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A Grammar of the Greek Language.

By Benjamin Franklin Fisk.

Σὺν μυρίοις τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται πόνοι. Eurip.

Nec minore cura Graeca studia secutus est, amorem praetantiamque linguae occasione omni professer. Sunton.

Boston:
Hilliard, Gray, Little, and Wilkins.

M DCCC XXX.
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

DISTRICT CLERK’S OFFICE.

Be it remembered, that on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1830, and in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Franklin Fisk, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:


Σὺ μυρίος τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται πόνο. Ever.

Nec minore curā Graec studia secutus est, amorem præstantiamque linguæ occasione omni professus. Eutro."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned"; and also to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned"; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE:

E. W. METCALF AND COMPANY,
Printers to the University.
PREFACE.

Perhaps no elementary work has so long and so justly been the subject of complaint, as the grammars employed for the purpose of introducing beginners into a knowledge of the Greek language. Those most esteemed for copiousness and methodical arrangement, fail either by the omission of much important matter, or by the incommodious disposition and defective exemplification of what they contain.

With the hope of remedying these faults the following work was undertaken, the extreme difficulty of which the compiler was by no means aware of; but he soon discovered that, without a familiar acquaintance with the principal writers of the Greek language, and whatever has been published to elucidate them, no one could be qualified to compose a full, clear, and accurate system of its grammar, wherein the rules and observations should be properly exemplified, and their respective importance attached to them; and accordingly, with a labor to be appreciated by those only who are conversant with such studies (to say nothing of extraneous impediments of no ordinary character), he collected and perused every work which seemed likely to afford any thing of service to his undertaking.

In particular he read over all the more popular Greek authors, most of them many times, especially those from Homer to Demosthenes, as also their different commentators, besides having constant recourse to the invaluable lexicons and indexes of single authors by Damm, Seberus, Schweighaeuser, Sturze, Schleusner, Sanxay, Beck, Reiske, and others. He also availed himself of the labors of
Vigerus, Hoogeveen, Bos, Fischer, Matthiae, Buttmann, and the other grammarians before the public, with the principal general lexicons, from the smallest up to the voluminous one of Stephanus. In perusing these works, all of which were constantly before him, he copied whatever might be of use in any part of the grammar, and thus accumulated a mass of materials, from which he was enabled to deduce the general principles of the language, with the particular observations and exceptions, and to illustrate them by a selection from a large number of the most pertinent examples that are to be found in all the Greek writers. And here he would observe, without further acknowledgment, that he has borrowed from other grammarians whatever answered his purpose, retaining their language wherever greater clearness would not be produced by an alteration of it.

The parts preceding the Syntax required less attention than most of the others; nevertheless much pains have been bestowed on these, and it is hoped that many deficiencies have been supplied, and that the whole has been considerably simplified. The modern division of nouns into three declensions was adopted, because it appeared most convenient, and had in its favor the suffrages of nearly all the later grammarians; but as the ancient division is preferred by many, and as a knowledge of it is necessary in perusing those writings in which it is exclusively referred to, this also is subjoined in a smaller character. It was discovered that when baryton verbs are divided into four conjugations, the rules concerning them are far less complex than when they are reduced to one. The tenses universally called the perfect and pluperfect middle, until they were lately transferred by the German grammarians to the active voice,
PREFACE.

under the denomination of the second perfect and second pluperfect, are here retained in the middle voice; because the advantage of a more philosophical classification, even if it be incontestably so, seemed not in this case a sufficient reason for disturbing the nomenclature so generally recognised by philologists, and for destroying the symmetry which has hitherto existed in the three voices. The List of Defective Verbs, with some slight modifications from Matthiae, Busby, and others, was derived from Fischer, by whom unquestionable authorities are given for the use of the tenses here inserted.

But the chief cause of the complaints made by teachers and learners has always existed in the Syntax, and to present the Greek student with one as complete as possible, was, in all his researches, the great object of the compiler, in the attainment of which he flatters himself that he has not wholly failed. His design was, by its copiousness, to adapt it to the student at any stage of his studies, and accordingly here, as also elsewhere, the parts first to be learned are printed in the largest character, and those last of all in the smallest. The rules and observations, for the ease of the learner, are expressed as concisely as possible, and those which the Greek language has in common with the Latin, generally in the words of Adam's Latin Grammar; but where they would still have been too long to be cited on every occasion, the inconvenience is obviated, either by comprising so much only in the principal part as is of most frequent use, and after the exemplification subjoining the remainder, or by dividing the rule into several parts, of which that only is to be taken which is immediately applicable. Moreover the use of difficult or abstract terms was studiously avoided, although in so doing.
it was sometimes necessary to employ others hardly so precise or expressive.

The Prosody also, which next to the Syntax demanded most attention, is the result of much labor and reflection; and, it is believed, is as full and satisfactory as the limits allowable to its relative importance will admit of its being made. The prosodists from whom it was drawn are Maltby, Leeds, and others of the highest authority, and from it may be ascertained, in almost every case, whether the doubtful vowel of any word be long by the usage of the poets. It is presented in the form which seemed most convenient for reference; and that every proper facility might be afforded to the younger student, derivatives and compounds, particularly from less obvious primitives, are often given, for which the more advanced student may have little occasion.

Considerable pains likewise have been taken with the rules for the Accents; and they will be found to comprise nearly all those delivered on this subject in much larger treatises by the earlier grammarians, but which later ones have been able, with scarcely any loss, greatly to condense, and which perhaps admit of little further simplification. As the omission of these marks involves many passages in needless obscurities, which often require the aid of adscititious light, where their presence alone would have rendered the sense perfectly clear and obvious, it is to be hoped that no Greek will hereafter be printed without them.

The Dialects it was thought advisable to take from the Gloucester Greek Grammar, in consequence of the great and unexpected difficulties experienced in the execution of the more important parts. They have been altered and corrected, however, in many places, and the accents inserted throughout.
The compiler cannot dismiss his performance, without returning his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly aided him in procuring the books necessary to be consulted; and he regrets that its appearance should convey so inadequate an idea of the labor bestowed upon it, particularly to the superficial or casual reader, that it would hardly protect him against the charge of ostentation, should he acknowledge in detail the obligations laid upon him. He must, however, be permitted to express his gratitude for the use he was allowed to make of the literary treasures of Harvard University, from the Librarian of which he experienced every kindness consistent with the duties of his important charge.

It has long been the opinion of the compiler, and one which he finds pretty generally to prevail among others, that a considerable portion of the time usually allotted to the study of Greek, might be employed to much greater advantage in the writing of exercises in this language: not such exercises, indeed, as have been drawn up for this purpose by Neilson and Huntingford, which, from the difficulties they present, fail altogether of the end they were designed for; but such as, by the simplicity and pertinency of the examples to be written, by the gradual transition from the easiest rules of construction to those more difficult, and, above all, by their not presupposing a knowledge of what has not already been learned, shall render the progress of the student more rapid than any method hitherto devised. Such a volume he is endeavouring to prepare; and, as most of the materials necessary had previously been collected, it is already in such a state of forwardness, that, should no unforeseen obstacle prevent, it will appear not long after the publication of this Grammar.

Waltham, Massachusetts, June, 1830.
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Page. Line.  
10, 21, for "μητηληγείτες" read "μητηληγείτες"  
12, 4, "καλλίβιον"  
25, 19, "καλλίβιον"  
63, 6, "διαιτάω"  
64, 17, "πολυμίξω"  
102, 36, "generall"  
105, 30, "οἱ ἐστὶ"  
109, 28, "ὑδάνη"  
131, 11, "α"  
148, 11, "θ. In"  
146, 35, after takes ἄνελα  
159, 31, for "ἵσταράμων"  
189, 8, "μυντίκα"  
192, 39, "Μαρκάνδας"  
212, 16, "Obs. 15. 16. 17."  
213, 22, "τα"  
224, 1, "ἐν"  
229, 30, after &c. add These often occur in Ionik writers.  
230, 14, "διαντα", "and removal of the accent back,  
231, 17, for ὅδεν, read ὅδεν,  
9, 40, "δρομοῖν" read "δρομοῖν"  

The following less important corrections consist either in rectifying or in supplying marks of breathing, accent, and quantity, the wrong ones not having been seasonably noticed, and most of the deficient ones having been broken off during the printing of the sheets.

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2, 32, "Αἰδη  
9, 30, "τιμ.-ῶν"  
11, 25, "ἐροτα"  
12, 36, "φίλο"  
28, 3, "ἄ"  
29, 40, "κιμ.-ῶς"  
30, 33, "σαράτα"  
31, 43, "διερ. ἐν, -έν and -έ"  
37, 4, "ἀνας"  
41, 34, "ἄφα"  
59, 13, "τυρφών"  
70, 19, "thren"  
81, 12, "χρεο. -ίντον"  
84, 11, "χρεο.-ίντον"  
94, 3, "ἰστίται"  
95, 26, "τὰ"  
112, 28, "ἰχθον"  
126, 9, "ἰσωτικ"  
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129, 24, "χρ"  
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142, 37, "εὐδιμίω"  
143, 17, "ἰχθος"  
161, 6, "μοθοῖας"  

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170, 20, "ἄ"  
191, 10, "φιλαξίς"  
13, "Ερίξα-  
16, "ομήλα"  
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32, "θαμμαινά"  
41, "Δῖο"  
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5, "ἵνας"  
194, 26, "μυθία"  
39, "ἰσχυρός, ομαρφοί, ομό-χον"  
199, 30, "θην-νω"  
201, 12, "ι-φων"  
19, "Ζὼ"  
212, 28, "ομήλα"  
224, 4, "ἰερατία"  
31, "φαῖνος"  
235, 37, "γ"  
240, 38, "Ἀπιλλαντοι, επάνω"
**GREEK GRAMMAR.**

**LETTERS.**

The Greek Language is written by means of twenty-four letters.

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<td>Ω</td>
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</table>
The different characters for the same sound are used indiscriminately, with the exception of $σ$ and $s$, of which the former is used only at the beginning and in the middle of words, and the latter only at the end. By some modern editors, however, $s$ is used at the end of syllables, when they form an entire word, with which another is compounded; as, δυσμενή, εἰρφίρων. Also in a word where the last vowel is cut off, $σ$ is retained before the apostrophe; as, ἵνα Ἀγαμέμνονος.

$Γ$ before $γ$, $ξ$, $χ$, is pronounced like $ng$ in angle; as, Δυγίλος, Δαγδος; Αγγίσης, Αγγίσης.

When Greek words are written in Latin, $x$ and $v$ are generally represented by $c$ and $y$; as, κώνος, cycnus. The Latin $v$ is expressed in Greek by $β$ or $ν$, and sometimes by $u$ alone; as, Ψευδός, or Ψευδός, Servius; Σωκράτης, Severus.

The old Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters only, $αβγδεφεχμνπρςτυφ$. The remaining eight were afterwards added, for the sake of convenience rather than from necessity.

The letters are divided into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

The vowels are $ε$, $ο$, short; $η$, $ω$, long; and $α$, $ι$, $υ$, doubtful.

The doubtful vowels are long in some syllables, short in others, and either long or short in others.

The ancient Greeks used $ι$ for $n$, and $ο$ for $ω$ or $υ$, as, ΔΕΜΕΤΡΟΣ for Δημήτρος, ΘΕΟΣ for Θηών, ΚΕΒΑΟΣ for Κηρού.

There are twelve diphthongs; six proper, $αι$, $αυ$, $ει$, $ευ$, $οι$, $ου$ and six improper, $αι$, $η$, $ω$, $υν$, $ου$, $ου$.

All diphthongs end with $ι$ or $υ$; hence these vowels are called subjunctive, and the others prepositive.

The iota subscript, in the diphthongs $αι$, $η$, $ω$, is not sounded, but serves only to indicate the derivation of the word. It was anciently written in the line, and in capital letters this is still practised; as, ΤΩΙ ΔΗΣΤΗΣ, τῷ λῃστῇ, τῷ Αδηνί or Αδηνί.

$Α$ is commonly represented in Latin by $α$, as Αδηνός, Φαέδρος, sometimes by $αι$, as Μαία, Μαία; $ω$ by $i$ long, as Νιάς, Νιάς; sometimes by $ε$ long, as Μάδης, Μαδη; $αυ$ by $α$, as Βασιλία, Βασίλια; and $ου$ by $υ$ long, as Μουσα, Μυσα.

The consonants are divided into mutes, semivowels, and double consonants.

The mutes are nine:

Three smooth, $π$, $χ$, $τ$·
Three middle, $β$, $γ$, $δ$·
Three aspirate, $φ$, $χ$, $θ$. 
Each smooth mute has its corresponding middle and aspirate, into each of which it is frequently changed; thus, π has β for its middle, and φ for its aspirate.

When two mutes come together, the former must be of the same breathing with the latter; a smooth must stand before a smooth, a middle before a middle, and an aspirate before an aspirate; thus, τέτυπται, ἐτύφϑην, not τέτῦφται, ἐτύπϑην except when the same aspirate would be doubled, and therefore, Σαπφὼ, Βάκχος, not Σαφφὼ, Βάχχος.

Τ, in the preposition κατά, is often changed into π and κ before φ and χ, and into β, γ, δ, π, λ, μ, ρ, φ, before those letters respectively; as, κακχιβαῖα, κακccoli for κατικκόλι for κατακιβαῖα.

The semivowels are five, λ, μ, ν, θ, σ, the four first of which are also called liquids.

Ν is changed into γ before γ, κ, π, χ, and into λ, φ, and σ, before those letters respectively; as, εγγράφω for ενγράφω, εμθάλλω for ενθάλλω, συλλέγω for συνλέγω.

The double consonants are three;  
ζ for δς.
ξ for κς, γς, χς.
ψ for πς, βς, φς.

These double letters are universally used instead of their corresponding simple ones; as, λείψω for λείπω, from λείπω, λέξω for λέγω, from λέγω except where the two simple letters belong to two different parts of a compound; as, ἐκεύω, not ἐκεύω.

BREATHINGS.

There are two breathings, the smooth or soft (”), and the rough or aspirate (“), one of which is placed over every vowel or diphthong beginning a word.

The aspirate breathing has the force of the English h aspirate; as, ἡσσοπλα, historia; "Ομηρος, Homeros. The smooth is
used where, in modern languages, we begin with a vowel; as, ἐγώ, ego; ὁμός, omos.

In diphthongs the breathing is placed over the second vowel; as, Ἐυριπίδης, οἶκος, except when it is silent; as, Ἀιδης, ἔδης.

τ and ο at the beginning of a word have always the aspirate; as, ὕδωρ, ῥήτωρ. When ρ is doubled, the former has the smooth, and the latter the aspirate; as Πυρρός.

The ancient mark for the aspirate was Η, as in Latin; thus, ΗΕΚΑΤΟΝ, was written for ιξατόν. This was afterwards divided, and -I used as the soft, and Η as the aspirate. These were next altered to, Η and Η, and finally rounded into their present form, ' and '.

The Αἰολians, who avoided the aspirate, used another sound, similar to α or ρ, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of vowels in different syllables: this was called the digamma, because its figure resembled two gammas, one above the other, thus, Φ and Φ. Thus Φισίγκα for ισίγκα, Φίξον for ιδίον, τέλος Φίδιον for τέλος Ίδιον. Hence the Latin vespera, ovum, video, &c.

**ACCENTS.**

There are three accents, the acute ('), the grave ('), and the circumflex ("").

The acute stands over one of the three last syllables of a word; the grave, over the last syllable only; and the circumflex, over one of the two last. The circumflex stands only over long vowels and diphthongs; the acute and the grave, also over short vowels.

Words accented on the last syllable are called oxytons or acutitons; those not accented on the last syllable, barytons or gravitons.

**MARKS OF READING.**

The Greek comma (,) and period (.) are the same as the English; the colon (·), which is not distinguished from the semicolon, is a point at the top of the line; and the note of interrogation (;) is the English semicolon.

The diastole or hypodiastole is a comma, used to distinguish certain words from others consisting of the same letters; as δ, τι, which, to distinguish it from δι, that.
The apostrophe denotes that a vowel is cut off; as, ἀλλ᾽ ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

The diaeresis is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they do not form a diphthong; as, ὁῖς, pronounced o-īs.

CHANGE OF THE LAST SYLLABLES ON THE MEETING OF TWO WORDS.

The Greeks have three methods of preventing the meeting of vowels in different words; by cutting off the last vowel of the former word, by adding a consonant to it, and by drawing the two words into one.

1. The final vowel of some words is often cut off when the next word begins with a vowel, and the omission denoted by an apostrophe; as, πάντ’ ἐλεγον for πάντα ἐλεγον. If a smooth mute be left before an aspirate vowel, it is changed into its corresponding aspirate; as, ἀφ’ οὖ for ἀπὸ οὖ.

The vowels thus cut off are α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αυ and ου. but περε and προ never, and datives of the third declension seldom, lose their final vowel.

The Attics and Dorians sometimes cut off these vowels and diphthongs at the beginning of words; as, ὠ ᾽γαϑέ for ὠ ἀγαϑέ.

2. Ν is added to the dative plural in σι, and to verbs of the third person in ε and ι, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος, for πᾶσι εἶπε ἐκεῖνος. Also to εἰκοσι, πέρυσι, παντάπασι, νόσφι, πρόσθε, ὄπισθε, κε, and νύ.

In like manner οὐτω, ἀχρι, μεχρι, and ἀτρέμα, take ι before a vowel; as, οὗτως εἶπε. Οὐ becomes οὖ before a smooth vowel, and οὐχ before an aspirate.

Ν is often added before a consonant in verse; as ὠτευνεν δι’ ἐκαστον.

3. When a word ending with a vowel or diphthong precedes another beginning with a vowel or
diphthong, they are sometimes drawn into one; as, τάδικα for тά άδικα, καγώ for καί έγώ, κάτι for καί έτι, κάτα for καί είτα, ἄποτε for καί ὁπότε, ἀνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ, ὦν for ὁ ἐκ, ἐγώδα for ἐγώ οἶδα, θυμάτιον for τό ἰμάτιον.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of Speech in Greek are eight, viz. article, noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, preposition, and conjunction; the interjection being reckoned as an adverb by the Greek grammarians.

The article, noun, pronoun, and participle, are declined with gender, number, and case.

There are three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter.

There are three numbers; the singular, which speaks of one; the plural, which speaks of more than one; and the dual, which speaks of two, or a pair.

The dual is not used in the Æolic dialect any more than in the Latin, which was derived from it; nor is it found in the New Testament, in the Septuagint, or in the Fathers. It is used most frequently by the Attics, who, however, often employ the plural instead of it.

There are five cases, nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

ARTICLE.

The article δ, η, το, generally answers to the definite article the in English. When no article is expressed in Greek, the English indefinite article a is signified. Thus ὁ ἄνθρωπος means a man, or man in general; and δ ἄνθρωπος, the man. It is thus declined:
NOUN.

Singular.

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<tr>
<th>M.</th>
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<td>N.</td>
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<td>G.</td>
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<td>τῆς,</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>τὸν,</td>
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Dual.

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<td>τῶν,</td>
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<td>ταῖς,</td>
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<td>A.</td>
<td>τοὺς,</td>
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Plural.

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There is no form of the article for the vocative, for ὢ is an adverb.

The article with ὦ or ὢ annexed to it has the signification of a demonstrative pronoun. The declension remains the same: as, ὦ, ὢ, τῶ, τῶν, τοῖς, τοῖς, &c.

NOUN.

GENDER.

To indicate the gender of the noun, use is made of the article ὃ for the masculine, ἡ for the feminine, and τὸ for the neuter.

The gender of nouns is determined partly by their signification, and partly by their termination: the following are the rules concerning the former; those concerning the latter will be given with each declension.

1. The names of male persons or animals, of months, and rivers, are masculine.

Exc. The gender of some names of rivers depends on the termination; as, ἡ Λήθη, the river Lethe.

2. The names of female persons or animals, of trees, countries, islands, and towns, are feminine; as, ἡ Ἀπασία, ἡ Λεόντων, ἡ θηγός, ἡ πίτω, ἡ Αἰγύπτως, ἡ Σάμως, ἡ Αλκιδαῖων.

Exc. 1. Diminutives in ον are neuter; as, τὸ γύναιον, from γυνη, a wife.

Exc. 2. Some names of trees are masculine; as, ὁ ἐρινεός, a wild fig-tree; ὁ φῆλος, a cork-tree; ὁ κίριας, a cherry-tree; ὁ λωσός, a lote-tree; ὁ χύτισος.

Some are masculine or feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ πάπυρος, the papyrus; ὁ, ἡ κότινος, a wild olive-tree.

Exc. 3. Several names of towns are masculine; as, ὁ Συλλυμός, &c. Others are either masculine or feminine: ὁ, ἡ Μαραθωνία, ὁ, ἡ Άρχαγας, ἡ Ἀγών, τος, is neuter.

Many names of islands and cities are of both genders; as, ὁ, ἡ Ζακύνθος, ὁ Ὁδώρα, ἀν διν, an ox or cow; ὁ and ἡ ἄρος, a horse or mare.
Obs. In most names of animals one gender is used for both sexes, called the epicene gender; as, ὁ λύκος, a wolf, and ἡ ἁλώπηξ, a fox, whether masculine or feminine.

DECLENSION.

There are three declensions of nouns, corresponding to the three first declensions in Latin.

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

The nominative and vocative are mostly the same in the singular, and always in the dual and plural.

The dative singular always ends in τ, either in the line, as in the third declension, or subscribed, as in the first and second.

The genitive plural always ends in ου.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuters are alike, and in the plural end in α.

The dual has but two terminations, one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, and the other for the genitive and dative.

VIEW OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

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<tr>
<th>I. Decl.</th>
<th>II. Decl.</th>
<th>III. Decl.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>N. α, η</td>
<td>άς, άς</td>
<td>ές Neut. έ</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. άς-ής</td>
<td>έυ</td>
<td>έυ</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. η—η</td>
<td>η</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. ας—ής</td>
<td>ές</td>
<td>Neut. έ</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. ά—ή</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dual.</strong></td>
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<td>N. A. V. α, Ά</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. D. ας</td>
<td>έυ</td>
<td>έυ</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plural.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>N. ας</td>
<td>ές</td>
<td>Neut. έ</td>
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<td>G. άυ</td>
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<td>V. άς</td>
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<td>Neut. έ</td>
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FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in α, η, feminine; and in ας, ης, masculine.

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<tr>
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<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>N. A. V. μοῦσ-α,</td>
<td>N. μοῦσ-αι,</td>
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<td>G. μοῦσ-ης,</td>
<td>G. μοῦσ-ῶν,</td>
<td>G. μοῦσ-αις,</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. μοῦσ-γ,</td>
<td>D. μοῦσ-αις,</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. μοῦσ-αν,</td>
<td>G. D. μοῦσ-αιν.</td>
<td>A. μοῦσ-άς,</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. μοῦσ-α.</td>
<td>V. μοῦσ-αι.</td>
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Nouns in ρα, α pure, and α contracted, with some proper names, as Λήδα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Φιλομήλα, Ιέλα, make the genitive in ας, and the dative in α∗ thus,

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<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. φιλί-α,</td>
<td>N. A. V. φιλί-α,</td>
<td>N. φιλί-αι,</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. φιλί-ας,</td>
<td>G. φιλί-ῶν,</td>
<td>G. φιλί-αις,</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. φιλί-γ,</td>
<td>D. φιλί-αις,</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. φιλί-αν,</td>
<td>G. D. φιλί-αιν.</td>
<td>A. φιλί-άς,</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. φιλί-α.</td>
<td>V. φιλί-αι.</td>
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Obs. 1. A vowel is called pure, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not mixed or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in ας; as, terras, esca, Latonas, for terrae, escae, Latonae. Paterfamilias continued always in use.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. τιμ-η,</td>
<td>N. A. V. τιμ-ά,</td>
<td>N. τιμ-αι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τιμ-ης,</td>
<td>G. τιμ-ῶν,</td>
<td>G. τιμ-αις,</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. τιμ-γ,</td>
<td>D. τιμ-αις,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. τιμ-αν,</td>
<td>G. D. τιμ-αιν.</td>
<td>A. τιμ-άς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. τιμ-η.</td>
<td>V. τιμ-αι.</td>
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ὦ ταμίας, a steward.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ταμί-ας,</td>
<td>N. A. V. ταμί-α,</td>
<td>N. ταμί-αι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ταμί-ον,</td>
<td>G. ταμί-ῶν,</td>
<td>G. ταμί-αις,</td>
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<td>D. ταμί-γ,</td>
<td>D. ταμί-αις,</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. ταμί-αν,</td>
<td>G. D. ταμί-αιν.</td>
<td>A. ταμί-άς,</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. ταμί-α.</td>
<td>V. ταμί-αι.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Some nouns in ας make the genitive in а as well as ου as, "Пυθагόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρα" пατραλοίας, gen. пατραλοίου and патрало́й. Some keep а exclusively; аs, "Θωμάς, gen. Θωμᾶς" Βοῤῥᾶς, gen. Βοῤῥά" Σατανᾶς, gen. Σατανάρα пάππας, gen. пάππα. These genitives in а were the Doric form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. τελών-ης</td>
<td>N. τελῶν-ας</td>
<td>N. τελῶν-αι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τελῶν-ον</td>
<td>G. τελῶν-ον</td>
<td>G. τελῶν-οι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τελῶν-η</td>
<td>G. D. τελῶν-αιν</td>
<td>A. τελῶν-ας</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. τελῶν-ην</td>
<td>V. τελῶν-η</td>
<td>V. τελῶν-αι</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

All nouns in τῆς, poetical nouns in πῆς, national names in ἡς, and compounds of μετρέω, πωλέω, τρίθω, make the vocative in а as, προφῆτης, προφῆτα "κυνῶπης, κυνῶά "Σκύϊθης, Σκύ-αι "κυνειβάτης" γεωμέτρης, γεωμέτρα. Also λάγης, Μεναίχμης, Πυραίμης. But Αιθής, αἰναρέτης, κολλιεθάτης, make η. Nouns in στῆς make η or σ as, ληστής, ληστα and ληστή.

The Αιολians and Macedonians adopted the termination а even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, ἱππότης, νεφεληγερέτα for γνηφεληγερέτης. Hence in Latin cometa, planeta, poëta, from κομήτης, πλανήτης, ποιητής.

Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations а, η, ας, ης except еω not preceded by a vowel or φ, which is contracted into η, thus,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. μν-άα, a, a mina</td>
<td>N. ἐρ-έα, ἃ, a</td>
<td>N. γ-έα, ἃ, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. μν-άας, ἃς</td>
<td>G. ἐρ-έας, ἃς</td>
<td>G. γ-έας, ἃς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. μν-άα, ἃ</td>
<td>D. ἐρ-έα, ἃ</td>
<td>D. γ-έα, ἃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. μν-άαν, ἃν</td>
<td>A. ἐρ-έαν, ἃν</td>
<td>A. γ-έαν, ἃν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. μν-άα, ἃ, &amp;c. V. ἐρ-έα, ἃ, &amp;c</td>
<td>V. γ-έα, ἃ, &amp;c</td>
<td>V. γαλ-έη, ἃ, &amp;c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ἀπλόνη, ἃ, simplicity. Ἐκμεας, ἃς, Mercury. Ἀπελλεώς, ἃς, Apelles.
SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in oς, generally masculine but sometimes feminine, and ον neuter.

ο λόγος, a word, speech.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
N. λόγ-ος | N. A. V. λόγ-ω | N. λόγ-οι
G. λόγ-ον | G. D. λόγ-οιν | G. λόγ-ον
D. λόγ-ώ | D. λόγ-οις | D. λόγ-ώ
A. λόγ-ον | A. λόγ-ος | A. λόγ-ον
V. λόγ-ε

吃亏. In a few instances the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin, ὁ Deus; and ὦ οὗτος, heus tu.

tὸ ξύλον, wood.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
N. ξύλ-ον | N. ξύλ-α | N. ξύλ-α
G. ξύλ-ον | G. ξύλ-ων | G. ξύλ-ων
D. ξύλ-ῳ | D. ξύλ-οις | D. ξύλ-ῳ
A. ξύλ-ον | A. ξύλ-α | A. ξύλ-α
V. ξύλ-ον.

Contracts of the Second Declension.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by changing eo, oo, into ou, and ea, ea, into a, and dropping e and o before a long vowel or diphthong.

tὸ οστέον, a bone.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
N. ὄστ-έον, ὄνυν, | N. A. V. ὄστ-έω, ὁδι | N. ὄστ-έα, ἀ
G. ὄστ-έου, οὖν, | G. ὄστ-έων, ὥν | G. ὄστ-έαν, ἀν
D. ὄστ-έῳ, οἶς | D. ὄστ-έοις, οἶς | D. ὄστ-έας, ἀς
A. ὄστ-έον, οὖν | G. D. ὄστ-έοιν, οὖν | A. ὄστ-έα, ἀ
V. ὄστ-έον, οὖν.

ὁ νόος, the understanding:

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
N. ν-όος, οὖς | N. A. V. ν-όω, ὁ | N. ν-όος, ὁ
G. ν-όου, οὗ, | G. ν-όων, ὥν | G. v-όοις, οῖς
D. ν-όῳ, οὐ | D. ν-όους, οὐς | D. ν-όους, οὐς
A. ν-όον, οὖν | G. D. ν-όοιν, οὖν | A. ν-όος, οὖς
V. ν-ός, οὖ.
So its compounds εὔνοος, ἄνοος, &c. Also ὀός, a stream; πλόος, a voyage; χύος, down; χρόος, the skin; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, εὔνοα, καλίῤῥοα, εὔπλοα. Even in the genitive we rather say εὔνόων, εὔπλόων, than εὔνοων, εὔπλων, &c.

To the contracted of this form may ᾿Ησους be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in-ov; and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in ὥς as, Διονύς, Καμῦς, Κλαουῦς.

### Attic Form.

In some nouns of the second declension the Attics change the last vowel or diphthong into ω, subscribing τ, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, λαγώς, λαγώ, a hare, for λαγὸς, λαγοῦ.

If the vowel preceding ως be α long, it is changed into ε as, λεῶς for λαὸς, a people; ἀνώγαιον, ἀνώγεων, a hall.

**δ νεῶς, a temple.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Н. νε-ώς,</td>
<td>Н. A. V. νε-ώ,</td>
<td>Н. νε-ώ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Г. νε-ώ,</td>
<td>Г. D. νε-ών.</td>
<td>Г. νε-ών,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Д. νε-ϊ,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Д. νε-ος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>А. νε-ών,</td>
<td></td>
<td>А. νε-ώς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>В. νε-ώς.</td>
<td></td>
<td>В. νε-ι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**τὸ ἀνώγεων, a hall.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Н. ἀνώγε-ον,</td>
<td>Н. A. V. ἀνώγε-ον,</td>
<td>Н. ἀνώγε-ον,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Г. ἀνώγε-ο,</td>
<td>Г. ἀνώγε-ον,</td>
<td>Г. ἀνώγε-ος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Д. ἀνώγε-ε,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Д. ἀνώγε-ως,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>А. ἀνώγε-ες,</td>
<td></td>
<td>А. ἀνώγε-ες,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>В. ἀνώγε-ε.</td>
<td></td>
<td>В. ἀνώγε-ε.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs. 1.** There is one neuter in ως, viz. τὸ χρέως, τοῦ χρέω, a debt; though τὸ χρέων, τοῦ χρέω, is also used.
THIRD DECLENSION:

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit τ in the accusative; as, τον λαυτον, τον νεων, την εω. So Κω, Κεω, Λαθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, το αγηρο, for αγηρον.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form, words which otherwise belong to the third declension; as, Μινως, from Μινως; γελων for γελωτα, from γελως; and the later Greeks decline words in ως, which belong to the second, according to the third declension; as, καλως for καλω, from καλως.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension end in α, ε, ο, ς, ες, ως, and increase in the genitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. σωτηρ,</td>
<td>N. A. V. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td>G. σωτηρ-ως,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. σωτηρ-ος,</td>
<td>D. σωτηρ-α,</td>
<td>A. σωτηρ-ας,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. σωτηρ-ι,</td>
<td>ος σωμα,</td>
<td>O. σωμα-τα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. σωτηρ-α,</td>
<td>D. σωτηρ-σι,</td>
<td>A. σωμα-τα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. σωτηρ,</td>
<td>V. σωμα-τα.</td>
<td>V. σωμα-τα.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENDER.

Nouns of the third declension admit of no general rule for the determination of their gender, but that of a large proportion of them may be known by the following rules for some of the principal endings, in which those nouns, whose gender is determinable from their signification, are not noticed.

1. Nouns in η, ηρ, ευς, ως-ωτος, and those which have υτος in the genitive, are masculine; as, λυμη
η a harbour; κωστηρ, a girdle; αμφορευς, amphora; γελων-ωτος, laughter; τενων-ωτος, a tendon; δονος-οντος, a tooth; εμας-αντος, a thong.

Except η φρην, the intellect; ο, η χην, a goose; η γαστηρ, the belly; η κηφη, fate; ο, η αφη, the air, a mist; with the neuter contracts in ηρ and το φως, light.

2. Nouns in ας-ατος, ες, ως and ως-ως, with nouns of quality in της, are feminine; as, λαμπας-ατος, a torch; χαρας, grace; πειθω, persuasion; αιδος-ος, modesty; γλυκητης, sweetness.
Except some adjectives in ας -αδος of the common gender, and the following nouns in ις: ὁ ὀφις, a serpent; ὁ Ἠχος, an adder; ὁ κόρις, a bug; ὁ μάρις, a certain measure; ἡ κόρη, a weevil; ὁ λιος, a lion; ὁ δελφις, a dolphin; ὡ, ὡ ὄρνις, a bird; ὡ, ὡ τίγρις, a tiger; and ὤ, ὤ θης, a bank, shore.

3. Nouns in α, ι, ι, ι, ος, ας -ας and -ας, ας, with contracts in ης -ης, are neuter; as, σώμα, a body; μέλι, honey; ἄστυ, a city; ἡτος, the breast; ὕδωρ, water; τεῖχος, a wall; τέρας -ατος, a miracle; δέπας -αος, a cup; ἡμιος, the liver; κέαρ, κηρος, the heart.

Except ὁ ψωρ, a starling; ὁ, ἡ ἰχώρ, lymph; ὁ ἀχώρ, an ulcer; ὁ λας -ἀος, a stone; and ὁ ὁ τὸ χρας, κρατος, the head.

There are no other neuter substantives of this declension, except πυρ, fire; φῶς, light; ὄς, an ear; and σταῖς, dough.

Those in ας, therefore, are generally masculine, when they make the genitive in ατος· feminine, when they make it in αδος· and neuter, when they make it in ατος and αος.

**GENITIVE.**

The genitive of the third declension always ends in ος, and admits of a great variety of formations.

From the vowels α, ι, ι, ι, ω.

α —ατος σῶμα, σώματος, a body.

ι —ιος κόρη, κορης, a body.

ι —ιος μέλι, μέλιτος, honey, the only substantive of this form; but there are several neuter adjectives, which may be said, however, to derive their genitive rather from the masculine termination in ις.

υ —υος δόκρυ, δόκρυος, a tear. In like manner γόνυ, a knee, and δόρυ, a spear, but these two sometimes take ατος from the obsolete γόνας and δόρας.

ω —ωος ἄστυ, ἄστεος, a city.

ω —ωος Λητός, Λητός, Latona.

From the consonants γ, ψ, ς, ζ, χ.

αυ —αυος παιάν, παιάνος, a paean.

αυος τυφες, τυφαντος, having struck, neuter participles, which follow their masculine.

ευ —ευος τεφες, τεφαντος, tender, neuters of adjectives in ηρ.

ηυ —ηυος Ελλην, Ἐλλήνος, a Greek.

- —ευος πομήν, πομένος, a shepherd.

ιυ —ιυος δελφις, δελφινος, a dolphin. The nominative of these nouns frequently ends in ις, as δελφις.
THIRD DECLENSION. 15

ον —ονος μείζον, μείζονος, greater, and all other neuters of nouns in ον.

—οντος τύπτων, τύπτοντος, striking, neuters of participles in ον.

υν —υνος μόσσων, μόσσωνος, a wooden tower; and those ending in υν or υς, as Φόρκυν or Φόρχυς, Φόρχυνος, Phorcys, the name of a sea deity.

—υντος ζευγνύν, ζευγνύντος, joining, neuter participles of verbs in υμ.

ων —ωνος Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, Plato.

—ωνος χελιδών, χελιδόνος, a swallow.

—ωντος ξενοφῶν, ξενοφῶντος, Xenophon. In like manner the present participles of contracted verbs in αω, as τιμών, τιμῶντος, honoring.

—οντος δράκων, δράκοντος, a dragon. So the present, first future, and second aorist active of participles, as τύπτων, τύπτοντος, striking.

—ουντος τυπῶν, τυποῦντος, going to strike, the second future active of participles: also the present of contracted verbs in εω and ωω, as ποιῶν, ποι-οντος, making.

ονυ —οδος neuter compounds of πους, as δίπουν, δίποδος, from δίπους, two-footed.

—ούντος τυποῦν, τυποῦντος, neuter participles.

αρ —ατος ἦπαρ, ἦπατος, the liver.

—αρος ψάρ, ψαρός, a starling.

ηρ —ηρος Θήρ, Θηρός, a wild beast.

ερ —ερος αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, the sky.

ορ —ορος ήτορ, ήτορος, the breast.

υρ —υρος μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, a witness.

ωρ —ωρος φῶρ, φωρός, a thief.

—ορος Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, Nestor.

ειρ —ειρος χειρ, χειρός, a hand.

ας —αντος ἀνθρώπιν, ἀνθρώπινος, a statue.

—ανος μέλας, μέλανος, black; τάλως, τάλανος, wretched.

—ατος γήρας, γήρατος, old age.

—αδος λαμπὰς, λαμπάδος, a torch.

ας —ανος λάκας, λάκανος, a stone.

ες —εος ἄληθες, ἄληθεος, true, the neuter of adjectives in ης.

ευς —εος βασιλεὺς, βασιλέος, Att. βασιλέως, Ion. βασιλῆος, a king.
troë̂ntos, 

τυφϑεiles, τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, a galley.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, honored, contracted from ηεῖς.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, a serpent.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, a serpent.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, honored, contracted from ηεῖς.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, honored, contracted from ηεῖς.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, having struck, neuter participles.

τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, having struck, neuter participles.

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τυφϑεὶς, τιμῆντος, having struck, neuter participles.

οὐς, οивают, an ox or cow.

οὐς, ο姽ος, an ox or cow.
THIRD DECLENSION.

ος—οντος ὁδοῦς, ὁδόντος, a tooth; and participles of verbs in μ, as δοὺς, δόντος, having given.

—οντος ὁποὺς, ὁπούντος, Opus, and other nouns contracted from οίς.

λς—λος ἄλις, ἄλος, an ear, is contracted from ἀνας, ἀνατος.

ς—νθος ἐλμυς, ἐλμυνθος, an earth-worm, a belly-worm.

φς—φτος μάχαφς, μάκαφτος, happy.

ξ—γος τέττις, τέττιγος, a grasshopper.

κος ἤθωραξ, ἤθωρακος, a breastplate; ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκος, changing η into ε, a fox.

—κτος ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, a king.

—χος βης, βηχος, a cough.

ψ—πος ὁψ, ὁπος, the visage.

—δος ἀραψ, ἀραθος, an Arab.

φος Κινυς, Κινυρος, Cinyps a river of Africa.

Obs. Some nouns form their genitive from an obsolete nominative; as, γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ, milk; γυνή, γυναικός, from γύναιξ, a woman; ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, from ὕδας, water; σκωρ, σκατός, from σκὰς, filth; Ζεὺς, Διὸς from ζην, Jupiter.

ACCUSATIVE.

The accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns generally ends in α΄ as, Τιτᾶν, a Titan.

Exc. 1. Nouns in ες, ος, ους, having ος pure in the genitive, change ζ of the nominative into ν΄ as, βότρυς, βότρυος, βότρυν, a bunch of grapes; ναῦς, ναὸς, ναῦν, a ship. Also λᾶας, a stone, makes λᾶαν; but Δις, Δίος, Jupiter, makes Δία, and χροὺς, χροός, the skin, commonly χρώα. The poets frequently use the regular termination in α, as βότρυα, εὐρέα, νέα or νηα.

Exc. 2. Barytons in ις and υς, having ος impure in the genitive, make both α and ν΄ as, ἕρις, ἕριδος, ἕριδα and ἔριν, strife; κόρυς, κόρυϑος, κόρυϑα and χόρυν, a helmet. Also the compounds of πους, as, Ὀἰδίπους, Ὀἰδίποδα and Ὀἰδίπον, Ὀἰδίπος; with κλεῖς, κλείδος, a key. Χάρις, favor, has χάριν, but Χάρις, a Grace, Χάριτα.

VOCATIVE.

The vocative of nouns generally, and of participles universally, is like the nominative; as, Τιτᾶν, ὦ Τιτάν. 

Exc. 1. Adjectives in ης, barytons in ὁνος and ὁντος, ηρ, ορ, and nouns in ης—ος, form the vocative by shortening the long vowel of the nominative; as, τέρην, ὦ τέρην, tender; ἐλημουν, ὦ ἐλημουν, compassionate; βελτιων, ὦ βελτιων, better;
NOUN.

λέων, ὕ λέον, a lion; μήτηρ, ὅ μήτερ, a mother; Ἐκτορ, ὄ Ἐκτορ, Hector; Ἀμφιόκλης, Ὀ Ἀμφίοκλης, Demosthenes. Also Ἀπόλλων, Ὅ Ἀπόλλων, Apollo; Ποσειδών, Ὅ Ποσειδών, Neptune; ἂνήρ, ὅ ἂνερ, a man; δάερ, ὅ δάερ, a brother-in-law; πατήρ, ὅ πάτερ, a father; σωτήρ, ὅ σωτερ, a saviour, though we meet also with ὅ σωτήρ.

Exc. 2. All nouns in ὦς, ὕ ως, barytons in ὦς, and barytons, contracted nouns, and adjectives in τος, drop ζ to form the vocative; as, βασιλεὺς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, a king; Σιμοῦς, ὦ Σιμοῦς, Simois, a river of Troas; ὁφις, ὅ ὁφι, a serpent; βότρυς, ὅ βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; μῦς, ὅ μῦ, a mouse; ὀξὺς, ὅ ὀξὺ, sharp. Likewise γραῦς, ὅ γραῦ, an old woman; παῖς, ὅ παι, a child; but ποῦς, ὅ ποῦς, a foot; and ὀδός, ὅ ὀδός, a tooth. Other words also lose ζ among the poets; as, Αμαρυλλίς, Ὁ Ἀμαρυλλίς, Amaryllis, the name of a woman. Γυνὴ, a woman, makes γυναί, from the obsolete γίναι, and ἀναί, a king, in addressing a deity, ἀναῖ.

Exc. 3. Proper names in ας, and adjectives in ας -αντος, form the vocative by dropping ος or τος from the genitive; as, Αἴας, Αἴαντος, Ὁ Αἴαντος, Ajax; τάλας, τάλαγος, Ὁ τάλαγος, wretched; χαρίες, χαρίεντος, Ὁ χαρίεν, comely. So Σιμόεις, Σιμό- εντος, Ὁ Σιμόεν. Some of these also form the vocative by dropping ζ from the nominative; as, Αἴας, Ὁ Αἴας, Ajax.

Exc. 3. Proper names in ὦς, ὕ ως, form the vocative in ὀς, ὅ as, Σαπφὼ, Ὁ Σαπφοὶ, Sappho; ἱός, Ὁ ἱός, the dawn.

DATIVE PLURAL.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by inserting ο in before ὦ as, σωτῆρ, σωτῆρι, σωτῆρσι, a saviour; γυνη, γυνη, γυνι, a vulture. But δ, θ, υ, ι, are dropped for the sake of softness; as, λαμπάδι, λαμπάσι, from λαμπὰς, a torch; γίγαντι, γίγασι, from γίγας, a giant. ὤτι is changed into ὄτοι as, λέοντι, λέουσι.

Words ending in ζ after a diphthong add ο to the nominative singular; as, ἱππεῦς, ἱππεύςι, a horseman; τυπεῖς, τυπεῖσι, having been struck. Except κτεῖς, κτεῖ, κτεῖσι, a comb; δρομεῖς, δρομέι, a runner; νιεῖς, νιεῖσι, a son; ὄους, ὄως, an ear; ποὺς, ποῦς, a foot; which are regular from κτεῖ, κτεῖει, κτεῖσι, ὄει, ὄως. Τρεῖς, three, makes τρισί.

Syncopated nouns in ημ make the dative as, as, πατη, a father, πατήρ, πατρίδας. Also ἄτηρ, ἀτράς, a star; ἀριθμος, ἀρνάς, a lamb; νις, νιας, a son. But γαστήρ, the belly, makes γαστῆρι.

Χεῖρ, a hand, makes χερίς, from the poetic χερί.

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Contracted nouns of the third declension are very numerous, and are divided into five forms.

I. Nouns in ἄς, ες, and ὅς, are contracted in all the cases where two vowels meet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. τριήρ-ης,</td>
<td>N. τριήρ-ες, εἰς,</td>
<td>G. τριήρ-έων, ὅν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τριήρ-εος, οὐς,</td>
<td>G. τριήρ-έων, ὅν,</td>
<td>D. τριήρ-εσι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τριήρ-ει, εἰ,</td>
<td>D. τριήρ-εσι,</td>
<td>A. τριήρ-εας, εἰς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τριήρ-εα, η,</td>
<td>G. D. τριήρ-εισ, οἶν.</td>
<td>V. τριήρ-ες, εἰς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. τριήρ-ες.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>τὸ τεῖχος, a wall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. τεῖχ-ος;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τεῖχ-εος, οὐς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τεῖχ-ει, εἰ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τεῖχ-ος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. τεῖχ-ος.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs. 1.** Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first declension; as τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν Ἀντιοχένα, τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη, ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης.

**Obs. 2.** Proper names in κλέης are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction. 2d Contraction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Ἡρακλ-έης;</td>
<td>ης;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Ἡρακλ-έος, έος,</td>
<td>ἐος,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ἡρακλ-εῖ, εἰ,</td>
<td>εἰ εἰ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Ἡρακλ-εά, εα,</td>
<td>ἡ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Ἡρακλ-εης, εἰς,</td>
<td>ες.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs. 3.** The termination εα, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into α, and not into η as, ὑγίης, τὸν and τὰ ὅγιεα, ύγια· χρέος, τὰ χρέα, χρέα.

**II.** Nouns in ις and ι contract ι, ει, ια, of the singular and plural into ι.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>δὸ φίς, a serpent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. ὄφις-ις,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ὄφις-εος, ἐος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ὄφις-ει, εἰ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ὄφις-ις.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>τὸ σίνηπι, mustard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. σίνηπα-ι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. σίνηπα-ιος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. σίνηπα-ια, ι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. σίνηπα-ι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Obs.** The form in ἐς-ες is properly Ionic. Nouns in ἐς are more commonly inflected in ἐς, D. εἰ, ei. Dual, N. ες, G. ἐως. Plural, N. V. ἐς, εις, G. ἐως, D. εστι, A. εας, εις. But the most usual form of the genitives is the Attic, in ἐως and εως.

### III. Nouns in ἐς, υς, and υ, making ἐς in the genitive, contract ει into ει, ες into η, εις, εας into εις, and εα of the neuter plural into η.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὦ βασιλεύς, a king.</td>
<td>ὄ βασιλεύς, a king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὅ πέλεκυς, an axe.</td>
<td>ὅ πέλεκυς, an axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τὸ ἁστυ, a city.</td>
<td>τὸ ἁστυ, a city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs.** The Attic genitive in ἐως is most in use, particularly from masculines in ἐυς. Nouns in ἐυς pure contract ἐως in the genitive into ἐως, and εα in the accusative singular and plural into αες, ας, and χοεύς, a certain measure, χοως for χοεός, χοᾶ for χοεα, and χοας for χοεας.

### IV. Nouns in ω and ως contract ooς into ους, οι into οι, and οα into ω.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἤ αἴδως, modesty.</td>
<td>ἤ αἴδως, modesty.</td>
<td>ἤ αἴδως, modesty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THIRD DECLENSION.

Obs. 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in ος of the second declension.

Obs. 2. The only nouns in ος of this form are αἰδώς and ἡώς, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

Obs. 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in ο for ὧν -όνος as, Ἰῳγῷ, Ἰὠγοῦς, for Ἰῳγὼν, Ἰῳγόνος.

V. Neuters in ας pure and φως are both syncopated and contracted in every case, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the dative plural.

τὸ κέρας, a horn.

Sing.

N. κέρ-ας,
G. κέρ-άτος, (by syncope) κέρ-άος, (by crasis) κέρ-ώς,
D. κέρ-αι,
A. κέρ-άς,
V. κέρ-άς.

Dual.

N. κέρ-άτα,
G. κέρ-άτων,
D. κέρ-άτι,
A. κέρ-άτα,
V. κέρ-άτα.

OTHER CONTRACTIONS.

Some nouns are contracted in every case; as,

Sing. | Plur. | Sing.
---|---|---
N. ναῦς, a ship. | | N. ναῦς, a ship.
V. ν-άες, | | V. β-όες, |

βότρυς, a bunch of grapes.

---|---|---|---
N. βότρυς, | N. βότρ-νες, } υς. | N. βότρυς, | N. κλεῖς, a key.
V. βότρ-νες, | | V. κλεῖδος, |

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as,

ναῦς, a ship.

Sing. | Sing. | Sing.
---|---|---
V. ν-άες, | | V. β-όες, |

ναῦς, a ship.

βούς, an ox or cow.

---|---|---|---
N. βούς, | N. β-όες, } ούς.
G. βοῦς. | A. β-όες, } ούς.
V. β-όες, | | V. β-όες, |

βότρυς, a bunch of grapes.

κλεῖς, a key.
Θυγάτηρ, a daughter, ἄνη, a man, and Δημήτηρ, Ceres, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative singular, and the dative plural, ἄνη inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

| Sing. |  | Sing. |
|-------|  |-------|
| N. Θυγατ-ης |  | N. ἄν-ης |
| G. Θυγατ-ἠς |  | G. ἄν-αρ θ | ἄν-δρος |
| D. Θυγατ-ὁς |  | D. ἄν-ὁς | ἄν-δρος |
| A. Θυγατ-ερ |  | A. ἄν-ερ | ἄν-δρα |
| V. Θυγατ-ερ |  | V. ἄν-ερ |

Dual.

| N. A. V. Θυγατ-ερ |  | N. A. V. ἄν-ερ | ἄν-δρος |
| G. D. Θυγατ-ερων |  | G. D. ἄν-ερων | ἄν-δρων |

Plur.

| N. Θυγατ-ερες |  | N. ἄν-ερες | ἄν-δρες |
| G. Θυγατ-ερων |  | G. ἄν-ερων | ἄν-δρων |
| D. Θυγατ-εραι |  | D. ἄν-δραι |
| A. Θυγατ-εραις |  | A. ἄν-δραις |
| V. Θυγατ-εραις |  | V. ἄν-δραις |

After this manner also ὁρ»ν, ὁρνος, ὁρνὸς, a lamb, and κῦν, κύνος, κυνὸς, a dog, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατηρ, a father, μητηρ, a mother, and γαστηρ, the belly; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and accusative plural, to distinguish them from πατηρα, one's native country, μητηρα, the matrix, and γαστηρα, the bottom of a vessel, of the first declension. Γαστηρα differs from πατηρα and μητηρα, by making γαστηρας in the dative plural.

* * * [The old Greek grammarians made ten declensions, five of simple, and five of contracted nouns. Of these declensions the four first are parasyllabic, or have an equal number of syllables in all the cases; the rest are imparasyllabic, or have a greater number of syllables in the oblique cases than in the nominative.

I. SIMPLES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of simple end in ας, ης, masculine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ταμι-ας</td>
<td></td>
<td>N. ταμι-ας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ταμι-ων</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. ταμι-ων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ταμι-ης</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. ταμι-ης</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ταμι-αις</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. ταμι-αις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ταμι-αις</td>
<td></td>
<td>V. ταμι-αις</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some nouns in η make the genitive in α as well as ου as, Πυθαγόρειας, gen. 
Πυθαγόρας and Πυθαγόρας Πυθαγόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρας and Πυθαγόρας. Some keep α exclusively; as, Ὑδρας, gen. Ὑδρας, gen. Ὑδρας. 
Some keep α exclusively; as, Ὑδρας, gen. Ὑδρας, gen. Ὑδρας. These genitives in α were the Doric form.

Sing. Plur.
N. τιλών-ης, | N. τιλών-ας,
G. τιλών-ους, | G. τιλών-ων,
D. τιλών-η, | D. τιλών-ας,
A. τιλών-ής, | A. τιλών-ας,
V. τιλών-η.

All nouns in ης, poetical nouns in ης, national names in ης, and compounds of μετρητικός, πολλά, τετράε, make the vocative in α as, προφήτης, προφήτης, κυνάτης, Συθηκτής, Συθηκτής, γεωμέτρης, γεωμέτρης. Also λόγος, Μυθικός, Μυθικός. But Αίσχος, αἰσχίζης, καλλαμαρδής, make η. Nouns in ης, make α or η as, ήρως, ήρως, ήρως.

The Εολίκαι and Μακεδόνες adopted the termination η even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, εισσάπτως for εισσάπτως, πυθηφή for πυθηφή. Hence in Latin cometa, planeta, poëta, from καμάτης, πλανήτης, ποητής.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted; as, Ἡμιλειά, ής, Ερμή. Ἠμιλειά, ής, Απέλλας.

Sing. Plur.
N. Ἠμιλει-ας, ης, | N. Ἠμιλει-ις, ης,
G. Ἠμιλει-ους, ους, | G. Ἠμιλει-ων,
D. Ἠμιλει-ης, | D. Ἠμιλει-ας,
A. Ἠμιλει-ής, ης, | A. Ἠμιλει-ις,
V. Ἠμιλει-ις, &c. | V. Ἠμιλει-ις, &c.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of simples end in α, η, feminine.

ἡ μυστ, a muse.

Sing. Dual. Plur.
N. μυσ-α, | N. μυσ-αι,
G. μυσ-ες, | G. μυσ-οι,
D. μυσ-η, | D. μυσ-αι,
A. μυσ-ας, | A. μυσ-ως,
V. μυσ-α.

Nouns in η, α pure, and ζ contracted, with some proper names, as Αλέθης, Φιλαμήλα, Γύλα, make the genitive in ας, and the dative in ζ; thus,

ἡ φίλης, friendship.

Sing. Dual. Plur.
N. φιλή-ας, | N. φιλή-αις,
G. φιλή-ες, | G. φιλή-ων,
D. φιλή-ης, | D. φιλή-αις,
A. φιλή-αις, | A. φιλή-αις,
V. φιλή-αις,
Obs. 1. A vowel is called pure, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not mixed or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in as; as, terras, esca, Latonas, for terra, esco, Latona. Paterfamilias continued always in use.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
---|---|---
N. σιμ-α, ἃ, a mina. | ἑία, ἃ, wool. | γία, γῆ, the earth.
N. μν-άα, ἃ, a mina. | ἐρία, ἃ, wool. | ἑία, γῆ, the earth.
G. μν-άαι, ἃ, | G. ἐρί-άης, ἃ, | G. γία-ώς, ἃ
D. μν-άη, ἃ, | D. ἐρί-άης, ἃ, | D. γία-ώς, ἃ
A. μν-άη, ἃ, | A. ἐρί-άης, ἃ, | A. γία-ώς, ἃ
V. μν-άαι, ἃ, &c. | V. ἐρί-άης, ἃ, &c. | V. γία-ώς, ἃ, &c.

Observations in a few instances the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin ὦ Deus; ὦ οὗφος, heus tu.

Nouns of the third declension end in ες, generally masculine but sometimes feminine, and oν neuter.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
---|---|---
N. λόγ-ος, a word, speech, | λόγ-ου, | λόγ-οι
G. λόγ-ων, | G. λόγ-ον, | G. λόγ-οι
D. λόγ-ης, | D. λόγ-ος, | D. λόγ-οι
A. λόγ-ης, | A. λόγ-ος, | A. λόγ-οι
V. λόγ-α, | V. λόγ-ος, | V. λόγ-οι

Third Declension.
Some words of the third declension are contracted, by changing «ε, ω, into ευ, and α, ο, into οῦ, and dropping ε and ο before a long vowel or diphthong.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
---|---|---
N. ὀστ-ίον, οὖν, | N. ὀστ-ία, ἃ, | ὀσα-.ία, ἃ,
G. ὀσα-ίον, οὖν, | G. ὀσα-ίων, ὧν, | ὀσφ-ἴον, οὗν,
D. ὀσφ-ίοις, οἷς, | D. ὀσφ-ίων, οἷον, | ὀσφοἵοις, οἷον, ὧν,
A. ὀσφ-ίον, οὗ, | A. ὀσφ-ίων, οὗ, | ὀσφοῖον, οἷον,
V. ὀσφ-ίον, οὖ. | V. ὀσφ-ίον, οὖ, | οὖν.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
---|---|---
N. νόος, ἀνωτις, οἷον, οἷον, | N. νόος, οἷον, | νόος, οἷον,
G. νόος, οὖ, | G. νόος, οὖν, | γε-ώς, οὖν,
D. νόος, οὖ, | D. νόος, οὖ, | νόος, οὖν,
A. νόος, οὖ, | A. νόος, οὖ, | νόος, οὖν,
V. νόος, οὖ. | V. νόος, οὖ. | οὖν.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
---|---|---
N. ἀνοίξ, εὐνοής, οἷον, | N. ἀνοίξ, οἷον, | ἀνοίξ, οἷον,
G. ἀνοίξ, οὖ, | G. ἀνοίξ, οὖν, | γε-ώς, οὖν,
D. ἀνοίξ, οὖ, | D. ἀνοίξ, οὖ, | νόος, οὖν,
A. ἀνοίξ, οὖ, | A. ἀνοίξ, οὖ, | νόος, οὖν,
V. ἀνοίξ, οὖ. | V. ἀνοίξ, οὖ. | οὖν.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of simples end in ος, mostly masculine but sometimes feminine, and ον neuter.

This declension is, in reality, nothing but the Attic dialect of the third, from which it is formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong into ου, subscribing ο, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, λαγὼ, λαγός, a hare, for λαγός, λαγοῦ. If the vowel preceding ος be a long, it is changed into ο, as, λας, a people; ἀνώγεων, ἀνώγεων, a hall.
### THE TEN DECLENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ἀνώγε-ων,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ἀνώγε-ων,</td>
<td>N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ων,</td>
<td>G. ἀνώγε-ων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
<td>G. D. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
<td>A. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
<td></td>
<td>V. ἀνώγε-ῃς,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs. 1.** There is one neuter in ὁς, viz. τὸ χρίς, τὸν χρίς, a debt; though τὸ χρίς, τὸν χρίς, is also used.

**Obs. 2.** The Attics frequently omit η in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγό, τὸν ζῦν, τὸν Ια. So Κίν, Κλω, Αὖ. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἄγνης, for ἄγνης.

**Obs. 3.** The Attics often decline after this form, words which otherwise belong to the fifth declension; as, Mίνως for Μίνως, from Μίνως; έλως for γίλως; and the later Greeks decline words in ὁς, which belong to the fourth, according to the fifth declension; as, κάλως for κάλως, from κάλως.

### FIFTH DECLENSION

Words belonging to the fifth declension of simples end in a, ο, ν, neuter, and θ, ρ, s, ξ, ψ, of all genders, and increase in the genitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. σωτῆρ,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td>N. A. V. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td>G. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td>G. D. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td>A. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
<td></td>
<td>V. σωτηρ-ες,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIFTH DECLENSION.**

Some words of this declension are contracted in every case; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. λας, λες, a stone,</td>
<td>N. βος, βος, a torch,</td>
<td>G. λαδες, λδες, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. λαδες, λδες, &amp;c.</td>
<td>G. δαδες, δδες, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. νας,</td>
<td>N. ν-ας,</td>
<td>N. β-ες,</td>
<td>N. β-ες,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. νας,</td>
<td>A. ν-ας,</td>
<td>G. β-ες,</td>
<td>A. β-ες,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ν-ας,</td>
<td>a-ες,</td>
<td>V. β-ες,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIFTH DECLENSION.**

Some words of this declension are contracted in every case; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. βότρυς, a bunch of grapes.</td>
<td>N. κλειδός, a key.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. βότρυς,</td>
<td>A. βότρυς,</td>
<td>G. κλειδός,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. κλειδός,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V. κλειδός,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. βότρυς,</td>
<td>N. β-ες,</td>
<td>N. κλειδός,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. βότρυς,</td>
<td>A. β-ες,</td>
<td>G. κλειδός,</td>
<td>A. κλειδός,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V. κλειδός,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After this manner also ἀρὴν, ἀρένος, ἀρνὸς, a lamb, and κύων, κύονος, κωνὸς, a dog, are syncopated, the latter dropping o in all the cases. To these may be joined πατὴρ, a father, μήτηρ, a mother, and γαστὴρ, the belly; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and accusative plural, to distinguish them from πατρίς, one’s native country, μητρὶς, the matrix, and γαστρὶς, the bottom of a vessel, of the second declension. Γαστὴρ differs from πατὴρ and μητρὶς, by making γασθῆρισ in the dative plural.

For the formation of the genitive, accusative, and vocative singular, and dative plural, of this declension, see pages 14—18.

II. CONTRACTS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of contracts end in ἅς masculine and feminine, and ες, ές, neuter.
Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first of the simples: as, τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν Ἀμφίθυμον, τὸν Ἀρσενοκράτην, ὁ Ὀξύνθιος, ὁ Αρσενοκράτης.

Obs. 2. Proper names in ἀτούς are doubly contracted; thus,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Contraction</th>
<th>2d Contraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Ἡσαλ-ίς</td>
<td>ἡς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Ἡσαλ-ίτος</td>
<td>ἦς, ἡς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ἡσαλ-ίτ &amp;</td>
<td>ἦ, ἡ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Ἡσαλ-ίτε</td>
<td>ὑ, ἦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Ἡσαλ-ίτος</td>
<td>ἦς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obs. 3. The termination τος, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into το, and not into η· as, ὁ γιός, τὸν καὶ τὸν γιό, ὁ γιός· κρίως, τὸ κρίω, κρία.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of contracts end in ἐς masculine and feminine, and υ neuter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i ὁφῆ, a serpent.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Ὁφ-ίς</td>
<td>Ὁφ-ίτις, ἡς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Ὁφ-ίτος</td>
<td>Ὁφ-ίτος, ἦς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ὁφ-ίτ &amp;</td>
<td>Ὁφ-ίτ, Ὁφ-ίτ &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Ὁφ-ίτε</td>
<td>ὅφ-ίτε, ὅφ-ίτε &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Ὁφ-ίτος</td>
<td>Ὁφ-ίτος, ἦς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vδ σίμως, mustard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>νδ σίμως</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. σίμα-ίς</td>
<td>σίμα-ίτος, ἡς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. σίμα-ίτος</td>
<td>σίμα-ίτος, ἦς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. σίμα-ίτ &amp;</td>
<td>σίμα-ίτ, σίμα-ίτ &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. σίμα-ίτε</td>
<td>σίμα-ίτε, σίμα-ίτε &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. σίμα-ίτος</td>
<td>σίμα-ίτος, ἦς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obs. The form in ες -10ς is properly Ionic. Nouns in ες are more commonly inflected in ες, D. ες, ες. Dual. N. ες, G. ες. Plural. N. V. ες, ες, G. ες, D. ες, A. ες, ες. But the most usual form of the genitives is the Attic, in ες and ες.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of contracts end in ες masculine, υς masculine and feminine, and υ neuter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ἰ βασιλῆς, a king.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. βασιλ-ίς</td>
<td>βασιλ-ίτες, ἡς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. βασιλ-ίτος</td>
<td>βασιλ-ίτος, ἦς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. βασιλ-ίτ &amp;</td>
<td>βασιλ-ίτ, βασιλ-ίτ &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. βασιλ-ίτε</td>
<td>βασιλ-ίτε, βασιλ-ίτ &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. βασιλ-ίτος</td>
<td>βασιλ-ίτος, ἦς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Ten Declensions

#### Fourth Declexion

Nouns of the fourth declension of contracts end in ω, ως, feminine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>η αἰδώς,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. αἰδ-ωσ,</td>
<td>N. A. V. αἰδ-ω,</td>
<td>N. αἰδ-ως,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. αἰδ-ιος, τος,</td>
<td>G. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
<td>G. αἰδ-ων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. αἰδ-ι, αί,</td>
<td>D. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
<td>D. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. αἰδ-ις, ὰ,</td>
<td>A. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
<td>A. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. αἰδ-ι,</td>
<td>V. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
<td>V. αἰδ-ιν,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs.** 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in ος of the third of the simples.

**Obs.** 2. The only nouns in ως of this form are αἰδώς and ἀδώς, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

**Obs.** 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in ω for οιων-ας, Γογγώς, Γογγώς, for οιων, οιωन, οιων.

#### Fifth Declexion

Nouns of the fifth declension of contracts end in ας pure and ές, and are of the neuter gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὁ κήρ, a horn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. κήρ,</td>
<td>N. οἰκ-ας,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. κήρ-ας, (by syncope) οἰκ-άς, (by crasis) οἰκ-ως,</td>
<td>G. οἰκ-ως,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. κήρ-οις,</td>
<td>D. κήρ-οις,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. κήρ-οις,</td>
<td>A. κήρ-οις,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. κήρ-οις,</td>
<td>V. κήρ-οις,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs.** The Attic genitive in ws is most in use, particularly from masculines in ws. Nouns in ws pure contract ws in the genitive into ws, and ws in the accusative singular and plural into α· as, χοῦς a certain measure, χοᾶς for κόλος, κοῦ for κόλα, and κοᾶς for κόλας.
IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be divided into two classes, defective and redundant.

I. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

The following are indeclinable; the names of the letters of the alphabet; nouns shortened by apocope, as δῶ for δῶμα, κάρα or κύρη for κάρηνον· and some foreign names, as Αβραάμ.

Some have only one case, as ἡ δῶς, a gift; αἱ κατακλώθες, the fates; ὡ νότοι, O gods.

Some are used in two cases only, as ὁ λίς, τὸν λίν, a lion; οἱ φθοῖς from φθόιες, τοὺς φθοίας, a sort of cake.

The following have the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular only; βρέτας, δέμας, ἢδος» λέπας, ὄναρ, ὄφελος, στίλας, ύπαρ.

Some have no plural, as ἁήρ, ἁλς, γῆ, ἠλαιον, πῦρ, and others known by the sense.

The following have no singular; τὰ ἐγκάτα, entrails; οἱ ἐτησίαι, the trade winds; the names of festivals, as τὰ Διονύσια, the feast of Bacchus; and some names of cities, as αἱ ᾿Αθῆναι, τὰ Μέγαρα.

II. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

1. Some nouns have different terminations in the nominative; as, ὁ Μωσῆς, ὁ Μωσεύς· δάκρυ, δάκρυον· δένδρον, δένδρον· χρόνος, χρόνες· τάξις, τάξις· στρατός, στρατία· φθόγγος, φθόγγος· πλαστής, πλαστής· μάκαρ, μάκαρς, μακάριος, &c.

Nouns in ὁ, ὀ, ἄ, ὡν, ὁν, in particular, are declined by the Attics in ὁ, ὀς· as, χελιδὼ, χελιδοῦς, for χελιδῶν, χελιδόνος. So ἀνήλω for ἀνήλων, Ἰοργῷ for Ἰοργών.

Frequently a new form of the nominative arises from an oblique case of the old form; as, φύλαξ, φύλακος, and φύλακος, φιλάκον· μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, and μάρτυρος, μαρτύρου· διάκτωρ,
IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Some nouns admit different inflections from the same nominative; as, μύκης, μύχκου and μύκητος, Θαλῆς, Θαλοῦ and Θάλητος, ἄρης, ἄρου, ἄρεος, and ἄρητος, ἀσφαλείς πάθημα, παϑήματος, dative plural παϑημάτοις. So from the accusative Σωκράτης, Σωκράτης, has arisen.

2. Some are regularly declined, and have besides, in the oblique cases, other forms, which descend from obsolete nominatives; as, υἱὸς, υἱοῦ, via, and υἱέος, υἱεῖ, from νιος, νι, from νης· ὄνειρον, ὀνείρου, and ὀνείρατος from νυσ. Likewise οἶδης, οἶδον, and οἰδος from οις· ὀλυκή, ὀλυκῆς, and ὀλυκος from ὀλυς· ὀφη, ὀφης, and ὀφος · ὀχῆς, ταρίχος, ταρίχου and ταρίχεος, νοῦς, νοῦ and νοος· χοῦς, χοῦ and χοός· κάλως, κάλως, καλὸς, ᾳ, ᾳτος and ᾳμος· τίγρις, τίγριος and τίγριδος· μῆς, μῆνιος and μήνιδος· Θεμίσ, Θεμίτου, and Θεμίδουs. Οἰδίπουs and all compounds of πος make ποδος and που. Some nouns in ης are declined after the first and third declension in the accusative and vocative; thus, Σωκράτης of the third declension makes Σωκράτης, Σώκρατες, after the third, and Σωκρατην, Σωκράτη, after the first.

3. Some have different genders in the singular and in the plural. Μασκινε in the singular, and neuter in the plural; Τάφτας, Τάφτας, the following are commonly added, but they sometimes occur in the neuter singular; ἔφερ-ός, -α· ζυγ-ός, -ά· τύχ-ός, -α. Μασκινε in the singular, masculine and neuter in the plural; δεσμ-ός, -οι, -ου, -α· δίφρ-ος, -ος, -α· δίφρ-εος, -ος, -α· δίφρ-ετος, -ος, -α· δίφρ-

Feminine in the singular, feminine and neuter in the plural; κήλευϑ-ος, -οὶ and -α.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

I. PATRONYMICS.

1. Masculine patronymics are derived from the genitive singular of their primitives, by changing the termination into ἄδης, ιάδης, or ἐδης.

If the primitive be of the first declension, or in ας pure of the second, the change is into ἄδης: as, Βορέας, Βορέ-ου, Βορε-άδης. Πιπότης, Πιπότ-ου, Πιποτ-άδης. Ηλιός, Ηλι-οῦ, Ηλι-άδης.

But when the penultima of the genitive is long, of whatever declension it be, the change is into ιάδης: as, Βορέας, Βορέ-ου, Βορέ-ιάδης. Αιακός, Αιακ-οῦ, Αιακ-ιάδης.

Under every other circumstance the change is always into ἐδης: as, Αἰακός, Αιακ-οῦ, Αιακ-ιάδης. Νέστωρ, Νέστορ-ος, Νέστορ-ιάδης.

The Ionics form their patronymics in ὅν- as, Κρονίων for Κρονίδης, from Κρόνος. The Αἰολικός in ἄδιος: as, Τριάρδιος for Τριάρδης.

2. Feminine patronymics end in ίς, ἵς, ἵη, ἵην, or ὀη.

Those in ίς and ἵς are formed from their masculines by casting off ή: as, Εὐριδίκης, Εὐριδικής.

Those in ἵης, from the nominative of the primitives, by changing the termination into ήης: as, Χρυσής, Χρυσηής. Κάμης, Καμήις.

Those in ὀη, from nominatives of the second declension in ος impure, and of the third in ως: as, Ἀδρητός, Ἀδρητίνη. Νερεύς, Νερήνη.

Those in ὀη, from nominatives of the second declension in ος, and of the third in ως, when these terminations are preceded by ι or ιν: as, Ἀκρίδιος, Ἀκριδιώη. Πλεκτρύων, Πλεκτρήων.

II. DIMINUTIVES.

1. Masculine diminutives end in ας, παππίας from πάππας. άς, λίθας from λίθος: άνος, έλαφης from έλαφος: έλος, ναυτιλος from ναύτης: ος, μικκύλος from μικκός, Dor. for μικρός: άνος.


**DERIVATIVE NOUNS.**

κυλίγνος from κύλις: ἵκος, ἀνθρώπισκος from ἀνθρώπος: ῾ιν., μωρίων from μωρός.

2. Feminine diminutives end in ας, χοιράς from χοῖρος: ἵς, οἰως from νῆσος: ἵς, φύσιγς from φύσα: ἵκη, πιθάκνη from πίθος: ἵνη, πολίχνη from πόλις: ἵκη, παιδίκη from παις: ἵκη.


One primitive has sometimes a variety of diminutives; as, from κόρη is derived κορίξιμον, κόριον, κοράσιον, κορίσκιον, κοριξίματιον.

One diminutive sometimes generates another; as, from πολίχνη comes πολίχνη.

**III. VERBALS**

Are generally formed by casting off the augment of their primitives, and changing the termination,

in the first person of the perfect passive,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Masc.} & \quad \text{as χαρακτήρ from κεχάρακται.} \\
\text{Femin.} & \quad \text{as πιθανός from πεπιθανοῦσα.} \\
\text{Neut.} & \quad \text{as χρήστος from κεκρήσθηκεν.}
\end{align*}
\]

in the second person of the perfect passive,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Masc.} & \quad \text{as χαρακτήρ from κεχάρακται.} \\
\text{Femin.} & \quad \text{as πιθανός from πεπιθανοῦσα.} \\
\text{Neut.} & \quad \text{as χρήστος from κεκρήσθηκεν.}
\end{align*}
\]

in the third person of the perfect passive,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Masc.} & \quad \text{as χαρακτήρ from κεχάρακται.} \\
\text{Femin.} & \quad \text{as πιθανός from πεπιθανοῦσα.} \\
\text{Neut.} & \quad \text{as χρήστος from κεκρήσθηκεν.}
\end{align*}
\]
Adjectives are declined like substantives.

Some adjectives have different terminations for all the three genders; some have one for the masculine and feminine, and another for the neuter; others have only one for all the genders.

1. Adjectives of three terminations end in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>N.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>os,</td>
<td>η,</td>
<td>ον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ας,</td>
<td>αςα,</td>
<td>αν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ας,</td>
<td>ανα,</td>
<td>αν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εις,</td>
<td>ειςα,</td>
<td>ειν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εις,</td>
<td>ειςα,</td>
<td>ειν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ην,</td>
<td>εινα,</td>
<td>ειν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ους,</td>
<td>ουςα,</td>
<td>ουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υς,</td>
<td>εια,</td>
<td>υν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υς,</td>
<td>υςα,</td>
<td>υν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ων,</td>
<td>ουςα,</td>
<td>ουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ων,</td>
<td>οςα,</td>
<td>ουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ως,</td>
<td>ωςα,</td>
<td>ως</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ως,</td>
<td>νια,</td>
<td>ως</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A few are formed from other tenses; as,

- λευκός, from the present λεύσσω
- ταραχή, from the perfect τετάραχα
- θήνη, from the first aorist έθήνα
- φυγή, from the second aorist έφυγον.
In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in os, with their neuters in on, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

καλὸς, beautiful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. καλ-ος, η, ον,</td>
<td>N. A. V.</td>
<td>N. καλ-οι, αi, αι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. καλ-ου, ης, ου,</td>
<td>καλ-οi, α, αι</td>
<td>G. καλ-ον, ου, οι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. καλ-ω, ω, ο</td>
<td>G. D.</td>
<td>D. καλ-οις, αις, οις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. καλ-ον, ην, ον</td>
<td>καλ-οιν, αιν, οιν</td>
<td>A. καλ-οις, αις, αι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. καλ-ε, ην, ον</td>
<td>καλ-οιν, αιν, οιν</td>
<td>V. καλ-οι, αι, αi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives in os pure and ρος make the feminine in α as, φιλως, φιλλα, φιλλον, friendly; μακρος, μακρα, μακρον, long: except those in ρος and οος not preceded by ρ as, χαλκης, χαλκεων, brazen; υγνος, υγνης, υγνον, the eighth.

μακρος, long.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. μακρ-ος, α, ον</td>
<td>N. A. V.</td>
<td>N. μακρ-οι, αi, αι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. μακρ-ου, ας, ου</td>
<td>μακρ-οi, α, αι</td>
<td>G. μακρ-ον, ου, οι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. μακρ-ω, ω, ο</td>
<td>μακρ-ωi, αi, αi</td>
<td>D. μακρ-οις, αις, οις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. μακρ-ον, αν, ον</td>
<td>G. D.</td>
<td>A. μακρ-οις, αις, αi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. μακρ-ε, α, ον</td>
<td>μακρ-οιν, αιν, οιν</td>
<td>V. μακρ-οι, αι, αi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some adjectives in οος, η, οον, and οος, η, οον, are contracted into ρος, ἕν, οον ας, χρυ-ρος, ἦν, οον, golden, into χρυ-ρος, ἦ, οον: likewise some in οος, ἕα, οον, into ρος, ας, οον ας, ἄγυρ-ρος, ἕα, οον, of silver, into ἄγυρ-ρος, ας, οον.

The adjectives άλλος, τηλικοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, make the neuter in o, though the neuters τοιοῦτον and τοσοῦτον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in αος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; αs, i, ἀ νος: also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; αλλακτείς Ηπτεδάμιης, H. B. 742. ἀναγκαῖος τροφῆ, Thucyd. 1. 2.

πας, all.

μελας, black.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. π-ας, π-ασα, π-αν</td>
<td>N. μελ-ας, αινα, αν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. π-αντος, αυς, αντος</td>
<td>G. μελ-ανος, ανης, ανος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. π-αντι, αυι, αντι</td>
<td>D. μελ-αν, ανη, ανι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. π-αντον, αοναν, αν</td>
<td>A. μελ-ανα, αιναν, αν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. π-ας, ασα, αν</td>
<td>V. μελ-αν, αινα, αν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADJECTIVE.

Dual.
N. A. V. π-άντε, ἀσα, ἀντε,
G. D. π-άντων, ἀσαν, ἀντων.

Plur.
N. π-άντες, ἀσας, ἀντα,
G. π-άντων, ἀσων, ἀντω,
D. π-ᾶς, ἀσας, πας,
Α. π-άνται, ἀσας, ἀντα,
V. π-άντες, ἀσας, ἀντα.

The only other of this form is τάλας, wretched.

τυφϑείς, having been struck.

Sing.
N. τυφϑ-είς, εἶσα, ἐν,
G. τυφϑ-έντος, εἰσης, ἔντος,
D. τυφϑ-έντε, εἰσα, ἐν,
A. τυφϑ-έντα, εἰσας, ἐν,
V. τυφϑ-είς, εἰσα, ἐν.

Dual.
N. A. V. τυφϑ-έντε, εἶσα, ἐντε,
G. D. τυφϑ-έντων, εἰσαών, ἐντων.

Plur.
N. τυφϑ-έντες, εἴσαι, ἐντα,
G. τυφϑ-έντων, εἰσών, ἐντων,
D. τυφϑ-ένται, εἰσας, ἐντα,
A. τυφϑ-έντας, εἰσας, ἐντα,
V. τυφϑ-έντες, εἴσαι, ἐντα.

From adjectives declined like χαρίεις arise several contracts, ἥες, ἥεσσα, ἦν, being contracted into ἦς, ἥσσα, ἦν, and ὑε, ὑσσα, ὑν, into οὐς, οὐσα, οὖν: thus,

τιμῆς, honored.

Sing.
N. τιμ-ῆς, ἥσσα, ἦν,
G. τιμ-ήντος, ἥσσης, ἦντος,
D. τιμ-ήντης, ἥσση, ἦντι,
A. τιμ-ήντα, ἥσσαν, ἦν,
V. τιμ-ήν or ἦς, ἥσσα, ἦν.

Dual.
N. A. V. τιμ-ήντε, ἥσσα, ἦντε,
G. D. τιμ-ήντων, ἥσσαν, ἦντων.

μελιτοῦς, full of honey.

Sing.
N. μελιτ-οῦς, οὔσα, οὐν,
G. μελιτ-ούντος, οὔσης, οὔντος,
D. μελιτ-ούντι, οὔσῃ, οὔντι,
A. μελιτ-ούντα, ούσαν, οὖν,
V. μελιτ-ούν or οὖ, οὔσα, οὖν.

Dual.
N. A. V. μελιτ-ούντε, οὔσαν, οὔντε,
G. D. μελιτ-ούντων, οὔσαν, οὔντων.
DECLENSION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plur.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἰμ-ῆντες, ἰσαί, ἰντα,</td>
<td>μελ-οὖντες, ὀussions, ὀντα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τιμ-ῆντων, ὁσσῶν, ἕντων,</td>
<td>G. μελ-οὖντων, ὀussenων, ὀντων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τιμ-ῆσι, ὁσσαι, ἰαι,</td>
<td>D. μελ-οὖσι, ὀussenαι, ὀντι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τιμ-ῆντας, ὁσσας, ἰντα,</td>
<td>A. μελ-οὖντας, ὀussenας, ὀντα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. τιμ-ῆντες, ἰσαι, ἰντα.</td>
<td>V. μελ-οὖντες, ὀussenαι, ὀντα.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>τέρην, tender.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. τέρ-ην, εινα, εν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τέρ-ενος, εινης, ενος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τέρ-ενι, εινη, εν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τέρ-ενας, εινας, ενα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. τέρ-ενες, ειναι, εν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>τέρ-ενος, εινης, ενος.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. A. V. τέρ-ενε, εινα, ενα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. δόντες, δουσαι, δόντα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. δόντων, δουσων, δοντων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. δουσι, δουσαις, δον,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. δόντας, δουσας, δόντα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. δόντες, δουσαι, δόντα.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ἡδ-紧密结合, sweet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. ἡδ-ως, εια, υ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ἡδ-ος, ειας, εος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ἡδ-ει, ει, ειας, ει, ει,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ἡδ-ευ, ειαν, υ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ἡδ-ως, εια, υ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives of this termination, in the poets often make the accusative singular in εις instead of μεν 'as, εἰςεν στόντεν, Π. ξ, 291.

Sometimes they are used as common ; as, ἡδ-紧密结合ς, Odys. μ. 369.

ζευγν-ughs, joining. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. ζευγν-ως, υσα, υν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ζευγν-ωνος, υσης, υντος,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ζευγν-ωντι, υση, υντι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ζευγν-ωντα, υσαιν, υν,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ζευγν-ως, υσα, υν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 PARTICIPLES OF THE PRESENT, FIRST FUTURE, AND SECOND AORIST ACTIVE ARE DECLINED LIKE IXEΩ.

Dual.

N. A. V. ξευγ-άντες, ύσα, ύντε,
G. D. ξευγ-άντων, ύσαι, ύντων.

Plur.

N. ξευγ-άντες, ύσαι, ύντα,
G. ξευγ-άντων, ύσαις, ύντων,
D. ξευγ-άντας, ύσαις, ύντγι,
A. ξευγ-άντας, ύσας, ύντα,
V. ξευγ-άντες, ύσαι, ύντα.

V. τιμ-ῶν, having struck.

Sing.

N. τετυφ-ῶς, ἥσα, ός,
G. τετυφ-ῶτος, ύσης, ύντος,
D. τετυφ-ῶτι, ύσης, ύντι,
A. τετυφ-ῶτα, ύσας, όυ,
V. τετυφ-ῶς, ύσα, ὄς.

Dual.

N. A. V. τετυφ-ῶτες, ύσαι, ότα,
G. D. τετυφ-ῶτων, ύσαις, ότων.

Plur.

N. τετυφ-ῶτες, ύσαι, ότα,
G. τετυφ-ῶτων, ύσαις, ότων,
D. τετυφ-ῶτας, ύσαις, ότα,
A. τετυφ-ῶτας, ύσας, ότα,
V. τετυφ-ῶτες, ύσαι, ότα.

Participles of the present, first future, and second aorist active are declined like ixen·w.
II. Adjectives of two terminations end in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M. F.</th>
<th>N.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>os, ος</td>
<td>ov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ας, αν</td>
<td>αν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ην, εν</td>
<td>εν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ης, ις</td>
<td>ι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ους, ουν</td>
<td>ουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υς, υ</td>
<td>υ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αων, αον</td>
<td>αον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ως, ων</td>
<td>ων</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All adjectives of two terminations are of the third declension; except those in os and ως, which are of the second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ένδοξ-ος, ος</td>
<td>ov</td>
<td></td>
<td>α,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ένδοξ-ου, ου</td>
<td></td>
<td>N. A. V. ένδοξ-ω, ω</td>
<td>G. ένδοξ-ουν, ουν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ένδοξ-οι, οι</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. D. ένδοξ-οι, οι</td>
<td>D. ένδοξ-οις, οις</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ένδοξ-ον, ον</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. ένδοξ-ους, ους</td>
<td>V. ένδοξ-οι, α</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ένδοξ-ε, ε</td>
<td></td>
<td>V. ένδοξ-ε, ε</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several adjectives which are properly common sometimes take a distinct feminine; as, ἀθανάτη μήτηρ, Hom.; πολυτιμή Δημήτηρ, Aristoph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. άειν-ας, ας</td>
<td>αν</td>
<td></td>
<td>αντα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. άειν-άντος, αντος</td>
<td></td>
<td>N. A. V. άειν-άντε, αντε</td>
<td>G. άειν-άντων, αντων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. άειν-άντι, αντι</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. άειν-άντι, αντι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. άειν-άντα, αντα</td>
<td>αν</td>
<td>G. D. άειν-άντου, αντου</td>
<td>V. άειν-άντες, αντα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. άειν-αν</td>
<td>αν</td>
<td>V. άειν-αν, αν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. αὐτ-ην, ην</td>
<td>εν</td>
<td></td>
<td>ενα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. αὐτ-ένος, ενος</td>
<td></td>
<td>N. A. V. αὐτ-ένε, ενε</td>
<td>G. αὐτ-ένων, ενω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. αὐτ-έν, εν</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. αὐτ-έν, εν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. αὐτ-ένα, ενα</td>
<td>εν</td>
<td>A. αὐτ-ένα, ενα</td>
<td>V. αὐτ-ένας, ενα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. αὐτ-έν-ηρ</td>
<td>εν</td>
<td>V. αὐτ-έν-ηρ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Adjective

### ἀληθ-ής, true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ἀληθ-ής, ἐς</td>
<td>N. ἀληθ-έες, ἐς</td>
<td>ἐς, ἦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ἀληθ- έος, ὄς</td>
<td>A. V. ἀληθ- ἐκ, ἐκ</td>
<td>G. ἀληθ- ἐ ας, ἐς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ἀληθ- έος, οὐς</td>
<td>G. ἀληθ- ἐνον, οὖν</td>
<td>D. ἀληθ- εί, εἶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ἀληθ- εί, εἶ</td>
<td>D. ἀληθ- είς, εἴς, ἐς, ἦ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ἀληθ- ἐκ, ἐκ</td>
<td>V. ἀληθ- ἐκ, ἐκ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ἀληθ- ἐς, ἐς, ἦ</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### εὔχαρ-ις, agreeable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. εὔχαρ-ις, ἓ</td>
<td>N. εὔχαρ-ίτες, ἓ</td>
<td>ἓ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. εὔχαρ-ίτος, οὐς</td>
<td>G. εὐχάρ-ίτον, οὖν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. εὔχαρ-ίτι</td>
<td>D. εὐχάρ-ίσι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. εὔχαρ-ίτις, οὐς, οὐν</td>
<td>A. εὐχάρ-ίτας, οὐν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. εὔχαρ-ίτες, οὐν</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### δίπους, two-footed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. δίπ- ους, οὖν</td>
<td>N. δίπ- οδες, οῦν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. δίπ- οδος, οῦν</td>
<td>G. δίπ- οδων, οὔν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. δίπ- οδι</td>
<td>D. δίπ- οσι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. δίπ- οδις, οῖς</td>
<td>A. δίπ- οδος, οῦν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. δίπ- ους, οὐν</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives in ὦν are declined after the substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, ἀνόδους, ὦν, toothless. G. ὦν, D. ὦν, A. ὦν, ὦν.

Contracted compounds of nouns of the second declension thus; ἀδάκρυς, ὦν, favorably disposed, G. ὦν, D. ὦν, A. ὦν, ὦν, ὦν, ὦν. In the same manner those of ἄνω, ἄρ, ἄνομος, &c.

### ἀδάκρυς, tearless.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ἀδάκρυς, ὕς</td>
<td>N. ἀδάκρυς, ὕς</td>
<td>ὕς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. ἀδάκρυς, ὕος</td>
<td>G. ἀδάκρυς, ὕων</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ἀδάκρυς, ὕος</td>
<td>D. ἀδάκρυς, ὕοι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ἀδάκρυς, ὕος</td>
<td>A. ἀδάκρυς, ὕος</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. ἀδάκρυς, ὕος</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### εὐδαίμων, happy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. εὐδαίμων, ὅν</td>
<td>N. εὐδαίμων, ὅν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. εὐδαίμων, ὅνος</td>
<td>G. εὐδαίμων, ὅνων</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. εὐδαίμων, ὅνος</td>
<td>D. εὐδαίμων, ὅοι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. εὐδαίμων, ὅνος</td>
<td>A. εὐδαίμων, ὅοι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. εὐδαίμων, ὅος</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ἀνόδους, toothless.
Comparatives in ὦν are declined like εὐδαίμων, but they syncopate and contract the accusative singular of the common gender, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of all genders; thus,

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>μείζ-ων,</td>
<td>ὦν,</td>
<td>N. A. V. μείζ-όνες, οες, ους, ονα, οα, ὦ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>μείζ-όνος,</td>
<td>μείζ-όνε,</td>
<td>G. μείζ-όνων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>μείζ-ονι,</td>
<td>G. D. A. μείζ-ονας, οας, ους, ονα, οα, ὦ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>μείζ-όνα, οα, ὦ,</td>
<td>μείζ-όνοιν,</td>
<td>V. μείζ-όνες, οες, ους, ονα, οα, ὦ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>μείζον,</td>
<td>μείζ-όνοιν,</td>
<td>μείζον.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>μεγαλήτ-ωρ,</td>
<td>ὦ,</td>
<td>N. A. V. μεγαλήτ-ορε, ὦ, μεγαλήτ-όρων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>μεγαλήτ-ορος,</td>
<td>G. μεγαλήτ-όρων,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>μεγαλήτ-ορι,</td>
<td>G. D. A. μεγαλήτ-ορας, οας, ους, ονα, οα, ὦ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>μεγαλήτ-ορα,</td>
<td>A. μεγαλήτ-ορας, οας, ους, ονα, οα, ὦ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>μεγαλήτ-ορ,</td>
<td>V. μεγαλήτ-ορες, οες, ους, ονα, οα, ὦ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

εὖγεως, fertile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>εὖγε-ως,</td>
<td>ὦν,</td>
<td>N. εὖγε-ω, ὦ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>εὖγε-ω,</td>
<td>N. A. V. εὖγε-ω, G. εὖγε-ων,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>εὐγε-ω,</td>
<td>D. εὖγε-ως,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>εὐγε-ων,</td>
<td>A. εὐγε-ως, ὦ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>εὐγε-ως,</td>
<td>V. εὐγε-ω, ὦ,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compounds of γίλως, laughter, ἡμῶς, love, and κίρως, a horn, follow the third declension; as, φιλόγελ-ως, ὧν, fond of laughter, G. «ὠτὸς, D. -ως, A. -ωτα, ὦ, but the Attic form of the second declension is also used.

III. Adjectives of one termination are the cardinal numbers above τέσσαρες, four.

Other adjectives of one termination are masculine and feminine only. Such are, 1. Adjectives compounded with substantives which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, long-handed; εὐφυς, quick-scented. 2. Those derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ as, ἀπάτωρ, fatherless; ὄμομιτωρ, of the same mother. 3. Adjectives in ἦς-ήτος and ὦς-ώτος as, ἀδιμής, unsubdued; ἀγνως, unknown, also that does not know; except πένης, poor, which is always masculine. 4. Adjectives in ξ and ψ as, ἦλις, of the
same age; αἱγίλιψ, lofty. 5. Adjectives in ας -αδος and ἰς -ιδος: as, φυγας, fugitive; ἄναλκις, weak, cowardly, most of which, however, are feminine only.

Some are also neuter, except in the nominative and accusative; as, φοιτάς πτεροῖς, Eurip. Some are masculine only; as, γέρων, old, and adjectives in ας and ἰς of the first declension, γεννάδας, noble; ἑθελοντὴς, voluntary.

The neuter, which is deficient, is expressed by another adjective; thus, for the neuter of ἀγνως, ἀγνωστὸν is used.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Μέγας and πολύς have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative, masculine and neuter, of the singular, and borrow the other cases from the obsolete μεγάλ-ος, ἦ, οὖν, and πολλ-ός, ἦ, οὖν; thus,

μέγας, great.

πολύς, much.

Sing.

N. ΜΕΤΑΣ, μεγάλη, ΜΕΤΑ, G. μεγάλ-ον, ἦ, οὖν, D. μεγάλ-ῳ, ἦ, οὖν, A. ΜΕΓΑΝ, μεγάλην, ΜΕΓΑ, V. ΜΕΓΑ, μεγάλη, ΜΕΓΑ.

Dual.

N. A. V. μεγάλ-ω, α, ω, G. D. μεγάλ-οι, αι, αιν, οιν.

Plur.


Obs. The poets decline πολύς throughout like ἀθέας, whence comes πολύς, in the genitive; πολύς, πολύς, in the nominative plural; πολύς, in the genitive; and πολύς, πολύς, in the accusative. Sometimes also the form πολύς, πολύς, is used.

Σως, safe, contracted from σῶς, has from this form only σῶς masculine and feminine, σῶν neuter and accusative, σῶς accusative plural; rarely the feminine singular and neuter plural σωτ. All the rest is from σῶς, α, ὄν.
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The comparative and superlative are generally formed by adding τέρος and τάτος to the positive; as, μάκαρ, happy, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος.

Adjectives in ος drop ο, and, if the penultima be short, ο is changed into ο, as, ἐνδοξός, renowned, ἐνδοξότερος, ἐνδοξότατος. σοφός, wise, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος.

Obs. Some adjectives in ος, particularly in the Attic writers, change ος into ας, ες, or υς, as, μέσος, in the midst, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος. ἀφθονός, without envy, liberal, abundant, ἀφθονιότερος, ἀφθονιότατος. λάλος, loquacious, λαλίστερος, λαλίστατος.

Some in αυς drop ος, as, παλαιός, ancient, παλαίτερος, παλαίτατος. ἄφθονος, ἄφθονέστερος, ἄφθονέστατος.

Adjectives in ας, ης, and υς, add τέρος and τάτος to the neuter; those in αυ, to the nominative plural masculine; as, μέλας, black, μελάντερος, μελάντατος. εὐρύς, broad, εὐρύτερος, εὐρύτατος. εὐφρός, intelligent, σωφρονιστής, σωφρονιστικός.

Some in αὐος drop ος, as, παλαιός, ancient, παλαίτερος, παλαίτατος. Πέπων, ripe, makes πεπεράτερος, but μείν, false, μείνιστατος. Πέπων, ripe, makes πεπερατερος, and πίων, fat, πιότερος.

Adjectives in εις drop ε, those in ες change ες of the nominative plural into τέρος and τάτος; as, χαρίεις, graceful, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος. βλάχις, stupid, βλάχες, βλάχιστος, βλαχιστος. Βραχιόλις, old, makes τριχλέστερος.

2. Some adjectives in υς and ρος change these terminations into υός and ρός for the comparative and superlative; as, ἂδωνς, sweet, ἂδιων, ἂδιστος. λιθός, base, λιθιότερος, λιθιότατος. Σοβαθυνός, βραχυς, γλυκύς, παχύς, &c., ἕχθρος, κυδός, οἴκτυρος. Πρεσβύς, old, and ἄνυς, swift, sometimes have πρέσβυτος and ἄνυτος in the superlative. In all these adjectives, however, the form τέρος and τάτος is also used.
**ADJECTIVE.**

*Obs.* Some comparatives in ὲν change the τ, with the preceding consonant, into σ or τ as, βασιγς, deep, βάσσων for βατίων γλυκός, sweet, γλύσσων for γλυκίων ἐλαχύς, little, small, ἐλάσσων for ἐλαχίων ταχύς, swift, Θάσσων for ταχύων, since it should properly be θαχύς.

**IRREGULAR COMPARISON.**

| ἀγαθός, good, | ἀγαθότατος. | ἀγαθότατος. |
| βέλτερος, βέλτατος. |
| βέλτιων, βέλτιστος. |
| κράτιστος. |
| κάλλιων, κάλλιστος. |
| κακός, κακότατος. |
| κακάτος. |
| μακρότατος. |
| μέγας, μέγιστος. |
| μικρότερος, μικρότατος. |
| μικρότερος, μικρότατος. |
| ἡσσών, ἡστιστος. |
| πολύς, πλεῖστος. |
| φίλος, φίλτατος. |

**Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.**

| ἀρείων, ἀρειόφερος. | μείων, μείζων. |
| καλλίων, καλλώσεως. | μείων, μείζων. |
| λαμπρών, λαμπρεῖσος. | χείρων, χείρεισος. |
| μικρότερος, μικρότατος. | χειρών, χειρεῖσος. |

**From the Superlative.**

| ἅλαχιστος, ἅλαχιστότερος. | ἕκαστος, ἕκαστότερος. |
| ἰχατοτάτος. | ἰχατοτάτος. |

**From Substantives.**

| ἰδίων, ἰδιώτερος. |
| ὅραμα, ὅρατερος. |
| βασιλεύς, βασιλεύτερος, βασιλεύτατος. |
Comparation. Numerals.

The four first cardinal numbers are declined; the rest, as far as ten, and the decimals, as far as a hundred, are indeclinable. The round numbers above a hundred are again declinable, like the adjectives; as, διακόσιοι, α, α, two hundred, &c.

εἷς, one, sing.       δύο, two, dual.       δύο, two, plur.
N. εἰκ.    μια.  ἑν.       N. A. δύο or 'δύο.  G. ὅνων,  
D. ἑνὶ. μίας, ἑνὸς.       A. ἑνὶ. μιὰν, ἑν.  
A. τρεῖς, three, plur.       τέσσαρες, four, plur.
N. τρεῖς. τρία.       N. τέσσαρ-ας.  α.  
G. τριῶν. τριά.       G. τέσσαρ-ων.  α.  
D. τριά. τριά.       D. τέσσαρ-α.  α.  
A. τρεῖς. τριά.
46

ADJECTIVE.

Obs. 1. Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδεὶς and μηδείς; as, οὐδες, οὐδεὶς, οὐδεὶς, ὅς; μηδείς, μηδεὶς, μηδεὶς, ὅς. Aristotle uses οὐδές and μηθεΐς. Οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς are often used for the sake of increasing the negative signification. Ei, from its nature, can have no plural, but οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς have οὐδένες and μηδίνες.

Obs. 2. Δω is the Attic mode of writing; in Homer and Herodotus it is indeclinable. Δω is the form for the genitive and dative. Δω is hardly found except in the genitive. "Δυμω accords with δω.

The cardinal numbers are:

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἷς</td>
<td>one.</td>
<td>ἑκατὸν</td>
<td>one hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δύο</td>
<td>two.</td>
<td>ἕκατακοσίον</td>
<td>two hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τριακοντάριον</td>
<td>three.</td>
<td>ὅγδοος</td>
<td>three hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πέντε</td>
<td>five.</td>
<td>ἑξακόσιον</td>
<td>four hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σέξ</td>
<td>six.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>five hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἴρη τέρας</td>
<td>seven.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>six hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱδρυτέρας</td>
<td>eight.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>seven hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱδρυτέρας</td>
<td>nine.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>eight hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>ten.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>nine hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>eleven.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>ten hundred.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>twelve.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>a thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>thirteen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>ten thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>fourteen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>twenty thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>fifteen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>one hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>sixteen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>two hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>seventeen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>three hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>eighteen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>four hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>nineteen.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>five hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>twenty.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>six hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>twenty-one.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>seven hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>twenty-two.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>eight hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>twenty-three.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>nine hundred thousand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱππάκοσιον</td>
<td>twenty-four.</td>
<td>ἑξάκοσιον</td>
<td>one million.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obs. 1. From ten to twenty, the numbers are usually expressed as above; less commonly δεκατρεῖς, ἕκατεκάτης, &c. The remaining compound numbers are usually written separately; and when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by καί, when it follows, commonly not; as, σεβεκτὶς καὶ ἕκατακοσίον, or ἕκατακοσίον καί ἕκατακοσίον.

Obs. 2. The numbers compounded with eight and nine are more frequently expressed by a circumlocution with the participle of δείκτης, as ἐτη δεκατρεῖς, ἔτη δεκατρεῖς, δείκτης, ἔτη δεκατρεῖς, twenty years, wanting one, that is, nineteen years.

ORDINAL AND OTHER DERIVATIVE NUMBERS.

1. The ordinal numbers end always in ὁς, and are declined like καλὸς or μακρὸς.

| πρῶτος | first. | ἑκατός | sixth. |
| δευτέρος | second. | ἑκατόμετρος | seventh. |
| τρίτος | third. | ἑκάστης | eighth. |
| τέταρτος | fourth. | ἑκάστης | ninth. |
| πέμπτος | fifth. | ἑκάστης | tenth. |
NUMERALS.

1. The Greeks represented numbers by the letters of the alphabet, which for this purpose were divided into three classes, the first expressing the class of units, the second that of tens, and the third that of hundreds. But as each class contained only eight letters, 6 was denoted by $\zeta$, called ἐνδέκασος, or ιδιακοσιος, 90 by $\zeta$, called δισεκαδέκατος, and 900 by $\zeta$, called εἰκοσικοσάτος. A mark was placed over the numeral letters, in order to distinguish them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Hundreds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1'</td>
<td>10'</td>
<td>100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2'</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>200'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>300'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4'</td>
<td>40'</td>
<td>400'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5'</td>
<td>50'</td>
<td>500'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6'</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>600'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7'</td>
<td>70'</td>
<td>700'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8'</td>
<td>80'</td>
<td>800'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9'</td>
<td>90'</td>
<td>900'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obs. Here also in compound numbers the smaller number usually precedes with καὶ, or follows without it, as τετρακοσία πεντάες, or πεντάες καὶ τετρακοσία.

2. The numeral adverbs, which answer to the question How many times? are ἕκαστος, once; δίς, twice; τρίς, thrice; τετράκις, four times, &c.

3. The multiplicative numbers are ἕκαστος, simple; διπλοῦς, double, or two-fold; τριπλοῦς, triple, or three-fold, &c.

4. The proportionals, or those which express how many times more one thing is than another, are διπλάσιος, twice as much; τριπλάσιος, thrice as much, &c.

5. The numerals which answer to the question On what day? are δευτεραῖος, on the second day; τριταῖος, on the third day, &c.

6. The numbers as substantives are all formed in ὀι, gen. -αδος, as η μονάδος, unity; δυαδος, τριαδος, τετραδος, &c.

METHODS OF REPRESENTING NUMBERS.

1. The Greeks represented numbers by the letters of the alphabet, which for this purpose were divided into three classes, the first expressing the class of units, the second that of tens, and the third that of hundreds. But as each class contained only eight letters, 6 was denoted by $\zeta$, called ἐνδέκασος, 90 by $\zeta$, called δισεκαδέκατος, and 900 by $\zeta$, called εἰκοσικοσάτος. A mark was placed over the numeral letters, in order to distinguish them.
Thousands were expressed by writing the mark under the letters; thus,  is 1,000; 4,000;  is 700,000;  is 1830.

2. Another method consisted in denoting 1 by I, 5 by II, 10 by A, 100 by H, 1,000 by X, and 10,000 by M; these letters being respectively the initials of Μια for Μία, Πάντες, Δίκαιοι, Χίλιες, and Μόρια. Each of these letters, with the exception of Π, may be repeated four times; thus, ΠΠΠΠ, 4; ΔΔΔΔ, 30; MM, 20,000; ΔΔΠΠ, 22. When they are enclosed in a Π, their value is five times greater; thus, ΠΠ 50; ΙΧ 5,000; ΠΠΠΠ, 55; ΠΠΠΠ, 60.

3. Sometimes numbers were represented by the letters according to their alphabetical order; so that  denoted 1; 6,2; διὰ ω, 24.

---

### PRONOUNS

#### PERSONAL

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐγὼ, I;</td>
<td>ὅ, thou;</td>
<td>ὅν, of him;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐμ-ὸς, ἡ, ὧν, my;</td>
<td>σο-ς, σῇ, σῶν, thy;</td>
<td>ὁ-ς, ἡ, ὧν, his;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ναῦτερ-ος, α, ὠν, our, of us two;</td>
<td>σφατερ-ος, α, ον, your, of you two;</td>
<td>ναῦτερ-ος, α, ὠν, your;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σφ-所所, ἡ, ὧς, of us two;</td>
<td>σφατερ-ος, α, ον, your;</td>
<td>ναῦτερ-ος, α, ὠν, your;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### POSSESSIVE

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὧν, my;</td>
<td>σο-ς, σῇ, σῶν, thy;</td>
<td>ὁ-ς, ἡ, ὧν, his;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ναῦτερ-ος, α, ὠν, our, of us two;</td>
<td>σφατερ-ος, α, ον, your, of you two;</td>
<td>ναῦτερ-ος, α, ὠν, your;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σφ-所所, ἡ, ὧς, of us two;</td>
<td>σφατερ-ος, α, ον, your;</td>
<td>ναῦτερ-ος, α, ὠν, your;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RELATIVE

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὁς, ἤ, ὃ, who.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| DEMONSTRATIVE

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>αὐτ-ός, ἤ, ὃ, he, she, it;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκεῖν-ός, ἤ, ὃ, that;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁ-ς, ἡ, τόδε, ὁ-ς, ἡ, τότου, this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INDEFINITE

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τίς, τι, any;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δώσα, some one.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### RECIPROCAL

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>σφιερ-ος, α, ον, their.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**PRONOUNS.**

Αὐτὸς and ἐκεῖνος are declined like the relative ὦς, and ὦς like the article ὦ.

**Obs.** Aὐτός has the signification of the English self; or else, in the oblique cases, after other words in the clause, it is used for the simple pronoun of the third person; but when it is immediately preceded by the article, it signifies the same. In this last sense it is often compounded with the article, as τοῦτοῦ for τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταύτη for τῇ αὐτῆ; and then the neuter ends in oy as well as in o, as ταύτῳ and ταύτῳ for τοῦ αὐτῷ.

Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this, is declined, and prefixes τ, like the article; thus,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>οὗτος</th>
<th>αὕτη</th>
<th>τοῦτο</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>οὗτος</td>
<td>αὐτή</td>
<td>τοῦτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
<td>ταύτης</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
<td>ταύτη</td>
<td>τοῦτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
<td>ταύτης</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dual.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>οὗτος</th>
<th>αὕτη</th>
<th>τοῦτο</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. A.</td>
<td>οὗτω</td>
<td>αὐτα</td>
<td>τοῦτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. D.</td>
<td>τοῦτοι</td>
<td>ταύται</td>
<td>τοῦτοι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plur.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>οὗτος</th>
<th>αὕτη</th>
<th>τοῦτο</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Α.</td>
<td>οὗτοι</td>
<td>αὐτα</td>
<td>τοῦτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. D.</td>
<td>τοῦτοι</td>
<td>ταύται</td>
<td>τοῦτοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ω. τοῦτος</td>
<td>ταύτας</td>
<td>τοῦτας</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Α. τοῦτος</td>
<td>ταύταν</td>
<td>τοῦτον</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Obs.** The Atties add σ to the demonstratives to give a stronger emphasis, in which case it is long, receives the accent, and absorbs the short vowel at the end of the word to which it is affixed; as, οὗτος, this here, hicce, αὐτή from αὐτή, τοῦτο from τοῦτος, ἄδι from ἄδι, ταύτη, that there. For the same purpose γί and δί, instead of τ, are annexed to the cases which end with a short vowel; as, ταυταγί, τοῦτον.

From the accusative singular of the personal pronouns and αὐτός are compounded the reflective pronouns ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself; σεαυτοῦ, of thyself; ἐαυτοῦ, of himself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>ἐμαυτ-οῦ</th>
<th>ἐμαυτ-ἀν</th>
<th>ἐμαυτ-οὗς</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οῦν</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-ἀν</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οὗς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οὐ,</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οἶς</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οὐς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οῦ,</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οῖς</td>
<td>ἐμαυτ-οῖς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In like manner are declined ἐμαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ in the singular number only.

**Obs. 1.** Homer never uses these reflectives, but ἐμὲ αὐτὸν, σέ αὐτόν, ἐμαυτόν, or αὐτόν, &c.

**Obs. 2.** Σεαυτὸς is often found, by crasis, for σεαυτοῦ, and αὐτοῦ for Σεαυτοῦ. The latter is used by the Attics in the three persons.
VERB.

τὶς, any.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
---|---|---
N. τὶς, τὶ | N. τίνες, τίνα |
G. τίνος, τίτι | N. A. τίνε, τίνον |
D. τίνι, τίτι | G. D. τίνοι, τίνοι |
A. τίνα, τίτι |

Obs. 1. Τίς, τί, who, what? is marked with an acute accent, and always on the first syllable.

Obs. 2. Τίς and τῆς are often used for τίνος and τῖν, also τῶς and τῷ for τίνος and τῖν, and in the neuter plural ἄττα, Ιων. ἄττα, instead of τίνα.

Obs. 3. ὅς and ὅς are often joined, and signify whosoever; thus, ὅτις, ὅτιτς, ὅτι, &c. In the neuter ὁ is often separated from τι, with or without a comma, to be distinguished from the conjunction ὅτι. Also ὅις, ὅς, are used for ὅτις, ὅτι, and ὅτα, Ιων. ὅτα, for ὅτα.

Obs. 4. ὅς, with the signification of the Latin cunque, is added to compounds together, and takes the accent, as ὅσισον, whosoever.

δείνα, some one.  ἀλλήλων, of one another.

Sing. | Plur.
---|---
N. δείνα, or δείς, | G. ἀλλήλων, ὅν, ὅν, |
G. δείνατος, or δείνος, | D. ἀλλήλων, αῖς, αῖς, |
D. δείνατι, or δείν, | A. ἀλλήλων, αῖς, αῖς, |
A. δείνα |

Plur. | Dual.
---|---
G. D. ἀλλήλων, αῖς, αῖς, | A. ἀλλήλων, α, ω |
N. δείνες, | G. δείνων |

Obs. Δείνα is sometimes indeclinable; as, τὸν δείνα, τὸν τῷ δείνα, &c. αἰν.

VERB.

Verbs are of two kinds, transitive and intransitive or neuter.

A transitive verb expresses an action, which is exerted by the agent upon some object; as, φιλῶ σε, I love you; ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολὴν, he wrote a letter.

An intransitive verb expresses an action or state, which is not communicated to any other object; as, τιέω, I run; εὔδει, he sleeps.

Transitive verbs have three voices, active, passive, and middle; intransitive verbs have properly an active voice only.

The active voice signifies action or condition; as, τότει σε, I strike you; βαδίζει, he goes; εὔδοσαι, they sleep.
The passive voice signifies passion, suffering, or the receiving of an action; as, τύπτομαι, I am struck.

The middle voice expresses an action that is reflected upon the agent; as, τύπτομαι, I strike myself. But more particularly,

1. The middle voice signifies what we do to ourselves, and is equivalent to the active joined with the corresponding reflexive pronoun; as, λούω, I wash another, but λούομαι, the same as λούω ἑαυτὸν, I wash myself; ἤλειψαν αὐτὸν, they anointed him, but ἤλειψαν ἑαυτοὺς, they anointed themselves; ἀπέκτειν, ἀπέκτειν, to restrain, ἀπέκτειν, ἀποσχίσαι, to restrain one's self, to refrain.

In many verbs the middle receives a simple intransitive signification; as, στίλλω, I send, στίλλομαι, I send myself, i.e. I travel; παύειν, to put to rest, παύεσθαι, to put one's self to rest, i.e. to cease.

2. But more frequently the middle signifies what we do for ourselves, and is equivalent to the active with the dative of the reflective pronoun; as, τὴν νῆσον ἐδούλωσε, he subjected the island, without its being defined to whom, τοὺς Μήδους ἐδούλωσαν, he subjected the Medes to himself; θώρακα ἐνδύειν, to put a breast-plate on another, θώρακα ἐνδύουσθαι, to put a breast-plate on one's self; φυλάττειν, to watch any one, to observe, φυλάττειν, to observe any thing to one's advantage in order to avoid it.

Hence the middle is used to signify what we do to any thing that belongs or relates to us; as, περιῤῥῆξαν χιτῶνα, to tear the garment of another, περιῤῥῆξας τὸν χιτῶνα, to tear one's own garment; λῦσαι, to return any thing to any one for a ransom, λύσασθαι, to receive back any thing that belongs to one.

3. The middle often signifies what we cause to be done; as, ἡ Πάνθεια θώρακα ἐποίησατο, Panthea caused a breast-plate to be made; ἐκαστὸν τοὺς νίκους, they cause their sons to be taught; τράπεζαν παρετίθετο, he caused a table to be set. Hence ἐμὲ ἐγράψατο, he accused me, properly he caused my name, as that of an accused person, to be taken down in writing by the magistrate before whom the process is carried.

Obs. 1. The passive has frequently the signification of the middle; as, ἡμᾶς τούτῳ τῷ ἴργῳ φίλου πεποίησα, by this deed you have made us your friends; τίνα γραφήν σε ἔσπερατο; what accusation has he brought against you? ἐπιτήδεια ἐν σοὶ ὀχύρωσεν, they had conveyed their provisions into their strong holds; ἡμᾶς φοβήθησον! how profoundly you slept! οὕνεισὶν ὕστιον, he lay down on his back; ἡμᾶς φασθέντοις, they will fear us.
Obs. 2. The middle is often used passively; as, ἡ πατρὶς αὐτοῦ ἀνταμάτιται, his country was subverted; especially the future middle; as, ὅτι ἐμοὶ ἐμπέπτεται, he shall be honored by me; ὅτι ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππίων ὁ βλασφέων, whence they will not be hurt by the cavalry.

Many verbs, called deponent, have a passive or middle form, and an active (some transitive, some intransitive) signification; as, δέχομαι, to receive; ἐξομάμαι, to come.

Some verbs are deponent in the future, and active in the present; as, ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, to hear; σιωπάω, σιωπήσομαι, to be silent.

Obs. Some deponents are also used passively; as, ἐγὼ ἐγὼν ἔργαν οὐκ ἔργον, such a deed has been done by me; ὅτι οὐδενὸς ὑπέθη, he was seen by no one.

MODES.

The modes are five; indicative, optative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive.

The indicative is used when any thing is to be represented as actually existing or happening, and as any thing independent of the thought and ideas of the speaker. Hence it is put in many cases where in Latin the subjunctive is used; as, σκότεις εἰ γιγνώσκεις τίς ἐστι, see if you know who he is, an scias quis sit.

The optative and subjunctive represent an action not in its actual relation, but rather in its reference to the ideas of the speaker, the subjunctive only expressing this more determinately and certainly than the optative.

The optative is used alone to express a wish; as, αὐτίκα τεθναίην, may I instantly die; γένοιο πατρὸς εὐνυχέστερος, may you be more fortunate than your father. The subjunctive is used alone only in exhortations in the first person; as, ἔωμεν, let us go; οἴκαδε νεώμεθα, let us return home: and in dubious questions, partly with and partly without βούλει or ϑέλεις preceding; as, ποῦ βῶ; whither shall I go? εἴπω οὖν σοι τὸ αἴτημα, shall I tell you the cause? πόθεν βούλει ἄρχωμαι; whence will you that I begin? θέλεις μείνωμεν αὐτοῦ; will you that we remain here?

In dependent members of sentences, the optative is commonly used when the verb in the preceding member denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as, οὐκ εἰδὼν, or οὐκ ἠδὲν, ὅποι τραπείμην, I knew not whither I should turn myself; οὐκ ἐξω, or οὐκ οἶδα, ὅποι τράπεζα, I know not whither I shall turn myself.
The optative is frequently used in relating the words or sentiments of another, without representing him as speaking in the first person; as, ἔλεξέ μοι, ὅτι ἦ ὁδὸς φίλοι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἦν ἐγερ μεληνθε, he told me that the way led to the city which I saw.

Obs. When any one relates the words or describes the sentiments of another, not representing him as speaking in the first person, the relator is said to use the oratio obliqua.

The imperative is sometimes used by the Attic poets in a dependent member of a sentence after οἶσϑα, as, οἶσϑʼ ὡς ποίησον; do you know what you have to do? Soph. Also the future is often put for the imperative; as, προμηγύσεις τοῦτο μηδεν, divulge this to no one.

TENSES.

The tenses are nine; the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, the first and second aorists, the first and second futures, and, in the passive, the paulo-post-future.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, the past, and the future.

The present tense, besides its proper use, is put for the imperfect and aorists in an animated narration, which represents what took place as present; as, ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὡς ἦν ὁ δὲ λαθὼν, Κύρῳ δεῖκνυσι, this letter he gives to a trusty person, as he thought, who having received it, shows it to Cyrus.

Past time is expressed in different ways by the imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and aorists.

The imperfect expresses an action which was going on, but not completed, at some former time; as, ἔγραψα, I was writing. Hence it often has the signification of an action frequently repeated; as, Μιλὸς ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ἤσϑιε μεθίς κρεῶν εἰκοσι, Milo, the Crotonian was accustomed to eat twenty minae of flesh.

The perfect expresses an action which has taken place at a previous time, but which is connected, either in itself, or its consequences, or its accompanying circumstances, with the present; as, γέγραψα, which signifies not only I have written, but it shows also the continued existence of the writing.

The pluperfect shows an action which is past, but which still continued, either by itself or in its following and accom-
panying circumstances, during another action which is past; as, ἐγεγράφειν, I had written. The perfect is often put for the present, in which case the pluperfect has the sense of the imperfect; as, διδοίμη, ἐδεδοίκειν, I fear, I feared.

The aorists express simply a past action, without any reference to the present, or any other past time; as, ἔγραψα, which signifies I wrote, but it does not determine whether the writing be still existing or not. Hence they often denote the customary performance of an action; as, τὰς τῶν φαύλων ανηθείας ὀλύρος χρόνος διέλυε, a short time commonly dissolves the connexions of the wicked.

Future time is expressed in different ways by the futures and paulo-post-future.

The futures express an action that is to take place hereafter; as, γράψω, I shall write.

The paulo-post-future shows that an action will be completed at some future time; as, ἡ πολιτεία τελέως κεκοσμήσεται, the state will be perfectly organized.

There is also a periphrastic future, made up of μέλλω and the infinitive of the present, future, or aorists, corresponding to the Latin participle in rus joined with the verb sum, and denoting that one is about to do something, or intends to do it; as, μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσϑαι, he is about to be put to death; τοῦτο εξελλον λέξειν, I intended to say this; ὅπερ μέλλω παϑεῖν, which I am to suffer. The infinitive is often understood; as, σεαυτὸν ἐφόνευσας, ἐμέλλησας δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς, SC. φονεύειν, you slew yourself, and meant to slay us also.

Obs. The first and second aorists differ not in signification. Few verbs have them both, and the first is found much oftener than the second. The same may be observed of the first and second futures.

CONJUGATION.

There are four conjugations of baryton verbs, distinguished by their characteristics.

The characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes ω or ομαί in the present tense. In πτ, κτ, μν, the former letter is the characteristic.

The letter before ω in the future, and before α in the perfect, is also the characteristic of each of these tenses respectively.
### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONJUGATIONS

#### First Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τίρπο, to delight.</td>
<td>τίρπο, to delight.</td>
<td>τίρπο, to strike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λίψω, to pour out.</td>
<td>λίψω, to pour out.</td>
<td>λίψω, to pour out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γράφω, to write.</td>
<td>γράφω, to write.</td>
<td>γράφω, to write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τύπτω, to strike.</td>
<td>τύπτω, to strike.</td>
<td>τύπτω, to strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Conjugation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πλίξω, to plait.</td>
<td>πλίξω, to plait.</td>
<td>πλίξω, to plait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λίψω, to pour out.</td>
<td>λίψω, to pour out.</td>
<td>λίψω, to pour out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δρίχω, to dig.</td>
<td>δρίχω, to dig.</td>
<td>δρίχω, to dig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνύφω, to finish.</td>
<td>ἀνύφω, to finish.</td>
<td>ἀνύφω, to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐφαίνω, to show.</td>
<td>ἐφαίνω, to show.</td>
<td>ἐφαίνω, to show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψάλλω, to play.</td>
<td>ψάλλω, to play.</td>
<td>ψάλλω, to play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νέμω, to distribute.</td>
<td>νέμω, to distribute.</td>
<td>νέμω, to distribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φαίνω, to show.</td>
<td>φαίνω, to show.</td>
<td>φαίνω, to show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στίχω, to say.</td>
<td>στίχω, to say.</td>
<td>στίχω, to say.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACTIVE VOICE

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperf.</th>
<th>1st Fut.</th>
<th>1st Aor.</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Pluperf.</th>
<th>2d Aor.</th>
<th>2d Fut.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τόπτω</td>
<td>τόπτει</td>
<td>τόπτοιμι</td>
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<td>τόπτει</td>
<td>τόπτει</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Characteristics of the conjugations*
### INDICATIVE MODE.

#### Present Tense, *I strike.*

| S. | τύπτω | τύπτεις | τύπτεις | τύπτεοι |
| D. | τύπτετον | τύπτετον | τύπτετον |
| P. | τύπτομεν | τύπτετε | τύπτουσι |

#### Imperfect, *I was striking.*

| S. | ἔτυπτω | ἔτυπτες | ἔτυπτε | ἔτυπτον |
| D. | ἔτυπτετον | ἔτυπτετον | ἔτυπτετην | ἔτυπτετον |
| P. | ἔτυπτομεν | ἔτυπτετε | ἔτυπτον |

#### First Future, *I shall strike.*

| S. | τύψω | τύψεις | τύψει | τύψοι |
| D. | τύψετον | τύψετον | τύψετην | τύψουσι |
| P. | τύψομεν | τύψετε | τύψουσι |

#### First Aorist, *I struck.*

| S. | ἔτυψα | ἔτυψας | ἔτυψε | ἔτυψοι |
| D. | ἔτυψᾶτον | ἔτυψᾶτον | ἔτυψάτην | ἔτυψασι |
| P. | ἔτυψαμεν | ἔτυψαν | ἔτυψασι |

#### Perfect, *I have struck.*

| S. | τέτυφα | τέτυφας | τέτυφε | τέτυφοι |
| D. | τέτυφατον | τέτυφατον | τέτυφατην | τέτυφασι |
| P. | τέτυφαμεν | τέτυφατε | τέτυφασι |

#### Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

| S. | ἐτετύφειν | ἐτετύφεις | ἐτετύφει | ἐτετύφεοι |
| D. | ἐτετύφειτον | ἐτετύφειτον | ἐτετύφειτην | ἐτετύφεισι |
| P. | ἐτετύφειμεν | ἐτετύφειτε | ἐτετύφεισι |

#### Second Aorist, *I struck.*

| S. | ἔτυπον | ἔτυπες | ἔτυπε | ἔτυποι |
| D. | ἔτυπετον | ἔτυπετον | ἔτυπετην | ἔτυποσι |
| P. | ἔτυπομεν | ἔτυπετε | ἔτυποσι |

#### Second Future, *I shall strike.*

| S. | τύπω | τύπες | τύποι |
| D. | τύπετον | τύπετον | τύπετον |
| P. | τύπομεν | τύπετε | τύποσι |
**CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.**

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

Present, *strike.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Aorist, strike.</td>
<td>τύπτε,</td>
<td>τυπτέτω,</td>
<td>τυπτέτων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Aorist, strike.</td>
<td>τυψε,</td>
<td>τυψάτω,</td>
<td>τυψάτων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optative Mode.</td>
<td>Present, <em>I might,</em> could, would, or should strike.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Future, I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.</td>
<td>τύπτοιμι,</td>
<td>τυπτοίς,</td>
<td>τυπτοί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Aorist, I might, could, would, or should strike.</td>
<td>τυψαίμι,</td>
<td>τυψαίς,</td>
<td>τυψαί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect, I might, could, would, or should have struck.</td>
<td>τυψαίμεν,</td>
<td>τυψαίτε,</td>
<td>τυψαίεν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPTATIVE MODE.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Future, I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.</td>
<td>τυψοιμι,</td>
<td>τυψοις,</td>
<td>τυψοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Aorist, I might, could, would, or should strike.</td>
<td>τυψαιμι,</td>
<td>τυψαις,</td>
<td>τυψαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect, I might, could, would, or should have struck.</td>
<td>τυψαιμεν,</td>
<td>τυψαιτε,</td>
<td>τυψαιεν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τύποιμι,</td>
<td>τύποις,</td>
<td>τύποι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τύποιτον,</td>
<td>τυποίτην,</td>
<td>τυποίεν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τύποιμεν,</td>
<td>τύποιτε,</td>
<td>τυποίεν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τυποίμι,</td>
<td>τυποίς,</td>
<td>τυποί,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τυποίτον,</td>
<td>τυποίτην,</td>
<td>τυποίεν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τυποίμεν,</td>
<td>τυποίτε,</td>
<td>τυποίεν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.**

**Present, I may strike.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τύπτω,</td>
<td>τύπτης,</td>
<td>τύπτη,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τύπτητον,</td>
<td>τυπτητον,</td>
<td>τυπτωσι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τύπτωμεν,</td>
<td>τυπτητε,</td>
<td>τυπτωσι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Aorist, I may strike.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τυψω,</td>
<td>τυψης,</td>
<td>τυψη,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τυψητον,</td>
<td>τυψητον,</td>
<td>τυψωσι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τυψωμεν,</td>
<td>τυψητε,</td>
<td>τυψωσι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perfect, I may have struck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τετύφω,</td>
<td>τετύφης,</td>
<td>τετύφη,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τετύφητον,</td>
<td>τετύφητον,</td>
<td>τετύφωσι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τετύφωμεν,</td>
<td>τετύφητε,</td>
<td>τετύφωσι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Aorist, I may strike.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>τύφω,</td>
<td>τύφης,</td>
<td>τύφη,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>τύφητον,</td>
<td>τυφητον,</td>
<td>τυφωσι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>τυφωμεν,</td>
<td>τυφητε,</td>
<td>τυφωσι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFINITIVE MODE.**

**Present,** τύπτειν, to strike.

**First Future,** τυψεῖν, to be going to strike.

**First Aorist,** τυψάι, to have struck.

**Perfect,** τετυφέναι, to have struck.

**Second Aorist,** τυφεῖν, to have struck.

**Second Future,** τυφεῖν, to be going to strike.
PARTICIPLES.

Present, striking.

N. τύπτων, τύπτουσα, τύπτον, G. τύπτοντος, τυπτούσης, τύπτοντος, &c.

First Future, going to strike.

N. τύψων, τύψουσα, τύψον, G. τύψοντος, τυψόσης, τύψοντος.

First Aorist, having struck.

N. τύψας, τύψασα, τύψαν, G. τύψαντος, τυψάσης, τύψαντος.

Perfect, having struck.

N. τετυφώς, τετυφυῖα, τετυφὸς, G. τετυφύότος, τετυφυῖας, τετυφύοτος.

Second Aorist, having struck.

N. τυπὸών, τυποῦσα, τυπὸν, G. τυπόντος, τυπούσης, τυπόντος.

Second Future, going to strike.

N. τυπῶν, τυποῦσα, τυποῦν, G. τυποῦντος, τυπούσης, τυποῦντος.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Those tenses whose first person plural ends in ssy, viz. all tenses of the active, the aorists of the passive, and the perfect and pluperfect of the middle voices, have no first person dual.

2. The imperfect, pluperfect, and aorists of the indicative, and all the tenses of the optative, in all the voices, form the second person dual in oy, and the third in 4» The remaining tenses of the indicative, and all those of the subjunctive, form the third person dual like the second, and the third person plural in δι or τα.

3. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric dialects, the first future is formed like the second.

4. In the ancient Greek writers, the more common form of the pluperfect is ἰτσετύφεισαν instead of ἰτσετύφεισα.

5. The Attics frequently use the Æolic form of the first aorist, but only in the second and third person singular, and the third plural.

S. τύπα, τύπας, τύπα, D. τυψιότειν, τυψιότης,

P. τυψίαρα, τυψίατι, τύπα.

6. The Greek tenses cannot be expressed with much precision in English, their use and signification depending on the particles joined with them.
AUGMENT.

Verbs are augmented in the imperfect and aorists of the indicative, and in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future of all the modes.

The augment is of two kinds; the syllabic, when the verb begins with a consonant; the temporal, when it begins with a vowel.

Obs. The syllabic is so called because it adds a syllable to the word; the temporal, because it increases the time or quantity of the syllable.

I. The syllabic augment is ε prefixed to the imperfect and aorists; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυμα, ἔτυπον. If the verb begin with φ, this letter is doubled after the augment; as, ὑπτω, ἔὑπτον, to throw: except among the poets, where it sometimes remains single; as, ἡπτω, ἔηπτον, to sew.

In the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, the first consonant of the verb is repeated before the syllabic augment, which is called the reduplication; as, τύπτω, τέτυφα and the pluperfect also prefixes the syllabic augment to the reduplication; as, ἐτετύφειν. If the verb begin with a rough mute, in the reduplication the corresponding smooth is used; as, φιλέω, περίληκα, to love.

Exc. 1. Verbs beginning with a double consonant, with σ joined to a mute, or with γγ, do not receive the reduplication, but the syllabic augment only; as, ἡτέω, ἡτηκα, to seek; ψάλλω, ψαλκα, to play; σπείρω, ἔσπαρκα, to sow; γνωρίζω, ἐγνώρικα, to know. So verbs beginning with ρ, when ρ is doubled after the augment; as, ρίπτω, ῥίφα, to throw. So also βλάπτω, γρηγορέω, καθαρίζω, κτείνω, κτίζω, πτερόω, πτήσσω, πτίσσω, φείρω.

Exc. 2. The following verbs sometimes take the reduplication, and sometimes neglect it: βιλατάω, βιλακόω, βουλεύω, γλύφω, γλωττίζω, Θλάο, κρύπτω, προσπαθεῖνίν. Also πτερόμαι, κέκτημαι and ἐκτημαι.
II. In verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, αι, αυ, οι, the temporal augment changes α and ε into η, and ο into ω, subscribing the ι of the diphthongs; as, ἄχω, ἄκουον, to hear; ἐλπίζω, ἐλπιδήνω, to hope; ὄνομαζω, ὄνομαζον, to name; αἴρω, ἀρνον, to lift up; αὔξω, ἀὔξον, to increase; οἴκεω, οἴκεον, to dwell.

The temporal augment remains the same in all the augmented tenses.

Exc. 1. The compounds of οἶνος, wine, οἴωνος, a bird, and οίαξ, a rudder, omit the augment; as, οἰνιζω, οἰνιτίζω, οἰνον, οἰνοχοίω, though the two last sometimes change οι into οι, οἰνινίζωμα, οἰνονοκτέω, οἰνονολέω, οἰακνοίω, οἰακνομύαι, οἰακνοστρέφω. To these add ἀω, ἄω, ἀντείσω, ἔνδηξομαι. Also ἔργηνεω, οἴσμαι, οἰσωμένω, οἰμάω, οἰστράω, οἰδάνω, which are sometimes augmented, particularly οἰμώζω.

Exc. 2. The following verbs change ε into ει, είῳ, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, εἰςω, to go; as, εἴω, εἴζω, εἴζω, to have.

Exc. 3. Verbs beginning with εο change ο into ω, as, οἰοτάζω, οἰοτάζω, to feast. In the same manner the pluperfects οἰλπειν, οἰλπειν, οἰλπειν, are formed from the Attic perfects οἰλπε, οἰλπε, οἰλπε.

Obs. Η, ο, τ, μ, ει, ει, remain unchanged at the beginning of a word, i and u short becoming long in the tenses susceptible of augmentation; as, ἤτειν, ἤτειν, to echo, sound; ἤτειν, ἄτειν, to supplicate. But ἤτειν, to push, ἤτειν, ἤτειν, ἤτειν, to buy, and ἤτειν, take the syllabic augment: thus, ἤτειν, ἤτειν, ἤτειν, ἤτειν.

Exceptions by the Attic Dialect.

1. The diphthongs ει and ευ are changed into η and ηυ respectively, and the syllabic augment ε into η, as, εἰκόζω, εἰκόζων, to conjecture; εἰδέω, εἰδήκειν, by sync. εἰδεῖν, Att. εἰδεῖν, to know; εἰκομαί, εἰκόμην, to pray; μέλλω, μέλλω, to be about to do anything.

2. The syllabic augment is used for the temporal, or prefixed to it, and takes the breathing of the present; as, ἄγω, ἄγα for ἄγα, to break; ἄλω, ἄλω, to take, ἄλωμα for ἄλωμα, to be taken; ἐπο, ἐπονον for ἐπον, to say; ὀράω, ὀράκα for ὀράκα, to see; εἰκό, εἰκα for εἰκα, to be like.
3. In verbs beginning with a short, ε, or ο, the two first letters of the present are prefixed to the perfect; as, ἀγείρω, ἠγείρα, ἠγήγειρα, to collect; ἐμέω, ἠμεκα, ἠμήμεκα, to vomit; ὀρύττω, ὀφάρυχα, ὀφώρυχα, to dig; ὀρω, ὀδα, ὀδωδα, to smell. Also in one beginning with η, which is changed into ε, because this reduplication is always short; as, ἡμίφω, ἠμίφικα, ἠμήμιφικα, to bend, incline, fall.

If the perfect thus augmented have more than three syllables, the long vowel of the third is changed into the corresponding short one; as, ἀλήϑω, ἠλήκα, ἀλήλεκα, to grind; ἀλείφω, ἠλείφα, ἀλήλιφα, to anoint; ἐλεύϑω, ἠλέυϑα, ἐλήλυϑα, to come; ἐτοιμάζω, ἐτοιμάκα, ἐτητόμακα, to make ready; ἀκοῦω, ἠκοῦα, ἀκήκοα, to hear. But ἐρείδω, to prop, makes ἠἐρεικα, ἐρήρεικα, to distinguish it from ἐρήρικα of the verb ἐρείζω, to contend.

Obs. The pluperfect of these forms admits a temporal augment; as, ἠκηκόειν. Except ἐρείζω, ἐρείζα, ἠἐρεικα. Except ἐκκαίω, ἐκκαία.

4. The reduplications of the perfect λε and με are changed into ει as, λήθω, εἴληφα, to take; μείρομαι, to receive for one's share, εἰμαρεια, it is fated.

Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect.

1. The reduplication of the perfect is used in the second aorist and other tenses, and continues through all the modes; as, πείϑω, πέπιϑον for ἔπιϑον, πεπιϑεῖν for πιϑεῖν, to persuade; κλῦμι, κέκλυϑι for κλῦϑι, to hear; πιϑέω, πεπιϑήσω for πιϑήσω, to persuade, to trust, to obey.

2. The augment is omitted, as is also the reduplication of the perfect; as, λάδε for ἱαδε, from λήθω, to take; βεθρώκει for βεθρώκει, from βρώ, to eat; εἴδεκτο for ἐδέκτο, from δέχομαι, to receive; λύτο for ἐλευθύτο, from λύω, to loose.

3. The two first letters of the present are sometimes prefixed to the aorists, after the augment has been removed; as, ἀφαρόν, formed from ἀφόν for ἴφον, from Ἰφω, to fit.

The Augment of Compound Verbs.

1. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment between the preposition and the verb; as, προσφέρω, προσέφερον, to bring to.

Exc. 1. The following verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment at the beginning. 1. Such as have the significance of their simplices; as, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνέπω, καθέζομαι, καθήματε, &c. 2. Some whose simplices are not in use; as, ἀμφισθητέω, ἀντιδικέω, &c.; but many of these receive
it in the middle; as, ἀπολαύω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγχειρέω, ἐπικουρέω, ἐπιτηδεύω, προφητεύω, &c. 3. ἀμπίσχομαι and ἀμπίσχομαι.

Exc. 2. Some compounds take the augment at the beginning or in the middle; as, καθεύδω, προϑυμέομαι, ἐγγυνόω, ἐμπολάω, &c. Others take it at the beginning and in the middle; as, ἀνέχομαι, ἀνορθόω, ἐνοχλέω, παροινέω, διαιτέω, &c. Several in the beginning, middle, or both; as, ὀνοίγω, ὀνισθελώ.

Obs. 1. A preposition in composition before a vowel loses the final vowel; as, ἐπέχω, to restrain, for ἐπιέχω. Except περί and πρὸ, and sometimes ἀμφί; as, περιέϑηκα, not περέϑηκα, from περιτίϑημι, to place around. In πρὸ the ὀ is often contracted with the syllabic augment into ὀνό as, προὔλεγε for προέλεγε, from προλέγω, to foretell. If the initial vowel of the verb have a rough breathing, the smooth π and τ of the preposition are changed into φ and θ as, ἀφαιρέω, to take away, from ἀφαί and αἰρέω.

Obs. 2. Ἔν and σὺν, which change ὑ before a consonant, resume it before a vowel; as, ἐγγράφω, ἐνέγραφον, to inscribe.

Σὺν always drops the ὑ before κ, and sometimes before σ· as, συζητέω, to discuss, to examine.

Obs. 3. If the verb begin with ὑ and the preposition end with a vowel, φ is doubled; as, ἐπιφέω, to flow upon.

II. Verbs compounded with any other part of speech take the augment at the beginning; as, αὐτομολέω, ηὐτομόλεον, to desert; φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφεον, to philosophize; δυστυχέω, ἐδυστυχέω, to be unfortunate.

Exc. Compounds of ἐν and δὺς take the augment in the middle, when these particles are followed by a vowel or diphthong susceptible of augmentation; as, ἐνεργετέω, ἐνηργέτησε, to benefit.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing ω into ον, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.
First Future.

The first future is formed from the present, by changing the last syllable,
in the 1st conjugation, into ζω· as, τύπτω, τύψω·
in the 2d — into ξω· as, λέγω, λέξω·
in the 3d — into σω· as, τίω, τίσω· and,
in the 4th conjugation, by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penultima; as, ψάλλω, ψάλω.

Obs. The penultima is shortened by dropping the second consonant, and the second vowel of the diphthong, and shortening the doubtful vowel; as, φιλέω, φιλήσω, παίζω, to judge.

Exc. 1. Some verbs in σω or τω are of the third conjugation, making the future in σω· as, ἱμάσσω, πάσσω, πλάσσω, &c. Exc. 2. Some verbs in ζω are of the second conjugation, making the future in ζω· as, αἰνικώ, ἀλαβάζω, λάφινω, ἀλαπάζω, γρύζω, ἀλατόζω, ἀλαπάζω, λάφινω, αἰνικώ, ἀλαβάζω, λάφινω, αἰνικώ, ἀλαβάζω, λάφινω, &c. A few in γξω· as, πλατέω, πλάτω.

Some make the future in ζω and σω· as, ἀφαίτω, βάζω, βρίζω, ἔγγαλισώ, παίζω, &c. One in γξω and σω· as, σαλπίζω.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, change α and ε into η, and o into ω· as, τιμάω, τιμήσω, to honor; φιλέω, φιλήσω, to love; κόπω, κόπω, to gild.

Exc. 1. Verbs in λω and οω pure, with those in αω preceded by ε or ι, retain α. To these add ἀκροόμι, δικώ, διφώ, θλω, κλώ, κόπω, κόπω, κοπάω, νάω, πάω, σπάω, φθάνω, φλάω, with verbs from which others in ἀννω, ἀννω, and αω are formed; as, πετάω, whence πεταννου, πετάννυμι· δράω, whence διδράσκω.

The following have α and η· ἀράομαι, ἀλοώ, ἀνιώ, ἀφάω, ἰλώ, κνώ, κρεμάω, μηκάω, μοιράομαι, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω.

Exc. 2. Some verbs in εω retain ε· as, αἰδέω, αἰσχέω, ἀλώ, ἀρκέω, ἀρίω, εξω, εξω, νεικέω, κόπω, ἀρκέω, ἀρίω, κρέω, κρέω, τελέω τελέω, with verbs from which others in εννω, εννω, and εω are formed; as, ἀμφίεω, ἀμφιεύσω, ἀμφιεύσω· ἀφέω, ἀφέω.

The following have ε and η· αἰδέωμαι, αἰνιω, αἰνιω, ἀχθέωμαι, ἀκρέωμαι, βδέω, γαμέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κοτέω, μαχέομαι, ὦδεω, ποθέω,
FORMATION OF TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

πονίω, σβέω, στερέω, φορέω. Δίω makes δησω, δίδεκα, and καλίω, καλίςω, κεκάληκα, by syncope κέκληκα.

The following make the future is ευσω. Θέω, πλέω, πνέω, νίω, φέω, χέω. Καλίω and κλαίω make ανσω.

Exc. 3. Verbs in ω not derived from nouns retain the ὦ as, ἄφω, ὀμω, ἄνω, &c.

The Attics drop σ′ from the futures in αςω, εςω, οςω, and ωσω, making a contraction in the three former, but only circumflexing the ω in the latter; as, σκεδῶ for σκεδάσω, καλῶ for καλέσω, ὀμῆ for ὀμίσω, νομιῶ for νομίσω.

Many baryton verbs frequently have their futures in ήςω, by the Attic and Ionic dialects; as, νεμήσω from νέμω, τυπτήσω from τύπτω.

The Ἀεolics form the futures in λω and ρω of the fourth conjugation by inserting σ before ω· as, κέλλω, κέλσω, to land; ὀρω, ὀρσω, to excite.

The futures of ἔχω, τρέφω, τρέχω, and τύφω, change the smooth of the first syllable into a rough breathing; thus, ἕξω, ὑρέψω, ὑφέξω, ὑύψω.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment; as, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation lengthens the short penultima of the first future; α is changed into η, and ε into ει· as, κρίνω, ἔκρινα· χάλω, ἔχαλλα· σπειρω, ἔσπειρα. Some verbs, however, which have αι in the present, take a long α in the first aorist; as, περαινω, περάνω, ἐπερᾶνα, to finish.

Εἶπα and ἤνεγκα are formed from the present; ἔκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, from the perfect. The use of the last three is rarely extended beyond the indicative.

6*
Some drop the σ of the future; as:

άκεω or άκεἴω, ἕκεια; κέω or κείω, ἕκεια.

άλεψω, ἥλεψαι; σεύω, ἕσευαι.

καίω or κάω, ἔκηα; χέω, ἔχεια and ἔχεια.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the first future, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing,

in the 1st conjugation, ψω into φα· as, τύψω, τέτυφα·
in the 2d — δω into χα· as, λέξω, λέλεχα·
in the 3d — σω into κα· as, τίςω, τέτικα·
in the 4th, — ω into κα, and μω into μηκα·
as, γαλῶ, ἐγαλκα· τεμῶ, τετέμηκα.

Obs. 1. The perfect in μηκα presupposes a verb in μῶ, formed from the future in μῶ· as, τίμω, τιμίω, whence τιμήσω, τιμήκα.

Obs. 2. In some perfects a syncope takes place; as, διδύκα for διδύκα

Dissyllables in λω, νω, ρω, change the ε of the future into α· as, στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα, to send;

τείνω, τενῶ, τέτακα, to stretch.

Dissyllables in εινω, ινω, and ννω, drop the ν· as, κρίνω, κρινῶ, κέχρικα· πλύνω, πλυνῶ, πέπλυκα,
to wash. Other verbs in νω change ν into γ· as, φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα· μολύνω, μολυνῶ, μεμόλυγκα, to pollute.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change ε into ο· as, στρέφω, ἕστροφα, to turn. So ἐνέκω, ἐνήνοχα, to bear.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the augment, if there be a reduplication; as, τέτυφα, ἔτετυφειν· ὀμόρνοκα, ὀμορὺχεῖν. If there be no reduplication, the augment of the perfect suffers no change; as, ἐγαλκα, ἐγαλκεῖν.
FORMATION OF TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the present, by changing ω into ον, prefixing the augment, and shortening the penultima; as, τύπτω, ἐτύπθον.

The penultima is shortened:

1. In consonants, by the omission of τ, and of the last of two liquids; as, γάλλω, ἔγαλλον.

Some verbs change πτ of the present into θ· as, βλάπτω, ἔβλάβθον, to hurt; καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον, to cover; κρύπτω, ἔκρυβον, to hide. Others into φ· as, άπτω, ἥφνον, to connect; βάπτω, ἔβαφον, to dip; θάπτω, ἐτάφον, to bury; θάπτω, ἐθάφον, to sew; σκάπτω, ἐσκάφον, to dig; φίπτω, ἔφιφον, to throw; δρύπτω, ἔδρυφον, to tear.

Verbs in ζω and σσω change these terminations into γν, if of the second conjugation; into δν, if of the third; as, τάσσω, τάξω, ἐτάγον, to arrange; φράζω, φράσω, ἐφράδον, to say. Likewise σμύκω, to consume, and γύχω, to cool, make ἔσμύγον and ἔγυγον.

2. In vowels, by the change of η, ω, αι, αυ, into α, ει into ι, and ευ into υ· as, λήθω, ἔλάβον, to take; τρώγω, ἔτραγον, to eat; καίω, ἐκάιον, to burn; παῖω, ἐπάον, to cause to cease; λείπω, ἐλίπον, to leave; φεύγω, ἔφυγον, to fly. But πλήσω, to strike, makes ἐπλάγον and ἐπλήγον.

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change ει into α· polysyllables, into ε· as, σπείρω, ἔσπάρον· ἄγείρω, ἔγειρον, to assemble.

In dissyllables, ε preceded or followed by a liquid is changed into α· as, πλέκω, ἔπλακον· δέφω, ἔδαφον, to flay. But βλέπω, to see, λέγω, to say, and φλέγω, to burn, retain the ε. Τέμνω, to cut, makes ἔταμον and ἔτεμον.
Verbs in αω and εω change these terminations into ον· as, μυκάω, ἔμυκον, to beilow; κτυπέω, ἐκτυπον, to sound, to rour.

Obs. 1. In some verbs the penultima of the second aorist necessarily remains long, particularly in dissyllables which take the temporal augment; as, ἢθω, ἢθον, to sing. So also where the penultima is long by position; as, μέραω, μέρα τάξω, to seize. But in many of these a transposition takes place to preserve the analogy; thus, πίεω, to destroy, makes ἵππον in poetry; δέεω, to see, to regard, ἰδεῖν.

Obs. 2. The following verbs have no second aorist: polysyllables in ζω and σγω verbs in αω and εω after a vowel; verbs in εω polysyllables in αυω, υνω, αυω, αυω, υνω, υνω, and many others; ἠκοον from ἀκοόω being poetical.

Second Future:
The second future is formed from the second aorist, by changing ον into ὦ circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτυπον, τυπῶ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------
| Pres.  | τύπτομαι | τύπτων τυπτίμην | τύπτομαι | τύπτεται | τυπτόμαι
| Imp.   | τυπτέσθηκα | τυπτέστηκα | τυπτέσθηκα | τυπτέσθηκα | τυπτέσθηκα
| Perf.  | τυπτήσατε | τυπτέστηκα | τυπτήσατε | τυπτήσατε | τυπτήσατε
| Plup.  | τυπτάτατε | τυπτέστηκα | τυπτάτατε | τυπτάτατε | τυπτάτατε
| Pau.  | τυπτέσθηκα | τυπτέστηκα | τυπτάτατε | τυπτάτατε | τυπτάτατε
| 1st A. | ἐτυπτότα | ἐτυπτέστη | ἐτυπτέστη | ἐτυπτέστη | ἐτυπτέστη
| 2d F. | ἐτυπτάτα | ἐτυπτέστη | ἐτυπτάτα | ἐτυπτάτα | ἐτυπτάτα

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, I am struck.

S. τύπτομαι, τύπτη, τύπτεται,
D. τυπτόμεθα, τυπτεσθον, τυπτεσθον,
P. τυπτόμεθα, τυπτεσθον, τυπτονται.

Imperfect, I was struck.

S. ἐτυπτότη, ἐτυπτου, ἐτύπτετο,
D. ἐτυπτόμεθα, ἐτυπτεσθον, ἐτυπτεσθον,
P. ἐτυπτόμεθα, ἐτυπτεσθον, ἐτύπτοντο.
CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Perfect, I have been struck.

S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, τέτυπται,
D. τετύμμεθον, τετύφθον, τετύφθον,
P. τετύμμεθα, τετύφθε, τετυμμένοι έισαλ.

Pluperfect, I had been struck.

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

Paulo-post-Future, I shall be struck.

S. τετύψομαι, τετύψῃ, τετύψεται,
D. τετυψόμεθον, τετύφϑεσϑον, τετύφϑεσϑον,
P. τετυψόμεϑα, τετύψεσϑε, τετύψονται.

First Aorist, I was struck.

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

First Future, I shall be struck.

S. τυφϑήσομαι, τυφϑής, τυφϑήσεται,
D. τυφϑήσομεθον, τυφϑήσεσϑον,
P. τυφϑήσόμεϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑε, τυφϑήσονται.

Second Aorist, I was struck.

S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη,
D. ἐτύπητον, ἐτυπητην,
P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future, I shall be struck.

S. τυπήσομαι, τυπής, τυπήσεται,
D. τυπησόμεθον, τυπήσεσϑον,
P. τυπησόμεϑα, τυπήσεσϑε, τυπήσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, be struck.

S. τύπτων, τυπτέσϑω,
D. τύπτεσϑον, τυπτεσϑων,
P. τύπτεσϑε, τυπτεσϑωσαν.
Perfect, have been struck.

S. τετύψω,  
D. τετυφθῶν,  
P. τετυφθε,  

First Aorist, be struck.

S. τυφθήτω,  
D. τυφθήτων,  
P. τυφθήτε,  

Second Aorist, be struck.

S. τύπηθι,  
D. τύπητον,  
P. τύπησε,  

OPTATIVE MODE

Present, I might, &c. be struck.

S. τυπτοίμην, τύπτοιο, τύπτοιτο,  
D. τυπτοίμεθον, τυφϑήτον, τυφϑήσον,  
P. τυπτοίμεθα, τυφϑήτωσα, τυφϑήσοσαν.

Perfect, I might, &c. have been struck.

S. τετυμμένα, εἰη, εἰης, εἰη,  
D. τετυμμένον, εἰητον, εἰητην,  
P. τετυμμένον εἰητε, εἰησαν.

Paulo-post-Future, I might, &c. hereafter be struck.

S. τετυψοίμην, τετυφθῶν, τετυφθῶσαν.

First Aorist, I might, &c. be struck.

S. τυφθείην, τυφθείης, τυφθείην,  
D. τυφθείητον, τυφθείητην,  
P. τυφθείησε, τυφθείησεν.

First Future, I might, &c. hereafter be struck.

S. τυφθεισσόμην, τυφθεισσῶ, τυφθεισσῶσαν,  
D. τυφθεισσῶ, τυφθεισσῶν, τυφθεισσῶν,  
P. τυφθεισσῶσα, τυφθεισσῶσα, τυφθεισσῶσα.
CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE. 71

Second Aorist, I might, &c. be struck.

S. τυπείην, τυπείης, τυπείη, τυπείησιν, τυπείησις, τυπείησα.
D. τυπείητον, τυπείητος, τυπείητη, τυπείησιτο, τυπείησιτος, τυπείησιτη.
P. τυπείημεν, τυπείητε, τυπείησε, τυπείησαν.

Second Future, I might, &c. hereafter be struck.

S. τυπησοίμην, τυπησοίμης, τυπησοίμη, τυπησοίμησιν, τυπησοίμησις, τυπησοίμησα.
D. τυπησοίμεθον, τυπησοίμεθος, τυπησοίμεθη, τυπησοίμεθησιν, τυπησοίμεθησις, τυπησοίμεθησα.
P. τυπησοίμεθα, τυπησοίμεθα, τυπησοίμεθα, τυπησοίμεθησιν, τυπησοίμεθησις, τυπησοίμεθησα.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, I may be struck.

S. τύπτωμαι, τύπτη, τύπτηται, τύπτωμαί, τύπτωμα, τύπτωμα.
D. τύπτωμεθον, τύπτησϑον, τύπτησϑον, τύπτωμεθον, τύπτωμεθον, τύπτωμεθον.
P. τύπτωμεθα, τύπτησϑε, τύπτωνται, τύπτωμεθα, τύπτωμεθα, τύπτωμεθα.

Perfect, I may have been struck.

S. τετυμμένος ὦ, τετυμμένος ἢ, τετυμμένος ὥ, τετυμμένος ἢ, τετυμμένος ὥ.
D. τετυμμένω ὦ, τετυμμένω ἢ, τετυμμένω ὥ, τετυμμένω ἢ, τετυμμένω ὥ.
P. τετυμμένοι ὦ, τετυμμένοι ἢ, τετυμμένοι ὥ, τετυμμένοι ἢ, τετυμμένοι ὥ.

First Aorist, I may be struck.

S. τυφϑῶ, τυφϑῆς, τυφϑῇ, τυφϑῶν, τυφϑῶν, τυφϑῶ.
D. τυφϑῆτον, τυφϑῆτος, τυφϑῆτη, τυφϑῆτον, τυφϑῆτον, τυφϑῆτο.
P. τυφϑῶμεν, τυφϑῶνται, τυφϑῶμεν, τυφϑῶνται, τυφϑῶμεν, τυφϑῶμεν.

Second Aorist, I may be struck.

S. τυπϑῶ, τυπϑῆς, τυπϑῇ, τυπϑῶν, τυπϑῶν, τυπϑῶ.
D. τυπϑῆτον, τυπϑῆτη, τυπϑῆτον, τυπϑῆτη, τυπϑῆτον, τυπϑῆτον.
P. τυπϑῶμεν, τυπϑῶνται, τυπϑῶμεν, τυπϑῶνται, τυπϑῶμεν, τυπϑῶμεν.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, to be struck.

S. τύπτεσϑαι, τύπτεσϑα, τύπτεσϑε, τύπτεσϑαι.
D. τυφϑῆσϑαι, τυφϑῆσϑα, τυφϑῆσϑα, τυφϑῆσϑαι.
P. τυψϑεσϑαι, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑαι.

Perfect, to have been struck.

S. τυφϑῆσϑαι, τυφϑῆσϑα, τυφϑῆσϑα, τυφϑῆσϑαι.
D. τυφϑῆσϑαι, τυφϑῆσϑα, τυφϑῆσϑα, τυφϑῆσϑαι.
P. τυψϑεσϑαι, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑαι.

Paulo-post-Future, to be going to be struck.

S. τυφϑήσεσϑαι, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑε, τυφϑήσεσϑαι.
D. τυφϑήσεσϑαι, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑαι.
P. τυψϑεσϑαι, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑαι.

First Aorist, to have been struck.

S. τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα.
D. τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα.
P. τυψϑερα, τυψϑερα, τυψϑερα, τυψϑερα.

First Future, to be going to be struck.

S. τυφϑήσεσϑαι, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑε, τυφϑήσεσϑαι.
D. τυφϑήσεσϑαι, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑαι.
P. τυψϑεσϑαι, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑαι.

Second Aorist, to have been struck.

S. τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα.
D. τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα, τυφϑῆρα.
P. τυψϑερα, τυψϑερα, τυψϑερα, τυψϑερα.

Second Future, to be going to be struck.

S. τυφϑήσεσϑαι, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑε, τυφϑήσεσϑαι.
D. τυφϑήσεσϑαι, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑα, τυφϑήσεσϑαι.
P. τυψϑεσϑαι, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑα, τυψϑεσϑαι.
PARTICIPLES.

Present, being struck.
N. τυπτόμενος, τυπτομένη, τυπτόμενον,
G. τυπτομένου, τυπτομένης, τυπτομένου, &c.

Perfect, having been struck.
N. τετυμμένος, τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον,
G. τετυμμένου, τετυμμένης, τετυμμένου.

Paulo-post-Future, going to be struck.
N. τετυψόμενος, τετυψομένη, τετυψόμενον,
G. τετυψομένου, τετυψομένης, τετυψομένου.

First Aorist, having been struck.
N. τυφϑεὶς, τυφϑεἰσα, τυφϑέν,
G. τυφϑέντος, τυφϑείσης, τυφϑέντος.

First Future, going to be struck.
N. τυφϑησόμενος, τυφϑησομένη, τυφϑησόμενον,
G. τυφϑησομένου, τυφϑησομένης, τυφϑησομένου.

Second Aorist, having been struck.
N. τυπεὶς, τυπεῖσα, τυπὲν,
G. τυπέντος, τυπείσης, τυπέντος.

Second Future, going to be struck.
N. τυπησόμενος, τυπησομένη, τυπησόμενον,
G. τυπησομένου, τυπησομένης, τυπησομένου.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The second person singular of the present indicative was originally formed in sos as, τύπτωμαι, τύψεσαι. The Ionics dropped the s, making it τύπτω, which the Attics contracted into τύπτω. The Attics also contracted sos into ss instead of ς, which form remained in common use only in βούλει, ote, and ὄψει.

The same observation applies to other tenses. Thus in the imperfect ἐσύχσεο became ἐσύσσον. So φύσσοιο, ἐτύψαο, ἐτυψαο.

Some verbs retain the original form; thus δαγομαι makes δάγγισαι. Thus also is formed the passive of verbs in μα, ἴσταμαι, ἴστασαι, τίθεμαι, τίθομαι, &c.

2. If the perfect indicative ends in μα pure, the circumlocution of the participle with σαμ is not used in the third person plural, which is then formed from
the third person singular by inserting " before σαί - σεφίλημαι, σεφίληψαι, σεφίληψαι. So in the pluperfect σεφίληψαν, σεφίληψαν.

In this case also the perfect optative is formed by changing μαι into μην, and subscribing 2 under the preceding vowel if it be " or " thus,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τίττησ-μαι, η, ἤ, ἤπειρος,</td>
<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
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<tr>
<td>κρησω-μαι, ἤ, ἤπειρος,</td>
<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
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If the preceding vowel be ε or ο, it is merely lengthened: as, λαλῶ from λαλῶ.

The subjunctive is formed by changing μαι with the preceding vowel into μαι - thus,

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τίττησ-μαι, η, ἤ, ἤπειρος,</td>
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<tr>
<td>κρησω-μαι, ἤ, ἤπειρος,</td>
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<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
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3. The aorists are often syncopated in the third person plural of the indicative; as, ἔξωμα for ἐξωμηθαν.

In the second person singular of the imperative they end in ε, but in η when another ε precedes; as, ἐπησά, ἐπησά.

In the plural of the optative their more common form is the Attic contraction ειπε, ειπε, ειπε.

4. The first future subjunctive is sometimes found; thus,

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<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τύπτησ-μαι, η, ἤ, ἤπειρος,</td>
<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
<td>ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος, ἐμθαυματικος,</td>
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FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing ο into ομαι · as, τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

1st conj., φα into μαι · as, τέτυ-φα, τέτυ-μαι · in the 2d, χα into γμαι · as, λέλε-χα, λέλε-γμαι · in the 3d, κα into σμαι · as, πέφρα-κα, πέΦρα-σμαι · in the 4th, κα into μαι · as, ἔγαλ-κα, ἔγαλ-μαι.
Perfects in φα impure change this termination into μαί - as, τέτερ-φα, τέτερ-μαί.

Verbs of the third conjugation in ω pure, if the penultima of the perfect be long, change κα into μαί - as, πεφίλημα, πεφίλημα. Also ἁρώ, δέω, δύω, θύω, ἱδρύω, λύω, and πτάω, whose penultima is short. But ἀκούω, γνώ, ἡραίω, κελεύω, κρούω, παίω, πταίω, δαίω, σείω, and χώ, retain σ. Some have both μαί and σμαί - as, κλείω, κέκλειμα, κέκλειμαι and κέκλειμαί, to shut.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, γ before κ is changed into μ, by the Attics into σ - as, φαίνω, πέφαγμα, πέφαμμαι, Att. πέφασμαι.

Dissyllables of the first and second conjugation, which in the perfect active change ε into o, in the perfect passive resume ε - as, κλέπτω, κέκλω, κέκλεμαι, to steal.

Dissyllables, whose first syllable has τρε, change ε into α - as, τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, to turn. By a sort of analogy κλέπτω sometimes makes κέκλαμμαι.

Some verbs change εν in the penultima of the perfect active into υ in the perfect passive; as, κέχευκα, κέχνσμαι and κέχυμαι - πέφευκα, πέφυγκα, πέπευκα, πέπυσμαι - πέπνευκα, πέπνυμαι - σέσευκα, σέσυμαι - τετυγμαι.

Synopsis of the Formation of the Perfect Passive in all its Persons.

I. S. τίτυμμαι, τίτυναι, τίτυναι, τίτυναι, (for τίτυμμαι), τίτυμμαι, τίτυναι, τίτυναι, τίτυναι.
   D. τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος.
   P. τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος, τίτυμμιτος.

II. S. λίλεγμαι, λίλεχαι, λίλεχαι, λίλεχαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι.
   (for λίλεχμαι), λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι.
   D. λίλεγμαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι.
   P. λίλεγμαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι, λίλεχσαι.

III. S. σἰκεισμαι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, (for σἰκεισκι), σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι.
   D. σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι.
   P. σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι, σἰκεισκι.
FORMATION OF TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

IV. S. πιθαμαι, πιθαναι, πιθαναι,
       (for πιθαμαι)
D. πιθαμεθον, πιθανθον, πιθανθον,
P. πιθαμεθα, πιθανθα, πιθαμαειν εισι.

The second person imperative is formed from the second person indicative, by changing ai into · as, τίτυμαι, τίτυφαι. The third person is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing s into w° as, τιτυφ-ει, τιτυφ-αι.

The infinitive is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing s into w° as, τιτυφ-ει, τιτυφ-αι.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing μαί into μην, and prefixing the second augment ; as, τέτυμαι, ἐτετύμην.

Paulo-post-Future.

The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing ai into omai · as, τετυμαι, τετυψομαι.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the third person singular of the perfect, by changing ται into θην, the preceding smooth mute into the rough one, and dropping the reduplication ; as, τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

Some verbs assume σ · as, ἔφρωται, ἐφωσθην · μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην · πέπαυται, ἐπαύσθην · πέπλη- ται, ἐπιλήσθην. On the contrary, σέσωσται drops it, making ἐσώθην.

Some verbs which have η in the perfect passive, change it into ε in the first aorist ; as, ἄφηρηται, ἄφηρηθην · εὑρηται, εὑρέθην · ἐπηρηται, ἐπηνέθην.

In the poets some verbs in νω, which dropped ν in the perfect, receive it again in the first aorist ; as, ἐκλίνθην for ἐκλίθην.
Those verbs which in the perfect passive change ε into α, in the first aorist resume ε as, ἔστραπται, ἔστρέφθην.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first aorist, by changing ην into ησομαι, and dropping the augment; as, ἔτυφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ην as, ἔτυπον, ἔτύπην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist, by changing ην into ησομαι, and dropping the augment; as, ἔτύπην, τυφθήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

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<tr>
<td>Plup.</td>
<td>τύσων</td>
<td>τύσωμαι</td>
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<td>2d A.</td>
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INDICATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, I struck.

S. ἔτυψαμην, ἔτυψω, ἔτυψατο,
D. ἔτυψαμεθαν, ἔτυψασθον, ἔτυψασθην,
P. ἔτυψαμεθα, ἔτυψασθε, ἔτυψασθο.

Second Future, I shall strike.

S. τυποῦμαι, τυπη, τυπεῖται,
D. τυποῦμεθαν, τυπεῖσθον, τυπεῖσθον,
P. τυποῦμεθα, τυπεῖσθε, τυποῦται.
FORMATION OF TENSES IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, strike.

S. τύψαι, τυψάσθω,
D. τυψάσϑον, τυψάσϑων,
P. τυψάσθε, τυψάσϑωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, I might, &c. strike.

S. τυψαίμην, τύψαιο, τύψαιτο;
D. τυψαίμεϑον, τυψαίσϑον, τυψαίσϑην,
P. τυψαίμεϑα, τυψαίσϑεν τύψαιντο.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation the first future is the same as the second, both in the middle and in the active voices, when there is no change in the penultima; as, ψάλλω, first and second future active ψαλῶ, middle Ψψαλοῦμαι, second future active σαερῶ, middle σαεροῦμαι.

2. The perfect and pluperfect have an active, the other tenses a passive termination.

The only tenses that have a peculiar conjugation are the first aorist indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future indicative; the others are conjugated like those of the active and passive, whose termination they borrow.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect.

The present and imperfect are the same as those of the passive.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ov into α, and prefixing the reduplication; as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

If the second aorist have α in the penultima, from a present in ε or εἰ, the perfect middle changes it into ὁ; but from a present in η or αι, into ἐμαυ, πλέκω, ἔπλακον, πέπλακα, σπείρω, ἔπαρον, ἔπορα, λῆθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα, φαίνω, ἔφανον, πέφηνα. So ἔλπω makes ὄλπα, and with the syllabic augment ἕολπα ἕργα, ὄργα, ἔσοργα. Also...
VERB.

τάλλω, ἐθαλον, makes τέθηλα· κλάζω, ἐκλαγον, κέκληγα· and θάπτω, ἔταρφον, τέθηπα.

If the second aorist have ε in the penultima, the perfect middle changes it into ο· as, ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the second aorist have ι in the penultima, from a present in ει, the perfect middle changes it into οι· as, πείθω, ἔπιθον, πέποιθα· εἰδω, ἵδον, οἴδα. But from a present in ι, it is merely lengthened; as, τρίζω, τέτριγα· φρίσσω, πέφρικα.

Some retain also the diphthong of the present; thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέχυϑα᾽ φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφυχα.

The poets frequently shorten the penultima again, particularly in the feminine of the participle; as, σεσαρύοια from σέσαρῳ, σεσαρώς.

Ἐθω makes εἴωϑα, and ῥήσσω, ἐῤῥδωγα. Also δείδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the δ.

Obs. The perfect active and middle of the same verb are seldom both in use. Indeed the perfect middle may be considered as another form of the perfect active, as it has generally the same sense.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding μην· as, ἔτνψα; ἔτυψαμην.

Obs. Verbs in ο pure have this tense often syncopated; as, εὑράμην, ὠνάμην, for εὑρησάμην, ὠνησάμην.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ο into ομαι· as, τύψω, τύψομαι· but in the fourth conjugation, into ωμαι· as, γαλῶ, γαλοῦμαι.

Obs. Those verbs also of the third conjugation, which by the Attic dialect lose σ from the future active, change ς into σμαι· as, κομίω, κομιοῦμαι.
SECOND AORIST.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ομὴν, as, ἔτυπον, ἔτυπομην.

SECOND FUTURE.

The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ὁ into ὅμαι, as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι, and the poetic futures βέομαι, νέομαι, by crasis νεῦμαι, which are thus varied: φάγ-ομαι, εσαί, εται, &c.

CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, are contracted in the present and imperfect tenses.

Verbs in αω contract αω, αο, into α· and αε, αη, into α· subscribing ι and dropping ν, whenever they happen to follow; as, τιμαω, τιμω, τιμῶ, τιμάω, τιμάμῃ, τιμάμεν, τιμα: τιμάγηται, τιμάγεται, τιμάμεν, τιμαγεμεν, τιμάμαται, τιμάμαται, τιμάμαται.

Verbs in εω contract εε into ει, εο into ου, and in every other contraction drop ε· as, φιλεω, φιλω, to love; φιλεεις, φιλεις, φιλεις, φιλεις, φιλεομεν, φιλουμεν.

Verbs in οω contract ο with a long vowel following into α· with a short vowel, or ου, into ου· with any other diphthong, into οι· as, χρυσω, χρυσα, χρυσα, to gild; χρυσωτε, χρυσωτε, χρυσωτε, χρυσωτε, χρυσωτε, χρυσωτε. Except οει in the infinitive, which is contracted into ου· as, χρυσοειν, χρυσοιν.
SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

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PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

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VERB.
**ACTIVE VOICE.**

**INDICATIVE MODE.**

**Present Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ὑμ-άω, ὃ</td>
<td>ἀεις, ἄς</td>
<td>ἀεί, ἄ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ὕιλ-έω, ὃ</td>
<td>ἔεις, ἐις</td>
<td>ἔει, ἐι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ἔχο-όω, ὃ</td>
<td>ὦεις, ὦις</td>
<td>ὦει, ὦι</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ἐὑμ-άον, ὦν</td>
<td>ἀεις, ἄς</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ἐὗιλ-έον, ούν</td>
<td>ἐεις, ἐις</td>
<td>ἐε, ἐι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ἑὑχο-όον, ούν</td>
<td>ὦεις, ὦις</td>
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**IMPERATIVE.**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>τιμ-αε, ἄ</td>
<td>αἱ, ἄ</td>
<td>ἀε, ἄ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ὕιλ-ε, ἐ</td>
<td>ἐε, ἐ</td>
<td>ἐε, ἐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ἔχο-ο, οὐ</td>
<td>οἱ, οὐ</td>
<td>οἱ, οὐ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>τιμ-άγω, ὡ</td>
<td>τιμ-άω, ὡ</td>
<td>τιμ-άνω, ὡ</td>
<td>τιμ-άνω, ὡ</td>
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<tr>
<td>φιλ-έω, ὡ</td>
<td>φιλ-έε, ε</td>
<td>φιλ-έσαι, οὐμα</td>
<td>φιλ-έω, ὡ</td>
<td>φιλ-ένα, εν</td>
<td>φιλ-ένα, εν</td>
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<tr>
<td>ξυσ-όω, ὡ</td>
<td>ξυσ-όε, ευ</td>
<td>ξυσ-όσαι, οὐκ</td>
<td>ξυσ-όω, ὡ</td>
<td>ξυσ-όσι, ευ</td>
<td>ξυσ-όσι, ευ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Imperf. | | | | | |
| ιτιμ-ανον, εν | ιφιλ-ενον, ευν | ιξυσ-ονον, ευν |

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

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<td>τιμ-άμαι, ομαι</td>
<td>τιμ-άμον, ὡ</td>
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<td>τιμ-άμαι, ομαι</td>
<td>τιμ-ά-μαται, ὧμαι</td>
<td>τιμ-ά-μαται, ὧμαι</td>
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<tr>
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<td>φιλ-ερα, οὐ</td>
<td>φιλ-ερηται, οὐρην</td>
<td>φιλ-εραι, οὐραι</td>
<td>φιλ-ερηται, οὐρην</td>
<td>φιλ-ερηται, οὐρην</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ξυσ-ορα, οὐ</td>
<td>ξυσ-ορηται, οὐρην</td>
<td>ξυσ-οραι, οὐραι</td>
<td>ξυσ-ορηται, οὐρην</td>
<td>ξυσ-ορηται, οὐρην</td>
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<td>ιτιμ-α-μερητον, ὧμην</td>
<td>ιφιλ-ερητον, οὐρην</td>
<td>ιξυσ-ορητον, οὐρην</td>
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### Active Voice
**Indicative Mode**

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<td>Present Tense</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 form</td>
<td>ἐπημεῖ-α, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημεῖ-α, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημεῖ-α, ἡ</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 form</td>
<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 form</td>
<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ἐπημεῖ-α, ἡ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 form</td>
<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
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### Imperative

<table>
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<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημέ-ε, ἡ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
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<td>3 form</td>
<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
<td>ἐπημητ-ω, ἡ</td>
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### OPTATIVE.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>τμ-άομι, φ</td>
<td>ἀοι, φς</td>
<td>ἀοι, φ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>φιλ-έομι, οι</td>
<td>ἐοι, οις</td>
<td>ἐοι, οι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>χρυσ-όομι, οι</td>
<td>ὀοι, οις</td>
<td>ὀοι, οι</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SUBJUNCTIVE.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>τμ-άω, ε</td>
<td>ἀη, ες</td>
<td>ἀη, ε</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>φιλ-έω, ε</td>
<td>ἐη, ες</td>
<td>ἐη, ε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>χρυσ-όω, ε</td>
<td>ὀη, ες</td>
<td>ὀη, ε</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INFINITIVE.

1. τμ-άειν, τμ-άν. 2. φιλ-έειν, φιλ-έιν. 3. χρυσ-όειν, χρυσ-όιν.

### PARTICIPLE.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>τμ-άων, ἄν</td>
<td>τμ-άουσα, ὡσα</td>
<td>τμ-άον, ἄν</td>
<td>τμ-άοντος, ὄντος</td>
<td>αύσας, ὀσας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>φιλ-έων, ἄν</td>
<td>φιλ-έουσα, ὠσα</td>
<td>φιλ-έον, ἄν</td>
<td>φιλ-έοντος, ὄντος</td>
<td>εὐσας, ὠσας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>χρυσ-όων, ἄν</td>
<td>χρυσ-όουσα, ὠσα</td>
<td>χρυσ-όον, ἄν</td>
<td>χρυσ-όοντος, ὄντος</td>
<td>οὐσας, ὠσας</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Passive and Middle Voices

**Indicative Mode**

#### Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>τιμ-άο, ὦ</td>
<td>ἁ, ἃ</td>
<td>ἀ, ἃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>φιλ-έο, οὔ μαι</td>
<td>ἣ, ἗</td>
<td>ἔ, ει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>χαυσ-όο, οὔ</td>
<td>ὁ, ὃ</td>
<td>ὄ, οὕ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperfect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ἑτμ-άο, ὦ</td>
<td>ὁ, ὃ</td>
<td>ἀ, ἃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ἐφιλ-έο, οὔ μην</td>
<td>ἐ, ἐ, ἐι το</td>
<td>ἐ, οὗ μεθαν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ἱχσρ-όο, οὔ</td>
<td>ὁ, ὃ</td>
<td>ὃ, οὗ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>τιμ-άον, ὅ</td>
<td>αε, α</td>
<td>ἀ, α</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>φιλ-έον, οὔ</td>
<td>ε, ει σθον</td>
<td>ε, ει σθον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>χαυσ-όον, οὔ</td>
<td>ο, οῦ</td>
<td>ο, οῦ</td>
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### Optative

#### Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 τιμ-αοι, φ'</td>
<td>αοι, φ'</td>
<td>αοι, φ'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 φιλ-εοι, οι μην εοι, εις το τιον</td>
<td>οι μεθον εοι, οι οθον εοι, εοι εοι</td>
<td>οι μεθα εοι, οι οθεν εοι, εοι εοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 χρυσ-οοι, οι όοι, οοι, οοι</td>
<td>οοι, οοι</td>
<td>οοι, οοι, οοι</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Subjunctive

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<th>Plur.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 τιμ-αω, ὥ</td>
<td>ἀη, α</td>
<td>αη, α</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 φιλ-εω, ὥ μαι</td>
<td>εη, η</td>
<td>εη, η ται</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 χρυσ-ωω, ὥ</td>
<td>οη, οη</td>
<td>οη, οη</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Infinitive

#### Present

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 τιμ-εσοια, άς θαι</td>
<td>1 τιμ-αομενοσ, ὥ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 φιλ-εσοια, εις θαι</td>
<td>2 φιλ-εομενοσ, ου μενος, μενη, μενον</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 χρυσ-οεσοια, ουσοθαι</td>
<td>3 χρυσ-οομενοσ, ου</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Participle

### Present

- τιμ-αομενοσ, ὥ
- φιλ-εομενοσ, ου μενος, μενη, μενον
- χρυσ-οομενοσ, ου
VERBS IN με.

Observations.

1. Dissyllables in aw, from which the Attics had excluded," are not contracted; as, πλάω, πάω, from πλαίω, παίω.

2. Dissyllables in aw commonly admit only the contraction in με; as, πλαίω, πλαίσι, πλίμει, πλίμισσι, πλίμνω. Yet we sometimes find дοῦν for дον, дοῦσι for дοίσι, &c.

3. In some verbs, particularly ζάω, πινάω, βιβάω, and χρέωμαι, the Attics contract аω and аи into η and η. Thus, ζῆς, ζῆσ, ζῆν, &c. Imperf. ζω, ζησ, &c. Inf. ζην. In the optative they change με into μη, ζημήν, ζημένη, ποιήσι, but the third person plural is, as in the common form, ζημηθών, φιλησθών.

4. Several contracts vary in their characteristic, and consequently in their contraction; as, ξυράω or ξυρίω, συλάω or συλέω. Some verbs are both barytons and contracts; as, ἀδόρμι οταί ἀδόρμις, ἄδωσι, ἀδωσί, ἀδωσία, ἀδωσίας, ἀδωσίαν, ἀδωσίαν. Imperf. ἔξω, ἔζης, ἔζην, &c.

5. The other tenses admit no contraction, but are formed like those of baryton verbs.

Verbs in με.

Verbs in με are derived from verbs of the third conjugation in аω, εω, οω, and υω, as from

στάω, ιστημι, to stand;
θέω, τίθημι, to place;
δώω, δίδωμι, to give;
δεικνύω, δεικνυμι, to show.

Verbs in με are formed,

1. By changing ω into με, and lengthening the penultima.

2. By prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication properly consists in repeating the first consonant of the present tense with an η; as, δοῦω, δίδωμι. If the consonant be an aspirate, the corresponding smooth must be used; as, θέω, τίθημι, for τίθημι.
If the verb begin with a vowel, with πτ or στ, an aspirate ı only is prefixed, which is called the improper reduplication; as, ἐσω, ἐσμι, to send; πτάω, πτάημι, to fly; στάω, στάημι.

Verbs in μι have only three tenses of that form; the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in ω. Thus δίδωμι makes δῶσω, δέδωκα, from δῶ.

Verbs in νμι have no second aorist; except disyllables, in which this tense is the same as the imperfect. They likewise want the optative and subjunctive modes, which they borrow from verbs in ω.

Many verbs in μι have no reduplication, particularly all those derived from verbs of more than two syllables; as, δείκνυμι from δεικνύω, ζεύγνυμι from ζευγνύω, κρέμνημι from κρεμνάω, δῦμι from δύω, φημι from φάω.

Obs. 1. The poets and Aeolics give the terminations of verbs in μι to a great number of contract verbs, but without the reduplication; as, γελάω, γέλημι, νικάω, νίκημι, ὀράω, ὀρημι, κτάω, κτῆμι, αἰνέω, αἰνημι, νοεω, νόημι, ὄνεω, ὄνημι, φιλέω, φιλημι. Barytons sometimes become verbs in μι as, from βοίϑω, έχω, φέρω, we meet with βρέϑημι, ἐχημι, φέρημι; though the η of the penultima discovers that they are properly derived from βοιϑεω, ἐχεω, φερεω, obsolete, it being usual for barytons to be changed into contract verbs.

Obs. 2. The poets sometimes repeat the two initial letters for a reduplication; as, ἀλάω, ἀλαημι, ἀχεω, ἀχάημι. To the common reduplication they sometimes add μ as, πλάω, πίμπλημι, πράω, πίμπρημι. They also make the reduplication in the middle; as, ὄνεω, ὄνημι. The Ionic and Boeotic dialects make the reduplication by ϵ as, ἐστημι, κέκλημι, νεκόημι, τέθνημι, τετέλημι, τέτλημι.
### CONJUGATION OF VERBS ΙΝ ι.

**ACTIVE VOICE.**

**SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.**

<table>
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<td>ἴσσα</td>
<td>ἴσσα</td>
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<td>δείκνυναι</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
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**INDICATIVE MODE.**

### Present Tense.

<table>
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<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
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<td>ἵστας</td>
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<td>τέϑ-ημι, τέθειν</td>
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<td>τέθετι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδ-ωμι, διδοίην</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυ-ῦμι, δείκνυδ;</td>
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### Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστ-ην, ἵστε, ἵστον</td>
<td>ἵσταν, ἵστριν</td>
<td>ἵσταν, ἵστριν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πτή-ην, πτήθειν</td>
<td>πτήθετι</td>
<td>πτήθετι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εδίδ-ων, ἐδίδων, ἐδίδω</td>
<td>ἐδίδω</td>
<td>ἐδίδω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Aorist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστ-ην, ἵστε, ἵστον</td>
<td>ἵσταν, ἵστριν</td>
<td>ἵσταν, ἵστριν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐδίδ-ων, ἐδίδω</td>
<td>ἐδίδω</td>
<td>ἐδίδω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ACTIVE VOICE.**

**SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ίσσημι</td>
<td>ἴσταθ, ἴσταν</td>
<td>ἴστας</td>
<td>ἴσσα</td>
<td>ἴσσα</td>
<td>ἴσσα</td>
<td>ἴσσα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔσφην</td>
<td>σφῆθι</td>
<td>σφῆναι</td>
<td>σφῆναι</td>
<td>σφῆναι</td>
<td>σφῆναι</td>
<td>σφῆναι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φίθημι</td>
<td>τίθετι</td>
<td>τίθεναι</td>
<td>τίθεναι</td>
<td>τίθεναι</td>
<td>τίθεναι</td>
<td>τίθεναι</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἐτίθην</td>
<td>ἑτεῖν</td>
<td>ἑτεῖς</td>
<td>ἑτεῖς</td>
<td>ἑτεῖς</td>
<td>ἑτεῖς</td>
<td>ἑτεῖς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδωμι</td>
<td>διδοίην</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυμι</td>
<td>δείκνυδ;</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**INDICATIVE MODE.**

### Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστ-ημ, ἵσταθ, ἵσταν</td>
<td>ἵστας</td>
<td>ἵστας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τέϑ-ημι, τέθειν</td>
<td>τέθετι</td>
<td>τέθετι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδωμι, διδοίην</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
<td>διδῶναι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυμι, δείκνυδ;</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
<td>δείκνυναι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστ-ην, ἤστην, ἤτην</td>
<td>ἤσταν, ἤτριν</td>
<td>ἤσταν, ἤτριν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τέϑ-ην, τεθεῖν</td>
<td>τεθεῖτι</td>
<td>τεθεῖτι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδω-ν, διδῶν, διδῶ</td>
<td>διδῶ</td>
<td>διδῶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυ-νυ, δείκνυν, δείκνυν</td>
<td>δείκνυν</td>
<td>δείκνυν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Aorist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστ-ην, ἤστην, ἤτην</td>
<td>ἤσταν, ἤτριν</td>
<td>ἤσταν, ἤτριν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τέϑ-ην, τεθεῖν</td>
<td>τεθεῖτι</td>
<td>τεθεῖτι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδω-ν, διδῶν, διδῶ</td>
<td>διδῶ</td>
<td>διδῶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυ-νυ, δείκνυν, δείκνυν</td>
<td>δείκνυν</td>
<td>δείκνυν</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**VERB.**

### IMPERATIVE MODE.

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστα-στι,</td>
<td>τον, των,</td>
<td>τε, τωσαν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθέ-τι,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδο-στι,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυ-στι,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>στῆ-στι, στήτω, στῆτον, στήτωσαν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δὸς-στι, δότω, δότων, δότε, δότωσαν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OPTATIVE MODE.

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστα-ν,</td>
<td>ητον, ἠτην,</td>
<td>ἡμεν, ἡτε, ἡσαν &amp; ἐν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθά-ν, τίθη, τίθητον, τίθητοσαν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδο-ν, δοτί, δοτίτον, δοτε, δοτισαν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστ-ω, ἵστ-ω, ἵστ-ο, ἵστ-ομεν, ἵστε, ἵστοι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθ-α, τίθη, τίθητον, τίθητοσι,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδ-ω, δοτ-ω, δοτ-ο, δοτ-ομεν, δοτε, δοτοι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>στα-στι, στητ-ο, στητ-ο, στητ-ομεν, στη-στι, στη-στοι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μι. ACTIVE VOICE. 89

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

ιστάναι. τιθέναι. διδόναι. δεικνύναι.

Second Aorist.

στῆναι. θεῖναι. δοῦναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. Second Aorist.

ιστ-άς, ἄσα, αν. στᾶς, στάσα, στάν.
τιθ-εῖς, εἶσα, εύ. θεῖς, θέσα, θέν.
διδ-οὺς, ούσα, όν. δοὺς, δοῦσα, δόν.
δεικ-νύ-ς, νύσα, νύ.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The third person plural of the present indicative is commonly terminated in ασι by the Attics; as, τίθεασι, διδόασι, δεικνύασι.

2. In the imperfect, use is generally made of the original contracted form with the reduplication; as, τίθ-ευν, εἶν, τίθ-ευν, εϊν, τίθ-ευν, ειν. Sometimes also in the present; as, τίθεις, εἶσε.

3. The second aorist indicative retains the long vowel in the penultima of the dual and plural, except in τίθμα, διδομα, and ἱμα.

The third person plural is often syncopated; as, ἔταν for ἔτασαν, ἔθεν for ἔθεσαν.

4. The Æolics and poets retain the long vowel in the present imperative; as, τίθησι, τίθησι, τίθεν, τίθομι. And from both forms τί is often rejected; hence ἵστη and ἵστη, τίθη, τίθομι, &c. The contracted form is also frequently used; as, τίθει, τίθον.

The second aorist imperative ends in ἵ, except in verbs from primitives in to, as also in τίθωμι, τίθω, τίθος, τίθη, τίθον.

5. The present infinitive has always the short vowel. The second aorist assumes the long vowel, except in verbs from primitives in to, as also in τίθωμι, which change the short vowel into a diphthong.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μι into ν, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with τι as, τίθημι, ετίθην, ἵστημι, ἵστην.


**Second Aorist.**

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, ἐτίθην, ἔθην; or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, ἵστην, ἔστην.

*Obs.* If the verb have no reduplication, the second aorist is the same as the imperfect.

### Passive Voice.

#### Synopsis of the Modes and Tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἴσσαμαι</td>
<td>ἴστα</td>
<td>ἴστα</td>
<td>ἴστα</td>
<td>ἴστα</td>
<td>ἴστα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱσφαίμην</td>
<td>ἱσφάρην</td>
<td>ἱσφάρην</td>
<td>ἱσφάρην</td>
<td>ἱσφάρην</td>
<td>ἱσφάρην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱστάμενος</td>
<td>δίδοσθαι</td>
<td>δίδοσθαι</td>
<td>δίδοσθαι</td>
<td>δίδοσθαι</td>
<td>δίδοσθαι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicative Mode.

**Present Tense.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἴστα-</td>
<td>μα, σα, ιαι, μεθον, οθον, οθον, μεθα, οθε, νται.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυ-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵστα-</td>
<td>μη, σο, το, μεθον, οθον, οθην, μεθα, οθε, ντο.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείκνυ-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μὲ. PASSIVE VOICE.

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἕστα-</td>
<td>σϑων, σϑων, σϑων</td>
<td>σϑε, σϑωσον.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τίθε-</td>
<td>σϑω, σϑω, σϑω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίδο-</td>
<td>σϑων, σϑων, σϑω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεικνυ-</td>
<td>σϑε, σϑωσον</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPTATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἑστα-</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθα-</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδα-</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεικνυα-</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἱστ-ομαι, ἵσταμαι, ἱσταμαι</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθα-ομαι, τιθαμαι, τιθαμαι</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδα-ομαι, διδαμαι, διδαμαι</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεικνυα-ομαι, δεικνυαμαι, δεικνυαμαι</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
<td>μεϑα, μεϑα</td>
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</table>

**INFINITIVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present.</th>
<th>Present.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἱστασϑαι</td>
<td>ἱστασϑαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθασϑαι</td>
<td>τιθασϑαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδασϑαι</td>
<td>διδασϑαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεικνυσϑαι</td>
<td>δεικνυσϑαι</td>
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</table>

**PARTICIPLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present.</th>
<th>Present.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἱσταμεν-ος</td>
<td>ἱσταμεν-ος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιθαμεν-ος</td>
<td>τιθαμεν-ος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδαμεν-ος</td>
<td>διδαμεν-ος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεικνυμεν-ος</td>
<td>δεικνυμεν-ος</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBSERVATION.**

The Ionics drop σ from the second person singular in σαι and σο, and the Attics contract the syllables; as, ἴσπῃ, ἔθεσο, ἴσπῃ, ἔθεσο, ἴσφῃ, ἔθεσο, ἴσφῃ, ἔθεσο.

**FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.**

**Present.**

The present is formed from the present active, by changing μὲ into μαι, and shortening the penultima; as, ἵστημι, ἵστᾶμαι, ἰσταμαι.
The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with ἂ or ἓ, as, τίθεμαι, ἱστάμῃ, ἱστάμην. 

**INDICATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Aorist</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing. έστα-, ἐθέ-</td>
<td>μὴν, σο, το,</td>
<td>μεθον, σϑον, σϑην,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing. οτα-, οτι-,</td>
<td>σο, σϑω,</td>
<td>ἁσων, σϑων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing. στα-, ζα-,</td>
<td>μὴν, σο, το,</td>
<td>μεϑον, σϑον, σϑην,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Aorist</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing. έστα-, ἐθέ-</td>
<td>μὴν, σο, το,</td>
<td>μεθον, σϑον, σϑην,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing. οτα-, οτι-,</td>
<td>σο, σϑω,</td>
<td>ἁσων, σϑων,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing. στα-, ζα-,</td>
<td>μὴν, σο, το,</td>
<td>μεϑον, σϑον, σϑην,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μι. MIDDLE VOICE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>στ-ωμαι, ῖ, ἤται,</td>
<td>ὁμεθων, ἢσθον, ἢσθον, ὁμεθα, ἢσθε, ἤται.</td>
<td>ὁμεθων, ἢσθον, ἢσθον, ὁμεθα, ἢσθε, ἤται.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ-ωμαι, ῖ, ῖται,</td>
<td>ὁμεθων, ὢσθον, ὢσθον, ὁμεθα, ὢσθε, ῖται.</td>
<td>ὁμεθων, ὢσθον, ὢσθον, ὁμεθα, ὢσθε, ῖται.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Participle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>στάσθαι.</td>
<td>στά-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίσθαι.</td>
<td>δι-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δόσθαι.</td>
<td>μενος, μὲνη, μενων.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second Aorist.

The second aorist middle is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἐθέμην. The other tenses of verbs in μ are regularly formed from their primitives in σ, thus:

| Active Voice. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st F. | ἰσσήσω | ὠσθαι | ἰσσήσω | ὠσθαι | ἰσσήσω | ὠσθαι |
| 1st A. | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι |
| Perf. | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι |
| Plup. | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι | ἰσσήσασαι | ὠσθασαι |
| 1st F. | ᾿τίθησω | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησω | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησω | ῖτησαι |
| 1st A. | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι |
| Perf. | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι |
| Plup. | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι | ᾿τίθησα | ῖτησαι |
| 1st F. | ᾿δώσω | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσω | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσω | ᾿δωσιμι |
| 1st A. | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι |
| Perf. | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι |
| Plup. | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι | ᾿δώσα | ᾿δωσιμι |
| 1st F. | ᾿διδώσω | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσω | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσω | ᾿διδωσιμι |
| 1st A. | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι |
| Perf. | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι |
| Plup. | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι | ᾿διδώσα | ᾿διδωσιμι |
### PASSIVE VOICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perf.</td>
<td>ἵσσαμι</td>
<td>ἵστασι</td>
<td>ἵστασι</td>
<td>ἤστα</td>
<td>ἵστασι</td>
<td>ἤστασι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plup.</td>
<td>ἵσταμαι</td>
<td>ἵσταμαι</td>
<td>ἵσταμαι</td>
<td>ἤσταμαι</td>
<td>ἤσταμαι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pau.</td>
<td>ἵστασθαι</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st A.</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st F.</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### MIDDLE VOICE.

<table>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st A.</td>
<td>ἵσταμαι</td>
<td>ἵσταμαι</td>
<td>ἵσταμαι</td>
<td>ἤστα</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st F.</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td>ἤστασθαι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OBSERVATIONS.

1. The first future active has sometimes the reduplication of the present; as, ἤδωσον, I will give.

2. In the perfect active of verbs in σε, the η of the first future is changed into ι after the Boetic form; as, ιθεσθαι, ἵστασθαι. Likewise from στήσω is generally formed ἵστασθαι, but sometimes ἤστασθαι, in which a syncope often takes place; thus, ἤστασθαι, by which the participle ἤστασθαι is formed. It is to be observed also, that the augment of ἤστασθαι retains the rough breathing of the present, and further often takes an η in the pluperfect; as, ἤστασθαι.
3. The perfect passive is regularly formed from the perfect active, but that it takes a short vowel in the penultima; as, ἥδωκα, ἥδομαι. Εἴμαι and ἐθύμαι are exceptions.

4. The first aorist passive is regularly formed from the perfect; as, ἥδομαι, ἥδομαι. except that from ἥδομαι comes ἦδομ, though ἦδομ is sometimes found; and from ἐθύμαι, ἐθύμαι, (for ἠθύμαι, θ being put for θ on account of the following θ.)

5. The perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist active, of ἵσπομαι, have the intransitive signification to stand, and the rest of the tenses the transitive one to place. The perfect has also the signification of the present, and consequently the pluperfect that of the imperfect.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN μὲ.
Irregular verbs in μὲ may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From εἰ are derived εἰμὶ, to be; εἰμὶ and ἱμὶ, to go.
II. From ἐω are derived ἵμαι to send; ἵμαι, to sit; εἰμαι, to clothe one's self.
III. Κεῖμαι, to lie down; ἰσμαί, to know; ἰμαί, to say

CLASS I.

1. Εἰμί, to be.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰμὶ</td>
<td>εἰς or εἰ</td>
<td>ἐστὶ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἦμαι</td>
<td>ἦν, ἦν or ἦν,</td>
<td>ἦτο, ἦτο, ἦσϑον, ἦσϑον, ἦσϑην</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Middle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐσομαι, ἐσῃ, ἐσεται</td>
<td>ἐσομαι, ἐσεται</td>
<td>ἐσομαι, ἐσεται</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRREGULAR VERBS IN MI.
Irregular verbs in μί may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From ἦω are derived εἰμὶ, to be; εἰμὶ and ἱμὶ, to go.
II. From ἐω are derived ἵμαι to send; ἵμαι, to sit; εἰμαι, to clothe one's self.
III. Κεῖμαι, to lie down; ἰσμαί, to know; ἰμαί, to say
**VERB.**

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔσο or ἔσο, ἔστω,</td>
<td>ἔστον, ἔστων,</td>
<td>ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPTATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰη, εἰης, εἰη, εἰητων, εἰητην, εἰημεν, εἰητε, εἰησαν or εἰεν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUTURE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐσοιμην, ἐσοιο, ἐσοιτων, ἐσοιμεθον, ἐσοιωθον, ἐσοιωθην, ἐσοιωθα, ἐσοιωθε, ἐσοιωτο.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὦ, ὦς, ἢ, ὦτων, ἢτων, ὦμεν, ἢτε, ὦν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFINITIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἶναι, ἐσεσθαι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARTICIPLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὄν, ὄντο, ὄν.</td>
<td>ὄν, ὄντο, ὄν.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐσόμενος, ὑγ.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. *Elμυ, to go.*

**INDICATIVE MODE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ελμυ, ελς or ελ, ελσι, ελτων, ελτην, ἢμεν, ἢτε, ἢσι, ἢσι, or ἢσι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εὼν, ελς, ελ, ελτων, ελτην, ἢμεν, ἢτε, ἢσι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IRREGULAR VERBS IN μι.

**Pluperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐκ-ἐν, σε, σε</td>
<td>ἐτον, ἐτην</td>
<td>σιμην, εις, εισαν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐκ, ἐκ, ἐκ</td>
<td>ἐτον, ἐτην</td>
<td>ἐτον, ἐτην</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative Mode.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐδ or ἐδ, ἐτω</td>
<td>ἐτον, ἐτω</td>
<td>ἐτε, ἐτωσαν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optative Mode.**

**Second Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἑμι, ἑμι, ἑμι</td>
<td>ἐμιτον, ἐμητην</td>
<td>ἐμιτον, ἐμιτην</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive Mode.**

**Second Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔω, ἔης, ἔη</td>
<td>ἐτον, ἐτην</td>
<td>ἐμειν, ἐμειν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infinitive.**

**Participle.**

**Present.**

| ἵναι or ἵναι |

**Middle Voice.**

**Indicative Mode.**

**Perfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ει, ει, ει</td>
<td>ειτον, ειτον</td>
<td>ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
98 VERB.

Pluperfect.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
ἵειμ, ἤεισι, ἡ, | ἦεισιν, ἡσιν, | ἦσιν
or ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν,

First Future. | First Aorist.
--- | ---
εἰσομαι. | εἰσάμην.

Obs. 1. The present ἦμεν has regularly the signification of the future; as, ἦμεν καὶ ἐπιχειρήσομεν, Eurip.; ἤσαν καὶ ἐπιβρασόμενοι, Demosth. So in the infinitive and participle.

Obs. 2. The imperfect and second aorist belong to epic poetry; but ἤε and ἤτε, ἤσαν and ἤσαν, are all that can be found, except in composition. "Ἡσαν and ἤσαν, used by epic poets, and ἤσαν, ἤσα, and ἤσα, in a pluperfect form, are also found in the sense of the imperfect.

3. Ἡμι-unused, to go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
ἡμι, ἡς, ἡσ, | ἠστι, ἠστι, | ἠστιν, ἠστε, ἠσιον.

Imperfect.

--- -- | --- | ---

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

--- | --- | ---

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

ἰεναι. ἐναι. ἐντος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

[INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing. | Dual. | Plur.
--- | --- | ---
ἰ-μαι, σαί, ται, | μεθον, οθον, οθον, | μεθα, οθε, νται.
IRREGULAR VERBS IN μη.

Imperfect.  
Sing.  | Dual.  | Plur.  
---|---|---  
ἰδ—μην, σο, ὧ, | μεδον, οθεν, σην, | μεθα, σης, νθο.

IMPERATIVE.  
Present.  
ἰδο, ἵδων.

PARTICIPE.  
Present.  
ἰδμεν—ος, η, ον.

CLASS II.  
1. "Ἰημ, to send.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.
Sing.  | Dual.  | Plur.  
---|---|---  
ἰμα, ἵμα, ἵσι, | ἤτον, ἤτον, | ἤμεν, ἤτε, ἤσια.

Imperfect.  
Sing.  | Dual.  | Plur.  
---|---|---  
ἰν, ἴν, ἵν, | ἤτον, ἤτην, | ἤμεν, ἤτε, ἤσαν.

First Future.  
ησ—ω, εις, εί, | ἤτον, ἤτον, | ομεν, οτε, ουσι.

First Aorist.  
Sing.  | Dual.  | Plur.  
---|---|---  
ἡκα. | ἦκα. | ἦκαν.

Second Aorist.  
Sing.  | Dual.  | Plur.  
---|---|---  
ἕς, ἕς, ἦ, | ἤτον, ἤτην, | ἤμεν, ἤτε, ἤσαν,

or ἤμεν, ἤτε, ἤσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.  
Present.  
ἰε—ην, ἗ς, ἦ, | ητον, ἦτην, | ἤμεν, ητε, ησαν.

785240 A
## Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
<td>εἰναι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td></td>
<td>εἰκάναι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participle</td>
<td></td>
<td>εἰσ, εἰσα, εἴν</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td></td>
<td>εἰ-μαι, σαι, ται</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### First Future

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰλέγαι</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Perfect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰχέναι</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Passive Voice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imperfect</td>
<td>εἰ-μην, σο, το</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>εἰ-μαι, σα, ται</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicative Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰναι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰκάναι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰσ, εἰσα, εἴν</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰ-μαι, σα, ται</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Subjunctive Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰκάναι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Aorist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰ-μην</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰ-μαι, σα, ται</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IRREGULAR VERBS IN μι.

Pluperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἴ-μην, ὦ, το,</td>
<td>μεθον, σθον, σϑην,</td>
<td>μεθα, σϑε, ντο.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


εἴσομαι. || εἴθην & εἴϑην. || εἴθησομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

First Aorist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἠκ-άμην, ο, το,</td>
<td>ἄμεθον, σοϑον, σϑην,</td>
<td>ἄμεϑα, σϑε, αντο.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Future.

ἡσ-ομαι, γ, εταί, | ὑμεθον, εσϑον, εσϑον, | ὑμεϑα, εσϑε, ονται. |

Second Aorist.

εἴμην; ἐσο, ἐτο, | ὑμεθον, εσϑον, εσϑην, | ὑμεϑα, εσϑε, εντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ἔσο, ἔσϑω, | ἔσϑον, ἔσϑων, | ἔσϑε, ἔσϑωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

First Future.

ἡσοί-μην, ο, το, | μεθον, σθον, σϑην, | μεθα, σϑε, ντο. |

Second Aorist.

εἰ-μην, ο, το, | μεθον, σθον, σϑην, | μεθα, σϑε, ντο. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ὁμαι, γ, ἦται, | ὑμεθον, ἦσϑον, ἦσϑον, | ὑμεϑα, ἦσϑε, ἦνται.

INFINITIVE MODE.

First Future. Second Aorist.

ἡσεσθαι. ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

First Future. Second Aorist.

ἡσόμεθ-ας, ἦ, ον. ἔμεθ-ας, η, ον.
Obs. 1. This verb is placed here among the rest derived from ἐω, whence it is formed by an improper reduplication; but it has scarcely any irregularities, since it conforms almost entirely to ἔμην.

Obs. 2. Ημαί and Ἥμαι, the present and imperfect middle, signify I send myself, &c. or I am impelled. Hence they are generally used in the sense of wishing; thus ἦμαι: αἰνῶς, he earnestly wishes, Hom. Odys. β'. 927.

2. Ἥμαι, to sit.

**INDICATIVE MODE.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἦμαι,</td>
<td>ἦσαι,</td>
<td>ἦται,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

| ἥμην, | ἦσο, | ἦτο or ἦστο, | ἦμεθον, | ἦσον, | ἦσϑον, | ἦμεθα, | ἦσθε, | ἦντο. |

**IMPERATIVE MODE.**

**Present.**

| ἰσα, | ἰσω, | ἰσου, | ἰσῶν, | ἰστε, | ἰσωσαν. |

**PARTICIPLE.**

| ἰσα. | ἰσὼν-os, ἦ, ὄν. |

3. Εἰμαι, to clothe one’s self.

**INDICATIVE MODE.**

**Present and Perfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰμαι,</td>
<td>εἰσαι,</td>
<td>εἶται,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pluperfect.**

| εἴμην, | εἰσος. | εἴσο, | εἰτο, | εἰσο, | εἰστο, | εἰστο. |

**First Aorist.**

| ἐμην-, | ἐμησον, | ἐμησον, | ἐμησῖν, | ἐμησα, | ἐμησε, | ἐμησόν. |

**PARTICIPLES.**

| εἰμίνος, | εἰσάμενος. |

Obs. This verb may be considered as middle. The active is ἐω or ἐμωμι, forming ἐμοι 1st Fut. and ἐμω 1st Aor., Inf. ἐμω, with a generall doubled; thus ἐμω ὁμ, I will clothe him, Hom. Odys. x'. 79.
### Class III.

1. *Κείμαι, to lie down.*

#### Indicative Mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>κεῖ-μαι, σοι, ταί</td>
<td>μεϑον, σοϑον, σϑον, μεϑα, σϑε, ντα.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκεί-μην, σν, το</td>
<td>μεϑον, σοϑον, σϑην, μεϑα, σϑε, ντο.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>κείστ-ομαι, σν, το</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperative Mode.

| Present |  
|---------|-------|
| κεῖσο, κείσϑω, | κείσϑον, κείσϑον, κείσϑον, κείσϑε, κείσϑοσαν. |

#### Optative Mode.

| Present |  
|---------|-------|
| κεῖσο, κείσϑω, | κείσϑον, κείσϑον, κείσϑον, κείσϑε, κείσϑοσαν. |

#### Subjunctive Mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>First Aorist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>κέωμαι.</td>
<td>κέωμαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Infinitive. Participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>κεῖσθαι.</td>
<td>κείμεν-ος, η, ον.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. "Ισημι, to know.*

#### Indicative Mode.

| Present |  
|---------|-------|
| ἱσ-ημι, ης, ησι, | ατον, ατον, αμεν & μεν, ατε & τε, ασι. |
| ἱσ-ην, ης, η, | ατον, ατην, αμεν, ατε, ασαν & αν. |

#### Imperative Mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἱσ-αϑι &amp; θι, ἄτω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Infinitive. Participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἱσάνω.</td>
<td>ἱσα-ς, ας, ν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Verb.**

**Middle Voice.**

**Indicative Mode.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔσα-μαι</td>
<td>ἔσα-μαι</td>
<td>ἔσα-μαι</td>
<td>ἔσα-μαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σαι</td>
<td>σαι</td>
<td>σαι</td>
<td>σαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ταί</td>
<td>ταί</td>
<td>ταί</td>
<td>ταί</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἔσα-μην</th>
<th>ἔσα-μην</th>
<th>ἔσα-μην</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὁσον</td>
<td>ὁσον</td>
<td>ὁσον</td>
<td>ὁσον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σϑον</td>
<td>σϑον</td>
<td>σϑον</td>
<td>σϑον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>᾿σϑην</td>
<td>᾿σϑην</td>
<td>᾿σϑην</td>
<td>᾿σϑην</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἔσασϑαι</th>
<th>ἔσασϑαι</th>
<th>ἔσασϑαι</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἵματε</td>
<td>ἵματε</td>
<td>ἵματε</td>
<td>ἵματε</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἰσοςοδι</th>
<th>ἰσοςοδι</th>
<th>ἰσοςοδι</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἰσον</td>
<td>ἰσον</td>
<td>ἰσον</td>
<td>ἰσον</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obs. The passive ἰσαμαι is seldom used. Ἴσαμαι often occurs.

**3. Φημι, to say.**

**Indicative Mode.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φημι</td>
<td>φημι</td>
<td>φημι</td>
<td>φημι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φης</td>
<td>φης</td>
<td>φης</td>
<td>φης</td>
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<tr>
<td>φησι</td>
<td>φησι</td>
<td>φησι</td>
<td>φησι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἐφ-ην</th>
<th>ἐφ-ην</th>
<th>ἐφ-ην</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
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<td>ἀτον</td>
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<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**First Future.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἐφηστω</th>
<th>ἐφηστω</th>
<th>ἐφηστω</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἐφησα</th>
<th>ἐφησα</th>
<th>ἐφησα</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ἐφη-ην</th>
<th>ἐφη-ην</th>
<th>ἐφη-ην</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
<td>ἀτον</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative Mode.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>φάτω</th>
<th>φάτω</th>
<th>φάτω</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φάτων</td>
<td>φάτων</td>
<td>φάτων</td>
<td>φάτων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φάτωσα</td>
<td>φάτωσα</td>
<td>φάτωσα</td>
<td>φάτωσα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optative Mode.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>φαί-ην</th>
<th>φαί-ην</th>
<th>φαί-ην</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φαιν</td>
<td>φαιν</td>
<td>φαιν</td>
<td>φαιν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Aorist.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>φαισα</th>
<th>φαισα</th>
<th>φαισα</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φαιν</td>
<td>φαιν</td>
<td>φαιν</td>
<td>φαιν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
<td>ἐτον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
<td>ἀμεν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IRREGULAR VERBS IN μ. 105

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φῶ, φῆς, φῆς,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Aorist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φῆσ-ω, NS; Ny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive. Participles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present. Present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φάναι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Aorist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φῆσαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Aorist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φῆσαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

- **Indicative Mode.**
- **Imperative Mode.**
- **Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐφά-μην, σον το, μεϑον, σϑον, σϑην,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Aorist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φάσϑαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MIDDLE VOICE.

- **Indicative Mode.**
- **Imperative Mode.**
- **Participle.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔφα-μην, σο, το, μεϑον, σϑον, σϑην,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Aorist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φάσϑαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Obs.** For ἵφην, ἔφη» are frequently put ἦν, ἦ" as, ἦν δ᾽ ἐγὼ, said I. ἤ φη, said he. So ἢμι, for φημι, say I, Aristoph. Ran. 37.
### DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Many Greek verbs are defective in some of their tenses, which they supply from other verbs of the same derivation and signification, or of the same signification only. Thus, λαμβάνω, to receive, and φέρω, to bear, are used only in the present and imperfect; the former borrows the other tenses from λήβω, and the latter from οἴω, &c. Such is the case in some Latin verbs. Thus, gigno borrows genui, genitum, from the obsolete geno.

Obs. No Greek verb is used in all the modes and tenses, σύσσω and others having been given in the preceding pages merely as examples, to exhibit all the parts in one view; but those verbs only are here instanced as defective which are strikingly so, and which are obliged to borrow some of their principal parts from other forms related to them in derivation or signification.

The verbs in the first column of the following list, as also those whose terminations alone are given, are used only in the present and imperfect. The verbs in the next column are generally obsolete in the present and imperfect, and are followed by such of their tenses as are borrowed by the verbs in the first column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἄγαμαι, to admire</td>
<td>ἄγαω, ἄγασομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἠγάσΘην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄγων ἄγμι, to break</td>
<td>ἄγω, ἄξω, ἄγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄδω, ἄλδάνω, to please</td>
<td>ἅδεω, ἁδήσω, ἁδήσω, ἥδηκα, δον ὅν ἕᾶδον, ἡδά, ἕξουδα.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄμυνάω, to defend</td>
<td>ἀμύνω, ἀμύναμαι, ἡμυνάμην, ἡμύνασθην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀλέκω, ἀλέξασϑαι, to scatter</td>
<td>ἀλέξω, ἀλέξησω, ἀλέξησομ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνκυλώ, to increase</td>
<td>ἀνκύλω, ἀνκύλησμαι, ἀνκύλησθην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀλέκω, to ward off</td>
<td>ἀλέκω, ἀλέξασϑαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in αἰω and αιω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, ἀμυνάω from ἀμύνω, to defend; σκεδαίω from σκεδάω, to scatter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>αἰω</td>
<td>ἀλογώ, ἀλομήν, ἀλοῦμαι, ἀλέξασϑαι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αἰφός</td>
<td>ἀλέξασϑαι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αἱρήσω, to take</td>
<td>ἠλω, ἠλον, ἠλόμην, ἡλω, ἠλοῦμαι, ἠλάμην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἠληκχα, to perceive</td>
<td>ᾠσθέω, ᾠσθέσσω, ᾠσθήσημαι, ᾠσθόμην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀλδάλω, to increase</td>
<td>ἀλδέω, ἀλδήσω, ἀλδήσω, ἥλδηκα.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀλδήσω, to take</td>
<td>ἀλέκω, ἀλέξασϑαι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

ἀλέομαι, to avoid, { ἀλέω, ἢλευσα, ἢλευνάμην & ἢλεαμήν by syncope.
ἀλινδέω, to roll, { ἀλίω, ἀλίσω, ἢλιακα.
ἀλίσκω, to take, { ἁλόω, ἁλίσκω, ἢλωμα.
ἀλφαίνω, to find, { ἀλφέω, ἀλφήσω & ἀλφήση.
ἁμαρτάνω, ἵθ err, ἁμαρτέω, ἁμαρτή-σω, σομαι, ἢ- μαρτη-θα, κα, μαι, ἡμαρτή-θην, ἡμαρτον.
ἁμβλίσκω, to miscarry, ἁμβλισκόμαι, ἢμβλισκῶσα.

Verbs in αωω, derivatives from other verbs, take their tenses from their primitives; as, αὐξάνω, to increase, αὐξήσω, ἢντικα, from αὐτόω.

ἀνώγω, ἀνώτω, ἢνωγα ἢ ἀνωγα, { ἀνογέω, ἀνωγάμην, ἀνω- χει.
ἀπεχϑάνομαι, to be hated, ἀπεχϑόμαι, ἀπη- χήθαι, ἀπηχϑόμη.
ἀρέσκω, to please, ἀρέσαμαι, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσμαι, ἠ- ρέσϑην.

αὐξάνω, ἀὐξῶ, ἢνωγα & ἢνωγα, to order, { ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγηται, ἀνω- χει.

ἀπεχϑάνομαι, to be hated, { ἀπεχϑόμαι, ἀπηχϑόμη.
ἀφέσω, to please, { ἀφείω, ἀφή-σω, σομαι, ἢφεια, ἢφειαμην, ἢφειαμαι, ἢ- φειατη.

αὐξάνω, ἀὐξῶ, ἢνωγα & ἢνωγα, to order, { ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγηται, ἀνω- χει.

ἄχθωμαι, to be indignant, { ἄχθεω, ἄχθεσομαι & ἄχθη- σομαι, ἄχθεωτην, ἄ- χθεωτήσομαι.

Verbs in αωω, desideratives, inceptives or imitatives, and poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, μαθητιάω, to desire to learn; κελαιναίω, to be blackish; ἵσκαναίω from ἵσκανω, to restrain.

B.

βαίνω, to go, { βιή-σω, σομαι, ἢβηνα, ἢβηνάμην, βιή-κα, μαι & βιήμαι, ἢβαθυν, βιῆα, 2d F. βιέμαι.
βιαίω, Pres. Part. βιαίων.
βιημαι, 2d A. ἢβην, Pres. Part. βιῆς.}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>βάλλω, βαλλῶ, to throw,</td>
<td>( βλέω, βλήσω, βεβλη-κα, μαί, βεβλη- σομαι, εβλήθην, βληθήσομαι. )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βιώσκω, to live,</td>
<td>( βιώσκω, βιώ-σω, σομαι, εβίωσα, εβιω- σάμην, βεβίω-κα, μαί. )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βυστάνω, to bud,</td>
<td>( βλαστάνω, βλαστήσω, εβλάστησα, βεβλά- στικα &amp; εββλάστηκα, εββλα- στον. )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βόσκω, to feed,</td>
<td>( βόσκω, βοσκή-σω, σομαι, εβόσκησα, βεβόσκησα, βουσκηθήσομαι. )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βουλομαι, to will,</td>
<td>( βουλέω, βουλύσομαι, βεβουλήσαμαι, εβουλικήθην, προβεβούλησα. )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βφώσκω, ββεσκώ, } to eat,</td>
<td>( βφώσκω, βφώ-σω, φέρω-κα, μαί, βε- βφώσσομαι, εβφώθην, βφωθή- σομαι. )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χινώσκω,</td>
<td>( χινώσκω, )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in ὃω, preceded by a consonant, or by έ as, φέρω, to feed; σέω, to honor.

\[ \text{Γ.} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>γαμέω,</td>
<td>( γαμέω, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γαμησο,</td>
<td>( γαμησο, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γαμίσω,</td>
<td>( γαμίσω, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γεγάνη,</td>
<td>( γεγάνη, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γείνω,</td>
<td>( γείνω, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γένα,</td>
<td>( γένα, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γεσσο,</td>
<td>( γεσσο, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γενάω,</td>
<td>( γενάω, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γενάσσομαι,</td>
<td>( γενάσσομαι, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γεινόμαι,</td>
<td>( γεινόμαι, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γεγόνα,</td>
<td>( γεγόνα, )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γεγός,</td>
<td>( γεγός, )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in ὃω, preceded by a consonant, or by έ as, φέρω, to feed; σέω, to honor.
LIST OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

109

A.

daiw, to learn, 
{ daiō, dai-σω, σομαι, δεδά-κα, μαι, εδαν, δεδαι, (δεδη, 2d A. M. Subj. δανται, to burn.)

daiw, to divide, 
{ daiz, δαίωμαι, εδασάμην, δεδασμαι.

dakw, to bite, 
{ dēk, δήξομαι, δέξημαι, 
εδήξην, δηξησόμαι, εδωκιν.

daphano, to sleep, 
{ daphēω, daphήσομαι, δεδάφ-θηκα, εδάφθην, εδάφ-θον & εδάφθων.

deido, 
{ dēdmu, Imp. dēdiθι, Poet. 

diēw, to fear, 
{ dīw, εδιον, δεια.

dēmōai, to want, 
{ dēw, δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, 
εδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.

didasko, to teach, 
{ didaskēω, didaskήσω, εδιδασκή- 

sa.

didrasko, to run away, 
{ dραώ, dρα-σω, σομαι, εδρα- 

sa, δεδρασκα.

dokē, Poet. dokhēw, to seem, 
{ dōx, δοξω, εδοξη, δεδογμαι.

dedokhēa, 

δύναμαι, to able, 
{ δυναω, δυνήσομαι, εδυνησ- 

µην, δεδυνημαι, εδυν- 

νήθην.

dynazh, εδυνάζονθην.

dyn, δυ-σω, σομαι, εδυσαι, 

εδυνάμην, δεδυ-κα, 

μαι, εδυθην, εδυθή- 

σομαι.

dyn, to go in, put on, 
{ δυμη, εδυν.

Verbs in δω preceded by a consonant; as, κυλένω, to roll.

E.

egeiow, to rouse, 
{ έγγω, έγγομην, έγγηγορα.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Future Participle</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
<th>Aorist Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>έδω</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>έδεω</td>
<td>έδησκα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έδομαι</td>
<td>έδησα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έδομαι</td>
<td>2d F. M. for</td>
<td>έδω</td>
<td>έδησκα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έδομαι</td>
<td>έδησα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έδον, έδον</td>
<td>to know</td>
<td>έδει</td>
<td>έδησκα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έδομαι</td>
<td>έδησα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>οἶδα</td>
<td>to see</td>
<td>έδει</td>
<td>έδησκα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έδομαι</td>
<td>έδησα &amp; έδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in εἰω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, φλεγω from φλέγω, to burn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Future Participle</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
<th>Aorist Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>έιδω</td>
<td>to see</td>
<td>έιδε</td>
<td>έιδησκα &amp; έιδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έιδομαι</td>
<td>έιδησα &amp; έιδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έισω</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>έιδε</td>
<td>έιδησκα &amp; έιδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έιδομαι</td>
<td>έιδησα &amp; έιδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έιδω, έιδω, έιδω,</td>
<td>to know</td>
<td>έιδε</td>
<td>έιδησκα &amp; έιδηδο-κα</td>
<td>έιδομαι</td>
<td>έιδησα &amp; έιδηδο-κα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in εἰω, polysyllable derivatives; as, ἀλεείνω from ἀλευω, to avoid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Future Participle</th>
<th>Perfect Participle</th>
<th>Aorist Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εἰρω</td>
<td>to say, to ask</td>
<td>εἱρη</td>
<td>εἱρησκα</td>
<td>εἱρησαμαι</td>
<td>εἱρησανε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔχω, ἔξω,</td>
<td>to have,</td>
<td>σχέω, σχή-σω, σομαι, ἔχω-κα, μαί, ἔσχεναι, σχε-θήσομαι, ἔχον, ἔσχο-μην.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐψω,</td>
<td>to cook,</td>
<td>σχημι, ἐψω, 2d A. Imper. σχές.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζαώ, ζήσω,</td>
<td>to live,</td>
<td>ἐζήν, ἐζηθι &amp; ἐζη.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζώννυω, ζώννυμι,</td>
<td>to gird,</td>
<td>ζώ-σω, σομαι, ἔζω-σα, ἔζωσάμην, ἔζω-κα, σομαι, ἔζωσθην.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἠθάσκω,</td>
<td>to be young,</td>
<td>ἠθάω, ἠθη-σα, κα.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θέλω,</td>
<td>to will,</td>
<td>θέλω, θελθο, θελθια, τε-θηλθα.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θηγάνω,</td>
<td>to sharpen,</td>
<td>θηγω, θηγηζα, θηγαζα-μην, τεθηγμαι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>θιγγάνω,</td>
<td>to touch,</td>
<td>θιγω, θι-ζω, ξομαι, ξογων.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θυήξω,</td>
<td>to die,</td>
<td>θυηξον, 2d F. M. θα-νομαι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡθίςξω, ἡθηθω,</td>
<td>to leap,</td>
<td>κεληθηθω, κεληθηθηυ, τεθηθης, (—σα, gen. —ωτος.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θορώνω, θορομιμ, θοροσκω,</td>
<td>to leap,</td>
<td>τεθηθηκα, τεθηθηκα, τεθηθηκα &amp; τεθηθηκα, τεθηθηκω; (—σα, gen. —οτος.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>θορίω,</td>
<td>to place,</td>
<td>θορίω, θορισω, θορισον, θο-ρομαι.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιδρύνω, ιδρυνθην,</td>
<td>to place,</td>
<td>ιδρυνω, ιδρυνσα, ιδρυ-σαμην, ιδρυ-κα, μαι, ιδρυνθην.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ικάνω,</td>
<td>to set,</td>
<td>ικανω, ικα, ικασα.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ίω,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ί-ω, σομαι, Ίσα.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbs in ἰδε, derived from contracts of the same signification; as, νεμοῖσώ, from νεμεῖσω, to be angry; πολεμίζω, from πολέμω, to wage war.

ἰδύω, to direct, ἰδύω, to direct, ἰδύω, ἰδύω, ἰδύσα.
ἰκνέομαι, to come, ἱκνέω, ἱκνέω, ἵκω, ἵκω, ἵκω, ἵκω.
ἰλάσσομαι, to propitiate, ἵλημι, ἵλημι, ἵλημι, ἵλημι, ἵλημι.
ἐπτημ, to fly, πτῶ, πτῶ, πτῶ, πτῶ, πτῶ.

K.

καίω, to burn, καῖω, καῖω, καῖω, καῖω, καῖω.
καῦσω, ἱκανωκα, ἱκανωκα, ἱκανωκα, ἱκανωκα, ἱκανωκα.

κεραννυώ, to mix, κραννυμι, κραννυμι, κραννυμι, κραννυμι, κραννυμι.
κεράννυμι, to mix, κραννυμι, κραννυμι, κραννυμι, κραννυμι, κραννυμι.
κέρμα, to gain, κέρμα, κέρμα, κέρμα, κέρμα, κέρμα.
κερδαίνω, to gain, κέρδησα, κέρδησα, κέρδησα, κέρδησα, κέρδησα.
κερδανώ, ἐκεράσϑη, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα.
κέχλαυκα, ἐκεράσϑη, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα.
κλαίω, to weep, κλαιέω, κλαιέω, κλαιέω, κλαιέω, κλαιέω.
κλαύσω, to weep, κλαιέω, κλαιέω, κλαιέω, κλαιέω, κλαιέω.
κέχλαυκα, ἐκεράσϑη, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα, κεκέρανήσα.
κλύω, to hear, κλύμω, κλύμω, κλύμω, κλύμω, κλύμω.
κρεμαννυώ, to hang, κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάννυμι.
κρέμασω, κρεμάσω, κρεμάσω, κρεμάσω, κρεμάσω, κρεμάσω.
LIST OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

κτείνω, to kill,
κτενώ, κτεγῶ, ἔκτακα: SL
κταγκα, ἔχταγκα,
κυλίνδω, to roll,
κυνέω, κυνήσω, to kiss,

Λ. λαγχάνω, to obtain by lot,
λαμδάνω, to receive,
λανθάνω, to be concealed,

Μ. μανθάνω, to learn,
μάχομαι, to fight,
μέλλω, to be about to do,
μέλω, to be a concern to,
μιγνύω, μιγνυμι,} to mix,

μιμνήσκω, to remember,

μιμνω, to remain,

μόργνυω, ᾿to wine off,

μόργνυμι, pe of γαίω, to dwell,

το μιγνύω, μιγνυμι,} to mix,

μιμνήσκω, to remember,

μιμνω, to remain,

μόργνυω, ᾿to wine off;

μόργνυμι,} to wipe off;

N.

ναυω, to dwell,

Verbs in ναυω and νεω, formed from others by inserting ν as,

περναω, to sell, from περαω. some of which change s into ῥ as, πινεω, to fall, from πετω.

O.

οδαξω, to bite, οδαξω, οδαξησω.

οχω, οχω, οχω, οχω,

οιδανω, οιδανω, οιδανω, οιδανω,

οιδομαι, to smell,

οιδω, οιδω, οιδω, οιδω,

οιχομαι, to go away,

οιχω, οιχω, οιχω,

οισοθαλω, οισοθαλω, οισοθαλω,

οισοθαλω,} to slide,

οιλω, to destroy, οιλω, οιλω, οιλω,

οιλωμι,} to destroy,
LIST OF DEFECTIVE VERBS. 115

πάσχω, to suffer.
πέσσω, to cook.
πετάννυω, πετάννυμι, to spread.
πέτομαι, πέταμαι, to fly.
πηγγυω, πήγνυμι, to drink.

II.

πήθω, πέσσω, πείσω, Bœot. for
πήσσω, ἐπῆσα, ἔπα-θων, τέπηθα.
παθέω, παθήσω, ἐπαθήσα,
πέπεθησαν, τέπεθησα.
πεταννφω, πεταννμαι, to fasten,
ποτήσω, ποτήσαι, ποτή-
πηγνυω, πηγνυμι, to drink.

ἐπέθερμα, ἐπεθήματι,
ποτησομαι, ποτησομαι.
πίσομαι, ἔπιον, 2d F.
Μ. πίομαι for πιοῦ-

πῶμι, Imper. πίθω.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Verb</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πιπισκω,</td>
<td>to give to drink</td>
<td>πιω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιπλημι,</td>
<td></td>
<td>πιλω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιμπλημι,</td>
<td>to fill</td>
<td>πιλω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιμπλανω,</td>
<td></td>
<td>επλησαι,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιπρασκω,</td>
<td>to sell</td>
<td>περαω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιπρημι,</td>
<td></td>
<td>επιπραω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ππρανω,</td>
<td>to burn</td>
<td>πρηθω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ππρημι,</td>
<td></td>
<td>πρηθηκα,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ππτω,</td>
<td>to fall</td>
<td>πτω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ππταρναι,</td>
<td>to sneeze</td>
<td>πτασω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ππνθανομαι,</td>
<td>to inquire</td>
<td>πνθω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>εργω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td>to do</td>
<td>εργω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td>to flow</td>
<td>ονεω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td>to break</td>
<td>οησω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td>to strengthen</td>
<td>οω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td>to extinguish</td>
<td>οβεω,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ.</td>
<td>to scatter</td>
<td>οκενομι,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF DEFECTIVE VERBS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Verb</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Infinitive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>σκέλλω,</td>
<td>to dry up</td>
<td>σκέλλω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκέλλημι</td>
<td>to pour out</td>
<td>σκέλλημι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκάλλω,</td>
<td>to dry up</td>
<td>σκάλλω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκάλλημι</td>
<td>to pour out</td>
<td>σκάλλημι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in σκω, derivatives from verbs in ὦ pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, εὑρίσκω, to find, εὑρήσω, εὑρήσαμην, εὑρήσαμαι, ἔσκηλα, ἔσκληκα.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Verb</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Infinitive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>σπένδω,</td>
<td>to pour out</td>
<td>σπένδω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στορεφνύω,</td>
<td>to pour out</td>
<td>στορεφνύω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στορέννυμι</td>
<td>to spread</td>
<td>στορέννυμι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στόρνυμι</td>
<td>to have</td>
<td>στόρνυμι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στρωννύω,</td>
<td>to spread</td>
<td>στρωννύω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στρωῶννυμι</td>
<td>to spread</td>
<td>στρωῶννυμι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σχέϑω,</td>
<td>to have</td>
<td>σχέϑω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ταλάω,</td>
<td>to bear</td>
<td>ταλάω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τετλημι</td>
<td>to bear</td>
<td>τετλημι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τανύω,</td>
<td>to extend</td>
<td>τανύω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τανῦσω</td>
<td>to extend</td>
<td>τανῦσω</td>
</tr>
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<td>τέμω,</td>
<td>to cut</td>
<td>τέμω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τέμημι</td>
<td>to cut</td>
<td>τέμημι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τίκτω,</td>
<td>to bring forth</td>
<td>τίκτω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιτράω,</td>
<td>to bore</td>
<td>τιτράω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιτρημι</td>
<td>to bore</td>
<td>τιτρημι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τετραίνω,</td>
<td>to wound</td>
<td>τετραίνω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τετρανω</td>
<td>to wound</td>
<td>τετρανω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τετράσκω,</td>
<td>to wound</td>
<td>τετράσκω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρέχω,</td>
<td>to run</td>
<td>τρέχω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θρέξω,</td>
<td>to run</td>
<td>θρέξω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρώγω,</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>τρώγω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τροφίζομαι</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>τροφίζομαι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See ἐγω.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τυχάω</td>
<td>to obtain, happen</td>
<td>τείχω, τείχομαι, τείχεσαι, τείχομαι, τείχησαι, τείχησαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δύπαραμαι, to promise</td>
<td>υπόσχω, υποσχήσομαι, υπέσχη-μαι, υπέσχη-μαι, υπέσχη-μαι, υπέσχη-μαι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φάθω, πιεράκω, πιεράνακ, πιεράνακ</td>
<td>to say</td>
<td>φάω, φημί, εφη, εφόμην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θεω, θεω, θεω</td>
<td>to bear</td>
<td>ένέγκω, ένεχω, ένεγκα, ένεχα, ένεγκα, ένεχα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φέρω, to be sooner</td>
<td>έφησα, έφησα, έφησα, έφησα, έφησα, έφησα</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φινω, to destroy</td>
<td>φορήσω, φορήσω, φόρησα, πε-φόρησα, πε-φόρησα, πε-φόρησα</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φόμε, φόμε, φόμε, φόμε, φόμε, φόμε</td>
<td>to produce</td>
<td>φορήσω, φορήσω, φορήσω, φορήσω, φορήσω, φορήσω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέρασω, κέρασω</td>
<td>to rejoice</td>
<td>χαρίζω, χαρίζω, χαρίζω, χαρίζω, χαρίζω, χαρίζω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are either used alone, or they are accompanied by an infinitive or part of a sentence with which they agree. Most of them are also more or less frequently used personally, sometimes with rather a different meaning. The following are some of those in most frequent use.

ἀνήκει, προσήκει, it belongs, it is suitable; ἀφέσκει, it pleases; δεῖ, it is necessary; δοκεῖ, it seems; ἐνδέχεται, it is possible; ἐνεστὶ, ἔστιν, πάρεστι, it is lawful, it is allowable; ἐτέλεσα, it befits, it is likely; ἐπέρχεται, it occurs, it offers; μέλει, it is a concern; πρέπει, it becomes; συμβαίνει, it happens; συμφέρει, it is profitable; χαλεί, it is wont; χρή, it behoves; ἀπόχρη, it suffices, it is sufficient.

Obs. 1. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which denote changes of the weather, as ὑεῖ, γίφει, βροντᾷ, which grammarians explain by an ellipsis of Ὁ θεὸς, Ζεὺς, or ἄερ, sometimes expressed, as ὑεῖ ὁ θεὸς, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Many verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice, even neuters which otherwise can have no proper passive, as λίγεται, λίπεται, ἐγγεται, ἔρχεται, ἔρχεται, βιβλίσται, κεχίρεται.
PARTICLES.

The name of particles is given to the adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, that is, to the indeclinable parts of speech.

ADVERBS.

I. The article, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, are used adverbially.

1. Substantives and adjectives in the accusative, frequently with the article; as, ἀρχὴν, altogether; τὸν, finally; τὴν ταχίστην, in the quickest manner. Particularly neuter adjectives; as, ἀρχιμ, quickly; συν-χις, continually; τὸ παλαιότερον, formerly; ἡνύξα, quietly; τὰ τελευταῖα, at last.

2. The article, substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the dative; as, ἡδυ, here, or there; συνειδῆ, hardly; δημοσίως, publicly, ἱδίως, privately; τῷ δι-καίως, justly, with justice; ταῦτα, this way, thus.

3. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the genitive; as, κυρίως, henceforth, hereafter; αὐτῷ, there, here.

4. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, with prepositions preceding; as, παραχρῆμα, immediately; ἐκτός, out of the way, afar off; καθόλου, universally, altogether; καθάψε, just as.

5. The imperatives of some verbs; as, ἄγε, ὅτι, ὥστε, ἄμελε, nay, indeed, assuredly. So the second aorist indicative ὥσπερ, or ὅπερ, I wish; and the optative ὅπερ, be it so, well, from ὅπερ.

II. Derivative adverbs come from nearly all the parts of speech, and are too numerous to be specified, but some of their principal terminations are ὡς, δον, δήν, εἰ, τι, οτι, αξίς, and ὡ.

1. Adverbs in ὡς are formed from the genitive plural; as, ἀρχή, ἀρχῶς, wisely; ἀρχιπόν, ἀρχιπόνως, suitably, in a becoming manner.

2. Those in δον are generally derived from the nominative; as, ὁμοθυμία, ἀγέληδον, in flocks; ἱδίως, ἵδιομα, unanimously; κυνίδον, κυνίς, κυνηδόν, like a dog.

3. Others in δήν generally come from verbs, but some in ἀγέ, or ἄγε from substantive; as, κυνηδόν, κυνηδόν, secretly; κυνηδόν, κυνηδόν, here and there, scatteringly; ἀγέληδον, according to wealth.

4. Some adverbs derived and compounded from substantives and verbs end in ὡς and τι, as, συνειδήτως, in a body; ἀμαξιβῆς, and ἀμαχεῖ, without fighting; ἀμαχητὶ, watchfully.

5. Those in οτι are mostly derived from verbs; as, ἀμαχητὶ, after the manner of the Greeks, in Greek.

6. Those in αξίς come from numerals above τε, as, from πεντα, πεντάς, five times.

7. Adverbs formed from prepositions end in ὡ, as, from ἐκ, ἐκ, without; εκατό, κάτω, below.
III. Certain adverbs of place, answering to the questions where? whither? whence? are chiefly derived from nouns; those denoting the place where ending in αἰ, εἰ, οὐ, οὖ, αὖ, ρῆ, and a few in ἐν whither, in ὅπερ, ἐν οἷς, ὅπερ, ὅπερ and whence, in ὅπερ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIMITIVES</th>
<th>WHERE</th>
<th>WHITHER</th>
<th>WHERE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>χαίμα,</td>
<td>on the ground,</td>
<td>χαίμη,</td>
<td>to the ground,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χαίμες,</td>
<td>there,</td>
<td>χαίμε,</td>
<td>thither,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὅκα,</td>
<td>at home,</td>
<td>ὅκαι,</td>
<td>home, or towards home,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔσσε,</td>
<td>in the same place,</td>
<td>ἔσσε,</td>
<td>to the same place,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄδην,</td>
<td>at Athens,</td>
<td>ἄδην,</td>
<td>to Athens,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὀλυμπία,</td>
<td>at Olympia,</td>
<td>ὀλυμπία,</td>
<td>to Olympia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὄρατος,</td>
<td>in Heaven,</td>
<td>ὄρατος,</td>
<td>to Heaven,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κατὰ,</td>
<td>above,</td>
<td>κατὰ,</td>
<td>upwards,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παντὰ,</td>
<td>every where,</td>
<td>παντὰ,</td>
<td>to every side,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obs. Adverbs derived from prepositions have but one termination for the place where and whither; thus, κατὰ stands for below and downwards. Likewise ἐνταῦθα, ἐνταυθοῖ, ὅποι, stand for here and hither; ὅπερ, ὅπερ, ὅπερ, where, whither; ἀλλαχοῦ, elsewhere, to another place; and sometimes ὅποι, there, thither. Moreover some adverbs in ἐν denote the place where, as ἐνγύθεν, ἐνκρότοι, ἐνπρόσθος, ἐνπρόσθος.

IV. Some adverbs have such an affinity, that, beginning with a vowel they are indefinites; with περί, interrogatives; with το, reditivatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEFINITE</th>
<th>INTERROGATIVE</th>
<th>REDITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὃς, ὃς,</td>
<td>ὃς, ὃς, ὃς, ὃς,</td>
<td>τὸς, τὸς, τὸς, τὸς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἦς, ἦς,</td>
<td>ἦς, ἦς, ἦς, ἦς,</td>
<td>ἦς, ἦς, ἦς, ἦς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἢς, ἢς,</td>
<td>ἢς, ἢς, ἢς, ἢς,</td>
<td>ἢς, ἢς, ἢς, ἢς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὃς, ὃς,</td>
<td>ὃς, ὃς, ὃς, ὃς,</td>
<td>τὸς, τὸς, τὸς, τὸς,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὃς, ὃς,</td>
<td>ὃς, ὃς, ὃς, ὃς,</td>
<td>τὸς, τὸς, τὸς, τὸς,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADVERENTIAL PARTICLES USED IN COMPOSITION.

Ἀγι, ἃ, βεβ, ἄμ, ἃ, λι, βεβ, prefixed to words, increase their signification; as, ἀγιος, very manifest; ἀβεβαίος, loudly roaring; βεβαίος, excessive hunger; ἀμαίος, very shady; ἀβεβαίος, very rich; λαίος, voracious; λαίος, very bad; βεβαίος, loudly shouting.

- misguided signifies trouble, difficulty, or misfortune; as, ἀναγκασταιες, difficult to be borne; ἑυγενες, to be unfortunate. Its opposite is ευ, which, however, is not an inseparable particle; as, ἀναγκασταιες, easy to be borne; ἑυγενες, to be fortunate.

- πι and μ denote privation; as, ἄνδρες, having no feet or very short feet; ἄναμας, incurable; ἄναμας, innumerable: but sometimes μ increases; as, ἄναμας, widely flowing.

- A from ἄνευ or ἄνευ signifies privation; as, ἀδόαλτος, invisible. From ἄγας it denotes increase; as, ἄγαλος, very woody. From ἄμα it implies union and collection; as, ἄνεμος, one of the same bed, a wife. Sometimes it is redundant; as, ἄνεμος, the same as ἀνεμος, an ear of corn. It often assumes ρ before a vowel; as, ἀνεμος, unworthy.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are in Greek included under adverbs of exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

1. Rejoicing; as, ἱαυ.
2. Grieving; as, ἱαυ, ἱαυ.
3. Laughing; as, ἱαυ, ἱαυ.
5. Wishing; as, ἱαυ, ἱαυ, ἱαυ.
6. Rejecting; as, ἱαυ.
7. Praising; as, ἱαυ, ἱαυ.
8. Condemning; as, ἱαυ, ἱαυ.
10. Deriding; as, ἱαυ.
11. Calling; as, ἱαυ.
12. Enjoining silence; as, ἱαυ.
13. Threatening; as, ἱαυ.
14. Raging; as, ἱαυ.

Obs. The Greek grammarians seem to have improperly reckoned as adverbs, what in the Latin and other languages are called interjections; since the latter are mere sounds excited by strong emotion, and have no close connexion with the rest of the sentence, for the cases joined with some of them may be easily explained by an ellipsis, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely; while on the contrary adverbs, properly so called, always qualify the signification of some verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. It may be further observed, that many words are considered as adverbs by some grammarians, and as conjunctions by others.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural by changing ως into ως, form their comparative and superlative in the same manner from the genitive plural of the comparative and super-
PREPOSITIONS. CONJUNCTIONS.

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions are eighteen, six of which are monosyllables, viz. εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, πρὸ, πρὸς, σὺν, and twelve disyllables, viz. ἀμφὶ, ἀντὶ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπό. Their meaning and construction will be given in the Syntax.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be divided, in reference to their signification, into the following classes.

1. Copulative; as, καί, τι, Poet. ἀδικεῖ, and; μαλλὰ, μᾶτιν, οὔτε, σὺν, neither, nor.
2. Disjunctive; as, ἢ, Poet. ἢ, or.
3. Concessive; as, καί, καίτε, although.
4. Adversative; as, ἀλλὰ, ἀμαρτῶ, ἀπελευθερώθη, but; δὲ, but, which answers to μᾶλλον, indeed; ὁμώς, ὁμώς, yet, nevertheless.
5. Causal; as, γὰρ, for; γὰρ, because; ὅτι, that, because; ἵνα, ἵνα, ὅτι, ὅτι, ὅτι, that, for as much as.
6. Imitative or rational; as, ἀρά, οὖν, οὕτως, therefore; ὅτι, wherefore; likewise τοῦν, τοὐγάρως, τοῦπορος, therefore.
7. Final or perfective; as, ἵνα, ἐκ, ἐκ, ὅτι, that, in order that.
8. Conditional; as, ἵνα, ἵνα, ἵνα, ἵνα, ἵνα.
9. Potential; as, δὲ, Poet. οὐ or οὐ, in rendering which use is commonly made of may, can, might, could, would, or should.
10. Expletive; as, ἦν, ἦν, ἦν, ἦν, ὅτι, ὅτι, ὅτι, which are not easily translated into other languages, but have a peculiar expression, the loss of which would be discovered by a critical judge of the niceties of Greek composition.
SYNTAX.

Every sentence, even the simplest, must contain a subject and a predicate.

The subject is that of which any thing is declared, and the predicate that which is declared concerning the subject, as ὁ ἥλιος λάμπει, the sun shines; ἀϑάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχή, the soul is immortal; where ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ ψυχή, are the subjects, and λάμπει, ἀϑάνατός ἐστιν, the predicates, the substantive verb, which is commonly called the copula, being considered as forming a part of the predicate.

Words in sentences have a two-fold relation to one another, namely, that of concord or agreement, and that of government or influence.

Concord is when one word agrees with another in some accidents, as in gender, number, person, or case; and government, when one word requires another to be put in a certain case or mood.

CONCORD.

Agreement of one Substantive with another.

Rule I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as,

"Ομηρός ὁ ποιητής, Homer the poet; Ὅμηρος τοῦ ἀθικοῦ, of Homer the poet.
ἡ πόλις Θῆδα, the city Thebes; τῆς πόλεως Θῆδας, of the city Thebes.

Obs. 1. The substantive added to another in the same case contains generally an explanation, or fuller definition, but not unfrequently it denotes character or purpose; as, ἧσιν ὑμεῖς ἐξίσους, using me as a counsellor, Plato.

Obs. 2. Sometimes one of the substantives is understood; or its place supplied by an infinitive, or part of a sentence; as, Θεσίοντας Ἀκρωτίδης ἐκ τοῦ παραλόγου, Thucyd.; Ἐλίνην φάνεται, Μανιῆς λάβων πικέρων, Eurip. Orest. 1103.

Hither are to be referred the following and similar examples, where τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, τὸ λεγόμενον, &c. stand in the accusative, in apposition with the rest of the sentence: ἀλλὰ γὰρ, τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ἢς καὶ ποιήθη οὕτως, but, as the poet says, no labor is a reproach; ἀλλ᾽ ἡ, τὸ λεγόμενον, κατέσκευα φράσατο; but do we, as the saying is, come after the feast? Plato; τὸ ἐς σάντως μίγματι...
Agreement of Adjectives.

Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.

II. An adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

δίκαιος ἀνὴρ, a just man. ποφαμοὶ μεγάλοι, large rivers.
γυνὴ καλὴ, a beautiful woman. υψηλὰ δι 8 high mountains.

This rule applies to the article, adjective, adjective-pronoun, and participle; as, τὸ ἐμὸν deua, my chariot; τῶ νόμω ῥένα, these two laws; οἱ στρατιῶφαι ἀκούσαντες, the soldiers having heard.

Obs. 1. Sometimes an adjective does not agree in gender and number with the substantive to which it is joined, but with another of equivalent significance; as, φίλε δι, my chariot; ἐλθόντες ἐς σὴν Σικελίαν στραφὸς ἀλλὰ, Thucyd.; ἥπερ το στρατόπεδον ἀγκατανεύτως, for τῶν στρατιῶν, Dionys. Halicar.

Sometimes, an adjective is referred to a substantive implied in a preceding word; as, ἐνσυχοῦσαι δὲ πρῶτῳ ἱφαοφορδίῳ, ῥένα διήρπασαν καὶ ἱα παζόμεναι, Herodot. tv. 110.

Obs. 2. The feminine dual is often joined with masculine adjectives; as, τὼ modes τούτω, Isocr.; προλιπόντε ἀνθρώπου Αἴδως καὶ Νέμεσις, Hesiod. "Εγγ. 197.

Sometimes also masculine adjectives are found with the feminine singular and plural; as, Σὴν ἰδέαν, the suck-giving dew, Hom. Odys. ε

The tragedians use the masculine for the feminine, especially when the plural instead of the singular of a female is used; as, οἱ ἑορτηφίλους, spoken by Alcestis of herself, Eurip. Also when a chorus of women are speaking of themselves.

Obs. 3. An infinitive, or part of a sentence, often supplies the place of the substantive, and then the adjective is put in the neuter singular; as, χαλεπὸν ἐστι το ζῆν, 'Theophrast. ὅτι μέχρι ᾿Ασπένου ἀφίκοντο, σαφὲς ἐστι, Thucyd. Sometimes in the neuter plural; as, Θέρους δ’ ἀνυδρίαν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιστατεύειν, Thucyd. iii. 88.; δῆλὰ ἐστι, ὅτι ἐμὰνη μεγάλας, Herodot. iii. 38.

Frequently a substantive verb takes for its subject, instead of an infinitive or part of a sentence, the subject of an infinitive or part of a sentence, with which the adjective agrees in gender, number, and case; as, οἱ δίκαιος εἰμι κολάζειν, for δίκαιον ἐστι το κολάζεπε, for οἱ δίκαιοι εἰμι κολάζειν, for καὶ τοῦτο ἐστι δῆλον, ἢ καὶ τοῦτο ἐστι δῆλον, ὅτι ἐστι δῆλον, Herodot.; οἱ Θησιάοι φανεροὶ ἴπποι ἀναγκασθοῦσαί μενοι, for φανερὸν ἦν, τοῦ Θησιῶν ἀναγκασθοῦσαί Demosth. 11*
Obs. 4. An adjective in the neuter gender must often be referred to χρῆμα or πρᾶγμα understood; as, ἰσχυρόν ἐστιν ἢ ἀλήθεια, truth is powerful, Αeschin.; δολερὸν πέφυκεν ἄνθρωπος, man is naturally deceitful, Aristoph.; καλὸν οὗ νόμοι εἰσὶ, Menand. Sometimes the substantive is expressed; as, κοῦφον χρῆμα ποιητὴς ἐστι, a poet is a light thing, Plato. Thus in Latin, triste lupus stabulis, Virg.

The neuters πλίν, γλίν, μῦν, &c. may be joined with substantives of any gender, number, or case; as, ἰντῆς μὲν ἀξιο ῆ μῦν δισμύριοι, he will bring not less than twenty thousand horse, Xen.; ἐν μᾶρευσι πλίν ᾧ νόμοι οὗ, Plato.; παραπλιν ἥμισυ πλίν ᾧ τεῖν, Id.

Proper names in the singular are often accompanied by the neuters τρῶφα, σάρκα, and others; as, ὅ τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὰ πρῶτα, keep thou the first rank amongst the Athenians, Lucian; Ἔδωκα αὐτοῖς πλάνα ᾧ, Thucyd.

Obs. 5. A substantive dual may have an adjective plural; as, χεῖρε ἀμφοτέρας, Hom. Also a substantive plural may have an adjective dual, when no more than two persons or things are alluded to; as, αἰγυπιοὶ κλαζοντε, Hom. II. π'. 428, where two vultures only are meant.

Obs. 6. The adjective μέσος, ἄκρος, λοιπὸς, and others of the same kind, usually signify the middle, the summit, &c. of any thing; as, ἐν μίσῃ τῇ λίμνῃ, in the middle of the lake, Herodot.; σὺν τῷ λοιπῷ στρατῷ, id.

Obs. ἴ. Substantives are often used as adjectives; as, γλῶσσαν Ἑλλάδα ἐδίδαξε, she taught the Greek language, Herodot. Sometimes one of the substantives is put in the genitive; as, ὧ χρυσὸν ἴγγειλας ἐπὼν, for ἐπὶ χρυσᾷ, Aristoph.; ὁ τῆς ἡσυχίας βίοτος, for βίος ἥσυχος, Eurip.

Obs. 8. Adjectives referred to substantives are often used for adverbs, or for substantives in the dative, particularly adjectives denoting time; as, ἂσμενος πορεύεται πρὸς Κῦρον, for ἂσμενως, he gladly goes to Cyrus, Xen.; εὐδοκόν παννύχιοι, for νυκτὶ, they slept all night, Hom.; χαίνος ὑπη πάν ὕπαι, for χαίν, Id.; δευτεράαι αἰρέτω, for τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ. So also participles in some instances; as, τελευτῶν ἔλεγε, at last he said, Herodot.; τελευτῶντες τρῖτον στιξάντων, at last they derided me, Demosth.; ϑαῤῥῶν αἱρεῖ, choose boldly, Aristoph.; αὐνάραντες φροντισόμεν, let us quickly consider, Id.

Obs. 9. An adjective may be used without a substantive, the one from which it takes its gender, number, and case being understood; as, ὁ σοφὸς, the wise man; ἡ ἀνύσης, sc. γῆ, the desert, Herodot.; τόναι ἀγαθοὺς φίλει, Aristoph. So the pronouns οὗτος, ἔτεινος, τίς, &c. Also participles; as, γελῶσιν οἱ θεώμουν, the spectators laugh, Aristoph.; ὁ θανῶν οὐκ ἐπιθυμεῖ, Anacr.;
mísei toûs kolaikéontas, Isocr. Neuters in particular are frequently used in this way; as, τὸ ἀληθὲς οὕτως ἔχει, the truth is thus, Plato; γαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ ἐστι, beautiful things are difficult, Id.; τὸ ἱππικὸν, sc. στράτευμα, the cavalry, Xen.; τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν, the Greeks, Thucyd.; πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, literally, before the Trojan affairs, before the Trojan war, Id.; μετὰ τὰ λευκαμία, after the battle of Leuctra, Strabo; τὸ μέλλον ἀδηλον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, the future is unknown to all men, Dem.; ἐὰν τὰ παρεληλυθότα μνημονεύῃς, if you remember the past, Isocr. Words thus taken are said to be used substantively.

Obs. 10. Frequently adverbs with the article prefixed are equivalent to adjectives; as, ἡ ἄνω πόλις, the upper city, Thucyd.; οἱ τῶτε ἀνθρώπων, the men of that time, Herodot.; οἱ ἐγγίνατο τοῦ γένους, the nearest relations, Aristoph. Hence they acquire the character of substantives; as, οἱ πέλας, the neighbours; ἡ αὔριον, sc. ἡμέρα, the morrow; οἷ πάνυ, the illustrious.

Obs. 11. Neuter adjectives, with and without the article, are very frequently used adverbially; as, πρῶτον, τὸ πρῶτον, τὰ πρῶτα, first, at first; λαυτά, τὸ λαυτὸν, for the future, henceforth; ἀρετῶς, diligently; ἄλλως, unexpectedly.

Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as,

γράφω, I write.

σκέπτομαι, you two hear.

οἱ συγκροτοῦν, the poets say.

Obs. 1. The nominative is commonly omitted where it is known from the form of the verb, or from the connexion, and no stress is laid on it; as, φιλῶ, φιλεῖς, φιλεῖ, I love, thou Lovest, he loves.

In particular, verbs indicating the employment of a definite person are often used without a nominative expressed; as, ἐσήμηνε ὃς ἐσάλπιγξε, τοῦ γενέτειρος, the trumpeter gave a signal, Xen. So frequently the plurals λίγουσι, φασί, and others, sc. ἀνθρώπων. Also verbs whose subject is construed with the preceding verb; as, τὸν Κριτόβουλον ἐπύθετο, ὅτι ἐφίλησε, for ἐπύθητο ὅτι ὁ Κριτόβουλος ἐφίλησε, Xen.; as in Latin, nūsti Marcellum quām tardus sit, Cæs. ap. Cic.

Obs. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative; as, αἰσχρὸν ὅν προδοῦνα τοὺς εὐεργέτας, it was base to betray your benefactors, Thucyd.;
ὅτε βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλάγη, δῆλον ἦν, that the king was terrified was manifest, Xen. Thus also with impersonal verbs; as, ἔξεστί μοι ἀπιέναι, it is lawful for me to depart, Plato; which otherwise have no nominative; as, πτερῶν σοι δι, you have need of wings, Aristoph.; ἐν, it rains.

Exc. 1. The nominative of the neuter plural is commonly joined with a verb singular; as,

τὰ ζῷα τείχυ, animals run.
τὰ ἄγραμα ἰόμυγα, the chariots fled.
τὰ ἱλάσθη πολλα, many arms were taken.

Exc. 2. Sometimes, though rarely, the nominative of the masculine and feminine plural is joined with a verb singular; as, μελιγάρυες ὑμνοὶ ὑστέρων ἀρχαὶ λόγων τέλλεται, for τέλλονται, the soft harmony of the hymns serves as a prelude to the verses that follow, Pind.

Exc. 3. A nominative dual is often put with a verb plural; as, ἄνδρε δεῦρ ἀφίκοντο, two men came hither, Aristoph. Also a nominative plural, meaning but two persons or things, may be put with a verb in the dual; as, ἡμοὶ περιβάλλετον ἵπποι, my two horses excel, Hom.

Exc. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number; as, τὸ πλῆθος ἐγνησίσατο, or ἐγνησίσαντο, the multitude decreed.

A plural verb is often joined with ἐκαστος and ἄλλος, on account of the notion of plurality which is involved; as, ἐμοὶ ἐν τῇ ἑωῦτο τάξι ἕκαστο, ἑστασα, Herodot.; ἡρώτων δὲ ἄλλος ἄλλο, Plato. This construction may be explained by the following passage, where the plural is placed first, and then the singular, denoting its parts: ἵπποι δὲ, παρ' ἀρμασιν οἶσιν ἐκαστος, ἐστινακ, Hom.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

IV. The infinitive mode has an accusative before it; as,

ἀλλοι συ πλευρι, I think that you are rich.
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Obs. 1. The pronoun accusative before the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, εἰτις σοῦ λαβόμενος, εἰς τὸ δειμωτὴρ τοῖς ἀπόγοι, φάσκων ἀδικεῖν, sc. si, if any one should seize you, and lead you away to prison, saying that you acted unjustly, Plato. Thus in Latin, nos abisse rati, sc. eos, Virg.

An adjective or participle expressed may agree with the pronoun understood; as, ἀφηκέ μοι, εἰλθόντα λέγειν ταλαθῆ, that is, ἐμὲ ἐλθόντα λέγειν, he gave me leave to come and represent the truth, Xen.; δέομαι ὑμῶν, μεμνημένοι τῶν εἰρημένων, βοηθεῖν ἡμῖν, sc. ὑμᾶς, I entreat you, remembering what has been said, to assist us, Lys.

Obs. 2. The accusative with the infinitive is put especially after the verbs λέγω, ἀγγέλλω, and similar verbs of speaking. When these are in the passive, either the accusative remains before the infinitive, or it is changed into the nominative of the leading verb; as, σὸν Κῦρον λίγειν εἰσέν, Xen. Albysras εἰπεῖν ὃ Κῖρος, Id. Δοκεῖ, videtur, has the same construction.

Obs. 3. Use is very frequently made of de or ὡς with the indicative or optative, instead of the accusative with the infinitive; as, νορεύζω ὅστα στασιάζω, Xen.; ἐλέγον ὡς ἄνθρωπος ἥκει, Herodot. Both constructions are sometimes united; as, εἰς ὁτὸς ἅμοι ἔργον ἔργον ἔτι ἑρωτών ἡμῶν, and ὡς ἀρίστα ἔστα τῆς κράτους τοῦ πατρίδος, it is said that the daughter of Nisus fell in love with Minos, and that she sheared off her father's hair, Pausan. Sometimes even the accusative with the infinitive follows ὃς or ὡς; as, μισθολογοῦν ὅτι τὰς πρώτος εἰπεῖν, they relate that the fates said, Diod. Sic.; ἐλπίζων δὲ χρῆ, ὡς ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς αὐτοὺς ἱστρών ἔπληθε, Xen. In a few instances ὃς has a similar construction.

Exc. The infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person; as,

φησὶν αὐτοὺς γεγενῆσθαι αἴφιος; he says that he he was the cause.

Obs. 1. As the infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person, and the accusative when they do not, it sometimes takes both the nominative and accusative; as, οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἔστω καὶ ἐπημνησθέντων, he said that not he, but the other, had the command, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. When the infinitive and the preceding verb relate to the same person, the subject of the infinitive is generally omitted, but expressed when an emphasis lies upon it; as, ἔφη ἀκούειν, sc. αὐτῶς, he said that he heard, Xen.; ἔφη ὅστα ὅτι λογίων ἀφεῖναι, sc. αὐτῆς, you said that you alone warded off destruction, Hom. Thus also before the infinitives of verbs which take the same case after as before them; as, ἐφασκεῖν εἶναι δεσπότης, sc. αὐτοῦ, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. This rule obtains also, when the infinitive is preceded by the article τὸ, or by the particle ὅπος; as, οὐ σεμνύνο-
The same Case after a Verb as before it.

Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing; as,

ἀγῶ εἰμί Σωκράτης, I am Socrates.

σὺ μένεις, δοῦλος, you remain a slave.

ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Εὐφράτης, the river is called Euphrates.

σὺ φῆς ἑαυτὸν τὶς, you say that you are a god.

ἀπεῖπεν αὐτοῖς ναύφαις εἶναι, he forbade them to be navigators.


Obs. 1. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are,

1: Substantive and neuter verbs; as, εἰμὶ, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, μένω, πέφυκα, κατέστην, &c.

2. The passive of verbs of calling or naming, choosing, appearing, &c.; as, καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάξομαι, αἱροῦμαι, χειροτογοῦμαι, φαίνομαι, νομίζομαι, &c.

Obs. 2. To this rule belongs also ἀκούω, signifying to be called; as, οὐν ἀκούσσω, κακὸς, Soph.; ὄφρα ἐσϑλὸς ἀκούσῃς, Theocrit. So: in Latin, rexque paterque audisti coram, Hor. Epist. i. 7, 37.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they are commonly governed in number by the former; as, ἡ τάξις ἑν ἰσημερίν τὸν ἄνδρα, the division was a hundred men, Xen.; ἐστὶν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον, Demosth.: but sometimes by the latter; as, ἐστὸν δύω λόφω ἡ ᾿Ιδομίνη ὑψηλώ, Thucyd. iii. 112. So participles standing between two substantives of different genders commonly agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter; as, λίμνη ἐστὶν ὄνομαζόμενον Νύμφαιον, Pausan.

Obs. 4. An infinitive having the genitive or dative before it, governed by any other word, may be followed by the accusative; as, σοὶ εὐξαμώνῳ ἔδωκεν τὸ, for σοῖς νέοις εἶναι, that is, σε νέον εἶναι, she granted your petition to be young, Lucian; Ἀθηναῖοι διόδιας ἀπείρων φοινικῶν γαῖας, αὖ τε, being understood, they entreated the Athenians to assist them, Herodot.
The Construction of Relatives.

VI. The relative ὃς, ἣ, ὦ, agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases, as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

σὺ ὃς ἵσως, you who saved me.
αἱ στραγιῶσαι ὧν ἦρχε, the soldiers whom he commanded.
ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἣν ἔγραψε, the letter which he wrote.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually govern.

Obs. 1. The antecedent often stands in the same clause, and in the same case, with the relative; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα, this is the man whom you saw; εἰς ἣν ἅφαρον κόμη μεγάλη ἧν, Xen.; ἐκεῖνοι, ὃν ὄνομα μεγάλα λέγεται εἰπὶ σοφίας, Πτακοῦ τε καὶ Βίαντος, Plato; ταύτα τιμᾶς ὑπὸ ἀφίκοντο κόμη μέγα, ἢν ἔπε σοφία, Πιτακοῦ καὶ Βίαντος, Plato; τὰς τιμὰς ἅς ἔλαθε φανέραι, οὗτο διδακτὸ τοῦτο διδάσκαλος μήτε μαθηταῖε ἓν, τοῦτο διδακτὸν μή εἶναι, Plato.

Obs. 2. The relative frequently stands alone, the antecedent being understood; as, σώζοντιν ὧν φιλοῦσι, for σώζοντιν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὧν φιλοῦσι.

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, εἰμι δ᾽ ἐγὼ βασιλεὺς ὧς φιλοῦσι, Hom.

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a preceding word; as, οἰκῆ πολὺ μείξων ἡ ὑμετέρα τῆς εἶπες, ὧμετέρα τῆς εἶπες γιὰ τε καὶ οὕρανος, where οὗ is referred to the personal pronoun contained in ὑμετέρα, Xen.; κορυφοτρόφος, ὧν ἠδοντο φάος, where κοῦροι, contained in κορυφοτρόφος, is the antecedent to οὗ, Hesiod. Theoeg. 450.

Obs. 5. The indefinite adjectives ὅσος, ὅμοιος, ὅτι, &c. are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, γῆ παρὰ, ὅτι, ἐστιν ἐχθρός, Herodot. But these have commonly
other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, 
iteo τοιούτου ἢκῆ, ἡς ὑδίος ἀδήλ, Ἡ.ν. ; and are often applied to different 
substantives; as, ὑδίος Φιλάνθροπος ἢτα τιμῆται, ἢο ὑν ἔχειν Δακιδαμάντων, 
Demosth.

**Exc. 1.** The relative is often attracted into the 
case of its antecedent; as,

"οὐ ταύτι ναών αἰτὶ ἢχε, with the ships which he had.

- μεναχάνω τις ἄδεις ἀτο ἰδέα ἰκεῖ, let him partake of the joy which I 
gave you.

Obs. 1. The antecedent is often found in the same clause 
with the relative attracted; as, ἀπολαύω υόν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν, I en-
joy what goods I have; ἐπορεύετο υόν ἤε ἱδέα δυνάμει, Xen. 
Frequently it is understood; as, μεμημενόν ὕν ἐπράξε, and this for ὕ ἐπράξε, Lucian; πληρόσας 
ναύς ὑνει πρὸς αἰτὶ ἢχε, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Other relatives also undergo a similar attraction; as, ἀλάτων τῶν 
τις ἄτοι, ὑον ἔχουν ἀτο, fewer of such evils as we have now mentioned, 
Plato. Frequently ἢος, with the substantive belonging to it, is attracted into 
the case of its antecedent, instead of standing in the nominative with sigs-
as, πρὸς ἄνδρα σοφίαντος, ὑος καὶ Ἄλσαναίων, for ὕος Ἀλσαναίων ὑος, Thucyd. ; 
χαρακτικόν ὑοῦ εἰκὶ ἤε, for ἤκ τοὶ ἦτο, Ἡ.ν. Also when it stands for 
ὕτις ἀτο, τοστού ἀδέλφων, ὕος καὶ Ἀλσαναίων ἵκετι, Demosth. In like 
manner ἡλίκιο ἀτο, ἵκετο ὑν ἢ ἵκετο, for τοστοῦ ἡλίκιο, ἥλικι ὑ τ ἢ ἡ, 
Aristoph.

Obs. 3. The relative ἦνος is sometimes used in phrases which seem to have 
been originally formed from two clauses referring to each other; ἀλάτων 
Σαμαραστήν ἦν οἰς τολμήσαι ἢκῆ, thus, ἅματον ἦνος ἢκῆ προσβαίνων 
ἱκῆ, instead of ἆματον ἠκῆ προσβαίνων, ἥν ἢκῆ, Plato, Aleibiad. II. pr. fin. 
ἥτις ἠκῆ ἦνος ἢκῆ προσβαίνων, exceedingly great, Aristoph. Plut. 750.

Obs. 4. The phrase ὁδίς ἦνος ὑοῖ is usually considered as one word, in the 
sense of the Latin nemo non, every one, in which case ὁδίς is put in the same 
case as the pronoun relative following; as, ὁδίς, καὶ ἦνος ὑοῖ ἔχω ἄτομα, 
they underwent every danger, Demosth.; ὁδίς ἔρασιν ἔρασιν ὑοῖ ἦνος ἔρασιν ἔρασιν, ἦνος ἔρασιν ἔρασιν, they said that 
every one returned weeping, Xen.

Obs. 5. The antecedent is sometimes put in the case of the relative, and the 
latter omitted, when the former is a demonstrative pronoun, with or without a 
substantive, and would otherwise be joined with ἢείς· as, τῶν ἔτως ἀπορεῖόν 
ἔχω ἔρασιν, for ἔτως ἀπορεῖόν ἔχω ἄτοι τῶν ἔτως, ἢ ἦτο, Ἡ.ν., what you ask is not 
worthy of an answer, Plato; ἔτως ἔτως ἦτο, Ἧτις ἔτως ἦτο, Ἠ.ν., who are these strangers whom I see? Eupir.

**Exc. 2.** The relative frequently differs in num-
ber from the antecedent, when the idea of plurality 
is involved in the singular; as,

"άγγελος ἀνδρῶν Ἔνθων, ἦτο τοῖς τιμᾶντες ἔκεραν, they fascinate all men 
who approach them, Hom. ἢ ἔραν, ἤν ἔραν, ἤν ἔραν, he salutes all
whom he meets, Plato; ὡς ἐν ἴσω, ἵναν τις Ἧμα περάσωι, every one to whom I apply will take part with me the less, Thucyd.

Obs. The singular ἔστι is followed by relatives both singular and plural, and the phrase is regarded altogether as one word, equivalent to the adjective ἔνιαι, ἔνια, ἔνα, some; as, καὶ ἔστιν οἱ ἱππόχαινοι Σωκάρων, and some hit breastplates, Xen.; ἔστιν οὕσσιν ἀδράτων τευκρώμαξι καὶ σοφίς; have you admired some men for their wisdom? Id.

In the same manner ἔστι is often used with a relative adverb following, in which case the two are put for an adverb; as, ἔστιν ἓν, sometimes, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ἓν, somewhere.

Exc. 3. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it sometimes agrees in gender with the latter; as,

τὸ ἄστρον, ἐν ἰσομάζουσιν Ἀιγα, the constellation which they call the Goat, Pausan.

Obs. When the antecedent is a part of a sentence, the relative is put in the neuter gender; as, ἐὰν ἀσοφύγη με οὗτος, ὃ μὴ γίνοισο, Demosth. Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word implied; as, τίνιν, ὡς, for ὑπί, ἐπί, Eurip.; ἐκεῖ γὰρ οὐ, ὅ σετε, λίττερε, κύριοντο ἱκτίς, sc. χείμα, for neither hope, which is left to all mortals, remains with me, Id.

Agreement of an Adjective, Verb, or Relative, with Substantives coupled by a Conjunction.

VII. Substantives singular connected by a copulative conjunction have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; as,

Κάστωρ καὶ ἸΠολυδιύκης, καὶ ἀδάναφοί εἰσι, Castor and Pollux, who are immortal.

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἔγιζόμεθα, Xen.; σὺ καὶ ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐλέγετε, Plato.

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, πατὴρ καὶ μήτηρ ἐλίσοντο, γονοῦμενοι, Hom.; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life.

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, αἱ δυναστεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἐστιν αἰσιτᾶ, powers and riches are desirable on account of honor, Aristot.; σῖτον καὶ
ὑδῶρ καὶ οἶνον ἐνθήσω, ἃ κέν τοι λιμὸν ἐρύκοι, I will put on board bread and water and wine, which shall keep off hunger from you, Hom.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with one of the substantives, mostly with the nearest, and is understood to the rest; as, αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοι τε, μάχαι τε, for contention is always agreeable to you, and wars, and battles, Hom.; οἱ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἤκε, the strangers and the rest of the multitude came, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλας πόλεσιν ἄρχοντες τε καὶ δῆμος; are there in the other cities both magistrates and people? Plato.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after μετὰ or ὑπὸ put for καὶ. as, Αἰδηφόντης δὲ σὺν τοῖς παισὲν ἀναλαθόντες τὸν νεκρὸν, ὑπὸ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἤκε, Detphontes and his children having taken up the corpse, convey it to this place, Pausan.

The Use of the Article:

VIII. The article is used before substantives which represent determinate individuals, or whole classes. But more particularly,

1. The article is used especially before substantives which denote something that has been already mentioned, or that is commonly known; as,

Ionic: μίχις κόμης τῆς. Ἰσιάδα καὶ Ἰστηραὶ· ύπὸ γάρ τοῖς κόμης γάλακτος ἄρε, they pursued as far as a certain village; there they halted; for above the village was an eminence, Xen.; τἀντα ἀκόην οἱ βουκόλοι, καὶ ἀναλαθόντες τὸν νεκρὸν, the herdsman having heard this, and having taken up the child (that is, the herdsman and child of which mention had before been made), Herodot. Again, ὁ ποιητής, the poet, it being commonly understood that Homer is intended thereby; ὁ Σειγαρίτης, the Stagirite, that is, Aristotle. Hence proper names often receive the article; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, Socrates; Ἀθήναι, Athens.

2. The article is prefixed to substantives which denote, not determinate individuals of a class, but the whole class; as,

ὁ ἄνθρωπος, man is mortal. ἀλ ἀλόσις φιλοῦν Ἰχθὺς, fishes have holes, Luke ix. 58. Hence it is put with abstract nouns; as, ὁι. ξυλητῶν οἱ ἀντὶ γίνεται, virtue is not produced from riches, Plato.

3. The article is generally prefixed to substantives which are accompanied by the demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὁδε, ἐκεῖνος, or the adjectives πᾶς, ὅλος, as,

ὅτες ὁ πεντάς, this river; οἱ νῆσοι οὗτοι, these islands; ὁ άγη, this man; οἱ νῆσι οἱ ἑκεῖνοι, that day; οἱ νῆσοι οἱ ἑκεῖστοι, all the men;
USE OF THE ARTICLE.

4. The article is generally put with the subject of a proposition, and omitted in the predicate; as,

*ἡ ἡδονὴ ἡ εὐδαιμονία, happiness is pleasure; ἡ ἡδονὴ ἡ ιδιαμοιρία, pleasure is happiness.* In some cases it is used in the predicate only; as, *η εἰρήνη ἡ ἀρετὴ, peace is the abstract good, Phil. *Sometimes both subject and predicate receive it, and sometimes nei her of them; as, *ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματος ἰσαίνει ἡ ὀφθαλμὸς, the light of the body is the eye, Matth. vi. 22.*

5. The neuter article is used with infinitives, to which it gives the signification of substantives; as,

*τὸ κολάζειν, the punishing; τὸ παρακαταλέειν, the doing ill; τῇ δὲ χαῖρειν ἵππηται τὸ θαυμάζειν, admiration follows joy, Plut.* Also with words and sentences taken *τυχικῶς, that is, independent of their meaning; as, τῷ ἡγεῖται ἡ ἡδονὴ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, the maxim *Know thyself, Plato.*

6. The article is often separated from its substantive by adjectives, participles, adverbs, or prepositions with their cases; as,

*ὁ Σεβαστός τῆς Θάλασσας, the Red sea, Herodot.; τὰ πατρίωρες ήπιόν, the nations that had been subdued, Xen.; οἱ τῶν Ελλήνων, the Greeks of that time, Plato.; ὑπομίνησαν τὰ πεζὶ οἰκίους πόλεμος, you sustained the war against them, Demosth.* When these words, for the sake of greater emphasis or clearness, are put after the substantive, they are preceded by the article; as, *τὸν νῦν κυρίως εἶναι τοῦ λίμνη, the water in the lake, Herodot.* When the article is put with an adverb or a preposition, grammarians suppose an ellipsis of some convenient participle, particularly of ὅπως, or γενομένος, sometimes expressed; as, *εἰ τὸν ἐπάνω χέριν, the water in the lake, Herodot.; κατὰ τὴν ἄμαχος τῆς ἀδικήσας ἔστι, Plut.*

In like manner genitives are placed either between the article and the substantive by which they are governed, or after the substantive with the article before them; as,

*καὶ βασιλείας τῶν, and καὶ νῆσις, the king's ships, Thucyd.; τὸ νῦν ἡ τῆς Ασιαίας ἱεροῦ, the temple of Diana, Thucyd.* In the former case two and even three articles may stand together; as, *τὸ τῆς Ἁπτίμου ἱεροῦ, the temple of Diana, Thucyd.*

Very frequently the article is used without a substantive expressed; as,

*ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ, εἰς ἡ χώρα, in the land of the king, Thucyd.*
The neuter article standing alone with the genitive of a substantive, signifies every thing that pertains to the person or thing denoted by the substantive; as, δεῖ φίλειν τὰ τῶν ἱερῶν, it is necessary to bear what comes from the gods, Eurip. It signifies particularly that which any one has done, is wont to do, or that has befallen him; in which case it is put in the singular; as, τὰ τῶν ἀλιῶν, what fishermen are accustomed to do, Xen. Similarly τὸ τῶν Ἄμφεσεων, the saying of Homer, Plato. Sometimes it is merely a periphrasis of the substantive in the genitive; as, τὰ τῶν τευχῶν, fortune, that is, the things of fortune, Soph.; τὰ τῶν ἴδιων, for τοῖς ἴδιοις, Plato. In the same manner the possessive pronouns with the article are put instead of the personal pronouns; as, τὸ ὑμῖν, as if τὸ ὑμῶν, for τοῖς ὑμῖν, Herodot.; τὰ ἃ γὰρ, for τοῖς ἃ γὰρ, Eurip.

The plural article, followed by ἀμφὶ or ἀπὸ with a proper name in the accusative, signifies, 1. the companions of the person named; as, οἱ περὶ Ἰερίδημον, the companions of Archidamus, Xen.; 2. the person alone; as, οἱ δ᾽ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθον, Priam and Panthous, Hom.; 3. the person and his companions; as, οἱ τῆς Ἀρεινοῦ Θρασύξουλον, Thrasybulus with his soldiers, Thucyd. But when followed by ἀμφὶ or ἀπὸ with an appellative, it signifies office or relation only; as, οἱ τῆς Ἰεράς, the priests.

Frequently the neuter article, with whatever it is attached to, is used adverbially; as, τὸ περὶ ὀιεῖν and τὰ πρὸ ὀιεῖν, at first; τὸ κατὰ ἡμέραν, for the future; τὸ κατὰ ἡμέραν, formerly; τὸ κατὰ ἡμέραν, immediately; ταῦτα, now; τὰ τόπων, τοῖς τόπων, entirely; τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν, from henceforth; τὸ πρὸ τῶν, before this; τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς, τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς, τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς, as far as lies in me, in you. Also with an infinitive; as, τὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐποίησε, to-day; τὸ κατὰ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐποίησε, as far as regards him.

Obs. In the old Greek poets ὁ, ἡ, σὸν is rather a demonstrative pronoun, and the substantives for the most part stand alone, as in Latin, where we use the article the. Later writers also very frequently omit it.

The Use of the Article as a Pronoun.

IX. The article is often used for the relative and demonstrative pronouns.

1. For the relative pronoun; as,
   ἦκτιν ὃ μ᾽ ἔλεγε, Eelion who brought me up, Hom.
   τὸ ἑσπέρα ἐν τῷ καπνῷ, the chamber in which we sleep, Herodot.

2. For the demonstrative pronouns; as,
   ἦκτιν ἐγὼ ὃν λύσω, but I will not release her, Hom.

Obs. 1. The article is very often used as a relative pronoun in Ionic and Doric writers. Of Attic writers the tragedians only use it in this sense, and these only in the neuter and the oblique cases; as, τός Σίδων, τὸν τῶν Ἡλίαν, Eurip.

Obs. 2. The use of the article as a demonstrative pronoun is likewise chiefly confined to Ionic and Doric writers, though it is found in this sense in Attic
writers also, but for the most part in the neuter and the oblique cases; as, ὁ δὲ ἦς, but he said, Xen.; τὸ δ᾽ οὐχ ὅτε τις ἔστι, but this is not so, Plato; τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοι, γιὰ οὐσὶ νεικεῖ, Thucyd.; τὰς γὰρ τιμίας ἄρρητα, Soph. Especially in the accusative with the infinitive after καί· as, καὶ τὸν καλλίστα δοῦναι, and that he commanded to give it him, Xen. In the nominative the relative ὃς is used in this sense; as, καὶ ὃς ἔστι, and he said, Xen. Thus also ὁς ἐστι, said he, which is very frequent in Plato.

Obs. 3. The Attics moreover use the article as a demonstrative pronoun before the relatives ὃς, ὅσοι, ὅσοι· as, τῶν τεχνῶν ὅσοι περὶ ταῦτα ἐστι, concerning those arts which treat of these things, Plato; but particularly in a division, where ὁ μὲν, ὁ δὲ, are opposed to each other, this......that, the one......the other, &c.; as, ὁμίν μὲν ἀποθήκην ἐπιτίθηκεν, τοῖς δὲ εὖδεσ, of these many were wounded, of those not one, Xen.; ὃ μὲν μαίνεται, ὃ δὲ σωφρονεῖ, the one is mad, the other is rational, Plato; τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων (otherwise quite as often ὁ ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων), ὃ μὲν ὄρθιον, ὃ δὲ ἀνάξιον, ὑπάρχουν, of the other Greeks, some were subject to you, some to them, Demosth. In this construction ὁ μὲν commonly refers to the nearer of two things, but sometimes to the more remote; as, κεῖτον ὃν ὄνομα ἐπικάλεσαν, τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἆστυ τι καὶ φίλον, τὸ δὲ οἰκία τι καὶ σωφρονεῖ, it is better to admonish than to reproach; for the former is mild and friendly, the latter harsh and affronting, Epictet. If ὁ μὲν and ὁ δὲ be used in speaking of one thing alone, they may each be rendered partly, or in part. Sometimes the relative pronoun is used instead of the article; as, τίῳς Ἑλλήνας, ὃς μὲν ἄναυος, ὃς δὲ τῶν φυγαδῶν κατάγων, destroying some of the Greek cities, and bringing back the exiles into the others, Demosth.

GOVERNMENT.  
GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.  
X. One substantive governs another in the genitive (when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former); as, τὸ τοῦ Κύρου άρμα, the chariot of Cyrus, or Cyrus's chariot.

Obs. 1. The genitive most commonly indicates that which does something, or to which something belongs; as, τῶν Ὄμηνον σεφώμαν, Eschin.; τῶν τοῦ Κύρου άρμα. But frequently the genitive is also taken in a passive sense; as, ἡ Σωκράτους κατηγορία, the accusation against Socrates; ὑπάρχει Ἀθηναίων, good-will towards the Athenians, Thucyd. Sometimes one substantive governs two genitives, one of which has an active and the other a passive sense; as, τὰς τῶν εἴσιν τηρηθήκεται τῶν γέρων ὁμοίον, they lament the insults which the relations offer to old age, Plato.

Obs. 2. A possessive adjective is frequently used instead of the genitive; as, τὸ Ἡρακλίου παῖδε, for Ἡρακλίους.

Obs. 3. The substantive which governs the genitive is often understood; as, Ἠμερᾶς τὴν ᾿Ευφορίκου, sc. ὑδάτης, Plato; ἐν Κεῖος, sc. οἴκῳ, Herodot.; τὸ ἀδίκως, sc. ὑμῖν, to the shades below; ἐν δὲ, sc. ὑμῖς, in the shades below.
Obs. 4. The dative is frequently used for the genitive, particularly by the poets; as, οὐὶς εἰς τὰς λύκους φαῦς, for τὰς λύκους σοῦ, no longer do your children see the light, Eurip.; οὐδ' ἀλλὰν ὤμιαν ὑμᾶς, nor did it please the mind of Ἀγα, Hom. Sometimes both cases are put; as, Ἀχιλλής ἐλέον καὶ γῆς, φῶν Ἀχιλλῆς ἡμῖν, the murderous heart of Achilles rejoices, as he beholds the slaughter of the Greeks, Hom.

Obs. 5. Prepositions with their respective cases often serve as a circumlocution of the genitive; as, αἱ καὶ τὸ σῶμα ἑδονῆς, αἱ διὰ τοῦ ἑδονᾶς, the pleasures of the body, Plato; ὁ πικρὲς τοῖς Φωκίων ἱλαρός, for ὁ τῶν Φωκίων ἱλαρός, Demosth.

Substantive pronouns are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, our city.

So also adjective-pronouns when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, ἡ Σωτῆς ἠλικών, his daughter; ἦν εἰς πατέντα, whose fathers.

The genitive is likewise governed by the relative and demonstrative pronouns; as, τοῦτο ἐστιν ἡ Σωκράτους ἱμαν, this is what I commend in Socrates, Plato; τὸ δ' αὐτῶν ἄγαμα, I admire this in him, Xen.

The possessive pronouns are equivalent in signification to the genitive of the personal pronouns. Thus, ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις, ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις, is the same as ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις, ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις. Sometimes also, like the genitive, they are taken passively; as, ὅς ὃς ἐσθιε, longing for thee, Hom.; ἐνικίζω καὶ φιλία τῇ ἑμῖ, through good-will and friendship towards me, Xen.

The possessive pronouns have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, τῶν τοῦ ἐν τῇ τῶν δικαστῶν, Lucian; τοῦ σῶν μῶν ἀρχαία, Soph.; ὅς αὐτοῦ φιλία τίμη, Hom.

XI. The genitive is used to express that one thing is the quality or circumstance of another; as, δένδραν πολλῶν ἵνα, a tree of many years.

Ἀδηλίς μεγάλης ἀρετῆς, a man of great virtue.

Λίμνη σταδίων ἐκαίνων τῆς περίμετρος, a lake of twenty stadia in circumference.

Obs. This genitive frequently stands alone, ἄνθρωπος, χρῆμα, or the like, being understood; as, τῶν τοῦ χρῆμα τιμω, I am of this disposition, Aristoph.; ἀνάθεμα ἱνων ἐγκαίνια, he died when eighty years of age, Lucian.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

XII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as, τὸ πλαύστον τοῦ χρῆμα, the most of the time.

ὡς ποιούσθη οὖς, to such a pitch of boldness.

τοῦ τοῦτον τῶν βασίλεων, that part of the barbarians which had been put to flight.
GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Obs. 1. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive; as, 

*τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς,* Thucyd.; *τὰ στενότερα τῶν ἡμῶν,* angusta viarum 

Diod. Sic.; *δύσων ἡμών,* Xen.

Obs. 2. Instead of the neuter, the adjective frequently 
takes the gender of the substantive in the genitive; as, 

*ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος,* Herodot.; *τοῦ χρόνου τῶν πλείστων,* Thucyd.

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

XIII. Adjectives of plenty, want, diversity, property, worth, cause, also verbals, compounds of a privative, and those signifying an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

διήματος μεσαὸς, full of fear. ἀνθρώπων κενὸς, destitute of men. 

ἔτερος τοῦ τιμωροῦ, he is different from my father. 

τοῖς ἄνθρωποις, peculiar to man. ἀξίων ἱστούν, worthy of praise. 

τοῖς νικηταῖς αὐτοκράτοροι, he was the principal cause of the victory. 

ἀνατρικτικὸς τῆς πέλας, subversive of the state. 

ἀπόταξεν ἀβραμόων παιδῶν, childless with respect to male children. 

γεωμέτρεις ἐμαυρώθησις, you are skilled in geometry.

πλήθος ὑπέρ, Herodot.; Στομοιοι φίλων, Eurip.; γυμνὸς ἔρημος, Xen.; 

φόνω ἐνφίλος, Plato; ψυχάς ἐνυκροῖς, Herodot.; ἵππος τοῦ πατρίδος, 

Demosth.; τυρακίων ἱλιότητας, Herodot.; ἀπαραγωγής, Lys.; ἰερὸς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, Æschin.; ἀνάγκης τοῦ ἐμπορίου, Lucian.; ἀνεκτέρικος δικαίων, Soph.; τῆς ἀνθρώπης ἱγκρατῆς, Xen.; ἀστάθεις κακῶν, Herodot.; 

κυμάλεις τῶν φίλων, Xen.; Ἀθλητὴς ἀξίως μᾶλλον ἡ σοφία κακῶν ᾧσις, Æschyl.

Obs. 1. Adjectives of worth and cause govern the genitive and dative; as, ὁμιλεῖκας ἄξιος τιμῆς, Achilles deserves honor of us, Eurip.; 

πολλῶν ἄγαθων αἰτίων τοῖς Ἑλληνίσκαις κατιστήσαν, they were the authors of many good things to the Greeks, Isocr.

Obs. 2. Adjectives of plenty and want sometimes govern the dative; as, ἀφενεῖοι μηλοὶ, abounding in fruits, Hesiod.

Obs. 3. In the old poets participles also are construed with 

the genitive like adjectives; as, μάχης εὖ εἰδότα πάσης, well 

acquainted with all the modes of fighting, Hom.; ἀδιακό- 

μενος πολέμου, Id.
XIV. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as,

τοῖς τῶν στρατιωτῶν, some one of the soldiers.

ὁ νεώτερος τῶν νιῶν, the younger of the sons.

ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, the wisest of the Greeks.

χίλιοι Ἰησοῦ, which then of the gods?

μία τῶν νῆσων, one of the islands.

ὁ τέταρτος τῶν ποταμῶν, the fourth of the rivers.

μία τῶν πελάτων, Eurip.; τῶν ἱππών ὁ μῖν ἅγιος, ὁ δ᾽ ἐκ, Plato; πρὸς ὁδὸν Ἱλυόν Ἡσίλ. Xen.; ὁ βουλόμενος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Ἐσχιν.

Obs. 1. Other adjectives in the positive degree frequently take their substantives in the genitive, where otherwise instead of the genitive the case of the adjective would be used; as, ὁι χρήστοι τῶν ἄνθρωπων, for χρήστοὶ ἄνθρωποι, good men, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The genitive plural is also put with some adjectives which have the positive form, but the force of superlatives; as, διὰ γυναικῶν, the most excellent of women, Hom.; δαμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, Herodot.; ἔξοχος ᾿Αχαιῶν, Hom.

Obs. 3. The genitive is often governed by εἷς or τὶς understood; as, τοῦτων ἦν Θαλῆς, sc. εἷς, of these Thales was one, Plato; πέμπων τῶν Ἀλματῶν ἐς Δελφοὺς, sc. τινὰς, sending some of the Lydians to Delphi, Herodot.; γυνὴ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, Plut.

Obs. 4. The case of the partitive is often put instead of the genitive; as, εἰς παρόντες δὲ, oii μὲν ἤδοντο, oii δὲ ἐγέλων, for τῶν παρόντων, of those present, some were ashamed, some laughed, Lucian. Sometimes prepositions with their respective cases are used; as, ἐκ τοῦτων εἰς, Herodot.; εἰς ἀπασῶν ἡ καλλιστη, Lucian; πρῶτος ἐν ποιηταῖς, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. Partitives, &c. are put in the gender of the substantives which are in the genitive; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitives, &c. are sometimes put in the gender of the former, though almost always in that of the latter; as, ὁ δὲ σαῖς πάντων ἔρημοι τῶν δυσμικαμενίων, the boy of all wild beasts is the most difficult to manage, Plato.

Obs. 6. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed; as, τῶν στρατιῶν πολλῶν, Thucyd.

XV. The comparative degree governs the genitive; as,

λευκόφεροι χιόνες, whiter than snow.

ἐν ἄρτιν ὑπὸ ποιήθε, he was better than his father.
Obs. 1. Instead of the genitive, comparatives are also con-
strued with the conjunction ἢ or ἤπερ, followed by the same
case with that of the thing compared; as, ἀφελεῖσθαι ἢπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὑμῖν, I have associated with braver men than you, Hom.; μέλλεις ἢ πάντοτε στρατεύεσθαι πολὺ ἀμείνονας ἢ Σχυ-
θας, Herodot. vii. 10. But sometimes ἢ is followed by the
nominative, if εἰμὶ or some other verb may be supplied; as, ἀμείνονας, ἢπερ οἶδε, ἵππους δωρήσαμε, sc. εἰσὶ, he might give
better horses than these, Hom.

The genitive commonly follows the comparative instead of ἢ, only where ἢ
would be put with a nominative or an accusative. Sometimes, however, the
genitive is put for ἢ with the dative; as, ἠέπερ οἵδε, ἵππους δωρήσατο, for μᾶλλον ἢ ἤπερ, Thucyd.

Sometimes the genitive is put for ἢ with the
dative; as, ἠέπερ οἵδε, ἵππους δωρήσατο, for μᾶλλον
ἡ ἤπερ, Thucyd.

Sometimes the genitive is used instead of ἢ, where ἢ
would be put with a
different case from that of the word to which the comparative is joined; as, ἡ
πλὴν τῆς ἀξίας ἢ τῇ ἄρει, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The comparative is sometimes followed both by the
genitive, and by ἢ with a clause explanatory of the genitive;
as, οὐ τί γένοιτ ἢ ὁ Ἰλόωρ, not ἢ σὸν ἢ ὁ Iaou
eis, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. When ἀλλατον, πλέον, πλείω, are followed by a nu-
meral, ἢ is often omitted; as, μῆ ἀλλατον δὲκα ἢ ἐτη γεγονότες, not
less than ten years old, Plato.

Sometimes ἢ is placed between two comparatives; as, γυναικὶ ἐὔγενεστέραν ἢ πλουσιώτεραν ἔγημε, he married a wife
more noble than wealthy, Plut. Or it is followed by κατὰ or
πρὸς with an accusative; as, ὅπλα πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς
ἐλήφθη, more arms were taken than the number of dead led one
to expect, Thucyd.; ἐλάττω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρϑωμα νομέξειν
eἶναι τὴν δόξαν, to think the honor inferior to the merit of the
action. Or by an infinitive, commonly with, but sometimes
without, ὡς or ὥστε before it; as, μεῖζον ἢ φέρειν, too great
to endure, or to be endured, Soph.

Obs. 4. Substantives are sometimes used elliptically for pro-
positions in comparison; as, μεῖζον λόγον, for μεῖζον ἢ λέγειν
ἐτι, ἔκετι, greater than can be expressed, Aristoph.; μεῖζον
ἐλπίδος, Æschyl.; ἀλλατον τῆς ἀξίας, Xen.

In a similar manner the comparative is followed by the genitive of the pro-
nouns ἢ πατοῦ, σιωπῆ, ἴαυτοῦ, when anything is compared with itself at
different times; as, ἀπειρότητος γίνεται αὐτῆς αὐτῶ, for ἢ πρέπειν ἢ, Plato.
The superlative is frequently used instead of the comparative; as, ἢς ἱππότατος
σαντω ὑδα, when you even surpassed yourself, Xen.
Obs. 5. Proportional numbers are construed like comparatives; as, στράτευμα πολλαπλήσιον τοῦ ἡμετέρου, an army much greater than ours, Herodot.; διπλάσια ἐκείνῳ διδόναι, ἡ ἄλλω τινὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν, to give him twice as much as any other of the commanders, Lys.

Obs. 6. The excess or defect of measure is put in the dative; as, ἐνιαυτῷ πρευθύτερος, older by a year, Aristoph.; δραχμὴ τιμιώτερον, Lys.; ὅσῳπερ σωφρονέστερος, by how much the more temperate, by so much the happier, Plato; πολλῷ καλλίων, Æschin. Also with superlatives; as, μακρῷ ἄμιστος, Herodot.

Adjectives governing the Dative.

XVI. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

τῇ πατρίδι ὠφέλιμος, profitable to the country.

βλαχιερὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις, hurtful to the enemy.

ἕλιος Αχιλλεί, like to Achilles.

To this rule belong;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, τῇ σόλι, xenoipmos, ἄχρηστος, Demosth.

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, ἥδισσον ὑμῖν, Xen.; ἀλγεινὸν ἐμοὶ, Eurip.

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, τοῖς ᾿Αθηναῖοι ἦσαν ἦσαν, Thucyd.; ἦν ξυγήθης τῷ Δημαχίτῳ, Herodot.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, ἰδαίος ἄριστος, Aristoph.; ἀφανὴς ὃν ἐξείπεσε, Xen.

5. Of nearness; as, πλησίον ἄλλαξαν, Hom.

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, τοῖς παραμείπειν ἀπεπιθύμητος ὁ Πιερμαίδης, Pausan.

7. Of case or difficulty; as, ἰδιοὶ ἴστι μοι, Demosth.; χαλιστὸν ὃν ἔστι, Plato.

8. Of equality or inequality; as, ὡς καὶ ὡς τόις τῆς ἴσας πληγῆς ἐμοὶ, as many blows as I, Aristoph. Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, τῆς ψευδής ὃμιὼν ἐμοὶ ταῖς ἴσαις, Isocr.

9. Of obedience or disobedience; as, Κροίσῳ ἦσαν κατήκοοι, Herodot.; γουνίον ἀνθισθῆ, Rom. i. 30.

10. Of trust; as, πίστευος Ἡσίω, Æschyl.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations; as, ἐνδειμαζόμενος ἴσως ἤν, Lys.; ἵνα ἀπαντῶ ἵπτειν, Demosth.; &c.—particularly,

Compounds of ὅνιν and ὅμου, also verbals in τοῖς taken passively, govern the dative; as, ἐννήθης μοι ἦστι, he is accustomed to me; ὑμᾶς ὁμόλογοι τοῖς Καροῖ, of the same language with the Carians; τοῖς Ἕλλην υποπτοίς, suspected by the Greeks; ἄγνωστος ἦμιν, unknown to us; οὐδὲ ὑπετά μοι, Soph.
Obs. 1. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them, and, among these, substantives from primitives governing a dative; as, σον μοι ἐσι πατὴρ καὶ μήτηρ, you are father and mother to me, Hom.; ὑπηρεσία τοῖς θεοῖς, Plato; πυρὸς βροτοὶς δοτῆρ' ὑφής, you behold the giver of fire to mortals, Æschyl.

Obs. 2. ὦ αὐτὸς, the same, governs the dative; as, τὸ αὐτὸ σύνομα ἦ γνῷ τῷ ποταμῷ ἔχει, the country has the same name as the river, Herodot.; ταῦτα ἐμοὶ πέποντας, you have suffered the same things as I, Aristoph. Sometimes εἷς has a similar construction; as, ὅς ἐμοὶ μιᾶς ἐγένετ ἐκ ματέρος, who was born of the same mother as I. In Latin, invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti, Hor. eadem illis censemus, Cic.

Obs. 3. Many adjectives which usually govern the dative, are sometimes found with the genitive; as,

ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῆς ἔγιγνε, Xen.; ἀδίφα τῶν εἰμηλίων, Isocr.; ἱχθεὶς τοῦ ἀνθερίνου γένους, Plato; τὸ ἄνδρον τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἱναι, Id.; ὑπήκοοι σῶν Ασσυρίων ἦσαν, Xen.; οὐδεὶς ἐνοχός ἐστι λειποσαξίου, Lys.; καὶ οἱ Πάγοι τῶν Αθηναίων, Plato. Particularly compounds of ὁμοῦ and ἐμοὶ, as, καὶ ὅσα τῶν γένους ἦσαν τοῦτος ἐξαίφνη, Plato; οἱ Τρικάπεις ὄμοροι τῶν Ασσυρίων οἱ ἑπτά, Xen.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Verbs which govern the Genitive.

XVII. Εἴη and γίγνομαι, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive; as,

Κύρου ἦσαν, they belonged to Cyrus.
ἀγαθὸν ἐστι, it is the part of a good man.
Messene was under the dominion of the Locrians.

Obs. 1. The neuters ἐμὸν, σῷν, &c. are used in this sense, instead of the genitives of the personal pronouns ἐμοὶ, σοῦ, &c.; as, ἐμὸν ἐστι, it is my duty.

Obs. 2. The genitive often takes πείτι before it; as, διξὶ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἔργου, Aristoph. Sometimes ἐργον is expressed; as, τῶν ἀρχών ἐργον ἔστιν, Isocr. So σῶν ἐργον ἔστι, Aristoph.

XVIII. Verbs of remembering, forgetting, beginning, ceasing, desiring, ruling, &c. govern the genitive; as,

πάμπο ὁρίσε, remember Orestes.
τοὺς ἑργοὺς ἔπεα, he ceased from his anger.
Psammetichus reigned over Egypt.
Verbs govern the genitive, which signify,
1. To remember, to forget; as,
   οὐκ ἰπιλήσομαι αὑφοῦ, I will not forget him.
   ὁδὴ ἀξιότητος ἡμετεροῦν, Isocr.; ἐντολὴ λήσομαι αὐτῶν, Hom.

   Obs. These verbs are often construed with the accusative; as, Τυδία ὦ εὖ
   μεμνημα, Hom.; τὰς σῖκας, ἵππων ἱππάλακτες, Eurip. Sometimes
   μνάσει, to make mention of, is joined with περὶ; as, περὶ Ὀμήρου μνημεῖονα,
   Plato.

2. To care, to neglect; as,
   ἱπτίας ἵππαλετᾶς, to take care of health.
   τῶν ἀδιπωτῶν ἀμιλῶν, they neglect their brothers.

   πιθαί νῆς Ἑλλάδος, Isocr.; σὰς σύχας, ἔχω νῦν ἔχω, ἐσελάθοντο, Eurip. Sometimes
   ἀμιλέω, to make mention of, is joined with περὶ; as, περὶ Ὀμήρου μνηστῆνα;
   ὁ.

   Obs. The construction of these verbs is also varied; as, περὶ τῶν Ἰπποτίν ὄρατον,
   Xen. Sometimes ἀμιλω τὸν ἵππον, Hom. ὅτι καταφράνει μὲ, Kurip. So Γοργίου
tὰῦτα ἄγαμαι, where Γοργίου is governed by φαῦσα; I admire this in Gorgias, Plato.

3. To admire, to despise; as,
   ἱπτίας ἵππαλετᾶς, I admire you.
   καταιρίσμα τῶν νόμων, he despised the laws.

   ὁ Ἐπιφάνης τὸν ἤμετα, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, Ἰσοκρ.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Isocr.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐ

   Obs. Verbs of admiring and despising frequently take the accusative; as, τῶν Ὀμήρων
   ἵππαλετῶν, Aristoph.; καταφράνει μὲ, Eurip. So Γοργίου τὰῦτα ἄγαμαι, where Γοργίου
   is governed by τὰῦτα, I admire this in Gorgias, Plato.

4. To desire; as,
   ἱπτίας ἵππαλετᾶς, unless you desire peace.
   τῶν ἀδιπωτῶν ἀμιλῶν, Hom.; τῶν ἄποιτῶν ἀμιλῶν, Hom.; τῶν ἀδιπωτῶν ἀμιλῶν, Hom.

   ὁ λιμὴν ἔγεμε πλοίων, the harbour was full of ships.
   χρημάτων ἐπεδέχετο, they were in want of money.

   ἵππαλετῶν ἵππαλετῶν, ἔσειρομεν ἱππότην, Ἐσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν
   νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦ
   νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Ἑσιν.; ἐ

   Obs. 1. To this class belong ἰσινώμενος, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην,
   Hom.

   Obs. 2. Πολλὰς ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην,
   Hom.

   Obs. Πολλὰς ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην,
   Hom.

   Obs. 'Αστραλῶν sometimes governs the accusative; as, φαῦσας ὀο ἀπίλαυσα, Isocr.; ὅτι
   ἀνιχνιότα, Ἐσιν.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Hom.; ἐ

6. To abound, to want; as,
   δ λιμὴν ἰππαίω, the harbour was full of ships.
   χειμάκων ἐνικτεῖ, they were in want of money.

   ἔσειρομενος ἱππότην, Ἰσοκρ.; ἐν ἡμετεροῦν νόμην, Plut.; ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, Ἐσιν.; ἐσειρόμε
   ἱππότην, Ἐσιν.; ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, Ἐσιν.; ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, Ἐσιν.; ἐσειρόμε
   ἱππότην, Ἐσιν.; ἐσειρόμενος ἱππότην, Ἐσι

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ὀργιεῖν, Aristoph.; ἐδίκασε κλέβειν, Ἀσκυλ.; τῶν ἰσοτίθεν ὀνῶν ἀναγράφομεν, Xen.; τῶν ἰδέων χρείασθω, Hom.; τῶν σοφῶν στίχονθαι, Ἀσκυλ.; καθαρεύειν ἁμαρσημάτων, Plut.

Obs. 1. Διέμαι and κλέβειν, in the derivative sense of to entreat, to desire, are likewise construed with the genitive; as, διέμαι σου σαμασίναι, I entreat you to stay, Plato.

Obs. 2. Verbs of abounding are also found with the dative; as, εὐπορεῖν τοῖς ἅγαγκαίοις, Polyb.

7. To lay hold of, to let go; as, ἐλάσσει τοῦ ἀνδρός, he laid hold of the man. ἀφίεται τοῦ δόρατος, he lets go of the spear.

8. To obtain, to miss; as, τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης τυγχάνειν, to obtain this honor. ἡμετέρα ἀπειλοῦμεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, we have missed the way.

9. To hear, to touch, to smell, to taste; as, ἰμοῦ ἄκουσον, hear me. ῥήθην νεκροῦ to touch a corpse. ὥσφραντο τῶν καμήλων, they smelt the camels.

10. To begin, to cease; as, κατάρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου, to begin the discourse. ἐλήξας τῆς θήρας, they ceased from the chase.
11. To rule; as,

εὐγενεῖς Μήδων, the reigned over the Medes.

ἡρῴων τῷ στρατόπεδω, they commanded the army.


Obs. Some of these verbs are also construed with a dative or accusative; as, ἐς πᾶσιν ἀνάσσει, Hom.; ᾿Αθηναίοις ἦρξε, Thucyd.; Μύκονοι ἐπηράσθην, Hom.; τῶν τινὸς Σέρεως κράτεως, Soph.; τῶν ἰσαρχευόντος ἐξεγούμεθα, Thucyd.; δὲ Σωκράτους ἐκπέφεσα, Herodot.

12. To excel, and the contrary; as,

ἐρχόμενος τῶν Ἐλλήνων εὐσεβει, they excel the Greeks in wisdom.

ἐξίσους οὐδεὶς λύταται, he is inferior to no one in prudence.

κατεύχεσθαι τῶν ἱστημένων, Demosth.; τοιοῦτον δίνγκα τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων, Xen.; τοῦ διδόντων ἀποσπάσματι τῶν πιεραγιμάτων αὐτοῦ, Isocr.; ἐνδύομαι Ἀχαιώντας, Hom.

So verbs derived from comparatives and superlatives; as, τῶν ἀληθειών ἐκρησματίζεις, Isocr.; τῶν καθ’ ἑαυτοῦ ἄνθρωπων ἀριστομέρεια, Xen.; καλλιστέων πατέων τῶν γυναικῶν, Herodot.; οἱ ἅγιοι αὐτοῦ οὐ πεισθέντες, Xen.; οἴδινος διωσπόρως, Polyb.; ἃντιρίζον τῶν ἀντιπάλων, Xen.

Obs. The construction is the same when any of these verbs are used in other senses; as, ἀνείπεις τῆς μάχης, he came after the battle, Xen.; εἰς ἀπολαμβάνον τῷ καιρῷ, they do not miss the right opportunity, Isocr.

13. To abstain, to be distant; as,

ἀνέχοντες ἅλλον ἐς τρίχα τοιαῦτα στάδια, they were distant from each other about thirty stadia.

ἀπῴχθη τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, Plato; ἀνείπεις τῶν ἔρωτων δὲ εἰσὶν στάδια, Thucyd.; τῆς Σαλάκτης οὖ σεβασμός, Polyb.

Obs. This genitive frequently takes ἀπὸ or ἐκ before it; as, ἀνείπεις ἐνοτ δὲ ἐκ' ἅλλον, Thucyd.

14. To try, to spare, to differ; as,

συμφαίνεις τῷ φίλῳ, to try one's friends.

γυναικῶν οἶδιν διαφέρουσι, they differ in nothing from women.

ἀντικυλήματι αὐτῶν, Xen.; φιλίοις τίκαις, Eurip.; μυθικὴ καὶ σχηματικὴ διαλάλεσσιν τῶν ἀφοράτων, Lucian.

Obs. Verbs of trying are likewise joined with the accusative.

15. Origin; as,

ὁ ἤφις, of whom he was born.
GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

XIX. Transitive verbs govern the genitive, when the action does not affect the whole of any thing, but a part only; as,

τινί ὕπο, to drink some wine.
τῶν ἀρετῶν ἱφαγον, they ate of the honey-combs.

Similarly some which more commonly take the accusative; as, ὑστε ἄληπτον μέρος παλετοῦ, Soph.; ὑστε ἄληπτον ἄνθρωπος, Hom.; ἴσθήσον τῶν ἱδόνων, Xen. Mem. iii. 6. 17.

XX. Any verb may govern the dative in Greek, which has the signs to or for after it in English; as,

Ἰνου τῷ παιδί, he beckoned to the boy.
οὐχ ἤμιν ἱπότον, I labored not for you.

But as the dative after Greek verbs is not always rendered in English by to or for, and as these particles are not always the sign of the dative in Greek, it will be necessary to be more particular.

i. Εἰμί, γίγνομαι, and ὑπάγω, in the sense of ἔχω, to have, govern the dative; as,

τεῖς Ἰ μη μεί τῶν γυναικῶν, I have three daughters.

μηδέν ὑπέρ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅποιος, sc. Ισμω, have thou nothing to do with that just man, Matth. xxvii. 19. ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἡμῖν ἄλλης ἄλλως, Thucyd.

"Εστιν οἱ ἡμῶν, therefore, is equivalent to I am called, and the name itself stands in the same case with ἡμῖν, and not in the genitive or dative, as in Latin, est mihi nomen Tullii, or Tullio; as, έστιν οἱ τῇ καὶ τοῦτον οἴον ὀνόμα Ἰέρων, Herodot.

ii. Many verbs compounded with ὁμοῦ, or with prepositions, often govern the dative; as,

ἵππεις ἡ Συρία Ἀγάπης, Syria borders upon Egypt.
προεκχένται τῇ Ειρέων, he comes to Xenophon.
'Ἡσιόδῳ ὁμολογεῖ, Plato; Κυρίου ἀντιστραφοπιδιύσαφο ἸΚροίσῳ, Herodot.; εἰσίρχεται αὐτὸν ἄλγες, Plato; ἐμοὶ ἐνσεταπτόμενα, Aristoph.; τοῖς παρακαλεῖ τοὺς αὐτοῖς ἐνεκείμενοις, Isocr.; παρειπέντε τῷ Σωκράτε, Xen.; οἱ Νάξοι παρακάλεσαν τοῖς Μισσανίσις, Thucyd.

iii. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

1. To order, to exhort, to obey, to disobey; as,
   ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς, he ordered his servants.

   Obs. 1. Κιλεύω and προσφτάσσω take not only the dative, but also the accusative with the infinitive; as, ἐκέλευσε ἡμᾶς σίνας, Plato. On the other hand, παρακαλεῖ, παρακαλεῖται, παραεστεύει, παραφράη, &c. take only the accusative.

   Obs. 2. Verbs of obeying and disobeying are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, μὴ παρακαλεῖ τοὺς, Herodot.; ὑσεμένοι μου, Xen.; ἀνθυποστάτων τῶν πατρὸς λόγων, Αeschyl.

2. To reproach, to threaten, to be angry; as,
   ἱσισιμά ἑῷ Ἀχιλλεί, he reproves Achilles.
   ἱσισιμάνει τοῖς στρατηγοῦσι, they were angry with their commanders.
   ἦθικος ἐπιτίθεται σῷς, Plato; ἑκτίθενται τῷ μὴ καλῶς ἀπειθοῦν, Id. Ἐνδορότωσιν also takes the accusative, but the middle λοιδορήσατα, the dative; as, ἑλειόσωμεν τῷ Θεῷ, Aristoph.

   Obs. Μίμφομαι and ἐσισλήτσω are also found with the accusative; as, μήρα δέ τοῖς Παυσανίου, Plato; ἐνεκείσατο τῷ μὴ παρακάλεσάν, Id. Ἐνδορότωσιν usually takes the accusative, but the middle λοιδορήσατα, the dative; as, ἑλειόσωμεν τῷ Θεῷ, Aristoph.

3. To assist, to profit, to hurt; as,
   ἱστήκει σῷ Ελληνικά, he assisted the Greeks.
   λοιπάνει τοῖς μισρκίσασι, he corrupts the youth.
   τοῖς φίλοις ἄριστοι, Xen.; τῷ πόλει ἀρήγει, Aristoph.; ἑτερίον ἀλεξίες, Hom.; ἡ πόλις ἀλεξίεως, Ἰσocr.; τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοι ἀλεξίεως, Thucyd.; τοῖς Ναυακοῦσιν οὔτιν ἄριστοι, Ἀσχυλ.; ἐννοούσιν ὑμᾶς, ὑμεῖς, τοῖς νόμοις, Plato; ἕνει ἀλεξίεως, Herodot.; τῷ θεῷ ἅλται, Plato.

   Obs. Some of these verbs often take the accusative; as, ἕνει ἀλεξίεως Πάτρας ὑμῖν, Herodot.; οἱ δ' ἐννοοῦσιν αἵρεσις, Aristoph.; ἑκτίθενται τῷ γνώµαι, Herodot.; λοιπάνει τοῖς νίκεας, Plato; Ὠνιμῆς, βλάπτω, and some others, the accusative only.

4. To contend, to serve; as,
   Διὶ ἑκτίθενται, to contend with Jupiter.
   ἔπεμνε τοῖς Θεῖς, I serve the Gods.
GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

5. To approach, to meet, to follow; as,

Σήμερον τέλησε τῇ Ἀρρήγι, we approach Attica.

Ἀκολούθει μια ἡμῶν, he meets Xenophon.

6. To pray, to converse; as,

Εὐχέρεα τοῖς Θεοῖς, he prayed to the gods.

Διαλέγει σὺν Ἀλκιβίαδῳ, he converses with Alcibiades.

7. To use, to trust, to associate; as,

Μὴ χρῆσθαι ἐλαίῳ, not to use oil.

Σοῖς χρηστοῖς πιστεύω, to trust the good.

8. To befit, to be like; as,

Ἄνδρι ἱλευρῷ εἶπε, this befits a freeman.

To these add several verbs of different significations; as, Ἀγκαίῳ ἤνεσα, Apoll. Rh.; σοῖς ἄλλοις πιστεύω, Thucyd.; σοῖς ἄλλοις πιστεύω, Matth. ii. 11; ἐνίκησαν αὐτῷ, Xen. The accusative, however, is also put; as, σοῦν ἐνίκησε τῷ Ἐσώ, Xen.

Obs. 1. Frequently verbs of contending, instead of the dative, take τοῖς with the accusative; as, τοῖς ἄνδρας δίκα μάχισθα, Herodot. ἹΠολεμέω likewise takes the accusative, in the sense of to attack; as, ἐπολίμησε τὰς Ἀδήνας, Apollod.

Obs. 2. Λατρεύω is sometimes found with the accusative; as, λατρεύω τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, EKurip.

5. To approach, to meet, to follow; as,

Σήμερον τέλησε τῇ Ἀρρήγι, we approach Attica.

Ἀκολούθει μια ἡμῶν, he meets Xenophon.

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Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing often take the dative, instead of εἰς, εἰ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, ἥξω ὑμῖν, for πρὸς ὑμᾶς, I will come to you, Lucian; ἦλθεν αὐτῷ Ζηνὸς ἀγρυπνον βέλος, for εἰς αὐτὸν, Æschyl.

Εἰμὶ and γίγνομαι frequently take the dative of a personal pronoun with a participle agreeing with it, where the whole is translated by the verb from which the participle is derived; as, εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ ἰστὶν ἀσοχρίνασθαι, if you are willing to answer, Plato; εἴ σοι ἡδομίνῳ tert, if you please, Id.; οὐκ ἄν ἔμοιγε ἐλπομίνῳ σὰ γίνοιφο, Thad not hoped this, Hom.

Verbs of all kinds are sometimes accompanied by the dative of a personal pronoun, which might have been omitted without injury to the sense; as,

μὴ μοι μίμνε ἀνίρα «οῦφον, do not await this man, Hom.; νυφλὲς εἰμὶ σοι, Lucian.

Verbs governing the Accusative.

XXI. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative; as,

Ἐξ᾽ Αχιλλία ἐσιμῆσαν, they honored Achilles.

Obs. 1. Any verb may govern the accusative of a noun having the same derivation, or a similar signification; as, ἱμέμις τόλμησεν, Lys.; κυνόνις κυνοῦσαν, Plato; ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Hom.; σκλαβεῖς παρετίας ἐτρίσβευσαν, Æschin.; ἡκιστίας ταύτης τὴν νίκην, Isocr.; θάντων τῶν μείζων, Soph.; ἰχνα ἔκχομα δισχινίαν, Eurip.; γυναικείας ἱδέας προοντίνας τιν, Id.; ἀγαθίτος τὰν αὐτὸν ὄνομα, Xen.; ἐμάσσα καρπὸν ἔργον, Hom.; ἔθεισα μηκάλια ἐπων, Plut.; μεροκροτεῖον φίλον, Plato; τιγεῖον κυνῆν ἄρτιν, Eurip.; τιν νόμον ἔρισκος ἡμᾶς, Aristoph.; Μέλιτες με ἐιραφάτο τὴν γεγραφὴν ταύτην, Plato; τὴν Ἰάκχως καμμαξίαν Δακιδαμονίου ἐπικηναίαν, Æschin.

A dative is often put for the accusative; as, ἀπωλέσσαν βίας ἁπάτης, Herodot.; ἀνέλικτο λυγχρος ἀλίθρως, Hom.; Μακηθος ὅποις ἐφιλήσαν κατωτίρια φιλίτης, Id.; τῷ μάχη ἐπικηναία τοῦ Ἰακβλέπτας, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Several intransitive verbs are sometimes used transitively; as,

ἡλέμεν χέρα, he thrust his hand, Soph. Ajac. 40.; ὁδεῖς ἐν αὐτὸς ἥλθεναι, he placed men upon them, Herodot. l. 80.; ἤμεν ἀνδραὶ τῶν ἱλαρούν γάλα, let Himera flow milk instead of water, Theocr. v. 124.; δὸ οὐκ ἐπιστίασεν, Eurip. So βλέπων ἐν γὰρ ὁ πάθος φιλέουσα, to call any one; as, Κυπές ἑκά, Xen. Also βλέψων, to look; as, φίλον βλέψων, to look fearful, Æschyl.

Obs. 3. Some intransitive verbs which express an emotion, and in which an action is implied, though not described, govern the accusative; as,
GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Obs. 4. Verbs of swearing govern the accusative of the object sworn by; as, ὅμνυμι πάντας τοὺς Ætous, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. The accusative is often understood; as, ἔγγυς ἦγον τῆς “Διήθες, sc. τῶν στρατευμάτων, Xen.; ὃς ἔτι «ϊς ὧν ἐτελεύτησε, sc. σὸν βίον, Demosth.; εἰσδάλλειν, ἐμβάλλειν, sc. ἱαυσὸν, to make an irruption, to overflow, of a river, Xen.

Verbs governing the Dative and the Genitive.

XXII. Verbs of giving way, with μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι, κοινωνέω, πολέω, and ἀμφισθητέω, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

φασάμω σοι τοῦ βήματος, I give way to you from the tribunal.

τοῦ κινδύνου μεσίχειν αὐθίνη, to share with them the danger.

μεταδίδωμι σοι τοῦ πλούτου, I impart to you of my riches.

ἐκεῖνω τῷ τῆς ἔδω, Herodot.; θρᾶς ὑπανίστανται βασιλεῖ, Xen.; θεονοθεστέ μι τῷ στόλῳ, Lucian; ἐγώ σοι οὐ φθονήσω, Xen.; ἄμφισβησον Ἑρώτεθε τῆς πόλεως, Isocr.

To these add μεγαίρω, συγγιγνώσκω, and some others; as, ἔμνω τοῦ σωτηρίωσαι, Aeschyl.; συλλήκτατε δὲ τούτοι τε κἀγὼ πόνου, Eurip.

Obs. Frequently verbs of giving way have only the dative after them; as, οὐδὲ έἰκες κακοῖς, Ζαχυλ. Sometimes the genitive has ἔν or ἐν before it; as, ἔκαστος ἐν χώροις, Tyrt. Some of the other verbs also vary their construction; as, ἐκεῖνος μετάχθη τοῦ πλοίου μεσος, Aristoph.; εἰ μὴ μεταδέοι φοῦται φοῦται, Xen. Also ἄμφισβησον οὐ τοῦτο, or much oftener τοῦτο. τοῖς.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

XXIII. Verbs of reminding, filling, emptying, depriving, delivering, prohibiting, and restraining, govern the accusative and the genitive; as,
To these add verbs of separating, repelling, begetting, and esteeming worthy; as,

χωρίζουσιν ἀλλήλων ἥχους, Eurip.; Τραῦν λαγέν ἀλάλκειν, Hom.; "Ἀτλας Ἴητο μίας ἰδος Μαίαν, Eurip.; οἱ μὲν αξιοῦσιν ἑαυτοὺς, Aristot."

Obs. 1. Several of these verbs are also construed with ἄνδρον or ἐκ as, ἀνδρός ἤλευθέρωσε σὴν ἑκεῖνος, Plato; κύκλῳ ἐμὲ λύσει, ΠΕ ΒΟ Ἐν; φοὺς υἱεῖς συγκέουσα ἀπὸ τῶν Τόραμ ἀνθρώπων, Xen.; χωρίζειν ἀπὸ τῶν σώματος τὴν ψυχήν, Plato; ἢκον ἐκ κακίων ἲδι, Soph.

Obs. 2. Verbs of reminding often take two accusatives; as, τὰν ὑμῖν ὑμῖν ὑμῖν, Demosth. Also ἀποτελείται; as, τὸ ὑμῖν ἰδέας τὰν μαθεῖν ἀκοῦες, Isocr.

Obs. 3. Some verbs frequently take the accusative of a thing, with the genitive of a person or thing from which it proceeds; as,

τὰ νεῖλαν ἤκον Θερσάνδρου, the rest I heard from Thersander, Herodot.; πως ὠς ὑμῖν γαί, Aristoph.; μάθη μου γαί, learn this from me, Xen. An infinitive or part of a sentence may supply the place of the accusative; as, ἡμεῖς Συρακοσίοι, ὅσιοι ἔλημεν νικῆν, Xen. The genitive often has a preposition expressed before it; as, τὰς πατίς αὐτίων τευχήν, Herodot.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXIV. Any transitive verb may govern the accusative and the dative (when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted); as,

δυτεῖον μεν τὸν Δαμιάνον, show me Socrates.

ἀνδρείς παρθεῖ, with which you reproach my father.

τὴν σπανεὶ Κυαξάρε, ἰξιῖλον, they selected the tent for Cyarares.

ἵνα μελατόν ἁμύνην, that you may avert destruction for (or from) me.

*Ἀχιλλεῖ τὸν ἡμίσεως ἰδεχάντα ἱλάζετο, he compared our chief to Achilles.*

Obs. The dative is often used for ἀντί, ἵνα, or με, with the accusative; as, ἢρ μεν ἄγας, he brought you to me, Hom.; and sometimes for ἄνω or παρὰ with the genitive; as, οἱ ἰδίκης ἱγεῖς, he took the spear from him, Hom.
Verbs governing two Accusatives.

XXV. Verbs of doing, speaking, asking, taking, teaching, clothing, and concealing, govern two accusatives, the one of a person and the other of a thing; as,

συλλα ἄγαθα ἤμας ἰποίησι, he did you many services.

ἐ,ι τι ἱποίησιν ἤμας, what they will say of us.

ἐμι στους αἰτούς, they ask food of me.

Τροια ἀφίστην Πριάμ, you took Troy from Priam.

ταῦτα πάντα ἵδεισα μι, he taught me all this.

ἰδοὺ δα μι ἱμασα, they took off my clothes from me.

μη με δεύψης τοῦτο, do not conceal this from me.

ὁ Ζιύς με ταῦτα ἱδεῖ, Aristoph.; καλα ἰκαλεῖσαι τὸν ἄριστο, Thucyd.;

τίς σι σι ταῦτα ἰπεῖ; Hom.; Θεσσαλικὰ συλλα και ἄλλα ἢμας ἰδίκησι, Thucyd.;

ταῦτα μι ἰγνωσε, Aristoph.; συλλα μι ἰδβας, Soph.; πρες σι με
tαῦτα ἱετά; Xen.; ταῦτα αὐτοῦ ἰερή ς Αὔγανης, Herodot.;

ὑμας α ματιας τὸν ἄριστο, Xen.; Εὐφρονίδωτα χρηματα ἱπετάσει, Thucyd.;

ταῦτα ἰάσεται μι, Lucian; ταῦτα καθάματα αὐτών, Id.;

ἐλλα ἰκαλεῖσαι μι, Plut.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs are also found with two accusatives; as,

οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι, φαδι σὸν Θεὸν, instead of σῶνδε, Xen.;

ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς σὰ
eυπορίας, Id.; ἥρ σε κωλύσω σα δρᾶν, Soph. ;

βουλὴν, Demosth.

Obs. 2. Verbs of doing and speaking often take the adverb ἐν or κακῶς instead of the accusative of the thing; as,

τοῦς Ἀργείους ἐν τοῦτον, Demosth.; μὴ δρᾶ τοῖς σιθηκῶσι τι, Soph.;

κακῶς σα λίγω, Id. In like manner τὴν πόλιν ἱκανὸς εὐεργείτειν, Plato; ἐν-

καταργεῖν τὴν Περδίκκου, Thucyd. Also εὐλογεῖ, κακολογεῖ τινα.

Obs. 3. Verbs of doing sometimes take the person in the dative; as, ὑμᾶς ἐν ὑθύμε, θεὶ συμβέβην σα, Plato; ἀγαθοὶ σε στρατεύε τῇ τίλλε, Lyk. So

ἀφαιροῦμαι, which is also construed with the genitive of the person and the accusative of the thing, and sometimes with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing; thus, ἀφαιροῦμαι σα τοῦτο, ἀφαιροῦμαι σα τοῦτο, or ἀφαιροῦμαι σε τοῦτο.

Obs. 4. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative neuter of an adjective in the sense of an adverb; as, ἄν χαίνεις, καὶ ἀγαθὸς σα, Plato; ἀγαθοὶ σα στρατεύε τῇ τίλλε, Lyk. So

ἀφαιροῦμαι, Plato; συλλα ἢμας ἱκαλάντων, Thucyd.;

μεγάλα ἢμας εὐεργεῖτειν, Demosth.

Obs. 5. A preposition must often be supplied before the accusative of the thing; as, ὑμᾶς σε σι μὲν ἱπετάσει, Aristoph., sc. τις, or ἵνα, sometimes expressed; as, Ἀκατάλιθος ἢμας ἱπετάσει εὐεργεῖτε, Thucyd.

Verbs of dividing, especially, are construed with two accusatives, one of which is governed by σε understood; as, δίλαμποι ἔφε τὸ μέν, Plato. The
preposition is often expressed; as, διεῖλον σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς τίταγμα μήπε, Polyb. Sometimes the whole, which is divided, is put in the genitive, and the word μήπε, μοῖρα, &c. governed by the verb; as, δύο μοίρας διεῖλε Δυδοὺς πάντων, for Δυδοὺς πάντας (is) δύο μοίρας διειλέ, Herodot. So in the passive, ἀδίκα Περσῶν φυλάς δισφάνεσται, for Περσῶν (is) ἀδίκα φυλάς δισφάνεται, Xen.

Obs. 6. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative of an adjective or substantive which expresses a quality or property attributed to the person by the verb. These verbs are those which signify to call or name, to make, to choose, and when in the passive take the same case after as before them. Thus, σὲ Προμηϑέα καλοῦσι, Aeschyl. ἡμείς αἰσχροὶ σὺ, Eurip.; βασιλεῖα σὺ ἵππαν, Xen.; ἡγεμόνα αἱροῦνται Δηριοσθίνην, Thucyd.; στρατηγὸν τῷ πεζῷ Ἀμασίν ἀντίδειξατε, Herodot. Likewise, τὸν νῦν ἱπατὰ ἰδεάζομεν, Plato; ὅλα ἐδοκεῖ σὺ ἰδαίμοναν καθαί, Soph.; καὶ τὸν τέρσιν τι καὶ ἄλλων μέγαν, Plato.

These verbs frequently take the infinitive ἵππαν, from which, however, it does not follow that this word is to be supplied where it does not appear; as, αὐτεῖς ἵπποι δοῦναι τῷ ἄλογα ἵππα, Plato; ἀσέδιξε δικασφήνα εἶναι σὸν παῖδα, Id.

The Government of Verbs having a Causative Signification.

XXVI. Verbs signifying to cause one to do something govern the accusative, with the case of the included verb; as,

γαλά ὑσᾶς ἔκτισα, you made me taste of happiness.
γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπόφισα, I caused you to drink milk.
ἐκτίσε υμᾶς τὸν Κύριον, I adjure you by the Lord.

Obs. Verbs signifying to taste govern the genitive; hence those signifying to cause to taste govern the accusative and the genitive; and so of the others.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

ἐντευτον τῆς ἱεράς, they were kept from the sea.
τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἰδιάχυν, he was taught the healing art.
ἀφηρίθησαν τὰ κτήματα, they were stripped of their possessions.

Obs 1. Some verbs in the passive retain the former case, and the latter is made their nominative; as,

Ἄρης ἐπηρεάσθη ὄντας, for ὅτι Ἀρεί ἐπηρεάσθη ὅντας, Mars is entrusted with the decision, Lucian; τῆς ἐν χηροῦ άρτικρομα, this is matched from my hands, Eurip.; πᾶναι νυκτὶ τοῦ γυναικὸν κυρεῖν τῷ ἄντω, let the tyrant's liver be torn by the vultures, Lucian.
The accusative with the passive may often be referred to κατὰ understood; as, 

τυφρώσχεται τῷ μηρῷ, he is wounded in the thigh, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Verbs passive, or of a passive signification, are followed by a genitive governed by ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὰ, or πρὸς as,

ἴσωσικύδῳ τῷ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, they were besieged by the Peloponnesians, Thucyd.; ἵπποι τῷ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, to be praised by the spectators, Lucian; τῶν μὲν ὑπὸ ἁμὰρ, he was killed by you, Xen.; καὶ τῶν περὶ ἡμῶν ἀλλοτρίων, Eurip.; ἤλθεν ὑπὸ Ὁμήρου, Herodot. Thus in Latin, perit ab Hannibal, Plin.; μετοχεῖον ἰσότητος, Ovid.

The preposition is sometimes understood; as,

νικῶμαι Ἡρας, I am overcome by Juno, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Passive verbs are often followed by a dative, sometimes with, but frequently without, a preposition; as,

ὁ χῶρος ἀνδρῶν ἴσωσθαι ἄσσο, the city is not inhabited by men, Apoll. Rh.; ταῦτα περιέχεται με, this has been done by me, Demosth.; τοῖς διὰ Κυκλαδῶν οὕς ἴσωσθαν, they were not seen by the Corcyreans, Thucyd. Thus also impersonals; as, νικήσας ἡμῖν, we have danced, Aristoph.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXVIII. An impersonal verb governs the dative; as,

αὐθείρει τῇ πόλει, it is profitable for the state.

Obs. 1. Δεῖ and χρῆ agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative; as, δεῖ σε πλεῖν, you must sail, Soph. But sometimes they govern the dative; as, σοι δεῖ φαίνειν, Soph. Other impersonals are also construed either way, though more frequently with the dative, and hence both constructions are sometimes united; as, συνέβη γὰρ μοι ὡκικακενετὴ γῆμαι, for it happened to me to marry at eighteen years of age, Demosth.; έξατι σοι ζῆν καρποῦμενον ἐκ σαυτοῦ; it is in your power to live in the enjoyment of what belongs to you, Xen.

Obs. 2. Δεῖ and μέλει, with their compounds, also μέτεστι, προσέχει, διαφέρει, and ηλείπει, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as, ἐλάχιστοι τῇ ἐπικράσῳ, if you have need of a hundred galleys, Demosth.; οὔτι ἰμέλει αὐτῷ τούτον, nor did he care for this, Lucian; πείναν οὐ μέτετειν ἄρχον, the poor have no share in the government, Plato; ὁμπέρ ὤμοι προσεχεῖ, Thucyd.; Σατύρῳ μεταμέλει τῶν νεπραγ-μένων, Isocr.
An infinitive or some part of a sentence often supplies the place of the genitive; as, οὐκ ἔμελέ μοι ἔρεισθαι, I did not take care to inquire, Hom.; οὐκ ᾧς ἵνα ἐκτίνως τοὺς τίνος με ἀπσίκεειν θαυμάζω, it repents me not that I killed your son, Xen. Or they are used personally; as, εἰδὲ μηλίω Ἐνετῷ, Hom.; μήτε γὰρ πάντως τί θέλω, Thucyd.

Obs. 3. Sometimes δεῖ and χρὴ take the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as, οὐ τῶνν πολλού με δεῖ, I have no need of much trouble, Eurip.; τεό (Ion. for τίνος) ας χρη; what is thy business? Hom. Odys. 6. 463. The substantive χρεώ, χρείω, χρεία, frequently has the same government; as, ἐμὲ χρεώ γίγνεται αὐτῆς, Hom. Odys. 6. 34.

**THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.**

**XXIX.** One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

ἐπιθυμῶ μανθάνειν, I desire to learn.

_obs. 1._ The infinitive is often used to denote the purpose of an action; as, δίδου τεύχεα Τροώι φέρειν, he gave the armour to the Trojans to carry, Hom.; παρέχω ἐμαυτὸν ἐρωτᾷν, I offer myself to be questioned, Plato; ἦλϑὸον δειπνεῖν, I came in order to sup, Lucil.

This infinitive, after verbs of giving, corresponds to the Latin gerund in *dum,* or to the participle in *dus,* after verbs of motion, to the supine in *um,* or to the participle in *rus.* Sometimes the Latin poets imitate the Greek construction; as, *dederatque conas diffundere ventis,* Virg.; *semper in Oceanum mitti me quaerere gemmas,* Propert.

_obs. 2._ The infinitive is governed by adjectives expressing fitness, ability, or quality; as, οὐ λέγειν δεινὸς, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶτες, not powerful in speaking, but incapable of keeping silence, Epicharm.; δεινά γάρ αἱ γυναῖκες εὑρίσκειν τέχνας, for women are skilful in finding devices, Eurip.

The infinitive active frequently stands for the infinitive passive, corresponding to the Latin supine in *u,* as, *νοῆσαι ὁμαδική, easy to understand,* to be understood, Plato; ἥδεια ἀκούειν, pleasant to hear, Id.; *πόλις χαλεπὴ λαθεῖν,* Demosth.

_obs. 3._ The infinitive is often put for other modes with ὡς, ὥστε, πρὶν, πάρος, ἑπεί, ὡσίδη, ἄρχει, μέχρι, and ἕστε, going before it; as,

ὁς δὲ ἔδει λαθεῖν Ἡρακλῆος,  ὡς ἔδει ἔχειν ὁ Ἡρακλῆος, when Agatho saw, Plato; οὐκ ἔστει ἐμὴν ἔρχεσθαι ἕμοι ἰσασθαι, he is not so swift as to escape, Eurip.; πρὶν Φίλισσων λιαῦν, before Philip came, Demosth.; ἤπειρα ἦν τὸν χάμας, when they were marching through the sand, Herodot.
The infinitive is put after ὁμικος and ὁκόκο for ὁκος, and ἐφ᾽ ὦ or ἐφ᾽ ὦτε for ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὁκος, as,

Ἰστι τοῦτος ὁμικος μὴ δουλεύων μηδεὶς σφάγματι, he is such a person as not to be a slave to any thing, Plato; ἡ μὲν ἐφ᾽ ὧν πάκης ἀνγγώ-νιμος ἐφ᾽ ὧν, the former galley was so much sooner, that Paches had read the decree, Thucyd.; ἡ μὲν ἐφ᾽ ὧν πάκης ἀνγγώ-νιμος ἐφ᾽ ὧν, they were chosen on the condition that they should make laws, Xen. The abbreviated expressions ὁμικος τιμίος and ὁκόκο τιμίος are more common, the former of which usually signifies to be wont, and the latter, to be able; as, ὡς γὰρ ἦν ὁκόκος ἀντι πωντιπ σφάδι-νιμος, for he was not one that profited by any thing, Xen.; ὡς γὰρ ἦν ὁκόκος τις ὅσον, ἦν ἐμὲ, we are not able to stay within, Aristoph.; ὡς εἴπερ εὐδαμία ἐν ὁμικος, Demosth. Thus also ὡς γὰρ ἦν ὁκόκος τις, as far as we know, Lucian.

Frequently ὡς or ὅσον is omitted; as, ὡς γὰρ εἰπεῖν, for to speak simply, Lucian; ἡ ὁμικος ἦμι, as it appears to me, Soph. | ἠμέμβη ἐν ὁμικος διαδίκητα, wanting but little, almost, Isocr. Sometimes the infinitive; as, ὡς ἄγος ἀγαπάξ, sc. ἔπαιν, wanting but little, almost, Isocr. | ἠμέμβη ἐν ὁμικος διαδίκητα, they were chosen on the condition that they should make laws, Xen. | ὡς ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὁκος, I was not able to stay within, Aristoph.; οὐκ ἦν ὁκόκος τις ἔνδομεν, I was not able to stay within, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive is governed by a verb of saying or thinking understood, or contained in the principal verb; as,

ὅσοι αὐτὸν ἀπσίλυσαν μὴ ἔπαιν, as many as acquitted him of the charge of being a thief, Herodot.; ἀπιέταν ἰκίλενον τοὺς γὰρ νῦν ἔλεγον (sc. ἐκέλευον, contained in ἐκέλευον), they ordered him to depart, for that they commanded now, Xen. In like manner in Latin, sententiam ne diceret, recusavit: quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem, sc. dicens, contained in recusavit, Cic. Off. iii. 27.

Obs. 5. The infinitive is often used for the imperative, particularly by the poets; as, ὡς γὰρ δὲ διὸ ὑστό χαίρεται, do thou return hither, Hom.; ὡς γὰρ ἦν ὁκόκος τίνητο ἄπαντος, let all drink of the same wine, Lucian.

When the infinitive is used for the second person imperative, its subject is in the nominative; in the other cases, mostly in the accusative. In the former case an ellipsis of ἔκα, μίμησο, &c. is supposed; in the latter, of ἔκα, μίμησο, &c. The infinitive is put in a similar manner also in supplications; as, ὡς γὰρ ἦν, θελέμενοι μαί τοῖς ἄρα τοῖς ἐμοι, Hom. Odys. i. 354., where ἀγαπάς, ποιησο, ὤξε, or the like, is supplied.

Obs. 6. The infinitive ἔπαιν is often redundant; as, ἐν τούτῳ ἔπαιν ἔπαιν ἄπομαι, nor do I willingly touch fire, Xen.; ὡς γὰρ ἦν ὁκόκος τίνητο ἄπαντος, let all drink of the same wine, Lucian.
XXX. The infinitive with the neuter article, prefixed is used as a substantive in all the cases; as,

τὶ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν τῷ ζῷ ἀισχρῶς περίσσον λένυ, to die honorably is better than to live basely.

ἀπέρτων κτῶν χήμαρ τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἐνάκ, he underwent every danger for the sake of being praised.

οὐκ ἐπὶ σῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἵξιπέμφθησαι, they were not sent out to be ill treated.

ὁ λαῖον διαφορέως χων ἱκαλεῖ, he delighted in being easy of access to all.

διὰ τὸ στενὴν ἐνα κηδον, because the way was narrow.

ὁ ἀδικεῖν ἀδικεῖσθαι, he grants that to injure is baser than to be injured.

Obs. 1. The rule applies, whether the infinitive be used singly or in connexion with phrases, with or without a case before it, as in the examples given.

Obs. 2. The article is often wanting before the infinitive

as, ἂν ϑανεῖν ἐπέλθῃ, for τὸ ϑανεῖν, if death approach, Anacr.; ἀσχολία στρατεύειν, for τοῦ στρατεύειν, want of leisure to march an army, Xen.; ὃν ἐῤῥυσάμην, for τοῦ ῥυσάμην, Eurip.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is frequently governed by ἕνεκα understood; as, τὶς σοι ἀπελείφϑη, τὸ σοι ἀκολουϑεῖν; who was absent from you, that he might not follow you? Xen.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

XXXI. Participles govern the case of their verbs; as,

ἁμαρθόντες τῆς ὅδοῦ, having missed the way.

ἀσχολία στρατεύειν, doing us many injuries.

Obs. The same case is put after participles derived from verbs which take a nominative after them, as that of the participles themselves; as, ἢν ἀτιμάσῃ ἡμᾶς, οὔσας ϑεᾶς, if he dishonor us, who are goddesses, Aristoph.; περὶ χώρου καλεομένου Θυρέης, about a place called Thyrea, Herodot.

XXXII. The participle is used instead of the infinitive after verbs of knowing, perceiving, showing, remembering, persevering, desisting, and such as signify an emotion of the mind; as,

ἰδοι ἄφιγμῖνος, know that you are come.

ἡσυχοι παραχαροῖς Ἀντωνίου, they perceived that Antony had fled.

σοφὸς γενόμεν, I shall show that I am wise.
CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

μήμνησο ἄνθρωπος ὃν, remember that you are a man.
σὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διασελοῦσι, they continue to preserve peace.
δαόφε λήξειεν ἀείδων, when he should cease to sing.
αἰσχύνομαι, I am ashamed that I did this.
οὔτε μοι μεσαμέλει οἵμας ἀπολογησαμίνῳ, nor does it repent me that I thus defended myself.

Obs. 1. After a verb governing a reflective pronoun, the participle may agree in case either with the subject of the verb, or with the reflective pronoun; as, σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὃν, I am conscious that I am wise, Plato; σαυτῷ συνῆδεις ἄδικοι, you were conscious that you did wrong, Demosth.; ἑαυτὸν οὐδεὶς ὁμολογεῖ κακοῦργος ὃν, where we might also say κακοῦργον ὀντα, Sent. Gnom. 438.

Obs. 2. When a participle is used with λανϑάνω, τυγχάνω, or φϑάνω, it is rendered by its own verb, and the verb annexed by an adverb; λανϑάνω signifying unperceivedly or unconsciously; τυγχάνω, by chance; and φϑάνω, previously; as, ἐλαϑον ἐσελϑόντες, they entered unperceivedly, Thucyd.; φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλανϑανε θόσκων, he was unconsciously feeding the murderer of his son, Herodot.; ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἔχων μάχαιραν, for by chance he had a sword, Id.; ἐν αὐτούς φθασαν ἄφθονοι, that we may arrive before them, Xen.; οὐκ ἔφθασαν πυϑόμενοι, καὶ ἦκον, they no sooner heard of it than they came, Isocr.

Κυρίω is used in the same manner as τυγχάνω by the poets; as, μὲν ὡς κυρεῖς ἔχων, for ὡς τυγχάνεις ἔχων, Soph.

Obs. 3. Participles often form a periphrasis with εἰμί, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω, ἥκω, to express the verb either in the tense of which they are participles, or in that of the verb annexed; as, ἐνίους ἐστὴν ἐξολωλεκὼς, for ἐξολώλεκε, he has ruined some, Aristoph.; οὐκοτ πεπρακὼς ἑαυτὸν ἐν, for ἐπεπράκειν, he had not yet sold himself, Demosth.; οὐ σιωπήσας ἔσεε; for σιωπήσεις, will you not be silent? Soph.; ἡμῶν ἔχω, for ἔχω, I admired, Id.; ἡκεις φέρων, for φέρεις, you bring, Aristoph.

Frequently also instead of a simple verb in the sense of to go away, οἴχομαι with the participle is used; as, ἔχει τοποπλάμενος, for ἀπέλευσε, he flew away, Hom.

Obs. 4. Sometimes participles seem redundant; as, ληφεῖς ἔχων, you trifle, Aristoph.; παλιτείς ἔχων, you jest, Lucian.

Obs. 5. The participle frequently expresses the means by
which an action is performed; as, ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσι, they live by plunder, Xen. So φεύγων ἐκφεύγει, Herodot., where the participle is thus far redundant, that it is not necessary to the sense. A more extraordinary redundancy is in ἔφη λέγων, Soph.

Obs. 6. The participle of the future is used to express the purpose of an action; as, ἧλθον πευσόμενος, I came to inquire, Hom.

Obs. 7. The participle is often joined with the adverb μεταξὺ, in whatever case the construction requires, in the sense of the Latin gerund in dum; as, μεταξὺ θύων, inter sacrificandum, while he was sacrificing, Aristoph.; τῷ βασιλεῖ μεταξὺ λουομένῳ προσῆλθε, regem inter lavandum adduit, he came to the king while he was bathing, Diod. Sic.; Κλέιτον μεταξὺ διεπνοοῦντα ἐφόνευσε, Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit, he killed Clitus while at supper.

XXXIII. A substantive and participle are put absolute in the genitive; as,

προσεύτων τῶν πολλῶν, ἔφυγε, the enemy approaching, he fled.

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος, when God gives, envy prevails not.

σουταφα τοῦ Κύρου, ἀφικνοῦνται ἄγγελοι, while Cyrus is doing this, messengers arrive.

Obs. 1. The genitive of the substantive or a pronoun is often understood; as, ἐλθόντων δὲ (sc. αὐτῶν), ἔλεξε, they having come, he said, Xen.; οὕτω γιγνομένων (sc. τῶν πραγμάτων), οἶδα ὅτι παρείη ἂν αὐτὸν, Id. Sometimes the rest of the sentence may be considered as supplying the place of the substantive; as, τῷ πνεύμι τούς ταύρους μυθολογηθέντος, it having been fabulously related that the bulls breathed fire, Diod. Sic.

Sometimes also, though rarely, the genitive of the participle ὡν is wanting; as, ἰν ὄφηγοντὼν, Soph. Οἰ. Ed. Tyr. 966., as in Latin quisbus ducibus.

Obs. 2. Nominatives and accusatives absolute are also used, and sometimes datives; as, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ εἰσελθόντες, εἶπεν ὃ Κρίτας, they having entered, Critias said, Xen.; μὴ σαλμαζ, τέκνη εἰ φανεροὶ ἀειπτά μηχανος λόγον, wonder not, if, my children having unexpectedly appeared, I prolong my discourse, Soph.; περιϊόντι τῷ ἐναντίῳ φανοῦσι πάλιν φοροφᾶν ἐπὶ την Ἡλιν, as the year elapsed, they make another demonstration against Elis, Xen.

Obs. 3. The absolute case of participles from impersonal verbs is always the nominative; as,

ἐν εἰγνα ἦλθον, εἰρέται πολλῶν, when it is in his power to have peace, he
prefers to be at war, Xen.; ἄρχειν ταρόν μοι, when it is lawful for me to
rule, Eurip.; οὕτως αὐτῶς κατανθαίνω, τόδε, ηὐδοῦν καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν,
although it has been told them to meet here, they sleep and do not come,
Aristoph. Thus also the neuter participle of ἰμφυῖς αὐτῶν ἡμῖν, it
being impossible to give a signal, Thucyd. Sometimes an infinitive is omitted;
αὐτῶς, οὕτως κατανθαίνω, διότι (sc. βοήθησαν), ἄρχειν ταρόν
ἄρχειν ταρόν μοι, when it is lawful for me to
rule, Eurip.; εἰρημένον αὐταῖς ἰνθάδι, εὕδουσι καὶ οὐχ ἥκουσι,
although i has been told them to meet here, they sleep and do not come,
Aristoph. Thus also the neuter participle of sii: ἀδύνατον ὃν σημῆναι»,
tt being impossible to give a signal, Thucyd. Sometimes an infinitive is omitted;
as, οἱ δ᾽ οὗ βοηθήσαντε, δέον (sc. Βενζτεάς), ὑγιεῖς ἀπῆλθον, others not having
assisted, when they ought, came off sound, Plato; ποιήσομεν αὐσοὺς χεῖρον
ζῆν, δυναφὸν αὐφοῖς ἄμεινον (i. 6. δυναφὸν ὃν ζῆν) shall we make them live worse,
when it is possible for them to live better? Id.; which perhaps is the case
where a participle in the singular seems to be joined with a noun in the plural;
as, ἰξεγαί δι γαύτα (sc. ἡμῖν), Ἰκενεχαί οὐτώ πωϊ, if having been resolved to do
this, they gave orders so to do, Xen.

Obs. 4. The particles ὥς, ὥσπερ, &c. are often put with
absolute cases, for the most part in order to express a reason;
as,
ἐπορεύθη πρὸς Ἰούνιον, ὡς ἴπσιν ἔφρασεν πολλάς, he went to Junius, as to
him it belonged to punish, Plut.; τού ἀδίλφων ἀμελεῖν, ἀριστεῖν καὶ πεπληρών
μὲν γνωρίμους πῖλον, ἢ ἀδίλφων ἢ οὐ γνωρίμους, they neglect their brothers,
as if friends could be made of citizens, and not made of brothers, Xen.; ἰς
ὡτα ἡ βούλη, ἢς τάλαντ ιρωνος (sc. ἱμαμ), ask what you will, in the per-
suasion that I shall tell the truth, Id.

Obs. 5. Sometimes the absolute case refers to the same person or thing
that is expressed before or after by another case; as, διαδεδηκόφος ἤδη ΠΕρικλίους,
ἠγγίλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μίγαρα ἀφίστηκε, when Pericles had already crossed over,
news was brought him that Megara had revolted, Thucyd.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBALS IN τέον.

XXXIV. Verbals in τέον govern the dative of a
person with the case of their primitives; as,
μίθης ἀφικτίον αὐτοῖς, they must abstain from drunkenness.
υίος ζηλωφίον τοὺς γίγεονκας, young men should imitate the old.
ὑετῆς σει μινατείναι τοῖς πολίταις, you must impart virtue to the citizens.

Obs. 1. Verbals in τέον are used in the nominative, or the accusative before
the infinitive, with αἰτοῦ, in the sense of necessity or propriety, like the Latin
gerund in dum; as, ἵνα κατανθαίνω, ἱπταῖον ἱπταῖον ἰνάμεν, we must take
care of. The verb is commonly understood, instead of which the participle
is sometimes used; as, ἕγνω μενετέον ὄν, Xen. Sometimes they agree with
the substantives, like the Latin participles in dus; as, ἐμφαντείναι εἰς τὰ φιλίς
τοῖς, the state must be served by you, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes verbals in τέον govern the accusative of
a person; as, τὸν βουλόμενον εὐδαίμονα σίναι σωφροσύνην διω-
κεῖον καὶ ἀσκητείον, he who wishes to be happy must pursue and
cultivate temperance, Plato.
GOVERNMENT.

Obs. 3. Verbals are often put in the plural, particularly by the Attics; as, ἐμοὶ ἐστι πλευστέα, I must sail, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. The construction of verbals in πίστιν is sometimes imitated in Latin; as, quam [viam] nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, Cic.; aternas quoniam panas in morte timendum, Lucret.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

PRICE.

XXXV. The price of a thing is put in the genitive; as,

τὴν οἰκίαν ἱπται πελάνθου, he bought the house for a talent.

ἀλλάτιον χειρὸς ἐκχυων, to exchange silver for gold.

πίστιν ἠκτάκαμ, τειτ γέων, Plato; ἁριῦων πίλων ἄθείδει ἠδῆκατο, Hom.; ηδία δι χρημάτων οὐκ ἄντικθ, Isocr.; ἡμί καίν πικι ἐσιμαυρήματι της ἁριυζῆς τος πλαντος, for της ἁριυζῆς τοι πλαντος, Solon.

Obs. This genitive sometimes has ἄρτι before it; as, ἄρτι ἀγγειωται διαλλάσσειν, Plato. Also instead of the genitive the dative is used; as, Καλλιῤῥόην μαραμενος, Chariton. Or with the accusative; as, κωλιται πρὸς χειρῶν, Athen.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

XXXVI. The crime and punishment are put in the genitive; as,

ἴμι ἀστιας ἱπταμένος, he accused me of impiety.

Κλεων ἰδώμεν ἑλλυντ, having convicted Cleon of bribery.

διήρκοι αὐ τῶν διάλεξειας, Aristoph.; τοῦ γαρφόνων ἰτίξειχαμα, Plato; ἡματιασάμην ἐμὶ φῶνον, Demosth.; καλέματι Πιεθικήματος ἰδώμενος, Aristoph.; ἠστιας φύγων, Plato; ἐσεδείας λευγοῦν, ἐλλαῖον, Thucyd.; ἔχριναν μὲ ϑανάτου, Helian.

Obs. 1. This genitive is often accompanied by substantives or other words on which it depends; as, μὴ τοι ἡμᾶς γεάπτως γεραιν διηνίσκω, lest any one bring an action of impiety against us, Lucian; ἐσείναι ἑκ αἰτία φῶνον, Demosth.; τοῦτος διώκομεν πρὸς ϑανάτου, Xen.

Obs. 2. The crime or punishment, after verbs compounded with κατά, is commonly put in the accusative, and the person in the genitive; as, κατεγνωσον ἀπάντων ἡμῶν, they condemned all to death, Thucyd. Sometimes, however, the crime also is in the genitive; as, παρανόμων αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν, Demosth. Likewise the person is put in the accusative; as, τοῦτον μὴ ναταγινώσκειν φῶνον, Lys. ἐγκαλὸ has the person in the dative, and the crime in the accusative; as, ἐγκαλὸν ὧ ἐμὸ φῶνος πατρόφους, Soph.
MATTER, AND PART TAKEN HOLD OF.

XXXVII. The matter of which any thing is made, and the part by which any thing is taken, are put in the genitive; as,

στήλη χαλκοῦ πεποιημένη, a pillar made of brass.
ἔλαξον αὐτόν τοῖς πόδεσι, they took him by the foot.
λύκον τῶν ἄτων προστάτω, I hold a wolf by the ears.

Obs. The genitive of the material often has ἐκ or ἀπό expressed before it; as, τὸς τεθήκης ἐκ αἵματα σιλῆνου, Theophrast.; τοῖς κηροῖς ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, Herodot. The dative is sometimes used instead of the genitive; as, στιφάους ἔδωκεν πλῆκτας, Anacr.

CAUSE, MANNER, AND INSTRUMENT.

XXXVIII. The cause, manner, and instrument are put in the dative; as,

εὐνοίᾳ ἔργει, he did this from good-will.
φσούτῳ τοῖς τρόποις, they came in this manner.
τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, he struck with his sword.

Obs. 1. Prepositions with their respective cases are sometimes used instead of the simple | dative; as, ἐν τῇ ἰάσσει, Eurip.; ἀλγῶ τοῖς σοὶ κακοῖς, Soph.; λιμῷ τοῖς ἀτόνοι, Xen.; συνήμι τίς, Lys.; ἐποίησεν ἵχωρο, Thucyd.; χίλιοι δέντες, Soph.; τῷ φίλῳ Πλάτων, Plut.; τοῖς κινοῦσι τῷ σώματι, Plato. Also, χρήμασιν ἱσαιρόμενος, Plato; οὐκ ἠρεμήσασθαι τῷ κρίσει, Herodot.; καὶ τῇ τυφσί, Demostr.; ἀγαπότες τῷ ἱερῷ, Plato; οὐκ ἰδέας τοῖς πληρούσι, Isocr.; οὐκ ἀγαπότες τοῖς ἐπάλειψον ἀγαποῦσι, Lys.; χαίρεις ἵππον τῷ πολίμῳ, Xen.; ἀληθέσεις δυσκεράτους, Plut.; ἀγαπάτεντες τῷ φρεγματί, Plato; ἀνεφύσεςς τοῖς ἀμερίσι, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The instrument of an action is sometimes expressed by the genitive; as, σιβών ἐν τοῖς πυρὸς δηΐδοι τῷ πόλεμῷ, until the ships are burnt with hostile fire, Hom.

MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

XXXIX. Measure or distance is put in the accusative; as,

ἀσίθε ἡ Ἰπάλφαιά ἡ Ἰπάλφαιί τῆς Θῆδων στάθίδος ἰδίδοντα, Plata is seventy stadia distant from Thebes.
They were distant about sixteen feet from each other.

Measure or distance is sometimes put in the dative; as, ἡδικαιδικα «όδας μάλιστα ἀλλήλων, they were distant about sixteen feet from each other.

Obs. Measure or distance is sometimes put in the dative; as, ἡδικαιδικα «όδας μάλιστα ἀλλήλων, they were distant about sixteen feet from each other.

PLATE.

XL. The question Where? is answered by ἐν with the dative; Whither? by εἰς or πρὸς with the accusative; and Whence? by ἐκ or ἀπὸ with the genitive; as,

ἐν Ρώμῃ, at Rome. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, to Athens.
ἀπείκονις τό Σάδιων, he marched from Sardis.

Obs. 1. The place where is sometimes expressed by the dative without ἐν, or by the genitive; as, Μαραθῶν, at Marathon, Thucyd.; ἦ σὺν "Ἀγγεος ἦν; was he not at Argos? Hom. Likewise the place whither is frequently expressed by the accusative alone, or with the termination ὑπερ annexed, especially in the poets; as, ὑπὸς Ἡθος ἦλθε, Hom.; ἱκοντο Υἱέλαιαν, they came to Telema, Id.; Μαραθώναδε, to Marathon, Demosth.; ὁ δὲ δομοῦδε, to his house, Hom.

Obs. 2. Adverbs in τó and στó are used to denote the place where; in δέ, εἰς, and στέ, the place whither; and in ἐν and ἀπὸ, the place whence; as, ἄγραθι, in the country; Θήθαζε, to Thebes; Ἡθος Ἦδε, from Athens.

TIME.

XLI. Time when, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive, if definite, in the dative; time how long, in the accusative; as,

καὶ Ἀρέως καὶ ἔρμος, both in summer and winter.
ἀφίκοντο τῷ πυρετῷ ἡμέρᾳ, they arrived the fifth day.
ἐδεσίλευσε μῆνας ἤπειρον, he reigned seven months.

Obs. 1. Time when is sometimes put in the accusative, and time how long in the genitive or dative; as, ὅπερ ἐφόδισεν ἄφηκεν αὐτὸν δο πυρετός, at the seventh hour the fever left him, John iv. 52.; βασιλεύσας ἐτῶν, or ἐτέοι, τεσσαρεσκαίδεια, having reigned fourteen years, Herodian.

Obs. 2. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, διὰ χιλιάδος, Xen.; ἐπὶ μιᾶς ἡμέρας, Lucian; τῷ ἡμέρᾳ, Soph.; τῷ ἐτῶν ἡμέρας, Herodot.
PART AND CIRCUMSTANCE REFERRED TO.

XLII. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the accusative; as,

τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, he was large in person.
τὸ δάκτυλον ἄλγει, he is distressed in his finger.
Θυσίαν ἐπέβαλεν, Thucydides by name.
Σὺνες τὸν πατέρα, a Syrian as to his country.
παις μὲ τὸ ἱππό, he strikes me on the back.

Diaphoroi τι αλλάξων, they differ somewhat from each other.

Obs. 1. The accusative is said to be governed by κατά understood, instead of which sometimes εἰς, ἐπὶ, or διὰ, is rather to be supplied; as, τῇ κρήνῃ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐχρῶντο, (sc. εἰς) they used the fountain for the most solemn purposes, Thucyd.; τί ἡμῖν ἁξιώσεις χρῆσθαι; for what shall you wish to employ us? Xen.; τοιαῦτα ἐπαινῶ Αγγείλαον, (sc. διὰ) for such things I commend Agesilaus, Id.

Obs. 2. A dative might be, and sometimes is, put for the accusative; as, ἰδναυὶ καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Xen. In some instances both cases are used; as, διαφέροντες ἢ σοφίᾳ ἢ κάλλει ἢ ἀμφότερα, Plato.

Obs. 3. This is the Greek construction so frequent in the Latin poets; as, os humerosque deo similis, Virg.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XLIII. Adverbs are joined to verbs and participles, to adjectives, and to other adverbs; as,

ὀρθῶς ἐνίοτεν, he did rightly; μάλα φίμαμι, very prudent.

Obs. 1. Adverbs of quality are elegantly joined with the verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποιέω, φέρω, φῦμι, χραομαὶ 'ἀχο. ; ἡδέως ἔχε πρὸς ἅπαντα, be pleasant to all, Isocr.; εὖ ποιεῖν καὶ εὖ πάσχειν, to do and to receive favors, Xen.

Obs. 2. Two or more negatives strengthen the negation; as, οὐκ ἐποίησας οὐδαμοῦ τοῦτο, you nowhere did this, Demosth.; μηδὲ ἥρξατο ὥρχην μηδεμιαν μηδέποτε, nor let him ever fill any office, Eschin.; οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων, nothing that is necessary will ever be done, Demosth. Except when they belong to two different verbs; as, οὐ δύναμαι μη γέλην, I cannot forbear laughing, Aristoph. So in the phrase οὐδέποτε ὅστις οὐ, nemo non; as, οὐδέποτε ὅστις οὐ γελάσεται, Plato; οὐδέποτε δηλόω οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος, Id.

Obs. 3. Μὴ often seems redundant before the infinitive, after words containing a denial; as, ἀπαγορεύουσι τοις ἀθηναίοις μὴ χρῆσθαι ἑλαιο. Plato
1. "Eis, ἀναθεῖμα, ὡς εἶδον, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, when, after or when, take the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato. "Αχεί, μέχρι, μέχρις, αὐτίκα, αὐτίκα, when, after, take the indicative; as, ἀνατιθήματος τοῦ ἄλος ὡς, Athen. In the sense of until, the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, ἀναθεῖμα τοῦ εἰλοκορίου, Thucyd.; μήτε ἐναίοις ἀνακοίμηται, Xen.

2. ἀναθεῖμα, ὡς εἶδον, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, when, after, take the indicative or optative; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato. ἐπειδὴ, ἄνθρωπος ἡμών ἀνάφεροι, ἀναθεῖμα μήτε ἐναίοις ἀνακοίμηται, Plato. ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato.

3. ἡμέρα, ἄναχα, ὡς εἰδὼν, ἵνα, ἵνα, when, after, take the indicative or optative; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato. ὥστε, ὡς εἰδὼν, ἕπει, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, when, after, take the indicative or optative; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato.

4. ἐν, ὅταν, ἄνθρωπος ἡμών ἀνάφεροι, ἀναθεῖμα μήτε ἐναίοις ἀνακοίμηται, Plato. ὥστε, ὡς εἰδὼν, ἕπει, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, when, after, take the indicative or optative; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato. ὥστε, ὡς εἰδώλῃς, ἀναθεῖμα ἐπεὶ, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, when, after, take the indicative or optative; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὅταν ταῦτα ἐλεητέω, Thucyd.; ὁπότε ἔσεσθαι ἀναχάντημαι, Plato.
XLIV. Adverbs of place, time, cause, quantity, concealment, separation, exception, exclamation, and adverbial nouns, govern the genitive; as,

Ἄχρι τοῦ ὄρους, as far as the mountain.
μέχρι τῆς μάχης, until the battle.

ἅνικα Ἐλινών, on account of Helen.

τῶν σωμάτων ἁλης, abundance of such.

λάθρα σου, without the knowledge of his father.

ἄνω καμάτων, without labor.

χωρὶς τῶν ὄνοματων, except the names.

φιώ τῆς Ἑλλάδος! alas Greece!

πετυμμένι δικαίως, like rivers.

ἄγχι φησούτων ἄδην, abundance of such.

λάθρα σου, without the knowledge of his father.

ἄνευ καμάτου, without labor.

χωρὶς τῶν ὀνομάσων, except the names.

φιώ τῆς Ἑλλάδος! alas Greece!

πετυμμένι δικαίως, like rivers.


Obs. 1. The genitive is often governed by ἔνεκα, on account of, with respect to, understood; as, αὐτῷ εὐδαίμονίας τοῦ τρόπου, I esteemed you happy on account of your disposition, Plato; τῷ γὰρ οἵδω καὶ δικαιοσύνης, for I know not how he is with respect to learning and justice, how learned and just he is, Plato; καλῶς ἔχοντες μέθης, being pretty drunk, Herodot.; χρημάτων εὖ ἥκετο, to be well with respect to riches, to be very rich, Id. By some, however, περὶ is understood.

To this place seem to belong such examples as the following: ὡς ἐγὼ μνήμης ἔχω, as I am with respect to memory, as far as I remember, Plato; δίως ἐς ποδῶν ἱκώς, they followed as fast as they could run, Herodot.; αὐτῷ διὰ σκληρίας ἢν ἵκων καὶ διασκεδάσμοι, for I know not how he is with respect to learning and justice, how learned and just he is, Plato; καλῶς ἰκατοιτοῦ μεθῆς, being pretty drunk, Herodot.; χρημάτων εἴς Ἡκαί, to be well with respect to riches, to be very rich, Id. By some, however, περὶ is understood.

Obs. 2. Some of these adverbs are also joined with the dative; as, ἀγχώ τῇ ἴσει, Hom.; ἐνετοίῳ ἴκω, Xen.; ἰδον ποιεῖν ἄνθρωπος, Herodot.; ἵνα ἔλθων, Pind.; τοίνυν ἵκως, Plato; εἷς ἵκως, Eschyl.; τιμίων τῷ τιμίῳ, Pind. And a few with the accusative; as, Ἶλιον ἵκως, Hom.; ἵνα τῷ Ἑλλήσαωντος, Herodot.; τῷ ἰκώς, Hom.; τῷ ἰκώς τῷ ἰκώς, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Many adverbs of exclamation are frequently joined with other cases besides the genitive, and some with other cases only; as, φεῦ τοῦ ἄνθρωπος! Xen.; φεῦ τάλας! alas wretched me! Soph.; αἶ, αἱ, τῶν νεογνῶν μοι παιδῶν,
Lucian; ait ton' Adivn, Bion; o tis adiivas pole physics, Plut.;
o tulas eyo, Soph.; o me deivan, Callim.; o Kose, Herodot.;
oi de to aneropoi evaino, Matth. xxvi. 24.

Of with the dative mui added to it is often construed with the nominative; as,
oi moi deilias, Aristoph. Instead of oii, o mu is often used; as, o mu eyo deilias,
Hom. Sometimes a genitive accompanies, governed by inna understood; as, oii tov
iay iay kakon, Eurip.; o mu iai atis, Soph. Similarly iho moi kukias, Eurip.

Adverbs of exclamation are sometimes omitted; as, ois tukich! (sc. 2) the
misfortune! Xen.; o Ziv betaiv, ois lestontos tov fgevin! O Jupiter!
the acuteness of his mind! Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Other adverbs have also a government of cases.
1. Adverbs of accompanying govern the dative; as, eiw de
emi, go in with me, Aristoph.; mia to yap yputu tovto pone-
savr, as the horse did this, Herodot.; omoj tis ypeusai,
together with the cavalry, Polyb.

2. Adverbs of showing are construed with the nominative;
as, idou o yios sou, behold thy son, John xix. 26.; ido o
aneropoi, behold the man, Ibid. v. 5.

3. Adverbs of swearing take the accusative; as, v7 ton
Hraklea, by Hercules, Demosth.; vai ma tode skptraon, by
this sceptre, Hom.

Na always affirms; ma, on the contrary, generally denies, except when
joined with vai. Sometimes ma is omitted; as, oii, v7d' Olympos, Soph.
Antig. 758.

XLV. Some derivative adverbs govern the case
of their primitives; as,
axwia iatou 6eina, he has spoken worthily of himself.
Ioti 6eina irki, you know in like manner as I.
mallin iun ov iefilw, loving you more than me.
mallista santes anbrosy, the most of all men.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

XLVI. Conjunctions generally couple similar
modes and cases; as,
axwia nail 6eina 6e, he rose up and spoke as follows.
Iovi muv iexev muetis aeyv iep, give me neither silver nor gold.

Obs. 1. To this rule belong, not only the copulative and
disjunctive conjunctions, but several others, as also adverbs of likeness; as,

ἀρείοσιν ἠέπιρ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὡμίλησα, Hom. τούτω εἴδως γίνεται πλὴν σοὶ, Theophrast.; ἦσαν κυνοφόροι, ὥσπερ εὐφίλη λιωθή, Xen.; φίλου σάκος ἤντε φόρεσε, Hom.

Obs. 2. Sometimes different modes and cases are coupled together; as,

κλῦθί μου, καὶ ἰπαρήγεοι, Orpheus; οἴνη τι καὶ μνῆμα οἴης, Herodot.; πιεῖμεν τὴ δῖος, ἥ χάριν, ἦ ἄμφισθη, Plato; παφίζομεν ἐρματίν ὅσις γυνὴ ἵπτο τινὶ, i. e. οὕτως, ὅσις γυνὴ ιαντὴ τοίχος, Xen.

XLVII. The conjunctions ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὅς, μὴ, commonly take the optative when the leading verb denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as,

ἵπτερον ἵνα θομη, I came that I might see.

ὅρειμα ἵνα θομ, I come that I may see.

ὅμως μὴ πάντω τι, I feared that something might befall you.

διόμεν μὴ πάντω τι, I fear that something may befall you.

OBS. 1. Sometimes these conjunctions take the subjunctive when the preceding verb denotes present or future; as, ἔδεισεν μὴ μιμωθῶσι, Thucyd.; ἀσάξω ὡς ἀναστήσει, Lucian. They are likewise frequently found with the indicative of the past and future tenses; as, ἦν ἡκουσας, that you might hear, Plato; ἔβαλεν ὅτι ἥκεται Ἰνακάκενα, he fascinates him that he may forget Ithaca, Hom.; especially μὴ, which sometimes puts with the present indicative; as, ἔμμαθεν μὴ ὁ δεόντω, Theocr.; μὴ τεν φαντάζεται, lest some one appear, Eurip.

"ὅστις, ὅτι, that, so that, take the indicative or infinitive; as, οὗτον ὅ ἤσιν ἀκαθή, δορτν ἕτεκα λέγεις, Demosth.; τὸν οὖν ἄριστος ἐν, ὁς ἀπεκπισεν 

τὸ καλὸν ἐκεῖνο μιμήσαι; Lucian. But ὅστις, therefore, is joined with all the modes.

"ὅστος, that, in quoting the words or sentiments of another, takes the indicative or optative; as, λέγουσιν ὅτι ἦν, ἤρετο ἄν' σι, if he were present, he would ask you, Lucian; περίμενοι ὅτι ἤστα, for we should have perished there, Hom. It often expresses the repetition of an action; as, χαίρω ὅτι ἦν ἀκαθή, ὅτι ἦν ἀκαθή, ὅτι ἦν ἀκαθή, Id.

OBS. 2. Other conjunctions are variously construed.

1. ἐ, ἐ, if, takes the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, εὐτυχῶς ἔσεσθαι, εἰ σοῦ καλίνης, Hom.; παράκαμφος ἄν, εἰ μὲν λίγος, Plato; εἰ δὲ ἔρως, Theocr.

2. "α, in the poets αί or α', is put with all the modes and participles, to which it gives a potential sense.

With the indicative; as, εἰ παθὼν, ἐχθρὸν ἔχεις, if he were present, he would ask you, Lucian; εἰ ἦν τοῦτο αὐτοπλήρως, for we should have perished there, Hom. It often expresses the repetition of an action; as, εἰ τοῦτο γίνοτα, ἤκαν ἐν ἔσθε, whenever this happened, they came immediately, Xen.;
With the optative; as, οὐκ ἂν γροῦν ὑπ' ὑμῖν νομήν, you would not know, if I should tell you his name, Plato. It often expresses volition; as, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ἀκούσας, I would gladly hear, Plato. Or ability; as, τὸν γὰρ ἄν ἔμενεν, for now he might take the city, Hom.; οὐκ ἂν ἄν μείνας Μενελαός; could you not withstand Menelaus? Id. Sometimes it gives to the verb the sense of the future; as, μένω ἂν ἔσῃ, I will stay, Soph. Also of the imperative; as, χωροῖς ἔν τινας τάχει, go in quickly, Soph.

With the subjunctive, to which it often gives the sense of the future; as, ἕν ἂν κυρίος ἱλαμαί, I myself will take it, Hom.; ἄν ὑπ' ὑμῶν ἄν τώρα; what will the laws say? Plato. Sometimes it expresses ability; as, οὐκ ἂν πάσχοις τίμησο, you cannot kill the tyrant, Eurip.

With the imperative, though rarely; as, ἰθέε ἂν, ὑπ' ὑμῶν ἄν, I would have done it, be assured, Soph.

With the infinitive; as, οὐδ' ἄν ὑπ' ἀρετὴς ἱλαμαί, they said that for no consideration would they do this, Herodot.; ἐν ἄν καλλίων ἐν Ταγήνιος ἀκραίφθη σαμαλίτας; do you think that you can answer better than Gorgias? Plato.

With participles; as, ὅποιος ἁλαληματίες, καὶ ἑαυτοκράτεις γ' ἐν, if you were a king, who would readily kill and bring to life again if they were able, Plato.

After the relatives ὃς, ὅσφις, ὅπου, &c. ἂν has mostly the significaion of the Latin cungue, soever, in which case it is generally followed by the subjunctive, sometimes by the optative, rarely by the indicative; as, ὅποιος ἄν ἐπείς, whomsoever they persuade, Thucyd.; σορεύεσθαι ἄν πως ἄν υἱοὶ, to go whithersoever you please, Xen.; ὅποιος ἄν ἐν αὐτῇ, whosoever marries her, Hom.; ὅποιος ἄν ἔχαί, whatsoever he will, Id.

"As is often repeated in the same member of a sentence; as, ἄν τε καταληψίν ἄν ἔπεσεν ἄν ὅποιος τοῦ Νικτήρος ἄγοραι, if it were dishonest, Homer would never have made Nestor an orator, Aristoph.; ἐλέγξας ἂν οὐδεμία, I cannot save you by force, as you think perhaps, Eurip. Sometimes it is omitted; as, ὧν μὴ ἄν λέγονται ἄν ἔμοι; indeed would you at all obey me? Id.

3. Eai, by contraction έα or ἵ, in the Ionic poets ἵδι or ἵς, if, takes the subjunctive; as, ἵδι θυμοῖς, ὑπ' ὑμῖν, if you examine, you will find, Demosth.; ἦν τινος ἀρρητοὶς, ἀρ γράφεται, if we grant this, he will laugh, Plato; οὐκ οὐκ ἄν ἔμοι, ἵδι οὐκ ἂν κυρίος ἱλαμαί, but if they do not give it, I will take it myself, Hom.

Sometimes, however, the indicative is found; as, ἄν ἦν κυρίος ἤμας, Cebet. Tab. 33. Also the optative, particularly with έα or ἵ, as, ἦν οὐκ οὐκ ἔκστασιν ἱλαμαίς, Isocr.; οὐκ ἐλέγξαν γά μενος, if you voluntarily stay, Hom.

4. Εαι, ἵδι, ἴς, ἵς, ἵς, ἵς, ἵς, ἵς, ἵς, since, for as much as, commonly take the indicative, the optative rarely; as, μή με κυρία ἵδι οὐκ ἔμοι...
THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

XLVIII. The prepositions ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, πρὸ, govern the genitive; ἐν, σὺν, the dative; and εἰς, the accusative; as,

Ἀντὶ, for.

For; ἀντὶ ταῦτας τὴν ἀνευγγολίας χάριν αὐτῷ εἰδείης; should you thank him for this benefit? Xen.

Before; ἀντὶ χρημάτων ἐλεύθεραι τὴν δικίαν, to choose glory before wealth, Isocr.

Instead of; μάζυμος ἀντὶ ἑκατον ἱχνίτης, having whips instead of arms, Herodot.

Against; ἀντὶ Λιαντών οὐκ ἐσεῖται, he went against Ajax, Hom.

Ἀπὸ, from.

From; ἀπὸ Ἀργοῦ ἦλθαν, they came from Argos, Pind. Of time, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐξέτειντος, from this day, Plato.

After; ἀπὸ διήν, after supper, Herodot.

At; ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ὥρᾳ, at the third hour of the night, Acts, xxiii. 23.

By; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔθους ἑρμήνητος, they were wasted by war, Thucyd.

OF; ἀπὸ τῆς ἑυτυχίας, ἐκ μένου, ἐκφυγεί, of a hundred children one only escaped, Herodot.

For, by reason; καὶ οὐκ ἔδωκεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱχθοῦ, he could not for the crowd, Luke, xix. 3.

With; ἡ λίθος ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱέρου, the stone with which they light the fire, Aristoph.

Without; ἀπὸ τῶν ὅτων, without their arms, Thucyd.

ὁμογάσφριος Ἔρεμος ἐμέ, do not kill me, since I am not the brother of Hector, Hom.; ἰαυτὸς ἴδιος φησίν, ἵππι τῷ Κύρῳ ἔστω, he says they are his, since they belonged to Cyrus, Xen.

Obs. 3. When the relatives ὃς, ὅσις, ὅσες, ὅς, ὅσον, &c. refer to indefinite persons or things, they commonly take the optative without ἄν if the verb in the preceding clause denote past time, and the subjunctive with ἄν if it denote present or future; as, ἵππι των ἰδίων, Thucyd.; ἤδη ἐστὶν ἐὰν ἓπιλημ, Pind.; κατεθήκει ὃς ἔκλειψε, Hom.; ὅν ἰδόν ἔκλειψε ἐπείρον Ἠσαῖος, he says they are his, since they belonged to Cyrus, Xen. - ae

Sometimes ἄν is put with the optative; as, ἐτς ἐὰν αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις ἐρῶ, Plato. Also the subjunctive is frequently used without it; as, ἦσαν Μίνων ὡς γυναῖκα, Plato; ἐπὶ ἄνωτες βαλλοντα, Id.

When definite persons or things are referred to, the relatives are followed by the indicative.
Ex, out of.

Out of; ἀνεμίσας ἔδωκ τοῖς φίλοις, having drawn up water out of the well, Plut.

From; ἐκ τῶν Σαλάσσων ἐκ Σαλασσών, from sea to sea, Herodot. Of time, ἐκ χιλιτιών, from our youth, Hom.

Of; ἐκ μεταφάσας, after noon, Æschin. Socr.; ἐκ τῶν ναυίσκων, after the war, Thucyd.

After; ἐκ τῶν τινων ἤματων, for this he was condemned to death, Xen.

For, in consequence of; ἐκ τῶν φίλων παίδων; by which of her friends persuaded? Soph.

By; ἐκ τῶν στίγματος ἀνίσχυρον, they cried out with one voice, Aristoph.

With; ἐκ τῆς σείματος, they stood together.

Πρὸ, before.

Before, of place; ἐκ τῶν Σαλασσῶν, standing before the door, Eurip. Of time; ἐκ τῶν ναυίσκων, before the war, Thucyd.

Of preference; ἐκ τῶν ναυίσκων, after the war, Thucyd.

After; ἐκ τῶν ναυίσκων, before the war, Thucyd.

For, in behalf of; ἐκ τῶν τινων κατὰ τινα, before the war, Thucyd.

In; ἔσυχον δ᾽ ἐν τῷ κήπῳ περιπατῶν, I happened to be walking in the garden, Plato.

Among; ἔθετο ἐν μηνήσει, he sat among the suitors, Hom.

Before; ἐν μάρτυρι πλίν, περιμαμόν, before more than thirty thousand witnesses, Plato.

On; ἐν τῶι τόκει εἴρηθη, he wrote on the walls, Aristoph.

During; ἐν τῇ παντότε παντοκράτοι εἰρήθη, during the plague they called to mind this prediction, Thucyd.

In the power of; ἐν τῷ Θεῷ τῇ τίλαν ἦν, the end was in the power of God, Demosth.

With; ἐν πέτραις καὶ ἐπιμονίους, with stones and darts, Xen.

Into; ἐν τῷ Σάμῳ, having passed over into Samos, Pausan.

At; ἐν τῷ Θιῷ τῇ τίλαν, after the naval fight at Salamis, Æschin.

According to; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμερινοῖς, according to our laws, Isocr.

By; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς περιστάσις µὴ Ἡθοῦ νόμον μὴν διδέει, by these magistrates enact not law, Demosth.

Of; ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐν τῇ Ἐλλάδι, by which of the scripture saith of Elias? Rom. xi. 2.

For; ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ Καλλῆν Σωτήρ, to receive Cæsæ Syria for a dowry, Polyb. On account of; ἐν τῇ πωλίσει, celebrated for his poetry, Herodot. Vit. Hom.

Against; ἐν οἷς ἦν τῶν υπὲρ τῶν Περικλῆς, bold against me, Soph.

Phil. ἔτυχεν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, they were angry with, they blamed Pericles, Thucyd. ἔστω σου ἐν δικαίω, is it agreeable to you? Eurip. ἐν τῇ μεταφάσει, to esteem equally, Herodot.; ἐν ἡλιαφύλη, to make light of, Id.
CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS. 173

Σὺν, with.

With; ἡδος ἀληθες σὺν Μανιλάς, he came hither with Menelaus, Hom.
On the side of; σὺν τοις “Ελληνεσ οἱ, to be on the side of the Greeks, Xen.
With the assistance of; σὺν Ἀθήνης, he overcame with the assistance of Minerva, Xen.
Against; ὅσι κἄν αὐτὸς σὺν ἐκείνῳ μάχοιτο, that even he himself would fight against him, Xen.
Besides; σὺν τοῖς τούτοις, besides all these things, Luke, xxiv. 21.
According to; σὺν τῷ νόμῳ, according to the law, Xen.
In, at the time of; σὺν τῷ πῖνα, in drinking, Anacr.

Εἰς, into.

Into; ἦλαυνον ἢ τὸ ἄσσυ, they drove into the city, Herodot.
To; εἰς τοὺς Κέσιονα, he came to Creon, Hesiod.
Till; καὶ κὼς σὺν ἐκείνῳ, I could certainly bear it till morning, Hom.
Towards; ἀνὴρ εἰς τοὺς “Ελληνεσ, good-will towards the Greeks, Isocr.
Against; ἐλεμονᾶσθαι εἰς τῷ νόμῳ, they offend against the temple, Demosth.
In; εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθεζόμενος, sitting in the assembly, Eschin.
Within; εἰς τὸ τόξον ἀφικίσθαι, to come within bow-shot, Xen.
Among; πιθοδέξων εἰς τοὺς “Ελληνεσ, seeking reputation among the Greeks, Polyb.
Before; εἰς πάντας μίδα, speak before all, Soph.
Upon; εἰς ἅλλας ἐκοινωνια, falling upon one another, Aristoph.
About; εἰς ἑσσίαν, about evening, Aristoph. Of number; εἰς ἄνδρας ἕξηκον, about sixty men, Thucyd.
For; ξαφνίως κλέματα εἰς τῷ ναυτικῷ, he furnished money for the naval forces, Thucyd.
On account of; εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἱπαινεῖσθαι, to be praised on account of justice, Aristot.
With respect to; εἰς αὐτὸν ὑπερήφανος, to be happy with respect to children, Eurip.
Concerning; εἰς, I have nothing to say concerning him, Pausan.
By; μῆν εἰς Ἰερουσαλήμ, neither by Jerusalem, Matth. v. 35.

XLIX. The prepositions διά, κατά, ὑπὲρ, govern the genitive and accusative; and ἀνά, the dative and accusative; as,

Διά, through, on account of.

With the Genitive.

Through; ἐγράφον μὲν διὰ τῆς Διόνυσ, going through Libya, Thucyd.
By; μείλαμεν αὐτοῖς δι’ ἑρμηνευ, he treated with them by an interpreter, Xen.
With; διὰ μείλας ἤγατος, he wrote with ink, Plut.
During; διὰ πάσης τῆς νύκτος, during the whole night, Herodot.

15*
GOVERNMENT.

After; 
Above;
In;
Among;
Near;

"Ομηρος τετίμακε δ' ἀνθρώπων, Homer has honored him among men, Pind.

διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου, after a long time, Æschyl.
Sins ἄξιον διὰ «'Ανδών, above all worth seeing, Herodot.

diὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, to have in one's hand, Athen.

Ὅμηρος τετίμακε δὲ ἀνθρώπων, Homer has honored him among men, Pind.

κατεστρατοπέδευσι διὰ τῆς πόλεως, he encamped near the city, Polyb.

διὰ τίλους, continually, Isocr.; διὰ τρίτου ἵνα, every third year, Herodot.

ἀρχὸς, Ὅμηρος τετίμακε δὲ ἀνθρώπων, Homer has honored him among men, Pind.

κατεστρατοπέδευσι διὰ τῆς πόλεως, he encamped near the city, Polyb.

κατεστρατοπέδευσι διὰ τῆς πόλεως, he encamped near the city, Polyb.

With the Accusative.

On account of; 
By means of; 
By;
Through;
In;

With the Genitive.

At;
Of;
Against;
Upon;
In;
Under;
From;
Through;

By;

With the Accusative.

According to; καθ' Ὀμηρον, according to Homer, Plato.

During; ἀλάμεινα κατὰ δ' ἔλθα τῶν πλάσων, they pipe during the whole voyage, Herodot.

In the time of; τῶν Ἐχιναίων κατὰ τὰ Ἑβροὶ Μέγατα ἀρχιτέχνης φῆλη, he says that Meges governed the Echinades in the time of the Trojan war, Strabo.

Through; κατὰ τίνιν ἔλθα, through the whole city, Dionys. Hal.

In; κατὰ φάκα, he dwells in heaven, Eurip.

Among; κατὰ ἰδιωτὰ πυκνὰ κυψέλας, we lay among the thick bushes, Hom.

Κατὰ, at, according to,

With the Genitive.

κατὰ σκοποῦ τεξίων, to shoot at a mark, Herodian.
κατὰ τοίνυ τῆς δημίου, the same must be said of virtue, Plut.
κατὰ γῆς κατὰ τοῦ πέμπτου ἵνα, to produce witnesses against me, Plato.
κατὰ γῆς κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.

καθ' ὕδατος διαιτώμενα, living in the water, Lucian.

κατὰ τῆς γῆς, to go under the earth, Plato.
κατὰ τῆς γῆς, to go under the earth, Plato.
κατὰ τῆς γῆς ναί, he dwells in heaven, Eurip.
κατὰ τῆς γῆς ναί, he dwells in heaven, Eurip.
κατὰ τῆς γῆς, to go under the earth, Plato.
κατὰ τῆς γῆς ναί, he dwells in heaven, Eurip.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου διισσάρα, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου διισσάρα, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου διισσάρα, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
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κατὰ τῆς νῆσου διισσάρα, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου διισσάρα, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
κατὰ τῆς νῆσου, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
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κατὰ τῆς νῆσου, they were dispersed through the island, Polyb.
CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS. 175

By; κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ Σαλασσον, by land and by sea, Isocr.
Near; κατὰ τύμβον, near the tomb, Æschyl.
Before; ἵνα σοι κατ' ὕπαθμῳ λίγη, that he may speak to you before your face, Aristoph.
Opposite to; κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίου ἵστες Πέρσας, he placed the Persians opposite to the Lacedaemonians, Herodot.
At; κατ' αὐτῶν ἢ ὅπου, he continually looked at them, Hom.
To; ἵνα κατὰ στρατόν, they came to the army, Hom.
Towards; ἢπιος κατὰ τοὺς πολίτες, mild towards the citizens, Herodot.
After; κατ' αὐτῶν ἀλλι παρασκευασμένοι, after him others ascended, Herodot.
On account of; αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νίκην ὑπεριδόντες, having sighted him on account of his youth, Thucyd.
Concerning; ἵστεμεν τὸν πόλεμον κατὰ τὸν ἄπειρον, questioning the envoy concerning his coming, Herodot.
With; κατ' ἰσούιον ἰστόκος, he commands with authority, Mark, i. 27.
About; κατ' ἰσακχιλιοὺς ἄνδρας, about six thousand men, Herodot.
It is often put with the accusative to denote the end of an action; κατὰ ἀνὴν ἱππόκατον, having sailed out in order to collect plunder, Herodot. Also to serve as a circumlocution of the genitive; ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἔλαιον ἀνατολή, the rising of the sun, Polyb.
κατὰ ἰσονί, by himself, Demosth.; κατὰ μῆνα, every month, Aristoph.; κατ' ἰσακτό ἰσακτος, every year, Plato; κατὰ τρισακχιλιούς, four thousand at a time, Xen.; κατὰ φῦλα, by tribes, Hom.

"Τπερ, above.

With the Genitive.

Above; τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπὶ τῶν μαστῶν φαίνετο, the water of the river appeared above their breasts, Xen.
Over; ἡμῶν τὰφεὼν ὑπὲρ, leaping over the trenches, Soph.
Beyond; ἐκ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ἢσιρ Αἰγύατος, from Ethiopia which is beyond Egypt, Thucyd.
For; ὡς τῶν Ἐλλήνων μάχεσθαι, to fight for the Greeks, Plato.
On account of; Σεύθῃ ὑπὲρ ἀντίχειραν ὑπὶς ὑμῶν, being hated by Seuthes on account of you, Xen.

By; λῖνος' ὑπὲρ μακάρων, I pray by the Gods, Apoll. Rh.
Concerning; ὡς ὑπὲρ τῶν στίχης κατιψυχόσκετο μου, what he falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace, Demosth.

With the Accusative.

Above; ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὑπὲρ Σαλμωρίας, in the plain above Selymbria, Xen.
Of number; ὅπερ ὑπὲρ μυρίάδας ἀνθρώπων, above twenty thousand men, Herodot.
Over; μετὰ τῶν ὑπὲρ ἱματος, they throw it over the house, Herodot.
Beyond; ὑπὲρ τὴν τίμην φρονίμων, to have a spirit beyond his purses, Lucian.
Against; ὑπὲρ μῖσον, against destiny, Hom.
Upon; ἀνὰ Γαργαρῷ ἁμφὶ σάμων, sitting upon the summit of mount Gargarus, Hom.

In; ἀνὰ ναυσὶν, in ships, Eurip.

With; χρυσίῳ ἀνὰ σκήσερῳ, with a golden sceptre, Hom.

Through; ἀνὰ στραςὸν, through the army, Hom.

During; ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον, during this war, Herodot.

Among; ἀνὰ στραςὸν, among the army, Hom.

At; ἀνὰ ναυσὶν, at the hollow ships, Hom.

To; Δάμιον ἀνὰ ναυσὶν ἁλιτ, came to the Latmian forest, Theocr.

Up; ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν λίειν, to sail up the river, Herodot.

Upon; ἀνὰ κράτος, upon, by reason of, with all his might, Xen.; ἀνὰ μέρος, by turns, in succession, alternately, Eurip.; ἀνὰ μέσον, in the midst, between, 1 Cor. vi. 5.; ἀνὰ τοῦ ταμαρίου, by turns, yearly, Herodot.; μηδὲ ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας ἔχειν, neither have two coats apiece, Luke, ix. 8.

By reason of; ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον, they not discovering them by reason of the darkness, Thucyd.

L. The prepositions ἀμφὶ, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, govern the genitive, dative, and accusative; as,

Ἀμφὶ, about.

With the Genitive.

About; ἀμφὶ τῶν οἰκεόν τῆς πόλεως, dwelling about this city, Herodot.

Concerning; ἀμφὶ πολέμου φιλόσφιρος, to sing concerning love, Hom.

For; μαχητῶν πολεμοῦ ἀμφὶ ἄλγης, they fight for a little fountain, Hom.

By; Φαέτων ἀμφὶ, by Phaetus, Apoll. Rh.

With the Dative.

About; σίδοις ἂγνισιν ἀμφὶ οὐκαίνοι, he rends the robes about his body, Æschyl.

Concerning; ἦλθεν ἀμφὶ πολέμου, I intended to inquire concerning my husband, Hom.

For; ἀμφὶ Ελένη νήπας, you fought for Helen, Hom.

With; ἀμφὶ τοῖς ἀμφὶ ῥηγνύσι, pierced with his talons, Hesiod.

Near; ἅρπναι τρίς ἀμφὶ οὐν, he fell near him, Hom.

Upon; φίλοι γὰρ ἀμφὶ ἀμφὶ Σιδωνίων γυναικῶν, for he carries upon his back a Sidonian woman, Anac.
Against: λόγους ἀνέστη, τοὺς μὲν 'Ἀτριδῶν κάτα, τοὺς δὲ ἀμφὶ 'Οδυσσεῖ, he uttered speeches, some against the Atridae, some against Ulysses, Soph.

With the Accusative.

About; ἀμφὶ τὴν κάμινον ἔχω τὰ πολλὰ, I am commonly about the stove, Lucian. Of time; ἀμφὶ Πλατανίων δύον, about the setting of the Pleiads, Æschyl. Of number; ἀμφὶ τὰ ξύλα στάδια, about sixty stadia, Xen.

Nearer; ἀμφὶ δὲ παρὰ τὸ γέφυραν ἕξαεις, the sword was broken near the hill, Hom.

To; ἀμφὶ ἀλα ἐγείρα 'Αχιλλείς, to confine the Greeks to the sea, Hom.

Concerning; ἀλλὰ δὲ ὁδὸν ὑπάνεται ἐκ ἑπάκολο τῶν μόδων τῶν ἀμφὶ τῶν 'Ιλισών, there was no other memorial here of the fables concerning Jason, Arrian.

For; νίκας ἴνα γράφῃ ἀμφὶ βοηθῶν, a contest arose for driving away the oxen, 'Hom.

Upon.

With the Genitive.

Upon; ἴστιν δὲ ἐπὶ λίφων, they stand upon an eminence, Herodot.

Over; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τῶν ἱκετῶν Νικαρχὺν, over these he left Nicarchus, Polyb.

In; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τῶν χιλεῖσθεῖν, having in his hand a mouse, Herodot.

By; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς Πελαίτες ἱστείας, they stood by the sea, Polyb.

Before; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς μαρτύρωσι, before so many witnesses, Lucian.

Towards; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τῷ Μάλλοις, he sailed towards Miletus, Thucyd.

Against; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς Φεύγας ἱστείας, he went against Phrygia, Xen.

In the time of; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τῆς Κρόνου, in the time of Saturn, Hesiod.

Of; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς Λύκους παλῶν σαλών, speaking of the beautiful boy, Plato.

From; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς Δίκυους χικέων τῶν ἱππάρχους, the Lyceans had their name from Lycus, Herodot.

In, by themselves, apart, Herodot. ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς ἱππάρχους, four deep, Thucyd.; ἵνα ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς Φανόκαρας, the descent was by one at a time, Xen.

With the Dative.

Upon; ἰστὸν ἐπὶ τῇ κινήττους ξίφεων, having a vessel upon her head, Herodot.

Over; ὥν γὰρ ὑπὸν κινήττους ἡμῶν ἐν αὐτώ̂ς ὑπεκρινίν, for I did not leave a keeper over my possessions, Hom.

In; ὥν ἐπὶ τῷ ιερῷ Λήσιν, οὗ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν, both in war and in any other business, Hom.

With; ἰστῶν ἐπὶ τῇ κινήττους διαινίβοι, they eat meat with their bread, Xen.

At; ἐπὶ τῆς 'Αλκηνοῦ λακαίας, at the river Hales, Thucyd.

To; κινηττῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ἱγανοὺς, created to good works, Ephes. ii. 10.

Against; κινήττους ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀρκάδῳ ἐπὶ τῇ Ζώλη, stirring up the Arcadians against Sparta, Herodot.

Before; ἐπὶ τῶν τῶν κατάληκτων, before these judges, Aristoph.

After; κινηττῶν ἐπὶ πάντων Φιλικῶν, after him Phereclus rose up, Xen.
Besides; ἄλλα τι πάλιν ὥσ τις πάθημα καθά, besides these we suffered many other misfortunes, Hom.

For; ιματμεν αὐτὶν ὥσ τις νοσί, they admired him for his wisdom, Plato.

Concerning; ἄλλα τε πόλλ᾽ ἰσὶ τοῖς πάθομεν κακὰ, besides these we suffered many other misfortunes, Hom.

In the power of; τω τοῖς θεοῖς δ᾽ ἐσσί, it is in the power of the gods, Plato.

It is often put with the dative to express condition; ἔρχεο ἐπὶ δώροις, come on condition of receiving presents, Hom.

Also design; δέχεοιν τοῦ πόλιμον ἀξίνας, we shall seem to depart in order to make war, Xen.

With the Accusative.

Upon; ἀνιπήδησεν ἐπὶ σὺν ἵππον, he leaped upon his horse, Xen.

Over; βασιλεύσει ἐφὶ σὸν οἶκον ῾Ιακὼδ, he shall reign over the house of Jacob, Luke, i. 33.

To; ἔρωι ἐν εἰδαύματο αὐφὸν ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, they admired him for his wisdom, Plato.

Towards; ἔρωι ἐν σήκω πόντῳ, looking towards the purple sea, Hom.

Against; ἕκαντες ἐν τοῖς Διός, he marched against the Ethio- pians, Herodot.

Among; ἔχλε ἐπ᾽ ἀνθρώπους, you became celebrated among men, Hom.

By; ἔδήουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, they ravaged the country for two days, Thucyd.

Till; ἔδοκιν ὥς, I slept till morning, Hom.

About; τοῦ φηνοῦν, about three hundred, Herodot.

It is often put with verbs of motion, in order to show the ob- ject of them; ἐκεῖ σὲ ἐάλθον ἐκ' ἀγγύς, I came to you to get money, Xen.

With the Genitive.

With; τὰ πάλλα ἐμμερεύομεν μὲν αὐτῶ, we commonly spent the day with him, Plato.

Among; τοῦ ζωοῦν τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐμμερεύομεν, to be first by means of virtue, Xen.

By means of; ἔχρηστηριάζοντο τῇ χώρῃ, they consulted the oracle concerning the country, Herodot.

Against; ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, they ravaged the country for two days, Thucyd.

With the Dative.

Among; γνησιί πάτατος τίμι μὲν ὅλοι, I am the youngest among you, Hom.

In; σὲ μητρὸς ἐχαλλοῦσα φίλους, carrying you in her arms, Callim.

With; τῷ μιτρᾶ χειρὶν ἕμεννατο Θείος Ἀσίλλων, him Apollo caught with his hands, Hom.

By; χαίται ἐκ ζύμων μικρὰς τίμις ἀνίμασιν, their manes were shaken by the blowing of the wind, Hom.

With the Accusative.

After; μιτρᾶ τῶν Σάντων Δαρίου, after the death of Darius, Herodot.

Of rank or degree; ἐν φιλᾶ μάλων μιτρᾶ ὅλοι, whom I love the most after you, Aristoph.
To: ἵματι (Ion. for ἵματι) μετὰ σαυτὴ ἴματι, let us go to my son, Hom.
In: μέτα μὲν τὰ χέρια ἤχων, having a club in his hands, Alciphr.
Into: ἰδίς μετὰ Κασπίδα βάλλει, the Oxus falls into the Caspian sea, Dionys. Per.

Among: εἰ φανε με ῥῆμας ἵματι ἐπιναι, they say that you are the best among your coevals, Hom.

Besides: οὐ καὶ Δαμηδῶν ἀρχηγὸς μεταφερ᾽ ψαλτή, what chiefs there are among the Greeks besides Achilles, Hom.

Against: ὧδε τί παρατάσσεις μέγας, he sinned against the immortal gods, Hesiod.

By: οὔτε νύκτωρ, οὔσε μεθ᾽ ἡμέραν, neither by night nor by day, Plato.

Sometimes it is put with the accusative to express the end of an action; τὸ χρύσων ἦλατο μετὰ λαβοῦν, he sailed in order to get the golden fleece, Theoc.

Παρὰ, from, at, to.

With the Genitive.

From: παρὰ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος δῶρα λαζεῖν, to receive presents from Agamemnon, Plato.

Near: παρὰ κυανῶν πετρῶν, near the Cyanean rocks, Soph.

By: τοῦτο παρὰ τοίς κυδοκυδοῦσι, let this be shown by you, Xen.

With the Dative.

At: μένων παρὰ τω, remaining at the ships, Hom.

With: παρὰ εἰς κατίλυμα, they lodged with you, Demosth.

In: παρ᾽ Ὀμήρῳ Διομήδης Αδαμῆς, in Homer Diomedes says, Plato.

To: ἰναί παρὰ Τισαφέρνα, to go to Tissaphernes, Xen.

With the Accusative.

To: ἵνα παρ᾽ ἡμῖν, he came to us, Plato.

Near: παρὰ κατάνον κοιμήσαντο, they slept near him, Hom.

During: παρὰ τὴν χρόνον, during the whole time, Demosth.

At: παρὰ τὴν σαμπόσια, they do these things at their entertainments, Herodot.

Through: παρὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ, through the whole army, Thucyd.

Against: παρὰ τοῦ νόμου, against the laws, Demosth.

Above, more than: ἵνι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων, he labored above the others, Xen.

Below: ἤλεγχα τῶν βραχύ καὶ παρὰ ἀγγίζων, thou hast reduced him a little below the angels, Psa. viii. 5.

By reason of: εἰκώρει τοίς καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἱμαειρίαν, they have confidence by reason of their experience, Aristot.

From: ἤγιναμένα παρὰ τούτῳ εὐμελίναι, I think that safety is from this, Plato.

Besides: εἰς τοῖς παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων, there are not others besides these, Aristoph.

Except: τινὰς παρὰ διός ἡμῖν, I received forty stripes except (or save) one, 2 Cor. xi. 24.

παρὰ τετέραν ἡμῖν, every fourth day, Polyb.; παρὰ ἐλύγοι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκολούθων, I came within a little of dying, Isocr.; παρὰ ἐλύγοι ἐναςύντρο πολλά Κλάερον, they esteemed Cleander of little consideration, Xen.
**Government.**

**Περὶ, about.**

**With the Genitive.**

About; σι λέγεις περὶ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως; what do you say about Achilles? Plato.

For; γεῖς περὶ τηδεὶ μαχόμεθα, let us fight for this land, Tyrt.

From; γελάματα περὶ τοῖς Δικειμόνιοι, I bring letters from Decireum, Lucian.

Above; περὶ τῶν ξένων ἔλεγον, to be above all others, Hom.

**With the Dative.**

About; περὶ τοῖς αὐχήσεως, about their necks, Herodot.

For; διοίκης περὶ τῆς Ποτίδαιας, fearing for Potidea, Thucyd.

Through; περὶ διπλώματι φύγον, they fled through fear, Pind.

By; ἱππόμαλχος περὶ δοξῆς, transfixed by the spear, Hom.

**With the Accusative.**

About; περὶ τὰ τῆς οἰκίας, dwelling about the marshes, Herodot.

Of time; καταλαμβάνουσι τοῖς ἀρίστου ἁριω σφήνως, they overtake them about dinner-time, Thucyd. Of number; περὶ τισσα-κάτων τάλαντων, about forty talents, Lys.

Towards; περὶ τῶν ἐνθάμ μέν ὑπο νίκας, they are just towards the people, Aristoph.

Against; περὶ τοῖς Θεοὶς ἡματαίας, to offend against the gods, Isocr.

**Πρὸς, from, near, to.**

**With the Genitive.**

From; πρὸς Δίος σε οἰκουμενίς, all are from Jupiter, Hom.

By; ἀδελφικῶς ἱνά πρὸς ἀνδρός, to be governed by one man, Eurip.

In obtestation; πρὸς Θεῶν, by the gods, Soph.

For; δοκεῖς πρὸς τῆς λίγης, you seem to speak for me, Plato.

Near; τοῖς ἑστρατευομένους, they are near the sea, Thucyd.

Towards; πρὸς ἑστρατευόμενοι ἑστρατευόμενοι τῆς ἡμέρας, giving his vote against an enemy, Dionys. Hal.

Before; πρὸς Θεῶν οἰκουμενίς, impious before the gods, Xen.

Under; πρὸς ἢλιον ἰσχυόν ὑφαίνεις, you may weave the web under another, Hom.

Of time; πρὸς ἢλιον ἤκεν, it is the part of a man of sense, Aristoph.; πρὸς καταλαμμένης τοῦ ἀδικήματος, on the father’s, mother’s side, Æschin.; οἱ πρὸς αἰτεῖν, the relations by blood, Soph.

**With the Dative.**

Near; πολλισταῖτε πρὸς λάφυ τοῖς, they encamped near a certain emi-

nence, Thucyd.

In; πρὸς τοῖς ἀγώνων οἰκίαις τῶν παιδία καπ εις, to carry the children in their arms, Plut.

Upon; μὴ πρὸς χθον, they lay upon the ground, Hom.
Besides; ὅρα τῶν ἐλεγμῶν τινωσκῶν, besides what has been said answer this also, Plato.

For; ἐπικυρίως τίνην αὐτῶν τρόπον ἅπαξ ἐκείνης αἰσχύνης, they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good, Xen.

With the Accusative.

To; ἤσαν ὅλον, they went to Olympus, Hesiod.

Towards; πλησίον ἔλευς, he sailed towards the west, Herodot.

Of dispositions; πρὸς πρὸς ἐνέσεσα, how is he disposed towards you? Plato.

Against; πρὸς κάτω, ἀνέρα μια λάυντος, do not kick against the pricks, Aeschyl.

According to; πρὸς τὴν ἄκιντα ἰδιοῦς ἱδίων, they gave to each according to his desert, Xen.

In comparison; πρὸς Ὁδίν πάϊνας ἐπικῦρίας, in comparison with a God he will with;

appear an ape, Plato.

On account of; πρὸς τὴν ἡμίφυτην ἐν γάμω ἤσαν, on account of this vision I hastened the nuptials, Herodot.

With; ἐξηκοσίου πρὸς βασιλέως, they made an alliance with the king, Thucyd.

Between; πρὸς τοῖς ἑμῖν πρὸς τίς φιλίας, a proof of the friendship that is between us, Isocr.

Besides; ἔτι πρὸς τοῦτο διαδήλωσα, if besides this you teach them, Xen.

For; πρὸς τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἐκθέσατο, they used it for the trophy, Thucyd.

About; ἐν πρὸς ἡμῖν, it was about day-break, Lys.

Of number; πρὸς ἑκατόσεκτς, about seven hundred, Xen.

Under.

With the Genitive.

Under; ὑπὸ γῆς, under the earth, Hesiod.

From; ὑπὸ νέων ὑπὸ ἀκμῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν, deliver the sons of Greece from the darkness, Hom.

By; ἔμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ πολλῶν, they are praised by the multitude, Plato; ἐκεῖνος ὑπὸ Νικάνδρου, he was slain by Nicander, Xen.

According to; Ζηνὸς ὑπ᾽ ἄγγελινον, according to the command of Jupiter, Hom.

For, by reason of; χορεύειν ὑπ᾽ ἡδονῆς, to dance for joy, Aristoph.

With; ἐν παρθένῳ ἐκάμει, to convey with pomp, Herodot.

To; ἐν παρθένῳ κόσμῳ, to sing to the piper, Theog.

Under, close under; ὑπὸ τῆς ὁλῆς, near the city, Thucyd.

Near, close under; ὑπὸ τῆς ὁλῆς, near the city, Thucyd.

Before; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἠρμοῦ, before such a witness, Herodian.

By; ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρῆς τυπεὶς, struck by my spear, Hom.
For; ὑπὸ διήματι κυλάγων, crying out for fear, Apoll. Rh.
With; ὑπὸ φωτὶ σωλῆς προῆ, he went forward with much light, Plut.
To; ὑπὸ βασιλῆς χορεοῦν, dancing to the lyre, Anacr.

With the Accusative.
Under; ὑπὸ τῶν σωλῆς τῶν ἦκτων υπάνθρω πᾶσιν, a dog ran under the horse's feet, Herodot.
To; αἴσχυντες ἄνδρες ὑπὸ "Ιλίου ἦλθεν, he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy, Hom.
Behind; καὶ μὲν ἰδέαν κατακρύνεται ὑπὸ τὴν Σόφην, and she conceals him behind the door, Herodot.
About; ὑπὸ τῶν χρόνων τῶν, about this time, Thucyd.

Obs. 1. ὡς is often used for πρὸς or εἰς: as, ἦλθεν ὡς ἐμὲ, he came to me, Demosth.; ἔπεμπον πρέσθεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθήναιους, they sent ambassadors to the Athenians, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Prepositions are sometimes separated from their cases; as, τῷ εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεω ἀρμάτα θήτην, (for εἰς ἀμφοτέρω) Hom.; ἐν γάρ σε τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ ἀναφέρειμαι, (for ἐν τῇ νυκτί,) Herodot. vi. 69. They are also frequently placed after; as, μάγιν ἐς, Hom.; ἔναι πέτρας ἀπὸ, Eurip.; φιλοσοφίας πέρι, Plato.

Obs. 3. The poets sometimes join a preposition with the latter only of two nouns, where it should stand with both; as, ἐγὼ σε μετέρχομαι τῶν ϑεῶν, (sc. πρὸς,) Herodot.; ἔρχονται πεδίοι, (sc. διὰ,) Hom.; τοξεύει ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, (sc. τοῦ,) you shoot at this man, Soph.; ἀντίπλανον αἱ νῆσος αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, (sc. σὺν,) the ships were lost with all on board, Xen.; ἀνεχώρησε τῷ υπερτῷ, (sc. σὺν,) he returned with the army, Thucyd.; τί μοι ὀργίζῃ; (instead of διὰ τί;) why are you angry with me? Xen.

Obs. 4. Prepositions are frequently used as adverbs, without a case; as, οὐ δὲ τὰδε λέγω, δράσω δὲ πρὸς, Eurip.; μετά δὲ, ἐλεγε τὰδε, Herodot.

Obs. 5. Prepositions are often understood; as, ἄγω σε μετέρχομαι τῶν Θεῶν, (sc. πρὸς, ) Herodot.; ξυχοντιν δειδοῦ, (sc. διὰ,) Hom.; τοξεύει ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, (sc. κατά,) you shoot at this man, Soph.; ἀνέφυγε τῷ στρατῷ, (sc. σὺν,) the ships were lost with all on board, Xen.; ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ, (sc. σὺν,) he returned with the army, Thucyd.; τί μοι ὀργίζῃ; (instead of διὰ τί;) why are you angry with me? Xen.

LI. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself; as,

ἀλώτινα τῷ ἀρμάτασι, he leaps from the chariot.
καὶ φίλλα κατακρύντος ἀλλήλων, throwing the leaves at one another.
ἐνυπίκειν τῇ Δήμητρι, he played at dice with Ceres.
ἀνεχωρήσε τῶν νῆσι τῶν οἰκεῖων, having carried their ships over the isthmus.
CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

κατίγνωσαν ἁπάντων θάνατον, Thucyd.; ἐμοῦ καταγελῶσι, Plato; προ

παραμελήσεις Πειλοσοννήσου, Herodot.; ἐδιέφριψα τῇ Ἰδή, Lucian; πολὺς ὅμως ἐξ ὧν προσωπεῖν, Plato.

Obs. 1. This rule takes place only when the preposition would have the same sense and the same case if standing immediately before the noun. Sometimes the preposition is repeated; as, καταγερουθομ πατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes a case different from that required by the preposition in composition is used; as, λοιπὸς προσωπούμυν καταγερουθομ, Plato; καταγελάσαι ἡμῖν, Herodot.; ἔδιπλον τὴν Πειρείδα χώραν, Id.; ἐμφανύσαι πατρίδος, Soph.; τῶν εἰσιδίον τυχόν, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often separated from the verbs with which they are compounded; as, κατὰ λοιπὸν αἰχμῆν, (for λοιπὸν ἀναμύναι,) Hom.; κατὰ μὲν ἱκανῶν Δεμιοῦ τόλμην, κατὰ δὲ Χαράδραν, Herodot. viii. 33.

Obs. 4. The prepositions with which some verbs are compounded are not unfrequently used for the compounds themselves; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for ἐγὼ σάμα, ἀνα for ἀνάστης, or ἀνάστηθι, arise thou.
GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

I. Figures which relate to Orthography and Etymology.

Prosthēsis is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word; as, ὁμικρός for μικρός, ἐπαλέμπαι for ἐλέμπαι. Epenthēsis is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as, ἐπιλαθῆς for ἐπιλαθής, ἀδελφεῖος for ἀδελφός. Paragōge is the addition of one or more letters to the end of a word; as, λογοσ for λόγος, ἡσθα for ἦσθα.

Aphārēsis is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word; as, κεῖνος for ἐκεῖνος, εἴθω for λείθω. Syncope is the taking of one or more letters from the middle of a word; as, κεκμηκώς for κεκμηκώς, πρόμος for πρόμαχος. Aposeope is taking from the end of a word; as, δῶ for δῶμα, ἔκταν for ἔχτανον, from κτείνω.

Tmesis is the separation of the parts of a compound word by the insertion of another; as, ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἄμῦναι for λοιγὸν ἄμυναι. Metathēsis is the transposition of letters; as, καρδία for καρδία, ἐπάρϑον for ἔπαρϑον, from πέρϑω. Anarthōsis is the putting of one letter for another; as, πόρω for πόρος, ἀδιμῆ for ὀσμή.

Synerēsis is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters; as, τείχει for τείχει. Crasis is the contraction of two syllables into one, with a change of vowels; as, τείχος for τείχει. Synalepha is the uniting of syllables in different words, either by dropping vowels; as, καὶ ὁμ. or οἶκον, or ὁμ. or by contracting them; as, ὁμαίων for τὸ ὁμαίον, τοῦμον for τὸ ἐμόν. Diarēsis divides one syllable into two; as, παῖς for παις.

II. Figures which relate to Syntax.

Ellipsis is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense. The following, with what have been elsewhere given, are some of the principal examples of this figure; but its limits are far from being accurately defined, some allowing it a wider field than others, and indeed than seems to belong to it.

Ellipsis of substantives. ἡ Κορινθία, ἡ ἀλλοτρία, ἡ βάρδαρος, ἡ βασιλεία, (sc. γῆ, or χώρα,) Thucyd.; κατὰ τῇ τῆς ἐμῆν, (sc. γνώμην, or δόξα,) Plato; ἐς πατρὸς, ἐς ἡμέτερον, (80. δόμον, or οἶκον,) Hom.; κατά τῷ ἑπικύρων, (sc. ἐθνός,) Thucyd.; τῇ ἕστερη, τῇ τελευταίῃ, (sc. ἡμέρη,) Herodot.; ἐν τῷ παρόντι,
GRAMMATICAL FIGURES. 185°

(see. nee Thucyd.; ἄγε ἡμᾶς τὴν ἐπὶ Βαθυλῶνος, τὴν λοιπὴν ἐπορεύϑη, (sc. ὁδὸν,) Xen.; σαρήστεται πολλὰς, ὀλιγάς, (sc. πληγής,) Luke xii. 47, 48.; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσέλθειν, (sc. πράγματα,) Demosth.; ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρθαρικῷ, (sc. στρατεύματ,) Xen.; τὴν κυθερινῆ τὴν ῥητορικὴ, τὴν δικανικὴ, (80. τέχνη,) Plato; ἐκ τῶν τῆς πόλεως, (sc. χρημάτων,) Ἀσчис.; τὸ τῶν τῶν, (sc. χρόνων,) Ἀνδοκ.; τὰ ἐπὶ Ἐράκης, (sc. χωρία, or μέρη,) Thucyd.

Ellipsis of verbs. ἐτοιμὸς ἔγωγε μανϑάνειν, (sc. εἰμὶ,) Plato; ἢ ὕμνῳ σὺ ἀπιστεῖν (sc. ἐστί) ἢ ὧν, (ι. ἐστὶ.) Plato.; λαβὲ τὴν μάχηναν εἶτα ὡς μαχητικῆς σφάξεις τὸν ὑπέρ, (for ἐτα ὡς ὡς ὡς σφάξεις,) Aristoph.; ἀπείρον, καὶ μη καταλείπῃ τὴν δικαιασίαν, (for καὶ σκοπεῖτε μη καταλείπῃ;) Lucian; ἐι δὲ κε Τρῳς μαχομα, μήπως με περιστεσίως, (for δείδω μήπως με περιστεσίως,) Ἑμο.; σὺ μὴ βλέπῃς τὸν, (for ἐι δὲ καὶ μὴ χαλεπήνητε) Lucian; ἐν τῷ τότε, (SC. γενέσθω,) Ἀνδοκ.; τὰ ἐπὶ Θρᾴκης, (SC. χωρεύς) Thucyd.

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express the sense; as, ἦδεν ὄφθαλμοι, Hom.; ἔφη λέγων, Soph.; μεγαύθει μέγας, Herodot.; νῦν μοι ἐπιφύσον σωτέον, Lucian.

Polysynthia is the use of conjunctions where they are not grammatically necessary; as, τα μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Θεοὺς φανερῶς ζην καὶ ποιῶν καὶ λέγον, Χεθ.; Ἀπειδάδιε τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμοδες Ἀχαϊοι, Hom.

Hendiadys is the expression of that which is in reality one, as if there were two; as, εἴτω δὲ προλείποι ἡ ᾠμή καὶ τὸ σώμα, (for ἡ ᾠμή τοῦ σώματος,) Thucyd.

Periphrasis, or circumlocution, is the use of several words to express one thing; as, ἄστυ Σοῦσων, (for Σοῦσα,) Ἀeschyl.; σῶς χρῆμα μέγα, (for μέγας σῶς,) Herodot.; τὸ διὸν ὄμμα, (for Ζεῦς,) Ἀeschyl.; οἷς, κοῦροι Ἀχαϊῶν, (for οὶ Ἑλληνες,) Hom.; Κάστορος βία, Pind.; βίη Ἡρακλῆς, Hom., (for Κάστωρ, Ἡρακλῆς, but with the collateral idea of strength or power.)

Hyperbaton is the transgression of the common order or arrangement of words; as, ἡ ἡλιθεν ἤξων, (for ἡ ἤξων ἡλιθε,) Thucyd.

Anastrópe is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first; as, φιλοσοφίας πέρι, (for περὶ φιλοσοφίας,) Plato; ἐτίθει πάφα, (for παρετίθει,) Hom.; πόνου χωρίς, Soph.

Hystérion protéron is when that is put last, which, according to the sense, should be first; as, ὥϊε πύλας, καὶ ἀπώσει ὅχημας, (for ἀπώσει ὅχημας, καὶ ὥϊε πύλας,) Hom.

Hyphallage is when two words mutually exchange their respective cases; as, ἄστων εὐφρόνη, (for εὐφρόνη ἄστων,) Soph.

Synchysis is a confused arrangement of words, by which the sense is obscured; as, οὐδεὶς πω πρῶτον ὠρακάς Ῥωμαίων κατεστρέφωτο ἀδρόους, (for οὐδεὶς πω πρῶτον Ῥωμαίων τοὺς ὠρακάς κατεστρέφωτο ἀδρόους,) Pausan.

Anacoluthon takes place, when the latter part of a sentence does not agree in syntax with the former; as, τοὺς Συρακούσιος κατάπληξες ἐγένετο ὁρῶντες, (for ὁρῶντες, or οἱ Συρακούσιοι κατεπλάνησαν,) the Syracusans were surprised when they saw, Thucyd.; ὅ δ' Ἀσσύριος, ὁ Βαβυλωνία τε ἤξων καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀσσύριαν, ἦν μὲν οἷς ἀπέπεσαν μὲν ἄξειν οὐ μεῖον δυσμυλων, (for ἄξει, or τὸν Ἀσσύριον ἄξειν,) but the Assyrian, who is possessed of Babylon and the rest of Assyria, I think will bring not less than twenty thousand horse, Xen.
PROSODY.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

Syllables, with respect to their quantity, are either long or short.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short one; as, τυπτετῖ.

Some syllables are common; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short; as the second syllable in θύγατρες.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets; thus η and ω are always long, ε and ο always short.

A, i, and u, are called doubtful, because they are long in some syllables, short in others, and common in others; as, ὄπαδὸς, φῆγινος, ὧδωρ or ὧδωρ.

The rules of quantity may be divided into those which apply to syllables long by nature or by position; to the doubtful vowels in the first and middle syllables, 1. before vowels or diphthongs, 2. before single consonants; and to the doubtful vowels in final syllables.

SYLLABLES LONG BY NATURE.

I. Circumflexed syllables, diphthongs, and single vowels produced by contraction, as well as η and ω, are long by nature; as,

διλφῖνες, δούλεος, ὑπᾶδὸς, ἄκων for ἀΐκων, ὑδωρ for τὰ ἀγαδὰ, τἀμὰ for σὰ ἐμά.

Exc. A long vowel or a diphthong is generally shortened at the end of a word, and sometimes at the beginning, before another vowel or diphthong; as,

εἰσίτω, ἢ πτω κὺνατιν ἐν ἱματίαν ζῆμαισ, Ημ. εἶδε γί θυ ωδίνατι ποτα πιλασατε αγνι, Ιδ.
Obs. Sometimes also a long vowel or a diphthong is shortened before a con-
sonant; as, εἰ δὲ καὶ ἐσφαλμαῖ φίλην ἔσκερε δαν. Hom. But such 
readings are generally thought to be false, and others have been substituted for 
them; thus, εἰ δὲ καὶ ἐσφαλμαῖ ἐπομε φίλην.

SYLLABLES LONG BY POSITION.

II. A syllable in which a short or common vowel 
precedes two consonants, or a double consonant, 
is long by position; as,

ἀσύλλογῖσφος, ἡσιγαζάντων, οἶνος οἷς ταξίωμι, Hom.

Exc. 1. A short vowel before a mute and a liquid, or before 
μν, πτ, κτ, the last even with ρ following, is common; as,

μυτερα δὲ τύχει ήτε εἰ: τὸ γάρ μετέρον ἐπείν ἄρμυος, Phocyl.

Ἀλεμάνη, Ἠγάζην μασσαδὸν Ἡλικτέους, Hesiod.

A short vowel before a middle mute followed by ρ, and before a smooth or 
rough mute followed by any liquid, generally continues short in the comic 
writers.

A short vowel before a middle mute followed by λ, μ, ν, is generally made 
long both in the comic and tragic writers.

Exc. 2. A final short vowel sometimes remains short before 
a word beginning with a double consonant or two single ones; 
as, ὅλησα νάλινων, Hom.; οὔδε Σκάμανδρος, Id.

Also a short vowel sometimes continues short before a final € followed by a 
word beginning with a consonant; as, κρώζει πολύφωνος κορώνη, Arat. But 
such passages are differently read; thus, κρώζει πολύφωνος κορώνη, πολύφωνος 
being used adverbially.

Obs. 1. A short vowel is often made long before a single 
consonant, particularly before a liquid; as, παρὰ φηγμαίν, 
Hom.; πόλιά λισσόμενος, Id.; ἐπείδη, Id.; οἰόλον ὁφῦν, Id.

Obs. 2. A short syllable is sometimes made long before a 
digammated vowel; as, οὗτος οὐ, (for 조음,) Hom.; πρὸς οἰκον 
Ἡλίδος, (for 조음,) Id.; ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἤκε, (for 조음,) Id.

Obs. 3. When three short syllables come together, one of 
them must be made long in heroic verse for the sake of 
measure; as, ἄναντος, Ὑπαμίδης, Ὑγατέρως, διὰ μὲν ἄσπί-
δος, Hom.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE FIRST AND 
MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

1. Before Vowels and Diphthongs.

III. A doubtful vowel before another vowel or 
a diphthong is generally short.
QUANTITY.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Words where it is used in Doric for η' as, ἀοιδ for ἡώς.
2. The oblique cases of γραῦς, νοῦς, ὁς for λαὸς.
3. The Ἑλληνικ genitives in αο and αον' as, Αἰνειαο, Θεαον.
4. The second and third persons singular present indicative
   Ionic of verbs in αο, if the preceding syllable be long; as, μεναιάω but otherwise it is short; as, οὖχ οργας.
5. The present and imperfect of verbs in αο, when the di-
   gamma is supposed to be inserted; as, νοῶ or λαῦμον.
6. Nouns in αον, whether they increase short or long; as, ὀπανος, ὀνος. Except Φαων and a few
   others.
7. Most feminine proper names in αος' as, Θαῖδ, Ναῖς. But
   masculines are short; as, Τάναις.
8. Ἀδανος, ἀναρος, νοιον, ἅτον or αντος, ἄθη, ἁτων with its derivatives
   and compounds, as άτε, τραχαις, αθης, καταγην, &c., αμπανος, αλας and
   several other compounds of άω, αρακαις, βουγαις, δεκ, δεις, ικαις, ιλαις,
   ἀμας and other compounds of πεαμ, πεας, ρας, λας and its derivatives,
   as λαγης, &c., λας, λαρτοφας, καις, καλαντας, πας, παες, παες, παες, συναες.
   with other compounds of ώς the perfect middle of λειω, χαις, χας, good.
   Ἀγραις and other compounds of λας, Ἀμφαιρες, Ἀχαιες, Καταις, Δαις,
   Σηφιδιας, Ταγνις, Χρομαι.

A is common in

ἀγις, ἀγων and ἀγω for ἀεω and ἀω, ἀεδω, ἀεδω, ἀεδωs gen. of ἀες, ἀω,
ἀδω, ἀδω or ἀω, ἀτας, ἀτας.

I is common in

1. Nouns in αω increasing short; as, κοιων, αος. Ἀμφιων,
   αος. Κρονιων and Θριων are common.
2. Comparatives in αω, but in the Attic dialect only; as, βελτιων.
3. Θης, Θηϊς, ταμαι, τάμαις, ταμες, τες, an arrow, poison, with its com-
   pounds, as τεισκ, &c. (but τες, a violet, and its compounds, as τειν, are
   short), τεχας, τες, μετακάς, τελακας, ταις, τις, "Αμπις, "Ιαντις,
   "Ιαντιωνις, "Ιαντις, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος, "Ιαντος.
Y is long in


Y is common in

1. Most verbs in *υω· as, 'Θύω.
2. The oblique cases of some nouns in *υς -νος· as, μῦς, μυός.
3. μυλός, μῦψ, πυκνός, Γηνόν.

2. BEFORE SINGLE CONSONANTS.

IV. A doubtful vowel before a single consonant is short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

3. Gentiles and proper names in *ανος, *ατης, and gentiles in *ανις, *ατις· as, *Γερμανός, *Ιουλιανός, *Σπαρτιάτης, *Ευριπατης, *Βρετανίς, *Σαρδιάτης· Except the gentiles *Λαρδανός, *Λαρδανίς, and some others, as also *Γαλάτης, *Δαλμάτης, *Σαμάρης, *Σαμωρ-μάτης· likewise the proper names *Αλβανός and several more, with all those in *κρατης, as also *Αντιφάτης, *Ευριβάτης, and a few others.
5. Numerals in *ακοσιοι· as, *τρικόσιοι· with *Συρρακόσιος.
6. The third person plural in *αω of verbs; as, *τετυφάς, *τυφάς. Likewise the dative plural of nouns whose dative singular is long by position; as, *για, *τυψάς.
8. The feminine in *ασα of participles; as, *τυφάς.
9. Words which have α Doric for η· as, *εφιλάσα for *εφιλησα.
A is also long in the following words, before

Γ. ἁγνό, to break, and its derivatives, with those of ἁγνό, to lead, as ἁγνὴς, ἁγαθή, ἁγαθός, &c., ἁγνός, ὁ δικαίος ἡγεμόν, ἅγεμος, ἅγαμος, ἅγαμος, ἄγαμος, ἄγαμος, ἄγαμος, ἄγαμος, ἅгу
4. Nouns in ἴνη, ἴνων, ἴνος: as, ἴξηνη, σέλενον, χαλίνος. Except εἰλαπίνη, μυρσίνη, κατίνη, κόσκινον, κρίνον, λίνον, σάτινον, καρκίνος, κότινος, κοφίνος, κυνίδος, λίνος, μύροινος, πύνος, squalidness, σίτος, sometimes σίνος, σπίνος, λαίνη, λίνος, Μύροι-νς, Νινος. Except also adjectives of matter, time, and some others; as, κεφρίνος, ινη, ἴνων Θερινός, ἴνη, ἴνον. ἀληθινὸς, ἴνη, ἴνον" but a few of those denoting time are sometimes long; as, ὁπωρίνος, ἴνη, ἴνων, sometimes ὁπωρινος, ἴνη, ἴνον.

5. Nouns in ιτης, ιτίς: as, πολίτης, Συναφίτης, πολίτις, Συναφίτις. Except κρίτης, κότης; and their compounds.

6. Diminutives in ἴδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἵματι-ιδιον, ἱματιδίον.

7. Verbs in ἴδω, ἴσω, ἴσων, ἴσω, ἴφω: Except τίνω and φινώ, which are long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.
QUANTITY.

1. Nouns in ὑμα, ὑμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις, derived from verbs in υω as, κολύμα, υμος, μυνυτης, λυτωρ, κωκυτος, δακρυτος, μηνυτης, πρεσθυτις. But there are some exceptions, particularly of derivatives from verbs which shorten the penultimate of the perfect passive; as, ἐρυμα, ϑυτηρ, Δυτωρ, δυτος.

2. The oblique cases of words of two terminations; as, Φόρκυν and Φόρκυνος. Also of βομβώς, δολδώς, κηρυξ, κυκώς, κώμυς, γρυς, γυψ. Βέβρως -υκος, is common.

3. Diminutives in υδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἱχθυ-ας, ἱχθυ-ιδιον, ἱχθυδιον.

4. Verbs in υκω, υνω, υρω, υχω as, ἐφυκω, ἔθυνω, κυρω, βούχω.

5. The first future in υω, and first aorist in υσα, of verbs in υω as, φυω, φυσω, ἕφυσα. But with some exceptions; as, χυω, χυσω, ἐκυσα.

6. The first and third singular and third plural present active of polysyllables in υμι as, δεικνυμι, δεικνυσι and in dissyllables throughout.

7. Τ is also long in the following words, before

Β. ἰμυνουρ, ουξ.
Γ. ἰμαρων, ἰμαρων, ἰμαρων, δεικνυμι, δεικνυσι.
PROSODY.

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Δ' Bergder, ἐφρικυδὴς, «ὕδαίνω, κυδάλιμος, κῦδος, μῦδαίνω, μῦδαλίος, ὠρῦδὸν, Θουκυδίδης, Δακύδης, Addn, Δύδια, Δυδὸς, Τυδεὺς, Πυθώνος. In tóµe u is common.

Μ' ἄδομος, ἀκῦμων, ἀμύμων, ἀτρῦμων, δρῦμὸς, ἐπιδῦμίω, ζύμην, ϑυμαρίω, ϑυμίαω, ϑυμὸς, ϑύμόω, κρῦμὸς, κῦμαίνω, λυμαίνω, λύμη, προθυμία, ῥύμη, 'desis, Ὁμὸς, Αἰσῦμη, ᾿Αμῦμωνη, Δύμη, Κύμη, Ἱυμοδόκη, Κυρήνη. In νώνυμος the penultima is common.

S- βουλῦσιος, ϑαλῦσια, λῦσίζωνος, λῦσιμελὴς, λὺςιτελέω, ὀψαραῦσία, prod Qu, ῥυσίδιφρος» ῥῦσιον, pices, reece, φῦσα, φύσαω, Picau, φύσίζοος, xeveds, χρῦσόω, "Αμφρῦσος, Διόνυσος, KαπCions, Λύσανδρος, Λυσιάνασσα, Λὺύσίμαχος, Λύσιππος, Μῦσὶς, Μῦσοὶ, Noca.

Σ- βουλῦσιος, Σαλαίες, λῦσινος, λῦσινος, λυσίτιλεν, ίψαρνινεις, μυσιδά, μυσίδαρφος, μύεις, μύεσ, περυτιτίκος, φῦσα, φῦσαμ, φῦσιαμ, φῦτικος, χρῦσος, χρῦσα, "Ακρούρους, Δίονυσος, Καρικινώς, Δυσακός, Δυσιάνασα, Δυσίμαχος, Δυσιττός, Μυσίς, Μυσι, Νύσα.

Τ- ἀτρυύτων, ἄτυτη, ἄτυτη, βουλυτός, βὐτός, γορῦτῇ, περυτιτίκος, πυτύναις, μῦετα, the reins, a bridle, μῦε, κυτύνεις, κυτύνεις, κυτύνεις, φῦσα, φῦσαμ, φῦσιαμ, φῦτικος, χρῦσος, χρῦσα, "Ακρούρους, Δίονυσος, Καρικινώς, Δυσακός, Δυσιάνασα, Δυσίμαχος, Δυσιττός, Μυσίς, Μυσι, Νύσα.

Φ- ἀλλαξάνει, κύλιφος, κύφος, κυτύνεις, κυτύνεις, κυτύνεις, φῦσα, φῦσαμ, φῦσιαμ, φῦτικος, χρῦσα, χρῦσαμ, φῦνα, φῦναμ, τυφώνεις, Τυφώνεις, Τυφώνεις, Τυφώνεις, Τυφώνεις, Τυφώνεις.
THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN FINAL SYLLABLES.

V. The doubtful vowels in the end of a word are short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Nouns in δα, Θα, φα, εα, ια, and polysyllables in αιω· as, Δηδά, ΣμαιΘα, χωφά, θεύ, φιλία. Exceptions:

   2. Duals of the first declension; as, μούσα.

   3. Feminine adjectives in α pure and ζα, from masculines in ος· as, δικαία, ἦμετέρα. Exceptions: διά, βιά, μιά, πότια.

   4. Nouns in εα from verbs in ευω· as, δούλεια from δούλων.

   5. Accusatives in εα from nouns in ευς· as, Πηλεύα from Πηλέων.

   6. Vocatives from proper names in ας· as, Αἰνεία, Παλλά.

   7. Words in Α Doric for η or ου· as, φάμα for φήμη, Αἰνεία for δινέων. Exceptions: as, νύμφα φίλη, Ημο.

I is long in

1. The demonstrative additions of the Attics; as, ταυτί δευρί, οὗτος, νυνί.

2. The names of letters; as, ξί, ψί· with χρί.

Υ is long in

1. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in υμ· as, ἔδυ.

2. The names of letters; as, μύ, νύ· with γρύ· υ is common.

VI. Αυ, αφ, υν, ις, υν, υς, in the end of a word, are short.

Exceptions.

Αυ is long in

1. Masculines in αυ· as, Τταύ with παύ, whose compounds are short, as σύμπαυ.
2. Accusatives of the first declension, whose nominatives are long; as, Αἰβελαύν, φιλιάυν.
3. The adverbs ἀγὰν, εὔαν, λίαν, περίαν.

Α is long in
Καὶ and ψαφ ἀφ is common.

Ι is long in
1. Nouns in ἐν -1v0g* as, ῥηγμῖν.
2. Words of two terminations; as, δελφῖν and δελφῖς.
3. Πμῖν and ὑμῖν, when circumflexed.

Ι is long in
1. Monosyllables; as, ιζ but ις is short.
2. Words of two terminations; as, ἀκτῖς and ἀκτίν.
3. Nouns in ις increasing long; as, κνημῖς, μερμῖς, πλοκαμῖς.

Ι is long in
1. Nouns in ιν -ινος as, μόσσυν.
2. Words of two terminations; as, Φόρκύν and Φόρκῦς.
3. Accusatives in ιν, from long nominatives in ιν as, ἱλῦν.
4. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in μι as, ἐδείκνυν with νῦν, but νῦν enclitic is short.

Ι is long in
1. Monosyllables; as, μῦ ἀπιο. But some of them are common, as ἱχϑῦς.
2. The second person singular, as also participles, of verbs in μι as, ἐδείκνυς, δεικνύς.

VII. Ας and υς final are long.

Exceptions.
Ας is short in
1. Nouns increasing; as, σέλας except those in ατος.
2. Accusatives plural of the third declension; as, Τιτάνις.
Likewise of the first in Doric; as, τέχνας ἐγείρει, Theocr.
3. Second persons singular of the first aorist active, and of the perfect active and middle; as, ἐτυμῦς, τέτυμας, τέτυμας.
4. Adverbs in ας, as ἀτρέμας.

VIII. The last syllable of every verse is common.
THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

1. Derivatives.

IX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

\[ \text{ἐκρίνον, κρίνωμαι, ἐκρίνομην, from κρίνω; κέκρικα, κέκριμαι,} \]
\[ \text{ἐκρίθην, from κρίνω; τέτυμα from τέτυπον; κρίμα, κρίμασις, κρίτος,} \]
\[ \text{from κέκριμαι, -σαι, -ται; τρίθη, τρίθος, τρίθων, from τριθών, the} \]
\[ \text{second aorist of τριθω.} \]

Exc. 1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, the first aorist lengthens the short penultima of the first future; as, ἔκρινα.

In verbs of the first and second conjugation, the penultima of the perfect is short, if the vowel in the penultima of the first future be long merely on account of the ψ or ξ following; as, τέτυφα from τύφω. In some verbs also of the third conjugation, the long vowel in the penultima of the first future is shortened in the perfect passive; as, λέλυμαι from λύσω.

Exc. 2. In some verbs which are long in the penultima of the present, the perfect middle lengthens the short penultima of the second aorist active; as, πράσσω, ἔπρᾶγον, πέπρᾶγα, ἔπαγα, τὸ break, ἔγαγον, ἔγα: βριθῶ, ἔβριθων, βριθοῖς ἀριζ, ἔκριγον, κέκριμα, μικῶ, ἐμύκων, μέμυκα.

Obs. A short doubtful vowel at the beginning of a verb becomes long in the augmented tenses; as, ἵκυνω, ἵκυνον.

2. Compounds.

X. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

\[ \text{πρῶτομος from θύμος; ἔντιμος from τμή; ἀπτός from πῦρ,} \]
\[ \text{πῦρος; παλιντρίθης from ἔτριθων, the second aorist of τρίθω;} \]
\[ \text{δυσπρᾶγεω, from πέπρᾶγα, the perfect middle of πρᾶσσω.} \]

Obs. The inseparable particles α privative, αρι, ερι, βρι, δυ, ζα, are short; as, ἀτιμος, ἐφικυδῆς, δύσελπις. Unless α be made long for the sake of measure before two short syllables; as, ἀθάνατος or before a consonant which may be supposed to have been doubled in pronunciation; as, ἀλήκτως, as if ἀλήκτως.
VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to rule.

Verses are divided into parts of two, three, or four syllables, called feet, of which the following are the most common.

The Spondee, consisting of two long; as, δούλος.
Trochee, a long and a short; as, δοῦλος.
Iambus, a short and a long; as, λόγος.
Pyrrhic, two short; as, λόγος.
Dactylic, a long and two short; as, τύπτετε.
Anápest, two short and a long; as, λέγεται.
Tribráchys, three short; as, λέγετε.

When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a casíra, which is commonly a long syllable.

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called scanning.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called versus acatalektus, or acatalecticus, an acatalectic verse: If a syllable be wanting, it is called catalecticus; if a foot, brachycatalecticus: If there be a syllable or foot too much, hypercatalecticus, or hypermètre.

Frequently two vowels meeting together in different syllables are pronounced in scanning as one syllable, which is called synizésis, or synecphonésis; as, Πηληϊάδεω ᾿Αχιλῆος, Hom.; χρύσεον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα, Id.; ἕγω οὐκ ἔμελλον, Soph.; ἦ οὐκ ἐνόησεν, Hom. In these examples, Πηληϊάδεω is pronounced as five syllables; χρύσεον, as also ἕγω οὐκ, as two syllables; and ἦ οὐκ, as a monosyllable: thus, Πηληϊίδω, ἕγω ἥν.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

I. HEXAMETER.

The hexaméter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

- — — — — —
κέκλυτε μεν πάν-τες τε θε-οὐἱ πᾶ-σαί τὸ ϑέ-αιναι, Hom.

A spondee is often admitted in the fifth place, whence the verse is called spondaic; as,

- — — — — — —
"Εκτῷρ δὲ προσε-ειπεν ἀ-μύμονα Πηλεί-ωνα, Hom.
What deserves particular attention in scanning hexameter verse is the cæsura.

Cæsura is when a foot is completed, there remains a syllable in a word to begin a new foot. It is called triemimēris, penthemimēris, hephemimēris, or enneemimēris, according as it falls on the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth half-foot of the hexameter verse in which it is found. All these different species of it sometimes occur in the same verse; as,

\[ \text{αὐτὰρ ἐ-μοὶ πνοΐ-ην Ζεφύ-ρου προέ-ήκεν ἀ-ῆναι, Hom.} \]

But the most common and beautiful cæsura is the penthemim; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading a hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the cæsural pause; as,

\[ \text{μῆνιν ἄειδε ϑε-ὰ, Πηληϊάδεω ᾿Αχιλῆος, Hom.} \]

When the cæsura falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long; as,

\[ \text{ἀγχοῦ δ᾽ ἱστάμενος πτερόεντα προσῆύδα, Hom.} \]

II. PENTAMETER.

The pentamēter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees; the third, always a spondee; and the fourth and fifth, anapests; as,

\[ \text{πάντες ὅ-σους ϑνη-τους ἡ-έλιος καϑορ-ᾳ, Solon.} \]

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemistichs or halves; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a cæsura; the latter, always of two dactyles and another cæsura; thus,

\[ \text{πάντες ὅ-σους ἡ-νη-τους ἡ-έλι-ος καθόρ-ᾳ.} \]

III. IAMBIC.

The iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, is measured by metres or pairs of feet, and is therefore called diměter when consisting of four feet, and triměter when consisting of six feet. On the other hand, the Latin names quaternarius and senarius refer to the number of feet.

The iambic verse, which is most usually trimeter acatalectic, consisted originally of iambic feet only, but afterwards ad-
mitted a tribrachys, spondee, dactyle, or anapest, in the odd places, that is, in the first, third, and fifth; and a tribrachys, or sometimes an anapest, in the even places, that is, in the second and fourth, for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

\[-\text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-}\]

\[\text{oú} \text{ ο' συν ο' τω μω'-} \text{φως ός θανείν ἔρη}, \text{ Soph.}\]

\[\text{αλλ' η} \text{ παραφρο}-\text{νεῖς ἐτε-} \text{όν}, \text{ η} \text{ κορυθα-ντίς}, \text{ Aristoph.}\]

The tetrameter catalectic is also very common in the comic writers, and admits nearly the same variations as the senarius; thus,

\[\text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-}\]

\[\text{ἄλλ' ως τάχι-στα προς πώλιν σπεύσω-μεν ω} \text{ Φιλούφ-} \text{γε, Aristoph.}\]

IV. Trochaic.

The most common trochaic verse is the tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable; but admitting a tribrachys in the first, third, fifth, and seventh places; and a tribrachys, spondee, or anapest, in the second, fourth, and sixth; as,

\[-\text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-}\]

\[\text{Εν te τοῖς έλ-} \text{κησι και τοῖς βαρθά-} \text{ρωσι παντα-} \text{χου, Aristoph.}\]

\[\text{και τέρεσκα-λεις, τι} \text{ δράσω; τίνα δ} \text{ πόρον εύ-} \text{φω πο-} \text{θέν; Eurip.}\]

A dactyle of proper names is admitted in the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth places.

V. Anapestic.

The anapastic verse properly consists of anapests only, but admits a dactyle or spondee in all the places, though an anapest rarely follows a dactyle, on account of the concurrence of short syllables which would be thereby produced.

The most common is the dimeter acatalectic; as,

\[\text{ο' ο' } \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-} \mid \text{-}\]

\[\text{ὁπόταν δνοφερὰ νυξ υπο-} \text{λειφϑῇ, Soph.}\]

The dimeter catalectic, called a paraemiac, of which the third foot must be an anapest, closes a series of anapastic verses; as,

\[\text{ο' δ'} \text{ έμων μυθων ἐπάκου-} \text{σον, Soph.}\]
The monomètre acatalectic, called a base, for the most part precedes the parœmiac; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{σὺ -} & \quad \text{τὰ γαρ ἐξ ἡμῶν,} \\
\text{καθαρῶς ἔσται βασιλεῦ-σιν,} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Eurip.

The tetramètre catalectic is also frequently used by the comic writers; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νῦ -} & \quad \text{τὰ} \quad \text{τὸν} \\
\text{διὰ τὴν χρείαν,} & \quad \text{καὶ τὴν πενίαν,} \\
\text{ήτε} & \quad \text{ὅποδεν βλέπεις ἐκ-ει,} \\
\text{οτί δε} & \quad \text{τοῦτον τοῦτον ἕ-ώρων,} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Aristoph.

VI. Anacreontic.

The Anacreontic verse is iambic dimeter catalectic, consisting of an iambus or spondee, two iambs, and a syllable; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νῦ} & \quad \text{σίλε} \\
\text{τὰ} & \quad \text{τῶ} \\
\text{Ζεύς} & \quad \text{μοι δοκεῖ τις εἰ-καί,} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Anacr.

Another kind of Anacreontic verse differs from the above by having an anapest in the first place; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νῦ} & \quad \text{μεσονυκτίοις} \\
\text{μεσο-νυκτί-οις} & \quad \text{ποθ' ὥραις,} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Anacr.

But this last verse is also divided into a pyrrhic, two trochees, and a spondee; thus,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νῦ} & \quad \text{μεσο-νυκτί-οις} \\
\text{μεσο-νυκτί-οις} & \quad \text{ποθ' ὥραις.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

VII. Sapphic and Adonian.

The Sapphic verse consists of five feet, a trochee, a spondee, or a trochee, a dactyle, and two trochees; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{φαίνεται} & \quad \text{τοῖς} \\
\text{φαίνεται} & \quad \text{τοῖς} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Sappho.

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and spondee; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{δὴ} & \quad \text{σὲ κά-λημι,} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Sappho.
I. There are three accents, the acute ('), the grave (") and the circumflex ("'), one of which must stand on some syllable of every word.

Except. The ten words ὁ, ἢ, οῦ, αἱ, εἰ, έις, ἐν, ἐκ (or ἐξ), οὐ (οὐχ or οὐχ), Ὠς, called atonics, have no accent: Unless they stand at the end of a sentence, or after the word to which they are naturally prefixed; as, πῶς γὰρ οὖ; Ὁς ὢς ἡκ αὐτῶν ἢς or unless they precede an enclitic; as, εἰ τις.

Observe. An enclitic is a word which throws its accent on the last syllable of the preceding word, in which case alone can a word have more than one accent; as, ἁνθρωπος, but ἁνθρωπ-νός τις.

II. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables; the grave, on the last only; and the circumflex, on one of the two last.

Observe 1. The acute on final syllables is changed into the grave, when other words follow in connexion, and in no other case is the grave expressed; but when such final syllables are followed by an enclitic, or by any stop besides the comma (and, according to some, even by the comma), they retain the acute; as, ἀγαϑὸς ἀνήρ ἐστι κοινὸν ἀγαϑόν.

Observe 2. Words acuted on the last syllable are called by the Greek grammarians ozyf6na; on the penultima, paroxytōna; and on the antepenultima, proparoxytōna; as, Ὁς, τετυμμένος, ἀγγελος. Those circumflexed on the last syllable are called perisposmēna; and on the penultima, properisposmēna; as, φιλῶ, σῶμα. All words which have no accent expressed on the last syllable are called barytōna; as, τύπτω, ὅς, θεμα and hence the barytōna comprehend the paroxytōna, pro- paroxytōna, and properisposmēna.

III. The acute and the grave stand on long and short syllables; the circumflex, only on syllables long by nature; as, δεύτερος, χρυσός, ἠμα.

Observe. Hence it appears that the α in μᾶλλον, πρᾶξις, is long of itself, and not merely by position, as in ἄλλον, τάς.
IV. The acute can stand on the antepenultima, and the circumflex on the penultima, only when the last syllable is short by nature; as, ἄνθρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου: μοῦσα, but μοῦση.

Exc. The ω in the Ionic genitive in ἐω of the first declension, and in the Attic terminations ὡς, ὦν, of the second and third declensions, as also in the compounds of γέλως, admits an acute on the antepenultima; as, δεσπότεω, ἀνώγεων, πόλεως from πόλις, φιλόγελως.

Obs. The terminations αυ and αι are considered as short in accentuation; as, τύπτομαι, ἄνθρωποι, μοῦσαι. Except optatives; as, φιλήσαι, τετύφοι and the adverb οἶκοι, at home, to distinguish it from οἴκοι, houses.

V. If the last syllable be short by nature, and the penultima long by nature and accented, the accent must be the circumflex; as, χρήμα, τεῖχος, ψῦχος.

Obs. 1. This rule shows that the last syllable is short by nature in αὐλαξ, πίδαξ, and others increasing short, and long by nature in θάφαξ, κρῆς, and the like.

Obs. 2. This rule does not apply to those cases where an enclitic forms a part of the word; as, οὔτε, ὥσπερ, ἥτις: nor, according to the best critics, to those where a short syllable is made long by synalectpha; as, κώπον for καὶ ὄψον.

VI. Oxytons of the first and second declension circumflex the last syllable of the genitives and datives; as, ἁ τιμὴ, τιμῆς; τιμῇ, τιμὴν, τιμῆ. D. τιμᾶ, τιμαῖν. P. τιμαῖ, τιμῶν, τιμαῖς, τιμᾶς, τιμάι.

Exc. Attic oxytons of the second declension retain the acute in the genitive singular; as, λεώς, λεώ.

VII. Nouns of the first declension always circumflex the last syllable of the genitive plural, whatever be the place of the accent in the other cases; as, μοῦσαι, μοῦντων. ἔχιδναι, ἔχιδνῶν.

Exc. The feminine of baryton adjectives in ας accents the penultima of the genitive plural; as, ἑικη, ἑιλον: ἀγία, ἀγίων. Likewise ἑτησίαι, χλοῦνης, χρῆσθη.

ACENTS.
VIII. Monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable of the genitives and datives, and the penultima of the other cases; as, Σ. χεῖρ, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χεῖρα. D. χεῖρε, χειρὸν. P. χεῖρες, χειρῶν, χεῖρι, χεῖρα.

Exc. Participles and τίς interrogative are accent on the penultima in the genitives and datives, as well as in the other cases; as, θεῖς, θέντος, θέντα, ὅν, ὁντος. Likewise ὅς, ἐμὼς, ὅς, κρῶς, λῶς, ποῖς, Τρός, φῶς, a pustule, φῶς, light, in the genitive plural; ὄς in the genitive dual and plural; and πᾶς in the genitive and dative, dual and plural; as, δύων, δυόν.

IX. Dissyllable and polysyllable nouns of the third declension retain the accent throughout upon the syllable on which it stands in the nominative, when not prevented by the nature of the final syllable; as, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, κόραξ, κόρακος, but κοράκων.

Exc. 1. Δημήτηρ, εἰνάτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, are accent on the penultima in all the cases and numbers, except the three first in the vocative singular; as, θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατέρα.

Exc. 2. The following nouns throw the accent back as far as possible in the vocative singular, in which the last syllable of the nominative is shortened: ἀνήρ, γαστήρ, δαήρ, Δημήτηρ, εἰνάτηρ, θυγάτηρ, πατήρ, σωτήρ, ᾿Αγαμέμνων, ᾿Απόλλων, ᾿Ποσειδῶν, proper names in ης, and some other words; as, ἄνερ, θύγατερ, ᾿Απόλλων, Σῶκρατες, βέλτιον, εὔδαιμον, αὐτάρκες. Likewise γυνῇ makes γυναί. Obs. Nouns which suffer syncope conform in some measure to the analogy of monosyllables; as, κύων, κυνὸς, κυνὸς, κύνα-πατήρ, πατρὸς· as does also γυνῇ· as, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναίκα. But the dative plural in ας accent the penultima; as, πατρᾶ- ας. In the syncopated cases of θυγάτηρ, the accent is thrown upon the antepenultima of the nominative, accusative, and vocative; as, θύγατρα, θύγατρη, θύγατρες, θύγατρος. (See page 22.)

X. A contracted syllable is circumflexed, when the former of the two syllables from which it re-
sults is acuted; otherwise it remains as it was before; as, φιλέω, φιλῶ, φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι. but φίλες, φίλει, ἐσται, ἐστώ.

**Exc. 1.** In words compounded with nouns in οος, ους, the contracted syllable is not circumflexed; as, ἀνόου, ἀνου, from ἀνος, ἀνος. So ἄθροος makes ἄθρους. Also the accusative of feminine contracts in ω and ως of the third declension retains the acute; as, αἱδώ, αἱδώ.

**Exc. 2.** Adjectives in οος, having an acute on the antepenultima, circumflex the last syllable after contraction; as, χρυσεος, χρυσος. Likewise ἀδελφεος, ἄδημεος.

XI. When prepositions are placed after their cases, or put instead of verbs compounded with them, they throw back the accent upon the penultima; as, εἰρήνης πέρι, ἐπι for ἔπεστι.

**Exc.** 'Ανω and δια retain the accent on the last syllable when placed after their cases, to distinguish them from ανα, the vocative of ανα; and Δια, the accusative of Δευς.

XII. When oxytons lose their final accented vowel, the accent is thrown back upon the penultima; as, δειν ἐπη, for δεινα, ἐπι for πολλα.

**Exc.** Prepositions and the conjunction διὰ lose the accent with the final vowel; as, παρ' ἐμο, δια ἐγε.

**Obs.** On the contrary, when verbs lose their initial accented syllable, the following syllable, if short, receives the acute, if long by nature, the circumflex; as, ἐβαν, βιν, ἐθικε, θηκε.

XIII. Compounds in οος of perfects middle with nouns, accent the penultima when their signification is active, and the antepenultima when passive; as, πρωτότοξος, that brings forth for the first time; πρωτότοχος, the first-born: λαοτρόφος, feeding the people; λαότροφος, fed by the people.

**Obs.** If they are compounded with a preposition, they draw back the accent to the antepenultima; as, κατάλογος.
XIV. Nouns compounded with α, ευ, δυς, ὑπό, δι, throw the accent back as far as the last syllable will permit; as, σοφός, ἄσοφός, παῖς, εὔπαις, ἄθμος, δύσθυμος, ἐρνθρός, ὑπέρυθρος, λόγος, δίλογος. In like manner ἀντίχριστος, σύνδοουλος, περίσσες, κατάκοκκος, &c. To these may be added the compounds of two nouns; as, φιλόσοφος, ἄθμαρχος.

Exc. Most adjectives in γ of the third declension, verbals in η, and many other compounds which cannot be reduced to particular rules, have the accent on the last syllable; as, ἀψευδὴς, δυστυχῆς, περικαλλῆς, ἐπιγραφῆ, σιδηρότος, παιδαγωγός, ὁμοιοεργῶς, ἀκὶπειρατῆς.

Obs. The accent is likewise on the last syllable of verbals in τος, adjectives in μος, diminutives, patronymics, and other derivative substantives in ις, as also of substantives in μος from the perfect passive; as, ποιητός, ἡγεμονικός, νησίς, Απολλίς, βασίλις, σπασμός. But compounds in τος draw back the accent; as, ἀφανικός except those which are derived merely from a compound verb; as, ἐκλεκτός. Verbals in τος always accent the penultima; as, γραπτός, γραπτέα, γραπτέον.

XV. Verbs generally throw the accent back as far as possible, but those of one or two syllables compounded with prepositions for the most part throw the accent upon the preposition; as, τύπτω, τύπτομεν, ἐτύπτομεν, τύπτομεν, τύπτομεν, τύπτει, τύπτεις, τύπτεις, τυπίσϑαι. Also the last syllable of the imperatives εἰπὲ, ἔλθὲ, ἵπτε, ἱδὲ, λαβὲ to distinguish them from the second aorist indicative. But the second person singular only of the imperative
middle has the accent on the last syllable, the other persons and numbers throwing it back as far as it will go; τυπεἰστω, τυπεσθε᾽ as do also ἄφικον, ἐπιλάθον, προσγένου, τι που, even in the second person singular.

Exc. 3. The second future active, the first and second active subjunctive passive, and the subjunctive of verbs in μυ, τυ, circumflexed on the last syllable; as, τυπω, τυφϑω, ἵστω. So too the first active of the fourth conjugation, as σπερω, which as also the second future, retains the circumflex on the same syllable through all the modes and participles of the active and middle voices, where the nature of the final syllable does not prevent; as, σπεροῖμι, σπερεῖν, σπερῶν, σπεροῦμαι, σπεροῦμαι -οίο, -οίτο, &c. The accent remains on the same syllable through all the persons and numbers; as, τυπω, τυπεῖς, τυπεῖτε, τυπεῖμεν, &c.; which is likewise the case in the present and second aorist optative, passive and middle, of verbs in μυ: ἵσταμεν, -αιο, -αιτο, -αιμεθον, &c.

Exc. 4. All infinitives in ναι, with those of the first aorist and perfect passive, are accented on the penultima; τυφϑεναι, τυφϑῆναι, ἵσταναι, διδόναι, τύψαι, φιλῆσαι, τετυφϑεραι. Except the old or Doric infinitive in μεναι ἐλθεμαι, διαθημαι.

Exc. 5. All participles in ὡς and εἰς, as also the participle active of verbs in μυ, are accented on the last syllable, and the participle perfect passive on the penultima; as, τετυφϑως, ἰστας, τυφϑες, διδοὺς, δεικνυς, τετυμμένος.

Exc. 6. Participles have the accent on the same syllable the neuter as in the masculine; as, φυλάττων, φυλάττον, τιμω, τιμήσον.

ENCLITICS.

The following are enclitics. 1. The pronouns μοῦ, μοι, μη σοῦ, σοί, σε, οὐ, οί, τι, μίν, νέν, σφιών, σφίσι, σφέας, σφέ, with the indefinite τίς, τι, through all its cases, as well as τοῦ, τῷ, τίνος, τινι. 2. The verbs εἰμί and φημί in the present indicative, except in the second person singular. 3. The adverbs πη, ποι, πο, ποις, ποθι, ποθεν, ποτι, which are distinguished only by their enclitic accent from the corresponding interrogatives. 4. The conjunctions γε, τε, κε or κεν, ἢ, or ννν, περ, φα, τοι, with the inseparable particle δε, as δι τοιόσοι, δόμοντο.
XVI. Enclitics throw their accent as an acute on the last syllable of the preceding word, if that word have an acute on the antepenultima, or a circumflex on the penultima; as, ἄνθρωπος ἐστι, σῶμα μοι.

Exc. When the last syllable of the preceding word is long by position, the enclitic retains its accent; as, ὅμηλξ ἐστὶ.

XVII. Enclitics lose their accent after oxytons, which then resume the acute accent, and after words which have a circumflex on the last syllable; as, ἀνήρ τις, γυναικῶν τινῶν.

XVIII. Enclitic monosyllables lose their accent after words which have an acute on the penultima, but dissyllables retain it; as, λόγος μον, λόγος ἐστὶ.

XIX. If several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding always takes the accent of the following, so that the last only is unaccented; as, εἴ τις τινά φησί μοι.

Obs. 1. Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, as σοὶ δώσω, and when they are emphatical, as ἀλλ᾽ ἡ ὡς σι, Rom. xi. 18. Also the pronouns retain their accent after prepositions, and after ἐνεκα or ἦ, as παρὰ σφίσι, ἐνεκα σοῦ.

Obs. 2. When ἐστὶ begins a sentence, is emphatical, or follows ἀλλ᾽ εἰ, κατ, οὐκ, ὡς, or τοῦτ, its first syllable is accented; as, οὐκ ἐστι.
DIALECTS.

Ancient Greece, with its dependencies, comprehended, besides the different districts in Europe, part of Asia, and several islands in the Mediterranean. In these several countries the inhabitants, besides the common language, had different dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Aeolic; the last comprehending the Bœotic. The poetic style admitted all the dialects, and had certain peculiarities of its own.

ATTIC DIALECT.

The Attic dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to Athens and its neighbourhood. It is admitted by the poets and writers in the Ionic and Doric dialects.

PROPERTIES.

I. Contraction.

1. Of syllables in the same word; as,

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha \alpha & \rightarrow \alpha \\
\alpha \varepsilon & \rightarrow \varepsilon \\
\alpha \alpha \alpha & \rightarrow \alpha \\
\varepsilon \alpha \iota & \rightarrow \eta \\
\alpha \varepsilon \iota & \rightarrow \eta \\
\alpha \omega & \rightarrow \omega \\
\varepsilon \alpha & \rightarrow \{ \alpha & \rightarrow 4, 6 \\
\varepsilon \iota & \rightarrow \{ \eta & \rightarrow 6, 20 \\
\varepsilon \varepsilon & \rightarrow \eta \\
\varepsilon \varepsilon & \rightarrow \eta \\
\eta \iota & \rightarrow \varepsilon \nu \\
\alpha \omega & \rightarrow \omega \\
\end{align*}
\]

To this dialect properly belong all contract nouns and verbs.

18*
2. Of syllables in different words by synalepha, of which there are six species; viz.

- **Apocope**, as 
  - τὸ ἀργύριον
  - τὸ ἀνδρὸς
  - τὸ ἤμερον
  - τὸ ἀγαθῷ
  - τὸ ἀντρῷ
  - τὸ ἀγαϑῷ

- **Aphéresis**, as 
  - η ἄγχουσα
  - τὸ ἔργα
  - οὐ ἄνεκα
  - τὸ ἰμάτιον
  - τὸ ἐλάχιστον

- **Synéresis**, as 
  - ἡ ἄγχουσα
  - ἡ ἄγχουσα
  - ἡ ἄγχουσα
  - ἡ ἄγχουσα

- **Crasis**, as 
  - τὸ ἐλάχιστον
  - τὸ ἐλάχιστον

- **Aphéresis + Synéresis** 
  - ἐμοὶ ὑποδύνει

- **Aphéresis + Crasis** 
  - τοῦ ἀλγεῖος
  - τοῦ ἀλγεῖος

Contractions of the article, the pronoun ἐγὼ, the conjunction καὶ, and the preposition πρὸ.

**Article.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o</th>
<th>α</th>
<th>ο</th>
<th>ὄνομα</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὅ</td>
<td>ἄνεμος</td>
<td>ὅνομα</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>ἄνεμος</td>
<td>ὅνομα</td>
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<tr>
<td>οί</td>
<td>οῦ</td>
<td>οῦ</td>
<td>ὁ ἀλμπος</td>
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<td>ὅ</td>
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<td>ὃ οἰκότρυψ</td>
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<td>το</td>
<td>το οἰκίδιον</td>
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<tr>
<td>του</td>
<td>το</td>
<td>το</td>
<td>τον ἀπόλλωνος</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. O before σ makes sometimes 
   - α = ἰστις, ἰστις
   - ω = ἰλαφος, ἰλαφος

2. See Article in the Ionic dialect.
### ATTIC DIALECT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ἐγὼ οἶμαι</td>
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<tr>
<td>μοῦχρησεν</td>
<td>μοῦχρησεν</td>
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<td>ἐγὼ οἶμαι</td>
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<tr>
<td>μοῦχρησεν</td>
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</table>

#### Before an aspirate χ is changed into χ᾿ as,

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<td>χαλ ῖ</td>
<td>χαλ ῖ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Change of letter or syllable; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>γ into β, as</th>
<th>γλήλκον,</th>
<th>βλήλκον.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>μόλις,</td>
<td>μόγις.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ο</td>
<td>πεφαμαι,</td>
<td>πεφαμαι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>πνεύμων,</td>
<td>πνεύμων.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ</td>
<td>σύς,</td>
<td>σύς.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>σύν,</td>
<td>σύν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έροσίν, 4</td>
<td>θαῤῥεῖν.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τ</td>
<td>σήμερον,</td>
<td>τήμερον.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παράτω</td>
<td>παράτω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λαὸς,</td>
<td>λεώς.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 In contractions of καὶ with the following word, is subscribed, according to some of the most learned critics, only where it was in the second syllable before contraction, but, according to others, and to most editors of Greek authors, in other cases also; and therefore the subscript is used in some examples here given, which occur in other parts of the grammar without it.

4 Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this instance, making θαῤῥεῖν for θαῤῥεῖν - but greater authorities are against them.
213 DIALECTS.

8 π’ 9, - πέπεμφα, πέπομφα. 15.

π’ 4, as εὐφνῆ, εὐφνα. 4.

π’ 5. πέπηϑα, πέπονϑα. 16.

π’ 17.

Diphthong.

ai —— ζ, — χλαίειν, κλαίειν.

ei —— η, — θλείδας, κλήδας. 6.

οι { —— θ, χλοίδος, κλωίδος.

ωι } —— η, — ἡρωίνη, ἡρώη.

ου —— ο, — λαοῦ, λεώ. 2.

Syllable.

τωσαν —— ντων, — τυψάτωσαν, τυψάντων. 22.

μι —— ην, — βοώμι, βοώη. 24.

ησα —— ε, — γνοίησαν, γνοίην. 27.

III. Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in perfect tenses. Obs. 15. 16. 17.

IV. Syncope.

σ in the first future active and middle. Obs. 12.

Antepenultima of the first aorist. 14.

ν in the perfect, sometimes with the vowel or diphthong following. 19.

ι in the 3d plural pluperfect. 20.

η in the aorists optative, and verbs in μι. 27.

σα in θωσαν, imperative passive and middle. 23.

V. Paragoge.

γε in pronouns primitive; as, ἡγε, οἰγε.

ον in pronouns and adverbs; as, ὠτιον, ούχον, οὔμενον.

ι and ν in pronouns demonstrative; as, οὐτωκο, αὐτην, τουτοι, τουτοι, ταυτηδε, τουτοδε, τουτοι, ταυται, ταυτον for το αυτό, τουτον for τοῦτο. There is sometimes an elision of ο and α· as, τουτι, ταυτι.

ι in adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions; as, οὐτωκο, νυν, νυξ, μεν, ἐν.

Θα in the second person singular of verbs; as, ἡσΘα.

η in the conjunction οτη.

5 In common with the Bœotic.
VI. Apocope.

Θα in the imperative active of verbs in μυ as, ἵστα and ἵστη, for ἴσταϑι, ἵστηϑι.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the vocative like the nominative in all declensions.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 2d, the vowel or diphthong in every termination is changed into ω; and the penultima of nouns in αος, if long, is changed into ε as, λαὸς, λεώς, N. plur. ἱλας, ἱλεω, not otherwise; as, ταῦς, ταῦς. See Clarke's Homer, a. 265.

3. Some words of the 3d in ἦς -ητος it declines after the 1st; and some in ως -ωτος, ως -οδος, after the 2d. (Page 31.)

Contracts of the Third Declension.

4. In the 1st form the accusative singular of adjectives in ἦς pure is contracted into αις as, ἐνδεῖα, ἐνδεία. (Page 19.)

Proper names of this form it declines after the first declension; and one appellative ἀκινάκης. (Page 31.)

5. In the 2d and 3d forms it makes the genitive singular in ὡς, contracting that from ἐνς pure; as, χοῖπος, χοῖς.

6. In the 3d form it contracts the accusative singular into η, and the N. A. V. plural into ώς but ἐνς pure has both accusatives in αις as, χοῖα, χοῖας, χοῖας. θρόφας also occurs.

ADJECTIVES.

7. It forms comparisons by ἄστατος, ἄστατος, -ιστατος, -αιτερος and, in common with the Ionic, -ιστατος, -ιστατος.

PRONOUNS.

8. See Rule V. on the preceding page.

It uses ἵαυτος in the 2d person, and ἵαυτος for ἀλλήλους.

VERBS.

9. It contracts εις, διψάω, πεισάω, πειθάω, and χράομαι, by η after the Doric manner.

10. It contracts ας, έας, ης, made by the Ionic syncope, into η in the second person singular of the present indicative.
passive and middle of verbs in μ᾽ as, ἵστασαι, τεθέσαι, κάθησαι, ἵστῃ, τεθή, κάθη, And sometimes in that of the perfect passive of barytons; as, μεμνησαι, μεμνη.

11. It contracts the Ionic ao into ω᾽ as, ἵστω, ἐτέϑου, ἐκάϑου, ἐδίδου.
12. In the first future of polysyllables in ἐζω it drops σ᾽ as, ἐλπιῶ, middle ἐλπιοῦμαι. It does the same by those in αω, εω, ωω, which are afterward contracted; as, βιβδ. But ἐκχεῶ uncontracted occurs, Joel, ii. 28. (Page 65, and Obs. at the bottom of page 78.)

13. It affects the augment several different ways. (Page 61.)
14. It syncopates the 1st aorist; as, εὑρατο for εὑρήσατο. (Page 78.)

15. In dissyllable perfects in φα, χα, it changes ε into ο. (Page 66.)
16. It changes η into ο, according to some grammarians, in the perfect active of obsolete verbs; as, λήκω, λέλογκα, τήθω, πέτονθα, inserting ν. But they are better derived as in the List of Defective Verbs.

17. In the perfects active and passive ἀνεῖκα, ἀνεῖμαι, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφεῖμαι, and the middle εἶθα, it changes ι into ω; as, ἀφείωκα, ἀφεῖμαι, ἐωθα, in which thee is often retained; as, ἐωθα. According to some this is not a change, but an insertion of ω—an opinion which ἐιωθα seems to sanction.

18. In the reduplicated perfect ἄγηκα, from ἄγω, it inserts ο as, ἄγηκα.

19. In the perfect and pluperfect active it syncopates η, as also the following vowel; as,

Except in the third person plural perfect, and in the participle, which contract the two vowels; as, ἐστάκαςι, ἐστακώς ἐστάσι, ἐστός.

20. The Ionic εα, ες, ee, for ειν, εις, ει, 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. of the pluperfect active and middle, it contracts into η, ης, η as, εἰδή-η, -ης, -η.

6 The contraction is used in the 2d person, though usually limited by grammarians to the 1st and 3rd only.
It syncopates \( \varsigma \) in the third plural of the same tense; as, ἤδεισαν for ἤδεσαν.

21. From the 2d person imperative active of verbs in \( \mu \) it rejects the last syllable, ἵστη ἢ τίϑετι, τίϑη " δίδοϑι, δίδω.

22. It changes \( τωσαν \) into \( ντων \) in the third person plural of the imperative active, retaining the preceding vowel in the 1st aorist only of barytons, and in both the tenses peculiar to verbs in \( \mu \) in the rest \( \varepsilon \) is changed into \( \omicron \), except in the contracts, where \( \alpha \) is changed into \( \omicron \), \( \varepsilon \) into \( \omicron \), and \( \omicron \) of the third remains; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barytons</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Aor.</td>
<td>τυψ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres.</td>
<td>τυπτ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perf.</td>
<td>τετυφ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Aor.</td>
<td>τυπ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Conj.</td>
<td>βο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ποι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>χρυσ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs in ( \mu )</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pres.</td>
<td>{ ἵστα }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{ τιδέ }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{ διδό }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d A.</td>
<td>{ θέ }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{ δό }</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. In the 3d plural of the imperative passive and middle it syncopates \( \sigma \alpha \) as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pres.</td>
<td>τυπτέσθω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perf.</td>
<td>τετυφτω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st A.</td>
<td>τυψάσθω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 In this case the long vowel is restored, but it is not always in verbs from \( \alpha \).
8 \( \omicron \) in this place becomes \( \omicron \) by reason of the preceding \( \omicron \).
24. In the optative active of barytons and contracts, μὲ is changed into ἡν as,

\[\text{τυπτομι, τυπτοῖ̂ν.}\]
\[\text{βοφيث, βοφῖ̂η.}\]
\[\text{ποιοῖ̂μι, ποιοῖ̂η.}\]

The persons are varied in all the tenses as in the aorists passive of this mode:

\[\text{τυπτοî} \quad -\text{η̂ν, -η̂ς, -η̂.}\]
\[\text{βοφι} \quad -\text{ηταν, -ητην.}\]
\[\text{ποιοι} \quad -\text{ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.}\]

25. It uses the 2d and 3d singular, and the 3d plural of the Æolic aorist. (Page 59.)

26. It changes οἱ, the penultima of the optative active of verbs in μὲ from ow, into ω̂ as, διδοῖ̂ν, διδό̂ν.

27. It syncopates η in εἰμεν, εἰτε, of the aorists passive optative of barytons, and peculiar tenses of verbs in μὲ of the same mode, also in αἰμεν, οἰμεν, of the latter; and, in both, changes ησα in the 3d plural into ε̂ as, Common.

| 1st Aor. | τυφϑεί | τυφϑεί |
| 2d Aor. | τυφεί | τυϕεί |
| Pres. | τιϑεί | τιϑεί |
| 2d Aor. | θεί | θεί |
| Pres. | ισταί | -μεν, -τε, -εν. |
| 2d Aor. | ισται |
| Pres. | διδοί | διδοί |
| 2d Aor. | δοĩ |

Writers.

Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian.—Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.—This dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes used the former.

9 The Doric moreover changes α of the penultima into ω̂ as, φιλί̂ν, χερνί̂ν.
IONIC DIALECT.

The Ionic dialect was peculiar to the colonies of the Athenians and Achaians in Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, the principal of which were Smyrna, Ephesus, Miletus, Teos, and Samos. It is admitted by writers of the Attic dialect, often by those of the Doric, but most frequently by the poets.

PROPERTIES.

It delights in a confluence of vowels; hence it is distinguished from the common dialect by

I. The resolution of diphthongs and contractions.

| αυ | into | ωυ | {δαυμα | δωμα.
| ει | ει | ηι | {αυτος | αυτο.
| ει | ει | ηι | {αληθεια | αληθη.
| ει | ει | ηι | {ειθρον | ειθρον.
| ει | ει | ηι | {ετευφει | ετευφε.
| ευ | ει | ηι | {ευκομος | ηυκομος.
| ει | ει | ηι | {χρησω | χρησω.
| ει | ει | ηι | {τυπτη | τυπτη.
| οι | οι | οι | {οις | οις. (Maitt. p. 103. b.)
| ει | ει | οι | {ετων | ετω.
| ει | ει | λογου, του | {λογου, τοιο.
| ει | ει | λογου, του | {λογου, τοιο. Οbs. 5.
| ει | ει | Αδων, του | {Αδων, τοι.
| ει | ει | Αδων, του | {Αδων, τοι.
| ει | ει | διδοισι | {διδοισι.
| ει | ει | φαθωνες | {φαθωνες.
| ει | ει | κατηγηναι | {κατηγηναι.
| ει | ει | εδεξω, | {εδεξω.

II. Syncope of

δ and τ in oblique cases.

ε in many words; particularly those in εια: as, ιος, αρχιερες, ευθην, προπηθη, συμπαθη.

ι in many words; as, τελεον, πλεων, με_timezone, ειον for ειον imperf. of ειω.

σ in 2d persons of verbs.

κ in the perfect active.

19
III. **Epentheses of**

*a* before terminations of verbs.

ε before terminations of nouns and verbs, of some in all cases; as, ἀδέλφεος, κενεός, καινεός. 1, 4.

ι in dual cases and many nouns; as, στεινός, ποιητός for ποια. 5.

υ· as, ποιητός.

αι before α and η· as, σελήναλα, Ἀθηναίη, ἀναγκαίη.

IV. **Prothesis of**

ε before many words; as, ἐνες, ἐνάν.

Reduplication in many tenses. 12.

V. **Apharesis of**

ε· as, ὅτι, κείνος.

σ· as, κεδάξω, μήλαξ.

τ· as, ἡγανον.

Augment. 12.

VI. **Paragoge of**

α in the perfect middle; as, γέγαα.

σι in the third persons of verbs.

VII. **Change of letter or syllable:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Into</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>β</td>
<td>βάφαρθον</td>
<td>βαφοθρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ</td>
<td>βάραϑρον</td>
<td>βαφοθρον. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ</td>
<td>δόρκαδες</td>
<td>δόρκαδες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>βυθός</td>
<td>βυθος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ν</td>
<td>νοείν</td>
<td>νοείν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>π</td>
<td>ποίος</td>
<td>ποίος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ</td>
<td>οὔδέποτε</td>
<td>οὔδέποτε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>καθορά</td>
<td>καθορά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ</td>
<td>αφικομην</td>
<td>αφικομην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ</td>
<td>οφι</td>
<td>οφι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The smooth and aspirate mute reciprocally; as,

- ἀνάκαταιν
- βάτραχος
- ἐνταῦθα
- χυτον
- χυτη

Ionic

- ἀκάταινον
- βάτραχος
- ἐνταῦθα
- χυτον
- χυτη

1 Change of vowel and consonant. See onward.
2 The rough into the smooth.
IONIC DIALECT. | 219

VIII. Contraction in a few instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oe</td>
<td>ov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oæ</td>
<td>oβοια</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oη</td>
<td>οὐν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts ς in all genitives plural.
2. It annexes ς to the dative plural of all parisyllabic nouns.
3. In the article, ό or τό before ς is contracted into οὐ as, ό ἔτερος, οὔτερος.

DECLENSIONS.

4. In the 1st it changes the α of all terminations (the dual and the N. A. V. plural excepted) into η, subscribing the subjunctive vowel; ου of the genitive of nouns in ας and ης into εω, αν and ην of the accusative singular into εα, and ας of the plural into εας.—

N. G. D. A. | G. D.
-------------|---------|

3 See Article in the Attic Dialect.
4 Bεγίω, in Hesiod, by syncope for Bεγίων.
5. In the 2d it changes ov of the genitive singular into oio (and in the article, which is of this declension, into eio, whose dative also is in eio,) and o of the dual into oii.

G. G.D. G. D. G.

Sing. λύγ-οιο, Dual. -οιύν, Pl. -έων, -οιαι. Sing. τοῦ & D.

τεω, τεω.

6. In the 3d by syncopating ι and τ it makes -ις, -ιδος, -ας, -ατος, of the 2d and 5th forms of the contracts. ἕτ-ιδος, -ιος.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

7. In the 1st and 2d forms, the genitive and dative sing., in the 3d form, all cases, have ε of the penultima changed into η.

G. D. G. D. G.

1. Sing. "Αρ-ηος, -ηι. 2. πολ-ηος, -ηι. 3. Sing. βασιλ-ηος,
D. A. N.A. G.D. N. G. D. A.

8. In the 4th form it makes the accusative in ov as, Ἀτηον.

9. In the 5th form it changes α of the penultima into η as, G. D.

κεφ-εος, -ει, &c.

ADJECTIVES.

10. In the feminine εια from νι, ι is syncopated in every N. G.
case; as, δι-εια or -εια, -εας or -εις.

PRONOUNS.

11. It inserts ι before every termination of ουτος and αυτος with its compounds; G. τουτεο, D. αυτεο. Seldomer when αυ is changed into ου: 5 N. ουτος, A. ουτον, particularly in the compounds; D. στωτο, ιωτο, but ιωτεο, and its contracted form ιωτεο for αυτον, also occur.

VERBS.

12. It removes the augment syllabic and temporal; as, βεβρωκει, ἄκουσε, ἔωϑα" 8 Herodot. Sometimes the reduplication only; as, ἐκτημαι sometimes both; as, τεχνηται for τετεχνηται, and from the pluperfect both augments; as, λυτο for ἐλελυτο. On the contrary it reduplicates the present, imperfect, and both

5 See Rule I, Example 1st.
6 On the supposition that α is an insertion and not a change of α. The augment of this verb is ι.
the futures and aorists; as, κικλήσω, ἐνέπητε, πεπιϑήσω, κεκάμω, κεχρατηρισάμην, μέμαρπον. (Page 62.)

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. and the 3d plur. of the imperfect, and both aorists active, by annexing κον, κες, κε, to their 2d persons singular respectively, dropping the subjunctive vowel in contracts, and shortening the long vowel in verbs in μι.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperf.</td>
<td>ἔτυπτες, ἔτυπτευσ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἐπολείς, ἐπολευσ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἔχρυσους, ἔχρυσος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἐτίθης, ἐτίθευσ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Aor.</td>
<td>ἔτυπας, ἔτυπασ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Aor.</td>
<td>ἔτυπες, ἔτυπεσ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἔστης, ἔστεπ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἔδως, ἔδεσ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hence in the passive and middle τυπ-εσχόμην, -έχακε, -έσκεκτο, -έσκοντο.

14. In the 1st future indicative active of the 4th, and the 2d future of every conjugation, it inserts ε before the three terminations sing. and 3d plural; also in the infinitive and participle, resolving ει into εε and ου into ϑε in the dual and plural, except in the 3d plural and the participle feminine; ψαλ-εω, -έεις, -έει -έεσ, -έεστο -έεστο, -έεστον. Inf. ψαλειν. Part. ψαλ-έων, -έουσα, -εον. In the middle voice it only resolves ου and ειν the latter in the 2d sing. indicative into εαι, subjunctive into ηαι. as, τυπ-εομαί, -εαι, -εεται -εομεν, -εεται, -εοναι. In the middle voice it only resolves ου and ειν the latter in the 2d sing. indicative into εαι, subjunctive into ηαι. as, τυπ-εομαί, -εαι, -εεται -εομεν, -εεται, -εοναι. τυπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, -ηται.

15. In the perfect active it syncopates χ and shortens the penultima: ἐστήκατε, ἐστάτατε τεθνηκώς, τεθνεώς.

16. In the pluperfect active and middle changes ειν, εις, ει, into εα, εας, εε, εες.

17. It resolves η and ου in the 2d persons of passive and middle tenses into εαι, εος in the subjunctive ηαι. (Page 72.)

18. To the 3d sing. of all tenses active, of the perfect middle, and of the aorists passive, of the subjunctive mode, it annexes σι as,

7 'Αργον retains the augment in the infinitive. Herodot.
8 This form is more frequently found without the augment; as, τοντίσκεον.
9 See Attic dialect, p. 214., Note to Obs. 20.
QD DIALECTS.

Active.                  Passive.
Pres. ιύπτησι.              1st Aor. τυφϑῇσι.\(^{10}\)
Perf. τευφϑῆσι.            2d Aor. τυφϑῆσι.\(^{10}\)
1st Aor. τύψι.               Middle.
2d Aor. τύψι.               Perf. τευφϑῆσι.

19. In the 2d sing. of the 1st aorist middle it resolves ω into αο· as, ἐτύψ-ω, -ἀο.

20. In all tenses of the indicative and optative, whose 3d sing. ends in ται or το, it forms the 3d plur. by inserting α before those terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding letters, shortening the long vowel, dropping the subjunctive of the diphthong (except in the optative), changing the smooth mute into the rough, and α into the characteristic of the 2d aorist, δ or 9· as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τύπτε</td>
<td>τυπτέ</td>
<td>ετυπτέ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πεφίλη</td>
<td>πεφιλέ</td>
<td>ετεφιλέ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κεχρυσόω</td>
<td>κεχρυσό</td>
<td>εκεχρυσό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κεί</td>
<td>κεί</td>
<td>εκί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κεκολόυ</td>
<td>-ται.</td>
<td>-αται.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔψαλ</td>
<td>ἔψαλ</td>
<td>ἐπεψάλ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τετυφ</td>
<td>τετυφ</td>
<td>ἐπετυφ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λέλεκ</td>
<td>λέλεκ</td>
<td>ἐπελέκ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πέφρασ</td>
<td>πεφραδ</td>
<td>ἐπεφραδ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πέπλησ</td>
<td>πεπλάθ</td>
<td>ἐπεπλάθ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When α precedes these terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this dialect inserts an ε before it; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3d Sing.</th>
<th>3d Plur.</th>
<th>3d Sing.</th>
<th>3d Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>δύναται,</td>
<td>δυνέαται.</td>
<td>εδύνατο,</td>
<td>εδυνέατο.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μηχανᾶται,</td>
<td>μηχανέαται.</td>
<td>ἐμηχανᾶτο,</td>
<td>ἐμηχανέατο.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναπέπταται,</td>
<td>ἀναπεπτέαται.</td>
<td>ἀνεπέπτατο,</td>
<td>ἀνεπεπτέατο.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. In common with the Doric it contracts verbs in αω into γ· as, δρῇς, ὁρῇ, ὁρῆν.

22. In the contract tenses of verbs in αω it inserts ε after contraction; as, χρέωμαι, ἐμηχανεώμην. Imperat. χρεόν·\(^{11}\) but oftener changes α into ε· as, χρέωμαι, ὀπέρμαι. Sometimes in the present subjunctive passive of barytons; as, κτεινέωνται·

\(^{10}\) Also τυφϑῆσι, τυφϑῇσι. See Obs. 22.

\(^{11}\) Χρεό occurs in Hippocrates, the Ionic of χρεῖ, imperative of χρεῖμαι for χρεῖμαι.
DORIC DIALECT.

always in the aorists; as, τυφϑέω, τυπέω. Also in the 3d plur. of the present indicative of verbs in μι from αω, and the present and 2d aorist subjunctive of those from αω and εω in the active voice; as, ᾿ιστέασι, ᾿ιστέωσι, τιϑέωσι, στέωσι, Θέωσι. Sometimes in the 3d person middle voice; as, Θέται.

23. It syncopates σ in the 2d persons passive and middle of verbs in μι. (Page 91.)

24. In the 3d plural of the present active of verbs in μι from εω, οω, ωω, it inserts α, syncopating the subjunctive vowel of diphthongs; as, τιϑέασι, τιϑέωσι, διδόωσι, διδόασι, ξευγνύσι, ξευγνύσασι.

25. It contracts οη, from σαω, σαω, into ω· as, βοήσω, βεώσω, ἐνοήσας, ἐνούσας, ἐνενύτο, ἐνενύτα.

Instead of the regular tenses of κεῖμαι and ἀνεῖμαι it uses those of their primitives κεῖω and ἀνείω· as, κέονται, ἀνέονται, κέωνται, &c.

It makes λαμβίνω borrow its tenses as if from λαβίω and λάμβω. Καταλελάθηκε, λάμψομαι, λαμψϑείη, &c. occur in Herodotus.

WRITERS.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.

DORIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used first in Lacedæmon and Argos; afterwards in Epirus, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Crete, Rhodes, and Libya. It is seldom used by Attic, but often by Ionic writers and the poets.

PROPERTIES.

I. Contraction of δ and καλ, when prefixed to vowels and diphthongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Doric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τὰ ἡματα</td>
<td>τάματα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὄ ἐλαφος</td>
<td>ἄλαφος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁ αἰπόλος</td>
<td>φιπόλος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>οἱ αἰπόλοι</td>
<td>ταῖς ἀλγεῖσι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τοῦ ἀλγεος</td>
<td>ταῖς ἀλγεῖσι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
224 DIALECTS.

tοῦ Ἐὐβούλου,  
tά ἅγιοστρα,  
tά οὔστα,  
καὶ ἔξαπλίνης,  
καὶ εἴπε,  
καὶ ὁ ᾿Αδωνις,  
καὶ ὁ ἐκ,  
τοῦ Ἐὐβούλου,  
tά ἅγιοστρα,  
tά οὔστα,  
καὶ ἔξαπλίνης,  
καὶ εἴπε,  
καὶ ὁ ᾿Αδωνις,  
καὶ ὁ ἐκ,  

Other contractions:

ae into η ἐτίμης.

Obs. 22.

II. Change of letter or syllable; as,

γ into δ δά, δάν.1

δ —— { θ ψῦθος, ἐπιμηθῆς, Θάσος.

θ —— { θ ᾿Αγεύς, Ἀρέες.

αδ —— ἀνωλφόω, μασοδός.

γ —— γωμιάδω, ἑδώ, by Metathesis εδώ.

μάδδα, χρήδδω, also ΑΕοικ.

οίτιον.

σ —— σ αρητος, βλιματτω.

ινηα, Δυμβοι.

ζ —— ζ ζυμβαίοις.

ο —— ο παρανθος, πναίδδω,1 σιος.

αιτιον, κλαϊστρον.

φ —— φ φής, φλίδαμαι.

τ —— τ τεῖνος, τηνος.

βέντιστος, ἦνϑον, κέντο for χέλετο.3

ν —— ν βέντιστος, ἦνϑον, κέντο for χέλετο.3

μ —— μ βυράινη, βύρμαξ.

ν —— ν ῥητομες, καλας, μεις, also ΑΕοικ.

π —— π ἐμβαλη, ἀμβλαξια.

ξ —— ξ μικρος for μικρός.

σ —— σ τυ, φατι, ᾿Αρτατισον, Ποτείδαν. 23.

υτ —— υτπτωντι, τυλίζει,1 17.

ξ —— ξ ὀνειδιζω, κλαζω,1 ὀρνιξ. 11.

1 Words to which the figure 1 is affixed, undergo some change of another letter.

2 When 9 or θ follows.

3 See γίνεσ in the ΑΕοικ.
### III. Syncope of

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>Εσλός.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ</td>
<td>μῶς, πᾶς.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>Θάσθε, Θάσαι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι</td>
<td>τύπτες, τύπτεν, τιθέντι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υ</td>
<td>διδόντι.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ω</td>
<td>πράν for πράγν.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Plato says that θές was used for the ancient and Attic ἄτσε, διὰ τὸ δρίζων τῶν παλαθῶν.

5 This seems to come from verbs in om made ω by the Attic and Ionic dialect.

6 By another syncope for Σάκχευτα.
IV. Epenthesis of
α ναυάται.
η νιχήλας.
i τυψεῖ-τον, -τε, τυψεῖται.
ο τυπτόμεσθα.

V. Apheresis of
Θε in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the nominative plur. of the article τοὶ, ταί.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 1st it changes ου of the genitive singular, ω of the genitive plural, and η of every termination, into α. Sometimes also the genitive plural of the 2d and 3d; as,

N. G. D. Α. V.
tελὼν-ας, -α, -σ, -αν, -α.

3. Proper names in αος have ο syncopated, and are declined after the 1st; as, for Μενέλαος, Μενελάου, &c. Μενέλ-ας, -α, D. Α. V.

4. It changes δ into τ in nouns in ιδος; as,

Gen. ἄρεμμος, μέριμνος, ἀρτέμινος.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

5. It changes η and ευ of the N. and V. of the 1st and 3d forms reciprocally; as, ἄρενες, -ευ, βασιλ-ῆς, -η. εο or ου of all genitives in εος into ευ; as, χείλευς, πόλευς, Ὀδυσεύς. ου into

7 Third sing. 1st future middle.
8 This is infrequent.
9 Odys. ς', 397.
DORIC DIALECT.

ω in the genitive sing. of the 4th form; as, G. ἀχῶς. εἰς of the nominative plural into ης without the subscript. εἰς of all genitives into α. This last but seldom.

PRONOUNS.

6. Το ἐγώ in the nom. sing. it annexes ν, νη, γα, νγα. In the penultima of the dual and plural it changes η into α, and often uses the singular accusative for the dual and plural. (See Table at the end of Dialects, page 236.)

7. In the pronoun of the 2d person, it changes σ into τ, and annexes γα, νη. (See Table, page 237.)

8. In the 3d personal pronoun, for the accusative ε it uses the accusative of ης, G. ἰς, obsolete, with μ or ν prefixed; as, μιν, νιν, which often stand not only for ε, but for αυτ-όν, -ήν, -ό, and also for the plural αυτ-ός, -άς, -ά. For the plural dative σφίς it uses the dual σφίν, which by apheresis becomes φίν. For the plural accusative σφάς it uses the dual σφά, by metathesis φάσ, hence ψά. As the demonstrative αὑτός is often used for the reflectives αὐ and αὐτοῦ (contracted from ἵαυτοῖ), so φίν and ψά are used respectively for αυτ-οίς, -αίς, αυτ-όν, -άς, -ά, in all genders; ψά sometimes for the accusative singular αυτ-όν, -ήν, -ό.

In the possessives it changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>σός</th>
<th>into τέος.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ὅς</td>
<td>——— ἔος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ημέτερος</td>
<td>——— ἀμος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υμέτερος</td>
<td>——— ὕμος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σφέτερος</td>
<td>——— σφός.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VERBS.

9. It changes ζ the characteristic of the present into σθ, δ, δδ, τ, and ττ as, σφξοδω, γυμνάδω, ποτόδω, ὀφίτω, φράττω, σφτω.

10. It makes new present tenses from perfects by changing α into ω as, ἴατηκω, πεποιθέω, δεδοίκω, κεκλήγω, πεφρίκω, πεφύκω.

11. It changes σ the future characteristic of verbs in ζ, and of some in ω pure, into ζ· as, ἀντιαξω, γελαξω.

12. It changes ω in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist of verbs in ω pure into ω· as, ἀκοισω, ἀκοισων.

---

10 From σφέιμαι for σφέαμαι.
13. It changes η in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist, perfect and pluperfect, into α as, φιλασῶ, ἐτίμασα, τέθνακα, μέμναμαι, ἐμεμνάμην.

14. It changes ει, the augment formed by annexing ι, into η without a subscript; as, ἡξον, ἡλκον.

15. It syncopates ει in the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative active, and in every tense of the infinitive ending in ειν; as, τύπτε-εις, -ει, τύπτειν, τύψειν, τυπέων.

16. It circumflexes the first future active and middle, and forms it like the 2d; as,

   Act. τυψ-ῶ, -εῖς, -ει' -εῖτων, -εῖτον' -ου, -ου  
   ἐπι, -είτι, -ου  
   ντι.

   Mid. τυψ-ούμαι, -η, -είται' -οῦμεθαν, -έισθον, -έισθον, &c.

17. It changes υ into ζ in the first person plural of all tenses indicative and subjunctive active, and of the aorists subjunctive passive; also ι into υɪ in the 3d plural, dropping the subjunctive vowel of the preceding diphthong, except in the futures; as, τυψομε, τυψομε, τυψομε, τυψομε, &c. τύπτοντι, τυψοῦντι, τυψοῦντι, τυψοῦντι, τυψωντι, τυψωντι, Pass. τυψώντι, τυψωντι.

18. It changes οι into ω in the penultima of barytons and contracts of the optative active, whose termination μι the Attic had before changed into ην as, Attic, τυπτοιην, ποιοιην, χρυσοιην. Doric, τυπτοιη, ποιοη, χρυσοη.

It also often changes υοι of the penultima both of contracts and barytons into ει, sometimes into οι as, Act. φιλευμε, -εύτι. Imp. ἐφιλευμε, τυψευμε, -εύτι, τυψευμε, -οντί or -εύνι or -οντι. Part. τυψευσα, φιλευν. Pass. and Midd. φιλευμαι. 1st Fut. ἀλευμαι. Imperat. φιλευ.—Also τυπτοι, 1st Fut. τυποῖς, Particip. τυπτοῖς. ε is sometimes inserted in the subjunctive; as, ἰσοφρασ-ῶς, -εωντι, συντη-ῶς, -εωντι. Archimedes.

---

11 See Obs. 18, and Note to the same.
12 See Obs. 18.
13 This person is like the dative plural of the participle of the same tense, but the Doric dialect makes it like the dative singular.
14 The 2d future commonly retains the ν, if the penultima be not changed into ει or οι, but not always.
19. It changes η into α in most tenses of the indicative optative passive and middle; also of verbs in με ending, as, ἐτυπτόμαν, ἐτυψάμαν, ἐτυφϑάν, ἐτυφϑήταν, τυπτοίμαι ἔθα.

20. It inserts σ in the 1st person plural passive; as, μεσϑα.

21. In the perfect passive of verbs in ζω, making future, it changes σ into δ᾽ as, πέφραδμαι, κέκαδμαι.

22. It contracts verbs in αω into η, in common Ionic; as, τιμ-ῆς, -ῆ, -ήν and changes the ω contracτα as, χαλάς, particularly in participles; as, πεινάτι.

23. In verbs in με it changes σ of the 3d person singular indicative active into τ ἐστατι, τίϑητι, &c.

24. In the infinitive it sometimes changes ει into αυ into ω as, εὐδαιμονᾶν, φιγων.

25. It also changes ιω into μεν, dropping the junctive of the preceding diphthong; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>τύπτει</th>
<th>τυπτέ</th>
<th>τυπμή</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φιλή</td>
<td>-γ,</td>
<td>φιλή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χρυσού</td>
<td>χρυσό</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τέτυφε</td>
<td>τέτυφε</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τυφϑή</td>
<td>τυφϑή</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱστα</td>
<td>ἰστά</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδό</td>
<td>-ναί,</td>
<td>διδό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζευγνύ</td>
<td>ζευγνύ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θεῖ</td>
<td>θέ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δοῦ</td>
<td>δό</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. To this form it frequently annexes αυ as, τύμημεναι, φιλήμεναι, χρυσόμεναι, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

27. It inserts ι after α in the masculine and fem participles; as, τύψ-αις, -αίσα.

---

15 Eolic for φιλή.
16 Sometimes χρυσόμεναι after the Eolic manner of compensating of the subjunctive vowel of the diphthong. See Eolic dialect.
28. It changes via the feminine termination into οὐσα, according to some grammarians; as, μεμενακοῦσα, ἀνεστακοῦσα, ἑωρακοῦσα, but they rather belong to present tenses formed from perfects. See Obs. 10.

WRITERS.

Archimedes, Timæus, Pythagoras, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, and the tragedians in the chorusses.

ÆOLIC DIALECT:

This dialect was used in Boeotia, Lesbos, and Æolia in Asia Minor. It is a branch of the Doric, and has some changes in common with it.

PROPERTIES.

I. Change of the rough into the smooth breathing; as, ἀπεβαίνει.

To compensate the loss of the aspirate it sometimes prefixes β to θ, when the next syllable begins with ζ, η, ο, or ι, as, βροίξα, βράκος, βρόδον, βρήτωρ. It sometimes prefixes γ to a vowel; as, γέντο for ἕντο, Doric for ἕλτο, by syncope for ἐλετο, which is by the Ionic dialect for ἐλετο.

II. Change of letter or syllable:

\[ \begin{align*}
\beta & \rightarrow \gamma \text{ γάλανος, γλέφαρον.} \\
\mu & \text{ βάρμιτον.} \\
\delta & \rightarrow \beta \text{ βιλῆς, Βιλφοὺς, βελφῖνες.} \\
\zeta & \rightarrow \sigma \text{ τρόπεσσα, Σεθυσ.} \\
\varphi & \text{ φιλβω.} \\
\nu & \text{ περὶφοξος for περὶφοξ.} \\
\mu & \text{ μῆδα, ὀππηντα, ἀλιππα for ἀλειμμα. See Rule IV.} \\
\nu & \rightarrow \sigma \text{ μεῖς, νόις, γελαίς, υφίς.} \\
\chi & \rightarrow \sigma \text{ σκένος, σκίφος.} \\
\pi & \rightarrow \mu \text{ ματεῖς, μαθοῦσα.} \\
\varphi & \text{ Φερσεφόνα.}
\end{align*} \]

1 For ἐλετε.

2 An Æolic resolution of \( \zeta \rightarrow \nu \) by metathesis \( \xi \rightarrow \nu \).

3 Words that undergo a complicated change.
EOLIC DIALECT. — 231

πι — — σω — — πέοσω, ὄσσω, νίσσω.
σ — — { ν — — τετύφων
   φ — — οὐπορ, Ἷππορ, πίσορ, πόρ, σιορ, for ούτος, ὑπος, πίθος, ποῦς, Ἱδός.
τ — — τ — — σπολήν, σπαλείς, πέμπε.
χ — — φ — — αὐφάνα.
ψ — — σπ — — σπέλλιον, σπαλίδα.
π — — { e — — λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν, ν added.
   o — — μεμόρθαι, ἐφθορθαί.
   a — — σφίκας.
   αι — — μέλαις, τάλαις, hence μέλαινα, τάλαινα.
   η — — σφίκα.
   τι — — τηλήτης, ακτήν, Καρπήσας.
   ο — — ε — — εθόντα, εθύνη.
   υ — — ρύμμα, ύδωρον, Ἄδυσσεις.
   ου — — θουγάτηρ, λιγουράν, οῦδωρ, κοῦμα, φοῦνσα.
   υ — — τηρή.
   τ — — ι — — ἱψόθεν, ἵπαρ.
ω — — { α — — διαπειναμές.
   ο — — ερος, G. — ov, γέλος, Acc. — ov.
   αι — — βοαῖς, γελαῖ.
   ηι — — τυπτήν, καλήν.
   η — — ι — — ἰπον.
ον — — οι — — μοίσα, Κρεώσα, Μέδουσα, Ὑφθύς.
δια — — ζα — — ζάδολος, ἵπεμνής.
μετά — — πέδα — — Αχιλλέα, πεδέρχομαι, πεδάμειπαν, πεδέχω, πεδάφραν.

III. Prosthesis of

β before q instead of the aspirate; as, βοτήρ.
γ for the same purpose; as, γέντο. Also in other words; as, γνεῖν, γνόφος, γνῶ, γδοῦπον, whence ἐργδουπος, II. ν. 411.

IV. Epenthesis. It transposes the letters in the syllable qi, changing into e and doubling q; as, κόπρια, μέτριος, ἀλλότριος; Ἑλικ, κόπεῤῥαν μέτεῤῥδος, ἀλλότεῤῥος.

Epenthesis of

α in the genitive plur. μονοσάων.
ι in μέλαις, τάλαις; participles in ας also of the ι subscript.

4 Γυναι and ἰμέναις are of Ἑλικ extraction, from γυναί and ἰμενών.
5 In the augment, according to Priscian.
232 DIALECTS.

ν after α' as, αὐτᾶν, αὖως, αὖη, αὖταρ, δαῦλος, ξανχευ, φαῦσκω.

υ after ο' as, Οὐδυσσέα.

A consonant to compensate the loss of the aspirate; as, ἄμμες, ὕμμες.

A consonant when the vowel or diphthong preceding is shortened; as, κτένω, φθέῤῥω, ἐμμα, ἐμί, πενθόσης, πλῆθμμ, ἀλλπη.

σ in futures in λω, ρω.

θ in ἀλιθδύειν, ἐθασσον.

V. Syncope of

γ in οἶλος, ὑς, φόρμιξ.

σ — μῶι, πάια.

τ — Ἀχαος, πάλαος. Also τ subscript; as, τύπτης.

ό — μύια, βυλή, ἵπη.

υ — Ὁραωός, Συράκοσσαι.

VI. Paragoge of

υ to the accusative sing. of the 4th form of contracts; as, Αητωώ.

OBSERVATIONS.

DECLENSIONS.

1. It changes ης in the nominative of the 1st declension of nouns into α' as, ποιητᾶ, κομῆτα' and ου of the genitive sing. into ου as, Ἐρμείω. It inserts α in the genitive plural of nouns of this declension; as, αἰχμητάς, μουσάων' and ι in the accusative plural of those in α and ι as, νύμφαις.

2. In the dative sing. of the 2d it omits the subscript; as, λόγω διε and changes ους of the accusative plural into οις.

3. In the 1st form of the contracts it rejects ο from the vocative sing. in ες as, Σώκρατε, Δημόσϑενε.

4. In the 4th form it makes the genitive sing. in ως, and the accusative in ων' as, G. αἰδ-ως, A. -ῶν.

It makes of genitive cases a new nominative of another declension from which it forms its cases; as, of γερόντος, the genitive, it makes a nominative, from which γερόντους is the dative plural. So μελανοῦ from μέλανος, and τίος, G. τίω, D. τίω, &c. from the genitive τινός, which has sometimes the ν syncopated.

It changes σ into ρ in the genitive sing. and accusative plur. of nouns in α and ι of the 1st declension, the nominative sing. of the 2d, the nominative and genitive sing. of the 3d,
the genitive and accusative sing. of the 1st form of the contracts, the genitive of the 2d form, and the accusative plur. of all five; as, 1st, G. ἀφετάρ, A. ἀκοάρ. 2d, N. Τιμόθες 3d, σκληρότηρ, G. χρώματορ. Plur. A. ὡδιναφ. 1st form contracts, G. μίλεοφ, A. κλέοφ. 2d, G. πόλιοφ.

VERBS.

5. It changes the έ of the 2d and 3d sing. of the present active, and of the infinitive, into ή as, τύπτ-ης, -ην.

6. It annexes ζα to the 2d persons in ης· as, ησα, τύπτησα.

7. It inserts ο in futures of the 4th conjugation in λω, σω: a τελω, δφω.

8. It changes ά of the penultima of the perfect passive in ο in the infinitive; as, μέμορα, ἔφησσα.

9. It changes ην and ουν in the infinitive of contracts in αυς and ως· as, βοης, χρυσοις.

10. It gives many contracts the form of verbs in μι, both with and without a reduplication; as, φιληημι, ρηξημι, ἀληημη, ἀσηημη· hence the third plurals οίκηντι, φιληντί, Imperf. εφηπη and participles present, νοεῖς, νοεῖς, &c.

11. It changes η, in the present of verbs in μι from αι into αυ· from εω into ε, doubling μ· as, γέλαιμι, γέλαις, γέλεας, γέλο &c. τέθημε, -ης, -ησι.

12. It often changes the short into the long vowel in the verbs; as, τιθ-την, -ημεν, τιθηντι, ἠτηθην, δίδωθε, ἐτιθήμην.

13. In φημι it makes the 3d sing. φαίλ, and the 3d plur. φαίσι.

WRITERS.

Alceus, Sappho.

BOEOTIC DIALECT.

Under the Αeolic is comprehended the Boeotic dialect which has the following distinct peculiarities:

It changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>β</th>
<th>into</th>
<th>δ</th>
<th>ὅδεικός</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>γ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>β</td>
<td>βάνα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The η which the Doric changes into α, the Boeotic does not change into α and, on the contrary, what the Boeotic changes into α, the Doric does not.
DIALECTS.

ι —— εἰκον, εἰξασι, σ Perf. Act.
σ —— εἰπεκείξα.
α —— ἵξον, εἴξασι, ν added.
ε —— τρήτεξαν.
η —— μεῖς, ἠθείαθεν, τίθειμι, εἰρως.
ω —— ὁ ἀριστός.
αν —— ασι εἰξασι, 1st Aor. Act.
ασι —— αν τέτυψαν.

OBSERVATIONS.

VERBS.

1. It inserts αν in the 3d plural of the imperfect and both aorists indicative active.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Βεοτικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔτυπτον,</td>
<td>ἐτύπτοσαν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔτυψαν,</td>
<td>ἐτύψασαν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔτυπον,</td>
<td>ἐτύποσαν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And in the imperfect of contracts; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Βεοτικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐθόων,</td>
<td>ἐθοῶσαν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐφίλουν,</td>
<td>ἐφιλοῦσαν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐχρύσουν,</td>
<td>ἐχουσοῦσαν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the 1st aorist in ασι· as, ἔτύψασι.

3. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the perfect in αν· as, τέτυψαν, πέφρικα.

4. It makes the 2d aorist imperative active in ον like the first; as, τύπ-ον, –άτω.

5. In the optative active it changes ε of the 3d plural into σα· as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Βεοτικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>τύποι</td>
<td>τύψαι ὑ, σα.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2 Some grammarians make this the perfect by changing α into ε, others the 1st aorist, by changing αν into ασα.
6. In the 3d plural of both the aorists passive, and of the imperfect and 2d aorist active of verbs in μ, it syncopates σα, shortening the preceding long vowel; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Bœotic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐτύφθησαν, ἐτύφθεν.</td>
<td>ἐτυράν.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ἐτύπησαν, ἐτυπεν. | ἔταν.
| ἰστασαν, ἰσταν. |
| ἐτίϑεσαν, ἐτίϑεν. |
| ἐδίδοσαν, ἐδίδον. |
| ἐτησαν, ἐτηαν. |

7. It changes η, in the penultima of verbs in μ from εω, into ει and uses the Ionic reduplication; as, τεθειμι, πεφιλειμι.

No Writers extant; nor would this dialect have been known, nor the Cretan, Spartan, Macedonian, Tarentine, Pamphylian, and others, had not writers occasionally introduced them; as, in Aristophanes we find a Bœotian woman speaking in her own dialect.

Superadded to the use of all the dialects and figures of orthography and prosody, the POETS have a few peculiarities:

I. They make nouns indeclinable by adding φι to the nominative of parisyllabic nouns, and to the genitive of impar syllabics, rejecting η and σ from the terminations; as, αὐτόφι, δακρυόφι, κοτυληδοφί, for αὐτὸς, δάκρυον, κοτυληδ-ὦν, -όνος. Neuters of the 1st form of the contracts reject ο only from the genitive; as, ὄρεος, ὄρεσφι. Τὸ the Attic genitive in ω they add ο· as, G. Μίνω for Μίνω.

II. They form the dative plural from the singular by changing ι into ει or εσι· as, ἡρωί, ἡρώεισι or ἡρώεςι· and change οιν into οιν in the dative dual.

III. In verbs they insert α before α contracted, and ω before ο, if the penultima be long; but ο before ω, if the penultima be short. Thus βοάεις, βοάεις.—Poet. βοάς. πηδῶ, πνηδῶ,—Poet. πηδῶ. 1 βοῶ, βοῶ,—Poet. βοῶ.

IV. They redouble letters to make a short syllable long by position; as, ἐτελεσα for ἐτελεσα, 1st aorist active: and also

---

1 Hence 2d aor. act. subjunctive, δόω, -δω, -δοι, -δον, -δοο, -δο, -δοο.
change the quantity of vowels by inserting \( s \) to form a diphthong; as, \( ἔμοι \) Ionic, \( ἔμοιο \) poetic; and by changing \( ω \) into \( ο\' \) as, \( τύπτομεν \) for \( τύπτωμεν \), subjunctive active.

V. They change barytons into verbs in \( μ\) as, \( ἔχω \), \( βρίϑω \).

VI. From regular verbs in \( ω \) are formed by the poets verbs defective in \( α\) as, \( ε\) as, \( ι\) as, \( ο\) as, \( ζ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( ν\) as, \( υ\) as, \( υ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as, \( σ\) as.

### DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

"Εγώ."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ν.</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>{ ( ἐγών ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ ( ἐγὼν ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ ( ἐγώγα ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ ( ἐγώγα ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>{ ( ἔμοι ) }</td>
<td>{ ( ἔμευ ) }</td>
<td>{ ( ἔμευο ) }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{ ( ἔμεο ) }</td>
<td>{ ( ἔμευ ) }</td>
<td>{ ( ἔμευο ) }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>{ ( ἐμὲ ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ ( ἐμὲ ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>{ ( ἄμμε ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ ( ἄμμε ) }</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Dual. |
|———|———|———|———|
| Ν. A. | ——— | \{ \( ἄμμες \) \} | νοι. |
| G. D. | ——— | \{ \( ἄμμες \) \} | νοιν. |

| Plural. |
|———|———|———|———|
| Ν. | \( ἡμέες \) | \{ \( ἄμες \) \} | ——— |
| G. | \( ἡμέων \) | \{ \( ἄμες \) \} | ——— |
| D. | ——— | \{ \( ἄμι \) \} | ——— |
| A. | \( ἡμίας \) | \{ \( ἄμε \) \} | ——— |
Dialects of the pronouns.

### Σύ.

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric.</th>
<th>Ξολικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>{ τυ</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>τυγα</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>τυη</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G.</strong></td>
<td>σοίο</td>
<td>σευ</td>
<td>σει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>σεω</td>
<td>τευ</td>
<td>τει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>τεοίο</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>τοι, τίν, τειν</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>τε</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dual.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric.</th>
<th>Ξολικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N. A.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. D.</strong></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric.</th>
<th>Ξολικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.</strong></td>
<td>ὑμεές</td>
<td>ὑμες</td>
<td>ὑμες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ὑμείς</td>
<td>ὑμες</td>
<td>ὑμες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>ὑμείων</td>
<td>ὑμειων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ὑμμιν</td>
<td>ὑμμι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>ὑμέας</td>
<td>ὑμες</td>
<td>ὑμες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ὑμε</td>
<td>ὑμε</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Οὐ.

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric.</th>
<th>Ξολικ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>G.</strong></td>
<td>ὄσ</td>
<td>τυ</td>
<td>τυ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>τυ</td>
<td>τυ</td>
<td>τυ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 μην and νην are both singular and plural, and of all genders. In dialect, Obs. 8.
Dialects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric</th>
<th>Æolic</th>
<th>Poetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. A.</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. σφέες</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. σφέων</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. σφί</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. σφέας</td>
<td>------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric</th>
<th>Æolic</th>
<th>Poetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. σφεῖες</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. σφεέων</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. σφίν</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. σφεῖας</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARTICLE.²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Ion.</th>
<th>Doric</th>
<th>Æolic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. ἁ</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τῶ, τᾶς, τᾶρ, τοῖο.</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τῶ, τᾶ</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τὰν</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric</th>
<th>Æolic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. τῶ, τᾶς</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τῶν</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τοῖ, τῆς</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τῶς</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Ionic</th>
<th>Doric</th>
<th>Æolic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. τοῖ, ταῖ</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. τῶν</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. τῶν, τῶσ</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. τῶς, τῶφ, τῶρ</td>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dialects, which by some are annexed to the relative ὅς, by others to the relative ὅστις, belong properly to ὅτος, used for ὅστις.

From ὅτος comes regularly the Gen. ὅτου, I. ὅτεω, D. ὅτεν, P. ὅτεον, ὅτεον, Dat. ὅτῳ, I. ὅτεω, P. ὅτεω, Plur. Gen. ὅτων, I. ὅτεων, Dat. ὅτοις, I. ὅτεοις, ὅτεοις. ἂσσα and ἂττα are used by the Attics for ἂτινα.

---

² To every case of the article the Attics add the particles ἃς and γε. also γί to the pronouns ἐγώ, σὺ, &c.
DIALECTS OF THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE εἰμί.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Dual.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>ἐμμὲ</td>
<td>ἐντὶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>ἐσοὶ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. τοῦ</th>
<th>ηὐς</th>
<th>ηῦν</th>
<th>ἦστον</th>
<th>ἦσθην</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. ἢ</td>
<td>σϑὰ</td>
<td>ἤστον</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>ἦστε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. ———</td>
<td>ἤστην</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future.

| A. | ἔσει | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| I. | ἔσει | ——— | ——— | ——— |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

| A. | ἔσέσϑω |
| D. | ἤτω |
| P. | ἔσομαι |

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

| A. | εἶμεν | εἶτε | εἶη |
| P. | εἶοις | εἶοι | ——— | εἰμεν | εἶτε | εἶη. |

1 See εἰ syncopated in the Attic dialect, Obs. 27.
2 See εἰ syncopated in the Attic dialect, Obs. 27.
For Trombly's Bach

Noraster

March, 18___

March 29th, 18---

J. J. Pumbuty Sor

WUrld. 79 it. [153

eld