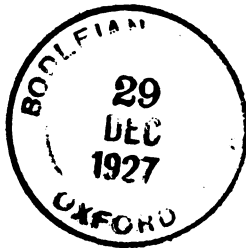TURKISH

GRAMMAR

OUTLINE

OF A

GRAMMAR

OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.

AS WRITTEN

IN THE ARMENIAN CHARACTER.

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PREFACE.

The consonant sounds of the Turkish language are well re-presented by the Arabic alphabet, which is employed by the Turks, with the addition of diacritical marks on three of the letters. But to exhibit its eight vowel sounds (or nine, counting the flat sound of ـو) that alphabet possesses but three vowel marks. Even these are rarely employed in books, partly because of their indefiniteness as a means of expr essing the vowel sounds, and partly because of the system of harmonic consecution of vowels, which renders it much easier to supply the vowels in reading Turkish than it would be in reading our own language if only the consonants were written. The Armenians and Greeks therefore in employing their respective alphabets to write and print the Turkish language, not only gratify a national pre-ference for those alphabets, but secure a real and very great advantage in clearly expressing the vowel sounds. And this advantage is specially valuable to a beginner in the language; so much so that in the opinion of the writer it would be well worth while for such a person to acquire the Armenian alphabet, and avail himself of books printed in it, even though he were expec-ting subsequently to make use of the Arabic character.

The present outline is intended, however, as an aid to those whose use of Turkish will be chiefly through the medium of the Ar-menian character. The author would have rejoiced if some one of his associates more practised than himself in the use of Tur-kish had found time to prepare and publish it. The importance of the aid designed to be rendered to those who are beginning the study of the language, is his apology for making the attempt.

PREFACE.

Peculiar circumstances have prevented him from seeing the last proof sheets of this little work. A considerable number of typographical errors have consequently crept in, for which the indulgence of the reader is craved*.

The following works in Armeno–Turkish will be useful to the learner as reading books :

The Bible, Smyrna. Young's Night Thoughts, Venice, Thomas à Kempis, Vienna, 1859. Abbott's Young Christian, Smyrna.

Conversation-book in six languages, French, English, Italian, German, Modern Armenian and Turkish, Vienna, 1848.

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*P. 32 l. 29 for *աէվիշտիրմէմքը* read *սէվիշտիրմքը* .

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 1. ALPHABET.

The Armenian alphabet consists of 38 letters, viz.

Capitals.	Arm. text.	Italics.	Names.	Pronunciation.
Ա	ա	ա	aip	a as in *far*
Բ	բ բ	բ բ	pen	p
Գ	գ գ	գ գ	kim	k
Դ	դ դ	դ դ	tah	t
Ե	ե	ե	yetch	ye as in *yet*, y
Զ	զ զ	զ զ	zah	z
Է	է	է	a	a as in *fate*
Ը	ը ը	ը ը	yet	u as in *us*
Թ	թ թ	թ թ	to	t
Ժ	ժ	ժ	zhay	s as in *pleasure*
Ի	ի ի	ի ի	inni	i as in *machine*
Լ	լ լ	լ լ	lune	l
Խ	խ խ	խ խ	khay	kh guttural
Ծ	ծ	ծ	dzah	dz
Կ	կ կ	կ կ	ghen	g hard
Հ	հ	հ	ho	h
Ձ	ձ	ձ	tsah	ts
Ղ	ղ ղ	ղ ղ	ghad	gh guttural
Ճ	ճ	ճ	jay	j
Մ	մ	մ	men	m
Յ	յ յ	յ յ	he	h *or* y
Ն	ն	ն	noo	n
Շ	շ շ	շ շ	shah	sh
Ո	ո	ո	vo	vo *or* o

Ձ	չ չ	չ չ	chah	ch as in *church*
զ	պ	պ	bay	b
Ջ	ձ ձ	ձ ձ	chay	ch as in *church*
Ռ	ռ	ռ	rrah	r Scotch
Ս	ս	ս	say	s
Վ	վ վ	վ վ	vev	v
Տ	տ	տ	dune	d
Ր	ր ր	ր ր	ray	r
Ց	ց ց	ց ց	tso	ts
Ւ	ւ	ւ	hune	u *or* v
Փ	փ փ	փ փ	pure	p
Ք	ք ք	ք	kay	k
Օ	օ	օ	o	o
Ֆ	ֆ	ֆ	fay	f

և is a contraction for եւ ; beside which the following combinations of letters occur.

չ and ն	չն		մ and խ	մխ
մ and ե	մե		մ and կ	մկ
մ and է	մէ		մ and ն	մն
մ and ի	մի		վ and ն	վն

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 ղբ․ զխ․ ղվ․ &c.

The letters ձ ․ ձ ․ ղ ․ ռ ․ and ց are not used in writing Turkish. Consequently in Armeno-Turkish books they will be found only in proper names, or in other Armenian words occasionally introduced and retaining the Armenian orthography.

§ 2.   PRONUNCIATION.

There is a difference between ֆ and ք . The former represents the deep sound of *k* as heard in the word *lock ;* the latter that formed farther forward in the mouth, as in the word *key.*   The difference may be observed by pronouncing the words *lock* and *key* in immediate succession.   The organs cannot be retained for the *k* of the second word in the same position in which they were left by that of the first. ֆ represents the Arabic ق and ք the Arabic ك .

Ց in Turkish words represents only the consonant *y.*   So also in Armenian when followed by a vowel. Followed by a consonant in Armenian, it is *ye* (as in *yet*) in the beginning of words, elsewhere *e* as in *men.*

Ը is not exactly the English short *u* as in *us.*   It is more nearly the French *e* in *le.*   The word ֆԵԼ is pronounced neither *cull* nor *kill*, but has a sound between them.

 Խ and ղ are deep gutturals, and the pronunciation of them must be acquired through the ear.

Յ in Turkish words occurs only after vowels and then represents the sound of *y* ; as փայ , *a portion*, pronounced nearly like the English word *pie.*   In pro‾ per names, however, it occurs also at the beginning of words, and then has the sound of *h* ; Յիսուս , *Hesoos,* Jesus.

The combination Եո represents the sound of *eu* French, as in *peu* ; Ու is *oo* as in *moon* ; and Իւ is *u* French in *une.*   The letter ւ , except in these combinations, does not occur in Turkish words.   In proper names, followed by a vowel it is sounded as *v* ; thus Եւա , *Yeva,* Eve.

ՙ*ն,* has sometimes a nasal sound, nearly like our *ng.* Thus *այենգէր* like, *այիս* a thousand. In these cases some books exhibit the combination *նկ* , or *նղ* , or *կ* a form contracted from *նկ* .

An apostrophe written over a letter indicates the orthography in the Arabic character. Written over a vowel it shows that that vowel is preceded or followed by the letter Ⅎ (Ayin). The peculiar guttural sound of this letter must be learned from a teacher. In the case of *ա* the sound of the vowel is also flattened, as *ա'լա* fine. Written over *ս* it indicates that this letter represents the Arabic ث (*th* as in thick), E. g. *մէս'էլ* a parable, properly in Arabic *methel*, but frequently in Arabic and uniformly in Turkish pronounced *mesel.*

§ 3.   ACCENT.

Radical words are, almost without exception, accented on the last syllable ; as *ատէմ* , *adém*, man. In the Plural number, and in the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, the formative syllables receive the accent ; as *ատէմլէրումէն* , *ատէմլէր* , *ատէմլէրէ* &c. The same is true of the radical forms and primitive tenses of verbs ; as *կէլմէ'ք* , to come, *կէլտիմ* , I came, *կէլտինիզ* , ye came. But the Negative and Impossible forms of verbs accent the syllable preceding the negative syllable *մա* or *մէ* ; as *կէլմէտի* , he did not come, *կէլէմէտի* , he could not come.

The Postposition *իլէ* with, and the formative syllable *ճա* or *ճէ* , do not take the accent ; as *այնիմ իլէ* , with me, *այ յայըճա* , whitish.

Many particles accent their first syllable ; as *աֆէ-րիմ* , well done ! *հայտէ* , go on ! *զիրա* because, *էյէր* if, &c.

So also do many words derived from the Arabic ; as *ս՚ս՚ել ա* , *for example,* *պատեհու* , *afterward.*

§ 4. PUNCTUATION.

The pauses are three ; viz.

    Comma (,)
    Colon (·)
    Period (։)

The note of interrogation ($^\cap$) is placed over the accented syllable of the principal word in the question ; thus]]*են կելիքի մի սն* , *Will you come ?*

The exclamation point ($^\prime$), in like manner, is placed over the accented syllable of interjections, or other words used as exclamations or uttered with emotion, as]] *սյ* , *Wo !* *բ-ագե՛զ* , *Pity !*

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 *corn-field, to-morrow,* &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, marks rather emphasis than accent. Hence monosyllables receive it as well as polysyllables, e. g. *գ-ա՛ռ-գ* , *arise,* *ò գ- է-ման* , *at that time.*

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 Ք̄ꞌ for Քրիստոս, *Christ* ; or signifies that the letters over which it is placed are used as numerals ; e. g. ա 1, բ 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 Յովհ" for Յովհաննէս , *John*.

§ 5.   CONSECUTION OF VOWELS.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the various forms of the declinable parts of speech, it is necessary to exhibit the general laws which govern the consecution of vowel sounds in those derivative forms.

In general, the last vowel of the radical part of a word governs the consecution of vowels in the formative part.

The vowel sounds of the Turkish language are eight, represented by the characters ա , է , ը , ի , ո , օ , ու , իւ .

In reference to their consecution they are divided into two classes, open and close, one vowel of each class sustaining a special relation to a particular vowel of the other class. We will exhibit them in two columns, the related vowels being placed opposite each other.

Open.	*Close.*
ա	է
ը	ի
ո	օ
ու	իւ

As an example to illustrate the general principle stated above, take the ending which forms the plural of nouns. As written in the Arabic character without vowels this ending is always the same, viz. لر *lr.* In pronunciation however it becomes *lar* or *ler* according as it is preceded by a syllable of the singular containing an open or a close vowel. The Armenian orthography exhibits this distinction, and the formation of the plural is then governed by the following rule, viz. If the last vowel of the singular be ա , բ , o , or ու the syllable added is լար ; if է , ի , եօ , or իւ , the added syllable is լեր ; thus,

		Plural	
գար	*snow*	,,	գարլար
դբզ	*a daughter*	,,	դբզլար
սովթ	*a friend*	,,	սովթլար
սու	*water*	,,	սուլար
էվ	*a house*	,,	էվլեր
Հէքիմ	*a physician*	,,	Հէքիմլեր
կէօլ	*a lake*	,,	կէօլլեր
կիւլ	*a rose*	,,	կիւլլեր

In like manner the sufformative syllable of the Ablative case is *dan* or *den* acording as the preceding vowel is open or close ; as սովթտան *from a friend,* Հէքիմտէն *from a physician.*

There are other formative suffixes which assume four shapes each, and in referenee to these the two classes of vowels mentioned above are subdivided into pairs. The suffix for the possessive pronoun of the 1st pers. sing. for example is, as written in the Arabic character, always the letter م *m.* But as

pronounced, and as written in the Armenian char-
acter, it has four forms depending on the preceding
vowel. If the last vowel of the noun be *ա* or *ը* the
vowel of the suffix is *ը* ; if o or *ու* it is *ու* ; if *է* or
ի it is *ի* ; and if *էո* or *իւ* it is *իւ* ; thus

դրդում	*my daughter*
սոֆուում	*my friend*
էկիմ	*my house*
սէօզիւմ	*my word*

This harmonic consecution is one of the peculiar
traits, and it may be added beauties, of Turkish
pronunciation. It will be abundantly illustrated as
we come to consider the variations of nouns and
verbs.

It should be remarked here, however, that in re-
spect to vowel sounds Turkish pronunciation is freer
and less strictly subjected to rules than English. If,
for example, a speaker in Turkish substitute *ա* for
է , *ը* for *ու* , *ի* for *ը* , or the converse, though he
violate the demands of euphony, still it would not
be considered, as would a similar liberty with the
vowel sounds of our own language, an intolerable
fault.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 6. ARTICLE.

There is no definite article in Turkish. The simple form of nouns is often used in a definite sense ; as * Պատիշահ կեղրի* , *The king has come.* Tke numeral adjective *մի* , *one*, is employed as an indefinite article; as *Մի մարդ կեղրի* , *A man has come.*

NOUNS.

§ 7. GENDER, NUMBER and CASE.

The Turkish language, like the Armenian, has no grammatical forms to mark the distinction of gender. The Numbers of nouns are two, Singular and Plural. The Plural is formed by adding *լար* to singulars the last vowel of which is *ա* , *ը* , *օ* , or *ու* ; and *լեր* to singulars having for their last vowel *ե* , *ի* , *էօ* , or *իւ* . See above § 5.

The cases are six ; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Commorative or Locative and Ablative. A Vocative might be added to the list, but it would consist simply of a Nominative with the interjection *եա* prefixed ; as *մարդ* man, *եա մարդ* O man. It seems therefore unnecessary to encumber the paradigms of nouns with the addition of this case.

Those grammars which exhibit Turkish with the Araoic orthography present but two declensions of

nouns, one of those terminating in a consonant, and the other of those terminating in a vowel. As written in Armenian characters, however, and as actually pronounced, there are four varieties under each of these declensions, depending on the dominant vowel of the nominative. The Gen. and Acc. have four terminations each, the other cases but two each. The following table exhibits the terminations of the cases as depending on the final vowel of the Nom. Sing.

1. *Nouns ending in a Consonant.*

Final vowel of the Nominative.	ա բ	ո ու	է ի	էօ իւ
Term. of Gen.	բն	ուն	ին	իւն
Acc.	բ	ու	ի	իւ
Dat.	ա		է	
Com.	տա		տէ	
Abl.	տան		տէն	

2. *Nouns ending in a Vowel.*

Fin. v. of Nom.	ա բ	ո ու	է ի	էօ իւ
Term of Gen.	նբն	նուն	նին	նիւն
Acc.	յբ	յու	յի	յիւ
Dat	յա		յէ	
Com.	տա		տէ	
Abl	տան		տէն	

The plural is the same whether the Singular ter-

minates in a consonant or in a vowel. It has two
sets of endings, the one following an *open* vowel in
the last syllable of the Nom. Sing. and the other a
close vowel ; thus

Fin. v. of the Nom. Sing.	*ար*	o	*ու*		*էի*	*էo*	*իւ*	

Term. of the Plur.

Nom.	*լար*	*լէր*
Gen.	*լարբն*	*լէրին*
Dat.	*լարա*	*լէրէ*
Acc.	*լարբ*	*լէրի*
Com.	*լարտա*	*լէրտէ*
Abl.	*լարատն*	*լէրտէն*

§ 8. DECLENSION OF NOUNS; PARADIGMS.

We will now present an example under each of
the varieties mentioned above, leaving the learner to
decline in the same way other nouns which fall under
the same variety.

1. *Nouns terminating in a consonant.*

(a) Those having *ա* or *ը* in their final syllable.

	Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*ճան*	the soul	*ճանլար*	souls
Gen.	*ճանըն*	of the soul	*ճանլարբն*	of souls
Dat.	*ճանա*	to the soul	*ճանլարա*	to souls
Acc.	*ճանը*	the soul	*ճանլարբ*	souls
Com.	*ճանտա*	in the soul	*ճանլարտա*	in souls
Abl.	*ճանտն*	from the soul	*ճանլարատն*	from souls

In like manner decline

գար	snow	դրղ	a daughter
կիւնահ	sin	դրձ	winter
զընտան	a prison	կերանլրդ	a necklace

(b) Nouns having o or ու in their final syllable.

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	տոււթ a friend		տոււթլար
Gen.	տոււթուն		տոււթլարըն
Dat.	տոււթա		տոււթլարա
Acc.	տոււթը		տոււթլարը
Com.	տոււթտա		տոււթլարտա
Abl.	տոււթտան		տոււթլարտան

In like manner decline

իոլ	a way	գուչ	a bird
թոզ	dust	թուզ	salt
թոփ	a cannon	մեքթուպ	a letter

(c) Nouns having է or ի in their final syllable.

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	էլ a hand		էլէր
Gen.	էլին		էլէրին
Dat.	էլէ		էլէրէ
Acc.	էլի		էլէրի
Com.	էլտէ		էլէրտէ
Abl.	էլտէն		էլէրտէն

In like manner decline

ամէլ	an act	իզ	a track
թէմէլ	a foundation	տիլ	a tongue
թէն	flesh	ումտ	hope

(d) Nouns having *էո* or *իւ* in their final syllable.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	սէող a word	սէողլէր
Gen.	սէողւն	սէողլէրին
Dat.	սէողէ	սէգլէրէ
Acc.	սէողիւ	սէողլէրի
Com.	սէողտէ	սէողլէրտաէ
Abl.	սէողտէն	սէողէրտէն

In like manner decline

կէող an eye	*եիւզ* a face
կէոլ a lake	*կիւլ* a rose
շէոփ sweepings	*կիւն* a day

REMARKS.

1. Nouns ending in two consonants of which the second is a liquid, *լ* , *մ* , *ն* , or *ր* , or a sibilant, *ս* or *զ* , take between those consonants the same vowel by the addition of which those nouns would respectively form the Accusative case, wherever the formative syllable added to them begins with another consonant. Thus *աղզ mouth* retains this form in the Gen. Dat. and Acc. *աղզըն* , *աղզա* , *աղզը* , but becomes *աղըզ* in the Com. and Abl. Sing. and in all the cases of the Plural, *աղըզրտա* , *աղըզրտան* , *աղզ գլար* , *ա ղըզլարըն* , &c. So also *իլմ* or *իլիմ science*, *իլմին* , *իլմէ* , *իլմի* , *իլիմնէն* , *իլիմէր* . *Ոզլ* or *օզուլ a child*, *օզլուն* , *օզլա* , *օզլու* , *օզուլտա* , *օզուլտան* , *օզուլլար* . *Պուրն* or *պուրուն a nose, a promontory*, *պուրնուն* , *պուրնա* , *պուր*

նու , պուրունատ , պուրունատան , պուրունլար . **Իամ** or *իսիմ , a name, իսմին , իսմէ , իսմի , իսիսմէ , իսիսմէն , իսիսմէր .* **Մհւ Սր** or *մհւ Շիր , a seal, մհւ Շրին , մհւ Շ- րէ , մհւ Սրիւ , մհւ Շիրատ , մհւ Շիրատէն , մհւ Շիրլէր .*

The nominatives singular of words of this class, when isolated or emphatic, are pronounced with the addition of the harmonic vowel, as *ադըղ , իսիմ , պուրուն , մհւ Շիր* ; but when uttered rapidly and in connexionn with other parts of speech that vowel is not heard.

2. Nouns ending in *գ* preceded by a vowel change that consonant into *ղ* in the Gen. Dat. and Acc. Sing. as *Թոփրագ , earth, soil, Թոփրաղըն , Թոփրաղա , Թոփրաղը ; Թոփրագատա , Թոփրագտան , Թոփրաղլար .*

In like manner those ending in *ք* preceded by a vowel change that letter into *յ* in the Gen. Dat. and Acc. cases Sing ; as *Էրիք a plum, Էրիյին , Էրիյէ , Է- րիյի ; Էրիքատ , Էրիքատէն , Էրիքլէր .*

It will be observed that these changes take place before a sufformative syllable beginning with a vowel, but not before one beginning with a consonant.

Exc. ·Քէօք *a root,* oգ *an arrow,* and proper nouns terminating in *գ* and *ք* generally preserve these letters unchanged in all their inflections ; thus *քէօքիւ , oգու ,* &c.

Preceded by a consonant these letters remain unchanged ; as *իալգ , իալգըն , մհւլք , մհւլքիւ .* So also does *գ* when double ; as *Շագգ , Շագգըն ,* &c.

2. *Nouns terminating in a vowel.*

(e) Those terminating in in *ա* or *բ* ·

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	*ատա*	an island	*ատալար*
Gen.	*ատանբն*		*ատալըբն*
Dat.	*ատայա*		*ատալարա*
Acc.	*ատայբ*		*ատալարբ*
Com.	*ատատա*		*ատալարտա*
Abl.	*ատատան*		*ատալարտան*

In like manner decline

աղա a master   *ագբնթբ* a current
գարա land   *ատալբ* an islander
պապա a father   *գարբ* a woman

(f) Nouns ending in *ո* or *ու*

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	*որտու*	a camp	*որտուլար*
Gen.	*որտունուն*		*որտուլարբն*
Dat.	*որտույա*		*որտուլարա*
Acc.	*որտույու*		*որտուլարբ*
Com.	*որտուտա*		*որտուլարտա*
Abl.	*որտուատան*		*որտուլարտան*

In like manner decline

արգու desire   *գութու* a box
գուգու a lamb   *ուգու* sleep

(g) Nouns terminating in *է* or *ի* .

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	տերէ a ravine	տերելէր
Gen.	տերենին	տերելերին
Dat.	տերէյէ	տերելերէ
Acc.	տերէյի	տերելերի
Com.	տերեառէ	տերելերառէ
Abl.	տերեառեն	տերելերառեն

In like manner decline

թեքենէ	a kneeding trough	*իլաշի*	a hymn
լեքէ	a stain	*տերի*	skin
տեվէ	a camel	*անշի*	a female

(h) Nouns ending in *էօ* or *իւ* .

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	էորթիւ a cover	էորթիւլէր
Gen.	էորթիւնիւն	էորթիւերին
Dat.	էորթիւյէ	էորթիւլերէ
Acc.	էորթիւյիւ	էորթիւլերի
Com.	էորթիւառէ	էորթիւլերառէ
Abl.	էորթիւառեն	էորթիւլերառեն

In like manner decline

էօլշիւ	measure	*իւսթիւֆիւ*	tow
թիւթմիւ	perfume	*քեօյլիւ*	villager

3

Few, if any, nouns terminate in ○ or *էօ* except proper names and words introduced from foreign languages. These however, when declined, follow the analogy of the above.

Exc. Ցու *water* is irregular in the Gen. Sing. which is *ացյուն*, and not *ունուն*. In the other cases of the Sing. and in the Plur. it is regular.

¶ For the declension of nouns having pronoun suffixes attached, see below § 16.

§ 9. ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are not declined except when used as nouns.

Comparison is expressed by the simple form of the adjective construed with an Ablative of the noun or pronoun expressing that with which the comparison is made ; as Ըս *էքերուէն թաթլը sweeter than sugar* Վիզուէն էյի *better than we.* This formula should sometimes be translated by the comparative degree, and sometimes (especially when the noun is plural) by the superlative ; thus Ամենիզուէն էյի *the best of them all.*

The comparative is also expressed by prefixing *աւա more* ; as *աւա էյի better,* *աւա պլոյիւք greater.*

The superlative degree is also expressed by the suffix pronoun *ը* , *ի* , *ու* , *իւ* , *ուը* , *ուի* , *ուու* , or *ուիւ* , *his, her, its,* or *their,* here signifiying *of him, her, it,* or *them* ; as *էյիսի the best of it,* *չողու the most of it* ;

also by prefixing to the adjective one of the following particles ; *էն* most, *փէր* or *շող* very, &c.

The repetition of an adjective forms also a kind of superlative ; as *ողիի ողիի* all alive, *Համի Համի* very blue.

The same effect is produced by a sort of reduplication often heard in the language of common life. The syllable prefixed consists of the first consonant of the adjective (if it begin with a consonant), the first vowel, and the letter *գ* , *ս* , *ր* , *մ* , or *ն* according as euphony requires ; thus *ողիւղ* smooth, *ողիւղ ողիւղ* perfectly smooth, *պիւթիւն* all, *պիւս պիւթիւն* absolutely all, *շրիիւդ* naked, *շոր շրիիւդ* stark naked, *թամամ* complete, *թաս թամամ* most complete, &c.

Rather is expressed by the termination *ճա* or *ճէ*, the former when the last vowel of the adjective is open, and the latter when it is close ; as *սար* narrow, *սարճա* ۰ rather narrow ; *կիւզէլ* fine, *կիւզէլճէ* rather fine.

§ 10. NUMERALS.

The following table exhibits the cardinal and ordinal numbers, also the Arabic figures, which are in common use, although printed books generally make use of the European forms of the figures.

	Cardinals.	Ordinals.	Ar. fig
1	պիր	պիրինճի	١
2	իքի	իքինճի	٢
3	իւչ	իւչիւնճիւ	٣
4	տէօրթ	տէօրտիւնճիւ	٤
5	պէշ	պէշինճի	٥
6	ալթը	ալթընճը	٦
7	եէտի	եէտինճի	٧
8	սէքիզ	սէքիզինճի	٨
9	տօգուզ	տօգուզունճու	٩
10	օն	օնունճու	١٠
11	օն պիր	օն պիրինճի	١١
12	օն իքի	օն իքինճի	١٢
15	օն պէշ	օն պէշինճի	١٥
20	եիրմի	եիրմինճի	٢٠
21	եիրմի պիր	եիրմի պիրինճի	٢١
22	եիրմի իքի	եիրմի իքինճի	٢٢
30	օթուզ	օթուզունճու	٣٠
40	գըրգ	գըրգընճը	٤٠
50	էլլի	էլլինճի	٥٠
60	ալթմիշ	ալթմիշընճը	٦٠
70	եէթմիշ	եէթմիշինճի	٧٠
80	սէքսէն	սէքսէնինճի	٨٠
90	տօգսան	տօգսանընճը	٩٠
100	եիւզ	եիւզինճիւ	١٠٠
200	իքի եիւզ	իքի եիւզիւնճիւ	٢٠٠
1,000	պին	պինինճի	١٠٠٠
10,000	օն պին	օն պինինիճի	١٠٠٠٠
100,000	եիւզ պին	եիւզ պինինճի	١٠٠٠٠٠
1,000,000	միլիոն	միլիոնունճու	١٠٠٠٠٠٠

It will be remarked that, in accordance with the principle of harmonic consecution, the sufformative syllables of the ordinals assume four shapes depending on the final vowel of the cardinals, viz. ըներ, ըներ, ուններու, and ըններու.

Distributive numerals are formed by adding to thse cardinals which terminate in a consonant ար or կր according as the last vowel is open or close and to those which terminate in a vowel շար or շկր; thus մի-մի one by one, երկու-շկր two by two, տասն ար by tens, յիսնշկր by fifties.

Value of the letters of the Armenian alphabet, used as numerals.

ա	1	ժ	10	ճ	100	ռ	1000
բ	2	ի	20	մ	200	ս	2000
գ	3	լ	30	յ	300	վ	3000
դ	4	խ	40	ն	400	տ	4000
ե	5	ծ	50	շ	500	ր	5000
զ	6	կ	60	ո	600	ց	6000
է	7	հ	70	չ	700	ւ	7000
ը	8	ձ	80	պ	800	փ	8000
թ	9	ղ	90	ջ	900	ք	9000

When two letters are used to express a number, only the last receives the sign (ˉ) thus ժա 11, ճլ, 130. 10,000 is expressed by ժռ, 20,000 by իռ, &c.

§ 11. DERIVATION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

The formative terminations of derivative nouns and adjectives vary their vowel sounds according to the principle of harmonic consecution explained in § 5.

The following are the principal.

Verbal nouns signifyng an actor are derived from verbs ending in *սալ* by changing that termination into *իչ* ; as *փրկելսալ* to save, *Փրկիչ* Savior ; and from verbs in *իլ* by changing that termination snto *ի* as *սիրել* to love, *սիրի* lover.

Verbal nouns signifying action are sometimes formed by simply dropping the final *ալ* or *ել* of a verb ; as *գիտել* knowledge from *գիտել* to know, *ընթերցum* the act of reading, from *ընթերցum* to read ; sometimes by changing the final *սալ* or *իլ* of the verb into *ումն* , *ի* , *nւմ* , or *ի* , depending on the vowel of the syllable preceding ; as *առումն* taking, from *առսալ* to take ; *տեսnւմ* sight, from *տեսniել* to see. Sometimes the syllable *ումն* or *ir* is added to the Infinitive mood of the verb ; as *գիտելումն* knowledge, *պատումն* deception.

Denominatives are formed by adding to their primitive nouns

(1) The syllable *ական* , *ու* , *ի* or *իկ* with the sense of *belonging to*, or *possessing* ; as

Իզմիր	Smyrna	Իզմիրցի	a Smyrniote
գորգու	fear	գորգունlni	frightful
աթ	a horse	աթlա	a horseman
քեղ	village	քեղli	a villager

(2) The syllable *ճ* , *ճու* , *ճի* , or *ճիւ* denoting *agency* ; as

քիթսալ	a book	քիթսալճ	a book seller
ճոլ	a way	ճոլճ	a traveller
ճեկր	war	ճեկրճ	a soldier
սիւն	milk	սիւնճ	a milkman

(3) The syllable *քեար* in the same sense ; as

դալէմ	a chisel	*դալէմքեար*	a sculptor
խըզմէթ	service	*խըզմէթքեար*	a servant
կիւնահ	sin	*կիւնահքեար*	a sinner.

(4) The syllable *լըգ* , *լուգ* , *լիք* , or *լիւք* signifying *office, place* or *quality* ; as

փաշա	a Pasha	*փաշալըգ*	pashalik
մոսթ	a friend	*մոսթլուգ*	friendiship
եէնի	new	*եէնիլիք*	novelty
իւզիւմ	grapes	*իւզիւմլիւք*	a vinearyd

This terminations added to numerals forms the names by which Turkish coins are ordinarely distinguished ; thus *իքիլիք* a coin of two piastres, *պէշլիք* a coin of five (piastres or paras), *ալթըլըգ* of six, *օնլուգ* of ten; *եիւզլիւք* of a hundred (piastres or paras).

(5) The syllable *ճըգ* , *ճուգ* , *ճիք* , or *ճիւք* , forming diminutives ; as

փարչա	a piece	*փարչաճըգ*	a little piece
գույու	a well	*գույուճուգ*	a little well
էլ	a hand	*էլճիք*	a small hand
իւզիւմ	a grape	*իւզիւմճիւք*	a little grape

Nouns with this termination are often used as terms of admiration or endearment ; thus *գույուճուք a nice little well, էլճիք a beautiful little hand, աատէմճիք little man* (spoken of a child), *պապաճըգ , dear papa,* &c.

(6) The syllable *սըզ* , *սուզ* , *սիզ* , or *սիւզ* indicating privation , as

ագըլ	intelligence	*ագըլսըզ*	stupid
սուչ	fault	*սուչսուզ*	faultless
թիլ	tongue	*թիլսիզ*	dumb
եիւք	a load	*եիւքսիւզ*	unladen

Sometimes two of the above syllables appear in one word, a denominative formed from a denominative; as ադրւրգւք *stupidity*, եւշնուլուք *travelling*, &c.

PRONOUNS.

§ 12. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Personal pronouns are ղէն *I*, ստն *thou*, ո or ոլ *he, she,* or *it,* and քենոի *himself, herself,* or *itself,* (ipse). They are thus declined.

	Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	ղէն	I		ղիզ	we
Gen.	ղէնիմ	of me		ղիզիմ	of us
Dat.	ղանա	to me		ղիզէ	to us
Acc.	զէնի	me		ղիզի	us
Com.	ղէնոե	in me		ղիզոե	in us
Abl.	ղէնաէն	from me		ղիզոէն	from us

———

Nom.	ստն	thou		սիզ	you
Gen.	ստնին	of thee		սիզին	of you
Dat.	սանա	to thee		սիզէ	to you
Acc.	ստնի	thee		սիզի	you
Com.	ստնոե	in thee		սիզոե	in you
Abl.	ստնոէն	from thee		սիզոէն	from you

———

Singular.

Nom.	օ	օյ		he, she, it
Gen.	օնուն	անըն		of him, her, it
Dat.	օնա	անա		to him, her, it
Acc.	օնու	անը		him, her, it
Com.	օնատ	անատ	անանէ	in him, &c.
Abl.	օնտան	անատան	անանէն	from him, &c.

Plural.

Nom.	օնյար	անյար	անյէր	they
Gen.	օնյարըն	անյարըն	անյէրին	of them
Dat.	օնյարա	անյարա	անյէրէ	to them
Acc.	օնյարը	անյարը	անյէրի	them
Com.	օնյարատ	անյարատ	անյէրատ	in them
Abl.	օնյարտան	անյարտան	անյէրատն	from them

Singular.

Nom.	քէնտի	himself, herself, itself
Gen.	քէնտինին
Dat.	քէնտինէ
Acc.	քէնտինի
Com.	քէնտինատ
Abl.	քէնտինէն

Plural.

Քէնտիլէր &c.

For քէնտի joined with pronominal suffixes, see below § 16.

§ 13. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are պու *this* (hic), շու (or իշյու) *this* or *that* (iste) and օ *that* (ille). When used with substantives they are, like adjectives, indeclinable ; thus օ մարէմ *that man*, օ մարէ վլէր *those men*, պու էվնէ *in this house*. When used by themselves

4

they are declined like the first form of *o* given above,
Sing. Պու , պուՆուՆ , պուՆա , պուՆու , պուՆաա , պուՆ‑
տաՆ ; Plur. պաՆլար , պուՆարրՆ , &c. In like manner
շու , շուՆուՆ , &c. The form իշպու is not generally
declined. Պու refers to a person or thing near the
speaker, շու or իշպու to a person or thing having some
connexion with the person addressed.

§ 14. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The Relative pronoun is իի , *who*, *which*, relating
to both persons and things, and indeclinable. When
the oblique cases of a relative pronoun are required
in Turkish, իի is joined with the various inflections
of *o* ; thus, *Those men whom you called* will be render-
ed ( ) ատէմլէր իի օնլարր շաղրրուրՆ · Իի is also joined
with the nominatives *o* and օնլար for the sake of em-
phasis.

Իի added as a suffix to the Gen. and Com. cases
of nouns or pronouns, and to adverbs, forms a com-
pound adjective pronoun ; thus էվէ *in the house*, էվ‑
տէիի *that which is in the house* ; աիշարրՆ *without*, աիշարրըիի
that which is without, outer. See also § 16.

§ 15. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are իիՐ *who ?* Նէ *what* and ՀանՆԷ *which ?*
ԻիՐ and Նէ are declined regularly according to Pa-
radigms (c) and (g) of nouns. ՀանՆԷ is indeclinable
except when its takes a suffix.

§ 16. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. SUFFIXES.

The Possessive Pronouns are of two kinds, sepa-
rate and suffixed. The former are the same with

the genitive cases of the Perso nal Pronouns *պէնիմ*, *սէնին*, &c. They are used alon e, when occurring as predicates without nouns, and are therefore equiva- lent to *mine*, *thine*, &c. as ; Պու եւ պէնիմ տիր , *This house is mine*.

My, *thy*, &c. are expressed by these same forms preceding their nouns and by suffix Possessive Pro- nouns attached to the nouns, or simply by the suf- fixes attached to the nouns ; as *պէնիմ էվիմ* , or simply *էվիմ* , *my house*.

Mine, *thine*, &c. may also be expressed, (either as subject or as predicate) by *պէնիմ* , *սէնին* , &c. com- pounded with the relaive *քի* , thus *պէնիմքի* mine, *պիզիմքի* ours. These forms are declined like *քէնտի*. See above § 12. Ex. Պէնիմ տօսթլարըմ կէլտի , սի- զենքիլէր կէլմէտի , *My friends came, yours did not come*.

Appended to nouns terminating in a vowel, the suffixes are, for the 1st. p. Sing. *մ* , *my*, for the 2. p. *ն* , *thy*, for the 1st. p. Plur, *մըզ* , *մուզ* , *միզ* , or *մուզ* , (according to the vowel which precedes) *our*, and for the 2. p. Plur. *նըզ* , *նուզ* , *նիզ* , or *նուզ* , *your*. For the 3. p. both Singular and Plural, *սը* , *սու* , *սի* , or *սու* , *his*, *her*, *its*, or *their*.

Appended to nouns terminating in a consonant, they are as follows ;

Last vowel of the Noun.	ա ը	օ ու	է ի	էօ իւ
Suff. for the 1st p. Sing.	ըմ	ում	իմ	իւմ
2d. p. Sing.	ըն	ուն	ին	իւն
1st. p. Plur.	ըմըզ	ումուզ	իմիզ	իւմիւզ
2d. p. Plur.	ընըզ	ունուզ	ինիզ	իւնիւզ
3d. p. Sing. and Plur.	ը	ու	ի	իւ

REMARKS.

1. Nouns terminating in * գ* change that letter into
ց , and those terminating in *ք* change it into *յ* be-
fore suffix pronouns ; as *Թովիրաց land*, *Թովիրացըմ my
land*, *Թովիրացընրց your land*, *Էորտէք a duck*, *Էորտէյի
his*, *her*, or *their duck*. Compare § 8. Rem. 2.

2. The suffix of the 3d person is the same for the
Singular and for the Plural. They must be distin-
guished by the connexion, or by the use of the sep-
arate possessive pronoun preceding the noun. Thus,
* իւուն ոտաւր his* or *her room*, *ինզարբն ոտաւր their room*.
The Singular separate possessive Pronoun is often
omitted, the Plural also sometimes when the connexion
is sufficient to fix the sense as Plural.

3. With a noun in the Gen. case indicating the
possessor the noun designating the thing possessed
requires also the 3d person suffix ; as *Փատիշահրն
վալիսէլի the King's mother*, not *փատիշահրն վալիէլ* .

4. Nouns with suffixes attached are declined as if
the suffix were an integral part of the noun. Those
with suffixes of the 1st and 2d persons, terminating
in consonants, are declined like simple nouns accor-
ding to Paradigms (a) (b) (c) and (d), and that
whether the nouns be singular or plural. Thus *ոտաւմ
my room*, following form (a), will be thus declined.

	Singular.			*Plural.*	
Nom.	*ոտաւմ*	my room	*ոտալարրմ*	my rooms
Gen.	*ոտամրն*	of my room	*ոտվարրմրն*	of my rooms
Dat.	*ոտամա*	to my room	*ոտալարրմա*	to my rooms
Acc.	*ոտամր*	my room	*ոտալարրմր*	my rooms
Com.	*ոտամա*	in my room	*ոտալարրմա*	in my rooms
Abl.	*ոտամման* from my r.		*ոտալարրմման* from my r.	

The declension of nouns with suffixes of the 3d
person terminating in a vowel, differs from that of
simple nouns ending in a vowel in this respect, that
while the latter take *ն* in some of the oblique cases
and *յ* in others, the former take *ն* in them all. Thus
օտաւր , *his, her,* or *their room* and օտայրր , *his, her,*
or *their rooms,* will be thus declined.

Singular.

Nom.	օտաւր	his room
Gen.	օտաւրներն	of his room
Dat.	օտաւրնա	to his room
Acc.	օտաւրնր	his room
Com.	օտաւրնտա	in his room
Abl.	օտաւրնտան	from his room

Plural.

Nom.	օտայրր	his rooms
Gen.	օտայրրներն	of his rooms
Dat.	օտայրրնա	to his rooms
Acc.	օտայրրնր	his rooms
Com.	օտայրրնտա	in his rooms
Abl.	օտայրրնտան	from his rooms

Ամեն all takes suffixes as if the root were *Ամենի* ;
as *Ամենիմի all of them,* and indefinitely *every body.*

Numerals receive the pronominal suffixes ; as *մե-
րնմիզ one of us,* *երկու two of them, both of them,* or sim-
ply both, *ի յերք three of them,* or *the three.*

VERBS.

§ 17. ROOT OF TURKISH VERBS.

The radical or simplest form of Turkish verbs is the 2d p. Sing. of the Imperative mood; as *ԿԷՐ come*, *օզուր read*. The Infinitive, which is found in the Lexicons, is derived from this root by adding the syllable *ՍաԼ* when the last vowel of the root is *ա* , *ը , o ,* or *ու* ; and *ՄԷԼ* when that vowel is *է , ի., էօ ,* or *իւ* ; as *օզուՍաԼ to read, ԿԷԼՄԷԼ to come.*

Strictly speaking there are no Irregular verbs in Turkish, the verb of existence forming the basis for the conjugation of all other verbs. There may be said to be two conjugations, the one comprising all Infinitves in *ՍաԼ* , and the other all in *ՄԷԼ* ▪ Each of these however exhibits several varieties, depending chiefly on the harmonic consecution of the vowels. See below § 21.

Of derivative verbs, or *Conjugations* in the sense of our Hebrew Grammars, there is a great variety. These might be termed *Voices.* Beside the Active, Passive and Middle or Reflective forms, which appear in Greek verbs, the Turkish has a Reciprocal form, a Causative of each of the above, and Negative and Impossible forms for them all.

The Negative is formed by inserting the syllable *Սա* or *ՄԷ* between the root and the formative termination, the former if the last vowel of the root be an open, the latter if it be a close vowel ; as *այազ ՍաԼ , to look, այազՍաՍաԼ , not to look, ուէյՄԷԼ , to love, ուէյՄԷՄԷԼ not to love.*

The Impossible inserts in like manner the syllable

ամա or եմե ; as պագամանագ , *not to be able to look,*
 սեվեվեմեք , *not to be able to love.* Thus կելոի signifies
he came, կելմեոի *he did not come* and կելեմեոի *he could
not come* ; աշոը *he opened,* աշմաոը *he did not open,* ա-
շամաոը *he could not open,* &c.

The Passive is generally formed by inserting in
like manner the syllable ըլ , ուլ , իլ , or իւլ ; as
պագըլմագ , *to be looked at,* սեվիլմեք *to be loved ;* The
Reflective (or Middle) by inserting ըն , ուն , ին , or
իւն ; as պագընմագ , *to look about one's self,* կեզընմեք ,
to take a walk, (se promener), from կեզմեք *to walk ;* but
when the roots ends in լ the Passive is formed by
inserting ըն , ուն , ին , or իւն , and the Reflective is
wanting ; thus ալմագ , *to take,* ալընմագ *to be taken.*
The Reciprocal is formed by inserting ըշ , ուշ , իշ ,
or իւշ ; as պագըշմագ , *to look at one another,* սեվիշմեք
to love one another.

Causative Verbs generally insert in like manner
the syllable ըրի or թիր ; as պագըրրմագ , *to cause to
look,* սեվթիրմեք *to cause to love.* If however the *root*
of the primitive verb consists of more than one syl-
lable, and ends with a vowel or with լ or ր , its
Causative is formed by inserting only the letter թ ;
as օգումագ , *to read,* օգութմագ *to teach to read,*
շողալմագ , *to abound,* շողալթմագ , *to cause to abound.*
կեթիրմեք , *to bring,* կեթիրթմեք , *to cause to bring.* A
few verbs, especially those of which the roots end in
չ or շ , for the sake of euphony, insert only ըր or
իր , instead of ըրր or թիր ; as գաշմագ , *to escape,*
գաշըրմագ , *to cause to escape, to aid in escaping,* կեշմեք
to pass, կեշիրմեք , *to let pass.*

The following Table will exhibit the principal forms
of these derivative Verbs.

ACTIVE	սիֆ_վ_մԼ_ք	to love
Negative	սիֆ_վ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to love
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be able to love
Causative	սիֆ_վ_որ_մԼ_ք	to cause to love
Negative	սիֆ_վ_որ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to cause to love
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_որ_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be able to cause to love
PASSIVE	սիֆ_վ_ի_մԼ_ք	to be loved
Negative	սիֆ_վ_ի_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be loved
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_ի_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	to be impossible to be loved
Causative	սիֆ_վ_ի_որ_մԼ_ք	to cause to be loved
Negative	սիֆ_վ_ի_որ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to cause to be loved
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_ի_որ_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be able to cause, to be loved
REFLECTIVE	սիֆ_վ_ին_մԼ_ք	to love one's self (usually to be pleased)
Negative	սիֆ_վ_ին_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be pleased, &c.
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_ին_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	to be impossible to be pleased
Causative	սիֆ_վ_ին_որ_մԼ_ք	to please, to gratify
Negative	սիֆ_վ_ին_որ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to gratify, &c.
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_ին_որ_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	to be unable to gratify
RECIPROCAL	սիֆ_վ_ի_շ_մԼ_ք	to love one another
Negative	սիֆ_վ_ի_շ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to love one another
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_ի_շ_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be able to love one another
Causative	սիֆ_վ_ի_շ_որ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	to cause to love one another, to reconcile
Negative	սիֆ_վ_ի_շ_որ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to reconcile, &c.
Impossible	սիֆ_վ_ի_շ_որ_Լ_մԼ_մԼ_ք	not to be able to reconcile

Still other forms are occasionally used. The Reflective and Reciprocal verbs and their Causatives admit Passive forms, which again may have their Negative and Impossible derivatives. Thus we may form in a perfectly regular manner Passives of the last twelve forms in the Table ; e. g. *սիրիշուիցրիլեմեմեք* , to be impossible to be made to love one another.

The same is true of the fourth, fifth and sixth forms in the Table. Thus *սիրորրիլմեք* is to be caused to love, Passive of the Causative, and must not be confounded with the Causative of the Passive, *սիրիլորրմեք* , to cause to be loved. Again, there are Causatives derived from Causatives. Thus *գրրմաց* , to break, has its Regular Causative, *գրրորրմաց* , to cause or occasion another to break, from which again may be derived *գրրորրթմաց* , to compel to be the occasion of breaking.

§ 19. MOODS AND TENSES.

The Turkish is rich not only in the variety of its derivative Verbs, or Voices, but also in that of its Moods and Tenses. In the classification of these, grammarians differ widely. The following seems to me to accord best with the genius of the language. Seven Moods, viz. Imperative, Indicative, Optative, Subjunctive, Dubitative, Necessitative, and Infinitive, with Participles and Gerunds ; and ten Tenses, viz. 1st Present, 2d Present, 1st Imperfect, 2d Imperfect, Preterite, Perfect, Pluperfect (three forms), 1st Future, 2d Future, and Future Imperfect.

Instead of a *Potential* mood the Turkish employs the verb *պիլմեք* to know in the sense of to be able, or

5

to be possible, with the Gerund in *ա* or *է*; as օ*ւա պի֊
լէր* , *it can be done*, *կէլէ պիլիրդվիսին* ‣ *can you come ?*

§ 20. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ԻՄ , I AM.

This verb is defective and its wanting tenses are supplied from օ*լմաղ* , *to become.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present tense, declined with the personal pronouns, will stand thus.

Singular.		Plural.	
պէն իմ	I am	պիղ իղ	we are
սէն սին	thou art	սիղ սինիղ	ye are
օ մուր	he is	օնլար աըրլար	they are

thus following in respect to its vowels the general rule of harmonic consecution, viz. that *ա* aud *ր* in the governing word demand *ր* in the enclitic, *է* and *ի* , *ի* ; *օ* and *աւ* , *աւ* ; *էօ* and *իւ* , *իւ*; in like manner when following other nominatives, or any other words with which it is closely joined in pronunciation, it assumes four forms, depending on the last vowel of the preceding word, viz.

Sing. 1st. p. following a word ending with a consonant,   *րմ*   *ում*   *իմ*   *իւմ*
and following a word ending with a vowel,

	յրմ	*յում*	*յիմ*	*յիւմ*	I am
2d. p.	*սրն*	*սուն*	*սին*	*սիւն*	thou art
3d. p.	*արր*	*աւր*	*աիր*	*աիւր*	he is

Plural.

1.	ենք	ունք	իք	իւք	we are
2.	սրբեք	սունուք	սինիք	սիւնիւք	ye are
3.	որբար տունըր	տիրէր	տիւէր		they are

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

1.	բարմ	ունտում	իտիմ	իւտիւմ	I was
2.	բարն	ունտուն	իտին	իւտիւն	thou wast
3.	բար	ունտու	իտի	իւտիւ	he &c. was

Plural.

1.	բարգ	ունունգ	իտիք	իւտիւք	we were
2.	բարնեք	ունունեք	իտինիք	իւտիւնիք	ye were
3.	բարբար	ունունբար	իտիէր	իւտիւէր	they were

PERFECT, I have been.

Singular.

1.	եմըշում	ունուշում	իմիշիմ	իւմիւշիմ
2.	եմըշըն	ունուշուն	իմիշին	իւմիւշին
3.	եմըտըր	ունուշտուր	իմշտիր	իւմիւշտուր
	or եմիշ	or ունու	or իմիշ	or իւմիւ

Plural.

1.	եմըշեք	ունուշուք	իմիշիք	իւմիւշիք
2.	եմշըներք	ունուշունեք	իմիշինիք	իւմիւշինիք
3.	եմըշըրըբար	ունուշտուրբար	իմիշտիրէր	իւմիւշտիրէր
	եմըշարթր	ունուշարթր	իմիշտերիք	իւմիւշտերիք
	or եմըշար	or ունուշար	or իմիշտէր	or իւմիւշտէր

PLUPERFECT, I had been.

1. ըմբշըտարըմ   ուՄուշունւտուՄ   իմիշխտիմ   իւմիւշիւտիւմ
       or contracted
     ըմբշտրըմ   ուՄուշտտուՄ   իմիշտիմ   իւմիւշտիւմ

2. ըմբշըտրըն , or ըմբշտրըն , &c.   declined like the Im-
       perfect.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.

1.	ըսամ	ուսամ	իսեմ	իւսեմ	if I be
2.	ըսան	ուսան	իսեն	իւսեն	if thou be
3.	ըսա	ուսա	իսե	իւսե	if he be

Plural.

1.	ըսաք	ուսաք	իսեք	իւսեք	if we be
2.	ըսանրզ	ուսանրզ	իսենիզ	իւսենիզ	if ye be
3.	ըսալար	ուսալար	իսելէր	իւսելէր	if they be

IMPERFECT.

Ըսայրըմ , or ըսայտըմ , ․որն , ․որ , if I were, &c.

GERUNDS.

Declinable ըորք ուտուք իոիք իւոիւք the being or
                                              having been.

Indeclinable իքեն or քէն while being.

····᠄᠌᠍ᚦᠣᚦ᠍᠌᠄····

In combination with other verbs the initial vowel
of this auxiliary is ¦generally ᠄ dropped after conso-

nants and changed into յ after vowels. Thus բարմ
becomes որբմ and յորբմ ․ բասմ becomes ասմ and
յասմ, &c.

()լմագ ․ which is also employed as an auxiliary
verb, is conjugated regularly, and a separate para-
digm of it is therefore unnecessary.

§ 21. CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

The basis of the Present Indicative is the Inde-
clinable Present Participle which always terminates
in ր ․ In respect to the vowels which precede this fi-
nal letter, verbs in մագ exhibit five varieties and
those in մէք five varieties, viz. three of those the
root of which terminates in a consonant, and two of
of those the root of which terminates in a vowel.

The following table will exhibit these varieties.

1. *Verbs in* մագ .

Infinitive.	Imperative.	Indecl. Pres. Part.	Pres. Ind.
պագմագ to look	պագ	պագար	պագարըմ
ալմագ to take	ալ	ալըր	ալըրըմ
վուրմագ to strike	վուր	վուրուր	վուրուրում
օյնամագ to play	օյնա	օյնար	օյնարըմ
օգումագ to read	օգու	օգուր	օգուրում

2. *Verbs in* մէք .

սէվմէք to love	սէվ	սէվէր	սէվէրիմ
կէլմէք to come	կէլ	կէլէր	կէլէրիմ
էոլմէք to die	էոլ	էոլիւր	էոլիւրիմ
սէօյլէմէք to speak	սէօյլէ	սէօյլէր	սէօյլէրիմ
իւշիւմէք te be cold	իւշիւ	իւշիւր	իւշիւրիւմ

It will be seen that the fourth and fifth Participles in each series differ from the first and third only in not requiring a vowel in addition to that of their re‑spective roots. The only real difficulty therefore consists in knowing when a verb in *ս* , whose governing vowel (or last vowel of the root) is *ա* , will have a Participle terminating in *ար* , and when in *րր* , and in like manner when a verb in * մ* , whose governing vowel is *ե* , will have a Participle ending in *եր* , and when in *իր* . This must learned by prac‑tice.

Verbs the root of which ends in *թ* , in their in‑flections change this letter into *ս* before a vowel ; as *կիթմք* to go, *կսէրիմ* , *I go.*

Infinitives, Participles and Gerunds terminating in *ը* , change this letter into *ղ* before a vowel ; and those in *ք* change it into *յ* ; as *այսձսը about to take,* *այսձսղս* *I shall take,* *կերսք coming,* *կերսիս* *my coming.*

§ 22.   EXAMPLE OF A VERB IN ՄՑՒ .

<p style="text-align:center;">Պսգսս , to look.</p>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<p style="text-align:center;">Singular.</p>

2d p. *պսձս* , *look !*
3d p. *պսգսրս* , *let him look.*

<p style="text-align:center;">Plural.</p>

1st p. *պսգսայս* , *let us look.*
2d p. *պսգրսղ* , or *պսձրս* , *look ye.*
3d p. *պս գսրսղսր* , *let them look.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1st PRESENT, I look *habitually*; *or, as a Fut.* I will look.

Պագ-ասրլմ, -ասասրն, -ասր ; -ասրրգ, -ասասննրգ, -ասրլասր.

2d PRESENT, I am looking.

Պագայ.օրնւմ, -օրսսւն, -օր ; -օրնւգ, -օրսսննւգ, -օրլասր. (or Պագրյօրնւմ, &c.)

1st IMPERFECT, I looked *habitually, or* was looking.

Պագասր-ասրմ, -ասրն, -ասր ; -ասրգ, -ասրննրգ, -ասրլասր.

2d IMPERFECT, I was *actually* looking.

Պագայօր-ասնւմ, -ասնւն, ասնւ ; -ասնւգ, -ասննւգ, -ասնւ-լասր.

PRETERITE, I looked.

Պագ-ասրմ, -ասրն, -ասր ; -ասրգ, -ասններգ, -ասրլասր.

PERFECT, I have looked.

Պագմ֊րգ-րմ, -ասրն, -ասրր ; -րգ, -ասններգ, -լասր or -լասր-ասրր or -ասրրլասր.

PLUPERFECT, I had looked.

1st form.

Պագմ֊րգ-րասրմ, -րասրն, -րասր ; -րասրգ, -րասրններգ, -ր-ասրլասր.

2d form.

Պագ-ասրմրասր, -ասրնրասր, -ասրյրասր ; -ասրգրասր, ասր-ններգասր, ասրլասրրասր.

3d form.

Պագասրյր-ասրմ, -ասրն, -ասր ; -ասրգ, -ասրններգ, -ասրլասր.

1st FUTURE, I shall look.

Պագա.ճասղրմ, -ճասգասրն, ճասգ ; -ճասղրգ, -ճասգասններգ, -ճասգլասր.

2d FUTURE, I shall have looked.

Պագմ֊րգ օլասճասղրմ, (varied like the above.)

FUTURE IMPERFECT, I was about to look.

 Պագաձառ_րրղ͜ս ֊ , ֊րղեն ֊ , ֊րղ ; ֊րղրծ ֊ , ֊րղրնրզ ֊ , ֊րղ֊
րղր ·

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, that I may look.

Պագ_այղս , or _ամ , ֊այղեն , ֊ա ; ֊այղրզ , ֊այղնրզ , ֊ա֊
րղր ·

IMPERFECT, that I might look, or that I might have
looked.

Պագայղ֊րղս , ֊րղեն , ֊րղ ; ֊րղծ , ֊րղնրզ , ֊րղրղր ·

PERFECT, that I may have looked.

Պագ Ճրշ օլ_այղս or _ամ , ֊այղեն , ֊ա ; ֊այղրզ , ֊այղ֊
նրզ , ֊օլայղր ·

PLUPERFECT, that I might have looked.

Պագ Ճրշ օլայ_րղս , ֊րղեն , ֊րղ ; ֊րղծ , ֊րղնրզ , ֊րղրղր ·

FUTURE, Same as the Present.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1st PRESENT, if I look.

Պագ_սամ , ֊սան , ֊սա ; ֊սագ , ֊սանրզ , ֊սարղր ·

2d PRESENT, if I be looking.

Պագար_սամ , ֊սան , ֊սա ; &c.

3d PRESENT, if I be actually looking.

Պագայօր_սամ , ֊սան , ֊սա , &c.

1st IMPERFECT, if I looked, or if I had looked.

Պագսայ_րղս , ֊րղեն , ֊րղ ; ֊րղծ , ֊րղնրզ , րղրղր ·

2d IMPERFECT, if I were or had been looking.

Պագարսայ_րղս , ֊րղեն ֊ &c.

3d IMPERFECT, if I were, or had been actually looking.

Պագայօրսայ_րղս , ֊րղեն , &c.

PERFECT, if I have looked.

Պագ Ճրշր_սամ , ֊սան &c.

P LUPERFECT,　if I had looked.

Պա*զմէ2ըասյ.անըս* , *.անէս* , &c.

1st FUTURE,　if I shall look.

Պա*զաձաղը.ասս* , *.ասս* , &c.

2d FUTURE,　if I shall have looked.

Պա*զմէ2 ո՟ամձաղը.ասս* , *.ասս* , &c.

DUBITATIVE MOOD.*

1st PRESENT,　he looks *(i. e. I understand, or suppose that he looks.)*

3d p. Sing. **Պ**ա*զարըսմէ2* , Plur. **Պ**ա*զարլարըսմէ2* .

2d PRESENT, ʻhe is looking *as I suppose.*

3d p. Sing. **Պ**ա*զայոըոսսմս2* , Plur. **Պ**ա*զայոըլարըսմէ2* .

1st IMPERFECT,　he was looking *as I suppose.*

3d p. Sing. **Պ**ա*զարսմէ2ըսը* , Plur. **Պ**ա*զարըսմէ2ըսըըսար* .

2d IMPERFECT, *I suppose that* he was *actually* looking at a given time.ʻ

3d p. Sing. **Պ**ա*զայոըսմս2ոսսո.* , Plur. **Պ**ա*զայոըսմս2. ո.սո.ըսար* .

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PERFECT,   he looked *or* has looked, *as I understand, or have been told.*

3d p. Sing. Պագմէք բմէք ,   or simply պագմէք (but not like the Indicative պագմէք որբ), Plur. Պագ֊ մէքամբմէք ·

1st FUTURE,   he will look *as I suppose.*

3d p. Sing. Պագածաղբմէք , Plur. Պագածագամբբմէք ·

2d FUTURE,   *I suppose or conclude* he will have looked.

3d p. Sing. Պագմէք օյածաղբմէք , Plur. Պագմէք օյա֊ ծագամբբմէք ·

FUTURE IMPERFECT,   *I understand that* he was about to look.

3d p. Sing. Պագածաղբմէ շբօր , Plur. Պագածագ լարբ֊ մէշբօր ·

NECESSITATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT and FUTURE, I must look, I am obliged to look.

Պագծա֊բ յբմ , ֊բոբս , ֊բարբ , or ֊բ ; ֊բ յբգ , բարբ֊ ՛բբգ , ֊բբար ·

IMPERFECT,   I was obliged to look.

Պագմա բ յբարբմ , ֊ որբս , ֊ որբ ; ֊ որբգ , ֊ որբսբգ , ֊ որ֊ բար ·

PERFECT,   I have been obliged to look.

Պագմա բ յ ֊ մէ շգմ , մէ շորբս , ֊ մէ շորբս or մէք , &c.

PLUPERFECT,   I had been obliged to look.

Պագմա բ յբմէք ֊ որբմ , ֊ որբս , &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, Պագմագ · to look.

PERFECT, Պագմէք օյմագ , to have looked.

FUTURE, Պագածագ օյմագ , to be about to look.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT INDECLINABLE, Պազար , պազայոր , (պազբյոր) looking.

     ,,   **DECLINABLE,** Պազան   ,,

PERFECT, Պազմիշ having looked.

FUTURE, Պազածաղ, about to look.

NECESSITATIVE, Պազմալը , obliged to look.

GERUNDS.

1st CLASS. ABSTRACT GERUNDS, or VERBAL NOUNS.

PRESENT, Պազմա , the act of looking.

PERFECT, Պազուրղ , the having looked.

FUTURE, Պազածաղ , the being about to look.

2d CLASS. CONCRETE GERUNDS, or GERUNDIVES.

1. Պազըղ , having looked.
2. { Պազարաղ , \
   { Պազար իքէն , } while looking.
   { or Պազարքէն ,
3. { Պազբ'ծաղ or } when one has looked, Պազբ'նծա_
   { Պազբ'նծա } յատէք , until one has looked.
4. Պազա , looking *or* to look, (*corresponding to the Latin Supine in um*). Պազա պազա , looking continually.
5. Պազմուղըն , on account of having looked.
6. Պազալը , since looking.

§ 23. EXAMPLE OF A VERB IN ՄԵԼ.

Սեվմեք, to love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 2. Սեվ , 3. Սեվսին ;
Plur. 1. Սեվելիմ , 2. Սեվնիզ or սեվին , 3. Սեվսներ .

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1st Pres. Սեվե րիմ , -րսին , -ր ; -րիզ , -րսնիզ -րեեր .
2d Pres. Սեվեյօ. րուսմ , -րսուն -ր ; -րուզ , -րսունուզ . -րլար .
1st Imp. Սեվերիսիմ or սեվեր սիմ , սին , &c.
2d Imp. Սեվեյօր սսուսմ , սսուն , &c.
Pret. Սեվ սիմ , սին , սի ; սիք , սինիզ , սիեեր .
Perf. Սեվմիշ իմ , սին , սիք ; իզ , սինիզ , սիրլեր , or լերսիր .
Plup. Սեվմիշիսիմ , սեվսիիսիմ , or սեվսիսմիսի .
1st Fut. Սեվե ձեյիմ , ձեքսին , ձեք or ձեք սին ; ձեյիզ , ձեքսնիզ , ձեքլեր .
2d Fut. Սեվմիշ օյա ձսղրմ , ձսգսն , &c.
Fut. Imp. Սեվեձեյի սիմ , սին , &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Սեվ եյիմ or եիմ , եսին , ե , եյիզ , եսնիզ , եեր .
Imp. Սեվեյի սիմ , սին , սի ; սիք , սինիզ , սիեեր .
Perf. Սեվմիշ օլայրմ or օլամ , օլասն &c.
Plup. Սեվմիշ օլայ սրմ , սն , &c.
Fut. same as the Present.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1st. Pres. Ս*եկ*_* սեմ* , _*սեն* , _*սէ* ; _*սէք* , _*սէնիզ* , _*սէլէր* ․

2d Pres. Ս*եկեր*_*սեմ* , _*սէն* , &c.

3d Pres. Ս*եկէ*_*որսամ* , _*սան* , &c.

1st Imp. Ս*եկսէ*_*յութմ* , _*ութն* , _*ութ* ; _*ութք* , _*ութնիզ* , _*ութլէր* ․

2d Imp. Ս*եկերսէ*_*յ*_*ութմ* , *ութն* , &c.

3d Imp. Ս*եկէ*_*որսաս*_*ութմ* , *ութն* , &c.

Perf. Ս*եկմիշ ի*_*սեմ* , *իսեն* , *իսէ* ; *իսէք* , *իսէնիզ* , *իսէլէր* ,

Plup. Ս*եկմիշ իսէ*_*յ*_*ութմ* , _*ութն* , &c.

1st. Fut. Ս*եկեծէ*_*յի*_*սեմ* , *սէն* , &c.

2d Fut. Ս*եկմիշ օ*_*լաձաղ*_*սամ* , _*սան* , &c.

DUBITATIVE MOOD.

1st Pres. Ս*եկեր իմիշ* or *սեկերմիշ* ․

2d Pres. Ս*եկէ*_*որ*_*ումուշ* , or Ս*եկէ*_*որ*_*մուշ* ․

1st Imp. Ս*եկերմիշիտի* ․

2d Imp. Ս*եկէ*_*որ*_*մուշութու* ․

Perf. Ս*եկմիշ իմիշ* or simply *սեկմիշ* ․

1st Fut. Ս*եկեծէ*_*յիմիշ* ․

2d Fut. Ս*եկմիշ օ*_*լաձաղ*_*միշ* ․

Fut. Imp. Ս*եկեծէ*_*յիշիտի* ․

NECESSITATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Fut. Ս*եկմէլի իմ* , *սէն* , *ութր* ; *իզ* , *սէնիզ* , *ութրլէր* ․

Imp. Ս*եկմէլի իութմ* , *իութն* , &c.

Perf. Ս*եկմէլի իմիշիմ* , _*սէն* , &c.

Plup. Ս*եկմէլի իմիշիութմ* , *իութն* , &c.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *Ներկել* · Perf. *Ներկիլ ողմագ* · Fut. *Ներկեսցէք ող-
մագ* ·

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Indeclinable *Ներկեր* , *աներկելյոր* , Declinable *Ներկեն* ·
Perf. *Ներկիլ* · Fut. *Ներկեսցէք* · Necess · *Ներկմելի* ·

GERUNDS.

1st class. Verbal Nouns·

Pres. *Ներկմ* · Perf. *Ներկոմիք* · Fut. *Ներկեսցէք* ·

2d class. Gerundives·

1. *Ներկիպ* · 2. *Ներկերէք* , *աներկեր իքէն* or *աներկեյքէն* ·
3. *Ներկիսցէք* or *Ներկինսէ* · 4. *Ներկե* · 5. *Ներկմյին* ·
6. *Ներկմելի* ·

§ 24 OTHER FORMS OF POSITIVE VERBS.

As a guide to the conjugation of verbs having their
Indecl. Pres. Part. terminating in *եր* , *իր* , *ուր* and
իւր , we will now give a comparative table of the
Present Indicative of six verbs, exhibiting all the ter-
minations of which that tense is susceptible.

Ըթմագ ,	*Ըրմագ* ,	*Ուրմագ* ,
to throw.	to take.	to become.

PRESENT INDICATIVE

Ըթարբմ	*Ըրերբմ*	*Ուրբում*
Ըթարբըն	*Ըրերբըն*	*Ուրբունն*
Ըթար	*Ըրեր*	*Ուր*
Ըթարբղ	*Ըրերղ*	*Ուրբուղ*
Ըթարբընղ	*Ըրերբընղ*	*Ուրբունուղ*
Ըթարբար	*Ըրերբար*	*Ուրբար*

Կիթմէք	Կելմէք	Ֆ՞ոլմէք
to go.	to come.	to die.
Կիտնէրիմ	Կելէրիմ	Ֆ՞ոլէրիւմ
Կիտնէրսիս	Կելէրսին	Ֆ՞ոլէրսին
Կիտնէր	Կելէր	Ֆ՞ոլէր
Կիտնէրիզ	Կելէրիզ	Ֆ՞ոլէրիւզ
Կիտնէրսինիզ	Կելէրսինիզ	Ֆ՞ոլէրսինիւզ
Կիտնէրլէր	Կելէրլէր	Ֆ՞ոլէրլէր

The learner will easily apply the principles of harmonic consecution of vowels to the other parts of the verb, making the Imperfect, for example to terminate in *արմ* , *աում* , *րիմ* , *իում* , according to the vowel which precedes and governs the terminations.

Beside the forms given in the examples above, there are many composite forms. The principal are the following :

1. The Present, Perfect, Future and Necessitative Participles of any verb may be combined with all the forms of *օլուրում* to be, or become. Thus * սէվէր օլուրում* , *I become one who loves*, *էափմիշ օլտունուք* , *you have become the makers*, *աչաճաք օլուyор* , *he is just about to open*, *կէլմիշ օլմալը* , *it must be that he has come*, *կիտնէճէք օլայտըք* , *would that we had been about to go.*

2. The auxiliary terminations of the Subjunctive, Dubitative and Necessitative Moods may be combined, forming

a. A Dubitative-Subjunctive ; as *կէլէճէկJիմիշ իսէ* , *though it were* (understood) *that we were about to come.*

b. A Necessitative-Subjunctive ; as *պազմալը իսէմ* ' or *պազմալըJրսամ* , *though I be obliged to look.*

c. A Necessitative-Dubitative ; as *կիթմէլի իտիլէր իմիշ* , *it is understood that they were obliged to go.*

d. A Necessitative-Dubitative-Subjunctive ; as *կիթ.
մէլի խոլլէր իմիշ խաէ* , *though it be* (understood) that *they
were obliged to go.*

The Gerunds of the first class receive pronominal
suffixes and are declined, like other nouns. Thus
կելմլելրի , *their coming*, *կիթտայիմմէն* , *from my going* ,
ալաձաղըհրդա , *to your being about to take.*

Those of the second class are in general construed
with finite verbs, so as to represent another finite
verb and a conjunction ; thus *կիալյ կելէձէրլէր* , *they
will go and come*, *կելիրքէն տիշոխ* , *while coming he fell.*

§ 25 NEGATIVE AND IMPOSSIBLE VERBS.

The Derivative forms (or Voices) of verbs are con-
jugated precisely like the simple Active verb, except
the Negative and Impossible forms These are slightly
contracted in the Present Indicative. Thus from *ալագ-
մամագ* , *not to look*, we have the Present Participle
Indeclinable *ալագմագ* , and from it the 1st Present
Indicative

Sing. *Ալագմագըմ* or *ալագմամ* , *ալագմագըրն* , *ալագմագ* ;
Plur. *ալագմագըգ* or *ալագմայրգ* , *ալագմագըրնգ* , *ալագմագ-
                                                              լար* ։

The 2d Present *ալագմայորըմ* is regularly declined.
So are the other tenses ; e. g. Imp. *ալագմագըտըմ* ,
ալագմայորըտտըմ , &c. The Perf. Part. is *ալագմամիշ*
and the Fut. Part. *ալագմայաձագ* . These form the
basis of the Perf., Plup. and Fut. tenses. The Ne-
cessative Part. is *ալագմամալը* , the basis of the Nec.
Mood.

The forms of the Impossible verb terminate pre-
cisely like the corresponding forms of the Nega-

tive verb. Thus *պազանամ* , *I cannot look,* *կելեմվ,ար,* *he could not come.*

The Negative of the Substantive Verb is formed by prefixing *տեսիլ* throughout ; thus,

տեսիլիմ	I am not	*տեսիլիք*	we are not
տեսիլսին	thou art not	*տեսիլսինք*	ye are not
տեսիլաիր	he is not	*տեսիլաիրլէր* or *տեսիլլէր*	
			they are not.

There is, there was, &c. are expressed by the adjective *վար existent,* and their opposites by *եոգ nonexistent*, with the 3d p. of the Substantive Verb. Thus *վար ոռր* , or simply *վար* , *there is,* *վար ըոր* *there was,* *վար օրածազ* , *there will be ;* *եոգ տոււր* , *there is not,* *եոգնււոււ* *there was not,* &c.

§ 26 INTERROGATIVE VERBS.

The particle *մը* , *մի* , *մու* or *միւ* , is joined to verbs to give them an interrogative sense. It is immediately subjoined, to the principal verb, so that where there is an auxiliary, it comes between that and the principal verb ; as *կելաոմիմ* , *did he come ?* *կելմշլէր մի իոի* , *had they come ?* *պազմատր մը* , *did he not look ?*

When a noun, adjective, or pronoun is construed with the verb of existence in an interrogative sentence, the interrogative particle is appended to the former ; and in general it may be appended to the principal word of a question, no matter what part of speech it may be. Thus *էյիմի տիր* , *is it good ?* *պէն մի իոիմ* , *was it I?* *եոգամոռ մը կիթոոյլէր* . *did they go up?*

§ 27 ADVERBS.

Almost any adjective may be used as an adverb ; as *էյի կելաիք* , *we came well.* Nouns also are frequently

employed adverbially, either in their simple form, as *սապաշ*, *in the morning*, or with the terminations of cases or other Postpositions, as *նէրիէալէ* (for *նէ՛ եէր֊ ալէ*) *where ?*

The following are among the most frequently used adverbs.

էվեէթ yes	*շող* much, very
հոզ no	*ղայէթ , ղայէթէ* extremely
շիմոի now	*ասլա* never
շիմոիէալէր until now	*նաա̂լ* how ?
շիմոիալէն or *շիմալէն*	*շիէ* not at all
սօնրա hereafter	*օրատա* there
պու կիւն to day	*օրայա* thither
տիւն yesterday	*օրատան* thence
եարըն to morrow	*պուրատա* here
սօնրա afterwards	*պուրայա* hither
էրքէն early	*պուրատան* hence
կէշ late	*նէրիէալէ* where ?
աֆանսըզզ suddenly	*նէրէյէ* whither ?
ազ little	*նէրիէալէն* whence ?
շէք very	

§ 28   PREPOSITIONS and POSTPOSITIONS,

A few Prepositions from the Arabic and Persian are occasionally met with in Turkish. Such are *պա պէ* and more rarely *պէր* , *in, with,* *պի* and *պիլա with- out,* *ալա upon,* *ֆի at,* *լի for* and *մին from.*

But according to the genius of the, Turkish lan- guage, the ideas expressed by the Prepositions of other languages are conveyed by syllables or words following the nouns, &c. which they govern. These nouns, are generally put in the Genitive case, and

the Postposition receives a pronominal suffix corresponding in number and person to the governed word; thus *ալթ under*, *պիղիմ ալթըմըզգուան from under us*; *եօն before*, *եօնիւմէ before me*; *իչ within*, *իչիմ իչին , իչի , իչիմիզ , &c. իւզէր over*, *իւզէրիմիզ over us.*

Others follow the Dative case; as *պանա գարշը , against me*, *պիզէ տողրու , toward us*, *Իզմիրէ տէք , as far as Smyrna*, *օնա կէօրէ , according to him.*

Others still take the Ablative. Such are *էվվէլ before*, *սօնրա after*, *պէրի since*, *տիշարը without*, *իչէրի within*, *աշաղը below*, *եօգարը above*, *պաշգա and մաստա or մաատէ besides.*

§ 29   CONJUNCTIONS.

վէ and

տէ , տա , տախի (following the nouns, &c. which they connect) also

չէմ — չէմ , both — and	*եօխսա , եախօտ , եա* or
էյէր if, *մէյէր* unless	*եա — եա* either —or
ամմա , լագին but	*նէ — նէ ,* neither—nor
իլլա except	*չիւն , չիւնքի* where as
քի that	*զիրա* because

§ 30   INTERJECTIONS.

եա , էյ , չէյ , O !	*եազըգ* what a pity !
աչ , վախ , վախս , Alas !	*չէլէ* come, let's see.
աման , help ! oh !	*հայտէ* come on, go on,
աճայիպ wonderful !	away with you.
աֆերիմ well done !	*քեաշքի* oh that !
մաշալլա how fine !	*հաշա* God forbid !

PART III.

§ 31. S Y N T A X.

Under this head only a few remarks will be of-
fered, relating to some of the peculiarities of Turkish
construction.

1. The *order of words* in Turkish is nearly the
reverse of what it is in English. Usually, in com-
plex 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, Սկզբանէ Աստուած Ըլլահ կեցիւ վէ եէրի եարաթմըը,
In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
Պատկերն Սարայէլ օղուլլարը իչիւն Սինա տաղընատ
Սօսէյէ էմր էթմիշի ԹէնապիՀլէր պունլար որբ։ *These
are the commandments which the Lord commanded Moses in
Mount Sinai for the children of Israel.* Իւչ կիւնտէն էվ-
վէլ պիր գազ իգթիզգալը մասալախատ իչիւն՝ Փաշա վափոր
իլէ Ըսթամպօլատն կէլտի։ *Three days ago the Pasha
came by steamer from Constantinople, on account of some
important affairs.*

2. Numerals implying plurality are generally con-
strued with nouns in the Singular; as պէշ քիշի, *five
persons*, բիւզ ատէմ, *a hundred men.* When the Plural
form is used, it is more emphatic, and sometimes
implies that the persons or things spoken of are
viewed separately and individually. Thus, իւչ կիւնտէ
means *in the space of three days.* Իւչ կիւնլէրատ may be
employed to signify, *in the three* several *days.*

3. A verb of the third person, having a plural nom_inative expressed, is generally put in the singular, but if the nominative be understood the verb takes the plural form. Thus Կեմքերինիզ կեղում՞մի , *Have your ships come?* Կեղումիեր , *They have come.*

4. Pronouns, as subjects of verbs, are generally omitted. When inserted they are emphatic.

5. A noun or pronoun in the Genitive case, which can be understood from a suffix appended to the governing noun, is usually omitted, and if inserted is emphatic. Thus քիթապլարընըզ , *your books,* սիզին քիթապլարընըզ , *your books.*

6. The simple form of nouns (the Nominative case) is often employed instead of the Genitive, when a pleonastic pronominal suffix follows, and no particular emphasis is attached to the Genitive ; where such emphasis is implied, the regular Genitive termination must be employed. Thus պաղչէ գափըսը , *the garden gate,* but պաղչէնին գափըսը , *the gate of the garden.*

7. In like manner, the Nominative form is employed as an Accusative *indefinite,* while a *definite* Accusative must have its proper termination. Պիր խըզմէթքեար կեօնտիւրտիւմ , *I sent a servant :* խըզմէթքեարը կեօնտիւրտիւմ , *I sent the servant.* Thus the usage of the language contrives to supply the lack of a Definite Article.

8. A noun designating a substance, *of which* a certain weight or measure is mentioned, retains the simple form of the Nominative ; as պէշ քիլէ արփա *five bushels of barley.*

9. Instead of one noun governing another in the Genitive case, the Persian construction is occasion-

8

ally employed and is considered elegant. According
to this the governing noun precedes (as in Hebrew)
and the Genitive follows, without the Genitive en-
ding. To the governing noun, or noun in the Con-
struct State, *ի* or *ը* is appended as a union vowel.
Thus *իր աւելթէ փաութշաֆ*, *the King's pleasure,* ՈՒՀՑ_
իւայը Հաֆաութս, *the Magazine of intelligence.*

10. The Gerund in *որգ*, *աուգ*, *ափը* or *ափըը* of an
Active verb is construed with a Genitive of the noun
or pronoun, expressed or understood, designating the
agent, and with another noun designating the *object*,
of a past action, the Gerund receiving also a pronom-
inal suffix, like a noun which governs another noun
in the Genitive ; as *պէնիմ օգուաուգուում քիթապաա*, *in
the book which I read ;* *պիա էթափիիիդ էվ*, *the house which
you have built.*

11. The same Gerund of a Passive or Neuter verb,
is construed in a similar way, the added noun then
designating time or place ; as *պուլուէաուգու էէրաէ* ,
in the place where it was found, *էէրիիիմ վագրէ* , *the
time when I came.*

12. There is a numerous class of Active verbs,
compounded of a noun and *էթմէը* or *էյէմէը* , *to make
or do*, which, though written as two words, really
form a kind of compound verb, and require an Ac-
cusative. Such are *պիա էթմէը* , *to build,* *թագափմ
էթմէը to divide*, &c. Their Passives are formed by
substituting *օլմագ* for *էթմէը* or *էյէմէը* .

13. The substantive verb is very frequently un-
derstood ; as *օ աա պ>շ* , *that too is vain.*

14. The Subjunctive, with *Հէր քիմ* , *whoever,* or
Հէր վէ , *whatever*, as its subject or object, loses the

force of the conjunction *if*, which it generally has, and then corresponds with our Potential mood ; as Հեր քիմ կելսէ ، *whoever may come,* Հեր նէ աէյորաէնիզ , *whatever you may be saying.*

15. The 3d p. Sing. of the Present Subjunctive of իմ ، viz. իսէ , stands sometimes with a Nominative but disconnected from the remainder of the sentence. It may then be rendered *as for* ; thus Իսքէնէր իսէ՝ օ եսնատէ Հինտ կիթմշ իտի ، *As for Alexander, just at that time he had gone to India.*

16. Իսէ ، with the Copulative աէ appended to it, frequently serves to close the members of which a long Turkish sentence is composed, and, if translated at all, may be rendered *although.*

17. One of the most striking features of Turkish construction is the use of the Gerunds of the second class, which take the place of a finite verb and a conjunction, and frequently serve, like իսէ աէ ، to close the members of a sentence. Thus, Պէօյիւք գարրնտաշըմ թիճարէթ իչիւն Ստամպոլա կիտիպ իքի այտան սօնկրա փէնէրրիմիզին Հասթա օլտուղունու իշիտինճէ՝ օնու կէօրմէք իչիւն մէմլէքէթիմիզէ աէօնմէնին նիյէթիլէ եօլ ճունլուք իտէրքէն՝ օ տա Հասթա օլուպ՝ եօլտա էօլտիւ ։ *My elder brother went to Constantinople for mercantile business ; after two months, hearing of the illness of our father and desirous of seeing him he decided to return home ; but in the course of the journey he too fell ill, and died on the way.*

18. The answer to a direct question, instead, of being simply Yes or No, generally contains a repetition of the verb employed in the question. Thus, to the inquiry, Սօթունուզ կէլտի՞ մի ، *Has your friend*

come ? the answer may be,]*՛*վ*վ*Ա*թ* *Ա*Փ*Ա*ն*տ*ի*ս* , *կ*Ա*լ*ո*ի* , *Yes sir, he has* ;]*ս*ա*յ*ր*ւ* *Ա*Փ*Ա*ն*տ*ի*ս* , *կ*Ա*լ*ս*Ա*թ*ի* , *No sir, he has not*, or simply *կ*Ա*լ*ո*ի* , or *կ*Ա*լ*ս*Ա*թ*ի*՛* .

19. The Turkish has no verb corresponding to our verb *to have*. Its place is supplied by *վ*ա*ր* (See § 25) with a Genitive of the noun or pronoun designating the possessor, and a corresponding suffix attached to the noun designating the thing possessed. Its Negative is expressed by *ե*ո*գ* construed in the same way. Thus, *Թ*ա*ա*ի*շ*ա*հ*ե*ն* *վ*ե*շ* *ե*վ*Լ*ս*ա*ր*ը* *վ*ա*ր* , *The King has five children* ; *Թ*ա*ր*ա*մ* *ե*ո*գ* *ի*ո*ի* , *I had no money.* Compare the answer of Peter to the lame man's request for alms ; 'Αργύριον καὶ χρυσίον οὐχ ὑπάρχει μοι.

20. The Dative case of the 2d personal pronoun is often appended pleonastically to a verb in the Imperative ; as *Պ*ա*գ* *ս*ա*հ*ա* , *Look*, (not *Look to yourself*, which would be more naturally *Ս*ա*հ*ա* *պ*ա*գ*), *Ս*՛*ե*ր* *ս*ա*հ*ա* , *Give.*