը :

6 Դանգի Հանաչէ Տէր զՀանապարհս արդարոց ծանապարհը ամբարչտաց կոր/ցեն։ 1 Լերանի՝ ան մարդուն՝ որ ամբարիչոներուն խորհուրդը չիրլժար, ու մեղաւորներուն Ճամբուն մեջ չկե. նար, ու ծաղը ընտղներուն նստած տեղը չնստիր.

2 - μιμω ωύτορ կων. με Νουπολογ ορξυρίω δξο έ • π. φρερ goob μούτορ ορξυρίω έρωγ ξομίπωδε :

3 Լեւ պիտի ըլլայ ա-Նիկայ չուրերուն դնացքը Ները տնկուած ծառի մը պես, որ ժամնմնակին իր պտուղը կուտայ, ու անոր տերևը չպիտի չորնայ, և ինչ բան որ ընէ՝ պիտի յաջողուի ։

4 Γ, αυώζ εξύ ωσμωρητηνόρη · ζωιμω σημημύ μευ , ηρ ζημηπεξ ζηση ·

5, Ըսոր Համար ամբարիլուները դատատտանին կայնելու չեն ու ոչ մեղաւորները արդարներուն ժողովջին մէջ:

6 ປູພາບ ૧૯ Տերը 42 Հանդնաց արդարներուն Համբան, բայց ամբա, րիչոններուն Համբան այիտի կորսուն: 1 Նրանելի է էն մարդըն՝ որ ամբարիչտների. խորչըրդին մեջ չի գնում՝, և մեղաւորների Տանապարչին վերայ չի կանգնում՝, և չար ծաղրածողների անժոռին, վերայ չի նստում՝:

2 К.J. ύոρω կամը՝ Տերի օրենքի միջումն է՝ և ցերեկ և գիշեր Նորա օրենքին վերայ է մուա_ ծում՝:

3 132. 'மய' & 1022440 லூகரு எம்மதுதாலிம் மாற்ட முல் லமா' வர நாலம் வுணவரும் மாயநிய & நாலம் சயலியம்யதிலாகிம் & 'மாறய மக்றகிய குக் திக்குரியைத்த விவலி & வலில் நிலத் வற விவலி & பலில் நிலத் வற விவலி & பலில் நிலத்த பிராவல் :

5 Սրա Համնոր ամիսարիշաներն չեն վերկենալ դատաստանի մէջն՝ և ոչ մեղաւորներն՝ արդարների ժողովըրդի մէջն ։

6 Պատճառն որ Տէրն ճանաչումէ արդարների ճանապար-Հըն : (Նպյց ամբարիչո-Ների ճանապարՏն կըկորչի :

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Erratum.

P. 27, l. 14 for gand line read gand bind .

30

A BRIEF

Soustantine spla, nov "11

GRAMMAR

OF THE

MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN

IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ASIA MINOR.

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