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A GREEK GRAMMAR

FOR BEGINNERS

By PROFESSOR W. H. WADDELL.

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A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

BY WILLIAM HENRY WADDELL,
PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

NEW YORK:
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P R E F A C E.

THIS book is an attempt to be precisely what its name imports—nothing more, and nothing less. It is a "*Greek Grammar for Beginners*." The author has studiously avoided the insertion of a solitary word not absolutely essential. Such a book has been, for many years, a great desideratum—a book which shall contain no notes, remarks, observations, "*fine print*," in short, to be marked by a teacher for omission, but only essential and elementary principles and paradigms, which are to be thoroughly memorized by the pupil, without any exception whatever. The Grammar is designed to be committed to memory, from cover to cover, the first time the pupil goes over it. It is *not*, therefore, a Grammar of reference—the world is full of such. It is a schoolboy's book, and intended for a schoolboy's use. Whether the author has succeeded in perfecting his wishes, and in giving expression to his many years' experience in teaching Greek, he leaves the public to decide.

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GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE GREEK ALPHABET.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters,
viz.:

Figure.	Representative.	Name.	Power.
A α	A a	Ἄλφα Alpha	A in Father.
B β β	B b	Βῆτα Beta	B in Beet.
Γ γ γ	G g	Γάμμα Gamma	G in Got.
Δ δ	D d	Δέλτα Delta	D in Dot.
E ε	E ε	Ἐψιλόν Epsilon	E in Let.
Z ζ	Z z	Ζῆτα Zeta	Dz in Adze.
H η	E ē	Ἡτα Eta	Ey in They.
Θ θ θ	Th th	Θῆτα Theta	Th in Thin.
I ι	I i	Ἰῶτα Iota	{I in Sin (if short); {I in Machine (if long).
K κ	K k	Κάππα Kappa	K in King.
Λ λ	L l	Λάμβδα Lambda	L in Lay.
M μ	M m	Μῦ Mu or My	M in Mast.
N ν	N n	Νῦ Nu or Ny	N in New.
Ξ ξ	X x	Ξῖ Xi	X in Box.
O ο	O ο	Ὅμικρόν Omicron	O in Rock.
Π π	P p	Πῖ Pi	P in Peck.
Ρ ρ ρ	R r	Ῥῶ Rho	R in Run.
Σ σ (ς final)	S s	Σίγμα Sigma	S in Sad.
Τ τ	T t	Ταῦ Tau	T in Tin.
Υ υ	U or Y u or y	Ὑψιλόν Upsilon	{U in Butcher (if short); {Uw in Few (if long).
Φ φ	PH ph	Φῖ Phi	Ph in Philosophy.
Χ χ	CH ch	Χῖ Chi	Ch in Chasm.
Ψ ψ	PS ps	Ψῖ Psi	Ps in Lips.
Ω ω	O ō	Ὠμέγα Omega	O in Bone.

These letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

2. The Vowels are seven in number, viz. :

 ϵ and o , Short. η and ω , Long. α , ι , and υ , Doubtful.

The last three are so called because they are sometimes short and sometimes long.

3. A combination of two vowels is called a Diphthong. These are twelve in number, viz. :

 $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, $o\iota$. av , ϵv , ov . $\bar{\alpha}\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\omega\iota$.

The last three are usually written with the Iota subscribed, thus:

 $\alpha\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\varphi\iota$. ηv , ωv . $\upsilon\iota$.

They are pronounced as follows, viz. :

$\alpha\iota$	like ai in <i>aisle</i> ; e. g. $\alpha\dot{\iota}\rho\omega$.
$\epsilon\iota$	ei <i>height</i> ; e. g. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\varsigma$.
$o\iota$	oi <i>coin</i> ; e. g. $\tau\acute{o}\iota\nu$.
av	ou <i>house</i> ; e. g. $\nu\alpha\ddot{u}\varsigma$.
ϵv and ηv	eu in <i>neuter</i> ; e. g. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma\omega$.
ov	oo <i>noon</i> ; e. g. $\nu\acute{o}\ddot{u}\nu$.
$\upsilon\iota$	we in pronoun <i>we</i> ; e. g. $\mu\ddot{v}\iota\alpha$.

The improper diphthongs, α , η , and φ , are pronounced precisely like α , η , and ω .

4. The Consonants are seventeen in number, viz., *Nine Mutes*, subdivided as follows :

	Smooth.	Medial.	Rough.	
Palatals,	κ	γ	χ	Kappa-mutes.
Linguals,	τ	δ	θ	Tau-mutes.
Labials,	π	β	ϕ	Pi-mutes.

One Sibilant letter, σ , so called from its hissing sound ;

Four Liquids, λ , μ , ν , and ρ , so called from their flowing sound ; and

Three Double Consonants, ψ , ξ , ζ , so called because formed respectively by the composition of the Smooth, Medial, and Rough Mutes with the letter Sigma, thus :

ζ for $\delta\sigma$

ξ for $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$

ψ for $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$.

5. The Breathings are two in number, viz. :

Smooth (').

Rough (').

One of these must be written over every vowel or diphthong which commences a word. The Smooth Breathing produces no change in the pronunciation of a word. The Rough Breathing has the same effect as if the letter H were written before the first vowel or diphthong ; thus :

Ἑκάτον

is pronounced

Hekaton ;

ἤϋρεν

Heuren.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

6. The following rules of Euphony are to be carefully observed in the formation and derivation of Greek words, viz. :

RULE 1. A Labial or a Palatal occurring before a Lingual is changed into its corresponding Smooth, Medial, or Rough, according as the Lingual is Smooth, Medial, or Rough. E. g.,

τέτριβται is written *τέτριπται*.

RULE 2. A Labial before μ is changed into μ . E. g.,

τέτριμμαι is written *τέτριμμαι*.

RULE 3. A Palatal before μ is changed into γ . E. g.,

τέτευχμαι is written *τέτευγμαι*.

RULE 4. A Lingual before μ is changed into σ . E. g.,

πέπειθμαι is written *πέπεισμαι*.

RULE 5. A Labial before σ unites with it and forms ψ .
E. g., $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\sigma\omega$ is written $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$.

RULE 6. A Palatal before σ unites with it and forms ξ .
E. g.,

$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma\omega$ is written $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$.

RULE 7. A Lingual before σ is rejected. E. g.,
 $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\sigma\omega$ is written $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$.

RULE 8. A Lingual before another Lingual is changed into σ . E. g.,

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\theta\tau\alpha\iota$ is written $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$.

RULE 9. A Lingual before a Palatal is rejected. E. g.,
 $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$ is written $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$.

RULE 10. The letter σ occurring between two Consonants is rejected. E. g.,

$\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ is written $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$.

RULE 11. The letter ν before a Labial is changed into μ . E. g.,

$\epsilon\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ is written $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$.

RULE 12. The letter ν before a Palatal is changed into γ . E. g.,

$\sigma\nu\nu\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega$ is written $\sigma\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega$.

RULE 13. The letter ν before another Liquid is changed into that same Liquid. E. g.,

$\sigma\nu\nu\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ is written $\sigma\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$.

RULE 14. The letter ν before σ or ζ is dropped. E. g.,
 $\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ is written $\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\omicron\sigma\iota$.

RULE 15. When ν and a Lingual are rejected before σ , the preceding short vowel is lengthened, and ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$; υ becomes $\omicron\upsilon$; α , ι , υ become respectively $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, and $\bar{\upsilon}$.
E. g., $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\iota$ is written $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$.

RULE 16. A Smooth Mute ending a word is changed into its corresponding Rough before an aspirated vowel beginning the next word. E. g.,

$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\upsilon$ is first written $\acute{\alpha}\pi'\omicron\upsilon$, and then $\acute{\alpha}\phi'\omicron\upsilon$.

RULE 17. If two successive syllables begin with a Rough Mute, the first is changed into its own smooth. E. g.,

φεφίληκα is written πεφίληκα.

RULE 18. The letter ρ in the beginning of a word is doubled when a short vowel is prefixed to it. E. g.,

ῥρευκα is written ῥῥρευκα.

RULE 19. Words ending in σι, and verbs of the third person ending in ε or ι, annex ν to these terminations when the next word begins with a vowel, or when they end the word. E. g.,

ἐστί is written ἐστίν.

7. The following words violate the preceding rules. Let the pupil correct them, repeating the rule by which the correction is made:

ἔλιπε ὄν	ἔθῃκ' ὁ	ᾠθμαι	λείπω	λήβσω
φασί ἔκ—	φέφακα	συνπλέκω	σύνγονος	ἐπράγθην
ἔλεγε οὐς	θέθεικα	ἐνβαίνω	ἐνχέω	ἐνβάλλω
εἶπε	ἄγσει	συνφέρω	συνξέω	τύπτονται
παισί	πλέκω	ἐνψυχος	ἐνλείπω	τυπθένται
εἰσί	ἄφσαι	ἐνκλίνω	συνμένω	πένθομαι
νόσφι	πείθω	χέχρημαι	συνρέω	λέονται
τυπθῶ	ἄνυσον	ἔχεις	σύνληψις	ἴστανται
θάπτω	λέλειπμαι	ῥρευκα	τετύπσθαι	κρύβτω

8. A vowel preceded by another vowel, with which it does not unite and form a diphthong, is said to be pure. A pure vowel often combines with the one immediately preceding it, and forms one *long* syllable. This is called contraction, and commonly takes place according to the following rules, viz.:

αα, as contracted into α, as μνάα	αη are contracted into ᾶ, as τιμάητε
μνά.	τιμᾶτε.
αφ — α, as μνάφ μνᾶ.	αη — α, as τιμάης τιμᾶς.
ααι — αι, as μνάαι μναῖ.	αῖ — α, as αἴσσω ᾄσσω.
αε — ᾶ, as τίμαιε τίμᾶ.	αο — ω, as τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν.
αει — α, as τιμάει τιμᾶ.	αοι — ω, as τιμάοιμεν τιμῶιμεν.

αου are contracted into ω, as τι-
μάουσι τιμῶσι.

αω — ω, as τιμάω τιμῶ.

εα — η, as γέα γῆ. Sometimes
into ā, as χρύσεια χρυσᾶ, ὑγέα
ὑγιᾶ.

εα — η, as χρυσεῖα χρυσῇ.

εαι — η or αι, as τύπτειαι τύπτει,
χρύσειαι χρύσει.

εε — ει, as φίλει φιλεί. Some-
times into η, as τριῆρει τριῆρη.

εει — ει, as φιλείεις φιλείς.

εη — η, as φιλέητε φιλήτε.

εη — η, as φιλέητε φιλήτε.

εῖ — ει, as πόλει πόλει.

εο — ου, as φιλούμεν φιλοῦμεν.

εοι — οι, as φιλούμεν φιλοῖμεν.

εου — ου, as φιλοῦσι φιλοῦσι.

εω — ω, as φιλέω φιλῶ.

ηε — η, as τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα.

ηει — η, as τιμήεις τιμῆς.

ηι — η, as Θρήϊσσα Θρῆσσα.

ιε — ι, as πόλις πόλις.

ιι — ι, as πόλι πόλι.

οα are contracted into ω or ā, as
ήχόα ήχώ, άπλόα άπλά.

οαι — αι, as διπλόαι διπλά.

οε — ου, as δηλόετε δηλοῦτε.

οει — ου, as δηλόειν δελούν. Verbs
in οω contract the endings οει and
οεις into οι and οις, as δηλόει
δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς.

οη — ω, as δηλόητε δηλώτε. Some-
times into η, as διπλόη διπλή.

οη — οι, as δηλόητε δηλοῖς. This
contraction occurs only in verbs
in οω. Verbs in ωμι contract οη
into ω.

οῖ — οι, as ήχοῖ ήχοῖ.

οο — ου, as δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν.

οοι — οι, as δηλόομεν δηλοῖμεν.

οου — ου, as δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι.

οω — ω, as δηλόω δηλῶ.

οφ — φ, as πλόφ πλῶ.

υε — υ, as ίχθύες ίχθυς.

υι — υι, as πληθύι πληθύι.

ωι — φ, as λωῖων λῶων.

The following words violate the preceding rules. Let
the pupil correct them, referring in each instance to the
concurring vowels in the list above by which the correc-
tion is made :

Δημοσθένης	Δημοςθένεε	Λητόος	μελιτόεν
Δημοσθένεος	ἔαρ	Δημοσθένεα	Λητόα
χρέεα	Δημοσθένει	Λητόι	Ηρακλής
φιλέω	φιλείεις	δηλόω	δηλόητε
Δημοσθενέοιν	δηλόοι	δηλόου	δηλόη
τιμάομεν	τιμάω	λάας	τίμαε
τιμάουσι	τιμάει	τιμάη	τιμάεις
κέραῖ	κέρας -ατος	ὄφιεε	ὄφι
βότρυνε	τιθήαι	τιμήεν	κέραα
κεράοιν	μέρεος	μέρεῖ	μέρεε
μερέοιν	μέρεα	μερέων	πόλει
πόλεες	φειδόος	φειδοῖ	φειδόα

κέρατος	κεράτοιιν	φιλέη	φιλέοι
κέρατι	κέρατα	τιμάη	τιμάοι
κέρατε	κεράτων	δηλόη	δηλόοι
βόες	ήθιε	σάος	σάας

ACCENTS.

9. The accents are three :

The acute (') ; as, *ζωή*, *life*.

The grave (`) ; as, *καί*, *and* ; *τις*, *some one*.

The circumflex (~), composed of the acute and grave ;
as, *γῆ*, *land*.

When words are accented on the last syllable, they are called *oxytones* ; when not, *barytones*.

PUNCTUATION.

10. The Greek has the following punctuation marks :

Comma	[,]
Colon	[:]
Period	[.]
Interrogation	[;]
Apostrophe	[']
Coronis	[^]
Marks of quantity	[-] and [~]
Marks of parenthesis	[()]
Mark of diæresis	[..]
Mark of admiration	[!]

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

11. The Greek Language has Nine Parts of Speech, viz. :

Noun, Adjective, Article, Participle, Pronoun, and Verb—which are declined; and Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction—which are not declined.

12. There are Three Persons: First, Second, and Third.

13. There are Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

14. There are Three Numbers: the Singular, denoting one; the Dual, denoting two; and the Plural, denoting more than one.

15. There are Five Cases: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

16. There are Three Declensions: First, Second, and Third.

The First Declension has four terminations, viz. : α , η , $\alpha\varsigma$, $\eta\varsigma$.

The Second Declension has two terminations, viz. : $\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$.

The Third Declension has nine terminations, viz. : α , ι , υ , ω , ν , ρ , σ , ξ , ψ .

SOME GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

17. (a) The Nominative and Vocative are usually alike in the Singular, and always alike in the Dual and Plural.

(b) The Dative Singular always ends in ι , annexed or subscribed.

(c) The Genitive Plural always ends in $\omega\nu$.

(d) The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters are the same in all three Numbers, and these Cases in the Plural end always in α .

(e) In the Dual Number, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are alike, as also are the Genitive and Dative.

18. The following Table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations of the Three Declensions.

I. Declen.		II. Declen.		III. Declen.	
		<i>Singular.</i>			
N. α,	η	ᾱς,	ης	ος	Neut. ον
G. ᾱς—	ης		ου	ου.	ος
D.	α — η	φ		ι	
A.	αν — ην	ον		ᾱ — ν	Neut. like the Nom.
V.	α — η	ε	Neut. ον	—	
		<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	ᾱ	ω		ε	
G. D.	αιν	οιν		οιν	
		<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	αι	οι	Neut. ᾱ	εις	Neut. ᾱ
G.	ῶν	ων		ων	
D.	αις	οις		οἷ	
A.	ᾱς	οις	Neut. ᾱ	ᾱς	Neut. ᾱ
V.	αι	οι	Neut. ᾱ	εις	Neut. ᾱ

19. The Stem of a Noun is found by striking off the termination of the Genitive Singular. The above terminations, added to the remainder, will give the Cases of any Noun.

FIRST DECLENSION.

20. Nouns ending in α and η are Feminine; those ending in ας and ης are Masculine. They are declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ἡ (honor)</i>	<i>D. (two honors)</i>	<i>P. (honors)</i>
N. τιμή	N. τιμά	N. τιμαί
G. τιμῆς	G. τιμαῖν	G. τιμῶν
D. τιμῇ	D. τιμαῖν	D. τιμαῖς
A. τιμήν	A. τιμά	A. τιμάς
V. τιμή	V. τιμά	V. τιμαί
<i>S. ἡ (muse)</i>	<i>D. (two muses)</i>	<i>P. (muses)</i>
N. μουσα	N. μούσα	N. μουσαι
G. μούσης	G. μούσαιν	G. μουσῶν
D. μούσῃ	D. μούσαιν	D. μούσαις
A. μούσαν	A. μούσα	A. μούσας
V. μουσα	V. μούσα	V. μουσαι

<i>S. ὁ (publican)</i>	<i>D. (two publicans)</i>	<i>P. (publicans)</i>
N. τελώνης	N. τελῶνα	N. τελῶναι
G. τελώνου	G. τελῶναιν	G. τελωνῶν
D. τελώνη	D. τελῶναιν	D. τελῶνας
A. τελώνην	A. τελῶνα	A. τελῶνας
V. τελώνη	V. τελῶνα	V. τελῶναι
<i>S. ὁ (steward)</i>	<i>D. (two stewards)</i>	<i>P. (stewards)</i>
N. ταμία	N. ταμία	N. ταμίαι
G. ταμίον	G. ταμίαιν	G. ταμιῶν
D. ταμίᾱ	D. ταμίαιν	D. ταμίασι
A. ταμίαν	A. ταμία	A. ταμίας
V. ταμία	V. ταμία	V. ταμίαι

Nouns in *a* pure, *ρα*, and some others, retain the *a* throughout the Singular. E. g., σοφία, σοφίας, σοφίᾱ, σοφίαν; χαρά, χαρᾱς, χαρᾱ, χαράν.

<i>S. ἡ (house)</i>	<i>D. (two houses)</i>	<i>P. (houses)</i>
N. οἰκία	N. οἰκία	N. οἰκίαι
G. οἰκίας	G. οἰκίαιν	G. οἰκιῶν
D. οἰκίᾱ	D. οἰκίαιν	D. οἰκίαις
A. οἰκίαν	A. οἰκία	A. οἰκίας
V. οἰκία	V. οἰκία	V. οἰκίαι

CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

21. Some Nouns of the first declension are contracted by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *a*, *η*, *ας*, *ης*; except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ*, thus:

μνάα, <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>mina</i> .	ῥεῖα, <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>wool</i> .	γέα, <i>γῆ</i> , <i>earth</i> .	γαλήη, <i>ῆ</i> , <i>weasel</i> .
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ</i>	N. ῥε-ῖα, <i>ᾱ</i>	N. γ-έα, <i>ῆ</i>	N. γαλ-ῆς, <i>ῆ</i>
G. μν-άας, <i>ᾱς</i>	G. ῥε-ῖας, <i>ᾱς</i>	G. γ-έας, <i>ῆς</i>	G. γαλ-ῆς, <i>ῆς</i>
D. μν-άῃ, <i>ῃ</i>	D. ῥε-ῖᾱ, <i>ῃ</i>	D. γ-έᾱ, <i>ῃ</i>	D. γαλ-ῆῃ, <i>ῃ</i>
A. μν-άαν, <i>ᾶν</i>	A. ῥε-ῖαν, <i>ᾶν</i>	A. γ-έαν, <i>ῆν</i>	A. γαλ-ῆην, <i>ῆν</i>
V. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ</i> , &c.	V. ῥε-ῖα, <i>ᾱ</i> , &c.	V. γ-έα, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. γαλ-ῆη, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

ἀπλόη, <i>ῆ</i> , <i>simplicity</i> .	Ῥεμέας, <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Mercury</i> .	Ἀπελλῆς, <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Apelles</i> .
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ</i>	N. Ῥεμ-έας, <i>ῆς</i>	N. Ἀπελλ-ῆς, <i>ῆς</i>
G. ἀπλ-όης, <i>ῆς</i>	G. Ῥεμ-έου, <i>οῦ</i>	G. Ἀπελλ-ῆου, <i>οῦ</i>
D. ἀπλ-όῃ, <i>ῃ</i>	D. Ῥεμ-έᾱ, <i>ῃ</i>	D. Ἀπελλ-ῆῃ, <i>ῃ</i>
A. ἀπλ-όην, <i>ῆν</i>	A. Ῥεμ-έαν, <i>ῆν</i>	A. Ἀπελλ-ῆην, <i>ῆν</i>
V. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. Ῥεμ-έα, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. Ἀπελλ-ῆη, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

σελήνη, <i>the moon.</i>	γλῶσσα, <i>the tongue.</i>	εἰρήνη, <i>peace.</i>
σοφιστής, <i>a sophist.</i>	ἀγορά, <i>the forum.</i>	σοφία, <i>wisdom.</i>
πέλεια, <i>a dove.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>an artist.</i>	μέλαινα, <i>black.</i>
Αἰνείας, <i>Æneas.</i>	ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	τάλαινα, <i>miserable.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>a bridge.</i>	γωνία, <i>an angle.</i>	δίκη, <i>justice.</i>
λύσσα, <i>frenzy.</i>	βία, <i>force.</i>	βουλή, <i>counsel.</i>
κιθαριστής, <i>a harper.</i>	αὔρα, <i>a breeze.</i>	μάχαιρα, <i>a sword.</i>
Ἀναξαγόρας, <i>Anaxagoras.</i>	ἀνία, <i>sadness.</i>	φρονηματίας, <i>high-mind-</i>
	ἀγωνιστής, <i>a wrestler.</i>	<i>ed.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

22. Nouns ending in *ος* are Masculine, and rarely Feminine. Those ending in *ον* are Neuter. They are declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ὁ (word)</i>	<i>D. (two words)</i>	<i>P. (words)</i>
N. λόγος	N. λόγῳ	N. λόγοι
G. λόγου	G. λόγοιν	G. λόγων
D. λόγῳ	D. λόγοιν	D. λόγοις
A. λόγον	A. λόγῳ	A. λόγους
V. λόγε	V. λόγῳ	V. λόγοι
<i>S. τὸ (fig)</i>	<i>D. (two figs)</i>	<i>P. (figs)</i>
N. σῦκον	N. σύκῳ	N. σῦκα
G. σύκου	G. σύκοιν	G. σύκων
D. σύκῳ	D. σύκοιν	D. σύκοις
A. σῦκον	A. σύκῳ	A. σῦκα
V. σῦκον	V. σύκῳ	V. σῦκα
<i>S. ὁ (temple)</i>	<i>D. (two temples)</i>	<i>P. (temples)</i>
N. νεώς	N. νεώ	N. νεῖς
G. νεώ	G. νεῖν	G. νεῶν
D. νεῖ	D. νεῖν	D. νεῖς
A. νεών	A. νεώ	A. νεώς
V. νεώς	V. νεώ	V. νεψ
<i>S. τὸ (hall)</i>	<i>D. (two halls)</i>	<i>P. (halls)</i>
N. ἀνώγειν	N. ἀνώγει	N. ἀνώγει
G. ἀνώγει	G. ἀνώγειν	G. ἀνώγειν
D. ἀνώγει	D. ἀνώγειν	D. ἀνώγεις
A. ἀνώγειν	A. ἀνώγει	A. ἀνώγει
V. ἀνώγειν	V. ἀνώγει	V. ἀνώγει

The last two Nouns, *νεώς* and *ἀνώγειν*, are irregular,

belonging to the Attic Dialect, and are inserted as examples.

CONTRACTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

23. Nouns which end in *ους* and *ουν* are contracted, and declined as follows, viz. :

<i>S. ὁ (mind)</i>	<i>D. (two minds)</i>	<i>P. (minds)</i>
N. νόος νοῦς	N. νόω νό	N. νόοι νοῖ
G. νόου νοῦ	G. νόοιν νοῖν	G. νόων νῶν
D. νόφ νῶ	D. νόοιν νοῖν	D. νόοις νοῖς
A. νόον νοῦν	A. νόω νό	A. νόους νοῦς
V. νέε νοῦ	V. νόω νό	V. νόοι νοῖ
<i>S. τὸ (bone)</i>	<i>D. (two bones)</i>	<i>P. (bones)</i>
N. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	N. ὀστέω ὀστώ	N. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
G. ὀστέου ὀστοῦ	G. ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	G. ὀστέων ὀστῶν
D. ὀστέφ ὀστῶ	D. ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	D. ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	A. ὀστέω ὀστώ	A. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
V. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	V. ὀστέω ὀστώ	V. ὀστέα ὀστᾶ

WORDS FOR PRACTICE.

ἄγγελος, *a messenger.*
 ἀετός, *an eagle.*
 ἀθλος, *a combat.*
 ἀθλον, *a prize.*
 ἄμπελος, *a vine.*
 ἄργυρος, *silver.*
 πλόος, *a voyage.*

ἀργύριον, *silver.*
 ἔργον, *work.*
 μήλον, *an apple.*
 νότος, *the south wind.*
 οἶκος, *a house.*
 παιδίον, *a child.*
 ρόος, *a stream.*

ρόδον, *a rose.*
 σίδηρος, *iron.*
 στρατός, *an army.*
 φορτίον, *a burden.*
 χαλκός, *copper.*
 χρυσός, *gold.*
 χνός, *down.*

THIRD DECLENSION.

24. Nouns of the Third Declension ending in

<div> <div> <div>ευς</div> <div>ας—αντος</div> <div>ων</div> <div>ους—οντος</div> <div>εις—εντος</div> <div>αν</div> <div>υν</div> <div>ης—ητος</div> <div>ως—ωτος</div> <div>ηρ</div> <div>ωρ</div> </div> <div>are Masculine.</div> </div>	<div> <div>ας—αδος</div> <div>της—τητος</div> <div>αυς</div> <div>ως</div> <div>ω—οος</div> <div>and verbals in</div> <div>ις</div> </div> <div>are Feminine.</div>	<div> <div>α</div> <div>ι</div> <div>υ</div> <div>ας—ατος</div> <div>ος</div> <div>ορ</div> </div> <div>are Neuter.</div>
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They are declined as follows, viz. :

		ὁ σωτήρ, <i>savior</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. σωτ-ήρ		N. σωτ-ήρες	
		G. σωτ-ήρος	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε	G. σωτ-ήρων	
		D. σωτ-ήρι		D. σωτ-ήρσι	
		A. σωτ-ήρα	G. D. σωτ-ήρουν	A. σωτ-ήρας	
		V. σωτ-ερ		V. σωτ-ήρες	
		τὸ σῶμα, <i>body</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. σώμ-α		N. σώμ-ατα	
		G. σώμ-ατος	N. A. V. σώμ-ατε	G. σώμ-άτων	
		D. σώμ-ατι		D. σώμ-ασι	
		A. σώμ-α	G. D. σων-άτοιν	A. σώμ-ατα	
		V. σώμ-α		V. σώμ-ατα	
		ὁ παιάν, <i>præn</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. παι-άν		N. παι-ᾶνες	
		G. παι-ᾶρος	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε	G. παι-ᾶνων	
		D. παι-ᾶνι		D. παι-ᾶσι	
		A. παι-ᾶνα	G. D. παι-ᾶνοι	A. παι-ᾶνας	
		V. παι-άν		V. παι-ᾶνες	
		ἡ λαῖλαψ, <i>storm</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. λαῖλα-ψ		N. λαῖλα-πές	
		G. λαῖλᾶ-πος	N. A. V. λαῖλα-πε	G. λαῖλᾶ-πων	
		D. λαῖλα-πι		D. λαῖλα-ψι	
		A. καῖλα-πα	G. D. λαῖλᾶ-ποι	A. λαῖλα-πας	
		V. λαῖλα-ψ		V. λαῖλα-πες	
		ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> .			
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
		N. θ-ώς		N. θ-ῶες	
		G. θ-ῶος	N. A. V. θ-ῶε	G. θ-ῶων	
		D. θ-ῶϊ		D. θ-ῶσι	
		A. θ-ῶα	G. D. θ-ῶοῖν	A. θ-ῶας	
		V. θ-ώς		V. θ-ῶες	
		ὁ, <i>vulture</i> .	ὁ, <i>Arab</i> .	ὁ, <i>raven</i> .	ὁ, ἡ, <i>goat</i> .
S. N.	γύψ	Ἄραψ	κόραξ	αἰξ	ἡ, <i>hair</i> .
	γυπός	Ἄραβος	κόρακος	αἰγός	ἡ, <i>woman</i> .
	γυπί	Ἄραβι	κόρακι	αἰγί	γυνή
	γυπα	Ἄραβα	κόρακα	αἰγα	γυναῖκος
	V.				γυναικί
					γυναικα
					γύναι

ὁ, vulture.	ὁ, Arab.	ὁ, raven.	ὁ, ἡ, goat.	ἡ, hair.	ἡ, woman.
D. N. γύπε	*Αραβε	κόρακε.	αἶγε	τρίχε	γυναῖκε
G. γυποῖν	*Αράβοιν	κοράκοιν	αἰγοῖν	τριχοῖν	γυναικοῖν
P. N. γύπες	*Αραβες	κόρακες	αἶγες	τρίχες	γυναῖκες
G. γυπῶν	*Αράβων	κοράκων	αἰγῶν	τριχῶν	γυναικῶν
D. γυψί	*Αραψι	κόραξι	αἰξί	θριξί	γυναιξί
A. γύπας	*Αραβας	κόρακας	αἶγας	τρίχας	γυναῖκας

ὁ, ἡ, child.	ὁ, foot.	ἡ, key.	ὁ, ἡ, bird.
S. N. παῖς	πούς	κλείς	ὄρνις
G. παιδός	ποδός	κλειδός	ὄρνιθος
D. παιδί	ποδί	κλειδί	ὄρνιθι
A. παῖδα	πόδα	κλειδα, κλεῖν	ὄρνιθα, ὄρνιν
V. παῖ			

D. N. παῖδε	πόδε	κλειδε	ὄρνιθε
G. παίδοιν	ποδοῖν	κλειδοῖν	ὄρνιθοιν
P. N. παῖδες	πόδες	κλειδες, κλεῖς	ὄρνιθες, ὄρνεις
G. παίδων	ποδῶν	κλειδῶν	ὄρνιθων, ὄρνεων
D. παισί	ποσί	κλεισί	ὄρνισι
A. παῖδας	πόδας	κλειδας, κλεῖς	ὄρνιθας, ὄρνεις, ὄρνις

ὁ, deity.	ὁ, shepherd.	ἡ, nose.	ὁ, beast.	ὁ, orator.	ἡ, hand.
S. N. δαίμων	ποιμήν	ῥίς	θῆρ	ῥήτωρ	χείρ
G. δαίμονος	ποιμένος	ῥινός	θηρός	ρήτορος	χειρός
D. δαίμονι	ποιμένι	ῥινί	θηρί	ρήτορι	χειρί
A. δαίμονα	ποιμένα	ῥίνα	θῆρα	ρήτορα	χείρα
V. δαῖμον	ποιμήν	ῥίν		ρήτορ	
D. N. δαίμονε	ποιμένε	ῥῖνε	θῆρε	ρήτορε	χείρε
G. δαιμόνοι	ποιμένοιν	ῥινοῖν	θεροῖν	ρητόροι	χεροῖν
P. N. δαίμονες	ποιμένες	ῥῖνες	θῆρες	ρήτορες	χείρες
G. δαιμόνων	ποιμένων	ῥινῶν	θηρῶν	ρητόρων	χειρῶν
D. δαίμοσι	ποιμέσι	ῥισί	θηρσί	ρήτορσι	χερσί
A. δαίμονας	ποιμένας	ῥίνας	θῆρας	ρήτορας	χείρας

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

25. Nouns of the Third Declension, whose Genitive Singular ends in *ος* pure, are contracted.

Let the pupil remember that

ε and ο are Short Vowels;

η and ω are their corresponding Long Vowels;

ει and ου are their corresponding Diphthongs.

The following rules are for the contractions of the Third Declension, and for Verbs also :

1. A short vowel followed by itself becomes its own diphthong ; as, βασιλέες, βασιλῆες.

2. Two consecutive short vowels become ου ; as, τείχεος, τείχους.

3. A short vowel before ι becomes its own diphthong ; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει.

4. A short vowel before α unites with it and becomes its own long ; as, ἔαρ, ἦρ.

5. E before a long vowel or a diphthong is rejected ; as, τειχέων, τειχῶν.

6. O before a long vowel becomes ῶ ; before a diphthong it combines with the second vowel of the diphthong ; as, δηλόω, δηλῶ ; δηλοῖ, δηλοῖ.

7. A before o or ω becomes ω ; before the other vowels it becomes ā ; as, σᾶος, σῶς ; τίμαε, τίμā.

8. If the first of two vowels is ι, υ, or a long vowel, the last is rejected ; as, τιμῆεν, τιμῆν.

EXAMPLES.

S. ἡ (galley)

N. τριήρης

G. τριήρεος τριήρους

D. τριήρεϊ τριήρει

A. τριήρεα τριήρη

V. τριήρες

D. (two galleys)

N. A. V. τριήρεε τριήρη

G. D. τριηρέοιν τριηροῖν

P. (galleys)

N. τριήρεις τριήρεις

G. τριηρέων τριηρῶν

D. τριήρεσι(ν)

A. τριήρεας τριήρεις

V. τριήρες τριήρεις

S. τὸ (wall)

N. τεῖχος

G. τειχέος τείχους

D. τείχεϊ τείχει

A. τεῖχος

V. τεῖχος

D. (two walls)

N. A. V. τείχεε τείχη

G. D. τειχέοιν τειχοῖν

P. (walls)

N. τείχεα τείχη

G. τειχέων τειχῶν

D. τείχεσι(ν)

A. τείχεα τείχη

V. τείχεα τείχη

S. τὸ (prize)

N. γέρας

G. γέρας γέρως

D. γέραϊ γέρα

A. γέρας

V. γέρας

D. (two prizes)

N. A. V. γέραε γέρα

G. D. γεράοιν γερῶν

P. (prizes)

N. γέραα γέρα

G. γεράων γερῶν

D. γέρασι(ν)

A. γέραα γέρα

V. γέραα γέρα

S. ἡ (echo)

N. ἡχώ

G. ἡχόος ἡχοῦς

D. ἡχοῦ ἡχοῖ

A. ἡχόα ἡχώ

V. ἡχοῖ

D. (two echoes)

N. A. V. ἡχώ

G. D. ἡχοῖν

P. (echoes).

N. ἡχοί

G. ἡχῶν

D. ἡχοῖς

A. ἡχούς

V. ἡχοί

Proper names in κλέης, contracted κλῆς, undergo a double contraction in the *dative singular*, and sometimes in the *accusative singular*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (Pericles)

N. Περικλέης Περικλῆς

G. Περικλέος Περικλέους

D. Περικλέϊ Περικλεί Περικλεῖ

A. Περικλέα Περικλέα Περικλεῖ

V. Περικλεῖς Περικλεῖς

Nouns in ις, υς, gen. ιος, υος, are contracted in the *dative singular*, and in the *nominative, accusative, and vocative plural*. E. g.,

S. ὁ (serpent)

N. ὄφις

G. ὄφιος

D. ὄφει ὄφει

A. ὄφιν

V. ὄφει

D. (two serpents)

N. A. V. ὄφει

G. D. ὄφιοιν

P. (serpents)

N. ὄφεις ὄφεις

G. ὄφίων

D. ὄφισι(ν)

A. ὄφιας ὄφεις

V. ὄφεις ὄφεις

S. ὁ (fish)

N. ἰχθύς

G. ἰχθύος

D. ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ

A. ἰχθύν

V. ἰχθύ

D. (two fishes)

N. A. V. ἰχθύε

G. D. ἰχθύοιν

P. (fishes)

N. ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς

G. ἰχθύων

D. ἰχθύσι(ν)

A. ἰχθύας ἰχθῦς

V. ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς

τό κρέας, *flesh.*

Sing.

N. A. V. κρέ-ας

G. κρέ-ατος -αος -ως

D. κρέ-ατι -αῖ -α

Dual.

N. A. V. κρέ-ατε -αε -α

G. D. κρε-άτων -άων -ῶν

Plur.

N. A. V. κρέ-ατα -αα -α

G. κρε-άτων -άων -ῶν

D. κρέ-ασι

τό κέρας, *a horn.*

Sing.

N. A. V. κέρ-ας

G. κέρ-ατος -αος -ως

D. κέρ-ατι -αῖ -α

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατε -αε -α

G. D. κερ-άτων -άων -ῶν

Plur.

N. A. V. κέρ-ατα -αα -α

G. κερ-άτων -άων -ῶν

D. κέρ-ασι

ἡ θυγάτηρ, *a daughter.*

Sing.

N. θυγάτηρ

G. θυγατ-έρος, ρός

D. θυγατ-έρι, ρί

A. θυγατ-έρα, ρα

V. θύγατ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. θᾶγατ-έρε, ρε

G. D. θυγατ-έρουν, ροῖν

Plur.

N. θυγατ-έρες

G. θυγατ-έρων

D. θυγατ-ράσι

A. θυγατ-έρας

V. θυγατ-έρες

ὁ ἀνὴρ, *a man.*

Sing.

N. ἀν-ήρ

G. ἀν-έρος, δρός

D. ἀν-έρι, δρί

A. ἀν-έρα, δρα

V. ἄν-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. ἀν-έρε, δρε

G. D. ἀν-έρουν, δροῖν

Plur.

N. ἀν-έρες, δρες

G. ἀν-έρων, δρῶν

D. ἀν-δράσι

A. ἀν-έρας, δρας

V. ἀν-έρες, δρες

ὁ πατήρ, *a father.*

Sing.

N. πατ-ήρ

G. πατ-έρος, ρός

D. πατ-έρι, ρί

A. πατ-έρα

V. πάτ-ερ

Dual.

N. A. V. πατ-έρε, ρε

G. D. πατ-έρουν, ροῖν

Plur.

N. πατ-έρες

G. πατ-έρων

D. πατ-ράσι

A. πατ-έρας

V. πατ-έρες

Γαστήρ has γαστήρσι, as well as γαστράσι, in the dative plural.

Nouns in *εύς* are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. They generally have *ως* in the genitive singular. E. g.,

B

<i>S. ὁ (king)</i>	<i>D. (two kings)</i>	<i>P. (kings)</i>
N. βασιλεύς		N. βασιλείς βασιλεῖς
G. βασιλέως	N. A. V. βασιλέε	G. βασιλέων
D. βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ		D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)
A. βασιλέα	G. D. βασιλείου	A. βασιλέας
V. βασιλεῦ		V. βασιλείες βασιλεῖς

Most Nouns in *ις, ι, υς, υ*, change *ι* and *υ* into *ε* in all the cases except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. Substantives in *ις* and *υς* generally change *ος* into *ως*. E. g.,

<i>S. ἡ (state)</i>	<i>D. (two states)</i>	<i>P. (states)</i>
N. πόλις		N. πόλεις πόλεις
G. πόλεως	N. A. V. πόλεε	G. πόλεων
D. πόλει πόλει		D. πόλεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν	G. D. πολέου	A. πόλεας πόλεις
V. πόλι		V. πόλεις πόλεις
<i>S. τὸ (mustard)</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>P.</i>
N. σίνηπι		N. σινήπεα σινήπη
G. σινήπεος	N. A. V. σινήπεε	G. σινήπεων
D. σινήπεϊ σινήπει		D. σινήπεσι(ν)
A. σίνηπι	G. D. σινήπεου	A. σινήπεα σινήπη
V. σίνηπι		V. σινήπεα σινήπη
<i>S. ὁ (cubit)</i>	<i>D. (two cubits)</i>	<i>P. (cubits)</i>
N. πῆχυς		N. πήχεες πήχεις
G. πήχεως	N. A. V. πήχεε	G. πήχεων
D. πήχεϊ πήχει		D. πήχεσι(ν)
A. πῆχυν	G. D. πηχέου	A. πήχεας πήχεις
V. πῆχυ		V. πήχεες πήχεις
<i>S. τὸ (city)</i>	<i>D. (two cities)</i>	<i>P. (cities)</i>
N. ἄστυ		N. ἄστεα ἄστη
G. ἄστεος	N. A. V. ἄστεε	G. ἄστέων
D. ἄστεϊ ἄσται		D. ἄστεσι(ν)
A. ἄστυ	G. D. ἀστέου	A. ἄστεα ἄστη
V. ἄστυ		V. ἄστεα ἄστη

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives in Greek have three terminations, two terminations, and one termination. The first termination is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter. They are of the First and Second Declensions, and of the Third Declension. They are declined as follows, viz.:

S.	ὁ (<i>wise</i>)	ἡ (<i>wise</i>)	τὸ (<i>wise</i>)
N.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ
D.	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ
A.	σοφόν	σοφὴν	σοφόν
V.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν
D.			
N. A. V.	σοφῶ	σοφά	σοφῶ
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν
P.			
N.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά

27. Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make their Feminine in *α*; as:

μακρός, <i>long</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μακρ-ός, ᾱ, ὄν		N. μακρ-οί, αἱ, ᾶ
G. μακρ-οῦ, ᾱς, οῦ	N. A. V. μακρ-ώ, ᾶ, ὦ	G. μακρ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
D. μακρ-ῷ, ᾱ, ῷ	G. D. μακρ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν	D. μακρ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
A. μακρ-όν, ᾶν, ὄν		A. μακρ-οῦς, ᾶς, ᾶ
V. μακρ-έ, ᾶ, ὄν		V. μακρ-οί, αἱ, ᾶ
S. ὁ (<i>worthy</i>)	ἡ (<i>worthy</i>)	τὸ (<i>worthy</i>)
N. ἀξιος	ἀξία	ἀξιον
G. ἀξίου	ἀξίας	ἀξιον
D. ἀξίῳ	ἀξίῃ	ἀξίῳ
A. ἀξιον	ἀξίαν	ἀξιον
V. ἀξιε	ἀξία	ἀξιον
D.		
N. A. V. ἀξίῳ	ἀξία	ἀξίῳ
G. D. ἀξιον	ἀξίαν	ἀξιον

<i>P.</i>	ὁ (<i>worthy</i>)	ἡ (<i>worthy</i>)	τὸ (<i>worthy</i>)
N.	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια
G.	ἄξιων	ἄξιων	ἄξιων
D.	ἄξιοις	ἄξιαίς	ἄξιοις
A.	ἄξιους	ἄξιας	ἄξια
V.	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια

28. Compound and Derivative Adjectives of more than two syllables have usually but two terminations: one for the Masculine and Feminine, and one for the Neuter; as:

<i>S.</i>	ὁ, ἡ (<i>quiet</i>)	τὸ (<i>quiet</i>)
N.	ἡσυχος	ἡσυχον
G.	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡρύχῳ
A.	ἡσυχον	ἡσυχον
V.	ἡσυχε	ἡσυχον
<i>D.</i>		
N. A. V.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
G. D.	ἡσύχουιν	ἡσύχουιν
<i>P.</i>		
N.	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχᾱ
G.	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	ἡσύχους	ἡσυχᾱ
V.	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχᾱ

Adjectives in *ως* are declined thus:

<i>S.</i>	ὁ, ἡ (<i>fertile</i>)	τὸ (<i>fertile</i>)
N.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων
G.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω
D.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεῳ
A.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων
V.	εὐγεως	εὐγεων
<i>D.</i>		
N. A. V.	εὐγεω	εὐγεω
G. D.	εὐγεῳν	εὐγεῳν
<i>P.</i>		
N.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω
G.	εὐγεων	εὐγεων
D.	εὐγεῳς	εὐγεῳς
A.	εὐγεως	εὐγεω
V.	εὐγεῳ	εὐγεω

29. Adjectives of the Third Declension have the Masculine and Neuter of the Third Declension, and the Feminine of the First. They are declined as follows :

S.	ὁ (<i>sweet</i>)	ἡ (<i>sweet</i>)	τὸ (<i>sweet</i>)
N.	γλυκύς	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
G.	γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος
D.	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ	γλυκεία	γλυκεῖ γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκείαν	γλυκύ
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ
D.			
N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεία	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκείων	γλυκείαιν	γλυκείων
P.			
N.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A.	γλυκέας γλυκεῖς	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
S.	ὁ (<i>all</i>)	ἡ (<i>all</i>)	τὸ (<i>all</i>)
N.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
D.			
N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοι	πάσαι	πάντοι
P.			
N.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	πάνσι(ν)	πάσαις	πάνσι(ν)
A.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Participles ending in *ας* are declined like *πᾶς*.

S.	ὁ (<i>giving</i>)	ἡ (<i>giving</i>)	τὸ (<i>giving</i>)
N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
A.	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν
V.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν

<i>D.</i>	ὁ (<i>giving</i>)	ῆ (<i>giving</i>)	τὸ (<i>giving</i>)
<i>N. A. V.</i>	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε
<i>G. D.</i>	διδόντων	διδούσαι	διδόντων
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
<i>G.</i>	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
<i>D.</i>	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
<i>V.</i>	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
<i>S.</i>	ὁ, ῆ (<i>ripe</i>)		τὸ (<i>ripe</i>)
<i>N.</i>	πέπων		πέπον
<i>G.</i>	πέπονός		πέπονός
<i>D.</i>	πέπονι		πέπονι
<i>A.</i>	πέπονά		πέπον
<i>V.</i>	πέπον		πέπον
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	πέπονε		πέπονε
<i>G. D.</i>	πεπόνου		πεπόνου
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	πέπονες		πέπονά
<i>G.</i>	πεπόνων		πεπόνων
<i>D.</i>	πέποσι(ν)		πέποσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	πέπονας		πέπονά
<i>V.</i>	πέπονες		πέπονά
<i>S.</i>	ὁ	ῆ	τὸ
<i>N.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφύῃα	τετυφός
<i>G.</i>	τετυφότης	τετυφύας	τετυφότης
<i>D.</i>	τετυφότη	τετυφύῃα	τετυφότη
<i>A.</i>	τετυφότηα	τετυφύῃαν	τετυφός
<i>V.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφύῃα	τετυφός
<i>D.</i>			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	τετυφότε	τετυφύῃα	τετυφότε
<i>G. D.</i>	τετυφότην	τετυφύῃαν	τετυφότην
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφύῃαι	τετυφότηα
<i>G.</i>	τετυφότην	τετυφύῃων	τετυφότην
<i>D.</i>	τετυφότησι(ν)	τετυφύῃαις	τετυφότησι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	τετυφότηας	τετυφύῃας	τετυφότηα
<i>V.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφύῃαι	τετυφότηα

Participles ending in *ως* are declined like *τετυφώς*.

S.	ὁ, ἡ (true)		τὸ (true)
N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές
G.	ἀληθέος ἀληθοῦς		ἀληθέος ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθεί ἀληθεῖ		ἀληθεῖ ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθεῖα ἀληθεῖ		ἀληθές
V.	ἀληθείς		ἀληθείς

D.

N. A. V.	ἀληθείε ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθείε ἀληθεῖ
G. D.	ἀληθείων ἀληθεῖν	ἀληθείων ἀληθεῖν

P.

N.	ἀληθείς ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία ἀληθεῖ
G.	ἀληθέων ἀληθεῶν	ἀληθέων ἀληθεῶν
D.	ἀληθείσι(ν)	ἀληθείσι(ν)
A.	ἀληθείας ἀληθείς	ἀληθεία ἀληθεῖ
V.	ἀληθείς ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεία ἀληθεῖ

S.	ὁ (placing)	ἡ (placing)	τὸ (placing)
N.	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν
G.	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	τιθέντα	τιθείσαν	τιθέν
V.	τιθείς	τιθείσα	τιθέν

D.

N. A. V.	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	τιθέντων	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντων

P.

N.	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα
G.	τιθέντων	τιθείσων	τιθέντων
D.	τιθείσι(ν)	τιθείσαις	τιθείσι(ν)
A.	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	τιθέντες	τιθείσαι	τιθέντα

Participles ending in εις are declined like τιθείς.

S.	ὁ (showing)	ἡ (showing)	τὸ (showing)
N.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν

D.

N. A. V.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντων

P.	ὁ (<i>showing</i>)	ἡ (<i>showing</i>)	τὸ (<i>showing</i>)
N.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα

Adjectives in *ων*, genitive *οντος*, have three endings: *ων*, *ουσα, ον*. E. g., *έκών, έκοῦσα, έκόν*.

S.	ὁ (<i>willing</i>)	ἡ (<i>willing</i>)	τὸ (<i>willing</i>)
N.	έκών	έκοῦσα	έκόν
G.	έκόντος	έκούσης	έκόντος
D.	έκόντι	έκούσῃ	έκόντι
A.	έκόντα	έκοῦσαν	έκόν
V.	έκών	έκοῦσα	έκόν
D.			
N. A. V.	έκόντε	έκούσα	έκόντε
G. D.	έκόντων	έκούσαιν	έκόντων
P.			
N.	έκόντες	έκοῦσαι	έκόντα
G.	έκόντων	έκουσῶν	έκόντων
D.	έκούσι(ν)	έκούσαις	έκούσι(ν)
A.	έκόντας	έκούσας	έκόντα
V.	έκόντες	έκοῦσαι	έκόντα

Participles ending in *ων* are declined like *έκών*.

S.	ὁ (<i>much</i>)	ἡ (<i>much</i>)	τὸ (<i>much</i>)
N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
P.	(<i>many</i>)	(<i>many</i>)	(<i>many</i>)
N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
S.	ὁ (<i>great</i>)	ἡ (<i>great</i>)	τὸ (<i>great</i>)
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα

<i>D.</i>	ὁ (<i>great</i>)	ἡ (<i>great</i>)	τὸ (<i>great</i>)
<i>N. A. V.</i>	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
<i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλοι
<i>P.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
<i>G.</i>	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
<i>D.</i>	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
<i>A.</i>	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
<i>V.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα

S. ὁ, ἡ (*pleasanter*)

τὸ (*pleasanter*)

<i>N.</i>	ἡδίων
<i>G.</i>	ἡδίωνος
<i>D.</i>	ἡδίονι
<i>A.</i>	ἡδίονα ἡδίω

ἡδίον
ἡδίωνος
ἡδίονι
ἡδιον

D.

<i>N. A.</i>	ἡδίονε
<i>G. D.</i>	ἡδιόνουν

ἡδίονε
ἡδιόνουν

P.

<i>N.</i>	ἡδίονες ἡδίους
<i>G.</i>	ἡδιόνων
<i>D.</i>	ἡδίοσι(ν)
<i>A.</i>	ἡδιόνας ἡδίους

ἡδίονα ἡδίω
ἡδιόνων
ἡδίοσι(ν)
ἡδίονα ἡδίω

τῆρην, *tender.*

τιμῆς, *honored.*

Sing.

Sing.

<i>N.</i>	τέρ-ην, εἶνα, ἐν
<i>G.</i>	τέρ-ενος, εἰνης, ἐνος
<i>D.</i>	τέρ-εινι, εἰνη, ἐνι
<i>A.</i>	τέρ-ενα, εἶναν, ἐν
<i>V.</i>	τέρ-εν, εἶνα, ἐν

<i>N.</i>	τιμ-ῆς, ἥσσα, ἦν
<i>G.</i>	τιμ-ῆντος, ἥσσης, ἦντος
<i>D.</i>	τιμ-ῆντι, ἥσση, ἦντι
<i>A.</i>	τιμ-ῆντα, ἥσαν, ἦν
<i>V.</i>	τιμ-ῆν, ἥσσα, ἦν

Dual.

Dual.

<i>N. A. V.</i>	τέρ-ενε, εἶνα, ἐνε
<i>G. D.</i>	τέρ-ένοι, εἶναι, ἐνοιν

<i>N. A. V.</i>	τιμ-ῆντε, ἥσσα, ἦντε
<i>G. D.</i>	τιμ-ῆντοι, ἥσαι, ἦντοι

Plur.

Plur.

<i>N.</i>	τέρ-ενες, εἶναι, ἐνα
<i>G.</i>	τέρ-ένων, εἰνῶν, ἐνων
<i>D.</i>	τέρ-εσι, εἶναις, ἐσι
<i>A.</i>	τέρ-ενας, εἶνας, ἐνα
<i>V.</i>	τέρ-ενες, εἶναι, ἐνα

<i>N.</i>	τιμ-ῆντες, ἥσαι, ἦντα
<i>G.</i>	τιμ-ῆντων, ἥσῶν, ἦντων
<i>D.</i>	τιμ-ῆσι, ἥσαις, ῆσι
<i>A.</i>	τιμ-ῆντας, ἥσας, ἦντα
<i>V.</i>	τιμ-ῆντες, ἥσαι, ἦντα

The syncopated Perf. Part. of ἵστημι, *to stand*, is declined as follows, viz. :

ἵστημι, <i>to stand.</i>			μέλας, <i>black.</i>		
Sing.			Sing.		
N.	ἑστ-ώς, ὦσα, ὥς		N.	μέλ-ας, αἶνα, αν	
G.	ἑστ-ώτος, ὠσης, ὥτος		G.	μέλ-ανος, αἰνης, ανος	
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι, ὠσῃ, ὥτι		D.	μέλ-ανι, αἶνῃ, ανι	
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα, ὠσαν, ὥς		A.	μέλ-ανα, αἶναν, αν	
V.	ἑστ-ώς, ὦσα, ὥς		V.	μέλ-αν, αἶνα, αν	
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἑστ-ῶτε, ὠσα, ὥτε		N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε, αἶνα, ανε	
G. D.	ἑστ-ώτοιιν, ὠσαιιν, ὥτοιιν		G. D.	μέλ-άνοιν, αἶναιιν, ἄνειν	
Plur.			Plur.		
N.	ἑστ-ῶτες, ὠσαι, ὦτα		N.	μέλ-ανες, αἶναι, ανα	
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων, ὠσῶν, ὠτων		G.	μέλ-άνων, αἰνῶν, ἄνων	
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι, ὠσαις, ὦσι		D.	μέλ-ασι, αἶναις, ασι	
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας, ὠσαις, ὦτα		A.	μέλ-ανας, αἶνας, ανα	
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες, ὠσαι, ὦτα		V.	μέλ-ανες, αἶναι, ανα	

NUMERALS.

30. The Cardinal Numbers *εἰς*, *δύο*, *τρῆς*, and *τέσσαρες*, are declined below. The remainder, as far as a hundred, are indeclinable. The numbers above one hundred are again declinable like the plural of Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions; as, *διακόσιοι*—*αι*—*α*, *Two Hundred*.

<i>εἰς</i> , one, sing.	<i>δύο</i> , two, dual.	<i>δύο</i> , two, plur.
N. <i>εἷς</i> , <i>μία</i> , <i>ἓν</i>		
G. <i>ἐνός</i> , <i>μῆς</i> , <i>ἐνός</i>	N. A. <i>δύο</i> or <i>δύω</i>	G. <i>δυνῶν</i>
D. <i>ἐνὶ</i> , <i>μῇ</i> , <i>ἐνὶ</i>		D. <i>δυσί</i>
A. <i>ἕνα</i> , <i>μίαν</i> , <i>ἓν</i>	G. D. <i>δυοῖν</i> or <i>δυεῖν</i>	
<i>τρῆς</i> , three, plur.	<i>τέσσαρες</i> , four, plur.	
N. <i>τρεῖς</i> , <i>τρία</i>	N. <i>τέσσαρ-ες</i> , <i>α</i>	
G. <i>τριῶν</i>	G. <i>τεσσάρ-ων</i>	
D. <i>τρισι</i>	D. <i>τέσσαρ-σι</i>	
A. <i>τρεῖς</i> , <i>τρία</i>	A. <i>τέσσαρ-ας</i> , <i>α</i>	

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

31. The degrees of Comparison are regularly formed by adding *τερος* for the Comparative and *τατος* for the Superlative to the Positive; as:

απλους—*απλουστερος*—*απλουστατος*;
μακαρ—*μακαρτερος*—*μακαρτατος*.

Adjectives in *ος* drop *ς*, and, if the penult is short, lengthen it; as:

δίκαιος—δικαιότερος—δικαιότατος;
σοφός—σοφώτερος—σοφώτατος.

Adjectives in *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* annex *τερος* and *τατος* to the Neuter; as:

μέλας (Neuter μέλαν)—μελάντερος—μελάντατος;
ασθένης (Neuter ασθénες)—ασθενέστερος—ασθενέστατος.

Adjectives in *ων* and *ην* annex *τερος* and *τατος* to the Nominative Plural; as:

σώφρων (Plural σώφρονες)—σωφρονέστερος—σωφρονέστατος;
τέρην (τέρενες)—τερενέστερος—τερενέστατος.

Adjectives in *εις* drop the *ι*, and those in *ξ* change *ες* of the Nominative Plural into *ιστερος*—*ιστατος*; as:

χαρίεις—χαριέστερος—χαριέστατος;
βλάξ (Plural βλάκες)—βλακίστερος—βλακίστατος.

Some Adjectives, ending in *υς* and *ρος*, change the terminations into *ων* for the Comparative, and into *ιστος* for the Superlative; as:

ήδύς—ήδίων—ήδίστος;
έχθρος—έχθίων—έχθιστος.

The following Adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.:

ἀγᾶθος, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
	βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
	κρείσων,	κράτιστος.
	κρείττων,	
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κάβρων,	
	κακώτερος,	κάκιστος.
	κακίων,	
	χείρων,	χείριστος.
ήκα, <i>not much</i> ,	χερείων,	
	ήσων,	ήκιστος.
	ήττων,	

καλός, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος,	μακρότατος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μάσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	{ μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	μείστος.
πολύς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίζων,	πλεῖστος.
τερπνός, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλέων,	ῥᾶστος.
φίλος, <i>friendly</i> ,	{ πλείων,	τερπνότατος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	τερπνίστος.
	{ τερπνίων,	φίλτατος.
	{ φίλτερος,	φίλιστος.
	{ φιλίων,	

ARTICLE.

32. The Article *ὁ, the*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F. N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F. N.
N. ὁ ἡ τό	N. τῷ τά τῷ	N. οἱ αἱ τά
G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	G. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	G. τῶν τῶν τῶν
D. τῷ τῇ τῷ	D. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν	D. τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς
A. τόν τήν τό	A. τῷ τά τῷ	A. τοὺς τὰς τὰ

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

33. The Personal Pronouns are *ἐγώ, σύ, Ἴ*. The Nominative *Ἴ* is obsolete.

S. (I)	S. (thou)	S. (he, she, it)
N. ἐγώ	N. σύ	N. Ἴ
G. ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	G. σοῦ	G. οὗ
D. ἐμοί, μοί	D. σοί	D. οἱ
A. ἐμέ, μέ	A. σέ	A. ἑ
D. (we two)	D. (you two)	D. (they two)
N.A. ἡμεῖς, νῶ	N.A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ	N.A. σφῶε
G.D. νῶϊν, νῶν	G.D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν	G.D. σφῶϊν
P. (we)	P. (ye, you)	P. (they)
N. ἡμεῖς	N. ὑμεῖς	N. σφεῖς n. σφέα
G. ἡμῶν	G. ὑμῶν	G. σφῶν
D. ἡμῖν	D. ὑμῖν	D. σφίσιν(ν)
A. ἡμᾶς	A. ὑμᾶς	A. σφᾶς n. σφέα

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

The Possessive Pronouns signify possession. They are formed from the Personal Pronouns. They are ἐμός, σός, ὅς, etc., and are declined like σοφός.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

These are ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ. They have no Nominative. They are declined as in the oblique cases of ἀντός.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

The Interrogative Pronoun τίς, *who? which? what?* is declined in the following manner:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. τίς	τί	N. τίς	N. τίς	τίνα
G. τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	G. τίνων	G. τίνων	τίνων
D. τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	D. τίνων	D. τίσιν(ν)	τίσιν(ν)
A. τίνα	τί	A. τίς	A. τίνας	τίνα

INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

The Indefinite Pronoun τίς (grave accent), *any, certain, some*, is declined as follows:

S. M. F.	N.	D. M. F. N.	P. M. F.	N.
N. τίς	τί	N. τινὲ	N. τινὲς	τινὰ
G. τινός, τοῦ	τινός, τοῦ	G. τινῶν	G. τινῶν	τινῶν
D. τινὶ, τῷ	τινὶ, τῷ	D. τινῶν	D. τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
A. τινὰ	τί	A. τινὲ	A. τινάς	τινὰ, ἄσσα

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, and ἐκεῖνος.

Ὅδε is simply the Article with the inseparable particle δε. Thus, ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε, G. τοῦδε, τῆσδε.

Οὗτος is declined as follows:

S. M.	(this)	F. (this)	N. (this)
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο

<i>D.</i>	(these two)		(these two)		(these two)		
<i>N. A.</i>	τούτω		ταῦτα		τούτω		
<i>G. D.</i>	τούτοιιν		ταύταιιν		τούτοιιν		
<i>P.</i>	(these)		(these)		(these)		
<i>N.</i>	οὗτοι		αὗται		ταῦτα		
<i>G.</i>	τούτων		τούτων		τούτων		
<i>D.</i>	τούτοις		ταύταις		τούτοις		
<i>A.</i>	τούτους		ταύτας		ταῦτα		
<i>M. (this)</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M. (this)</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	ὅδε	ἡδε	τόδε	<i>N.</i>	οἶδε	αἶδε	τάδε
<i>G.</i>	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	<i>G.</i>	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τωνδε
<i>D.</i>	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	<i>D.</i>	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοισδε
<i>A.</i>	τόνδε	τήνδε	τοδε	<i>A.</i>	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
	<i>N. A.</i>	τῶδε	τάδε		τῶδε		
	<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε		τοῖνδε		

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. The Relative Pronoun *ὅς*, *who*, *which*, *that*, is declined as follows :

<i>S. M. F. N.</i>	<i>D. M. F. N.</i>	<i>P. M. F. N.</i>
<i>N.</i> ὅς ἡ ὅ	<i>N.</i> ὧ ᾧ ὧ	<i>N.</i> οἷ αἷ ᾧ
<i>G.</i> οὗ ἧς οὗ	<i>G.</i> οἷν αἷν οἷν	<i>G.</i> ὧν ὧν ὧν
<i>D.</i> ᾧ ᾧ ᾧ	<i>D.</i> οἷν αἷν οἷν	<i>D.</i> οἷς αἷς οἷς
<i>A.</i> ὃν ἣν ὃ	<i>A.</i> ὧ ᾧ ὧ	<i>A.</i> οὓς ἕς ᾧ

2. The Relative *ὅστις*, *whoever*, *who*, is compounded of *ὅς* and the Indefinite Pronoun *τις*, which are separately declined. Thus :

<i>S. M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
<i>G.</i> οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, ὅτου
<i>D.</i> ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾧτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
<i>A.</i> ὃντινα	ἣντινα	ὅ τι
<i>P.</i>		
<i>N.</i> οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ᾧτινα, ᾧττα
<i>G.</i> ὧντινων, ὅτων	ᾧντινων	ᾧντινων, ὅτων
<i>D.</i> οἷσισι(ν), ὅτοισι(ν)	αἷσισι(ν)	οἷσισι(ν), ὅτοισι(ν)
<i>A.</i> οὓσινας	ᾧσινας	ᾧτινα, ᾧττα

INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

The Intensive Pronoun *ἑνός* has three different meanings, viz. :

1. In the Nominative Case always, and in the Oblique Cases when it stands first in the sentence, *αὐτός* has the force of the English *self*; as, *Ἐγὼ αὐτός, I myself*.

2. In the Oblique Cases, when *not* the first word in the clause, it means *him, her, it*, etc.

3. With the Article *before* it, it always means *the same*; as, *ὁ αὐτὸς δούλος, the same slave*. It is declined as follows:

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. αὐτ-ός -ή -ό	N. A. αὐτ-ώ -ά -ώ	N. αὐτ-οί -αί -ά
G. αὐτ-οῦ -ῆς -οῦ	G. D. αὐτ-οῖν -αῖν -οῖν	G. αὐτ-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν
D. αὐτ-ῷ -ῇ -ῷ		D. αὐτ-οῖς -αῖς -οῖς
A. αὐτ-όν -ήν -ό		A. αὐτ-οὺς -άς -ά

In the same manner are declined:

ἄλλος	ἄλλη	ἄλλο	another
ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	who, which
ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	that

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

The Reciprocal Pronoun *ἀλλήλων*, of *one another*, is thus declined:

D.	M.	F.	N.
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
A.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
P.			
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
A.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων

THE VERB.

34. Greek Verbs are either Transitive or Intransitive. A Transitive Verb denotes something done by an agent upon an object; as, *ἔγραψα ἐπιστολήν, I wrote a letter*. An Intransitive Verb denotes an action or state not necessarily requiring an object; as, *φεύγω, I flee*.

VOICES.

I.

There are three Voices: the Active, the Passive, and the Middle.

The Active Voice represents the agent as acting upon an object; as, *τύπτω σε, I strike you.*

The Passive Voice represents the agent as being acted upon by some person or thing; as, *τύπτομαι, I am struck.*

The Middle Voice represents the agent (1) as acting upon itself; as, Active, *λούω, I wash*; Middle, *λούομαι, I wash myself*, i. e., *I bathe*—(2) as acting for its own advantage; as, Active, *παρασκενάζω, I provide*; Middle, *παρασκενάζομαι, I provide for my own use*—(3) as causing something to be done for its own advantage; as, Active, *παρατίθημι την τράπεζαν, I set forth the table*; Middle, *παρατίθεμαι την τράπεζαν, I cause the table to be set forth before me.*

MOODS.

II.

There are five Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Optative, the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative represents that which actually is or occurs; as, *τύπτει, he strikes.*

The Subjunctive represents a possibility or conception of the mind; as, *βουλεύη, he may advise.*

The Optative represents a wish, and is also used as the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses; as, *τύπτοι, let him strike, or, he might strike.*

The Imperative represents a command, exhortation, or entreaty; as, *τύπτε, strike thou.*

The Infinitive represents simply the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *τύπτειν, to strike.*

TENSES.

III.

There are six Tenses: the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, the Future, and the Aorist

The Present, Perfect, and Future are called Primary Tenses. The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist are called Historical Tenses.

The Present Tense represents an action as *now* taking place; as, *τύπτω, I strike.*

The Future Tense represents an action which *will* take place; as, *τύψει, he will strike.* In the Passive Voice two forms occur: the First Future and the Second Future.

The Imperfect Tense represents an action which was taking place and was not completed in some *past time*; as, *ἔτυπον, I was striking.*

The Aorist Tense (*ἀόριστος, indefinite*) represents a past action as simply *done*, without reference to the time of its completion; as, *ἔτυπα, I struck.* This tense has two forms, known as the First and Second Aorist, which do not differ in meaning, and are not both found in the same Verb.

The Perfect Tense represents an action as *complete* at the *present* time; as, *τετυχα, I have struck.* Of this tense also, as well as of the Pluperfect, two forms, the First and the Second, exist.

The Pluperfect Tense represents an action as complete at some past time; as, *ἑτετύκειν, I had struck.*

PERSONS.

IV.

There are three Persons, First, Second, and Third. There is no separate form for the First Person Dual in the Active Voice. It is expressed by the form of the First Person Plural.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE VERB τύπτω, I strike.

35.

	ACTIVE VOICE.				PARTICIPLE. τύπτον
	INDICATIVE. τύπτω	SUBJUNCTIVE. τύπτω	OPTATIVE. τύπτομι	IMPERATIVE. τύπτε	
Present	τύπτω	—	—	—	—
Imperfect	έτυπτον	—	—	—	—
Perfect 1	τέτυπα	τέτύρω	τετύρομι	τέτυρε	τετυρώς
Perfect 2	έτετύπην	τετύπω	τετύπομι	τέτυπε	τετυπώς
Pluperfect 1	έτετύπην	—	—	—	—
Pluperfect 2	—	—	—	—	—
Future 1	τύψω	—	τύψομι	—	τύψων
Future 2	τυπέω	—	τυπέομι	—	τυπέων
Aorist 1	έτυψα	τύψω	τύψαιμι	τύψον	τύψας
Aorist 2	έτυπον	τύπω	τύπομι	τύπε	τυπών
PASSIVE VOICE.					
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	έτυπτόμην	—	—	—	—
Perfect	τέτυμαι	τετυμέννος ὦ	τετυμέννος εἶην	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	έτετύμην	—	—	—	—
Future 1	τυφθήσομαι	—	τυφθήσοίμην	—	τυφθησόμενος
Future 2	τυπθήσομαι	—	τυπθήσοίμην	—	τυπθησόμενος
Future 3	τετύψομαι	—	τετυψοίμην	—	τετυψόμενος
Aorist 1	έτύφθην	τυφθῶ	τυφθείην	τύφθητι	τυφθείς
Aorist 2	έτύπην	τυπῶ	τυπέην	τύπηθι	τυπείς
MIDDLE VOICE.					
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτου	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect	έτυπτόμην	—	—	—	—
Perfect	τέτυμαι	τετυμέννος ὦ	τετυμέννος εἶην	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος
Pluperfect	έτετύμην	—	—	—	—
Future 1	τύψομαι	—	τυψοίμην	—	τύψόμενος
Future 2	τυπέομαι	—	τυπέοίμην	—	τυπέόμενος
Aorist 1	έτυψάμην	τύψωμαι	τυψαίμην	τύψαι	τυψάμενος
Aorist 2	έτυπόμην	τύπωμαι	τυποίμην	τυπού	τυπόμενος

36.

TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω, <i>I strike.</i>	τύπτεις, <i>thou strikest.</i>	τύπτει, <i>he strikes.</i>
D.		τύπτετον, <i>you two strike.</i>	τύπτετον, <i>they two strike.</i>
P.	τύπτομεν, <i>we strike.</i>	τύπτετε, <i>you strike.</i>	τύπτουσι, <i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect. *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπε
D.		ἐτύπτετον	ἐτυπτέτην
P.	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε	ἐτυπτον

Perfect 1. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
D.		τετύφᾱτον	τετύφατον
P.	τετύφᾱμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφᾱσι

Perfect 2. *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε
D.		τέτυπάτον	τετύπατον
P.	τετύπᾱμεν	τετύπατε	τετύπᾱσι

Pluperfect 1. *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύφειν	ἔτετύφεις	ἔτετύφει
D.		ἔτετύφειτον	ἔτετυφέιτην
P.	ἔτετύφειμεν	ἔτετύφειτε	ἔτετύφεισαν

Pluperfect 2. *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύπειν	ἔτετύπεις	ἔτετύπει
D.		ἔτετύπειτον	ἔτετυπέιτην
P.	ἔτετύπειμεν	ἔτετύπειτε	ἔτετύπεισαν

Future 1. *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
D.		τύψετον	τύψετον
P.	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι

Future 2. *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπέις	τυπεῖ
D.		τυπέιτον	τυπέιτον
P.	τυπούμεν	τυπέιτε	τυπούσι

Aorist 1. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
D.		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
P.	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν

Aorist 2. *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε
D.		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπέτην
P.	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυπον

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
D.		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
P.	τύπτωμεν	τύπτητε	τύπτωσι

Perfect 1. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
D.		τετύφητον	τετύφητον
P.	τετύφωμεν	τετύφητε	τετύφωσι

Perfect 2. *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετυπῇ
D.		τετύπητον	τετύπητον
P.	τετύπωμεν	τετύπητε	τετύπωσι

Aorist 1. *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
D.		τύψητον	τύψητον
P.	τύψωμεν	τύψητε	τύψωσι

Aorist 2. *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
D.		τύπητον	τύπητον
P.	τύπωμεν	τύπητε	τύπωσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
D.		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
P.	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν

Perfect 1. *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι	τετύφοις	τετύφοι
D.		τετύφοιτον	τετυφοίτην
P.	τετύφοιμεν	τετύφοιτε	τετύφοιεν

Perfect 2. *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
D.		τετύποιτον	τετυπόιτην
P.	τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

Future 1. *I should or would strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
D.		τύψοιτον	τυψοίτην
P.	τύψοιμεν	τίψοιτε	τύψοιεν

Future 2. *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι	τυποῖς	τυποῖ
D.		τυποῖτον	τυποίτην
P.	τυποῖμεν	τυποῖτε	τυποῖεν

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι	τύψαις	τύψαι
D.		τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
P.	τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν

Aorist 2. *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
D.		τύποιτον	τυποίτην
P.	τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike.*

S.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
D.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
P.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν

Perfect 1. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
D.	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
P.	τετύφετε	τετυφέτωσαν

Perfect 2. *Have struck.*

S.	τέτυπε	τετυπέτω
D.	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
P.	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψον	τυψάτω
D.	τύψατον	τυψάτων
P.	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τύπε	τυπέτω
D.	τύπετον	τυπέτων
P.	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	τύπτειν, to strike, to be striking.
Perfect 1.	τετυφέναι, to have struck.
Perfect 2.	τετυπέναι, to have struck.
Future 1.	τύψειν, to be about to strike.
Future 2.	τυπείν, to be about to strike.
Aorist 1.	τύψαι, to strike.
Aorist 2.	τυπῆν, to strike.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Striking.*

N.	τύπτων	τύπτονσα	τύπτον
G.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος, etc.

Perfect 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τετυφώς	τετυφύια	τετυφός
G.	τετυφότης	τετυφύιας	τετυφότης

Perfect 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τετυπώς	τετυπύια	τετυπός
G.	τετυπότης	τετυπύιας	τετυπότης

Future 1. *Going to strike.*

N.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
G.	τύψοντος	τυψούσης	τύψοντος

Future 2. *Going to strike.*

N.	τυπῶν	τυποῦσα	τυποῦν
G.	τυποῦντος	τυπούσης	τυποῦντος

Aorist 1. *Having struck.*

N.	τύψας	τύψασα	τύψαν
G.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος

Aorist 2. *Having struck.*

N.	τυπών	τυποῦσα	τυπόν
G.	τυπόντος	τυπούσης	τυπόντος

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck.*

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ or -πται	τύπτεται
D.	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

Imperfect. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτον	ἐτύπτετο
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

Perfect. *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ

Pluperfect. *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

Future 1. *I shall or will be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ or -σει	τυφθήσεται
D.	τυφθήσόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
P.	τυφθήσόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

Future 2. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ	τυπήσεται
D.	τυπήσόμεθον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
P.	τυπήσόμεθα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

Future 3. *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύψομαι	τετύψῃ	τετύψεται
D.	τετυψόμεθον	τετύψεσθον	τετύψεσθον
P.	τετυψόμεθα	τετύψεσθε	τετύψονται

Aorist 1. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
D.	—	ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
P.	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

Aorist 2. *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
D.	—	ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
P.	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτύπησαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεδον	τύπτησδον	τύπτησδον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I have been struck, I may have been struck.*

S. τετυμμένος (η, ον), ὦ, ᾗς, ᾗ.

D. τετυμμένω (α, ω), ὤμεν, ἦτον, ἦτον.

P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α), ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὡσι(ν).

Aorist 1. *I am struck, I may or can be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ	τυφθῇ	τυφθῇ
D.	———	τυφθήτον	τυφθήτον
P.	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθήτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

Aorist 2. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῇς	τυπῇ
D.	———	τυπήτον	τυπήτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπήτε	τυπῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο
D.	τυπτοίμεδον	τύπτοισδον	τυπτοίσδην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο

Perfect. *I might, etc., have been struck.*

S. τετυμμένος (η, ον), εἶην, εἶης, εἶη.

D. τετυμμένω (α, ω), εἶημεν, εἶητον, εἶητην.

P. τετυμμένοι (αι, α), εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶσαν.

Future 1. *I should or would be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιτο
D.	τυφθήσοίμεδον	τυφθήσοισδον	τυφθήσοίσδην
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσονται

Future 2. *I might, etc., hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιτο
D.	τυπησοίμεδον	τυπήσοισδον	τυπησοίσδην
P.	τυπησοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσονται

Future 3. *I should or would remain struck.*

S.	τετυψοίμην	τετύψοιο	τετύψοιτο
D.	τετυψοίμεθον	τετύψοισθον	τετυψοίσθην
P.	τετυψοίμεθα	τετύψοισθε	τετύψοιντο

Aorist 1. *I might, could, would, or should be struck.*

S.	τυφείην	τυφείης	τυφείη
D.	_____	τυφείητον	τυφείήτην
P.	τυφείημεν or -είμεν	τυφείητε or -είτε	τυφείησαν or -είεν

Aorist 2. *I might, etc., be struck.*

S.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
D.	_____	τυπείητον	τυπείήτην
P.	τυπείημεν	τυπείητε	τυπείησαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	_____	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	_____	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν or -σθων

Perfect. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τέτυψο	τετύφω
D.	_____	τέτυφθον	τετύφων
P.	_____	τέτυφθε	τετύφωσαν or -φων

Aorist 1. *Be thou struck.*

S.	_____	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
D.	_____	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
P.	_____	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν or -φθέντων

Aorist 2. *Be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
D.	τύπητον	τυπήτων
P.	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι, to be struck.*

Perfect. *τετύφθαι, to have been struck.*

Future 1. *τυφθήσεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

Future 2. *τυπήσεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

Future 3. *τετύψεσθαι, to remain struck.*

Aorist 1. *τυφθῆναι, to be struck.*

Aorist 2. *τυπήναι, to be struck.*

PARTICIPLE.

- Present. τυπτόμενος, η, ον, *being struck*.
 Perfect. τετυμμένος, η, ον, *struck, having been struck*.
 Future 1. τυφθησόμενος, η, ον, *about to be struck*.
 Future 2. τυπησόμενος, η, ον, *about to be struck*.
 Future 3. τετυψόμενος, *about to remain struck*.
 Aorist 1. τυφθείς, είσα, έν, *being struck*.
 Aorist 2. τυπίς, είσα, έν, *being struck*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I strike myself*.

S.	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ	τύπεται
D.	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
P.	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπονται

Imperfect. *I was striking myself*.

S.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτον	ἐτύπτετο
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύποντο

Perfect. *I have struck myself*.

S.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
D.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
P.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι είσι

Pluperfect. *I had struck myself*.

S.	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

Future 1. *I shall strike myself*.

S.	τύψομαι	τύψῃ	τύψεται
D.	τυψόμεθον	τύψεσθον	τύψεσθον
P.	τυψόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύψονται

Future 2. *I shall strike myself*.

S.	τυπούμαι	τυπῇ	τυπῆται
D.	τυπούμεθον	τυπέισθον	τυπέισθον
P.	τυπούμεθα	τυπέισθε	τυπουνται

Aorist 1. *I struck myself*.

S.	ἐτυψαμην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψατο
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυψάσθην
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύψαντο

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
D.	ἐτύπομεθον	ἐτύπεσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
P.	ἐτύπομεθα	ἐτύπεσθε	ἐτύποντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I strike, I may or can strike, myself.*

S.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
D.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
P.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται

Perfect. *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος ὦ,	ῥς, ῥ,
D.	τετυμμένω,	ῆτον, ῆτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι ὦμεν, ῆτε,	ῶσι.

Aorist 1. *I may strike myself.*

S.	τύψωμαι	τύψῃ	τύψηται
D.	τυψώμεθον	τύψησθον	τύψησθον
P.	τυψώμεθα	τύψησθε	τυψωνται

Aorist 2. *I struck myself.*

S.	τύπωμαι	τύπῃ	τύπηται
D.	τύπωμεθον	τύπησθον	τύπησθον
P.	τύπώμεθα	τύπησθε	τύπωνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I might strike myself.*

S.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο
D.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
P.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοινο

Perfect. *I might have struck myself.*

S.	τετυμμένος εἶην,	εἶης, εἶη,
D.	τετυμμένω,	εἶητον, εἶητην,
P.	τετυμμένοι εἶημεν,	εἶητε, εἶησαν.

Future 1. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τύψοιμην	τύψοιο	τύψοιτο
D.	τυψόιμεθον	τύψοισθον	τυψόισθην
P.	τυψόιμεθα	τύψοισθε	τύψοινο

Future 2. *I should strike myself.*

S.	τυπόμην	τυπόιο	τυπόιτο
D.	τυπόμεθον	τυποίσθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυπόμεθα	τυποίσθε	τυπόιντο

Aorist 1. *I might, etc., strike myself.*

S.	τυψάμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
D.	τυψάιμεθον	τύψαισθον	τυψαίσθην
P.	τυψάιμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιντο

Aorist 2. *I might, etc., strike myself.*

S.	τυπόμην	τυπόιο	τυπόιτο
D.	τυπόμεθον	τυποίσθον	τυποίσθην
P.	τυπόμεθα	τυποίσθε	τυπόιντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Strike thyself.*

S.	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
D.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
P.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν

Perfect. *Have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
D.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
P.	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν

Aorist 1. *Strike.*

S.	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
D.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
P.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν

Aorist 2. *Strike.*

S.	τυπού	τυπέσθω
D.	τύπεσθον	τυπέσθων
P.	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *τύπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.*Perfect. *τετύφθαι, to have struck one's self.*Future 1. *τύψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*Future 2. *τυπέσθαι, contracted τυπίσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*Aorist 1. *τύψασθαι, to strike one's self.*Aorist 2. *τυπέσθαι, to strike one's self.*

PARTICIPLE.

- Present. *τυπτόμενος, η, ον, striking himself.*
 Perfect. *τετυμμένος, η, ον, having struck himself.*
 Future 1. *τυψόμενος, η, ον, about to strike himself.*
 Future 2. *τυπεόμενος, contracted τυπούμενος, η, ον, about to strike one's self.*
 Aorist 1. *τυψάμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself.*
 Aorist 2. *τυπόμενος, η, ον, striking or having struck himself.*

37. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

I.

AUGMENT.

The Imperfect and Aorists of the Indicative Mood, and the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Third Future of all of the Moods, receive an increase at the beginning, which is called Augment.

Of this Augment there are two species, known as the Syllabic Augment and as the Temporal Augment. The Syllabic Augment consists of a syllable or syllables prefixed to the Verb. The Temporal Augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the Verb. In most Verbs which begin with a Consonant, the *Syllabic Augment* is used in the Imperfect and Aorist Tenses, and it is formed by prefixing *ε* to the Root; as, *τύπτω*—Imperfect, *ἔτυπτον*.

In Verbs which begin with a Vowel, the Temporal Augment is used in all of the Past Tenses, and it is formed by lengthening the initial Vowel if it be short, or by leaving it unchanged if it be long. The Temporal Augment lengthens *α* and *ε* into *η*, and *ο* into *ω*; as, *ᾄδω*—Imperfect, *ᾄδον*.

REDUPLICATION.

In the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Third Future, Verbs which begin with a Consonant repeat this Consonant before the Syllabic Augment, and such repetition is

called Reduplication. In the Pluperfect the Syllabic Augment is repeated before the Reduplication; as,

τύπτω—Perfect, τ-ε-τυφα—Pluperfect, ε-τ-ε-τυφειν.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition take their Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; as,

προσγράφω—Imperfect, προσέγραφον.

II.

THE ROOT.

The Root of a Verb is composed of those letters which undergo no change in inflection throughout every part of the Verb.

The Characteristic of a Verb is the last letter of the Root.

In regular Verbs, the Characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes the termination of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, Active Voice; as, γ in λέγω. In many instances, however, the Root is modified by the interposition of a letter or letters before the termination; as, τ in τύπτω, where the Root is τυπ.

Commonly the Root may be found by striking off from the Present Indicative Active the letters which follow the Characteristic. The remainder will be the Root, either unchanged or as modified by the rules of Euphony; as,

λέγω—Characteristic, γ—Root, λεγ.

τύπτω—Characteristic, π—Root, τυπ.

Verbs are Pure, Mute, or Liquid, according as the Characteristic is a Vowel, a Mute, or a Liquid; as,

τιω—Characteristic, ι—is a Pure Verb;

λείπω—Characteristic, π—is a Mute Verb;

σπείρω—Characteristic, ρ—is a Liquid Verb.

SECONDARY ROOT.

In the Perfect, Pluperfect, Aorist, and Future Tenses, the Root is found to be, in some Verbs, a shortened form. These Tenses, when formed from this shortened Root, are called the

Second Perfect,
Second Pluperfect,
Second Aorist,
Second Future.

These are *not* distinct Tenses, but merely different forms of the same Tense. No Verb has both forms. The shortened Root *is found in the Lexicon*, and the Tenses are formed by adding their respective terminations to it, as exhibited in the *Second Aorist Active* and in the *Second Perfect Active*.

III.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present. Add $-\omega$ to the strengthened Root if it be strengthened; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$.

Imperfect. Augment and add $-\sigma\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\xi-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\nu$.

1st Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\acute{\alpha}$ to the Root if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add $-\kappa\alpha$ in all other cases; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\acute{\alpha}=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\alpha$ (6, R. 16).

2d Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\alpha$ to the modified Root, as found in the Lexicon; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\sigma\iota\pi$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\sigma\iota\pi-\alpha$.

1st Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and $-\epsilon\iota\nu$ to the Root, if the Characteristic is a Labial or a Palatal; add $-\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ in all other cases; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$ (6, R. 16).

2d Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add $-\epsilon\iota\nu$ to the modified Root as found in the 2d Perfect; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\omicron\iota\pi$; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

1st Future. Add $-\sigma\omega$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\omega=\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ (6, R. 5).

2d Future. Add $-\epsilon\omega$, contracted $\tilde{\omega}$, to the shortened Root as found in the Second Aorist; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\tilde{\omega}$.

1st Aorist. Augment and add $-\sigma\alpha$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\sigma\alpha=\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\alpha$ (6, R. 5).

2d Aorist. Augment and add $-\omicron\nu$ to the shortened Root as found in the Lexicon; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present. Add $-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Imperfect. Augment and add $-\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omicron\mu\eta\nu$.

Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\mu\alpha\iota=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ (6, R. 2).

Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add $-\mu\eta\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\mu\eta\nu=\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\mu\eta\nu$ (6, R. 2).

1st Future. Add $-\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota=\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (6, R. 1).

2d Future. Add $-\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\lambda\iota\pi\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

3d Future. Augment, Reduplicate, and add $-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota=\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (6, R. 5).

1st Aorist. Augment and add $-\theta\eta\nu$ to the Root; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\eta\nu$ (6, R. 1).

2d Aorist. Augment and add $-\eta\nu$ to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi-\omega$; $\lambda\iota\pi$; $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\eta\nu$.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present. Add -ομαι to the strengthened Root, if it be strengthened; as, λείπ-ω; λείπομαι.

Imperfect. Augment and add -ομην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειπόμην.

Perfect. Augment, Reduplicate, and add -μαι to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λέλειμμαι (6, R. 2).

Pluperfect. Augment, Reduplicate, repeat the Augment, and add -μην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλελείμμην.

1st Future. Add -σομαι to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; λείψομαι (6, R. 5).

2d Future. Add -εομαι, contracted -οῦμαι, to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; λιποῦμαι.

1st Aorist. Augment and add -σαμην to the Root; as, λείπ-ω; ἐλειψάμην (6, R. 5).

2d Aorist. Augment and add -ομην to the shortened Root as found in the 2d Aorist Active; as, λειπ-ω; λιπ; ἐ-λιπ-όμην.

EXAMPLES.

38. Let the pupil form each Tense in the following Verbs, giving Rules for all of the Euphonic Changes as laid down in § 6.

1. Τίω, *I honor.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τί-ω	τί-ομαι	τί-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἔ-τι-όμην	ἔ-τι-όμην
Future 1.	τί-σ-ω	τί-σ-ομαι	τι-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	τι-ῶ	τι-οῦ-μαι	τι-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τι-σ-α	ἔ-τι-σ-άμην	ἔ-τι-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-τι-ον	ἔ-τι-όμην	ἔ-τί-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τι-κ-α	τέ-τι-μαι	τέ-τι-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-τε-τί-κ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τί-μην	ἔ-τε-τί-μην
Perfect 2.	τέ-τι-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-τε-τί-ειν		
Future 3.			τε-τί-σ-ομαι

πλέκω, I fold.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Parts divided.	Parts combined.
Present.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκω
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἔπλεκον
Future.	πλέκ-σ-ω	πλέξω
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-α	ἔπλεξα
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-ον	ἔπλακον
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-'-α	πέπλεχα
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-'-ειν	ἔπεπλέχουν
Perfect 2.	πέ-πλοκ-α	πέπλοκα
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-πλόκ-ειν	ἔπεπλόκειν

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην	ἔπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πλέξομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ῶ	πλακῶ
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλεκ-σ-άμην	ἔπλεξάμην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλακ-όμην	ἔπλακόμην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἔπεπλέγμην

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.	πλέκ-ομαι	πλέκομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην	ἔπλεκόμην
Future 1.	πλεκ-θήσ-ομαι	πλεχθήσομαι
Future 2.	πλακ-ήσ-ομαι	πλακήσομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πλέκ-θ-ην	ἔπλέχθην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-πλάκ-ην	ἔπλάκην
Perfect.	πέ-πλεκ-μαι	πέπλεγμαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πλέκ-μην	ἔπεπλέγμην
Future 3.	πε-πλέκ-σ-ομαι	πεπλέξομαι

πείθω, I persuade.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-πειθ-ον	ἔ-πειθ-όμην	ἔ-πειθ-όμην
Future 1.	πεί-σ-ω	πεί-σ-ομαι	πεισ-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.			πιθ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-πει-σ-α	ἔ-πει-σ-άμην	ἔ-πεισ-θ-ην

Aorist 2.	ἔ-πιθ-ον	ἔ-πιθ-όμην	ἔ-πίθ-ην
Perfect.	πέ-πει-κ-α	πέ-πεισ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-πεί-κ-ειν	ἔ-πε-πείσ-μην	ἔ-πε-πείσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πί-ποιθ-α		
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-ποίθ-ειν		
Future 3.			πε-πεί-σ-ομαι

SPECIAL RULES FOR PURE VERBS.

I.

39. Pure Verbs, whose characteristic is α or ε or ο, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

II.

The Tenses are formed according to the Rules given above; but, (a) when a short vowel occurs before a consonant, it is changed into its own long; as, φιλεω; φιλε; φιλήσω; (b) when ε or α short doubtful vowel occurs before a Consonant in the Active and Middle Voice, the Verb inserts σ before a Consonant in the Passive Voice; as,

ἀλέω; ἀλέσω; ἡλέσθην.

EXAMPLES OF PURE CONTRACT VERBS.

40.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	{ τιμάω τιμᾶω	-ᾶω	τιμ-άοιμι	τίμαε	-άειν	-άων
Imperfect	{ ἐτίμαον ἐτίμῳ	-ῶ	τιμ-ώμι	τίμα	-ῶν	-ῶν
Future 1	τιμήσω				-ειν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐτίμησα	-ω	τιμήσ-αιμι	τίμησον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	τετίμηκα	-ω	τετιμήκ-οιμι	τετίμηκε	-έναι	-ώς
Pluperfect	ἐτετιμήκειν					
Aorist 2	ἐτίμηον	-ω	τίμ-οιμι	τίμε	-εῖν	-ὦν
Future 2	τιμῶ		τιμ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ὦν

εω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	{ φιλέω φιλᾶω	-έω -ῶ	φιλ-έοιμι φιλ-οῖμι	φίλει	-έειν	-έων
Imperfect	{ ἐφίλειον ἐφίλουν				-εῖν	-ῶν
Future 1	φιλήσω				-ειν	-ων
Aorist 1	ἐφίλησα	-ω	φιλήσ-αιμι	φίλησον	-αι	-ας
Perfect	πεφίληκα	-ω	πεφιλήκ-οιμι	πεφίληκε	-έναι	-ως
Pluperfect	ἔπεφίληκειν					
Aorist 2	ἐφίλον	-ω	φιλ-οιμι	φίλε	-εῖν	-ὦν
Future 2	φιλῶ		φιλ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ὦν

	σω.	
Present	-ὄω -ῶ	χρυσάω χρυσῶ ἐχρυσάον ἐχρυσῶν
Imperfect		χρυσάοιμι χρυσῶιμι
Future 1		χρυσάσω-οιμι
Aorist 1	-ω	χρυσάσω-αιμι
Perfect	-ω	κεχρυσάω-οιμι
Pluperfect		

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάσμαι	-ᾶμαι	τιμ-οίμην	τίμασον	-ᾶσθαι	-αόμενος
	τιμῶμαι	-ῶμαι	τιμ-ώμην	τίμῳ	-ᾷσθαι	-ώμενος
Imperfect	ἐτιμάομην	—	—	—	—	—
	ἐτιμῶμην	—	—	—	—	—
Perfect	τετίμημαι	-ῶμαι	τετιμ-ήμην	τετίμησο	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Pluperfect	ἔτετιμήμην	—	—	—	—	—
Future 3	τετιμήσομαι	—	τετιμησ-οίμην	—	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 1	ἐτιμήθην	-ῶ	τιμηθ-είην	τιμήθητι	-ῆναι	-εις
Future 1	τιμηθήσομαι	—	τιμηθισ-οίμην	—	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aorist 2	ἐτιμήθην	-ῶ	τιμ-είην	τίμηθι	-ῆναι	-εις
Future 2	τιμήσομαι	—	τιμησ-οίμην	—	-εσθαι	-όμενος

PASSIVE VOICE.—(Continued.)

εω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	φιλῶμαι	—ῶμαι	φιλ-εοίμην	φιλῆου	—εῖσθαι	—έόμενος
Imperfect	φιλοῦμαι	—ῶμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φιλῶ	—εῖσθαι	—οῦμενος
Perfect	ἔφιλῆμαι	—ῶμαι	—	—	—ῆσθαι	—ῆμένος
Pluperfect	ἔπεφιλῆμην	—	πεφιλ-ήμην	πεφιλῆσο	—	—
Future 3	πεφιλῆσομαι	—	πεφιλῆσ-οίμην	—	—εσθαι	—οῦμενος
Aorist 1	ἐφιλῆθην	—ῶ	φιλῆθ-είην	φιλῆθῃ	—ῆναι	—έεις
Future 1	φιλῆθῶμαι	—	φιλῆθῶσ-οίμην	—	—εσθαι	—έεις
Aorist 2	ἔφιλην	—ῶ	φιλ-είην	φιλῇ	—ῆναι	—οῦμενος
Future 2	φιλῆσομαι	—	φιλῆσ-οίμην	φιλῇ	—εσθαι	—οῦμενος

οω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	χρυσόομαι	—ῶμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην	χρυσόου	—όεσθαι	—όόμενος
Imperfect	χρυσοῦμαι	—ῶμαι*	χρυσ-οίμην	χρυσού	—όεσθαι	—οῦμενος
Perfect	ἔχρυσουίμαι	—ῶμαι	—	—	—ώσθαι	—ώμένος
Pluperfect	ἔεχρυσώμην	—	κεχρυσ-ώμην	κεχρυσωσο	—	—
Future 3	κεχρυσώσομαι	—	κεχρυσωσ-οίμην	—	—εσθαι	—οῦμενος
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσάθην	—ῶ	χρυσωθ-είην	χρυσάθῃ	—ῆναι	—έεις
Future 1	χρυσάθῶμαι	—	χρυσωθῶσ-οίμην	—	—εσθαι	—οῦμενος

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present	τιμάομαι	-άωμαι	τιμ-αιίμην	τιμάου	-άεσθαι	δοαμένης
Imperfect	τιμῶμαι	-ῶμαι	τιμ-ῶμην	τιμῷ	-ᾶσθαι	δοαμένη
Aorist 1	ἐτιμάμην					
Future 1	ἐτιμήσάμην	-ωμαι	τιμης-αίμην	τίμησαι	-ασθαι	δοαμένης
Aorist 2	τιμήσομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοαμένη
Future 2	ἐτιμήμην	-ωμαι	τιμ-οίμην	τιμῷ	-έσθαι	δοαμένης
	τιμούμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	δοαμένη

εω.

Present	φιλέομαι	-έωμαι	φιλ-εοίμην	φιλέου	-έεσθαι	δοαμένης
Imperfect	φιλοῦμαι	-ῶμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φίλῳ	-εῖσθαι	δοαμένη
Aorist 1	ἐφιλέμην					
Future 1	ἐφιλήσάμην	-ωμαι	φιλης-αίμην	φίλησαι	-ασθαι	δοαμένης
Aorist 2	φιλήσομαι		φιλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	δοαμένη
Future 2	ἐφίλῳμην	-ωμαι	φιλ-οίμην	φίλῳ	-εῖσθαι	δοαμένης
	φιλούμαι		φιλ-οίμην			

ωω.

Present	χρυσόομαι	-όωμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην	χρυσόου	-έεσθαι	δοαμένης
Imperfect	χρυσοῦμαι	-ῶμαι	χρυσ-οοίμην	χρυσῷ	-εῖσθαι	δοαμένη
Aorist 1	ἐχρυσόμην					
Future 1	ἐχρυσάμην	-ωμαι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	χρύσωσαι	-ασθαι	δοαμένης
Future 2	ἐχρυσόμην					
	χρυσούμαι		χρυσωσ-οοίμην			

ACTIVE VOICE.
INDICATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.

	Singular.					Dual.					Plural.				
	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
τιμ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
φιλ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
χρυσ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
ἐτίμ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
ἐφιλ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
ἐχρυσ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω

Imperfect Tense.

ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ
ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ
ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ
ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.					Dual.					Plural.				
	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
τιμ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
φιλ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω
χρυσ-	ἄνω	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ῶ	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω	ἄνω

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
τιμ-	{	{	αίμεθον	αἶσθον	αἶσθον	αόμεθα	αἶσθε	άονται
	{	{	ώμεθον	ᾤσθον	ᾤσθον	ώμεθα	ᾤσθε	ώνται
φιλ-	{	{	εθμεθον	εἰσθον	εἰσθον	εόμεθα	εἰσθε	έονται
	{	{	οἰμεθον	οἰσθον	οἰσθον	οόμεθα	οἰσθε	οὔνται
χρυσ-	{	{	οόμεθον	οἰσθον	οἰσθον	οόμεθα	οἰσθε	όονται
	{	{	οὔμεθον	οὔσθον	οὔσθον	οόμεθα	οὔσθε	οὔνται
Imperfect Tense.								
ἐτιμ-	{	{	αόμεθον	αἶσθον	αἶσθον	αόμεθα	αἶσθε	άοντο
	{	{	ώμεθον	ᾤσθον	ᾤσθον	ώμεθα	ᾤσθε	ώντο
ἐφιλ-	{	{	εόμεθον	εἰσθον	εἰσθον	εόμεθα	εἰσθε	έοντο
	{	{	οἰμεθον	οἰσθον	οἰσθον	οόμεθα	οἰσθε	οὔντο
ἐχρυσ-	{	{	οόμεθον	οἰσθον	οἰσθον	οόμεθα	οἰσθε	όοντο
	{	{	οὔμεθον	οὔσθον	οὔσθον	οόμεθα	οὔσθε	οὔντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
τιμ-	{	{	αἶσθον	αἶσθων	αἶσθων	αἶσθε	αἰσθωσαν	
	{	{	ᾤσθον	ᾤσθων	ᾤσθων	ᾤσθε	ᾤσθωσαν	
φιλ-	{	{	εἰσθον	εἰσθων	εἰσθων	εἰσθε	εἰσθωσαν	
	{	{	οἰσθον	οἰσθων	οἰσθων	οἰσθε	οἰσθωσαν	
χρυσ-	{	{	οἰσθον	οἰσθων	οἰσθων	οἰσθε	οἰσθωσαν	
	{	{	οὔσθον	οὔσθων	οὔσθων	οὔσθε	οὔσθωσαν	

OPTATIVE MOOD.			
Singular.		Dual.	
τιμ-	{ αἰμην ψιμην οἰμην οἰμην οἰμην }	{ αἰμεθον ψιμεθον οἰμεθον οἰμεθον οἰμεθον }	{ αἰσθην ψισθην οἰσθην οἰσθην οἰσθην }
φιλ-	{ αἰο ψο οἰο οἰο οἰο }	{ αἰσθον ψισθον οἰσθον οἰσθον οἰσθον }	{ αἰσθε ψισθε οἰσθε οἰσθε οἰσθε }
χρυσ-	{ αἰτο ψτο οἰτο οἰτο οἰτο }	{ αἰσθον ψισθον οἰσθον οἰσθον οἰσθον }	{ αἰσθε ψισθε οἰσθε οἰσθε οἰσθε }
			{ αἰντο ψντο οἰντο οἰντο οἰντο }
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			
τιμ-	{ αῶμαι ῶμαι ἔωμαι ῶμαι ὀωμαι }	{ αῶμεθον ῶμεθον ἔωμεθον ῶμεθον ὀωμεθον }	{ ἀήσθον ᾄσθον ἐήσθον ῆσθον ὠήσθον }
φιλ-	{ ἀηται ᾄται ἐηται ῆται ὠηται }	{ ἀήσθον ᾄσθον ἐήσθον ῆσθον ὠήσθον }	{ ἀήσθε ᾄσθε ἐήσθε ῆσθε ὠήσθε }
χρυσ-	{ ᾄται ᾄται ᾄται ᾄται ᾄται }	{ ἀήσθον ᾄσθον ἐήσθον ῆσθον ὠήσθον }	{ ἀήσθε ᾄσθε ἐήσθε ῆσθε ὠήσθε }
			{ ᾄνται ᾄνται ᾄνται ᾄνται ᾄνται }
INFINITIVE MOOD.		PARTICIPLE.	
τιμ-	{ αἰσθαι ᾄσθαι ἔσθαι ῖσθαι οἰσθαι }	{ αἰμεν-ος ῶμεν-ος ἐόμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος }	{ ον ον ον ον ον }
φιλ-	{ αἰσθαι ᾄσθαι ἔσθαι ῖσθαι οἰσθαι }	{ αἰμεν-ος ῶμεν-ος ἐόμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος }	{ ον ον ον ον ον }
χρυσ-	{ αἰσθαι ᾄσθαι ἔσθαι ῖσθαι οἰσθαι }	{ αἰμεν-ος ῶμεν-ος ἐόμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος οἰμεν-ος }	{ ον ον ον ον ον }

LIQUID VERBS.

42. Liquid Verbs are those whose characteristic is a Liquid. In the formation of their Tenses, they differ from the Mute Verbs in the following particulars, viz. :

I.

If the strengthened Root of the Present is long, all of the Tenses excepting the Present and Imperfect are formed from the modified Root as found in the 2d Aorist and 2d Perfect.

II.

The Future Active and Middle, instead of *σω* and *σομαι*, add *εω* and *εομαι*, contracted into *ῶ* and *οῦμαι*, to the shortened Root; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; Future Active *τενῶ*; Future Middle *τενοῦμαι*.

III.

The First Aorist Active and Middle lengthen the shortened Root, and instead of *σα* and *σαμην*, add *α* and *άμην*; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; shortened Root *τεν*; re-lengthened Root *τειν*; 1st A. Active *ἔτεινα*; 1st A. Middle *ετειναμην*.

IV.

Verbs of two syllables in *εινω*, *ινω* and *υνω* drop *ν* before a Consonant; as, *τείνω*; Root *τειν*; modified Root *ταν*; Perfect *τετακα*.

43.

EXAMPLES OF LIQUID VERBS.

Στέλλω, I send.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	<i>στέλλ-ω</i>	<i>στέλλ-ομαι</i>	<i>στέλλ-ομαι</i>
Imperfect.	<i>ἔ-στελλ-ον</i>	<i>ἔ-στελλ-όμην</i>	<i>ἔ-στελλ-όμην</i>
Future 1.	<i>στελ-έ-ω, ῶ</i>	<i>στελ-έ-ομαι, οῦμαι</i>	<i>σταλ-θήσ-ομαι</i>
Future 2.	—	—	<i>σταλ-ήσ-ομαι</i>
Aorist 1.	<i>ἔ-στειλ-α</i>	<i>ἔ-στειλ-άμην</i>	<i>ἔ-στάλ-θ-ην</i>
Aorist 2.	<i>ἔ-σταλ-ον</i>	<i>ἔ-σταλ-όμην</i>	<i>ἔ-στάλ-ην</i>

Perfect.	ἔ-σταλ-κ-α	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-στάλ-κ-ειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perfect 2.	ἔ-στολ-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-στόλ-ειν	_____	_____

Φαίνω, *I show.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι	φαίν-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμην	ἔ-φαιν-όμην
Future 1.	φαν-έ-ω, ὦ	φαν-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	φαν-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	φαν-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-φᾶν-α	ἔ-φᾶν-άμην	ἔ-φάν-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-φᾶν-ον	ἔ-φᾶν-όμην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Perfect.	πέ-φαγ-κ-α	πέ-φασ-μαι	πέ-φασ-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-πε-φάγ-κ-ειν	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perfect 2.	πέ-φην-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν	_____	_____

Τείνω, *I stretch.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	τείν-ω	τείν-ομαι	τείν-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-τειν-ον	ἔ-τειν-όμην	ἔ-τειν-όμην
Future 1.	τεν-έ-ω, ὦ	τεν-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	τα-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	ταν-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-τειν-α	ἔ-τειν-άμην	ἔ-τά-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-ταν-ον	ἔ-ταν-όμην	ἔ-τάν-ην
Perfect.	τέ-τα-κ-α	τέ-τα-μαι	τέ-τα-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-τε-τά-κ-ειν	ἔ-τε-τά-μην	ἔ-τε-τά-μην
Perfect 2.	τέ-τον-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-τε-τόν-ειν	_____	_____

Νέμω, *I distribute.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Present.	νέμ-ω	νέμ-ομαι	νέμ-ομαι
Imperfect.	ἔ-νεμ-ον	ἔ-νεμ-όμην	ἔ-νεμ-όμην
Future 1.	νεμ-έ-ω, ὦ	νεμ-έ-ομαι, οὔμαι	νεμ-η-θήσ-ομαι
Future 2.	_____	_____	ναμ-ήσ-ομαι
Aorist 1.	ἔ-νειμ-α	ἔ-νειμ-άμην	ἔ-νεμ-ή-θ-ην
Aorist 2.	ἔ-νάμ-ον	ἔ-ναμ-όμην	ἔ-νάμ-ην
Perfect.	νε-νέμ-η-κ-α	νε-νέμ-η-μαι	νε-νέμ-η-μαι
Pluperfect.	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-κ-ειν	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην	ἔ-νε-νεμ-ή-μην
Perfect 2.	νέ-νομ-α	_____	_____
Pluperfect 2.	ἔ-νε-νόμ-ειν	_____	_____

VERBS IN μ .

44. Verbs in μ are formed from Pure Verbs in

$\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, and $\nu\omega$,

and are consequently of four forms, ending respectively in

$\eta\mu$, $\eta\mu$, $\omega\mu$, and $\nu\mu$.

The following steps are taken in the formation of a regular Verb in μ :

I.

Change ω into μ ; as,

$\beta\alpha\omega$; $\beta\alpha\mu$.

II.

Lengthen the Penultima; as,

$\beta\alpha\omega$; $\beta\alpha\mu$; $\beta\eta\mu$.

III.

Prefix the Reduplication.

This consists of ι with the initial Consonant when the Verb begins with a Consonant; as,

$\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\beta\alpha\mu$; $\beta\eta\mu$; $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\mu$;

or of simply an aspirated ι when the Verb begins with a Vowel or with the letters $\sigma\tau$ or $\pi\tau$; as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\mu$; $\acute{\eta}\mu$; $\acute{\imath}\eta\mu$.

$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu$; $\sigma\acute{\eta}\mu$; $\acute{\imath}\sigma\tau\eta\mu$.

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\mu$; $\pi\acute{\eta}\mu$; $\acute{\imath}\pi\tau\eta\mu$.

45. Verbs in μ have but three Tenses of this peculiar form, viz.: the Present, Imperfect, and 2d Aorist. The remaining Tenses are formed regularly from the Pure Verbs upon which they are built. The Present is formed above. The other two Tenses are formed as follows; viz.:

IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Change μ of the Present into ν , and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with ι , which remains unchanged; as,

$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$; Imp. $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$.
 $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$; Imp. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$.

SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, $\pi\tau$, or $\sigma\tau$, when the aspirated ι is changed into the Augment; as,

$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$; Imp. $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$; 2d A. $\epsilon\delta\omega\nu$.
 $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$; Imp. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$; 2d A. $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\nu$.

PRESENT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change μ of the Present Active into $\mu\alpha\iota$ and shorten the Penultima; as,

$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$; Pres. Pass. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

IMPERFECT, PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Change $\mu\alpha\iota$ of the Present into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefix the Augment, unless the Verb begins with ι , which remains unchanged; as,

$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; Imp. $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\eta\nu$.
 $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$; Imp. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

Drop the reduplication of the Imperfect unless the Verb begins with a Vowel, with $\pi\tau$, or with $\sigma\tau$, when the aspirated ι is changed into the Augment; as,

$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$; $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\mu\eta\nu$; $\epsilon\delta\omicron\mu\eta\nu$.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present	ἵσταμαι	ἵστω	ἵσταίην	ἵστασθι	ἵσταναι	ἱστάς
Imperfect	ἕστην	στώ	σταίην	στήθι	στῆναι	στάς
Aorist 2	ἔστην	τίθω	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Present	τίθην	θῶ	θείην	θεί	θεῖναι	θείς
Imperfect	ἔτιθην	δίδω	διδόην	δίδοθι	διδόναι	διδούς
Aorist 2	ἔθην	δῶ	δοίην	δόθι	δύναι	δούς
Present	δίδωμι	δεκνύω	δεκνύοιμι	δεκνύθι	δεκνύναι	δεκνύς
Imperfect	ἔδιδων	δέω	δοίην	δοθι	δύναι	δύς
Aorist 2	ἔδων	δέκνυμι	δεκνύοιμι	δεκνύθι	δεκνύναι	δεκνύς
Present	ἐξίστημι	ἐξίστω	ἐξισταίην	ἐξίστασθι	ἐξίσταναι	ἐξιστάς
Imperfect	ἐξέστην	ἐξέστω	ἐξεσταίην	ἐξεστασθι	ἐξεστῆναι	ἐξεστάς
Aorist 2	ἐξέστην	ἐξέτιθω	ἐξετιθείην	ἐξετιθει	ἐξετιθέναι	ἐξετιθείς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Present	ἵσταμαι	ἵστωμαι	ἵσταίμην	ἵστασο	ἵσασθαι	ἱσάμενος
Imperfect	ἕσταιμι	στώμαι	σταίμην	στάσο	στάσθαι	στάμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἔσταιμι	τίθωμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεισο	τιθέσθαι	τιθείμενος
Present	τίθην	θῶμαι	θείμην	θείσο	θείσθαι	θείμενος
Imperfect	ἔτιθην	δίδωμαι	διδόμην	δίδοσο	διδόσθαι	διδόμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἔθην	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δόσο	δόσθαι	δόμενος
Present	δίδωμι	δεκνύωμαι	δεκνύοιμην	δεκνύσο	δεκνύσθαι	δεκνύμενος
Imperfect	ἔδιδον	δέωμαι	δοίμην	δόσο	δόσθαι	δόμενος
Aorist 2 Middle	ἔδων	δέκνυμαι	δεκνύοιμην	δεκνύσο	δεκνύσθαι	δεκνύμενος
Present	ἐξίστημι	ἐξίστωμαι	ἐξισταίμην	ἐξίστασο	ἐξίσασθαι	ἐξισάμενος
Imperfect	ἐξέστην	ἐξέστωμαι	ἐξεσταίμην	ἐξεστασο	ἐξεστάσθαι	ἐξεστάμενος
Aorist 2-Middle	ἐξέστην	ἐξέτιθωμαι	ἐξετιθείμην	ἐξετιθεισο	ἐξετιθέσθαι	ἐξετιθείμενος

47. TABLE OF INFLECTIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>I place</i>	<i>I put</i>	<i>I give</i>	<i>I show</i>
S.	ἵστημι ἵστης ἵστησι(ν)	τίθημι τίθης τίθησι(ν)	δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσι(ν)
D.	ἵσταμεν ἵστατον ἵστατον	τίθεμεν τίθετον τίθετον	δίδομεν δίδοτον δίδοτον	δείκνυμεν δείκνυτον δείκνυτον
P.	ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστασι(ν)	τίθεμεν τίθετε τίθεισι(ν) or τίθειᾶσι(ν)	δίδομεν δίδοτε διδούσι(ν) or διδοῦσι(ν)	δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δεικνύσι(ν) or δεικνύᾶσι(ν)

Imperfect.

S.	ἵστην ἵστης ἵστη	ἐτίθην ἐτίθης ἐτίθη	ἐδίδων ἐδίδως ἐδίδω	ἐδείκνυν ἐδείκνυς ἐδείκνυ
D.	ἵσταμεν ἵστατον ἱστάτην	ἐτίθεμεν ἐτίθετον ἐτιθέτην	ἐδίδομεν ἐδίδοτον ἐδιδότην	ἐδείκνυμεν ἐδείκνυτον ἐδεικνύτην
P.	ἵσταμεν ἵστατε ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεμεν ἐτίθετε ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδομεν ἐδίδοτε ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυμεν ἐδείκνυτε ἐδείκνυσαν

Aorist 2.

S.	ἔστην ἔστης ἔστη	ἔθην ἔθης ἔθη	ἔδων ἔδως ἔδω	ἔδυν ἔδυσ ἔδυν
D.	ἔστημεν ἔστητον ἑστήτην	ἔθεμεν ἔθετον ἐθέτην	ἔδομεν ἔδοτον ἐδότην	ἔδυμεν ἔδυτον ἐδύτην
P.	ἔστημεν ἔστητε ἔστησαν	ἔθεμεν ἔθετε ἔθεσαν	ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν	ἔδυμεν ἔδυτε ἔδυσαν

D

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἴστω	τιθῶ	• διδῶ	δεικνύω
	ἴσῃς	τιθῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύῃς
	ἴσῃ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
D.	ἴστωμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἴσῃτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύῃτον
	ἴσῃτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύῃτον
P.	ἴστωμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἴσῃτε	τιθῇτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύῃτε
	ἴσῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)	δεικνύωσι(ν)

Aorist 2.

σῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	θῶ inflect- ed like the Present.	δῶ inflect- ed like the Ppresent.	δύω inflect- ed like the Present.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἴσταιην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	ἴσταιῃς	τιθείῃς	διδοίῃς	δεικνύοις
	ἴσταιῇ	τιθείῃ	διδοίῃ	δεικνύοι
D.	ἴσταιημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἴσταιήτον	τιθείήτον	διδοίήτον	δεικνύοιτον
	ἴσταιήτην	τιθείήτην	διδοίήτην	δεικνύοίτην
P.	ἴσταιημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἴσταιῃτε	τιθείῃτε	διδοίῃτε	δεικνύοιτε
	ἴσταιήσαν	τιθείήσαν	διδοίήσαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus :

D.	ἴσταίτον	τιθείτον	διδοίτον
	ἴσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην
P.	ἴσταίμεν	τιθείμεν	διδοίμεν
	ἴσταίτε	τιθείτε	διδοίτε
	ἴσταίεν	τιθείεν	διδοίεν

Aorist 2.

σταιην inflect- ed like the Present.	θείην inflect- ed like the Present.	δοίην inflect- ed like the Present.	δῶην
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵσταθι or ἵστη	τίθει	δίδοθι	δείκνυθι or δείκνῦ
	ιστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
D.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ιστάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
P.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ιστάτωσαν	τιθέτωσαν	διδότωσαν	δεικνύτωσαν
	or ισάντων	or τιθέντων	or διδόντων	or δεικνύντων

Aorist 2.

S.	στήθι	θείμι or θείς	δάμι or δός	δῦθι
	στήτω	θέτω	δότη	δύτω
D.	στήτον	θείτον	δότον	δῦτον
	στήτων	θέτων	δότην	δύτων
P.	στήτε	θείτε	δότε	δῦτε
	στήτωσαν	θείτωσαν	δότησαν	δύτωσαν
	or σάντων	or θέντων	or δόντων	or δύντων

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ιστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
Aor. 2.	στήναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δύναι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ιστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
Aor. 2.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	ἵσασαι	τίθεσαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
		or τίθῃ		
	ἵσεται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
D.	ιστάμεθον	τιθέμεθον	διδόμεθον	δεικνύμεθον
	ἵσασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δεικνυσθον
	ἵσασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δεικνυσθον
P.	ιστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	ἵσασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δεικνυσθε
	ἵστανται	τίθενται	διδονται	δεικνυνται

Imperfect..

S.	ιστάμην ἴστασο or ἴστω ἴστατο	ἐτιθέμην ἐτίθειςσο or ἐτίθου ἐτίθετο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδοσο or ἐδίδου ἐδίδοτο	ἐδεικνύμην ἐδείκνυσσο ἐδείκνυτο
D.	ιστάμεθον ἴστασθον ιστάσθην	ἐτιθέμεθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόμεθον ἐδίδοσθον ἐδίδοσθην	ἐδεικνύμεθον ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ιστάμεθα ἴστασθε ἴσταντο	ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοντο	ἐδεικνύμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

ιστάμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδέμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδόμην inflected like the Imperfect.	ἐδύμην inflected like ἐδεικνύμην
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ιστώμαι ιστῇ ιστήται	τιδῶμαι τιδῇ τιδῆται	διδῶμαι διδῇ διδῶται	δεικνύωμαι δεικνύῃ δεικνύηται
D.	ιστώμεθον ιστήσθον ιστήσθον	τιδῶμεθον τιδῆσθον τιδῆσθον	διδῶμεθον διδῶσθον διδῶσθον	δεικνύώμεθον δεικνύησθον δεικνύησθον
P.	ιστώμεθα ιστήσθε ιστῶνται	τιδῶμεθα τιδῆσθε τιδῶνται	διδῶμεθα διδῶσθε διδῶνται	δεικνύώμεθα δεικνύησθε δεικνύωνται

Aorist 2 Middle.

στώμαι like the Present.	δῶμαι like the Present.	δῶμαι like the Present.	δύωμαι like δεικνύωμαι
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ισταίμην ισταῖο ισταῖτο	τιθείμην τιθεῖο τιθεῖτο	διδοίμην διδοῖο διδοῖτο	δεικνυοίμην δεικνύοιο δεικνύοιτο
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D.	ἰσταίμεθον ἰσταῖσθον ἰσταῖσθην	τιθαίμεθον τιθεῖσθον τιθεῖσθην	διδοίμεθον διδοῖσθον διδοῖσθην	δεικνυοίμεθον δεικνύοισθον δεικνυοῖσθην
P.	ἰσταίμεθα ἰσταῖσθε ἰσταῖντο	τιθαίμεθα τιθεῖσθε τιθεῖντο	διδοίμεθα διδοῖσθε διδοῖντο	δεικνυοίμεθα δεικνύοισθε δεικνύοιεντο

Aorist 2 Middle.

σταίμην like the Present.	θείμην like the Present.	δοίμην like the Present.	δύμην
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ἵστασο or ἵστω ἰστάσθω	τίθεςο or τίθου τιθέσθω	δίδοςο or δίδου διδόσθω	δείκνυσο δεικνύσθω
D.	ἵστασθον ἰστάσθων	τίθεςθον τιθέσθων	δίδοςθον διδόσθων	δείκνυσθον δεικνύσθων
P.	ἵστασθε ἰστάσθωσαν or ἰστάσθων	τίθεςθε τιθέσθωσαν or τιθέσθων	δίδοςθε διδόσθωσαν or διδόσθων	δείκνυσθε δεικνύσθωσαν or δεικνύσθων

Aorist 2 Middle.

στάσο like the Present.	θέσο or θοῦ like the Present.	δόσο or δοῦ like the Present.	δύσο like δεικνυσο.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδεσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
A. 2 M.	στάσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι.	δύσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	ιστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
A. 2 M.	στάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	δύμενος

EXERCISES IN FORMATION.

Let the pupil form all of the Tenses of the following Verbs according to the foregoing Rules.

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
δέρκω	δερκ	δαρκ	δορκ
σπείρω	σπειρ	σπαρ	σπορ

Verb.	Root.	Aorist 2 Root.	Perfect 2 Root.
λέγω	λεγ	λεγ	λογ
σῆπω	σηπ	σαπ	σηπ
φαίνω	φαιν	φαν	φην
θάλλω	θαλ	θαλ	θηλ
αγείρω	αγειρ	αγερ	αγορ
βίβημι	βα	—	—
δίδημι	δε	—	—

48. TABLES OF THE SYNOPSSES AND INFLECTIONS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Εἰμὶ, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἰμὶ, εἷς. or εἴ, ἐστὶ	ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν	ἴσμεν, ἐστέ, εἰσὶ

Imperfect.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

Imperfect Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο

Future Middle.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω	ἔστων, ἔστων	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη	εἴητον, εἴήτην	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν or εἴεν

Future.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο	ἔσοίμεθον, ἔσοισθον, ἔσοίσθην	ἔσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσουντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Present.	Plural.
	Dual.	
ὦ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗτον, ᾗτον	ᾶμεν, ᾗτε, ᾶσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future.
εἶναι	ἔσεσθαι

Εἶμι, to go.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present Tense.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Indic.	εἶμι εἷς or εἷ εἷσι	ἵτον ἵτον	ἵμεν ἵτε ἴσι or ἴασι
Subj.	ἴω ἴης ἴη	ἴητον ἴητον	ἴωμεν ἴητε ἴωσι
Opt.	ἴοιμι ἴοις ἴοι	ἴοιτον ἴοίτην	ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν
Imper.	— ἴθι ἴτω	ἵτον ἴτων	— ἵτε ἴτωσαν
Infin.	εἶναι	Part. ἰών	ἰούσα ἰόν Gen. ἰόντος ἰούσης, etc.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

Sing. ᾗεν or ᾗα	ᾗεις or ᾗεσθα	ᾗει
Dual ———	ᾗειτον or ᾗτον	ᾗείτην or ᾗτην
Plur. ᾗειμεν or ᾗμεν	ᾗειτε or ᾗτε	ᾗεσαν, Ion. ᾗισαν

ἵεμαι, to hasten.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present ἵεμαι	-εσαι	-εται	-έμεδον, etc.
Imperfect ἵεμην	-εσο	-ετο	-έμεδον, etc.

ἵημι, to send.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Present.	
	Dual.	Plural.
Singular.	ἵετον, ἵετον	ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσι
ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι		
	Imperfect.	
ἵην, ἵης, ἵη	ἵετον, ἵετην	ἵεμεν, ἵεπε, ἵεσαν
	Future 1.	
ἵησ-ω, εἰς, εἰ	ἕτον, ἕτον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι

Aorist 1.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἦκα	εἶκα	εἵκειν
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ	Aorist 2. ἔτον, ἔτην	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν or εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Present.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἔσθι, ἔστω	ἔετον, ἔέτων	ἔετε, ἔέτωσαν
Aorist 1. ἦκον		Perfect. εἶκε
ἔς, ἔτω	Aorist 2. ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	Present.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰεί-ην, ης, η	ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν
Future 1. ἦσοιμι		Perfect. εἴκοιμι
εἴ-ην, ης, η	Aorist 2. ἦτον, ἦτην	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	Present.	
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ἰῶ, ἰῶς, ἰῶ	ἰῆτον, ἰῆτον	ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι
εἰκ-ω, ῶς, ῶ	Perfect. ἦτον, ἦτον	ωμεν, ἦτε, ωσι
ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	Aorist 2. ἦτον, ἦτον	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Future 1.
ἵεναι	ἦσιν
Perfect.	Aorist 2.
εἰκέναι	εἶναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Future 1.
ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν	ἦσων, ἦσουσα, ἦσον

Perfect.
εἰκῶς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός

Aorist 2.
εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.
ἔε-μαι, σαι, ται

Dual.
μεθον, σθον, σθον

Plural.
μεθα, σθε, νται

Imperfect.

ἔε-μην, σο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

Perfect.

εἶ-μαι, σαι, ται

μεθον, σθον, σθον

μεθα, σθε, νται

Pluperfect.

εἶ-μην, σο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

Future 3.

εἴσομαι

Aorist 1.

εἴην and εἴθην

Future 1.

εἰδήσομαι

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

Aorist 1.

Singular.
ἤε-αμην, ω, ἄτο

Dual.
ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην

Plural.
ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο

Future 1.

ἤσ-ομαι, η, εται

ὀμεθον, εσθον, εσθον

ὀμεθα, εσθε, ονται

Aorist 2.

εἴμην, ἔσο, ἔτο

ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην

ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
ἔσω, ἔσθω

Dual.
ἔσθον, ἔσθων

Plural.
ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Future 1.

Singular.
ἤσοί-μην, ο, το

Dual.
μεθον, σθον, σθην

Plural.
μεθα, σθε, ντο

Aorist 2.

εἴ-μην, ο, το

μεθον, σθον, σθην

μεθα, σθε, ντο

D 2

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
ῶμαι, ῖ, ῆταιDual.
ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθονPlural.
ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Future 1.
ῆσεσθαιAorist 2.
ἔσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

Future 1.
ῆσόμεν-ος, η, ονAorist 2.
ἔμεν-ος, η, ονΚεῖμαι, *to lie down.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.
κεῖ-μαι, σαι, ταιDual.
μεθον, σθον, σθονPlural.
μεθα, σθε, νται

Imperfect.

Singular.
ἐκεί-μην, σο, τοDual.
μεθον, σθον, σθηνPlural.
μεθα, σθε, ντο

Future 1.

Singular.
κείσ-ομαι, η, εταιDual.
όμεθον, εσθον, εσθονPlural.
όμεθα, εσθε, ονται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.
κείσο, κείσθωDual.
κείσθον, κείσθωνPlural.
κείσθε, κείσθωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.
κεοί-μην, ο, τοDual.
μεθον, σθον, σθηνPlural.
μεθα, σθε, ντο

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.
κείωμαιAorist 1.
κείσωμαι

INFINITIVE.

Present.
κείσθαι

PARTICIPLE.

Present.
κείμεν-ος, η, ον

Φημι, to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φημι, φῆς, φησὶ	φατὸν, φατὺν	φάμεν, φατέ, φασί
Imperfect.		
ἔφ-ην, ης, η	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν, and αν
Future 1.		
φήσ-ω, εις, ει	ετον, ετον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι
Aorist 1.		
ἔφησ-α, ας, ε	ἄτον, ἄτην	ἄμεν, ατε, αν
Aorist 2.		
ἔφ-ην, ης, η	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ἡσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φάθι, φάτω	φάτον, φάτων	φάτε, φάτωσαν

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φαί-ην, ης, η	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, οι μιν, τε, εν
Aorist 1.		
φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι	αιτον, αίτην	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
φῶ, φῆς, φῆ	φῆτον, φῆτον	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι
Aorist 1.		
φήσ-ω, ῆς, ῆ	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι

INFINITIVE.

Present.
φάναι
Aorist 1.
φῆσαι
Aorist 2.
φῆναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.
φάς, φᾶσα, φάν
Future 1.
φήσων
Aorist 1.
φήσας

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.
Perfect πέφαται

IMPERATIVE.
πεφάσθω

INFINITIVE.
πεφάσθαι

PARTICIPLE.
πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
ἐφᾶ-μην, σο, το

Dual.
μεθον, σθον, σθην

Plural.
μεθα, σθε, ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aorist 2.

Singular.
φάσ-ο, θω

Dual.
θων, θων

Plural.
θε, θωσαν

INFINITIVE.
Aorist 2.
φάσθαι

PARTICIPLE.
Aorist 2.
φάμεν-ος, η, ον

Οἶδα, *I know.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Ind. οἶδα	οἶσθα οἶδε (ν)	ἴστον ἴστον	ἴσμεν ἴστε ἴσασι
Subj. εἰδῶ	εἰδῆς εἰδῆ, etc.	_____	_____
Opt. εἰδείην	εἰδείης εἰδείη, etc.	_____	_____
Imp. —	ἴσθι ἴστω	ἴστον ἴστων	ἴστε ἴστωσαν
Inf. εἰδέναι		Part. εἰδώς -ῖα -ός	

Imperfect.

Sing.	ᾔδειν	ᾔδεις (ᾔδειςθα, Att. ᾔδησθα)	ᾔδει, Att. ᾔδη
Dual	—	ᾔδειτον	ᾔδείτην
Plur.	{ ᾔδαιμεν or ᾔσμεν }	{ ᾔδειτε (or ᾔστε) }	ᾔδισαν (or ᾔσαν)

DEPONENT VERBS.

49. A Deponent Verb is that which under a Middle or Passive form has an Active or Middle meaning.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPONENT VERB

δέχομαι, I receive.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Present	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperfect	έδεχ-όμην	—	—	—	—	—
Perfect	δέδεγ-μαι	δέδεγ-μένος ὦ	-μένος εἶην	-σο	-σθαι	-μένος
Pluperfect	έδεδεγ-μην	—	—	—	—	—
Future M.	δέξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 M.	έδεξ-άμην	δέξ-ωμαι	-αίμην	-αι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Fut. 1 P.	δέχθής-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Aor. 1 P.	έδεχθ-ην	δέχθ-ω	-εἶην	-ητι	-ῆναι	-είς
Future 3	δέδεξ-ομαι	wanting	-οίμην	wanting	-εσθαι	-όμενος

ADVERBS.

50. Adverbs are words joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes to other Adverbs, for the sake of modifying or limiting their meaning.

PREPOSITIONS.

51. Prepositions are words used to express the relations between Nouns and other words which precede them. Properly speaking, the Greek language has eighteen Prepositions. They are :

αμφί, around.
ανά, on.
αντί, instead of.
από, from.
διά, through.
εἰς, to.
ἐκ or ἐξ, out of.
ἐν, in.
ἐπί, upon.

κατά, down.
μετά, after.
παρά, along.
περί, around.
πρό, before.
πρός, towards.
σύν, with.
ὑπέρ, over.
ὑπό, under.

PART III.—SYNTAX.

52. Syntax teaches the way in which words are arranged in Sentences, and in which Sentences are combined together. Sentences are either Simple or Compound. A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Subject and one Predicate. A Compound Sentence is a combination of two or more Simple Sentences.

Every Sentence contains a Subject and a Predicate.

The Subject is that of which something is affirmed.

The Predicate is that which is affirmed of the Subject;
as,

Ἀθάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ, The soul is immortal.

In this Sentence, *ἡ ψυχὴ* is the Subject and *ἀθάνατός ἐστιν* is the Predicate.

The Subject of a Sentence is always either a Noun in the Nominative Case, or some word or words representing a Noun in the Nominative Case.

The Predicate is either a Verb alone, or a Verb in connection with other words which are dependent upon it.

The relations of the words in a Sentence to each other are regulated by the following Rules, viz. :

RULE I.

53. A Noun modifying the meaning of another Noun, and denoting the same thing, is put in the same case; as,

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, Socrates the Philosopher.

In the example given, *φιλόσοφος* modifies the meaning of *Σωκράτης*, denoting the same person, and is therefore put *by Apposition* in the same case.

When the modifying Noun denotes a *different* person or thing, it is put in a different case.

RULE II.

54. Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, Participles, and the Article agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case; as,

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνὴρ, *A wise man.*

Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*

Παρὼν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*

Εγὼ ἀπολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

(a) If the Adjective refers to two or more Nouns, it is put in the plural number, and in gender prefers the Masculine before the Feminine, and the Feminine before the Neuter.

(b) A Collective Noun in the singular commonly has its Adjective in the plural.

(c) (1) The Article ὁ, ἡ, τό is originally a Demonstrative Pronoun, and in Homer occurs only as such. In later Greek it generally corresponds to the English *definite* article "*the*," and is used either to specify a single object or a class.

(2) When employed to designate a single object above others of the same kind, it is called the *Individualizing Article*. When employed to designate a whole class of objects, it is called the *Generic Article*.

(3) The Article is not used when a substantive expresses an idea in general; e. g., θεός, the divinity; ὁ θεός, a particular god.

(4) The Predicate generally has no Article; e. g.,

Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν, *Cyrus became king of the Persians.*

RULE III.

55. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; the case is determined by the construction of the clause to which it belongs; as,

Οἱ στρατιῶται ὧν ἤρχε, *The soldiers whom he commanded.*

In this example, the Relative ὧν agrees with its ante-

cedent *στρατιῶται* in gender, number, and person, but its case is determined by *ἦρχε*, which is construed with the Genitive.

(a) Very often the Relative agrees with its antecedent in case also; it is then said to be attracted into the case of the antecedent; as,

Σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε, *With the ships which he had.*

Here *αἷς* would regularly be in the Accusative Case as the object of *εἶχε*, but is *attracted* into the Dative by its antecedent *ναυσὶν*.

(b) On the other hand, the antecedent is often *attracted* into the case of the Relative; as,

Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*

RULE IV.

56. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; as,

Εγὼ λέγω, *I say.*

(a) Two or more nominatives singular take the Verb in the plural, the First Person being preferred to the Second, and the Second to the Third.

(b) Sometimes a Verb, with two or more nominatives of different numbers and persons, agrees with one of them, and is understood with the rest.

(c) The nominative of the *neuter* plural takes a Verb in the singular number.

(d) A Collective Noun in the singular may take a Verb in the plural.

(e) A dual nominative may take a Verb in the plural.

RULE V.

57. Any Verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

Ἐγὼ εἰμι διδάσκαλος, *I am a teacher.*

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

THE GENITIVE.

58. The Greek Genitive performs some of the functions of the Latin Ablative as well as those of the Latin Genitive.

It properly, therefore, has two general significations, viz., (1) Possession, wherein it corresponds to the English Possessive Case and Latin Genitive; and (2) Separation, wherein it corresponds to the Latin Ablative.

RULE VI.

59. A Noun limiting the meaning of another Noun, and denoting a *different* person or thing, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, The temple of the god.

In the example given, *θεοῦ* limits the meaning of *τέμενος*, and confines its application to this word. It is the "*temple*," not of man nor of any other creature, but specifically of God.

RULE VII.

60. A Noun, limiting the meaning of an Adjective for the purpose of farther specifying its meaning, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τρίβων ἵππικῆς, Skilled in horsemanship.

RULE VIII.

61. Nouns, Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Adverbs denoting a part, are followed by a Genitive denoting the whole; as,

Ἐκάστη τῶν πόλεων, Each of the states.

Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, No one of the young men.

Ποῦ γῆς; Where on earth?

The words thus limited are usually Partitives and words used Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals.

RULE IX.

62. Adjectives of plenty or want are followed by the Genitive; as,

Μεστὸς θορύβου, *Full of confusion.*

RULE X.

63. The Comparative Degree, without a conjunction, is followed by the Genitive; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Superior to this man.*

RULE XI.

64. Verbs signifying an operation of the senses, excepting that of sight, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κλῦθί μου, *Hear me.*

Verbs of hearing govern the *Accusative* of the thing heard, but the Genitive of the person or thing making the sound.

RULE XII.

65. Verbs denoting an operation of the mind are followed by the Genitive; as,

Κωφοῦ συνίημι, *I understand the dumb man.*

RULE XIII.

66. All Verbs denoting *origin* or possession are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἔστι τοῦ παιδός, *It belongs to the boy.*

RULE XIV.

67. All Verbs are followed by the Genitive when their action does not refer to the whole object, but to a part only; as,

Μετέιχον τῆς ἑορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*

RULE XV.

68. Verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute, to

fill, to deprive, to separate, to cease, and to depart from, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*

RULE XVI.

69. Verbs of Ruling, and the contrary, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ἀρχειν τῆς στρατιᾶς, *To rule the army.*

Verbs fall under this rule which signify to rule, to reign, to lead, to preside over, to survive, to surpass, to begin, and their contraries.

RULE XVII.

70. The *price* of a thing, the crime and the punishment, are expressed by the Genitive; as,

Ὀνησάμην πέντε δραχμῶν, *I bought it for five drachmæ.*

RULE XVIII.

71. Certain Adverbs denoting *time*, *place*, and *quantity*, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Ποῦ γῆς εἰμι; *Where on earth am I?*

RULE XIX.

72. The Genitive is used to denote the material of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποιεῖνται, *They are made of brass.*

RULE XX.

73. Time *when* and the place *where* are sometimes expressed by the Genitive; as,

Οὐχ Ἄργεος ἦεν; *Was he not at Argos?*

Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed at night.*

RULE XXI.

74. A Noun and a Participle, whose case depends upon no other word in a Sentence, is said to be in the Genitive Absolute; as,

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγούντος, *These things were done when Conon was general.*

THE DATIVE.

75. The Greek Dative, like the Genitive, discharges some of the functions of the Latin Ablative.

It is the case of the *Indirect Object*, being thus distinguished from the Accusative, which is the case of the *Direct Object*.

It is used to denote the *end towards* which any thing tends, or the *thing for* which any thing is done.

RULE XXII.

76. Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Verbs are followed by the Dative denoting the object or end to or for which a thing is, or is done; as,

Βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρί, *To aid the country.*
Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

RULE XXIII.

77. Adjectives of likeness and unlikeness, friendliness, fitness, equality, and nearness, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἰκελὸς Διί, *Resembling Jupiter.*

RULE XXIV.

78. Verbals in *ρός* and *τέος* are followed by the Dative; as,

Τοῦτο οὐ ῥητόν ἐστί μοι, *This is not to be spoken by me.*

RULE XXV.

79. Ἐμί, Γίγνομαι, and Ὑπάρχω are followed by the Dative denoting the possessor, the thing possessed being the subject of the Verb; as,

Τρεῖς δὲ μοι εἰσὶ θύγατρες, *I have three daughters.*

RULE XXVI.

80. Verbs signifying to favor, to please, to trust, and their contraries; also to assist, command, obey, serve, re-

sist, threaten, and be angry, are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *He assisted the Greeks.*

RULE XXVII.

81. Impersonal Verbs are followed by the Dative; as,

Ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ, *It seemed best to him.*

RULE XXVIII.

82. A Noun denoting the cause, manner, means, and instrument, is put in the Dative; as,

Εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *He did this from good will.*

Τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *They came in this manner.*

Τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *He struck with his sword.*

RULE XXIX.

83. The Dative is sometimes used to denote the place *where* and the time *when* any thing occurs; as,

Ἀφίκοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *They arrived the fifth day.*

RULE XXX.

84. The Interjections οἶ, ὦ, ἰώ, and οὐαί are followed by the Dative; as,

Οἶ μοι, *Woe is me!*

THE ACCUSATIVE.

85. The Greek Accusative is the English Objective. It is the case of the Direct Object. It designates the person or thing actually reached and affected by the action of the Verb.

RULE XXXI.

86. The Direct Object of an Active Verb is put in the Accusative Case; as,

Τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *They honored Achilles.*

RULE XXXII.

87. An Intransitive Verb may be followed by an Accusative of kindred signification to its own; as,

Μάχεσθαι μάχην, *To fight a battle.*

RULE XXXIII.

88. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the Accusative for the sake of specifying or more fully explaining the word which it follows; as,

Τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *He was large in person.*

Τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ, *He is distressed in his finger.*

Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*

Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *A Syrian as to his country.*

Παίει με τὸ νῶτον, *He strikes me on the back.*

Διαφέρουσι τι ἀλλήλων, *They differ somewhat from each other.*

This is called the Synecdochical Accusative. It is of frequent occurrence in the Latin Poets, and is there denominated the Greek Accusative; as, *Nudus membra, with bare limbs*. The same principle sometimes applies to the Genitive and to the Dative.

RULE XXXIV.

89. The Particles *μά* and *νή* are followed by the Accusative; as,

Νή τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, *By Poseidon, I love thee!*

RULE XXXV.

90. After Verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town or other place in which the motion terminates is put in the Accusative; as,

*Εβᾶς Θήβας, *Thou camest to Thebes.*

RULE XXXVI.

91. Nouns denoting duration of time or extent of space are put in the Accusative; as,

Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*

RULE XXXVII.

92. Any Transitive Verb, together with the Accusative, may take a Genitive, or a Dative, or another Accusative for the purpose of further explaining its meaning; as,

*Υμῖν ἡγεμόνας δώσω, *I will give you guides.*

(a) Verbs of *accusing* and the like take the Accusative of the person and the *Genitive* of the crime. (Rule XVII.)

(b) Verbs of *hearing* and the like take the Accusative of the thing heard and the Genitive of the person making the sound. (Rule XI.)

(c) Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, take the Accusative of the Direct with the Dative of the Indirect Object. (Rule XXII.)

(d) Verbs signifying to ask, teach, take away, clothe, conceal, and some others, take two Accusatives, the first of a person and the last of a thing; as (illustrating the last four rules),

Ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο, *He accused me of impiety.*

Ἦκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου ταῦτα, *He heard these things from the messenger.*

Ὑπισχνέομαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise you ten talents.*

Θηβαίους χρήματα ᾔτησαν, *They sought money from the Thebans.*

Διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην, *They teach their youths probity.*

Τί ποιήσω αὐτόν; *What shall I do to him?*

RULE XXXVIII.

93. When a Verb in the Active Voice is followed by two cases, the Passive Voice takes after it the latter of the two; as,

Κατηγοροῦμαι κλοπῆς, *I am accused of theft.*

RULE XXXIX.

94. Some Derivative Adverbs are followed by the same case as their primitives; as,

Ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηκε, *He has spoken worthily of himself.*

RULE XL.

95. Conjunctions commonly connect similar Moods and Cases; as,

Ἀνίστη καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε, *He rose up and spoke as follows.*

96. Prepositions in Greek are followed by the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative Cases.

The Accusative, in connection with the Prepositions preceding it, designates the Object *upon* which, *over* which, *towards* which an action extends, as well as the *termination* of the action itself.

The Genitive, with its Prepositions, designates the *source* of an action as regards *place*, *time*, and *cause*.

The Dative designates a connection of a more external character, generally answering the questions *where?* *when?*

RULE XLI.

(a) The following Prepositions can have only *one case* after them, viz. :

εἰς and ὡς, the Accusative.

ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ (ἐξ), and πρό, the Genitive.

ἐν and σύν (ξύν), the Dative.

(b) The following Prepositions can have *two cases* after them, viz. :

διά, καρά, and ὑπέρ, the Genitive and Accusative.

ἀνά, the Dative and Accusative.

(c) The following Prepositions have all *three* of the oblique cases after them, viz. :

ἀμφί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρὸς, and ὑπό, the Genitive, the Dative, and the Accusative.

(d) A Preposition in *composition* is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself. E. g.,

Ἵππερευεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

97. The Indicative is used to affirm or to deny in both dependent and independent Sentences. It is the Mood employed to represent realities or facts; as, λέγω, *I say*; οὐ λέγω, *I do not say*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

98. The Subjunctive Mood expresses a conception of the mind, and is used, therefore, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place—always referring to the present. It is employed :

(1) As a challenge in the first person ; as,

Ἵωμεν, Let us go.

(2) With the negative *μή* in prohibitions ; as,

Μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσης, You ought not to do this.

(3) In questions implying doubt ; as,

Τί φῶ, What am I to say ?

(4) In dependent Sentences, to denote that which *may* or *can* take place, when the preceding Verb is in the *Present Tense* ; as,

Λέγω ἵν' εἰδῇς, I speak in order that you may know it.

THE OPTATIVE MOOD.

99. The Optative Mood alone (*i. e.*, without the Particle *ἄν*) is employed to express a wish that something may take place ; as,

Ὁ παῖ γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος, O boy, may you be happier than your father !

(1) With *ἄν*, the Optative is used to express that which *might* occur ; as,

Τοῦτο γένοιτ' ἄν, That might be.

(2) In dependent Sentences, the Optative is used to denote that which *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* take place, when the preceding Verb is in a Past Tense. *It is the Subjunctive of the Past Tenses.*

(3) In indirect discourse, the Optative (without *αν*) is used to express something not as the opinion of the speaker, but of another person ; as,

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Περικλέα ἐκάκιζον, ὅτι στρατηγὸς ὢν οὐκ ἐπεξάγει ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, The Athenians reproached Pericles because, being a general, he did not lead them out against the enemy.

E

(4) The Optative is used to denote what *happened often*, when the time spoken of is *past*; as,

Ἵππεῖον εἶχεν ὁ πόρ' ἐν ᾧ στεί διατριβοί, *He had an upper chamber whenever he staid in town.*

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

100. The Imperative Mood is used to give utterance to a command or a prohibition; as, γράφε, *write*; μὴ πρᾶττε, *do it not*.

When a prohibition is to be expressed in the Second Person, either the Present Imperative or the Aorist Subjunctive may be employed—the former to express *continued* and *general* action, the latter to express *momentary* and *specific* action; as, μὴ κλέπτει, *steal not*, forbids stealing generally, like a command in the Decalogue: μὴ κλέψῃς, *do not steal*, forbids stealing, specifically, some designated object.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

101. The Infinitive is used merely to state the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number. It is regulated by the following Rules, viz.:

RULE XLII.

102. The Subject of the Infinitive Mood is put in the Accusative; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

RULE XLIII.

103. The Infinitive, either with or without the Neuter Article, may be used as a Verbal Noun, and hence become the *subject* or the *object* of another Verb; as,

Φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν, *To fly is safer for them.*

Ἦρξατο λέγειν, *He began to say.*

PARTICIPLES.

104. A Participle is a part of the Verb which expresses its meaning considered as a quality. It differs from an Adjective in conveying the additional idea of time.

RULE XLIV.

105. Participles govern the case of their own Verbs ; as,

Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ λογίον εἰδότες, *The enemies knowing the oracle.*
 Τούτων ἐμοῦ δεομένου, *I being in want of these things.*

NEGATIVES.

106. The Negative Particles in Greek are οὐ and μή, with their various compounds οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, οὐδαμῶς—μήτε, μηδεῖς, μηδαμῶς. Οὐ is used to *deny*, μή to *decline*. Οὐ is used in all *direct* statements, and in all *direct questions* when the answer expected is *yes*. Μη is used when the answer expected is *no*.

Two Negatives in Greek generally strengthen the negation.

ACCENTS.

107. (1) The word *accent* has very different meanings in English and in Greek. In the former, accent means *emphasis* ; in the latter, *tone*. In English, the accented syllable is pronounced with more *force* and *stress* ; in Greek, the sound of the same is uttered in a higher or a lower *key*. In English, the accented syllable is long ; in Greek, either long or short. English accent has reference to *strength* or *feebleness* ; Greek accent, to the *rising* or *falling* of the voice.

(2) The purpose of the accents was to fix the pronunciation of the language, and to assist foreigners in the acquisition of the same. Hence the ancient Greeks, though, of course, regarding them in oral intercourse, made no use of them in writing, as is shown in the works of Aristotle, in ancient inscriptions, and in antique medals. It is not

precisely known when they were first employed in written Greek. Some authorities attribute the introduction of the present mode of accentuation to Aristophanes of Byzantium, about two hundred years before Christ.

(3) Besides their importance in aiding us to pronounce Greek with euphony and rhythmical propriety, a knowledge of the accents is practically useful in enabling us to distinguish between words which are spelled alike, but have different significations. Of these, four hundred might be named; e. g.:

Νομός, *a pasture*, and Νόμος, *a law*.

Τίς, *any one*, and Τίς, *who? which? what?*

Ὄρος, *a mountain*; Ὀρός, *whey*; and Ὀρος, *a boundary*.

(4) The Accents are three in number, viz.:

The Acute (ὀξεῖα προσῳδία) = (´), as, Τίς.

The Grave (βαρεῖα προσῳδία) = (˘), as, Τινές.

The Circumflex (περισπωμένη προσῳδία) = (ˆ), as, Σκιᾶς.

The Acute Accent (´) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *sharp* or *raised* tone, i. e., one slightly elevated above that used upon the other syllables.

The Grave Accent (˘) shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a *low* tone. It, however, simply denotes a *negation* of accent, and is not written at all unless it stands in place of an acute, which occurs in every Oxytone not immediately followed by a pause.

The Circumflex Accent (ˆ), from περι-σπώμενος, *twisted around*, alluding to its form, shows that the syllable thus marked must be pronounced with a tone commencing upon a higher key, but terminating upon a lower. This accent is made up by a combination of the other two, thus (ὀῶ) = ὠ, and denotes a *winding* and *prolonged* tone.

(5) Every Greek word *must* have *one*, and can *never*

have *more than one* principal accent. None but one of the *last three* syllables admit any accent at all. Of these three, the Acute may stand on any one of the three, the Circumflex only on one of the *last two*, the Grave on the *last* only.

(6) A word having the Acute Accent upon the last syllable is called *Oxytone*; as, παρά, εἰπέ, βασιλεύς.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Penult is called *Paroxytone*; as, λέγω, φαίνω.

A word having the Acute Accent upon the Antepenult is called *Proparoxytone*; as, λέγεται, εἶπετε.

(7) A word having the Grave Accent over the last syllable is called *Barytone*. This being unwritten, the term is applied to all words which have no accent on the final syllable.

(8) A word which has the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable is called *Perispomenon*; as, ἀγαθοῦς, σκιᾶς.

A word having the Circumflex Accent upon the Penult is called *Properispomenon*; as, φεύγε, βῆτε.

(9) In the Diphthongs, the Accent, like the Breathing, is placed over the last vowel. When the Circumflex and the Breathing meet upon the same word, the Circumflex is written *over* the Breathing. When the Acute and the Breathing meet, the Acute is placed to the *right* of the Breathing; as, οὗτος, this; ἄγε, come.

GENERAL RULES FOR WRITING THE ACCENTS.

108. (1) The Acute stands on long and short syllables alike, the Circumflex only on such syllables as are long by *nature*; *i. e.*, upon such syllables as have either a long vowel, *ā, ī, ū, η, ω*, or a Diphthong.

(2) If the last syllable is long by nature, the Acute Accent can not stand on the Antepenult nor the Circumflex on the Penult.

(3) A word ending with a *short syllable* has :

(a) The Acute on the Antepenult ; as, *λύμεθᾶ*.

(b) The Acute on a *short* Penult ; as, *λελυκός*.

(c) The Acute on the last syllable ; as, *λελυκός*.

(d) The Circumflex on a long Penult ; as, *λελυκῆν*.

(4) A word ending with a *long syllable* has :

(a) The Acute on the Penult ; as, *λελυκόων*.

(b) Either the Acute or the Circumflex upon the last syllable ; as, *λελυκός* ; *λελυκῆν*.

(5) The last syllable is, if accented at all, generally accented with the Acute, except :

(a) Contracted syllables ; (b) the Genitive Plural of the First Declension ; (c) the Genitive and Dative of the Article, and of all Nouns of the First and Second Declensions which are Oxytone in the Nominative ; (d) the Vocative of Nouns in *εύς* ; (e) and many naturally long monosyllables—all of which take the Circumflex Accent upon the last syllable.

(6) Compound words have the Accent on the Penult, as far as is consistent with preceding rules.

(7) The Accent is variously modified by changes in the word itself, as well as by its connection with the other words in the sentence ; e. g., every Oxytone becomes Barytone when followed by another word, so that the Grave takes the place of the Acute.

(8) In Contracted words : (a) if the contraction occurs in the middle of the word, the syllable formed by contraction takes no accent if none of the contracting syllables had it. If either of the syllables contracted had an accent, the contracted syllable in the Penult and Antepenult is accented by (3) and (4). The contract *ultima* takes the Acute if the ultima had it before contraction ; otherwise it takes the Circumflex. (b) With Elision, Oxytone Prepositions and Conjunctions entirely lose the accent ; all other kinds of words throw it upon the previous

syllable as Acutes. (c) With Crasis, the accent of the first word is lost; as, τὰ ἀγαθὰ=τὰγαθὰ; but when Paroxytones change the first syllable by Crasis into one long by nature, this takes the Circumflex; as, ἑπτὰ ἦσαν=ἑπταῖ ἦσαν, *there were seven*.

(9) Prepositions consisting of two syllables, excepting ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, when placed *after* the Noun or Verb to which they belong, throw their accent on to the *first* syllable; as, περὶ τούτων becomes by Anastrophe τούτων περί.

(10) Enclitics are words of one or of two syllables which are so closely connected with the preceding word that they throw their accent on to it. The following words are Enclitics: (a) the Indefinite Pronoun τις—τις, *some one, something*, through all of its cases; (b) the Personal Pronouns in the forms,

μοῦ	μοί	μέ
σοῦ	σοί	σέ
οὔ	οῖ	ἐ
σφωῖν	and	σφίσι

(c) The Indicative Present of εἰμί, *I am*, and of φημί, *I say*, excepting Second Person Singular εἶ and φῆς.

(d) The Indefinite Adverbs ποῦ or ποθί, πῆ, ποί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πῶς, and πῶ.

(e) The Particles γέ, τέ, τόι, νύ or νύν, κέ or κέν, ῥά or ἄρα, θήν, πέρ and δέ (as a demonstrative appendage, meaning *towards*).

(11) In these words the accent is thrown back according to the following principles, viz.:

(a) A preceding Oxytone before an Enclitic retains the Acute, which serves also for the Enclitic; as, ἀγαθόν τι, *something good*; αὐτός φησιν, *he himself says*.

(b) If the last syllable has the Circumflex, the accent of the Enclitic is entirely lost; as, ὁρῶ τινος, *I see some*.

(c) If the Acute accent is upon the Penult, the Enclitic,

if of *one* syllable, loses its accent; if of two syllables, retains that upon the last; as, φίλος μου; λόγοι τινές.

(d) Proparoxytones and Paroxytones retain their accent, but receive also from the following Enclitic another Acute accent on the last syllable.

(12) When several Enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back upon the preceding; as,

Εἰ τις μοί φησί ποτε, *If any one ever says to me.*

(13) Enclitics retain their accent: (a) when standing first in the sentence; (b) when made emphatic; (c) after Elision.

(14) Atonics, sometimes called Prolitics, are words without accent, their own having combined with the following word. The following are Atonics, viz.:

(a) ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, cases of the Article.

(b) ἐν, ἐς or εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ὡς, Prepositions.

(c) ἐο, ὡς, Conjunctions.

(d) The Negative οὐ or οὐχ.

(15) Atonics are accented: (a) when ending the sentence; (b) when followed by an Enclitic, which throws back its accent.

(16) The place of the Accent in the Nominative Case of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives can only be ascertained from practice and use of the Grammar and Lexicon. The accent as varied in the Oblique Cases may be determined by the preceding rules.

(17) As a general principle, Verbs throw back their accent as far as possible, with exception of εἰμί and φημί. It is hence termed *recessive*, because it is placed as far from the ultimate syllable as the quantity of that syllable will allow.

FINIS.

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